

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE	App-1
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE	App-1
Definition	App-1
Farm-nonfarm residence	App-1
Extended cities	App-1
COUNTIES	App-2
MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS (TOWNS)	App-2
PLACES	App-2
Incorporated places	App-2
Unincorporated places	App-2
URBANIZED AREAS	App-2
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS	App-3
STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS	App-4

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they

were enumerated. Detailed information on residence rules is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

Definition.—Urban housing comprises all housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban housing consists of all housing units in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except Alaska), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (b) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and (c) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. Housing units not classified as urban constitute rural housing. Information on the historical development of the urban-rural definition appears in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

Farm-nonfarm residence.¹—Statistics by farm-nonfarm residence are given in chapter B of this report. In rural areas, occupied housing units are subdivided into rural-farm housing, which comprises all rural units on farms, and rural-nonfarm housing, which comprises the remaining rural units. Occupied housing units are classified as farm units if they are located on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1969, or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1969. (See facsimiles of questionnaire items H17 and H18 and

¹See chapter B correction note.

instructions on pages App-14 and App-16.) Occupied units in rural territory which do not meet the definition for farm housing are classified as nonfarm. All vacant units in rural areas also are classified as nonfarm.

Extended cities.—Over the 1960-1970 decade there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. Examples are city-county consolidations such as the creation of the city of Chesapeake, Virginia from South Norfolk city and Norfolk County and the extension of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, into five counties. The classification of all the housing in such cities as urban would include in the urban category housing units in areas which are primarily rural in character. In order to separate these units from those in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census examined patterns of population density and classified a portion or portions of each such city as rural. An extended city contains one or more areas, each of at least 5 square miles in extent and with a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile according to the 1970 census. The area or areas constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or total 25 square miles or more.

These cities—designated as extended cities—thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. When an extended city is a central city of an urbanized area or a standard metropolitan statistical area, only the urban part is considered as the central city. If the extended city is shown separately under the area, the city name is followed by the term "urban part." In tables in which the city name is not followed by this term, the figure shown is for the entire city.

COUNTIES

The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska. In this State, data are shown for statistical areas which are county equivalents designated as census divisions; they were developed for general statistical purposes through the cooperation of the State and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS (TOWNS)

Minor civil divisions are the primary political or administrative subdivisions of counties established by State law. In the New England States, there is considerably more interest in these subdivisions than is generally true elsewhere. Therefore, the reports for the New England States contain statistics for these areas (which are designated as "towns") in the tables which present data for places; the towns are interspersed with the same alphabetical order as the places and are identified by the term "town" after the name. Population information on all county subdivisions appears in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B reports.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and unincorporated places, as defined below.

Incorporated places.—These are political units incorporated as cities,

boroughs, towns, and villages with the following exceptions: (a) boroughs in Alaska and (b) towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Boroughs in Alaska are treated as county subdivisions and may include one or more incorporated places. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in other States. Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus, some minor civil divisions which are "incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places." Without this restriction all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have to be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. The densely settled portions of some are recognized as unincorporated places or as part of an urbanized area.

In Hawaii, there are no incorporated places in the sense of a functioning local governmental unit. The State, however, has recognized places and established boundaries for them. Such places are treated as incorporated in the 1970 census.

The 1960 population figure for an incorporated place applies to the area of the place at the time of the 1960 census. Hence, the indicated change in population over the decade reflects the effect of any annexations or detachments. In order to permit an analysis

of the relative importance of population growth within the old boundaries and of population added in annexed territory, table 8 for incorporated places of 2,000 inhabitants or more in 1960 has been included in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A report for this State. No data are available on detachments from incorporated places.

Unincorporated places.—As in the 1950 and 1960 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Outside urbanized areas, those unincorporated places with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the census reports in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Within urbanized areas, unincorporated places are shown only if they have 5,000 inhabitants or more and there was an expression of local interest in their recognition.

Unincorporated places are identified with the letter "U." Unincorporated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name in 1970 as in previous decades does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Information on modifications in the delineation of unincorporated places introduced in the 1970 census appears in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

URBANIZED AREAS

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural housing in the vicinity

of the larger cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city, or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory. The specific criteria for the delineation of an urbanized area are as follows:

- 1a. A central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, in a special census conducted by the Census Bureau since 1960, or in the 1970 census; or
- b. Twin cities, i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, and with the smaller of the twin cities having a population of at least 15,000.
2. Surrounding closely settled territory, including the following (but excluding the rural portions of extended cities; see "urban and rural residence," above):
 - a. Incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
 - b. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, provided that each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.
 - c. Small parcels of land normally less than one square mile in area having a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries are excluded in computing the population density.
 - d. Other similar small areas in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they serve
 - to eliminate enclaves, or
 - to close indentations in the

urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end, or —to link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that are not more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

The 1970 criteria are essentially the same as those used in 1960 with two exceptions. The extended city concept is new for 1970. Secondly, in 1960, towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere, which were classified as urban in accordance with specific criteria, were included in the contiguous urbanized areas. In 1970, only those portions of towns and townships in these States that met the rules followed in defining urbanized areas elsewhere in the United States are included.

All housing units in an urbanized area are classified as urban. The title of an urbanized area is limited to three names and normally lists the largest city first and the other qualifying cities in size order.² This order is in many cases based on 1960 population because most names were fixed before the 1970 counts were available. For the other cities to be listed in the title, they must have (a) 250,000 inhabitants or more or (b) at least one-third the population of the largest city and a population of 25,000 or more (except in the case of the small twin cities).

There is generally one urbanized area in each standard metropolitan

²The four exceptions are:
 New York, N.Y.—Northeastern New Jersey—New York, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Clifton, and Passaic.
 Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Indiana—Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago.
 Los Angeles-Long Beach—Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Garden Grove.
 San Francisco-Oakland—San Francisco, Oakland, and Vallejo.

statistical area. Sometimes, however, there are two because there exists another qualifying city with 50,000 inhabitants or more whose surrounding urban fringe is separated from the urban fringe of the larger central city or cities. (The Chicago metropolitan area has three urbanized areas wholly or partly within it.) In other cases, a single urbanized area covers portions of two or more standard metropolitan statistical areas. One metropolitan area (New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.) has no urbanized area.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Since 1967, 16 SMSA's have been added, of which 2 were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February 1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous

counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In a few SMSA's where portions of counties outside the SMSA as defined in 1967 were annexed to the central city, the population living in those counties is not considered part of the SMSA or the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA

identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS

In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's two largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that

do not appear to meet the formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former consists of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey and the following SMSA's: New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic. The latter consists of the following SMSA's: Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.