# Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1D 

# United States Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census 

Principal Investigator<br>United States Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

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STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1D [Computer file].
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Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer],
1982. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university
Consortium for Political and Social Research
[distributor], 2003.

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DATA DISCLAIMER

The original collector of the data, ICPSR, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for uses of this collection or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

## DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1D (ICPSR 8093)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File (STF) 1 consists of four sets of computer-readable data files containing detailed tabulations of the nation's population and housing characteristics produced from the 1980 Census. This series is comprised of STF 1A, STF 1B, STF 1C, and STF 1D. All files in the STF 1 series are identical, containing 321 substantive data variables organized in the form of 59 "tables," as well as standard geographic identification variables. All of the data items contained in the STF 1 files were tabulated from the "complete count" or "100-percent" questions included on the 1980 Census questionnaire. All four groups of files within the STF 1 series have identical record formats and technical characteristics and differ only in the types of geographical areas for which the summarized data items are presented. STF 1D provides summaries for state or state equivalent, congressional district (as constituted for the 98th Congress), county or county equivalent, places of 10,000 or more people, and minor civil divisions (MCD) or census county divisions (CCD). Housing items tabulated include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, contract rent, value, condominium status, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Population items include demographic information such as age, sex, race, marital status, Spanish origin, household relationship, and household type. Selected aggregates, means, and medians are also provided. See the related collection, CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1H (ICPSR 8401).

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.
NOTE: The codebook is provided by ICPSR as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 51 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN/ REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

```
Part 1: Part 01 Alabama
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 125
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 4: Part 04 Arizona
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 56
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 6: Part 06 California
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 583
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 9: Part 09 Connecticut
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 134
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 11: Part 11 District of
    Columbia
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 13: Part 13 Georgia
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 237
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
```

Part 2: Part 02 Alaska
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 28
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: Part 05 Arkansas
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 109
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 8: Part 08 Colorado
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 124
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 10: Part 10 Delaware
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 12: Part 12 Florida
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 306
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 15: Part 15 Hawaii
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 25
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

| art 16: Part 16 Idaho | Part 17: Part 17 Illinois |
| :---: | :---: |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 60 | Cases: 418 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |
| Part 18: Part 18 Indiana | Part 19: Part 19 Iowa |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 187 | Cases: 135 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |
| Part 20: Part 20 Kansas | Part 21: Part 21 Kentucky |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 146 | Cases: 175 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |
| Part 22: Part 22 Louisiana | Part 23: Part 23 Maine |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 136 | Cases: 39 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |
| Part 24: Part 24 Maryland | Part 25: Part 25 Massachusetts |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 139 | Cases: 207 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |
| Part 26: Part 26 Michigan | Part 27: Part 27 Minnesota |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 332 | Cases: 185 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |
| Part 28: Part 28 Mississippi | Part 29: Part 29 Missouri |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 121 | Cases: 203 |
| Variables: approx. 321 | Variables: approx. 321 |
| Record Length: 1,638 | Record Length: 1,638 |
| Records Per Case: 2 | Records Per Case: 2 |

```
Part 30: Part 30 Montana
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 70
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 32: Part 32 Nevada
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 33
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 34: Part 34 New Jersey
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 293
Variables: approx. }32
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 36: Part 36 New York
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 500
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 38: Part 38 North Dakota
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 64
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 40: Part 40 Oklahoma
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 134
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 110
```

Part 31: Part 31 Nebraska

Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 33: Part 33 New Hampshire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 35: Part 35 New Mexico
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 52
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 37: Part 37 North Carolina
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 166
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 39: Part 39 Ohio
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 313
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 41: Part 41 Oregon
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 99
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 42: Part 42 Pennsylvania File Structure: rectangular Cases: 320
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 45: Part 45 South Carolina
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 92
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 47: Part 47 Tennessee
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 150
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 49: Part 49 Utah
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 68
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 51: Part 51 Virginia
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 222
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 54: Part 54 West Virginia
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 75
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 44: Part 44 Rhode Island File Structure: rectangular Cases: 40
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 46: Part 46 South Dakota
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 78
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 48: Part 48 Texas
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 513
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 50: Part 50 Vermont
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 27
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 53: Part 53 Washington
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 135
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

Part 55: Part 55 Wisconsin
File Structure: rectangular Cases: 165
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2

```
Part 56: Part 56 Wyoming
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 33
Variables: approx. 321
Record Length: 1,638
Records Per Case: 2
Part 58: SPSS Data Definition
    Statements
File Structure: inap
Cases: inap
Variables: inap
Record Length: inap
Records Per Case: inap
```


# Census of Population and Housing, 1980: <br> Summary Tape File $1 H$ <br> Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress <br> (Supplement to STF 1D--Congressional <br> Districts of the 98th Congress) <br> Technical Documentation 

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1H, Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress (machine-readable data file)/prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau of the Census (producer and distributor), 1984.

TYPE OF FILE:
Summary statistics.
UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:
All persons and housing units in the following States: California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Washington.

## SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

This file contains complete-count data. Population items tabulated include age, race (provisional data), sex, marital status, Spanish origin (provisional data), household type, and household relationship. Housing items tabulated include occupancy/vancancy status, tenure, contract rent, value, condominium status, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Selected aggregates, means, and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 59 tables consisting of 321 cells.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGF:
For the ten States listed in the Universe -- State, congressional districts for the 99 th Congress, counties, and those places (and in Maine, New Jersey and New York minor civil divisions) with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

TECHNICAL NESCRIPTION:
FILE SIZE:
One file per State; logical record length of 3276 characters with two record segments of 1638 characters each.

FILE SORT SEOUENCE:
This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy.
REFERENCE MATERIALS:
U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 198n: Summary Tape File 1 H , Congressional nistricts of the 99 th Congress (supplement to STF 1D, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress) Technical Documentation". The STF 1H supplement includes this abstract as well as additional information about the file. STF 10 documentation includes a data dictionary. One copy of STF 10 and the STF $1 H$ supplement accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, they are available for $\$ 5.00$ from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## RELATED PRINTEN REPDRTS:

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress. This report presents statistics from the 1980 census on demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. The PHC80-4 series consists of an individual report for each State and for the District of Columbia. A map is included with the State report showing congressional district boundaries, county boundaries, and the locations of selected cities. No congressional distict boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative at large nor for the District of Columbia. This report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, n.c. 20402.

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress. This report presents statistics from the 1980 census on demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 99th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984. The PHC8O-4 series consists of an individual report for the following States: California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Washington. 4 map is included with the State report showing congressioanl district boundaries, county boundaries, and the locations of selected cities. This report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 204ก2.

## related machine-reanable files

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1n. This file contains complete count population and housing data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3n. This file contains sample population and housing data inflated to represent the total population for congressional districts of the $98 t$ Congress.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3H. This file contains sample population and housing data inflated to represent the total population. It is available on a State-hy-State basis for the 10 States that redisticted for the 99th Congress.

## FILE AVAILARILITY:

This file is available for the 10 states in the Universe, on one reel of tape at 1600 bpi or $6250 \mathrm{bpi}, 9-\mathrm{track}$, at a cost of $\$ 140$.

STF 1H, Congressional Districts of the 99th Congress, can be ordered using the order form on the next page. When ordering please include title and file number $\times 835000000000$.


Summary Tape file $1 H$ (STF 1H) is one of a series of summary data files available from the 1980 census. This file contains complete count data and presents statistics on the demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the 10 States that redistricted for the $99 t h$ Congress, congressional districts in these States, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984. STF 1H is available on a State-by-State basis.

In the other 40 States, the congressional districts in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1984 (Districts of the 99th Congress) are the same districts that were in effect for the 98 th Congress. These same data are summarized for districts of the 98 th Congress in STF 10.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage
For each geographic area there will be a 3276 -character census logical record. The census logical record is divided into two 1638 -character record segments to conform with ASCII standards. Each segment is identified in positions 99-100. The first 10? characters on each record segment provide geographic identification (positions 1 through 102 and 1639 through 1740). The next 150 characters (positions 103 through 252) on the first segment provide additional geographic information and the suppression flags. The remaining 1386 characters on the first segment (positions 253 through 1638) and the remaining 1536 characters on the second segment (positions 1741 through 3276) provide the data for the 59 tables on STF 1. For a concise description of the geographic coverage of STF $1 H$, see Appendix $A$ to the technical documentation for STF 10.


This file contains summary level data which follow the geographic hierarchy indicated in figure 1 below. Records are shown for the State, a congressional district, then all counties within the congressional district. All county records are followed by records for all places of $10,000+$ within the congressional district and then by MCD's of $10,000+$ in Maine, New Jersey and New York within the congressional district. When the county is split between two congressional districts, only the portion within the higher level will be shown on the summary. For example, if County 015 is split between Congressional District 1 and Congressional District 2 , the summary for the County 015 portion of Congressional District 1 will appear in the hierarchy with the Congressional District 1 summaries, while the summaries for the County 015 portion of Congressional District 2 will appear in the hierarchy with the Congressional District 2 summaries.

Figure 1 below outlines the goegraphic hierarchy. Following Figure 1 is a discussion of each summary level in the heirarchy.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1H

State
Congressional district
County or county equivalent or portion of county
Places of $10,000+$ or portion of place
MCD's of $10,0 \cap 0+$ or portion of MCD (Maine, New Jersey, New York)

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The Congressional nistrict record (Summary Level 33) contains a summary for each congessional district within the State according to the congessional district boundaries established for the 99th Congress.

The County record (Summary Level 37) contains a record for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, or portion of county, county equivalent, or independent city within each congressional district.

The Place record (Summary Level 38) contains a summary for each place with $10,0 n 0$ or more inhabitants, or portion of a place, located within the congressional district.

The MCD record (Summary Level 39) contains a summary for each county subdivision (minor civil division) with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of an MCD, located within the congressional district in Maine, New Jersey and New York.
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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1D
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTAITION

SUMMARY TAPE FILE ID, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1982

NOTE: The 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. Einal counts will be determined after the sample

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## ACRNOWLEDGMENTS

This documentation was prepared within the Data Access and Use Staff, under the direction of James P. Curry, Chief, and Barbara J. Aldrich, Chief of its Technical Information Section. Annette Ralston was the coordinator for this file assisted by Barbara Shugart and Joann Sutton. It was partially adapted from materials prepared by Richard Warren and David Silver of Decennial Census Division and staff members of Data User Services Division. Support was provided through content review by staff members from Decennial Census Division, Geography Division, Housing Division, Population Division, and Statistical Methods Division.

The file should be cited as follows:
Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1D, Congressional Districts (Name of State) [machine-readable data filel / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1982.

This technical documentation should be cited as follows:
Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Sumary Tape File 1D, Congressional Districts Technical Documentation / prepared by the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau, 1982.

For additional information concerning the file, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

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. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Population Division, (301) 763-7962, or Housing Division, (301) 763-2873, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to Sumary Tape File ID which becomes available after the file is released.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their files (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the coupon located following the front cover of this documentation.

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## PART I

Part I contains information specific to Sumary Tape File 10.


#### Abstract

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1D, Congressional Districts [machine-readable data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. --Washington: Bureau of the Census [producer and distributor], 1982.


## TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.
UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:
All persons and housing units in the United States.
SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:
This file contains complete-count data. population items tabulated include age, race (provisional data), sex, marital status, Spanish origin (provisional data), household type, and household relationship. Housing items tabulated include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, contract rent, value, condominium status, number of rooms, and plumbing facilities. Selected aggregates, means, and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 59 tables consisting of 321 cells.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:
State, congressional districts for the $98 t h$ Congress, counties, and those places (in 11 selected states, county subdivisions), with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:
FILE SIZE:
One file per State; logical record length of 3276 characters with two record segments of 1638 characters each.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:
This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1D, Congressional Districts 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.

1980 Census Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, and statistical products. Appendices include a glossary, summaries of the contents of specific tape files, and a variety of reference lists. The Users' Guide will be available in early 1982 from the Government printing Office. Price has not yet been determined as of January 1982.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products released each month are listed in the MPA. 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.

## RELATED PRINTED REPORTS AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some of the products which are currently available or will be released. For a complete listing, see the 1980 Census Users' Guide.

PHC80-1 Block Statistics. (Microfiche report). Data are derived from STF 1 and include final population and housing counts and statistics on selected population and housing characteristics based on response to complete-count ( 100 percent) questions. Data are shown for individual blocks in the blocked portions of each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants outside of SMSA's, and areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics. There is one title for each SMSA for block-numbered areas within the SMSA, and one title for each State outside of SMSA's. Maps corresponding to the block statistics reports will be available on paper stock and on microfiche. Block statistics reports and maps will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
pHC80-2 Census Tracts. Data for selected population and housing subjects derived from STF 2 and STF 4 are shown by census tracts for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), component SMSA counties, central cities, selected nonSMSA counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants within SMSA's, and selected counties. Some tables are based on 100-percent or complete-count tabulations while others are based on sample tabulations. There is one report for each SMSA and one for the tracted balance of each State. Maps are provided with the tract reports. Tract reports will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units. This publication series is derived from STF 1 and STF 3 and shows selected population and housing statistics based on complete count and sample estimate data for States, SMSA's, counties, functioning minor civil divisions ( 20 specified States), and
incorporated places. There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The publication will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 .

PHCBO-4 Congressional Districts of the 98 th Conqress. This report presents statistics from the 1980 census on demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98 th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. The PHC80-4 series consists of an individual report for each State and for the District of Columbia. A map is included with the State report showing congressional district boundaries, county boundaries, and the locations of selected cities. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative at large nor for the District of Columbia. This report will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PC80-1-A Number of Inhabitants. These reports are largely derived Erom STF 1 and contain final 1980 population counts and historic counts for States, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), urban and rural residence, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, and census designated places. Reports are issued separately for the United States, each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These reports are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Prices vary.

PC80-S1 Supplementary Reports. These reports contain completecount data. The following reports have been issued as of January 1982: "Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03129-9. Price--\$1.50); "Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03130-2. Price--\$2.00); "Race of the Population by States: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-02403147. Price--\$1.75); "Population and Households for Census Designated Places: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03519-7. Price--\$3.25); and "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas; 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03550-2. Price--\$4.50). These reports are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

HC80-S 1 Supplementary Report. "Selected Housing Characteristics by States and Counties: 1980" (GPO Stock No. 003-024-03551-1. Price--\$2.75). This report is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, washington, D.C. 20402.

## RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some other 1980 census data files which have been or will be released.

Summary Tape Files (STE's) l-5. STE's 1 and 2 provide data for subject items collected on a 100 -percent basis and are available by State. STE's 3 through 5 present 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). This file contains numeric codes and names (where appropriate) of geographic areas plus selected complete-count population and housing data. This file is an extract of STF lA.

Census of population and Housing. 1980: p.L. 94-171 population Counts. The file, organized by state, provides counts for total population, and provisional counts for five racial categories and Spanish/Hispanic origin. Summaries are provided 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, election precincts in certain states or portions of certain states, census tracts or block numbering areas, block groups and blocks or, for areas that are not block numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). The figures presented in P.L. 94171 may differ from those shown in STF l. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after P.L. 94-171 was prepared. Microfiche and paper photo copy of microfiche of the P. L. 94-171 Population Counts file is also available.

## FILE AVAILABILITY:

This file is available at 1600 bpi or 6250 bpi, 9-track, at a cost of $\$ 110$ per reel ( $\$ 140$ per reel effective March 1, 1982). If data for more than one State are stacked on a ingle reel, at the user's request, the cost is $\$ 135$ per reel ( $\$ 165$ per reel effective March 1, 1982). For information on the number of reels and release date for each State, subscribe to the Monthly product Announcement (MPA). The MPA is available without charge and may be ordered using the Customer Services (Publications) order form on the following page.

STF 1D, Congressional Districts can be ordered using the order form for tapes on the following page. When ordering, please refer to file number $C u S U M 80012$, and include the name of the State(s).




Summary Tape File $1 D$ (STF 1D) is one of a series of summary data files available from the 1980 census. This file contains complete count data and presents statistics on the demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of each state, congressional districts of the $98 t h$ Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. STF 1D will be released on a State-by-State basis.

## File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area there will be a 3276-character census logical record. The census logical record is divided into two 1638character record segments to conform with ASCII standards. Each segment is identified in positions 99-100. The first 102 characters on each record segment provide geographic identification (positions 1 through 102 and 1639 through 1740). - The next 150 characters (positions 103 through 252) on the first segment provide additional geographic information and the suppression flags. The remaining 1386 characters on the first segment (positions 253 through 1638) and the remaining 1536 characters on the second segment (positions 1741 through 3276) provide the data for the 59 tables on STF 1. For a concise description of the geographic coverage of STF 1D, see Appendix A.


File STF 1D. This file contains summary level data which follow the geographic hierarchy indicated in figure 1 below. Records are shown for the State, a congressional district, then all counties within the congressional district. All county records are followed by records for all places of $10,000+$ within the congressional district and then by MCD's of $10,000+$ (11 selected States) within the congressional district. When the county is split between 2 congressional districts, only the portion within the higher level will be shown on the summary. For example, if County 015 is split between Congressional District 1 and Congressional District 2, the summary for the County 015 portion of Congressional District 1 will appear in the hierarchy with the Congressional District 1 summaries, while the summaries for the County 015 portion of Congressional District 2 will appear in the hierarchy with the Congressional District 2 summaries.

Figure 1 below outlines the geographic hierarchy. Following Figure 1 is a discussion of each summary level in the hierarchy.

FIGURE 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 1D
State
Congressional district
County or county equivalent or portion of county
Places of $10,000+$ or portion of place
MCD's of $10,000+$ or portion of MCD (11 selected States)

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the state or State equivalent.

The Congressional District record (Summary Level 33) contains a sumary for each congressional district within the State according to the congressional district boundaries established for the $98 t h$ Congress.

The County record (Summary Level 37) contains a record for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, or portion of county, county equivalent, or independent city within each congressional district.

The Place record (Summary Level 38) contains a summary for each place with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of a place, located within the congressional district.

The MCD record (Summary Level 39) contains a summary for each county subdivision (minor civil division) with 10,000 or more inhabitants, or portion of an MCD, located within the congressional district for 11 selected States.

Pages 11-15 were intentionally left blank on the STF ID documentation.

Calculation of Medians in STF 1
Calculations of median values are done assuming a continuous distribution with the whole number as the mid-point of the class interval. Figure 4 below lists the class interval definitions for each variable in STF 1 which has a median calculated.

## Figure 4. Class Intervals for Computation of Median for Variables in STF 1

## I. AGE

| Under l year | 0 | $1.01 /$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 and 2 years | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| 3 and 4 years | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| 5 years | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| 6 years | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| 7 to 9 years | 7.0 | 10.0 |
| 10 to 13 years | 10.0 | 14.0 |
| 14 years | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| 15 years | 15.0 | 16.0 |
| 16 years | 16.0 | 17.0 |
| 17 years | 17.0 | 18.0 |
| 18 years | 18.0 | 19.0 |
| 19 years | 19.0 | 20.0 |
| 20 years | 20.0 | 21.0 |
| 21 years | 21.0 | 22.0 |
| 22 to 24 years | 22.0 | 25.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 25.0 | 30.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 30.0 | 35.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 35.0 | 45.0 |
| 45 to 54 years | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 55.0 | 60.0 |
| 60 to 61 years | 60.0 | 62.0 |
| 62 to 64 years | 62.0 | 65.0 |
| 65 to 74 years | 65.0 | 75.0 |
| 75 to 84 years | 75.0 | 85.0 |
| 85 years and over | 85.0 | 113.0 2/ |

II. ROOMS

| 1 room | 0.5 | 1.5 3/ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 rooms | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| 3 rooms | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| 4 rooms | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| 5 rooms | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| 6 or more rooms | 5.5 | $9.9 \underline{4 /}$ |

III. PERSONS IN UNIT

| 1 person | 0.5 | 1.5 | $5 /$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 persons | 1.5 | 2.5 |  |
| 3 persons | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| 4 persons | 3.5 | 5.5 |  |
| 5 persons | 4.5 | 9.9 6/ |  |

IV. VALUE

| Less than $\$ 10,000$ | 0 | 10,000 I/ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 14,999$ | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 29,999$ | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| $\$ 30,000$ to $\$ 34,999$ | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 39,999$ | 35,000 | 40,000 |
| $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 79,999$ | 50,000 | 80,000 |
| $\$ 80,000$ to $\$ 99,999$ | 80,000 | 100,000 |
| $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 149,999$ | 100,000 | 150,000 |
| $\$ 150,000$ to $\$ 199,999$ | 150,000 | 200,000 |
| $\$ 200,000$ or more | 200,000 | 250,000 8/ |

## V. CONTRACT RENT

| Less than $\$ 50$ | 0 | 50 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 50$ to $\$ 99$ | 50 | 100 |
| $\$ 100$ to $\$ 119$ | 100 | 120 |
| $\$ 120$ to $\$ 139$ | 120 | 140 |
| $\$ 140$ to $\$ 149$ | 140 | 150 |
| $\$ 150$ to $\$ 159$ | 150 | 160 |
| $\$ 160$ to $\$ 169$ | 160 | 170 |
| $\$ 170$ to $\$ 199$ | 170 | 200 |
| $\$ 200$ to $\$ 249$ | 200 | 250 |
| $\$ 250$ to $\$ 299$ | 350 | 300 |
| $\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$ | 400 | 400 |
| $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ | 500 | 500 |
| $\$ 500$ or more |  | 550 10/ |

1/ IE a median age is less than 1.0 , the cell will be set to 000000009 .
2/ If a median age is over $85.0^{\circ}$, the cell will be set to 000000851.
3/ If median rooms is less than l.l, the cell will be set to 000000010 .
4/ If median rooms is over 5.5 , the cell will be set to 000000056 .

5/ If median number of persons in unit is less than 1.01 , the cell will be set to 000000100 .
6/ If median number of persons in unit is over 5.50, the cell will be set to 000000551 .
7/ If median value is less than 10,000 , the cell will be set to 000009900.
8/ If median value is more than 200,000 , the cell will be set to 000200100 .
9/ If median contract rent is less than 50 , the cell will be set to 000000049 .
10 If median contract rent is more than 500 , the cell will be set to 000000501 .

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about particular individuals or housing units; therefore, the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics for very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tapes, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells and flag fields which indicate suppression are shown on each record. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag can it be determined if the zero in a specific table is suppressed data or an actual count of zero.

This discussion outlines the rules for suppression of 100 -percent data, how its occurrence can be identified by the user, and how to handle it.
№ Suppression
Several basic counts are never suppressed, even if there is a count of only one. They are as follows:

> Total population
> Total housing units
> Year-round housing units
> Occupied units
> Vacant year-round housing units
> Count of persons and households in each race and Spanish origin group

Primary Suppression
Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons other than race or Spanish origin (e.g., age, relationship) are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area. for example, on a record for an enumeration district with a population of 1 to 14 persons, population characteristics such as age and relationship are suppressed. Only counts for total population and the number of persons within specific race or Spanish origin groups are provided.

However, when the geographic area being summarized has 15 or more persons, no suppression of population characteristics will occur-except possibly when tables are cross-classified by race or Spanish origin. The rules for this type of suppression are outlined below in Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin.

Suppression of Year-round Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status (e.g., number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc.) are suppressed only when there are fewer than five year-round housing units in the geographic area being tabulated regardless of the number of occupied housing units or the number of persons.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Renter Characteristics. Distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only when the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five.

Suppression of Tables Cross-Classified by Race or Spanish Origin. population and housing characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. On this level the 15 person or five household criteria stated above are also applied to each race or Spanish origin category.

Individual cells of data for specific race or Spanish origin groups are never suppressed when there are 15 or more persons of that group in a geographic area unless required by complementary suppression (see below).

The population and housing suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. For example, if there are 16 Spanish origin persons but only four households with Spanish origin householders, the person characteristics will be shown but the family, household, and housing characteristics will be suppressed.

## Complementary Suppression

In some cases complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of suppressed data by subtraction. For instance, when a table shows the number of persons in unit for all households and also for renters, there must be at least five owners and five renters for the renter data to be shown; otherwise the characteristics of the owners could be derived by subtracting renter data from data for all households.

## Examples of Suppression

The following example shows four tables from the STF 1 Data Dictionary. The first table (Table 7) will never be suppressed because it is a basic count. The second table (Table 10) will only be suppressed if there are fewer than 15 persons in the geographic area being summarized. The third table (Table 19) will be suppressed if there are fewer than five occupied housing units in the tabulation area. The fourth table (Table 12) will have portions suppressed for race groups with fewer than 15 members in the geographic area tabulated or if complementary suppression is applied.


This table ras no

| Ta87 |
| :---: |
| 2) |
| (3) |
| $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { ( } \\ \text { ( }\end{array}\right.$ |
| (6) |
| (7) |
| $(8)$ |
| (10) |
| (12) |
| (13) |
| (14) |
| (25) |

SEE FOOTNOTE 34 suppression because
a count of persons
379 B1:
Arerican Indian, Eskieo, and Aleut: American Indian.
Mmerican Indian Amarica
Eski=0
Aleut
Asian and Pacitic Islander:Jacanase suppressed.



Programming with Suppression
Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified by a series of flag fields in the geographic identification portion of each logical record. programmers developing software should include procedures to check these fields for the presence of suppression and, if necessary, to flag the output of any cumulation which includes one or more suppressed fields.

In reviewing the data dictionary, the programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular tables by checking either the table description or the flag description. An example of each is on the following page.

Example: The boxed illustration below is the table description as it appears in the data dictionary. The other portion illustrates the suppression flag to which the table description refers.


SUPFLG18

Renter Occupied Housing Unit Suppression Flag
A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five housing units in the renter-occupied category of the geographic area being sumarized or complementary suppression is appiled. This effects the following tables: 43 44
45(cell 1)
46(ce11 1)
0 No suppression
1 Suppression

Figure 7 which follows, lists each suppression flag, its location within the record, and the tables or cells within tables which are affected when suppression is applied. The suppression flag field which applies to each table or portion of a table is also identified In the table description in the data dictionary. The flags are located in the geographic identification section of each record segment in positions 205-225.

Figure 7. Suppression Flags
Name Begin Table

SUPFLGO1

SUPFLGO2
6. 10, 11, 12 (ce11s 1-4), 14, 15, 17, 18, 20

12 (cells 5-8)

| SUPFLG03 | 207 | 12 (cells 9-12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUPFLG04 | 208 | 12 (cells 13-16) |
| SUPFLG05 | 209 | 12 (cells 17-20) |
| SUPFLG06 | 210 | 13 (1-4) |
| SUPFLG07 | 211 | 13 (cells 5-8) |
| SUPFLG08 | 212 | 13 (cells 9-12) |
| SUPFLG09 | 213 | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \text { (cell 1), } 30,31,32 \\ & \text { (cell 1), } 47 \text { (cells 1-2), } 55 \end{aligned}$ |
| SUPFLGIO | 214 | 2, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, (cel1s 1-2) 24, 26 (cell 2), 29 (cells 3-4), 32 (cells 3-5), 33 (cells 1-6), 34, 35, 36 (cell 1), 37 (cells 1-3), 47 (cells 3-4), 48 (cell 1), 49 (cell 1), 50, 51 |
| SUPELGII | 215 | 27 (cell 6) |
| SUPFLG12 | 216 | 27 (cell 7) |
| SUPFLGI3 | 217 | 27 (cell 8) |
| SUPFLG14 | 218 | 27 (cell 9) |
| SUPFLG15 | 219 | 27 (cell 10) |
| SUPFLG16 | 220 | ```23 (cells 3-4), 29 (cell 2), 32 (cell 2), 33 (cells 7-12), 36 (cell 2), 37 (cells 4-6), 47 (cells 5-6), 48 (cell 2). 49 (cell 2)``` |
| SUPFLGI7 | 221 | $\begin{aligned} & 38,39,40(\operatorname{cell} 1), 41 \\ & (\operatorname{cell} 1), 42(\operatorname{cell} 1) \end{aligned}$ |
| SUPFLG18 | 222 | ```43, 44, 45 (cel1 1): 46 (cell 1)``` |
| SUPFLG19 | 223 | 28 (cell 4) |
| SUPFLG20 | 224 | 28 (cell 5) |
| SUPFLG21 | 225 | 28 (cell 6) |

Evaluating the Effect of Suppression
In most cases, suppressed data values are small (fewer than 5 or 15) except where a large population is affected by complementary suppression. Therefore, in certain noncritical applications, users may simplify programming operations by ignoring suppression and treating suppressed cells as zero cells. However, when geographic entities are being summed to higher levels or new geographic areas are being created, suppression will usually result in a downward bias in the totals.

However, if the user is adding up blocks or enumeration districts to derive tables for user-defined areas, ignoring suppression can result in a downward bias in the totals. The impact of that downward bias can be gauged by comparing sums associated with tables subject to suppresssion with nonsuppressed sums for the same aggregation of areas. For example, if age data for Blacks from table 12 are added together for a group of blocks, the impact of suppression can be gauged by adding the ages together to get a total, and comparing that number to the number of Blacks derived from summary table 7 for the same group of blocks (table 7 is not subject to suppression).

Pages 26-30 were intentionally left blank on the STF 1D documentation.

## ITEM

Age

> Age of Eouseholder
> Persons 15 Years Old And Over
> Persons 60 Years Old And Over Persons 65 Years Old And Over Persons Under 18 Years Median Age

Aggregate Contract Rent And Rent Asked
Aggregate Rooms
Aggregate Value And Price Asked (See Also Value)

Allocations and Substitutions:
Allocations (Eousing)
Allocations (Population)
59
Allocations (Population) 57
Persons Substituted
56
Year-Round gousing Units Substituted
Boarded Up
(See Housing Units, Year-Round, Vacant)

Children
(See Related Children and/or Household Type And Relationship)

Condominium Housing Units
(See Housing Units, Year-Round)
Contract Rent
(See Also Rent Asked)
43,44

## Duration Of Vacancy

(See Housing Units, Year-Round. Vacant)

Families
Household Type
(See Also Household Type And Relationship and/or Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present)

23
14
21
20,22,23
17,19
11
45
32
$-40,42$

58

TABLE NUMBER
$10,11,12,13,14,17$, $18,19,20,21,23$

[^0]
## ITEM

Household Type And Relationship (See Also Household Type and/or Households With One Or More Nonrelatives Present)

Households (See Also Housing Units, Year-Round; Occupied)

Bouseholds With One Or More Nonrelatives Present
(See Also Bousehold Type And Relationship)24

Householder of Spanish Origin
(See Also Spanish Origin) ..... 28

Housing Units (Including Vacant
Seasonal And Migratory Units)
Eousing Units, Year-Round
Occupied and Vacant

- Condominium

Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only
Vacancy Status
42
Specified Owner-Occupied And Vacant-For-Sale-Only Noncondominium

40,41
Specified Renter-Occupied And
Vacant-For-Rent
45,46
Substituted or Allocated (See Allocations and Substitutions)

Occupied

Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium
Specified Renter-Occupied
Vacant
Boarded Up
Duration of Vacancy:
Vacant 2 Or More Months 53
Vacant 6 Or More Months 54
Vacant-For-Rent 53
Vacant-For-Sale-Only 54
Vacancy Status 25
23,26,27,28,33,34, 35,36,37,38,39,43, $44,48,49,50,51$

38,39
43,44
25,52,53,54
52

54
53

## ITEM

```
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities
    For Exclusive Use
    (See Plumbing Facilities)
```

Marital Status 14
Median Age
(See also Age) 11
Median Contract Rent
(See Also Contract Rent) 44
Median Persons Per Unit
(See Also Persons; Persons In
Household, Persons In Unit, and/or
Persons Per Unit)
Median Rooms
(See Also Rooms) 31
Median Value
(See Also Value) 39

(See Housing Units, Year-Round)
Occupied Housing Units
(See Housing Units, Year-Round)
Occupancy Status
$5,40,41,45,46,47$
Owner Occupied
(See Housing Units, Year-Round)
Paying Cash Rent
(See Contract Rent)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Persons } & 1,6 \text { thru } 23,33 \text { thru } \\ \text { Persons In Household } & 37,48 \text { thru } 51,56,57 \\ \text { Persons In Unit } & 16,21,22 \\ \text { Persons Per Onit } & 33,36,49,50,51 \\ \text { Persons Per Room } & 34,35 \\ 1.01 \text { Persons Or More Persons } & 37,48,49,51 \\ \text { Per Room } & 48,49,51 \\ \text { Persons Of Spanish Origin } & 8,9,13 \\ \text { Related Children } & 18\end{array}$
Substituted Or Allocated
(See Allocations And Substitutions)
Plumbing Facilities
47,48,50,51
Lacking Complete plumbing Facilities 48,50

## ITEM

```
Price Asked
    (See Aggregate Value And Price
    Asked and/or Value)
Race
    Race of Householder
Related Children
    (See Also Eousehold Type And
        Relationship)
    18
Relationship
    (See Household Type And
        Relationship, HOusehold TYpe, and/or
        Households With One Or More
        Nonrelatives Present)
Rent
    (See Contract Rent, and/or
        Aggregate Contract Rent And Rent Asked)
Rent Asked
    (See Also Contract Rent)45
Renter Occupied
    (See Housing Units, Year-Round)
Rooms
    (See Also Persons Per Room and
        Aggregate Rooms)
    30,31
Rural
    (See Urban And Rural)
Sex
Spanish Origin
    8,9,13
Specified Units
    (See Housing Units, Year-Round)
Substituted
    (See Allocations and Substitutions)
Tenure
    Tenure and Occupancy status
    23,26,27,28,29,32,33,
    36,37,47,48,49
    Tenure and Vacancy Status
        (See Also Housing Units, Year-Round) 29,32
Units At Address
5 5
Urban And Rural
1,4
```

ITEM

Vacancy Status
(See Housing units, Year-Round and/or Tenure and Vacancy Status)

Value
(See Also Aggregate Value And Price Asked)

38,39
Year-Round Housing Units (See Housing Units, Year-Round)

## STE 1 UNIVERSE EINDER

Universes in STF 1 are defined on the basis of one of the following four characteristics: persons, housing units, households, and families. The universe is indicated on this finder by an $X$. Universe restrictors are identified with an r. Thus, a user interested in counts of households can quickly identify which tables should be consulted.

## UNIVERSE



| TABLE | PERSONS | HOUSING UNITS | HOUSEHOLDS | FAMILIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37. | - . | . . X |  |  |
| 38. | . . . . | . . x |  |  |
| 39. | - | . . x |  |  |
| 40. . | -•• | . . X |  |  |
| 41. . | - . . | . . X |  |  |
| 42. . | . . . | . . X |  |  |
| 43. | - • | . . x |  |  |
| 44. . | - | . . X |  |  |
| 45. . | . . . . | . . X |  |  |
| 46. | . . . . | . . X |  |  |
| 47. . | - • • - | . . x |  |  |
| 48. . | . r . . | . . X |  |  |
| 49. . | - X . | . 5 |  |  |
| 50. . | . X . | - . r |  |  |
| 51. | X | . r |  |  |
| 52. . | . . . . | . . X | - |  |
| 53. | . . . . | . . X |  |  |
| 54. | -•• | . . X |  |  |
| 55. . | . . . | - . X |  |  |
| 56. . | . X |  |  |  |
| 57. . | . X |  |  |  |
| 58. . | . . . | - X |  |  |
| 59. . | - . . . | - . X |  |  |

URBAN AND RURAL（3）（3）
Universe：Persons

## Total

Inside urbanized areas
Rural
NOTE：Orban is derived by suberacting rural Erom total
？．EAMILIES［1］
3．EOUSEHOLDS 1／【1】
1．URBAN AND RURAC（3）［3］

| Oniverse： | Gousing Units |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | （Including Vacant |
|  | Seasonal And |
|  | Migratory |
|  | Units） 2 |

Total
Inside urbanized areas Rural

NOTR：UrDan is derived by subtracting rural Erom total
i．OCCUPANCY STATUS（3）［3］
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oniverse：Year－iound } \\ & \text { Bousing Unies }\end{array}$
Total
Occupied 1／
Vacart
j．SEx（2）\｛2］


7．RACE（15）［15〕
Universe：Persons
White
Black
American Indian．
Eskimo，and Aleuts
American Indian
Eskimo Aleut
Asian and Pacific
Islander： $4 /$
Japanese
Chinese
rilipino
Korean
Asian Indtan
Vietnamese
Hawaitan
Guamanian Samoan
Ocher 3／

8．SPANISH ORIGIN（5）（5）
Oniverse：Persons
Not of Spanish origin
Mexican
Puerto Rican
Cuban
Other Spanish
9．Race（5）［5］
Oniverse：Persons of Spanish Origin

```
Total
White
Black
American Indian，Eskimo， Aleut，and \(A s i a n\) and Pacific Islander 4／ Other 3／
```

10．SEX（2）BY AGE（26）［52］
Universe：Persons－．
Total：
Under 1 year
1 and 2 years
3 and 4 years
5 years
6 years
7 to 9 years
10 to 13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
17 years
18 yescs
19 years
20 yeazs
21 years
22 to 24 years
25 to 29 years
30 to 34 years
35 to 44 years
45 to 54 years
55 to 59 years
60 and 61 years
－ 62 to 64 years
65 to 74 years
75 to 84 years
85 years and over
Fomalez
（Repeat Age）
11．MEDIAN AGE BY SEX（3）（3）
Oniverse：Persons
（ 1 implied decimal）
Toeal
Male
Female
（ ）Indicates number of cells in each stratifier．
［ ］Indicates number of cells in each table．

12．RACE（5）BY AGE（4）［20］
Universez Persons
Total：
Under 5 years
5 to 17 years
18 to 64 years
65 years and over
White：
（Repeat Age）
Black
（Repeat Age）
American Indian，Eskimo， and Aleut： （Repeat Age）

Asian and Pacific Islander：4／ （Repeat Age）
13．RACE（3）BY AGE（4）［12］
Oniverses Persons of Spanish Origin
sotal：
Under 5 years
5 to 17 yeirs
18 to 64 years
65 years and over
Whites
（Repeat Age）
Black：
（Repeat Age）
14．SEX（2）BY MARITAL
STATOS（5）〔10］

## Oniverses Persons 15 Years And Over

Male：
single
Now married．except separated
Separated
Widowed
Divorced

## Females

（Repeat Marital Status）
15．BOOSEROLD TYPE AND
RELATIONSAIP（9）［9］
Universe：Persons
In family household：
Bouseholder
Spouse
Other relatives 5／ Noncelatives 6／
In nonfamily household：
Male householder gemale householder Nonrelatives 6／
In group quaztē̃s： Inmate of institution other
16. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE (7) 7/ [7]

Universe: iouseholds
1 person: Male householder Pemale householder
2 or more persons:
Married-couple tamily Other family:

Male householder, no wife present
Female householder, no husband present
Nontamily household: Male householder Female householder
17. HOOSEHOLD TYPE AND

RELATIONSAIP (7) [7]
Universe: Persons Under 18 Years

In tousehold:
gouseholder or spouse Own child of
householder: 8/
In married-couple family In other Eamily
(male or female householder, no spouse present)
Other reiatives 5/
Nonrelatives 6/
In group quarters: Inmate of institution Other
18. AGE (2) (2]

Universe: Related Cnildren $8 /$
Onder 5 years
5 to 17 years
19. BOOSEHOLD TYPE (4) [4]

Oniverse: | aouseholds With |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| One or More |  |
| Persons Dider |  |
|  | 18 Years |

Married-couple family Other family: Male householder, no wife present Female householder, no busband present
Nontamily household
20. HOUSEHOLO TYPE AND

RELATIONSAIP (9) (9]
Oniverse: Persons 65
Years And
Over
In Eamily househoic:
aouseholder
Spouse
Other relatives 5/
Nonrelatives 6/


In nonfamily household: Male householder Female householder Nonrelatives 6 Inmate of institution Other

RSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AND

Households With One Or More Persons 60 Years And Over
person
per mersons: pamily household Nonfamily household

HOUSEHOLD TYPE (3) 7/
Iniverse: Households With
Persons 65 Years
And Over
person
ar more persons:
Tamily household
Nonfamily household

GOUSEEOLDER (2) (4)
Oniverse: Occupied Housing Units With One Or More Persons 65 Iears And OFer
tal:
Eouseholder under 65 years and over

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Age of Householder)
24. HOUSEBOLDS HITE ONE OR 2 fooms

MORE NONRELATIVES 3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 or more rooms
Oniverse: Vacant Housing 31. MEDIAN ROOMS [1]
(1 implied decimal)
For sale only
geld for occasional use
Other vacants 9/
26. TENURE (2) (21

Dniverse: Occupied gousing Onits

Total
Renter occupied

Total
Renter occupied
Vacant for rent Other vacants 9/

50. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED
duUSING UNITS LaCKING
COMPLETE PLUMBING
PACILITIES EOR
exclusive use io/ 13/ (1)
51. PLOMbING facilities (2) $10 /$
Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing
Onits With 1.01
Or More Persons
Per Room
complete plumbing for
exclusive use
Lacking complete plumbing
for exclusive use 13/
52. VACANT hOUSING onits
WHICH ARE BOARDED UP [1]
53. VACANT-POR-RENT BOUSING
UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN
vacant 2 OR more montas [1]
54. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY
HOUSING UNITS WHICE
bave been vacant 6
OR MORE MONTHS (1]
55. UNITS AT ADDRESS (4) [4]
Universer Year-Round Housing Units
1
2 to 9
10 or more
Mobile home or trailer
56. PERSONS SUBSTITUTED [1]
57. ALLOCATICNS
(POPOLATION) (7) [7]

- Persons Not Substituted With One Or More Items Allocated
Persons with one or more iterns allocated 15/
Relationship allocated
Sex allocated
Age allocated
Race allocated
origin allocated
Marital status allocated for persons 15 years and over(2]

58. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS SUBSTITUTED [1]

S9. ALLOCATIONS (bOUSING) (9) [9]
Oniverse: Year-Round Housing Units Not Substituted With One Or More Housing Items Allocated

Year-round housing units with one or more housing items allocated 16/
Vacancy status allocated
Duration of vacancy allocated Onjts at address allocated Rooms allocated
Plumbing facilities allocated renure allocated
Value or price asked allocated 11/
Contract rent or rent asked allocated 12/

The count of households
in the complete-count tabulations by definition equals the number of occupied housing units. For this documentation the term "Household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilleies, etc., in which case. the term "Occupied housing unit" is used.

02 Vacant seasonal/ mlgratory units are excluded from all other tabulation natrices.

Gof data tabulated on a 100-percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." Por data tabulated

- from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian and Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.
-4 Asian and Pacific Islander, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in the $100-$ percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese:" Filipino," erorean,: "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese," "Eawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan."
- Asian and pacizic

Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.

05 Relatives include householder, spouse, and the questionnaire categories: "Son/daughter," "Brother/ sister," "Father/mother." and "other relative." fabulations of "Other relatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

06 "Noncelatives" include the questionnaire catagories: "Roomer, boarder," "Partner, roommate," "Paid employee," and "Other nonrelative." Tabulations of "Nonrelatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

07 Tabulations of
"Persons in house-
hold" based on 100-
percent data by defini-
tion are the same as
tabulations of "Perscns
in unit." The phrase
"Persons in household"
is used unless the matrix is gtratified
by a housing item such
as tenure, plumbing
facilities, etc., in
which case, the phrase
"Persons in unit" is used. rabulations of "Persons in household" and "Persons In unit" based on sample data are not necessarily the same because of differences in the procedures used to inflate sample population and housing data.

08 A "Child of householder" includes any son, daughter. stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. An -Own child of householder" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. "Related children" include not only own children but also all other family wembers, regardless of marital status, who are under 18 years old, except the housenolder. or spouse. Foster children are included in the "Nonrelative" category.

09 Vacant housing units include the questionnaire categories: For rent," "por sale only," "Rented or sold, not occupied," -Held for occasional use," and "Other vacant." Tabulations of "other vacants" include all categozies not shown separately in the matrix.

10 This. aggregate, along with the relevant count. will permit the computation of a mean. For example, the aggregate value for specified ouneroccupied noncondominium units will yield the mean value when divided by the count of specified owner-occupied noncondominium units, and the aggregate rooms Eor occupied and vacant year-round units divided by the count of occupled and vacant
year-round units yields mean rooms. (See footnote 14 prior to computing mean value or price asked).

11 Value and price asked are tabulated separately for noncondominium and condominium units.

The noncondominium value distribution is restricted to certain kinds of "owneroccupied" units; the noncondominium price asked distribution is restricted to certain kinds of vacant-forsale only". units.
The following are
excluded from the tabulations on value and price asked for noncondo-
minium units:

```
a. Onits at an
        address with
        two or more units
b. Onits on 10 or
        more acres
    c. Onits with a
        commercial estab-
        ifshaent or medi-
        cal office on the
        property
d. Kobile homes or
        trailers
```

The condominium vaiue distribution is tabulated for all "owner-occupied" condoroinium units; the condominium price asked distribution is tabulated for all vacant-for-sale only" condominium units.

12 Contract rent is tabulated for all "renteroccupied" units except one-family houses on a property of 10 or more acres. Rent asked is tabulated for all "vacant-for-rent" units except onefamily houses on a property of 10 or more acres. Onits tabulated in the
"No Cash Rent" category are all occupied housing units reported as "No Cash Rent" except onefamily houses on 10 or more acres.

13 Lacking complete plumbing (facilities) for exclusive use includes: Complete plumbing (facilities) but also used by another household, some but not all plumbing tacilities, or no plumbing facilities.

14 Multiply the aggregate value and price asked by $\$ 25 u$ to obtain the true value or price asked. The tabulation was scaled oy a factor. of $\$ 250$ for tally purposes.

15 Allocacions of marital
status for persons under
15 years old are not included in Persons with one or more items allocated."
16. Year-round housing units With one or more housing items allocated" includes allocations of "Units at address," "Access," "Plumbing facilities," "Rooms," "'fenure," "Condominium Status," "Acreage of property," "Commercial establishment or medical office," "Value" or "price asked," "Contract rent" or "Rent asked," "Vacancy indicator," "Vacancy status," -Boarded up status," and "Duration of vacancy."

The data dictionary contains complete information regarding geographic codes, table information, and a detailed table layout. The following is an outline of information provided in both the geographic and table identification portions of the file.

Geographic Identification.
The first line of each geographic identification variable gives the name, size/scale, begin position, relative begin position, 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 a sequential identifier such as "TABi", "TAB2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in powers of 10 . Implied decimals or multipliers (in powers of ten only) are indicated by $a^{n-n}$ or $a^{n+"}$ 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 a power of ten are identified in the notes following the description and in the footnotes.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Relative Begin. This value indicates the beginning location of a data item within the segment files with segmented records. For example, STF 1 has a census logical record length of 3276 characters which is segmented into two segments of 1638 characters each. The data item beginning in position 1639 of the census logical record would have a relative begin value of 1 .
5. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).
6. Description. Following the Data Type is a description of the data item. This heading is not labeled on the data dictionary. This section also provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

Table Identification.
The documentation of tables begins with the name, size/scale, begin position, relative begin position for the table, data type, and the number of cells. This information is followed by the table title, applicable suppression flags, universe definition, applicable footnotes, stratifier identification, and a listing of the cells. These items are defined below.


This is an 8 character identifier of the table number. The convention used here, shown in parentheses, is to follow "TAB" with the table number, which identifies the data item as a table for CENSPAC. The "TABLE A15" is generated by the CENSPAC Documentor program.

This item gives the total number of data items, or cells, in the table. The number of cells is the product of the number of categories for each stratifier in the table.

This item identifies the location in the data record, relative to the beginning of the current segment, of the first cell in the table.


STFI DATA DICTIONARY 01/26/82 PAGE 2 TEXT SECTION
Censur of Population and Houning, 1980-

- Geogrophla information in positions 1-204 of this flle are In 1980 sumary tape files Each field of this standard format is
Identified in this dicifonarv, ithouch it mav not be used in STF 1
When processing this file, the geographic identification
portion of each record secoment (positions 1-252 and positions
1639-1740 of the record) should be read as slphumumerics. The remainina oortion of the tile should be read ay mmaric.
STF's 1A, 18, iC, 10 , and $1 E$ have the same record layout.



```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STF1} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{DATA DICTIOHARY} & 01/26/82 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Page} \\
\hline & & REC & ORD A & & & \\
\hline HAME & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SIZE/ } \\
& \text { SCALE }
\end{aligned}
\] & BEGIN & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RELAIIVE } \\
& \text { BEGIN }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DATA } \\
& \text { TYPE }
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} blocked or total sumary
for g gegraphic oren which
is complatelv blocked.
\(A\)
Functional status Code Active governaental unit recoanized for reveruse sharing except Indian
Native villages
Native villages Active qoverrmental unit:
active aovernmental unit: not reco
sharing
Inactive governmental unit Honfunctioning qovernmental
Statisticol entity
False entity
Indian reservation or alaska
Native village, recognized Indian reservation or Alaska Indian reservation or Alaska recoguized for revenu sharina
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline FLAGI & 1 & 23 & 23 & \(A\) Field is blank if less than 20 percent of the persons or year-round housing units were substituted. 20 percent or more of the persons or vear-round housina units were substit tuted. \\
\hline PARTCOU & 1 & 24 & 24 & \begin{tabular}{l}
A \\
This code is applicable to Hew England summaries llevel ili onlv. The field will be blank if the county is completdiv inside or outside anv SMSA. Hew England County is partially inside one or more SHSA's
\end{tabular} \\
\hline FItLER1 & 1 & 25 & 25 & \({ }^{\text {A }}\) This is m tiller. \\
\hline PART & 1 & 26 & 26
1 & A Part Indicator Blank if area is entirely uithin - Conaressional District Note: Applicable only to \(31 F 10\) Record contains onlv part of the area In the Congressional District. \\
\hline FILIER2 & 2 & 27 & 27 & a This is filler. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```


SIFI DATA DICTIONARY 01/26/82 PAGE 7
RECORD A

Hest North Central
Soulh Atiantic
East South Central
Nest South Centril
Hountain
Pacific
stategeo
32
a

| 32 | Geograplic state Code |
| :---: | :---: |
| 63 | Alabama |
| 94 | Alaska |
| 86 | Arizona |
| 71 | Arkansay |
| 93 | California |
| 84 | Colorado |
| 16 | Connecticut |
| 51 | Deleware |
| 53 | Digt. of Columbla |
| 59 | Florida |
| 58 | Georaia |
| 95 | llawail |
| 82 | Idaho |
| 33 | Illinois |
| 32 | Indiana |
| 42 | Iowa |
| 47 | Kansas |
| 61 | Kentucky |
| 72 | Louisiana |
| 11 | Maint |
| 52 | Marvland |
| 14 | llassachusetts |
| 34 | Michican |
| 41 | Minnesota |
| 64 | Mississiopl |
| 43 | Hissouri |
| 81 | Montana |
| 46 | llebraska |
| 88 | llevada |
| 12 | Hew Hampshire |
| 22 | New Jeriev |
| 85 | Hew Hexico |
| 21 | Nen York |
| 56 | North Carolima |
| 44 | Horth Dakota |
| 31 | Onio |
| 73 | Oklahoma |
| 92 | Oregon |
| 23 | Penisvivania |
| 15 | Rtrode Is land |
| 57 | South Carolina |
| 45 | South Dakata |
| 62 | ternessee |
| 74 | Texas |
| 07 | Utah |
| 13 | Vermont |
| 54 | Virainia |
| 91 | Hashington |
| 55 | West Virainie |
| 35 | Hiscons in |
| 83 | Wvomina |





STF1 DATA DICTIOHARY 01/26/82 PAGE 1
RECORD A

| NAHE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIZE } \\ & \text { SCALE } \end{aligned}$ | BEGIN | relative BEGIN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OATA } \\ & \text { TYPE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hCOSECHO | 4 | 79 | 79 | a <br> HCD Sequance Number (aveilable in 11 States) |
| FILler3 | 5 | 83 | 83 | A This is a fillar. |
| HARD | 2 | 88 | 88 | $A$ <br> Mard <br> (Available for participating areas |
| SEA | 2 | 90 | 90 | A State Economio Area (sth) |
| ESR | 3 | 92 | 92 | A Economic Subreaion (ESR) |
| DOFFICE | 4 | 95 | 95 | 1 <br> District Office (00) Code If data for this summary ware collected rompore this code will contain "9999. |
| seqio | 4 | 99 | 99 | A <br> First two digits (99-100) identifv the secusence of this record segment an a part of the census loalcal recort. Second tho digits (101-102) Identifv the total nember of record teguents for each census loaical record. The first 102 characters of the data will anpear on each record segment of the user tapes. the following ceoaraphic descriptive data will appear segment for given summary. Esch sumary wing ing record segments of two record segpents. of 1638 characters ach. |

SMSASIZE $103103 \quad 103$

Stondard Hutropolitan
statistical area (sMsA)
stati
size
zero or blank if not in an stasa
100, 2000
$100 ; 000-249 ; 999$
$250,000-499,999$
500,000-999,999, $1,080,000-2,999,999$



STFI DATA DICTIOHARY 01/26/82 PAGE 14
QECORD A

| MAPHE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIZE/ } \\ & \text { SCALE } \end{aligned}$ | BEGIN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELATIVE } \\ & \text { BEGIN } \end{aligned}$ | data <br> TYPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FIPSPLAC | 5 | 116 | 116 | A FIPS Place Code Hot apolicable to STF 1, fiold is blank. |
| 3FAR | 2 | 121 | 121 | A Standard Federal <br> Administrative Reaion (SFAR) |
| toinituo | 7 | 123 | 123 | $A$ Lonal tude Not appliceble to STF 1. fleld is blank. |
| LATITUOE | 6 | 130 | 130 | A Latitude Not applicabie to STF 1. field is biank. |
| landarea | 9 | 136 | 136 | $A$ Lind Area ISquard Kilometers to the nearest (enth) Hot apolicable to STF 1. field is blank. |
| AREANAME | 60 | 143 | 145 | A Area Name |
| SUPFL601 | 1 | 205 | 205 | 1 |

Total Population Suppríssion
Fiag
Fina in this fleld indicates
cuppresston because thers
ore fewer then 15 persons
in the aecaraphic areabelna
the followina tubless affect
${ }^{10}$
$12(c e 11 s$ 1-4)
14
15
17
$\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 20 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$
heprespesion
Suppression
supf 1602 unpression because the are fewer tian 15 White
RECORD A

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LE begin ${ }_{\text {RELAGIN }}$ | gata |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

> area beina scmarized or complementary suppression is applied. ntwili offect the following table: lecelis $5-8$, No suppresion
1 Supbression

STF1 DATA DICTIONARY 01/26/82 PAGE 16

RECORD A MAHE SIZE/ SEGIN RELATIVE DEGIN DATA

A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than 15 persons of spanish origin in the acorirabtic area belina sumarized or complementary suppression is applied, it
will fifect the folloning
13(cells 1-4)
Suppression

| SUPFLG07 | 1 | 211 | 211 | $A$ <br> Spanish-Hhite Population Suppression Flpa $A 1$ in this field indicatex sumpression because there are fewer than 15 thito persons of Spanish oriain in the geographic area beina simmarized or complementary suppresuion is apolied. This affects the following table: 13(celis 5-8) <br> Ho suppression suppression |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUPF LE08 | 1 | 212 | 212 | A <br> Spanish-Black Population Suppression Flag <br> $A 1$ in this field ipdicatea suppression becpuse there are fewer than 15 Black persons of Spanish origin In the aeoaraphic area being summarized or complementary supbrestion the appliedin this affecta the folloring t <br> Ho subpresition <br> suppression |
| SUPFL609 | 1 | 213 | 213 | A <br> Year-Round llousing thit Suppression Flan <br> $A 1$ in this field indicetes suppression because there are fewer than 5 year-round housina units in the gaographio area being sumimarized or complementarv supprestion is applied. this offects the foilowing tables: <br> 29(cell 1) <br> 30 |

STFI DATA DICTIOHARY


| NAHE | SLZE | BEGIN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELATIVE } \\ & \text { BEGIN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DATA } \\ & \text { TYPE } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | Fing <br> A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five Black hoiseholders in the geographic area being. summarized or comolementary supprectsion is applied. This affects the followina table: 27 cell $7!$ <br> No steppression <br> Suppression |
| SUPFL613 | 1 | 217 | 217 | A <br> American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut llousetroldar Suppresest on Flag <br> A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are fewer than five American Indian. Eskimo, and Aleut houselrolders in the geographle area beina summarized or complementary suppression fsapplied. Thiforfect: the following table: $27\left(\mathrm{celi}^{5} \mathrm{~s}\right. \text { ? }$ <br> No suppression Suppression |
| supflG14 | 1 | 218 | 218 | $A$ <br> Astan and Pacific Islander Houseliolder Suppresision Flag <br> A 1 in this field indicates sumpression becquse there ore fewer than five lisian and Pacific Islander houselvoldars in the ueoaraphic area beling summarized or complementary scmpression is applied. This affects the following table: <br> $27(\mathrm{call}$ 9) <br> No supprestion <br> Suppression |





## Tables bealn on the <br> following page.




|  | STF1 | data dictiomary |  |  | 01/26/82 | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RECORD A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | MMBER OF CELLS |  |
| Taste 0 | 9 | 505 | 505 | N | 5 |  |
| SPANISH ORIGIN (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| This table has no suppression |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Universe: Parsons |  |  |  |  |  |  |



550 Total
568 Black 577 American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and 586 Other and Pacific Islander
586 Other

```
TABLE10 & 595 595 N % 5% !
    SEX (2) OY AGE (26)
        supfl601 applies to all celle
        Univerte: Partons
        THE STRATIFIERS ARE
            Sex Br
TAB10
    (1,1,2)
    (1;3)
    (1,5)
    1:7
    (1,90
    (1,12)
(1,13)
total:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline abro & & talt \\
\hline (1,17 & 5965 & Under \(\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \((1,3)\) & 613
622 & \(5{ }^{3}\) and vears years \\
\hline (11,5) & 631
640 &  \\
\hline (11,7) & 669
658 & \({ }_{14}^{10}\) to 13 vears years \\
\hline (11,91) & 667
676 & 16 years \\
\hline (12,12) & 665
694 & 117 vears \\
\hline \((1,13)\)
\((1,14)\) & \({ }_{712}^{703}\) & 19 years \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

```
STFI DATA DICTIONARY 01/26/82 PAGE 25
RECORD A
SIZER BELATIVE DATA MMBER OF
SCALE BEGIN BEGIN CELLS
```









```
\begin{tabular}{ccccccc} 
& STFI & DATA DICTIOHARY & 01/26/82 & PAGE 32 \\
RECORD A
\end{tabular}
No sumoression in coll 12
SUPFL610 applies to celí 2
Universet Occupled Housing Units
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
TAB26 \\
111 \\
\(12)\) & 2074 Rotal \\
(2083 Renter occupied
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{llllll} 
TABLE 27 & 9 & 2092 & 454 & \(N\) & 10
\end{tabular}
temure (2) by race of householder (B)
No sumpression in cells 1-5
SUPFtG11 applies to cell 6
SUPFLG13 applies to cell
SUPFLG14 apolies to cell
SUPFLG15 applies to cell 10
Universe: Occupled Houning Units
see footnote 34
THE STRATIFIERS ARE
Race of Householder
TAB27
\((1,1)\)
\((1,2)\)
\((11,3)\)
(1,5)
\((2,1)\)
\((2,2)\)
\((2,3)\)
(2,5)
table 28
(TAB2B)
```



2173 othar and pscitic Islander

9
TEMURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (3)
Ho suppressiton in cells 1-3
SUPFL619 applifen to celt 4 SUPFLG20 mpilies to cell 5
SUPFLG21 applifes to cell 6

Universe: Occipied Housing Units With Origin





```
STFI DATA DICTIOMNYY 01/26/02 Page 36
mecome A
```





2764 Omer occupied
2714 vacmit for galle only



STF1 DATA DICTIOHARY 01/26/82 PAGE 39
RECORD A

 supflgio anplies to cell 1
SUPFLG16 applies ta cell 2

Universe: Decupied Housing Units Nith
1.01 Or Hore Persons Par Room Lacking Complete
Plumbind facis
SEE FOOTMOTE 13

2989 Total
2998 Renter occupied

| TABLE 49 <br> (TAB49) | 93007 | 1369 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TEPRME (2) |  |  |
|  | SUPFLG10 mpp | Sto |  |
|  | SUPFLG16 app | sto |  |
|  | Universe: |  |  |

Persons Per Roon


| NAHE | SIzE/ | BEGIH | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELATIVE } \\ & \text { BEGIN } \end{aligned}$ | DATA | MMEER OF CELS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TABLE 53 | 9 | 3061 | 1423 | - N | 1 |

VACANT-FOR-RENT HOUSING UNITS HHICH HAVE BEEN VACANT 2 OR HORE MONTHS
This table has no suppraseiton
Universe: Vacant-For-Rent Housing Units Vacant-For-Rent Housing $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hni } \\ & \text { Which Have Bean Vacand }\end{aligned}$
Or Hor Honths
TAB53 3061 Vacant-for-rant housing units which have been vacant 2 or more months
TABLE 54
(TAB54)


SHF1 DATA DICTIOTARY
FOOTNOTE SECTIOH

The count of households in the molete-count tabulationa bV definition quals the numuer of occupled housing Household is used unlesse the matrix is tratified by housina item such us enure, plumbing facilities, etc.; in wich case, the tera
Jacant seasona
excluded from all other tabulation
xatuded
For dalt tabulated on a 100 -percent
basis. includes alit persons in the
basis, includes all persons in the
category "otiver." For data tabulated
Who have sample, excludes those person
and Paciticicislander aroup in the
"Other category. Ind and Pacific Imender." in the
10d-percent tabulations; Includes
"Jjapanese. "Chinese, "
"Jioino, "
"Japanese, "Chinese, "Asian Indian," "Victinamese,"
"Korean," "
Korean, "As ian Indianf. and "Samoan.
"Ilawaijan, "Guamanian,
"Asian and Pacific Islander, in sample
Asian and Pacific Islandar,
listed above and those persons who have
a write-in entry of an Asian or Paeific
Is ander group in tha Motier category.
Islander group in tha "other or category.
Reintives includa houschoider, spous
and the questionnaire categories:
"Son/dauchter, "Brother/sister, "
"Father/mother," and "Other relative."
Tabulations of "other relatives
include all categories not shown
separatelv in the matrix.
"Honrelatives" include the questionnmire
cateciories: "Roomer, boarder:
"Partner, roommate, "Paid employée" "
and "other norrelative." Jabulationss
of "Mourelatives include all
of "Monrelatives" inciude all
cateciories not shown separately in
the matrix.
Tabulations of "Persons in household"
based on 100 -percent data by deflinition
are the same as tabulations of "Person
in unit w. The phrase NPersons in
stratified by unce uniess the mach
tencure, olumbing facilitiai, otc. in
Wich case, the phrase Wpersons in
Which case, the phrase Persons
"Persons in household" and "Persons
in unft" based on sample data are no
necessartly the same because of
to inflate sample population and
housing data.
housing data. "Child of householder" includes any
A "Child of householder" includes any
chilid of the householder. An "Own
child of houselwolder" is a never-
married child under 10 years of age
who is son, dauchater, stepchilid,
or adopted child of the householder.

own children but olso all other family
who are under is vears old, excent the
householder or spouse. Foster
cildren are included in the
Vacant housinct units include the
puestionnaire categories: "for
rent:" For male onlv "O "Rented
or sold, not occupied, Wheld.
or occasional usie," and "Other
vacante" include all categorias not
shown separately in the matrix
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count, Nill permit the computation of a
for specified owner-occupied
value when divided by the
count of specilifed owner-occupied
noncondominicu units, and the aggregute
rooms for occiplied and vacant vear-rounc
and vacant vear-round units vields
mean rooms. isea footnote 14
or price asked.)
valu and orice asked ore tabulated
coidominium units.
The noncondominium value distribution
tobmer-occupied unitsi
esked distribution is restricted to
certain kinds of "vacant-for-sale onlv"
from the the follifiling are excluded on value and price
asked for noncondominium uni ts:
. Units ut an address with two
b. Units on 10 or more acres
c. Units with a commercial oftice
d. Mobile property
abondominiu value distribution is
cordominium units; the corvdominicm
price osked distribution is tabulated
for all "vacant-for-sale only"
concominicm units.
Contract rent is tabulated for al
one-family houses on appoperty
of 10 or more acres. Rent
msked is tabulated for all "vacant-for-
rent" units excent one-inmily houses
on a property of 10 or more acres. Units
are .ill occupied housing tults reported
houses on 10 or more acres lackina complete plumbina ifacilitis
for exclus lve use includest Complete
by another houschold, some but not all
facliftles.

STFI DAIA DICIIONARY $\begin{aligned} & \text { O1/26/82 } \\ & \text { Multiolv the accregate value and price }\end{aligned}$ asked by $\$ 250$ to obtain the true value asked by asked. The tabulation was
or ortcen
scoled by a factor of $\$ 250$ for tally
purposes.
Allocation of marital status for
persons under is vears old are not
persons under 15 vears old are not
included in Persons with one or more
included in "Persons with one or more
tems allocated.
Year-round horsing units with one or more housina iteng allocated address, :" Access." in Plumbina
 "Condominifus status;". "Acresegi of property, Wh Comercigl Astablishwent or medical of ciacerci."Vilue or orprice, osked, " "Contract, rent" or "Rent asked," "Boarded up status; $n$ and "Durstion of vacancy.

PART II

Part II provides general information applicable to Summary Tape Files 1-5.

## OVERVIEW

## 1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally 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 (released in February/March, 1981), 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 sumarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, 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 some time after the release of STF 4.

Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files
Sumary Tape files vary by sumary level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100 -percent or sample data. STF's 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 blocknumbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in nontracted areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is census tract or MCD/CCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in nontracted areas. STF 5's lowest geographic level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), central city(ies), places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Pigure 8 on the following page details the geographic levels in each Summary Tape File.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to 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.

FIGURE 8
overvien op planndd staciaby lavels POR 1980 CXNSUS SUMOARY TAFS YILES


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1/ In mddition to summary areas premented on the Summary Tape Filea, geographic area.codes are included for aran such as Mard, State Bconomic Aren, Dintrict Oifice, Indian Subreservetion, and Standard Pederal 1 dministrative Region.
2/ Population size cutofis for the presentation of place level data 1n the 8TF' are as follon:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Sti 14 & all places & 3TP 34 & all places \\
\hline STF 18 & all places & \(8 T 73 \mathrm{C}\) & 10,000 or more \\
\hline StP 1C & 10,000 or more & & \\
\hline STF 1D & 10,000 or more & & \\
\hline STP 24 & 10,000 or more & STP 4A & 10,000 or more \\
\hline STF 28 & 1,000 or more & STP 4B & 2,500 or more \\
\hline 8TY 2C & 10,000 or more & STF 4C & 10,000 or \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\[
\text { ETF } 3 \quad 80,000 \text { or more }
\]
3/ Multiple ummary level codes for a Summiry Area indicate neorien of very similar summery levelis which are presented in identical STF ifles. \(A\) specific listing is mom belo of mamary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A blash mait "/" 1: used to indicate "vithin.")
Groupling 13, 14, 15, and 16:
13. Place/पCD (CCD)/County/State
14. Tract (ENA)/Piace/MCD (CCD)/County/State
15. BG/Tract (BNA)/P1aCe/MCD (CCD)/County/State
16. ED/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:
18. MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
19. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
20. Tract (ENA)/Piace/MCD (CCD)/County/SuSA/Btate
21. Block/Tract (ENA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
22. BD/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
Grouping 23 and 24:
23. P1ace7County/suSA/State
24. Tract (BNA)/Place/Couaty/SMSA/State
Grouping 25 and 28:
25. Block 7Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State
26. BD/Tract/Piace/County/SySA/State
Grouping 30 and 31:
30. Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages by State
31. Indian Reservations and Alask Natite villages County -ithin State
Grouping 37, 38, and 39:
37. County Congressional District/State
38. Place/Congressional District/State
39. MCD/Congressional District/State
```

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 which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

## 1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic area(s) they are extracting from the file(s). To determine which maps best define the geographic area(s), compare the geographic coverage of each file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

The maps used in conjunction with the above sumary tape files consist of five basic types: county maps, place maps, place-andvicinity maps, American Indian reservation maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

All five 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 five 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 (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.
--All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.
--All maps containing block-numbered areas will be available from the 0.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map. The inclusion of the maps with various 1980 census products reflect the Bureau's plans as of July 1981.

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 Onited 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 most 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. The following geographic area boundaries are defined on county maps where appropriate: State, county, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks. In addition, the location of Alaska Native villages are indicated.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets 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 most 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. The geographic area boundaries defined on place maps are the same as for county maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets 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 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-andvicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 3,300 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for county maps.

Indian Reservation Maps. The Census Bureau developed separate maps for $\overline{18}$ American Indian reservations which could not be depicted adequately on county maps; these maps are very similar in format to county maps. There are approximately 75 American Indian reservation maps and these maps are special insets to the county maps. The geographic area boundaries defined on these maps are the same as those specified for the county maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's major built-up areas, the bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of the 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. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps. The areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on the MMS are the same as those specified for county maps, but also include urbanized areas.

In addition to the five 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 0.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 or Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map showing these entities appears in PC80-1-B and BC80-1-A.

The Orbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets 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 SCSA/SMSA Map Series shows county names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), and 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.

Map sets will be printed for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and nonsmse balance-of-State.

In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-andvicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there will be an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State. The SMSA Index to Block Numbered Areas Maps will show the extent of the SiSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA shown by means of shading. The State Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps were prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered 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 are available with the SMSA tabulations or the balance-of-State tabulations.

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 Eract 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 tracts 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 are planned for tracted counties outside SMSA's.

## 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 180 Introduction to products and Services. This 13 page publication provides a general outline of information and data available from the 1980 census. Limited free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, washington, D.C. 20233.

1980 Census Users' Guide. This comprehensive guide to the 1980 census data will de available in 1981 through the Government Printing Office. The price has not yet been determined as of July 1981.

1980 Census Update. This publication has been issued quarterly from January, 1977 to July, 1981. The updates were intended to keep the data user current on the 1980 Census planning and preparatory activities. Back copies are available free of charge from Datia 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 $\$ 19$ a year.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free 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.

## Nonsampling errors

Since 1980 population counts shown in this file were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors do occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handing of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling errors in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs at the conclusion of the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimates that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of this file's release, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.

## Editing and Allocation of Data Items

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries and blank items were edited.

Editing. In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made for missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central
processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to detemine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish an entry in the name space.

Allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The usefulness of the data is considered to be enhanced through the assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries.

For housing data, the assignment is based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit is omitted but a rental amount is reported for that unit, the computer edits tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit is reported as rented but the amount of rent is missing, the computer assigns the rent from the preceding renter-occupied unit that had a rental amount reported.

The general procedure for changing unacceptable population entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who is reported as a $20-y e a r$ old son of the householder but for whom marital status is not reported, is assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The process is carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stores reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.
2. Each stored age is retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics and with age reported is processed through the computer in the edit operation. Then the age of this succeeding person is substituted for the age previously stored.
3. When a person processed has no report of age, or the entry is unacceptable, the age assigned to him or her is then stored for the last person who otherwise has the same set of characteristics.

Substitution. The editing process also includes another type of correction, namely the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or a housing unit. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurs when there is no housing information available. If the housing unit is determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed occupied units. If the housing unit is vacant, the housing characteristics are assig̣ned from the previously processed vacant unit.

The assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person in a household containing no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, is done in the following manner. A previously processed household is. selected as a substitute and the full set of population characteristcs for each substituted person is duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted due to noninterview," e.g., a housing unit indicated as occupied but the occupants are not listed on the questionnaire, and (2) "persons substituted due to mechanical failure," e.g., where the questionnaire page on which persons are listed was not properly microsilmed.

The editing process ensures that the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units assigned by the computer corresponds closely to the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units actually reported in the census. Before the advent of the computer, this type of process was not feasible and the distribution of characteristics to be used for assignment purposes was drawn from the preceding census or another source.

Specific tolerances are established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that are permitted. If the number of corrections is beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred are clerically reviewed. If it is found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC $1 /$ of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires are reprocessed.

STF $1^{\text {• includes }}$ four tables ( $56,57,58,59$ ) that allow users to determine the extent of allocation and substitution for a given geographic area. For example, if a user wants to determine the extent of substitution in a particular county, table 56 provides the total number of substituted persons in creating tabulations for that county. Similarly, table 58 provides a count of housing units substituted. In addition, tables 57 and 59 provide data on the extent of allocation. For example, a user interested in the number of persons with sex or marital status allocated for a particular

1/Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers.
geograpinic area would want to know the value in the appropriate cells ( 3 and 7) of table 57. Similarly, the 9 cells of table 59 provide data on the number of housing units for which particular characteristics were allocated.

## GLOSSARY <br> Complete Count Concept Definitions

The following definitions were taken from the 1980 Census Users' Guide. Since the items described here are only those which appear in $\overline{S T F} 1$, there may be references to other terms which are not defined in this glossary. A complete glossary will be available in the Users' Guide, scheduled to be published later this year.

AGE. Age at last birthday, i.e., number of completed years from birth to April 1, 1980, based on replies to a question on month and year of birth. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Because of the central importance of the data on age, the question contains redundancies. The age entry on the basic tape record is derived from the FOSDIC entries of quarter and year of birth. For those persons who do not provide this information but who do provide "age at last birthday," the census enumerator or clerk uses an equivalency table to mark the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The item "age at last birthday" is used only secondarily because of the tendency of some people, in reporting their ages, to round off to "0" or "5" (and to report even rather than odd numbers). The write-in entries of month and year of birth are requested because some people have difficulty with (and therefore skip) the FOSDIC marking. system in this question.

Age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as five-year age groups. Basic records identify single years (and quarter years on sample basic records) to 112.

Median age. Calculated as the value which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below this value, one-half above. Median age is computed from the age intervals or groupings shown in the particular tabulation, and thus a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. If the median falls in the terminal category, e.9., 75 years and over, the median is shown as the initial age of the category with a plus sign, e.g., 75+.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with age. Young adults, especially Black males, were missed at a higher rate than other segments of the population.

Historical comparability: Age data have been collected in each census since 1790. Counts in 1970 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated.

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER. Derived from the age responses for the householders. (See the definition of householder under Household Relationship). Age and household relationship were determined on a complete-count basis.

The most frequent applications of age of householder in 1980 tabulations involve only two categories: under 65 years old, and 65 years and over. More detailed categories appear among the housing tabulations, for example: less than 25 years, 25 to 29,30 to 34,35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 years and over. Age of householder is also derivable from age tabulations cross-classified by household relationship (STF 2). Age of householder is derivable from basic records in single years 15 to 112.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and previous censuses, age of head was tabulated instead of age of householder (See Household Relationship).

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

## AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

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, 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 which recognized them 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 $E D$ prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are included in STF's $2 \mathrm{~B}, 2 \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{~B}$, and 4 C , and reports PC80-$1-B$ and $-C$, and HC80-1-A and $-B$. A population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages is also planned. Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and BC80-1-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 $1 A$, and STF $3 A$ by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries will be included in the PC80-1-B and aC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on

Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. The locations of Alaska Native villages are also noted on all of these 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.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Areas known as "districts," "agencies," "segments," "areas," or "communities" are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation. American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be derived by the addition of component ED or BG sumaries on MARE, STF 1A, or STF 3A. ED's within a reservation are designated by an " $N$ " in that field.

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. SOME American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands adjacent to the reservation which were identified for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Information for these areas is not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, each area has been assigned a unique 3-digit code which appears in the reservation code field, and summaries can be prepared by the addition of component ED's and BG's from MARE, STE 1A, or STF 3A. Some ED's which include tribal trust lands are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix field in the data files. In Oklahoma, "A" prefix ED's designate the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas). "A" prefixed ED's in all other states should be disregarded. For further information, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands were not identified in previous censuses.

ASIAN POPULATION. SEe RACE

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO

## BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a 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 9 , 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. 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 on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified oy a 3 -digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate sumaries 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 $E D$ boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" $(\leadsto)$ 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.
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3/Subdivialons or alazka's "consuz nronit" or boroveris (courty oquivalunta) ars eallod "congus oubaroas." Thoy wixe tha place of M:D's or CCD's.

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.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series in file $B$ of Sumary 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, many 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.

BLOCR 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 most cases, the numbering would generally 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) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical sumaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, and Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by $C D$ boundaries.

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

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's $1 A$ and $3 A$, and in any 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. Also, 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 some block numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCR NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined--typically, in non-SMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in 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 by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 18 and PRC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series 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 9, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STE $1 A$ and $3 A$ when $\mathrm{NNA}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ 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 coincidenṭal.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for yearround use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way.

旦istorical comparability: This item is new for 1980.
BOROUGH (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY
CENSUS AREA (IN ALASKA). See COUNTY

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 9, 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 several 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) $4 B$, 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. Many 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 equivalent) 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 were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT.. A small statistical subdivision of a county, Tracts generally have stable boundaries. 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, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 220 counties outside SMSA's. Five States are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 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 the New York SMSA, 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. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, $M C D$ 's, $C C D$ 's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's $1 A, 1 B, 2 A, 3 A$, and $4 A$, and in pHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF $1 A$ and 3 A , tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have sumaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF $1 B$ the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States. (See figure 9, 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 series-otract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. 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 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 sumaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 Economic Censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller, areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cites of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; URBANIZED AREA

CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP
CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building-or a house in a development--where ownership of common areas is shared.

Condominium. Ownership in which the owner has an individual deed (and likely also an individual mortgage) on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperatives where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted.

Eistorical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified, since cooperative units were extensively misreported in test surveys before the census. The 1980 item also includes vacant and renter-occupied units, not just owneroccupied units as in 1970.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional districts observed for the 1980 census are those as designated for the $96 t h$ Congress; this designation has been in effect since the $94 t h$ Congress (1.975-1976), with one boundary change in Tennessee which took effect with the 95 th Congress. Congressional districts for the $98 t h$ Congress (1983-1984) will be defined by the States after 1980 population counts become available.

Small-scale maps of congressional districts appear in the Congressional District Data Book and the Congressional District Atlas. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on 1980 census map series.

甘istorical comparability: 1970 census data are available for congressional districts as defined for the 94 th - 97 th Congresses in the Corqressional District Data Book, except for the Tennessee change noted above.

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska 23 boroughs and "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 most 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 3,137 counties and county equivalents recoynized for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and $-C$; $\mathrm{HC} 80-1-\mathrm{A}$ 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. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census
divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. 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 the PC80-1-A report for each State.

## COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. SEe CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

DIVISION. (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (Seefigure 10.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1 -digit code which is also the first digit of the 2 -digit census geographic code for each state in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State Economic Areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, state boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data sumaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Eistorical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

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 for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many states.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other states, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 population counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.


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 unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

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 oneletter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the ariginal 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 $E D$ 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. Any $E D$ may be uniquely identified by accompanying its $E D$ code with the 2 -digit state code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's $1 A$ and $3 A$ and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF ib to complement the sumaries for blocks. There are no published data for ED's.

Historical Comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are sumarized in terms of olocks 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 , enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE
EXTENDED CITY. See URBANIZED AREA
FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family.
(Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in, are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.
(In certain Census Bureau surveys, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his/her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Eistorical comparability: The 1970 definition for family was similar to that used in 1980. In 1960, secondary families were separately identified.

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and household relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family.
Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE
GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.
Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, correctional schools, specialized hospitals, or wards for juveniles or the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in homes or hospitals for chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers or in nursing (convalescent and rest) homes; persons in homes for the aged and dependent; and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--regardless of their length of stay in the particular place. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution, and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. A person living in noninstitutional group quarters. Noninstitutional group quarters have nine or more persons unrelated to the person in column 1 of the questionnaire, or ten or more unrelated persons, and include such living quarters as rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical, maternity and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual home elsewhere; live-in staff members of institutions and other group quarters, provided that their living arrangements do not meet the housing unit definition; and persons staying in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, the "other person in group quarters" was defined as a person in noninstitutional quarters with five or more persons unrelated to the head (rather than nine or more unrelated to the householder in 1980) or six or more unrelated persons altogether (as compared to ten or more in 1980).

## See also: HOUSEHOLD

GISTORIC AREAS OF ORLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). The historic areas of oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the two- to three-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

Information for the historic areas is not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, some information will be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, since the historic areas have been assigned a unique 3 -digit code which appears in the reservation code field of each component area, summaries can be prepared by the addition of component ED's and BG's from MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. Also, the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are distinguished from the reservation in Oklahoma by an "A" in the ED prefix field. The boundaries for "A" ED's are drawn to follow visible features which approximate the oklahoma historic land boundaries.

Eistorical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma were not identified in previous censuses.

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of year-round vacant units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only.

See also: VACANCY STATUS
BOUSEAOLD. The person or persons`occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP; HOUSEHOLD TYPE; ROUSING UNIT
EOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted-not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in households" match those for "persons in units" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

## See also: FAMILY

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a completecount question.

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1 on the questionnaire. This was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If
there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. For most tabulations, "spouse" is defined as the husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in commonlaw marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roomate of the opposite sex. In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or marriedcouple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies--see the definition of subfamily under family--as well as marriedcouple families.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A housenold member related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship
categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or Roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of household relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are excluded from counts of persons in households.

Responses to the household relationship item were also used in defining families (see Family; Family Type; gousehold Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the "head of household" category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." The 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband always was designated the "head" of such a family. In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved "for census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1880 to 1970.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. HOuseholds are classified by type according to sex Of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions asked on sex and household relationship.

This item was determined on a complete-count basis.
Eamily household. A household including a family. (See Family.) A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present. (See Family Type.)

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with persons not related to him or her.

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households; a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives of the head were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants of a housing unit may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the definition for Persons In Group Quarters). For vacant units, enumerators apply the criteria of separateness and direct access wherever possible to the likely use by intended occupants, or otherwise to the use by previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that recreational vehicles, tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied.

Eistorical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated that the occupants live and eat separately and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980, direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. Excluded in 1970, vacant mobile homes are included in the 1980 housing inventory if intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970, units with six or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to ten or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; YEAR-ROUND ROUND HOUSING UNITS; HOUSING UNITS

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN
MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were now married." "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in commonlaw marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, married persons are further classified as "married, spouse present" or "married, spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.
Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Married. Includes persons categorized as separated above.
Married, spouse present. Persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Married, no spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.
Other married, spouse absent. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residences in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

Eistorical comparability: For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and over, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

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 one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see figure 9, 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 on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and BC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the pHC80-2 series. 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 9), most MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PEC80-3 Summary Statistics for Governmental Units. All MCD's in block numbered areas of these states are included in pHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series 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 population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and B. (See figure 9, 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 seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, 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.

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO
NEIGHBORHOOD. FOr purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally-defined subarea of a locality. Neighborhoods must have official recognition,
nonoverlapping boundaries, and a mechanism through which neighborhood residents may present their views on municipal matters.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONRELATIVE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP
OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant.

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons iiving in it as a usual residence when enumerated-or only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Therefore, counts of households and occupied housing units should match-although complete counts may differ slightly from sample data.

Vacant. The classification of a housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied entirely be persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940 .

See also: VACANCY STATUS
OTHER RACES. See RACE
OUTLYING AREA. SEe PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS
PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE
PARISH (IN LOUISIANA). See COUNTY
PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. for example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than there are separate rooms.

## See also: ROOMS

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 (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980
census tabulations. 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 recognized in the 1980 census.

Census desiqnated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast-coincide with MCD's. On STF's these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are approximately 3,000 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP 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.

Data are summarized reports. For places reports. For places with
summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and more inhabitants, data are
with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, the only data given for places are summaries for incorporated places. In paC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2 A and 4 A , summaries are presented only för places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in trazted 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 specified States in STF 1 B 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 $1 B$ and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, $E D$ 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, because many of the municipalities are now subdivided into block groups and, where enumeration districts are still used, the boundaries were often redrawn in response to local recommendations.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC8O-i-A.

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of tollet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units.

Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not
counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.
Complete plumbing facilities, but $\frac{\text { also } \frac{\text { used }}{\text { household. }} \text { bll another }}{\text { facilities present, but with some }} \frac{\text { ar }}{\text { all }}$ the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.
Historical comparability. Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

## PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each specified area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of the small islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are puiblished.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Sanoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.
Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; subbarrios; zonas urbanas and aldeas; barrios, cuidades, and pueblos; municipios (county equivalents); SMSA's, and SCSA's.

Trust Territory of the pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands): census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.
Other islands: no subdivisions.
Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisons will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for states and their subdivisons, Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1 , and Census of Housing, Volume 1 , reports. Data will be available on computer tape only by special arrangement.

Eistorical comparability: The Canal zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

RACE. 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.

Counts of the population by race in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for race will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects selfidentification 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, (additional 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-Chinesa," or "Polynesian." During the subsequent processing of sample questionnaires, all persons in the "other" category with write-in entries were assigned codes which were 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 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. 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. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" race 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:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."
Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."
Asian and pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, 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.

Rorean. Persons who indicated their race as Rorean, 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, Eindu 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.

Eawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "partHawailan" 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, Emong, IndoChinese, 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. Includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indo-Chinese, 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. Persons who wrote in "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "other" races category for both complete-count and sample tabulations.)

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the

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"other" category encompasses all race categories not shown
separately.
In some tabulations, the "other" category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.
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In certain printed tables, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for as many as 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. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than white or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

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" was retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan were added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire.

As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as 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.

See also: RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Household Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where
all persons are counted according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where $a 11$ persons are counted according to their own race.

Historical comparability: prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

REGION (CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC). A large group of states which is a first-order subdivison of the united states for census purposes. The four regions-Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are delineated in figure 10. Regions are identified by a 1 -digit code. Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, $2 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{CC}$, and 4 C . The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. SEe HOUSEGOLD RELATIONSHIP
RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardess of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked." Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renteroccupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents are to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average. In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, $\$ 35$ is taken as the average of the interval "less than $\$ 50, "$ and $\$ 550$ is taken as the average of the interval " $\$ 500$ or more."

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

日istorical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. In 1970 question on rent had a top category of $\$ 300$ or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980 , are not prepared.

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory--that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedroons, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval " 9 or more rooms."

日istorical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: PERSONS PER ROOM
SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis.
Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SPANISH ORIGIN. Counts of the population by Spanish origin in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in in Characteristics of the population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. If when interviewed the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, 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 wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."
querto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Bispanic;" persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil, or a nonspecific Spanish group 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 s-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "no, not Spanish/tispanic" appeared 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 Eispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "persons of Spanish heritage" were variousiy defined as "persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); as "persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas); and as "persons of Spanish language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). Spanish language referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

## SPOUSE. SEe HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration OE metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must include at least one SMSA with a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of 1980 census, having been defined by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan. Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional scsa's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2 -digit numeric code. Sumaries for SCSA's appear in many reports and in STF's $1 \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{C}, 3 \mathrm{C}$, and 4 C . Sumaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were created in 1976. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which were metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical somewhat more flexible criteria, as
will be replaced by the new Area (CMSA) concept, with spelled out in the Federal

Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucieus and nearby comunities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1,1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000 ) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or in New England 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are puilished in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and standards.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities comprise the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY SMSA has no central city; and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on smallscale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for state parts of sMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's $1 \mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{C}, 3 \mathrm{C}$, and 4 C .

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan
territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA--Rapid City, SD--was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 2471970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be re-evaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed and some new central cities will be designated, some areas may be consolidated and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA'S.

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, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are also, except that they do not appear in 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.

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

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within astate which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several state and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a $2-$ digit numeric code or a 1 -digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are tabulated for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION
TENURE. The classification of-all occupied units as either owneroccupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. Reported as "owned or being bought" by someone in the household even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owneroccupied, regardless of whether or not cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, included here, are separately identified in rent tabulations.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1980. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; RENT, CONTRACT; VALUE
TOWN/TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
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.

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the
number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit.

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.
UNITS, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted-not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters resident who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on household relationship. Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member living in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related.

Eistorical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.
URBAN AND RURAL (POPULATION). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas sutlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terns urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA
URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas within corporate limits, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously builtup area around a city. The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city.

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000 . Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary and possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's will be defined in areas which do not meet the 100,000 total population criterion for SMSA designation. UA's may cross state boundaries. In a few cases a UA does not include all of an "extended" city, that is, a city which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4 -digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin
cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000 , and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980 , no minimum population size is required for a central city.

VACANCI, DURATION OF. The period from the departure of the last occupants until Census Day-not the whole time the unit might stay vacant. For newly constructed units, never occupied, the period extends from the date of completion until Census Day.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960 .

## See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others.

Included in the housing inventory are vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the rain or snow, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be occupied by the new building owners in multi-unit buildings that are for sale. Vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time are classified as "for rent."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered for rent, and vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time, including vacant units for rent in a building for sale.

Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy. Vacant year-round units sold or rented but still unoccupied when enumerated-including units where rent is agreed on but not yet paid.

Held for occasional use. Vacant units for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Other vacant. Vacant units for year-round occupancy not classified above, for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner.

Vacant seasonal and migratory units. Vacant units used or intended for use only during certain seasons. Any unit used throughout the year, even if only occasionally, is excluded. Seasonal units include those for summer or winter sports or recreation--beach cottages and hunting cabins, for example. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Migratory units include those for farm workers during crop season.

Limitations: Most tables exclude vacant seasonal and migratory units since information on characteristics of such units is difficult to obtain.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. In 1970 , seasonal and migratory vacant units were reported in two separate categories.

See also: BOARDED-UP STATUS; HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE; OCCUPANCY STATUS; RENTAL VACANCY RATE; VACANCY, DURATION OF

VALUE. FOr owner-occupied housing units, the respondent's estimate of the current dollar worth of the property. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Statistics on value are shown only for owner-occupied condominium units and for "specified owneroccupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres and with no business on the property. Value tabulations exclude renteroccupied units, mobile homes or trailers, houses on 10 or more acres, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, and noncondominium units in multi-family buildings (e.g., cooperatives).

A property is defined as the house and land on which it stands. Respondents estimated the value of house and land even if they only owned the house or owned the property jointly.

When value data are presented solely for vacant units for sale only, the term "sale price asked" is substituted. In the computation of aggregate and mean value, $\$ 7,500$ is taken as the average of the interval "less than $\$ 10,000, "$ and $\$ 250,000$ is taken as the average of the interval " $\$ 200,000$ or more."

Limitations. A 1970 census evaluation study found that respondents tended to report a higher value of home in a reinterview survey, with more detailed questions, than in the census. On the other hand, a comparison of 1970 census reports of value with subsequent actual sale prices of a sample of homes sold one to two years later found that the census understated the median market value of those homes by only three percent (compared to the sale prices adjusted for inflation between the census and sale date). This result cannot be generalized to all census value data, however, since the sample was restricted to metropolitan areas, and since census respondents who were about to sell their homes may have been more aware of market values.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (and in 1920 for mortgaged nonfarms only), but value for condominiums is new for 1980. For historical comparability, tables will show condominiums and noncondominiums separately. Values for 1980 reflect increased housing prices: the highest category was " $\$ 50,000$ or more" in 1970. Also, the number of categories increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 in 1980.

WARD. Political subdivision of a city used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, in approximately 200 nonblocknumbered places ward boundaries were observed in the definition of enumeration districts (ED's). For these areas, users may prepare ward data by summarizing ED data. In areas with block statistics, users may prepare ward data by summarizing block data.

Gistorical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PCS1, in 1960 and 1970.

## WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

YEAR-ROUND ROUSING UNITS. All occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Almost all data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round units. Vacant units held for seasonal use or migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory include both year-round and seasonal units.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

## Please fill out this official Census Form and mailit back on Census Dav. <br> Tuesday. April 1.1980



## Your answers are confidential

By iaw (tute i3. U.S. Codel. cansus emplovens are subject to finm and/or imprisonment tor ary disclosurs of vour answers. Oniy after 72 vears does your information became averiable to other government agencies or ine public. The same lam requires that you.answer the questions to the best of your thowiadge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

## for Somust-sdeskng perronst

5 USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO OEL CENSO ERS ESPAFIOL ferms a la dicins der cense. El mimero die teletiono se emcinente en al encasilisdo do ia dueceión
Q si prafiere. marque esta casid. D y dovive al aresponero por correo in el score aus se to nethe.


A maverge from the Direato.
Enower of the Corticis ...
We must trom oime to ime. fake stock of oursetves as a people if our Nation is to moer suceassfulty the many national and focal challanges we tace. Thus as the purpose of the 1980 sensuc.

The sasential nead for a pooulation cansus was reeognized almost 200 velars ago when our Construstien wee written. As orevided by articte I. the lirst eangiss was conducied in 1790 and ond has bean taken owery 10 yoars sunce zion.

The low under which the cemtus is taten grotects the confidentiality of your answers. for the nexx 72 years - or until Aprid 1.2052 - only fworn Cansua wortars hove acesas to the individual recerds, and no one else may see them.
Your answers, whon combined with the answart from other people. will provide the statistreal figures needed by publec and privete groups. schools. business and indusiry. and Faderal. State, snd local governmente across the country. These figutes will helo all sectors of Amenean socrew understand how our population and housing are changing. In shia way. we can deal more elfectivety with rodavis groblems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The cenaus it a vieally important nattonal setiviv. Please do yove part by filling out the census form accuratelv and completely. If you man it back promoty in the enclosed postegerpaid envoloos. it will save the expense and inconvomence of a cansus taker having to nat you
Thenk you for your cooperation.

## How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in ine vellow insirucion guide this guide will helo with any problems you may have.

If you need more helo. call the Census Office.
The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the from cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Biack pencil is better to use inan ballpoint or other pens.

Fill eireles ${ }^{-0} \mathrm{O}^{-}$completely. like this:
When you write in an answer. print or write elearty.

Make sure that answers are provided for evervane here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the torm.
Antwer the questions on pages 1. 2. and 3.
Check your answers. Then wrife your name. the date. and teleonone number on page 4.
Mail back thes form on Tuesday. April 1 . or as soon afterward as you can Use the enclosed ervelope: no stamp is needed
Please start by answering Question 1 below

## Question 1

## Liss in Question 1

- Famsly members inang nere. including batoes still in the hosprta!
- Ralatues imng here
- Lodgers or boarcers livng here.
- Orter persons inng here.
- College students wino stay here whive aternding collegia. even id thers parents ine eisentere.
- Persons who usuaty lne here but are temporanty awoy (unchuding chuidren in boarding school beiow the college savel)
- Persoris with a horne etsewthere but who stay here most of the week while working.


## Oo Nor List in Ouestion 1

- Arry person away lrom here in the Armed Forces.
- Ary college student wio stays somenthere else while attending college
- Anv person who usually stays somentiere eise most of the week while working there.
-Amy person awoy from here in an instututon such is a horme for the aged or mental nospital.
- Amy person stayng or vasting here who has a usual horne dsentiere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday. April 1, 1980. or who was staying or visiting here and had no ocher home?


ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUE


| Cinson in columat | Funsom menturen 4 | Crssonin covern 3 | Mrsow in exiume 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  | cruens A. 01 000 |

-2



# Please Make Sure You Have <br> Filled This Form Completely 



## NOTE

Hou have listed more than 7 persons in Ouestion 1. please make sure that you have fitted ine form for the first 7 people. Then mall back this form. A Census Tater will eall to obtain the information for the other peode.

1 Cruck so be corrain you have:

- Answered Questian I on page 1.
- Answered Ouestions 2 through 7 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3.
- Answered Questions H1 through H12 an page 3.

2 Wrive here the name of the parson who filled the form. the date ing form was sompleted. and the telephone number on which the peopie in this housohold can be called.

Nome

Dene

Tampinosi Numoer

3 Then fold the form the way if was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelooe. The address of the U.S. Census Office aodears on the front cover of this questionnare. Please be sure that betore you seal the anvelope the address shows through the mindow. No stamg is requred.

Thank you very muen.

Complete Count Questionnaire Changes $=-1970$ to 1980 1/
The content of the 1980 census questionnaires is best viewed as a continuation of the previous decade's experience rather than a radical departure. Many census items have remained unchanged from 1970; others have been slightly modified to clarify the question wording or remove confusing instructions. In some cases, 1970 questions have been replaced with new questions which approach a subject from a different angle. For example, the question on race no longer mentions color or race in the question but instead provides a set of racial groups. With regard to the relationship question, the "head of household" terminology used in 1970 has been replaced by a fomat using a householder as a means to reconstruct families without implying the notion of dominance implicit in the designation of a household head. A brief item-by-item list of changes made in the census questions between 1970 and 1980 is presented below. The wordings of the 1980 census questions are provided in parentheses for each item. In this presentation, some items are listed as "No change"; this indication may, however, include some minor changes in wording or question format due to changes in basic questionnaire construction or style of presentation. It should also be noted that the phrase "this person" in the wording of census questions refers to the person for whom data are being provided, not necessarily the person filling the form.

100-percent Population

1. Name. ("What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?"): No change from 1970. The names of persons given in question 1 are listed at the top of the response columns for the 100 -percent items and at the beginning of sample pages on the long form.
2. Household relationship. ("How is the person related to the person in column l?") Revised from 1970 to replace the "Head of household" category with a format using a reference person, i.e. the "Person in column 1."
[^1]The 1970 category "Other relative of head" has been replaced by three cateqories, "Brother/sister," "Father/mother," and "Other -relative." Since the category "Patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it has been moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "Census use only." New nonrelative categories include "Partner, roommate" and "Paid employee."
3. Sex. ("Sex"): No change from 1970.
4. Race. ("Is this person-"): The specific reference to "color or race" used in the 1970 census question has been replaced with the phrase, "Is this person-," and response is expected to indicate the racial group the person most closely identifies with. Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. The use of a specially printed schedule for Alaska in 1970. -wherein the categories Hawaiian and Rorean were replaced by Aleut and Eskimo-has been eliminated by including the latter as categories on the standard questionnaire. As a result, the 1980 questionnaire will have 14 specific categories instead of the 8 in 1970.
5. Age. ("Age, and month and year of birth"/ 5a. "Print age at last birthday."/ 5b. "Print month and fill one circle."/ 5c. "Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number."): No change in age and month of birth. The year-of-birth question format was revised to replace the 1970 response categories with self-coding FOSDIC circles for the last three digits of the year of birth. The first digit is prefilled with a "1."
6. Marital Status. ("Marital status"): No change from 1970. Response categories include: "Now married,". "Widowed," "Divorced," "Separated," and "Never married."
7. Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent. ("Is this person of Spanish/tispanic origin or descent? it: A 5-percent sample question in 1970. Response categories for 1980 include: "No, (not Spanish/Hispanic)"; "Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano"; "Yes, Puerto Rican"' "Yes, Cuban"; and "Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic."

## Coverage

日 1
日3. Coverage. (H1. "Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed"/H3. "Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?"): In 1970, these questions were numbered 10-12 and were included in the 100 -percent population section, Question 9 in 1970 was an inquiry concerning whether the number of persons in the household exceeded eight on the short-form (or
seven on the long－form）questionnaire；this question has been replaced by instructions on the questionnaire directinq the respondent＇s action if the number of persons in the household exceeds seven．

## 100－percent Housing

日4．$\frac{\text { Number }}{\text { quarters }}$ of living quarters at address．（＂How many living quarters，occupied and vacant，are at this address？＂）No change from 1970.

H5．Access to Unit．（＂Do you enter your living quarters－＂）No change from 1970；response categories specify types of access to the unit．

H6．Complete plumbing facilities．（＂Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters，that is，hot and cold piped water，a flush toilet，and a bathtub or shower？＂）： Consolidates in the 1970 question on hot and cold piped water，flush toilet，and bathtub or shower into one question．

日7．Number of rooms．（＂How many rooms do you have in your living quarters？${ }^{\text {F }}$ ：No change from 1970.

日8．Tenure．（Are your living quarters－＂）：This question which differentiates units that are owned，rented or occupied without payment of cash rent has been separated from the single inquiry in 1970 concerning both tenure and condominium or cooperative status．

日9．Condominium Identification．（＂Is this apartment（house）part of a condominium？＂）：Separated from the single inquiry in 1970 concerning both tenure and condominium or cooperative status．The part of the 1970 inquiry concerning cooperatives has been deleted from the 1980 questionnaire．

H10．Acreage，and presence of commercial establishment．（H10．＂If this is a one－family house－＂／Hioa．Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres？＂／ Hb ．＂Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office？＂）：The combined 1970 inguiry about acreage and commercial establishment has been divided into two＂yes＂or ＂no＂parts．The inquiry about＂one－family house＂has been incorporated into the question wording itself．These provide a screener in the tabulation of value and rent．

H11．Value．（＂If you live in a one－family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying－What is the value of this property，that is，how much do you think this property（house and lot or condominium unit）would sell for if it were for sale？${ }^{n}$ ）：Revised from 1970 to explicitly include condominiums in 1980．Based on data from the Annual Housing

Survey, the number of categories has been increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 for 1980, and the range of values now goes from "Less than $\$ 10,000$ " to $\$ 200,000$ or more."

H12. Rent. ("If you pay rent for your living quarters-What is the monthly rent?"): Revised for 1980 to eliminate the write-in space for rent which was provided in 1970 in addition to specific response categories. Based on data from the Annual Housing Survey, the number of categories has been increased from 14 in 1970 to 24 for 1980 , and the range of rent intervals now goes from "Less than $\$ 50$ " to " $\$ 500$ or more."

C1, C2, C3, \& D. Vacancy status. These items are filled only by census enumerators for vacant units. In addition to vacancy status and months vacant which appeared in 1970, the 1980 questionnaires will indicate whether a vacant unit is "boarded up."


|  |  | Size State |  | CD | County Place MCD $2 /$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA) | (2) | Stater |  | A/N |  | A/N |
|  | ECONOMIC SUB-REGION (ESR) | (3) |  |  | N |  | N |
|  | DISTRICT OFFICE | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION | (4) | N | N | $N$ | N | N |
|  | SMSA SIZE 1/ | (1) |  |  | N/B |  | N/B |
|  | UA TYPE | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UA SIZE | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Place description | (1) |  |  |  | A/N |  |
|  | PLACE SIZE | (2) |  |  |  | N |  |
|  | EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR | (1) |  |  |  | A/B |  |
|  | CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD) | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MCD/CCD SIZE | (2) |  |  |  |  | N |
|  | INDIAN SUBRESERVATION | (3) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | PIPS PLACE | (5) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR) | (2) | N | N | N | N | N |
|  | LONGITUDE | (7) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Latitude | (6) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | LAND AREA | (9) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AREA NAME | (60) | A |  | A | A | A |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ | SUPPRESSION FLAGS | (48) | N | N | N | N | N |

1/ This code will be blank in sumary level 37 for New England states.
2/ This record applies to minor civil divisions with 10,000 or more inhabitants in 11 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin).

## STATE MAPS

IDENTIFYING CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
(as of 98 th Congress)

ALABAMA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (7 Districts)


Congreasonal districts estabiahed August 18, 1981 ; all other bounderies are as of Jenuary 1, 1980



Congressional districts established August 18, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.


ARIZONA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (5 Districts)


[^2]ARIZONA - Congresslonal Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


ARIZONA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congremsional districte established April 2, 1982; all other boundarnes are as January 1, 1980.

ARIZONA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
MARICOPA COUNTY


Us Depariment ol Commerce

ARIZONA - Congressional Distri Countles, and Selected Places
INSET - MARICOPA COUNTY


ARIZONA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districis established Apnit 2. 1982. all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980

ARIZONA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
PINAL COUNTY


ARIZONA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districts astablished April 2. 1882: all other boundaries are as of January $1,1080$.

ARKANSAS - Congressional Districts, atles, and Selected Places - (4 Districts)


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (45 Districts)


Congresatonat dietricts established September 16.1981; sll other Doundariea are as of january 1, 1980.

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


- distres estabished September 16, r981; alt other boundaries are as of jonuary 1, 1980

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


Con nel districts established September 16.1981: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

FRESNO COUNTY


Congenal districts established September 16, 1981; all other boundaries are as of Jantury 1, 1980


[^3]

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districte eatebitahed September 16. 1981; atlother boundaries are at of January 1. 1980

## CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congresaional diatricts entablished September 18. 19el; sill other boundaries are as of January $1,1980$.


[^4]

Congresaional ditiricta estebished Septamber 16. 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional diatricty established September 16. 1981; all other boundaries are at of January 1, 1980


Congrestional districts establtaned September 16, 1981: all other boundariea are as January 1, 1980.

## CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



CALIFORNIA - Congressional Dlstricts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districis establiahed September 16, 1981: all other bounderies art as of January 1. 1980.

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES


Congressional districte established September 16. I981: all other boundarles are at of January 1, 1880.

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Dia 1s, Countles, and Selected Places

es are as of January 1, 1960


Con-nssional districts established September 16.1981 all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980


CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


## CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

INSET - SAN DIEGO (PART) AND ADJACENT AREA


Congreabional diatricts eatablahed September 16, 1981. all other boundarios ate as of January 1. 1980.

## CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established September 16, 198i; ail other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selecited Places


## CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districts estabiished September 16. 1981; all ather beundaries are as of Jantuary i, 1980

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Dlstricts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established September *6. 1981; all other boundaries are as of Janusiry 1, 1980

CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

anal districts established September 16 1981: all other boundanes are as of January 1. 1980



Cr innal districts established September 16, 1981. all other boundaties are as of January 1, 1980

## CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



CALIFORNIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established Soptomber 16, 1981; all other bouncariea are no of Januery t. 1980

COLORADO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (6 Districts)


Congressional districts established June 3. 1982: all other boundarles are as of January 1. 1980

COLORADO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

oprossional districts estabithed June 3, 1982; ett other boundarios ere as of Janvary I. 1980 except for
sional district boundary segmon!s identiled with an asterisk (*).

COLORADO - Congressional Dlstricts, Countles, and Selected Places


Congressional cisitricts established June 3, 1982; all other boundaries are as of Jamuery I, 1980 except for congresslonal district boundary segments identified with an asterisk (*)

COLORADO - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places




## CONNECTICUT - Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places



## CONNECTICUT - Congressional Districts, Countles, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places

TRUMBULL (TOWN)



Congressional district number
Congressional district boundary
$\omega$ incarporated piace boundary indicates piace is coextensive with a county subdivigion

~-...AWARE - Congressional District, Counties, and Selected Places - (1 At Large)


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Delegate District, Quadrants, and Place - (1 Delegate At Large)


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, $r$ intles, and Selected Places - (19 D/stricts)



FLORIDA - Congressional Dir 'cts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districts established May 21. 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districts established May 21, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980

FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
INSET - DADE COUNTY

rLUBIUA - Congressional UIstricts, Counties, and Selected riaces


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places
HILLSBOROUGH AND PASCO COUNTIES


Congressional districts established May 21.1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## LAKE COUNTY



Congressional districts established Mạy 21. 1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

FLORIDA - Congressional Dlstricts, Countles, and Selected Places


FLORIDA - Congressional Distrists, Countles, and Selected Places


Congressionat districts established May 21. 1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


Congressional districts established May 21, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


FLORIDA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## PUTNAM COUNTY



LEGENO


Congressional district number
Congressional district boundary

- Congressional dist
--- County boundary
Incorporated place or
census designated place boundary
Major water teature


|  | SCALE |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 9 | 18 Kilometers |
| 0 | 18 |  |

GEORGIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (10 Districts)



Congreasional districts estabished August 24, 1982: all other boundaries are as of sianuary 1. 1980.

FULTON COUNTY



Congressionsl districts established August 24. 1982; aff other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

HAWAII - Congressional Districts, Co. . les, and Selected Places - (2 Districts)


Congressional districts establishod July 16, 1982; allother boundaries are as of January 1. 1980
$\square$

IDAHO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (2 Districts)


Congreasional dietricts eatebliahed July 30. 1989: all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.


[^5]
## ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (22 Districts)


ngressional districts established November 23. 1981: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

## ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts estabilshed November 23.1981: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

## ILLINOIS - Congresssional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congrasaional diatricts established November 23.1981: all other boundaries are at of January 1, 1980.

ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


Ssional districts established November 23. 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congresslonal districts established November 23 1981 all othar moundarieg are na nt tanuen 1 , 000

ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


Congressional districts established November 23. 1981; atl other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.

## ILLINOIS - Congressional Distrı, , Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional disiticts estabilshed November 23. 1981 : all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

## ILLINOIS - Congressional Dlstricts, Countles, and Selected Places



ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## FULTON, LOGAN, MCDONOUGH, PEORIA, SANGAMON, SCHUYLER, AND WOODFORD COUNTIES



Congressional districts entablished November 23. 1981: all other boundaries are at of January 1, 1980

## ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
FAYETTE COUNTY


[^6]
# ILLINOIS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places 



Congressional districts established November 23.1981; all other boundaries are as of january 1.1980.

IOWA - Congressional Districts, Coun. , , and Selected Places - (6 Districts)


INDIANA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (10 Districts)

-..gresaional districts established September 1. 1981 : all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.

INDIANA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


CRAWFORD AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES


## DELAWARE, FAYETTE, HENRY, AND RUSH COUNTIES



## INDIANA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



INDIANA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## LAKE COUNTY



## LA PORTE COUNTY



INDIANA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places
LEGEND
2
Congressional district number
Congressional district boundary
County boundary
County subdivision boundary
incorporated place boundary
Major water feature



KANSAS - Congressional Districts, Cr•nties, and Selected Places - (5 Districts)


Cong ssional districts established June 2.1982: all other bountaties are as of January 1. 1980

KENTUCKY - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (7 Districts)

.

KENTUCKY - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


## LETCHER COUNTY



Congreasional datricts estabilshed March 10.1982 : all other boundarien are es of Januery 1. 1980.

LUUISIAINA - LOngiessionai Uisincis, rarisnes, and selected riaces - (8 districts)


Congr nal districts established November 20, 1981: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

LOUISIANA - Congressional Districts, Parlshes, and Selected Places


LUUISIANA - Congressional Districts, Parishes, and Selected Places



LUUISIANA - Congressional UIstricts, parishes, and Selected Places



## LOUISIANA - Congressiona! Districts, Parishes, and Selected Places



MAINE - Congressional Disiricts, Counties, and Selected Places - (2 Districts)


Congressional disiricte satebliahed June 21 1971. All other bounoariez are as of danuary 1, 1900


## BALTIMORE AND BALTIMORE COUNTY




## HARFORD COUNTY




MARYLAND - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent CIty, and Other Selected Places


MARYLAND - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places


MASSACHUSETTS - Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places - (11 Districts)


essionat districts established December 3 1981; all other boundaries are as of January t. 1980

MASSACHUSETTS - Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places
ESSEX, MIDDLESEX, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, AND WORCESTER COUNTIES


## MASSACHUSETTS - Congressional Districts, Countles, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places

## SUFFOLK COUNTY




MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (18 Districts)


Congressional districts established May 24. 1982 : all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1880.

MICHIGAN - Congresslonal Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


## MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

ALLEGAN, BARAY, BRANCH, CLINTON, IONIA, JACKSON, KENT, AND NEWAYGO COUNTIES


MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

michigan - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
KALAMAZOO COUNTY


Congressional districts established May 24 1982: all other boundartes are as of Jenuary 1. 1980.

MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## GENESEE COUNTY


mIChIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
LENAWEE COUNTY


MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Honal districts establisfied May 24. 1982, all other bemindaries are as of January 1,1980

MICHIGAN - Congressional Disti ,Countles, and Selected Places


MICHIGAN - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



Congressional dietricts established March 11. 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.


MINNESOTA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districts established March 11, 1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

MINNESOTA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



MINNESOTA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selecteri Places


Congressionet districts astablahed March 11.1982 ; alt other boundaries are as of January 1, 1900

MISSISSIPPI — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (5 Districts)


Congressionat districts establisned June 8, 1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.


TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY



## MISSOUR! - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places




## MISSOURI - Congressional Dis: 8, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places



## MISSOURI - Congressional Districts, Countles, Independent City, and Other Selected Places



## MISsOURI - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places



MONTANA - Congressional Districts, Countles, National Park, and Selected Places - (2 Districts)


Cor . . sional districts established March 3. 1971; all other boundaries are as of January 1,1980

NEBRASKA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (3 Districts)


[^7]

NEVADA - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places - (2 Districts)
 and Other Selected Places


HEVADA - Congressionas Distidis, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places

## INSET - CLARK COUNTY



NEW HAMPSHIRE - Congressional Districts, Counties,
County Subdivisions, and Places - (2 Disitricts)


Congressional districts astabished March 4. 1982 ; alt other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.

NEW JERSEY - Congressional Dlstricts, Counties, and Selected Places - (14 Districts)


NEW JERSEY - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Cons unal districts estabfished January 19, 1982 : all other boundaries are as of January i. 1980.

NEN JERSEY - Congressional Oistricts, Counties, and Selected Places

## BERGEN COUNTY

LEGEND
Congressional district number
Congressional district boundary

## KEY

BERGEN COUNTY
1 ALIENDALE 2 WOOOCLIFF Lake 3 MIDLAND PARK
4 HO-HO-KUS
5 WASHINGTON TUP ${ }^{\text {En }}$
6 WESTWOOD
7 HARRINGTON PARK
8 EmERSON
9 CRESSKLL
10 ORADELL
11 RIVER EDGE
12 NEW MILFORD
13 BERGENFIELD
14 MAYWOOO
15 SADOLE BROOK ${ }^{3}$
16 South Hackensack (Part)
17 LEONIA
18 Pallisades park
19 RIDGEFIELD PARK
20 IEterboro
21 HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
22 South Hackensack |Pan|
23 WOOD-RIOGE
24 MOONACHIE
25 LITLIE FERRY
26 RIDGEFELD
27 CUFFSIDE PARK
28 FAIRVIEW
29 South Hackensack (Part)
SCALE

## NEW JERSEY - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Piaces

## HUNTERDON, MERCER, MIDDLESEX, MONMOUTH, AND SOMERSET COUNTIES


( Bional districts established January 19. 1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

NEW JERSEY - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

## BURLINGTON AND OCEAN COUNTIES

Section 3
KEY


Cnnnrasslonal districts estabished January 19. 1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980

## NEW JERSEY - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

## CAMDEN COUNTY



NEW JERSEY - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (14 Districts)


NEW MEXICO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (3 Districts)


Congressional diatricts established January 19. 1882 ; all other joundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, C 7ties, and Selected Places - (34 Districts)


Congressional disticts established June 28 1982. all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980


Cor.: _ al dislricts established June 28, 1982; all other boundaries are as of Januery 1, 1800.


Congressional districts estabilished June 29. 1982. all other boundaries are as ol January 1. 1980

NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


NEW YORK - Congressional DistrI Countles, and Selected Places
DUTCHESS, ORANGE, ANU SUFFOLK COUNTIES


[^8]NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## INSET - SUFFOLK COUNTY




NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressionsi disticts etablished June 28, 1982: off other boundaries are at of Jamuary 1, 1800.

## NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional district meteblished Juna 28, 19e2: all other boundaries are ef Jenumry 1, ise0.

NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


## NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY



NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## DELAWARE, SULLIVAN, AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES


co.

NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


[^9]NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## ERIE COUNTY



NEW YORK - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districts entabtished June 2e. 1982: all other bounderies are as of January 1. 1980

NORTH CAROLINA - Congressional Districts, - aunties, and Selected Places - (11 Districts)


Congrossional dibaticts esteblished February 11.1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.


Congressional districts entablished february 11. 1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1 .

NORTH CAROLINA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional districls established February 11.1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.

NORTH DAKOTA - Congresssional District, Counties, and Selected Places - (1 At Large)


OHIO - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (21 Districts)



OHIO - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


[^10]
## OHIO - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

CARROLL, COLUMBIANA, HURON, LORAIN, SUMMIT, AND TRUMBULL COUNTIES


OHIO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



OHIO - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressionat districis establisned March 25, 1982. ail other houndaries are as of January 11980

OHIO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


[^11]


## OHIO - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## FAYETTE COUNTY



LEGEND


Cingressional district boundary
-..- County boundary
-- County sutedvisten puundary
-


## OHIO - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



OHiO - Congressiona Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
FRANKLIN COUNTY


OKLAHOMA - Congressional Districts, C .ntles, and Selected Places - ( 6 Districts)


[^12]OKLAHOMA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


## OKLAHOMA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



[^13]OKLAHOMA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congreasional districts esteblished July 22.1981, all other boumtaries are as is Janisary 1. 1980 .

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY


## OKLAHOMA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



## OKLAHOMA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


LEGENO

2 $\quad$\begin{tabular}{l}
Congressoral district number <br>
$\ldots$

$\quad$

Congremsional district bouncary
\end{tabular}



OKLAHOMA - Congressional Dis...cts, Counties, and Selected Places


OREGON - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places - (5 Districts)


Cor vional districts established July 28 1981; all other boundaries are as of Ja iuary $1,1980$.

OREGON - Congressional Districts, Countles and Selected Places


OREGON - Congressional Districts, Counties and Selected Places


## OREGON - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



## OREGON - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



OREGON - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


OREGON - Congressional Districts, Counties and Selected Places

stonal districts established July 28.1881 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980 .

n-......ainnal miatrifte entablished July 28. 1881: all other boundarles are as of January 1,1980

OREGON - Congressional Districts, Countles and Selected Places MULTNOMAH COUNTY



PENNSYLVANIA - Congressional Districts, ountles, and Selected Places - (23 Districts)


[^14]


PENNSYLVANIA - Congressional Disiricts, Countles, and Selected Places


Congressional districts established March 3. 1982 : alt other boundarien are as of January 1, 1980.

PENNSYLVANIA - Congressionai Olefreke chutes, mit Selwcted Piaces


[^15]PENNSYLVANIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congremsional districts established March 3.1982 : all other boundarias are at of January 1,1980

PENNSYLVANIA - Congressslonal Dishtita, Cowmies, and Selected Places

## MONTGONEWV GRUMVY



Congreamonal districts eatabilshed Marcn 3.1982; will other boundarios are as of Janualy 1. 1880


PENNSYLVANIA - Congresblonal Ehturut, sematios, wid celected Places


[^16]PENNSYLVANIA - Congressional Disiricts, Counites, and Selected Places


Congreasional diatricts eatabliahed March 3.1902; afl other boundarien are as of January 1, 1980.


PENNSYLVANIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


PENNSYLVANIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


essional districts establistied April 9. 1882 . all other boundaries are an of Jenuary 1, 1860

RHODE ISLAND - Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places


Coricressiorai districis esiäo.isied April 9.1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980


SOUTH CAROLINA - Congressional uistricts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional dic:ricts established April 30, 1982 : all other boundaries ..eas of January 1. 1980.

SOUTH DAKOTA - Congresssional District, Countles, and Selected Places - (1 At Large)


TENNESSEE - Congressional Districts, , untles, and Selected Places - is Dis'ricts)


TENNESSEE - Congressional Disiricts, Countiés, and Selecied Hlaces


Congessional districts ostablished June 18, 1981, all other boundaries are as ol January 1, 1980

TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Co' 'les, and Selected Places - (27 Districts)


TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


Congresalonal districts established February 25.1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.

## TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

## INSET-BEXAR COUNTY



TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Cons -lonal districts established February 25, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
BURNET COUNTY


LEGEND


Congressional district boundary County boundary County subdivision boundary incorporated place boundary Major water teature
$\approx \sim \sim$


TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congresaional districts estabished february 25.1982 : all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.


TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places

LEGEND
Congressional district number
Congressional district boundary
County boundary
County subdivision boundary
incorporated place boundary


TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places


Conernssional districts established February 25. 1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



## TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



TEXAS - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


TEXAS - Congressional Distrlcts, Counties, and Selected Places
WILLIAMSON COUNTY


UTAH - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places - (3 Districts)


Congresaional districts estublished January 1, 1902 : all other boundaries are as of January i, 1980.

UTAH - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places - (10 Districts)


VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, Countles, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places


Conaressional districts established June 12. 1981: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

## VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places



VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places


VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places
STAFFORD COUNTY

Legend


Congressional distroct number
Congressional district boundary


State boundary
-... County or independent city boundary
-
County subdivision boundary
-. Census designated place boundary
-a: Malor water leature


VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, Counties, dependent Cities, and Other Selected Places



WASHINGTON -- Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

orme: $0=\%$, utic



WASHINGTON - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congresaional districts eatablished Fubruary 17.1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980

## WASHINGTON - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



WASHINGTON - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selected Places



WASHINGTON - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places
SNOHOMISH COUNTY


WEST VIRGINIA - Congressional Districts, -ounties, and Selected Places - (4 Districts)


[^17]WISCONSIN - Congressional Districts, Countles, and Selecied Places - (9 Districts)


Congressional districts established March 31.1982: all other boundarles are as of January 1, 1980.


WISCONSIN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congressional diatricta eatablibhed March 34, 1982; all other boundaries, are as of January $1,1980$.

WISCONSIN -- Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


Congresaional diatricts eatablished March 31. 1982; all other boundaries are as January 1. 1980

WCOONSIN - Congressionai Dismicts, Countles, and Selected Places


Congreasional districts establizhed March 31. 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1880

## WISCONSIN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congreastonal districta estabitished March 31, 1882; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.


Congressional districts established Marth 31. 1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

WISCONSIN - Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places


[^18]WYOMING - Congressional District, Lountles, and Selected Places - (1 At Large)



[^0]:    $16,19,21,22$

[^1]:    1/ Excerpt from "The 1980 Census Questionnaires." by David E. Silver and Jean E. Foster Statistical Reporter. (July, 1979)

[^2]:    mgrassional districts established Aprit 2. 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

[^3]:    Congressionai districts estabiished September 16, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

[^4]:    Congressional districts established September 16, 1981; alt other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980.

[^5]:    Congreevioned dietricts estabilahed July 30.1981: atf other boundaries are as of January 4.1980

[^6]:    Congressional districts established November 23,1981: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

[^7]:    Congrassional dis! cheslabishod May 28. 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1950

[^8]:    Congressional districts established June 28, 1982. all uther boundaries are as of January I. 1980

[^9]:    Congressional districis established June 28. 1982. all olther boundaries are as ot January 1. 1980

[^10]:    Congressional districts establisnedmarch 25 1982 alf other bouncaries are as of January 1. 1980

[^11]:    Congressional districts established March 251982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980

[^12]:    Congressional districls eslablished July 22. 1981, all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1960.

[^13]:    Jongressional districts estabished July 22. 1981; atl other boundaries are as of January 1. 1980

[^14]:    Congressional districts established March 3. 1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

[^15]:    Congresaional districts establianed March 3, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1. 1900.

[^16]:    Congressional districte established March 3,1982: all other boundaries are as of January 1. 198C

[^17]:    Congressional diaiticis estiabighoo february 8. 1982 ; all other boundarios are ns of January $\boldsymbol{\$} .1980$

[^18]:    ssincal districts estathished March 31, 1982 : all other bu farie; an as of January 1. 1980

