

Number of Inhabitants

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This part of Volume I presents the figures on the number of inhabitants of the United States as returned in the 1960 Census of Population. These figures relate to the total population of various areas and not to the characteristics of the population. Summary figures are presented in Chapter 1 for the United States and its urban and rural parts, places classified by size, regions, divisions, and States, and their urban and rural parts, counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated and unincorporated places, urbanized areas, economic subregions, and State economic areas. Detailed figures on most of these subjects are presented in the individual chapters for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Selected figures are also shown for Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Canal Zone.

Usual place of residence.—In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1960 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile; however, in the vast majority of cases, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons in the larger hotels, motels, and similar places were enumerated on the night of March 31, and those whose usual place of residence was elsewhere were allocated to their homes. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landlords, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at his usual residence by someone else.

Persons in the Armed Forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the States, counties, and minor civil divisions in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. As in 1950, college students were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college. The crews of vessels of the U.S. Navy and of the U.S. Merchant Marine in harbors of the United States were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1960. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located, whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. Persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Persons staying overnight at a mission, flophouse, jail, detention center, reception and diagnostic center, or other similar place on a specified night (for example, April 8 in some areas) were enumerated on that night as residents of that place.

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any of the States or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were enumerated at their usual residence on the basis of information received from members of their families or from neighbors.

Coverage of citizens of foreign countries.—Citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, ministry, legation, chancery, or consulate were not enumerated. Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence in the United States as defined above, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, etc.) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, however, as were members of their families living with them.

Date of enumeration.—The date of enumeration for the Census of 1960 was April 1, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957) which codified Title 13 of the United States Code. The corresponding date for the Censuses of 1950, 1940, and 1930 was also April 1, in accordance with the requirements of the Fifteenth Census Act. The Census of 1920 was taken as of January 1 and that of 1910 was taken as of April 15. For the decennial censuses between 1830 and 1900, the date of enumeration was June 1 and in the period 1790 to 1830 the census date was the first Monday in August. The enumeration date April 1 was selected for recent censuses as a date on which the number of persons away from home would be relatively small and on which the weather conditions favor rather than impede the field work.

Enumeration for the 1960 Census of Population began on April 1, 1960. Eighty-five percent of the population had been enumerated by mid-April; 98 percent by the end of the month. Unfavorable weather conditions in some parts of the country delayed the beginning of enumeration in some areas from one to three weeks.

The fact that the enumeration is spread over a period of weeks, rather than made on a single day, creates certain problems with respect to coverage. Thus, some persons who move during the enumeration period may be missed altogether, since the area in which they originally lived may not be canvassed before they move and enumeration may be completed in the area of their new home by the time they arrive. Conversely, there is the possibility of duplicate enumeration, once at the initial residence and once at their new home. It seems probable, however, that the net result is an underenumeration of these movers. Again, enumerators tend to ignore the explicit date of enumeration and to record information as of the date of their visit. Therefore,

in spite of instructions, some infants are included in the census who were born after the census date, and some persons who died after April 1 are excluded. It is believed, however, that the use of the Advance Census Report for the first time in the 1960 Census has reduced these difficulties to some extent.

Area of enumeration.—In the 1960 Census, the areas enumerated were as follows: The United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and some additional small areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction. Certain of these latter areas, however, were not enumerated by the Bureau of the Census; the figures on their population were obtained as far as possible from other sources (see table 1).

The 1960 Census also made special provision for the enumeration of members of the Armed Forces of the United States abroad and their dependents living with them, civilian American citizens employed by the United States Government abroad and their dependents living with them, and the crews of vessels in the American Merchant Marine on the high seas or in foreign ports. This phase of the enumeration was made possible through the cooperative efforts of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the United States Maritime Administration, whereby these agencies took the responsibility for the distribution and collection of specially designed census reports for individuals and households. Other persons who were only temporarily abroad were supposed to have been reported by their families or neighbors in the United States. In addition, a serious effort was made to obtain reports for private citizens who were abroad for long periods of time and the total number reporting is given in table 1. Since, however, the reporting was made on a voluntary basis, it is probable that this group was not so well reported as other groups covered by the census. A later report on the characteristics of the overseas population may contain an evaluation of the coverage of these private American citizens.

The data in the 1960 Census on the population abroad were the most comprehensive ever obtained in a decennial census. In 1940, for example, the War and Navy Departments gave to the Bureau of the Census the number of their personnel stationed abroad; and the State Department furnished the number of employees in the diplomatic service abroad and their dependents. The content of the schedules used in the overseas enumeration in 1960 and 1950 was somewhat different from that of the schedules used in the United States, although basic demographic items were covered in both schedules.

In this report the term "United States" when used without qualification refers to the 50 States and the District of Columbia, but excludes outlying areas. In some tables, in order to preserve historical comparability, totals are shown for the 48 States and the District of Columbia. This area is designated as "conterminous United States." For earlier censuses, this term refers to the expanding area of the United States (regardless of status as a State or territory) within the present area of the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

The Census of 1890 was the first at which a complete enumeration was made of the area now comprised within the boundaries of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Indians living in the Indian Territory or on reservations were not included in the population until 1890, and at earlier censuses large tracts of unorganized and sparsely settled territory were not canvassed by the enumerators. Thus, the sum of the areas enumerated was not always identical with the area included within the legal boundaries of the United States at the respective dates, nor was it always possible to indicate the exact boundaries of the enumerated areas. In the earlier censuses not all of a State or territory was covered by the enumerators but only that part up to the "frontier line" and any large isolated settlements beyond. For example, Iowa Territory in 1840 included all of what is now Iowa and most of what is now Minnesota, but within

the Territory the only substantial settlements were in the eastern corner of what is now Iowa, and hence only this was covered by the Census of 1840. It is not feasible to a more exact statement than that the area of what is now was added to the area of enumeration in 1840. The part of what is now Minnesota, however, was not included later.

The Census of 1790 covered areas now embraced in the District of Columbia and the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Large areas in some of these States, however, were not covered in the enumeration. Only about one-fourth of the area of Georgia, for example, was enumerated.¹

The area added at each census to the area of enumeration within the boundaries of the United States may be briefly indicated as follows:

1800.—The area now constituting the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the south central parts of Alabama and Mississippi. In that year the area now with States of Illinois and Wisconsin and a part of the present State of Michigan were included in the Territory of Indiana; and years later, when Ohio was admitted to the Union as a State, the remainder of the present area of Michigan was added to the Indiana Territory. The population shown for Indiana Territory in 1800 was substantially that residing within the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The population shown for Mississippi and Alabama in 1800 was that residing within Mississippi Territory as then constituted, which embraced the area now forming the south central parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama.

1810.—The area now constituting Arkansas, the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama, and all but the southwestern part of Louisiana and the northwestern part of Missouri. (The remainder of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was not enumerated in 1810.) The population shown for Mississippi and Alabama for 1810 included that residing within Mississippi Territory as then constituted.

1820.—The extreme southern parts of Alabama and Mississippi, and the southwestern part of Louisiana. Florida was added in 1819, but was not enumerated in 1820.

1830.—Florida.

1840.—Iowa, northwestern Missouri, and northeastern Minnesota.

1850.—Texas, Utah, California, that part of New Mexico Territory now constituting the State of New Mexico with the exception of a small portion of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853 and that part of the Territory of Oregon now constituting the States of Oregon and Washington.

1860.—Dakota Territory (organized in 1861 from the area now embraced within the States of North and South Dakota, those parts of Montana and Wyoming lying east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-third parallel, the remainder of Minnesota, Nebraska (then including that part of the area now constituting Wyoming which lay south of the forty-third parallel and east of the Rocky Mountains), Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, that part of Washington Territory now constituting Idaho and those portions of Montana and Wyoming lying west of the Rocky Mountains, that part of New Mexico Territory now constituting the State of Arizona (including the greater portion of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853), and that part of the Gadsden Purchase which now forms the southwestern part of New Mexico. The population shown for Washington Territory for 1860 was that within the limits of the Territory as then constituted, which embraced the area of the present States of Washington, Idaho, and western Montana and Wyoming.

1880.—Alaska.

1890.—Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory (later combined to form the State of Oklahoma) and Indian reservations.

1900.—Hawaii.

¹ For maps showing the distribution of the population at each census from 1790 to 1910, see U.S. Bureau of Census, *Statistical Atlas of the United States*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.,

Puerto Rico was first included in a Federal decennial census in 1910, and American Samoa, Guam, and the Canal Zone in 1920; but a special census of Puerto Rico had been taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department, and a special census of the Canal Zone had been taken in 1912 by the Department of Civil Administration of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The Virgin Islands of the United States were first enumerated in a regular decennial census in 1930. A special census, however, had been taken as of November 1, 1917, immediately after purchase of the islands by the United States.

COMPLETENESS OF ENUMERATION

One of the major objectives of a census is to obtain a complete and unduplicated count of the population. The realization of this objective is, of course, difficult. In this country, the length of the enumeration period, the high degree of population mobility, the difficulty of finding many dwelling units, the living habits of apartment dwellers and lodgers in our metropolitan centers, and the inexperience of most of the enumerators, all represent relatively serious problems. In some foreign countries, the canvass is completed in a day or so by means of a radically different organization of the field work. The existence of a continuous population register, the use of self-enumeration, and the use of permanent government employees as enumerators are factors that may make a quick canvass possible. In some foreign countries, everyone must remain at home until the entire enumeration is completed or may move about on the streets only with some form of identification to prove that he has been counted. Even with such drastic interference with normal activities, some persons are missed, however.

Of course, there are probably differences among censuses with respect to completeness of enumeration, and these differences are due partly to differences in procedures. Accuracy in a census can be increased by using better procedures, but some procedures are so expensive that the improvement would not be worth the added cost.

The enumeration in the 1960 Census, like the enumerations in previous censuses, made use of enumerators who called at each household. There were, however, some notable changes from earlier procedures which were intended to improve coverage and quality of response.

Advance census reports.—The 1960 Census was the first in which an advance census report was mailed to households on a nationwide basis so that written information for household members would be available when the enumerator called. This advance report contained instructions as to who was to be included; and, since it was available prior to the enumerator's visit, it permitted the members of the household to develop a correct list of persons to be enumerated in the housing unit. It also served to focus attention on questions relating to coverage during the interview conducted by the enumerator. Not all householders filled out the advance report; but many did, and the net effect of the whole procedure was to add to the enumeration situation another factor calculated to increase the completeness of enumeration above that achieved in previous censuses.

Use of listing book.—In addition to the regular census schedule, the enumerator carried a listing book in which he recorded the address, name of head, and number of persons, as he systematically canvassed his district. Since this information was recorded at his first visit (regardless of whether or not anyone was at home), a basic record was established which permitted an adequate control over callbacks and provided a convenient basis for subsequent checking of the enumerator's work. This procedure was designed to reduce losses incident to the failure to make callbacks and to aid in the overall quality control in the enumeration.

Two-stage enumeration.—In areas covering approximately 82 percent of the total 1960 population, the 1960 Census was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the enumerator visited each household in his enumeration district and collected the rela-

tively small amount of information—name, household relationship, sex, race, birth date, and marital status—which, along with some limited housing information, was obtained on a complete-count basis. He left a sample schedule with additional questions at every fourth household, with the request that it be filled out and mailed to the census office. This procedure meant that the first-stage enumerator needed training only on the relatively few 100-percent items; and, therefore, relatively more emphasis could be placed on coverage in his training. Likewise, in the actual canvass, more attention could be given to coverage and the canvass could be completed more rapidly. That this acceleration was achieved is indicated by the fact that in 1960 about 85 percent of the enumeration was completed by April 15, whereas in 1950 the comparable figure was about 67 percent. The concentration of the canvass into a shorter period of time should have reduced the number of movers who were missed altogether or were counted twice.

In sparsely settled parts of the country, the ratio of travel time to enumeration time was so great as to make it impractical to carry out the two-stage procedure. Hence, the traditional one-stage procedure was used and both complete-count and sample data were collected in a single visit.

Quality control of enumerator's work.—The enumeration was carried out under the immediate supervision of crew leaders. Crew leaders generally supervised from 15 to 20 enumerators and were assisted by a field reviewer. In previous censuses, the crew leader had general responsibility for reviewing his enumerator's work, but in the 1960 Census this responsibility was formalized in a systematic quality control procedure and the crew leader was provided with the assistance of a field reviewer. Prior to the beginning of enumeration, the crew leader was instructed to list the first 15 to 25 housing units in each enumeration district (the area assigned to one enumerator) and an additional 10 scattered throughout the area to be covered by the enumerator. He was then instructed to review the work of each enumerator within the first day or two of enumeration. This review was made on the basis of a standard form, which permitted the development of a score for evaluating the enumerator's work and this initial review included a check of the enumerator's listing against the crew leader's prelisting. On the basis of this initial-review score, the crew leader could determine whether the enumerator should be permitted to complete his enumeration district with only a final review, whether the enumerator needed additional training and further reviews in the course of his work, or whether the services of the enumerator might be dispensed with. It was hoped that this formalized procedure would lead to earlier correction of erroneous practices and to the early dismissal of inept enumerators who, according to previous studies, would otherwise contribute a very large number of errors.

Close-out procedure.—One of the major difficulties encountered in any canvass is the difficulty of finding respondents at home. In some areas there are many households where, even after repeated visits, the enumerator fails to find anyone at home. The effect of these repeated visits, or "callbacks" is, of course, to reduce the enumerator's effective hourly rate of pay (since he was paid on a piece-rate basis), and to postpone the completion of his canvass. As a compromise between these administrative considerations and considerations of complete coverage, a "close out" procedure was used. If no one was home on his first visit, the enumerator was instructed to make two callbacks, and if on the second callback he still found no one at home, his instruction was to obtain and record whatever information he could obtain from neighbors and close out the case. In such cases he was to leave a note at the household informing them that he had enumerated a stated number of persons at the household and asking that the census office be notified if this was incorrect.

In order to prevent the misuse of this close-out procedure, the quality control system provided for a final review of the listing books and those which showed evidence of excessive use of the

close-out procedure at the expense of coverage were returned to the field for additional checking.

Special checks.—In the dozen or so large cities in which enumeration had been especially difficult and in which there was an indication that the totals might well fall below the 1950 totals, the general system of quality control was amplified. Listing books were reviewed to determine whether or not there were excessive numbers of vacancies, households with no occupants, or households with one occupant. In all of the enumeration districts where any of these numbers were excessive a field check of the enumeration was made and, if necessary, the enumeration district was completely re-enumerated. This procedure was intended to improve coverage, particularly in those areas of large cities where it is difficult to find people at home.

Computer editing.—Finally, in the edit of the complete-count population data on the computer, housing units which according to the housing information were occupied, but for which no population was recorded, were identified, and persons living in neighboring housing units were imputed to the housing unit in question. The procedure added approximately 0.4 percent to the population enumerated.

Other procedures affecting coverage.—In addition to the novel procedures developed for the 1960 Census, there were a number of other standard practices in this field developed in earlier censuses which were used in 1960. Among these may be mentioned the intensive and systematic training of enumerators, providing enumerators with maps of their enumeration districts, special enumeration of places occupied by transients and a check of the forms obtained from transients against the schedule for their usual place of residence, the publication of "missed persons" forms in local newspapers, and finally the preliminary announcements of population totals by district supervisor for the consideration of local officials and the identification and resolution of problems appearing to involve underenumeration.

As a supplement to this local consideration given preliminary figures, district supervisors were requested to wire the preliminary counts for counties and large cities to the Bureau. These telegraphic reports were checked against available data for the areas in question and explanations of unlikely results were requested from the district supervisors. This procedure then provided insurance against the possibility that there had been gross errors in the preliminary counts.

Evaluation of coverage.—Although there is great interest in the degree of underenumeration in the census, the problem of measuring it is a difficult one, since it involves the development of a standard for comparison which is necessarily hypothetical. Empirical standards which have been used are, like the census, subject to error, and, therefore, it is never certain what part of the difference observed between the standard and the census is attributable to errors in the census, and what part is attributable to errors in the standard. For example, the Post-Enumeration Survey of 1950 indicated a net underenumeration of 1.4 percent, a difference presumably attributable to the greater dedication and skill of the enumerators in that survey. On the basis of an independent demographic analysis, however, it seems likely that the true net underenumeration was closer to 3 percent and that the enumeration of the Post-Enumeration Survey had some of the same kinds of limitations as those of the decennial census, although in a lesser degree.

One method of estimating the comparative completeness of successive censuses involves the use of vital statistics and statistics of immigration and emigration in conjunction with the data of successive censuses. Since the population at a given census should represent the population at the previous census plus births and immigration minus deaths and emigration in the intervening period, it is possible, given the necessary statistics, to calculate the expected population on a given census date and to compare it with the enumerated population. If this compari-

son shows that the expected population exceeds the enumerated population, it may be inferred that the amount of underenumeration in the current census exceeded that in the previous census; if, on the other hand, the enumerated population exceeds the expected population, the inference is that the current census is the more complete one. These inferences, of course, rest on the assumption that errors in the measurement of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration are small in relation to the amounts of comparative underenumeration.

Preliminary investigation of the coverage of the 1960 Census from this point of view suggests that the level of underenumeration in that year was not essentially different from the corresponding level of 1950. This investigation will, of course, continue, but the efforts to measure underenumeration are by no means limited to this approach. The Bureau of the Census conducted its first Post-Enumeration Survey after the 1950 Census. A more intensive program of evaluation using a wide variety of approaches to the problem is being carried out for the 1960 Census, and the results of these studies will be published when they are completed.

THE UNITED STATES

Population of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and outlying areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction.—The population of the United States and its outlying areas was about 183,285,000 on April 1, 1960 (table A). Puerto Rico accounted for somewhat less than two-thirds of the population outside the United States and something less than one-tenth of the population was found in other outlying areas. The population abroad, principally members of the Armed Forces and their families, numbered about 1,374,000.

TABLE A.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS: 1960 AND 1950

[For detailed information, see table 1]

Area	1960	1950	Increase, 1950 to 1960	
			Number	Percent
Total	183,285,009	154,233,234	29,051,775	18.8
United States.....	179,323,175	151,325,798	27,997,377	18.5
Conterminous United States.....	178,464,236	150,697,361	27,766,875	18.4
Alaska.....	226,167	128,643	97,524	75.8
Hawaii.....	632,772	499,794	132,978	26.6
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	2,340,544	2,210,703	138,841	6.3
Outlying areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction.....	237,860	215,188	22,681	10.5
United States population abroad.....	1,374,421	481,546	892,876	185.4

Population of the United States.—The population of the United States on April 1, 1960, was 179,323,175; this figure represents an increase of nearly 28 million, or 18.5 percent, over the corresponding figure for April 1, 1950 (table 2). In absolute numbers this increase is greater than the increase during any previous intercensal period. In relative terms, the increase between 1950 and 1960 was the largest increase since the decade 1900 to 1910. It falls considerably short, however, of any of the decennial rates of increase which occurred during the nineteenth century.

The population of conterminous United States, that is, the United States excluding the newly admitted States of Alaska and Hawaii, was 178,464,236 on April 1, 1960. This figure represents an increase of about 27.8 million, or 18.4 percent, over the corresponding 1950 figure.

An examination of the decennial rates of increase since 1790 indicates that during each of the seven decades up to 1860 the population increased by approximately one-third. On the basis of an estimated correction made for the apparent underenumeration in 1870, the percentage increases for the decades 1860 to 1870 and 1870 to 1880 become, respectively, 26.6 and 26.0 rather than 22.6 and 30.1. (See footnote 3 of table 2.) On the basis

of these revised figures, the decennial rates of increase for the period 1860 to 1890 were all in the neighborhood of 25 percent.⁷ The decennial rates of increase in the period 1890 to 1910 were about 20 percent, and those for the period 1910 to 1930, about 15 percent. The percentage increase for the period 1930 to 1940, the decade of the depression, represents an all-time low.

Center of population.—The "center of population" is defined by the Bureau of the Census as that point which may be considered as the center of population gravity of the United States; in other words, the point upon which the United States would balance, if it were a rigid plane, without weight and the population were distributed thereon with each individual being assumed to have equal weight and to exert an influence on a central point proportional to his distance from that point. Table B and figure 10 give the approximate location of the center of population for conterminous United States at each census from 1790 to 1960.

TABLE B.—CENTER OF POPULATION: 1790 TO 1960

Census year	North latitude	West longitude	Approximate location
United States:			
1960.....	38 35 58	89 12 35	In Clinton County, Ill., 6½ miles northwest of Centralia.
1950.....	38 48 15	88 22 8	3 miles northeast of Louisville, Clay County, Ill.
Conterminous United States:			
1960.....	38 37 57	88 52 23	4 miles east of Salem, Marion County, Ill.
1950.....	38 50 21	88 9 33	8 miles north-northwest of Olney, Richland County, Ill.
1940.....	38 50 54	87 22 35	2 miles southeast by east of Carlisle, Haddon township, Sullivan County, Ind.
1930.....	39 3 45	87 8 6	3 miles northeast of Linton, Greene County, Ind.
1920.....	39 10 21	86 43 15	8 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Owen County, Ind.
1910.....	39 10 12	86 32 20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.
1900.....	39 0 36	85 48 54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.
1890.....	39 11 56	85 32 53	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.
1880.....	39 4 8	84 39 40	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio (in Kentucky).
1870.....	39 12 0	83 35 42	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1860.....	39 0 24	82 48 48	20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio.
1850.....	38 50 0	81 19 0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va. ¹
1840.....	39 2 0	80 18 0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. ¹
1830.....	38 57 54	79 16 54	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va. ¹
1820.....	39 5 42	78 33 0	16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va. ¹
1810.....	39 11 30	77 37 12	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D.C. (in Virginia).
1800.....	39 16 6	76 56 30	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.
1790.....	39 16 30	76 11 12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.

¹ West Virginia was set off from Virginia Dec. 31, 1862, and admitted as a State June 19, 1863.

The center of population of the United States moved westward within the State of Illinois between 1950 and 1960. The 1960 center of population is located about 50 miles east of East St. Louis and about 6½ miles northwest of Centralia, in Meridian township, Clinton County, Ill. The 1950 center is located at latitude 38°35'58" North and longitude 89°12'35" West.

The new center of the United States is 16½ miles south and 57 miles west of the 1950 center of the then 48 States, which was located near Olney, Richland County, Ill. Approximately 2 miles of the southward movement and 18 miles of the westward movement is due to the addition of Alaska and Hawaii as States. The remainder of the change resulted from shifts in the population of the 48 States. This westward movement of the center of population between 1950 and 1960 is the greatest during the present century and exceeds all movements westward since the decade of 1880 to 1890. The longest movement westward was during the decade from 1850 to 1860 when the center advanced 80.6 miles. The shortest movement westward was during the decade from 1910 to 1920 when it advanced only 9.8 miles. The point

² For a more extensive analysis of population growth in the United States during the nineteenth century, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *A Century of Population Growth*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1909.

farthest north was the 1790 location, and the point farthest south, the 1960 location; but the difference is only 47 miles. The total westward movement from 1790 to 1960 was 701 miles.

The position of the "center of area," that is, the point on which the surface of the United States would balance if it were a plane of uniform weight per unit of area, is located in Butte County, South Dakota (approximate latitude 44°58' North, longitude 103°46' West).

Area and density.—The gross area, land and water, of the United States and its outlying areas at the time of the 1960 Census was 3,628,150 square miles (table 1). Puerto Rico and the outlying areas had an area of 12,939 square miles and constituted less than 0.4 percent of the aggregate area.

The area in 1790 was 888,811 square miles, or somewhat less than one-fourth of the present area, and embraced substantially all the territory between Canada and Florida and between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, together with part of the drainage basin of the Red River of the North. This original territory and the successive major accessions of territory from 1790 to 1920 are shown in figure 3. In 1803, the area of the country was nearly doubled by the Louisiana Purchase; and, between 1840 and 1850, three large accessions of territory resulted in further increases aggregating 1,204,741 square miles, equivalent to two-thirds of the former area.

TABLE C.—TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS OUTLYING AREAS: 1790 TO 1960

(Gross area (land and water) in thousands of square miles)

Year	Total	States	Other ²	Year	Total	States	Other ²
1960.....	3,628	3,615	13	1870.....	3,609	1,983	1,626
1950.....	3,628	3,022	606	1860.....	3,022	1,713	1,309
1940.....	3,735	3,022	713	1850.....	2,993	1,532	1,461
1930.....	3,735	3,022	713	1840.....	1,788	935	853
1920.....	3,735	3,022	713	1830.....	1,788	821	967
1910.....	3,735	2,737	998	1820.....	1,788	754	1,034
1900.....	3,735	2,717	1,018	1810.....	1,716	514	1,202
1890.....	3,609	2,632	977	1800.....	880	526	353
1880.....	3,609	2,087	1,521	1790.....	889	517	372

¹ For the most part, the 1960 area of each State was used in computing the area included in the States at each decade. Minor adjustments in State boundaries were ignored, but major changes, such as the decreases in the area of Georgia prior to 1800 and 1810 when parts of the original area of the State were ceded to the Federal Government, are reflected in the figures.

² Includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territories prior to becoming States, and outlying areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957*, Washington, D.C., 1960, Series J1-2, and records of the Bureau of the Census.

For the United States, the population per square mile of land area in 1960 was 50.5 (table 2). For conterminous United States, that is, the United States excluding Hawaii and Alaska, the figure for 1960 was 60.1 as compared with 50.7 for the same area in 1950. Beginning with the Census of 1790, in which the population per square mile was 4.5, the figures at each subsequent census have shown an increase in density with the exception of those for the Censuses of 1810 and 1850. In each of these years, the density was lower than it had been in the immediately preceding census because of large accessions of sparsely populated territory in the preceding decade.

Area measurement.—Land includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshland, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of area. The presentation of area measurements may be for total or gross area, including land and inland water.

The land area figures of incorporated places generally were supplied by city engineers. The definition of land as employed by the Bureau may not have been observed by those outside the Bureau, but the reasonableness of their measurements were reviewed before inclusion in the publications. Other area figures were supplied by government officials or other well informed

sources, or were obtained by planimeter measurements of the best available maps.

Changes in areas from previous dates result from changes in boundaries and from remeasurements based on more accurate information. Transfers between land and water areas occur through construction of dams and reservoirs or the filling in of water area.

Urban and rural residence.—According to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas (see section below); (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In other words, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas (see the section "Places"). The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

This definition of urban is substantially the same as that used in 1950; the major difference between 1950 and 1960 is the designation in 1960 of urban towns in New England and of urban townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The effect on population classification arising from this change was actually small because, in 1950, most of the population living in such places was classified as urban by virtue of residence in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated urban place. (See sections below.) In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under somewhat different special rules relating to population size and density.³

The most important component of the urban territory in both definitions is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, excludes a number of equally large and densely settled places merely because they are not incorporated places. Under the definition used previous to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by the inclusion of selected places which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places were excluded from the urban territory.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census adopted, in 1950, the concept of the urbanized area (see the section "Urbanized areas") and defined the larger unincorporated places as urban. All the population residing in urban-fringe areas and in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more

³The areas urban under special rules were of four types. The first type was limited to the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, in which States it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. This type was made up of towns (townships) in which there was a village or thickly settled area having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and which comprised, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 percent of the total population of the town. The second type of areas urban under special rule was made up of townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities nor containing any areas so incorporated) with a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. The third type of area urban under special rule consisted of 7 places—1 in Vermont and 6 in Maine—which had been classified as urban places in 1930 but about whose status as incorporated places some question was raised in 1940. The fourth type was limited to unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in Alaska and Hawaii, where there were no incorporated places.

is classified as urban according to the current definition. The urban towns, townships, and counties as defined for the 1960 Census are somewhat similar in concept to the minor civil divisions classified as urban under special rules in 1940 and 1930.

For the convenience of those interested in the historical trend of the urban and rural population, the 1950 and 1960 population figures are shown on the basis of both the "current" definition and the "previous" definition. Although the Bureau of the Census has employed other definitions of "urban" in prior years, the urban and rural population figures published here as according to the "previous" definition have been revised to present a substantially consistent series.

The 1950 figures on the population by urban-rural residence according to the "previous" definition have been revised since the publication of the 1950 reports. In the 1950 reports, the areas urban under the special rules of 1940 were those which had been so classified in 1940. Some of these areas no longer qualified as urban, whereas others which qualified in 1950 were not included. Prior to the 1960 Census, the list was revised to reflect this situation. As a result, the number of areas urban under the 1940 special rules in 1950 was increased from 140 to 175.

Urban and rural population under the current and previous definition.—Under the current urban definition, 125,268,750 persons, or 69.9 percent of the population of the United States, were classified as urban in 1960. The remaining 54,054,425 persons constituted the rural population. The urban population according to the previous definition was 113,056,353, and the rural population was 66,266,822 (table 3).

The 1960 urban population according to the current definition consisted of the following: (a) The 106,308,257 inhabitants of the 4,699 incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; (b) the 5,106,083 inhabitants of the 620 unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; (c) the 3,313,559 residents of the 125 urban towns and townships and 1 urban county; and (d) the 10,540,851 persons living in urban-fringe areas outside urban places. Had the definition of 1940 been in effect, the urban population would have been the 106,308,257 inhabitants of the 4,699 incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and the 6,748,096 persons living in the 324 areas classified as urban under the special rules of 1940 (table D).

TABLE D.—POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, ACCORDING TO CURRENT AND PREVIOUS URBAN DEFINITIONS: 1960

[For description of current and previous definitions, see text]

Type of area and class of place in accordance with current urban definition	Total	Type of area and class of place in accordance with previous urban definition			
		Urban			Rural
		Total	Incorporated urban places	Areas urban under special rule	
Total	179,323,175	113,056,353	106,308,257	6,748,096	66,266,822
Urban, total	125,268,750	112,548,416	106,308,257	6,240,159	12,720,334
Within urbanized areas	95,848,487	85,115,137	79,487,607	5,627,530	10,733,350
Incorporated places of 2,500 or more.....	79,487,607	79,487,607	79,487,607	.....	.....
Incorporated places under 2,500.....	689,746	.....	.....	.....	689,746
Urban towns or townships.....	3,140,537	2,975,085	.....	2,975,085	165,452
Unincorporated places.....	2,679,492	610,630	.....	610,630	2,062,862
Other urban territory.....	9,851,105	2,035,815	.....	2,035,815	7,815,290
Outside urbanized areas	29,420,263	27,433,279	26,820,650	612,629	1,986,984
Incorporated places of 2,500 or more.....	26,820,650	26,820,650	26,820,650	.....	.....
Unincorporated places of 2,500 or more.....	2,428,591	513,468	.....	513,468	1,913,125
Urban towns or townships.....	173,022	99,163	.....	99,163	73,859
Rural, total	54,054,425	507,937	.....	507,937	53,546,488

Table 4 presents the population of the areas which, in 1960 and 1950, were urban under the special rules of 1940 and the classification of the 1960 population of the 1960 areas by urban and rural residence in accordance with the current urban definition. As shown in this table, 6,240,159 persons living in these areas in 1960 were classified as urban according to the current definition, and the remaining 507,937 were classified as rural. Of those classified as urban, 5,627,530 were urban by virtue of residence in unincorporated territory included in urban-fringe areas, 513,466 by virtue of residence in unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas, and 99,163 by virtue of residence in urban towns or townships outside urbanized areas (table D).

Included in the urban population in 1960 according to the current definition, but who would have been included in the rural population according to the previous definition, were 10,733,350 persons living outside incorporated places of 2,500 in urban-fringe areas, 1,913,125 persons living in unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas, and 73,859 persons in urban towns or townships outside urbanized areas. On the other hand, 507,937 persons living in areas urban under special rules according to the previous definition were classified as rural according to the current definition. The net difference in the urban population which resulted from the change in definition, therefore, is 12,212,397, or 6.8 percent of the total population of the United States. In terms of the population classified in accordance with the previous urban definition, the change in definition resulted in an increase of 10.8 percent in the urban population and a decrease of 18.4 percent in the rural population (table 19).

The population of the incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more constituted 84.9 percent of the urban population under the new definition and 94.0 percent of the urban population under the previous definition. The population living in other territory in the urban-fringe areas accounted for 13.1 percent of the urban population under the current definition, and outside urbanized areas the population in unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more accounted for 1.9 percent, and the population of urban towns and townships accounted for 0.1 percent.

Trends in urban and rural population, 1790 to 1960.—Between 1950 and 1960, the population classified as urban according to the current definition increased from 96,846,817 to 125,268,750, whereas the rural population declined slightly from 54,478,981 to 54,054,425. The increase in the urban population was at the rate of 29.3 percent in contrast to the decline of 0.8 percent for the rural population. As a result, the proportion of the population urban increased from 64.0 to 69.9 percent.

Historical trends in the urban and rural population can be examined only on the basis of the previous definition. On this basis, the urban population increased from 90,128,194 in 1950 to 113,056,353 in 1960, and the rural population from 61,197,604 in 1950 to 66,266,822 in 1960 (table 3). The gains of 22,928,159 in the urban, and 5,069,218 in the rural, population represented increases of 25.4 and 8.3 percent, respectively. The numerical gain in the urban population was the largest in history and marked the eighth consecutive decade in which the numerical increase in the urban population exceeded that in the rural population.

In 1790, only 1 out of every 20 of the 3,929,214 inhabitants of the United States was living in urban territory (table 20). In every decade thereafter, with the exception of that from 1810 to 1820, the rate of growth of the urban population exceeded that of the rural population. By 1860, 1 out of 5 persons was included in the urban population. The process of urbanization continued in the following decades, and by 1920 the urban population had exceeded the rural population. In 1960, about 5 out of every 8 persons were living in urban territory, according to the previous definition.

Population density by size of place.—In 1960, the urban population which constituted nearly 70 percent of the total population

was concentrated in slightly more than 1 percent of the land area of the country (table E). The population of urbanized areas, something more than one-half of the total, occupied less than 1 percent of the total land area. Among urban places, the number of inhabitants per square mile decreased as size of place decreased. For places of 1,000,000 inhabitants or more, the average density was 13,865 persons per square mile; for places between 100,000 and 1,000,000, average densities ranged between 4,000 and 6,000 per square mile, and the average density for places of 2,500 to 5,000 was 1,446. In urban-fringe areas outside urban places, the average density was 1,781 per square mile, and in rural territory the density was 15.

TABLE E.—POPULATION AND DENSITY IN GROUPS OF PLACES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1960

Area	Population	Land area in square miles	Population per square mile of land area
United States.....	179,323,175	3,548,974	51
Places of 1,000,000 or more.....	17,484,059	1,261	13,865
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000.....	11,110,991	1,888	5,885
Places of 250,000 to 500,000.....	10,765,881	2,401	4,484
Places of 100,000 to 250,000.....	11,652,426	2,728	4,271
Places of 50,000 to 100,000.....	13,835,902	3,530	3,910
Places of 25,000 to 50,000.....	14,950,012	5,310	2,811
Places of 10,000 to 25,000.....	17,568,280	6,930	2,532
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	9,779,714	6,005	1,629
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	7,580,023	5,242	1,446
Other urban territory.....	10,540,851	5,917	1,781
Rural territory.....	64,054,425	3,508,730	15
Within urbanized areas.....	95,848,487	25,544	3,752
Places of 1,000,000 or more.....	17,484,059	1,261	13,865
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000.....	11,110,991	1,888	5,885
Places of 250,000 to 500,000.....	10,765,881	2,401	4,484
Places of 100,000 to 250,000.....	11,652,426	2,728	4,271
Places of 50,000 to 100,000.....	13,835,902	3,530	3,910
Places of 25,000 to 50,000.....	8,015,421	2,594	3,090
Places of 10,000 to 25,000.....	8,330,638	2,873	2,900
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	2,822,090	1,488	1,923
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	1,250,219	856	1,461
Other urban territory.....	10,540,851	5,917	1,781
Outside urbanized areas.....	83,474,688	3,523,430	24
Places of 25,000 to 50,000.....	6,935,191	2,725	2,545
Places of 10,000 to 25,000.....	9,237,048	4,060	2,272
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	6,917,615	3,617	1,907
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	6,320,809	4,386	1,443
Rural territory.....	64,054,425	3,508,730	15

APPORTIONMENT

Apportionment population.—The primary reason for the establishment of the decennial census of population, as set forth in the Constitution, was to provide a basis for the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives among the several States. Such an apportionment has been made on the basis of every census from 1790 to 1960, except that of 1920. Prior to 1870, the population basis for apportionment was the total free population of the States, omitting Indians not taxed, plus three-fifths of the number of slaves. After the apportionment of 1860 the fractional count of the number of slaves, of course, disappeared from the procedure; and in 1940 it was determined that there were no longer any Indians who should be classed as "not taxed" under the terms of the apportionment laws. The 1940 and 1950 apportionments, therefore, were made on the basis of the entire population of the 48 States, and that of 1960 on the basis of the entire population of the 50 States. All apportionments are made under the constitutional provision that each State should have at least one Representative, no matter how small its population.

The population base for apportionment and other significant items are shown in table F. The results of each apportionment, starting with the initial apportionment in 1789 and including those based on each census from 1790 to 1960, are shown by regions, divisions, and States in table 13.

TABLE F.—POPULATION BASE FOR APPORTIONMENT AND THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES APPORTIONED: 1790 to 1960

Census year	Population base ¹	Number of Representatives ²	Ratio of apportionment population to Representatives	Date of apportionment act
1960.....	178,559,217	435	410,481	Nov. 15, 1941.
1950.....	149,895,183	435	344,687	Nov. 15, 1941.
1940.....	131,009,184	435	301,194	Nov. 15, 1941.
1930.....	122,098,455	435	280,678	June 18, 1929.
1920.....	(³)	435	(³)	(³).
1910.....	91,693,772	435	210,583	Aug. 8, 1911.
1900.....	74,582,008	380	193,107	Jan. 16, 1901.
1890.....	61,908,900	366	173,901	Feb. 7, 1891.
1880.....	49,371,340	325	151,912	Feb. 25, 1882.
1870.....	38,115,641	292	130,535	Feb. 2, 1872. ⁴
1860.....	29,550,088	241	122,614	May 23, 1850. ⁵
1850.....	21,766,691	234	93,020	May 23, 1850. ⁶
1840.....	15,908,370	223	71,338	June 25, 1842.
1830.....	11,930,987	240	49,712	May 22, 1832.
1820.....	8,972,396	213	42,124	Mar. 7, 1822.
1810.....	6,584,231	181	36,377	Dec. 21, 1811.
1800.....	4,879,820	141	34,609	Jan. 14, 1802.
1790.....	3,616,823	106	34,436	Apr. 14, 1792.
		65	780,000	Constitution, 1780.

¹ Excludes the population of the District of Columbia, the population of the Territories, the number of Indians not taxed, and (prior to 1870) two-fifths of the slave population.

² This number is the actual number apportioned at the beginning of the decade.

³ No apportionment was made after the Census of 1920.

⁴ Amended by act of May 30, 1872.

⁵ Amended by act of Mar. 4, 1862.

⁶ Amended by act of July 30, 1852.

⁷ The minimum ratio of population to Representatives stated in the Constitution (art. 1, sec. 2).

The first attempt to make provision for automatic reapportionment was included in the act for the taking of the Seventh and subsequent censuses (approved May 23, 1850). By specifying the number of Representatives to be assigned and the method to be used, it was hoped to eliminate the need for a new act of Congress every decade and assure an equitable distribution of Representatives. Following the Censuses of 1860 and 1870, however, Congress increased the number of Representatives. When the Census Act of 1850 was superseded in 1879, the automatic feature was discontinued. After each succeeding census up to and including that of 1910, apportionment was by a special act of Congress.

No reapportionment was made after the Census of 1920, the apportionment of 1910 remaining in effect. In 1929, when the act for the taking of the Fifteenth and subsequent censuses was under consideration, it seemed desirable to incorporate some provision which might prevent the repetition of the 1920 experience. A section was, therefore, included in the act which provided, for the 1930 and subsequent censuses, that unless Congress within a specified time enacted legislation providing for apportionment on a different basis, the apportionment should be made automatically by the method last used. In accordance with this act, a report was submitted by the President to Congress on December 4, 1930, showing the apportionment computations both by the method of major fractions (which was the one used in 1910) and by the method of equal proportions. In 1931, in the absence of additional legislation, the automatically effective apportionment followed the method of major fractions.

The Censuses of 1940, 1950, and 1960 were taken under the same law as the Census of 1930, but in 1941 this law was amended to the effect that apportionments based on the 1940 and subsequent censuses should be made by the method of equal proportions. In the application of this method, the Representatives are so assigned that the average population per Representative has the least possible relative variation between one State and any other.

Changes in number of Representatives, 1950 to 1960.—On their admission as States, both Alaska and Hawaii were assigned a single Representative, bringing the total membership in the House of Representatives to 437. This increase was temporary,

and the number of Representatives reverted to 435 in the apportionment based on the results of the 1960 Census. Nine States gained Representatives and sixteen lost Representatives in this apportionment. The largest gain was made by California, which gained eight Representatives. Florida gained four; and Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas each gained one. The largest loss, three seats, was incurred by Pennsylvania. Arkansas, Massachusetts, and New York each lost two seats. The twelve States which lost one seat are: Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES

Trends in population, 1950 to 1960.—For the purposes of providing summary figures at levels intermediate between those for the United States and those for an individual State, regions and geographic divisions have been used in recent censuses. The latter type of area represents a grouping of contiguous States, and regions in turn are composed of groups of divisions. The component States of each division are shown in figure 2.

As in earlier periods, the West led the four regions of the United States in rate of population growth during the last 10 years. Between 1950 and 1960, the West had a 38.9 percent increase in population, whereas no other region increased by more than 16.5 percent (table 10). Throughout the last 100 years, census returns consistently have pointed to the West as the region outstripping all others in rate of population gain. Now, as in the decade 1940 to 1950, the numerical intercensal increase in the population of the West, 7,863,142, has also exceeded the numerical increase in any other region. The larger part of the increase in the West, 6,083,080, took place in the Pacific Division. In the Mountain Division, the increase was 1,780,062, or somewhat more than one-fifth of the gain for the region. The Pacific and Mountain Divisions surpassed all other divisions with respect to rate of population increase in the last 10 years, the former having an increase of 40.2 percent, and the latter an increase of 35.1 percent.

Among the remaining regions, the West was followed by the South and North Central Regions with rates of growth of 16.5 and 16.1 percent, respectively. In the South there was considerable variability in the rate of growth among the component States. This region contained, on the one hand, three States and the District of Columbia which lost population during the decade; and, on the other, Florida with the highest percentage increase of any State during the decade, as well as such States as Maryland and Delaware which had rates of growth well above the national average. In the North Central Region, the largest growth occurred in the East North Central Division, which gained 5,825,656, or 19.2 percent. The West North Central Division increased by only 1,332,721, or 9.5 percent.

The Northeast Region had the smallest rate of growth, 13.2 percent. The rates for the New England and Middle Atlantic Divisions were not essentially different, 12.8 and 13.3, respectively. The percentage increase among the States of this region varied from 3.2 in Vermont to 26.3 in Connecticut.

The population counts from the 1960 Census show that, of the present 50 States, New York was still the most populous, and Alaska was the least populous, just as has been the case since 1910. In between these extremes, however, there has been a considerable rearrangement of the rank of the States with respect to total population (table 15).

Sixteen States now rank higher than in 1950, whereas 18 other States and the District of Columbia have dropped in rank during the last 10 years. Florida had the most conspicuous change in rank, progressing from twentieth place in 1950 to tenth place in 1960. Maryland, Connecticut, Kansas, Arizona, and New Mexico each moved three positions upward in rank. On the other hand, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and North Dakota dropped three positions during the decade.

The highest rates of population increase between 1950 and 1960 occurred in Florida (78.7 percent), Nevada (78.2 percent), Alaska (75.8 percent), and Arizona (73.7 percent). Rates of increase ranging from 32 to 49 percent occurred in California, Delaware, New Mexico, Colorado, and Maryland. Utah, Hawaii, Connecticut, New Jersey, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, and Louisiana had rates of increase ranging between 20 and 30 percent. Generally, rates of increase were high in the southwestern States running from California to Louisiana; in Florida, in the smaller east coast States adjacent to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York—Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and in the North Central States of Ohio and Michigan (table 16).

Three States—West Virginia, Arkansas, and Mississippi—and the District of Columbia lost population during the decade. The loss in Mississippi, however, was negligible.

Area and density.—Among the regions, the West contained approximately 49 percent of the total land area of the country and 16 percent of the total population in 1960, whereas the Northeast with about 5 percent of the land area contained approximately 25 percent of the population. The South accounted for about 25 percent of the land area of the country and about 31 percent of the population. The corresponding figures for the North Central States were 21 and 29 percent, respectively. In 1960, there were 273.1 persons per square mile in the Northeast; 68.4 in the North Central States; 62.7 in the South; and 16.0 in the West (table 12).

The Middle Atlantic Division led the divisions with a density of 340.1 persons per square mile of land area, followed by New England with a density of 166.5 and the East North Central Division with a density of 148.0. The density figures for the remaining divisions were all less than 100; and the figure of 8.0 for the Mountain Division was the lowest of all.

The District of Columbia, which is also the city of Washington, had a density of 12,523.9 persons per square mile in 1960. Among the States, there were four—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—with population densities greater than 500 per square mile. In New York, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, densities ranged from 251.5 to 350.1; densities from 100.4 to 236.9 occurred in the following States: Ohio, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and California. The population per square mile was less than 10.0 in Alaska, North and South Dakota, and in five of the Mountain States—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Nevada.

Shifts in the ranking of States with respect to density in the period between 1910 and 1960 have not, in general, been very marked. The District of Columbia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have occupied one or another of the first five places at each of the six decennial censuses in the 50-year period under consideration. Similarly, during the same period, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and Alaska were included among the six least densely settled States at each census, and since 1930 they have occupied the last five places. There were, however, some exceptional shifts. Between 1910 and 1960, California rose from thirty-seventh to fourteenth place, and Florida from thirty-ninth to eighteenth place. On the other hand, Missouri dropped from nineteenth to twenty-eighth place. Since there have been only very minor changes in land area over the 50-year period, these shifts in density rank reflect essentially the corresponding shifts in rank by population size. The largest of the outlying areas of the United States, Puerto Rico, although predominantly rural, was as densely settled as Massachusetts.

Urban and rural population under current definition.—The Northeast, with an urban population amounting to about 80 percent of the total population of the region, led all other regions in the percentage of the population classified as urban under the current definition (table 20). A slightly smaller percentage of the total population in the West (77.7 percent) was urban. The

percentages of the total population classified as urban in the North Central Region and in the South were 68.7 and 58.5, respectively. In the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Pacific Divisions, the urban population comprised 75 percent or more of the total population, whereas in the East South Central Division slightly less than one-half (48.4 percent) of the population was urban. In the remaining divisions, the percentage urban ranged from 57.2 in the South Atlantic Division to 73.0 in the East North Central Division.

There were four States—New Jersey, Rhode Island, California, and New York—among which the percentage of the population classified as urban was greater than 85 percent. This group of States was followed by five States—Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, Hawaii, and Texas—in which the percentage varied from 75.0 to 83.6. At the lower end of the distribution, the percentage urban for North Dakota was 35.2 and for Mississippi, 37.7. For an additional five States—Alaska, West Virginia, Vermont, South Dakota, and North Carolina—this percentage varied from 37.9 to 39.5. The range in the remaining 34 States was from 41.2 percent for South Carolina to 74.9 percent in Utah. The District of Columbia is completely urban.

Changes in the urban and rural population, 1950 to 1960.—Changes in the urban and rural population under the current definition differed considerably in the various regions, except in the Northeast. In the West, the urban and rural percentages of increase were 55.3 and 1.7, respectively, and in the North Central Region the corresponding percentages were 24.5 and 1.1. In the South, the urban rate of increase was 40.1 percent, whereas the rural population declined by 5.9 percent. In the Northeast, however, the urban rate of increase of 14.2 percent was only about one and one-half times as large as the corresponding rural rate of increase, 9.0 percent.

The patterns of change in the urban and rural population among the geographic divisions fall into several distinct types. However, in all of the divisions, the rate of growth of the urban population during the decade exceeded the rate of growth of the rural population. The West North Central, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain Divisions were characterized by substantial rates of growth in urban areas and by actual losses in rural areas. In the East North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific Divisions, both the urban and rural populations increased; but the urban rates of increase were several times as great as the rural rates. In both component divisions of the Northeast, the New England and Middle Atlantic Divisions, the urban rates of increase were below the rate of growth of the total population of the country as a whole, and in comparison with other divisions only moderately in excess of the rural rates of increase.

The rates of urban and rural increase among the States (exclusive of the District of Columbia) show a similar type of variability. There were 28 States (including all of the States of the West North Central, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions) in which the urban population increased but decreases occurred in the rural population. Among this group of States were Arkansas, Mississippi, and West Virginia, the three States in which the total population decreased during the decade; in these States the rates of urban increase were, nonetheless, 21.4, 35.2, and 2.4 percent, respectively. There were 19 States in which both the urban and the rural population increased and in which the urban rate of growth exceeded the rural rate of growth. In the remaining 3 States—Maine, Massachusetts, and New York—the rural rate of increase exceeded the urban rate. In summary, the urban population increased in every State during the decade ending in 1960, whereas the rural population declined in a majority of the States.

Effects of change in urban definition.—The net shift of persons from the rural to the urban population as the result of the change in definition amounted to 6.8 percent of the total population of the United States (table 19). The corresponding percentages

for the regions were as follows: the Northeast, 7.4; the North Central Region, 4.8; the South, 5.8; and the West, 11.5.

Generally, the net effect of the change in definition was to increase the percent urban among the States. In three New England States—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—however, the net effect of the change was to decrease the percentage of the population classified as urban. In Wyoming, the change had no effect on the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence. Among all the remaining States, however, the change in definition resulted in net shifts from the rural to the urban category. These shifts ranged from 0.2 percent of the total population of North Dakota to 33.0 percent of that of Delaware.

The net shift effected by the change in definition is, of course, an index of the degree to which new areas of population concentration are legally recognized by annexation or incorporation. In States where such recognition is widespread, the net addition to the percent urban is relatively small, whereas in States where such recognition was at a minimum, the net addition to the percent urban was large. In the New England States, the situation is complicated by the application of the special rules of the previous definition. Here, apparently, in the three States in which there was a net loss in urban population as the result of the change in definition, the gain attributable to the special rules of the previous definition was greater than the gain from the urban-fringe areas, unincorporated places, and urban towns of the current definition.

Rank of States by percent urban under current and previous urban-rural definitions.—Although the change in the definition of urban-rural residence has produced some change in rank according to percent urban, there are certain States which have ranked consistently high, and other States consistently low, under both definitions in 1960 and under the previous definition in 1960 and 1910 (table G). The District of Columbia, viewed for this purpose as a State with its entire population urban, ranked first in each instance. Likewise, New Jersey, Rhode Island, California, New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois were among the first 10 places, and North Dakota, Mississippi, Alaska, South Dakota, and North and South Carolina fell among the last 10 places, in each of the three distributions.

The change in definition did, however, in a number of instances make substantial changes in rank in 1960. Delaware, for example, ranked twenty-third under the current definition, but fifty-first under the previous definition, and for Maryland the corresponding ranks were seventeenth and thirtieth. In both of these States there had been a decline in the population of the principal city which constituted a large part of the urban population of the State, but a large growth of suburban population outside incorporated places. The current definition recognized this latter growth, but the previous definition did not. Both of the States showed appreciable losses between 1910 and 1960 in rank under the previous definition. The current definition, therefore, serves to correct the impression that urban population is decreasing in these States. Although the changes in rank are not large, the same pattern occurs in States such as New York, California, and Connecticut, for which there was a decrease in rank under the previous definition between 1910 and 1960 but a higher rank in the latter year under the current definition.

State origins and boundaries.—Since 1790, not only have there been changes in the boundaries of the Thirteen Original States, but the whole process of converting newly acquired areas, first into Territories and then into States, involved a considerable number of boundary changes before the State boundaries, as they now exist, were established. The history of major changes as they relate to the 50 States and the District of Columbia as now constituted is outlined below:

Alabama.—Alabama was organized as a Territory in 1817 from the eastern part of Mississippi Territory and was admitted

TABLE G.—RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO PERCENT OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN: 1960 AND 1910

Rank	1960				1910	
	Current urban definition		Previous urban definition		State	Percent urban
	State	Percent urban	State	Percent urban		
1	Dist. of Col.	100.0	Dist. of Col.	100.0	Dist. of Col.	100.0
2	New Jersey	88.6	Rhode Island	89.9	Rhode Island	91.0
3	Rhode Island	88.4	Massachusetts	86.8	Massachusetts	89.0
4	California	88.4	New Jersey	82.6	New York	78.9
5	New York	85.4	Illinois	75.9	New Jersey	76.4
6	Massachusetts	83.6	New York	72.8	Connecticut	65.6
7	Illinois	80.7	Texas	72.7	California	61.8
8	Connecticut	78.3	California	71.7	Illinois	61.7
9	Hawaii	76.5	Arizona	69.9	Pennsylvania	60.4
10	Texas	75.0	Hawaii	69.3	Ohio	55.9
11	Utah	74.9	Connecticut	69.0	Washington	53.0
12	Arizona	74.5	Ohio	67.4	New Hampshire	51.8
13	Florida	73.9	Utah	66.5	Maryland	50.8
14	Colorado	73.7	Nevada	66.3	Colorado	50.3
15	Ohio	73.4	Pennsylvania	65.6	Delaware	48.0
16	Michigan	73.4	Michigan	65.0	Michigan	47.2
17	Maryland	72.7	Florida	62.2	Utah	46.3
18	Pennsylvania	71.6	Colorado	62.1	Oregon	45.6
19	Nevada	70.4	Wisconsin	62.1	Wisconsin	43.0
20	Washington	68.1	New Mexico	61.8	Indiana	42.4
21	Missouri	66.6	Missouri	61.3	Missouri	42.3
22	New Mexico	65.9	Oklahoma	61.0	Minnesota	41.0
23	Delaware	65.6	Minnesota	61.0	Montana	35.5
24	Wisconsin	63.8	New Hampshire	59.8	Maine	35.3
25	Louisiana	63.3	Washington	58.4	Arizona	31.0
26	Oklahoma	62.9	Indiana	56.8	Hawaii	30.7
27	Indiana	62.4	Wyoming	56.8	Iowa	30.6
28	Oregon	62.2	Kansas	56.4	Louisiana	30.0
29	Minnesota	62.2	Louisiana	56.2	Wyoming	29.0
30	Kansas	61.0	Maryland	56.2	Kansas	28.1
31	New Hampshire	58.3	Oregon	53.4	Florida	29.1
32	Wyoming	56.8	Iowa	52.2	Vermont	27.8
33	Virginia	55.6	Nebraska	52.0	Nebraska	26.1
34	Georgia	55.3	Alabama	51.7	Kentucky	24.3
35	Alabama	54.8	Georgia	49.8	Texas	24.1
36	Nebraska	54.3	Virginia	48.7	Virginia	23.1
37	Iowa	53.0	Montana	48.3	Idaho	21.5
38	Tennessee	52.3	Tennessee	45.7	Georgia	20.6
39	Maine	51.3	Arkansas	41.6	Tennessee	20.2
40	Montana	50.2	Idaho	41.4	Oklahoma	19.2
41	Idaho	47.5	Maine	39.9	West Virginia	18.7
42	Kentucky	44.5	South Dakota	39.0	Alabama	17.3
43	Arkansas	42.8	Alaska	37.9	Nevada	16.3
44	South Carolina	41.2	Kentucky	37.7	South Carolina	14.8
45	North Carolina	39.5	Vermont	37.0	North Carolina	14.4
46	South Dakota	39.3	Mississippi	36.2	New Mexico	14.2
47	Vermont	38.5	North Carolina	36.2	South Dakota	13.1
48	West Virginia	38.2	West Virginia	35.8	Arkansas	12.9
49	Alaska	37.9	North Dakota	35.1	Mississippi	11.5
50	Mississippi	37.7	South Carolina	34.3	North Dakota	11.0
51	North Dakota	35.2	Delaware	32.6	Alaska	9.5

to the Union in 1819 as the twenty-second State with boundaries as at present.

Alaska.—Alaska was acquired by purchase from Russia in 1867 and was organized as a Territory in 1912. In 1959, Alaska was admitted to the Union as the forty-ninth State.

Arizona.—Arizona was organized as a Territory in 1863 from the western part of the Territory of New Mexico. Part of the Territory was annexed in 1867 by Nevada, leaving the Territory with boundaries the same as those of the present State. Arizona was admitted to the Union in 1912 as the forty-eighth State.

Arkansas.—Arkansas was organized as a Territory in 1819 with boundaries which also included most of the present area of Oklahoma. The area of the Territory was reduced in 1824 and 1828 to substantially the present boundaries of the State. It was admitted to the Union as the twenty-fifth State in 1836 with boundaries substantially as at present.

California.—California was organized as a State from a part of the area acquired from Mexico in 1848 and was admitted to the Union in 1850 as the thirty-first State with boundaries as at present.

Colorado.—Colorado was organized as a Territory in 1861 from parts of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah Territories. In 1876, without change in boundaries and with bound-

aries as at present, it was admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth State.

Connecticut.—Connecticut was one of the Thirteen Original States.

Delaware.—Delaware was one of the Thirteen Original States.

District of Columbia.—The District of Columbia, formed from territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia, was established as the seat of the Federal Government in accordance with acts of Congress passed in 1790 and 1791. Its boundaries, as defined in 1791, included the present area, together with about 30 square miles in Virginia. In 1846 the area south of the Potomac River was retroceded to Virginia, leaving the District of Columbia with its present limits.

Florida.—Florida was organized as a Territory in 1822, with boundaries as at present, from the area purchased from Spain in 1819 and transferred to the United States in 1821. It was admitted to the Union in 1845 as the twenty-seventh State.

Georgia.—Georgia was one of the Thirteen Original States. At the close of the Revolution, it included territory extending westward to the Mississippi River, constituting most of the area now in Alabama and Mississippi. In 1798 part of this area was organized as the Territory of Mississippi. In 1802 Georgia ceded to the United States all its claims to the region west of its present western boundary and acquired a small strip of land along its northern boundary. These changes left the State with its present boundaries.

Hawaii.—Hawaii, by voluntary action, ceded its sovereignty to the United States in 1898 and was organized as a Territory in 1900. In August 1959, Hawaii was admitted to the Union as the fiftieth State.

Idaho.—Idaho was organized as a Territory in 1863. Its area was reduced in 1864 by the organization of Montana Territory and in 1868 by the organization of Wyoming Territory. Idaho attained its present boundaries in 1873 with the transfer of six square miles to Montana following a resurvey of the Continental Divide. Idaho was admitted to the Union in 1890 as the forty-third State.

Illinois.—Illinois, organized as a Territory in 1809 from the western part of Indiana Territory, comprised at that time all of the present State of Illinois, almost all of Wisconsin, and parts of Michigan and Minnesota. In 1818 that portion of the Territory lying within the present boundaries of Illinois was admitted to the Union as the twenty-first State.

Indiana.—The Territory of Indiana was organized from the western part of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio in 1800, at which time it comprised nearly all of the present State of Indiana, together with an area now constituting Illinois, Wisconsin, northeastern Minnesota, and western Michigan. In 1802 an area now constituting the remainder of Michigan was added, and in 1802 and 1803 minor revisions of the eastern boundary took place. The area of the Territory was greatly reduced by the organization of Michigan Territory in 1805 and of Illinois Territory in 1809. In 1816, with the addition of a small strip of land along the northern boundary and the separation of an area in the Upper Peninsula, Indiana was admitted to the Union as the nineteenth State with boundaries as at present.

Iowa.—Iowa was organized as a Territory in 1838 with boundaries that included, in addition to the present area of the State, the eastern parts of the present States of North Dakota and South Dakota and the western part of the present State of Minnesota. Iowa was admitted to the Union in 1846 as the twenty-ninth State with boundaries substantially as at present.

Kansas.—The area now comprising Kansas and part of Colorado was organized as the Territory of Kansas in 1854, and in 1861 that portion of the Territory lying within the present boundaries of Kansas was admitted to the Union as the thirty-fourth State.

Kentucky.—Kentucky, originally a part of Virginia, was admitted to the Union in 1792 as the fifteenth State with boundaries substantially as at present.

Louisiana.—The greater part of the area now constituting Louisiana was organized in 1804 as the Territory of Orleans. It included at that time the Baton Rouge District—that part of the present State lying east of the Mississippi River—but excluded the southwestern part of the present State—that part lying west of the Louisiana Purchase boundary. In 1812 all the present area of Louisiana except the Baton Rouge District was admitted to the Union as the eighteenth State, and upon the addition of the district a few days later Louisiana assumed its present boundaries.

Maine.—Maine, originally a part of Massachusetts, was admitted to the Union in 1820 as the twenty-third State.

Maryland.—Maryland was one of the Thirteen Original States. In 1791 its area was reduced by the formation of the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts.—Massachusetts was one of the Thirteen Original States. In 1820 Maine, previously a part of Massachusetts, was admitted to the Union as a separate State, leaving Massachusetts with boundaries substantially as at present.

Michigan.—Michigan was organized as a Territory in 1805 from the northeastern part of Indiana Territory and comprised the greater part of the area of the present State, including the Lower Peninsula and the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula, and a small part of the present State of Indiana. In 1816 a narrow strip at the southern limit of Michigan Territory was annexed to Indiana Territory. In 1818, when Illinois was admitted as a State, all of Illinois Territory north of the State of Illinois was transferred to Michigan Territory. This transferred area comprised almost all of the present State of Wisconsin, part of Minnesota, and the western part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. At the same time a section of unorganized territory, formerly part of Indiana Territory, was annexed by the Territory of Michigan. This annexation comprised the middle portion of the Upper Peninsula and a very small part of Wisconsin not formerly included. In 1834 Michigan Territory was further enlarged by the annexation of that part of Missouri Territory now comprising all of Iowa, the remainder of Minnesota not previously included, and parts of North and South Dakota. With the organization of Wisconsin Territory and the legal cession of a small area to Ohio in 1836, Michigan Territory assumed the limits of the present State. Michigan was admitted to the Union as the twenty-sixth State in 1837.

Minnesota.—Minnesota was organized as a Territory in 1849 from unorganized area formerly within the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. It included an area now comprising the State of Minnesota, the eastern parts of the States of North and South Dakota, and a small part of Nebraska. In 1858 that part of the Territory lying within the present boundaries of Minnesota was admitted to the Union as the thirty-second State.

Mississippi.—Mississippi was organized as a Territory in 1798, at which time it included territory now comprising the south central parts of Mississippi and Alabama. The area of the Territory was enlarged in 1804 by the addition of land now comprising the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama. Its area was further enlarged in 1812 by the addition of the extreme southern portions of the present States of Mississippi and Alabama. In 1817 the eastern part of the Territory was taken to form the Territory of Alabama, and Mississippi was admitted to the Union as the twentieth State with boundaries substantially as at present.

Missouri.—The Territory of Missouri, the name given in 1812 to the former Territory of Louisiana, comprised at that time all of the Louisiana Purchase except the part included in the State of Louisiana. The State of Missouri, formed from a small part of the Territory, was admitted to the Union in 1821. In 1836, when the present northwest corner of the State was added, Missouri assumed its present limits.

Montana.—Montana was organized as a Territory in 1864 from the northeastern part of Idaho Territory with boundaries substantially the same as those of the present State. It was admitted to the Union in 1889 as the forty-first State.

Nebraska.—Nebraska was organized as a Territory in 1854 from unorganized territory originally part of the Louisiana Purchase. Its boundaries included, in addition to the present area of the State, parts of the present States of North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The area of the Territory was greatly reduced in 1861 by the organization of Dakota and Colorado Territories. At the same time a small area was added to the western part of the Territory. The area was again reduced in 1863 by the organization of Idaho Territory. Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1867 as the thirty-seventh State with boundaries substantially as at present. In 1870 and 1882 small tracts of land were transferred from the Dakota Territory to Nebraska, and in 1943 small tracts of land were transferred between Iowa and Nebraska.

Nevada.—Nevada, when organized as a Territory in 1861 from part of Utah Territory, comprised only the western part of the present State. In 1864 Nevada was admitted to the Union as the thirty-sixth State, its area having been enlarged in 1862 by the annexation from Utah Territory of a strip of land more than 50 miles wide. The State was enlarged in 1866 by annexation from Utah and in 1867, with an annexation from Arizona, Nevada assumed its present limits.

New Hampshire.—New Hampshire was one of the Thirteen Original States.

New Jersey.—New Jersey was one of the Thirteen Original States.

New Mexico.—The Territory of New Mexico was organized in 1850 from the area now comprising the greater parts of the States of New Mexico and Arizona, together with small portions of Colorado and Nevada. The Territory was enlarged by the addition of the Gadsden Purchase in 1854 and reduced by the organization of Colorado Territory in 1861. With the organization of Arizona Territory in 1863, the area of New Mexico was reduced to substantially the present area of the State. New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912 as the forty-seventh State.

New York.—New York was one of the Thirteen Original States. New York dropped its claim to Vermont after the latter was admitted to the Union as a separate State in 1791. With the annexation of a small area from Massachusetts in 1853, New York assumed its present boundaries.

North Carolina.—North Carolina was one of the Thirteen Original States.

North Dakota.—North Dakota was organized as a State from part of Dakota Territory with boundaries as at present and was admitted to the Union in 1889.

Ohio.—Ohio was organized from part of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio in 1802 and with minor revisions of the western boundary was admitted to the Union as the seventeenth State in 1803. With the settlement of a boundary dispute with Michigan Territory in 1836, Ohio assumed its present boundaries.

Oklahoma.—The Territory of Oklahoma was organized in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and the Public Land Strip, originally a part of Texas. In 1893 the Territory was enlarged by the addition of the Cherokee Outlet, which fixed part of the present northern boundary. In 1907 the Territory and the remaining part of the Indian Territory were combined and admitted to the Union as the forty-sixth State with boundaries substantially as at present. Upon the settlement in 1930 of a boundary dispute with Texas, Oklahoma assumed its present limits.

Oregon.—Oregon was organized as a Territory in 1848, at which time it included the area now constituting the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of western Montana and Wyoming. The area of the Territory was greatly reduced in 1853 by the organization of the Territory of Washington. In 1859, with the transfer to Washington Territory of the area now comprising southern Idaho, western Wyoming, and a small tract in western Montana, Oregon assumed its present boundaries and was admitted to the Union as the thirty-third State.

Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania was one of the Thirteen Original States. With the purchase of a small tract of land in its northwestern corner from the Federal Government in 1792, Pennsylvania assumed its present boundaries.

Rhode Island.—Rhode Island was one of the Thirteen Original States.

South Carolina.—South Carolina was one of the Thirteen Original States.

South Dakota.—South Dakota was organized as a State from part of Dakota Territory and was admitted to the Union in 1889.

Tennessee.—The Territory South of the River Ohio was organized in 1790, at which time it included the present State of Tennessee and parts of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. In 1796 Tennessee was admitted to the Union as the sixteenth State with boundaries substantially as at present.

Texas.—Texas, originally a part of Mexico, won its independence by revolution in 1835 and 1836 and continued as an independent republic until 1845, when it was annexed to the United States and admitted to the Union as the twenty-eighth State. At this time it included area now comprising parts of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. In 1850, with the transfer to the United States of the territory now in these other States, Texas assumed practically its present boundaries. Upon settlement of a boundary dispute with Oklahoma in 1930, Texas assumed its present boundaries.

Utah.—The Territory of Utah was organized in 1850, at which time it comprised, in addition to the area of the present State, areas now constituting western Colorado, southwestern Wyoming, and the greater part of Nevada. The area of the Territory was reduced in 1861 by the organization of Nevada and Colorado Territories and by a transfer to Nebraska Territory. It was reduced again in 1862 by the eastward extension of the Territory of Nevada and in 1866 by a similar extension

of the State of Nevada and in 1868 by the organization of Wyoming Territory. Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896 as the forty-fifth State with boundaries as at present.

Vermont.—Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791 as the fourteenth State and was the first to be admitted after the adoption of the Constitution by the Thirteen Original States.

Virginia.—Virginia, one of the Thirteen Original States, included in 1790 the areas now constituting the States of Kentucky and West Virginia. The area of the State was reduced in 1791 by the formation of the District of Columbia and in 1792 by the admission of Kentucky into the Union as a separate State; the area was enlarged in 1846 by the retrocession of the part of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac but was further reduced in 1863 by the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a separate State. In 1866 two additional counties (Berkeley and Jefferson) were annexed to West Virginia, leaving the boundaries of Virginia as at present.

Washington.—Washington was organized as a Territory in 1853 from part of Oregon Territory, and included an area now comprising the State of Washington, northern Idaho, and part of Montana. In 1859 upon the admission of Oregon as a State, the remaining portion of Oregon Territory, comprising the rest of Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, was added to the Territory of Washington. The area of the Territory was reduced to the present limits of the State in 1863, upon the organization of Idaho Territory. Washington was admitted to the Union in 1889 as the forty-second State.

West Virginia.—West Virginia, formed from 48 counties of Virginia, was admitted to the Union in 1863 as the thirty-fifth State. In 1866, with the annexation of two additional counties (Berkeley and Jefferson) from Virginia, the boundaries were established as at present.

Wisconsin.—Wisconsin was organized as a Territory in 1836 from that part of Michigan Territory which lay west of the present limits of the State of Michigan. As originally constituted, the Territory included the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the eastern parts of North and South Dakota, and a small part of Nebraska. In 1838, that part of the Territory lying west of the Mississippi River and a line drawn due north from its source to the Canadian boundary was organized as the Territory of Iowa. In 1848, that part of the Territory lying within the present boundaries of the State was admitted to the Union as the thirtieth State.

Wyoming.—Wyoming was organized as a Territory in 1868 with boundaries as at present from parts of Dakota, Idaho, and Utah Territories. It was admitted to the Union in 1890 as the forty-fourth State.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition.—The major objective of the Bureau of the Census in delineating urbanized areas was to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of the larger cities, but individual urbanized areas have proved to be useful statistical areas. They correspond to what are called "conurbations" in some other countries. An urbanized area contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960,⁴ as well as the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas that meet the criteria listed below. An urbanized area may be thought of as divided into the central city, or cities, and the remainder of the area, or the urban fringe. All persons residing in an urbanized area are included in the urban population.

It appeared desirable to delineate the urbanized areas in terms of the 1960 Census results rather than on the basis of information available prior to the census as was done in 1950. For this purpose, a peripheral zone around each 1950 urbanized area and around cities that were presumably approaching a population of 50,000 was recognized. Within the unincorporated parts of this zone small enumeration districts were established, usually including no more than one square mile of land area and no more than 75 housing units.⁵

⁴ There are a few urbanized areas where there are "twin central cities" neither of which has a population of 50,000 or more but that have a combined population of at least 50,000. See the section below on "Standard metropolitan statistical areas" for further discussion of twin central cities.

⁵ An enumeration district (ED) is a small area assigned to an enumerator which must be canvassed and reported separately. In most cases an ED contains approximately 250 housing units.

Arrangements were made to include within the urbanized area those enumeration districts meeting specified criteria of population density as well as adjacent incorporated places. Since the urbanized area outside incorporated places was defined in terms of enumeration districts, the boundaries of the urbanized area for the most part follow such features as roads, streets, railroads, streams, and other clearly defined lines which may be easily identified by census enumerators in the field and often do not conform to the boundaries of political units.

In addition to its central city or cities, an urbanized area contains the following types of contiguous areas, which together constitute its urban fringe:

1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.
2. Incorporated places with less than 2,500 inhabitants, provided each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.
3. Towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere which are classified as urban.
4. Enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. (The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, factories, and cemeteries were excluded in computing the population density of an enumeration district.)
5. Other enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they served one of the following purposes:
 - a. To eliminate enclaves.
 - b. To close indentations in the urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end.
 - c. To link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that were no more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

A single urbanized area was established for cities in the same standard metropolitan statistical area if their fringes adjoin. Urbanized areas with central cities in different standard metropolitan statistical areas are not combined, except that a single urbanized area was established in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area, and in the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

Urbanized areas were first delineated for the 1950 Census. In 1950, urbanized areas were established in connection with cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more according to the 1940 Census of Population or a later census prior to 1950; in 1960, urbanized areas were established in connection with cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more according to the 1960 Census of Population.

The boundaries of the urbanized areas for 1960 will not conform to those for 1950, partly because of actual changes in land use and density of settlement, and partly because of relatively minor changes in the rules used to define the boundaries. The changes in the rules include the following:

1. The use of enumeration districts to construct the urbanized areas in 1960 resulted in a less precise definition than in 1950 when the limits were selected in the field using an individual city-type block as the unit of area added. On the other hand, the 1960 procedures produced an urbanized area based on the census results rather than an area defined at least a year before the census, as in 1950.
2. Unincorporated territory was included in the 1960 urbanized area if it contained at least 1,000 persons per square mile, which is a somewhat different criterion from the 500 dwelling units or more per square mile of the included 1950 unincorporated areas.
3. The 1960 areas include those entire towns in New England, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties that are classified as urban in accordance with the criteria listed in the section on urban-rural residence. The 1950 criteria permitted the exclusion of portions of those particular minor civil divisions.

In general, however, the urbanized areas of 1950 and 1960 are based on essentially the same concept, and the figures for a given urbanized area may be used to measure the population growth of that area.

Any city in an urbanized area which is a central city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (see the following section) is also a central city of the urbanized area. With but two exceptions, the names of the central cities appear in the titles of the areas. The central cities of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area are the central cities of the New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Likewise, the central cities of the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Area are the central cities of the Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Population of urbanized areas and their components.—Slightly more than one-half of the total, and more than three-fourths of the urban, population of the United States was living in the 213 urbanized areas in 1960 (table 5). Of the 95.8 million persons living in urbanized areas, 58.0 million were in the 254 central cities and about 37.9 million were living in the urban-fringe areas. In these fringe areas there were 27.3 million persons living in the 1,580 urban places; about 700,000 living in the 596 incorporated places under 2,500 inhabitants; and 9.9 million living in other urban territory. The sum of these last two numbers—10.5 million—represents the persons in urban territory living outside urban places, and, consequently, the net addition to the urban population attributable to the urbanized area delineations.

In population, the urbanized areas ranged in size from the Tyler (Texas) Urbanized Area, which had a population of 51,739, to the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Urbanized Area, which had a population of 14,114,927 (table 23). The 16 urbanized areas with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants had a combined population of 51,785,410, or more than one-half of the population of the 213 areas. At the other extreme, the 4,592,899 persons living in the 60 urbanized areas of under 100,000 inhabitants represented less than one-twentieth of the total population in urbanized areas.

Six out of ten persons living in urbanized areas were residents of central cities. The proportion of the population of urbanized areas living in the central city or cities, however, varied greatly among the areas, ranging from a low of 27.2 for the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Urbanized Area to a high of 100 percent for the Meriden, Conn.; Lewiston-Auburn, Maine; Raleigh, N.C., areas; and three urbanized areas in Texas—Amarillo, Laredo, and San Angelo. There were 87 urbanized areas with 80 percent or more of their population in the central city or cities. On the other hand, 3 areas—West Palm Beach, Fla.; Boston, Mass.; and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—had fewer than one-third of their inhabitants living in central cities (table 22).

Population density.—The population per square mile of land area for all 213 urbanized areas was 3,752 (table 22). Two areas—York, Pa., and New York-Northeastern New Jersey—had densities in excess of 7,000, and 29 areas had densities of less than 2,000. In all areas combined, the density of the central cities was more than double that of the urban fringe areas. In 13 areas, however, the density of the urban fringe exceeded that of the central city. Population densities for both central city and urban fringe were highly variable from area to area. The extremely low densities in the urban fringe areas of some cities are in large part attributable to the inclusion in the urbanized areas of land devoted to urban uses other than residential use, such as industrial areas, railroad yards, and airports.

COUNTIES

Definition.—The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties; but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. Alaska is divided into 24 election districts, included here as the equivalents of counties. There are also a number of cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States, namely, Balti-

more in Maryland, St. Louis in Missouri, and 32 cities in Virginia. The District of Columbia, which is not divided into counties, also is included here as the equivalent of a county, as are the three parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. There were 3,072 counties and parishes in the United States in 1960 and 62 county equivalents, making a total of 3,134.

The number of counties declined by three between 1950 and 1960. Armstrong County, S. Dak., was annexed by Dewey County; Elizabeth City County, Va., was consolidated with Hampton city; and Warwick County, Va., was consolidated with Newport News city. The number of county equivalents in conterminous United States increased by five. Five cities in Virginia—Covington, Galax, Norton, South Boston, and Virginia Beach—became independent of county organization during the decade. Alaska was redistricted after 1950, and its judicial divisions were replaced by 24 election districts. Changes in the number of counties were fairly frequent some decades ago but have become progressively rarer. These changes, as well as changes of county boundaries, are listed in the notes to tables 6 and 7 of the PC(1)-A State chapters and in the reports of other censuses.

Population of counties.—The counties ranged in population from Hinsdale County, Colo., which had 208 inhabitants, to Los Angeles County, Calif., which had 6,038,771 inhabitants (table 24). Fifteen additional counties—San Diego, Calif.; Cook, Ill.; Middlesex, Mass.; Wayne, Mich.; Bronx, Erie, Kings, Nassau, New York, and Queens, N.Y.; Cuyahoga, Ohio; Allegheny and Philadelphia, Pa.; Harris, Texas; and Milwaukee, Wis.—had 1,000,000 inhabitants or more. These 16 counties had a combined population of 33,589,591, or nearly one-fifth of the population of the United States (table H). On the other hand, the 855 counties and county equivalents having fewer than 10,000 inhabitants had a combined population of 5,082,674, or not quite 3 percent of the population. Despite the increase of almost one-fifth in the population of the United States as a whole, the median county population was 19,762 in 1960 as against 19,873 in 1950.

TABLE H.—POPULATION IN GROUPS OF COUNTIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1960 AND 1950

Size of county	1960			1950		
	Number	Percent of total counties	Population	Number	Percent of total counties	Population
Total	3,134	100.0	179,323,175	3,112	100.0	151,325,798
1,000,000 or more.....	16	0.5	33,589,591	11	0.4	24,837,059
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	49	1.6	32,879,300	31	1.0	20,763,791
250,000 to 500,000.....	61	1.9	20,764,647	49	1.6	10,962,715
100,000 to 250,000.....	177	5.6	27,787,023	151	4.9	23,478,633
50,000 to 100,000.....	293	9.3	20,319,100	259	8.3	18,182,985
25,000 to 50,000.....	530	18.8	20,921,794	651	20.9	22,830,614
10,000 to 25,000.....	1,094	34.9	17,988,389	1,132	38.0	19,550,353
5,000 to 10,000.....	561	17.9	4,183,933	516	16.6	3,921,320
2,500 to 5,000.....	202	6.4	737,593	177	5.7	678,910
1,000 to 2,500.....	72	2.3	129,994	66	2.1	119,738
Under 1,000.....	20	0.6	11,154	19	0.6	9,675
Cumulative summary:						
100,000 or more.....	303	9.7	115,011,161	242	7.8	86,032,198
25,000 or more.....	1,185	37.8	159,262,115	1,152	37.0	127,045,797
10,000 or more.....	2,279	72.7	174,240,501	2,334	75.0	149,596,155
Median population			19,762			19,873

¹ Includes 3,008 counties; 64 parishes in Louisiana; 24 election districts in Alaska; 32 independent cities in Virginia; Baltimore city, Md.; St. Louis city, Mo.; the District of Columbia; and the parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

² Includes 3,011 counties; 64 parishes in Louisiana; 4 judicial divisions in Alaska; 27 independent cities in Virginia; Baltimore city, Md.; St. Louis city, Mo.; the District of Columbia; and the parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Population changes, 1950 to 1960.—Despite the record gain of 28 million in the population of the United States as a whole,

nearly one-half of the counties lost population and about one-fourth lost 10 percent or more (table 25). Of the 3,110 counties and county equivalents (excluding Alaska for which comparable figures for 1950 are not available), 1,537, or 49.4 percent, lost population, and 782, or 25.1 percent, lost 10 percent or more. Of the 1,573 counties which gained population, 953, or 60.6 percent, increased by 10 percent or more and 570, or 36.2 percent, increased by 20 percent or more.

More than three out of every four counties in the Northeast, and three out of every five counties in the West, increased in population. In both the North Central States and the South, however, more than half the counties lost population. Connecticut and Delaware, which have very few counties, were the only States in which all counties increased in population. Forty-six counties, as well as three independent cities in Virginia, doubled in population between 1950 and 1960 (table J). Only seven of these counties were located outside the South or the West. Seventeen of these counties and the three independent cities were in the South Atlantic States and eleven were in the Mountain States. Twenty-six of the fastest growing counties and the three independent cities were metropolitan counties;

TABLE J.—COUNTIES WITH POPULATION INCREASE OF 100 PERCENT OR MORE BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960

Rank	County	1960	1950	Increase, 1950 to 1960	
				Number	Percent
1	Hampton, Va. ¹	89,258	* 5,966	83,292	1,396.1
2	Brevard, Fla.....	111,435	23,653	87,782	371.1
3	Pulaski, Mo.....	46,567	10,392	36,175	348.1
4	Broward, Fla.....	333,946	83,933	250,013	297.9
5	Grand, Utah.....	6,345	1,903	4,442	233.4
6	Orange, Calif.....	703,925	216,224	487,701	225.6
7	Daggett, Utah.....	1,164	364	800	219.8
8	Adams, Colo.....	120,296	40,234	80,062	199.0
9	Charlotte, Fla.....	12,594	4,286	8,308	193.8
10	San Juan, N. Mex.....	53,806	18,292	35,514	191.4
11	St. Bernard, La.....	32,186	11,087	21,099	190.3
12	Fairfax, Va.....	275,002	98,557	176,445	179.0
13	Andrews, Texas.....	13,450	5,002	8,448	168.9
14	Newport News, Va. ¹	113,662	* 42,358	71,304	168.3
15	Sarasota, Fla.....	76,895	28,827	48,068	166.7
16	Clark, Nev.....	127,016	48,289	78,727	163.0
17	Midland, Texas.....	67,717	25,785	41,932	162.6
18	Elmore, Idaho.....	16,719	6,687	10,032	150.0
19	Otero, N. Mex.....	36,976	14,909	22,067	148.0
20	Randall, Texas.....	33,913	13,774	20,139	146.2
21	Collier, Fla.....	15,763	6,488	9,265	142.8
22	Anoka, Minn.....	85,916	35,579	50,337	141.5
23	Suffolk, N. Y.....	666,784	276,129	390,655	141.5
24	Pinellas, Fla.....	374,665	159,240	215,416	136.3
25	Lee, Fla.....	64,539	28,404	36,135	133.0
26	Curry, Ore.....	13,983	6,048	7,935	131.2
27	Orange, Fla.....	263,540	114,950	148,590	129.3
28	Johnson, Kans.....	143,792	62,783	81,009	129.0
29	Jefferson, Colo.....	127,520	55,687	71,833	129.0
30	Okaloosa, Fla.....	61,175	27,533	33,642	122.2
31	Prince William, Va.....	50,164	22,612	27,552	121.8
32	Santa Clara, Calif.....	642,315	290,547	351,768	121.1
33	Del Norte, Calif.....	17,771	8,078	9,693	120.0
34	Macomb, Mich.....	405,804	184,061	221,743	119.4
35	Arapahoe, Colo.....	113,426	52,125	61,301	117.6
36	Martin, Fla.....	16,932	7,807	9,125	116.9
37	Ector, Texas.....	90,995	42,102	48,893	116.1
38	Bucks, Pa.....	308,567	144,620	163,947	113.4
39	Indian River, Fla.....	25,309	11,872	13,437	113.2
40	South Norfolk, Va. ¹	22,035	10,434	11,601	111.2
41	Davis, Utah.....	64,780	30,867	33,913	109.8
42	Montgomery, Md.....	340,928	164,401	176,527	107.4
43	Henrico, Va.....	117,339	57,340	59,999	104.6
44	Seminole, Fla.....	54,947	26,883	28,064	104.4
45	Du Page, Ill.....	313,459	154,599	158,860	102.8
46	Clayton, Ga.....	46,365	22,372	23,993	102.7
47	Meade, Ky.....	18,938	9,422	9,516	101.0
48	Jefferson, Ia.....	208,789	103,873	104,916	101.0
49	Maricopa, Ariz.....	663,510	331,770	331,740	100.0

¹ Independent city.

² Hampton city and Elizabeth City County consolidated since 1950. 1950 population is for Hampton city only.

³ Newport News city and Warwick County consolidated since 1950. 1950 population is for Newport News city only.

twenty counties were in nonmetropolitan areas. Six of the seven counties in the Northeast and the North Central States that doubled in population were in metropolitan areas. The standard metropolitan statistical areas in the South Atlantic States included eight counties and three independent cities that doubled in population; in the Mountain States, five counties in metropolitan areas doubled in population.

Some of the greatest rates of increase or decrease in the population of counties or county equivalents were attributable to boundary changes. The fastest growing county or county equivalent in the United States between 1950 and 1960 was the independent city of Hampton, Va., which had a population increase of 1,396.1 percent. This spectacular gain was due in large part to consolidation with Elizabeth City County. The next largest increase was 371.1 percent, in Brevard County, Fla. At the other extreme, the largest percentage decline was experienced in Norfolk County, Va., which had a decline of 48.4 percent. This loss, however, resulted from the annexation of a considerable part of the county by the neighboring independent city of Norfolk. The next largest percentage decline—47.6 percent—was in Allegheny County, Va. This loss resulted from the detachment of Covington town, which became an independent city.

County equivalents in Puerto Rico.—Puerto Rico is divided, for purposes of local government, into 76 areas called *municipios*. The number of *municipios* in 1960 was one less than in 1950 due to the annexation of Rio Piedras to San Juan *municipio* during the decade.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Traditionally in the census, statistics have been presented for parts of counties called minor civil divisions. In a number of States, however, these areas leave a great deal to be desired as a basis for compiling local statistics. The Bureau of the Census has, therefore, instituted a program of defining and presenting statistics for areas within counties, designated as "census county divisions."

Minor civil divisions.—The minor civil divisions which have been used traditionally for the presentation of statistics for the component parts of counties represent political or administrative subdivisions set up by the States. In addition to the county divisions shown by the Bureau, there are thousands of school, taxation, election, and other units for which separate census figures are not published. Where more than one type of primary division exists in a county, the Bureau of the Census uses the more stable divisions, so as to provide comparable statistics from decade to decade, insofar as possible.

Among the States where minor civil divisions are still recognized, there is a considerable variety of types. Although civil and judicial townships are the most frequent type of minor civil division, there are also beats, election districts, magisterial districts, towns, and gores. In some instances, as is discussed more fully below, none of the systems of subdivisions is adequate, and census county divisions have been substituted for them. The numbers and types of minor civil divisions in each State are shown in table 26.

Census county divisions.—For purposes of presenting census statistics, counties in 18 States have been subdivided into statistical areas, which are called "census county divisions" (CCD's). These divisions are used instead of the election precincts, townships, or other minor civil divisions for which population statistics were previously reported. These changes were made because the boundaries of the minor civil divisions observed in previous censuses changed frequently or were indefinite. Where the boundaries changed frequently, comparison of the data from one census to another was impeded and the statistics for the areas were of limited value. Enumerators had difficulty in locating boundaries and in obtaining an accurate count of the population where the boundaries were indefinite, did not follow physical fea-

tures, or were not well known by many of the inhabitants because the areas had lost most, if not all, of their local functions.

Census county divisions were established in the State of Washington for use in the 1950 Census. Between 1950 and 1960, they were established in 17 additional States, including 10 States in the West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming—and 7 States in the South—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The census county divisions were defined with boundaries that seldom require change and that can be easily located. The boundaries normally follow physical features, such as roads, highways, trails, railroads, power lines, streams, and ridges. The use of survey lines was limited. The larger incorporated places are recognized as separate divisions, even though their boundaries may change as the result of annexations. Cities with 10,000 inhabitants or more generally are separate divisions. In addition, some incorporated places with as few as 2,500 inhabitants may be separate divisions. Where an unincorporated enclave exists within a city, it is included in the same census county division as the city. In establishing census county divisions, consideration was given to the trade or service areas of principal settlements and in some cases to major land use or physiographic differences.

In areas with census tracts, each census county division is a census tract or group of tracts, or the combination of two census county divisions represents one census tract.

In the State of Washington, some revisions in the census county divisions recognized in 1950 were made in the metropolitan counties in order to coordinate the divisions with the expanded system of census tracts.

Each census county division has a name which is ordinarily the name of the principal place located within it, except in the State of Washington, where most county divisions are numbered rather than named. The boundaries of census county divisions were reviewed with the officials in each county and various State agencies and were approved by the governors of the States or their representatives.

Number and types of county subdivisions.—In addition to the 6,558 census county divisions, 31,309 minor civil divisions were recognized in the 1960 Census. Of these latter, nearly two-thirds (19,865) were townships, the next largest group were independent municipalities (4,494), and the third largest group, towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Dependent municipalities are subdivisions of the minor civil divisions in which they are found.

In the 1960 Census, survey townships in the sparsely settled parts of Michigan, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Maine, and New Hampshire were not separately identified. The population of these areas is shown as a residual for unorganized territory in the counties involved. In Alaska there are no subdivisions of the election districts (the county equivalents).

PLACES

Definition.—The term "place" as used in reports of the decennial censuses refers to a concentration of population regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places listed are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs, however. In addition, the larger unincorporated places outside the urbanized areas were delineated and those with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Each unincorporated place possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn so as to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Unincorporated places are shown within urbanized areas if they have 10,000 inhabitants or more and if there was an expression of local interest in their recognition. The towns in New England and townships in New Jersey

and Pennsylvania recognized as urban are also counted as places, as is Arlington County, Va.

Incorporated places.—Political units recognized as incorporated places in the reports of the decennial censuses are those which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the exception that towns are not recognized as incorporated places in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in these States are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in other States. Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus some minor civil divisions which are "incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places." Without this restriction all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have to be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. A number of towns and townships in the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania do qualify, however, as urban towns or townships and in other towns and townships the densely settled portions are recognized as unincorporated places or as parts of an urban fringe.

Unincorporated places.—As in the 1950 Census, the Bureau has delineated, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for densely settled population centers without corporate limits. Population data for 1950 are shown only for those unincorporated places which had the same name in both 1950 and 1960. Of course, the boundaries of many such places have changed as the communities have grown. All places in Hawaii except Hilo and Honolulu, and all places in Puerto Rico, are unincorporated.

Urban places.—The count of urban places in 1960 includes all incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and the towns, townships, and counties classified as urban. Under the "previous" urban definition, places of 2,500 or more and the areas urban under special rules were urban places.

Relationship between incorporated places and other subdivisions.—In most States the incorporated places form subdivisions of the minor civil divisions in which they are located. In other States, however, all or some of the incorporated places are themselves also minor civil divisions. St. Louis, Baltimore, and 32 cities in Virginia are independent of any county organization. In a number of instances such as Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, the incorporated place is coextensive with the county in which it is located. New York City, on the other hand, is made up of five counties. An incorporated place may be

located in two or more minor civil divisions or in two or more counties. Since, however, incorporated places are chartered by a State, no place can be located in two States, and adjoining places of the same name in two States are quite separate incorporations.

Population of places by type.—The numbers and population of all places of various types are presented in table K. The 18,088 incorporated places of 1960 had a combined population of about 116 million, or 65 percent of the total population. The 1,576 unincorporated places of 1,000 or more had a population of about 6.5 million, and the 125 urban towns or townships and 1 urban county, a population of about 3.3 million. Classified by size, incorporated places run the entire gamut from small to large. In 1960, there were 2,455 such places with a population of less than 200; and all 51 of the places of 250,000 inhabitants or more were incorporated places. Unincorporated places are arbitrarily cut off at the lower end of the size distribution at 1,000 and are heavily concentrated in the range from 1,000 to 5,000, although there was one unincorporated place of slightly more than 100,000. There are, of course, a great many unincorporated places with fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. Similarly, the definition of urban towns and townships places an arbitrary lower limit on their size. Places of this type tended toward concentration within the range from 10,000 to 50,000.

Of the incorporated places, 1,214 were boroughs, 5,911 were cities, 6,085 were towns, and 4,878 were villages. Illinois had the largest number of incorporated places—1,247. If we exclude the District of Columbia and Hawaii, where Hilo and Honolulu are considered cities, the smallest number of incorporated places in any one State is the eight in Rhode Island. The number and types of incorporated places by States are shown in table 27.

Changes in city size, 1950 to 1960.—Between 1950 and 1960, a number of shifts took place in the rank of the leading cities (table 29). Among the 10 most populous cities, 5 kept their 1950 ranking. The cities which ranked first and second in 1950—New York and Chicago—retained their positions in 1960, as did Detroit, Baltimore, and Washington, which occupied fifth, sixth, and ninth place, respectively. Los Angeles replaced Philadelphia as the third most populous city. Houston became one of the 10 most populous cities for the first time, reaching the seventh position and replacing Cleveland, which now ranks as the eighth most populous city. St. Louis dropped from eighth to tenth place; and Boston, which occupied the tenth position in 1950, dropped to thirteenth in 1960. Among the top fifty cities in 1960, the greatest gains in rank were made by Phoenix, which rose to twenty-ninth place from ninety-ninth, in 1950, and by Tampa, which rose to forty-eighth place from eighty-fifth place.

TABLE K.—POPULATION IN GROUPS OF INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED PLACES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1960 AND 1950

[Urban towns and townships were not recognized in 1950]

Size of place	1960						1950			
	Incorporated places		Unincorporated places		Urban towns and townships ¹		Incorporated places		Unincorporated places	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Total	18,088	115,910,865	1,576	6,583,649	126	3,313,559	17,148	96,108,257	1,470	3,946,768
Places of 1,000,000 or more.....	5	17,484,059					5	17,404,450		
Places of 500,000 to 1,000,000.....	16	11,110,991					19	9,180,045		
Places of 250,000 to 500,000.....	30	10,765,881					29	8,241,630		
Places of 100,000 to 250,000.....	79	11,384,755	1	104,270	1	168,401	65	9,478,002	1	248,034
Places of 50,000 to 100,000.....	180	12,511,981	9	585,104	12	738,837	126	8,030,823	4	124,052
Places of 25,000 to 50,000.....	366	12,720,406	26	858,459	40	1,371,747	249	8,710,807	26	351,350
Places of 10,000 to 25,000.....	975	15,061,679	101	1,565,850	55	940,757	753	11,526,409	88	600,095
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	1,282	9,030,786	104	688,135	8	90,793	1,056	7,586,541	801	1,016,041
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	1,765	6,237,739	379	1,304,265	10	38,024	1,557	5,612,970	1,060	1,001,198
Places of 1,000 or 2,500.....	3,515	5,570,178	956	1,477,566			3,415	5,304,369		
Places under 1,000.....	9,874	4,082,430					9,843	4,184,601		

¹ Includes one urban county (Arlington, Va.) with a population of 163,401.

lation in and around a city the activities of which form an integrated economic and social system. Prior to the 1950 Census, areas of this type had been defined in somewhat different ways for different purposes and by various agencies. Leading examples were the metropolitan districts of the Census of Population, the industrial areas of the Census of Manufactures, and the labor market areas of the Bureau of Employment Security. To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established "standard metropolitan statistical areas" (SMSA's). Every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more according to the 1960 Census of Population is included in an SMSA.

The definitions and titles of standard metropolitan statistical areas are established by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This Committee is composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government. The criteria used by the Bureau of the Budget in establishing the SMSA's are presented below. (See the Bureau of the Budget publication *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1961).

The definition of an individual standard metropolitan statistical area involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population to constitute the central city and to identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined.⁶ Standard metropolitan statistical areas may cross State lines.

Population criteria.—The criteria for population relate to a city or cities of specified size according to the 1960 Census of Population.

1. Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include at least:

- a. One city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
- b. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

2. If two or more adjacent counties each have a city of 50,000 inhabitants or more (or twin cities under 1b) and the cities are within 20 miles of each other (city limits to city limits), they will be included in the same area unless there is definite evidence that the two cities are not economically and socially integrated.

Criteria of metropolitan character.—The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the attributes of the contiguous county as a place of work or as a home for a concentration of nonagricultural workers.

3. At least 75 percent of the labor force of the county must be in the nonagricultural labor force.⁷

4. In addition to criterion 3, the county must meet at least one of the following conditions:

- a. It must have 50 percent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions⁸ with a density of at least 150 persons per square mile, in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.

⁶ Central cities are those appearing in the standard metropolitan statistical area title. A "contiguous" county either adjoins the county or counties containing the largest city in the area, or adjoins an intermediate county integrated with the central county. There is no limit to the number of tiers of outlying metropolitan counties so long as all other criteria are met.

⁷ Nonagricultural labor force is defined as those employed in nonagricultural occupations, those experienced unemployed whose last occupation was a nonagricultural occupation, members of the Armed Forces, and new workers.

⁸ A contiguous minor civil division either adjoins a central city in a standard metropolitan statistical area or adjoins an intermediate minor civil division of qualifying population density. There is no limit to the number of tiers of contiguous minor civil divisions so long as the minimum density requirement is met in each tier.

b. The number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the county must be the place of employment of 10,000 nonagricultural workers.

c. The nonagricultural labor force living in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number in the nonagricultural labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the county must be the place of residence of a nonagricultural labor force of 10,000.

5. In New England, the city and town are administratively more important than the county; and data are compiled locally for such minor civil divisions. Here, towns and cities are the units used in defining standard metropolitan statistical areas. In New England, because smaller units are used and more restricted areas result, a population density criterion of at least 100 persons per square mile is used as the measure of metropolitan character.

Criteria of integration.—The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying counties and central county.

6. A county is regarded as integrated with the county or counties containing the central cities of the area if either of the following criteria is met:

- a. 15 percent of the workers living in the county work in the county or counties containing central cities of the area, or
- b. 25 percent of those working in the county live in the county or counties containing central cities of the area.

Only where data for criteria 6a and 6b are not conclusive are other related types of information used as necessary. This information includes such items as average telephone calls per subscriber per month from the county to the county containing central cities of the area; percent of the population in the county located in the central city telephone exchange area; newspaper circulation reports prepared by the Audit Bureau of Circulation; analysis of charge accounts in retail stores of central cities to determine the extent of their use by residents of the contiguous county; delivery service practices of retail stores in central cities; official traffic counts; the extent of public transportation facilities in operation between central cities and communities in the contiguous county; and the extent to which local planning groups and other civic organizations operate jointly.

Criteria for titles.—The criteria for titles relate primarily to the size and number of central cities.

7. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities and the State or States in which the SMSA is located:

- a. The name of the standard metropolitan statistical area includes that of the largest city.

b. The addition of up to two city names may be made in the area title, on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

- (1) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants.
- (2) The additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000, except that both city names are used in those instances where cities qualify under criterion 1b. (A city which qualified as a secondary central city in 1950 but which does not qualify in 1960 has been temporarily retained as a central city.)

c. In addition to city names, the area title contain the name of the State or States in which the area is located.

Relation to earlier censuses.—In the 1950 Census reports, data were presented for standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) and in several earlier censuses a somewhat similar type of area called the "metropolitan district" was used. In 1958, the criteria for delineating SMA's were revised by the Bureau of the Budget, and, in 1959, the areas were designated as standard metropolitan statistical areas. The comparative figures shown here for 1950 apply to the SMSA as defined in 1960.

Standard consolidated areas.—In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former is identical with the New York-

Northeastern New Jersey SMA of 1950, and the latter corresponds roughly to the Chicago SMA of 1950 (two more counties having been added).

Relation between population in standard metropolitan statistical areas and urbanized areas.—The urbanized area can be characterized as the physical city as distinguished from both the legal city and the metropolitan community. In most cases urbanized areas are smaller than SMSA's and are contained in SMSA's. However, in a few instances, the fact that the boundaries of SMSA's are determined by county lines, and those of urbanized areas by the pattern of urban growth, means that there are small segments of urbanized areas which lie outside SMSA's. In general then, urbanized areas represent the thickly settled portions of the SMSA's. Because of discontinuities in land settlement, there are also some cases in which a single SMSA contains several urbanized areas. As the foregoing discussion suggests, the population in urbanized areas, but outside SMSA's, is relatively small as compared with the population in SMSA's outside urbanized areas. Thus, slightly less than 1 percent of the population of urbanized areas was in areas outside SMSA's (table N). The population of SMSA's outside urbanized areas, however, constitutes a larger proportion of the total population of SMSA's (15.8 percent). This situation reflects, as might be expected, the existence of considerable rural area in metropolitan counties, particularly outside the Northeast.

TABLE N.—POPULATION IN AND OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960

Location	Population	In standard metropolitan statistical areas	Outside standard metropolitan statistical areas
Total.....	179,323,175	112,885,178	66,437,997
In urbanized areas.....	95,848,487	95,076,272	772,215
Outside urbanized areas.....	83,474,688	17,808,906	65,665,782

Standard metropolitan statistical areas in Puerto Rico.—There are three standard metropolitan statistical areas in Puerto

Rico—Mayagüez, Ponce, and San Juan. The largest of these, San Juan, had a population of 588,805, slightly larger than the Rochester area and slightly less than the Jersey City area.

TABLE O.—POPULATION IN GROUPS OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE: 1940 TO 1960

[Data relate to areas as defined for 1960]

Size of area	Number of areas			Population		
	1960	1950	1940	1960	1950	1940
Total.....	212	212	212	112,885,178	89,316,903	72,834,468
3,000,000 or more.....	5	5	3	81,763,499	25,788,967	16,476,197
1,000,000 to 3,000,000.....	10	10	9	20,818,571	16,627,603	16,210,026
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	29	21	16	19,214,817	14,439,987	11,056,897
250,000 to 500,000.....	45	44	36	15,829,087	15,209,376	12,007,871
100,000 to 250,000.....	89	89	76	14,497,817	14,045,736	12,077,050
Under 100,000.....	22	43	72	1,761,407	3,205,234	5,005,527

Trends in population, 1950 to 1960.—The population of 112.9 million in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) represents an increase of 23.6 million, or 26.4 percent, over the 89.3 million inhabitants of these areas in 1950 (table P). SMSA's stand in marked contrast with the remainder of the country in which the rate of increase was only 7.1 percent.

The 5.6 million increase in the population of central cities to a total of 58.0 million persons in 1960, represented a 10.8 percent increase over the 1950 population, a rate of growth considerably less than that for the country as a whole. In the outlying parts of the SMSA's, however, the population increased by 48.5 percent between 1950 and 1960, growing from 36.9 million persons to 54.9 million. Of the increase of about 28 million for the United States during the decade, about 84 percent occurred in SMSA's and nearly two-thirds occurred outside the central cities.

The metropolitan-nonmetropolitan pattern of increase varied considerably among the regions. The population in and outside metropolitan areas of the Northeast increased at about the same

TABLE P.—POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY REGIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960 AND 1950

[Minus sign (—) denotes decrease]

Region and component parts of SMSA	1960	1950	Change, 1950 to 1960						
			Total		Based on 1950 limits of central cities		From annexations		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
UNITED STATES									
In SMSA's.....	112,885,178	89,316,903	23,568,275	26.4	23,568,275	26.4			
Central cities.....	58,004,394	52,871,379	5,032,955	10.8	767,209	1.5	4,851,483	9.3	
Outside central cities.....	54,880,844	36,945,524	17,935,320	48.5	22,801,066	61.7	-4,851,483	-18.1	
NORTHEAST									
In SMSA's.....	35,346,505	31,267,169	4,079,336	13.0	4,079,336	13.0			
Central cities.....	17,321,731	17,881,400	-559,759	-3.1	-504,078	-3.3	20,115	0.1	
Outside central cities.....	18,024,774	13,385,769	4,639,005	34.7	4,673,414	35.0	-20,115	-0.2	
NORTH CENTRAL									
In SMSA's.....	30,959,961	25,074,674	5,885,287	23.5	5,885,287	23.5			
Central cities.....	16,510,748	15,836,656	674,090	4.3	-257,583	-1.6	931,673	5.9	
Outside central cities.....	14,449,213	9,238,018	5,211,197	56.4	6,142,870	66.5	-931,673	-10.1	
SOUTH									
In SMSA's.....	26,447,395	19,417,751	7,029,644	36.2	7,029,644	36.2			
Central cities.....	16,061,777	11,720,843	3,340,934	28.5	615,801	5.3	2,725,133	23.3	
Outside central cities.....	11,385,618	7,696,908	3,688,710	47.9	6,413,843	83.3	-2,725,133	-35.4	
WEST									
In SMSA's.....	20,131,317	13,557,309	6,574,008	48.5	6,574,008	48.5			
Central cities.....	9,110,080	6,932,390	2,177,690	31.4	1,003,069	14.5	1,174,622	16.9	
Outside central cities.....	11,021,237	6,624,919	4,396,318	66.4	5,570,939	84.1	-1,174,622	-17.7	

rate (13.0 and 13.6 respectively), that of central cities decreased by about 3 percent, and that of the suburban ring increased by more than one-third. In the North Central States, the rate of increase in metropolitan areas was over three times that outside metropolitan areas (23.5 vs. 6.6 percent). Central cities showed a modest increase of 4 percent, and the suburban ring increased by 56 percent. In the South, the population of standard metropolitan statistical areas increased at a rate 13 times as great as the population living outside such areas (36.2 vs. 2.7 percent); that of central cities increased by more than one quarter, and that of the suburban ring by almost one-half. In the West, the population of the metropolitan areas increased at more than twice the rate of the population of nonmetropolitan areas (49 vs. 19 percent). The rate of increase for central cities was about 31 percent and that of the outlying area about 66 percent.

The variations in rates of increase among SMSA's of different sizes were less extensive (table Q). The population increased most rapidly in those SMSA's that ranged in size from 500,000 to 1,000,000, where the rate of increase was 36.0 percent. Among the SMSA's of other size classes, the rate of population growth ranged only from a low of 23.2 percent for those areas of 3,000,000 or more to 25.8 percent for areas of 100,000 to 250,000. The relation between growth rates of central cities and outlying areas was clearly associated with the size of the SMSA. In the five SMSA's of 3,000,000 or more, the gain in central cities was only 1 percent whereas the increase in the suburban ring was 71 percent. Progressively, as size declined, the rate of growth

of central cities increased in relation to that of the ring, so that in SMSA's of less than 100,000, the rate for the central cities (29 percent) exceeded that for the ring (11 percent).

Annexations of territory from the outlying areas by central cities considerably affected the rates of population change during the decade within the two components of SMSA's (table P). Of the increase of 10.8 percent in the population of central cities, 9.3 percent resulted from annexations, and only 1.5 percent from the increase of population within the 1950 city limits. The 58.0 million persons in central cities in 1960 included 4.9 million living in sections that had been annexed to these cities since the previous census. Large differences existed in the relative contributions resulting from annexations among the central cities of SMSA's of the various size classes and regions. The smallest change in central cities from annexations occurred in metropolitan areas of 3,000,000 or more, where these gains amounted to only 0.4 percent, compared to an increase of 0.6 percent through growth within the 1950 city limits. In SMSA's of 1,000,000 to 3,000,000, the population within the 1950 boundaries of central cities declined by 2.2 percent, but annexations added 7.8 percent to the 1950 total. In each of the size classes of SMSA's with fewer than one million inhabitants, more than two-thirds of the increase in the population of central cities resulted from annexations.

In the North Central States and in the Northeast, the population within the 1950 limits of central cities declined by 2 to 3 percent; but in the former region, annexations of territory containing nearly one million persons in 1960 enabled the central

TABLE Q.—POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY SIZE OF AREA: 1960 AND 1950

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

Size in 1960 and component parts of SMSA	1960	1950	Change, 1950 to 1960						
			Total		Based on 1950 limits of central cities		From annexations		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
ALL SIZES									
In SMSA's.....	112,885,178	89,316,903	23,568,275	26.4	23,568,275	26.4			
Central cities.....	58,004,334	52,371,379	5,632,955	10.8	787,209	1.5	4,851,483	9.3	
Outside central cities.....	54,880,844	36,945,524	17,935,320	48.5	22,801,066	61.7	-4,851,483	-13.1	
3,000,000 OR MORE									
In SMSA's.....	31,763,499	25,788,967	5,974,532	23.2	5,974,532	23.2			
Central cities.....	17,828,227	17,655,217	178,010	1.0	99,818	0.6	78,692	0.4	
Outside central cities.....	13,935,272	8,133,750	5,801,522	71.3	5,876,214	72.2	-78,692	-0.9	
1,000,000 TO 3,000,000									
In SMSA's.....	29,818,571	23,858,113	5,960,458	25.0	5,960,458	25.0			
Central cities.....	12,707,503	12,037,125	670,378	5.6	-270,275	-2.2	940,653	7.8	
Outside central cities.....	17,111,068	11,820,988	5,290,080	44.8	6,230,733	52.7	-940,653	-8.0	
500,000 TO 1,000,000									
In SMSA's.....	19,214,817	14,125,628	5,089,189	36.0	5,089,189	36.0			
Central cities.....	10,126,684	8,340,585	1,786,099	21.4	396,636	4.8	1,389,463	16.7	
Outside central cities.....	9,088,133	5,785,043	3,303,090	57.1	4,692,553	81.1	-1,389,463	-24.0	
250,000 TO 500,000									
In SMSA's.....	15,829,067	12,603,137	3,225,930	25.6	3,225,930	25.6			
Central cities.....	7,750,597	6,671,381	1,079,216	16.2	146,234	2.2	932,982	14.0	
Outside central cities.....	8,078,470	5,931,756	2,146,714	36.2	3,079,696	51.9	-932,982	-15.7	
100,000 TO 250,000									
In SMSA's.....	14,497,817	11,525,685	2,972,132	25.8	2,972,132	25.8			
Central cities.....	8,235,553	6,617,624	1,617,929	24.4	305,082	4.6	1,298,584	19.6	
Outside central cities.....	6,262,264	4,908,061	1,354,203	27.6	2,667,050	54.5	-1,298,584	-26.5	
UNDER 100,000									
In SMSA's.....	1,761,407	1,415,373	346,034	24.4	346,034	24.4			
Central cities.....	1,355,770	1,049,447	306,323	29.2	90,214	8.6	216,109	20.1	
Outside central cities.....	405,637	365,926	39,711	10.9	255,820	69.9	-216,109	-59.6	

Number of Inhabitants

XXVII

TABLE R.—POPULATION OF STATES BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1960 AND 1950

[Figures relate to areas as defined for 1960. Minus sign (—) denotes decrease]

State	1960		1950		Percent increase, 1950 to 1960		State	1960		1950		Percent increase, 1950 to 1960	
	In SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	In SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	In SMSA's	Outside SMSA's		In SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	In SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	In SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
United States	112,885,178	66,437,997	89,316,908	62,008,895	26.4	7.1	Missouri	2,496,968	1,819,845	2,118,891	1,835,782	18.0	-0.9
Alabama	1,488,101	1,778,639	1,230,249	1,881,494	21.0	-2.9	Montana	162,434	622,333	106,902	482,122	40.0	8.3
Alaska	226,187	372,991	472,986	276,601	96.4	34.8	Nebraska	580,043	881,287	416,455	909,055	27.3	-2.1
Arizona	841,351	1,444,921	293,601	1,616,010	16.8	-10.6	Nevada	211,759	78,619	96,494	61,589	115.0	19.4
Arkansas	13,500,821	2,126,383	8,988,655	1,597,568	51.2	33.1	New Hampshire	107,637	499,284	95,257	437,985	13.0	14.0
California	1,191,832	582,115	776,839	548,250	53.4	2.5	New Jersey	4,787,604	1,279,178	3,986,569	848,780	20.1	50.7
Colorado	1,966,427	588,807	1,576,688	430,592	24.7	32.1	New Mexico	262,199	683,824	145,673	535,514	80.0	28.6
Connecticut	307,446	188,846	218,879	99,203	40.5	40.0	New York	14,352,693	2,429,611	12,656,238	2,178,954	13.4	11.8
Delaware	763,956	1,704,784	802,178	1,091,335	-4.8	56.2	North Carolina	1,119,210	3,438,945	896,786	3,165,193	24.8	8.6
District of Columbia	3,246,826	1,704,784	1,870,970	1,091,335	93.3	56.2	North Dakota	66,947	555,499	58,877	580,759	13.7	0.8
Florida	1,814,069	2,129,047	1,834,381	2,110,197	35.9	0.9	Ohio	6,748,362	2,958,035	5,445,395	2,501,232	23.9	18.3
Georgia	500,409	332,363	353,020	149,774	41.8	-9.8	Oklahoma	1,021,610	1,806,674	775,504	1,457,847	31.7	-10.4
Hawaii	687,191	588,637	588,637	588,637	18.3	18.3	Oregon	890,978	877,709	745,298	776,043	19.5	13.1
Idaho	7,754,932	2,826,226	6,439,082	2,273,114	20.4	2.3	Pennsylvania	8,813,274	2,506,092	8,024,682	2,473,330	9.8	1.3
Illinois	2,241,307	2,421,191	1,796,904	2,137,320	24.7	13.3	Rhode Island	740,819	118,669	697,576	94,320	6.2	25.8
Indiana	915,762	1,841,775	776,366	1,844,707	18.0	-0.2	South Carolina	768,024	1,614,570	572,989	1,544,038	34.0	4.6
Iowa	813,804	1,364,807	555,809	1,349,490	46.4	1.1	South Dakota	86,575	593,939	70,910	531,830	22.1	2.1
Kansas	1,036,088	2,092,118	846,475	2,098,331	22.4	-4.6	Tennessee	1,632,747	1,934,342	1,349,511	1,942,207	21.0	-0.4
Kentucky	1,627,157	1,629,865	1,234,675	1,458,841	32.9	11.7	Texas	6,072,706	3,506,971	4,287,442	3,443,752	42.3	1.8
Louisiana	190,950	778,315	188,368	725,406	1.4	7.3	Utah	600,770	289,857	440,129	248,736	36.5	16.5
Maine	2,425,346	676,343	1,763,982	579,019	37.5	16.6	Vermont	389,881	377,747	377,747	377,747	3.2	3.2
Maryland	4,387,101	761,477	4,041,791	648,723	8.5	17.4	Virginia	2,020,626	1,948,323	1,462,898	1,855,732	38.1	4.9
Massachusetts	6,720,692	2,102,502	4,552,370	1,819,396	25.7	15.6	Washington	1,800,945	1,052,269	1,427,818	951,647	26.2	10.6
Michigan	1,752,698	1,661,166	1,387,478	1,595,005	26.3	4.1	West Virginia	575,137	1,285,284	558,217	1,449,335	3.4	-11.3
Minnesota	187,045	1,991,096	142,164	2,036,750	31.6	-2.2	Wisconsin	1,828,871	2,122,906	1,458,157	1,978,418	25.6	7.3
Mississippi							Wyoming		330,066		290,529		13.6

cities to show an increase of 4 percent. The greatest numerical and proportionate increases to central cities from annexations occurred in the South and West; in the South this amounted to about four-fifths of the increase experienced by central cities between 1950 and 1960 (23.3 percent of the 23.5 percent) and in the West, over one-half (16.9 percent of the 31.4 percent).

Of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas, 204 gained population between 1950 and 1960, and 8 lost population (table 31). The areas with population losses were Altoona, Jersey City, Johnstown, St. Joseph, Scranton, Texarkana, Wheeling, and Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton. Six of these areas—St. Joseph and Texarkana were the exceptions—had also lost population in the previous decade. In each of the declining areas, except St. Joseph and Texarkana, the central cities also lost population (table 33). The two gains in central cities resulted from annexations of outlying territory; the population within the 1950 city limits declined. Of the 204 SMSA's that gained population, 138, or about two-thirds, had increases of 20 percent or more, and 62, or slightly less than three-tenths of all metropolitan areas, had increases of one-third or more. One area, that of Fort Lauderdale—Hollywood, almost quadrupled in population, with an increase of 297.9 percent. Six other areas, those of Las Vegas, Midland, Orlando, San Jose, Odessa, and Phoenix, doubled in population, experiencing increases ranging from 100.0 to 163.0 percent.

Population density.—In 1960, the population per square mile of land area for all of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas in the United States was 364 as compared with 51 in the country as a whole (table 34). There were 2 standard metropolitan statistical areas—Jersey City and New York—with more than 3,000 inhabitants per square mile. At the other end of the scale 13 areas—Bakersfield, Billings, Duluth—Superior, Eugene, Fargo—Moorhead, Great Falls, Laredo, Las Vegas, Pueblo, Reno, San Angelo, San Bernardino—Riverside—Ontario, and Tucson—had a population density of less than 50 per square mile. This extreme variation in density among standard metropolitan areas is an indication, of course, of the limitations of whole counties as a basis for defining such areas. The area of San Bernardino County, Calif., for example, is greater than that of any of the

New England States except Maine and nearly 10 times that of the New York Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. In short, in those parts of the country where counties are large, the use of counties yields only a very rough approximation to the genuinely metropolitan territory, although most of the population is contained in genuinely metropolitan territory.

There was also considerable variability in density among the central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas. Among central cities, the number of persons per square mile ranged from 24,697 in New York to 680 in Lewiston—Auburn. For areas outside central cities, this figure ranged from 12,871 in the Jersey City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area to 1 in the Laredo area.

STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS

Definition of State economic areas.—State economic areas are relatively homogeneous subdivisions of States. They consist of single counties or groups of counties which have similar economic and social characteristics. The boundaries of these areas have been drawn in such a way that each State is subdivided into relatively few parts, with each part having certain significant characteristics which distinguishes it from adjoining areas.

The State economic areas were originally delineated for the 1950 Censuses. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into State economic areas was the product of a special study sponsored by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. The delineation procedure was devised by Dr. Donald J. Bogue, then of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, on loan to the Bureau of the Census.*

The 1960 set of State economic areas represents a limited revision of the 1950 areas. This revision takes into account changes in the definitions of standard metropolitan statistical areas, but no attempt was made to reexamine the original prin-

* For further discussion and materials on State economic areas and their uses, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Economic Areas*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1951.

ciples or to apply them to more recent data relating to homogeneity. In addition, State economic areas were delineated for Alaska and Hawaii for the first time. As a result of the revision, the number of areas was increased from 501 to 509. (In the reports of the 1950 Census of Population, combination of areas reduced the number of publication areas to 453.)

Relation to standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The combination of counties into State economic areas has been made for the entire country, and in this process the larger standard metropolitan statistical areas (those in 1960 with a central city of 50,000 or more and a total population of 100,000 or more) have been recognized as metropolitan State economic areas.¹⁰ When a standard metropolitan statistical area is located in two or more States or economic subregions, each State part and each part in an economic subregion becomes a separate metropolitan State economic area. In New England this correspondence of State metropolitan State economic areas and standard metropolitan statistical areas does not exist because State economic areas are composed of whole counties, whereas standard metropolitan statistical areas are built up from towns. Here a county with more than half its population in one or more standard metropolitan statistical areas is classified as a metropolitan State economic area if the county or a combination of counties containing the standard metropolitan statistical area or areas has 100,000 inhabitants or more. Of the State economic areas, 206 are metropolitan.

Uses of State economic areas.—In the establishment of State economic areas, factors in addition to industrial and commercial activities were taken into account. Demographic, climatic, physiographic, and cultural factors, as well as factors pertaining more directly to the production and exchange of agricultural and nonagricultural goods, were considered. The net result then is a set of areas, intermediate in size between States, on the one hand, and counties on the other, which are relatively homogeneous with respect to a large number of characteristics. Areas of this type are well adapted for use in a wide variety of studies in which State data are neither sufficiently refined nor homogeneous and in which the manipulation of county data presents real difficulty. Moreover, a standard set of areas, such as these, makes possible studies in widely different fields on a comparable area basis.

Economic subregions.—These areas represent combinations of State economic areas. The 509 State economic areas are consolidated into a set of 121 areas which cut across State lines but which, as intended, preserve to a great extent the homogeneous character of the State economic areas. No changes were made in the boundaries of the 119 economic subregions of 1950 in conterminous United States. Two new subregions were established for the 1960 Census, one in Alaska and one in Hawaii. The economic subregions are perhaps best adapted to those analyses of the geographic distribution of characteristics of the population within the country as a whole in which there is no need for the recognition of State boundaries and in which the greater refinement permitted by the larger number of areas is desirable.

Figures on the population of the economic subregions and State economic areas by urban and rural residence are presented in table 38, and figure 7 shows the boundaries of the economic subregions and State economic areas. The State economic area in which a county is located is shown in table 24 in parentheses following the county name. A letter designates a metropolitan, and a figure a nonmetropolitan, State economic area.

¹⁰ In 1950 those standard metropolitan areas with a total population of 100,000 or more in 1940 were recognized as metropolitan State economic areas.

SPECIAL CENSUSES

The Bureau of the Census has an established procedure for taking a special census at the request and expense of a local government or community. Generally, the areas for which special censuses are taken are those which have experienced an unusual increase in population, either because of changes in political boundaries or because of relatively high in-migration. Special censuses have also been taken to establish the population of newly incorporated places. The areas in which special censuses were conducted by the Bureau of the Census between April 1, 1950, and April 1, 1960, are shown in table 40; more than 1,500 special censuses were conducted during the decade 1950 to 1960.

The Bureau of the Census has published separately the results of the special censuses in varying detail in Current Population Reports, Series P-28.

GROUP QUARTERS

The population of institutions, military installations, dormitories, and other group quarters, is included as a part of the population of the city, township, or other political area in which such quarters are located. Population of this type in some cases forms an appreciable fraction of the total population of the city or town, and sometimes it seriously affects the distribution of the total by sex, age, or other characteristics. Although it has not been found practicable to make any general provision for showing separately the population of these establishments individually, the population by race, age, and sex, excluding such establishments, is shown for counties and urban places with a population of 1,000 or more in group quarters (table 31 of the PC(1)-B State Reports). In addition, in tables 21 and 28 of the same series, the total population in group quarters is presented for all standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 10,000 or more, and counties. Finally, the Bureau of the Census will make available, on request, the 1960 population of the enumeration districts comprising large group quarters.

CENSUS TRACTS

Definition.—Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and metropolitan areas have been divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries were established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census, and were generally designed to achieve some uniformity of population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Initially, the average tract had about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries were established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census.

Areas tracted in 1960.—In 1960, population and housing data are published for tracts in 180 areas in the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and these areas contain more than 23,000 tracts (table 41). Tract data were tabulated for 8 cities in 1910 and 1920, 18 cities in 1930, and 60 areas in 1940. In 1950, reports were published for 64 tracted areas. As the foregoing suggests, tracts were initially established for cities as such; but, as the program expanded, tracts were extended to cover heavily settled areas adjacent to cities. In the decade 1950 to 1960, the Bureau made an effort to encourage local committees in this extension, with the ultimate objective of having tracts established in all standard metropolitan statistical areas. In 1960, all but 2 of the 180 areas were standard metropolitan statistical areas, and 136 such areas were completely tracted.

Statistics on the population and housing characteristics for each tracted area are published in Series PHC(1) reports, *Census Tracts*.

LIST OF CORRECTIONS

This publication has been prepared primarily by assembling and binding the maps and tabular materials originally issued in the 57 separate PC(1)-A final reports. This plan was adopted in order to conserve public funds. The corrections listed below represent changes which would ordinarily have been made if this publication had been prepared by reprinting the PC(1)-A maps and tabular material.

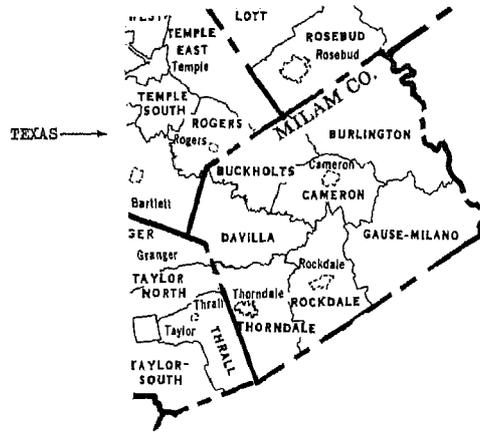
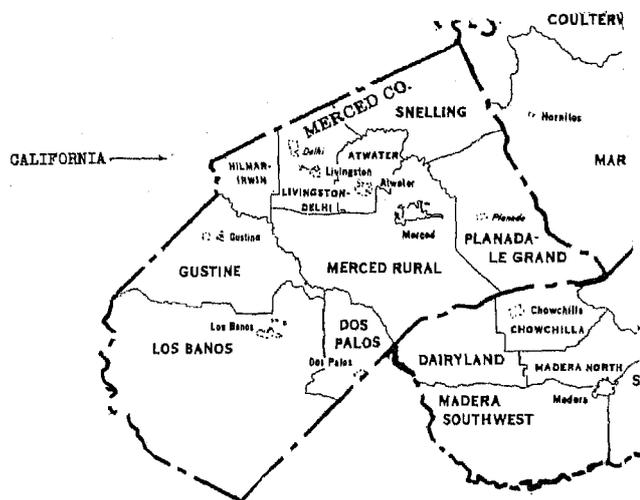
Section I lists the errors in the maps. Section II shows the corrections to be made in the tabular material. Those items without an asterisk (*) or a footnote consist of such matters as changes in footnotes, spelling mistakes, and typographical errors in figures which do not affect any other statistics in this publication. Those items with an asterisk (*) or a footnote consist of errors which affect not only the specific figure(s) mentioned but also affect

other data in this publication. Among the other data which might be involved are the total population for a larger area of which the particular area is part, the number of incorporated and unincorporated places, the population in groups of places classified by size, and the classification of the population by urban-rural residence. For example, the revision in the 1960 population total for Nampa, Idaho, has not been carried through here to show the necessary corrections in the figures on the classification of the population by urban-rural residence for Canyon County, the State of Idaho, and the United States. Also, similar corrections are not shown here for the distribution of the population classified by size of place. The user can, of course, carry through these types of changes if he thinks them worthwhile.

SECTION I

State	Page	County	Map location	Error
ALABAMA	2-4	Jefferson	D-6	Map does not show listing of places identified on map by numbers only. Listing is 1. Adamsville, 2. Bessemer, 3. Brighton, 4. Brookside, 5. Brownsville, 6. Cardiff, 7. County Line, 8. Fairfield, 9. Fultondale, 10. Gardendale, 11. Graysville, 12. Homewood, 13. Hueytown, 14. Irondale, 15. Kimberly, 16. Leeds, 17. Lipscomb, 18. Maytown, 19. Midfield, 20. Morris, 21. Mountain Brook, 22. Mulga, 23. North Johns, 24. Pleasant Grove, 25. Sylvan Springs, 26. Tarrant City, 27. Trafford, 28. Trussville, 29. Vestavia Hills, 30. Warrior.
	2-6	Macon	G-8	Warrior-Creek Stand CCD shown as Warrior-Creek Stand.
ALASKA	3-4 3-5		...	Names and symbols for 42 separately reported unincorporated places not shown. These places are listed in the corrections for Alaska in Section II.
CALIFORNIA	6-6	Merced	J-5	Merced County not shown (Section 4). See map of county at end of this section.
	6-39	Los Angeles	...	Name of Commerces shown as Commerces City.
CONNECTICUT	8-3	Litchfield	A-2	Name of Woodbury town and name and limits of Woodbury (U), Woodbury town, not shown.
	8-2	New London	...	Area of Norwich city, coextensive with Norwich town, not shaded to show inclusion in New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA.
	8-14		...	New Britain shown as New Britian in map title.
FLORIDA	11-2	De Soto Manatee Sarasota	J-11	Boundary between De Soto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties incorrectly shown; for correct line, see Florida CCD map, page 11-5.
HAWAII	13-4	Hawaii	D-1	Kailua-Keauhou (U) shown as Kailua-Koauhou.
	8-1	U.S. Summary	Fig. 1	Hawaii shown approximately 5° south of true location.
IDAHO	14-5	Idaho	E-4	White Bird shown as Whitebird.
ILLINOIS	15-5	Du Page	B-8	Name of Addison township not shown.
	15-2	Du Page	B-8	Elmhurst city, Du Page County, shown in Kane County.
IOWA	17-32	Lake	...	Sioux City shown as Souix City in map title.
KANSAS	18-3	Johnson	G-13	Name and symbol for Prairie Village city not shown.
	18-7	Kingman	E-7	Minnesoah township shown as Minnesoah.
MAINE	21-16	York	...	Old Orchard Beach town shown as Old Beach Orchard.
MARYLAND	22-2	Baltimore	G-12	Name and symbol for Catonsville (U) not shown.
MASSACHUSETTS	23-2		E-8	Name and symbol for East Providence city, Providence County, Rhode Island, not shown.
MINNESOTA	25-10	Anoka	J-17	East Bethel village shown as Bethel township.
MISSOURI	27-2		G-3	Name and symbol for Prairie Village city, Johnson County, Kansas, not shown.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31-2		...	Name and symbol for Methuen (UT), Essex County, Massachusetts, not shown; Essex County shown as Middlesex.
NEW JERSEY	32-2		I-1	Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, (population 95,826) has symbol for 100,000 to 250,000 population.
	32-28	Atlantic	...	Ventnor City shown as Vantor City.
	32-3	Bergen	B-6	List of places shows 59, Saddle Brook township, as Saddle River.
	32-5	Burlington	G-4	Levittown township shown as Levittown (U).
	32-2	Mercer	F-4	Name of Mercer County not shown.
NEW YORK	34-2	Monroe	D-4	Rochester SMSA (population 586,387) has shading for 100,000 to 250,000 population.
NORTH CAROLINA	35-5	Mecklenburg	D-8	Charlotte city outline incorrectly scaled; city includes more area than shown.
	35-7	Hoke Moore	E-11	County boundary incorrectly shown; Little River township (no population), Hoke County, is shown as part of Township 10, Moore County.
OHIO	37-43	Lorain	...	North Ridgeville village shown as North Ridgefield.
	37-5	Richland	G-5	Rosedale (U), Madison township, shown as Rosedale.
OREGON	39-5	Wasco	D-9	Dalles City shown as Dalles.
PENNSYLVANIA	40-3	Allegheny	E-2	McKeesport (population 45,489) has symbol for 50,000 to 100,000.
	40-3	Delaware	G-3	Symbol for Haverford (UT), Delaware County, shown in Montgomery County.
RHODE ISLAND	41-2		...	Name and symbol for Attleboro city, Bristol County, Massachusetts, not shown.
TENNESSEE	44-23	Davidson	...	Boundary between Airport and Donelson CCD's incorrectly shown; for correct line see page 44-5, Davidson County, D-10.
TEXAS	45-2		...	Figures on scale incorrect; they should be 20, 0, 20, 40, 60, 80.
	45-5	Jones	F-9	Name of Abilene city (part), Hawley-Noodle CCD, not shown.
	45-8	Milam	I-13	Milam County not shown (Section 6); see map of county at end of this section.
VIRGINIA	48-22		...	Boundary of Newport News city, Newport News-Hampton map, is marked Warwick County.
WEST VIRGINIA	50-5	Kanawha	I-5	Boundary between Charleston and Loudon magisterial districts not shown within Charleston city. Incorrect symbol used for part of Charleston city limits in Loudon district.

State	Page	County	Map location	Error
WISCONSIN.....	51-4	Chippewa.....	G-4	Lake Holcombe town shown as Holcombe.
	51-4	Pepin.....	I-3	Waubeek town shown as Waubeck.
	51-6	Oconto.....	G-10	Lakewood town shown as Wheeler.



SECTION II

United States Summary

Page 1-5, table 4
Hilo, Hawaii: Change county to Hawaii.

Page 1-6, table 4
Pearl City (U), Hawaii: Change county to Honolulu.

Page 1-12, table 6
Gainesville Cotton Mills (U), Ga., (population 2,207) misclassified as an incorporated place.*

Page 1-20, table 12
Population per square mile of land area, 1960:

	From	To
New Jersey.....	806.7	806.6
Illinois.....	180.3	180.2
Texas.....	36.5	36.4

Page 1-43, table 22
Great Falls, Mont.: Change 1960 population from 55,357 to 55,244.¹
The following changes in land area in square miles should be made in table 22.*

Page 1-41: Bridgeport (Conn.) area.....

	From	To
Bridgeport.....	171.3	148.4
In urban fringe.....	17.9	15.1
Galveston-Texas City (Texas) area.....	153.4	133.3

Page 1-42: Galveston-Texas City (Texas) area.....

	From	To
In central cities.....	153.3	88.8
Galveston.....	129.2	64.7
	84.2	19.7

Page 1-43: Huntington-Ashland (W.Va.-Ky.-Ohio) area:

	From	To
Huntington.....	8.0	14.0
Ashland.....	14.0	8.0

Page 1-47: San Francisco-Oakland (Calif.) area.....

	From	To
In central cities.....	571.5	568.5
San Francisco.....	100.6	97.6
	47.6	44.6

Page 1-49: Wilmington (Del.-N.J.) area.....

	From	To
Wilmington.....	90.0	81.4
In urban fringe.....	15.8	9.8
	74.2	71.6

Page 1-49: York (Pa.) area.....

	From	To
York.....	10.4	28.1
In urban fringe.....	5.7	23.4

Page 1-51, table 24
District 12, Kanai-Cook Inlet shown as District 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet.

Page 1-65, table 27
Change date in title from 1950 to 1960.

Page 1-68, table 29
San Francisco: Change rank from 11 to 12 and 1960 population from 742,855 to 740,315.
Milwaukee: Change rank from 12 to 11.

Page 1-69, table 30
Greenwood (U), Ala.: Change 1960 population from 3,561 to 1,796.*

Page 1-77, table 30
Mt. Vernon, Ind.: Change 1960 population from 4,062 to 4,307.²

Page 1-78, table 30
Toledo, Iowa: Change 1960 population from 2,850 to 2,417.¹

See footnotes on p. XXXVI.

United States Summary--Con.

Page 1-80, table 30
La Vale-Narrows Park (U), Md., shown as Lavale-Narrows Park (U).

Page 1-81, table 30
Austin Lake (U), Mich.: Change 1960 population from 3,520 to 1,782.¹

Page 1-84, table 30
Great Falls, Mont.: Change 1960 population from 55,357 to 55,244.¹
Portsmouth, N.H.: Change 1960 population from 25,833 to 26,900.²

Page 1-85, table 30
Levittown (UT), N.J., shown as Levittown (U).
Toms River (U), N.J., shown as Toms River.

Page 1-90, table 30
Roseland (U), Ohio, shown as Rosedale (U).

Page 1-91, table 30
Dalles City, Oreg., shown as Dalles.

Page 1-97, table 30
Delete the second and third sentences of footnote to Norton, Va.; add: "The figure in the table resulted from omissions which were discovered too late for correction in the detailed distributions."

The following changes in land area in square miles should be made in table 30.*

Page 1-70: Arden-Arcade (U), Calif.....

	From	To
Arden-Arcade (U), Calif.....	6.2	22.0
Cermichael (U), Calif.....	3.6	11.2
Del Paso Heights-Robla (U), Calif.....	0.8	2.9
Florence-Graham (U), Calif.....	1.6	3.0

Page 1-71: Haggittwood (U), Calif.....

	From	To
Haggittwood (U), Calif.....	2.8	1.9
North Highlands (U), Calif.....	1.0	3.8
Rancho Cordova (U), Calif.....	0.3	1.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	47.6	44.6

Page 1-72: South Sacramento-Fruitridge (U), Calif.....

	From	To
South Sacramento-Fruitridge (U), Calif.....	0.6	2.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	17.9	15.1

Page 1-73: Wilmington, Del.....

	From	To
Wilmington, Del.....	15.8	9.8

Page 1-74: Marietta East (U), Ga.....

	From	To
Marietta East (U), Ga.....	8.2	1.9

Page 1-80: Hopedale (U), Mass.....

	From	To
Hopedale (U), Mass.....	7.8	1.7

Page 1-82: Bloomington, Minn.....

	From	To
Bloomington, Minn.....	3.6	35.4

Page 1-84: Littleton (U), N.H.....

	From	To
Littleton (U), N.H.....	7.1	1.7

Page 1-85: Levittown (U), N.J.....

	From	To
Levittown (U), N.J.....	8.0	7.9
Raritan (Monmouth County), N.J.....	36.2	5.7

Page 1-87: Lake Carmel (U), N.Y.....

	From	To
Lake Carmel (U), N.Y.....	9.6	4.8

Page 1-91: Aston (UT), Pa.....

	From	To
Aston (UT), Pa.....	8.5	6.4
Baldwin (UT), Pa.....	7.0	0.5
Chester (UT), Pa.....	3.3	1.6

Page 1-92: Lancaster (UT), Pa.....

	From	To
Lancaster (UT), Pa.....	14.1	6.6

Page 1-93: Bristol (UT), R.I.....

	From	To
Bristol (UT), R.I.....	10.2	9.7

Page 1-95: Galveston, Texas.....

	From	To
Galveston, Texas.....	84.2	19.7

Page 1-96: Lakeview, Texas.....

	From	To
Lakeview, Texas.....	0.1	0.5

SECTION II--Continued

United States Summary--Con.

Page 1-102, table 31
Lawrence-Haverhill (Mass.-N.H.) SMSA: Change 1960 population of Andover town, Essex County, Mass., from 15,878 to 17,134.¹

Page 1-103, table 31
New London-Groton-Norwich (Conn.) SMSA: Change Norwich city to Norwich town. Under Norwich town add Norwich city, 1960 population, 38,506; 1950 population, 23,429; 1940 population, 23,652; percent increase, 1950 to 1960, 64.4; percent increase, 1940 to 1950, -0.9.
Norfolk-Portsmouth (Va.) SMSA: Change 1960 population of Norfolk from 305,872 to 304,869¹ and the 1960 population of Princess Anne County from 76,124 to 77,127.²

Page 1-104, table 31
Providence-Pawtucket (R.I.-Mass.) SMSA: Delete "(part)" shown after Bristol County, R.I.; North Attleborough, Bristol County, Mass., shown as North Attleboro.

Page 1-107, table 33
Great Falls (Mont.) SMSA: Change 1960 population of Great Falls city from 55,357 to 55,244.¹

The following changes should be made in table 33:

Standard metropolitan statistical area	1950		1940		Percent increase			
	From	To	From	To	1950 to 1960		1940 to 1950	
					From	To	From	To
Page 1-106 United States:								
In central cities...	52,385,642	52,371,379	45,652,383	45,641,895	10.7	10.8	14.7	14.7
Outside central cities.....	36,931,261	36,945,524	27,182,085	27,192,573	38.6	48.5	35.9	35.9
Page 1-109 New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.:								
In central cities...	68,184	53,980	64,596	54,108	6.6	34.7	5.6	-0.2
Norwich.....	37,633	23,429	34,140	23,652	2.3	64.4	10.2	-0.9
Outside central cities.....	54,957	69,161	41,611	52,099	53.3	21.8	32.1	32.7
Page 1-110 Santa Barbara, Calif.:								
Santa Barbara.....	44,913	44,854	No change		30.8	31.0	28.5	28.3
Outside central city.....	53,307	53,366	No change		106.7	106.5	49.8	49.9

Page 1-111, table 34
Bridgeport (Conn.) SMSA: Change land area in square miles from 164 to 161.*

Page 1-112, table 34
Stamford (Conn.) SMSA: Change land area in square miles from 89 to 120.*

Page 1-114, table 35
Great Falls (Mont.) SMSA: Change population in central cities from 55,357 to 55,244.¹

Page 1-129, table 40
Santa Barbara, Calif.: Change 1950 population from 44,913 to 44,854.

Page 1-132, table 40
North Chicago, Ill.: Change 1960 population from 20,517 to 22,938.²

Page 1-133, table 40
Mt. Vernon, Ind.: Change 1960 population from 4,062 to 4,307.²

Page 1-135, table 40
Peru, N.Y.: Change 1960 population from 3,110 to 3,848.²

Page 1-137, table 40
Middletown, Pa.: Change 1960 population from 26,894 to 26,936.²

Page 1-138, table 40
Johnson City, Tenn.: Change 1960 population from 29,892 to 31,187.³

Alabama

Page 2-11, table 6
Marion County: Change percent increase, total, from -20.0 to -19.9.

Pages 2-13 and 15, tables 7 and 8
Macon County: As a result of the nullification of the detachment from Tuskegee city, the revised listings for Tuskegee-Milstead and Warrior-Creek Stand divisions are as follows:*

Census county division	Population
Tuskegee-Milstead div.....	15,120
Carver Court (U).....	1,056
Greenwood (U).....	1,796
Tuskegee city (pt.).....	6,731
Warrior-Creek Stand div.....	2,369
Tuskegee city (pt.).....	509

Page 2-13, table 7
Monroe County: For Frisco city division and Frisco city, capitalize "City."

Page 2-16, table 8
Change 1960 population of Tuskegee from 1,750 to 7,240. (See correction for Macon County.)

See footnotes on p. XXXVI.

Alaska

The following unincorporated places were omitted in the Final Report PG(1)-3A, table 8:*

Place	Election district	Population		
		1960	1950	1939
Page 3-10 Anaktuvuk Pass (U).....	Dist. 21, Barrow.....	35	66	...
Anchor Point (U).....	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	171	65	20
Barter Island (U).....	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon.....	120	...	...
Gambell (U).....	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales.....	71	...	...
Gantwell (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	85	67	17
Cape Pole (U).....	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales.....	92	...	...
Central (U).....	Dist. 20, Upper Yukon.....	28	41	...
Chenega (U).....	Dist. 8, Valdez-Chitina-Whittier..	61	91	95
Dot Lake (U).....	Dist. 19, Fairbanks.....	56	...	...
English Bay (U).....	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	78	75	48
Golovin (U).....	Dist. 23, Nome.....	59	94	116
Gustavus (U).....	Dist. 6, Lynn Canal-Icy Straits...	107	82	...
Halibut Cove (U).....	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	25	...	23
Healy (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	67	102	46
Hollis (U).....	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales.....	292	...	...
Iliamna (U).....	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.....	47	44	30
Kasaan (U).....	Dist. 1, Prince of Wales.....	36	47	85
Koyuk (U).....	Dist. 23, Nome.....	129	134	100
Lake Minohumina (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	34	60	...
Ligulite (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	37	...	13
McKenzie Point (U).....	Dist. 10, Anchorage.....	25	...	...
McKinley Park (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	28	59	11
Meade River (U).....	Dist. 21, Barrow.....	30	...	78
Meekerville (U).....	Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy.....	48	41	...
Myers Chuk (U).....	Dist. 2, Ketchikan.....	27	51	107
Nabeena (U).....	Dist. 19, Fairbanks.....	41	28	23
Nenana (Native village) (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	33	...	86
Page 3-11 Point Whittished (U).....	Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy.....	28	32	...
Port Alsworth (U).....	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.....	34	...	...
Port Heiden (U).....	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.....	74	...	...
St. George Island (U).....	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands.....	264	...	183
St. Marys (U).....	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton.....	225	...	...
Savoonga (U).....	Dist. 23, Nome.....	299	249	209
Shemya (U).....	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands.....	124	...	...
Summit (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	39	...	...
Thane (U).....	Dist. 5, Juneau.....	82	81	66
Tok (U).....	Dist. 19, Fairbanks.....	129	...	...
Usibelli (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	30	28	...
West Petersburg (U).....	Dist. 3, Wrangell-Petersburg.....	26	60	50
Wood Spur (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	30	...	...
Woody Island (U).....	Dist. 13, Kodiak.....	78	111	54
Yakataga (U).....	Dist. 7, Cordova-McCarthy.....	48	...	...

Change the 1960 population totals for the following unincorporated places in table 8:*

Place	Election district	Population	
		From	To
Page 3-10 Chignik Lake (U).....	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands.....	58	107
King Island (U).....	Dist. 23, Nome.....	49	66
Neshalen (U).....	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.....	110	63
Page 3-11 Perryville (U).....	Dist. 14, Aleutian Islands.....	93	111
Ruby (U).....	Dist. 18, Yukon-Koyukuk.....	157	179
Sheldon Point (U).....	Dist. 24, Wade Hampton.....	110	125
Soldotna (U).....	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	32	332
South Naknek (U).....	Dist. 15, Bristol Bay.....	33	142
Sterling (U).....	Dist. 12, Kenai-Cook Inlet.....	460	115
Tenakee Springs (U).....	Dist. 4, Sitka.....	60	109

A revised map of Alaska and table 8 incorporating the above additions and revisions can be obtained without charge from the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

Page 3-10, table 8
Change 1939 population of King Island (U) from ... to 208 and South Naknek (U) from ... to 134.

Arizona

Page 4-5, table 1		From	To
Previous urban definition, 1960 (Apr. 1):			
Urban territory			
Number of urban places.....		30	29
Population.....		914,427	909,903
Increase over preceding census:	Number.....	640,633	636,109
	Percent.....	234.0	232.3
Rural territory:			
Population.....		387,734	392,258
Increase over preceding census:	Number.....	-88,059	-83,535
	Percent.....	-18.5	-17.6
Percent of total:			
Urban.....		70.2	69.9
Rural.....		29.8	30.1

SECTION II--Continued

Arizona--Con.

Page 4-6, table 3
1960, previous urban definition:

	From	To
Number of places:		
Urban territory.....	30	29
Places of 2,500 or more.....	30	29
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	12	11
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 2,500 or more.....	30	29
Population:		
Urban territory.....	914,427	909,903
Places of 2,500 or more.....	914,427	909,903
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	47,724	43,200
Rural territory.....	387,734	392,258
Other rural territory.....	347,870	352,394
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 2,500 or more.....	914,427	909,903
Percent of total population:		
Urban territory.....	70.2	69.9
Places of 2,500 or more.....	70.2	69.9
Places of 2,500 to 5,000.....	3.7	3.3
Rural territory.....	25.5	30.1
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	3.9	2.6
Other rural territory.....	21.0	27.1
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 2,500 or more.....	70.2	69.9

Page 4-7, table 4

Size of place and urban-rural classification	Incorporated places				Unincorporated places			
	Number		Population		Number		Population	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Total.....	58	57	954,291	949,767	16	17	38,241	42,765
2,500 to 5,000.....	12	11	47,724	43,200	4	5	13,121	17,645
Other urban territory.....	23	22	170,970	166,446	5	6	20,170	24,694
2,500 to 5,000.....	12	11	47,724	43,200	4	5	13,121	17,645

Arkansas

- Page 5-10, table 5
Add "30,218 in 1960" to footnote 1.
- Page 5-14, table 7
Independence County: Change 1950 population of Cave City (pt.), Barren township, from ... to 70.
- Page 5-19, table 7
Add to first sentence of footnote 32: "1950 population revised since publication of 1950 reports."
- Page 5-20, table 8
Add to footnote 1: "1950 population revised since publication of 1950 reports."

California

- Page 6-19, table 5
Long Beach: Change 1960 population from 334,168 to 344,168; numerical increase, 1950 to 1960, from 82,401 to 93,401; and percent increase, 1950 to 1960, from 33.3 to 37.2.
- Page 6-22, table 5
Sunnyvale: Change 1960 population from 59,898 to 52,898; numerical increase, 1950 to 1960, from 50,069 to 43,069; and percent increase, 1950 to 1960, from 509.4 to 438.2.
- Page 6-23, table 6
The State: Change percent increase, 1950 to 1960, urban, from 59.0 to 58.9.
Inyo County: Change land area from 10,091 to 10,097.
San Bernardino County: Change land area from 20,131 to 20,125.
Delete footnote designated by A.
- Page 6-31, table 9
Santa Barbara: Change 1950 population total from 44,913 to 44,854; change increase, 1950 to 1960, in 1950 area, from 10,492 to 10,551.
- Page 6-32, table 10
Fresno Urbanized Area: Mendota city improperly included in area.
- Page 6-35, table 11

SMSA, central city, and other component areas	1950		Increase			
			Number		Percent	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
Santa Barbara city.....	44,913	44,854	13,855	13,914	30.8	31.0
Outside central city.....	53,307	53,366	56,887	56,828	106.7	106.5

Colorado

Page 7-10, table 6

County	Land area in square miles, 1960		Population per square mile	
	From	To	From	To
Adams.....	1,246	1,245	96.5	96.6
Arapahoe.....	818	814	138.7	139.3
Denver.....	66	71	7,483.1	6,956.2

See footnotes on p. XXXVI.

Connecticut

- Page 8-9, table 7
Litchfield County: Change 1960 population of Woodbury (U), Woodbury town, from 3,910 to 1,038.
- Pages 8-10 and 12, tables 8 and 11
These two pages were reprinted prior to binding of this book. Certain corrections were made in the figures for Wallingford and Woodbury in table 8 and in the figures for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA and its components in table 11. The figures shown here, therefore, supersede those originally published for these areas in Final Report PG(1)-8A.

Florida

- Page 11-8, table 3
1960, previous urban definition:
- | | From | To |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of places: | | |
| Rural territory..... | 222 | 221 |
| Places of 1,000 to 2,500..... | 71 | 70 |
| Population: | | |
| Rural territory: | | |
| Places of 1,000 to 2,500..... | 118,006 | 116,348 |
| Other rural territory..... | 1,690,858 | 1,692,516 |

Page 11-9, table 4

Size of place and urban-rural classification	Incorporated places				Unincorporated places			
	Number		Population		Number		Population	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Total.....	365	364	2,837,219	2,835,561	71	72	281,665	283,323
1,500 to 2,500.....	22	21	39,016	37,358	11	12	18,953	20,611
Rural territory.....	180	179	143,170	141,512	35	36	60,377	62,035
1,500 to 2,500.....	19	18	33,525	31,867	11	12	18,953	20,611

- Page 11-9, table 5
Bartow: Change percent increase, 1880 to 1890, from 1,700.0 to ...
- Page 11-12, table 7
Bay County: Under Springfield division add Calloway town (population 950).⁴
- Page 11-13, table 7
Jackson County: In footnote, change figure in parentheses from 347 to 427.
- Page 11-15, table 8
Change 1950 population of Hacienda from ... to 115.

Georgia

- Page 12-11, table 4
Gainesville Cotton Mills (U), population 2,207, misclassified as an incorporated place.*
- Pages 12-16, 22, and 23, tables 7 and 8
Emanuel County: Change 1960 population totals of Nunez and Wesley towns, Swainsboro division, from 18 and 79 to 79 and 18, respectively.
- Page 12-18, table 7
Wiggs County: Change 1960 population figures of Allentown town (pt.) and Danville town (pt.), Danville division, from 195 and ... to ... and 195, respectively.
- Page 12-20, table 8
Change 1960 population totals of Allentown and Danville from 450 and 264 to 255 and 459, respectively.*
- Page 12-20, table 8
Celanese Village (U) shown as Celanese (U).

Hawaii

Page 13-5, table 2

Type of area and size of place	1950								
	Number of places		Population		Percent of total population		Percent of total		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
Urban:									
Within urbanized areas.....	...	...	248,034	...	49.6	...	71.9	...	...
Central cities, total.....	1	...	248,034	...	49.6	...	71.9	...	...
Cities of 100,000 to 250,000.....	1	...	248,034	...	49.6	...	71.9	...	...
Outside urbanized areas.....	16	17	96,835	344,869	19.4	69.0	28.1	100.0	
Places of 25,000 or more.....	1	2	27,198	275,232	5.4	55.1	7.9	79.8	
Urbanized areas:									
Total.....	1	...	248,034	...	49.6	...	71.9	...	...
Areas of 100,000 to 250,000..	1	...	248,034	...	49.6	...	71.9	...	...

- Page 13-8, table 8
Kailua-Keauhou (U) shown as Kailua-Keauhou (U).

Idaho

- Page 14-13, table 1
Change percent increase over preceding census for State, 1960, current and previous urban definitions, from 13.4 to 13.3.
- Pages 14-15, 17, 19, and 20, tables 5, 7, 8, and 9
Nampa city, coextensive with Nampa division, Canyon County: Change 1960 population from 18,013 to 18,897.²

SECTION II--Continued

Idaho--Con.

Page 14-16, table 6
Gem County: Change percent increase, total, from 4.6 to 4.5.
Jerome County: Change percent increase, total, from -3.1 to -3.0.
Latah County: Change percent increase, total, from 1.0 to 0.9.

Pages 14-17 and 19, tables 7 and 8
Idaho County: White Bird village, Grangeville division, shown as Whitebird.

Page 14-17, table 7
Jerome County: Eden-Hazelton division shown as Eden Hazelton.

Pages 14-17 and 19, tables 7 and 8
Lemhi County: Change 1960 population of Leadore village from 112 to 141.²

Illinois

Pages 15-16 and 33, tables 7 and 8
Calhoun County: Change 1960 population of Hardin village from 356 to 1,040.²

Pages 15-20 and 32, tables 7 and 8
Jersey County: Change 1960 population of Elsie village, Elsie township, from 218 to 507.²

Page 15-21, table 7
Lake County: Under Avon township add Third Lake village (population 216).⁴

Pages 15-25 and 35, tables 7 and 8
Rock Island County: Change Oak Grove village (pt.), Blackhawk township, to Oak Grove village. Delete Oak Grove village (pt.), Bowling township. Change 1960 population of Oak Grove village from 888 to 143.¹

Pages 15-27 and 36, tables 7 and 8
Will County: Change 1960 population of Shorewood village from 358 to 499.²

Page 15-32, table 8
Grayslake shown as Grays Lake.

Page 15-38, table 9
Change increase, 1950 to 1960, in 1950 area, for Peoria from 10,923 to -10,923.

Page 15-40, table 10
Delete part of Footnote 6 which reads "not in area in 1960"; add "This part included in annexation to Davenport City township, coextensive with Davenport city, since 1950."

Indiana

Page 16-8, table 3
Change 1960 population in places of 5,000 to 10,000, previous urban definition, from 265,138 to 264,138.

Page 16-14, table 7
Deatur County: Milford town, Clay township, shown as Milford.

Pages 16-14, 21, and 24, tables 7, 8, and 9
Deatur County: Change 1960 population of Greensburg city, Washington township, from 6,605 to 7,492.³

Pages 16-15, 22, and 24, tables 7, 8, and 9
Jennings County: Change 1960 population of North Vernon city, Center township, from 4,062 to 4,307.²

Pages 16-17 and 20, tables 7 and 8
Randolph County: Change 1960 population of Bronson town, Union township, from 868 to 251.¹

Page 16-21, table 8
Change county in which Elmhurst (U) is located from Allen to Madison.

Page 16-22, table 8
Milford, Deatur County: Change 1960 population from 1,167 to 197.

Page 16-22, table 8
Milford, Kosciusko County: Change 1960 population from 197 to 1,167.

Iowa

Page 17-8, table 3
Change 1960 population in places under 1,000, rural territory, current urban definition, from 265,093 to 265,073.

Pages 17-12 and 24, tables 7 and 8
Audubon County: Change 1960 population of Gray town, Lincoln township, from 152 to 162.²

Pages 17-20 and 27, tables 7 and 8
Tama County: Change 1960 population of Toledo city, Tama township, from 2,850 to 2,417.¹

Page 17-29, table 10
Change footnote 2 to read as follows: "Includes population (731) of part of Davenport township; this part included in annexation to Davenport City township, coextensive with Davenport city, since 1950."
Delete part of footnote 10 which reads "which are not in the same area in 1960"; add: "The parts of Mt. Vernon and Poyner townships were included in annexations to East Waterloo township, and the part of Orange township was included in an annexation to Waterloo township since 1950." Poyner township shown as Poyner in first part of footnote.

See footnotes on p. XXXVI.

Kansas

Page 18-15, table 6
Change map reference for Linn County from D-1 to D-12.

Pages 18-19 and 24, table 7
Kingman County: Minnesoah township shown as Minnesoah.

Page 18-29, table 10
Delete part of Footnote 6 which reads "not included in area in 1960"; add "These parts included in annexations to Topeka city since 1950."

Kentucky

Pages 19-12 and 17, tables 7 and 8
Hardin County: Change 1960 population of West Point city, West Point division, from 1,957 to 2,005.³

Page 19-12, table 7
Jefferson County: Change 1960 population of Anchorage and Jeffersonstown divisions from 16,197 and 22,726 to 16,377 and 22,546, respectively.

Pages 19-12 and 15, tables 7 and 8
Kenton County: Change 1960 population of Crestview Hills city, Dixie Heights division, from 15 to 307.²

Louisiana

Page 20-12, table 7
Livingston Parish: Place A before 1960 population of Ward 6. Delete A from Ward 4.

Page 20-17, table 10
New Orleans Urbanized Area: Add "(part)" to Ward 2, St. Bernard Parish.

Maine

Page 21-13, table 7
Oxford County: Change 1960 population of Stoneham town and unorganized territory from 18 and 640 to 182 and 456, respectively.

Maryland

Page 22-7, table 3
1960, previous urban definition:

	From	To
Population:		
Rural territory:		
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	67,108	66,691
Other rural territory.....	1,256,973	1,257,380
Percent of total population:		
Rural territory:		
Other rural territory.....	40.5	40.6

Pages 22-9 and 12, tables 7 and 8
Baltimore County: Owings Mills (U) shown as Owings-Mills (U).

Page 22-12, table 8
Arbutus-Halethorpe-Relay (U) shown as Arbutus Halethorpe-Relay (U).
La Vale-Narrows Park (U) shown as Lavale-Narrows Park (U).

Page 22-14, table 8
Catonville (U) shown as Cantonville (U).

Page 22-9, table 6

County	1960 population--rural			
	Places of 1,000 to 2,500		Other rural territory	
	From	To	From	To
The State.....	63,355	62,938	783,502	783,919
Prince Georges.....	3,067	2,650	56,385	56,802

Page 22-15, table 12

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence	Rural			
	Places of 1,000 to 2,500		Other rural territory	
	From	To	From	To
The State.....	63,355	62,938	783,502	783,919
In standard metropolitan statistical areas...	17,404	16,987	348,918	349,335
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. ¹	3,067	2,650	103,926	104,343

Massachusetts

Page 23-6, table 1
Previous urban definition, 1960 (Apr. 1):

	From	To
Urban territory:		
Number of urban places.....	145	144
Population.....	4,476,719	4,471,215
Increase over preceding census: Number.....	410,918	405,434
Percent.....	10.1	10.0
Rural territory:		
Population.....	671,859	677,363
Increase over preceding census: Number.....	47,146	52,690
Percent.....	7.5	8.4
Percent of total:		
Urban.....	87.0	86.6
Rural.....	13.0	13.7

SECTION II--Continued

Massachusetts--Con.

Page 23-7, table 3
1960, previous urban definition:

	From	To
Number of places:		
Urban territory.....	145	144
Places of 2,500 or more.....	145	144
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	25	24
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 5,000 or more.....	134	133
Places of 2,500 or more.....	145	144
Population:		
Urban territory.....	4,476,719	4,471,215
Places of 2,500 or more.....	4,476,719	4,471,215
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	181,571	176,067
Rural territory.....	671,859	677,363
Other rural territory.....	671,859	677,363
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 5,000 or more.....	4,432,670	4,427,166
Places of 2,500 or more.....	4,476,719	4,471,215
Percent of total population:		
Urban territory.....	87.0	86.8
Places of 2,500 or more.....	87.0	86.8
Places of 5,000 to 10,000.....	3.5	3.4
Rural territory.....	13.0	13.2
Other rural territory.....	13.0	13.2
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 5,000 or more.....	86.1	86.0
Places of 2,500 or more.....	87.0	86.8

Page 23-8, table 4
Change population in incorporated places in urbanized areas from 2,809,855 to 2,809,885.

Page 23-11, table 7
Essex County: Change 1960 population of Andover town from 15,878 to 17,134.²

Page 23-13, table 8
Millis-Cliquot (U) shown as Millis-Cliquet (U).
Oak Bluffs (U) shown as Oaks Bluffs (U).

Page 23-15, table 10
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (Mass.-Conn.) Urbanized Area: Change 1960 population outside central cities from 129,608 to 161,072.

Page 23-16, table 11
Lawrence-Haverhill (Mass.-N.H.) SMSA: Change 1960 population of Andover town from 15,878 to 17,134.²

Page 23-17, table 11
Providence-Fawcuket (R.I.-Mass.) SMSA: North Attleborough town, Bristol County, Mass., shown as North Attleboro.
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke (Mass.) SMSA:

	From	To
Outside central cities: 1960.....	251,440	189,887
1950.....	196,434	147,223
Increase, 1950 to 1960: Number.....	55,006	42,664
Percent.....	28.0	29.0

Michigan

Page 24-16, table 7
Charlevoix County: Change 1960 population totals of Peaine and St. James townships from 177 and 34 to 48 and 169, respectively. The figures in the table resulted from the allocation of population of an area to Peaine township, instead of to St. James township, and from omissions in these townships.*

Page 24-18 and 23, tables 7 and 8
Kalamazoo County: Change 1960 population of Austin Lake (U), Portage township, from 3,520 to 1,782.¹

Page 24-23, table 8
Bayport Park-Lakeside (U) shown as Bayport Park Lakeside (U).

Page 24-24, table 8
Houghton Lake Heights (U) shown as Houghton Lakes Heights (U).
Montague shown as Mantague.

Page 24-27, table 10
Change part of footnote 9 which reads "not included in the area in 1960" to "misclassified as outside, rather than inside, the area in 1960."

Minnesota

Page 25-16, table 7
Anoka County: Change Bethel township to East Bethel village.*

Page 25-17, table 7
Clearwater County: Change 1960 population of Leon township from 511 to 450.¹

Page 25-19, table 7
Hennepin County: Change 1950 population of St. Anthony village (pt.) from ... to 1,406.

Pages 25-23 and 29, tables 7 and 8
Rice County: Change 1960 population totals of Nerstrand village and Wheeling township from 584 and 217 to 217 and 584, respectively.*
St. Louis County: Change 1960 population totals of Great Scott township and Kinney village from 411 and 240 to 255 and 396, respectively.*

Page 25-32, table 10
Change last part of second sentence of footnote 6 from "annexed by adjoining municipalities since 1950" to "incorporated as villages since 1950."
Change footnote 7 to read as follows: "Includes population (893) of part of Mounds View township included in Arden Hills, New Brighton, and Shoreview villages in 1960 and population (2,090) of part of New Canada township included in Little Canada and Maplewood villages in 1960."

See footnotes on p. XXXVI.

Mississippi

Pages 26-11 and 16, tables 7 and 8
Bolivar County: Change 1960 population of Winstonville village, Beat 3, from 327 to 413.²

Page 26-14, table 7
Wilkinson County: Change 1960 population figure for that part of Centreville town in Beat 3 from 935 to 1,443.²

Page 26-15, table 8
Change 1960 population of Centreville from 1,229 to 1,737.²

Missouri

Page 27-14, table 6
Ralls County: Change percent increase, urban, from 46.6 to ...

Pages 27-22 and 27, tables 7 and 8
St. Louis County: Change 1960 population of Fenton town, Bonhomme township, from 207 to 1,059.²

Page 27-32, table 11
Springfield (Mo.) SMSA shown as Springfield (Ill.) SMSA.

Page 27-33, table 12
Kansas City (Mo.-Kans.) SMSA: Change population in other rural territory from 42,091 to 42,019.

Montana

Pages 28-10, 14, and 15, tables 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12
Great Falls: Change 1960 population of Great Falls from 55,357 to 55,244.¹ (See correction for Cascade County.)

Page 28-11, table 6
Phillips County: Change percent increase, total and rural, from -4.9 to -4.8.

Page 28-12, table 7
Carbon County: Luther-Bearcreek division shown as Luther-Bear Creek.
Cascade County: Change 1960 population totals of Great Falls city, coextensive with Great Falls division and Great Falls North division, from 55,357 and 3,791 to 55,244 and 3,904, respectively.*

Nebraska

Pages 29-13 and 20, tables 7 and 8
Dodge County: Change 1960 population of Inglewood village, Platte township, from 805 to 480.¹

Page 29-16, table 7
Nemaha County shown as Nemaha.

Page 29-22, table 10
Delete part of footnote 1 which reads: "not included in the area in 1960"; add: "This part included in annexation to Lincoln city since 1950."
Change footnote 3 to read as follows: "Includes population (94) of part of Florence precinct not in area in 1960 and parts of Dundee (1,923), Loveland (55), and May (1,555) precincts which were included in annexations to Omaha city since 1950."

Nevada

Page 30-5, table 1
Previous urban definition, 1960 (Apr. 1):

	From	To
Urban territory:		
Number of urban places.....	10	11
Population.....	185,106	189,165
Increase over preceding census: Number.....	101,027	105,086
Percent.....	120.2	125.0
Rural territory:		
Population.....	100,172	96,113
Increase over preceding census: Number.....	24,168	20,109
Percent.....	31.8	26.5
Percent of total:		
Urban.....	64.9	66.3
Rural.....	35.1	33.7

Page 30-6, table 3
1950, previous urban definition:

	From	To
Number of places:		
Urban territory.....	10	11
Places of 2,500 or more.....	10	11
Places of 5,000 to 5,000.....	3	4
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 2,500 or more.....	10	11
Population:		
Urban territory.....	185,106	189,165
Places of 2,500 or more.....	185,106	189,165
Places of 5,000 to 5,000.....	10,205	14,264
Rural territory.....	100,172	96,113
Other rural territory.....	92,804	88,745
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 2,500 or more.....	185,106	189,165
Percent of total population:		
Urban territory.....	64.9	66.3
Places of 2,500 or more.....	64.9	66.3
Places of 5,000 to 5,000.....	3.6	3.0
Rural territory.....	35.1	33.7
Other rural territory.....	32.5	31.1
Cumulative summary:		
Places of 2,500 or more.....	64.9	66.3

SECTION II--Continued

Nevada--Con.

Page 30-7, table 4

Size of place and urban-rural classification	Incorporated places				Unincorporated places			
	Number		Population		Number		Population	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Total.....	16	17	192,474	196,533	7	6	15,818	11,759
2,500 to 5,000.....	3	4	10,205	14,264	2	1	6,897	2,838
Other urban territory.....	6	7	34,191	38,250	2	1	6,897	2,838
2,500 to 5,000.....	3	4	10,205	14,264	2	1	6,897	2,838

New Hampshire

Pages 31-8 and 9, tables 5 and 7

Portsmouth: Change 1960 population from 25,833 to 26,900.²

Page 31-8, table 6

Carroll County: Change percent increase, total and rural, from -0.3 to -0.2.

Page 31-9, table 7

Rockingham County: Change 1960 population of Newington town from 2,499 to 1,045.¹

Page 31-10, table 7

Strafford County: Rollinsford town shown as Rollinsford.

New Jersey

Page 32-16, table 8

Change the 1950 population of Bound Brook from 8,347 to 8,374.

New Mexico

Page 33-5, table 2

Change 1950 population, places 2,000 to 2,500, rural territory, from 151,182 to 15,182.

Pages 33-7 and 10, tables 5, 8, and 9

Santa Fe: Change 1960 population of Santa Fe from 34,676 to 33,394.¹ (See correction for Santa Fe County.)

Page 33-9, table 7

Santa Fe County: Change 1960 population totals for Santa Fe city, coextensive with Santa Fe division, and for San Sebastian division, from 34,676 and 3,014 to 33,394 and 4,296, respectively.*

New York

Page 34-11, table 5

New York City: Change 1,790 population from 33,131 to 32,305; numerical increase, 1,790 to 1,800, from 27,384 to 28,210; and percent increase, 1,790 to 1,800, from 82.7 to 87.3.

Page 34-13, table 6

Cayuga County: Change 1960 population, other urban territory, from 32,249 to 35,249.

Page 34-15, table 7

Clinton County: Change 1960 population totals for Peru and Schuyler Falls towns from 3,110 and 3,157 to 3,848 and 2,419, respectively.

North Carolina

Page 35-12, table 5

Jacksonville city shown as Jacksonville town.

Page 35-13, table 6

The State: Change 1960 population in urbanized areas from 790,862 to 774,769; population in other urban territory from 1,011,059 to 1,027,152.

Hoke County: Change land area from 326 to 381 and population per square mile from 50.2 to 42.9.

Moore County: Change land area from 760 to 705 and population per square mile from 48.3 to 52.1.

Page 35-17, table 7

Hoke County: Add Little River township (population 1960, ...; 1950, 819; 1940, 815).

Page 35-21, table 7

Change footnote 34 to read as follows: "Part of Little River township annexed to Moore County."

Change first sentence of footnote 44 to read as follows: "Township 10, Little River, created from area annexed from Hoke County."

Page 35-25, table 10

Delete part of footnote 2 which reads "which is not included in area in 1960"; add: "This part included in annexations to Township 1, Charlotte, coextensive with Charlotte city, since 1950."

North Dakota

Page 36-12, table 6

La Moore County: Change percent increase, total and rural, from 8.3 to -8.3.

Logan County: Change percent increase, total and rural, from 15.5 to -15.5.

Mohr County: Change percent increase, total and rural, from 11.6 to -11.6.

Stark County: Change 1950 rural population from 8,998 to 8,668.

Pages 36-15 and 20, tables 7 and 8

Mohr County: Change 1960 population of Bantry village from 66 to 93.³

Pages 36-17 and 20, tables 7 and 8

Ramsay County: Change 1960 population of Hampden village from 71 to 159.³

See footnotes on p. XXXVI.

Ohio

Page 37-17, table 7

Champaign County: Change 1960 population totals for Jackson township, that part of St. Paris village in Jackson township, Johnson township, and that part of St. Paris town in Johnson township, from 3,326, 1,295, 1,217, and 165 to 2,196, 165, 2,347, and 1,295, respectively.

Page 37-18, table 7

Fairfield County: Change 1960 population figure for that part of Canal Winchester village in Violet township from ... to 39.*

Franklin County: Change 1960 population figure for that part of Canal Winchester village in Madison township from 1,976 to 1,937.* (See correction for Fairfield County.)

Pages 37-23 and 30, tables 7 and 8

Highland County: Roseland (U) shown as Rosedale (U).

Page 37-34, table 10

Change footnote 5 to read as follows: "Includes population (5,575) of Marion township which was annexed to Montgomery township, coextensive with Columbus city, since 1950."

Oklahoma

Page 38-10, table 4

Size of place and urban-rural classification	All places				Incorporated places			
	Number		Population		Number		Population	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Total.....	544	544	1,684,680	1,684,540	542	542	1,680,989	1,690,840
500 to 1,000.....	97	96	69,797	69,217	97	96	69,797	69,217
200 to 500.....	140	141	43,862	44,302	140	141	43,862	44,302
Rural territory....	443	443	252,257	252,117	442	442	251,096	250,956
500 to 1,000.....	95	94	68,475	67,895	95	94	68,475	67,895
200 to 500.....	140	141	43,862	44,302	140	141	43,862	44,302

Pages 38-15 and 20, tables 7 and 8

McCurain County: Change 1960 population totals for Garvin town and Kirk township from 109 and 1,227 to 138 and 1,198, respectively.*

Page 38-17, table 7

Change footnote to Seminole County to read as follows: "Includes population (90) of Lima town, identified too late to be included in the detailed distributions. Change 1960 population totals of Brown township and Lincoln township from 1,313 and 1,456 to 1,279 and 1,400, respectively."

Page 38-23, table 10

Delete part of footnote 4 which reads "not included in area in 1960"; add: "These parts included in annexations to Oklahoma City since 1950."

Oregon

Pages 39-13, 16, 17, and 18, tables 5, 7, 8, and 9

Dallas City, The Dallas division, Wasco County, shown as Dallas.

Pennsylvania

Page 40-15, table 3

Subject and size of place	1960			
	Current urban definition		Previous urban definition	
	From	To	From	To
Number of places:				
Rural territory.....	651	650	622	621
Places under 1,000.....	350	349	379	378
Population:				
Rural territory:				
Places under 1,000.....	177,663	176,810	195,275	194,422
Other rural territory.....	2,570,615	2,571,468	3,304,611	3,305,464

Page 40-16, table 4

Size of place and urban-rural classification	All places				Incorporated places			
	Number		Population		Number		Population	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Total.....	1,171	1,170	8,270,128	8,269,275	999	999	7,080,696	7,079,843
500 to 1,000.....	184	183	136,862	136,009	184	183	136,862	136,009
Rural territory....	651	650	646,700	645,847	544	543	489,176	488,323
500 to 1,000.....	167	166	123,582	122,729	167	166	123,582	122,729

Page 40-18, table 5

Farrell City: Change percent increase, 1950 to 1960, from -1.1 to 1.1.

Pages 40-22 and 38, tables 7 and 8

Armstrong County: Delete Troy Hill (U), Rayburn township.

Pages 40-23, 35, and 40, tables 7, 8, and 10

Bucks County: Change 1960 population totals for Langhorne borough, Langhorne Manor borough, and Middletown township from 1,461, 1,506, and 26,894 to 1,924, 1,001, and 26,936, respectively.*

Page 40-27, table 7

Luzerne County: Change 1960 population totals for Bear Creek and Dennison townships from 1,684 and 252 to 1,352 and 584, respectively.

Pages 40-28 and 35, tables 7 and 8

Mercer County: Change 1960 population totals for Jackson township and Jackson Center borough from 416 and 640 to 764 and 292, respectively.*

Page 40-29, table 7

Northampton County: Wilder (U), Palmer township, shown as Wilden (U).

Pennsylvania--Con.

Pages 40-29 and 36, tables 7 and 8
Northumberland County: Change 1960 population totals for Delaware township and McEwensville borough from 1,927 and 795 to 2,432 and 290, respectively.*

Page 40-33, table 8
Change 1960 population of Centerville, Washington County, from 238 to 5,088, and of Centerville, Crawford County, from 5,088 to 238.
Change 1960 population of Clarksville, Mercer County, from 332 to 312, and of Clarksville, Greene County, from 312 to 332.

Page 40-38, table 8
Strabane (U) shown as Strabana (U).

Rhode Island

Page 41-9, table 11
Providence-Pawtucket (R.I.-Mass.) SMSA: Delete (pt.) following Bristol County, R.I.; North Attleborough town, Bristol County, Mass., shown as North Attleboro.

South Carolina

Page 42-6, table 1
Previous urban definition: 1960 (Apr. 1)

	From	To
The State:		
Population.....	2,117,027	2,382,594
Increase over preceding census: Number.....	217,223	265,567
Percent.....	10.3	12.5
Rural territory:		
Population.....	1,299,352	1,564,919
Increase over preceding census: Number.....	-164,636	100,931
Percent.....	-11.2	6.9
Percent of total:		
Urban.....	38.6	34.3
Rural.....	61.4	65.7

Page 42-7, table 3
1960, previous urban definition:

	From	To
Population:		
Rural territory.....	1,299,352	1,564,919
Other rural territory.....	1,148,613	1,414,180
Percent of total population:		
Rural territory.....	54.5	65.7
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	...	4.2
Places under 1,000.....	...	2.1
Other rural territory.....	...	59.4

Page 42-13, table 8
Change 1950 population of Pelzer from 2,692 to ...

South Dakota

Page 43-14, table 6
Beadle County: Change percent increase, total, from 2.9 to 2.8.
Lyman County: Change percent increase, total and rural, from -3.2 to -3.1.
Roberts County: Change percent increase, total, from -11.7 to -11.6.
Yankton County: Change percent increase, total, from 4.5 to 4.4.

Pages 43-18 and 21, tables 7 and 8
Lawrence County: Central City town shown as Central city. Change 1960 population of Central City town from 784 to 247.¹

Page 43-19, table 7
Pennington County: Hill City town shown as Hill City.

Page 43-21, table 8
Elk Point shown as Elk.

Texas

Page 45-27, table 6
Presidio County: Change percent increase, total, to -25.8.
Smith County: Change map reference from E-15 to G-15.

Page 45-29, table 7
Collin County: In footnote, change figure in parentheses for Fairview town from 156 to 175.

Page 45-30, table 7
Harris County: Delete Domybrook Place (U) shown under Sheldon division and Beaumont Place (U) shown under Highland division.

Page 45-31, table 7
Jackson County: Under La Ward-Lolita division add La Ward city (population 175).⁴
Liberty County: Under Cleveland division add North Cleveland village (population 277).⁴
Hutchinson County: In footnote, change figure in parentheses for Fritch town from 1,609 to 1,617.

Page 45-32, table 7
McLennan County: Under Moody division add Lorena town (population 277).⁴

Pages 45-33 and 40, tables 7 and 8
Sterling County: Sterling City shown as Sterling city.

Pages 45-33 and 39, tables 7 and 8
Stonewall County: Change population of Peacock town from ... to 130.³

Page 45-35, table 7
Sterling City shown in footnote 164 as Sterling city.

Page 45-36, table 8
Alta Loma (U) shown as Alta Luma (U).

¹ The revised figure excludes a number of persons living outside the particular area who, in the original tabulations, were erroneously counted as living inside the area.
² The revised figure includes a number of persons living inside the particular area who, in the original tabulations, were erroneously counted as living outside the area.
³ The revised figure includes a number of persons who were erroneously omitted in the original tabulations.
⁴ Not recognized as an incorporated place in the original tabulations.

Utah

Page 46-11, table 7
Garfield County: Under Escalante division add Boulder town (population 108).⁴

Vermont

Page 47-4, table 1
Current urban definition, 1960, urban population: Change percent increase from 8.2 to 8.9.

Page 47-6, table 6
Windham County: Change population in places of 1,000 to 2,500, from 1,322 to ...; other rural territory, from 15,308 to 16,630.
Windsor County: Change population in places of 1,000 to 2,500, from 3,073 to 4,395; other rural territory, from 27,008 to 25,686.

Page 47-8, table 7
Windham County: Change 1960 population of Stratton town from 24 to 38.³

Virginia

Page 48-16, table 7
Northumberland County: Change 1960 population totals for Heathsville and Wiconoco districts from 995 and 2,841 to 1,833 and 2,003, respectively.

Pages 48-13 and 19, tables 6, 8, and 9
Delete second and third sentences of footnote to Norton city. Add: "The figures in the table resulted from omissions which were discovered too late for inclusion in the detailed distributions."

Page 48-18, table 8
Arlington County: Change 1950 population from 57,040 to 135,449 and the 1940 population from 26,615 to 57,040.

Page 48-21, table 11
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.: Change percent increase for the area from 30.0 to 29.7. Change 1960 population total for Princess Anne County from 76,124 to 77,127³ and footnote symbol in 1950 population column from 3 to 2.

West Virginia

Page 50-11, table 7
Berkeley County: The following change in indentation should be made:

From	To
Hedgesville Dist.	Hedgesville dist.
Hedgesville town	Hedgesville town
Martinsburg dist.	Martinsburg dist.
Martinsburg city (pt.)	Martinsburg city (pt.)

Kanawha County: The following changes should be made:

	From	To
1960 population:		
Charleston dist.....	85,796	Charleston dist..... 62,240
Charleston city.....	85,796	Charleston city (pt.)..... 62,240
Loudon dist. ¹⁰	23,780	Loudon dist..... 45,336
		Charleston city (pt.)..... 23,556

Add to Charleston city (pt.) in Loudon district: 1950 population, 10,420; 1940 population, 7,418.

Page 50-13, table 7
Change third sentence of footnote 10 to read as follows: "Parts of Union and Loudon districts and remainder of Charleston district annexed to Charleston city."

Page 50-16, table 10
Steubenville-Weirton (Ohio-W.Va.) Urbanized Area: Change the population totals for the following: The area, from 80,717 to 81,613; outside central cities, from 20,021 to 20,917; in Ohio and Jefferson County (part), from 46,419 to 47,315; Island Creek township (part), from 2,625 to 3,521. Add Wintersville village (part), population 896, under Island Creek township.

Wisconsin

Page 51-17, table 7
Oconto County: Lakewood town shown as Wheeler (name changed since 1950).

Page 51-18, table 7
Pepin County: Waubeek town shown as Waubeek.
Ozaukee County: Change 1950 and 1940 population figures for Mequon city to ...

Page 51-24, table 8
Add "city" to first listing of Superior and "village" to second listing of Superior.

Wyoming

Page 52-9, table 5
Casper: Change percent increase, 1950 to 1960, from 64.5 to 64.4.

Guam

Page 54-4, table 2
Barrigada: Change population from 5,430 to 6,918 and population per square mile from 603 to 769.
Santa Rita: Change population from 12,126 to 10,638 and population per square mile from 758 to 665.

American Samoa

Page 56-7, table 3
Tutuila, Eastern District: Fagatogo village, Mauputasi County, shown as Fagatoga.
Tutuila, Western District: Masepa village, Tualauta County, shown as Mesepe.

Figure 1.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

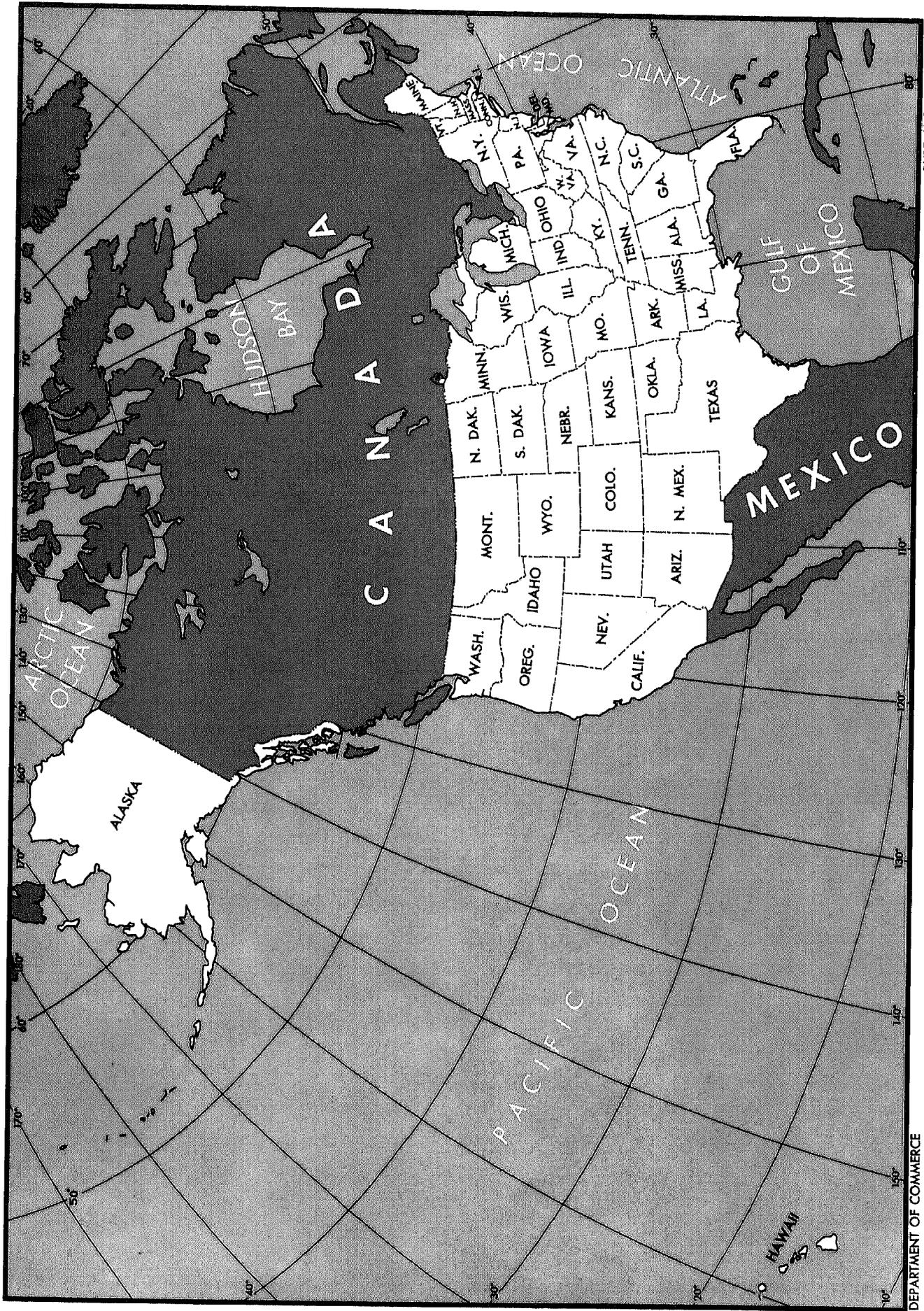


Figure 2.—REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

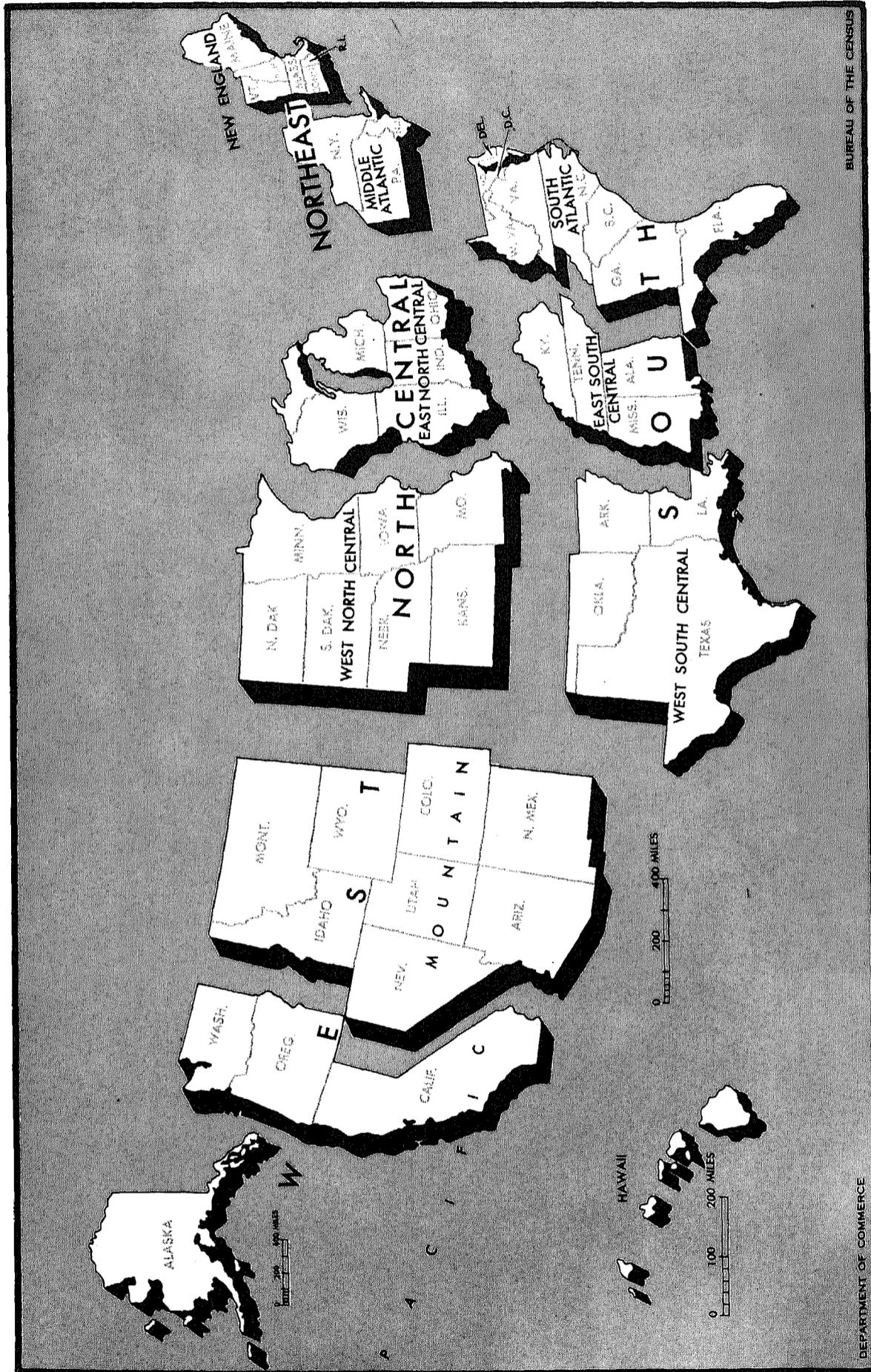


Figure 5.—URBANIZED AREAS: 1960

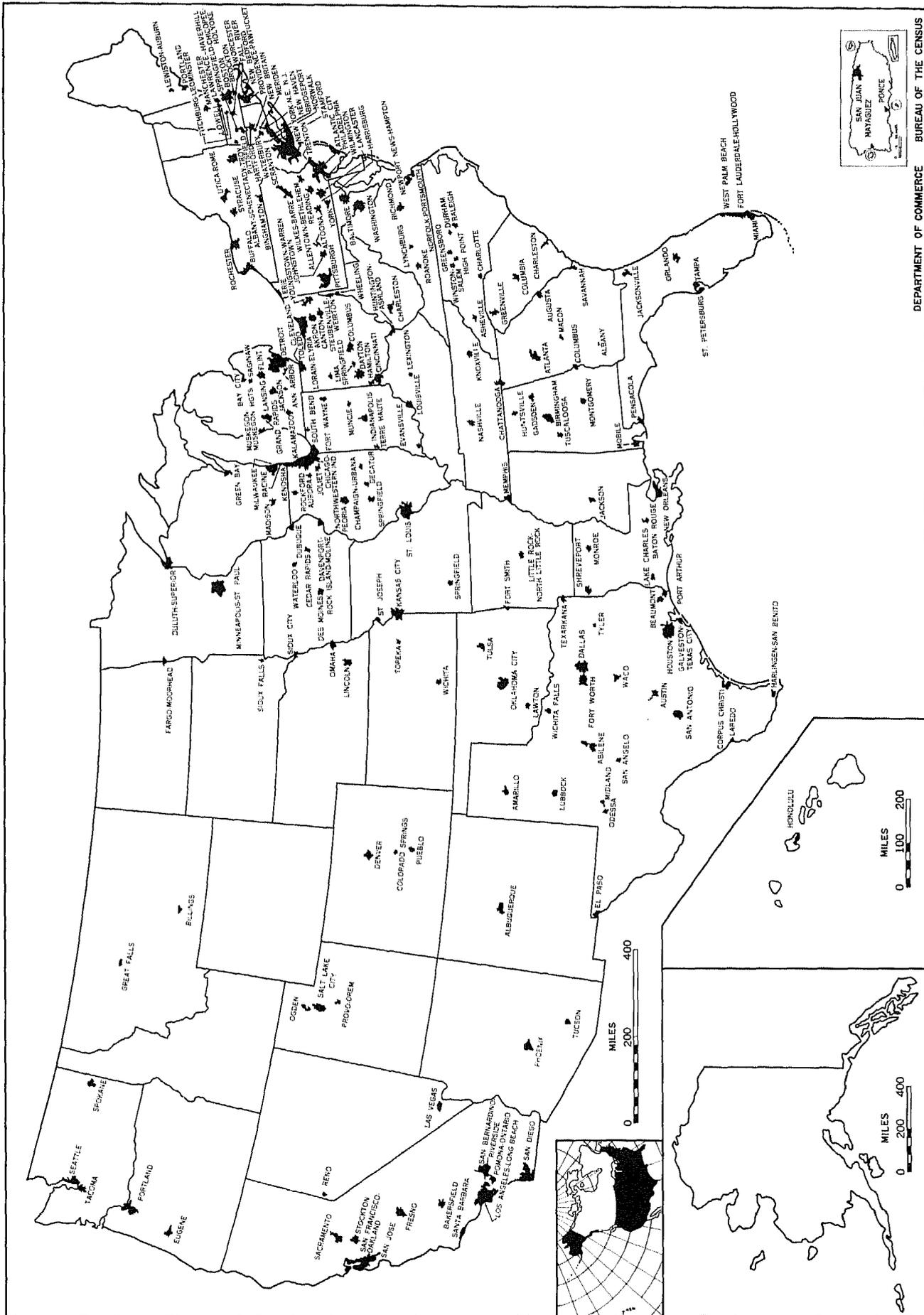


Figure 6.—STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO: 1960

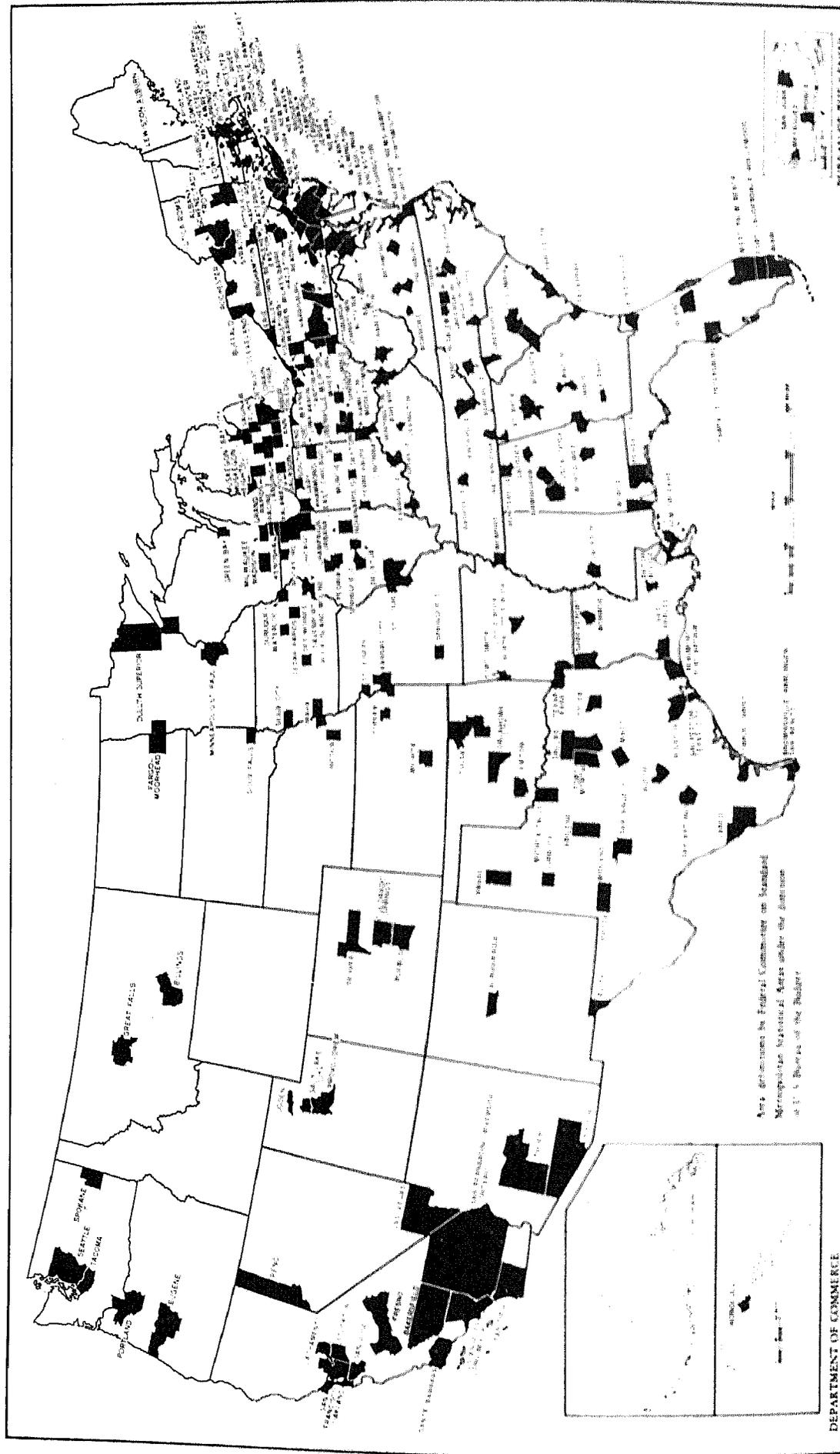


Figure 7.—ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS AND STATE ECONOMIC AREAS: 1960

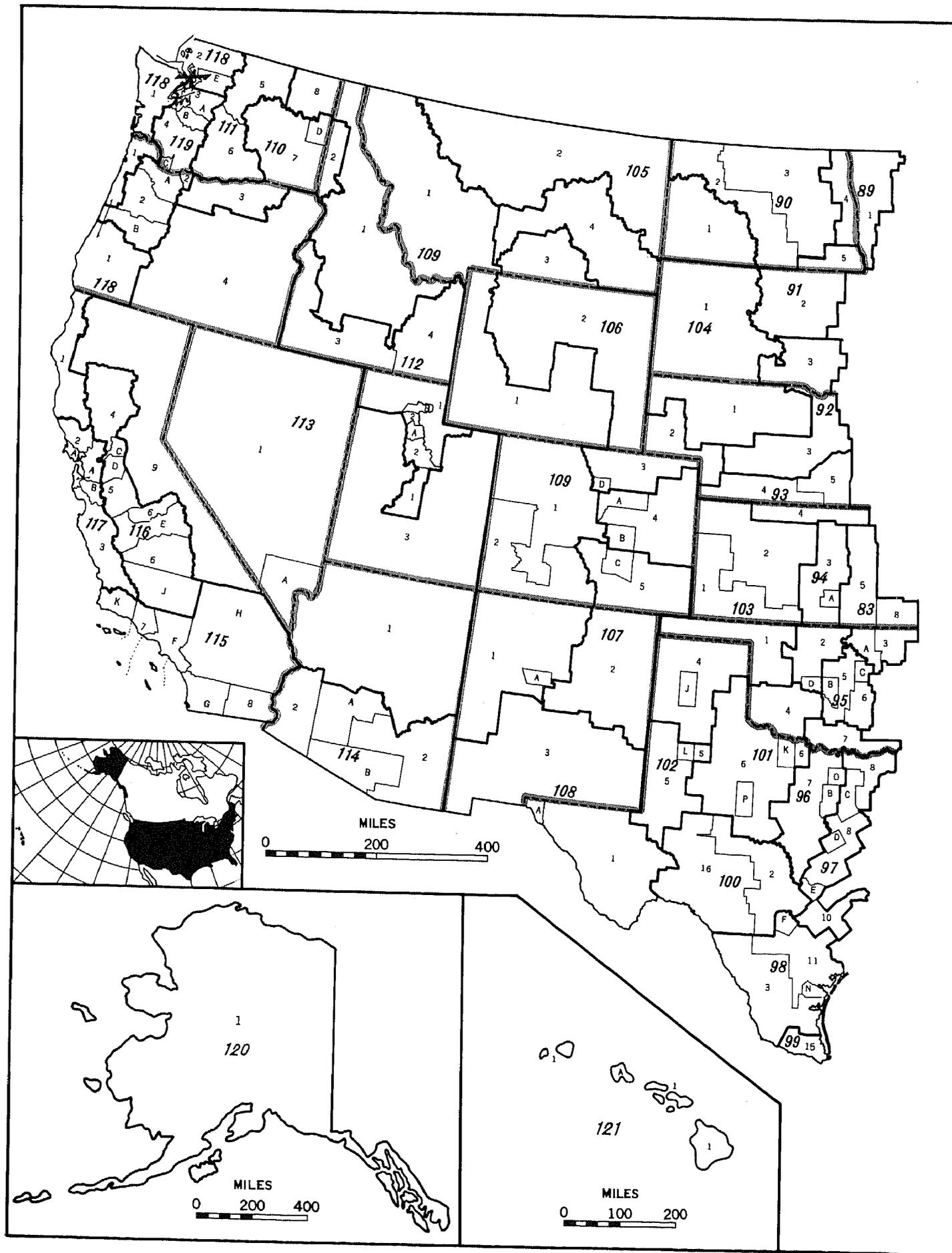
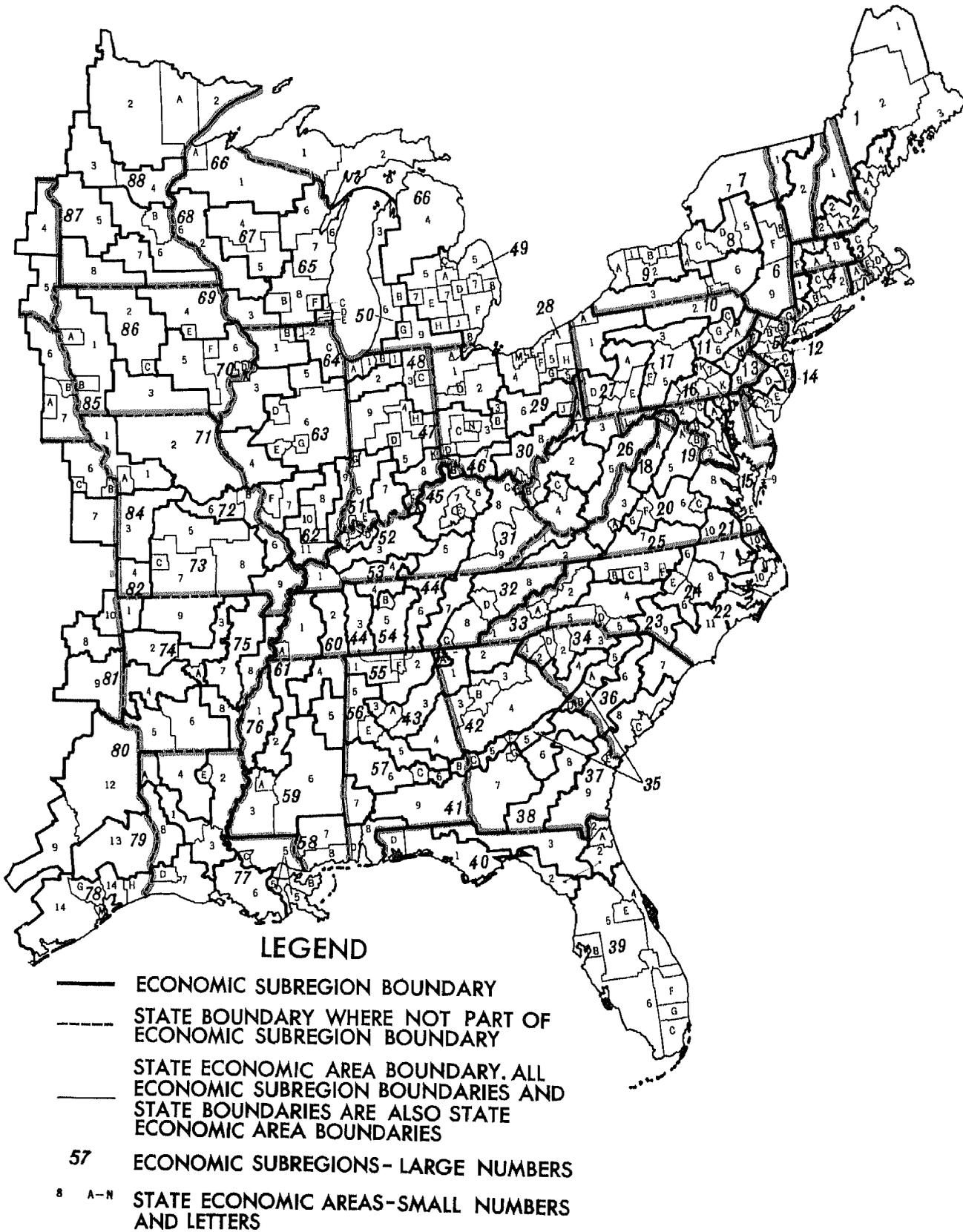


Figure 7.—ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS AND STATE ECONOMIC AREAS: 1960—Continued



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Figure 8.—STATES WITH CENSUS COUNTY DIVISIONS

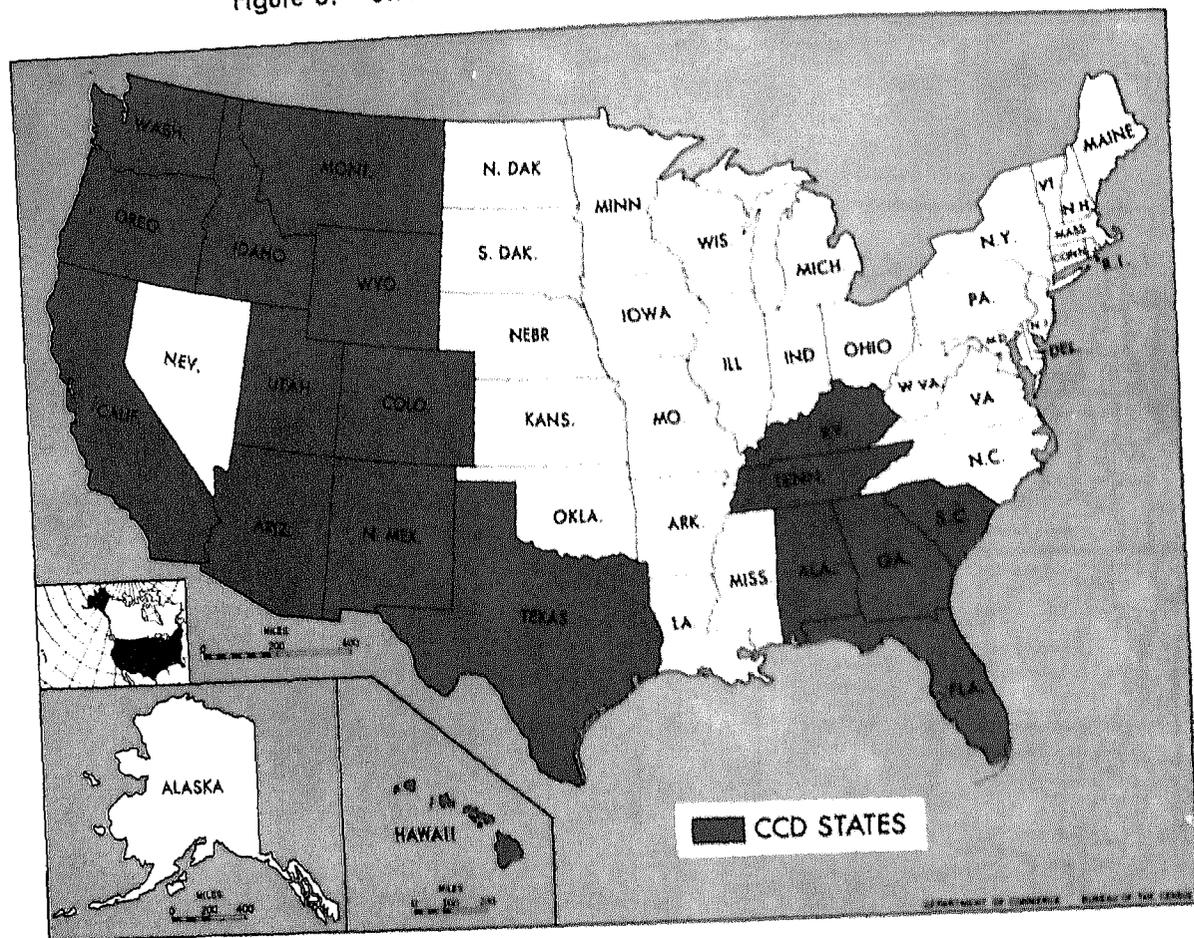


Figure 9.—TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS OUTLYING AREAS: 1790 TO 1960

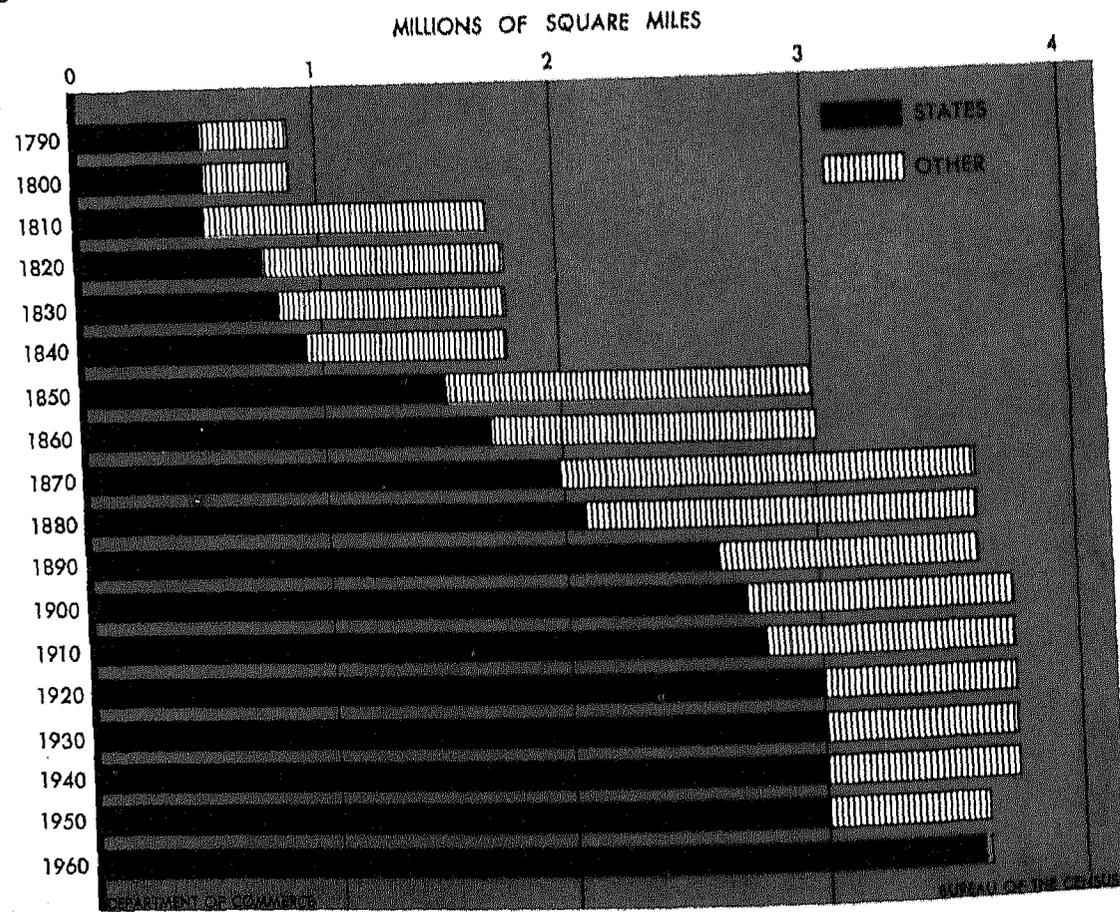


Figure 10.—CENTER OF POPULATION FOR CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1960

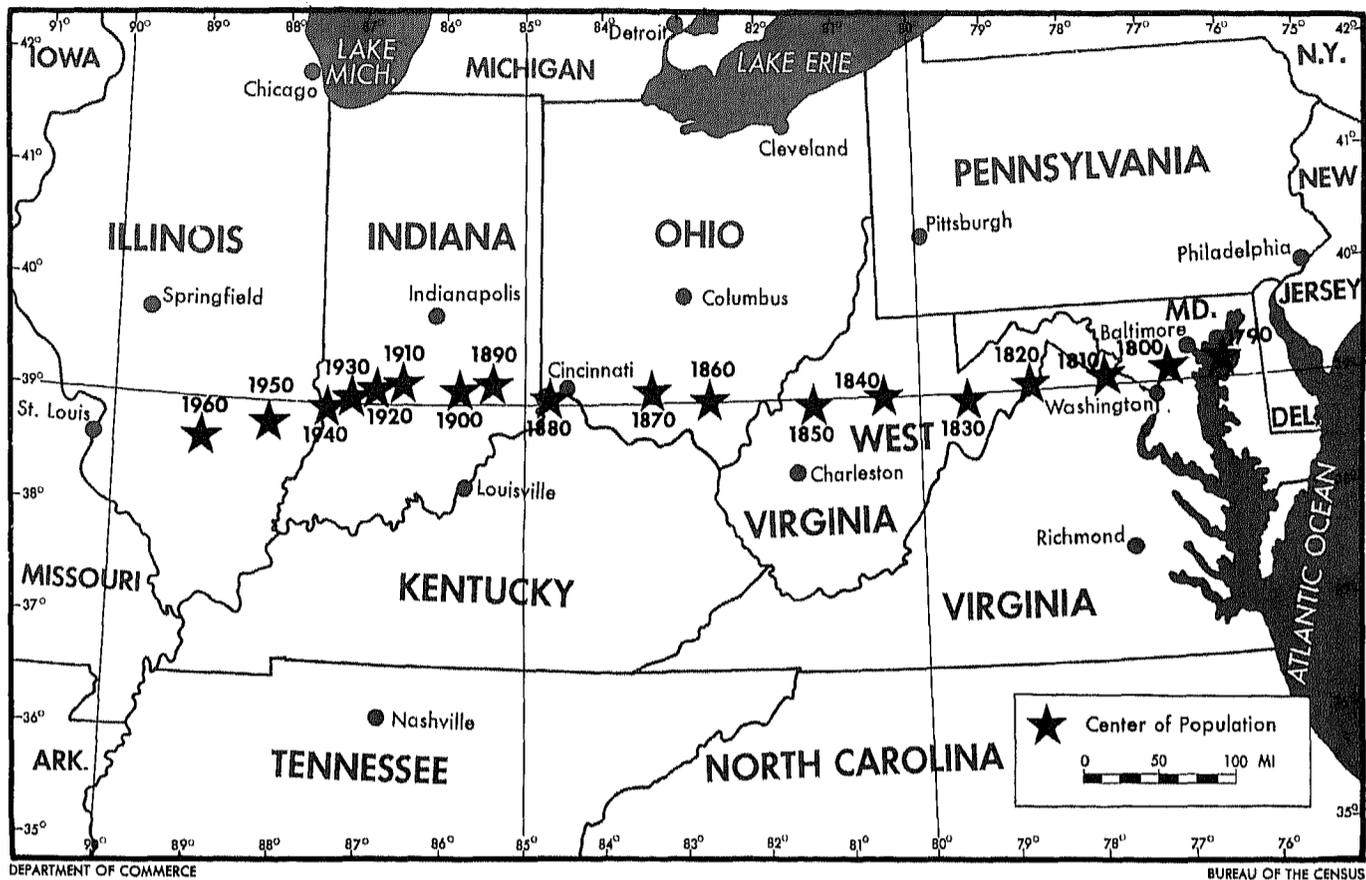


Figure 11.—CENTER OF POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1960 AND 1950

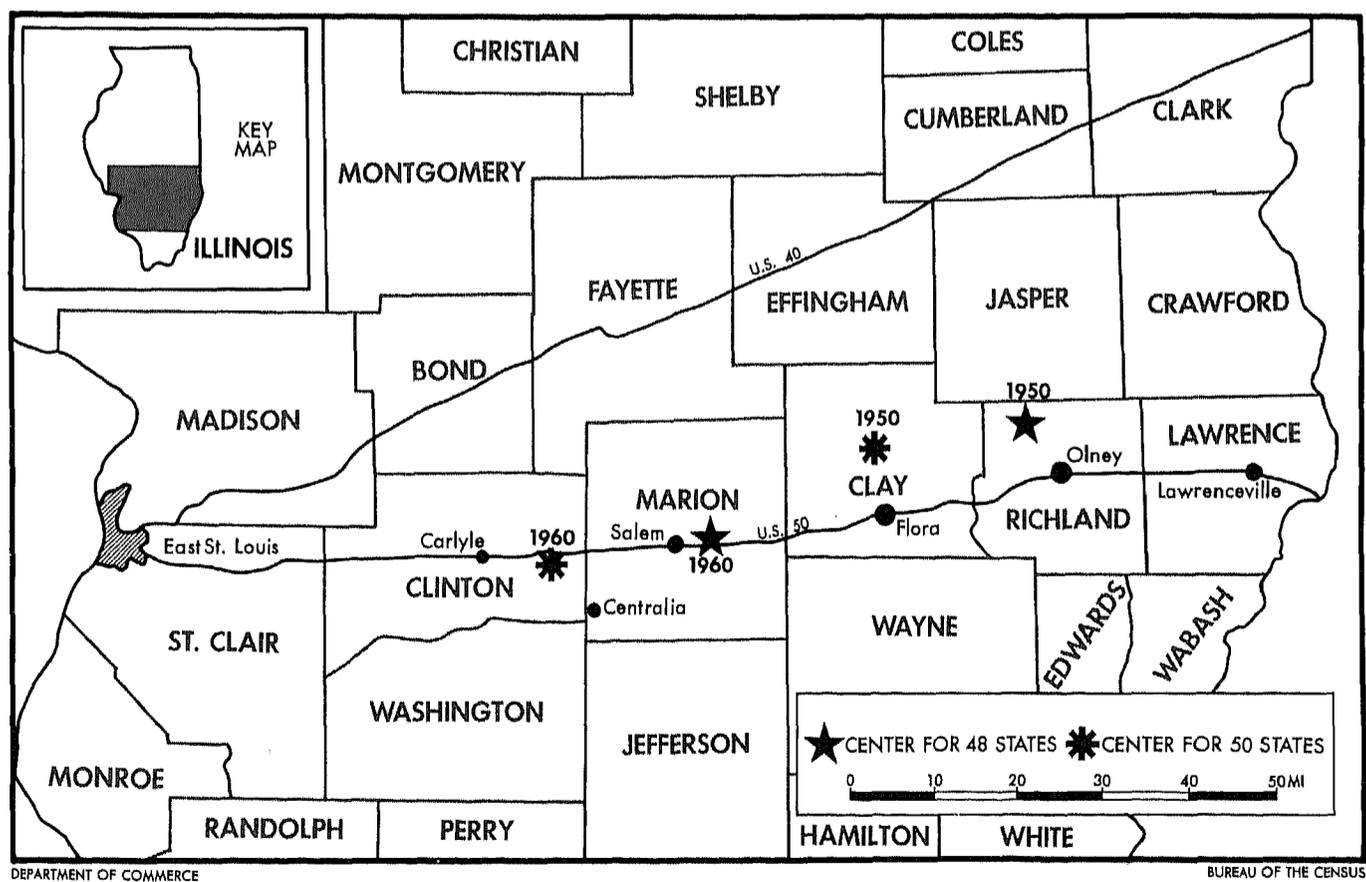


Figure 13.—CHANGES IN CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

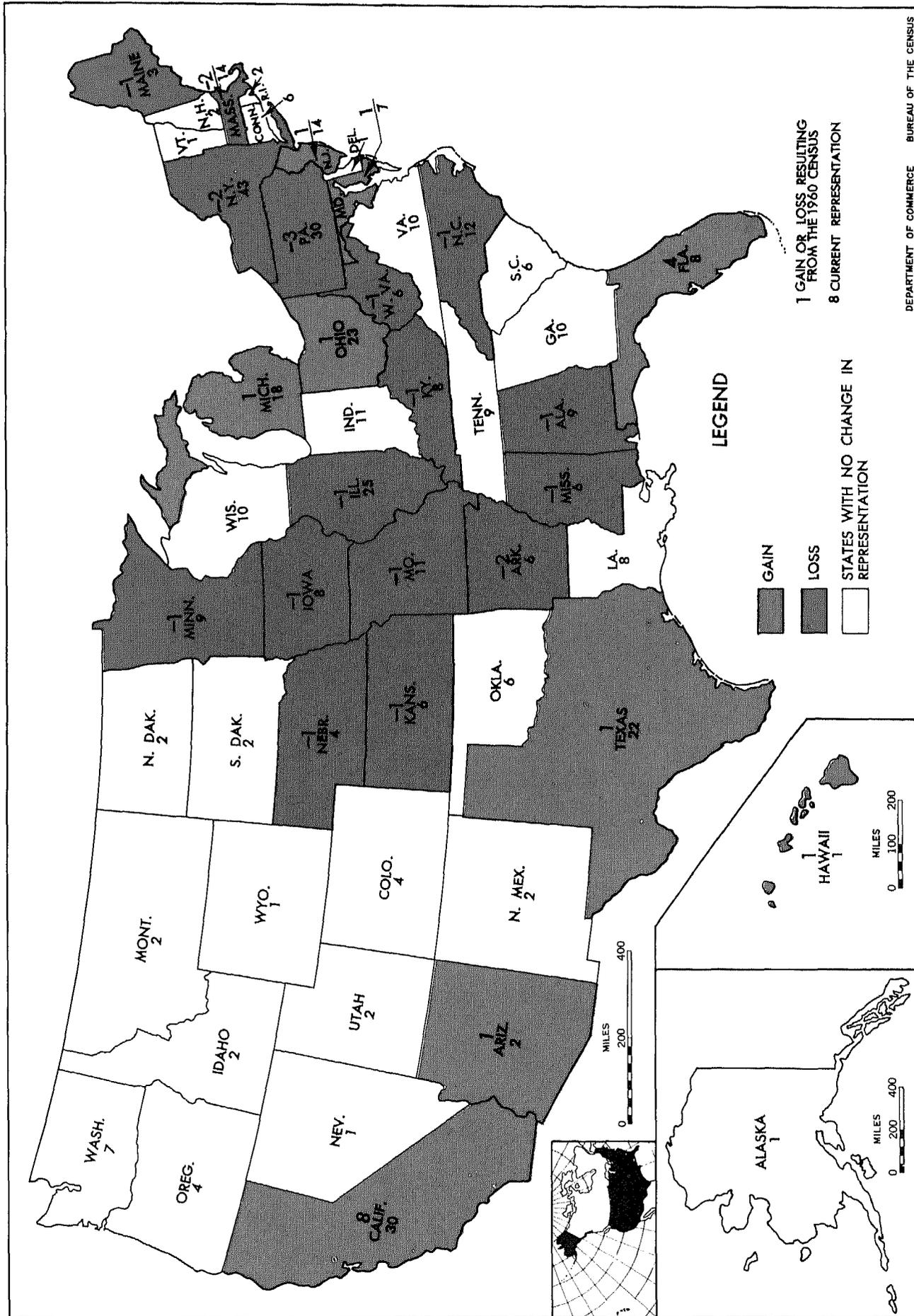


Figure 14.—POPULATION DENSITY, BY COUNTIES: 1960

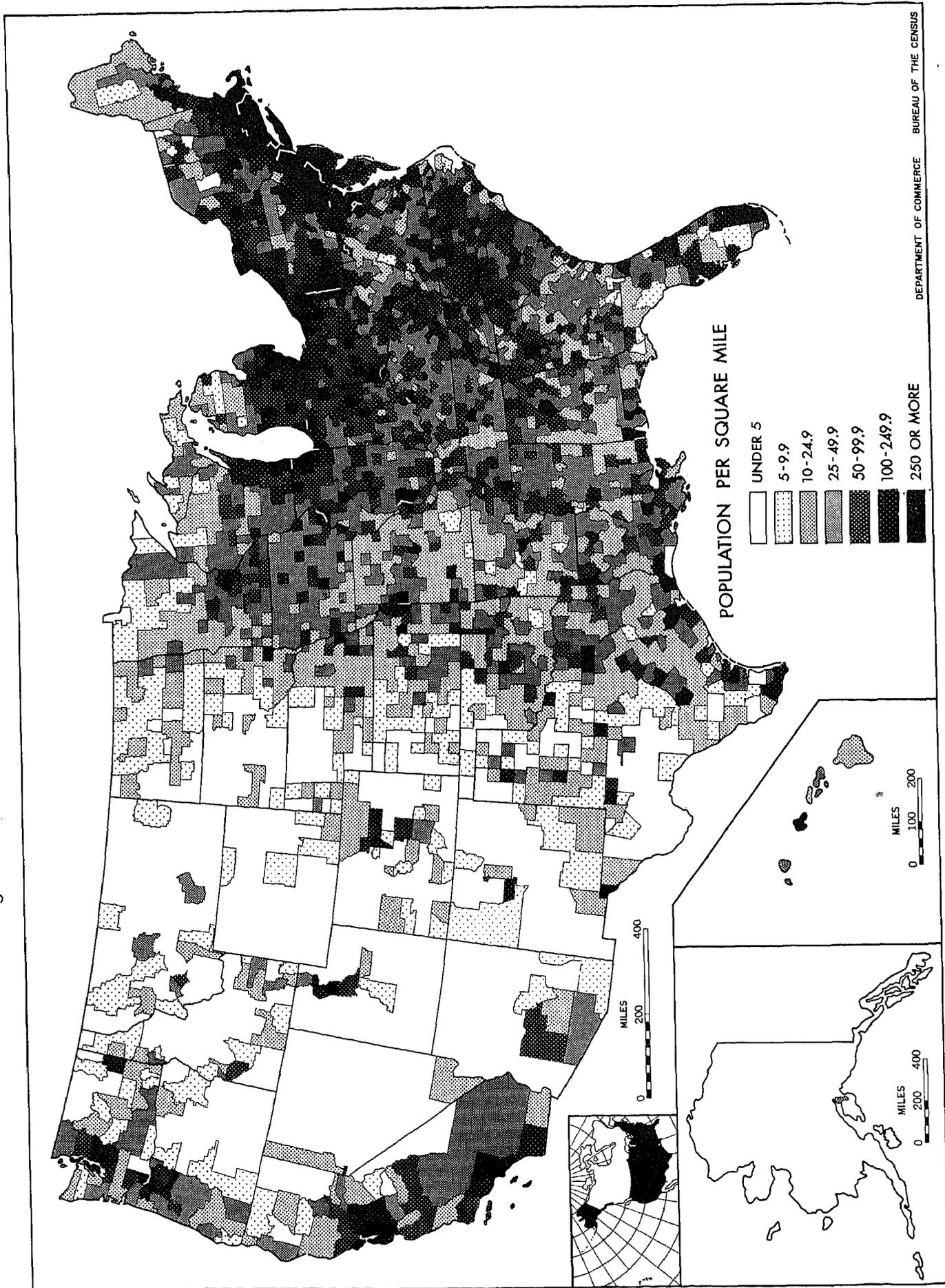


Figure 15.—POPULATION DENSITY, BY COUNTIES: 1950

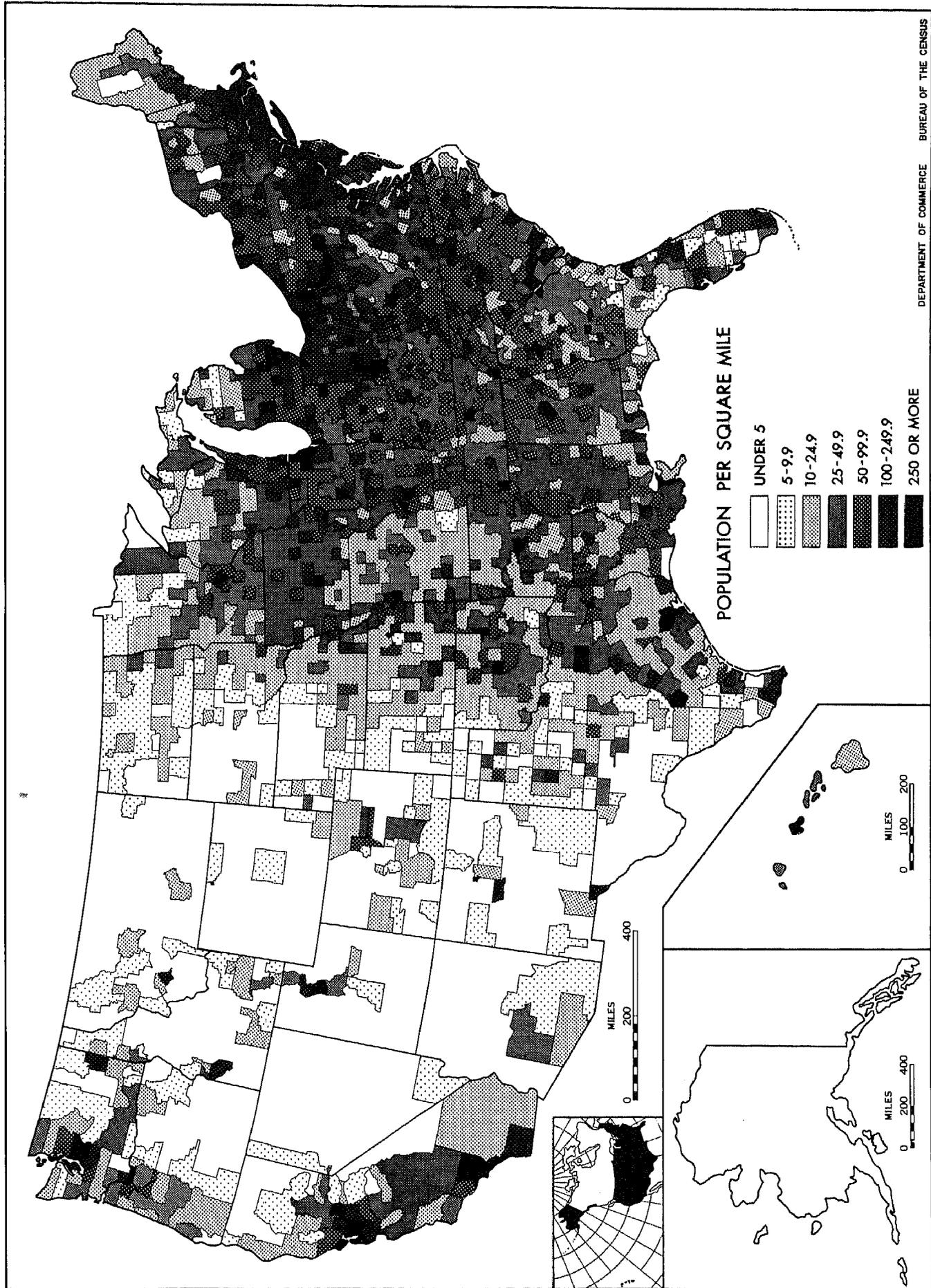


Figure 16.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1790 TO 1960

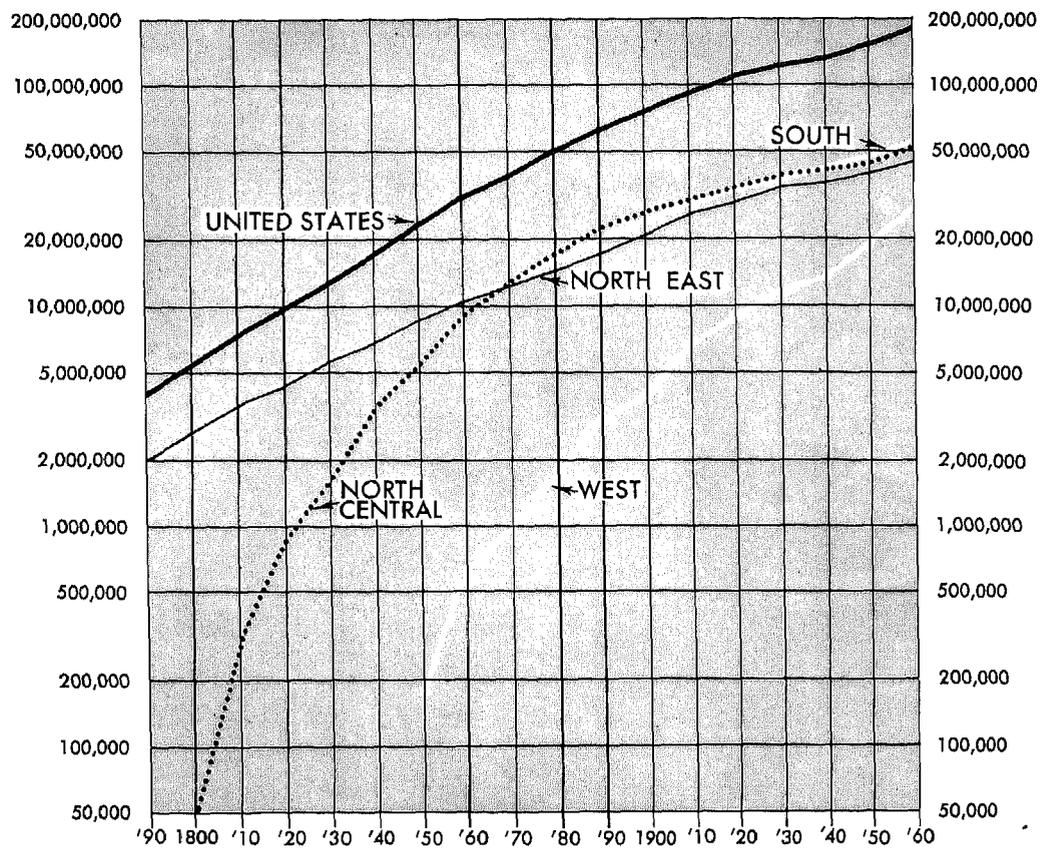


Figure 17.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS: 1790 TO 1960

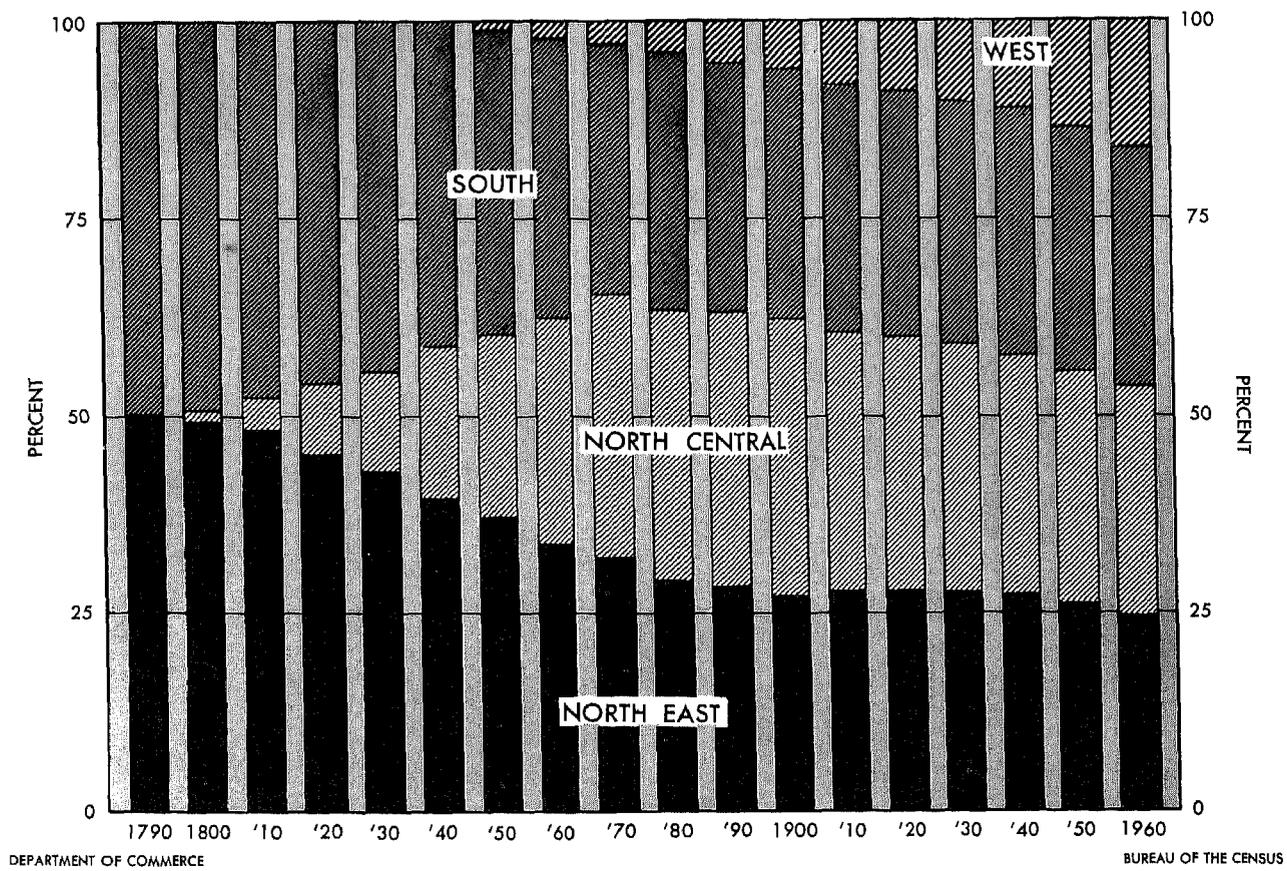


Figure 18.—POPULATION DISTRIBUTION: 1960

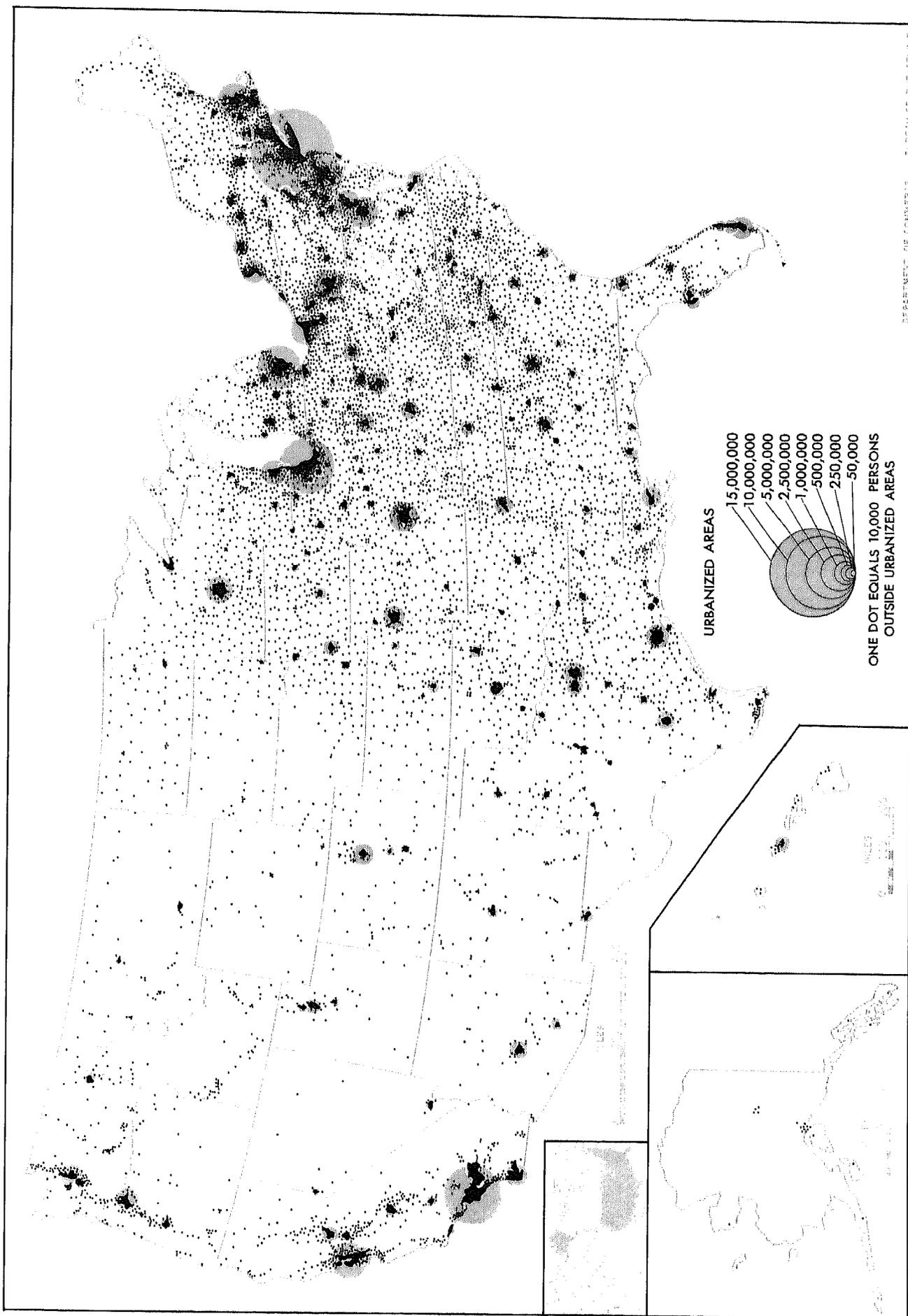


Figure 19.—TOTAL POPULATION, DECENNIAL POPULATION INCREASE, AND PERCENT OF INCREASE: 1790 TO 1960

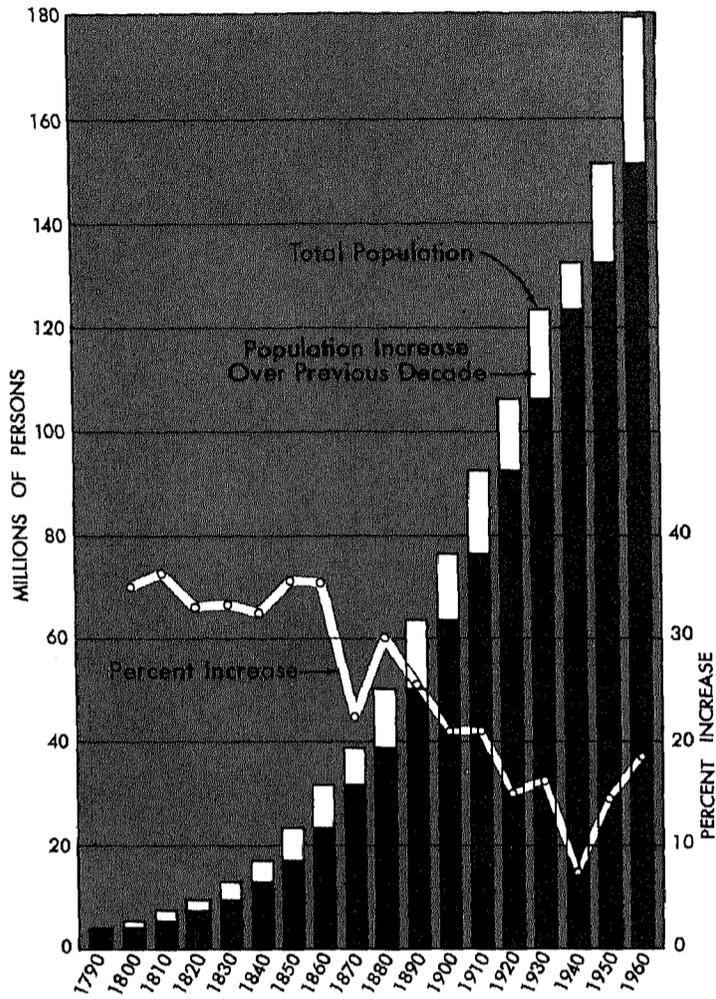


Figure 20.—NUMBER OF COUNTIES BY PERCENT OF CHANGE IN POPULATION: 1950 TO 1960

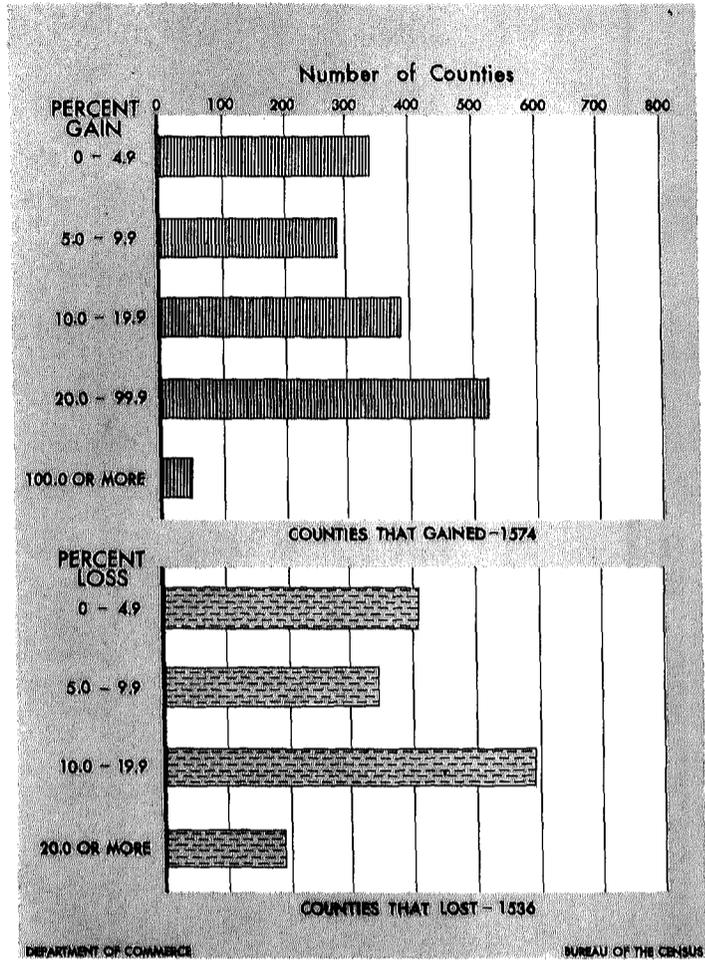


Figure 21.—AMOUNT OF CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

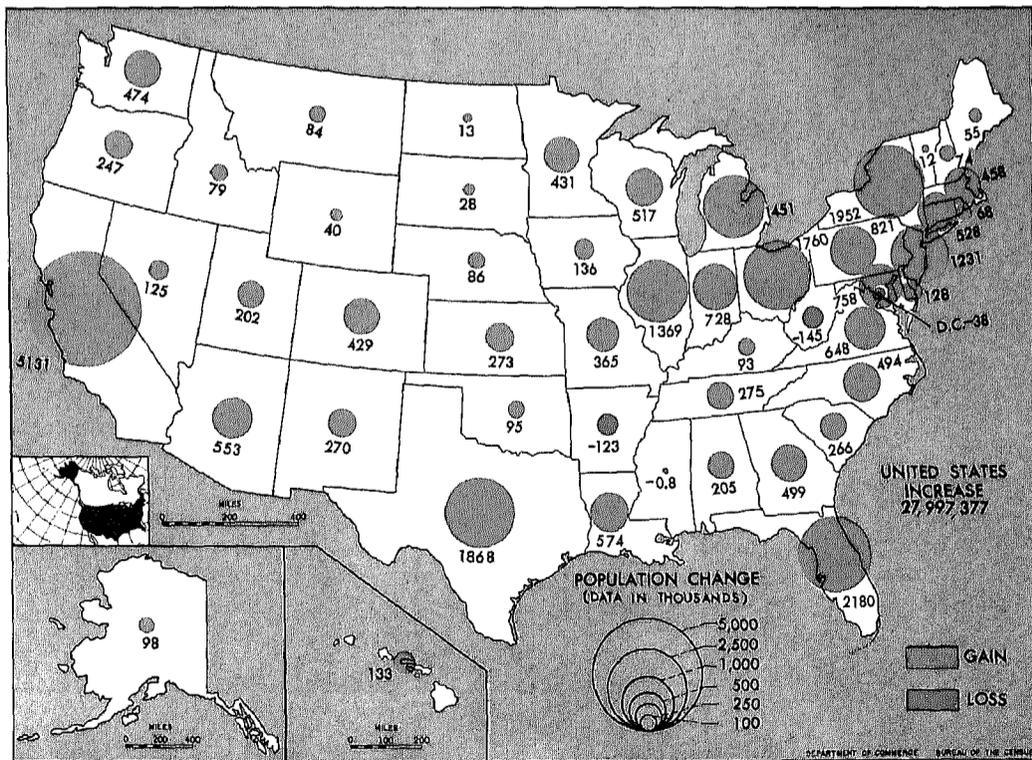


Figure 22.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

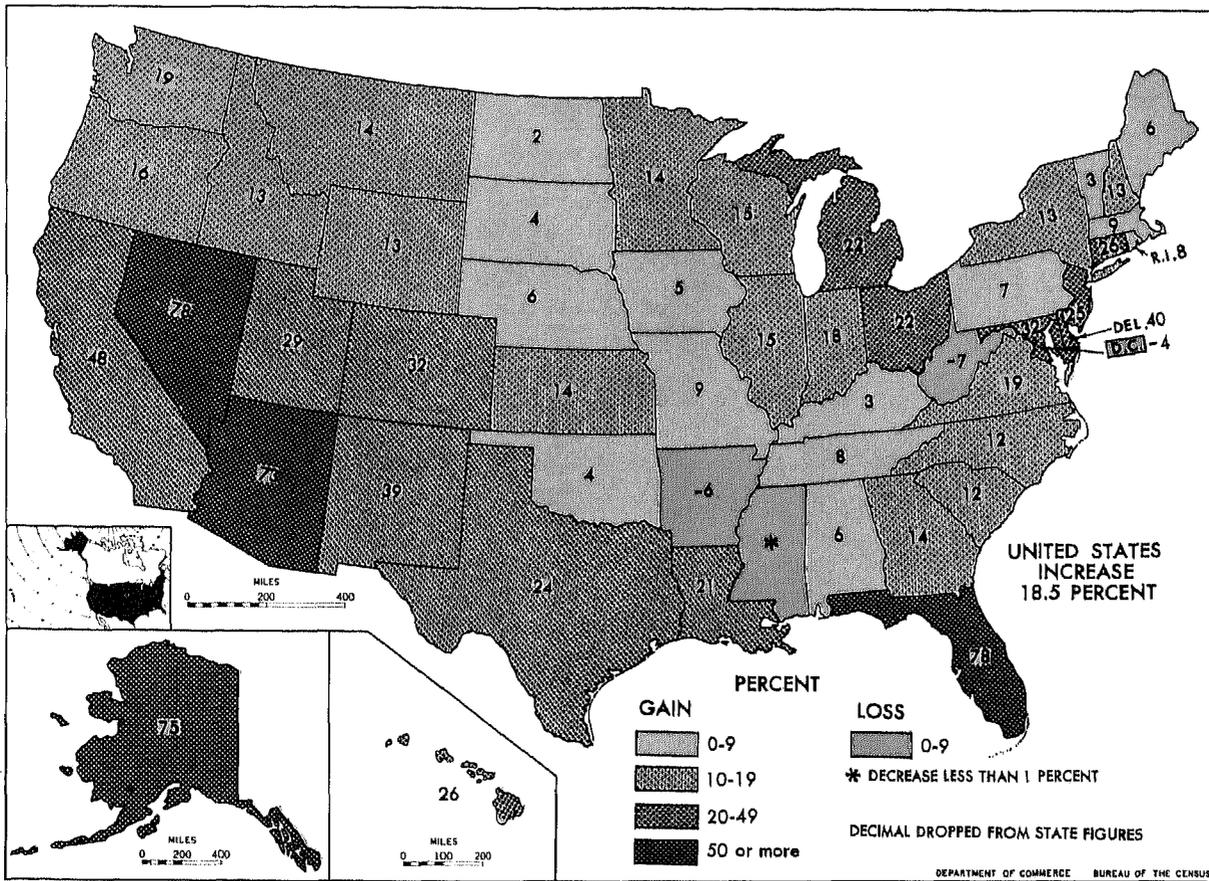


Figure 23.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1940 TO 1950

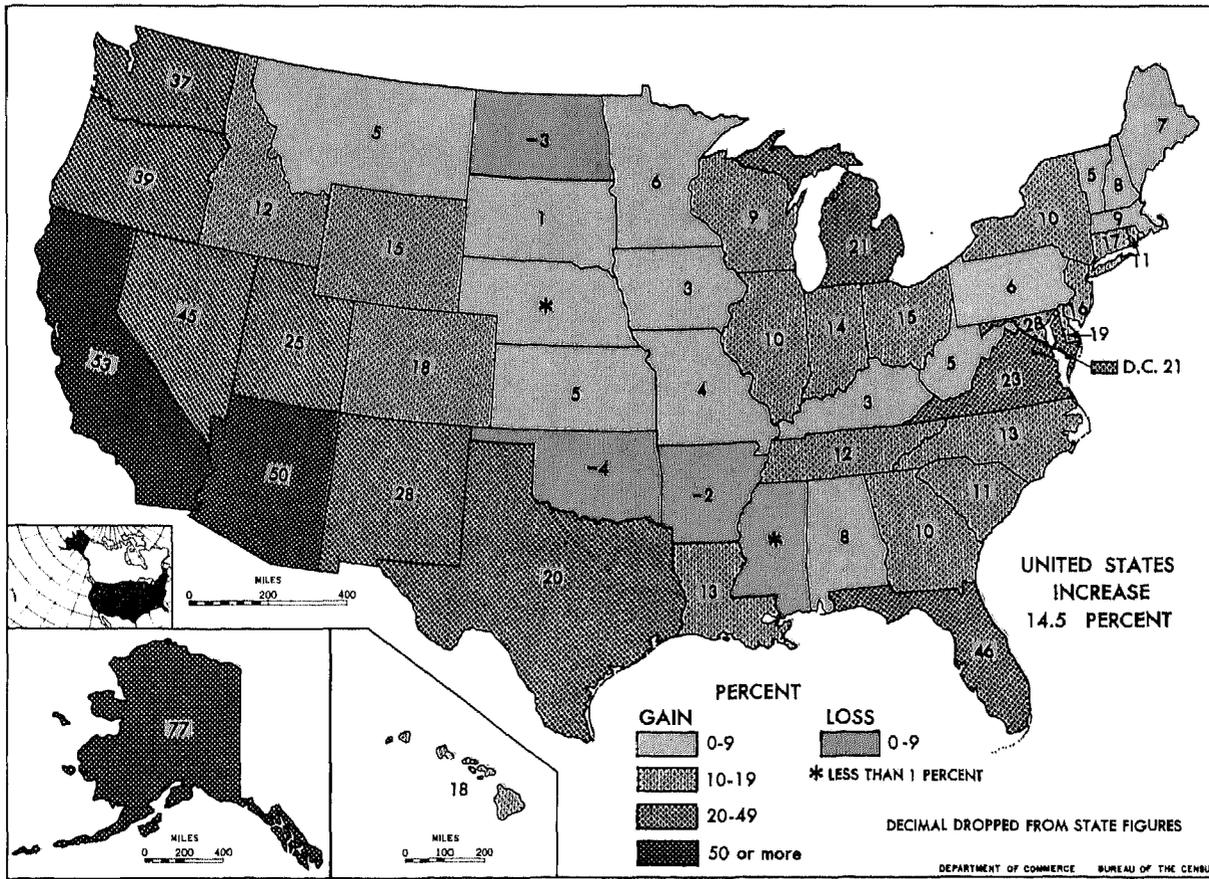


Figure 24.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1950 TO 1960

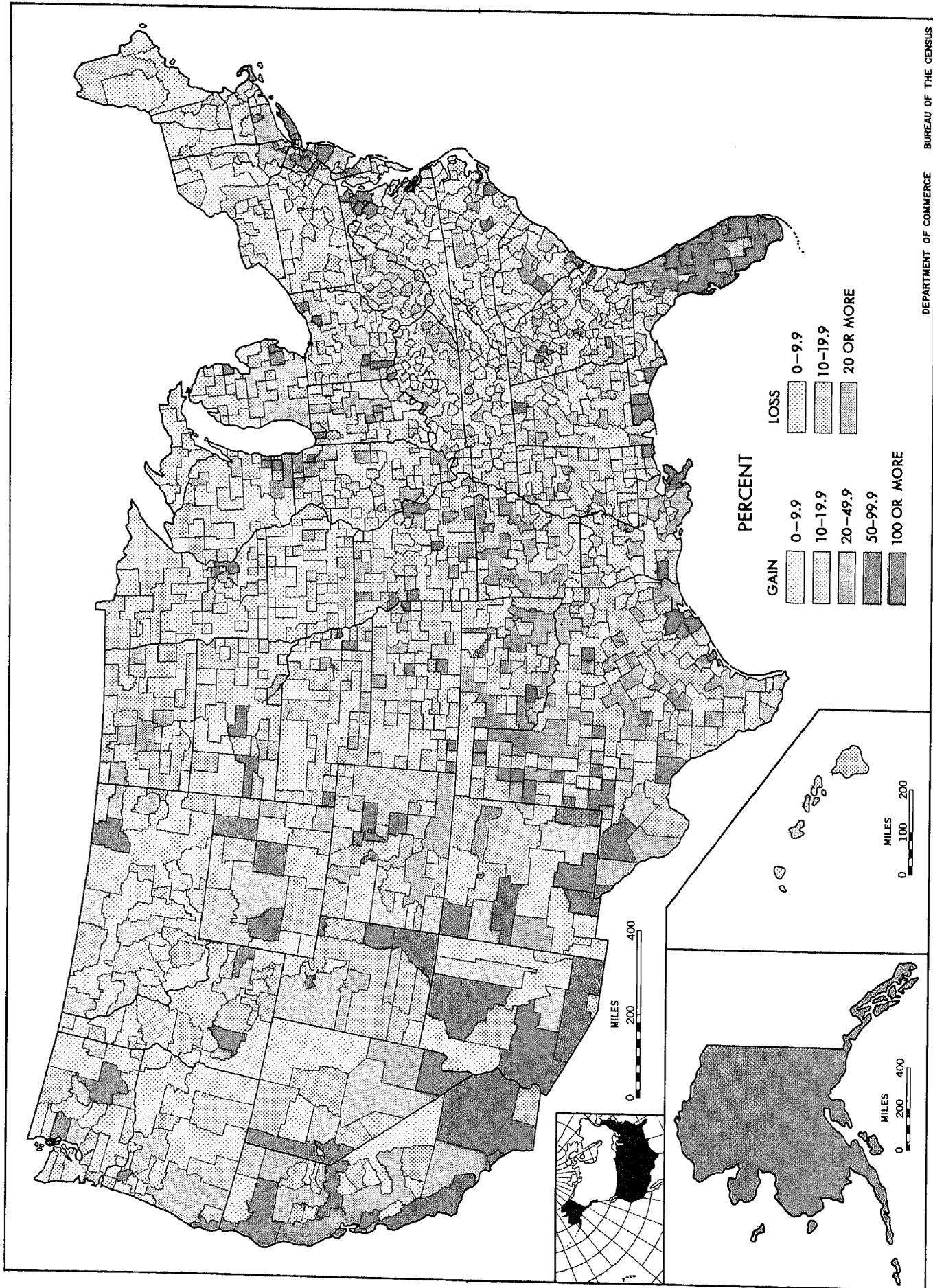


Figure 25.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1940 TO 1950

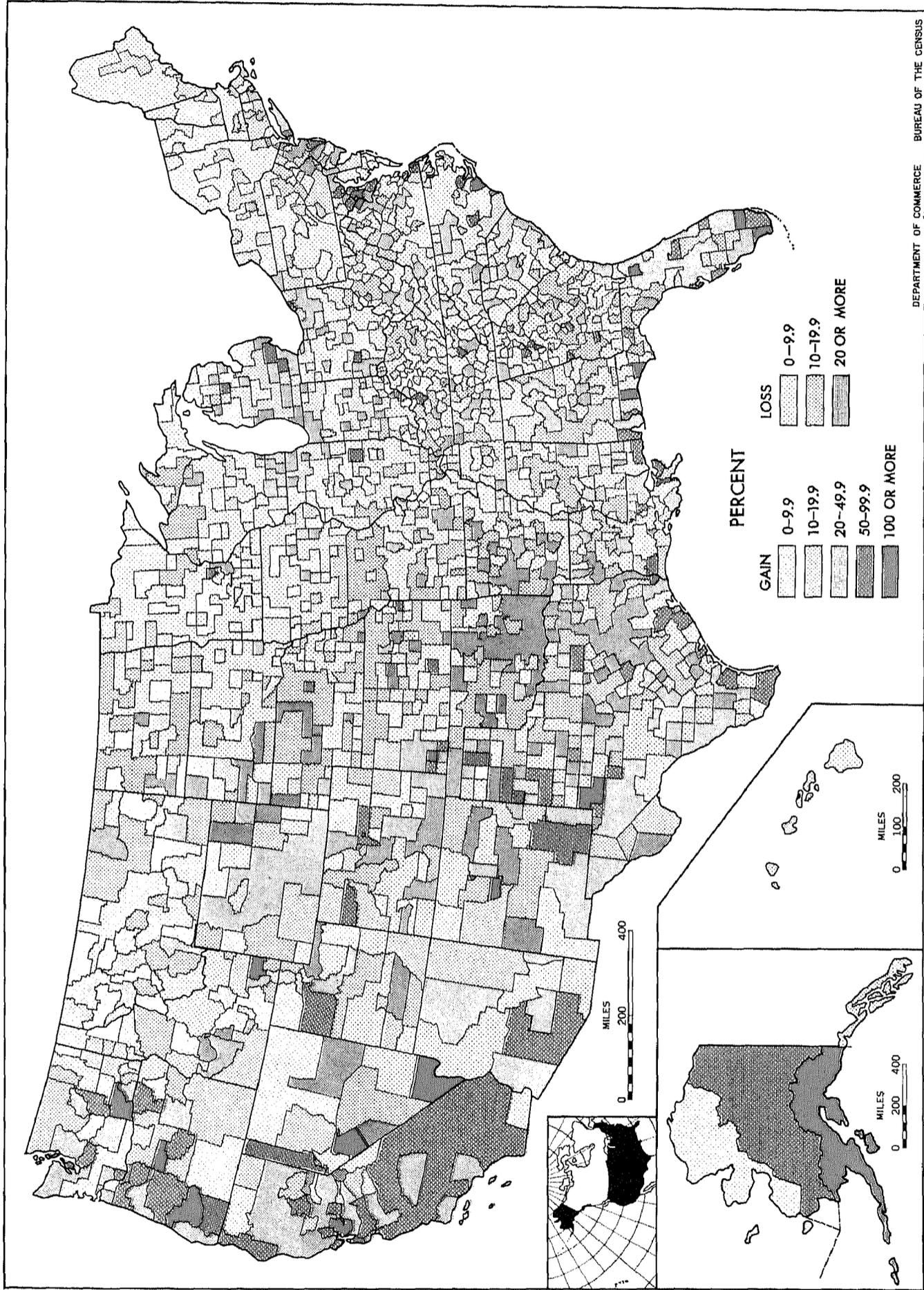


Figure 26.—POPULATION TRENDS, BY COUNTIES: 1940 TO 1960

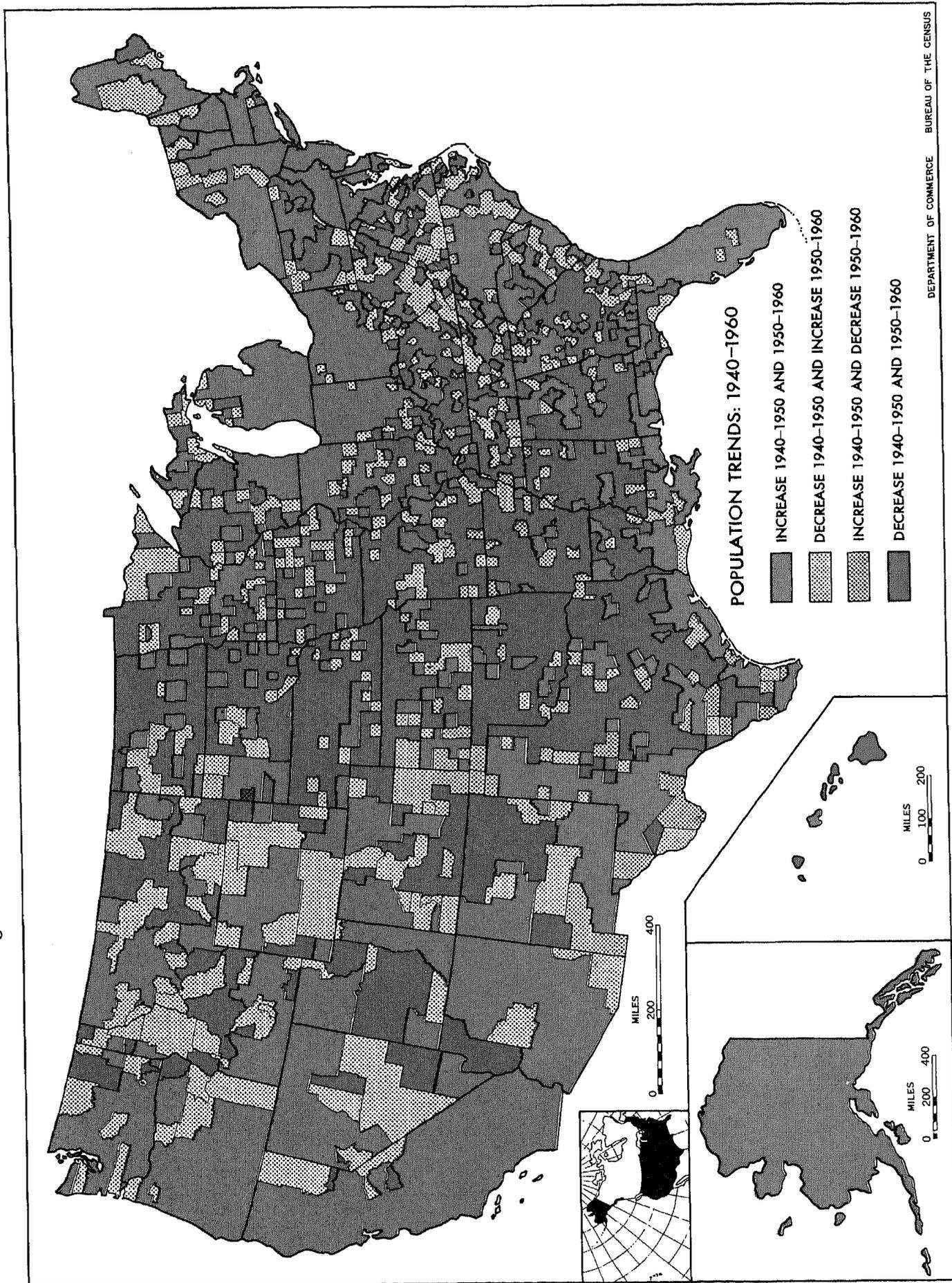


Figure 27.—TOTAL POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, BY STATES: 1960

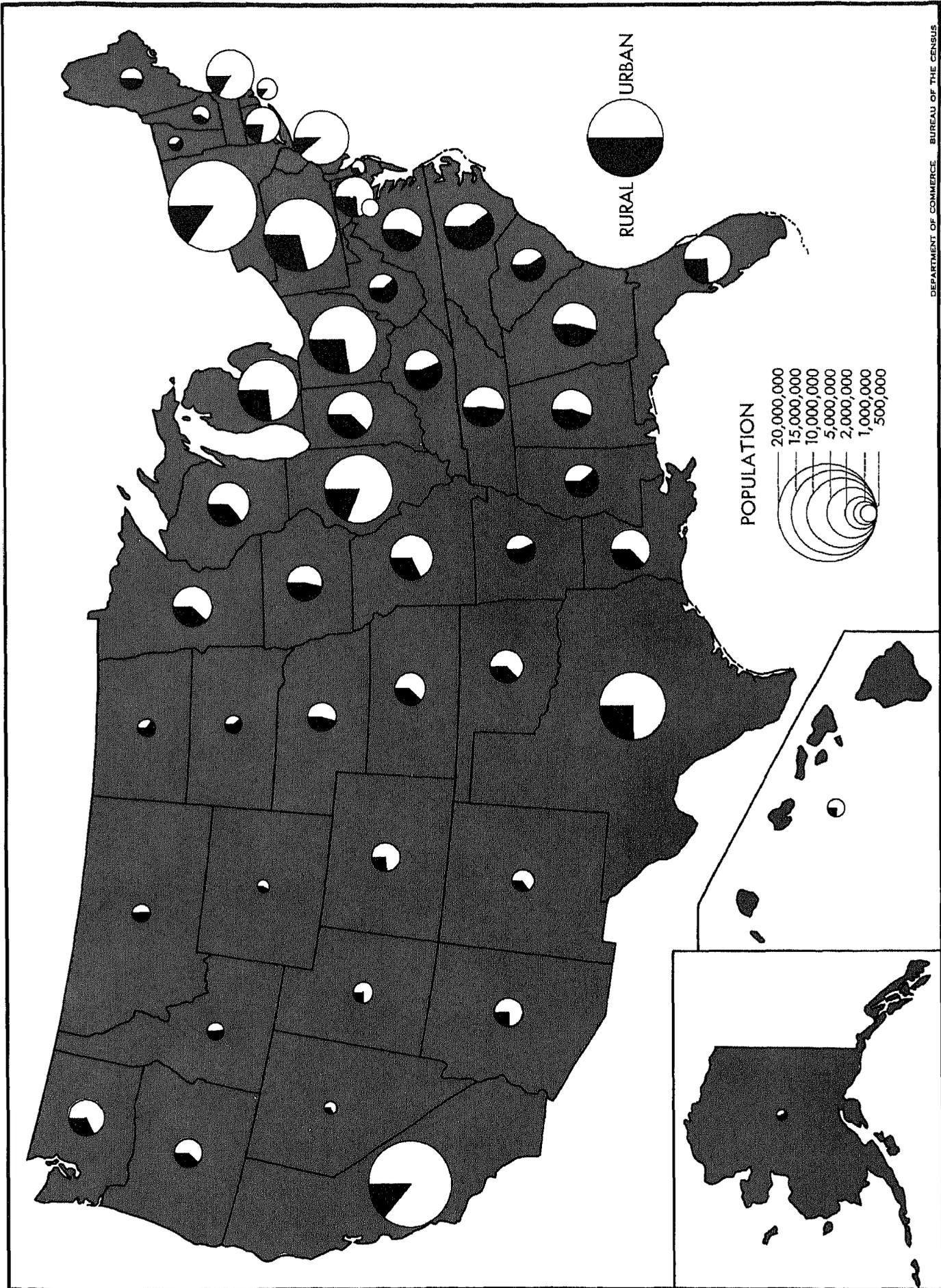


Figure 28.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION: 1790 TO 1960

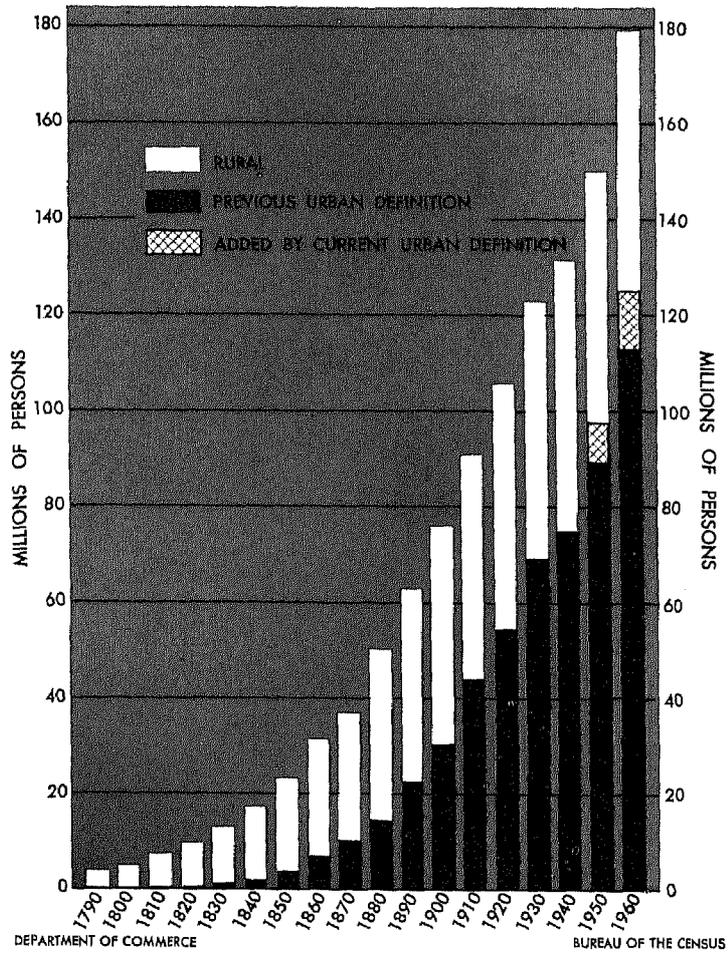


Figure 29.—COMPOSITION OF THE URBAN POPULATION: 1960

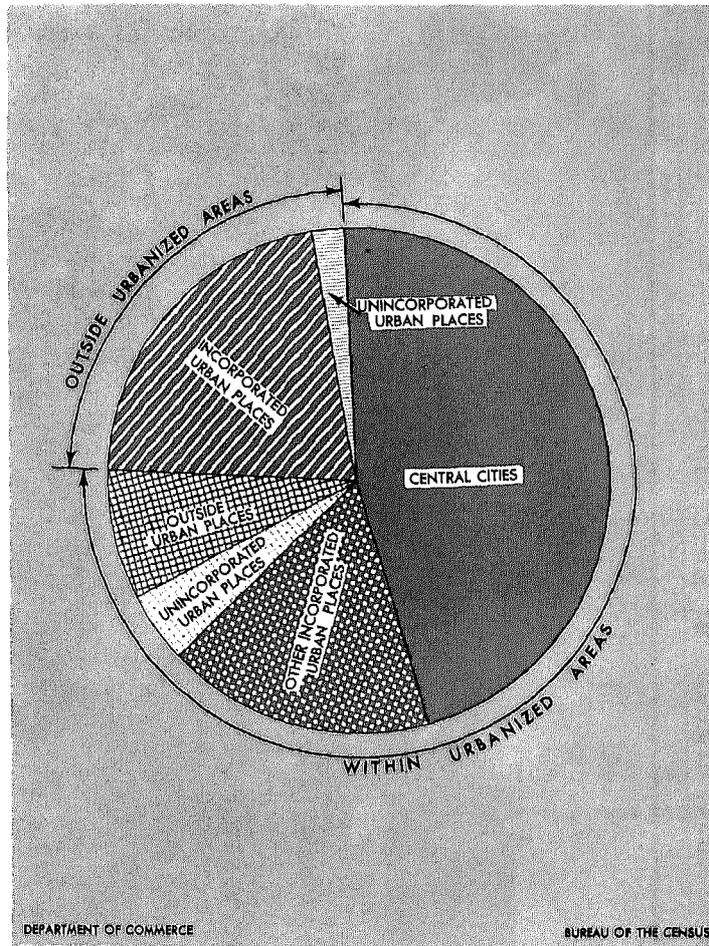


Figure 30.—PERCENT OF POPULATION URBAN, BY STATES: 1960

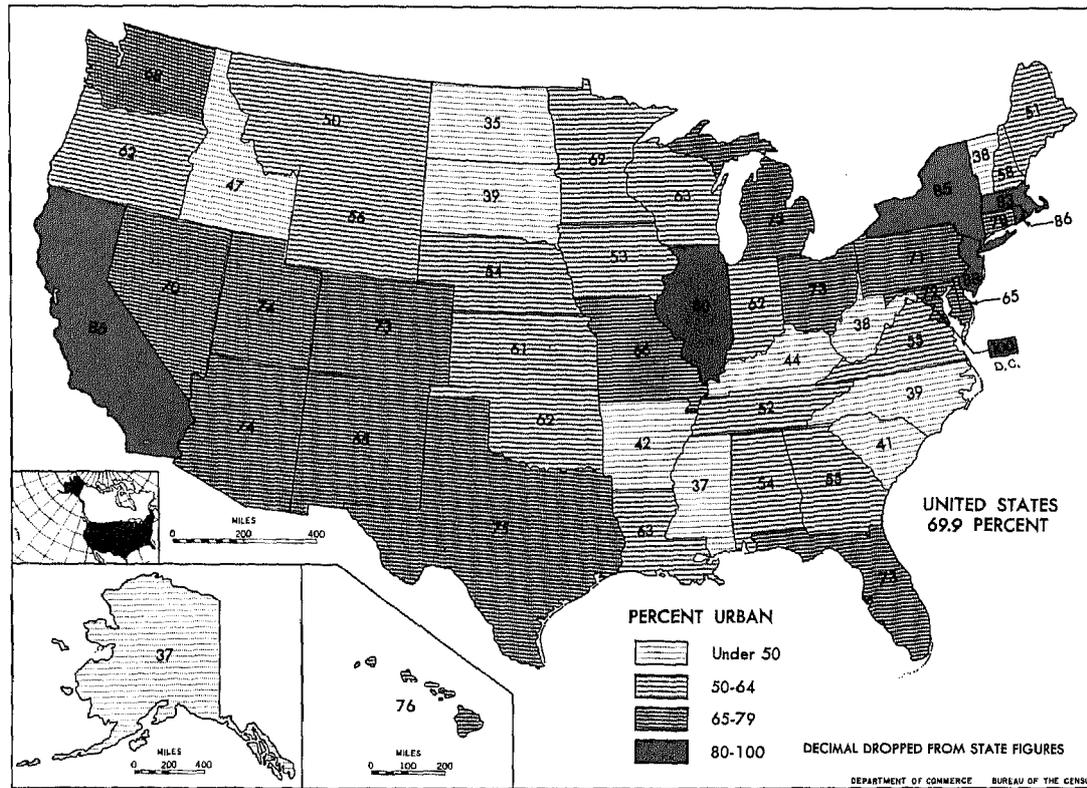


Figure 31.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

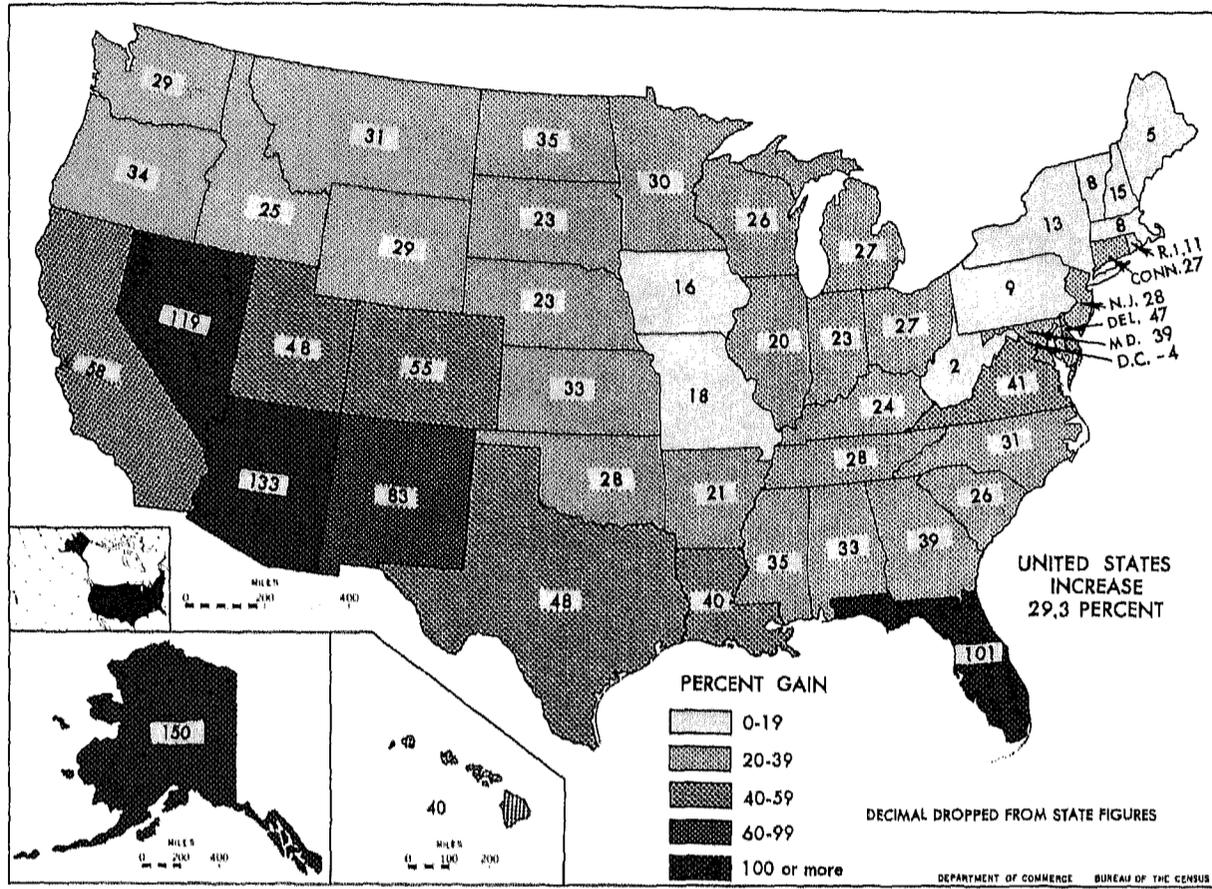


Figure 32.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

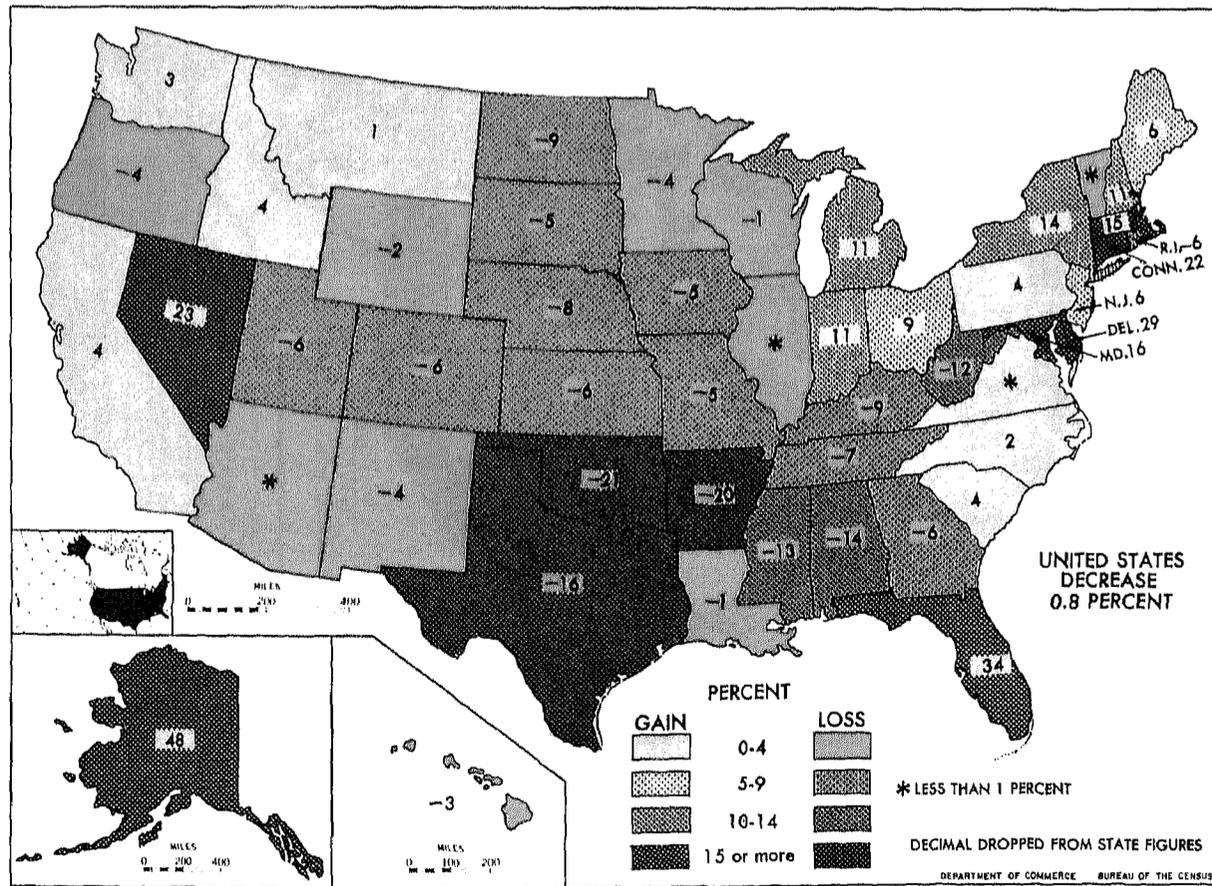


Figure 33.—PERCENT OF POPULATION URBAN, BY COUNTIES: 1960

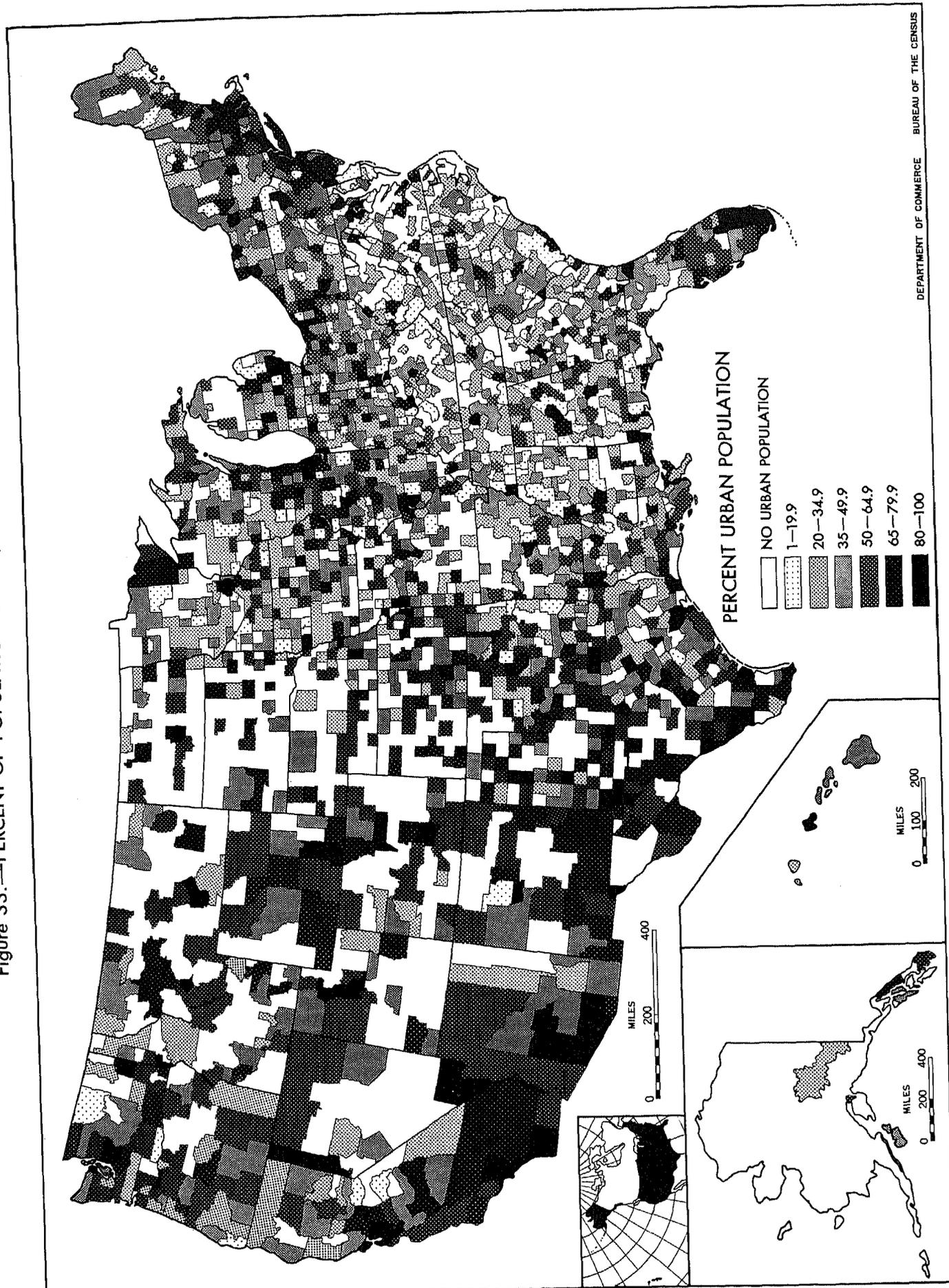


Figure 34.—POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1960

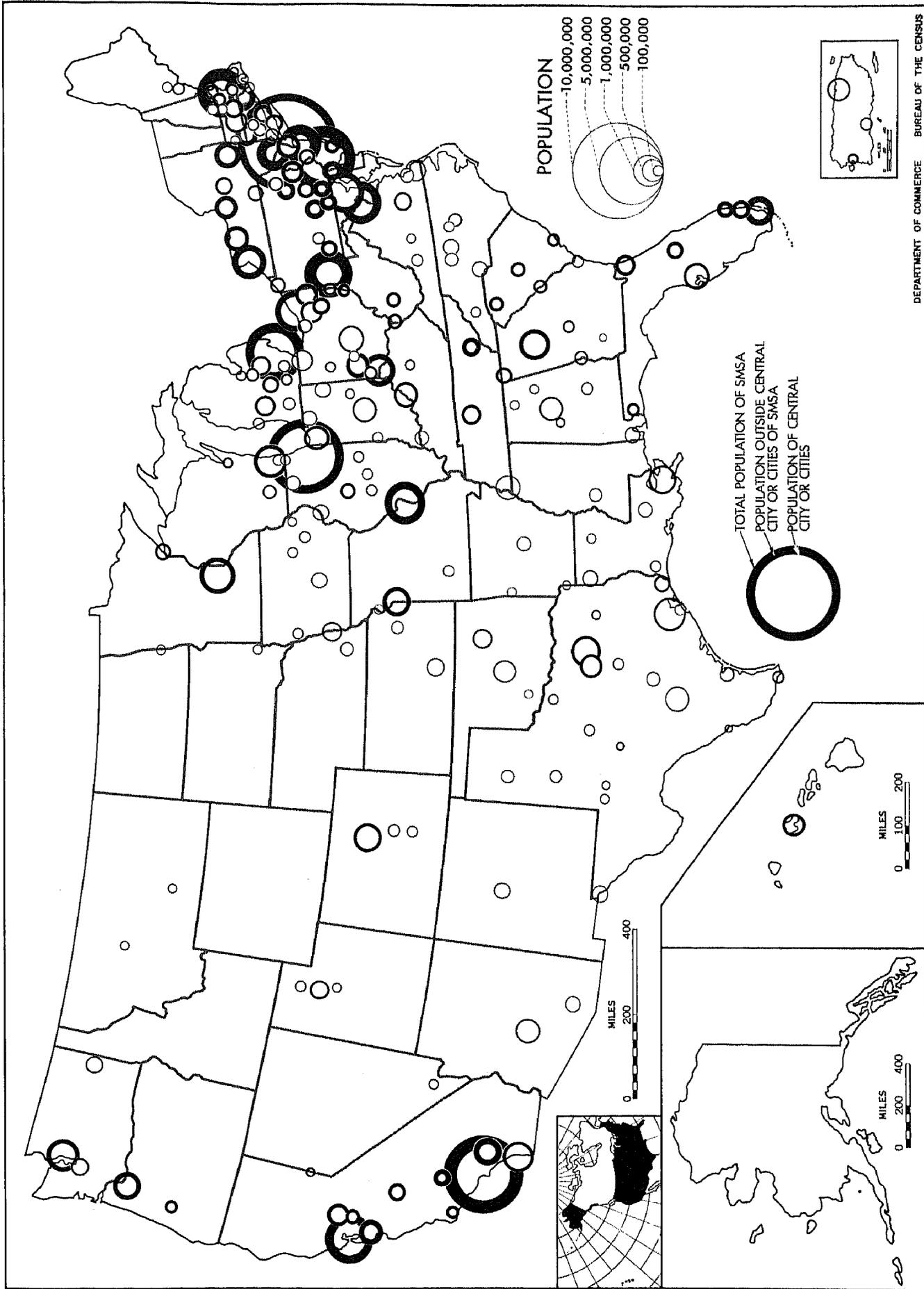


Figure 35.—CHANGES IN POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1950 TO 1960

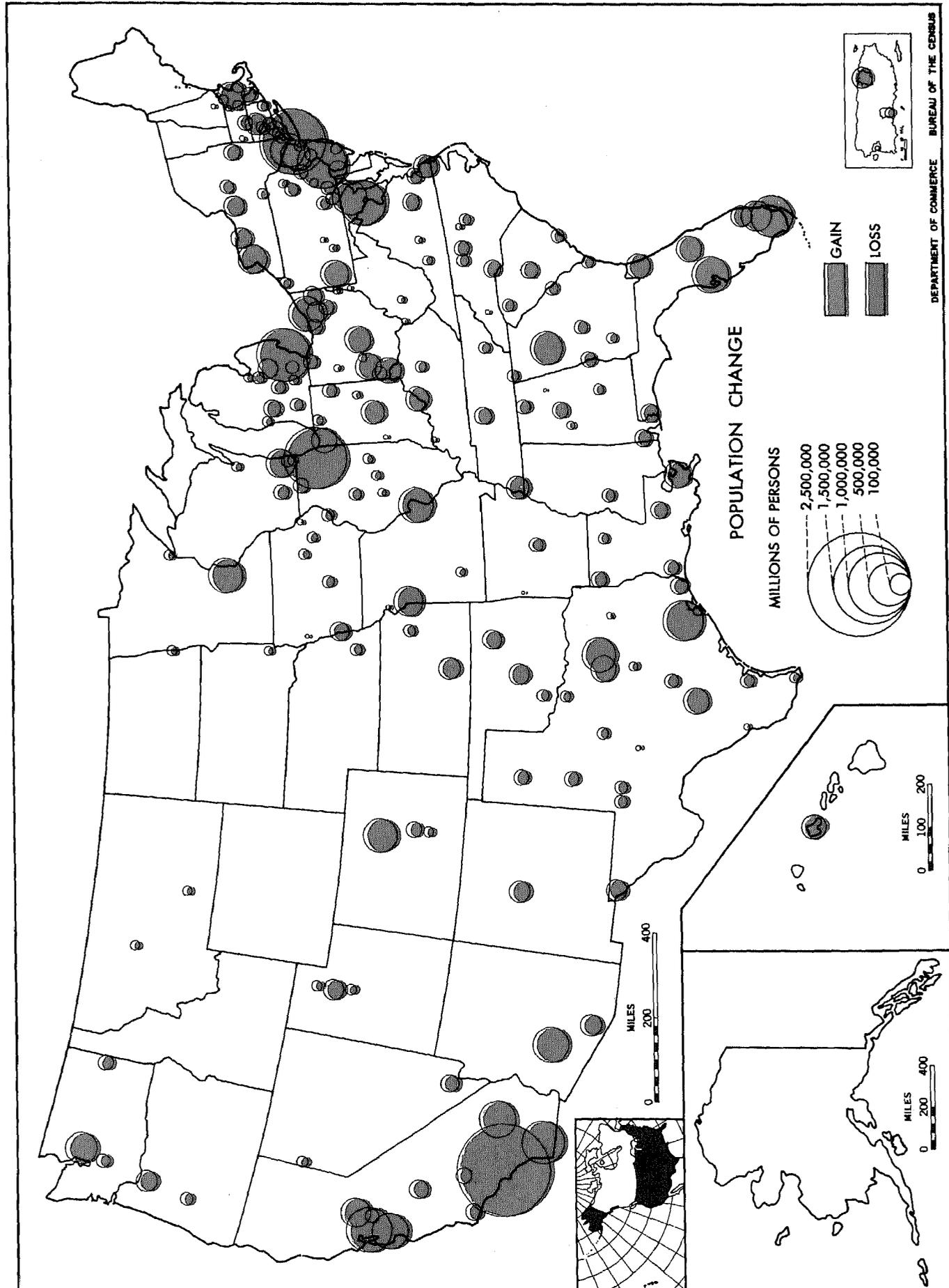


Figure 36.—PERCENT OF POPULATION IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY STATES: 1960

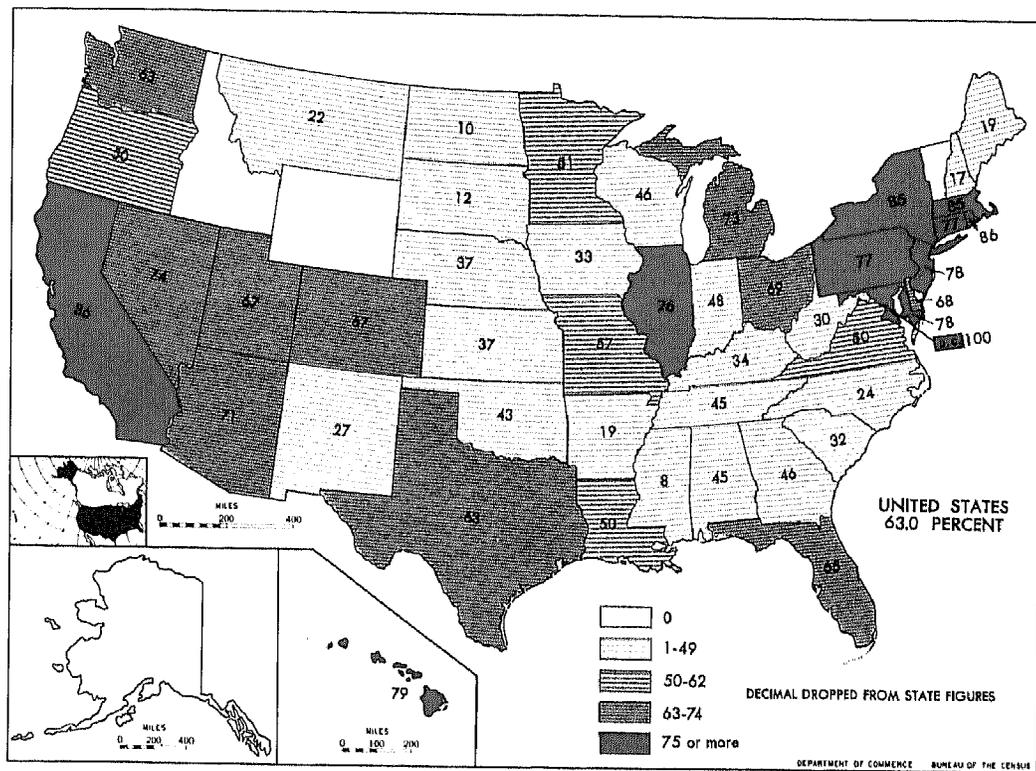


Figure 37.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN POPULATION IN AND OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES BY SIZE OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS: 1950 TO 1960

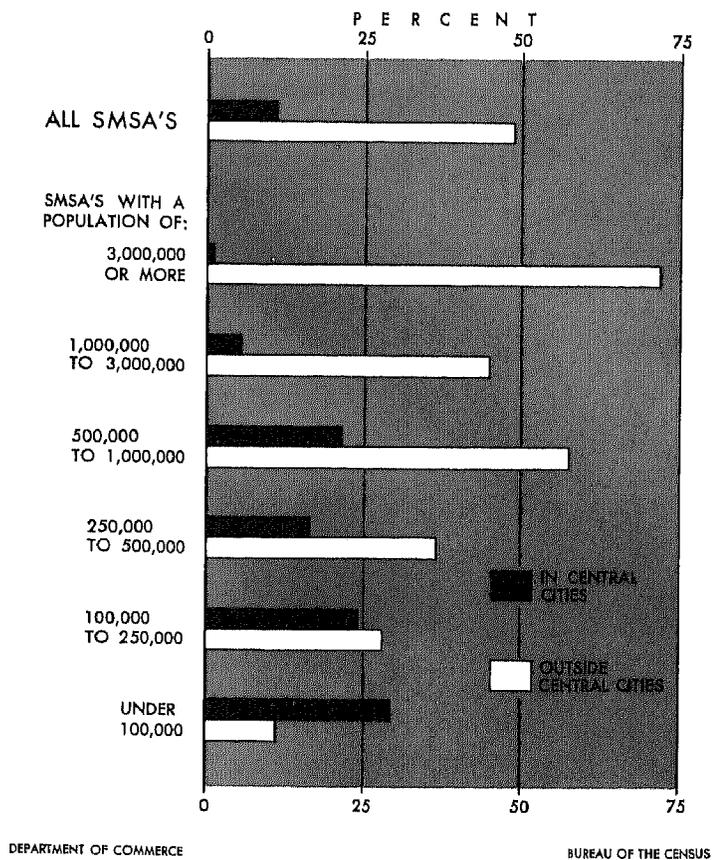


Figure 38.—POPULATION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS: 1960

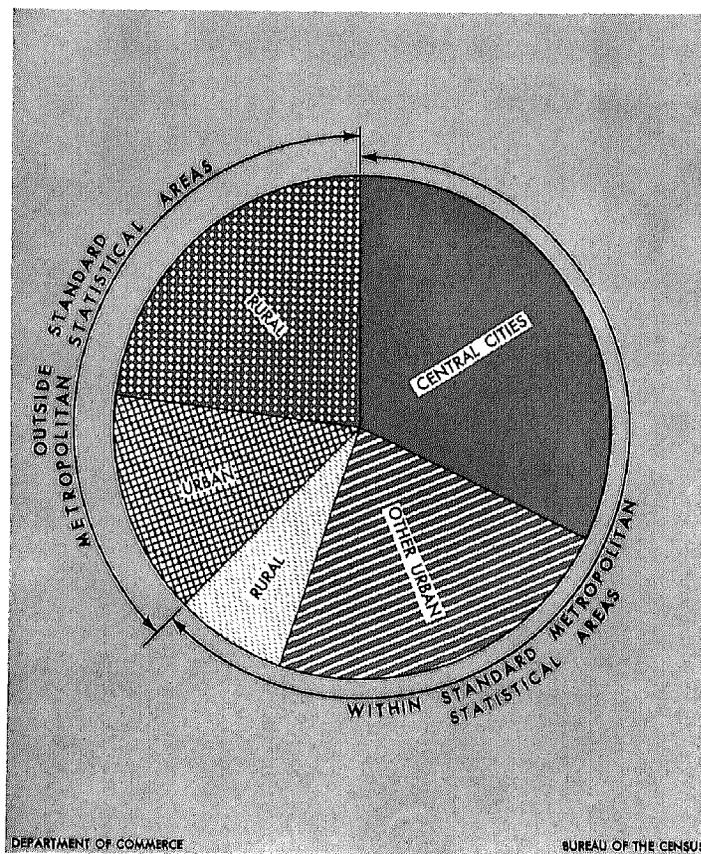


Figure 39.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN POPULATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

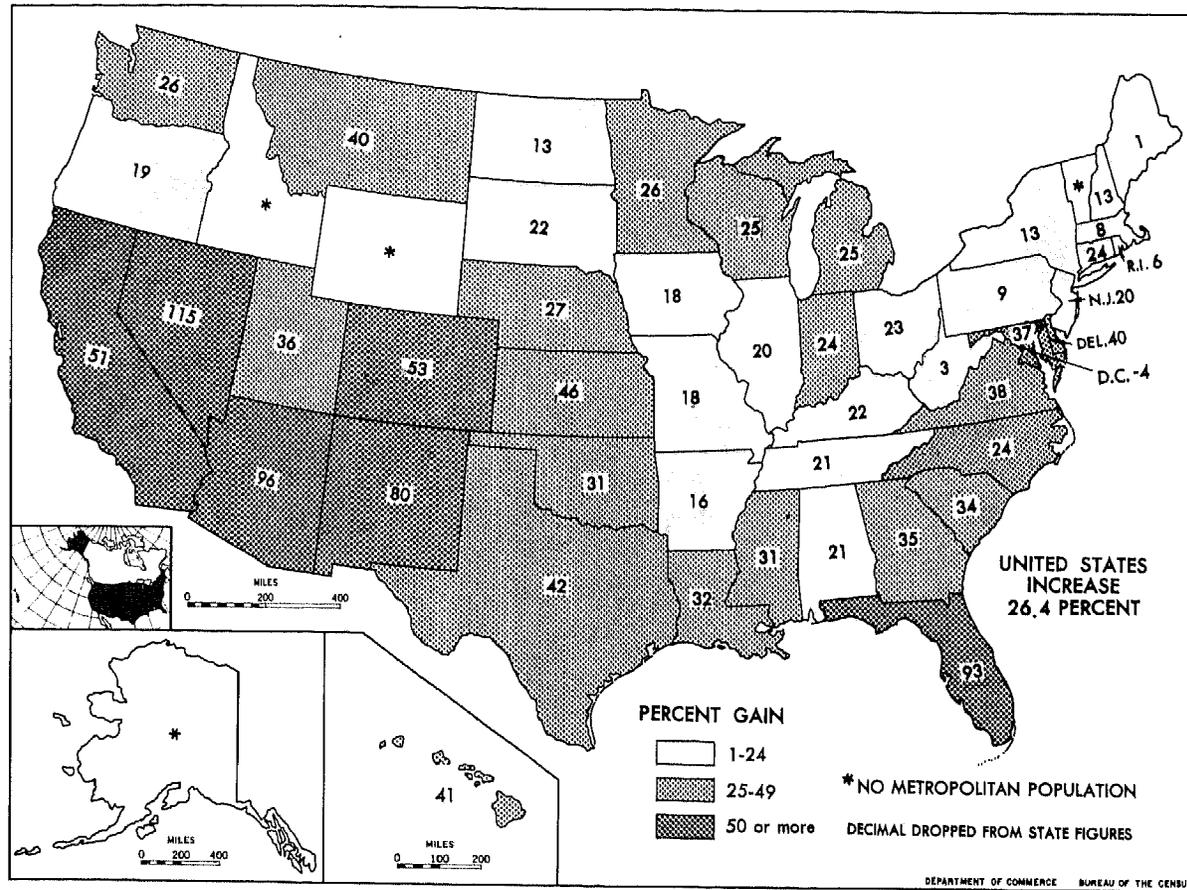


Figure 40.—PERCENT OF CHANGE IN NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION, BY STATES: 1950 TO 1960

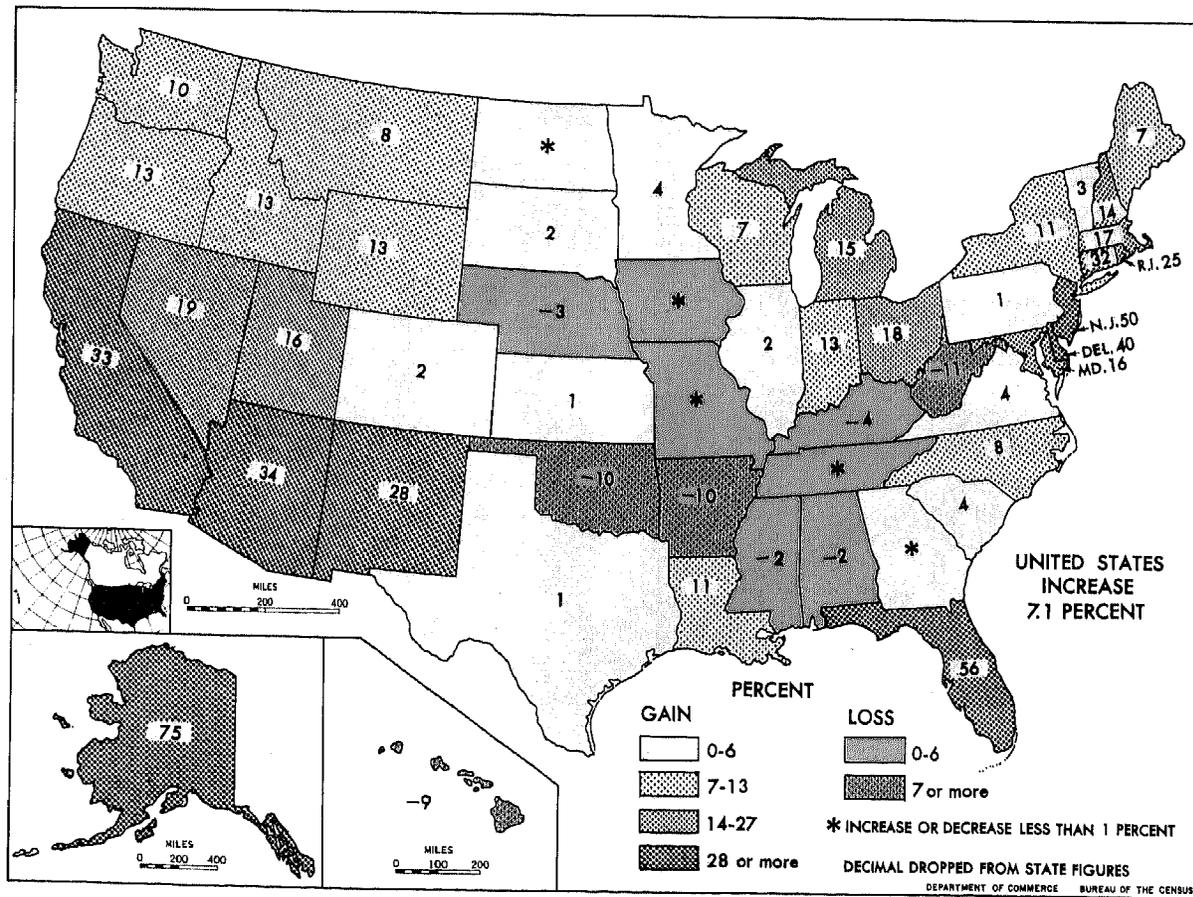


Figure 41.—STATES RANKED BY TOTAL POPULATION: 1960

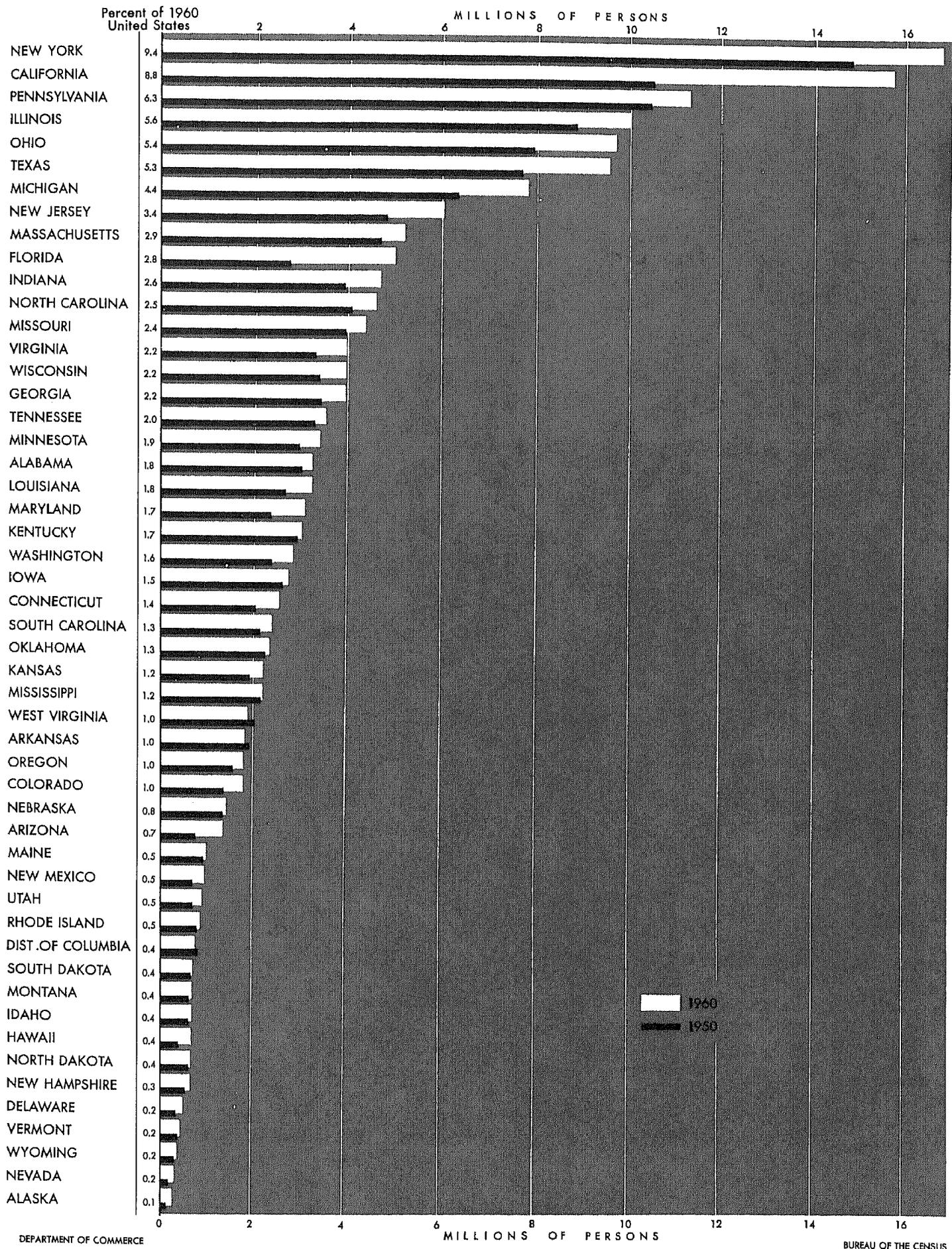


Figure 42.—STATES RANKED BY AMOUNT OF POPULATION CHANGE: 1950 TO 1960

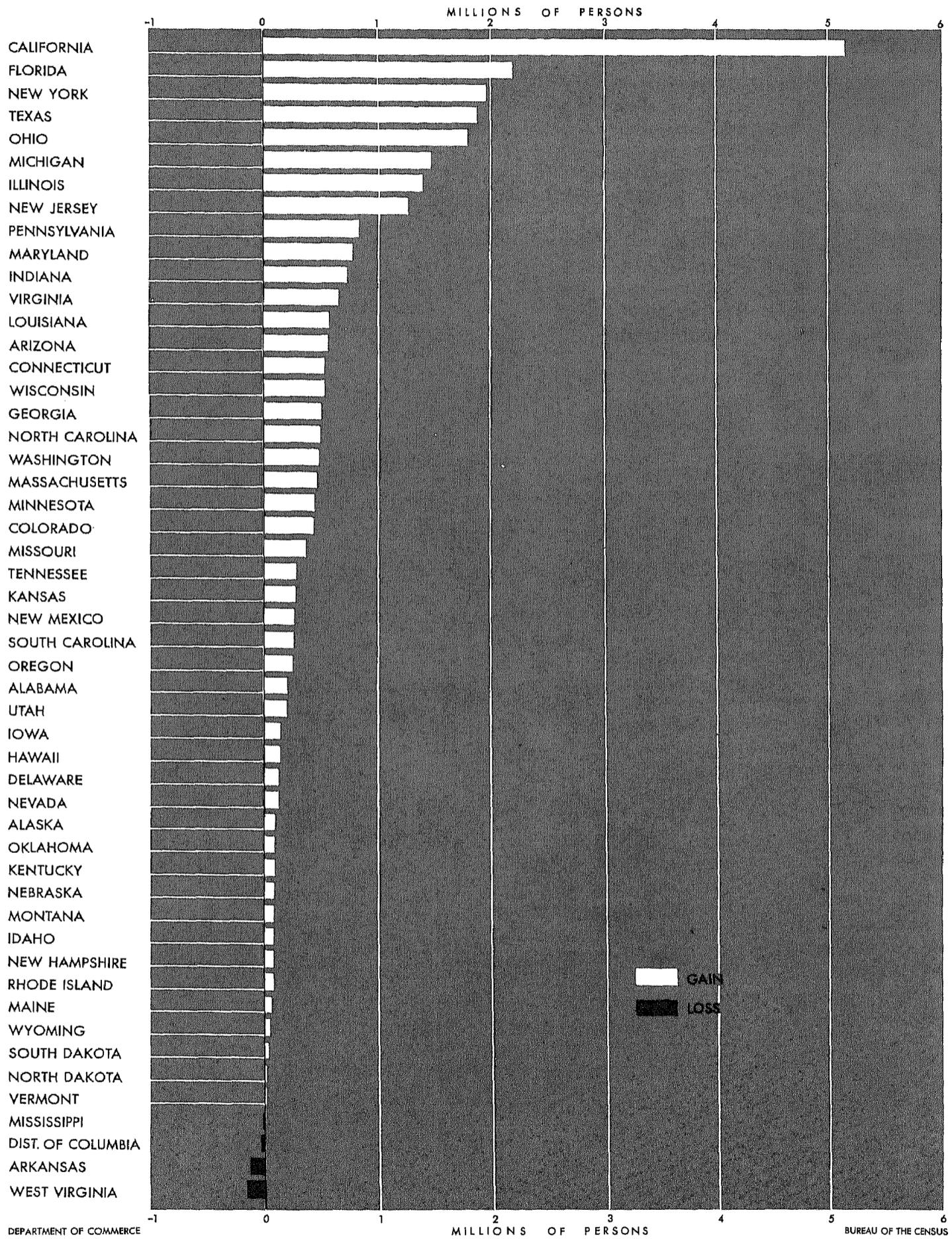


Figure 43.—STATES RANKED BY PERCENT OF CHANGE IN POPULATION: 1950 TO 1960

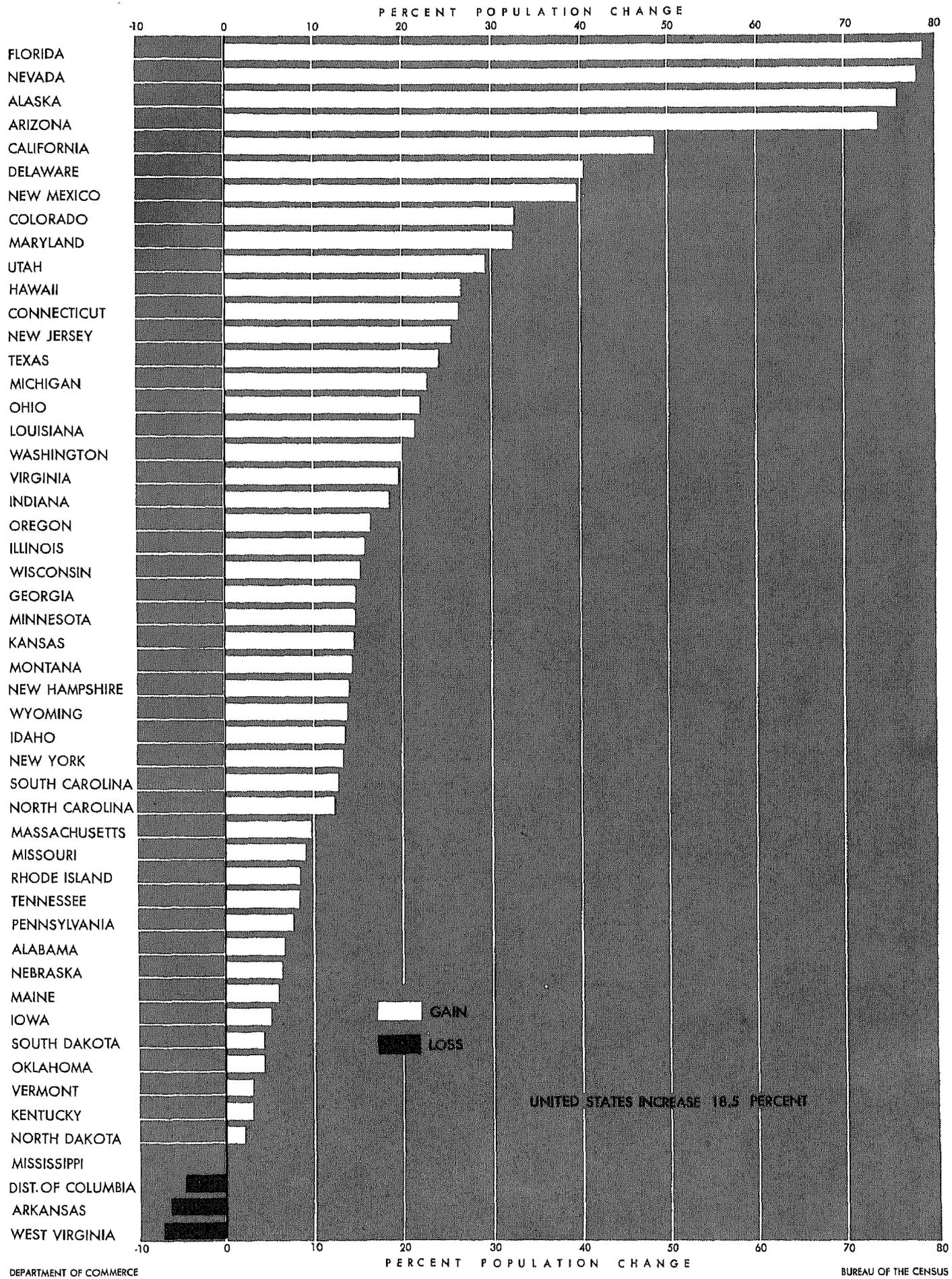


Figure 44.—STATES RANKED BY POPULATION DENSITY: 1960

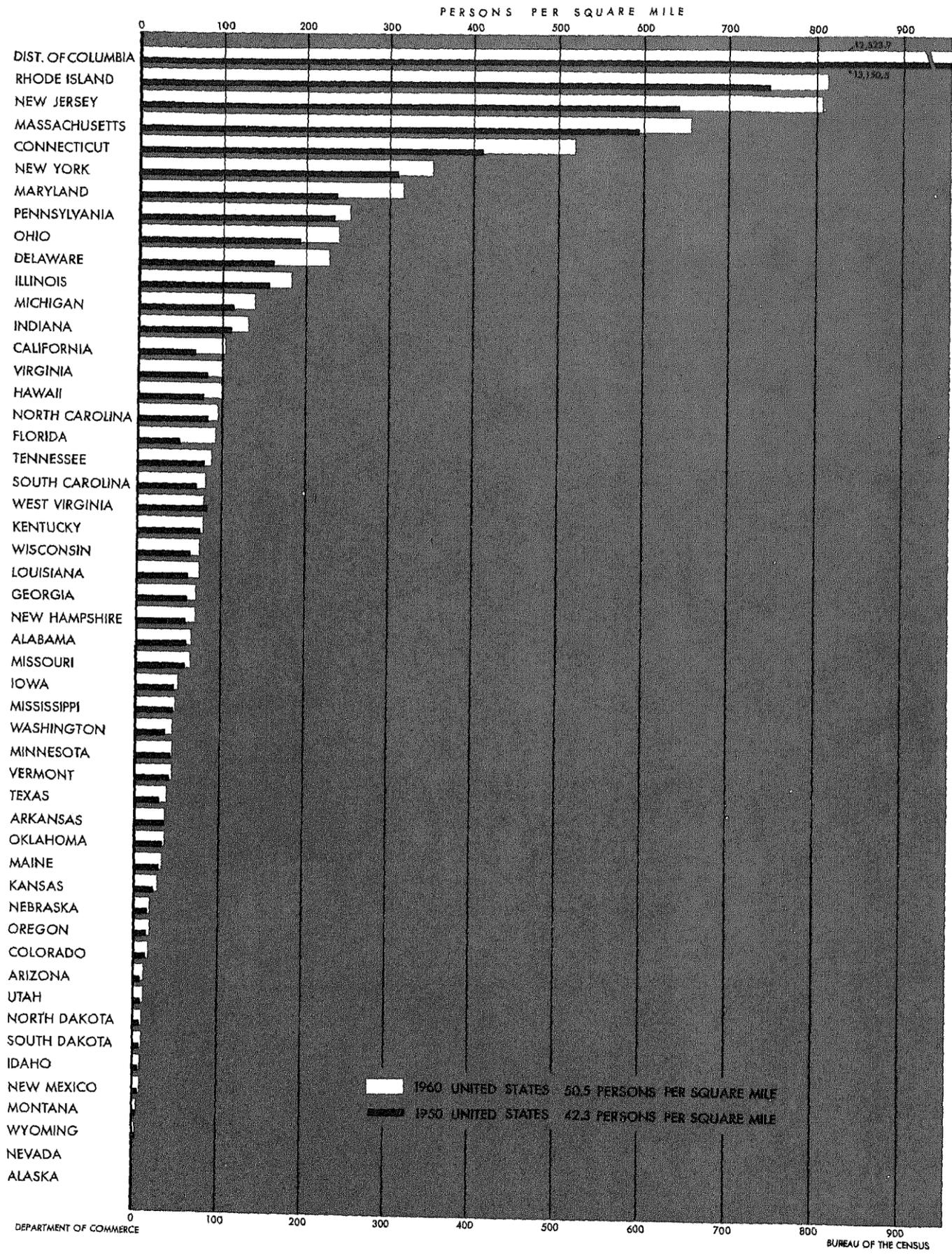


Figure 45.—STATES RANKED BY PERCENT OF POPULATION URBAN: 1960

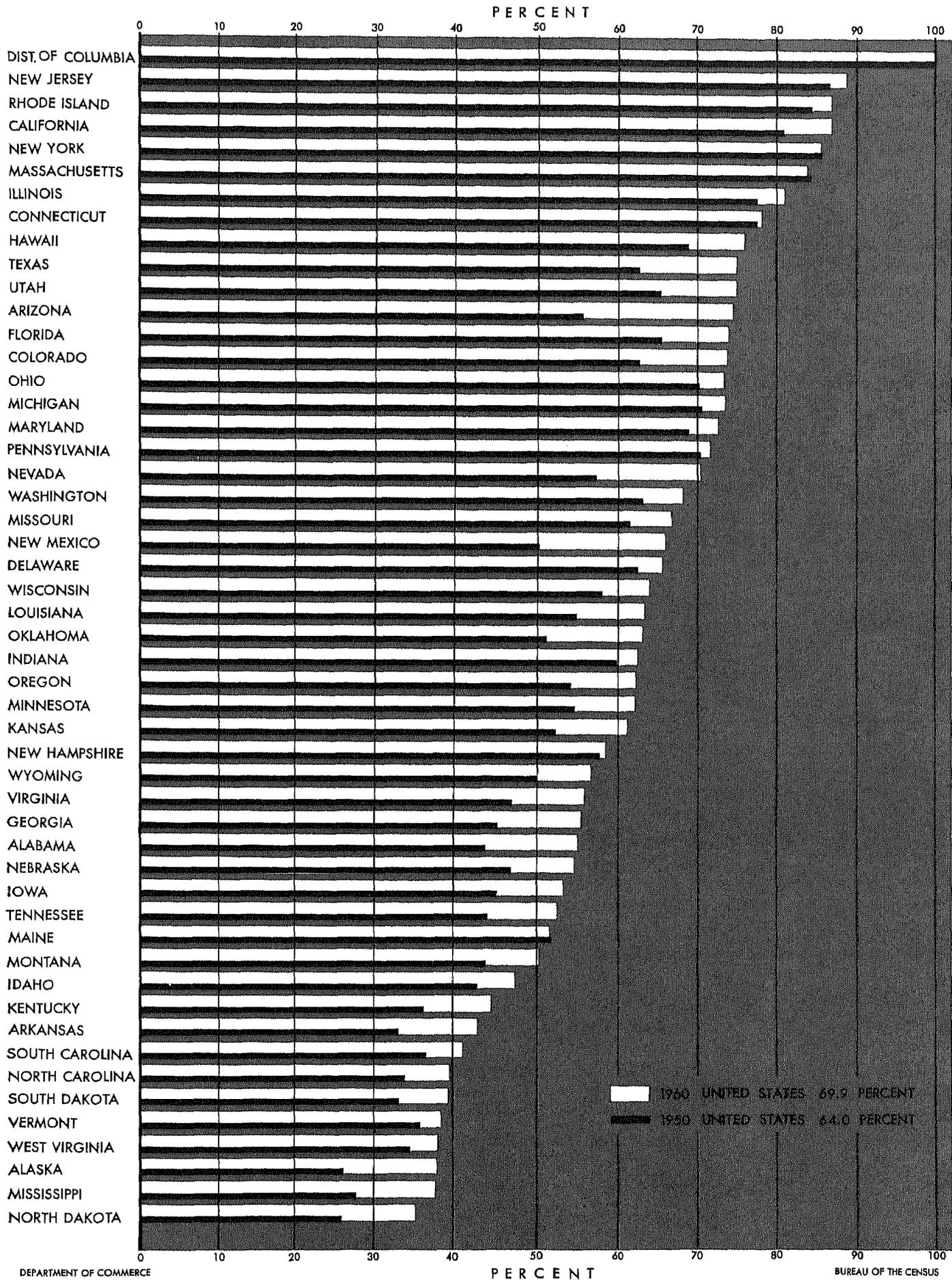


Figure 46.—CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE RANKED BY SIZE: 1960

