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**Inter-university Consortium for**  
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**Census of Population and Housing**  
**[United States], 1980:**  
**P.L. 94-171 Population Counts**

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**U.S. Dept. of Commerce**  
**Bureau of the Census**

ICPSR 7854

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November 2001



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**Inter-university Consortium for  
Political and Social Research**

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(United States), 1980:  
P.L. 94-171 Population Counts**

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Bureau of the Census**

**ICPSR 7854**



Census of Population and  
Housing, [United States],  
1980: P.L. 94-171 Population Counts

(ICPSR 7854)

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## STUDY DESCRIPTION

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;  
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING {UNITED STATES}, 1980: P.L.  
94-171 POPULATION COUNTS. (ICPSR 7854)

Public Law 171 of the 94th Congress was passed in 1975 to help facilitate the one-man-one-vote concept enunciated in 1963. It specifies procedures for conducting the decennial census for those states wishing to participate and makes improvements for reporting the findings as well. As a result of this law, the Census Bureau is authorized to prepare a data file for each state which contains population counts for racial and ethnic groups living in all the jurisdictions of the state.

Data files prepared for this series have been obtained by ICPSR. Each file contains summary statistics for seven groups in the population: Total Population; Whites; Blacks; American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other; and Spanish-Hispanic. Each record in each of the files is a type of census reporting area arranged in hierarchical order. There are 51 data files, one for each of the states plus one for Washington, D.C.

Users of these data files should note that a part number, synonymous with the FIPS state code, has been assigned by ICPSR to each state file. Refer to page 29, Figure 3, of this codebook for a list of the states and their part numbers and use the part numbers when ordering specific data files. Each of the P.L. 94-171 files has the same format of 156-character logical records with characters 1-100 containing identification data and the alphabetic name of the record and characters 101-156 containing the data for the seven population groups. Because all the files are formatted in the same way, this codebook can be used for any of the 51 files.



CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

P.L. 94-171 POPULATION COUNTS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1981

NOTE: These 1980 census figures are subject to change, pending the outcome of litigation.

Counts of the population by race and Spanish origin in this file are provisional. Final counts will be determined after the sample data have been processed.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary  
Courtenay M. Slater, Chief Economist

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Daniel B. Levine, Acting Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Daniel B. Levine, Acting Director

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\* \* \* \* \*

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Population Counts Technical Documentation / prepared by the  
Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. --  
Washington : The Bureau, 1981.

\* \* \* \* \*

For additional information concerning the file, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 449-1600.

If you encounter any tape read problems, contact Larry Finnegan, Data User Services Division, Systems and Programming, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 449-1634.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 449-1667.

For information on P.L. 94-171 population counts, race figures, data/map discrepancies, etc., contact Ann Liddle, Decennial Census Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 763-3814.

For additional information concerning the P.L. 94-171 Program and related policy questions, contact Cathy Talbert, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 449-1631.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### UPDATE INFORMATION

Additional information concerning this file may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive the documentation supplements, please fill out the following coupon and mail to:

Data User Services Division  
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Bureau of the Census  
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Name of File: Census of Population and Housing, 1980:  
P.L. 94-171 Population Counts

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Name:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, D.C. 20233

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:

P.L. 94-171 Population Counts

USER NOTE NO. 1

1. Attached is an update for page 44 of the technical documentation. The update is for Enumeration District (ED) Prefix (position 33). An A code has been added in this field to indicate tribal trust lands as designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Any given "A" ED may contain trust lands for more than one reservation as well as additional land areas not designated as trust lands.
2. Through the "Alternative Approach for Blocked Areas" program (see explanation on pages 7 and 8 of the technical documentation), written equivalency lists were prepared by some States (listed below) linking census blocks to election precincts in portions of the State. The Bureau used these State-prepared lists to generate the precinct data for the relevant block areas. If users have questions concerning specific precinct counts for these states, contact Ms. Cathy Talbert on (301) 449-1631.

Connecticut  
Florida  
Illinois  
Indiana  
Louisiana  
Maine  
Michigan

New Hampshire  
North Carolina  
Oklahoma  
Rhode Island  
South Dakota  
Texas  
Virginia

3. In Louisiana parishes and Florida counties, occasionally two portions of an election precinct are identified by two different 4-digit precinct codes and a part indicator (pt.) is appended to the precinct name. To obtain the population for the entire election precinct, the population of the two parts should be combined. This occurred because the precincts were associated with census geographic areas during two distinct operations--by the Census Bureau based on the precinct maps submitted to the Bureau in 1977 and by the State under the Version 2 "Alternative Approach for Blocked Areas" option.

March, 1981



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, D.C. 20233

Addendum to Technical Documentation  
for the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts

1. Through the "Alternative Approach for Blocked Areas" (see pages 7 and 8 of the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts technical documentation), the States listed below prepared written equivalency lists which linked census blocks to election precincts in portions of the State. The Bureau used these State-prepared lists to generate the precinct data for the relevant blocked areas. Therefore, if users have questions concerning specific precinct counts for these States, please contact Ms. Cathy Talbert on (301) 449-1631 for the name of the agency which prepared the block/precinct equivalency list in a particular State.

Connecticut	New Hampshire
Florida	North Carolina
Illinois	Oklahoma
Indiana	Rhode Island
Louisiana	South Dakota
Maine	Texas
Michigan	Virginia

2. In Louisiana parishes and Florida counties, occasionally two portions of an election precinct are identified by two different 4-digit precinct codes and a part indicator (pt.) is appended to the precinct name. To obtain the population for the entire election precinct, the population of the two parts should be combined. This occurred because the precincts were associated with census geographic areas during two distinct operations--by the Census Bureau based on the precinct maps submitted to the Bureau in 1977 and by the State under the Version 2 "Alternative Approach for Blocked Areas" option.

March 1981

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## PREFACE

Beginning in 1790, the Nation's population has been counted in each year ending in zero. Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States provides for the decennial census in order to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the several States, according to their population.

With the "one man, one vote" decision of 1963 and the courts' subsequent rulings, apportionment and districting at the State and local levels now require far greater numerical equality in the distribution of the population among legislative districts. Reflecting concerns about this subject, in late 1975, the Congress passed H.R. 1753, which was enacted as Public Law 94-171. P.L. 94-171 included several requirements for the Bureau of the Census and for States which chose to participate in this voluntary program. First, the law directed the Secretary of Commerce (the Bureau) to issue a set of technical criteria, by April 1, 1976, for States to follow in specifying geographic areas for which they wished to receive total population counts. Second, the States were to submit these geographic plans to the Bureau for consideration not later than April 1, 1977. Third, the Bureau is to transmit the population tabulations to the Governor and public bodies having initial responsibility for legislative districting in all States by April 1, 1981--one year after the census date.

In summary, 41 States took part in the Bureau's P.L. 94-171 program. However, all State legislatures can benefit from general improvements undertaken for 1980. First, the regular block statistics program was expanded to include all cities with at least 10,000 population, rather than the 50,000 size cutoff used in 1970. Second, the census processing procedures were significantly modified, aiming to complete the block counts within 12 months after the April 1, 1980 census date as opposed to 18 months or more in the 1970 census. Third, visible ground features were required as boundaries for census enumeration districts to maximize the accuracy of counts for these areas.

## ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:  
P.L. 94-171 Population Counts [machine-readable  
data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census.  
--Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor],  
1981.

### TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics

### UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons in the United States.

### SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

Counts for total population, for five racial categories (White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other) and by Spanish/Hispanic origin.

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information concerning the geographic coverage of the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file. For detailed information concerning hierarchy and splits across the various levels of geographic entities, see the section "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" in the technical documentation.

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file provides summaries for the State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), incorporated places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's and remainders of MCD's/CCD's, election precincts in certain States or portions of States, census tracts or block numbering areas, block groups and blocks or, for areas that were not block-numbered, enumeration districts. These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence.

### TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

#### FILE SIZE:

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file consists of one file for each State and the District of Columbia which will be released when data for the entire State become available. The file may comprise more than 1 reel. The number of logical records for each State will accompany the tape(s).

#### FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" section of this technical documentation.

#### REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: P.L. 94-171 Population Counts Technical Documentation" (this document). The documentation includes this abstract as well as additional information about the file and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, it is available for \$5.00 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). This map series provides coverage of densely settled areas of counties. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA areas and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas not in an SMSA.

County Maps. The maps cover all counties except those counties where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire county. In this case, duplicate maps are not issued in the County Map Series. Most county maps are created by superimposing boundaries for all areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments.

Place Maps. Place maps are used for nonmetropolitan places where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP).

For information about the availability of the above maps, write or call Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 449-1600.

#### RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES:

Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1-5. Presents data from the 1980 census. STF's 1 and 2 relate to subject items collected on a 100-percent basis. STF's 3 through 5 are based on sample data inflated to represent the total population. Files vary in terms of geographic summary levels and amount of detail.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF). Contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas plus selected population and housing counts.

All of these files will be released after the P.L. 94-171 Population Count files are released.

**FILE AVAILABILITY:**

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file is available as one file for each State and the District of Columbia. Each file will be released on a flow basis as the data for that State become available.

Files for individual States can be obtained from Data User Services Division for \$110 per reel (\$80 until March 1, 1981). If files for more than one State are put on a single reel of tape, the cost is \$135 per output reel. See the order form on the following page for the various technical options. When ordering, please refer to order number Cu SUM 80 007-(State).

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services (Tapes)  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, D.C. 20233  
Phone: 301-449-1600







## OVERVIEW

### P.L. 94-171 Population Counts

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file includes population data tabulated by race and by Spanish origin. These data are produced as part of the Census Bureau's commitment under Public Law 94-171 to aid State legislatures in the redistricting process.

#### Implementation of Public Law 94-171

As required under the provisions of Public Law 94-171, on March 31, 1976, the Bureau of the Census issued criteria for States to follow in designing geographic plans for the tabulations of 1980 census population counts. During the period of January through June of 1976, Bureau staff met with officials in all 50 States to explain these criteria and discuss possible participation in this voluntary program. The National Conference of State Legislatures also provided to each State "model" legislation which might be enacted to insure that the boundaries of election precincts (the geographic area for which most States were interested in receiving population counts) would follow visible features and adhere to the other technical guidelines developed by the Bureau, in accordance with the provisions of P.L. 94-171.

By the April 1, 1977, deadline, legislatures in the following States had submitted geographic plans to the Bureau:

California	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Florida	Maine	New Jersey	Virginia
Idaho	Maryland	South Carolina	Wisconsin
Iowa	Minnesota	South Dakota	

Subsequently, California withdrew its plan. Plans for the remaining fourteen States were approved after extensive review and consultation with the States.

In May of 1977, the Census Bureau wrote to all States which did not submit geographic plans to confirm that these States did not intend to prepare such a plan, and to call to the attention of State officials three other potential 1980 census data sources which they might find useful for districting purposes.

One source was the "Alternative Approach for Blocked Areas" program whereby the population counts produced in the Census Bureau's regular block statistics program could be cumulated to election precincts or similar areas. The Census Bureau decided to offer this option when it became apparent that a number of States were either not willing, or not able, to freeze precinct lines as early as the April 1, 1977, deadline. Version 1 of this approach provided to the State a set of census maps and a list of enumeration districts (ED's) and block numbers associated with larger geographic areas (e.g., census tracts, county

subdivisions) thereby enabling a State to equate census ED's and blocks to election precincts or similar areas; this equivalency enables the State to aggregate population counts for individual blocks to precincts. In Version 2, the equivalency list of blocks to precincts was prepared by the State and submitted to the Census Bureau to be used by the Bureau in tabulating final population counts for the designated precincts.

A second potential data source was derived from the Census Bureau's program on "The Delineation of Enumeration Districts for Use by Local Authorities" in the 1980 census. Under the guidelines of this program, States could propose boundaries for ED's to be used by the Census Bureau in the 1980 census. Officials in six States (Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, and Washington) submitted ED plans for portions of their States and one State (West Virginia) asked the Census Bureau to maintain the current legislative district boundaries (in selected counties) as ED's, where possible.

The third potential data source was the Census Bureau's contract block statistics program. Under this program, the Census Bureau, at the request and expense of the State or other governmental entity, collected and tabulated census information on a block-by-block basis for areas not covered by the Bureau's regular block program. (The regular block program includes the potential extent of urbanized areas and each incorporated place outside urbanized areas having 10,000 or more population as of the 1970 census or 1973, 1975, and 1976 official Bureau estimates.) Five States (Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia) entered into contracts with the Census Bureau for block data for all areas not covered by the Census Bureau's regular block program. The deadline for participation in the contract block statistics program was September, 1978.

It should be noted that under the provisions of P.L. 94-171, States not participating in the above options receive population tabulations for all geographic areas which are recognized in the census. These areas include States, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions/census county divisions, incorporated places, census tracts or block numbering areas, block groups or enumeration districts, and blocks. Because of the need to provide small-area population counts from the 1980 census for legislative redistricting as well as other purposes, the Census Bureau will automatically provide block data for all incorporated places of 10,000 or more population as well as for urbanized areas (highly populated cities and their environs). Since blocks are the smallest geographic area for which population counts are tabulated, they provide the greatest flexibility in designing legislative districts.

Some of the States submitted election precinct plans for only a portion of the State. It was sometimes necessary for the Bureau to combine precincts because these locally-defined units did not have boundaries which met the Bureau's criteria under the

technical guidelines associated with P.L. 94-171. Also, in certain instances, States adjusted precinct boundaries to follow mapped census blocks when constructing an equivalency list. Therefore, users should note that the areas for which election precinct population counts are shown may not always correspond exactly to actual election precincts.

#### File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area there is a 156-character logical record. The first 100 characters of this record provide geographic identification codes and the area name. The last 56 characters provide the seven population items in this file.

Records on this file are arranged in an hierarchical structure within State. Data are provided for the State or State equivalent, counties or county equivalent, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), incorporated places, election precincts or their equivalent (if any), census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) (if any), block groups and blocks in blocked areas, or enumeration districts in nonblock-numbered areas. The hierarchical structure of these records is as follows.

- State or State equivalent
  - County or county equivalent
    - Election Precinct total (where applicable)
    - Tract/BNA total (where applicable)
    - MCD/CCD
      - Place and/or remainder of MCD/CCD
        - Election Precinct (where applicable)
        - Census Tract/BNA (where applicable)
        - Block
        - Enumeration district

The State or State equivalent record (Summary Level 01) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The county or county equivalent record (Summary Level 02) contains a summary for each county, or county equivalent and independent cities, within the State in FIPS Code sequence.

The election precinct record (Summary Level 03) contains a summary for each election precinct within the county or county equivalent. Records for counties only partially covered by election precincts will be followed by a remainder-of-county record which will have a pseudo election precinct code of 9999.

The census tract/BNA (block numbering area) total record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for each tract or BNA within the county.

The MCD/CCD record (Summary Level 05) contains a summary for each MCD/CCD within the county.

The Place record (Summary Level 06) provides a summary for each incorporated place within an MCD/CCD, in place code sequence. These may be places or, when places cross MCD/CCD boundaries, portions of places. A remainder of MCD/CCD record will also be generated. This record will cover all areas outside of places (if any), and will have a pseudo place code of 9999. Note that census designated places do not appear on the file, although they may appear on the census maps.

The election precinct record (Summary Level 07) provides a summary for each precinct or portion of a precinct within a place or MCD/CCD and balance of place or MCD/CCD. A remainder-of-MCD/CCD or remainder-of-place record will appear for MCD's or places only partially covered by election precincts. The remainder-of-MCD/CCD or remainder-of-place record will have a pseudo election precinct code of 9999.

The combination of Census Tract or Block Numbering Area (Summary Level 08), Block Group (Summary Level 09), and Block (Summary Level 10) or Enumeration District (Summary Level 11) summaries will vary. The four types of summaries are as follows:

Tract (or BNA)/BG - When a census tract is entirely block numbered, a summary is shown for each tract/BNA and each Block Group and Block within the tract/BNA. Note that BNA's are always block numbered in their entirety.

Tract/ED - When the area is tracted but contains no blocks, a summary is shown for each tract and each enumeration district within a tract.

Not Tracted/ED - When an area is not tracted and does not have any block-numbered areas, a summary is shown for each enumeration district within the election precinct (if present), the place or place segment or MCD/CCD. A pseudo tract code of 9999 and tract suffix code of 99 will appear in the tract code field.

Tract/BG-ED - When a tract is partially block numbered, there will be a mixture of block group and enumeration district summaries. Block groups cover the block-numbered portion of the tract. Block group and block summaries will precede those for ED's in this situation.

See Figure 1 for a detailed layout of the file hierarchy.

FIGURE 1

<u>Geography</u>	<u>Summary Level</u>
State or State Equivalent	01
County or County Equivalent 1	02
Election Precinct 2	03
.	
.	
Election Precinct n	03
Not in an Election Precinct	
Election Precinct 1	03
Election Precinct 2	03
.	
.	
Election Precinct n	03
Not in an Election Precinct <u>1/</u>	03
.	
Tract/BNA 1	04
Tract/BNA 2	04
.	
.	
Tract/BNA n	04
Not in a Tract/BNA <u>2/</u>	04
.	
MCD/CCD 1	05
Place 1	06
Election Precinct 1	07
Tract/BNA 1	08
Block Group 1	09
Block 1	10
Block 2	10
.	
Block n	10
Block Group 2	09
.	
.	
Block Group n	09
.	
ED 1	11
ED 2	11
.	
.	
ED n	11
.	
Tract/BNA 2	08
.	
.	
Tract/BNA n	08
Not in a Tract/BNA <u>2/</u>	08
ED 1	11
.	
.	
ED n	11
Election Precinct 2	07
.	
.	
Election Precinct n	07
Not in an Election Precinct <u>1/</u>	07
Place 2	06
.	
.	
Place n	06
Remainder of MCD/CCD 1 <u>3/</u>	06
.	
MCD/CCD 2	05
.	
.	
MCD/CCD n	05
.	
County 2	02
.	
.	
County n	02

1/ Applicable only for counties partially covered by precincts.  
2/ Applicable only for counties partially covered by tracts/BNA's  
3/ Applicable for MCD/CCD's partially covered by a place

### Election Precinct Identification

The procedures for assigning name and number identifiers to election precincts varies from State to State. Consequently, the Bureau has assigned a four-digit code, unique within each county, to each election precinct. The user can generate a conversion file by listing the Census election precinct code beginning in position 20 and the area name beginning in position 41 on the election precinct summary records (Summary Level 03).

## OVERVIEW

### 1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and public use microdata samples. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, and are comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data to be released by the Bureau include a P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file for use in reapportionment/redistricting, various subject report files, and the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items. All of these files contain data summarized to varying levels of geography. Public-use microdata samples, on the other hand, contain disclosure-free household and person records from the census. These files are similar to the 1970 Public Use Sample files and will be available sometime after the release of STF 4.

#### P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File Program

The Bureau produced P.L. 94-171 Population Counts as part of its mandate under Public Law 94-171 for use in preparing plans for State legislative districts. This cooperative effort by the Bureau and State officials included voluntary participation by the States and joint involvement in defining the geographic areas to be used for population tabulations.

#### Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether 100-percent or sample data. STF 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. These data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5 are based on sample data. These data are estimates based on the responses of a sample of the population and housing units and contain more extensive housing and population information. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units with less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall the sampling rate was approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

The geographic detail of STF 1 is the maximum possible detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is the census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and place in nontraced areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is the census tract or MCD/CCD and place in nontraced areas. STF 5's lowest geographic

level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and central city(ies). Figure 2 on page 15 details the geographic levels in each Summary Tape File.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to a combination of the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth count while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth count. To summarize, STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete count data, while STF's 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files, but are presented in the most subject matter detail.

#### 1980 Census Maps

The maps used in conjunction with the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file consist of four basic types: county maps, place maps, place-and-vicinity maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). When available, these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

However, P.L. 94-171 Population Counts users should be aware that these maps do not show the boundaries of election precincts. Users interested in maps showing the outlines for election precincts can create them by determining which blocks (in block-numbered areas) or enumeration districts (in nonblock-numbered areas) are contained in the election precinct. Further information on election precinct boundaries may be available from State or local agencies involved in redistricting.

All four map types have several characteristics in common:

- To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.
- Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all four types of maps.
- Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, census tracts or block numbering areas where present, ED's (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.
- All maps contain metric, feet, and mile scales.
- All maps showing block-numbered areas will be included in the appropriate PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports.

FIGURE 2

## Geographic Summary Levels

Area <u>1</u> /	STF 1			STF 2			STF 3			STF 4			STF 53/
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B3/	C	A	B	C	
United States.....			*			*			*			*	*
Region.....			*			*			*			*	*
Division.....			*			*			*			*	*
State.....	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Place by State <u>2</u> /.....	*		*		*	*	*		*		*	*	*
SCSA.....			*			*			*			*	
SCSA by State.....			*		*	*			*		*	*	
SMSA.....			*		*	*			*		*	*	*
SMSA by State.....		*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area.....			*			*			*			*	
Urbanized Area by State.....			*		*	*			*		*	*	
County by State.....	*		*		*	*	*		*		*	*	
MCD by State.....			*						*				
MCD by County by State..	*				*		*			*			
ED or BG by Tract (BNA) by Place by MCD by County by State.....	*						*						
County by SMSA by State.....		*		*									
ED or Block by Tract (BNA) by Place by MCD by County by SMSA by State.....		*											
Tract (BNA) by Place by County by SMSA by State		*		*									
Tract (BNA) by County by SMSA by State.....				*						*			
ED or Block by Tract (BNA) by Place by County by SMSA by State.....		*											
Congressional District by State.....	*		*				*		*			*	
Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Village.....						*						*	
Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Village by County by State.....				*	*					*	*		
ZIP Code (5 digit).....							*	<u>4</u> /					

- 1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files (STF's), geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward (for nonblock-numbered places only), State Economic Area and Economic Subregion, District Office Code, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region. The presence of these codes will allow data users to prepare their own summaries by aggregating component parts of such units. This also is true for some areas that are summary levels for some STF's and not others. For example, block groups and enumeration districts in STF 1A can be added together to prepare summaries for Indian reservations or Alaska Native villages.
- 2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of Place level data in the STF's are as follows:
- |        |                |        |                |
|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| STF 1A | all places     | STF 3A | all places     |
| STF 1B | all places     | STF 3B | not applicable |
| STF 1C | 10,000 or more | STF 3C | 10,000 or more |
| STF 2A | 10,000 or more | STF 4A | 10,000 or more |
| STF 2B | 1,000 or more  | STF 4B | 2,500 or more  |
| STF 2C | 10,000 or more | STF 4C | 10,000 or more |
| STF 5  | 50,000 or more |        |                |
- 3/ Subject to change.
- 4/ Separate ZIP code area summaries will be issued whenever a ZIP code is split by State, SMSA, and county.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map.

County Maps. County maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for the entire United States and its possessions is shown. Most maps in the county series are at a scale of 1 inch:1 mile. Most county maps are created by superimposing boundaries for all areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments. There are approximately 5,500 county map sheets for 1980.

Place Maps. For nonmetropolitan places where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within the boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP), the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of the place maps varies from place to place. As with the county maps, most are created by superimposing boundaries for all areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by local or State governments. On the county map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map, i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the county map. There are about 12,300 place map sheets for 1980.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For nonmetropolitan places which have areas of fairly dense development outside the corporate limits of a municipality, or outside the boundaries established for a CDP, the Bureau uses place-and-vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of nonmetropolitan places which have parcels of land that are not part of the city but are completely surrounded by the city and where two or more places appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the county map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 3,300 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's metropolitan areas, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of these densely settled portions of the counties involved. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA counties and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas which are not in an SMSA. (In a few instances, these map sheets entirely cover a county, in which case no separate county map exists.) The predominant scale for the MMS and VMS is 1 inch:1,600 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1 inch:800 feet; conversely, some sparsely settled areas are mapped at 1 inch:3,200 feet. As with the place maps, the MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980.

In addition to the four types of maps described above, there are a number of "outline" maps (maps that do not show any data, only the areas to which data can be related) that are prepared and published as part of the various printed report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The County Subdivision Map Series consists of at least one map page for each State showing the names and boundaries for the State, each component county, the minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), and all places, both incorporated and census designated. For most States, the scale of the maps requires that they be presented in sections. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. In addition, the name(s) of adjoining State(s) are shown along with a mark to indicate where the State boundaries intersect. These maps are based on the State base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Mapping Program. Single-sheet versions of the county subdivision map series are published at the USGS scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch equals about 8 miles), for all States except Alaska and the outlying areas and may be fitted together to form multi-State maps. These maps appear in PC80-1-A. For those States in which American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map, with boundaries added for these entities, will appear in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one map for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of the 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all States, counties, MCD/CCD's, and places in the area are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A. In 1980, the report for each State containing part of a multi-State UA will include the map for the entire UA.

The State SMSA Map Series consists of a one-page sheet for each State showing the county names and boundaries, the names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more, and the names and boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the State. For 1980, the name of the capital of the State is underlined. These maps appear in PC80-1-A, B, C, D; HC80-1-A, B; and HC80-2.

In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, PHC80-1, Block Statistics reports will include an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State.

Each SMSA report will have an SMSA Block Index Map showing the extent of the SMSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered areas within the SMSA shown by means of shading.

Each State report will have a State Block Index Map, prepared by superimposing the extent of all blocked areas in the State over the county subdivision map. This index map will also show the boundaries of the SMSA(s) in the State so that the reader can determine whether the data for any block-numbered area in the State appear in the particular State report or in an SMSA report.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined in 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification numbers for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries and the names and boundaries for counties, MCD/CCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within the tract is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps will be published for tracted counties outside SMSA's. These maps will be published in the PHC80-2, Census Tract reports.

#### Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials available presently or expected to be available shortly which will provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

Census '80 Introduction to Products and Services. This thirteen page publication provides a general outline of information and data available from the 1980 census. Free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1980 Census of Population and Housing Publication and Computer Tape Description. This leaflet describes the publication program, computer tape program, and microfiche program for the 1980 census. It is available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1980 Census User's Guide (first edition). This comprehensive guide to the 1980 census data will be available in early 1981 through the Government Printing Office. The price has not yet been determined.

1980 Census Update. This publication has been issued quarterly since January 1977. The updates are intended to keep the data user current on the 1980 Census planning and preparatory activities. Back copies are available free of charge from Data

User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available from the Government Printing Office for \$14 a year.

Monthly Product Announcement. The announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## GLOSSARY

### General Concept Definitions

Reapportionment. Reapportionment is the process by which a fixed number of representatives are reallocated to a set of geographic areas. For example, seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the States on the basis of the population of each State in the most recent census. The results of this process is a numeric allocation of seats; it does not result in boundaries being established for each area. There are several statistical techniques which can be used for reapportionment; at the direction of Congress, the Census Bureau uses the method of "equal proportions" to apportion representatives among the several states. Reapportionment is also commonly used to mean redistricting. (See Redistricting)

Redistricting. Redistricting is the process of defining new geographic boundaries for administrative or election areas. For example, if there have been population shifts within the State, congressional districts may be redefined so that each has approximately the same number of inhabitants.

Unallocated population. During census processing, some population may have been assigned to a block number that is not shown on census maps or which was not assigned to any election precinct when the equivalency file was being developed. Because the exact geographic location of this population cannot be ascertained, it has not been allocated to an election precinct. This population has been listed under the category "unallocated population" and indicated by code 0000 in character positions 20-23 on the tape.

Unassigned blocks/ED's. If election precinct boundaries do not coincide with tabulation area boundaries--i.e., an ED or block straddles an election precinct boundary and cannot be assigned to either precinct--the blocks or ED's involved are listed under the category "unassigned blocks/ED's" and are indicated by code 9990 in character positions 20-23 on the tape.

## GLOSSARY

### Selected Population and Housing

#### Concept Definitions

This glossary defines only population and housing concepts associated with the data included in P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. A complete glossary will appear in the 1980 Users' Guide.

Race. Counts of the population by race in these tabulations are provisional. Final counts for race will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

4. Is this person —  <i>Fill one circle.</i>	<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
	<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian
	<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
	<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
	<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo
	<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut
	<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify
	<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)	
	Print tribe →	

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-enumeration, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

During clerical operations on all questionnaires, write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to existing categories. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked and accompanied by a write-in entry of "Caucasian," the "Other" circle was erased and the circle for "White" was filled; other examples are noted below. However, Hispanic write-in categories such as "Mexican" or "Puerto Rican" were not recoded

during complete-count processing, nor were Asian Pacific Islander entries such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian." During the subsequent processing of sample questionnaires, all persons in the "Other" category with write-in entries are assigned codes which are recorded on the basic records.

After sample coding, categories such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian" are collectively tabulated as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations with detailed race categories and added into the broader "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in other sample tabulations by race. This shifts a significant part of those cases tabulated as "Other Races" in the complete-count data to "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample data and affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for these broad groups.

White. The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" races category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as African, Black, Puerto Rican, Creole, Jamaican, Nigerian, Trinidadian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, this category includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Burmese, Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Micronesian, Okinawan, Pakistani, Polynesian, Siamese, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other races. The category "Other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. (Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations are included in the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations.)

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the label "Other Races" encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other Races" category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Detailed tabulations in a number of sources separately present data for three race categories (White, Black, and All Other) for persons not of Spanish origin.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. In the 1970 census, Blacks were missed with a much greater frequency than Whites. Undercoverage rates for 1970 for races other than White or Black are not available.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. The categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. The 1980 questionnaire has 14 specific race categories instead of 8 in 1970. In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other" race category. Although separate categories were used in 1970 for American Indians, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Hawaiian, very few data items were published.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin. Counts of the population by Spanish origin in these tabulations are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

Spanish origin counts are determined by a 100-percent question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent.

<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>
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If, after questioning, the person was in doubt about which classification applied, the origin of the person's mother was

used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or reported an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or reported an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic," and persons who indicated an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil, or who did not relate to a specific Spanish group but provided a response such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

**Historical comparability:** The Spanish origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appears first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American" included in 1970, has been dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the householder or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

## GLOSSARY

### Selected Geographic Concept Definitions

This glossary defines only geographic concepts associated with P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. A complete glossary will appear in the 1980 Users' Guide.

American Indian Reservations/Alaska Native Villages. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD), and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Alaska Native villages are areas which were specified to the Bureau by the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, P.L. 92-203.

Each American Indian reservation and Alaska Native village was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. A population subject report (PC80-2 series) featuring additional data on American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages is also planned. Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries will be included in the PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration

techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available for previous censuses. However, some cities and "unincorporated places" which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

Block. Usually a well-defined rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see Figure 3, column 3), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. The data will also be tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken by the Bureau on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within their legal boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics covering their entire territory, both urban and rural: Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place maps, and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

FIGURE 3

PART NO.	UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD STATES STATES WITH ACTIVE MCD'S 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S, AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) BLOCK STATISTICS STATEWIDE	(6) CENSUS TRACTS STATEWIDE
01	ALABAMA	X					
02	ALASKA 3/						
04	ARIZONA	X					
05	ARKANSAS		Township				
06	CALIFORNIA	X					
08	COLORADO	X					
09	CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
10	DELAWARE	X					X
11	DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
12	FLORIDA	X					
13	GEORGIA	X				X	
15	HAWAII	X					X
16	IDAHO	X					
17	ILLINOIS		Township	X			
18	INDIANA		Township	X			
19	IOWA		Township				
20	KANSAS		Township	X			
21	KENTUCKY	X					
22	LOUISIANA		Police jury ward				
23	MAINE		Town	X	X		
24	MARYLAND		Election district				
25	MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
26	MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
27	MINNESOTA		Township	X			
28	MISSISSIPPI		Supervisor's dist.			X	
29	MISSOURI		Township	X			
30	MONTANA	X					
31	NEBRASKA		Township	X			
32	NEVADA		Township				
33	NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
34	NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
35	NEW MEXICO	X					
36	NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
37	NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
38	NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
39	OHIO		Township	X			
40	OKLAHOMA	X					
41	OREGON	X					
42	PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
44	RHODE ISLAND		Town	X	X	X	X
45	SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
46	SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
47	TENNESSEE	X					
48	TEXAS	X					
49	UTAH	X					
50	VERMONT		Town	X	X		
51	VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
53	WASHINGTON	X					
54	WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
55	WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
56	WYOMING	X					

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.

2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and HC(1)-A and -B.

3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" or boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CCD's.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" (↙) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

It is estimated that statistics will be collected for over 2.5 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970 block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. In many areas, however, block boundaries and numbers will be the same in 1980 as in 1970, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

Block Group (BG). A combination of census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or BNA and is defined in all areas where block statistics are collected. (In areas where blocks are not identified, ED's are used.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In practice, the numbering would rarely go above 350 and would involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering, e.g., block 312 might be followed by block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian

reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part.

Since BG summaries observe the boundaries of higher level geographic areas, users should carefully study census maps to note the presence of place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, and Indian reservation boundaries which may split BG's. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps; as a result, a BG split by a CD will not have that boundary indicated on the maps.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentation (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's). As a result, it will occasionally be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

It is estimated that statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in corresponding microfiche. There are no published data for BG's.

**Historical comparability:** In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. In addition, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in block numbered areas outside the core of the urbanized area. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

Block Numbering Area (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in blocked areas where census tracts have not been defined; typically in the non-SMSA places of 10,000 or more population and the contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99, which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split for tabulation purposes by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See Figure 3, column 3.) Such

component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of MCD's in 10 other States and CCD's in the remaining 20 States.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

Census County Division (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (see Figure 3, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have either lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in many 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for all CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

Census Subarea. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions", and some had subdivisions. The census subareas used in the 1980 census occasionally approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

Census Tract. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts have generally stable boundaries, and when census tracts

are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized before the 1980 census are completely tracted. In addition, nearly 4,000 census tracts have been established in 252 counties outside those SMSA's, some of which are likely to become SMSA's or parts of SMSA's as a result of the census. Five States have been entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including those in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and areal size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and are defined so as to cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for New York, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's and will be published in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, or MCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except

that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States. (See Figure 3, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

**Historical comparability:** Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports will observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

**County.** The primary political and administrative division of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska, 11 boroughs and 12 "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on all census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are over 3,100 counties and county equivalents being tabulated for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C; HC80-1-A and -B; and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for large counties (population size cutoff to be determined) appear in STF 5.

**Historical comparability:** A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970, some as a result of the creation of new independent cities or annexations by independent cities in Virginia. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases differ considerably from the divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in the list of counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for each State.

County Equivalent. See County.

Election Precinct. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments generally for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and enumeration districts or census blocks have been drawn so as to be compatible in many States. In some instances, precincts had to be combined or their boundaries adjusted so that their boundaries would be compatible with census areas.

The Bureau expects to prepare and distribute election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; additional States may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics.

**Historical comparability:** Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses.

Enumeration District (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest available unit of census geography.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a one-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and

processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mailout/mailback areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a one-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county.

It is estimated that statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no published data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, collection considerations dictate ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

Minor Civil Division (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as an MCD for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see Figure 3, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's, and in Alaska, census subareas are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in PC80-1-A, HC80-1-A, and PHC80-2 reports. There are more than 26,000 MCD's defined for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of Figure 3), most MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Statistics for Governmental Units. All MCD's in these States are included in

PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. (See Figure 3, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are six States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

Place. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (CDP's) (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. CDP's are not tabulated in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places for the 1980 census.

Incorporated place boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether or not a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

All places are summarized in STF's 1A and 3A and PC80-1-A reports. Places with 1,000 or more inhabitants are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-B reports. Places with 2,500 or more are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. Incorporated places only are shown in PHC80-3 reports. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in SMSA's or other tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher-level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 States only in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports, although the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

**Historical comparability:** Over 68 percent of all incorporated municipalities annexed territory between January 1, 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census. Places which were newly incorporated or changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A.

State. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series; Puerto Rico is, also, except that it does not appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names, and by a 2-digit Census Geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part.

**Historical comparability:** There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade.

Town/Township. See Minor Civil Division.

Tract. See Census Tract.

Tract. See Census Tract.

United States. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.



## HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

This computer-generated report documents the data contents and the record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, data type, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8 character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or sequential identifiers such as "TAB1", "TAB2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in integer powers of 10. Implied decimals or multipliers (in integer powers of ten only) are indicated by a "-" or a "+" followed by a number. For example, 123.45 would appear on the data tape as 12345, and the size/scale value would be 5/-2. A number recorded in thousands (12,345,000 for example) would appear on the data tape as 12345 and the size/scale value would be 5/+3. Scale factors which are not an integer power of ten are identified in the notes following the label, and in the footnotes.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).
5. Description.

Label. This is a single 40 character line or a set of 40 character lines which describes the data item.

Notes and Value Codes. This section provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.



# DATA DICTIONARY

## FORMAT 01 SECTION

0

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
SUMRYLVL	2	1	A	Record Type 01 State or State Equivalent 02 County or County Equivalent 03 Election Precinct Total 04 Tract/BNA Total 05 MCD/CCD 06 Place 07 Election Precinct 08 Tract/BNA 09 Block Group 10 Block 11 Enumeration District
STATE	2	3	A	FIPS State Code Applicable for all record types.
COUNTY	3	5	A	FIPS County Code Applicable for record types 02-11, otherwise blank.
MCDCCD	3	8	A	MCD/CCD Code Applicable for record types 05-11, otherwise blank. See census maps for codes.
PLACE	4	11	A	Census Place Code Applicable for record types 06-11, otherwise blank. See census maps for codes. 9999 Not in a place
FLAG1	1	15		0 Less than 20 percent of the persons or housing units were substituted. 1 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units were substituted.
FILL1	4	16	A	Filler
ELECPREC	4	20	A	Election Precinct Code Applicable for record types 03, 07-11, otherwise blank. See census maps for codes. 0000 Unallocated Population (See General Glossary for explanation) 9990 Unassigned Blocks/ED's 9999 Not in an election precinct (Applicable only for counties partially covered by election precincts.)

## DATA DICTIONARY

05/30/80

## FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
TRACT	4	24	N	<p>Census Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) This is a four-digit identification number. Applicable for record types 04, 08-11, otherwise blank. See census maps. 0001 - 9899 Tract Number 9901 - 9989 BNA Number 9999 - Not tracted or not in BNA (Applicable only for counties not tracted or with BNA/ED for only part.)</p>
TRSUFFIX	2	28	A	<p>Tract Code Suffix This is a two-digit suffix for the tract or BNA code</p>
BLKGRP	1	30	A	<p>Block Group Code Applicable for record types 09-10, otherwise blank. This is the first digit of the block code.</p>
BLOCK	3	30	A	<p>Block Code Applicable for record type 10 only, otherwise blank. Characters 31 and 32 will contain blanks for block group summaries (record type 09). See census maps for codes.</p>
EDIND	1	33	A	<p>Enumeration District (ED) Prefix Applicable for record type 11 only, otherwise blank - also blank if none of those listed below.</p>
			A	Adjacent lands to Indian
			M	Reservations (Tribal Trust Lands)
			N	Military reservations
			P	Indian reservations
			S	Selected National/State parks
			V	Selected "special places"
				Crews of vessels
EDNUMBER	4	34	A	<p>Enumeration District Number Applicable for record type 11 only, otherwise blank. See census maps.</p>
EDSUFFIX	1	38	A	<p>Enumeration District Suffix If applicable, will contain an alphabetic character, otherwise, suffix will be blank. The suffix</p>

## DATA DICTIONARY

05/30/80

## FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
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is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection activities where the original ED proved too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made too late to be reflected on the map.

PARTIND	1	39	A
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Part Indicator  
Indicator identifying a partial summary for areas which are subdivided by higher level area.  
Applicable for record types 06-10.  
Partial summary (otherwise blank)

P

POLDES	1	40	A
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Political Description Code  
Legal status or type of statistical area. If description shown below is part of the area name this field will contain "N" or a blank if not present. Applicable for record types 02, 03, 05, 06, and 07.

A	County
B	Borough
C	City
D	District
E	Consolidated government
F	Division
G	Gore
H	Independent city
I	Indian reservation
J	Unorganized territory
K	Parish
L	Plantation
M	Location
N	None
P	Precinct
Q	Quadrant
R	Purchase
S	Township
T	Town
U	Census designated place
V	Village
W	Ward
X	Grant
Y	Census Area (Alaska)

## DATA DICTIONARY

05/30/80

## FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
			2	Census subarea (Alaska)
			1	Island
			2	Subdistrict
			3	Municipio
			4	Barrio
			5	Ciudad
			6	Pueblo
			7	Aldea
			8	Zona urbana
			9	Municipality
AREANAME	60	41	A	Area Name This field is left-justified, blank-filled. It is applicable for record types 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, and 07.
TOTALPOP	8	101	N	Total Population Right-justified, zero filled.
WHITE	8	109	N	White Population Right-justified, zero filled.
BLACK	8	117	N	Black Population Right-justified, zero filled.
INDIAN	8	125	N	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population Right-justified, zero filled.
ASIANPI	8	133	N	Asian and Pacific Islander Population (see footnote 1). Right-justified, zero filled.
OTHER	8	141	N	Population of Other Races (see footnote 2). Right-justified, zero filled.
SPANISH	8	149	N	Persons of Spanish Origin Population (see footnote 3). Right-justified, zero filled.

## DATA DICTIONARY

### FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 01 "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100 percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan".
- 02 For data tabulated on a 100 percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other."
- 03 Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Spanish origin includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Spanish.



## APPENDIX A

### Note To Users

The "AREANAME" field (position 61) on the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file is coded to produce uppercase and lowercase output (e.g., the initial character of each area name is recorded in uppercase, followed by the remaining letters in lowercase). The great majority of users of this file will have computer hardware/software that can fully utilize this feature. However, some computer printers have the capacity to print only those characters coded as uppercase. If you encounter difficulty, we suggest you confer with the system consultants at your installation.



## APPENDIX B

### Geographic Areas Tabulated under the P.L. 94-171 Program, by State

The list below indicates the types of geographic areas in each State for which 1980 census population counts will be tabulated.

<u>State</u>	<u>Population Totals by Type of Geographic Area</u>
1. Alabama	Legal entities <u>1</u> /, census statistical areas <u>2</u> /
2. Alaska	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and State-wide election districts
3. Arizona	Legal entities, census statistical areas
4. Arkansas	Legal entities, census statistical areas
5. California	Legal entities, census statistical areas
6. Colorado	Legal entities, census statistical areas
7. Connecticut	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas <u>3</u> /
8. Delaware	Legal entities, census statistical areas
9. Florida	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas.
10. Georgia	Legal entities, census statistical areas, plus State-wide block-by-block counts
11. Hawaii	Legal entities, census statistical areas
12. Idaho	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas
13. Illinois	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas
14. Indiana	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas
15. Iowa	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas
16. Kansas	Legal entities, census statistical areas
17. Kentucky	Legal entities, census statistical areas

<u>State</u>	<u>Population Totals by Type of Geographic Area</u>
18. Louisiana	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas
19. Maine	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in most of the State
20. Massachusetts	Legal entities, census statistical areas
21. Maryland	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in most of the State
22. Michigan	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas
23. Minnesota	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in most of the State
24. Mississippi	Legal entities, census statistical areas, plus State-wide block-by-block counts
25. Missouri	Legal entities, census statistical areas
26. Montana	Legal entities, census statistical areas
27. Nebraska	Legal entities, census statistical areas
28. Nevada	Legal entities, census statistical areas
29. New Hampshire	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas
30. New Jersey	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and State-wide election precincts
31. New Mexico	Legal entities, census statistical areas
32. New York	Legal entities, census statistical areas, plus State-wide block-by-block counts
33. North Carolina	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas
34. North Dakota	Legal entities, census statistical areas
35. Ohio	Legal entities, census statistical areas
36. Oklahoma	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas

<u>State</u>	<u>Population Totals by Type of Geographic Area</u>
37. Oregon	Legal entities, census statistical areas
38. Pennsylvania	Legal entities, census statistical areas
39. Rhode Island	Legal entities, census statistical areas, plus State-wide election precincts and block-by-block counts
40. South Carolina	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in most of the State
41. South Dakota	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas
42. Tennessee	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas
43. Texas	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected block-numbered areas
44. Utah	Legal entities, census statistical areas
45. Vermont	Legal entities, census statistical areas
46. Virginia	Legal entities, census statistical areas, plus State-wide election precincts and block-by-block counts
47. Washington	Legal entities, census statistical areas
48. West Virginia	Legal entities, census statistical areas
49. Wisconsin	Legal entities, census statistical areas, and election precincts in selected areas
50. Wyoming	Legal entities, census statistical areas

In addition, 7 States--Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia provided suggestions that were used in drawing the boundaries of some census enumeration districts.

1/ "Legal entities" include counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, towns, etc.

2/ "Census statistical areas" include census county divisions, census tracts, blocks, enumeration districts, etc.

3/ "Block-numbered areas" include urbanized areas, cities of 10,000 or more, and smaller communities, outside urbanized areas, which contracted with the Census Bureau to obtain block-by-block census data.