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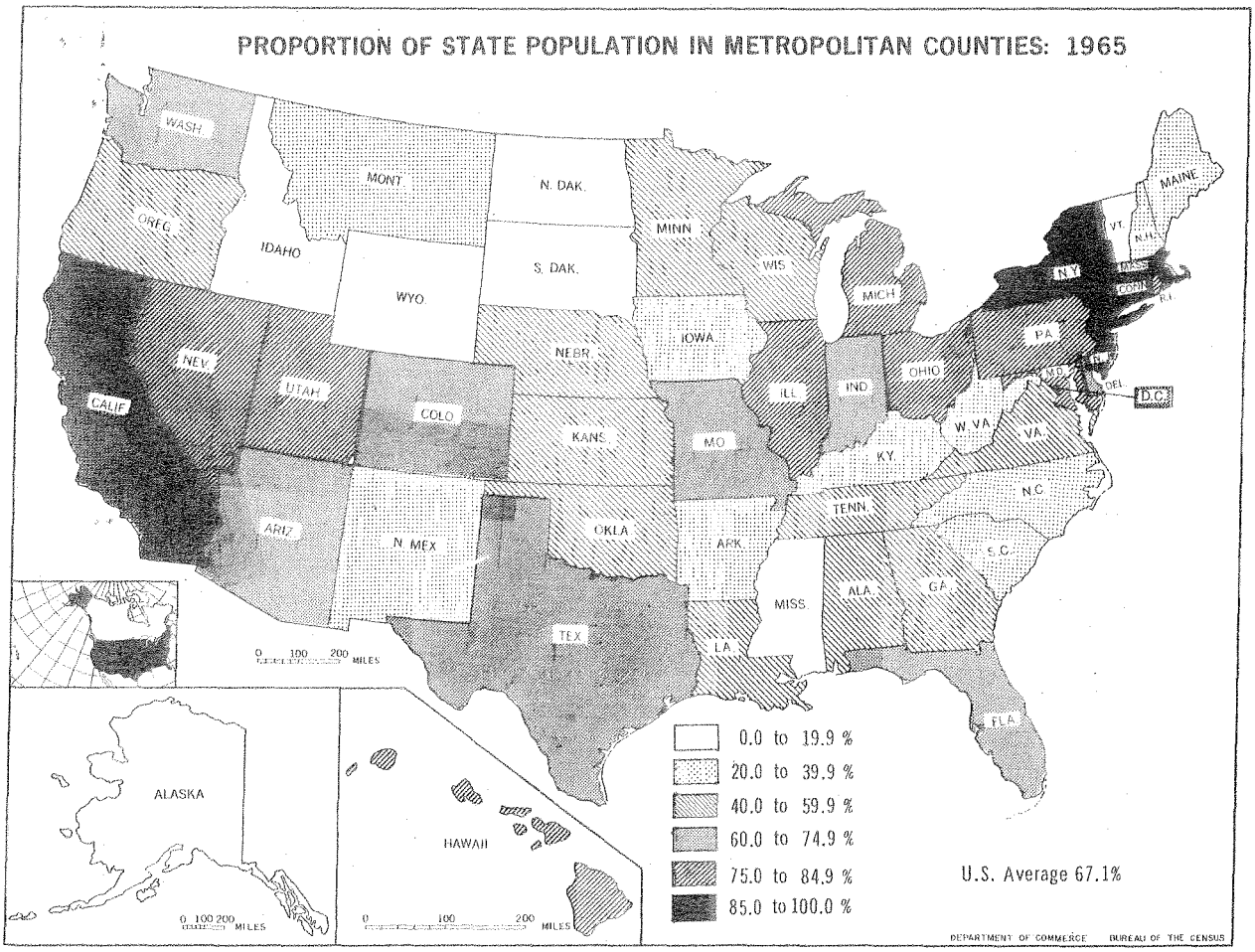
ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: JULY 1, 1965

With Estimates for Metropolitan Counties, and Components of Population Change: 1960 to 1965



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ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: JULY 1, 1965

(Standard metropolitan statistical areas are as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through 1966. Changes in area definitions made in March and April 1967 have not been incorporated into this report. Estimates shown here supersede those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 341, 344, and 347)

This report presents estimates of the population of 219 metropolitan areas in the country and their component counties (437). Included are all standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States, except in New England, where the corresponding metropolitan State economic areas or corresponding whole county is substituted for the SMSA. (In New England SMSA's are not defined in terms of whole counties.) Estimates are shown for July 1, 1965, together with the components of population change for each area for the period since April 1, 1960. Figures are also shown for the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan portions of each State. The 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.

INDICATED CHANGES

The population living in metropolitan counties on July 1, 1965, is estimated at 130 million, about two-thirds of the 194 million people living in the United States (table A). As has been the case for some time, the metropolitan population is growing at a more rapid rate than the population outside these areas. Between 1960 and 1965, the metropolitan population increased by over 11 million, or almost 10 percent, compared with a gain of slightly more than 3 million, or about 6 percent, for the nonmetropolitan population. Thus, metropolitanization of the population of the United States appears to be continuing, but apparently at a somewhat reduced pace in the first half of the 1960 decade as compared with the 1950's. For the period since 1960, the population living in metropolitan counties grew more than 60 percent faster than the remainder of the country, which, however, is a marked slowing down from the 1950-60 period when the metropolitan population grew nearly five times the rate for the nonmetropolitan United States.[1]

Of the 130 million persons in metropolitan counties, some 101 million persons are estimated to be living in central counties (that is, counties containing the central cities of SMSA's) and 29 million in suburban counties. Central counties of metropolitan areas grew by 7 million people between 1960 and 1965, increasing at about the national rate. Suburban counties, with nearly 4 million increase, grew at twice the national rate. They both have declined considerably in rate of growth since the 1950's.

Between 1960 and 1965, metropolitan areas added about 2.4 million people through net migration, roughly 2 percent of their 1960 population (table B), while the nonmetropolitan balance of the country lost well over half a

[1]These relative rates of growth of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas differ somewhat from those shown in Series P-20, which are based on the Current Population Survey. See section on "Related Reports" for details.

Table A.—METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION: 1965, 1960, AND 1950

Area	Population (in thousands)			Percent change		Average annual percent change	
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	April 1, 1950 (census)	1960-65	1950-60	1960-65	1950-60
United States	193,795	179,323	151,326	+7.1	+18.5	+1.5	+1.7
Metropolitan counties	129,993	118,968	93,998	+9.3	+26.6	+1.7	+2.4
Central counties	100,946	93,587	76,547	+7.9	+22.3	+1.4	+2.0
Suburban counties	29,047	25,381	17,451	+14.5	+45.4	+2.6	+3.7
Nonmetropolitan counties	63,803	60,355	57,328	+5.7	+5.3	+1.1	+0.5

Table B.--COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR THE METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION: 1960 TO 1965 AND 1950 TO 1960

(Number in thousands. Rates computed per 1,000 midperiod population)

Area	1960 to 1965				1950 to 1960			
	Components of change		Average annual rate of--		Components of change		Average annual rate of--	
	Natural increase	Net migration	Natural increase	Net migration	Natural increase	Net migration	Natural increase	Net migration
United States.....	12,626	+1,846	1.3	+0.2	25,337	+2,660	1.5	+0.2
Metropolitan counties.....	8,589	+2,436	1.3	+0.4	16,336	+8,634	1.5	+0.8
Central counties.....	6,620	+740	1.3	+0.1	12,910	+4,131	1.5	+0.5
Suburban counties.....	1,969	+1,696	1.4	+1.2	3,426	+4,504	1.6	+2.1
Nonmetropolitan counties..	4,037	-590	1.2	-0.2	9,002	-5,974	1.5	-1.0

million people through net migration. (The imbalance is accounted for by net immigration from abroad.) The figures suggest, then, that there was a shift of about a half-million persons from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan areas. The net shifts in population due to migration, however, have played a lesser role in population redistribution during the current decade than was true in the 1950's, where there was relatively heavy in-migration to metropolitan areas. About 8.6 million net migrants were added to the metropolitan population during the 1950's and about 6 million were lost from the remaining parts of the country. This decline in net migration into SMSA's since 1960 has contributed considerably to the slowing-down in the rate of growth of metropolitan areas relative to that of nonmetropolitan areas.

A common factor which has decreased the rate of population growth in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the United States during the current decade has been the general decline in the birth rate during a period when death rates have remained stable. Natural increase averaged 1.3 percent per year between 1960 and 1965 for metropolitan counties and 1.2 percent for nonmetropolitan counties, compared with 1.5 percent for both areas for the 1950's.

The higher rate of natural increase in the recent period for metropolitan counties compared with nonmetropolitan counties is in itself an interesting phenomenon, since fertility rates have usually been higher in rural than in urban areas. Apparently, the continued redistribution of population through net migration has had an appreciable effect on the age composition of these areas, so that on an overall basis the crude birth rates for nonmetropolitan counties are no longer higher than the crude birth rates for metropolitan counties. Migration rates are highest in ages 18 to 29, and the shifting of the young population through net migration from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan areas is tending to increase the average birth rate for metropolitan areas and to depress the rate in nonmetropolitan areas. At the same time, the crude death rates of the nonmetropolitan areas remain relatively high; in fact, in practically every State, the average annual death rate of the 1960-65 period for nonmetropolitan parts of States was substantially higher than the corresponding rate for the metropolitan parts (table 7). Thus, nonmetropolitan rates of natural increase have fallen below those of metropolitan areas.

Metropolitan growth has been more rapid during the early 1960's in the West and South, where rates of growth have been on the average about 50 percent higher than for all metropolitan areas in the United States (table 5). Metropolitan areas in the Northeast and North Central States, on the other hand, have been growing at a much slower rate. Growth in nonmetropolitan counties varied considerably from region to region, with only the North Central States showing rates of growth in nonmetropolitan population well below the national average.

In general, substantial net in-migration to metropolitan areas since 1960 has been confined to the South and West. For nonmetropolitan areas, only the Northeast, and in particular the Middle Atlantic States, have experienced an appreciable net in-migration.

In general, net migration for metropolitan areas tended to be higher for the larger SMSA's. Those over 1 million population (in 1965) and those with population between 500,000 and 1 million gained slightly more than 2 percent of their 1960 population through net in-migration (table C). The smallest areas, that is those

Table C.--POPULATION CHANGE FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960 TO 1965, BY SIZE IN 1965

(Numbers in thousands)

Size category	Population		Change, 1960-65		Net migration, 1960-65	
	1965	1960	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of 1960 population
All metropolitan areas[1]...	129,313	118,377	+10,936	+9.2	+2,400	+2.0
1,000,000 and over.....	72,182	66,157	+6,025	+9.1	+1,525	+2.3
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	24,048	21,884	+2,164	+9.9	+535	+2.4
100,000 to 500,000.....	31,220	28,604	+2,616	+9.1	+366	+1.3
Under 100,000.....	1,863	1,733	+130	+7.5	-26	-1.5

[1] Excludes Middlesex and Somerset Counties, N.J.

with populations under 100,000, showed a net out-migration for the 1960-65 period amounting to 1 1/2 percent of their 1960 population. Of course, there were substantial variations from these averages; and, even in the largest SMSA's (those in excess of 1 million population) there were individual areas of net out-migration, with the Pittsburgh SMSA actually registering a population loss.

Easily the fastest growing metropolitan area during the 1960's is Las Vegas, Nev., whose population is estimated to have increased by more than 80 percent in 5-1/4 years. The Oxnard-Ventura, Calif., and the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif. metropolitan areas both have experienced increases of well over 50 percent, much of it as a result of suburban spillover from Los Angeles County. Huntsville, Ala., site of current missile research, and Santa Barbara, Calif. were SMSA's that increased by about 45 percent. Ten metropolitan areas have had increases in excess of 25 percent in their population between 1960 and 1965 (table D). Of the ten fastest growing SMSA's, two, Oxnard-Ventura, Calif., and Fayetteville, N.C., were not officially classified as metropolitan in the 1960 Census, and a third, Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., was part of the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. SMSA. The remaining seven areas were also among the most rapidly growing metropolitan areas during the 1950's.

The largest numerical population increase by a metropolitan area was experienced by the Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, with about 700,000 people having been added since 1960. The New York metropolitan area added nearly 700,000, and the Chicago, Washington, and Anaheim areas increased by over 400,000 each (table E). A total of 28 metropolitan areas are estimated to have increased in population by over 100,000 each since 1960.

Table D.--METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH POPULATION INCREASE OF 25 PERCENT OR MORE: 1960 TO 1965

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Percent increase, 1960 to 1965
1. Las Vegas, Nev.....	82.4
2. Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.....	59.5
3. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.....	57.3
4. Huntsville, Ala.....	45.4
5. Santa Barbara, Calif.....	44.1
6. San Jose, Calif.....	37.8
7. Reno, Nev.....	33.2
8. Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.....	32.2
9. Fayetteville, N.C.....	30.2
10. San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.....	26.7

Table E.--METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH POPULATION INCREASE OF 200,000 OR MORE: 1960 TO 1965

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population increase, 1960 to 1965
1. Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.....	727,000
2. New York, N.Y.....	671,000
3. Chicago, Ill.....	468,000
4. Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.....	419,000
5. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.....	404,000
6. Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.....	321,000
7. Houston, Tex.....	278,000
8. San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	270,000
9. San Jose, Calif.....	243,000
10. Detroit, Mich.....	224,000
11. San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.....	217,000
12. Dallas, Tex.....	205,000

Twenty-nine metropolitan areas had populations of a million or more in 1965, five more than in 1960 (table 4). The areas joining the one-million-and-over class were Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif. Another 35 areas had 500,000 to 1 million population. All but 21 areas had at least 100,000 population. Among the larger SMSA's, both the Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove and San Jose areas advanced considerably in terms of population rank, from 38th and 45th in 1960 to 25th and 32nd, respectively, in 1965. The largest change in rank of metropolitan areas between 1960 and 1965 however, was achieved by Las Vegas, which rose from 176th to 128th. Oxnard-Ventura experienced nearly as large an increase in rank.

Not all metropolitan areas have grown since 1960, however. Of the 219 areas presented in this report, 15 are estimated to have lost population since 1960. Most of these areas are in the Northeast and Middle West.

Table F.--PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN COUNTIES: 1960 TO 1965

Area	Total number of counties	Number of counties with percent increase of--					Number of counties with population loss
		25.0 and over	15.0 to 24.9	10.0 to 14.9	5.0 to 9.9	0.0 to 4.9	
Metropolitan counties...	[1]436	44	72	88	94	99	39
Central counties.....	[1]246	13	29	47	60	70	27
Suburban counties.....	190	31	43	41	34	29	12
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
Metropolitan counties...	100.0	10.1	16.5	20.2	21.6	22.7	8.9
Central counties.....	100.0	5.3	11.8	19.1	24.4	28.5	11.0
Suburban counties.....	100.0	16.3	22.6	21.6	17.9	15.3	6.3

[1] Muscogee and Chattahoochee Counties, Ga., counted as one unit.

Of the 437 metropolitan counties in the country, the vast majority showed population gains between 1960 and 1965 (table F). Only 39 lost population during this period. Suburban counties in general grew more rapidly than central counties of metropolitan areas during the period.

Table G.--METROPOLITAN COUNTIES WITH POPULATION INCREASE OF 150,000 OR MORE: 1960 TO 1965

Metropolitan county	Population increase, 1960 to 1965
1. Los Angeles, Calif. (Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA).....	727,000
2. Orange, Calif. (Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove SMSA).....	404,000
3. Cook, Ill. (Chicago SMSA).....	280,000
4. Harris, Tex. (Houston SMSA).....	251,000
5. Suffolk, N.Y. (New York SMSA).....	245,000
6. Santa Clara, Calif. (San Jose SMSA).....	243,000
7. Dallas, Tex. (Dallas SMSA).....	183,000
8. Prince Georges, Md. (Washington SMSA).....	164,000
9. Maricopa, Ariz. (Phoenix SMSA)....	155,000

Of the 246 central counties, only 5 percent increased by 25 percent or more. Over 16 percent of the suburban counties grew this rapidly. Well over half of all suburban counties (61 percent) gained 10 percent or more population, as compared with only 36 percent of central counties. Almost twice as large a proportion of central counties lost population than suburban counties.

Los Angeles County and adjacent Orange County, Calif. easily outdistanced all other metropolitan counties in terms of number of persons added to the population since 1960 (table G).

Of the counties gaining population, 44 had increases of 25 percent or more over 1960. Fastest growing metropolitan counties were Clark County, Nev. (Las Vegas); Sarpy County, Nebr. (Omaha), site of a large U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC) base; Ventura, Calif. (Oxnard-Ventura); Orange, Calif. (Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove); Madison, Ala. (Huntsville); Jefferson Colo. (suburban Denver); and Virginia Beach, Va. (Norfolk Portsmouth), both a suburb and a major resort, all with over 50 percent increase since 1960 (table H).

Table H.—METROPOLITAN COUNTIES WITH POPULATION INCREASE OF 45 PERCENT OR MORE: 1960 TO 1965

Metropolitan county	Percent increase, 1960 to 1965
1. Clark, Nev. (Las Vegas SMSA)	82.4
2. Sarpy, Nebr. (Omaha SMSA)	66.5
3. Ventura, Calif. (Oxnard-Ventura SMSA)	59.5
4. Orange, Calif. (Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove SMSA)	57.3
5. Madison, Ala. (Huntsville SMSA)	55.6
6. Jefferson, Colo. (Denver SMSA)	53.4
7. Virginia Beach city, Va. (Norfolk-Portsmouth SMSA)	52.6
8. Randall, Tex. (Amarillo SMSA)	49.2
9. Clayton, Ga. (Atlanta SMSA)	47.7
10. Prince Georges, Md. (Washington SMSA)	45.9

METHODOLOGY

Except as noted, the estimates are based on an average of the results of three estimating procedures for metropolitan counties and two procedures for the nonmetropolitan remainders of States. Starting with the 1960 Census as a base, the method used available current series of figures to estimate the population growth or decline since 1960. The methods used for metropolitan counties 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.

For the nonmetropolitan portions of most States, only Method II and the Composite method were averaged in developing the final estimates. There is for most States a general underreporting of building permits for areas outside metropolitan counties, making the Housing Unit method inappropriate for developing population estimates for these areas. In eight States, however, the building permit data were believed to be adequately reported for present estimation purposes. For these States all three methods were used (see section on Limitations).

As a last step, estimates for the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan parts of each State were summed and adjusted to the State totals published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 348.

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 initial estimates for States were obtained in connection with State estimates of the total population for July 1, 1965, published in report No. 348 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.[2] (3) The resulting rates are applied to the civilian noninstitutional 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

[2]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 150, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1964 to 1965," April 14, 1966, and the corresponding reports for earlier years. The factors used for periods since April 1, 1960, are as follows:

April 1, 1960 to	Factor
July 1, 1965	1.08
July 1, 1964	1.12
July 1, 1963	1.18
July 1, 1962	1.25
July 1, 1961	1.34

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. 339, by a step-by-step application to a particular area.

Composite method.—In the Composite method[3] 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.[4] (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.[5]

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.

Estimates of net migration for this group were obtained from the migration rate of the school-age population derived earlier as part of

[3]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).

[4]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.

[5]Ten counties in excess of 100,000 population were also treated this way. Furthermore, for Montgomery County, Texas, reported births and deaths for 1965 were inconsistent with other years, so that an average of 1964 and 1966 values was used to derive the estimate.

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 1960-65 period the factor was 0.99.[6]

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[7] indicated a decline of .0287 in this average number between 1960 and 1965.) As a final step, it was necessary to add in an allowance for the population living in group quarters. such as hotels, rooming houses, college dormitories, military barracks, and institutions. Where appreciable changes have occurred in Armed Forces station strength and in college dormitory population since 1960, 1960 census counts of the group-quarters population have been adjusted to reflect these changes. In all remaining cases, however, the 1960 population in group quarters was used for 1965.

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 in the preparation of population estimates. Such sources as special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census since 1960, censuses conducted by State governments, and those conducted by county agencies were drawn upon to provide benchmarks for the estimate series shown here. Areas where censuses have been drawn upon in developing the 1965 estimates are shown in table J.

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

For Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Cleveland SMSA), 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.

Estimates shown for Denver County, Colo. (Denver SMSA) have been adjusted to reflect annexations to the county since 1960. Estimates for adjacent counties have been adjusted downward.

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

[6] A more detailed description of the use of Component Method II for deriving population estimates by age is given in report No. 354 of this series.

[7] Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 140, "Households and Families, by Type: 1965," July 2, 1965.

Table J.--AREAS FOR WHICH SPECIAL SOURCE DATA WERE USED IN DEVELOPING POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1965

Area	Counties covered by special data	Source used in developing special estimates	Date of source	Percent of 1965 pop. in area covered by special data
Albany-Schenectady-Troy (N.Y.) SMSA...	Saratoga.....	Special census...	Mar. 15, 1966	14.3
Binghamton (N.Y.-Pa.) SMSA.....	Broome, Tioga..	Special census...	Mar. 15, 1966	88.8
Buffalo (N.Y.) SMSA.....	Erie.....	Special census...	Apr. 18, 1966	All
	Niagara.....	Special census...	Apr. 3, 1967	
Charlotte (N.C.) SMSA.....	Union.....	Special census...	Jan. 24, 1966	13.3
Detroit (Mich.) SMSA.....	Macomb.....	Expanded school census.	Annual, as of May 31.	13.1
Greensboro-High Point (N.C.) SMSA.....	All.....	Special census...	Jan. 25, 1966	All
Huntsville (Ala.) SMSA.....	Madison.....	Special census...	Sept.22, 1964	81.6
Kansas.....	All.....	State census[1]....	Annual, as of Jan. 1.	All
Louisville (Ky.-Ind.) SMSA.....	All.....	Special census...	May 14, 1964	All
Massachusetts.....	All.....	State census[1]....	Jan. 1, 1965	All
New York (N.Y.) SMSA.....	Nassau.....	Special census...	Mar. 15 and Apr. 26, 1965[2]	29.5
	Rockland.....	Special census...	Apr. 1, 1963 Apr. 28, 1966	
	Suffolk.....	Special census...	1963 to 1967[3]	
	Westchester....	Special census...	Apr. 6, 1965	
Raleigh (N.C.) SMSA.....	All.....	Special census...	Jan. 24, 1966	All
Rhode Island.....	All.....	Special census...	Oct. 1, 1965	All
Rochester (N.Y.) SMSA.....	Monroe.....	Special census...	Apr. 1, 1964	89.2
	Wayne.....	Special census...	Apr. 12, 1966	
Salinas-Monterey (Calif.) SMSA.....	All.....	Special census...	Jan. 7, 1966	All
San Jose (Calif.) SMSA.....	All.....	County census....	Apr. 1, 1966	All

[1] Adjusted to be consistent with definitions of usual residence employed in Federal censuses.
[2] Except Long Beach city, May 4, 1964.
[3] Censuses taken in selected towns comprising 96 percent of the county's 1960 population.

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 1965.[8] 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.[9] 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 other 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 for areas outside Cleveland city.

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.

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.

[8] Because of the nearly complete registration of births in metropolitan areas, no corrections were made for incomplete reporting of births in these areas. Births for the nonmetropolitan remainder of States, however, include the adjustment made for underregistration of births for the State as a whole.

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

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.[10]

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.

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 1965, the average error of the estimates is substantially smaller.[11] 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 for the 1950 decade, mainly because of lack of adequate data. Tests have been conducted, however, for 46 large cities against special censuses taken during the current decade.[12] The Housing Unit 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;[13] (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.

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[10]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.

[11]For the 39 metropolitan counties where recent 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 2.2 percent.

[12]Donald E. Starsinic and Meyer Zitter, "Accuracy of the Housing-Unit Method in Preparing Population Estimates for Cities," paper presented at the 1966 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America. Copies are available from Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

[13]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.

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.

It has been assumed that the reporting of building permits in all metropolitan counties is complete. For nonmetropolitan parts of States, however, there are large areas not covered by building permit data. A review of the building permit material indicated that in eight States the bulk of the nonmetropolitan population (80 percent or more) was residing in counties substantially covered by building permits. Therefore in these States the building permit data were accepted for use in the present estimating procedures. These States were California, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Washington.[14]

Although the estimating procedures employed in the current series of estimates appear to offer reasonable and satisfactory results for the development of county estimates 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.

[14]See Bureau of the Census, Construction Reports-Building Permits, "Housing Authorized in Individual Permit-Issuing Places: 1965," C40-65-13, appendix tables I, II, and III.

RANGE OF ESTIMATES

As indicated above, the estimates shown here are derived by giving equal weight to the results of two or 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 accurate on the average may be less accurate in a particular area.

Table K summarizes the consistency of the individual estimates for SMSA counties. 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 2.6 percent for counties and 2.0 percent, for SMSA's.

Table K.—AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF EACH METHOD FROM PUBLISHED ESTIMATE, AND AVERAGE RANGE OF ESTIMATES: JULY 1, 1965

(Averages expressed as percentages)

Area	Number of areas	Average difference from published estimate, by method[1]			Average range of estimates by three methods[2]
		Method II	Composite	Housing unit	
Total SMSA's	219	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.5
Total counties[3]	436	2.6	2.3	2.3	5.9
Central	246	2.3	1.9	2.0	5.2
Suburban[3]	190	2.9	2.6	2.7	6.9

[1] Disregarding sign.
[2] Highest estimate minus lowest estimate divided by the lowest.
[3] Including Middlesex and Somerset Counties, N.J. Muscogee and Chattahoochee Counties, Ga. (Columbus SMSA) counted as one unit.

CONSISTENCY WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES

As stated above, the estimates shown here for 1965 for metropolitan areas are usually based on the average of the results of three methods described above: Method II, the Composite method, and the Housing Unit method. Also in a number of areas, special estimates were developed as the results of the availability of better information on population change. (See section on "Special estimates for selected areas".) This procedure is similar to that used in earlier reports containing SMSA estimates for the 1960 to 1965 period.

In the present report, however, since estimates have been developed for all metropolitan areas and for the nonmetropolitan remainders of States, it was possible to take advantage of the availability of independent State totals developed as part of the Census Bureau's regular State estimates program. The independent State figures are believed to have a much higher degree of accuracy than estimates for subareas of States. Adjustments to State totals should provide, therefore, an improvement in estimates for individual areas, on the average. Consequently, the estimates for metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan parts of each State were summed and adjusted to State totals. Areas for which special estimates were developed (see table J) were not included in the final adjustment, however.

The average amount required to make the sum of the estimates for SMSA's and nonmetropolitan portion of each State agree with published State totals (disregarding sign) was 0.6 percent. The largest adjustment for any State was 1.7 percent, and only 10 States required adjustments of more than 1.0 percent.[15]

Because of this last-step adjustment, estimates shown in this report for SMSA's are not entirely consistent with estimates for 1960 to 1964 published previously in Series P-25, No. 330, for the 38 largest metropolitan areas.[16]

RELATED REPORTS

Estimates contained in this report are consistent with population estimates for States published in Series P-25, No. 348. They supersede provisional estimates of SMSA's for July 1, 1965, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 341, 344, and 347.

Estimates of the components of population change for the 1950 to 1960 period for metropolitan areas and counties and for the 1940 to 1950 period for SMSA's (as defined in the 1960 Census) are shown in Series P-23, No. 7.

Estimates of the population of the United States by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence are published annually in Series P-20. Figures as of March 1965 and 1966 are given in Nos. 151 and 163, respectively. Comparisons between national statistics by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan status shown in this report and the numbers shown in Series P-20, No. 151 are affected by differences in definition and coverage. The estimates obtained in the Current Population Survey exclude about one million members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or similar quarters. In addition, they relate to the metropolitan population as defined in 1960. There have been fairly extensive additions to metropolitan areas since 1960; these changes have occurred at the expense of the nonmetropolitan population. About 4.5 million persons in areas outside SMSA's in 1960 have since been reclassified as metropolitan.

Another source of difference is that this report has substituted metropolitan State economic areas for SMSA's in New England, as previously mentioned. Hence about one million more people in New England are classified as metropolitan in this report than in the P-20 reports. Finally, there is a difference in the treatment of Middlesex and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, which are part of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area but not of any SMSA. These counties have been treated as metropolitan in the present report. In the P-20 reports, they were also classified as metropolitan for postcensal years but were inadvertently classified as nonmetropolitan in reconstructing the comparative 1960 figures. The combined 1960 population of the counties was 578,000.

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[15] Some difficulty was encountered in carrying through the adjustment for New York State because the areas in which special estimates were used amounted to some 14 million of the State's 18 million population. Although the overall adjustment to the State total was relatively small (about one percent), distributing the adjustment pro rata only to the non-special estimates areas (with only 4 million of the States 18 million population) would involve unusually large adjustments for many metropolitan counties. Consequently the uniform adjustment procedure was dropped and a large "residual" was arbitrarily assigned to the nonmetropolitan population. Thus, the nonmetropolitan population of New York State for 1965 includes an "overstatement" of about 260,000 persons. The figures so affected are footnoted accordingly in tables 5 and 6.

[16] Factors which may be used to adjust the published estimates for earlier years to bring them into line with these new 1965 estimates are available and can be obtained by writing to: Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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, 1967. Current SMSA definitions and the changes in definitions made since the 1960 Census are indicated in that report.

Changes in SMSA definitions made in March and April 1967 occurred too late to be incorporated into this report. Later reports in Series P-25 will reflect these changes, however.

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 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.[17]

Footnotes to table 1 indicate the nearest equivalent State economic area (SEA) which has been substituted for each New England SMSA in compilation of the data. In two cases where a metropolitan SEA has not been defined, the nearest equivalent county has been used.

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 "central" county. All other metropolitan counties are designed as "suburban."

Data shown for the metropolitan population in the text and summary tables of the report relate to the sum of the estimates for metropolitan areas, substituting nearest equivalent SEA or county in New England, and including Middlesex and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. The nonmetropolitan population includes areas outside these counties.

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.

[17] 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.

DETAILED TABLES

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
ABILENE, TEX.	126,000	120,377	+6,000	+4.9	16,000	5,000	-5,000
Taylor*	106,000	101,078	+4,000	+4.4	14,000	4,000	-6,000
Jones	21,000	19,299	+2,000	+7.8	2,000	1,000	+1,000
AKRON, OHIO	650,000	605,367	+45,000	+7.4	71,000	27,000	+1,000
Summit*	545,000	513,569	+32,000	+6.2	59,000	24,000	-4,000
Portage	105,000	91,798	+13,000	+14.5	12,000	4,000	+6,000
ALBANY, GA.	89,000	75,680	+14,000	+18.0	13,000	3,000	+3,000
Dougherty*	89,000	75,680	+14,000	+18.0	13,000	3,000	+3,000
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y.	697,000	657,503	+40,000	+6.1	72,000	41,000	+9,000
Albany*	284,000	272,926	+11,000	+4.0	30,000	17,000	-2,000
Rensselaer*	154,000	142,585	+11,000	+7.7	16,000	9,000	+5,000
Schenectady*	160,000	152,896	+7,000	+4.6	15,000	9,000	+1,000
Saratoga	100,000	89,096	+11,000	+12.1	10,000	5,000	+6,000
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.	288,000	262,199	+26,000	+10.0	41,000	9,000	-6,000
Bernalillo*	288,000	262,199	+26,000	+10.0	41,000	9,000	-6,000
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA.-N.J.	515,000	492,168	+23,000	+4.6	48,000	28,000	+2,000
Lehigh, Pa.*	236,000	227,536	+8,000	+3.6	23,000	12,000	-2,000
Northampton, Pa.*	208,000	201,412	+7,000	+3.4	19,000	11,000	-1,000
Warren, N.J.	71,000	63,220	+7,000	+11.8	7,000	4,000	+5,000
ALTOONA, PA.	137,000	137,270	(Z)	-0.3	14,000	9,000	-6,000
Blair*	137,000	137,270	(Z)	-0.3	14,000	9,000	-6,000
AMARILLO, TEX.	168,000	149,493	+18,000	+12.1	20,000	5,000	+3,000
Potter*	117,000	115,580	+1,000	+1.2	16,000	4,000	-10,000
Randall*	51,000	33,913	+17,000	+49.2	4,000	1,000	+13,000
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.	1,107,000	703,925	+404,000	+57.3	115,000	29,000	+318,000
Orange*	1,107,000	703,925	+404,000	+57.3	115,000	29,000	+318,000
ANDERSON, IND.	130,000	125,819	+4,000	+3.5	15,000	6,000	-4,000
Madison*	130,000	125,819	+4,000	+3.5	15,000	6,000	-4,000
ANN ARBOR, MICH.	187,000	172,440	+14,000	+8.4	22,000	6,000	-2,000
Washtenaw*	187,000	172,440	+14,000	+8.4	22,000	6,000	-2,000
ASHEVILLE, N.C.	143,000	130,074	+13,000	+9.7	14,000	7,000	+6,000
Buncombe*	143,000	130,074	+13,000	+9.7	14,000	7,000	+6,000
ATLANTA, GA.	1,216,000	1,017,188	+199,000	+19.6	139,000	46,000	+106,000
De Kalb*	323,000	256,782	+66,000	+25.6	35,000	9,000	+40,000
Fulton*	619,000	556,326	+62,000	+11.2	73,000	30,000	+19,000
Clayton	68,000	46,365	+22,000	+47.7	8,000	1,000	+16,000
Cobb	153,000	114,174	+39,000	+33.8	17,000	4,000	+25,000
Gwinnett	54,000	43,541	+10,000	+23.5	6,000	2,000	+6,000
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.	179,000	160,880	+19,000	+11.5	17,000	12,000	+14,000
Atlantic*	179,000	160,880	+19,000	+11.5	17,000	12,000	+14,000

Z Less than 500.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C.	237,000	216,639	+20,000	+9.3	27,000	10,000	+2,000
Richmond, Ga.*	155,000	135,601	+20,000	+14.7	18,000	6,000	+8,000
Aiken, S.C.	81,000	81,038	(Z)	+0.2	9,000	3,000	-6,000
AUSTIN, TEX.	247,000	212,136	+34,000	+16.2	29,000	8,000	+14,000
Travis*	247,000	212,136	+34,000	+16.2	29,000	8,000	+14,000
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.	319,000	291,984	+27,000	+9.4	39,000	12,000	+1,000
Kern*	319,000	291,984	+27,000	+9.4	39,000	12,000	+1,000
BALTIMORE, MD.	1,854,000	1,727,023	+126,000	+7.3	213,000	90,000	+4,000
Baltimore city*	939,000	939,024	(Z)	(Z)	116,000	59,000	-57,000
Anne Arundel	248,000	206,634	+42,000	+20.1	28,000	8,000	+21,000
Baltimore	557,000	492,428	+65,000	+13.1	58,000	19,000	+26,000
Carroll	62,000	52,785	+9,000	+17.2	6,000	3,000	+6,000
Howard	48,000	36,152	+12,000	+32.1	5,000	2,000	+8,000
BATON ROUGE, LA.	255,000	230,058	+25,000	+11.0	32,000	9,000	+2,000
East Baton Rouge Parish*	255,000	230,058	+25,000	+11.0	32,000	9,000	+2,000
BAY CITY, MICH.	109,000	107,042	+2,000	+2.0	14,000	5,000	-7,000
Bay*	109,000	107,042	+2,000	+2.0	14,000	5,000	-7,000
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, TEX.	313,000	306,016	+7,000	+2.3	37,000	12,000	-18,000
Jefferson*	249,000	245,659	+4,000	+1.5	29,000	10,000	-16,000
Orange	64,000	60,357	+4,000	+5.9	8,000	2,000	-2,000
BILLINGS, MONT.	84,000	79,016	+5,000	+6.2	10,000	3,000	-1,000
Yellowstone*	84,000	79,016	+5,000	+6.2	10,000	3,000	-1,000
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.-PA.	297,000	283,600	+14,000	+4.8	35,000	15,000	-6,000
Broome, N.Y.*	221,000	212,661	+8,000	+3.9	25,000	11,000	-6,000
Tioga, N.Y.	43,000	37,802	+5,000	+13.5	5,000	2,000	+2,000
Susquehanna, Pa.	33,000	33,137	(Z)	+0.8	4,000	2,000	-1,000
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	644,000	634,864	+9,000	+1.4	72,000	33,000	-30,000
Jefferson*	644,000	634,864	+9,000	+1.4	72,000	33,000	-30,000
BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, ILL.	90,000	83,877	+6,000	+6.8	10,000	5,000	+1,000
McLean*	90,000	83,877	+6,000	+6.8	10,000	5,000	+1,000
BOISE CITY, IDAHO	99,000	93,460	+6,000	+6.0	11,000	4,000	-1,000
Ada*	99,000	93,460	+6,000	+6.0	11,000	4,000	-1,000
BOSTON, LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, LOWELL, MASS.[1]	3,205,000	3,109,158	+96,000	+3.1	358,000	178,000	-85,000
Suffolk*	721,000	791,329	-71,000	-8.9	89,000	53,000	-107,000
Essex	610,000	568,831	+42,000	+7.3	64,000	35,000	+13,000
Middlesex	1,308,000	1,238,742	+69,000	+5.6	148,000	64,000	-15,000
Norfolk	566,000	510,256	+56,000	+11.0	57,000	25,000	+24,000
BRIDGEPORT, STAMFORD, NORWALK, CONN.[2]	746,000	653,589	+93,000	+14.2	73,000	34,000	+53,000
Fairfield*	746,000	653,589	+93,000	+14.2	73,000	34,000	+53,000

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area C. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: Boston, 2,595,481; Lawrence-Haverhill, 199,136; Lowell, 164,243.

[2] Data shown for Connecticut State Economic Area A. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: Bridgeport, 337,983; Stamford, 178,409; Norwalk, 96,756.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
BROCKTON, MASS.[1]	296,000	248,449	+47,000	+19.1	33,000	15,000	+30,000
Plymouth*	296,000	248,449	+47,000	+19.1	33,000	15,000	+30,000
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO, TEX.	151,000	151,098	(Z)	+0.1	26,000	5,000	-20,000
Cameron*	151,000	151,098	(Z)	+0.1	26,000	5,000	-20,000
BUFFALO, N.Y.	1,320,000	1,306,957	+13,000	+1.0	147,000	69,000	-65,000
Erie*	1,084,000	1,064,688	+20,000	+1.8	120,000	58,000	-43,000
Niagara	236,000	242,269	-7,000	-2.7	28,000	11,000	-23,000
CANTON, OHIO	356,000	340,345	+15,000	+4.5	38,000	17,000	-5,000
Stark*	356,000	340,345	+15,000	+4.5	38,000	17,000	-5,000
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	148,000	136,899	+12,000	+8.5	19,000	6,000	-1,000
Linn*	148,000	136,899	+12,000	+8.5	19,000	6,000	-1,000
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.	133,000	132,436	+1,000	+0.7	14,000	5,000	-9,000
Champaign*	133,000	132,436	+1,000	+0.7	14,000	5,000	-9,000
CHARLESTON, S.C.	296,000	254,578	+41,000	+16.1	41,000	11,000	+12,000
Charleston*	248,000	216,382	+31,000	+14.5	35,000	10,000	+6,000
Berkeley	48,000	38,196	+10,000	+25.0	5,000	1,000	+6,000
CHARLESTON, W. VA.	245,000	252,925	-7,000	-3.0	28,000	11,000	-24,000
Kanawha*	245,000	252,925	-7,000	-3.0	28,000	11,000	-24,000
CHARLOTTE, N.C.	360,000	316,781	+43,000	+13.7	42,000	14,000	+15,000
Mecklenburg*	312,000	272,111	+40,000	+14.7	36,000	11,000	+15,000
Union	48,000	44,670	+3,000	+7.5	6,000	2,000	(Z)
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.-GA.	292,000	283,169	+9,000	+3.2	33,000	14,000	-9,000
Hamilton, Tenn.*	244,000	237,905	+6,000	+2.5	27,000	12,000	-9,000
Walker, Ga.	48,000	45,264	+3,000	+6.9	5,000	2,000	(Z)
CHICAGO, ILL.	6,689,000	6,220,913	+468,000	+7.5	775,000	333,000	+26,000
Cook*	5,410,000	5,129,725	+280,000	+5.5	634,000	287,000	-66,000
Du Page	388,000	313,459	+74,000	+23.7	40,000	11,000	+46,000
Kane	239,000	208,246	+31,000	+14.8	27,000	10,000	+14,000
Lake	333,000	293,656	+39,000	+13.3	38,000	11,000	+13,000
McHenry	97,000	84,210	+13,000	+15.0	11,000	4,000	+6,000
Will	222,000	191,617	+30,000	+15.9	26,000	9,000	+14,000
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND.	1,347,000	1,268,479	+78,000	+6.2	160,000	67,000	-15,000
Hamilton, Ohio*	915,000	864,121	+51,000	+5.9	109,000	47,000	-11,000
Clermont, Ohio	91,000	80,530	+10,000	+12.6	10,000	3,000	+3,000
Warren, Ohio	78,000	65,711	+12,000	+18.3	9,000	3,000	+6,000
Boone, Ky.	25,000	21,940	+3,000	+15.4	3,000	1,000	+1,000
Campbell, Ky.	87,000	86,803	(Z)	(Z)	11,000	5,000	-6,000
Kenton, Ky.	122,000	120,700	+2,000	+1.4	15,000	7,000	-7,000
Dearborn, Ind.	29,000	28,674	+1,000	+1.9	3,000	2,000	-1,000
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2,000,000	1,909,483	+91,000	+4.7	218,000	98,000	-29,000
Cuyahoga*	1,695,000	1,647,895	+47,000	+2.9	184,000	88,000	-49,000
Geauga	57,000	47,573	+10,000	+20.3	6,000	2,000	+6,000
Lake	176,000	148,700	+27,000	+18.4	20,000	6,000	+13,000
Medina	72,000	65,315	+6,000	+9.7	8,000	3,000	+1,000

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.
[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area D. For Brockton SMSA, 1960 population was 149,458.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.	176,000	143,742	+33,000	+22.6	16,000	6,000	+22,000
El Paso*	176,000	143,742	+33,000	+22.6	16,000	6,000	+22,000
COLUMBIA, S.C.	289,000	260,828	+28,000	+10.7	33,000	10,000	+6,000
Richland*	220,000	200,102	+20,000	+9.8	25,000	8,000	+3,000
Lexington	69,000	60,726	+8,000	+13.5	8,000	3,000	+3,000
COLUMBUS, GA.-ALA.	260,000	217,985	+42,000	+19.5	35,000	9,000	+16,000
Muscogee, Ga.*[1]	211,000	171,634	+39,000	+22.8	28,000	6,000	+17,000
Chattahoochee, Ga.[1]							
Russell, Ala.	50,000	46,351	+3,000	+7.2	7,000	3,000	-1,000
COLUMBUS, OHIO	847,000	754,885	+92,000	+12.1	100,000	36,000	+27,000
Franklin*	769,000	682,923	+86,000	+12.6	92,000	32,000	+26,000
Delaware	38,000	36,107	+2,000	+4.5	4,000	2,000	(Z)
Pickaway	40,000	35,855	+4,000	+10.7	4,000	2,000	+1,000
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.	286,000	266,594	+19,000	+7.2	40,000	9,000	-11,000
Nueces*	237,000	221,573	+15,000	+7.0	33,000	7,000	-10,000
San Patricio	49,000	45,021	+4,000	+8.4	7,000	2,000	-1,000
DALLAS, TEX.	1,289,000	1,083,601	+205,000	+18.9	147,000	46,000	+104,000
Dallas*	1,134,000	951,527	+183,000	+19.2	132,000	39,000	+89,000
Collin	50,000	41,247	+8,000	+20.3	5,000	2,000	+6,000
Denton	61,000	47,432	+13,000	+27.9	5,000	2,000	+10,000
Ellis	44,000	43,395	+1,000	+1.7	5,000	3,000	-1,000
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IOWA-ILL.	339,000	319,375	+20,000	+6.2	38,000	17,000	-2,000
Scott, Iowa*	131,000	119,067	+12,000	+10.1	15,000	6,000	+3,000
Rock Island, Ill.*	158,000	150,991	+7,000	+4.5	18,000	8,000	-3,000
Henry, Ill.	50,000	49,317	+1,000	+1.7	5,000	3,000	-1,000
DAYTON, OHIO	791,000	727,121	+64,000	+8.8	89,000	32,000	+8,000
Montgomery*	568,000	527,080	+41,000	+7.7	66,000	24,000	-1,000
Greene	110,000	94,642	+15,000	+16.2	11,000	3,000	+7,000
Miami	80,000	72,901	+7,000	+9.2	8,000	4,000	+2,000
Preble	34,000	32,498	+1,000	+4.0	4,000	2,000	-1,000
DECATUR, ILL.	122,000	118,257	+4,000	+3.0	13,000	6,000	-4,000
Macon*	122,000	118,257	+4,000	+3.0	13,000	6,000	-4,000
DENVER, COLO.	1,073,000	929,383	+144,000	+15.5	125,000	43,000	+61,000
Denver*	495,000	493,887	+1,000	+0.2	59,000	28,000	-30,000
Adams	153,000	120,296	+33,000	+27.4	20,000	3,000	+16,000
Arapahoe	131,000	113,426	+17,000	+15.1	15,000	4,000	+5,000
Boulder	99,000	74,254	+25,000	+33.2	10,000	3,000	+18,000
Jefferson	196,000	127,520	+68,000	+53.4	20,000	5,000	+52,000
DES MOINES, IOWA	271,000	266,315	+4,000	+1.7	32,000	13,000	-14,000
Polk*	271,000	266,315	+4,000	+1.7	32,000	13,000	-14,000
DETROIT, MICH.	3,987,000	3,762,360	+224,000	+6.0	448,000	169,000	-55,000
Wayne*	2,691,000	2,666,297	+25,000	+0.9	295,000	131,000	-139,000
Macomb	522,000	405,804	+116,000	+28.7	67,000	14,000	+63,000
Oakland	773,000	690,259	+83,000	+12.0	86,000	24,000	+21,000

Z Less than 500.

[1] Symptomatic data not available in adequate detail to develop separate current population estimates for these counties. Population in 1960 was: Muscogee, 158,623; Chattahoochee, 13,011.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
DUBUQUE, IOWA	87,000	80,048	+7,000	+8.3	12,000	4,000	-1,000
Dubuque*	87,000	80,048	+7,000	+8.3	12,000	4,000	-1,000
DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MINN.-WIS.	267,000	276,596	-9,000	-3.4	29,000	16,000	-23,000
St. Louis, Minn.*	224,000	231,588	-8,000	-3.4	25,000	13,000	-20,000
Douglas, Wis.*	43,000	45,008	-2,000	-3.4	5,000	3,000	-3,000
DURHAM, N.C.	123,000	111,995	+12,000	+10.3	13,000	5,000	+4,000
Durham*	123,000	111,995	+12,000	+10.3	13,000	5,000	+4,000
EL PASO, TEX.	344,000	314,070	+30,000	+9.6	62,000	10,000	-22,000
El Paso*	344,000	314,070	+30,000	+9.6	62,000	10,000	-22,000
ERIE, PA.	255,000	250,682	+4,000	+1.7	29,000	13,000	-11,000
Erie*	255,000	250,682	+4,000	+1.7	29,000	13,000	-11,000
EUGENE, OREG.	194,000	162,890	+31,000	+19.0	20,000	6,000	+17,000
Lane*	194,000	162,890	+31,000	+19.0	20,000	6,000	+17,000
EVANSVILLE, IND.-KY.	223,000	222,890	(Z)	(Z)	24,000	12,000	-13,000
Vanderburgh, Ind.*	165,000	165,794	-1,000	-0.7	18,000	9,000	-10,000
Warrick, Ind.	24,000	23,577	+1,000	+3.5	2,000	1,000	(Z)
Henderson, Ky.	34,000	33,519	(Z)	+1.3	4,000	2,000	-2,000
FARGO-MOORHEAD, N. DAK.-MINN.	110,000	106,027	+4,000	+3.4	13,000	4,000	-6,000
Cass, N. Dak.*	69,000	66,947	+2,000	+3.2	8,000	3,000	-3,000
Clay, Minn.*	41,000	39,080	+1,000	+3.6	5,000	1,000	-2,000
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.	193,000	148,418	+45,000	+30.2	29,000	5,000	+20,000
Cumberland*	193,000	148,418	+45,000	+30.2	29,000	5,000	+20,000
FLINT, MICH.	459,000	416,239	+43,000	+10.2	58,000	17,000	+2,000
Genesee*	412,000	374,313	+37,000	+10.0	53,000	15,000	(Z)
Lapeer	47,000	41,926	+5,000	+11.9	5,000	2,000	+2,000
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD, FLA.	441,000	333,946	+107,000	+32.2	39,000	19,000	+88,000
Broward*	441,000	333,946	+107,000	+32.2	39,000	19,000	+88,000
FORT SMITH, ARK.-OKLA.	154,000	135,110	+19,000	+14.1	17,000	8,000	+10,000
Sebastian, Ark.*	76,000	66,685	+9,000	+14.1	10,000	4,000	+4,000
Crawford, Ark.	26,000	21,318	+4,000	+19.7	3,000	1,000	+3,000
LeFlore, Okla.	32,000	29,106	+3,000	+11.5	3,000	2,000	+2,000
Sequoyah, Okla.	20,000	18,001	+2,000	+11.4	2,000	1,000	+1,000
FORT WAYNE, IND.	259,000	232,196	+27,000	+11.6	31,000	11,000	+7,000
Allen*	259,000	232,196	+27,000	+11.6	31,000	11,000	+7,000
FORT WORTH, TEX.	627,000	573,215	+54,000	+9.4	70,000	25,000	+9,000
Tarrant*	588,000	538,495	+49,000	+9.1	66,000	23,000	+6,000
Johnson	40,000	34,720	+5,000	+14.6	3,000	2,000	+4,000
FRESNO, CALIF.	403,000	365,945	+37,000	+10.2	47,000	16,000	+7,000
Fresno*	403,000	365,945	+37,000	+10.2	47,000	16,000	+7,000

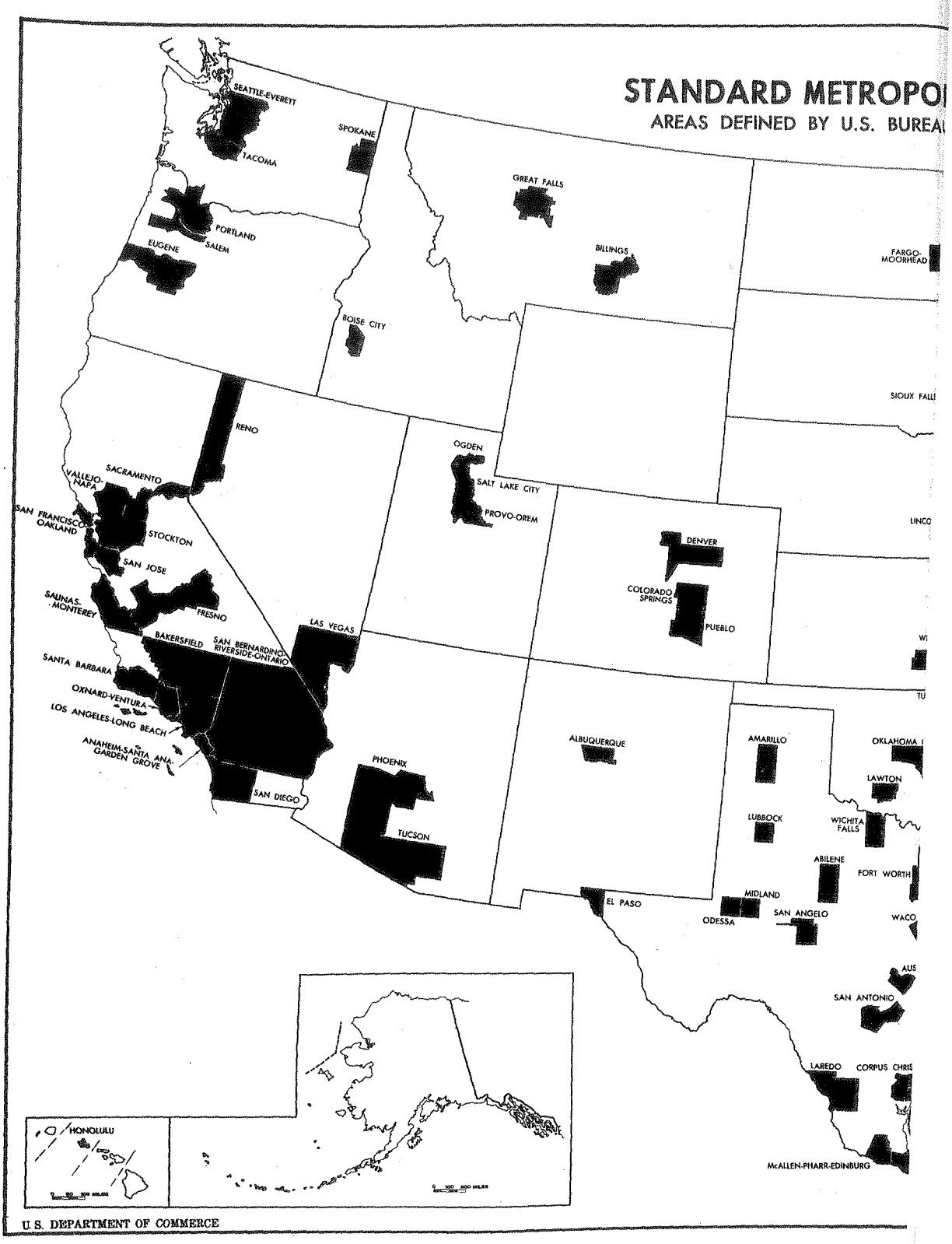
Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
GADSDEN, ALA.	94,000	96,980	-3,000	-3.6	10,000	5,000	-9,000
Etowah*	94,000	96,980	-3,000	-3.6	10,000	5,000	-9,000
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TEX.	157,000	140,364	+17,000	+12.2	18,000	6,000	+6,000
Galveston*	157,000	140,364	+17,000	+12.2	18,000	6,000	+6,000
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO, IND.	596,000	573,548	+22,000	+3.9	75,000	24,000	-29,000
Lake*	524,000	513,269	+11,000	+2.0	68,000	22,000	-36,000
Porter	72,000	60,279	+12,000	+19.2	8,000	2,000	+7,000
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	502,000	461,906	+40,000	+8.6	61,000	22,000	(Z)
Kent*	392,000	363,187	+29,000	+7.9	48,000	17,000	-2,000
Ottawa	110,000	98,719	+11,000	+11.1	13,000	4,000	+2,000
GREAT FALLS, MONT.	82,000	73,418	+8,000	+11.3	12,000	3,000	(Z)
Cascade*	82,000	73,418	+8,000	+11.3	12,000	3,000	(Z)
GREEN BAY, WIS.	137,000	125,082	+12,000	+9.2	19,000	6,000	-2,000
Brown*	137,000	125,082	+12,000	+9.2	19,000	6,000	-2,000
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT, N.C.	267,000	246,520	+21,000	+8.4	30,000	10,000	+1,000
Guilford*	267,000	246,520	+21,000	+8.4	30,000	10,000	+1,000
GREENVILLE, S.C.	267,000	255,806	+11,000	+4.3	32,000	11,000	-10,000
Greenville*	218,000	209,776	+8,000	+3.8	27,000	9,000	-10,000
Pickens	49,000	46,030	+3,000	+6.6	6,000	2,000	-1,000
HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN, OHIO	208,000	199,076	+9,000	+4.6	24,000	8,000	-6,000
Butler*	208,000	199,076	+9,000	+4.6	24,000	8,000	-6,000
HARRISBURG, PA.	391,000	371,653	+19,000	+5.2	41,000	21,000	-1,000
Dauphin*	226,000	220,255	+5,000	+2.4	24,000	13,000	-5,000
Cumberland	139,000	124,816	+14,000	+11.0	14,000	6,000	+6,000
Perry	27,000	26,582	(Z)	+1.2	3,000	2,000	-1,000
HARTFORD, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.[1]	765,000	689,555	+76,000	+11.0	82,000	33,000	+27,000
Hartford*	765,000	689,555	+76,000	+11.0	82,000	33,000	+27,000
HONOLULU, HAWAII	571,000	500,409	+71,000	+14.1	78,000	13,000	+6,000
Honolulu*	571,000	500,409	+71,000	+14.1	78,000	13,000	+6,000
HOUSTON, TEX.	1,696,000	1,418,323	+278,000	+19.6	195,000	57,000	+139,000
Harris*	1,494,000	1,243,158	+251,000	+20.2	174,000	50,000	+126,000
Brazoria	89,000	76,204	+13,000	+17.3	9,000	2,000	+6,000
Fort Bend	48,000	40,527	+8,000	+18.7	5,000	2,000	+4,000
Liberty	32,000	31,595	+1,000	+2.8	4,000	2,000	-1,000
Montgomery	32,000	26,839	+5,000	+18.9	3,000	1,000	+4,000
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, W. VA.-KY.-OHIO	260,000	254,780	+6,000	+2.2	28,000	13,000	-9,000
Cabell, W. Va.*	109,000	108,202	+1,000	+1.1	11,000	6,000	-4,000
Boyd, Ky.*	54,000	52,163	+2,000	+4.4	6,000	3,000	-1,000
Wayne, W. Va.	39,000	38,977	(Z)	+0.3	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Lawrence, Ohio	57,000	55,438	+2,000	+3.5	6,000	3,000	-1,000

Z Less than 500.
[1] Data shown for Connecticut State Economic Area C. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: Hartford, 549,249; New Britain, 129,397.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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OF THE BUDGET TO APRIL 8, 1966

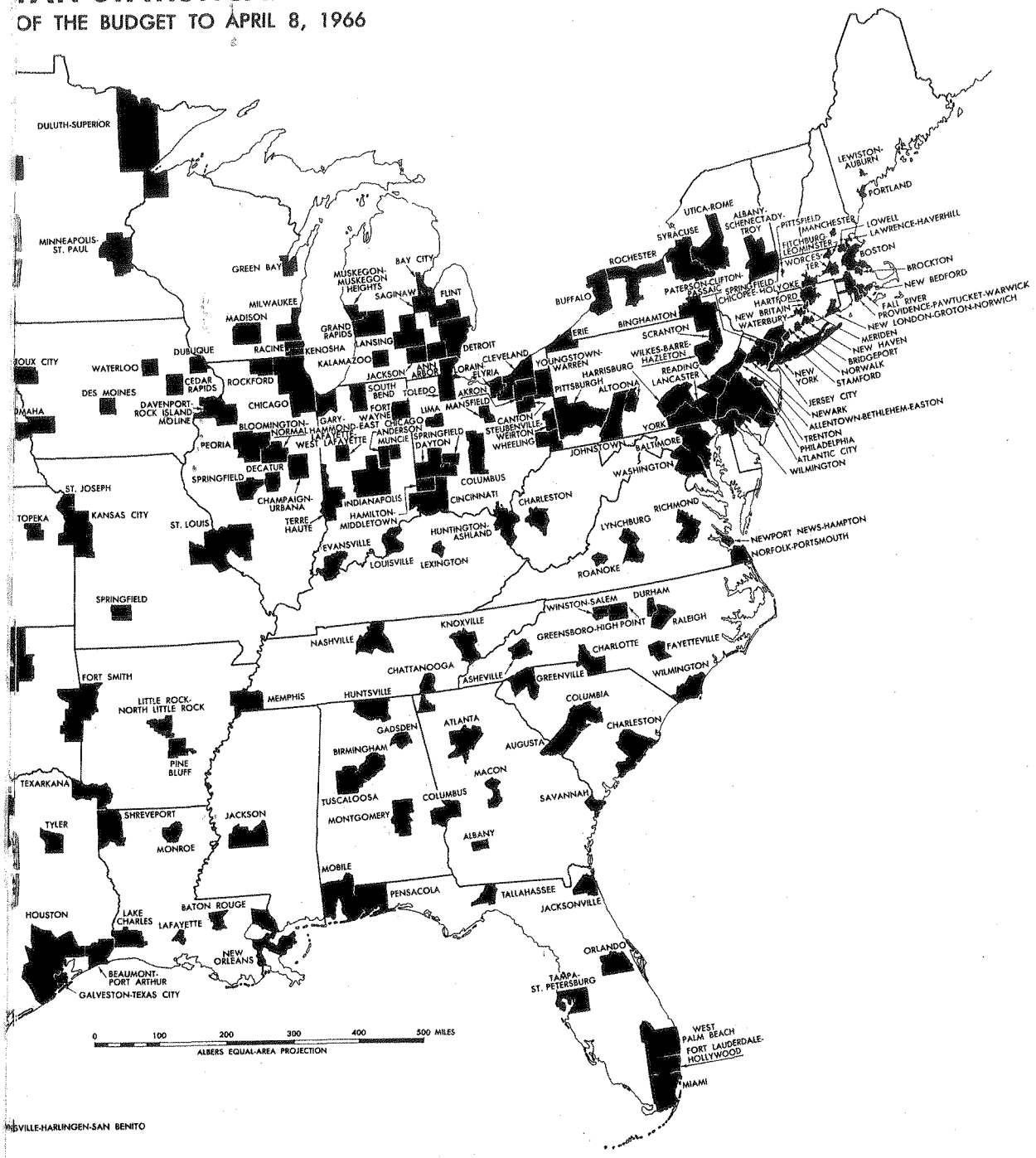

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Table. 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.	224,000	153,861	+70,000	+45.4	26,000	6,000	+50,000
Madison*	183,000	117,348	+65,000	+55.6	21,000	5,000	+49,000
Limestone	41,000	36,513	+5,000	+12.5	5,000	2,000	+1,000
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	984,000	916,932	+67,000	+7.3	122,000	47,000	-8,000
Marion*	739,000	697,567	+41,000	+5.9	94,000	36,000	-16,000
Hamilton	44,000	40,132	+4,000	+10.1	5,000	2,000	+1,000
Hancock	30,000	26,665	+4,000	+13.7	3,000	1,000	+2,000
Hendricks	47,000	40,896	+6,000	+14.8	5,000	2,000	+2,000
Johnson	49,000	43,704	+5,000	+12.4	6,000	2,000	+1,000
Morgan	39,000	33,875	+5,000	+13.8	5,000	2,000	+2,000
Shelby	36,000	34,093	+2,000	+5.4	4,000	2,000	(Z)
JACKSON, MICH.	137,000	131,994	+5,000	+4.0	16,000	6,000	-4,000
Jackson*	137,000	131,994	+5,000	+4.0	16,000	6,000	-4,000
JACKSON, MISS.	250,000	221,367	+29,000	+12.9	32,000	10,000	+6,000
Hinds*	211,000	187,045	+24,000	+12.8	28,000	8,000	+4,000
Rankin	39,000	34,322	+5,000	+13.6	4,000	1,000	+2,000
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	497,000	455,411	+42,000	+9.2	65,000	21,000	-1,000
Duval*	497,000	455,411	+42,000	+9.2	65,000	21,000	-1,000
JERSEY CITY, N.J.	619,000	610,734	+8,000	+1.3	67,000	39,000	-20,000
Hudson*	619,000	610,734	+8,000	+1.3	67,000	39,000	-20,000
JOHNSTOWN, PA.	270,000	280,733	-11,000	-3.9	27,000	16,000	-22,000
Cambria*	193,000	203,283	-10,000	-5.1	19,000	11,000	-18,000
Somerset	77,000	77,450	(Z)	-0.6	7,000	5,000	-3,000
KALAMAZOO, MICH.	181,000	169,712	+12,000	+6.8	21,000	7,000	-2,000
Kalamazoo*	181,000	169,712	+12,000	+6.8	21,000	7,000	-2,000
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.	1,183,000	1,092,545	+90,000	+8.3	137,000	56,000	+9,000
Clay, Mo.*	100,000	87,474	+12,000	+14.1	11,000	3,000	+4,000
Jackson, Mo.*	640,000	622,732	+17,000	+2.8	78,000	36,000	-25,000
Cass, Mo.	39,000	29,702	+9,000	+31.1	3,000	1,000	+7,000
Platte, Mo.	28,000	23,350	+4,000	+18.1	3,000	1,000	+3,000
Johnson, Kans.	189,000	143,792	+45,000	+31.5	18,000	4,000	+32,000
Wyandotte, Kans.	187,000	185,495	+2,000	+1.1	25,000	10,000	-13,000
KENOSHA, WIS.	114,000	100,615	+13,000	+13.3	14,000	5,000	+4,000
Kenosha*	114,000	100,615	+13,000	+13.3	14,000	5,000	+4,000
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	390,000	368,080	+21,000	+5.8	41,000	16,000	-3,000
Knox*	268,000	250,523	+17,000	+6.9	28,000	12,000	+1,000
Anderson	63,000	60,032	+3,000	+4.6	7,000	2,000	-2,000
Blount	59,000	57,525	+1,000	+2.4	6,000	3,000	-2,000
LAFAYETTE, LA.	98,000	84,656	+13,000	+15.9	14,000	3,000	+3,000
Lafayette Parish*	98,000	84,656	+13,000	+15.9	14,000	3,000	+3,000
LAFAYETTE-WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.	96,000	89,122	+7,000	+8.1	12,000	4,000	-1,000
Tippecanoe*	96,000	89,122	+7,000	+8.1	12,000	4,000	-1,000

Z Less than 500.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
LAKE CHARLES, LA.	135,000	145,475	-11,000	-7.3	20,000	5,000	-26,000
Calcasieu Parish*	135,000	145,475	-11,000	-7.3	20,000	5,000	-26,000
LANCASTER, PA.	289,000	278,359	+10,000	+3.8	32,000	14,000	-8,000
Lancaster*	289,000	278,359	+10,000	+3.8	32,000	14,000	-8,000
LANSING, MICH.	336,000	298,949	+37,000	+12.3	40,000	13,000	+10,000
Ingham*	238,000	211,296	+27,000	+12.5	28,000	9,000	+7,000
Clinton	43,000	37,969	+5,000	+13.9	5,000	2,000	+2,000
Eaton	55,000	49,684	+5,000	+10.3	6,000	2,000	+1,000
LAREDO, TEX.	76,000	64,791	+11,000	+16.9	14,000	2,000	-1,000
Webb*	76,000	64,791	+11,000	+16.9	14,000	2,000	-1,000
LAS VEGAS, NEV.	232,000	127,016	+105,000	+82.4	25,000	6,000	+85,000
Clark*	232,000	127,016	+105,000	+82.4	25,000	6,000	+85,000
LAWTON, OKLA.	99,000	90,803	+8,000	+9.1	15,000	3,000	-4,000
Comanche*	99,000	90,803	+8,000	+9.1	15,000	3,000	-4,000
LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE[1]	91,000	86,312	+5,000	+5.3	10,000	5,000	-1,000
Androscoggin*	91,000	86,312	+5,000	+5.3	10,000	5,000	-1,000
LEXINGTON, KY.	159,000	131,906	+27,000	+20.7	18,000	7,000	+16,000
Fayette*	159,000	131,906	+27,000	+20.7	18,000	7,000	+16,000
LIMA, OHIO	112,000	103,691	+8,000	+7.7	13,000	5,000	+1,000
Allen*	112,000	103,691	+8,000	+7.7	13,000	5,000	+1,000
LINCOLN, NEBR.	161,000	155,272	+5,000	+3.5	22,000	7,000	-9,000
Lancaster*	161,000	155,272	+5,000	+3.5	22,000	7,000	-9,000
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	279,000	242,980	+36,000	+14.7	34,000	12,000	+14,000
Pulaski*	279,000	242,980	+36,000	+14.7	34,000	12,000	+14,000
LORAIN-ELYRIA, OHIO	240,000	217,500	+22,000	+10.3	28,000	10,000	+4,000
Lorain*	240,000	217,500	+22,000	+10.3	28,000	10,000	+4,000
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.	6,765,000	6,038,771	+727,000	+12.0	721,000	297,000	+302,000
Los Angeles*	6,765,000	6,038,771	+727,000	+12.0	721,000	297,000	+302,000
LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND.	771,000	725,139	+46,000	+6.4	91,000	38,000	-8,000
Jefferson, Ky.*	651,000	610,947	+40,000	+6.5	78,000	32,000	-6,000
Clark, Ind.	67,000	62,795	+5,000	+7.3	8,000	3,000	(Z)
Floyd, Ind.	53,000	51,397	+2,000	+3.9	6,000	3,000	-1,000
LUBBOCK, TEX.	185,000	156,271	+28,000	+18.2	26,000	5,000	+8,000
Lubbock*	185,000	156,271	+28,000	+18.2	26,000	5,000	+8,000
LYNCHBURG, VA.	119,000	110,701	+8,000	+7.1	13,000	6,000	+1,000
Lynchburg city*	54,000	54,790	-1,000	-1.0	6,000	3,000	-3,000
Amherst	25,000	22,953	+2,000	+10.5	2,000	1,000	+1,000
Campbell	39,000	32,958	+6,000	+18.1	5,000	2,000	+3,000

Z Less than 500.

[1] Androscoggin County, nearest equivalent to SMSA. No metropolitan State economic area. For Lewiston-Auburn SMSA, 1960 population was 70,295.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG, TEX.	202,000	180,904	+21,000	+11.5	31,000	6,000	-5,000
Hidalgo*	202,000	180,904	+21,000	+11.5	31,000	6,000	-5,000
MACON, GA.	201,000	180,403	+21,000	+11.6	26,000	9,000	+4,000
Bibb*	149,000	141,249	+7,000	+5.2	18,000	7,000	-3,000
Houston	53,000	39,154	+14,000	+34.8	8,000	1,000	+7,000
MADISON, WIS.	260,000	222,095	+38,000	+17.2	32,000	9,000	+15,000
Dane*	260,000	222,095	+38,000	+17.2	32,000	9,000	+15,000
MANCHESTER, N.H.[1]	205,000	178,161	+27,000	+15.3	23,000	11,000	+15,000
Hillsborough*	205,000	178,161	+27,000	+15.3	23,000	11,000	+15,000
MANSFIELD, OHIO	126,000	117,761	+8,000	+7.1	14,000	6,000	(Z)
Richland*	126,000	117,761	+8,000	+7.1	14,000	6,000	(Z)
MEMPHIS, TENN.-ARK.	740,000	674,583	+65,000	+9.7	93,000	33,000	+5,000
Shelby, Tenn.*	688,000	627,019	+61,000	+9.7	86,000	30,000	+6,000
Crittenden, Ark.	52,000	47,564	+4,000	+8.6	8,000	2,000	-1,000
MIAMI, FLA.	1,061,000	935,047	+126,000	+13.5	101,000	50,000	+76,000
Dade*	1,061,000	935,047	+126,000	+13.5	101,000	50,000	+76,000
MIDLAND, TEX.	67,000	67,717	-1,000	-1.7	8,000	2,000	-8,000
Midland*	67,000	67,717	-1,000	-1.7	8,000	2,000	-8,000
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	1,275,000	1,232,731	+42,000	+3.4	155,000	60,000	-53,000
Milwaukee*	1,044,000	1,036,041	+8,000	+0.7	128,000	52,000	-69,000
Ozaukee	43,000	38,441	+5,000	+12.2	5,000	2,000	+1,000
Waukesha	188,000	158,249	+30,000	+18.9	21,000	6,000	+15,000
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.	1,612,000	1,482,030	+130,000	+8.8	205,000	68,000	-7,000
Hennepin*	884,000	842,854	+42,000	+4.9	106,000	40,000	-25,000
Ramsey*	434,000	422,525	+12,000	+2.8	57,000	21,000	-25,000
Anoka	124,000	85,916	+38,000	+44.2	19,000	2,000	+21,000
Dakota	104,000	78,303	+26,000	+33.2	14,000	3,000	+15,000
Washington	65,000	52,432	+13,000	+24.7	9,000	2,000	+6,000
MOBILE, ALA.	391,000	363,389	+27,000	+7.5	51,000	16,000	-8,000
Mobile*	337,000	314,301	+23,000	+7.3	45,000	14,000	-8,000
Baldwin	53,000	49,088	+4,000	+8.4	6,000	2,000	(Z)
MONROE, LA.	112,000	101,663	+10,000	+9.8	15,000	5,000	(Z)
Ouachita Parish*	112,000	101,663	+10,000	+9.8	15,000	5,000	(Z)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.	207,000	199,734	+7,000	+3.7	24,000	10,000	-7,000
Montgomery*	174,000	169,210	+5,000	+2.9	21,000	8,000	-7,000
Elmore	33,000	30,524	+2,000	+8.1	4,000	2,000	(Z)
MUNCIE, IND.	117,000	110,938	+6,000	+5.1	14,000	5,000	-3,000
Delaware*	117,000	110,938	+6,000	+5.1	14,000	5,000	-3,000
MUSKEGON-MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICH.	153,000	149,943	+3,000	+1.9	20,000	7,000	-10,000
Muskegon*	153,000	149,943	+3,000	+1.9	20,000	7,000	-10,000

Z Less than 500.
[1] Data shown for New Hampshire State Economic Area A. For Manchester SMSA, 1960 population was 102,861.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
NASHVILLE, TENN.	512,000	463,628	+48,000	+10.4	57,000	23,000	+15,000
Davidson*	435,000	399,743	+35,000	+8.8	49,000	19,000	+5,000
Sumner	45,000	36,217	+9,000	+24.3	5,000	2,000	+6,000
Wilson	32,000	27,668	+4,000	+16.2	3,000	2,000	+3,000
NEW BEDFORD, FALL RIVER, MASS.[1]	411,000	398,488	+12,000	+3.1	43,000	24,000	-6,000
Bristol*	411,000	398,488	+12,000	+3.1	43,000	24,000	-6,000
NEW HAVEN, WATERBURY, MERIDEN, CONN.[2]	704,000	660,315	+43,000	+6.6	73,000	35,000	+5,000
New Haven*	704,000	660,315	+43,000	+6.6	73,000	35,000	+5,000
NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH, CONN.[3]	216,000	185,745	+30,000	+16.1	27,000	10,000	+13,000
New London*	216,000	185,745	+30,000	+16.1	27,000	10,000	+13,000
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	1,027,000	907,123	+120,000	+13.2	126,000	50,000	+44,000
Orleans Parish*	654,000	627,525	+26,000	+4.2	81,000	39,000	-16,000
Jefferson Parish	276,000	208,769	+67,000	+32.2	34,000	8,000	+41,000
St. Bernard Parish	43,000	32,186	+11,000	+33.7	5,000	1,000	+7,000
St. Tammany Parish	54,000	38,643	+15,000	+40.1	6,000	2,000	+12,000
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11,366,000	10,694,632	+671,000	+6.3	1,152,000	604,000	+123,000
New York City*	8,011,000	7,781,984	+229,000	+2.9	832,000	475,000	-128,000
Bronx*	1,538,000	1,424,815	+113,000	+8.0	158,000	83,000	+39,000
Kings (Brooklyn Borough)*	2,704,000	2,627,319	+76,000	+2.9	302,000	155,000	-71,000
New York (Manhattan Borough)*	1,561,000	1,698,281	-138,000	-8.1	160,000	127,000	-171,000
Queens*	1,948,000	1,809,578	+139,000	+7.7	187,000	98,000	+50,000
Richmond*	260,000	221,991	+38,000	+17.0	26,000	12,000	+24,000
Nassau	1,402,000	1,300,171	+102,000	+7.9	123,000	51,000	+31,000
Rockland	184,000	136,802	+48,000	+34.8	17,000	6,000	+36,000
Suffolk	912,000	666,784	+245,000	+36.7	98,000	30,000	+177,000
Westchester	857,000	808,891	+48,000	+5.9	82,000	41,000	+7,000
NEWARK, N.J.	1,851,000	1,689,420	+161,000	+9.6	187,000	93,000	+67,000
Essex*	978,000	923,545	+55,000	+5.9	103,000	56,000	+8,000
Morris	327,000	261,620	+66,000	+25.1	31,000	12,000	+46,000
Union	545,000	504,255	+41,000	+8.2	52,000	25,000	+14,000
NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON, VA.	272,000	224,503	+48,000	+21.3	34,000	9,000	+22,000
Hampton city*	114,000	89,258	+25,000	+27.6	14,000	3,000	+14,000
Newport News city*	131,000	113,662	+17,000	+15.0	17,000	5,000	+5,000
York	28,000	21,583	+6,000	+28.0	3,000	1,000	+4,000
NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH, VA.	637,000	578,507	+58,000	+10.1	85,000	25,000	-2,000
Norfolk city*	307,000	304,869	+2,000	+0.6	45,000	13,000	-30,000
Portsmouth city*	112,000	114,773	-2,000	-2.0	15,000	5,000	-12,000
Chesapeake city	88,000	73,647	+14,000	+19.2	10,000	3,000	+7,000
Virginia Beach city	130,000	85,218	+45,000	+52.6	15,000	3,000	+32,000
ODESSA, TEX.	93,000	90,995	+2,000	+2.0	12,000	2,000	-8,000
Ector*	93,000	90,995	+2,000	+2.0	12,000	2,000	-8,000

[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area E. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: New Bedford, 143,176; Fall River, 138,156.

[2] Data shown for Connecticut State Economic Area B. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: New Haven, 320,836; Waterbury, 185,548; Meriden, 51,850.

[3] New London County, nearest equivalent to SMSA. No metropolitan State economic area. For New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA, 1960 population was 170,981.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
OGDEN, UTAH	120,000	110,744	+10,000	+8.7	16,000	4,000	-2,000
Weber*	120,000	110,744	+10,000	+8.7	16,000	4,000	-2,000
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA	585,000	511,833	+73,000	+14.3	68,000	23,000	+27,000
Oklahoma*	487,000	439,506	+48,000	+10.8	59,000	20,000	+8,000
Canadian	30,000	24,727	+5,000	+19.4	3,000	1,000	+4,000
Cleveland	68,000	47,600	+21,000	+43.2	6,000	2,000	+16,000
OMAHA, NEBR.-IOWA	516,000	457,873	+58,000	+12.7	69,000	23,000	+12,000
Douglas, Nebr.*	378,000	343,490	+35,000	+10.1	51,000	18,000	+1,000
Sarpy, Nebr.	52,000	31,281	+21,000	+66.5	6,000	1,000	+16,000
Pottawatomie, Iowa	86,000	83,102	+3,000	+3.4	11,000	4,000	-4,000
ORLANDO, FLA	372,000	318,487	+54,000	+16.9	43,000	15,000	+26,000
Orange*	304,000	263,540	+40,000	+15.3	35,000	12,000	+18,000
Seminole	68,000	54,947	+13,000	+24.3	8,000	3,000	+8,000
OXNARD-VENTURA, CALIF	318,000	199,138	+118,000	+59.5	32,000	8,000	+95,000
Ventura*	318,000	199,138	+118,000	+59.5	32,000	8,000	+95,000
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J.	1,307,000	1,186,873	+120,000	+10.1	123,000	58,000	+55,000
Passaic*	446,000	406,618	+39,000	+9.7	46,000	22,000	+16,000
Bergen	861,000	780,255	+81,000	+10.3	78,000	35,000	+38,000
PENSACOLA, FLA	224,000	203,376	+21,000	+10.1	32,000	8,000	-3,000
Escambia*	192,000	173,829	+18,000	+10.2	26,000	7,000	-2,000
Santa Rosa	32,000	29,547	+3,000	+9.4	5,000	1,000	-1,000
PEORIA, ILL	320,000	313,412	+7,000	+2.3	37,000	15,000	-15,000
Peoria*	190,000	189,044	+1,000	+0.7	22,000	10,000	-11,000
Tazewell	105,000	99,789	+6,000	+5.6	12,000	4,000	-3,000
Woodford	25,000	24,579	(Z)	+0.8	3,000	1,000	-1,000
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.	4,664,000	4,342,897	+321,000	+7.4	503,000	241,000	+60,000
Philadelphia, Pa.*	2,052,000	2,002,512	+50,000	+2.5	228,000	132,000	-46,000
Bucks, Pa.	343,000	308,567	+34,000	+11.2	39,000	12,000	+7,000
Chester, Pa.	244,000	210,608	+34,000	+15.9	25,000	10,000	+19,000
Delaware, Pa.	587,000	553,154	+33,000	+6.0	61,000	26,000	-2,000
Montgomery, Pa.	581,000	516,682	+64,000	+12.4	54,000	25,000	+35,000
Burlington, N.J.	270,000	224,499	+46,000	+20.4	31,000	9,000	+24,000
Camden, N.J.	436,000	392,035	+44,000	+11.2	48,000	20,000	+17,000
Gloucester, N.J.	151,000	134,840	+17,000	+12.3	17,000	7,000	+6,000
PHOENIX, ARIZ	818,000	663,510	+155,000	+23.3	95,000	30,000	+90,000
Maricopa*	818,000	663,510	+155,000	+23.3	95,000	30,000	+90,000
PINE BLUFF, ARK	86,000	81,373	+5,000	+5.8	10,000	4,000	-1,000
Jefferson*	86,000	81,373	+5,000	+5.8	10,000	4,000	-1,000
PITTSBURGH, PA	2,372,000	2,405,435	-33,000	-1.4	241,000	131,000	-143,000
Allegheny*	1,590,000	1,628,587	-39,000	-2.4	164,000	91,000	-112,000
Beaver	201,000	206,948	-6,000	-2.7	22,000	10,000	-17,000
Washington	214,000	217,271	-3,000	-1.4	20,000	12,000	-11,000
Westmoreland	367,000	352,629	+15,000	+4.2	35,000	18,000	-3,000

Z Less than 500.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
PITTSFIELD, MASS.[1]	144,000	142,135	+2,000	+1.5	16,000	8,000	-6,000
Berkshire*	144,000	142,135	+2,000	+1.5	16,000	8,000	-6,000
PORTLAND, MAINE[2]	197,000	182,751	+14,000	+7.7	22,000	11,000	+3,000
Cumberland*	197,000	182,751	+14,000	+7.7	22,000	11,000	+3,000
PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH.	897,000	821,897	+75,000	+9.2	86,000	47,000	+36,000
Multnomah, Oreg.*	536,000	522,813	+13,000	+2.5	53,000	33,000	-7,000
Clackamas, Oreg.	138,000	113,038	+25,000	+21.9	12,000	5,000	+18,000
Washington, Oreg.	119,000	92,237	+27,000	+29.4	11,000	4,000	+20,000
Clark, Wash.	104,000	93,809	+10,000	+11.1	10,000	5,000	+5,000
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, R.I.[3]	739,000	718,543	+20,000	+2.8	77,000	42,000	-15,000
Kent*	128,000	112,619	+15,000	+13.8	13,000	5,000	+8,000
Providence*	569,000	568,778	(Z)	+0.1	60,000	35,000	-25,000
Bristol	42,000	37,146	+4,000	+12.1	4,000	2,000	+2,000
PROVO-OREM, UTAH	118,000	106,991	+11,000	+10.6	16,000	3,000	-1,000
Utah*	118,000	106,991	+11,000	+10.6	16,000	3,000	-1,000
PUEBLO, COLO.	119,000	118,707	+1,000	+0.5	14,000	5,000	-8,000
Pueblo*	119,000	118,707	+1,000	+0.5	14,000	5,000	-8,000
RACINE, WIS.	160,000	141,781	+18,000	+12.6	19,000	7,000	+6,000
Racine*	160,000	141,781	+18,000	+12.6	19,000	7,000	+6,000
RALEIGH, N.C.	195,000	169,082	+26,000	+15.2	22,000	7,000	+11,000
Wake*	195,000	169,082	+26,000	+15.2	22,000	7,000	+11,000
READING, PA.	283,000	275,414	+8,000	+2.9	27,000	17,000	-2,000
Berks*	283,000	275,414	+8,000	+2.9	27,000	17,000	-2,000
RENO, NEV.	113,000	84,743	+28,000	+33.2	12,000	5,000	+21,000
Washoe*	113,000	84,743	+28,000	+33.2	12,000	5,000	+21,000
RICHMOND, VA.	484,000	436,044	+48,000	+11.1	52,000	23,000	+20,000
Richmond city*	223,000	219,958	+3,000	+1.2	25,000	15,000	-7,000
Chesterfield	96,000	71,197	+25,000	+34.7	9,000	2,000	+18,000
Hanover	33,000	27,550	+6,000	+21.3	4,000	1,000	+4,000
Henrico	132,000	117,339	+15,000	+12.8	15,000	4,000	+5,000
ROANOKE, VA.	173,000	158,803	+14,000	+8.9	17,000	8,000	+6,000
Roanoke city*	97,000	97,110	(Z)	(Z)	10,000	6,000	-4,000
Roanoke	76,000	61,693	+14,000	+22.9	7,000	2,000	+10,000
ROCHESTER, N.Y.	804,000	732,588	+71,000	+9.7	88,000	41,000	+24,000
Monroe*	644,000	586,387	+57,000	+9.8	70,000	32,000	+19,000
Livingston	49,000	44,053	+5,000	+10.9	5,000	3,000	+2,000
Orleans	38,000	34,159	+4,000	+12.0	4,000	2,000	+2,000
Wayne	73,000	67,989	+5,000	+7.5	8,000	4,000	+1,000

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.
[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area F. For Pittsfield SMSA, 1960 population was 76,772.
[2] Data shown for Maine State Economic Area A. For Portland SMSA, 1960 population was 139,122.
[3] Data shown for Rhode Island State Economic Area A. For Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA, 1960 population was 821,101.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
ROCKFORD, ILL.	247,000	230,091	+17,000	+7.5	30,000	10,000	-2,000
Winnebago*	226,000	209,765	+16,000	+7.8	27,000	9,000	-2,000
Boone	21,000	20,326	+1,000	+4.7	2,000	1,000	(Z)
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.	737,000	625,503	+111,000	+17.8	84,000	29,000	+56,000
Sacramento*	584,000	502,778	+81,000	+16.2	69,000	22,000	+35,000
Placer	75,000	56,998	+18,000	+32.4	6,000	3,000	+15,000
Yolo	77,000	65,727	+12,000	+17.9	9,000	3,000	+6,000
SAGINAW, MICH.	208,000	190,752	+17,000	+9.0	26,000	9,000	(Z)
Saginaw*	208,000	190,752	+17,000	+9.0	26,000	9,000	(Z)
SALEM, OREG.	172,000	147,411	+24,000	+16.5	15,000	8,000	+17,000
Marion*	141,000	120,888	+20,000	+16.5	12,000	6,000	+14,000
Polk	31,000	26,523	+4,000	+16.7	3,000	1,000	+3,000
SALINAS-MONTEREY, CALIF.	222,000	198,351	+23,000	+11.8	26,000	8,000	+5,000
Monterey*	222,000	198,351	+23,000	+11.8	26,000	8,000	+5,000
ST. JOSEPH, MO.	95,000	90,581	+4,000	+4.7	10,000	6,000	+1,000
Buchanan*	95,000	90,581	+4,000	+4.7	10,000	6,000	+1,000
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.	2,249,000	2,104,669	+144,000	+6.8	260,000	113,000	-3,000
St. Louis city, Mo.*	702,000	750,026	-49,000	-6.5	91,000	53,000	-86,000
Franklin, Mo.	51,000	44,566	+7,000	+15.0	6,000	3,000	+4,000
Jefferson, Mo.	83,000	66,377	+16,000	+24.4	9,000	3,000	+10,000
St. Charles, Mo.	72,000	52,970	+19,000	+35.2	9,000	2,000	+11,000
St. Louis, Mo.	831,000	703,532	+127,000	+18.1	84,000	28,000	+72,000
Madison, Ill.	242,000	224,689	+17,000	+7.6	27,000	10,000	(Z)
St. Clair, Ill.	269,000	262,509	+6,000	+2.4	33,000	14,000	-13,000
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	523,000	447,795	+75,000	+16.7	71,000	16,000	+21,000
Salt Lake*	440,000	383,035	+57,000	+14.8	59,000	15,000	+12,000
Davis	83,000	64,760	+18,000	+28.4	11,000	2,000	+9,000
SAN ANGELO, TEX.	73,000	64,630	+9,000	+13.3	8,000	3,000	+3,000
Tom Green*	73,000	64,630	+9,000	+13.3	8,000	3,000	+3,000
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	808,000	716,168	+92,000	+12.8	106,000	29,000	+16,000
Bexar*	775,000	687,151	+88,000	+12.8	102,000	28,000	+14,000
Guadalupe	33,000	29,017	+4,000	+12.9	3,000	1,000	+2,000
SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CALIF.	1,026,000	809,782	+217,000	+26.7	107,000	40,000	+150,000
Riverside*	406,000	306,191	+100,000	+32.6	40,000	17,000	+76,000
San Bernardino*	620,000	503,591	+117,000	+23.2	67,000	24,000	+73,000
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.	1,136,000	1,033,011	+103,000	+10.0	135,000	42,000	+10,000
San Diego*	1,136,000	1,033,011	+103,000	+10.0	135,000	42,000	+10,000
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.	2,918,000	2,648,762	+270,000	+10.2	302,000	135,000	+103,000
Alameda*	1,016,000	908,209	+108,000	+11.9	109,000	46,000	+45,000
San Francisco*	721,000	740,316	-19,000	-2.6	73,000	51,000	-41,000
Contra Costa	497,000	409,030	+88,000	+21.5	49,000	15,000	+54,000
Marin	181,000	146,820	+35,000	+23.5	18,000	6,000	+23,000
San Mateo	503,000	444,387	+59,000	+13.2	53,000	17,000	+23,000

Z Less than 500.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
SAN JOSE, CALIF.	885,000	642,315	+243,000	+37.8	99,000	25,000	+168,000
Santa Clara*	885,000	642,315	+243,000	+37.8	99,000	25,000	+168,000
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	243,000	168,962	+75,000	+44.1	26,000	8,000	+56,000
Santa Barbara*	243,000	168,962	+75,000	+44.1	26,000	8,000	+56,000
SAVANNAH, GA.	192,000	188,299	+4,000	+1.9	25,000	10,000	-12,000
Chatham*	192,000	188,299	+4,000	+1.9	25,000	10,000	-12,000
SCRANTON, PA.	226,000	234,531	-8,000	-3.6	20,000	17,000	-12,000
Lackawanna*	226,000	234,531	-8,000	-3.6	20,000	17,000	-12,000
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.	1,179,000	1,107,213	+72,000	+6.5	128,000	55,000	-1,000
King*	980,000	935,014	+45,000	+4.8	107,000	47,000	-15,000
Snohomish*	199,000	172,199	+27,000	+15.5	22,000	9,000	+14,000
SHREVEPORT, LA.	289,000	281,481	+7,000	+2.6	37,000	13,000	-17,000
Caddo Parish*	228,000	223,859	+4,000	+1.8	29,000	11,000	-14,000
Bossier Parish	61,000	57,622	+3,000	+5.8	8,000	2,000	-3,000
SIOUX CITY, IOWA-NEBR.	114,000	120,017	-6,000	-4.8	14,000	7,000	-13,000
Woodbury, Iowa*	102,000	107,849	-6,000	-5.4	13,000	6,000	-12,000
Dakota, Nebr.	12,000	12,168	(Z)	+0.5	2,000	1,000	-1,000
SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.	94,000	86,575	+8,000	+9.0	12,000	4,000	+1,000
Minnehaha*	94,000	86,575	+8,000	+9.0	12,000	4,000	+1,000
SOUTH BEND, IND.	270,000	271,057	-1,000	-0.5	29,000	13,000	-18,000
St. Joseph*	237,000	238,614	-1,000	-0.5	26,000	11,000	-16,000
Marshall	32,000	32,443	(Z)	-0.5	4,000	2,000	-2,000
SPOKANE, WASH.	267,000	278,333	-12,000	-4.2	30,000	15,000	-27,000
Spokane*	267,000	278,333	-12,000	-4.2	30,000	15,000	-27,000
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	153,000	146,539	+7,000	+4.6	18,000	9,000	-2,000
Sangamon*	153,000	146,539	+7,000	+4.6	18,000	9,000	-2,000
SPRINGFIELD, MO.	140,000	126,276	+14,000	+11.0	14,000	7,000	+7,000
Greene*	140,000	126,276	+14,000	+11.0	14,000	7,000	+7,000
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	147,000	131,440	+16,000	+12.1	15,000	7,000	+8,000
Clark*	147,000	131,440	+16,000	+12.1	15,000	7,000	+8,000
SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE-HOLYOKE, MASS.[1]	550,000	532,582	+18,000	+3.3	60,000	28,000	-14,000
Hampden*	439,000	429,353	+10,000	+2.3	49,000	24,000	-16,000
Hampshire	111,000	103,229	+8,000	+7.3	10,000	5,000	+2,000

Z Less than 500.
[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area A. For Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke SMSA, 1960 population was 493,999.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OHIO-W. VA.	170,000	167,756	+2,000	+1.1	17,000	9,000	-7,000
Jefferson, Ohio*	101,000	99,201	+2,000	+1.6	10,000	6,000	-3,000
Brooke, W. Va.*	29,000	28,940	(Z)	-1.1	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Hancock, W. Va.*	40,000	39,615	+1,000	+1.4	4,000	2,000	-2,000
STOCKTON, CALIF.	273,000	249,989	+23,000	+9.4	27,000	13,000	+9,000
San Joaquin*	273,000	249,989	+23,000	+9.4	27,000	13,000	+9,000
SYRACUSE, N.Y.	606,000	563,781	+42,000	+7.5	72,000	30,000	(Z)
Onondaga*	456,000	423,028	+33,000	+7.7	54,000	22,000	(Z)
Madison	57,000	54,635	+2,000	+4.4	7,000	3,000	-1,000
Oswego	93,000	86,118	+7,000	+8.4	11,000	5,000	+1,000
TACOMA, WASH.	343,000	321,590	+21,000	+6.6	41,000	16,000	-4,000
Pierce*	343,000	321,590	+21,000	+6.6	41,000	16,000	-4,000
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.	83,000	74,225	+8,000	+11.4	10,000	3,000	+2,000
Leon*	83,000	74,225	+8,000	+11.4	10,000	3,000	+2,000
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.	873,000	772,453	+101,000	+13.1	79,000	55,000	+77,000
Hillsborough*	448,000	397,788	+50,000	+12.5	49,000	22,000	+23,000
Pinellas*	426,000	374,665	+51,000	+13.6	30,000	33,000	+54,000
TERRE HAUTE, IND.	167,000	172,069	-5,000	-2.7	17,000	12,000	-9,000
Vigo*	107,000	108,458	-1,000	-1.2	11,000	7,000	-5,000
Clay	23,000	24,207	-1,000	-5.3	2,000	2,000	-2,000
Sullivan	21,000	21,721	-1,000	-2.9	2,000	2,000	-1,000
Vermillion	16,000	17,683	-1,000	-7.9	1,000	1,000	-1,000
TEXARKANA, TEX.-ARK.	100,000	91,657	+9,000	+9.5	10,000	5,000	+4,000
Bowie, Tex*	66,000	59,971	+6,000	+10.6	7,000	3,000	+3,000
Miller, Ark.*	34,000	31,686	+2,000	+7.5	4,000	2,000	+1,000
TOLEDO, OHIO-MICH.	657,000	630,647	+27,000	+4.2	74,000	33,000	-14,000
Lucas, Ohio*	473,000	456,931	+16,000	+3.6	52,000	25,000	-11,000
Wood, Ohio	76,000	72,596	+3,000	+4.6	8,000	3,000	-1,000
Monroe, Mich.	108,000	101,120	+7,000	+6.9	13,000	4,000	-2,000
TOPEKA, KANS.	149,000	141,286	+8,000	+5.6	20,000	7,000	-5,000
Shawnee*	149,000	141,286	+8,000	+5.6	20,000	7,000	-5,000
TRENTON, N.J.	296,000	266,392	+30,000	+11.3	29,000	14,000	+15,000
Mercer*	296,000	266,392	+30,000	+11.3	29,000	14,000	+15,000
TUCSON, ARIZ.	307,000	265,660	+41,000	+15.5	36,000	12,000	+17,000
Pima*	307,000	265,660	+41,000	+15.5	36,000	12,000	+17,000
TULSA, OKLA.	433,000	418,974	+14,000	+3.4	46,000	19,000	-12,000
Tulsa*	360,000	346,038	+14,000	+4.1	39,000	15,000	-10,000
Creek	43,000	40,495	+2,000	+5.3	4,000	2,000	+1,000
Osage	30,000	32,441	-2,000	-6.7	3,000	2,000	-3,000

Z Less than 500.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.	118,000	109,047	+9,000	+8.5	13,000	4,000	+1,000
Tuscaloosa*	118,000	109,047	+9,000	+8.5	13,000	4,000	+1,000
TYLER, TEX.	93,000	86,350	+7,000	+8.2	10,000	4,000	+1,000
Smith*	93,000	86,350	+7,000	+8.2	10,000	4,000	+1,000
UTICA-ROME, N.Y.	346,000	330,771	+15,000	+4.6	39,000	19,000	-5,000
Oneida*	279,000	264,401	+14,000	+5.4	32,000	15,000	-3,000
Herkimer	67,000	66,370	+1,000	+1.4	7,000	4,000	-2,000
VALLEJO-NAPA, CALIF.	239,000	200,487	+39,000	+19.4	26,000	9,000	+21,000
Napa*	78,000	65,890	+12,000	+18.5	6,000	4,000	+10,000
Solano*	161,000	134,597	+27,000	+19.8	20,000	5,000	+11,000
WACO, TEX.	156,000	150,091	+6,000	+4.2	17,000	8,000	-3,000
McLennan*	156,000	150,091	+6,000	+4.2	17,000	8,000	-3,000
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.	2,408,000	[2]1,989,377	+419,000	+21.1	285,000	88,000	+222,000
District of Columbia*	802,000	763,956	+38,000	+5.0	104,000	47,000	-19,000
Montgomery, Md.	424,000	340,928	+83,000	+24.2	43,000	12,000	+51,000
Prince Georges, Md.	521,000	357,395	+164,000	+45.9	63,000	13,000	+114,000
Alexandria city, Va.	107,000	91,023	+16,000	+17.3	15,000	4,000	+4,000
Arlington, Va.	179,000	163,401	+16,000	+9.7	22,000	6,000	(Z)
Fairfax, Va.[1]	375,000	[2]272,674	+103,000	+37.6	38,000	7,000	+71,000
WATERLOO, IOWA	124,000	122,482	+2,000	+1.5	16,000	5,000	-9,000
Black Hawk*	124,000	122,482	+2,000	+1.5	16,000	5,000	-9,000
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.	281,000	228,106	+53,000	+23.3	27,000	14,000	+40,000
Palm Beach*	281,000	228,106	+53,000	+23.3	27,000	14,000	+40,000
WHEELING, W. VA.-OHIO	188,000	190,342	-3,000	-1.4	18,000	12,000	-9,000
Ohio, W. Va*	66,000	68,437	-2,000	-3.0	7,000	5,000	-4,000
Marshall, W. Va.	37,000	38,041	-1,000	-1.6	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Belmont, Ohio	84,000	83,864	(Z)	-0.1	8,000	6,000	-2,000
WICHITA, KANS.	389,000	381,626	+7,000	+1.8	46,000	15,000	-25,000
Sedgwick*	350,000	343,231	+7,000	+1.9	43,000	13,000	-23,000
Butler	39,000	38,395	(Z)	+1.3	4,000	2,000	-1,000
WICHITA FALLS, TEX.	130,000	129,638	(Z)	+0.1	16,000	5,000	-11,000
Wichita*	123,000	123,528	(Z)	-0.2	16,000	5,000	-11,000
Archer	6,000	6,110	(Z)	+4.6	1,000	(Z)	(Z)
WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON, PA.	346,000	346,972	-1,000	-0.3	30,000	24,000	-7,000
Luzerne*	346,000	346,972	-1,000	-0.3	30,000	24,000	-7,000
WILMINGTON, DEL.-N.J.-MD.	468,000	414,565	+54,000	+12.9	54,000	20,000	+20,000
New Castle, Del.*	354,000	307,446	+46,000	+15.0	40,000	15,000	+21,000
Salem, N.J.	62,000	58,711	+4,000	+6.0	7,000	3,000	(Z)
Cecil, Md.	52,000	48,408	+4,000	+8.2	7,000	2,000	-1,000

Z Less than 500.
[1] Includes Falls Church and Fairfax independent cities.
[2] Adjusted to exclude 12,520 erroneously reported in Fairfax County.

Table 1.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT COUNTIES, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960--Continued

(Includes all standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget. Asterisk (*) indicates central county)

Standard metropolitan statistical area and county	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
WILMINGTON, N.C.	95,000	92,020	+3,000	+3.3	11,000	5,000	-3,000
New Hanover*	74,000	71,742	+3,000	+3.6	8,000	4,000	-2,000
Brunswick	21,000	20,278	(Z)	+2.2	3,000	1,000	-1,000
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.	207,000	189,428	+17,000	+9.2	24,000	9,000	+2,000
Forsyth*	207,000	189,428	+17,000	+9.2	24,000	9,000	+2,000
WORCESTER, FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.[1]	608,000	583,228	+24,000	+4.2	66,000	33,000	-8,000
Worcester*	608,000	583,228	+24,000	+4.2	66,000	33,000	-8,000
YORK, PA.	307,000	290,242	+16,000	+5.6	32,000	15,000	-1,000
York*	252,000	238,336	+14,000	+5.7	26,000	12,000	(Z)
Adams	55,000	51,906	+3,000	+5.1	6,000	3,000	-1,000
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OHIO	523,000	509,006	+14,000	+2.7	54,000	25,000	-15,000
Mahoning*	301,000	300,480	(Z)	(Z)	30,000	16,000	-14,000
Trumbull*	222,000	208,526	+14,000	+6.6	24,000	9,000	-1,000

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.
[1] Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area B. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: Worcester, 328,898; Fitchburg-Leominster, 90,158.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS, BY CONSTITUENT PARTS, JULY 1, 1965, AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE APRIL 1, 1960

(Areas as defined January 1, 1967, by the Bureau of the Budget)

Standard consolidated area	Population		Change, 1960 to 1965		Components of change		
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration
CHICAGO-NORTHWESTERN INDIANA	7,284,000	6,794,461	+490,000	+7.2	850,000	357,000	-3,000
Chicago, Ill., SMSA	6,689,000	6,220,913	+468,000	+7.5	775,000	333,000	+26,000
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind., SMSA	596,000	573,548	+22,000	+3.9	75,000	24,000	-29,000
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY	15,821,000	14,759,428	+1,062,000	+7.2	1,600,000	817,000	+279,000
New York, N.Y., SMSA	11,366,000	10,694,632	+671,000	+6.3	1,152,000	604,000	+123,000
Jersey City, N.J., SMSA	619,000	610,734	+8,000	+1.3	67,000	39,000	-20,000
Newark, N.J., SMSA	1,851,000	1,689,420	+161,000	+9.6	187,000	93,000	+67,000
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., SMSA	1,307,000	1,186,873	+120,000	+10.1	123,000	58,000	+55,000
Middlesex County, N.J.	501,000	433,856	+67,000	+15.5	54,000	18,000	+32,000
Somerset County, N.J.	178,000	143,913	+34,000	+23.7	18,000	6,000	+22,000

Table 3.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR CENTRAL AND SUBURBAN COUNTIES OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1965 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	
	1960 to 1965	1950 to 1960
ABILENE, TEX.	0.9	3.4
Central county	0.8	4.7
Suburban county	1.4	-1.4
AKRON, OHIO	1.4	2.4
Central county	1.1	2.3
Suburban county	2.6	3.6
ALBANY, GA.	3.1	5.5
Central county	3.1	5.5
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N.Y.	1.1	1.1
Central counties	1.0	1.0
Suburban county	2.2	1.7
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.	1.8	5.9
Central county	1.8	5.9
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA.-N.J.	0.9	1.2
Central counties	0.7	1.1
Suburban county	2.1	1.5
ALTOONA, PA.	-0.1	-0.2
Central county	-0.1	-0.2
AMARILLO, TEX.	2.2	5.4
Central counties	2.2	5.4
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.	8.6	11.8
Central county	8.6	11.8
ANDERSON, IND.	0.7	1.9
Central county	0.7	1.9
ANN ARBOR, MICH.	1.5	2.5
Central county	1.5	2.5
ASHEVILLE, N.C.	1.8	0.4
Central county	1.8	0.4
ATLANTA, GA.	3.4	3.4
Central counties	2.8	2.9
Suburban counties	5.7	5.6
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.	2.1	1.9
Central county	2.1	1.9
AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C.	1.7	2.9
Central county	2.6	2.2
Suburban county	(Z)	4.2
AUSTIN, TEX.	2.9	2.8
Central county	2.9	2.8
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.	1.7	2.5
Central county	1.7	2.5
BALTIMORE, MD.	1.3	2.1
Central county	(Z)	-0.1
Suburban counties	2.8	5.5
BATON ROUGE, LA.	2.0	3.7
Central county	2.0	3.7
BAY CITY, MICH.	0.4	1.9
Central county	0.4	1.9
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, TEX.	0.4	2.6
Central county	0.3	2.3
Suburban county	1.1	4.0
BILLINGS, MONT.	1.1	3.5
Central county	1.1	3.5
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.-PA.	0.9	1.4
Central county	0.7	1.4
Suburban counties	1.4	1.3
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	0.3	1.3
Central county	0.3	1.3
BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, ILL.	1.2	0.9
Central county	1.2	0.9
BOISE CITY, IDAHO	1.1	2.8
Central county	1.1	2.8
BOSTON, LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, LOWELL, MASS.[1]	0.6	0.8
Central county	-1.8	-1.2
Suburban counties	1.3	1.6
BRIDGEPORT, STAMFORD, NORWALK, CONN.[1]	2.5	2.6
Central county	2.5	2.6
BROCKTON, MASS.[1]	3.3	2.7
Central county	3.3	2.7
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO, TEX.	(Z)	1.9
Central county	(Z)	1.9
BUFFALO, N.Y.	0.2	1.8
Central county	0.3	1.7
Suburban county	-0.5	2.4
CANTON, OHIO	0.8	1.8
Central county	0.8	1.8
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	1.5	2.7
Central county	1.5	2.7
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.	0.1	2.2
Central county	0.1	2.2
CHARLESTON, S.C.	2.8	2.7
Central county	2.6	2.7
Suburban county	4.2	2.3
CHARLESTON, W. VA.	-0.6	0.5
Central county	-0.6	0.5
CHARLOTTE, N.C.	2.4	2.8
Central county	2.6	3.2
Suburban county	1.4	0.6
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.-GA.	0.6	1.4
Central county	0.5	1.3
Suburban county	1.3	1.7
CHICAGO, ILL.	1.4	1.8
Central county	1.0	1.3
Suburban counties	3.0	4.9
CINCINNATI, OHIO-KY.-IND.	1.1	2.1
Central county	1.1	1.8
Suburban counties	1.3	3.0
CLEVELAND, OHIO	0.9	2.2
Central county	0.5	1.7
Suburban counties	2.9	6.0
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.	3.9	6.6
Central county	3.9	6.6
COLUMBIA, S.C.	1.9	3.3
Central county	1.8	3.4
Suburban county	2.4	3.2
COLUMBUS, GA.-ALA.	3.4	2.5
Central counties[2]	3.9	2.8
Suburban county[2]	1.3	1.4
COLUMBUS, OHIO	2.2	2.9
Central county	2.3	3.1
Suburban counties	1.4	1.9

Z Less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Metropolitan State economic area.
[2] Chattahoochee County included with Muscogee County. See table 1.

Table 3.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR CENTRAL AND SUBURBAN COUNTIES OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1965 AND 1950 TO 1960--Continued

(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	
	1960 to 1965	1950 to 1960
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.	1.3	2.8
Central county	1.3	2.9
Suburban county	1.5	2.3
DALLAS, TEX.	3.3	3.8
Central county	3.3	4.4
Suburban counties	3.0	0.3
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IOWA-ILL.	1.1	1.3
Central counties	1.3	1.4
Suburban county	0.3	0.6
DAYTON, OHIO	1.6	2.9
Central county	1.4	2.8
Suburban counties	2.1	3.1
DECATUR, ILL.	0.6	1.8
Central county	0.6	1.8
DENVER, COLO.	2.7	4.2
Central county	(Z)	1.7
Suburban counties	5.4	8.0
DES MOINES, IOWA	0.3	1.6
Central county	0.3	1.6
DETROIT, MICH.	1.1	2.2
Central county	0.2	0.9
Suburban counties	3.2	6.3
DUBUQUE, IOWA	1.5	1.2
Central county	1.5	1.2
DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MINN.-WIS.	-0.7	0.9
Central counties	-0.7	0.9
DURHAM, N.C.	1.9	1.0
Central county	1.9	1.0
EL PASO, TEX.	1.7	4.8
Central county	1.7	4.8
ERIE, PA.	0.3	1.3
Central county	0.3	1.3
EUGENE, OREG.	3.3	2.6
Central county	3.3	2.6
EVANSVILLE, IND.-KY.	(Z)	0.5
Central county	-0.1	0.3
Suburban counties	0.4	0.9
FARGO-MOORHEAD, N.DAK.-MINN.	0.6	1.7
Central counties	0.6	1.7
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.	5.0	4.4
Central county	5.0	4.4
FLINT, MICH.	1.9	3.1
Central county	1.8	3.2
Suburban county	2.1	1.6
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD, FLA.	5.3	13.8
Central county	5.3	13.8
FORT SMITH, ARK.-OKLA.	2.5	-0.5
Central county	2.5	0.4
Suburban counties	2.5	-1.3
FORT WAYNE, IND.	2.1	2.3
Central county	2.1	2.3
FORT WORTH, TEX.	1.7	3.8
Central county	1.7	4.0
Suburban county	2.6	1.0
FRESNO, CALIF.	1.9	2.8
Central county	1.9	2.8
GADSDEN, ALA.	-0.7	0.3
Central county	-0.7	0.3
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TEX.	2.2	2.2
Central county	2.2	2.2
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO, IND.	0.7	3.4
Central county	0.4	3.3
Suburban county	3.3	4.1
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	1.6	2.4
Central county	1.4	2.3
Suburban county	2.0	2.9
GREAT FALLS, MONT.	2.0	3.3
Central county	2.0	3.3
GREEN BAY, WIS.	1.7	2.4
Central county	1.7	2.4
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT, N.C.	1.5	2.5
Central county	1.5	2.5
GREENVILLE, S.C.	0.8	2.1
Central county	0.7	2.2
Suburban county	1.2	1.4
HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN, OHIO	0.9	3.0
Central county	0.9	3.0
HARRISBURG, PA.	1.0	1.6
Central county	0.4	1.1
Suburban counties	1.7	2.4
HARTFORD, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.[1]	2.0	2.5
Central county	2.0	2.5
HONOLULU, HAWAII	2.5	3.5
Central county	2.5	3.5
HOUSTON, TEX.	3.4	4.2
Central county	3.5	4.3
Suburban counties	2.7	3.1
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, W.VA.-KY.-OHIO	0.4	0.4
Central counties	0.4	0.2
Suburban counties	0.4	0.7
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.	7.1	3.5
Central county	8.4	4.8
Suburban county	2.2	0.2
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	1.3	2.7
Central county	1.1	2.3
Suburban counties	2.1	3.7
JACKSON, MICH.	0.7	2.0
Central county	0.7	2.0
JACKSON, MISS.	2.3	2.6
Central county	2.3	2.7
Suburban county	2.4	1.7
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	1.7	4.0
Central county	1.7	4.0
JERSEY CITY, N.J.	0.2	-0.6
Central county	0.2	-0.6
JOHNSTOWN, PA.	-0.8	-0.4
Central county	-1.0	-0.3
Suburban county	-0.1	-0.5

Z Less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Metropolitan State economic area.

Table 3.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR CENTRAL AND SUBURBAN COUNTIES OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1965 AND 1950 TO 1960--Continued

(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	
	1960 to 1965	1950 to 1960
KALAMAZOO, MICH.	1.3	2.9
Central county	1.3	2.9
KANSAS CITY, MO.-KANS.	1.5	2.5
Central counties	0.8	1.9
Suburban counties	2.8	3.8
KENOSHA, WIS.	2.4	2.9
Central county	2.4	2.9
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	1.1	0.9
Central county	1.3	1.2
Suburban counties	0.7	0.3
LAFAYETTE, LA.	2.8	3.8
Central county	2.8	3.8
LAFAYETTE-WEST LAFAYETTE, IND.	1.5	1.8
Central county	1.5	1.8
LAKE CHARLES, LA.	-1.4	4.8
Central county	-1.4	4.8
LANCASTER, PA.	0.7	1.7
Central county	0.7	1.7
LANSING, MICH.	2.2	2.0
Central county	2.3	2.0
Suburban counties	2.1	2.1
LAREDO, TEX.	3.0	1.4
Central county	3.0	1.4
LAS VEGAS, NEV.	11.4	9.7
Central county	11.4	9.7
LAWTON, OKLA.	1.7	5.0
Central county	1.7	5.0
LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE[1]	1.0	0.3
Central county	1.0	0.3
LEXINGTON, KY.	3.6	2.7
Central county	3.6	2.7
LIMA, OHIO	1.4	1.6
Central county	1.4	1.6
LINCOLN, NEBR.	0.6	2.6
Central county	0.6	2.6
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	2.6	2.1
Central county	2.6	2.1
LORAIN-ELYRIA, OHIO	1.9	3.8
Central county	1.9	3.8
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CALIF.	2.2	3.7
Central counties	2.2	3.7
LOUISVILLE, KY.-IND.	1.2	2.3
Central county	1.2	2.3
Suburban counties	1.1	2.1
LUBBOCK, TEX.	3.2	4.4
Central county	3.2	4.4
LYNCHBURG, VA.	1.3	1.3
Central county	-0.2	0.6
Suburban counties	2.7	2.0
McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG, TEX.	2.1	1.2
Central county	2.1	1.2
MACON, GA.	2.1	2.9
Central county	1.0	2.1
Suburban county	5.7	6.2
MADISON, WIS.	3.0	2.7
Central county	3.0	2.7
MANCHESTER, N.H.[2]	2.7	1.3
Central county	2.7	1.3
MANSFIELD, OHIO	1.3	2.5
Central county	1.3	2.5
MEMPHIS, TENN.-ARK.	1.8	2.4
Central county	1.8	2.6
Suburban county	1.6	0.1
MIAMI, FLA.	2.4	6.4
Central county	2.4	6.4
MIDLAND, TEX.	-0.3	9.7
Central county	-0.3	9.7
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	0.6	2.3
Central county	0.1	1.7
Suburban counties	3.1	5.9
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.	1.6	2.5
Central counties	0.8	2.0
Suburban counties	5.8	6.0
MOBILE, ALA.	1.4	2.9
Central county	1.3	3.1
Suburban county	1.5	1.8
MONROE, LA.	1.8	3.1
Central county	1.8	3.1
MONTGOMERY, ALA.	0.7	1.6
Central county	0.6	2.0
Suburban county	1.5	-0.4
MUNCIE, IND.	1.0	2.1
Central county	1.0	2.1
MUSKEGON-MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICH.	0.4	2.1
Central county	0.4	2.1
NASHVILLE, TENN.	1.9	1.9
Central county	1.6	2.2
Suburban counties	3.6	0.7
NEW BEDFORD, FALL RIVER, MASS.[2]	0.6	0.4
Central county	0.6	0.4
NEW HAVEN, WATERBURY, MERIDEN, CONN.[2]	1.2	1.9
Central county	1.2	1.9
NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH, CONN.[3]	2.9	2.5
Central county	2.9	2.5
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	2.4	2.4
Central county	0.8	1.0
Suburban counties	5.5	6.8
NEW YORK, N.Y.	1.2	1.1
Central counties	0.6	-0.1
Suburban counties	2.7	5.6
NEWARK, N.J.	1.7	1.4
Central county	1.1	0.2
Suburban counties	2.5	3.1

[1] Androscoggin County.
[2] Metropolitan State economic area.
[3] New London County.

Table 3.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR CENTRAL AND SUBURBAN COUNTIES OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1965 AND 1950 TO 1960--Continued

(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	
	1960 to 1965	1950 to 1960
NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON, VA.	3.7	3.7
Central counties	3.6	3.5
Suburban county	4.7	6.1
NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH, VA.	1.8	2.6
Central counties	(Z)	1.3
Suburban counties	6.0	7.0
ODESSA, TEX.	0.4	7.7
Central county	0.4	7.7
OGDEN, UTAH	1.6	2.8
Central county	1.6	2.8
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	2.5	2.7
Central county	2.0	3.0
Suburban counties	5.7	0.8
OMAHA, NEBR.-IOWA	2.3	2.2
Central county	1.8	2.0
Suburban counties	3.6	2.9
ORLANDO, FLA.	3.0	8.1
Central county	2.7	8.3
Suburban county	4.1	7.1
OXNARD-VENTURA, CALIF.	8.9	5.5
Central county	8.9	5.5
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC, N.J.	1.8	3.0
Central county	1.8	1.9
Suburban county	1.9	3.7
PENSACOLA, FLA.	1.8	4.4
Central county	1.9	4.3
Suburban county	1.7	4.7
PEORIA, ILL.	0.4	1.4
Central county	0.1	0.8
Suburban counties	0.9	2.4
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.	1.4	1.7
Central county	0.5	-0.3
Suburban counties	2.0	3.8
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	4.0	6.9
Central county	4.0	6.9
PINE BLUFF, ARK.	1.1	0.7
Central county	1.1	0.7
PITTSBURGH, PA.	-0.3	0.8
Central county	-0.5	0.7
Suburban counties	0.1	1.3
PITTSFIELD, MASS.[1]	0.3	0.7
Central county	0.3	0.7
PORTLAND, MAINE[1]	1.4	0.8
Central county	1.4	0.8
PORTLAND, OREG.-WASH.	1.7	1.5
Central county	0.5	1.0
Suburban counties	3.6	2.5
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, R.I.[1]	0.5	0.5
Central counties	0.4	0.4
Suburban county	2.2	2.4
PROVO-OREM, UTAH	1.9	2.7
Central county	1.9	2.7
PUEBLO, COLO.	0.1	2.7
Central county	0.1	2.7
RACINE, WIS.	2.3	2.6
Central county	2.3	2.6
RALEIGH, N.C.	2.7	2.1
Central county	2.7	2.1
READING, PA.	0.5	0.7
Central county	0.5	0.7
RENO, NEV.	5.5	5.2
Central county	5.5	5.2
RICHMOND, VA.	2.0	2.2
Central county	0.2	-0.5
Suburban counties	3.6	5.9
ROANOKE, VA.	1.6	1.7
Central county	(Z)	0.5
Suburban county	3.9	4.0
ROCHESTER, N.Y.	1.8	1.7
Central county	1.8	1.8
Suburban counties	1.7	1.4
ROCKFORD, ILL.	1.4	3.1
Central county	1.4	3.2
Suburban county	0.9	1.7
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.	3.1	5.5
Central county	2.9	6.0
Suburban counties	4.2	4.0
SAGINAW, MICH.	1.6	2.2
Central county	1.6	2.2
SALEM, OREG.	2.9	1.4
Central county	2.9	1.8
Suburban county	2.9	0.1
SALINAS-MONTEREY, CALIF.	2.1	4.2
Central county	2.1	4.2
ST. JOSEPH, MO.	0.9	-0.7
Central county	0.9	-0.7
ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL.	1.3	1.8
Central county	-1.3	-1.3
Suburban counties	2.5	4.1
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	2.9	3.8
Central county	2.6	3.3
Suburban county	4.8	7.4
SAN ANGELO, TEX.	2.4	0.9
Central county	2.4	0.9
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	2.3	3.1
Central county	2.3	3.2
Suburban county	2.3	1.3
SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO, CALIF.	4.5	5.8
Central counties	4.5	5.8
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.	1.8	6.2
Central county	1.8	6.2
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF.	1.8	2.2
Central counties	1.0	0.8
Suburban counties	3.2	4.8
SAN JOSE, CALIF.	6.1	7.9
Central county	6.1	7.9
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.	7.0	5.4
Central county	7.0	5.4
SAVANNAH, GA.	0.4	2.2
Central county	0.4	2.2
SCRANTON, PA.	-0.7	-0.9
Central county	-0.7	-0.9

Z Less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Metropolitan State economic area.

Table 3.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE FOR CENTRAL AND SUBURBAN COUNTIES OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960 TO 1965 AND 1950 TO 1960--Continued

(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	
	1960 to 1965	1950 to 1960
SEATTLE-EVERETT, WASH.	1.2	2.7
Central counties	1.2	2.7
SHREVEPORT, LA.	0.5	2.6
Central county	0.3	2.4
Suburban county	1.1	3.6
SIOUX CITY, IOWA-NEBR.	-0.9	0.5
Central county	-1.1	0.4
Suburban county	0.1	1.6
SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.	1.6	2.0
Central county	1.6	2.0
SOUTH BEND, IND.	-0.1	1.4
Central county	-0.1	1.5
Suburban county	-0.1	1.0
SPOKANE, WASH.	-0.8	2.3
Central county	-0.8	2.3
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	0.9	1.1
Central county	0.9	1.1
SPRINGFIELD, MO.	2.0	1.9
Central county	2.0	1.9
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	2.2	1.6
Central county	2.2	1.6
SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE-HOLYOKE, MASS.[1]	0.6	1.6
Central county	0.4	1.5
Suburban county	1.3	1.6
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OHIO-W.VA.	0.2	0.6
Central counties	0.2	0.6
STOCKTON, CALIF.	1.7	2.2
Central county	1.7	2.2
SYRACUSE, N.Y.	1.4	1.9
Central county	1.4	2.1
Suburban counties	1.3	1.3
TACOMA, WASH.	1.2	1.5
Central county	1.2	1.5
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.	2.1	3.6
Central county	2.1	3.6
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.	2.3	6.4
Central counties	2.3	6.4
TERRE HAUTE, IND.	-0.5	(Z)
Central county	-0.2	0.3
Suburban counties	-1.0	-0.6
TEXARKANA, TEX.-ARK.	1.7	-0.3
Central counties	1.7	-0.3
TOLEDO, OHIO-MICH.	0.8	1.7
Central county	0.7	1.4
Suburban counties	1.1	2.5
TOPEKA, KANS.	1.0	2.9
Central county	1.0	2.9
TRENTON, N.J.	2.0	1.5
Central county	2.0	1.5
TUCSON, ARIZ.	2.7	6.3
Central county	2.7	6.3
TULSA, OKLA.	0.6	2.5
Central county	0.8	3.2
Suburban counties	(Z)	-0.4
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.	1.6	1.5
Central county	1.6	1.5
TYLER, TEX.	1.5	1.4
Central county	1.5	1.4
UTICA-ROME, N.Y.	0.9	1.5
Central county	1.0	1.7
Suburban county	0.3	0.8
VALLEJO-NAPA, CALIF.	3.4	2.8
Central counties	3.4	2.8
WACO, TEX.	0.8	1.4
Central county	0.8	1.4
WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.	3.6	3.1
Central county	0.9	-0.5
Suburban counties	5.2	6.3
WATERLOO, IOWA	0.3	2.0
Central county	0.3	2.0
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.	4.0	6.9
Central county	4.0	6.9
WHEELING, W. VA.-OHIO	-0.3	-0.3
Central county	-0.6	-0.5
Suburban counties	-0.1	-0.2
WICHITA, KANS.	0.3	4.1
Central county	0.4	4.3
Suburban county	0.2	2.1
WICHITA FALLS, TEX.	(Z)	2.1
Central county	(Z)	2.3
Suburban county	0.9	-1.1
WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON, PA.	-0.1	-1.2
Central county	-0.1	-1.2
WILMINGTON, DEL.-N.J.-MD.	2.3	3.2
Central county	2.7	3.4
Suburban counties	1.3	2.6
WILMINGTON, N.C.	0.6	1.1
Central county	0.7	1.3
Suburban county	0.4	0.5
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.	1.7	2.6
Central county	1.7	2.6
WORCESTER, FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.[1]	0.8	0.7
Central county	0.8	0.7
YORK, PA.	1.0	1.6
Central county	1.1	1.6
Suburban county	1.0	1.6
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OHIO	0.5	2.0
Central counties	0.5	2.0

Z Less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Metropolitan State economic area.

Table 4.--POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY RANK: 1965 AND 1960

(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population		Rank	
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	1965	1960
New York, N.Y.	11,366,000	10,694,633	1	1
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,765,000	6,038,771	2	3
Chicago, Ill.	6,689,000	6,220,913	3	2
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	4,664,000	4,342,897	4	4
Detroit, Mich.	3,987,000	3,762,360	5	5
Boston, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, Mass.[1]	3,205,000	3,109,158	6	6
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,918,000	2,648,762	7	7
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	2,408,000	1,989,377	8	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,372,000	2,405,435	9	8
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,249,000	2,104,669	10	9
Cleveland, Ohio	2,000,000	1,909,483	11	11
Baltimore, Md.	1,854,000	1,727,023	12	12
Newark, N.J.	1,851,000	1,689,420	13	13
Houston, Tex.	1,696,000	1,418,323	14	15
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,612,000	1,482,030	15	14
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	1,347,000	1,268,479	16	17
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,320,000	1,306,957	17	16
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	1,307,000	1,186,873	18	19
Dallas, Tex.	1,289,000	1,083,601	19	22
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,275,000	1,232,731	20	18
Atlanta, Ga.	1,216,000	1,017,188	21	24
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	1,183,000	1,092,545	22	21
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	1,179,000	1,107,213	23	20
San Diego, Calif.	1,136,000	1,033,011	24	23
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	1,107,000	703,925	25	38
Denver, Colo.	1,073,000	929,383	26	26
Miami, Fla.	1,061,000	935,047	27	25
New Orleans, La.	1,027,000	907,123	28	28
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	1,026,000	809,782	29	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	984,000	916,932	30	27
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	897,000	821,897	31	29
San Jose, Calif.	885,000	642,315	32	45
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	873,000	772,453	33	31
Columbus, Ohio	847,000	754,885	34	32
Phoenix, Ariz.	818,000	663,510	35	41
San Antonio, Tex.	808,000	716,168	36	37
Rochester, N.Y.	804,000	732,588	37	33
Dayton, Ohio	791,000	727,121	38	34
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	771,000	725,139	39	35
Hartford, New Britain, Conn.[1]	765,000	689,555	40	39
Bridgeport, Stamford, Norwalk, Conn.[1]	746,000	653,589	41	44
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	740,000	674,583	42	40
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.[1]	739,000	718,543	43	36
Sacramento, Calif.	737,000	625,503	44	48
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Conn.[1]	704,000	660,315	45	42
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	697,000	657,503	46	43
Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	657,000	630,647	47	47
Akron, Ohio	650,000	605,367	48	50
Birmingham, Ala.	644,000	634,864	49	46
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	637,000	578,507	50	52
Fort Worth, Tex.	627,000	573,215	51	54
Jersey City, N.J.	619,000	610,734	52	49
Worcester, Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.[1]	608,000	583,228	53	51
Syracuse, N.Y.	606,000	563,781	54	55
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	596,000	573,548	55	53
Oklahoma City, Okla.	585,000	511,833	56	57
Honolulu, Hawaii	571,000	500,409	57	59
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.[1]	550,000	532,582	58	56
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	523,000	509,006	59	58
Salt Lake City, Utah	523,000	447,795	60	65
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	516,000	457,873	61	63
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	515,000	492,168	62	60
Nashville, Tenn.	512,000	463,628	63	61
Grand Rapids, Mich.	502,000	461,906	64	62
Jacksonville, Fla.	497,000	455,411	65	64
Richmond, Va.	484,000	436,044	66	66
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	468,000	414,565	67	69
Flint, Mich.	459,000	416,239	68	68
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	441,000	333,946	69	78
Tulsa, Okla.	433,000	418,974	70	67
New Bedford, Fall River, Mass.[1]	411,000	398,488	71	70
Fresno, Calif.	403,000	365,945	72	74
Harrisburg, Pa.	391,000	371,653	73	72
Mobile, Ala.	391,000	363,389	74	75
Knoxville, Tenn.	390,000	368,080	75	73
Wichita, Kans.	389,000	381,626	76	71
Orlando, Fla.	372,000	318,487	77	82
Charlotte, N.C.	360,000	316,781	78	83
Canton, Ohio	356,000	340,345	79	77
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa.	346,000	346,972	80	76
Utica-Rome, N.Y.	346,000	330,771	81	79
El Paso, Tex.	344,000	314,070	82	84
Tacoma, Wash.	343,000	321,590	83	80
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	339,000	319,375	84	81
Lansing, Mich.	336,000	298,949	85	87
Peoria, Ill.	320,000	313,412	86	85
Bakersfield, Calif.	319,000	291,984	87	88
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	318,000	199,138	88	130
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	313,000	306,016	89	86
Tucson, Ariz.	307,000	265,660	90	102
York, Pa.	307,000	290,242	91	89
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	297,000	283,600	92	90
Trenton, N.J.	296,000	266,392	93	100
Brockton, Mass.[1]	296,000	248,449	94	111
Charleston, S.C.	296,000	254,578	95	107
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	292,000	283,169	96	91
Lancaster, Pa.	289,000	278,359	97	94
Shreveport, La.	289,000	281,481	98	92
Columbia, S.C.	289,000	260,828	99	104
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	288,000	262,199	100	103
Corpus Christi, Tex.	286,000	266,594	101	99
Reading, Pa.	283,000	275,414	102	97
West Palm Beach, Fla.	281,000	228,106	103	118
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	279,000	242,980	104	113
Stockton, Calif.	273,000	249,989	105	110
Newport News-Hampton, Va.	272,000	224,503	106	119
Des Moines, Iowa	271,000	266,315	107	101
Johnstown, Pa.	270,000	280,733	108	93
South Bend, Ind.	270,000	271,057	109	98
Greensboro-High Point, N.C.	267,000	246,520	110	112
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	267,000	276,596	111	96
Greenville, S.C.	267,000	255,806	112	105
Spokane, Wash.	267,000	278,333	113	95
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	260,000	217,985	114	123
Madison, Wis.	260,000	222,095	115	121
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	260,000	254,780	116	106
Fort Wayne, Ind.	259,000	232,196	117	115
Baton Rouge, La.	255,000	230,058	118	117
Erie, Pa.	255,000	250,682	119	109
Jackson, Miss.	250,000	221,367	120	122
Rockford, Ill.	247,000	230,091	121	116
Austin, Tex.	247,000	212,136	122	126
Charleston, W. Va.	245,000	252,925	123	108
Santa Barbara, Calif.	243,000	168,962	124	146
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	240,000	217,500	125	124
Vallejo-Napa, Calif.	239,000	200,487	126	128
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	237,000	216,639	127	125
Las Vegas, Nev.	232,000	127,016	128	176
Scranton, Pa.	226,000	234,531	129	114
Pensacola, Fla.	224,000	203,376	130	127
Huntsville, Ala.	224,000	153,861	131	153
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	223,000	222,890	132	120
Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	222,000	198,351	133	132
New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.[2]	216,000	185,745	134	137

[1] Metropolitan State economic area.
[2] New London County.

Table 4.--POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY RANK: 1965 AND 1960--Continued

(See table 1 headnote)

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population		Rank	
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	1965	1960
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	208,000	199,076	135	131
Saginaw, Mich.	208,000	190,752	136	133
Montgomery, Ala.	207,000	199,734	137	129
Winston-Salem, N.C.	207,000	189,428	138	135
Manchester, N.H.[1]	205,000	178,161	139	141
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	202,000	180,904	140	139
Macon, Ga.	201,000	180,403	141	140
Portland, Maine[1]	197,000	182,751	142	138
Raleigh, N.C.	195,000	169,082	143	145
Eugene, Oreg.	194,000	162,890	144	148
Fayetteville, N.C.	193,000	148,418	145	158
Savannah, Ga.	192,000	188,299	146	136
Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	188,000	190,342	147	134
Ann Arbor, Mich.	187,000	172,440	148	142
Lubbock, Tex.	185,000	156,271	149	151
Kalamazoo, Mich.	181,000	169,712	150	144
Atlantic City, N.J.	179,000	160,880	151	149
Colorado Springs, Colo.	176,000	143,742	152	162
Roanoke, Va.	173,000	158,803	153	150
Salem, Oreg.	172,000	147,411	154	159
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	170,000	167,756	155	147
Amarillo, Tex.	168,000	149,453	156	157
Terre Haute, Ind.	167,000	172,069	157	143
Lincoln, Nebr.	161,000	155,272	158	152
Racine, Wis.	160,000	141,781	159	164
Lexington, Ky.	159,000	131,906	160	172
Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	157,000	140,364	161	166
Waco, Tex.	156,000	150,091	162	155
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	154,000	135,110	163	169
Springfield, Ill.	153,000	146,539	164	160
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	153,000	149,943	165	156
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	151,000	151,098	166	154
Topeka, Kans.	149,000	141,286	167	165
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	148,000	136,899	168	168
Springfield, Ohio	147,000	131,440	169	173
Pittsfield, Mass.[1]	144,000	142,135	170	163
Asheville, N.C.	143,000	130,074	171	174
Springfield, Mo.	140,000	126,276	172	177
Jackson, Mich.	137,000	131,994	173	171
Altoona, Pa.	137,000	137,270	174	167
Green Bay, Wis.	137,000	125,082	175	179
Lake Charles, La.	135,000	145,475	176	161
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	133,000	132,436	177	170
Anderson, Ind.	130,000	125,819	178	178
Wichita Falls, Tex.	130,000	129,638	179	175
Abilene, Tex.	126,000	120,377	180	181
Mansfield, Ohio	126,000	117,761	181	185
Waterloo, Iowa	124,000	122,482	182	180
Durham, N.C.	123,000	111,995	183	186
Decatur, Ill.	122,000	118,257	184	184
Ogden, Utah	120,000	110,744	185	188
Pueblo, Colo.	119,000	118,707	186	183
Lynchburg, Va.	119,000	110,701	187	189
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	118,000	109,047	188	190
Provo-Orem, Utah	118,000	106,991	189	192
Muncie, Ind.	117,000	110,938	190	187
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	114,000	120,017	191	182
Kenosha, Wis.	114,000	100,615	192	196
Reno, Nev.	113,000	84,743	193	208
Lima, Ohio	112,000	103,691	194	194
Monroe, La.	112,000	101,663	195	195
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	110,000	106,027	196	193
Bay City, Mich.	109,000	107,042	197	191
Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.	100,000	91,657	198	200
Boise City, Idaho	99,000	93,460	199	198
Lawton, Okla.	99,000	90,803	200	202
Lafayette, La.	98,000	84,656	201	209
Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.	96,000	89,122	202	204
Wilmington, N.C.	95,000	92,020	203	199
St. Joseph, Mo.	95,000	90,581	204	203
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	94,000	86,575	205	205
Gadsden, Ala.	94,000	96,980	206	197
Tyler, Tex.	93,000	86,350	207	206
Odessa, Tex.	93,000	90,995	208	201
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine[2]	91,000	86,312	209	207
Bloomington-Normal, Ill.	90,000	83,877	210	210
Albany, Ga.	89,000	75,680	211	214
Dubuque, Iowa	87,000	80,048	212	212
Pine Bluff, Ark.	86,000	81,373	213	211
Billings, Mont.	84,000	79,016	214	213
Tallahassee, Fla.	83,000	74,225	215	215
Great Falls, Mont.	82,000	73,418	216	216
Laredo, Tex.	76,000	64,791	217	218
San Angelo, Tex.	73,000	64,630	218	219
Midland, Tex.	67,000	67,717	219	217

[1] Metropolitan State economic area.
[2] Androscoggin County.

Table 5.--ESTIMATES OF THE METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION OF STATES: 1965

Region, division, and State	Metropolitan counties[1]				Nonmetropolitan counties			
	July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1965		July 1, 1965	April 1, 1960 (census)	Change, 1960 to 1965	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States	129,993,000	118,967,785	+11,025,000	+9.3	[2]63,803,000	60,355,390	[2]+3,447,000	+5.7
REGIONS:								
Northeast	39,362,000	37,195,979	+2,166,000	+5.8	[2]8,255,000	7,481,840	[2]+773,000	+10.3
North Central	34,946,000	32,794,802	+2,152,000	+6.6	19,143,000	18,824,337	+318,000	+1.7
South	31,315,000	27,953,952	+3,361,000	+12.0	28,792,000	27,019,161	+1,772,000	+6.6
West	24,370,000	21,023,052	+3,346,000	+15.9	7,613,000	7,030,052	+583,000	+8.3
NORTHEAST:								
New England	8,877,000	8,369,011	+508,000	+6.1	2,269,000	2,140,356	+129,000	+6.0
Middle Atlantic	30,485,000	28,826,968	+1,658,000	+5.8	[2]5,986,000	5,341,484	[2]+645,000	+12.1
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	27,661,000	25,980,824	+1,680,000	+6.5	10,571,000	10,244,200	+326,000	+3.2
West North Central	7,286,000	6,813,978	+472,000	+6.9	8,572,000	8,580,137	-8,000	-0.1
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	15,382,000	13,560,157	+1,822,000	+13.4	13,365,000	12,411,575	+954,000	+7.7
East South Central	4,943,000	4,580,203	+362,000	+7.9	7,876,000	7,469,923	+406,000	+5.4
West South Central	10,990,000	9,813,592	+1,176,000	+12.0	7,550,000	7,137,663	+413,000	+5.8
WEST:								
Mountain	4,153,000	3,506,384	+646,000	+18.4	3,540,000	3,348,676	+191,000	+5.7
Pacific	20,217,000	17,516,668	+2,700,000	+15.4	4,073,000	3,681,376	+392,000	+10.6
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	288,000	269,063	+19,000	+6.9	698,000	700,202	-2,000	-0.3
New Hampshire	205,000	178,161	+27,000	+15.3	468,000	428,760	+39,000	+9.2
Vermont	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	404,000	389,881	+14,000	+3.7
Massachusetts	5,214,000	5,014,040	+200,000	+4.0	148,000	134,538	+13,000	+9.8
Rhode Island	739,000	718,543	+20,000	+2.8	152,000	140,945	+11,000	+8.1
Connecticut	2,431,000	2,189,204	+242,000	+11.1	399,000	346,030	+53,000	+15.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	15,403,000	14,536,696	+866,000	+6.0	[2]2,703,000	2,245,608	[2]+458,000	+20.4
New Jersey	5,922,000	5,365,373	+557,000	+10.4	860,000	701,409	+158,000	+22.5
Pennsylvania	9,160,000	8,924,899	+235,000	+2.6	2,423,000	2,394,467	+29,000	+1.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	7,874,000	7,394,106	+480,000	+6.5	2,367,000	2,312,291	+55,000	+2.4
Indiana	2,958,000	2,823,918	+134,000	+4.8	1,934,000	1,838,580	+96,000	+5.2
Illinois	8,473,000	7,933,031	+540,000	+6.8	2,168,000	2,148,127	+20,000	+0.9
Michigan	6,366,000	5,962,457	+404,000	+6.8	1,951,000	1,860,737	+90,000	+4.8
Wisconsin	1,989,000	1,867,312	+122,000	+6.5	2,151,000	2,084,465	+66,000	+3.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	1,876,000	1,752,698	+124,000	+7.1	1,685,000	1,661,166	+24,000	+1.5
Iowa	949,000	915,762	+33,000	+3.6	1,809,000	1,841,775	-33,000	-1.8
Missouri	2,779,000	2,597,586	+182,000	+7.0	1,713,000	1,722,227	-9,000	-0.5
North Dakota	69,000	66,947	+2,000	+3.2	583,000	565,499	+18,000	+3.1
South Dakota	94,000	86,575	+8,000	+9.0	592,000	593,939	-2,000	-0.3
Nebraska	603,000	542,211	+61,000	+11.2	856,000	869,119	-13,000	-1.5
Kansas	914,000	852,199	+62,000	+7.3	1,334,000	1,326,412	+7,000	+0.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	354,000	307,446	+46,000	+15.0	150,000	138,846	+11,000	+7.7
Maryland	2,851,000	2,473,754	+377,000	+15.2	684,000	626,935	+57,000	+9.0
District of Columbia	802,000	763,956	+38,000	+5.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Virginia	2,346,000	2,048,176	+298,000	+14.6	2,074,000	1,918,773	+155,000	+8.1
West Virginia	567,000	575,137	-9,000	-1.5	1,249,000	1,285,284	-37,000	-2.8
North Carolina	1,584,000	1,404,318	+179,000	+12.8	3,351,000	3,151,837	+199,000	+6.3
South Carolina	932,000	852,250	+80,000	+9.4	1,618,000	1,530,344	+88,000	+5.7
Georgia	2,113,000	1,814,069	+299,000	+16.5	2,278,000	2,129,047	+149,000	+7.0
Florida	3,834,000	3,321,051	+513,000	+15.4	1,963,000	1,630,509	+332,000	+20.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	1,133,000	1,057,978	+75,000	+7.1	2,041,000	1,980,178	+60,000	+3.1
Tennessee	1,833,000	1,696,632	+137,000	+8.1	2,016,000	1,870,457	+146,000	+7.8
Alabama	1,727,000	1,604,226	+122,000	+7.6	1,760,000	1,662,514	+97,000	+5.9
Mississippi	250,000	221,367	+29,000	+12.9	2,059,000	1,956,774	+102,000	+5.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	552,000	491,606	+61,000	+12.3	1,389,000	1,294,666	+94,000	+7.3
Louisiana	1,915,000	1,750,456	+165,000	+9.4	1,645,000	1,506,566	+138,000	+9.2
Oklahoma	1,170,000	1,068,717	+101,000	+9.4	1,278,000	1,259,567	+19,000	+1.5
Texas	7,353,000	6,502,813	+850,000	+13.1	3,238,000	3,076,864	+161,000	+5.2
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	166,000	152,434	+13,000	+8.6	537,000	522,333	+15,000	+2.9
Idaho	99,000	93,460	+6,000	+6.0	594,000	573,731	+20,000	+3.5
Wyoming	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	330,000	330,066	(Z)	(Z)
Colorado	1,369,000	1,191,832	+177,000	+14.8	581,000	562,115	+19,000	+3.3
New Mexico	288,000	262,199	+26,000	+10.0	726,000	688,824	+37,000	+5.4
Arizona	1,125,000	929,170	+196,000	+21.1	450,000	372,991	+77,000	+20.6
Utah	762,000	665,530	+96,000	+14.4	233,000	225,097	+8,000	+3.4
Nevada	345,000	211,759	+133,000	+62.7	89,000	73,519	+16,000	+21.5
PACIFIC:								
Washington	1,892,000	1,800,945	+91,000	+5.1	1,080,000	1,052,269	+28,000	+2.7
Oregon	1,159,000	1,038,389	+120,000	+11.6	780,000	730,298	+49,000	+6.7
California	16,595,000	14,176,925	+2,418,000	+17.1	1,808,000	1,540,279	+268,000	+17.4
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	267,000	226,167	+40,000	+17.9
Hawaii	571,000	500,409	+71,000	+14.1	139,000	132,363	+7,000	+5.0

X Not applicable.
Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.
[1] Population in standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, January 1, 1967. For New England, SMSA's are modified to nearest metropolitan State economic area or county equivalent. Includes Middlesex and Somerset Counties, N.J., which are part of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.
[2] Includes 259,000 "residual" in New York assigned to nonmetropolitan part of State. A better estimate for New York would be 2,445,000, an 8.9 percent change since 1960.

Table 6.--COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION OF STATES: 1960 TO 1965

Region, division, and State	Metropolitan counties[1]				Nonmetropolitan counties			
	Births	Deaths	Net migration		Births	Deaths	Net migration	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
United States	14,564,000	5,975,000	+2,436,000	+2.0	7,298,000	3,261,000	[2]-590,000	-1.0
REGIONS:								
Northeast	4,112,000	2,073,000	+127,000	+0.3	871,000	449,000	[2]+351,000	+4.6
North Central	4,071,000	1,621,000	-299,000	-0.9	2,123,000	1,068,000	-737,000	-3.9
South	3,697,000	1,300,000	+965,000	+3.5	3,375,000	1,407,000	-195,000	-0.7
West	2,684,000	980,000	+1,643,000	+7.8	930,000	337,000	-10,000	-1.0
NORTHEAST:								
New England	963,000	468,000	+13,000	+0.2	257,000	123,000	-5,000	-0.2
Middle Atlantic	3,149,000	1,605,000	+115,000	+0.4	614,000	326,000	[2]+357,000	+6.7
NORTH CENTRAL:								
East North Central	3,189,000	1,280,000	-230,000	-0.9	1,188,000	584,000	-278,000	-2.7
West North Central	882,000	341,000	-69,000	-1.0	935,000	484,000	-458,000	-5.3
SOUTH:								
South Atlantic	1,757,000	660,000	+725,000	+5.3	1,565,000	630,000	+19,000	+0.1
East South Central	580,000	224,000	+6,000	+0.1	931,000	392,000	-133,000	-1.8
West South Central	1,359,000	416,000	+234,000	+2.4	879,000	385,000	-81,000	-1.1
WEST:								
Mountain	499,000	150,000	+298,000	+8.5	475,000	154,000	-130,000	-3.9
Pacific	2,185,000	830,000	+1,345,000	+7.7	455,000	183,000	+120,000	+3.3
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	32,000	16,000	+3,000	+1.0	85,000	41,000	-47,000	-6.7
New Hampshire	23,000	11,000	+15,000	+8.5	50,000	26,000	+15,000	+3.5
Vermont	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	48,000	23,000	-10,000	-2.6
Massachusetts	575,000	287,000	-89,000	-1.8	15,000	9,000	+7,000	+5.3
Rhode Island	77,000	42,000	-15,000	-2.0	18,000	6,000	-1,000	-0.6
Connecticut	255,000	112,000	+98,000	+4.5	41,000	18,000	+30,000	+8.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	1,601,000	816,000	+82,000	+0.6	270,000	140,000	[2]+328,000	+14.6
New Jersey	604,000	283,000	+236,000	+4.4	93,000	45,000	+110,000	+15.6
Pennsylvania	944,000	506,000	-204,000	-2.3	251,000	141,000	-81,000	-3.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	877,000	368,000	-28,000	-0.4	267,000	130,000	-82,000	-3.5
Indiana	352,000	140,000	-78,000	-2.8	217,000	104,000	-18,000	-1.0
Illinois	980,000	418,000	-22,000	-0.3	227,000	133,000	-74,000	-3.5
Michigan	737,000	265,000	-69,000	-1.2	230,000	104,000	-36,000	-1.9
Wisconsin	243,000	89,000	-33,000	-1.8	247,000	113,000	-68,000	-3.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	235,000	83,000	-29,000	-1.6	195,000	85,000	-86,000	-5.2
Iowa	119,000	46,000	-39,000	-4.3	194,000	105,000	-122,000	-6.6
Missouri	318,000	144,000	+8,000	+0.3	168,000	112,000	-66,000	-3.8
North Dakota	8,000	3,000	-3,000	-5.2	73,000	26,000	-30,000	-5.3
South Dakota	12,000	4,000	-1,000	-0.8	76,000	30,000	-47,000	-8.0
Nebraska	81,000	26,000	+6,000	+1.1	91,000	49,000	-55,000	-6.3
Kansas	109,000	35,000	-11,000	-1.3	137,000	77,000	-52,000	-3.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	40,000	15,000	+21,000	+6.9	20,000	7,000	-2,000	-1.6
Maryland	326,000	116,000	+168,000	+6.8	81,000	35,000	+10,000	+1.6
District of Columbia	105,000	47,000	-20,000	-2.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Virginia	276,000	87,000	+109,000	+5.3	232,000	99,000	+22,000	+1.1
West Virginia	61,000	29,000	-41,000	-7.1	135,000	69,000	-103,000	-8.0
North Carolina	185,000	62,000	+56,000	+4.0	394,000	144,000	-51,000	-1.6
South Carolina	115,000	36,000	+1,000	+0.2	207,000	73,000	-46,000	-3.0
Georgia	255,000	82,000	+126,000	+7.0	283,000	108,000	-26,000	-1.2
Florida	394,000	185,000	+304,000	+9.1	212,000	94,000	+214,000	+13.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	134,000	56,000	-4,000	-0.3	234,000	104,000	-70,000	-3.5
Tennessee	211,000	82,000	+8,000	+0.5	214,000	96,000	+28,000	+1.5
Alabama	203,000	76,000	-4,000	-0.3	211,000	86,000	-28,000	-1.7
Mississippi	32,000	10,000	+6,000	+2.8	273,000	107,000	-64,000	-3.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	68,000	26,000	+19,000	+3.8	161,000	72,000	+5,000	+0.4
Louisiana	244,000	84,000	+6,000	+0.3	220,000	75,000	-7,000	-0.4
Oklahoma	135,000	48,000	+14,000	+1.3	128,000	76,000	-33,000	-2.6
Texas	913,000	259,000	+195,000	+3.0	369,000	161,000	-47,000	-1.5
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	21,000	7,000	-2,000	-1.1	64,000	28,000	-21,000	-4.1
Idaho	11,000	4,000	-1,000	-1.6	72,000	26,000	-26,000	-4.5
Wyoming	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	42,000	15,000	-27,000	-8.2
Colorado	155,000	54,000	+75,000	+6.3	70,000	30,000	-22,000	-3.9
New Mexico	41,000	9,000	-6,000	-2.1	114,000	26,000	-52,000	-7.5
Arizona	131,000	42,000	+107,000	+11.5	71,000	17,000	+23,000	+6.2
Utah	102,000	24,000	+18,000	+2.7	33,000	9,000	-16,000	-7.0
Nevada	37,000	11,000	+106,000	+50.1	10,000	4,000	+10,000	+13.9
PACIFIC:								
Washington	210,000	91,000	-28,000	-1.6	115,000	52,000	-35,000	-3.3
Oregon	111,000	56,000	+65,000	+6.3	80,000	36,000	+5,000	+0.7
California	1,786,000	670,000	+1,302,000	+9.2	205,000	83,000	+146,000	+9.5
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	41,000	7,000	+6,000	+2.8
Hawaii	78,000	13,000	+6,000	+1.2	14,000	5,000	-2,000	-1.5

X Not applicable.

[1] Population in standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, January 1, 1967. For New England, SMSA's are modified to nearest metropolitan State economic area or county equivalent. Includes Middlesex and Somerset Counties, N.J., which are part of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

[2] Includes +259,000 "residual" in New York assigned to nonmetropolitan part of State. A better estimate for New York would be +70,000 or +3.1 percent of 1960 population.

Table 7.--AVERAGE ANNUAL CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION: APRIL 1, 1960, TO JULY 1, 1965

(Rates per 1,000 midperiod population)

Region, division, and State	Metropolitan counties		Nonmetropolitan counties	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
United States	22.3	9.1	22.4	10.0
REGIONS:				
Northeast	20.5	10.3	21.1	10.9
North Central	22.9	9.1	21.3	10.7
South	23.8	8.4	23.0	9.6
West	22.5	8.2	24.2	8.8
NORTHEAST:				
New England	21.3	10.3	22.2	10.6
Middle Atlantic	20.2	10.3	20.6	11.0
NORTH CENTRAL:				
East North Central	22.7	9.1	21.7	10.7
West North Central	23.8	9.2	20.8	10.8
SOUTH:				
South Atlantic	23.1	8.7	23.1	9.3
East South Central	23.2	9.0	23.1	9.7
West South Central	24.9	7.6	22.8	10.0
WEST:				
Mountain	24.8	7.5	26.3	8.5
Pacific	22.1	8.4	22.3	9.0
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine	22.1	11.2	23.3	11.1
New Hampshire	22.7	10.7	21.2	10.9
Vermont	(X)	(X)	22.9	11.2
Massachusetts	21.4	10.7	19.9	11.6
Rhode Island	20.1	11.0	24.0	8.1
Connecticut	21.1	9.2	20.9	9.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York	20.4	10.4	20.8	10.8
New Jersey	20.4	9.6	22.7	10.9
Pennsylvania	19.9	10.7	19.9	11.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio	21.9	9.2	21.7	10.6
Indiana	23.2	9.2	22.0	10.5
Illinois	22.7	9.7	20.0	11.7
Michigan	22.8	8.2	23.0	10.4
Wisconsin	24.0	8.8	22.2	10.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota	24.7	8.7	22.2	9.7
Iowa	24.2	9.4	20.3	10.9
Missouri	22.6	10.2	18.7	12.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL--Con.				
North Dakota	23.5	7.7	24.3	8.5
South Dakota	25.8	8.0	24.4	9.8
Nebraska	26.9	8.7	20.0	10.9
Kansas	23.4	7.6	19.6	11.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware	23.1	8.6	26.9	9.9
Maryland	23.3	8.3	23.6	10.1
District of Columbia	25.6	11.4	(X)	(X)
Virginia	23.9	7.6	22.2	9.5
West Virginia	20.3	9.6	20.3	10.4
North Carolina	23.6	7.9	23.1	8.4
South Carolina	24.5	7.7	25.1	8.9
Georgia	24.7	8.0	24.5	9.3
Florida	21.0	9.9	22.5	9.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky	23.3	9.7	22.2	9.8
Tennessee	22.8	8.9	21.0	9.4
Alabama	23.2	8.7	23.4	9.5
Mississippi	26.0	7.8	25.9	10.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas	24.7	9.4	22.8	10.2
Louisiana	25.3	8.8	26.6	9.1
Oklahoma	22.9	8.1	19.3	11.5
Texas	25.1	7.1	22.3	9.7
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana	25.7	7.8	23.2	10.0
Idaho	22.2	8.3	23.3	8.3
Wyoming	(X)	(X)	24.0	8.4
Colorado	23.1	8.0	23.3	9.9
New Mexico	28.2	6.2	30.8	6.9
Arizona	24.3	7.8	32.7	7.8
Utah	27.2	6.4	27.2	7.8
Nevada	25.6	7.3	22.8	9.8
PACIFIC:				
Washington	21.7	9.3	20.5	9.3
Oregon	19.3	9.7	20.1	9.0
California	22.1	8.3	23.3	9.5
Alaska	(X)	(X)	31.8	5.4
Hawaii	27.7	4.8	19.5	7.5

X Not applicable.

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