

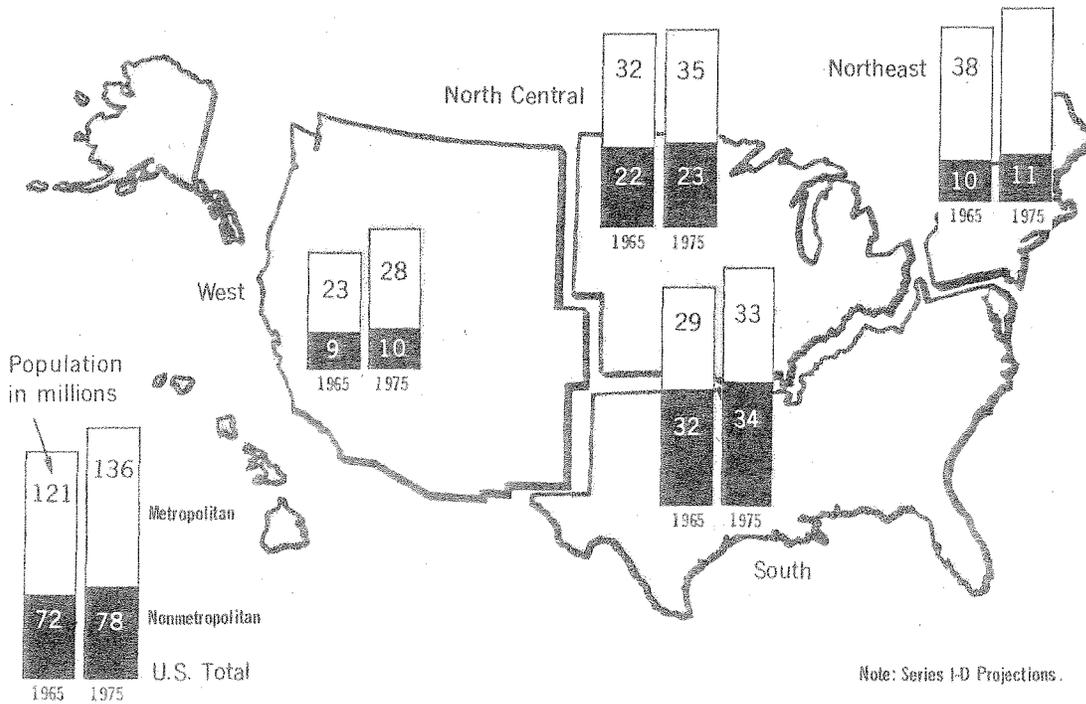
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PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1975

Figure 1.-Regional Population by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: Estimated 1965 and Projected 1975



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / Bureau of the Census



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PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1975

This report presents population projections to 1975 for metropolitan areas as defined in the 1960 Census. These metropolitan area projections, together with those for the nonmetropolitan portion of each State, are consistent with the State projections previously published in report No. 375 of this series, and with the national projections in report No. 381. The projections also take into account estimates of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan population change to 1965 and thus are consistent with estimates presented in report No. 371.

The basic geographic unit employed in developing these projections was the metropolitan State economic area (SEA), because the available data on gross migration are for these areas. However, many of the data presented in this report are in terms of the more familiar standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), since 166 SMSA's as defined in 1960 are coterminous with their metropolitan SEA counterparts. There are two major differences between SMSA's and metropolitan SEA's; (1) in New England the town is used in defining SMSA's, whereas the county is the fundamental unit used in defining all SEA's; and (2) 25 of the smaller SMSA's (under 100,000 population in 1960, or without a central city of 50,000) are not classed as metropolitan SEA's. The latter are included with the nonmetropolitan portion of each State. See page 10 below, Definition of metropolitan residence, for a more detailed discussion.

The projections were developed by a cohort-component method whereby births, deaths, and gross out- and in-migration were projected separately. Two main series are presented, differing according to the national fertility assumptions employed. For analytical purposes, projections assuming no net interarea migration are also shown. The alternative fertility assumptions correspond to those developed as Series B (medium high) and Series D (low) for the national population projections. Differences of SEA fertility rates from national rates are taken into account. A single set of projected national mortality rates by age and sex was used for all areas.

Migration assumption I from the State projections was used for both series, with some important extensions needed for projecting the population of areas smaller than States. However, the technique employed here is basically similar to that used for the State projections. In general, the interarea migration assumption is of continuation of migration rates within the range observed

during the periods 1955-60 and 1960-65. Net immigration from abroad to each SEA was projected separately. A detailed discussion of the assumptions and techniques employed in projecting births, deaths, and migration will be found below under Methodology.

The projections are not intended as predictions but rather as illustrative of the population distributions which would develop on the basis of the assumptions regarding future births, deaths, and migration. Thus the actual future population reached may differ substantially from the projected figure. Deviations of future actual fertility and mortality rates from those projected for this report could be substantial, but the greater source of variation may be expected from the migration component. See Limitations of the data, below, for a more complete discussion of these factors.

The projections assume a constant metropolitan territory, based on boundaries as defined in 1960. Historically, the metropolitan population has grown through reclassification, as well as by growth within a fixed territory and the reclassification of territory as to metropolitan status will undoubtedly continue. Indeed, since 1960 significant additions have been made to metropolitan territory. It is none the less useful to present projections for an unchanging territory, and the discussion which follows deals with projected population change assuming constant boundaries of metropolitan SEA's as defined in 1960.

INDICATED CHANGES

Metropolitan population change.--By 1975, 136 million Americans are projected to be living in State economic areas classified as metropolitan in 1960, if migration trends of the recent past were to continue (low fertility). This would be an increase of 15 million, or 12.3 percent, over the 121 million estimated for 1965 (table A).¹ Natural increase would account for 10.6 million of this growth, with net in-migration accounting for the remaining 4.4 million.

¹For illustrative purposes, only Series I-D is discussed in the text and shown in the text tables and figures. The fertility assumption of Series I-B is a higher alternative, although the current national level of births is close to the Series D projection. The Roman numeral I relates to the migration assumption from the State projections in report No. 375 of this series. See Methodology for a discussion of the fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions.

Table A.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN POPULATION, BY REGION, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1965 AND 1975

(Population in thousands as of July 1. Areas as defined in 1960; see text for explanation. Projections consistent with Series I-D)

| Region | Population | | Change, 1965 to 1975 | | Components of change | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Estimates, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | Number | Percent | Natural increase | Net migration |
| United States..... | 121,458 | 136,466 | +15,008 | 12.4 | 10,603 | +4,405 |
| Northeast..... | 38,062 | 40,507 | +2,444 | +6.4 | 2,180 | +265 |
| North Central..... | 32,039 | 34,578 | +2,540 | +7.9 | 2,856 | -317 |
| South..... | 28,508 | 33,134 | +4,626 | +16.2 | 3,107 | +1,520 |
| West..... | 22,849 | 28,247 | +5,398 | +23.6 | 2,460 | +2,938 |

This projected growth is not evenly shared by the four major regions (figure 1). The West, with the smallest metropolitan population, 22.8 million in 1965, is projected to gain 5.4 million, the result of natural increase of 2.5 million and net in-migration of 2.9 million. The metropolitan areas of the Northeast and North Central Regions are projected to gain population, but at a much slower rate. Complete data by region and division may be found in table 1.

Metropolitan as proportion of total population.

National.--In 1975, about 64 percent of the Nation's population is projected to be living in metropolitan State economic areas (table B). This is an increase of only one percentage point over the 63 percent value reached in 1965. This rate of increase is slower than that observed from 1940 to 1960, when increases of almost four percentage points were registered in each decade.

Table B.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS OF METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1940 TO 1975

(Metropolitan territory as defined in 1960. Projection consistent with Series I-D)

| Year | Metropolitan State economic areas | Standard metropolitan statistical areas |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Estimates: | | |
| 1940..... | (NA) | 55.1 |
| 1950..... | 58.2 | 59.0 |
| 1960..... | 62.1 | 63.0 |
| 1965..... | 62.8 | (NA) |
| Projection, 1975..... | 63.8 | (NA) |

NA Not available.

The projected gain of only one point from 1965 to 1975 is for the metropolitan SEA's, whereas the values for 1940-60 are for the SMSA's as defined in 1960.² This consideration does not seriously impair the comparison, since the percent metropolitan in 1960 for the two universes differs by only one percentage point, and the increase in the percent metropolitan from 1950 to 1960 is almost identical (table B). Thus, the two universes are similar enough to permit comparison.

The foregoing comparison of past with projected metropolitan change is somewhat obscured by the fact that areas which were added to metropolitan territory between 1940 and 1960 are included in computing growth rates for the period 1940-60, but new areas to be added in the future are not included in computing rates for the projection period 1965-75. On the basis of recent experience, over a 10- or 15-year period this problem may not be severe. A comparison of change in percent metropolitan using the 1950 definition of metropolitan residence with the same statistic using the 1960 definition illustrates this point (table C). The percent metropolitan based on the 1950 definition increased from 56.1 in 1950 to 59.3 in 1960, a gain of 3.2 percentage points. Although somewhat less than the intercensal gain of 4.0 percentage points using the 1960 definition, the gain is still much greater than the one-point gain projected for the period 1965-75. This slowdown in the rate of metropolitan growth was already very noticeable during the period 1960-65, and to a substantial degree the projections are an extension of that estimated trend.

²The SMSA figures for 1940 have been retrojected to 1940 on a constant (1960)-area basis. SMSA's were not identified in 1940.

Table C.--POPULATION IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS OF METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1950 AND 1960

(Population in millions)

| Year | Total population | Metropolitan population | | Percent metropolitan | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | 1960 territory (212 areas) | 1950 territory (169 areas) | 1960 territory (212 areas) | 1950 territory (169 areas) |
| 1950..... | 151.3 | 89.3 | 84.9 | 59.0 | 56.1 |
| 1960..... | 179.3 | 112.9 | 106.3 | 63.0 | 59.3 |
| 1960 minus 1950..... | 28.0 | 23.6 | 21.4 | 14.0 | 13.2 |

¹These changes in percent metropolitan are for constant territory. For a changing territory, the increase in percent metropolitan is 6.9 percentage points (63.0 in 1960 minus 56.1 in 1950).

The metropolitan population is still projected to grow more rapidly from 1965 to 1975 than the nonmetropolitan population, 12.3 percent as compared with 7.9 percent. Past differentials in these growth rates have been much greater, however. For example, from 1950 to 1960 metropolitan population growth (1960 SMSA definition) was at the rate of 26.4 percent while nonmetropolitan was 7.1. Using the 1950 definition, the rates are 25.3 and 9.8.

Although growth rates for the nonmetropolitan population are projected to more nearly equal metropolitan rates in the future, it should not be inferred that differentials between urban and rural growth rates will similarly decrease. Although the bulk of the metropolitan population is urban, in 1960 about 40 percent of the nonmetropolitan population was also urban. The projected population increase for nonmetropolitan areas will probably tend to concentrate in the more densely settled areas which tend to be classified as urban. The reduced differential between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth rates indicated by the projections suggests only that the nonmetropolitan areas may receive a greater proportion of the population growth associated with the urbanization process than was the case during the period 1940-60.

A speculative analysis would indicate that this expected growth in nonmetropolitan areas can be classified as of two types: (1) cities on the outskirts of already established metropolitan areas will grow as satellites of the parent area, and (2) cities further from existing metropolitan areas will grow and, upon reaching 50,000 population, will eventually become the central cities of new metropolitan areas. However, some of the smaller cities between 10,000 and 25,000

population may also experience rapid growth. The projections presented in this report do not permit an analysis of these types of growth, as the nonmetropolitan portion of each State was projected as a single unit.

Regional.--Past and projected trends in the proportion of population living in metropolitan areas vary considerably from region to region. The Northeast Region has been by far the leader with about 80 percent of its population being metropolitan (table D). During the period 1940-60, this proportion changed very little in the Northeast; and it is projected to decrease slightly for the period 1965-75. In the West the percent of the population living in metropolitan areas increased rapidly from 1940 to 1960, at an average rate of about 0.5 percentage points per year, but is projected to increase more slowly for the next decade, going from 71 percent in 1965 to 73 percent by 1975, at an average annual rate of 0.2 percentage points per year.

The South has traditionally had the lowest degree of concentration of its population in metropolitan areas. Since 1940, however, metropolitan concentration has proceeded more rapidly in the South than in any other region, at an average gain of 0.7 percentage points per year. This average gain is projected to be only 0.2 points per year to 1975, leaving the South at 49 percent metropolitan in 1975, still the least metropolitan of the four regions.

The differences in rates of metropolitanization between regions arise from differentials in net migration. Rates of natural increase and the trends in these rates are very similar for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan population for all regions (table E and figure 2).

Table D.--METROPOLITAN POPULATION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY REGION, BY ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS OF METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1940 TO 1975

(As of April 1 for 1940, 1950, and 1960; and July 1 for 1965 and 1975. Projections for 1975 consistent with Series I-D)

| Metropolitan definition and year | United States | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|------|
| 1960 SMSA DEFINITION | | | | | |
| 1940..... | 55.1 | 78.8 | 52.8 | 34.5 | 62.0 |
| 1950..... | 59.0 | 79.1 | 56.5 | 41.2 | 67.1 |
| 1960..... | 63.0 | 79.0 | 60.1 | 48.1 | 71.8 |
| Average annual change: | | | | | |
| 1940-50..... | +0.4 | (Z) | +0.4 | +0.7 | +0.5 |
| 1950-60..... | +0.4 | (Z) | +0.4 | +0.7 | +0.5 |
| 1960 SEA DEFINITION | | | | | |
| 1950..... | 58.2 | 80.7 | 54.7 | 39.5 | 66.0 |
| 1960..... | 62.1 | 80.7 | 58.3 | 46.2 | 70.5 |
| 1965..... | 62.8 | 79.9 | 59.2 | 47.4 | 71.4 |
| 1975 ¹ | 63.8 | 78.9 | 60.4 | 49.3 | 73.0 |
| Average annual change: | | | | | |
| 1950-60..... | +0.4 | (Z) | +0.4 | +0.7 | +0.5 |
| 1960-65..... | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.2 | +0.2 | +0.2 |
| 1965-75 ¹ | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.1 | +0.2 | +0.2 |

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ Projected.

Table E.--AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION, FOR REGIONS, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1950 TO 1975

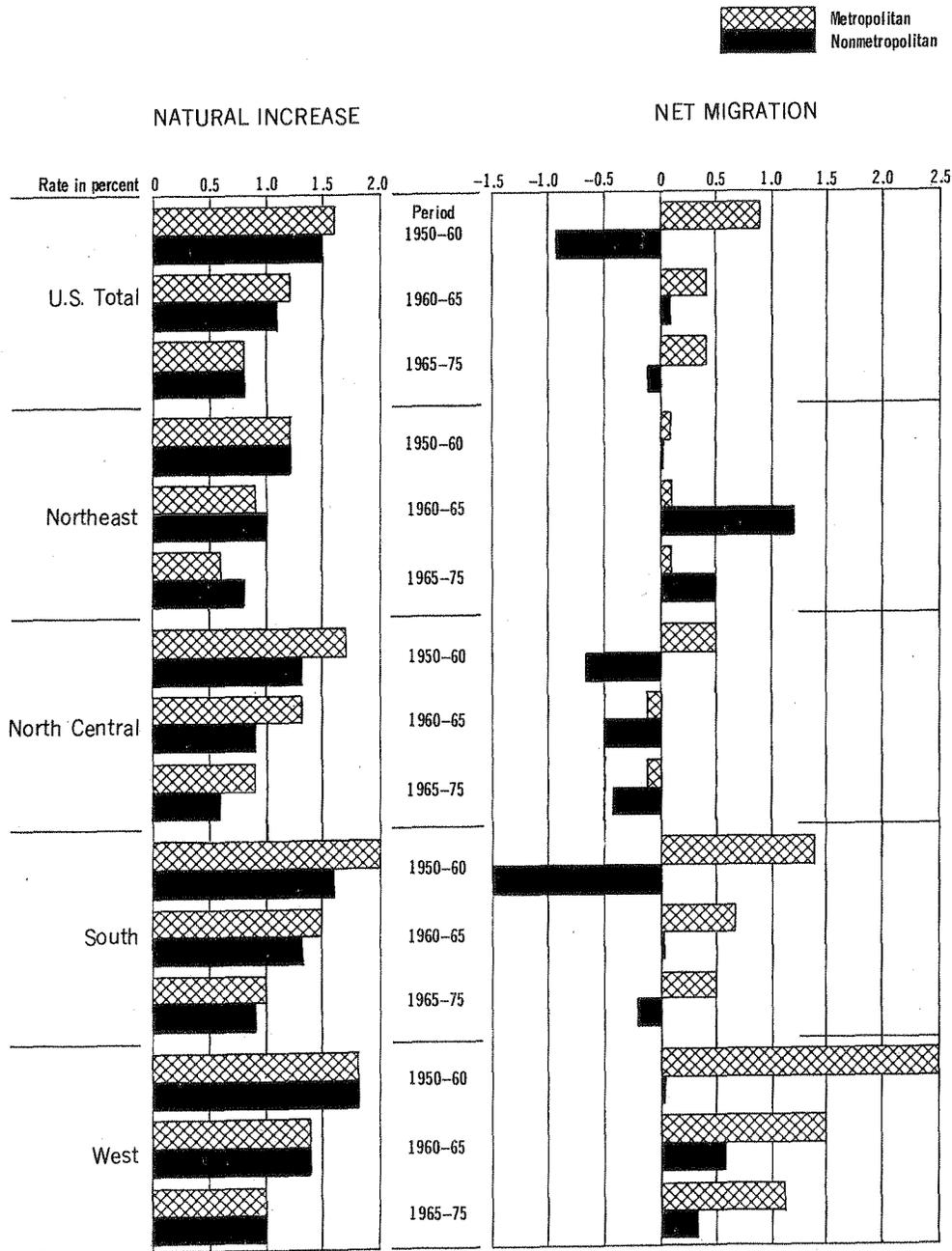
(As percent of initial population. As of April 1 for 1950 and 1960, and July 1 for 1965 and 1975. Projections consistent with Series I-D)

| Component of change, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, and period | United States | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|------|
| NATURAL INCREASE | | | | | |
| Metropolitan: | | | | | |
| 1950-60..... | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| 1960-65..... | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 1965-75 ¹ | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nonmetropolitan: | | | | | |
| 1950-60..... | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 1960-65..... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 1965-75 ¹ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| NET MIGRATION | | | | | |
| Metropolitan: | | | | | |
| 1950-60..... | +0.9 | +0.1 | +0.5 | +1.4 | +2.5 |
| 1960-65..... | +0.4 | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.7 | +1.5 |
| 1965-75 ¹ | +0.4 | +0.1 | -0.1 | +0.5 | +1.2 |
| Nonmetropolitan: | | | | | |
| 1950-60..... | -0.9 | (Z) | -0.7 | -1.6 | (Z) |
| 1960-65..... | +0.1 | +1.2 | -0.5 | (Z) | +0.6 |
| 1965-75 ¹ | -0.1 | +0.5 | -0.4 | -0.2 | +0.3 |

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ Projected.

Figure 2.--Average Annual Rates of Natural Increase and Net Migration by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence, for Regions: 1950 to 1975



Note: As of April 1 for 1950 and 1960, and July 1 for 1965 and 1975, Projections consistent with Series I-D.

Rates of net migration present a different picture. Here there is a great variation among regions and between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan populations. The metropolitan areas of the South and West have big but declining rates of net in-migration. The northeast and north central metropolitan areas have relatively low rates of net migration for all three periods. For the nonmetropolitan areas, the South still showed its traditionally high rate of net out-migration for the period 1950-60 but only a small net out-migration after 1960.

Although net migration to a large extent determines variation in rates of growth between regions, natural increase is the greater contributor to overall population growth, both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan. The rates of natural increase by region given in table E are greater than rates of net migration in almost all instances, with the exception of the metropolitan West.

Areas by size.--Growth rates from 1965 to 1975 are projected to be highest for metropolitan areas of 1 million to 2 million inhabitants and lowest for areas of over 2 million (table F). Differentials are not great, however, with 14.3 percent growth projected for the former and 11.1 percent for the latter.

Table F.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY SIZE: 1965 AND 1975

(Population in thousands as of July 1. Areas as defined in 1960; see text for explanation. Projections consistent with Series I-D)

| Size of area in 1965 | Population | | Percent of change, 1965 to 1975 |
|--------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | |
| All areas..... | 121,458 | 136,466 | +12.4 |
| 2,000,000 or more..... | 47,855 | 53,168 | +11.1 |
| 1,000,000 to 2,000,000.. | 22,752 | 25,996 | +14.3 |
| 500,000 to 1,000,000.... | 21,965 | 24,961 | +13.6 |
| 250,000 to 500,000..... | 17,493 | 19,573 | +11.9 |
| Under 250,000..... | 11,394 | 12,768 | +12.1 |

The smaller growth of the largest areas (those over 2 million in 1965) is more striking in the case of some individual areas (table G). Of the 10 areas in this classification only Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington are projected to grow more rapidly than the national average for the metropolitan population. These three SMSA's are somewhat different from the other seven in that Washington can be classed as a special case because of its role as the Nation's Capital, and all three are much more recent arrivals into the

Table G.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF THE 10 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1965 AND 1975

(Population in thousands as of July 1. Areas as defined in 1960, see text for explanation. Projections consistent with Series I-D)

| Metropolitan area | Population | | Percent of change, 1965 to 1975 |
|--|------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | |
| All metropolitan areas..... | 121,458 | 136,466 | +12.4 |
| Total, 10 largest areas..... | 47,855 | 53,168 | +11.1 |
| 1. New York, N.Y..... | 11,366 | 12,078 | +6.3 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. ¹ | 7,877 | 9,893 | +25.6 |
| 3. Chicago, Ill..... | 6,688 | 7,288 | +9.0 |
| 4. Philadelphia, Pa..... | 4,659 | 5,080 | +9.0 |
| 5. Detroit, Mich..... | 3,987 | 4,174 | +4.7 |
| 6. Boston, Mass..... | 3,205 | 3,334 | +4.0 |
| 7. San Francisco, Calif. ² | 3,081 | 3,625 | +17.7 |
| 8. Washington, D.C. ³ | 2,409 | 3,034 | +25.9 |
| 9. Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 2,385 | 2,306 | -3.3 |
| 10. St. Louis, Mo. ⁴ | 2,198 | 2,356 | +7.2 |

¹Includes Orange County, deleted in 1963.

²Includes Solano County, deleted in 1963.

³Excludes Loudoun and Prince William Counties, Va., added in 1967.

⁴Excludes Franklin County, Mo., added in 1963.

category of large SMSA's. In 1920, when New York City had a population of 5.6 million and Chicago 2.7 million, these three cities were at about the one-half million mark.³ Without these three areas, the remaining seven (all mature areas) have a projected growth rate of 6.2 percent, only half of the average rate for all metropolitan areas. The factor of maturity may well prove of great importance in differential growth rates among SMSA's in future years.

METHODOLOGY

General.--These metropolitan projections were developed with techniques and assumptions similar to those used for the State projections previously published in report No. 375 of this series. The projections for the metropolitan areas and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State given here were adjusted to agree with the State projections, just as the States had been adjusted to agree with the national projections published in report No. 381. Thus, the national, State, and metropolitan area projections are mutually consistent.

The cohort-component method was used in both the State and metropolitan projections. Each of the components of change (births, deaths, interarea migration, and net immigration from abroad) was projected separately. Interarea migration was developed by projecting gross out- and gross in-migration separately, with net migration being the resultant of these two flows. A single set of projected mortality rates was used for all areas, but two alternative assumptions of fertility were employed, as with the State projections. All computations were carried out by sex and by 5-year age groups.

Only Series I of the two regular migration assumptions from the State projections was developed for the metropolitan projections, although projections assuming zero net interarea migration (Series III) are shown in appendix table A-1. The relatively small variation between migration Series I and II from the State projections for most States for 1975 did not justify the inclusion of both series in this set of projections.

Basically, the projections start with the estimates of the total population of areas for July 1, 1965, published in report No. 371 of this series.

Since the 1965 estimates are for the total population only, operationally the computations start with the April 1, 1960, Census data for each area, by age and sex, and are carried forward to 1965 on the basis of separate projections of each of the components of change. At this point, the projections are forced into agreement with the estimates of the total population of metropolitan areas for July 1, 1965. The adjusted projections by age and sex for July 1, 1965 (which are now consistent with the current estimates) are then carried forward by 5-year periods to each projection date on the basis of the assumptions chosen concerning future births, deaths, and migration.

The methods and assumptions used to derive the various projection series are described below.

Projections of births.--Even at the national level, the number of births for future years cannot be projected with a high degree of certainty. Because of the wide range of possibilities of future fertility, the national projections (report No. 381 of this series) provide for four alternative fertility levels based on different assumptions concerning completed fertility. For these metropolitan projections, as with the State projections, two of the four national fertility levels, Series B and D, were chosen. Series B assumes an increase over 1967-68 fertility levels, whereas Series D assumes that fertility levels will continue at roughly that level.

In projecting births for metropolitan areas, the uncertainty concerning future fertility at the national level still exists. However, it is believed that factors which may affect future national fertility levels will not have an appreciable impact on the fertility differentials that already exist among the various metropolitan areas. Consequently the approach here for the projections of fertility is not one of determining the future course of fertility in each specific area, but rather of distributing the number of births previously projected for the Nation to each area on the basis of some reasonable criteria. The criteria used were (a) the ratio of each area's general fertility rate (annual births per 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age) to the corresponding national rate, and (b) the size of the female population of childbearing age in each area.

The general fertility rate in 1960 was computed for each area and the ratio to the corresponding national rate determined. It was then assumed that the factors producing fertility differentials between the areas would gradually disappear within 50 years, and that by the year 2010, each area's general fertility rate would be equal to the national rate. Starting with each

³The population of cities rather than SMSA's has been used for this comparison, since SMSA's had not been delineated in 1920. At that time the area within the central city limits included the great majority of the urban population of a particular metropolitan area.

area-national ratio in 1960 and assuming the ratio will reach unity by 2010, the ratios for the intermediate years to 1975 were obtained by linear interpolation.

Each area's fertility rate for each of the three periods; 1960-65, 1965-70, and 1970-75, was derived by applying its projected area-national ratio to the previously computed national fertility rate (table H). This projected area fertility rate was multiplied by the corresponding projected number of females 15 to 44 years of age to yield the number of births for each projection period. (The projected number of females 15 to 44 years of age for each area had been derived as part of another stage of the projection model, by carrying forward the 1960 female population by means of age-specific mortality and migration rates). The births projected for each area for each 5-year projection period were summed to State totals, and adjusted to add to total births from the State projections.

Table H.--ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED FERTILITY RATES:
1960-65 TO 1970-75

(Average annual number of births per 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for middate of each period)

| Period | Series B | Series D |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Estimate, 1960-65..... | 111.5 | 111.5 |
| Projections: | | |
| 1965-70..... | 100.4 | 88.4 |
| 1970-75..... | 111.3 | 83.6 |

Projections of deaths.--The survival rates by age and sex developed for the national projections (Series P-25, No. 381) were used for all areas. The projected national survival rates are based on the "high" mortality rates for the year 2000 developed in 1957 by the Social Security Administration.⁴

Rates for each 5-year projection period were obtained by linear interpolation between the rates observed by age and sex in 1962, and those projected for the period 2000-2005. To assure exact agreement between these projections and the State projections, the projected number of deaths for the areas of each State were summed and adjusted to agree with the number of deaths previously developed for the State projections. For a general discussion of the logic underlying the mortality assumptions, see report No. 381.

⁴Social Security Administration, Illustrative United States Population Projections, by T.N.E. Greville, Actuarial Study No. 46, May 1957.

The use of only one set of age-sex-specific survival rates is not intended to deny that inter-area differences in mortality exist. It is believed, however, that allowing for area differences in mortality would have very little impact on the metropolitan population projections.

Projections of migration.

1. General.--The procedure followed in projecting migration for metropolitan areas is basically similar to that used for the State projections (Series P-25, No. 375). Interarea migration was projected as two separate flows of gross out- and gross in-migration. Gross migration rates were projected to continue within the range observed during the periods 1955-60 and 1960-65. Net immigration from abroad was projected separately.

The metropolitan projections of migration are fully consistent with Series I of the State projections, with gross interstate migration projected for the States serving as input for the metropolitan projections. Metropolitan projections consistent with migration Series II of the State projections were not developed, as the relatively small variation between Series I and II by 1975 for most States did not justify the inclusion of both series for the metropolitan projections.

In the State projections, out-migration was first computed using rates observed during the 1955-60 base period, as adjusted to allow for observed net migration for the period 1960-65. The out-migrants for all States were summed to obtain a national migration pool, which then was allocated back to the States as in-migration, using proportions observed during the base period rather than rates. Under Series I, the rates of out-migration and proportions of in-migration were held constant over time, resulting in a general tendency for the resultant net interstate migration to approach zero over the long run. This occurs because States growing more rapidly than the national average (because of net in-migration) contribute relatively more and more out-migrants since these are computed from rates applied to the expanding population. Since the proportion of the national migration pool received by a given State remains constant, and since this pool grows only as the nation grows, gross in-migration to fast-growing States will not increase as rapidly as gross out-migration, and a decreasing rate of net in-migration will result. The reverse is true for States growing more slowly than the national average because of net out-migration. For a more complete description of the treatment of migration in the State projections, see the discussion under Methodology in report No. 375.

2. Interarea migration.--The basic geographic unit for the metropolitan projections was the metropolitan State economic area (SEA) and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State. Gross out- and in-migration were projected for each of these areas. The sum of out-migration from all areas of a State exceeds total out-migration from the State, since some migrants move within the State from one area to another. These "same-State" migrants⁵ were not considered in the State projections, but form a significant proportion of all interarea migrants. Many areas received more in-migrants from the same State than from different States; these areas tend to be the smaller SMSA's in large and populous States. The large metropolitan areas tend to attract more than their share of in-migrants from other States and less than their share of in-migrants from areas within the State. Thus, the Chicago metropolitan area attracted 64 percent of the in-migrants to Illinois from different States as compared with only 19 percent of the migrants from other areas of the State, during the period 1955-60. For the smaller metropolitan areas in Illinois of Springfield, Rockford, Peoria, and Decatur, the situation was reversed; these areas received a larger share of "same-State" than of "different-State" migrants. Similar situations were observed in other large States. The proportion each area received of the State's total for each of the two classes of in-migrants varied according to size and type of metropolitan area.

This situation suggested a separate computation of the two classes of migration. Accordingly, a "same-State" migration pool by age and sex was derived for each State in each projection period by first computing all out-migrants for each area and summing to obtain a State interarea out-migration pool. This was done by multiplying the population by age and sex in each area at the beginning of each period by the rates of out-migration observed during the period 1955-60. From this pool the out-migrants to different States previously developed for the State projections were subtracted. The remainder represented a "same-State" migration pool, which was allocated as in-migration to the various areas within the State by the proportions observed during the period 1955-60 for such migrants. The projected in-migrants from different States (by age and sex) developed for the State projections were allocated to the various areas according to the proportions observed for the 1955-60 period for this class of in-migrants.

These two State pools of in-migrants provided the age and sex distribution needed for the allocation of these two classes of migrants to each metropolitan area. The age and sex of out-migrants by area were also derived from a State pool, in order to match the procedure used for in-migrants. The first computation of out-migrants for each area was summed to obtain a State out-migration pool by age and sex as described above. For each area, the out-migrants by age and sex were summed to obtain a single value representing all ages, both sexes. The ratio of this value to the corresponding all classes value of the State out-migration pool was used to recompute the out-migrants from each area by age and sex. This procedure retained the original all classes out-migration total for each area but assigned the age and sex distribution of the State out-migration pool, matching the procedure used for in-migrants.

It is apparent that the method just described of computing gross out- and gross in-migration makes only partial use of the age and sex detail for interarea migrants available from the 1960 Census. Age-sex detail was available for all in-migrants to each area but was not shown separately for type of origin (same or different State). After considerable experimentation, no satisfactory way was discovered to make use of this detail, while retaining control over the area-to-State proportions for in-migrants by type of origin, and at the same time take advantage of the age-sex detail for interstate migrants already projected for the State. The distinctive pattern of variation by type of area in the area-to-State proportions for the two types of in-migrants was preserved, along with the age-sex detail of interstate migrants already projected for the States, at the expense of sacrificing some of the age-sex detail for interarea migrants. These 1955-60 interarea migration data were also adjusted to allow for net migration observed during the 1960-65 period as reflected in current estimates of metropolitan population (see section 4 below).

3. Net immigration from abroad.--The method used to project the net immigration component for metropolitan areas was to apportion the value previously projected for each State in report No. 375. For the State projections net immigration from abroad was allocated to the States separately, using as an overall total the level established for the national population projections--that is, 400,000 per year. The distribution to States was made on the basis of the 1960 State of residence of the foreign-born population reported in the 1960 Census as living abroad in 1955. This information was not

⁵Persons moving between SEA's within the same State.

available for State economic areas, but the 1960 Census did provide the number of foreign-born residing in each area in 1960 and also the number of 1960 residents who were abroad in 1955. The latter was the more direct measure of recent migration, but it included many native citizens, chiefly members of the Armed Forces abroad in 1955. The former included many foreign born who had immigrated to the United States before 1955. Since both distributions could reasonably be used, a separate distribution was developed by each method, and the results were averaged to determine the final value.

As a preliminary step in developing the second of these two methods, an estimate of those residents, civilian and military, who had been abroad with the Armed Forces in 1955 was computed and subtracted from the number of residents in 1960 who were abroad in 1955. Although complete information needed to make this adjustment was not available, it is believed that the final distribution was strengthened by the inclusion of this second distribution, as adjusted.

The average of the two sets of area-State proportions was multiplied by the net immigration projected for each State in report No. 375 to determine the final value for the area. The amount of net immigration allocated to each area for the projection period 1965-75 is shown in appendix table A-2.

4. Adjustment of migration rates.--As previously stated, data from the 1960 Census on interarea migration of the 1955-60 period were used to derive estimates of migration for the projection period. The gross migration rates of the 1955-60 period, however, were modified in two important respects. These modifications are similar to adjustments developed for the State population projections.

a. Adjustment for military movement.--

The basic 1955-60 migration data include both civilian and military interarea migration. Migration rates for military personnel are extremely high; during the 5-year period a large majority of persons involved in military service can be expected to change their place of residence at least once. While developing the State projections, it was found that areas with large military installations tended to gain migrants at the expense of areas with little or no military personnel, if migration data for the total population were employed as the basis for projecting gross migration rates. The assumption of the continuation of such migration rates for an extended period led to unreasonable results in some instances. Specifically, the

number of males became increasingly larger (compared to the number of females) in those areas with large military installations. Such results were inconsistent with the assumption underlying the basic projections, that is, the assumption of no significant changes in the size and distribution of the Armed Forces in the United States over the projection period.

In order to reduce the impact of such movements, the migration data have been modified to exclude, to as large an extent as possible, gross movements of military personnel. In effect, the 1955-60 rates were modified to reflect only civilian migration, with estimates of the Armed Forces being handled separately in the procedure.⁶

Although the conversion of the migration rates of the total population to those of the civilian population is somewhat imperfect because of the lack of necessary information required to make such adjustments, it is believed that the modification significantly improved the projections for those areas containing large military installations.

b. Adjustments for net migration, 1960 to 1965.--The 1955-60 proportions each area received of the State's gross migration pools were adjusted in order to take account of population changes due to net migration that had occurred between 1960 and 1965. The latest population estimates available at the time these projections were undertaken were those for 1965 published in report No. 371 of this series. The 1955-60 gross migration proportions were adjusted in such a manner that, when used for the period 1960-65, they produced estimates of net migration for each area about the same as those derived from the independent current estimates.

The adjustment was accomplished by first computing projections of net interstate migration for the 1960-65 period using the 1955-60 migration rates and then comparing these projections with the independent current estimates for the 1960-65 period. The difference between the initial projections of net migration for 1960-65 for each area and net migration implied by the published current population estimates for 1960-65 was then used to adjust the area-to-State proportions separately for out-migration, in-migration from the same State, and in-migration from other States. A second

⁶It was assumed that the size of the Armed Forces, both at home and abroad would remain constant at approximately the 1966 level.

computation beginning with April 1, 1960, using the 1955-60 proportions as adjusted, now yielded figures which closely approximated the 1965 independent current population estimates.

As with the State projections, part of the adjustment used for the 1960-65 computation was retained during the projection period, thus assigning some weight to the 1960-65 migration experience in the final area projections. From 1965 to 1970, three-quarters of the adjustment was used, and from 1970 to 1975, one-half. Thus, the migration assumptions represent a blending of the 1955-60 gross migration experience with the more recent 1960-65 net migration estimates. These assumptions can be generally described as a continuation of recent migration trends within the range observed during the periods 1955-60 and 1960-65. This system of combining the migration experience of the two most recent periods takes advantage of the large amount of detailed data available from the census for the 1955-60 period, while broadening and up-dating the base period of the migration projections.

DEFINITION OF METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

The basic geographic unit employed in developing these metropolitan projections is the metropolitan State economic area (SEA) as defined in 1960. The nonmetropolitan portion of each State was projected as a unit. The decision to work with this concept of metropolitan residence was dictated by the basic gross migration statistics available from the 1960 Census. The more familiar standard metropolitan statistical areas, (SMSA's) as defined in 1960, usually represent one or more metropolitan SEA's, and 166 SMSA's are coterminous with their metropolitan SEA counterpart. When a SMSA is located in two or more States or economic subregions, each State part and each part in an economic subregion becomes a separate metropolitan SEA. Only the SMSA's with a central city of 50,000 or more and a total population of 100,000 or more in 1960 have been recognized as metropolitan SEA's. In New England this correspondence of State metropolitan SEA's and SMSA's does not exist because SEA's are composed of whole counties, whereas SMSA's are built up from towns. Here a county with more than half of its population in one or more SMSA's is classified as a metropolitan SEA if the county or a combination of counties containing the SMSA or SMSA's has 100,000 inhabitants or more.

The percent of the total population that lived in metropolitan SEA's in 1960 is not very different from the percent in SMSA's (1960 definition). It

should be added that a number of changes in the definition of SMSA's have been made since 1960. Some 40 percent of SMSA's are affected. The regular program of the Bureau of the Census in the field of current population estimates for metropolitan counties presents statistics for the most recent definition of each SMSA. Thus the data presented in this report are not consistent with current estimates of total metropolitan population for a number of areas. However, the current estimates are presented by county and can be converted to the definition used here by use of the list of counties given in appendix table B.

OTHER SERIES

The two main series (I-B and I-D) discussed above differ according to the fertility assumption involved. Only one assumption regarding migration, corresponding to Series I of the State projections, was used. The relatively small variation of Series II from Series I by 1975 in the State projections did not justify the inclusion of Series II in the metropolitan projections. One alternative series of projections designated as Series III was developed assuming no net migration during the projection period (appendix table A-1). In this series, it has been assumed that, regardless of gross population movement, net interarea migration for each metropolitan area during the projection period will balance out to zero. Net immigration from abroad at the rate of 400,000 per year for the nation is assumed to continue for Series III, however. This series is useful for measuring the impact on the population projections of alternative assumptions about future interstate migration. An alternative series which, in effect, assumes a rapid convergence toward zero net interarea migration can be obtained by averaging the Series I and III projections for each area.

Other published projections for metropolitan areas.--The projections given here are based on the specific methods and assumptions described above. Alternative methods and assumptions, also reasonable and logical in approach, could have been used, and might have yielded substantially different results. In fact, other organizations have published reports that present population projections for all metropolitan areas. For example, two reports in which the methods differ substantially from those used here may be of particular interest to persons concerned with the impact of alternative procedures on projections. These are:

Economic and Demographic Projections for Two Hundred and Twenty-Four Metropolitan Areas, Vols. I-III, Regional Economic Projections Series-Report No. 67-R-1, Center for

Economic Projections, National Planning Association, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20009; May 1967.

Dimensions of Metropolitanism, Research Monograph 14, by Jerome P. Pickard, Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th Street N. W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 1967.

Population projections for individual metropolitan areas are also often available from local sources.⁷ For some of these projections the methodology parallels in some respects the methodology described here; for others the approach is quite different, involving an attempt to assess the economic potential of particular areas or to reflect specific economic development plans.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

These metropolitan projections are consistent with the State projections published as report No. 375 of this series, and with national projections in report No. 381. The limitations inherent in the State and national projections thus apply to the metropolitan projections as well.

Since estimates of the population of metropolitan areas as of July 1, 1965, provide the point of departure for the projections, the limitations inherent in the postcensal estimates also apply to the projections. These limitations are discussed in detail on pp. 8-10 of report No. 371 of this series.

In preparing current estimates for years after 1965, revisions were introduced for some States and areas which, if applied to the 1965 estimates, would have altered the estimate as originally published. The States of Hawaii and New York, and the metropolitan areas of Honolulu and Pittsburgh were substantially affected. Revised estimates for 1965 for these areas were not available when the metropolitan projections were developed. In these cases the projection is not in line with the 1960-67 trend.

It should be noted that sample data obtained by means of the Current Population Survey suggest a somewhat more rapid rate of metropolitan growth than that shown by the postcensal estimates. The differences in coverage between the two sources of data are discussed in report No. 371.

⁷A bibliography of recently published State and local population projections is available from: Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

As already mentioned, these projections should not be regarded as predictions but rather as indications of the population distributions which would develop on the basis of the assumptions which were selected regarding fertility, mortality, and migration. Separate projections are made of each of these components, and alternative assumptions of fertility provide a range for illustrative purposes. It is not claimed, however, that these assumptions will necessarily demarcate the range within which this variable will fall.

Migration is the component with the largest degree of uncertainty. Since the projections are based on past trends, and rates of net migration are often high, a shift in the future away from the levels of the base period can result in considerable variation from the projected figure in the short run as well as over the long term. The separate treatment of gross out- and in-migration in these projections, although advantageous in many ways, cannot prevent this source of error. Any system which makes projections on the basis of past levels and assumed trends will obviously fail to predict a shift away from these trends during the projection period. This may be particularly noticeable in the short run. Net migration for local areas is subject to substantial variation every few years or even from year to year.

There is already an opportunity to observe such short run deviations, since the projections employ the July 1, 1965 estimate as a point of departure, and do not take into account estimated changes since that date. For example, Seattle, Wash., is projected to have a moderate rate of net in-migration for the period 1965-75. Recent estimates suggest that a greater rate of net in-migration has been experienced for the period 1965-67. There is no way of knowing whether this recent growth is of a short term character or whether such growth will continue over the long term.

Other SMSA's experienced unusual developments during the base period 1955-65, resulting in high rates of net migration. The assumption of the continuation of past trends of migration results in extreme population projections which will only be realized if there are also unusual developments during the projection period. Huntsville, Ala., falls in this category. A rapid expansion of the federal space program resulted in phenomenal rates of growth from 1955 to 1965. A comparable impetus may not be forthcoming in the next decade.

Interarea movements of military personnel present a special problem in using migration data for males of military age. A minimum

adjustment has been introduced to allow for some of this movement, and it is believed to have improved the projections of total population for areas with large military installations. However, for those areas where the military population constitutes a high proportion of the total, the projections should be interpreted with caution.

It is generally believed that interarea migration movements are significantly affected by differential economic opportunity and that any drastic changes in the economic advantages of one area over another will have substantial impact on the future size of migration streams and even on the direction of the net movement. Nonetheless, no explicit assumptions relating to this factor have been introduced. Considerable research by both public and private organizations is being directed toward these relationships⁸ and future projections may introduce explicit assumptions in this regard.

Future developments in fertility may also cause a departure from the projected population figure. At the national level, the difficulty of anticipating future trends led to the use of four alternative assumptions for the United States population projections in Series P-25, No. 381, by which these metropolitan projections are controlled. To simplify the use of the metropolitan projections, only two of these assumptions, Series B and Series D, have been used, and future national developments could well fall outside the range of these two series. The absolute level of population, especially in the long run, could vary considerably because of this factor, but the impact on the relative size of areas is less acute, since changes in the general level of fertility will tend to affect all areas in the same direction. Moreover, variations in future fertility are not expected to cause as great a departure from the projected figure as may be the case with migration.

The use of only one projected set of mortality rates does not imply certainty as to the future course of this component, but rather that future developments are not expected to affect the projections to as great a degree as the other two components. The use of one assumption avoids

⁸Ira S. Lowry, Migration and Metropolitan Growth: Two Analytical Models, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 1966; and Cicely Blanco, The Determinants of Regional Factor Mobility, doctoral thesis, Nederlandsche Economische Hogeschool te Rotterdam, 1962 (privately printed).

proliferation of projection series and allows greater attention by the user to the assumptions regarding migration and fertility.

The projections are predicted on the general assumption that there will be no major war, severe economic depression, or other similar catastrophe. It is further implicitly assumed that the approximate level and pattern of defense spending during the base period 1955-65 will continue, since no attempt was made to assess the possible regional impact of substantial changes in defense expenditures. The possible impact on migration trends of defense developments resulting from American involvement in Viet Nam, for example, is neither explicitly nor implicitly taken into account. Also, no attempt has been made to adjust for the expected impact of such specialized regional programs as that for Appalachia, or any other regional development plans still forthcoming.

RELATED REPORTS

The table below lists the most recent Current Population Reports containing estimates or projections related to the metropolitan area projections in this report.

| Type of data and period covered | Series P-25 report number |
|---|---------------------------|
| U.S. projections, by age, sex, and color: 1969 to 2015..... | 381 |
| State projections by age, sex, and color: 1970 to 1985..... | 375 |
| U.S. estimates by age, race, and sex: 1968..... | 400 |
| State estimates: 1967..... | 414 |
| State estimates by age: 1966..... | 384 |
| SMSA estimates (all areas): 1965..... | 371 |
| SMSA estimates (100 large areas): 1967... | 411 |

NOTES

Estimates presented in the tables of this report have been rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Average annual percent change in population in tables 1 and 2 was derived by the annual compound interest formula $P_1 = P_0(1+r)^n$ but average annual rates of natural increase, net migration, and percent metropolitan in the text tables are simple arithmetic averages.

Table 1.-ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1965 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. Derived from table 3, metropolitan residence relates to metropolitan State economic areas as defined in 1960. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation)

| Region, division, and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | Change, 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|--------|----------------|------------|--------|----------------|--|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Total | | | | Components | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Series I-B | | Series I-D | | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | |
| | | | | | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Births | Deaths | Net mi-gration | Births | Deaths | Net mi-gration | |
| United States... | 179,323 | 193,795 | 222,805 | 214,387 | 29,009 | 15.0 | 20,592 | 10.6 | 45,215 | 20,013 | 3,808 | 36,610 | 19,826 | 3,808 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 111,347 | 121,458 | 141,720 | 136,466 | 20,262 | 16.7 | 15,008 | 12.4 | 28,177 | 12,331 | 4,416 | 22,818 | 12,215 | 4,405 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 67,976 | 72,337 | 81,085 | 77,921 | 8,747 | 12.1 | 5,584 | 7.7 | 17,038 | 7,682 | 3,608 | 13,792 | 7,611 | 3,598 | |
| REGIONS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast..... | 44,678 | 47,617 | 53,219 | 51,362 | 5,602 | 11.8 | 3,745 | 7.9 | 9,949 | 5,148 | 801 | 8,069 | 5,109 | 784 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 36,051 | 38,062 | 41,939 | 40,507 | 3,877 | 10.2 | 2,444 | 6.4 | 7,755 | 4,142 | 264 | 6,292 | 4,112 | 265 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 8,627 | 9,555 | 11,280 | 10,856 | 1,725 | 18.1 | 1,301 | 13.6 | 2,194 | 1,005 | 3,537 | 1,777 | 996 | 3,520 | |
| North Central..... | 51,619 | 54,089 | 59,430 | 57,192 | 5,341 | 9.9 | 3,103 | 5.7 | 12,164 | 5,677 | -1,146 | 9,873 | 5,630 | -1,140 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 30,090 | 32,039 | 35,935 | 34,578 | 3,896 | 12.2 | 2,540 | 7.9 | 7,399 | 3,176 | -327 | 6,003 | 3,147 | -317 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 21,529 | 22,050 | 23,495 | 22,614 | 1,445 | 6.6 | 563 | 2.6 | 4,765 | 2,500 | -819 | 3,870 | 2,483 | -824 | |
| South..... | 54,973 | 60,106 | 69,945 | 67,162 | 9,839 | 16.4 | 7,056 | 11.7 | 14,982 | 6,034 | 890 | 12,095 | 5,964 | 925 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 25,419 | 28,508 | 34,490 | 33,134 | 5,982 | 21.0 | 4,626 | 16.2 | 7,222 | 2,756 | 1,516 | 5,829 | 2,722 | 1,520 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 29,554 | 31,598 | 35,455 | 34,028 | 3,857 | 12.2 | 2,430 | 7.7 | 7,761 | 3,278 | -626 | 6,266 | 3,241 | -595 | |
| West..... | 28,053 | 31,983 | 40,211 | 38,671 | 8,228 | 25.7 | 6,688 | 20.9 | 8,120 | 3,155 | 3,263 | 6,573 | 3,123 | 3,239 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 19,787 | 22,849 | 29,357 | 28,247 | 6,508 | 28.5 | 5,398 | 23.6 | 5,801 | 2,257 | 2,963 | 4,693 | 2,233 | 2,938 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 8,266 | 9,133 | 10,854 | 10,424 | 1,720 | 18.8 | 1,290 | 14.1 | 2,319 | 899 | 301 | 1,879 | 890 | 301 | |
| NORTHEAST: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England..... | 10,509 | 11,146 | 12,471 | 12,027 | 1,325 | 11.9 | 881 | 7.9 | 2,384 | 1,206 | 146 | 1,938 | 1,197 | 140 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 8,097 | 8,570 | 9,550 | 9,215 | 980 | 11.4 | 644 | 7.5 | 1,796 | 934 | 118 | 1,460 | 928 | 112 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,412 | 2,576 | 2,921 | 2,812 | 346 | 13.4 | 237 | 9.2 | 588 | 271 | 29 | 478 | 269 | 27 | |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 34,168 | 36,471 | 40,748 | 39,335 | 4,277 | 11.7 | 2,864 | 7.9 | 7,564 | 3,942 | 655 | 6,131 | 3,912 | 645 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 27,954 | 29,492 | 32,389 | 31,292 | 2,897 | 9.8 | 1,800 | 6.1 | 5,959 | 3,208 | 146 | 4,832 | 3,184 | 152 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 6,215 | 6,979 | 8,359 | 8,043 | 1,380 | 19.8 | 1,064 | 15.2 | 1,606 | 734 | 3,508 | 1,299 | 727 | 3,492 | |
| NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East North Central..... | 36,225 | 38,231 | 42,534 | 40,927 | 4,302 | 11.3 | 2,696 | 7.1 | 8,677 | 3,891 | -483 | 7,038 | 3,857 | -485 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 23,788 | 25,309 | 28,377 | 27,310 | 3,068 | 12.1 | 2,001 | 7.9 | 5,803 | 2,486 | -249 | 4,706 | 2,463 | -242 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 12,438 | 12,922 | 14,156 | 13,617 | 1,234 | 9.6 | 695 | 5.4 | 2,874 | 1,405 | -235 | 2,331 | 1,394 | -243 | |
| West North Central.... | 15,394 | 15,858 | 16,896 | 16,265 | 1,039 | 6.6 | 407 | 2.6 | 3,487 | 1,785 | -663 | 2,836 | 1,773 | -655 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 6,303 | 6,730 | 7,557 | 7,268 | 828 | 12.3 | 539 | 8.0 | 1,596 | 690 | -78 | 1,297 | 684 | -75 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 9,092 | 9,128 | 9,339 | 8,997 | 211 | 2.3 | -131 | -1.4 | 1,891 | 1,096 | -585 | 1,539 | 1,089 | -581 | |
| SOUTH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Atlantic..... | 25,972 | 28,748 | 34,233 | 32,888 | 5,485 | 19.1 | 4,140 | 14.4 | 7,131 | 2,904 | 1,259 | 5,750 | 2,870 | 1,260 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 12,884 | 14,620 | 18,040 | 17,344 | 3,420 | 23.4 | 2,725 | 18.6 | 3,628 | 1,486 | 1,278 | 2,923 | 1,468 | 1,270 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 13,088 | 14,128 | 16,193 | 15,544 | 2,065 | 14.6 | 1,416 | 10.0 | 3,503 | 1,419 | -20 | 2,827 | 1,402 | -9 | |
| East South Central..... | 12,050 | 12,819 | 14,228 | 13,661 | 1,409 | 11.0 | 842 | 6.6 | 3,105 | 1,291 | -404 | 2,507 | 1,277 | -388 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 4,247 | 4,581 | 5,222 | 5,018 | 641 | 14.0 | 437 | 9.5 | 1,123 | 436 | -46 | 908 | 431 | -40 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 7,803 | 8,237 | 9,005 | 8,643 | 768 | 9.3 | 405 | 4.9 | 1,981 | 855 | -358 | 1,599 | 846 | -348 | |
| West South Central..... | 16,951 | 18,540 | 21,484 | 20,613 | 2,944 | 15.9 | 2,073 | 11.2 | 4,746 | 1,838 | 36 | 3,838 | 1,817 | 52 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 8,288 | 9,307 | 11,227 | 10,771 | 1,920 | 20.6 | 1,464 | 15.7 | 2,470 | 834 | 284 | 1,998 | 823 | 290 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 8,663 | 9,233 | 10,257 | 9,842 | 1,024 | 11.1 | 608 | 6.6 | 2,276 | 1,004 | -248 | 1,840 | 994 | -237 | |
| WEST: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain..... | 6,855 | 7,693 | 9,399 | 9,012 | 1,706 | 22.2 | 1,320 | 17.2 | 2,082 | 700 | 323 | 1,689 | 692 | 323 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 3,004 | 3,575 | 4,653 | 4,466 | 1,078 | 30.2 | 891 | 24.9 | 986 | 321 | 413 | 799 | 317 | 409 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,851 | 4,118 | 4,746 | 4,547 | 628 | 15.3 | 429 | 10.4 | 1,096 | 379 | -90 | 890 | 375 | -86 | |
| Pacific..... | 21,198 | 24,290 | 30,812 | 29,659 | 6,522 | 26.8 | 5,369 | 22.1 | 6,037 | 2,456 | 2,940 | 4,884 | 2,431 | 2,916 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 16,783 | 19,274 | 24,704 | 23,782 | 5,429 | 28.2 | 4,507 | 23.4 | 4,815 | 1,936 | 2,550 | 3,895 | 1,916 | 2,529 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 4,415 | 5,016 | 6,108 | 5,877 | 1,092 | 21.8 | 861 | 17.2 | 1,222 | 520 | 390 | 989 | 515 | 387 | |

¹Includes 259,000 "residual" in New York State assigned to nonmetropolitan part of State. See P-25, No. 371, page 11 for a full discussion.

²Includes approximately 580,000 due to impact of "residual" assignment in footnote 1.

³Includes approximately 320,000 due to impact of "residual" assignment in footnote 1.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1965 AND 1975,
WITH RATES OF CHANGE SINCE 1960

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. Includes 166 of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in 1960, plus 12 metropolitan State economic areas in New England. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanations)

| Metropolitan area | April 1, 1960 (census) | Esti- mate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | Population change | | | Average annual percent change | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | 1960 to 1965 | 1965 to 1975 | | 1960 to 1965 | 1965 to 1975 | |
| | | | | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | | Series I-B | Series I-D |
| Abilene, Texas..... | 120 | 126 | 152 | 146 | 6 | 26 | 19 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Akron, Ohio..... | 514 | 545 | 615 | 592 | 32 | 70 | 47 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y..... | 658 | 697 | 772 | 745 | 40 | 74 | 47 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex..... | 262 | 288 | 369 | 352 | 26 | 80 | 64 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J..... | 492 | 514 | 560 | 542 | 22 | 46 | 28 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Altoona, Pa..... | 137 | 137 | 136 | 132 | -1 | (Z) | -5 | -0.1 | (Z) | -0.4 |
| Amarillo, Texas..... | 149 | 168 | 214 | 205 | 18 | 46 | 38 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Ann Arbor, Mich..... | 172 | 187 | 232 | 224 | 15 | 45 | 37 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Asheville, N.C..... | 130 | 143 | 164 | 158 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Atlanta, Ga..... | 1,017 | 1,216 | 1,561 | 1,496 | 199 | 345 | 280 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Atlantic City, N.J..... | 161 | 179 | 210 | 202 | 19 | 30 | 23 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Augusta, Ga.-S.C..... | 217 | 237 | 260 | 250 | 20 | 23 | 13 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Austin, Texas..... | 212 | 247 | 313 | 300 | 34 | 66 | 54 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Bakersfield, Calif..... | 292 | 320 | 389 | 373 | 28 | 69 | 53 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 1,727 | 1,854 | 2,126 | 2,045 | 126 | 273 | 192 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Baton Rouge, La..... | 230 | 255 | 320 | 306 | 25 | 64 | 50 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Bay City, Mich..... | 107 | 109 | 119 | 114 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas..... | 306 | 313 | 348 | 334 | 7 | 34 | 21 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Binghamton, N.Y..... | 213 | 221 | 244 | 235 | 8 | 23 | 14 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 635 | 644 | 677 | 652 | 9 | 34 | 8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Boston-Lawrence-Haverhill-Lowell, Mass. ¹ | 3,109 | 3,205 | 3,455 | 3,334 | 96 | 250 | 129 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, Conn. ² | 654 | 745 | 905 | 874 | 92 | 160 | 128 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Brockton, Mass. ³ | 248 | 296 | 375 | 361 | 47 | 80 | 65 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Buffalo, N.Y..... | 1,307 | 1,320 | 1,400 | 1,349 | 13 | 80 | 29 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Canton, Ohio..... | 340 | 356 | 389 | 375 | 15 | 33 | 19 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa..... | 137 | 149 | 171 | 165 | 12 | 23 | 16 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Charleston, S.C..... | 216 | 248 | 291 | 278 | 31 | 43 | 30 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Charleston, W. Va..... | 253 | 246 | 236 | 228 | -7 | -10 | -18 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.7 |
| Charlotte, N.C..... | 272 | 312 | 389 | 373 | 40 | 77 | 61 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga..... | 283 | 292 | 315 | 303 | 9 | 23 | 11 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 6,221 | 6,688 | 7,574 | 7,288 | 467 | 885 | 599 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky..... | 1,072 | 1,125 | 1,231 | 1,185 | 54 | 106 | 60 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 1,797 | 1,871 | 2,027 | 1,956 | 75 | 156 | 85 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Colorado Springs, Colo..... | 144 | 192 | 199 | 192 | 32 | 23 | 16 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Columbia, S.C..... | 261 | 289 | 349 | 335 | 28 | 60 | 46 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Columbus, Ga.-Ala..... | 218 | 260 | 279 | 268 | 42 | 19 | 7 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Columbus, Ohio..... | 683 | 769 | 891 | 895 | 86 | 162 | 126 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Corpus Christi, Texas..... | 222 | 237 | 259 | 248 | 16 | 22 | 11 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Dallas, Texas..... | 1,084 | 1,288 | 1,651 | 1,585 | 205 | 363 | 297 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill..... | 270 | 289 | 325 | 313 | 19 | 36 | 24 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Dayton, Ohio..... | 695 | 757 | 876 | 843 | 63 | 119 | 86 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Decatur, Ill..... | 118 | 122 | 134 | 129 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Denver, Colo..... | 929 | 1,075 | 1,370 | 1,317 | 146 | 295 | 242 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Des Moines, Iowa..... | 266 | 270 | 287 | 276 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 3,762 | 3,987 | 4,334 | 4,174 | 225 | 347 | 187 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis..... | 277 | 267 | 264 | 255 | -9 | -3 | -12 | -0.7 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Durham, N.C..... | 112 | 123 | 147 | 141 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| El Paso, Texas..... | 314 | 344 | 416 | 395 | 30 | 72 | 51 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Erie, Pa..... | 251 | 255 | 264 | 254 | 4 | 9 | (Z) | 0.3 | 0.3 | (Z) |
| Eugene, Oreg..... | 163 | 194 | 243 | 234 | 31 | 49 | 40 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Evansville, Ind.-Ky..... | 199 | 199 | 199 | 192 | -1 | (Z) | -7 | -0.1 | (Z) | -0.3 |
| Flint, Mich..... | 374 | 413 | 468 | 449 | 38 | 55 | 37 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla..... | 334 | 441 | 696 | 670 | 107 | 255 | 228 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind..... | 232 | 259 | 307 | 294 | 27 | 47 | 35 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Fort Worth, Texas..... | 573 | 627 | 741 | 713 | 54 | 114 | 86 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Fresno, Calif..... | 366 | 404 | 505 | 485 | 38 | 102 | 82 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Galveston-Texas City, Texas..... | 140 | 157 | 184 | 178 | 17 | 27 | 20 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind..... | 574 | 596 | 671 | 644 | 22 | 75 | 48 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich..... | 363 | 390 | 442 | 424 | 27 | 52 | 35 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Greensboro-High Point, N.C..... | 247 | 267 | 320 | 307 | 21 | 53 | 40 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Greenville, S.C..... | 210 | 218 | 245 | 235 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio..... | 199 | 208 | 239 | 230 | 9 | 31 | 22 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 345 | 364 | 403 | 389 | 19 | 38 | 24 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

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

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

³Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area D. For Brockton SMSA, 1960 population was 149,458.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1965 AND 1975,
WITH RATES OF CHANGE SINCE 1960--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. Includes 166 of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in 1960, plus 12 metropolitan State economic areas in New England. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanations)

| Metropolitan area | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | Population change | | | Average annual percent change | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | 1960 to 1965 | 1965 to 1975 | | 1960 to 1965 | 1965 to 1975 | |
| | | | | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | | Series I-B | Series I-D |
| Hartford-New Britain, Conn. ¹ | 690 | 768 | 917 | 884 | 79 | 149 | 116 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 500 | 571 | 676 | 646 | 71 | 104 | 74 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Houston, Texas | 1,243 | 1,494 | 1,921 | 1,843 | 251 | 427 | 349 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio | 255 | 260 | 272 | 262 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Huntsville, Ala. | 117 | 183 | 291 | 277 | 65 | 108 | 94 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 698 | 739 | 821 | 789 | 42 | 82 | 50 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Jackson, Mich. | 132 | 137 | 155 | 149 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 187 | 211 | 255 | 243 | 24 | 44 | 32 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 455 | 499 | 602 | 579 | 43 | 103 | 80 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 611 | 619 | 627 | 607 | 8 | 8 | -12 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 281 | 270 | 255 | 246 | -11 | -15 | -24 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.9 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 170 | 181 | 217 | 208 | 12 | 35 | 27 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. | 1,039 | 1,116 | 1,247 | 1,200 | 77 | 131 | 84 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Kenosha, Wisc. | 101 | 114 | 140 | 134 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 368 | 390 | 420 | 405 | 21 | 30 | 16 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Lake Charles, La. | 145 | 135 | 145 | 139 | -11 | 11 | 4 | -1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 278 | 288 | 316 | 305 | 10 | 28 | 17 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 299 | 336 | 405 | 389 | 37 | 70 | 54 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 127 | 232 | 355 | 340 | 105 | 123 | 108 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 132 | 159 | 206 | 199 | 27 | 47 | 39 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Lima, Ohio | 104 | 112 | 127 | 122 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 155 | 161 | 178 | 170 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark. | 243 | 279 | 335 | 322 | 36 | 56 | 43 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Lorain-Elyria, Ohio | 217 | 240 | 293 | 281 | 22 | 53 | 41 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. | 6,743 | 7,877 | 10,271 | 9,893 | 1,135 | 2,393 | 2,016 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Louisville, Ky.-Ind. | 725 | 771 | 853 | 820 | 46 | 81 | 49 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Lubbock, Texas | 156 | 185 | 239 | 228 | 28 | 54 | 44 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 111 | 119 | 143 | 138 | 8 | 25 | 19 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Macon, Ga. | 180 | 201 | 237 | 227 | 21 | 35 | 25 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Madison, Wisc. | 222 | 260 | 332 | 318 | 38 | 71 | 58 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Manchester, N.H. ² | 178 | 205 | 249 | 240 | 27 | 44 | 35 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Memphis, Tenn.-Ark. | 627 | 688 | 796 | 764 | 61 | 108 | 76 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Miami, Fla. | 935 | 1,061 | 1,331 | 1,288 | 126 | 270 | 227 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Milwaukee, Wisc. | 1,194 | 1,231 | 1,351 | 1,302 | 37 | 120 | 71 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. | 1,482 | 1,611 | 1,889 | 1,814 | 129 | 278 | 204 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 314 | 337 | 392 | 375 | 23 | 55 | 38 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Monroe, La. | 102 | 112 | 135 | 129 | 10 | 23 | 17 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 169 | 174 | 187 | 180 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Muncie, Ind. | 111 | 117 | 132 | 127 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 400 | 435 | 515 | 496 | 35 | 80 | 61 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| New Bedford-Fall River, Mass. ³ | 398 | 411 | 435 | 421 | 12 | 24 | 10 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden, Conn. ⁴ | 660 | 703 | 803 | 775 | 42 | 100 | 72 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| New Orleans, La. | 868 | 973 | 1,155 | 1,107 | 104 | 183 | 135 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| New York, N.Y. | 10,695 | 11,366 | 12,484 | 12,078 | 671 | 1,118 | 712 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Newark, N.J. | 1,689 | 1,851 | 2,118 | 2,045 | 161 | 267 | 195 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Newport News-Hampton, Va. | 225 | 271 | 316 | 305 | 46 | 46 | 34 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. | 579 | 637 | 708 | 681 | 59 | 71 | 44 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Ogden, Utah | 111 | 120 | 141 | 136 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 512 | 585 | 699 | 673 | 73 | 114 | 88 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa | 458 | 516 | 613 | 588 | 58 | 96 | 72 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Orlando, Fla. | 318 | 372 | 507 | 488 | 54 | 135 | 116 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J. | 1,187 | 1,307 | 1,543 | 1,491 | 120 | 236 | 184 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 203 | 224 | 268 | 257 | 20 | 44 | 34 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 289 | 296 | 330 | 317 | 7 | 34 | 21 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. | 4,343 | 4,659 | 5,266 | 5,080 | 316 | 608 | 421 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 664 | 818 | 1,145 | 1,098 | 155 | 327 | 280 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 2,405 | 2,385 | 2,384 | 2,306 | -21 | -1 | -79 | -0.2 | (Z) | -0.3 |
| Pittsfield, Mass. ⁵ | 142 | 144 | 152 | 147 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |

² Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

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

² Data shown for New Hampshire State Economic Area A. For Manchester SMSA, 1960 population was 102,861.

³ Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area E. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: New Bedford, 143,176; Fall River, 138,156.

⁴ Data shown for Connecticut State Economic Area B. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: New Haven, 320,836; Waterbury, 185,548;

Meriden, 51,850.

⁵ Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area F. For Pittsfield SMSA, 1960 population was 76,772.

Table 2.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1965 AND 1975, WITH RATES OF CHANGE SINCE 1960--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. Includes 166 of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in 1960, plus 12 metropolitan State economic areas in New England. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanations)

| Metropolitan area | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | Population change | | | Average annual percent change | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | 1960 to 1965 | 1965 to 1975 | | 1960 to 1965 | 1965 to 1975 | |
| | | | | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | | Series I-B | Series I-D |
| Portland, Maine ¹ | 183 | 197 | 217 | 209 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Portland, Oreg.-Wash..... | 822 | 897 | 1,038 | 1,003 | 76 | 141 | 105 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I. ² | 719 | 739 | 783 | 756 | 20 | 44 | 18 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Pueblo, Colo..... | 119 | 119 | 127 | 123 | (Z) | 8 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Racine, Wisc..... | 142 | 160 | 192 | 185 | 18 | 33 | 25 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Raleigh, N.C..... | 169 | 195 | 241 | 232 | 26 | 47 | 37 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Reading, Pa..... | 275 | 283 | 299 | 290 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 408 | 451 | 555 | 535 | 43 | 104 | 84 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Roanoke, Va..... | 159 | 173 | 208 | 201 | 14 | 35 | 28 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Rochester, N.Y..... | 586 | 644 | 762 | 733 | 57 | 118 | 89 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Rockford, Ill..... | 210 | 226 | 265 | 254 | 16 | 39 | 28 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Sacramento, Calif..... | 503 | 584 | 806 | 773 | 82 | 221 | 189 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Saginaw, Mich..... | 191 | 208 | 239 | 229 | 17 | 31 | 21 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| St. Louis, Mo.-Ill..... | 2,060 | 2,198 | 2,449 | 2,356 | 138 | 251 | 159 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 383 | 440 | 552 | 528 | 57 | 112 | 88 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| San Antonio, Texas..... | 687 | 774 | 900 | 862 | 87 | 126 | 88 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif..... | 810 | 1,016 | 1,431 | 1,374 | 206 | 415 | 357 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| San Diego, Calif..... | 1,033 | 1,138 | 1,433 | 1,378 | 105 | 295 | 240 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Calif..... | 2,783 | 3,081 | 3,755 | 3,625 | 298 | 674 | 544 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| San Jose, Calif..... | 642 | 885 | 1,398 | 1,340 | 243 | 513 | 455 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Santa Barbara, Calif..... | 169 | 244 | 385 | 370 | 75 | 141 | 126 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 188 | 192 | 204 | 195 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Scranton, Pa..... | 235 | 226 | 209 | 203 | -9 | -17 | -23 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.1 |
| Seattle, Wash..... | 1,107 | 1,178 | 1,378 | 1,328 | 71 | 200 | 150 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Shreveport, La..... | 281 | 289 | 313 | 300 | 7 | 24 | 11 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Sioux City, Iowa..... | 108 | 102 | 97 | 93 | -6 | -6 | -9 | -1.1 | -0.6 | -0.9 |
| South Bend, Ind..... | 239 | 237 | 250 | 241 | -1 | 12 | 4 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Spokane, Wash..... | 278 | 267 | 272 | 263 | -12 | 5 | -4 | -0.8 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| Springfield, Ill..... | 147 | 153 | 167 | 160 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Springfield, Mo..... | 126 | 140 | 170 | 164 | 14 | 30 | 24 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Springfield, Ohio..... | 131 | 147 | 173 | 166 | 16 | 25 | 19 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass. ³ | 533 | 550 | 604 | 582 | 18 | 53 | 32 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Stockton, Calif..... | 250 | 274 | 334 | 322 | 24 | 60 | 48 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Syracuse, N.Y..... | 564 | 606 | 715 | 686 | 42 | 109 | 80 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Tacoma, Wash..... | 322 | 344 | 390 | 376 | 22 | 46 | 32 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla..... | 772 | 873 | 1,159 | 1,118 | 101 | 285 | 245 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Terre Haute, Ind..... | 108 | 107 | 112 | 108 | -1 | 4 | 1 | -0.2 | 0.4 | (Z) |
| Toledo, Ohio..... | 457 | 473 | 508 | 489 | 16 | 34 | 16 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Topeka, Kans..... | 141 | 149 | 165 | 158 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Trenton, N.J..... | 266 | 296 | 350 | 338 | 30 | 53 | 41 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Tucson, Ariz..... | 266 | 307 | 396 | 380 | 41 | 89 | 73 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Tulsa, Okla..... | 419 | 433 | 467 | 450 | 14 | 33 | 17 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Tuscaloosa, Ala..... | 109 | 118 | 140 | 135 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Utica-Rome, N.Y..... | 331 | 346 | 391 | 376 | 15 | 45 | 30 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Waco, Texas..... | 150 | 156 | 170 | 164 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. ⁴ | 1,989 | 2,409 | 3,166 | 3,034 | 419 | 758 | 625 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Waterloo, Iowa..... | 122 | 124 | 134 | 128 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| West Palm Beach, Fla..... | 228 | 281 | 392 | 378 | 53 | 111 | 97 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Wheeling, W.Va.-Ohio..... | 190 | 187 | 186 | 180 | -4 | -1 | -7 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.4 |
| Wichita, Kans..... | 343 | 350 | 361 | 348 | 7 | 11 | -2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Wichita Falls, Texas..... | 130 | 130 | 151 | 145 | (Z) | 21 | 15 | (Z) | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, Pa..... | 347 | 345 | 334 | 324 | -1 | -12 | -21 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.6 |
| Wilmington, Del.-N.J..... | 366 | 414 | 510 | 490 | 48 | 96 | 76 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Winston-Salem, N.C..... | 189 | 207 | 248 | 238 | 17 | 41 | 31 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Worcester-Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass. ⁵ | 583 | 608 | 656 | 633 | 24 | 48 | 25 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| York, Pa..... | 238 | 252 | 277 | 267 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Youngstown-Warren, Ohio..... | 509 | 523 | 563 | 543 | 14 | 41 | 20 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

¹Data shown for Maine State Economic Area A. For Portland SMSA, 1960 population was 139,122.

²Data shown for Rhode Island State Economic Area A. For Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA, 1960 population was 821,101.

³Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area A. For Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke SMSA, 1960 population was 493,999.

⁴Adjusted to exclude 12,520 erroneously reported in Fairfax County.

⁵Data shown for Massachusetts State Economic Area B. For SMSA's, 1960 population was: Worcester, 328,898; Fitchburg-Leominster, 90,158.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE: 1965 TO 1975

(In thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation. Name shown is the first name of the title of the SMSA which corresponds to the SEA)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | | | |
| | | | | | Net change | Components of change | | Net change | Components of change | | | | |
| | | | | | | Births | Deaths | | Net mi-gration | Births | Deaths | Net mi-gration | |
| MAINE..... | 969 | 986 | 1,031 | 993 | 46 | 212 | 108 | -58 | 8 | 173 | 107 | -58 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 183 | 197 | 217 | 209 | 20 | 42 | 22 | (Z) | 12 | 34 | 22 | (Z) | |
| A. Portland..... | 183 | 197 | 217 | 209 | 20 | 42 | 22 | (Z) | 12 | 34 | 22 | (Z) | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 787 | 789 | 815 | 785 | 26 | 170 | 86 | -58 | -4 | 139 | 85 | -58 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE..... | 607 | 673 | 800 | 771 | 126 | 156 | 73 | 44 | 97 | 127 | 73 | 43 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 178 | 205 | 249 | 240 | 44 | 48 | 22 | 18 | 35 | 39 | 22 | 18 | |
| A. Manchester..... | 178 | 205 | 249 | 240 | 44 | 48 | 22 | 18 | 35 | 39 | 22 | 18 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 429 | 469 | 551 | 531 | 82 | 108 | 51 | 26 | 62 | 87 | 51 | 25 | |
| VERMONT..... | 390 | 404 | 441 | 425 | 37 | 91 | 44 | -10 | 21 | 74 | 43 | -10 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 390 | 404 | 441 | 425 | 37 | 91 | 44 | -10 | 21 | 74 | 43 | -10 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS..... | 5,149 | 5,361 | 5,842 | 5,637 | 481 | 1,113 | 593 | -39 | 275 | 905 | 589 | -41 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 5,014 | 5,214 | 5,677 | 5,478 | 463 | 1,080 | 576 | -40 | 264 | 878 | 573 | -42 | |
| A. Springfield..... | 533 | 550 | 604 | 582 | 53 | 114 | 58 | -2 | 32 | 93 | 58 | -3 | |
| B. Worcester..... | 583 | 608 | 656 | 633 | 48 | 122 | 69 | -5 | 25 | 59 | 69 | -5 | |
| C. Boston..... | 3,109 | 3,205 | 3,455 | 3,234 | 250 | 666 | 353 | -63 | 129 | 542 | 351 | -62 | |
| D. Brockton..... | 248 | 296 | 375 | 361 | 80 | 71 | 32 | 40 | 65 | 31 | 39 | 39 | |
| E. New Bedford..... | 398 | 411 | 435 | 421 | 24 | 77 | 48 | -6 | 10 | 47 | 47 | -6 | |
| F. Pittsfield..... | 142 | 144 | 152 | 147 | 8 | 29 | 16 | -5 | 3 | 24 | 16 | -5 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 135 | 148 | 166 | 159 | 18 | 33 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 17 | 1 | |
| RHODE ISLAND..... | 859 | 891 | 959 | 926 | 68 | 184 | 96 | -21 | 34 | 150 | 95 | -21 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 719 | 739 | 783 | 756 | 44 | 146 | 84 | -18 | 18 | 119 | 83 | -18 | |
| A. Providence..... | 719 | 739 | 783 | 756 | 44 | 146 | 84 | -18 | 18 | 119 | 83 | -18 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 141 | 152 | 176 | 169 | 24 | 38 | 12 | -3 | 17 | 31 | 11 | -3 | |
| CONNECTICUT..... | 2,535 | 2,830 | 3,397 | 3,276 | 567 | 629 | 292 | 230 | 446 | 510 | 290 | 225 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,003 | 2,216 | 2,625 | 2,532 | 408 | 480 | 230 | 158 | 316 | 390 | 228 | 154 | |
| A. Bridgeport..... | 654 | 745 | 905 | 874 | 160 | 159 | 77 | 78 | 128 | 129 | 77 | 76 | |
| B. New Haven..... | 660 | 703 | 803 | 775 | 100 | 148 | 75 | 26 | 72 | 120 | 74 | 26 | |
| C. Hartford..... | 690 | 768 | 917 | 884 | 149 | 173 | 78 | 54 | 116 | 140 | 77 | 53 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 532 | 614 | 773 | 744 | 159 | 149 | 63 | 73 | 130 | 121 | 62 | 71 | |
| NEW YORK..... | 16,782 | 18,106 | 20,451 | 19,740 | 2,344 | 3,820 | 1,984 | 508 | 1,633 | 3,095 | 1,968 | 507 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 14,353 | 15,200 | 16,767 | 16,202 | 1,567 | 3,094 | 1,677 | 150 | 1,002 | 2,508 | 1,665 | 159 | |
| A. Buffalo..... | 1,307 | 1,320 | 1,400 | 1,349 | 80 | 287 | 133 | -75 | 29 | 233 | 131 | -72 | |
| B. Rochester..... | 586 | 644 | 762 | 733 | 118 | 149 | 69 | 38 | 89 | 120 | 68 | 37 | |
| C. Syracuse..... | 564 | 606 | 715 | 686 | 109 | 152 | 59 | 16 | 80 | 123 | 58 | 15 | |
| D. Utica..... | 331 | 346 | 391 | 376 | 45 | 79 | 37 | 3 | 30 | 64 | 37 | 3 | |
| E. Binghamton..... | 213 | 221 | 244 | 235 | 23 | 51 | 22 | -6 | 14 | 41 | 22 | -5 | |
| F. Albany..... | 658 | 697 | 772 | 745 | 74 | 147 | 77 | 4 | 47 | 119 | 76 | 4 | |
| G. New York City..... | 10,695 | 11,366 | 12,484 | 12,078 | 1,118 | 2,229 | 1,281 | 170 | 712 | 1,807 | 1,273 | 177 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,430 | 2,906 | 3,683 | 3,537 | 3,777 | 726 | 3,357 | 357 | 631 | 586 | 303 | 348 | |
| NEW JERSEY..... | 6,067 | 6,781 | 8,156 | 7,864 | 1,375 | 1,499 | 711 | 587 | 1,083 | 1,212 | 704 | 575 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 4,788 | 5,243 | 6,093 | 5,882 | 850 | 1,108 | 556 | 299 | 639 | 897 | 552 | 294 | |
| A. Allentown, Pa. ⁴ | 63 | 71 | 83 | 80 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 6 | |
| B. Newark..... | 1,689 | 1,851 | 2,118 | 2,045 | 267 | 381 | 200 | 87 | 195 | 308 | 199 | 85 | |
| C. Trenton..... | 266 | 296 | 350 | 338 | 53 | 62 | 31 | 22 | 41 | 50 | 31 | 22 | |
| D. Philadelphia, Pa. ⁴ | 751 | 858 | 1,092 | 1,049 | 234 | 214 | 79 | 98 | 192 | 173 | 78 | 96 | |
| E. Atlantic City..... | 161 | 179 | 210 | 202 | 30 | 36 | 23 | 17 | 23 | 29 | 23 | 17 | |
| F. Wilmington, Del. ⁴ | 59 | 62 | 71 | 68 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 1 | |
| G. Paterson..... | 1,187 | 1,307 | 1,543 | 1,491 | 236 | 268 | 137 | 105 | 184 | 217 | 136 | 103 | |
| H. Jersey City..... | 611 | 619 | 627 | 607 | 8 | 117 | 72 | -37 | -12 | 95 | 71 | -35 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,279 | 1,539 | 2,063 | 1,983 | 524 | 391 | 154 | 288 | 444 | 316 | 153 | 281 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA..... | 11,319 | 11,583 | 12,141 | 11,731 | 558 | 2,245 | 1,248 | -440 | 148 | 1,824 | 1,239 | -437 | |
| Metropolitan..... | 8,813 | 9,049 | 9,528 | 9,208 | 480 | 1,757 | 974 | -303 | 159 | 1,427 | 967 | -301 | |
| A. Erie..... | 251 | 255 | 264 | 254 | 9 | 53 | 25 | -19 | (Z) | 43 | 25 | -18 | |
| B. Philadelphia ⁵ | 3,592 | 3,801 | 4,175 | 4,031 | 374 | 778 | 402 | -2 | 230 | 632 | 399 | -3 | |
| C. Scranton..... | 235 | 226 | 209 | 203 | -17 | 35 | 28 | -23 | -23 | 28 | 28 | -23 | |
| D. Pittsburgh..... | 2,405 | 2,385 | 2,384 | 2,306 | -1 | 444 | 254 | -191 | -79 | 361 | 252 | -188 | |
| E. Johnstown..... | 281 | 270 | 255 | 246 | -15 | 49 | 29 | -35 | -24 | 40 | 29 | -35 | |
| F. Altoona..... | 137 | 137 | 136 | 132 | (Z) | 25 | 16 | -9 | -5 | 20 | 16 | -9 | |
| G. Wilkes-Barre..... | 347 | 345 | 334 | 324 | -12 | 52 | 43 | -21 | -21 | 43 | 43 | -21 | |
| H. Harrisburg..... | 345 | 364 | 403 | 389 | 38 | 75 | 37 | 1 | 24 | 61 | 37 | 1 | |
| J. York..... | 238 | 252 | 277 | 267 | 26 | 52 | 26 | (Z) | 16 | 42 | 26 | (Z) | |
| K. Lancaster..... | 278 | 288 | 316 | 305 | 28 | 63 | 30 | -5 | 17 | 51 | 30 | -5 | |
| L. Reading..... | 275 | 283 | 299 | 290 | 16 | 50 | 34 | -1 | 7 | 41 | 33 | -1 | |
| M. Allentown ⁵ | 429 | 443 | 477 | 461 | 33 | 81 | 49 | 2 | 18 | 66 | 49 | 1 | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,506 | 2,534 | 2,613 | 2,523 | 78 | 489 | 273 | -137 | -11 | 397 | 272 | -137 | |

Z Less than 500.

¹Includes 259,000 "residual" in New York State assigned to nonmetropolitan part of State. See Series P-25, No. 371, page 11, for a full discussion.

²Includes approximately 580,000 due to impact of "residual" assignment in footnote 1.

³Includes approximately 320,000 due to impact of "residual" assignment in footnote 1.

⁴New Jersey part only. ⁵Pennsylvania part only.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE: 1965 TO 1975--Continued

(In thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation. Name shown is the first name of the title of the SMSA which corresponds to the SEA)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | | |
| | | | | | Net change | Components of change | | Net change | Components of change | | | |
| | | | | | | Births | Deaths | | Net mi-gration | Births | Deaths | Net mi-gration |
| OHIO..... | 9,706 | 10,241 | 11,460 | 11,033 | 1,219 | 2,314 | 1,028 | -68 | 791 | 1,877 | 1,019 | -67 |
| Metropolitan..... | 6,649 | 7,058 | 7,902 | 7,611 | 845 | 1,591 | 698 | -49 | 553 | 1,291 | 691 | -46 |
| A. Toledo..... | 457 | 473 | 508 | 489 | 34 | 103 | 51 | -18 | 16 | 84 | 51 | -17 |
| B. Columbus..... | 663 | 769 | 931 | 895 | 162 | 195 | 69 | 37 | 126 | 158 | 68 | 36 |
| C. Dayton..... | 695 | 757 | 876 | 843 | 119 | 179 | 67 | 7 | 86 | 145 | 66 | 7 |
| D. Hamilton..... | 199 | 208 | 239 | 230 | 31 | 50 | 18 | -1 | 22 | 41 | 18 | -1 |
| E. Cleveland..... | 1,797 | 1,871 | 2,027 | 1,956 | 156 | 393 | 192 | -45 | 85 | 319 | 191 | -43 |
| F. Akron..... | 514 | 545 | 615 | 592 | 70 | 123 | 54 | (2) | 47 | 100 | 54 | (2) |
| G. Canton..... | 340 | 356 | 389 | 375 | 33 | 76 | 37 | -6 | 19 | 62 | 36 | -6 |
| H. Youngstown..... | 509 | 523 | 563 | 543 | 41 | 111 | 52 | -18 | 20 | 90 | 52 | -18 |
| J. Wheeling, W. Va. ¹ | 84 | 84 | 85 | 82 | 1 | 15 | 10 | -4 | -2 | 12 | 10 | -4 |
| K. Cincinnati ¹ | 864 | 915 | 1,011 | 973 | 96 | 212 | 95 | -20 | 58 | 172 | 94 | -19 |
| L. Huntington, W. Va. ¹ | 55 | 57 | 64 | 61 | 7 | 13 | 6 | -1 | 4 | 11 | 5 | -1 |
| M. Lorain..... | 217 | 240 | 293 | 281 | 53 | 62 | 21 | 12 | 41 | 50 | 20 | 12 |
| N. Springfield..... | 131 | 147 | 173 | 166 | 25 | 33 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 27 | 15 | 7 |
| O. Lima..... | 104 | 112 | 127 | 122 | 15 | 26 | 11 | (2) | 10 | 21 | 11 | (2) |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,057 | 3,184 | 3,558 | 3,422 | 374 | 723 | 330 | -19 | 238 | 586 | 327 | -21 |
| INDIANA..... | 4,662 | 4,893 | 5,417 | 5,212 | 524 | 1,104 | 494 | -85 | 320 | 896 | 490 | -87 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,241 | 2,341 | 2,590 | 2,491 | 249 | 542 | 223 | -70 | 150 | 440 | 221 | -69 |
| A. Gary..... | 574 | 596 | 671 | 644 | 75 | 147 | 50 | -22 | 48 | 120 | 49 | -22 |
| B. South Bend..... | 239 | 237 | 250 | 241 | 12 | 49 | 23 | -13 | 4 | 40 | 23 | -13 |
| C. Fort Wayne..... | 232 | 259 | 307 | 294 | 47 | 64 | 25 | 8 | 35 | 52 | 24 | 7 |
| D. Indianapolis..... | 698 | 739 | 821 | 789 | 82 | 174 | 72 | -20 | 50 | 141 | 71 | -20 |
| E. Evansville ² | 166 | 165 | 164 | 158 | -1 | 32 | 18 | -15 | -6 | 26 | 18 | -15 |
| F. Louisville, Ky. ² | 114 | 121 | 135 | 130 | 14 | 28 | 11 | -3 | 9 | 23 | 11 | -3 |
| G. Terre Haute..... | 108 | 107 | 112 | 108 | 4 | 21 | 13 | -3 | 1 | 17 | 13 | -3 |
| H. Muncie..... | 111 | 117 | 132 | 127 | 15 | 26 | 11 | (2) | 10 | 21 | 11 | (2) |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,421 | 2,552 | 2,827 | 2,721 | 275 | 562 | 271 | -16 | 169 | 456 | 269 | -18 |
| ILLINOIS..... | 10,081 | 10,641 | 11,840 | 11,396 | 1,199 | 2,358 | 1,127 | -32 | 754 | 1,909 | 1,117 | -38 |
| Metropolitan..... | 7,622 | 8,154 | 9,217 | 8,867 | 1,063 | 1,863 | 828 | 28 | 713 | 1,508 | 820 | 26 |
| A. Davenport, Iowa ³ | 151 | 158 | 174 | 168 | 16 | 35 | 17 | -1 | 10 | 28 | 17 | -2 |
| B. Rockford..... | 210 | 226 | 265 | 254 | 39 | 57 | 21 | 3 | 28 | 46 | 21 | 3 |
| C. Chicago..... | 6,221 | 6,688 | 7,574 | 7,283 | 885 | 1,523 | 681 | 43 | 599 | 1,233 | 674 | 41 |
| D. Peoria..... | 289 | 296 | 330 | 317 | 34 | 69 | 30 | -5 | 21 | 56 | 30 | -5 |
| E. Springfield..... | 147 | 153 | 167 | 160 | 13 | 33 | 18 | -2 | 7 | 27 | 17 | -2 |
| F. St. Louis, Mo. ³ | 487 | 511 | 574 | 552 | 63 | 120 | 49 | -8 | 41 | 97 | 48 | -8 |
| G. Decatur..... | 118 | 122 | 134 | 129 | 12 | 27 | 13 | -2 | 7 | 22 | 13 | -2 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,459 | 2,487 | 2,624 | 2,528 | 137 | 495 | 299 | -60 | 41 | 401 | 297 | -63 |
| MICHIGAN..... | 7,823 | 8,317 | 9,258 | 8,903 | 941 | 1,955 | 797 | -217 | 586 | 1,586 | 789 | -211 |
| Metropolitan..... | 5,571 | 5,948 | 6,611 | 6,361 | 663 | 1,387 | 553 | -171 | 413 | 1,125 | 548 | -165 |
| A. Saginaw..... | 191 | 208 | 239 | 229 | 31 | 54 | 19 | -4 | 21 | 44 | 19 | -4 |
| B. Grand Rapids..... | 363 | 390 | 442 | 424 | 52 | 98 | 38 | -7 | 35 | 79 | 38 | -7 |
| C. Bay City..... | 107 | 109 | 119 | 114 | 10 | 27 | 10 | -7 | 5 | 22 | 10 | -7 |
| D. Flint..... | 374 | 413 | 468 | 449 | 55 | 107 | 34 | -17 | 37 | 87 | 34 | -16 |
| E. Lansing..... | 299 | 336 | 405 | 389 | 70 | 86 | 30 | 14 | 54 | 70 | 30 | 14 |
| F. Detroit..... | 3,762 | 3,987 | 4,334 | 4,174 | 347 | 890 | 374 | -170 | 187 | 723 | 371 | -165 |
| G. Kalamazoo..... | 170 | 181 | 217 | 208 | 35 | 45 | 17 | 7 | 27 | 37 | 17 | 7 |
| H. Jackson..... | 132 | 137 | 155 | 149 | 18 | 32 | 14 | -1 | 12 | 26 | 14 | -1 |
| J. Ann Arbor..... | 172 | 187 | 232 | 224 | 45 | 47 | 16 | 14 | 37 | 38 | 15 | 14 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,252 | 2,369 | 2,647 | 2,542 | 279 | 568 | 244 | -46 | 173 | 461 | 242 | -46 |
| WISCONSIN..... | 3,952 | 4,140 | 4,558 | 4,384 | 418 | 946 | 446 | -82 | 244 | 769 | 442 | -83 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,704 | 1,809 | 2,057 | 1,980 | 249 | 421 | 185 | 12 | 171 | 342 | 183 | 12 |
| A. Duluth, Minn. ⁴ | 45 | 43 | 42 | 41 | -1 | 8 | 5 | -4 | -3 | 7 | 5 | -4 |
| B. Madison..... | 222 | 260 | 332 | 318 | 71 | 78 | 24 | 27 | 58 | 56 | 24 | 26 |
| C. and E. Milwaukee..... | 1,194 | 1,231 | 1,351 | 1,302 | 120 | 276 | 127 | -28 | 71 | 225 | 127 | -27 |
| D. Racine..... | 142 | 160 | 192 | 185 | 33 | 40 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 32 | 16 | 9 |
| F. Kenosha..... | 101 | 114 | 140 | 134 | 26 | 28 | 12 | 9 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 9 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,248 | 2,331 | 2,500 | 2,403 | 169 | 525 | 261 | -95 | 72 | 427 | 259 | -95 |
| MINNESOTA..... | 3,414 | 3,562 | 3,905 | 3,753 | 343 | 830 | 384 | -103 | 192 | 675 | 381 | -103 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,714 | 1,835 | 2,111 | 2,028 | 276 | 449 | 187 | 14 | 194 | 365 | 185 | 13 |
| A. Duluth ⁵ | 232 | 224 | 222 | 214 | -2 | 45 | 25 | -22 | -10 | 37 | 25 | -22 |
| B. Minneapolis..... | 1,482 | 1,611 | 1,889 | 1,814 | 278 | 404 | 161 | 36 | 204 | 328 | 160 | 35 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,700 | 1,727 | 1,794 | 1,725 | 67 | 380 | 197 | -117 | -2 | 310 | 196 | -116 |

² Less than 500.

¹ Ohio part only.

² Indiana part only.

³ Illinois part only.

⁴ Wisconsin part only.

⁵ Minnesota part only.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE: 1965 TO 1975--Continued

(In thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation. Name shown is the first name of the title of the SMSA which corresponds to the SEA)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | | |
| | | | | | Net change | Components of change | | Net change | Components of change | | | |
| | | | | | | Births | Deaths | | Net migration | Births | Deaths | Net migration |
| IOWA..... | 2,758 | 2,758 | 2,807 | 2,706 | 49 | 559 | 322 | -189 | -52 | 456 | 320 | -188 |
| Metropolitan..... | 836 | 862 | 934 | 899 | 72 | 192 | 91 | -29 | 37 | 157 | 90 | -30 |
| A. Sioux City..... | 108 | 102 | 97 | 93 | -6 | 20 | 12 | -14 | -9 | 16 | 12 | -13 |
| B. Omaha, Neb. ¹ | 83 | 86 | 95 | 92 | 9 | 20 | 9 | -2 | 6 | 17 | 9 | -2 |
| C. Des Moines..... | 266 | 270 | 287 | 276 | 17 | 57 | 29 | -12 | 6 | 47 | 28 | -12 |
| D. Davenport ² | 119 | 131 | 151 | 145 | 20 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 3 |
| E. Waterloo..... | 122 | 124 | 134 | 128 | 9 | 29 | 12 | -8 | 4 | 24 | 12 | -8 |
| F. Cedar Rapids..... | 137 | 149 | 171 | 165 | 23 | 35 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 29 | 15 | 3 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,922 | 1,896 | 1,873 | 1,807 | -24 | 367 | 231 | -159 | -89 | 299 | 230 | -159 |
| MISSOURI..... | 4,320 | 4,492 | 4,870 | 4,692 | 378 | 973 | 524 | -70 | 200 | 788 | 520 | -68 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,409 | 2,567 | 2,844 | 2,738 | 278 | 587 | 275 | -35 | 171 | 476 | 273 | -32 |
| A. Kansas City ³ | 710 | 740 | 799 | 770 | 60 | 168 | 79 | -29 | 30 | 136 | 79 | -28 |
| B. St. Louis ⁴ | 1,573 | 1,687 | 1,875 | 1,804 | 188 | 389 | 180 | -21 | 118 | 315 | 178 | -19 |
| C. Springfield..... | 126 | 140 | 170 | 164 | 30 | 31 | 16 | 15 | 24 | 25 | 16 | 15 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,910 | 1,925 | 2,026 | 1,955 | 101 | 385 | 249 | -35 | 29 | 312 | 248 | -35 |
| NORTH DAKOTA..... | 632 | 652 | 677 | 650 | 25 | 150 | 64 | -62 | -2 | 123 | 63 | -61 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 632 | 652 | 677 | 650 | 25 | 150 | 64 | -62 | -2 | 123 | 63 | -61 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA..... | 681 | 686 | 702 | 674 | 16 | 157 | 75 | -66 | -12 | 128 | 75 | -66 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 681 | 686 | 702 | 674 | 16 | 157 | 75 | -66 | -12 | 128 | 75 | -66 |
| NEBRASKA..... | 1,411 | 1,459 | 1,538 | 1,480 | 79 | 322 | 166 | -77 | 21 | 262 | 165 | -76 |
| Metropolitan..... | 530 | 591 | 695 | 667 | 104 | 153 | 57 | 8 | 76 | 124 | 57 | 8 |
| A. Lincoln..... | 155 | 161 | 178 | 170 | 17 | 40 | 16 | -7 | 10 | 33 | 16 | -6 |
| B. Omaha ⁵ | 375 | 430 | 517 | 497 | 87 | 113 | 41 | 15 | 66 | 92 | 41 | 15 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 881 | 868 | 843 | 813 | -25 | 169 | 109 | -85 | -55 | 138 | 108 | -85 |
| KANSAS..... | 2,179 | 2,248 | 2,397 | 2,309 | 149 | 496 | 250 | -97 | 61 | 403 | 249 | -94 |
| Metropolitan..... | 814 | 876 | 973 | 936 | 98 | 214 | 80 | -36 | 61 | 174 | 79 | -34 |
| A. Wichita..... | 343 | 350 | 361 | 348 | 11 | 81 | 30 | -40 | -2 | 66 | 29 | -39 |
| B. Kansas City, Mo. ⁴ | 329 | 377 | 448 | 430 | 71 | 95 | 35 | 11 | 54 | 77 | 34 | 11 |
| C. Topeka..... | 141 | 149 | 165 | 158 | 15 | 38 | 15 | -7 | 9 | 31 | 15 | -7 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,365 | 1,373 | 1,424 | 1,373 | 51 | 282 | 171 | -60 | (2) | 229 | 170 | -59 |
| DELAWARE..... | 446 | 503 | 617 | 592 | 114 | 130 | 47 | 32 | 89 | 105 | 47 | 31 |
| Metropolitan..... | 307 | 352 | 439 | 422 | 87 | 89 | 33 | 31 | 70 | 72 | 33 | 31 |
| A. Wilmington ⁶ | 307 | 352 | 439 | 422 | 87 | 89 | 33 | 31 | 70 | 72 | 33 | 31 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 139 | 151 | 178 | 171 | 27 | 41 | 14 | (2) | 19 | 33 | 14 | (2) |
| MARYLAND..... | 3,101 | 3,534 | 4,359 | 4,187 | 825 | 890 | 326 | 261 | 652 | 718 | 322 | 256 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,425 | 2,798 | 3,497 | 3,357 | 699 | 713 | 252 | 238 | 559 | 575 | 249 | 233 |
| A. and C. Baltimore..... | 1,727 | 1,854 | 2,126 | 2,045 | 272 | 431 | 180 | 22 | 192 | 349 | 178 | 22 |
| B. District of Columbia ⁶ | 698 | 945 | 1,371 | 1,312 | 426 | 282 | 72 | 216 | 367 | 227 | 71 | 211 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 675 | 736 | 862 | 829 | 126 | 177 | 73 | 23 | 93 | 143 | 73 | 23 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..... | 764 | 802 | 935 | 895 | 133 | 209 | 93 | 18 | 93 | 166 | 92 | 19 |
| Metropolitan..... | 764 | 802 | 935 | 895 | 133 | 209 | 93 | 18 | 93 | 166 | 92 | 19 |
| A. Washington, D.C. ⁷ | 764 | 802 | 935 | 895 | 133 | 209 | 93 | 18 | 93 | 166 | 92 | 19 |
| VIRGINIA..... | 3,967 | 4,420 | 5,243 | 5,036 | 823 | 1,107 | 400 | 116 | 616 | 894 | 395 | 117 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,008 | 2,312 | 2,792 | 2,686 | 480 | 565 | 191 | 106 | 374 | 456 | 189 | 106 |
| A. Roanoke..... | 159 | 173 | 208 | 201 | 35 | 36 | 19 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 17 |
| B. District of Columbia ⁶ | 527 | 662 | 860 | 826 | 199 | 174 | 48 | 73 | 164 | 140 | 48 | 72 |
| C. Richmond..... | 408 | 451 | 555 | 535 | 104 | 102 | 46 | 48 | 84 | 83 | 46 | 47 |
| D. Norfolk..... | 579 | 637 | 708 | 681 | 71 | 159 | 46 | -42 | 44 | 129 | 45 | -39 |
| E. Newport News..... | 225 | 271 | 316 | 305 | 46 | 66 | 19 | -1 | 34 | 53 | 19 | (2) |
| F. Lynchburg..... | 111 | 119 | 143 | 138 | 25 | 27 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,959 | 2,108 | 2,451 | 2,351 | 343 | 542 | 209 | 10 | 243 | 438 | 206 | 11 |
| WEST VIRGINIA..... | 1,860 | 1,815 | 1,755 | 1,696 | -60 | 344 | 186 | -218 | -120 | 281 | 185 | -215 |
| Metropolitan..... | 507 | 497 | 487 | 471 | -10 | 94 | 50 | -53 | -26 | 76 | 50 | -52 |
| A. Wheeling ⁸ | 106 | 103 | 101 | 97 | -2 | 18 | 12 | -8 | -6 | 15 | 12 | -8 |
| B. Huntington ⁹ | 147 | 149 | 151 | 146 | 2 | 28 | 16 | -10 | -3 | 23 | 16 | -10 |
| C. Charleston..... | 253 | 246 | 236 | 228 | -10 | 48 | 22 | -35 | -18 | 39 | 22 | -35 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,354 | 1,318 | 1,268 | 1,224 | -50 | 251 | 136 | -165 | -94 | 204 | 135 | -163 |

² Less than 500.

¹ Iowa part only.

² Missouri part only.

³ Nebraska part only.

⁴ Kansas part only.

⁵ Delaware part only.

⁶ Maryland part only.

⁷ District of Columbia part only. See also special projections, Series P-25, No. 375, table A-7, page 110.

⁸ West Virginia part only.

⁹ Virginia part only.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE: 1965 TO 1975--Continued

(In thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation. Name shown is the first name of the title of the SMSA which corresponds to the SEA)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | | |
| | | | | | Net change | Components of change | | Net change | Components of change | | | |
| | | | | | | Births | Deaths | | Net mi-gration | Births | Deaths | Net mi-gration |
| NORTH CAROLINA..... | 4,586 | 4,935 | 5,596 | 5,373 | 662 | 1,209 | 448 | -99 | 439 | 975 | 442 | -94 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,119 | 1,247 | 1,509 | 1,449 | 262 | 313 | 116 | 65 | 202 | 252 | 115 | 64 |
| A. Asheville..... | 130 | 143 | 164 | 158 | 21 | 31 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 25 | 16 | 6 |
| B. Winston-Salem..... | 189 | 207 | 248 | 238 | 41 | 52 | 19 | 8 | 31 | 42 | 19 | 8 |
| C. Greensboro..... | 247 | 267 | 320 | 307 | 53 | 67 | 24 | 10 | 40 | 54 | 24 | 10 |
| D. Charlotte..... | 272 | 312 | 389 | 373 | 77 | 84 | 27 | 20 | 61 | 67 | 27 | 20 |
| E. Raleigh..... | 169 | 195 | 241 | 232 | 47 | 49 | 18 | 15 | 37 | 40 | 17 | 15 |
| F. Durham..... | 112 | 123 | 147 | 141 | 23 | 29 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 12 | 6 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,437 | 3,687 | 4,087 | 3,924 | 400 | 896 | 332 | -164 | 237 | 723 | 328 | -159 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA..... | 2,383 | 2,550 | 2,865 | 2,742 | 314 | 668 | 222 | -131 | 192 | 537 | 219 | -127 |
| Metropolitan..... | 768 | 835 | 987 | 927 | 132 | 217 | 69 | -16 | 92 | 174 | 68 | -14 |
| A. Columbia..... | 261 | 289 | 349 | 335 | 60 | 73 | 24 | 11 | 46 | 59 | 24 | 12 |
| B. Augusta, Ga. ¹ | 81 | 81 | 83 | 79 | 1 | 19 | 7 | -11 | -2 | 15 | 7 | -10 |
| C. Charleston..... | 216 | 248 | 291 | 278 | 43 | 71 | 18 | -10 | 30 | 57 | 18 | -9 |
| D. Greenville..... | 210 | 218 | 245 | 235 | 27 | 54 | 20 | -7 | 17 | 44 | 20 | -6 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,615 | 1,715 | 1,898 | 1,815 | 183 | 451 | 153 | -115 | 100 | 363 | 151 | -113 |
| GEORGIA..... | 3,943 | 4,391 | 5,142 | 4,928 | 751 | 1,142 | 405 | 14 | 537 | 920 | 399 | 16 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,738 | 2,024 | 2,459 | 2,359 | 435 | 532 | 172 | 75 | 335 | 428 | 169 | 76 |
| A. Chattanooga, Tenn. ² | 45 | 48 | 57 | 55 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| B. Atlanta..... | 1,017 | 1,216 | 1,561 | 1,496 | 345 | 327 | 109 | 127 | 280 | 262 | 107 | 125 |
| C. Columbus..... | 172 | 211 | 224 | 215 | 13 | 53 | 12 | -28 | 4 | 43 | 12 | -26 |
| D. Augusta..... | 136 | 155 | 177 | 171 | 21 | 36 | 12 | -3 | 15 | 29 | 12 | -2 |
| E. Savannah..... | 188 | 192 | 204 | 195 | 12 | 49 | 17 | -21 | 3 | 40 | 17 | -20 |
| F. and G. Macon..... | 180 | 202 | 237 | 227 | 35 | 55 | 17 | -3 | 25 | 44 | 17 | -3 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,205 | 2,367 | 2,683 | 2,570 | 316 | 610 | 233 | -62 | 202 | 492 | 230 | -59 |
| FLORIDA..... | 4,952 | 5,796 | 7,721 | 7,438 | 1,924 | 1,433 | 777 | 1,268 | 1,642 | 1,154 | 770 | 1,258 |
| Metropolitan..... | 3,247 | 3,752 | 4,955 | 4,778 | 1,203 | 898 | 508 | 814 | 1,026 | 723 | 504 | 807 |
| A. Jacksonville..... | 455 | 499 | 602 | 579 | 103 | 126 | 49 | 26 | 80 | 102 | 48 | 27 |
| B. Tampa..... | 772 | 873 | 1,159 | 1,118 | 285 | 198 | 146 | 233 | 245 | 159 | 145 | 230 |
| C. Miami..... | 935 | 1,061 | 1,331 | 1,288 | 270 | 223 | 140 | 187 | 227 | 180 | 139 | 186 |
| D. Pensacola..... | 203 | 224 | 268 | 257 | 44 | 61 | 19 | 2 | 34 | 49 | 19 | 4 |
| E. Orlando..... | 318 | 372 | 507 | 488 | 135 | 101 | 45 | 79 | 116 | 82 | 45 | 79 |
| F. West Palm Beach..... | 228 | 281 | 392 | 378 | 111 | 69 | 42 | 84 | 97 | 55 | 41 | 83 |
| G. Fort Lauderdale..... | 334 | 441 | 696 | 670 | 255 | 119 | 66 | 202 | 228 | 96 | 66 | 199 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,705 | 2,045 | 2,766 | 2,660 | 721 | 535 | 268 | 454 | 616 | 431 | 266 | 450 |
| KENTUCKY..... | 3,038 | 3,173 | 3,400 | 3,272 | 227 | 725 | 323 | -176 | 98 | 590 | 320 | -171 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,036 | 1,108 | 1,236 | 1,190 | 128 | 264 | 110 | -25 | 81 | 214 | 109 | -24 |
| A. Louisville..... | 611 | 651 | 718 | 690 | 67 | 155 | 63 | -25 | 40 | 126 | 62 | -24 |
| B. Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 208 | 210 | 220 | 212 | 10 | 48 | 23 | -16 | 1 | 39 | 22 | -16 |
| C. Huntington, W. Va. ³ | 52 | 54 | 57 | 55 | 3 | 12 | 5 | -3 | 1 | 10 | 5 | -3 |
| D. Evansville, Ind. ³ | 34 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 1 | 7 | 4 | -3 | (Z) | 6 | 4 | -3 |
| E. Lexington..... | 132 | 159 | 206 | 199 | 47 | 41 | 15 | 21 | 39 | 33 | 15 | 21 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,002 | 2,065 | 2,164 | 2,082 | 98 | 462 | 213 | -150 | 17 | 375 | 211 | -148 |
| TENNESSEE..... | 3,567 | 3,850 | 4,345 | 4,181 | 495 | 889 | 385 | -9 | 331 | 719 | 381 | -6 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,633 | 1,756 | 1,989 | 1,914 | 233 | 418 | 166 | -20 | 157 | 338 | 164 | -17 |
| A. Memphis..... | 627 | 688 | 796 | 764 | 108 | 176 | 62 | -6 | 76 | 143 | 61 | -5 |
| B. Nashville..... | 400 | 435 | 515 | 496 | 80 | 105 | 42 | 18 | 61 | 85 | 42 | 18 |
| C. Chattanooga..... | 238 | 244 | 258 | 248 | 14 | 54 | 24 | -16 | 4 | 44 | 24 | -15 |
| D. Knoxville..... | 368 | 390 | 420 | 405 | 30 | 83 | 37 | -15 | 16 | 67 | 37 | -14 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,934 | 2,094 | 2,356 | 2,268 | 262 | 471 | 219 | 11 | 174 | 380 | 217 | 11 |
| ALABAMA..... | 3,267 | 3,486 | 3,922 | 3,763 | 436 | 859 | 345 | -78 | 277 | 691 | 340 | -74 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,391 | 1,506 | 1,742 | 1,672 | 237 | 380 | 141 | -2 | 166 | 306 | 139 | -1 |
| A. Birmingham..... | 635 | 644 | 677 | 652 | 34 | 142 | 66 | -42 | 8 | 114 | 65 | -41 |
| B. Columbus, Ga. ⁵ | 46 | 50 | 55 | 53 | 6 | 14 | 4 | -4 | 3 | 11 | 4 | -4 |
| C. Montgomery..... | 169 | 174 | 187 | 180 | 13 | 41 | 16 | -12 | 5 | 33 | 16 | -12 |
| D. Mobile..... | 314 | 337 | 392 | 375 | 55 | 91 | 29 | -7 | 38 | 73 | 28 | -7 |
| E. Tuscaloosa..... | 109 | 118 | 140 | 135 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 23 | 12 | 5 |
| F. Huntsville..... | 117 | 183 | 291 | 277 | 108 | 64 | 15 | 58 | 94 | 51 | 14 | 57 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,876 | 1,981 | 2,180 | 2,092 | 199 | 479 | 204 | -76 | 111 | 385 | 201 | -73 |

Z Less than 500.

¹South Carolina part only.

²Georgia part only.

³Kentucky part only.

⁴Tennessee part only.

⁵Alabama part only.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE: 1965 TO 1975--Continued

(In thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation. Name shown is the first name of the title of the SMSA which corresponds to the SEA)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | | |
| | | | | | Net change | Components of change | | Net change | Components of change | | | |
| | | | | | | Births | Deaths | | Net migration | Births | Deaths | Net migration |
| MISSISSIPPI..... | 2,178 | 2,309 | 2,560 | 2,445 | 252 | 632 | 239 | -141 | 136 | 507 | 235 | -135 |
| Metropolitan..... | 187 | 211 | 255 | 243 | 44 | 61 | 19 | 2 | 32 | 49 | 19 | 2 |
| A. Jackson..... | 187 | 211 | 255 | 243 | 44 | 61 | 19 | 2 | 32 | 49 | 19 | 2 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,991 | 2,098 | 2,306 | 2,201 | 208 | 571 | 220 | -143 | 103 | 457 | 216 | -138 |
| ARKANSAS..... | 1,786 | 1,941 | 2,185 | 2,097 | 243 | 474 | 223 | -8 | 156 | 382 | 220 | -7 |
| Metropolitan..... | 243 | 279 | 335 | 322 | 56 | 73 | 28 | 11 | 43 | 59 | 28 | 11 |
| A. Little Rock..... | 243 | 279 | 335 | 322 | 56 | 73 | 28 | 11 | 43 | 59 | 28 | 11 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,543 | 1,662 | 1,849 | 1,775 | 187 | 400 | 194 | -19 | 113 | 323 | 192 | -18 |
| LOUISIANA..... | 3,257 | 3,560 | 4,163 | 3,979 | 602 | 975 | 337 | -36 | 419 | 784 | 331 | -34 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,627 | 1,763 | 2,068 | 1,980 | 305 | 468 | 165 | 1 | 217 | 376 | 162 | 3 |
| A. Shreveport..... | 281 | 289 | 313 | 300 | 24 | 73 | 27 | -21 | 11 | 58 | 27 | -21 |
| B. New Orleans..... | 868 | 973 | 1,155 | 1,107 | 183 | 252 | 96 | 26 | 135 | 203 | 95 | 26 |
| C. Baton Rouge..... | 230 | 255 | 320 | 306 | 64 | 72 | 21 | 13 | 50 | 58 | 20 | 13 |
| D. Lake Charles..... | 145 | 135 | 145 | 139 | 11 | 40 | 10 | -19 | 4 | 32 | 10 | -18 |
| E. Monroe..... | 102 | 112 | 135 | 129 | 23 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 2 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,630 | 1,797 | 2,095 | 1,999 | 298 | 507 | 172 | -37 | 202 | 408 | 169 | -36 |
| OKLAHOMA..... | 2,328 | 2,448 | 2,655 | 2,559 | 207 | 525 | 274 | -44 | 111 | 426 | 272 | -43 |
| Metropolitan..... | 931 | 1,018 | 1,165 | 1,123 | 147 | 234 | 100 | 13 | 105 | 190 | 99 | 14 |
| A. and O. Tulsa..... | 419 | 433 | 467 | 450 | 33 | 92 | 43 | -15 | 17 | 74 | 43 | -14 |
| B. and D. Oklahoma City..... | 512 | 585 | 699 | 673 | 114 | 142 | 56 | 27 | 88 | 115 | 55 | 28 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,397 | 1,430 | 1,490 | 1,437 | 60 | 291 | 174 | -57 | 7 | 236 | 173 | -56 |
| TEXAS..... | 9,580 | 10,591 | 12,482 | 11,978 | 1,891 | 2,772 | 1,004 | 124 | 1,387 | 2,245 | 993 | 135 |
| Metropolitan..... | 5,487 | 6,247 | 7,659 | 7,347 | 1,412 | 1,695 | 541 | 258 | 1,100 | 1,372 | 534 | 262 |
| A. El Paso..... | 314 | 344 | 416 | 395 | 72 | 129 | 22 | -36 | 51 | 105 | 22 | -32 |
| B. Fort Worth..... | 573 | 627 | 741 | 713 | 134 | 153 | 59 | 21 | 86 | 124 | 58 | 21 |
| C. and O. Dallas..... | 1,084 | 1,288 | 1,651 | 1,585 | 363 | 340 | 119 | 142 | 275 | 275 | 118 | 140 |
| D. Waco..... | 150 | 156 | 170 | 164 | 14 | 36 | 17 | -5 | 7 | 29 | 17 | -5 |
| E. Austin..... | 212 | 247 | 313 | 300 | 66 | 65 | 23 | 24 | 54 | 53 | 22 | 23 |
| F. San Antonio..... | 687 | 774 | 900 | 862 | 126 | 215 | 64 | -25 | 88 | 175 | 63 | -24 |
| G. Houston..... | 1,243 | 1,494 | 1,921 | 1,843 | 427 | 402 | 125 | 150 | 349 | 325 | 124 | 147 |
| H. Beaumont..... | 306 | 313 | 348 | 334 | 34 | 76 | 28 | -14 | 21 | 62 | 27 | -14 |
| J. Amarillo..... | 149 | 168 | 214 | 205 | 46 | 46 | 14 | 13 | 38 | 38 | 13 | 13 |
| K. Wichita Falls..... | 130 | 130 | 151 | 145 | 21 | 33 | 12 | (Z) | 15 | 27 | 12 | (Z) |
| L. Lubbock..... | 156 | 185 | 239 | 228 | 54 | 59 | 14 | 9 | 44 | 48 | 14 | 10 |
| M. Galveston..... | 140 | 157 | 184 | 178 | 27 | 38 | 14 | 3 | 20 | 31 | 14 | 4 |
| N. Corpus Christi..... | 222 | 277 | 259 | 248 | 22 | 66 | 17 | -27 | 11 | 53 | 17 | -25 |
| P. Abilene..... | 120 | 126 | 152 | 146 | 26 | 34 | 12 | 3 | 19 | 28 | 12 | 3 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 4,093 | 4,344 | 4,823 | 4,631 | 479 | 1,077 | 464 | -134 | 287 | 873 | 460 | -127 |
| MONTANA..... | 675 | 703 | 764 | 734 | 61 | 167 | 70 | -36 | 31 | 135 | 69 | -35 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 675 | 703 | 764 | 734 | 61 | 167 | 70 | -36 | 31 | 135 | 69 | -35 |
| IDAHO..... | 667 | 693 | 760 | 731 | 67 | 159 | 68 | -24 | 38 | 130 | 67 | -24 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 667 | 693 | 760 | 731 | 67 | 159 | 68 | -24 | 38 | 130 | 67 | -24 |
| WYOMING..... | 330 | 330 | 354 | 340 | 24 | 72 | 31 | -16 | 10 | 58 | 31 | -17 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 330 | 330 | 354 | 340 | 24 | 72 | 31 | -16 | 10 | 58 | 31 | -17 |
| COLORADO..... | 1,754 | 1,949 | 2,340 | 2,250 | 391 | 489 | 186 | 88 | 301 | 397 | 185 | 89 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,192 | 1,370 | 1,696 | 1,632 | 326 | 347 | 124 | 104 | 282 | 282 | 123 | 103 |
| A. and D. Denver..... | 929 | 1,075 | 1,370 | 1,317 | 295 | 284 | 99 | 110 | 242 | 231 | 98 | 108 |
| B. Colorado Springs..... | 144 | 176 | 199 | 192 | 23 | 35 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 28 | 13 | 2 |
| C. Pueblo..... | 119 | 119 | 127 | 123 | 8 | 28 | 12 | -8 | 4 | 23 | 12 | -7 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 562 | 579 | 644 | 619 | 64 | 141 | 62 | -15 | 39 | 115 | 62 | -14 |
| NEW MEXICO..... | 951 | 1,014 | 1,215 | 1,159 | 201 | 299 | 78 | -21 | 144 | 243 | 77 | -21 |
| Metropolitan..... | 262 | 288 | 369 | 352 | 80 | 81 | 22 | 21 | 64 | 66 | 22 | 20 |
| A. Albuquerque..... | 262 | 288 | 369 | 352 | 80 | 81 | 22 | 21 | 64 | 66 | 22 | 20 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 689 | 726 | 846 | 806 | 120 | 218 | 56 | -42 | 80 | 177 | 55 | -41 |
| ARIZONA..... | 1,302 | 1,575 | 2,127 | 2,037 | 552 | 469 | 149 | 232 | 462 | 379 | 147 | 231 |
| Metropolitan..... | 929 | 1,125 | 1,540 | 1,479 | 415 | 316 | 111 | 210 | 354 | 255 | 109 | 208 |
| A. Phoenix..... | 664 | 818 | 1,145 | 1,098 | 327 | 234 | 80 | 173 | 280 | 189 | 79 | 170 |
| B. Tucson..... | 266 | 307 | 396 | 380 | 89 | 82 | 31 | 37 | 73 | 66 | 30 | 37 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 373 | 450 | 586 | 558 | 136 | 153 | 39 | 22 | 109 | 124 | 38 | 23 |

Z Less than 500.

Table 3.--ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE, FOR METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE: 1965 TO 1975--Continued

(In thousands. As of July 1, except as noted. The Roman numeral I indicates the migration assumption from the State projections; letters B and D represent national projections series. See text for explanation. Name shown is the first name of the title of the SMSA which corresponds to the SEA)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | April 1, 1960 (census) | Estimate, 1965 | Projections, 1975 | | 1965 to 1975 | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| | | | Series I-B | Series I-D | Series I-B | | | Series I-D | | | | |
| | | | | | Net change | Components of change | | Net change | Components of change | | | |
| | | | | | | Births | Deaths | | Net mi-gration | Births | Deaths | Net mi-gration |
| UTAH..... | 891 | 994 | 1,207 | 1,155 | 213 | 288 | 81 | 6 | 161 | 234 | 80 | 7 |
| Metropolitan..... | 494 | 560 | 693 | 663 | 133 | 163 | 47 | 17 | 103 | 132 | 46 | 18 |
| A. Salt Lake City..... | 383 | 440 | 552 | 528 | 112 | 129 | 37 | 19 | 88 | 105 | 36 | 20 |
| B. Ogden..... | 111 | 120 | 141 | 136 | 21 | 33 | 10 | -2 | 15 | 27 | 10 | -2 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 397 | 434 | 514 | 491 | 80 | 125 | 34 | -11 | 57 | 102 | 34 | -11 |
| NEVADA..... | 285 | 434 | 632 | 606 | 198 | 140 | 36 | 93 | 172 | 113 | 35 | 94 |
| Metropolitan..... | 127 | 232 | 355 | 340 | 123 | 79 | 17 | 61 | 108 | 64 | 17 | 61 |
| A. Las Vegas..... | 127 | 232 | 355 | 340 | 123 | 79 | 17 | 61 | 108 | 64 | 17 | 61 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 158 | 202 | 277 | 266 | 75 | 61 | 19 | 32 | 64 | 50 | 18 | 33 |
| WASHINGTON..... | 2,853 | 2,973 | 3,304 | 3,185 | 331 | 653 | 312 | -10 | 213 | 530 | 310 | -8 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,801 | 1,893 | 2,163 | 2,085 | 270 | 428 | 196 | 39 | 192 | 347 | 195 | 39 |
| A. and E. Seattle..... | 1,107 | 1,178 | 1,378 | 1,328 | 200 | 269 | 123 | 53 | 150 | 218 | 122 | 53 |
| B. Tacoma ¹ | 322 | 344 | 390 | 376 | 46 | 79 | 33 | (2) | 32 | 65 | 33 | (2) |
| C. Portland, Oreg. ² | 94 | 104 | 123 | 118 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 19 | 11 | 7 |
| D. Spokane..... | 278 | 267 | 272 | 263 | 5 | 56 | 29 | -22 | -4 | 46 | 29 | -21 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,052 | 1,080 | 1,141 | 1,100 | 61 | 225 | 116 | -48 | 21 | 183 | 115 | -47 |
| OREGON..... | 1,769 | 1,938 | 2,239 | 2,162 | 301 | 421 | 213 | 93 | 223 | 342 | 211 | 93 |
| Metropolitan..... | 891 | 987 | 1,159 | 1,119 | 171 | 213 | 111 | 69 | 132 | 173 | 110 | 69 |
| A. Portland ² | 728 | 793 | 916 | 885 | 122 | 164 | 92 | 50 | 91 | 133 | 92 | 50 |
| B. Eugene..... | 163 | 194 | 243 | 234 | 49 | 49 | 18 | 19 | 40 | 39 | 18 | 19 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 878 | 951 | 1,080 | 1,043 | 129 | 208 | 102 | 23 | 92 | 169 | 102 | 24 |
| CALIFORNIA..... | 15,717 | 18,403 | 24,129 | 23,224 | 5,727 | 4,691 | 1,853 | 2,889 | 4,821 | 3,793 | 1,834 | 2,862 |
| Metropolitan..... | 13,591 | 15,823 | 20,706 | 19,933 | 4,883 | 4,016 | 1,583 | 2,450 | 4,110 | 3,248 | 1,566 | 2,428 |
| A. San Francisco..... | 2,783 | 3,081 | 3,755 | 3,625 | 674 | 703 | 325 | 295 | 544 | 569 | 322 | 297 |
| B. San Jose..... | 642 | 885 | 1,398 | 1,340 | 513 | 274 | 81 | 319 | 455 | 221 | 79 | 313 |
| C. Sacramento..... | 503 | 584 | 806 | 773 | 221 | 168 | 54 | 107 | 189 | 136 | 53 | 106 |
| D. Stockton..... | 250 | 274 | 334 | 322 | 60 | 63 | 30 | 27 | 48 | 51 | 30 | 27 |
| E. Fresno..... | 366 | 404 | 505 | 485 | 102 | 108 | 38 | 32 | 82 | 88 | 38 | 32 |
| F. Los Angeles..... | 6,743 | 7,877 | 10,271 | 9,893 | 2,393 | 1,946 | 803 | 1,250 | 2,016 | 1,574 | 795 | 1,237 |
| G. San Diego..... | 1,033 | 1,138 | 1,433 | 1,378 | 295 | 304 | 96 | 87 | 240 | 246 | 95 | 89 |
| H. San Bernardino..... | 810 | 1,016 | 1,431 | 1,374 | 415 | 290 | 104 | 229 | 357 | 234 | 103 | 226 |
| J. Bakersfield..... | 292 | 320 | 389 | 373 | 69 | 86 | 28 | 11 | 53 | 69 | 28 | 12 |
| K. Santa Barbara..... | 169 | 244 | 385 | 370 | 141 | 74 | 24 | 92 | 126 | 60 | 24 | 90 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,126 | 2,580 | 3,423 | 3,291 | 843 | 675 | 271 | 439 | 711 | 546 | 268 | 434 |
| ALASKA..... | 226 | 267 | 328 | 311 | 61 | 88 | 14 | -12 | 44 | 70 | 14 | -12 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 226 | 267 | 328 | 311 | 61 | 88 | 14 | -12 | 44 | 70 | 14 | -12 |
| HAWAII..... | 633 | 710 | 812 | 777 | 102 | 185 | 64 | -20 | 67 | 148 | 62 | -19 |
| Metropolitan..... | 500 | 571 | 676 | 646 | 104 | 159 | 46 | -8 | 74 | 127 | 45 | -8 |
| A. Honolulu..... | 500 | 571 | 676 | 646 | 104 | 159 | 46 | -8 | 74 | 127 | 45 | -8 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 132 | 139 | 136 | 131 | -2 | 26 | 17 | -11 | -7 | 21 | 17 | -11 |

² Less than 500.

¹ Washington part only.

² Oregon part only.

APPENDIX A

Table A-1.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE, ASSUMING NO NET MIGRATION (Series III): JULY 1, 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Projections assume no net interarea migration after 1965. Letters B and D represent national projections series. Net immigration continues at 400,000 per year throughout the projection period. See text for explanation.)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Series B | Series D | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Series B | Series D |
|--|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|
| MAINE..... | 1,122 | 1,081 | OHIO..... | 11,654 | 11,221 |
| Metropolitan..... | 220 | 212 | Metropolitan..... | 8,061 | 7,763 |
| A. Portland..... | 220 | 212 | A. Toledo..... | 532 | 512 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 902 | 868 | B. Columbus..... | 897 | 862 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE..... | 761 | 733 | C. Dayton..... | 876 | 843 |
| Metropolitan..... | 233 | 224 | D. Hamilton..... | 241 | 231 |
| A. Manchester..... | 233 | 224 | E. Cleveland..... | 2,132 | 2,057 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 528 | 509 | F. Akron..... | 622 | 599 |
| VERMONT..... | 462 | 444 | G. Canton..... | 399 | 385 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 462 | 444 | H. Youngstown..... | 591 | 570 |
| MASSACHUSETTS..... | 6,045 | 5,836 | J. Wheeling, W. Va. ⁴ | 90 | 87 |
| Metropolitan..... | 5,880 | 5,677 | K. Cincinnati ⁴ | 1,041 | 1,001 |
| A. Springfield..... | 620 | 598 | L. Huntington, W. Va. ⁴ | 65 | 62 |
| B. Worcester..... | 678 | 655 | M. Lorain..... | 282 | 271 |
| C. Boston..... | 3,631 | 3,505 | N. Springfield..... | 166 | 160 |
| D. Brockton..... | 338 | 325 | O. Lima..... | 127 | 122 |
| E. New Bedford..... | 454 | 439 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,594 | 3,458 |
| F. Pittsfield..... | 160 | 154 | INDIANA..... | 5,554 | 5,345 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 165 | 159 | Metropolitan..... | 2,690 | 2,588 |
| RHODE ISLAND..... | 995 | 961 | A. Gary..... | 705 | 677 |
| Metropolitan..... | 815 | 787 | B. South Bend..... | 267 | 258 |
| A. Providence..... | 815 | 787 | C. Fort Wayne..... | 302 | 290 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 181 | 174 | D. Indianapolis..... | 849 | 817 |
| CONNECTICUT..... | 3,229 | 3,117 | E. Evansville ⁵ | 181 | 174 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,525 | 2,439 | F. Louisville, Ky. ⁵ | 138 | 133 |
| A. Bridgeport..... | 847 | 819 | G. Terre Haute..... | 116 | 112 |
| B. New Haven..... | 793 | 766 | H. Muncie..... | 132 | 127 |
| C. Hartford..... | 885 | 854 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,864 | 2,758 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 704 | 678 | ILLINOIS..... | 12,125 | 11,680 |
| NEW YORK..... | 20,624 | 19,920 | Metropolitan..... | 9,407 | 9,058 |
| Metropolitan..... | 17,304 | 16,726 | A. Davenport, Iowa ⁶ | 178 | 171 |
| A. Buffalo..... | 1,503 | 1,449 | B. Rockford..... | 263 | 253 |
| B. Rochester..... | 733 | 707 | C. Chicago..... | 7,741 | 7,455 |
| C. Syracuse..... | 701 | 674 | D. Peoria..... | 334 | 322 |
| D. Utica..... | 392 | 378 | E. Springfield..... | 170 | 164 |
| E. Binghamton..... | 250 | 241 | F. St. Louis, Mo. ⁶ | 585 | 565 |
| F. Albany..... | 774 | 747 | G. Decatur..... | 136 | 131 |
| G. New York City..... | 12,950 | 12,530 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,718 | 2,622 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 13,320 | 13,193 | MICHIGAN..... | 9,636 | 9,263 |
| NEW JERSEY..... | 7,702 | 7,437 | Metropolitan..... | 6,915 | 6,650 |
| Metropolitan..... | 5,927 | 5,727 | A. Saginaw..... | 245 | 235 |
| A. Allentown, Pa. ² | 78 | 75 | B. Grand Rapids..... | 457 | 439 |
| B. Newark..... | 2,083 | 2,013 | C. Bay City..... | 128 | 122 |
| C. Trenton..... | 335 | 324 | D. Flint..... | 492 | 471 |
| D. Philadelphia, Pa. ² | 993 | 956 | E. Lansing..... | 395 | 379 |
| E. Atlantic City..... | 194 | 188 | F. Detroit..... | 4,610 | 4,439 |
| F. Wilmington, Del. ² | 71 | 68 | G. Kalamazoo..... | 210 | 202 |
| G. Paterson..... | 1,471 | 1,423 | H. Jackson..... | 156 | 150 |
| H. Jersey City..... | 703 | 679 | J. Ann Arbor..... | 222 | 1,214 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,775 | 1,710 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,720 | 2,613 |
| PENNSYLVANIA..... | 12,738 | 12,308 | WISCONSIN..... | 4,713 | 4,532 |
| Metropolitan..... | 9,958 | 9,623 | Metropolitan..... | 2,080 | 2,002 |
| A. Erie..... | 286 | 276 | A. Duluth, Minn. ⁷ | 48 | 46 |
| B. Philadelphia ³ | 4,235 | 4,089 | B. Madison..... | 306 | 296 |
| C. Scranton..... | 236 | 229 | C. and E. Milwaukee..... | 1,406 | 1,354 |
| D. Pittsburgh..... | 2,612 | 2,525 | D. Racine..... | 185 | 178 |
| E. Johnstown..... | 295 | 285 | F. Kenosha..... | 133 | 127 |
| F. Altoona..... | 147 | 142 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,633 | 2,531 |
| G. Wilkes-Barre..... | 361 | 350 | MINNESOTA..... | 4,067 | 3,908 |
| H. Harrisburg..... | 403 | 389 | Metropolitan..... | 2,119 | 2,036 |
| J. York..... | 279 | 269 | A. Duluth ⁸ | 250 | 241 |
| K. Lancaster..... | 322 | 311 | B. Minneapolis..... | 1,866 | 1,795 |
| L. Reading..... | 302 | 292 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,948 | 1,872 |
| M. Allentown ³ | 480 | 465 | IOWA..... | 3,046 | 2,935 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,780 | 2,685 | Metropolitan..... | 974 | 937 |
| | | | A. Sioux City..... | 113 | 109 |
| | | | B. Omaha, Nebr. ⁹ | 98 | 94 |
| | | | C. Des Moines..... | 302 | 291 |
| | | | D. Davenport ⁹ | 149 | 143 |
| | | | E. Waterloo..... | 143 | 138 |
| | | | F. Cedar Rapids..... | 169 | 163 |
| | | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,072 | 1,998 |

¹Includes 259,000 "residual" in New York State assigned to nonmetropolitan part of State. See P-25 No. 371, page 11 for a full discussion.
²New Jersey part only. ³Pennsylvania part only. ⁴Ohio part only. ⁵Indiana part only. ⁶Illinois part only. ⁷Wisconsin part only.
⁸Minnesota part only. ⁹Iowa part only.

Table A-1.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE, ASSUMING NO NET MIGRATION (Series III): JULY 1, 1975--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Projections assume no net interarea migration after 1965. Letters B and D represent national projections series. Net immigration continues at 400,000 per year throughout the projection period. See text for explanation)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Series B | Series D | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Series B | Series D |
|--|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|
| MISSOURI..... | 4,975 | 4,792 | GEORGIA..... | 5,158 | 4,942 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,698 | 2,788 | Metropolitan..... | 2,400 | 2,302 |
| A. Kansas City ² | 634 | 602 | A. Chattanooga, Tenn. ¹⁰ | 55 | 53 |
| B. St. Louis ⁴ | 1,910 | 1,837 | B. Atlanta..... | 1,422 | 1,364 |
| C. Springfield..... | 154 | 149 | C. Columbus ¹⁰ | 264 | 253 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,077 | 2,004 | D. Augusta ¹⁰ | 196 | 188 |
| NORTH DAKOTA..... | 757 | 726 | E. Savannah..... | 226 | 216 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 757 | 726 | F. and G. Macon..... | 238 | 228 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA..... | 785 | 753 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,758 | 2,640 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 785 | 753 | FLORIDA..... | 6,597 | 6,348 |
| NEBRASKA..... | 1,638 | 1,576 | Metropolitan..... | 4,260 | 4,104 |
| Metropolitan..... | 692 | 664 | A. Jacksonville..... | 588 | 564 |
| A. Lincoln..... | 183 | 175 | B. Tampa..... | 934 | 902 |
| B. Omaha ² | 509 | 489 | C. Miami..... | 1,228 | 1,187 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 946 | 911 | D. Pensacola..... | 273 | 262 |
| KANSAS..... | 2,533 | 2,438 | E. Orlando..... | 432 | 415 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,013 | 973 | F. West Palm Beach..... | 316 | 304 |
| A. Wichita..... | 405 | 389 | G. Fort Lauderdale..... | 488 | 470 |
| B. Kansas City, Mo. ³ | 436 | 419 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,337 | 2,244 |
| C. Topeka..... | 173 | 165 | KENTUCKY..... | 3,617 | 3,478 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,520 | 1,465 | Metropolitan..... | 1,268 | 1,219 |
| DELAWARE..... | 587 | 564 | A. Louisville ¹¹ | 747 | 718 |
| Metropolitan..... | 408 | 392 | B. Cincinnati, Ohio ¹¹ | 238 | 229 |
| A. Wilmington ⁴ | 408 | 392 | C. Huntington, W. Va. ¹¹ | 61 | 59 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 179 | 172 | D. Evansville, Ind. ¹¹ | 38 | 37 |
| MARYLAND..... | 4,114 | 3,955 | E. Lexington..... | 183 | 176 |
| Metropolitan..... | 3,268 | 3,143 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,350 | 2,259 |
| A. and C. Baltimore..... | 2,125 | 2,046 | TENNESSEE..... | 4,366 | 4,199 |
| B. District of Columbia ⁵ | 1,143 | 1,097 | Metropolitan..... | 2,011 | 1,934 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 845 | 813 | A. Memphis..... | 803 | 771 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..... | 945 | 906 | B. Nashville..... | 495 | 476 |
| Metropolitan..... | 945 | 906 | C. Chattanooga ¹² | 275 | 265 |
| A. Washington, D.C. ⁶ | 945 | 906 | D. Knoxville..... | 438 | 422 |
| VIRGINIA..... | 5,151 | 4,950 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,355 | 2,266 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,701 | 2,601 | ALABAMA..... | 4,034 | 3,865 |
| A. Roanoke..... | 189 | 182 | Metropolitan..... | 1,750 | 1,678 |
| B. District of Columbia ⁷ | 799 | 769 | A. Birmingham..... | 726 | 698 |
| C. Richmond..... | 503 | 485 | B. Columbus, Ga. ¹³ | 60 | 57 |
| D. Norfolk..... | 755 | 725 | C. Montgomery..... | 201 | 193 |
| E. Newport News..... | 324 | 312 | D. Mobile..... | 400 | 382 |
| F. Lynchburg..... | 132 | 127 | E. Tuscaloosa..... | 135 | 130 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,450 | 2,349 | F. Huntsville..... | 229 | 218 |
| WEST VIRGINIA..... | 2,011 | 1,940 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,284 | 2,188 |
| Metropolitan..... | 549 | 530 | MISSISSIPPI..... | 2,737 | 2,607 |
| A. Wheeling ⁸ | 110 | 107 | Metropolitan..... | 253 | 241 |
| B. Huntington ⁸ | 162 | 157 | A. Jackson..... | 253 | 241 |
| C. Charleston..... | 276 | 266 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,484 | 2,366 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,462 | 1,410 | ARKANSAS..... | 2,206 | 2,114 |
| NORTH CAROLINA..... | 5,738 | 5,506 | Metropolitan..... | 324 | 311 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,435 | 1,379 | A. Little Rock..... | 324 | 311 |
| A. Asheville..... | 158 | 152 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,881 | 1,803 |
| B. Winston-Salem..... | 238 | 229 | LOUISIANA..... | 4,230 | 4,041 |
| C. Greensboro..... | 307 | 295 | Metropolitan..... | 2,077 | 1,988 |
| D. Charlotte..... | 365 | 351 | A. Shreveport..... | 337 | 323 |
| E. Raleigh..... | 226 | 217 | B. New Orleans..... | 1,138 | 1,090 |
| F. Durham..... | 141 | 136 | C. Baton Rouge..... | 305 | 292 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 4,303 | 4,127 | D. Lake Charles..... | 165 | 158 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA..... | 3,036 | 2,902 | E. Monroe..... | 132 | 126 |
| Metropolitan..... | 999 | 956 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,153 | 2,053 |
| A. Columbia..... | 342 | 329 | OKLAHOMA..... | 2,732 | 2,632 |
| B. Augusta, Ga. ⁹ | 95 | 91 | Metropolitan..... | 1,158 | 1,115 |
| C. Charleston..... | 308 | 294 | A. and C. Tulsa..... | 484 | 467 |
| D. Greenville..... | 253 | 243 | B. and D. Oklahoma City..... | 674 | 648 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,037 | 1,946 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,574 | 1,517 |

¹Missouri part only. ²Nebraska part only. ³Kansas part only. ⁴Delaware part only. ⁵Maryland part only. ⁶District of Columbia part only. ⁷Virginia part only. ⁸West Virginia part only. ⁹South Carolina part only. ¹⁰Georgia part only. ¹¹Kentucky part only. ¹²Tennessee part only. ¹³Alabama part only.

Table A-1.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE, ASSUMING NO NET MIGRATION (Series III): JULY 1, 1975--Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Projections assume no net interarea migration after 1965. Letters B and D represent national projections series. Net immigration continues at 400,000 per year throughout the projection period. See text for explanation)

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Series B | Series D | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Series B | Series D |
|--|----------|----------|--|----------|----------|
| TEXAS..... | 12,517 | 12,006 | UTAH..... | 1,221 | 1,167 |
| Metropolitan..... | 7,474 | 7,169 | Metropolitan..... | 688 | 658 |
| A. El Paso..... | 499 | 473 | A. Salt Lake City..... | 542 | 519 |
| B. Fort Worth..... | 718 | 691 | B. Ogden..... | 146 | 139 |
| C. and O. Dallas..... | 1,496 | 1,437 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 533 | 510 |
| D. Waco..... | 175 | 168 | | | |
| E. Austin..... | 289 | 278 | NEVADA..... | 525 | 503 |
| F. San Antonio..... | 959 | 918 | Metropolitan..... | 289 | 277 |
| G. Houston..... | 1,766 | 1,695 | A. Las Vegas..... | 289 | 277 |
| H. Beaumont..... | 361 | 347 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 236 | 227 |
| J. Amarillo..... | 204 | 196 | | | |
| K. Wichita Falls..... | 157 | 151 | WASHINGTON..... | 3,410 | 3,286 |
| L. Lubbock..... | 228 | 218 | Metropolitan..... | 2,196 | 2,116 |
| M. Galveston..... | 183 | 176 | A. and E. Seattle..... | 1,359 | 1,310 |
| N. Corpus Christi..... | 291 | 278 | B. Tacoma..... | 417 | 402 |
| P. Abilene..... | 147 | 141 | C. Portland, Oreg. ¹ | 117 | 113 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,043 | 4,837 | D. Spokane..... | 303 | 292 |
| | | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,215 | 1,170 |
| MONTANA..... | 816 | 783 | | | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 816 | 783 | OREGON..... | 2,163 | 2,066 |
| | | | Metropolitan..... | 1,098 | 1,060 |
| IDAHO..... | 800 | 768 | A. Portland ² | 874 | 844 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 800 | 768 | B. Eugene..... | 224 | 215 |
| | | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 1,065 | 1,027 |
| WYOMING..... | 378 | 364 | | | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 378 | 364 | CALIFORNIA..... | 21,864 | 21,059 |
| | | | Metropolitan..... | 18,779 | 18,092 |
| COLORADO..... | 2,269 | 2,182 | A. San Francisco..... | 3,634 | 3,508 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,605 | 1,544 | B. San Jose..... | 1,079 | 1,036 |
| A. and D. Denver..... | 1,262 | 1,213 | C. Sacramento..... | 703 | 676 |
| B. Colorado Springs..... | 206 | 199 | D. Stockton..... | 318 | 307 |
| C. Pueblo..... | 137 | 132 | E. Fresno..... | 485 | 466 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 665 | 639 | F. Los Angeles..... | 9,280 | 8,947 |
| | | | G. San Diego..... | 1,381 | 1,329 |
| NEW MEXICO..... | 1,265 | 1,207 | H. San Bernardino..... | 1,220 | 1,172 |
| Metropolitan..... | 354 | 339 | J. Bakersfield..... | 383 | 367 |
| A. Albuquerque..... | 354 | 339 | K. Santa Barbara..... | 297 | 285 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 911 | 868 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,085 | 2,967 |
| | | | | | |
| ARIZONA..... | 1,937 | 1,854 | ALASKA..... | 347 | 330 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,352 | 1,298 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 347 | 330 |
| A. Phoenix..... | 982 | 943 | | | |
| B. Tucson..... | 369 | 355 | HAWAII..... | 873 | 835 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 585 | 556 | Metropolitan..... | 712 | 681 |
| | | | A. Honolulu..... | 712 | 681 |
| | | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 161 | 154 |

¹Washington part only. ²Oregon part only.

Table A-2.--DISTRIBUTION OF 4,000,000 NET IMMIGRATION FROM ABROAD, BY METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE, FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD, JULY 1, 1965 TO 1975, ASSUMED IN THE PROJECTIONS

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Net immigration | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Net immigration | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Net immigration |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| MAINE..... | 18,000 | OHIO..... | 37,000 | MISSOURI..... | 30,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,000 | Metropolitan..... | 119,000 | Metropolitan..... | 23,000 |
| A. Portland..... | 2,000 | A. Toledo..... | 6,000 | A. Kansas City..... | 6,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 16,000 | B. Columbus..... | 9,000 | B. St. Louis..... | 16,000 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE..... | 10,000 | C. Dayton..... | 8,000 | C. Springfield..... | 1,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 3,000 | D. Hamilton..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 7,000 |
| A. Manchester..... | 3,000 | E. Cleveland..... | 57,000 | NORTH DAKOTA..... | 5,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 6,000 | F. Akron..... | 9,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 |
| VERMONT..... | 7,000 | G. Canton..... | 4,000 | SOUTH DAKOTA..... | 4,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 7,000 | H. Youngstown..... | 10,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 4,000 |
| MASSACHUSETTS..... | 151,000 | J. Wheeling, W. Va. ³ | 1,000 | NEBRASKA..... | 11,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 148,000 | K. Cincinnati ³ | 9,000 | Metropolitan..... | 7,000 |
| A. Springfield..... | 15,000 | L. Huntington, W. Va. ³ | (Z) | A. Lincoln..... | 2,000 |
| B. Worcester..... | 15,000 | M. Lorain..... | 4,000 | B. Omaha ¹⁰ | 5,000 |
| C. Boston..... | 100,000 | N. Springfield..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 4,000 |
| D. Brockton..... | 4,000 | O. Lima..... | 1,000 | KANSAS..... | 25,000 |
| E. New Bedford..... | 12,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 18,000 | Metropolitan..... | 7,000 |
| F. Pittsfield..... | 2,000 | INDIANA..... | 40,000 | A. Wichita..... | 2,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,000 | Metropolitan..... | 26,000 | B. Kansas City, Mo. ¹¹ | 2,000 |
| RHODE ISLAND..... | 16,000 | A. Gary..... | 13,000 | C. Topeka..... | 2,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 13,000 | B. South Bend..... | 4,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 18,000 |
| A. Providence..... | 13,000 | C. Fort Wayne..... | 3,000 | DELAWARE..... | 7,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,000 | D. Indianapolis..... | 6,000 | Metropolitan..... | 5,000 |
| CONNECTICUT..... | 88,000 | E. Evansville ⁴ | (Z) | A. Wilmington ¹² | 5,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 76,000 | F. Louisville, Ky. ⁴ | (Z) | Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,000 |
| A. Bridgeport..... | 26,000 | G. Terre Haute..... | (Z) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..... | 38,000 |
| B. New Haven..... | 21,000 | H. Muncie..... | (Z) | Metropolitan..... | 38,000 |
| C. Hartford..... | 28,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 13,000 | A. Washington, D.C. ¹³ | 38,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 12,000 | ILLINOIS..... | 259,000 | MARYLAND..... | 54,000 |
| NEW YORK..... | 766,000 | Metropolitan..... | 241,000 | Metropolitan..... | 50,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 724,000 | A. Davenport, Iowa ⁵ | 2,000 | A. and C. Baltimore..... | 29,000 |
| A. Buffalo..... | 34,000 | B. Rockford..... | 3,000 | B. District of Columbia ¹⁴ | 20,000 |
| B. Rochester..... | 18,000 | C. Chicago..... | 225,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 |
| C. Syracuse..... | 12,000 | D. Peoria..... | 2,000 | VIRGINIA..... | 48,000 |
| D. Utica..... | 7,000 | E. Springfield..... | 2,000 | Metropolitan..... | 40,000 |
| E. Binghamton..... | 3,000 | F. St. Louis, Mo. ⁵ | 5,000 | A. Roanoke..... | 1,000 |
| F. Albany..... | 12,000 | G. Decatur..... | 1,000 | B. District of Columbia ¹⁵ | 23,000 |
| G. New York City..... | 638,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 19,000 | C. Richmond..... | 3,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 42,000 | MICHIGAN..... | 144,000 | D. Norfolk..... | 7,000 |
| NEW JERSEY..... | 207,000 | Metropolitan..... | 120,000 | E. Newport News..... | 6,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 170,000 | A. Saginaw..... | 2,000 | F. Lynchburg..... | (Z) |
| A. Allentown, Pa. ¹ | 1,000 | B. Grand Rapids..... | 7,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 8,000 |
| B. Newark..... | 60,000 | C. Bay City..... | 1,000 | WEST VIRGINIA..... | 5,000 |
| C. Trenton..... | 9,000 | D. Flint..... | 4,000 | Metropolitan..... | 2,000 |
| D. Philadelphia, Pa. ¹ | 15,000 | E. Lansing..... | 4,000 | A. Wheeling ¹⁶ | 1,000 |
| E. Atlantic City..... | 3,000 | F. Detroit..... | 92,000 | B. Huntington ¹⁶ | (Z) |
| F. Wilmington, Del. ¹ | 1,000 | G. Kalamazoo..... | 3,000 | C. Charleston..... | 1,000 |
| G. Paterson..... | 47,000 | H. Jackson..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,000 |
| H. Jersey City..... | 34,000 | J. Ann Arbor..... | 6,000 | NORTH CAROLINA..... | 25,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 37,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 24,000 | Metropolitan..... | 7,000 |
| PENNSYLVANIA..... | 119,000 | WISCONSIN..... | 51,000 | A. Asheville..... | 1,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 105,000 | Metropolitan..... | 35,000 | B. Winston-Salem..... | 1,000 |
| A. Erie..... | 2,000 | A. Duluth, Minn. ⁶ | 1,000 | C. Greensboro..... | 1,000 |
| B. Philadelphia ² | 55,000 | B. Madison..... | 5,000 | D. Charlotte..... | 2,000 |
| C. Scranton..... | 2,000 | C. and E. Milwaukee..... | 25,000 | E. Raleigh..... | 2,000 |
| D. Pittsburgh..... | 26,000 | D. Racine..... | 2,000 | F. Durham..... | 1,000 |
| E. Johnstown..... | 2,000 | F. Kenosha..... | 2,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 18,000 |
| F. Altoona..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 16,000 | SOUTH CAROLINA..... | 14,000 |
| G. Wilkes-Barre..... | 3,000 | MINNESOTA..... | 34,000 | Metropolitan..... | 8,000 |
| H. Harrisburg..... | 3,000 | Metropolitan..... | 23,000 | A. Columbia..... | 3,000 |
| J. York..... | 1,000 | A. Duluth ⁷ | 4,000 | B. Augusta, Ga. ¹⁷ | (Z) |
| K. Lancaster..... | 2,000 | B. Minneapolis..... | 19,000 | C. Charleston..... | 3,000 |
| L. Reading..... | 2,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 11,000 | E. Greenville..... | 2,000 |
| M. Allentown ² | 6,000 | IOWA..... | 15,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 14,000 | Metropolitan..... | 5,000 | SOUTH CAROLINA..... | 14,000 |
| | | A. Sioux City..... | 1,000 | Metropolitan..... | 8,000 |
| | | B. Omaha, Nebr. ⁸ | (Z) | A. Columbia..... | 3,000 |
| | | C. Des Moines..... | 2,000 | B. Augusta, Ga. ¹⁷ | (Z) |
| | | D. Davenport ⁸ | 1,000 | C. Charleston..... | 3,000 |
| | | E. Waterloo..... | 1,000 | D. Greenville..... | 2,000 |
| | | F. Cedar Rapids..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 |
| | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 9,000 | | |

Z Less than 500.
¹New Jersey part only. ²Pennsylvania part only. ³Ohio part only. ⁴Indiana part only. ⁵Illinois part only. ⁶Wisconsin part only.
⁷Minnesota part only. ⁸Iowa part only. ⁹Missouri part only. ¹⁰Nebraska part only. ¹¹Kansas part only. ¹²Delaware part only.
¹³District of Columbia part only. ¹⁴Maryland part only. ¹⁵Virginia part only. ¹⁶West Virginia part only. ¹⁷South Carolina part only.

Table A-2.--DISTRIBUTION OF 4,000,000 NET IMMIGRATION FROM ABROAD, BY METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREAS AND NONMETROPOLITAN BALANCE OF STATE, FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD, JULY 1, 1965 TO 1975, ASSUMED IN THE PROJECTIONS--Continued

| State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Net immigration | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Net immigration | State economic area and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence | Net immigration |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| GEORGIA..... | 32,000 | LOUISIANA..... | 24,000 | ARIZONA..... | 56,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 25,000 | Metropolitan..... | 19,000 | Metropolitan..... | 38,000 |
| A. Chattanooga, Tenn. ¹ | (Z) | A. Shreveport..... | 3,000 | A. Phoenix..... | 25,000 |
| B. Atlanta..... | 8,000 | B. New Orleans..... | 12,000 | B. Tucson..... | 13,000 |
| C. Columbus..... | 9,000 | C. Baton Rouge..... | 2,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 18,000 |
| D. Augusta ² | 3,000 | D. Lake Charles..... | 1,000 | | |
| E. Savannah..... | 3,000 | E. Monroe..... | (Z) | UTAH..... | 19,000 |
| F. and G. Macon..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 | Metropolitan..... | 14,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 7,000 | | | A. Salt Lake City..... | 12,000 |
| | | | | B. Ogden..... | 2,000 |
| FLORIDA..... | 168,000 | OKLAHOMA..... | 20,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 136,000 | Metropolitan..... | 8,000 | | |
| A. Jacksonville..... | 5,000 | A. Tulsa..... | 3,000 | NEVADA..... | 7,000 |
| B. Tampa..... | 22,000 | B. Oklahoma City..... | 5,000 | Metropolitan..... | 4,000 |
| C. Miami..... | 80,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 12,000 | A. Las Vegas..... | 4,000 |
| D. Pensacola..... | 2,000 | | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 4,000 |
| E. Orlando..... | 9,000 | TEXAS..... | 183,000 | | |
| F. West Palm Beach..... | 10,000 | Metropolitan..... | 112,000 | WASHINGTON..... | 80,000 |
| G. Fort Lauderdale..... | 8,000 | A. El Paso..... | 34,000 | Metropolitan..... | 61,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 32,000 | B. Fort Worth..... | 5,000 | A. and E. Seattle..... | 37,000 |
| | | C. and O. Dallas..... | 10,000 | B. Tacoma..... | 15,000 |
| KENTUCKY..... | 16,000 | D. Waco..... | 2,000 | C. Portland, Ore. ⁶ | 1,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 7,000 | E. Austin..... | 4,000 | D. Spokane..... | 7,000 |
| A. Louisville ³ | 4,000 | F. San Antonio..... | 26,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 19,000 |
| B. Cincinnati, Ohio ⁴ | 1,000 | G. Houston..... | 16,000 | | |
| C. Huntington, W. Va. ⁵ | (Z) | H. Beaumont..... | 2,000 | OREGON..... | 23,000 |
| D. Evansville, Ind. ² | (Z) | J. Amarillo..... | 1,000 | Metropolitan..... | 15,000 |
| E. Lexington..... | 1,000 | K. Wichita Falls..... | 2,000 | A. Portland ⁶ | 13,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 9,000 | L. Lubbock..... | 2,000 | B. Eugene..... | 2,000 |
| | | M. Galveston..... | 2,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 8,000 |
| TENNESSEE..... | 14,000 | N. Corpus Christi..... | 4,000 | | |
| Metropolitan..... | 8,000 | P. Abilene..... | 2,000 | CALIFORNIA..... | 904,000 |
| A. Memphis..... | 2,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 71,000 | Metropolitan..... | 793,000 |
| B. Nashville..... | 3,000 | MONTANA..... | 8,000 | A. San Francisco..... | 199,000 |
| C. Chattanooga ³ | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 8,000 | B. San Jose..... | 34,000 |
| D. Knoxville..... | 2,000 | IDAHO..... | 6,000 | C. Sacramento..... | 22,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 6,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 6,000 | D. Stockton..... | 12,000 |
| | | WYOMING..... | 3,000 | E. Fresno..... | 15,000 |
| ALABAMA..... | 13,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 3,000 | F. Los Angeles..... | 402,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 9,000 | COLORADO..... | 31,000 | G. San Diego..... | 45,000 |
| A. Birmingham..... | 3,000 | Metropolitan..... | 26,000 | H. San Bernardino..... | 42,000 |
| B. Columbus, Ga. ⁴ | (Z) | A. and D. Denver..... | 16,000 | J. Bakersfield..... | 8,000 |
| C. Montgomery..... | 2,000 | B. Colorado Springs..... | 8,000 | K. Santa Barbara..... | 14,000 |
| D. Mobile..... | 2,000 | C. Pueblo..... | 1,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 111,000 |
| E. Tuscaloosa..... | (Z) | Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 | ALASKA..... | 6,000 |
| F. Huntsville..... | 2,000 | | | Nonmetropolitan..... | 6,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 5,000 | | | HAWAII..... | 30,000 |
| MISSISSIPPI..... | 8,000 | NEW MEXICO..... | 19,000 | Metropolitan..... | 24,000 |
| Metropolitan..... | 1,000 | Metropolitan..... | 6,000 | A. Honolulu..... | 24,000 |
| A. Jackson..... | 1,000 | A. Albuquerque..... | 6,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 6,000 |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 7,000 | Nonmetropolitan..... | 13,000 | | |
| ARKANSAS..... | 4,000 | | | | |
| Metropolitan..... | 2,000 | | | | |
| A. Little Rock..... | 2,000 | | | | |
| Nonmetropolitan..... | 2,000 | | | | |

¹ Less than 500.

² Georgia part only.

³ Kentucky part only.

⁴ Tennessee part only.

⁵ Alabama part only.

⁶ Washington part only.

⁷ Oregon part only.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF COUNTIES IN EACH METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREA

(All counties not separately listed are included in the nonmetropolitan portion of each State; the name of the largest central city of the metropolitan area is shown)

| MAINE | NEW YORK--Continued | PENNSYLVANIA--Continued | INDIANA--Continued |
|--|---|---|---|
| <u>Area A</u> (Portland) Cumberland | <u>Area F</u> (Albany) Albany Rensselaer Saratoga Schenectady | <u>Area H</u> (Harrisburg) Cumberland Dauphin | <u>Area D</u> (Indianapolis) Marion |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | <u>Area J</u> (York) York | <u>Area E</u> (Evansville) ⁹ Vanderburgh |
| <u>Area A</u> (Manchester) Hillsborough | <u>Area G</u> (New York City) Bronx Kings Nassau New York Queens Richmond Rockland Suffolk Westchester | <u>Area K</u> (Lancaster) Lancaster | <u>Area F</u> (Louisville) ¹⁰ Clark Floyd |
| VERMONT | | <u>Area I</u> (Reading) Berks | <u>Area G</u> (Terre Haute) Vigo |
| No metropolitan State economic areas | | <u>Area M</u> (Allentown) ⁵ Lehigh Northampton | <u>Area H</u> (Muncie) Delaware |
| MASSACHUSETTS | NEW JERSEY | OHIO | ILLINOIS |
| <u>Area A</u> (Springfield) Hampden Hampshire | <u>Area A</u> (Allentown) ¹ Warren | <u>Area A</u> (Toledo) Lucas | <u>Area A</u> (Davenport) ¹¹ Rock Island |
| <u>Area B</u> (Worcester) Worcester | <u>Area B</u> (Newark) Essex Morris Union | <u>Area B</u> (Columbus) Franklin | <u>Area B</u> (Rockford) Winnebago |
| <u>Area C</u> (Boston) Essex Middlesex Norfolk Suffolk | <u>Area C</u> (Trenton) Mercer | <u>Area C</u> (Dayton) Greene Miami Montgomery | <u>Area C</u> (Chicago) Cook Du Page Kane Lake McHenry Will |
| <u>Area D</u> (Brookton) Plymouth | <u>Area D</u> (Philadelphia) ² Burlington Camden Gloucester | <u>Area D</u> (Hamilton) Butler | <u>Area D</u> (Peoria) Peoria Tazewell |
| <u>Area E</u> (New Bedford) Bristol | <u>Area E</u> (Atlantic City) Atlantic | <u>Area E</u> (Cleveland) Cuyahoga Lake | <u>Area E</u> (Springfield) Sangamon |
| RHODE ISLAND | <u>Area F</u> (Wilmington) ³ Salem | <u>Area F</u> (Akron) Summit | <u>Area F</u> (St. Louis) ¹² Madison St. Clair |
| <u>Area A</u> (Providence) Bristol Kent Providence | <u>Area G</u> (Paterson) Bergen Passaic | <u>Area G</u> (Canton) Stark | <u>Area G</u> (Decatur) Macon |
| CONNECTICUT | <u>Area H</u> (Jersey City) Hudson | <u>Area H</u> (Youngstown) Mahoning Trumbull | MICHIGAN |
| <u>Area A</u> (Bridgeport) Fairfield | PENNSYLVANIA | <u>Area J</u> (Wheeling) ⁶ Belmont | <u>Area A</u> (Saginaw) Saginaw |
| <u>Area B</u> (New Haven) New Haven | <u>Area A</u> (Erie) Erie | <u>Area K</u> (Cincinnati) ⁷ Hamilton | <u>Area B</u> (Grand Rapids) Kent |
| <u>Area C</u> (Hartford) Hartford | <u>Area B</u> (Philadelphia) ⁴ Bucks Chester Delaware Montgomery Philadelphia | <u>Area L</u> (Huntington) ⁸ Lawrence | <u>Area C</u> (Bay City) Bay |
| NEW YORK | <u>Area C</u> (Scranton) Lackawanna | <u>Area M</u> (Lorain) Lorain | <u>Area D</u> (Flint) Genesee |
| <u>Area A</u> (Buffalo) Erie Niagara | <u>Area D</u> (Pittsburgh) Allegheny Beaver Washington | <u>Area N</u> (Springfield) Clarke | <u>Area E</u> (Lansing) Clinton Baton Ingham |
| <u>Area B</u> (Rochester) Monroe | <u>Area E</u> (Johnstown) Cambria Somerset | <u>Area O</u> (Lima) Allen | <u>Area F</u> (Detroit) Macomb Oakland Wayne |
| <u>Area C</u> (Syracuse) Madison Onondaga Oswego | <u>Area F</u> (Altoona) Blair | INDIANA | <u>Area G</u> (Kalamazoo) Kalamazoo |
| <u>Area D</u> (Utica) Herkimer Oneida | <u>Area G</u> (Wilkes-Barre) Lucerne | <u>Area A</u> (Gary) Lake Porter | <u>Area H</u> (Jackson) Jackson |
| <u>Area E</u> (Binghamton) Broome | | <u>Area B</u> (South Bend) St. Joseph | <u>Area J</u> (Ann Arbor) Washtenaw |
| | | <u>Area C</u> (Fort Wayne) Allen | |

¹Excludes that portion in Pennsylvania (Area M). ²Excludes that portion in Pennsylvania (Area B). ³Excludes that portion of Delaware (Area A). ⁴Excludes that portion in New Jersey (Area D). ⁵Excludes that portion in New Jersey (Area A). ⁶Excludes that portion in West Virginia (Area A). ⁷Excludes that portion in Kentucky (Area B). ⁸Excludes that portion in Kentucky (Area C) and West Virginia (Area B). ⁹Excludes that portion in Kentucky (Area D). ¹⁰Excludes that portion in Kentucky (Area A). ¹¹Excludes that portion in Iowa (Area D). ¹²Excludes that portion in Missouri (Area B).

LIST OF COUNTIES IN EACH METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREA--Continued

(All counties not separately listed are included in the nonmetropolitan portion of each State; the name of the largest central city of the metropolitan area is shown)

| WISCONSIN | NEBRASKA | WEST VIRGINIA | FLORIDA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <u>Area A</u> (Duluth) ² Douglas | <u>Area A</u> (Lincoln) Lincoln | <u>Area A</u> (Wheeling) ¹⁹ Marshall Ohio | <u>Area A</u> (Jacksonville) Duval |
| <u>Area B</u> (Madison) Dane | <u>Area B</u> (Omaha) ⁹ Douglas Sarpy | <u>Area B</u> (Huntington) ¹⁸ Cabell Wayne | <u>Area B</u> (Tampa) Hillsborough Pinellas |
| <u>Area C</u> (Milwaukee) ² Milwaukee | KANSAS | <u>Area C</u> (Charleston) Kanawha | <u>Area C</u> (Miami) Dade |
| <u>Area D</u> (Racine) Racine | <u>Area A</u> (Wichita) Sedgewick | NORTH CAROLINA | <u>Area D</u> (Pensacola) Escambia Santa Rosa |
| <u>Area E</u> (Milwaukee) ³ Waukesha | <u>Area B</u> (Kansas City) ¹⁰ Johnson Wyandotte | <u>Area A</u> (Asheville) Buncombe | <u>Area E</u> (Orlando) Orange Seminole |
| <u>Area F</u> (Kenosha) Kenosha | <u>Area C</u> (Topeka) Shawnee | <u>Area B</u> (Winston-Salem) Forsyth | <u>Area F</u> (West Palm Beach) Palm Beach |
| MINNESOTA | DELAWARE | <u>Area C</u> (Greensboro) Guilford | <u>Area G</u> (Fort Lauderdale) Broward |
| <u>Area A</u> (Duluth) ⁴ St. Louis | <u>Area A</u> (Wilmington) ¹¹ New Castle | <u>Area D</u> (Charlotte) Mecklenburg | KENTUCKY |
| <u>Area B</u> (Minneapolis) Anoka Dakota Hennepin Ramsey Washington | MARYLAND | <u>Area E</u> (Raleigh) Wake | <u>Area A</u> (Louisville) ²⁵ Jefferson |
| IOWA | <u>Area B</u> (Dist. of Columbia) ¹³ Montgomery Prince Georges | <u>Area F</u> (Durham) Durham | <u>Area B</u> (Cincinnati) ²⁶ Campbell Kenton |
| <u>Area A</u> (Sioux City) Woodbury | <u>Area C</u> (Baltimore) ¹⁴ Carroll Howard | SOUTH CAROLINA | <u>Area C</u> (Huntington) ²⁷ Boyd |
| <u>Area B</u> (Omaha) ⁵ Pottawattamie | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | <u>Area A</u> (Columbia) Lexington Richland | <u>Area D</u> (Evansville) ²⁸ Henderson |
| <u>Area C</u> (Des Moines) Polk | <u>Area A</u> ¹⁵ Washington, D.C. | <u>Area B</u> (Augusta) ¹⁹ Aiken | <u>Area E</u> (Lexington) Fayette |
| <u>Area D</u> (Davenport) ⁶ Scott | VIRGINIA | <u>Area C</u> (Charleston) Charleston | TENNESSEE |
| <u>Area E</u> (Waterloo) Black Hawk | <u>Area A</u> (Roanoke) Roanoke Roanoke city | <u>Area D</u> (Greenville) Greenville | <u>Area A</u> (Memphis) Shelby |
| <u>Area F</u> (Cedar Rapids) Linn | <u>Area B</u> (Dist. of Columbia) ¹⁶ Arlington Fairfax Alexandria city Falls Church city | GEORGIA | <u>Area B</u> (Nashville) Davidson |
| MISSOURI | <u>Area C</u> (Richmond) Chesterfield Henrico Richmond city | <u>Area A</u> (Chattanooga) ²⁰ Walker | <u>Area C</u> (Chattanooga) ²⁹ Hamilton |
| <u>Area A</u> (Kansas City) ⁷ Clay Jackson | <u>Area D</u> (Norfolk) Norfolk city Princess Anne Norfolk Portsmouth city South Norfolk city Virginia Beach city | <u>Area B</u> (Atlanta) Clayton Cobb De Kalb Fulton Gwinnett | <u>Area D</u> (Knoxville) Anderson Blount Knox |
| <u>Area B</u> (St. Louis) ⁸ Jefferson St. Charles St. Louis St. Louis city | <u>Area E</u> (Newport News) York Hampton city Newport News city | <u>Area C</u> (Columbus) ²¹ Chattahoochee Muscooge | ALABAMA |
| <u>Area C</u> (Springfield) Greene | <u>Area F</u> (Lynchburg) Amherst Campbell Lynchburg city | <u>Area D</u> (Augusta) ²² Richmond | <u>Area A</u> (Birmingham) Jefferson |
| NORTH DAKOTA | | <u>Area E</u> (Savannah) Chatham | <u>Area B</u> (Columbus) ³⁰ Russell |
| No metropolitan State economic areas | | <u>Area F</u> (Macon) ²³ Bibb | <u>Area C</u> (Montgomery) Montgomery |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | <u>Area G</u> (Macon) ²⁴ Houston | <u>Area D</u> (Mobile) Mobile |
| No metropolitan State economic areas | | | <u>Area E</u> (Tuscaloosa) Tuscaloosa |
| | | | <u>Area F</u> (Huntsville) Madison |

¹Excludes that portion in Minnesota (Area A). ²Excludes that portion in Wisconsin (Area E). ³Excludes that portion in Wisconsin (Area C). ⁴Excludes that portion in Wisconsin (Area A). ⁵Excludes that portion in Nebraska (Area B). ⁶Excludes that portion in Illinois (Area A). ⁷Excludes that portion in Kansas (Area B). ⁸Excludes that portion in Illinois (Area F). ⁹Excludes that portion in Iowa (Area B). ¹⁰Excludes that portion in Missouri (Area A). ¹¹Excludes that portion in New Jersey (Area B). ¹²Excludes that portion in Maryland (Area C). ¹³Excludes that portion in the District of Columbia and Virginia (Area B). ¹⁴Excludes that portion in Maryland (Area A). ¹⁵Excludes that portion in Maryland (Area B) and Virginia (Area B). ¹⁶Excludes that portion in the District of Columbia and Maryland (Area B). ¹⁷Excludes that portion in Ohio (Area J). ¹⁸Excludes that portion in Kentucky (Area C) and Ohio (Area L). ¹⁹Excludes that portion in Georgia (Area D). ²⁰Excludes that portion in Tennessee (Area C). ²¹Excludes that portion in Alabama (Area B). ²²Excludes that portion in South Carolina (Area B). ²³Excludes that portion in Georgia (Area G). ²⁴Excludes that portion in Georgia (Area F). ²⁵Excludes that portion in Indiana (Area F). ²⁶Excludes that portion in Ohio (Area K). ²⁷Excludes that portion in Ohio (Area L) and West Virginia (Area B). ²⁸Excludes that portion in Indiana (Area E). ²⁹Excludes that portion in Georgia (Area A). ³⁰Excludes that portion in Georgia (Area C).

LIST OF COUNTIES IN EACH METROPOLITAN STATE ECONOMIC AREA--Continued

(All counties not separately listed are included in the nonmetropolitan portion of each State; the name of the largest central city of the metropolitan area is shown)

| MISSISSIPPI | TEXAS--Continued | COLORADO | OREGON |
|---|--|---|---|
| <u>Area A</u> (Jackson) Hinds | <u>Area D</u> (Waco) McLennan | <u>Area A</u> (Denver) ⁷ Adams Arapahoe Denver Jefferson | <u>Area A</u> (Portland) ¹² Clackamas Multnomah Washington |
| ARKANSAS | <u>Area E</u> (Austin) Travis | <u>Area B</u> (Colorado Springs) El Paso | <u>Area B</u> (Eugene) Lane |
| <u>Area A</u> (Little Rock) Pulaski | <u>Area F</u> (San Antonio) Bexar | <u>Area C</u> (Pueblo) Pueblo | CALIFORNIA |
| LOUISIANA | <u>Area G</u> (Houston) Harris | <u>Area D</u> (Denver) ⁸ Boulder | <u>Area A</u> (San Francisco) Alameda Contra Costa Marin San Francisco San Mateo Solano |
| <u>Area A</u> (Shreveport) Bossier Caddo | <u>Area H</u> (Beaumont) Jefferson Orange | NEW MEXICO | <u>Area B</u> (San Jose) Santa Clara |
| <u>Area B</u> (New Orleans) Jefferson Orleans St. Bernard | <u>Area J</u> (Amarillo) Potter Randall | <u>Area A</u> (Albuquerque) Bernalillo | <u>Area C</u> (Sacramento) Sacramento |
| <u>Area C</u> (Baton Rouge) East Baton Rouge | <u>Area K</u> (Wichita Falls) Archer Wichita | ARIZONA | <u>Area D</u> (Stockton) San Joaquin |
| <u>Area D</u> (Lake Charles) Calcasieu | <u>Area L</u> (Lubbock) Lubbock | <u>Area B</u> (Tucson) Pima | <u>Area E</u> (Fresno) Fresno |
| <u>Area E</u> (Monroe) Ouachita | <u>Area M</u> (Galveston) Galveston | UTAH | <u>Area F</u> (Los Angeles) Los Angeles Orange |
| OKLAHOMA | <u>Area N</u> (Corpus-Christi) Nueces | <u>Area A</u> (Salt Lake City) Salt Lake | <u>Area G</u> (San Diego) San Diego |
| <u>Area A</u> (Tulsa) ¹ Tulsa Osage | <u>Area O</u> (Dallas) ⁶ Denton | <u>Area B</u> (Ogden) Weber | <u>Area H</u> (San Bernardino) Riverside San Bernardino |
| <u>Area B</u> (Oklahoma City) ² Cleveland Oklahoma | <u>Area P</u> (Abilene) Jones Taylor | NEVADA | <u>Area J</u> (Bakersfield) Kern |
| <u>Area C</u> (Tulsa) ³ Creek | MONTANA | <u>Area A</u> (Las Vegas) Clark | <u>Area K</u> (Santa Barbara) Santa Barbara |
| <u>Area D</u> (Oklahoma City) ⁴ Canadian | No metropolitan State economic areas | WASHINGTON | ALASKA |
| TEXAS | IDAHO | <u>Area A</u> (Seattle) ⁹ King | No metropolitan State economic areas |
| <u>Area A</u> (El Paso) El Paso | No metropolitan State economic areas | <u>Area B</u> (Tacoma) Pierce | HAWAII |
| <u>Area B</u> (Fort Worth) Johnson Tarrant | WYOMING | <u>Area C</u> (Portland) ¹⁰ Clark | <u>Area A</u> (Honolulu) Honolulu |
| <u>Area C</u> (Dallas) ⁵ Collin Dallas Ellis | No metropolitan State economic areas | <u>Area D</u> (Spokane) Spokane | |
| | | <u>Area E</u> (Seattle) ¹¹ Snohomish | |

¹Excludes that portion in Oklahoma (Area C). ²Excludes that portion in Oklahoma (Area D). ³Excludes that portion in Oklahoma (Area A).
⁴Excludes that portion in Oklahoma (Area B). ⁵Excludes that portion in Texas (Area O). ⁶Excludes that portion in Texas (Area C).
⁷Excludes that portion in Colorado (Area D). ⁸Excludes that portion in Colorado (Area A). ⁹Excludes that portion in Washington (Area B).
¹⁰Excludes that portion in Oregon (Area A). ¹¹Excludes that portion in Washington (Area A). ¹²Excludes that portion in Washington (Area C).