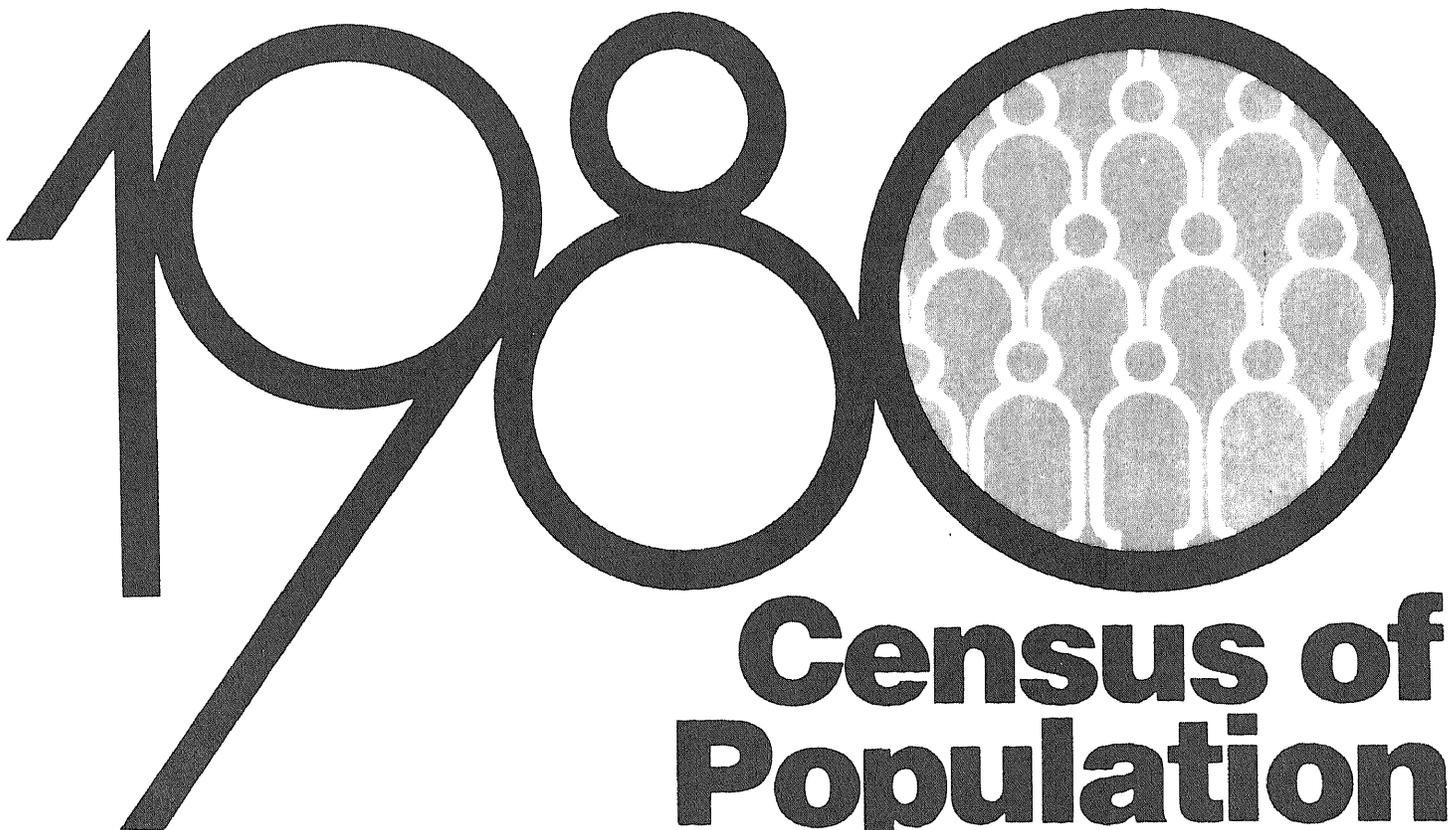


# Number of Inhabitants

**NEVADA**



# Census of Population

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# 1980 Census of Population

VOLUME 1  
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A

## Number of Inhabitants

PART 30

**NEVADA**

PC80-1-A30

Issued October 1981



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary  
Joseph R. Wright, Jr.,  
Deputy Secretary  
Robert G. Dederick,  
Assistant Secretary for  
Economic Affairs  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Bruce Chapman,  
Director

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## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

Daniel B. Levine, Deputy Director

### POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

## Acknowledgments

---

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba**, and Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine**. Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hall**, Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Gerson**, then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar**, Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton**, Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln**, Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin**, Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay**, Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland**.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Meyer Zitter**, then Chief, **Paula J. Schneider**, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Roger A. Herriot**, **Nampee D. McKenney**, and **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Chiefs. This report was prepared by **Robert C. Speaker**, Chief, Population Distribution Branch, with the assistance of **Sam T. Davis**, **Richard L. Forstall**, and **Joel C. Miller**.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post**, then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argana**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Leonard Goldberg**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, and **Roger O. Lepage**.

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The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, **McRae Anderson**, Chief, assisted by **Robert E. Joseph**, Assistant Chief.

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## Introduction

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants of the State, classified by urban and rural residence and by size of place; its counties or comparable areas, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, standard consolidated statistical areas, and urbanized areas; and certain other geographic areas of the State. The abbreviated identification for this report is PC80-1-A (i.e., Population Census, 1980-Volume 1-Chapter A) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

A large portion of the information compiled from the 1980 Census of Population will appear in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, of which this report is part.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in

1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data shown in this report.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and three appendixes), a table of contents, charts, 13 detailed tables, and maps. A map of the State appears after the table of contents and shows county names and boundaries, the names and boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), the names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more, and SMSA central cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. Then follow two pages of charts that precede the 13 tables. Each table is identified by a table number and title. The "stubhead" at the left under the title defines the types of geographic areas for which data are shown in the particular table and is considered part of the table title.

The tables are followed by a map section which includes:

- A "County Location Index" which presents the reference coordinates and map section numbers for each county on the county subdivision map, the legend to the county subdivision map, and a State map outlining the geographic area covered by each county subdivision map section.
- A county subdivision map, often covering several pages, that shows the names and boundaries of counties

(or equivalent areas), their subdivisions, and places, as recognized by the Census Bureau in the published tables.

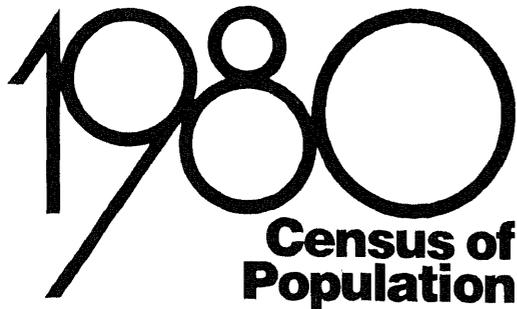
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map for the entire urbanized area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, census designated places, urbanized areas). Appendix B explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix C presents information on the sources of error in the data.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted, or that the area was not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1970 census reports.
- CDP is census designated place.
- SCSA is standard consolidated statistical area.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.
- (unorg.) is unorganized territory.



# Number of Inhabitants

## NEVADA

PC80-1-A30

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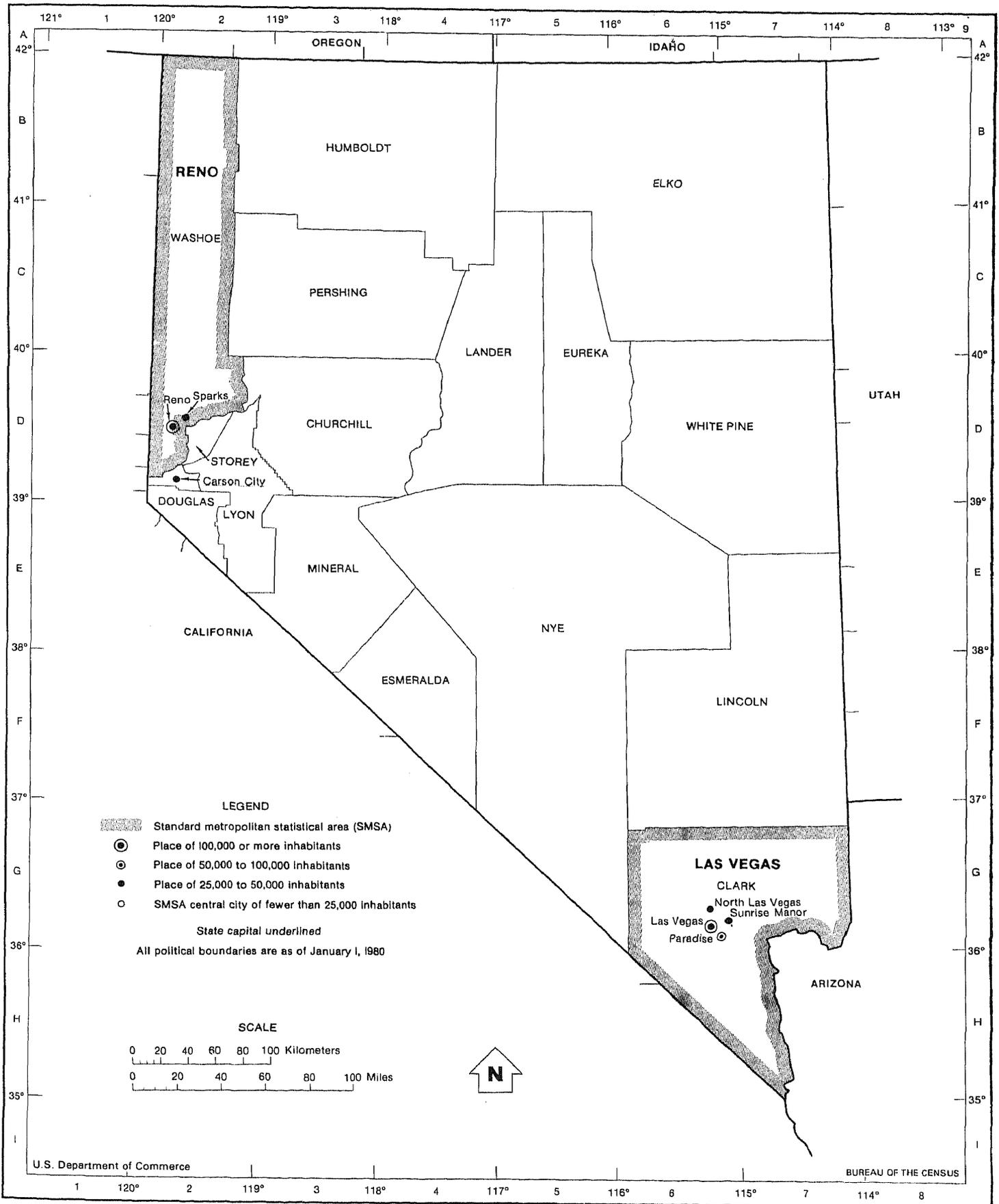
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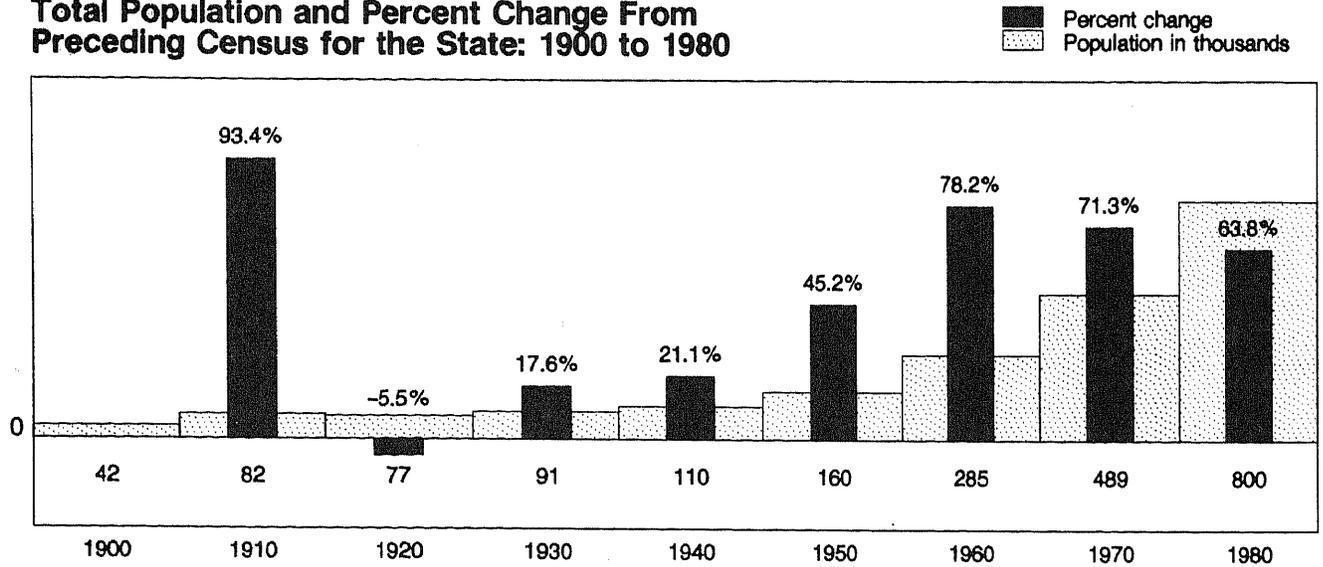
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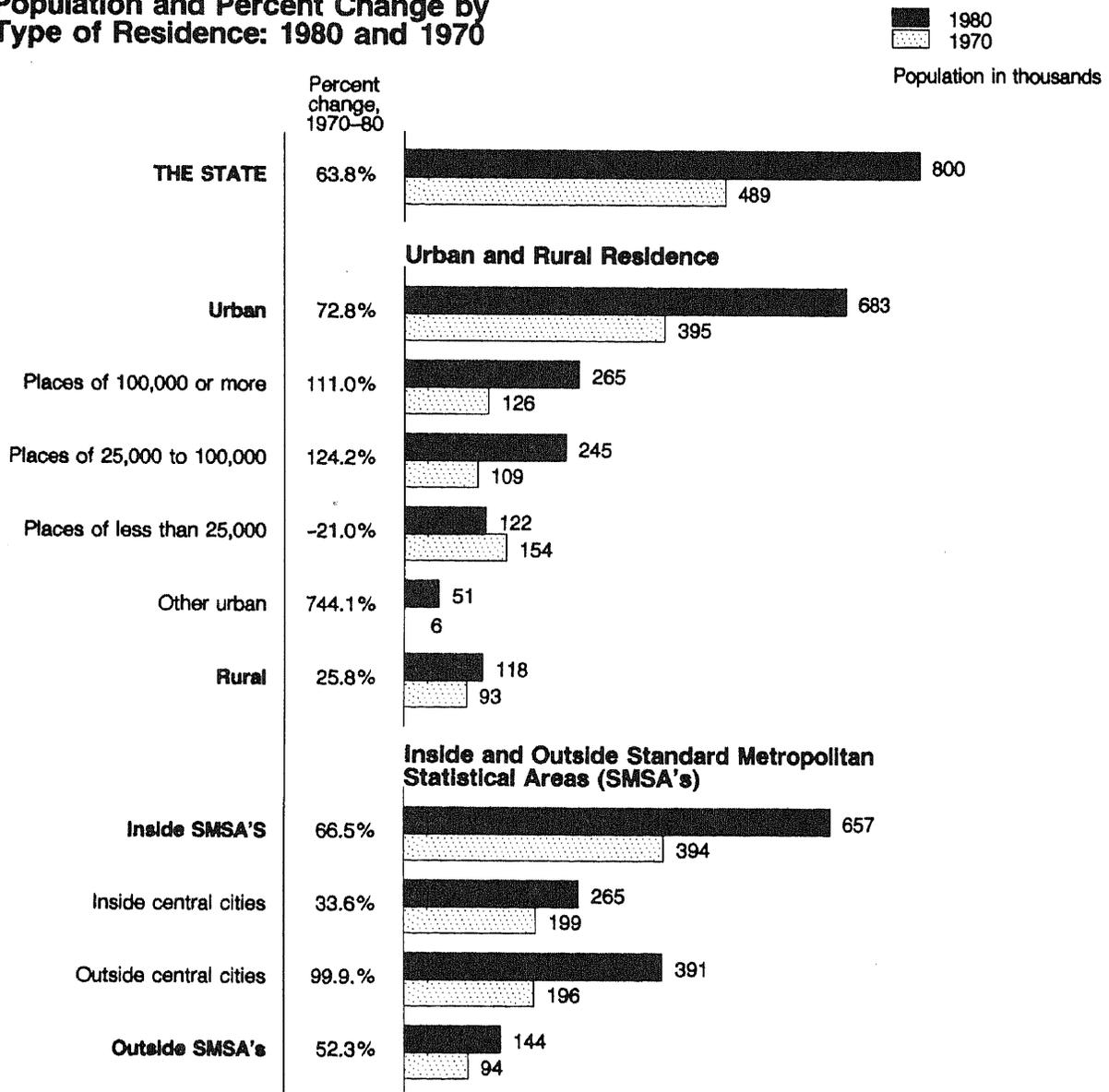
# Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, Independent City, and Other Selected Places



### Total Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the State: 1900 to 1980

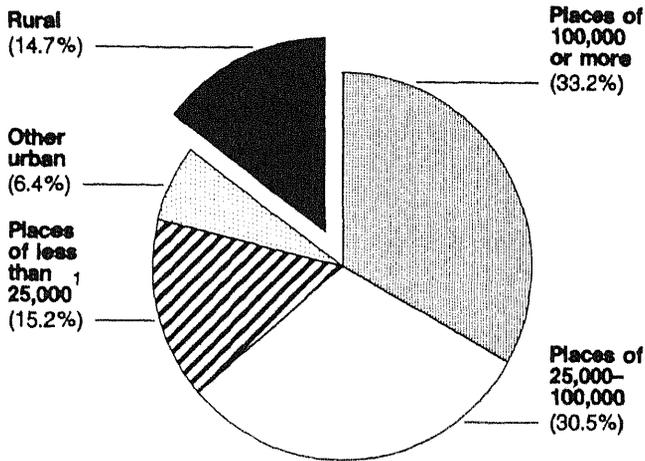


### Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970

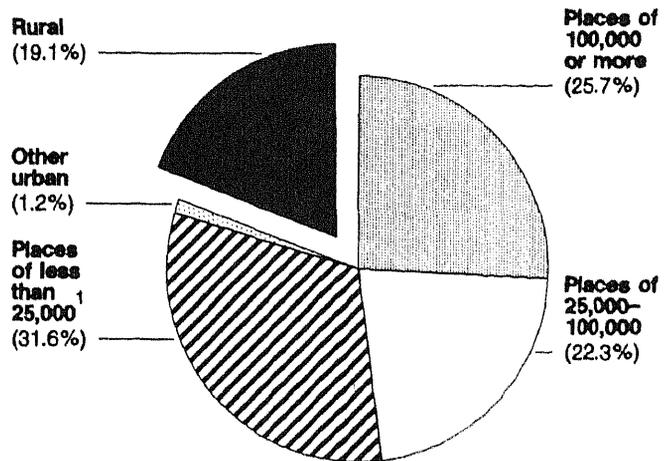


**Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970**

**A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE**



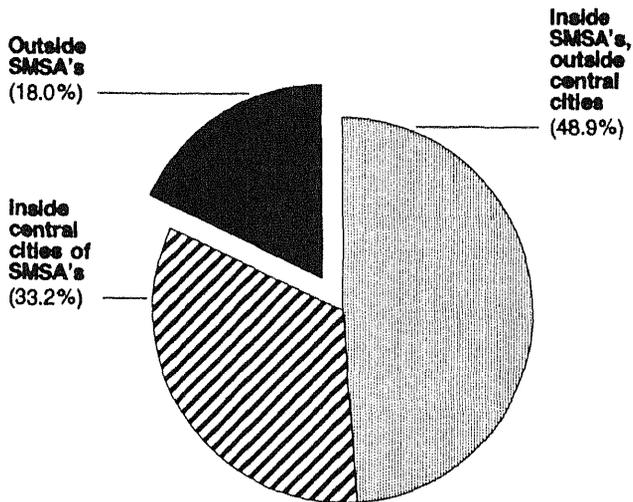
1980



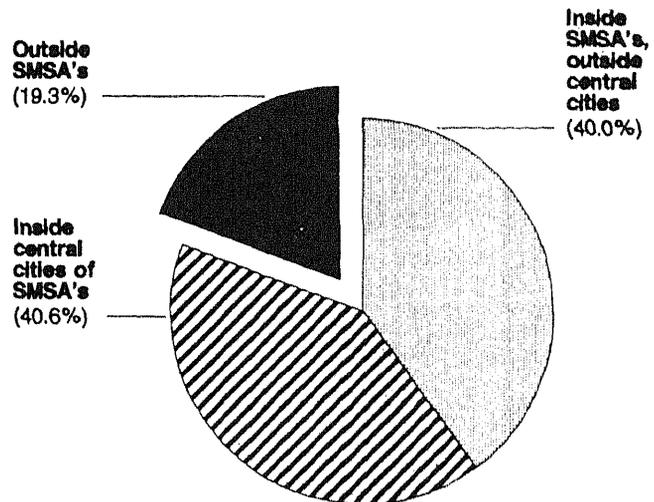
1970

<sup>1</sup> Excludes population of places in rural territory.

**B. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)**



1980



1970

CORRECTION NOTE

Any corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population shown in this report made after the report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The 1980 figures shown in this publication are subject to change pending the outcome of the various lawsuits with the census counts.

Table 1. Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1980

[For description of current and previous urban definitions, see appendix A. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Urban and Rural

	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total population	
	Total population	Change from preceding census		Places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from preceding census		Population	Change from preceding census		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		
<b>Current urban definition:</b>												
1980 (Apr. 1)-----	800 493	311 755	63.8	24	682 947	287 611	72.8	117 546	24 144	25.8	85.3	14.7
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	488 738	203 460	71.3	18	395 336	194 632	97.0	93 402	8 828	10.4	80.9	19.1
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	285 278	125 195	78.2	12	200 704	109 079	119.0	84 574	16 116	23.5	70.4	29.6
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	160 083	49 836	45.2	10	91 625	...	...	68 458	...	...	57.2	42.8
<b>Previous urban definition:</b>												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	285 278	125 195	78.2	11	189 165	105 086	125.0	96 113	20 109	26.5	66.3	33.7
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	160 083	49 836	45.2	8	84 079	40 788	94.2	76 004	9 048	13.5	52.5	47.5
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	110 247	19 189	21.1	5	43 291	8 827	25.6	66 956	10 362	18.3	39.3	60.7
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	91 058	13 651	17.6	5	34 464	19 210	125.9	56 594	-5 559	-8.9	37.8	62.2
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	77 407	-4 468	-5.5	2	15 254	1 887	14.1	62 153	-6 355	-9.3	19.7	80.3
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	81 875	39 540	93.4	2	13 367	6 172	85.8	68 508	33 368	95.0	16.3	83.7
1900 (June 1)-----	42 335	-5 020	-10.6	2	7 195	-8 829	-55.1	35 140	3 809	12.2	17.0	83.0
1890 (June 1)-----	47 355	-14 911	-23.9	3	16 024	-3 329	-17.2	31 331	-11 582	-27.0	33.8	66.2
1880 (June 1)-----	62 266	19 775	46.5	3	19 353	12 305	174.6	42 913	7 470	21.1	31.1	68.9
1870 (June 1)-----	42 491	35 634	519.7	1	7 048	7 048	...	35 443	28 586	416.9	16.6	83.4
1860 (June 1)-----	6 857	...	...	--	--	...	...	6 857	...	...	--	100.0

NOTE: 1860 population is that of area taken to form Nevada Territory in 1861.

Table 2. Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980

[Counts relate to counties and independent cities as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Counties and Independent Cities

	1980 land area		Population									
	Square miles	Square kilometers	1980			Percent change		1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
			Number	Per square mile	Per square kilometer	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970					
The State -----	109 893	284 624	800 493	7.3	2.8	63.8	71.3	488 738	285 278	160 083	110 247	91 058
Churchill -----	4 990	12 924	13 917	2.8	1.1	32.4	24.4	10 513	8 452	6 161	5 317	5 075
Clark -----	7 881	20 413	463 087	58.8	22.7	69.5	115.2	273 288	127 016	48 289	16 414	8 532
Douglas -----	708	1 834	19 421	27.4	10.6	182.2	97.7	6 882	3 481	2 029	2 056	1 840
Elko -----	17 135	44 379	17 269	1.0	0.4	23.7	16.2	13 958	12 011	11 654	10 912	9 960
Esmeralda -----	3 587	9 291	777	0.2	0.1	23.5	1.6	629	619	614	1 554	1 077
Eureka -----	4 175	10 812	1 198	0.3	0.1	26.4	23.6	948	767	896	1 361	1 333
Humboldt -----	9 698	25 118	9 434	1.0	0.4	48.0	11.7	6 375	5 708	4 838	4 743	3 795
Lander -----	5 515	14 285	4 076	0.7	0.3	52.9	70.2	2 666	1 566	1 850	1 745	1 714
Lincoln -----	10 635	27 544	3 732	0.4	0.1	46.0	5.2	2 557	2 431	3 837	4 130	3 601
Lyon -----	2 007	5 198	13 594	6.8	2.6	65.4	33.8	8 221	6 143	3 679	4 076	3 810
Mineral -----	3 744	9 698	6 217	1.7	0.6	-11.8	11.4	7 051	6 329	5 560	2 342	1 863
Nye -----	18 155	47 021	9 048	0.5	0.2	61.6	28.0	5 599	4 374	3 101	3 606	3 989
Pershing -----	6 036	15 633	3 408	0.6	0.2	27.6	-16.5	2 670	3 199	3 103	2 713	2 652
Storey -----	264	685	1 503	5.7	2.2	116.3	22.4	695	568	671	1 216	667
Washoe -----	6 317	16 360	193 623	30.7	11.8	59.9	42.9	121 068	84 743	50 205	32 476	27 158
White Pine -----	8 902	23 055	8 167	0.9	0.4	-19.5	3.5	10 150	9 808	9 424	12 377	11 771
Carson City -----	146	377	32 022	219.3	84.9	107.0	199.6	15 468	5 163	4 172	3 209	2 221

Table 3. Population of Counties and Independent Cities by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970

(Counts relate to counties and independent cities as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Counties and Independent Cities

	Urban				Rural							
	1980				1970	1980				1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	
	Total	Percent of total population	Inside urbanized areas	Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural			
The State -----	682 947	85.3	595 160	87 787	395 336	72.8	117 546	13 205	1 793	102 548	93 402	25.8
Churchill -----	4 262	30.6	-	4 262	2 959	44.0	9 655	1 256	-	8 399	7 554	27.8
Clark -----	442 464	95.5	432 874	9 590	258 299	71.3	20 623	1 111	-	19 512	14 989	37.6
Douglas -----	8 875	45.7	-	8 875	-	...	10 546	1 316	-	9 230	6 882	53.2
Elko -----	8 758	50.7	-	8 758	7 621	14.9	8 511	2 450	-	6 061	6 337	34.3
Esmeralda -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	777	629	23.5
Eureka -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 198	-	-	1 198	948	26.4
Humboldt -----	4 140	43.9	-	4 140	3 587	15.4	5 294	-	-	5 294	2 788	89.9
Lander -----	2 749	67.4	-	2 749	-	...	1 327	-	-	1 327	2 666	-50.2
Lincoln -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 732	-	982	2 750	2 557	46.0
Lyon -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 594	2 021	-	11 573	8 221	65.4
Mineral -----	3 741	60.2	-	3 741	3 539	5.7	2 476	-	-	2 476	3 512	-29.5
Nye -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 048	1 952	811	6 285	5 599	61.6
Pershing -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 408	1 680	-	1 728	2 670	27.6
Storey -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 503	-	-	1 503	695	116.3
Washoe -----	171 054	88.3	162 286	8 768	99 687	71.6	22 569	-	-	22 569	21 381	5.6
White Pine -----	4 882	59.8	-	4 882	4 176	16.9	3 285	1 419	-	1 866	5 974	-45.0
Carson City -----	32 022	100.0	-	32 022	15 468	107.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

[Total population of a place in two or more county subdivisions appears in table 5. Counts relate to county subdivisions and places as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
The State	800 493	488 738	285 278	Pershing County <sup>7</sup>	3 408	2 670	3 199
Churchill County <sup>1</sup>	13 917	10 513	8 452	Lake township	3 408	2 670	2 702
New River township	13 917	10 513	8 190	Lovelock city <sup>7</sup>	1 680	1 571	1 948
Fallon city <sup>1</sup>	4 262	2 959	2 734	Storey County <sup>8</sup>	1 503	695	568
Fallon Station (CDP)	1 256	1 045	...	Virginia township	1 503	695	...
Clark County <sup>2</sup>	463 087	273 288	127 016	Washoe County <sup>9</sup>	193 623	121 068	84 743
Bunkerville township	492	244	200	Gerlach township <sup>9</sup>	583	579	1 141
Goodsprings township	1 003	314	216	Reno township <sup>9</sup>	137 542	90 502	63 607
Henderson township	24 334	16 410	12 525	Incline Village-Crystal Bay (CDP)	6 225	...	...
Henderson city (pt.) <sup>2</sup>	24 291	16 395	12 525	New Washoe City (CDP)	2 543	...	...
Las Vegas township	350 511	191 260	106 755	Reno city (pt.) <sup>9</sup>	99 701	72 863	51 470
East Las Vegas (CDP)	6 449	6 501	...	Sparks township <sup>9</sup>	53 230	28 702	18 815
Henderson city (pt.) <sup>2</sup>	72	...	...	Reno city (pt.) <sup>9</sup>	1 046	...	...
Las Vegas city <sup>2</sup>	164 674	125 787	64 405	Sparks city <sup>9</sup>	40 780	24 187	16 618
Paradise (CDP)	84 818	24 477	...	Sun Valley (CDP)	8 822	2 414	...
Sunrise Manor (CDP) (pt.)	23 205	860	...	Verdi township	1 256	716	587
Winchester (CDP)	19 728	13 981	...	Reno city (pt.) <sup>9</sup>	9	...	...
Logan township	1 087	426	809	Wadsworth township	1 012	555	559
Mesquite township	922	674	517	White Pine County <sup>10</sup>	8 167	10 150	9 808
Moapa township	702	353	432	Baker township	212	146	...
Nelson township	10 059	5 674	4 171	Ely township	7 599	9 686	...
Boulder City city	9 590	5 223	4 059	Ely city <sup>10</sup>	4 882	4 176	4 018
North Las Vegas township	71 605	56 241	...	McGill (CDP)	1 419	2 164	2 195
Nellis AFB (CDP)	7 476	6 449	...	Lund township	356	318	215
North Las Vegas city <sup>2</sup>	42 739	46 067	18 422	Carson City <sup>11</sup>	32 022	15 468	5 163
Sunrise Manor (CDP) (pt.)	20 950	8 824	...				
Overton township	1 752	1 336	1 162				
Overton (CDP)	1 111	...	...				
Searchlight township	620	356	229				
Douglas County	19 421	6 882	3 481				
East Fork township	14 053	3 867	2 464				
Gardnerville-Minden (CDP)	2 638	1 320	...				
Gardnerville Ranchos (CDP)	3 542	...	...				
Tahoe township	5 368	3 015	1 017				
Kingsbury (CDP)	2 695	...	...				
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village (CDP)	1 316	...	...				
Elko County <sup>3</sup>	17 269	13 958	12 011				
Carlin township	1 280	1 356	...				
Carlin city	1 232	1 313	1 023				
East Line township	395	97	...				
Elko township <sup>3</sup>	11 398	8 931	...				
Elko city <sup>3</sup>	8 758	7 621	6 298				
Jackpot township <sup>3</sup>	809	...	...				
Jarbridge township <sup>3</sup>	33	32	...				
Mountain City township	1 216	1 125	...				
Tecoma township	231	221	...				
Wells township <sup>3</sup>	1 907	2 196	...				
Wells city	1 218	1 081	1 071				
Esmeralda County	777	629	619				
Esmeralda township	777	629	...				
Eureka County	1 198	948	767				
Beowawe township	400	401	85				
Eureka township	798	547	496				
Humboldt County	9 434	6 375	5 708				
Gold Run township	780	238	271				
McDermitt township	1 159	1 086	831				
Paradise Valley township	286	257	281				
Union township	7 209	4 794	3 984				
Winnemucca city	4 140	3 587	3 453				
Lander County	4 076	2 666	1 566				
Argenta township	3 640	2 252	1 177				
Battle Mountain (CDP)	2 749	1 856	...				
Austin township	436	414	389				
Lincoln County <sup>4</sup>	3 732	2 557	2 431				
Alamo township	1 126	398	317				
Caliente township	1 054	979	960				
Caliente city <sup>4</sup>	982	916	792				
Panaca township	758	539	458				
Pioche township	794	641	696				
Lyon County <sup>5</sup>	13 594	8 221	6 143				
Canal township	3 315	1 470	654				
Dayton township <sup>5</sup>	4 376	826	...				
Mason Valley township <sup>5</sup>	5 050	5 187	4 278				
Yerington city <sup>5</sup>	2 021	2 010	1 764				
Smith Valley township <sup>5</sup>	853	738	722				
Mineral County	6 217	7 051	6 329				
Hawthorne township	5 166	5 995	5 277				
Hawthorne (CDP)	3 741	3 539	2 838				
Mina township	484	506	460				
Schurz township	567	550	415				
Nye County <sup>6</sup>	9 048	5 599	4 374				
Beatty township <sup>6</sup>	3 524	1 131	1 153				
Gabbs township	912	1 000	796				
Gabbs city	811	874	770				
Pahrump township <sup>6</sup>	1 358	963	...				
Round Mountain township	574	215	195				
Tonopah township	2 680	2 290	2 216				
Tonopah (CDP)	1 952	1 716	1 679				

NOTE: Carson City is independent of any county. The county subdivisions in this State are minor civil divisions (MCD's) known as townships; see the text for additional information.

- <sup>1</sup>CHURCHILL COUNTY. Annexations were made by Fallon city.
- <sup>2</sup>CLARK COUNTY. Henderson city annexed into Las Vegas township. Annexations were also made by Las Vegas city. Area was detached by North Las Vegas city.
- <sup>3</sup>ELKO COUNTY. The county was partially redistricted. Part of Jarbridge township was added to Elko township. Jackpot township was formed from parts of Jarbridge and Wells townships. Annexations were made by Elko city.
- <sup>4</sup>LINCOLN COUNTY. Annexations were made by Caliente city.
- <sup>5</sup>LYON COUNTY. The county was partially redistricted; parts of Dayton and Mason Valley townships were added to Smith Valley township. Annexations were made by Yerington city.
- <sup>6</sup>NYE COUNTY. The county was partially redistricted; part of Pahrump township was added to Beatty township.
- <sup>7</sup>PERSHING COUNTY. Annexations were made by Lovelock city.
- <sup>8</sup>STOREY COUNTY. The boundary was changed between Storey and Washoe counties.
- <sup>9</sup>WASHOE COUNTY. The boundary was changed between Washoe and Storey counties and Carson City. The county was partially redistricted. Part of Reno township was added to Sparks township. Bald Mountain township was added to Gerlach township (combined 1970 population: 593). Reno city annexed into Sparks and Verdi townships. Annexations were also made by Sparks city.
- <sup>10</sup>WHITE PINE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Ely city.
- <sup>11</sup>CARSON CITY. The boundary was changed between Washoe County and Carson City.

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places	Counties	1980	1970	1960
		Battle Mountain (CDP) ----- Lander -----	2 749	1 856
Boulder City city ----- Clark -----	9 590	5 223	4 059	
Caliente city ----- Lincoln -----	982	916	792	
Carlin city ----- Elko -----	1 232	1 313	1 023	
Carson City -----	32 022	15 468	5 163	
East Las Vegas (CDP) ----- Clark -----	6 449	6 501	...	
Elko city ----- Elko -----	8 758	7 621	6 298	
Ely city ----- White Pine -----	4 882	4 176	4 018	
Fallon city ----- Churchill -----	4 262	2 959	2 734	
Fallon Station (CDP) ----- Churchill -----	1 256	1 045	...	
Gabbs city ----- Nye -----	811	874	770	
Gardnerville-Minden (CDP) ----- Douglas -----	2 638	1 320	...	
Gardnerville Ranchos (CDP) ----- Douglas -----	3 542	...	...	
Hawthorne (CDP) ----- Mineral -----	3 741	3 539	2 838	
Henderson city ----- Clark -----	24 363	16 395	12 525	
Urban part -----	23 686	...	...	
Incline Village-Crystal Bay (CDP) ----- Washoe -----	6 225	...	...	
Kingsbury (CDP) ----- Douglas -----	2 695	...	...	
Las Vegas city ----- Clark -----	164 674	125 787	64 405	
Lovelock city ----- Pershing -----	1 680	1 571	1 948	
McGill (CDP) ----- White Pine -----	1 419	2 164	2 195	
Nellis AFB (CDP) ----- Clark -----	7 476	6 449	...	
New Washoe City (CDP) ----- Washoe -----	2 543	...	...	
North Las Vegas city ----- Clark -----	42 739	46 067	18 422	
Overton (CDP) ----- Clark -----	1 111	...	...	
Paradise (CDP) ----- Clark -----	84 818	24 477	...	
Reno city ----- Washoe -----	100 756	72 863	51 470	
Sparks city ----- Washoe -----	40 780	24 187	16 618	
Sunrise Manor (CDP) ----- Clark -----	44 155	9 684	...	
Sun Valley (CDP) ----- Washoe -----	8 822	2 414	...	
Tonopah (CDP) ----- Nye -----	1 952	1 716	1 679	
Wells city ----- Elko -----	1 218	1 081	1 071	
Winchester (CDP) ----- Clark -----	19 728	13 981	...	
Winnemucca city ----- Humboldt -----	4 140	3 587	3 453	
Yerington city ----- Lyon -----	2 021	2 010	1 764	
Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village (CDP) ----- Douglas -----	1 316	...	...	

Table 6. Rank and Population of Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More in 1980: 1980 and 1970

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places	Counties	1980 rank	Population	
			1980	1970
Las Vegas city	Clark	1	164 674	125 787
Reno city	Washoe	2	100 756	72 863
North Las Vegas city	Clark	3	42 739	46 067
Sparks city	Washoe	4	40 780	24 187
Carson City		5	32 022	15 468
Henderson city	Clark	6	24 363	16 395
Boulder City city	Clark	7	9 590	5 223
Elko city	Elko	8	8 758	7 621

Table 7. Population by Size of Place: 1980 and 1970

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State  
Urbanized Areas**

**THE STATE**

	1980				1970			
	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>35</b>	<b>800 493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>488 738</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Urban</b> -----	<b>24</b>	<b>682 947</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>395 336</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Inside urbanized areas</b> -----	<b>11</b>	<b>595 160</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>336 368</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>
<b>Central cities</b> -----	<b>2</b>	<b>265 430</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>198 650</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>50.2</b>
<b>Cities of—</b>								
1,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000 -----	<b>2</b>	<b>265 430</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>125 787</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>31.8</b>
50,000 to 100,000 -----	—	—	—	—	<b>1</b>	<b>72 863</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Less than 50,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Urban fringe</b> -----	<b>9</b>	<b>329 730</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>137 718</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>Places of 2,500 or more</b> -----	<b>9</b>	<b>278 653</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>131 667</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>
100,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000 -----	<b>1</b>	<b>84 818</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000 -----	<b>3</b>	<b>127 674</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36 216</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
10,000 to 25,000 -----	<b>2</b>	<b>43 414</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73 531</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>
5,000 to 10,000 -----	<b>3</b>	<b>22 747</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21 920</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
2,500 to 5,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Places of less than 2,500</b> -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 to 2,500 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 2,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,500 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 1,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other urban</b> -----	<b>...</b>	<b>51 077</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6 051</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Outside urbanized areas</b> -----	<b>13</b>	<b>87 787</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58 968</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Places of—</b>								
25,000 or more -----	<b>1</b>	<b>32 022</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000 -----	—	—	—	—	<b>2</b>	<b>31 863</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>
5,000 to 10,000 -----	<b>3</b>	<b>24 573</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12 844</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
2,500 to 5,000 -----	<b>9</b>	<b>31 192</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14 261</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Rural</b> -----	<b>11</b>	<b>117 546</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>93 402</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Places of 1,000 to 2,500</b> -----	<b>9</b>	<b>13 205</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20 061</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>
2,000 to 2,500 -----	<b>1</b>	<b>2 021</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6 588</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>
1,500 to 2,000 -----	<b>2</b>	<b>3 632</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8 714</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>
1,000 to 1,500 -----	<b>6</b>	<b>7 552</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4 759</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Places of less than 1,000</b> -----	<b>2</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Other rural</b> -----	<b>...</b>	<b>102 548</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>71 551</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>URBANIZED AREAS</b>								
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>2</b>	<b>595 160</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>336 368</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Areas of—</b>								
1,000,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000 -----	<b>1</b>	<b>432 874</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000 -----	<b>1</b>	<b>162 286</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>236 681</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Less than 100,000 -----	—	—	—	—	<b>1</b>	<b>99 687</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>

Table 8. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1930 to 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Size of Place	1980	1970	1960	1950		1940	1930
				Current urban definition	Previous urban definition		
<b>NUMBER OF PLACES</b>							
<b>Urban</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Places of 2,500 or more.....	24	18	12	10	8	5	5
1,000,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000.....	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000.....	4	1	-	1	1	-	-
10,000 to 25,000.....	2	6	3	1	1	1	1
5,000 to 10,000.....	6	5	2	2	2	2	1
2,500 to 5,000.....	9	4	5	6	4	2	3
Places of less than 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
<b>Rural</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	9	12	9	12	5	4	5
Places of less than 1,000.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	6
<b>Cumulative summary:</b>							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more.....	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
25,000 or more.....	7	3	2	1	1	-	-
10,000 or more.....	9	9	5	2	2	1	1
5,000 or more.....	15	14	7	4	4	3	2
2,500 or more.....	24	18	12	10	8	5	5
<b>POPULATION</b>							
<b>Urban</b> .....	<b>682 947</b>	<b>395 336</b>	<b>200 704</b>	<b>91 625</b>	<b>84 079</b>	<b>43 291</b>	<b>34 464</b>
Places of 2,500 or more.....	631 870	389 285	192 003	91 625	84 079	43 291	34 464
1,000,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000.....	265 430	125 787	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000.....	84 818	72 863	115 875	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000.....	159 696	36 216	-	32 497	32 497	-	-
10,000 to 25,000.....	43 414	105 394	47 565	24 624	24 624	21 317	18 529
5,000 to 10,000.....	47 320	34 764	11 461	13 596	13 596	13 740	5 165
2,500 to 5,000.....	31 192	14 261	17 102	20 908	13 362	8 234	10 770
Places of less than 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Other urban.....	51 077	6 051	8 701	-	...	...	...
<b>Rural</b> .....	<b>117 546</b>	<b>93 402</b>	<b>84 574</b>	<b>68 458</b>	<b>76 004</b>	<b>66 956</b>	<b>56 594</b>
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	13 205	20 061	14 727	20 585	8 225	8 168	7 611
Places of less than 1,000.....	1 793	1 790	1 562	1 917	1 917	2 626	2 204
Other rural.....	102 548	71 551	68 285	45 956	65 862	56 162	46 779
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION</b>							
<b>Urban</b> .....	<b>85.3</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Places of 2,500 or more.....	78.9	79.7	67.3	57.2	52.5	39.3	37.8
1,000,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000.....	33.2	25.7	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000.....	10.6	14.9	40.6	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000.....	19.9	7.4	-	20.3	20.3	-	-
10,000 to 25,000.....	5.4	21.6	16.7	15.4	15.4	19.3	20.3
5,000 to 10,000.....	5.9	7.1	4.0	8.5	8.5	12.5	5.7
2,500 to 5,000.....	3.9	2.9	6.0	13.1	8.3	7.5	11.8
Places of less than 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Other urban.....	6.4	1.2	3.1	-	...	...	...
<b>Rural</b> .....	<b>14.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>62.2</b>
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	1.6	4.1	5.2	12.9	5.1	7.4	8.4
Places of less than 1,000.....	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4
Other rural.....	12.8	14.6	23.9	28.7	41.1	50.9	51.4

**Table 9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980**

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Inside places											Outside places
	Total population	Total		Incorporated places				Census designated places		Number	Population	
		Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other				
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
<b>THE STATE</b>												
Total .....	800 493	35	647 545	17	444 910	2	265 430	15	179 480	18	202 635	152 948
Urban .....	682 947	24	631 870	11	436 289	2	265 430	9	170 859	13	195 581	51 077
Inside urbanized areas .....	595 160	11	544 083	5	372 635	2	265 430	3	107 205	6	171 448	51 077
Central cities .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	--	--	--	--	...
Cities of--												
1,000,000 or more .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	--	--	--	--	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
Less than 50,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
Urban fringe .....	329 730	9	278 653	3	107 205	--	--	3	107 205	6	171 448	51 077
Places of 2,500 or more .....	278 653	9	278 653	3	107 205	--	--	3	107 205	6	171 448	...
100,000 or more .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	84 818	1	84 818	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	84 818	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	127 674	3	127 674	2	83 519	--	--	2	83 519	1	44 155	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	43 414	2	43 414	1	23 686	--	--	1	23 686	1	19 728	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	22 747	3	22 747	--	--	...	...	--	--	3	22 747	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Places of less than 2,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Less than 1,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Other urban .....	51 077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 077
Outside urbanized areas .....	87 787	13	87 787	6	63 654	--	--	6	63 654	7	24 133	...
Places of--												
25,000 or more .....	32 022	1	32 022	1	32 022	--	--	1	32 022	--	--	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	24 573	3	24 573	2	18 348	...	...	2	18 348	1	6 225	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	31 192	9	31 192	3	13 284	...	...	3	13 284	6	17 908	...
Rural .....	117 546	11	15 675	6	8 621	...	...	6	8 621	5	7 054	101 871
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 .....	13 205	9	13 205	4	6 151	...	...	4	6 151	5	7 054	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	2 021	1	2 021	1	2 021	...	...	1	2 021	--	--	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	3 632	2	3 632	1	1 680	...	...	1	1 680	1	1 952	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	7 552	6	7 552	2	2 450	...	...	2	2 450	4	5 102	...
Places of less than 1,000 .....	1 793	2	1 793	2	1 793	...	...	2	1 793	--	--	...
Other rural .....	102 548	...	677	...	677	...	...	...	677	...	...	101 871
<b>INSIDE SMSA'S</b>												
Total .....	656 710	15	564 229	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	9	181 327	92 481
Urban .....	613 518	14	562 441	6	382 225	2	265 430	4	116 795	8	180 216	51 077
Inside urbanized areas .....	595 160	11	544 083	5	372 635	2	265 430	3	107 205	6	171 448	51 077
Central cities .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	--	--	--	--	...
Cities of--												
1,000,000 or more .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	--	--	--	--	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
Less than 50,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
Urban fringe .....	329 730	9	278 653	3	107 205	--	--	3	107 205	6	171 448	51 077
Places of 2,500 or more .....	278 653	9	278 653	3	107 205	--	--	3	107 205	6	171 448	...
100,000 or more .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	84 818	1	84 818	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	84 818	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	127 674	3	127 674	2	83 519	--	--	2	83 519	1	44 155	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	43 414	2	43 414	1	23 686	--	--	1	23 686	1	19 728	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	22 747	3	22 747	--	--	...	...	--	--	3	22 747	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Places of less than 2,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Less than 1,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Other urban .....	51 077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 077
Outside urbanized areas .....	18 358	3	18 358	1	9 590	--	--	1	9 590	2	8 768	...
Places of--												
25,000 or more .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	15 815	2	15 815	1	9 590	...	...	1	9 590	1	6 225	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	2 543	1	2 543	--	--	...	...	--	--	1	2 543	...
Rural .....	43 192	1	1 788	--	677	...	...	--	677	1	1 111	41 404
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 .....	1 111	1	1 111	--	--	...	...	--	--	1	1 111	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	1 111	1	1 111	--	--	...	...	--	--	1	1 111	...
Places of less than 1,000 .....	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...
Other rural .....	42 081	...	677	...	677	...	...	...	677	...	...	41 404

Table 9. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980—Con.**

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Inside places											Outside places
	Total population	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places		
		Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population	
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
<b>OUTSIDE SMSA's</b>												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>143 783</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83 316</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62 008</b>	...	...	<b>11</b>	<b>62 008</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21 308</b>	<b>60 467</b>
<b>Urban</b> .....	<b>69 429</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>69 429</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54 064</b>	...	...	<b>5</b>	<b>54 064</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15 365</b>	—
Inside urbanized areas .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Central cities .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Cities of—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Urban fringe .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Places of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
2,500 to 5,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Places of less than 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 to 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 2,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Other urban .....	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outside urbanized areas .....	69 429	10	69 429	5	54 064	...	...	5	54 064	5	15 365	...
Places of—						...	...					
25,000 or more .....	32 022	1	32 022	1	32 022	...	...	1	32 022	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	8 758	1	8 758	1	8 758	...	...	1	8 758	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	28 649	8	28 649	3	13 284	...	...	3	13 284	5	15 365	...
<b>Rural</b> .....	<b>74 354</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13 887</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7 944</b>	...	...	<b>6</b>	<b>7 944</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 943</b>	<b>60 467</b>
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 .....	12 094	8	12 094	4	6 151	...	...	4	6 151	4	5 943	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	2 021	1	2 021	1	2 021	...	...	1	2 021	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	3 632	2	3 632	1	1 680	...	...	1	1 680	1	1 952	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	6 441	5	6 441	2	2 450	...	...	2	2 450	3	3 991	...
Places of less than 1,000 .....	1 793	2	1 793	2	1 793	...	...	2	1 793	—	—	...
Other rural .....	60 467	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	60 467

Table 10. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Inside places										Outside places	
	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Total population	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number		Population
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
<b>THE STATE</b>												
Total .....	800 493	35	647 545	17	444 910	2	265 430	15	179 480	18	202 635	152 948
Inside places .....	647 545	35	647 545	17	444 910	2	265 430	15	179 480	18	202 635	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	—	—	1	84 818	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	84 818	1	84 818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	159 696	4	159 696	3	115 541	—	—	3	115 541	1	44 155	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	44 091	2	44 091	1	24 363	—	—	1	24 363	1	19 728	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	47 320	6	47 320	2	18 348	...	...	2	18 348	4	28 972	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	31 192	9	31 192	3	13 284	...	...	3	13 284	6	17 908	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	2 021	1	2 021	1	2 021	...	...	1	2 021	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	3 632	2	3 632	1	1 680	...	...	1	1 680	1	1 952	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	7 552	6	7 552	2	2 450	...	...	2	2 450	4	5 102	...
500 to 1,000 .....	1 793	2	1 793	2	1 793	...	...	2	1 793	—	—	...
200 to 500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
<b>Cumulative summary:</b>												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more .....	350 248	3	350 248	2	265 430	2	265 430	—	—	1	84 818	...
25,000 or more .....	509 944	7	509 944	5	380 971	2	265 430	3	115 541	2	128 973	...
10,000 or more .....	554 035	9	554 035	6	405 334	2	265 430	4	139 904	3	148 701	...
5,000 or more .....	601 355	15	601 355	8	423 682	2	265 430	6	158 252	7	177 673	...
2,500 or more .....	632 547	24	632 547	11	436 966	2	265 430	9	171 536	13	195 581	...
2,000 or more .....	634 568	25	634 568	12	438 987	2	265 430	10	173 557	13	195 581	...
1,500 or more .....	638 200	27	638 200	13	440 667	2	265 430	11	175 237	14	197 533	...
1,000 or more .....	645 752	33	645 752	15	443 117	2	265 430	13	177 687	18	202 635	...
500 or more .....	647 545	35	647 545	17	444 910	2	265 430	15	179 480	18	202 635	...
200 or more .....	647 545	35	647 545	17	444 910	2	265 430	15	179 480	18	202 635	...
Outside places .....	152 948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152 948
<b>INSIDE SMSA's</b>												
Total .....	656 710	15	564 229	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	9	181 327	92 481
Inside places .....	564 229	15	564 229	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	9	181 327	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	—	—	1	84 818	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	84 818	1	84 818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	127 674	3	127 674	2	83 519	—	—	2	83 519	1	44 155	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	44 091	2	44 091	1	24 363	—	—	1	24 363	1	19 728	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	38 562	5	38 562	1	9 590	...	...	1	9 590	4	28 972	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	2 543	1	2 543	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	2 543	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	1 111	1	1 111	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	1 111	...
500 to 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
200 to 500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
<b>Cumulative summary:</b>												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more .....	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	2	265 430	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more .....	350 248	3	350 248	2	265 430	2	265 430	—	—	1	84 818	...
25,000 or more .....	477 922	6	477 922	4	348 949	2	265 430	2	83 519	2	128 973	...
10,000 or more .....	522 013	8	522 013	5	373 312	2	265 430	3	107 882	3	148 701	...
5,000 or more .....	560 575	13	560 575	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	7	177 673	...
2,500 or more .....	563 118	14	563 118	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	8	180 216	...
2,000 or more .....	563 118	14	563 118	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	8	180 216	...
1,500 or more .....	563 118	14	563 118	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	8	180 216	...
1,000 or more .....	564 229	15	564 229	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	9	181 327	...
500 or more .....	564 229	15	564 229	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	9	181 327	...
200 or more .....	564 229	15	564 229	6	382 902	2	265 430	4	117 472	9	181 327	...
Outside places .....	92 481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 481

Table 10. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980—  
Con.

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**The State  
Inside SMSA's  
Outside SMSA's**

**OUTSIDE SMSA's**

Total .....  
Inside places .....

Places of—  
1,000,000 or more .....  
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....  
250,000 to 500,000 .....  
100,000 to 250,000 .....  
50,000 to 100,000 .....  
25,000 to 50,000 .....  
10,000 to 25,000 .....  
5,000 to 10,000 .....  
2,500 to 5,000 .....  
2,000 to 2,500 .....  
1,500 to 2,000 .....  
1,000 to 1,500 .....  
500 to 1,000 .....  
200 to 500 .....  
Less than 200 .....

**Cumulative summary:**  
Places of—  
1,000,000 or more .....  
500,000 or more .....  
250,000 or more .....  
100,000 or more .....  
50,000 or more .....  
25,000 or more .....  
10,000 or more .....  
5,000 or more .....  
2,500 or more .....  
2,000 or more .....  
1,500 or more .....  
1,000 or more .....  
500 or more .....  
200 or more .....

Outside places .....

	Inside places										Outside places	
	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population		
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>143 783</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83 316</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62 008</b>	...	...	<b>11</b>	<b>62 008</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21 308</b>	<b>60 467</b>
<b>Inside places</b> .....	<b>83 316</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83 316</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62 008</b>	...	...	<b>11</b>	<b>62 008</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21 308</b>	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	32 022	1	32 022	1	32 022	...	...	1	32 022	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	-	1	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	8 758	1	8 758	1	8 758	...	...	1	8 758	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	28 649	8	28 649	3	13 284	...	...	3	13 284	5	15 365	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	2 021	1	2 021	1	2 021	...	...	1	2 021	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	3 632	2	3 632	1	1 680	...	...	1	1 680	1	1 952	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	6 441	5	6 441	2	2 450	...	...	2	2 450	3	3 991	...
500 to 1,000 .....	1 793	2	1 793	2	1 793	...	...	2	1 793	-	-	...
200 to 500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 200 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
<b>Cumulative summary:</b>												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
500,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
250,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
100,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
50,000 or more .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	-	-	...
25,000 or more .....	32 022	1	32 022	1	32 022	...	...	1	32 022	-	-	...
10,000 or more .....	32 022	1	32 022	1	32 022	...	...	1	32 022	-	-	...
5,000 or more .....	40 780	2	40 780	2	40 780	...	...	2	40 780	-	-	...
2,500 or more .....	69 429	10	69 429	5	54 064	...	...	5	54 064	5	15 365	...
2,000 or more .....	71 450	11	71 450	6	56 085	...	...	6	56 085	5	15 365	...
1,500 or more .....	75 082	13	75 082	7	57 765	...	...	7	57 765	6	17 317	...
1,000 or more .....	81 523	18	81 523	9	60 215	...	...	9	60 215	9	21 308	...
500 or more .....	83 316	20	83 316	11	62 008	...	...	11	62 008	9	21 308	...
200 or more .....	83 316	20	83 316	11	62 008	...	...	11	62 008	9	21 308	...
<b>Outside places</b> .....	<b>60 467</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>60 467</b>

Table 11. **Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1960 to 1980**

[SMSA's as defined for the 1980 census. Counts relate to component parts as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**Component Parts**

**LAS VEGAS, NEV.**

	1980	1970	1960
The area .....	463 087	273 288	127 016
Las Vegas city .....	164 674	125 787	64 405
Outside central city .....	298 413	147 501	62 611
Clark County .....	463 087	273 288	127 016

**RENO, NEV.**

	1980	1970	1960
The area .....	193 623	121 068	84 743
Reno city .....	100 756	72 863	51 470
Outside central city .....	92 867	48 205	33 273
Washoe County .....	193 623	121 068	84 743

Table 12. **Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Type of Residence: 1980**

[Counts relate to areas as defined for the 1980 census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**SMSA's**

	Total		Urban							Rural				
	Number	Per-cent	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas				Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural
				Total	Central cities of —		Urban fringe	Central cities of SMSA's	Other urban					
					SMSA's and urbanized areas	Urbanized areas only								
The State .....	800 493	100.0	682 947	595 160	265 430	—	329 730	—	87 787	117 546	13 205	1 793	102 548	
Inside SMSA's .....	656 710	82.0	613 518	595 160	265 430	—	329 730	—	18 358	43 192	1 111	—	42 081	
Las Vegas, Nev. ....	463 087	57.9	442 464	432 874	164 674	—	268 200	—	9 590	20 623	1 111	—	19 512	
Reno, Nev. ....	193 623	24.2	171 054	162 286	100 756	—	61 530	—	8 768	22 569	—	—	22 569	
Outside SMSA's .....	143 783	18.0	69 429	—	—	—	—	—	69 429	74 354	12 094	1 793	60 467	

Table 13. **Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970**

[Counts relate to areas as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

**Component Parts**

	1980	1970
<b>LAS VEGAS, NEV.</b>		
The area .....	432 874	236 681
Las Vegas city .....	164 674	125 787
Outside central city .....	268 200	110 894
Clark County (pt.) .....	432 874	236 681
Henderson township (pt.) .....	23 614	...
Henderson city (pt.) .....	23 614	...
Las Vegas township (pt.) .....	338 095	182 611
East Las Vegas (CDP) .....	6 449	6 501
Henderson city (pt.) .....	72	...
Las Vegas city .....	164 674	125 787
Paradise (CDP) .....	84 818	24 477
Sunrise Manor (CDP) (pt.) .....	23 205	860
Winchester (CDP) .....	19 728	13 981
North Las Vegas township (pt.) .....	71 165	54 070
Nellis AFB (CDP) .....	7 476	6 449
North Las Vegas city .....	42 739	36 216
Sunrise Manor (CDP) (pt.) .....	20 950	10 026
<b>RENO, NEV.</b>		
The area .....	162 286	99 687
Reno city .....	100 756	72 863
Outside central city .....	61 530	26 824
Washoe County (pt.) .....	162 286	99 687
Reno township (pt.) .....	110 775	75 328
Reno city (pt.) .....	99 701	72 863
Sparks township (pt.) .....	51 502	24 359
Reno city (pt.) .....	1 046	...
Sparks city .....	40 780	24 187
Sun Valley (CDP) .....	8 822	...
Verdi township (pt.) .....	9	...
Reno city (pt.) .....	9	...

NOTE: The 1970 population figures for the components of some urbanized areas may not add to the urbanized area or county totals because of changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions since 1970.

# County Subdivision Map Legend and County/Independent City Location Index

## MAP LEGEND

SYMBOLS	TYPE STYLES	GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
-----	CANADA	Foreign country
-----	FLORIDA	State
-----	LEE	County
-----	Brent	County subdivision
-----	MIAMI	Incorporated place
-----	STAPLETON	Census designated place
	<i>Lake Wings</i>	Major water feature
		Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision. County subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.

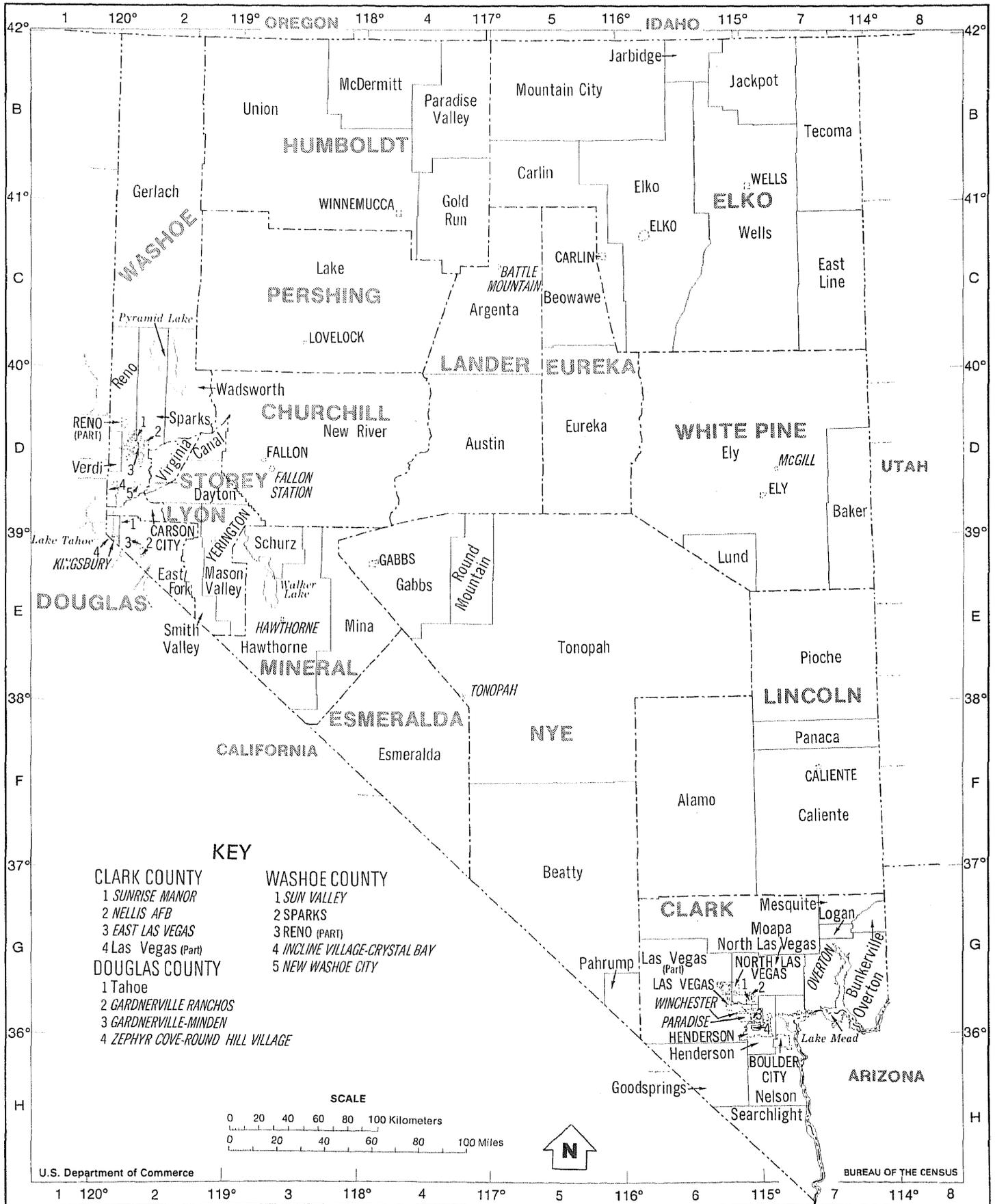
Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles for incorporated or census designated places, are treated as county subdivisions for census purposes.

## COUNTY AND INDEPENDENT CITY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the map on page 3 and on the county subdivision map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision map only.

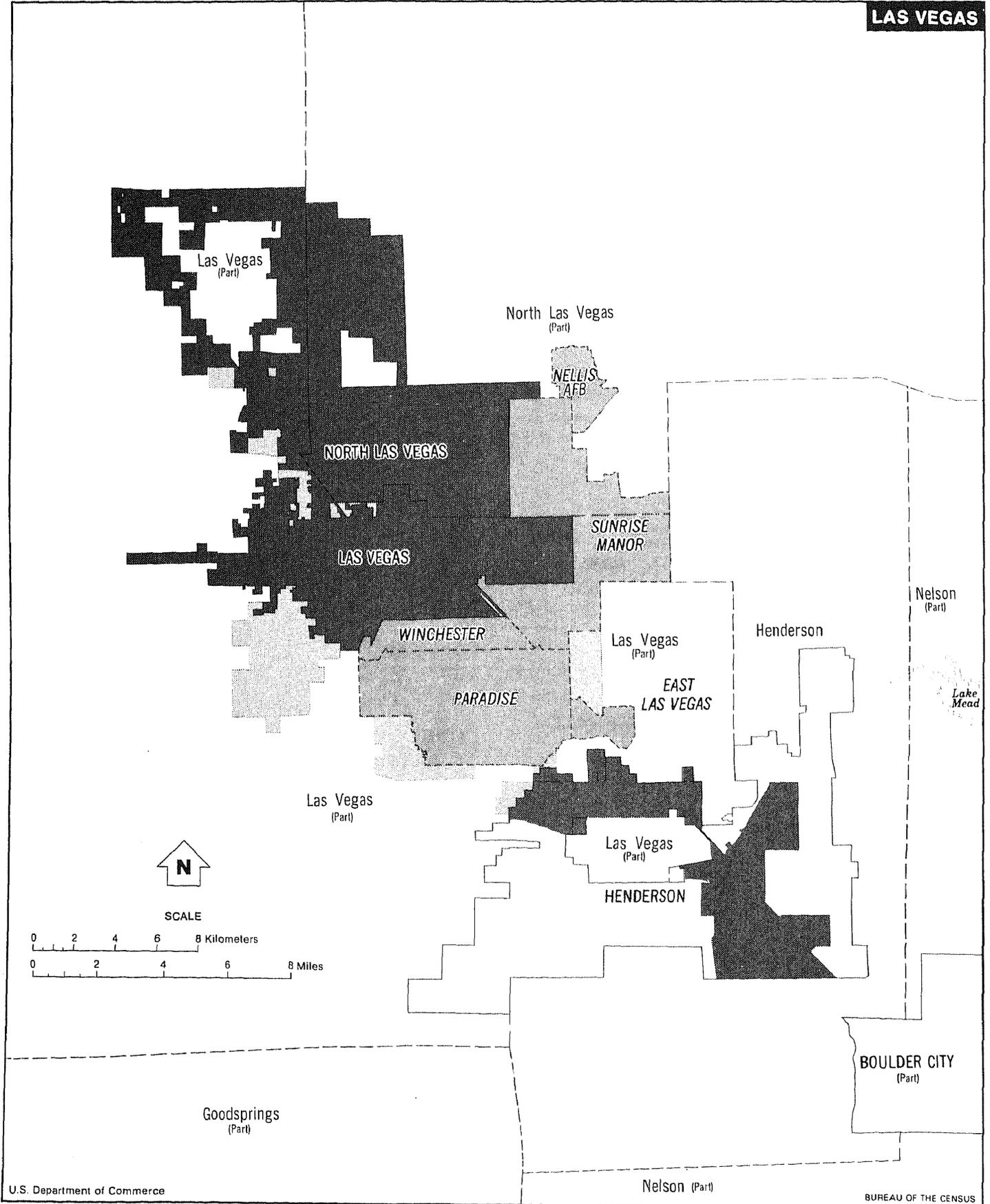
COUNTY AND INDEPENDENT CITY	MAP REF
Churchill . . . . .	D-3
Clark . . . . .	G-6
Douglas . . . . .	E-2
Elko . . . . .	B-6
Esmeralda . . . . .	F-4
Eureka . . . . .	D-5 *
Humboldt . . . . .	B-3
Lander . . . . .	D-4
Lincoln . . . . .	F-7
Lyon . . . . .	D-2
Mineral . . . . .	E-3
Nye . . . . .	E-5
Pershing . . . . .	C-3
Storey . . . . .	D-2
Washoe . . . . .	C-2
White Pine . . . . .	D-7
Carson City . . . . .	D-2

# Counties, Independent City; County Subdivisions (Townships); and Other Places

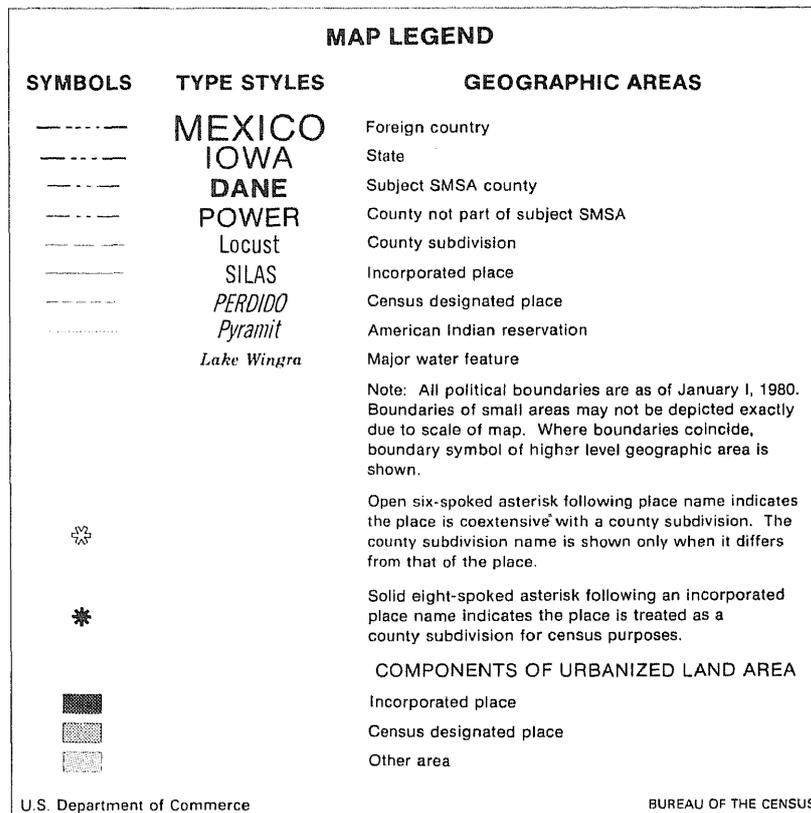
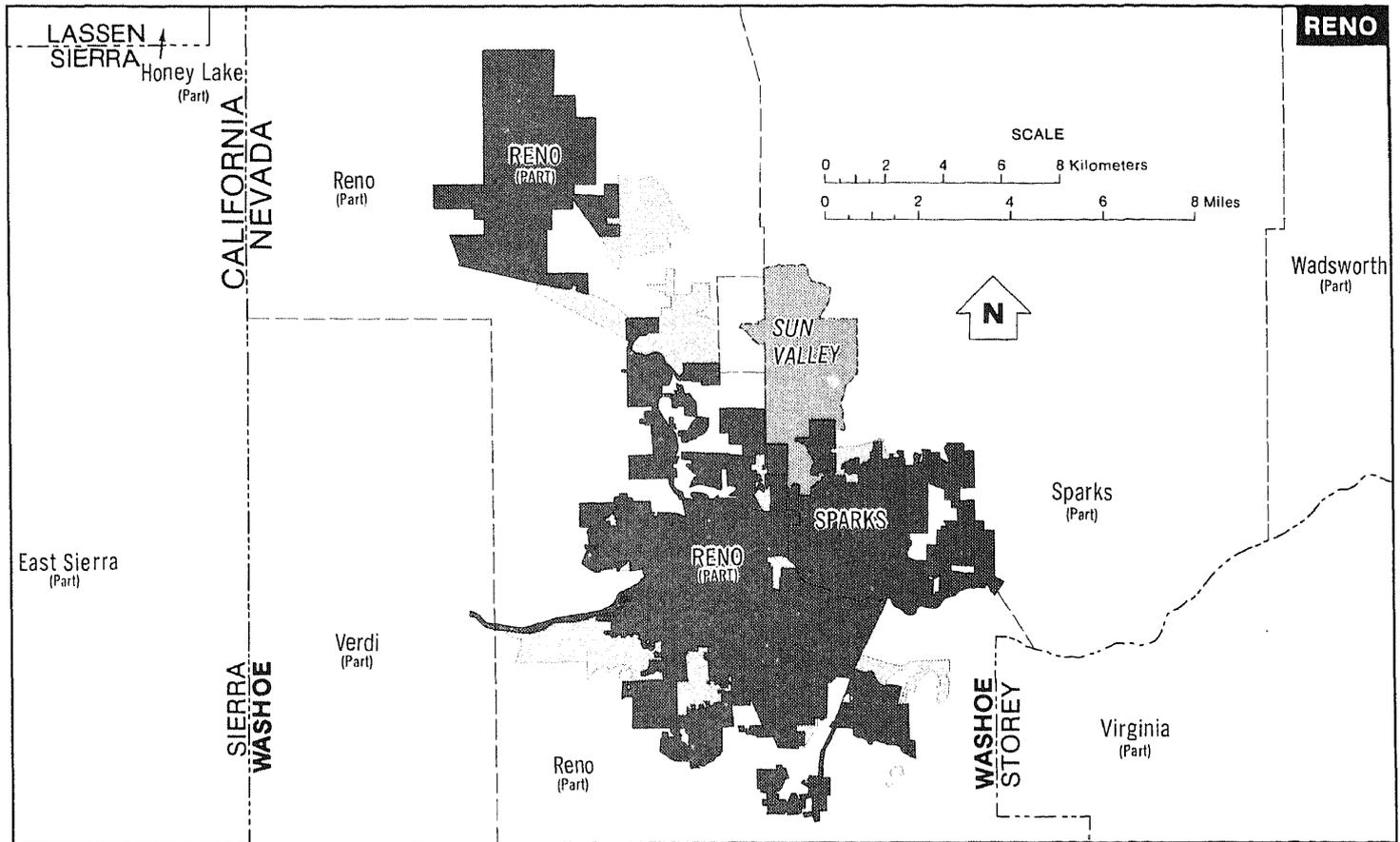


# Urbanized Areas

**LAS VEGAS**



# Urbanized Areas



## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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### STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska 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. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

### COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas are presented as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions recognized for North Dakota were census county divisions.)

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

For 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsyl-

vania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), table 5a presents counts for towns and townships.

In 8 States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), certain counties contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established MCD's, where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have usually been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.

3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State of Alaska for statistical purposes. These areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.

4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

**PLACES**

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

**Incorporated Places**

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Some incorporated places include narrow strips of land (frequently only the *rights-of-way of streets*) which typically have no population or housing units. These areas, termed "corporate corridors," are generally not shown on the maps or in the tables of 1980 census reports. The existence of these areas is indicated in the footnotes to table 4.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

**Census Designated Places**

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska .....	25
Hawaii .....	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more . . . .	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more . . . . .	1,000
Outside urbanized areas . . .	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision map which follows the detailed tables. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

**URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE**

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil

divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960 (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

**Extended Cities**

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In table 5, the population figure for the urban part is shown separately under the total population for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

### "Current" and "Previous" Urban and Rural Definitions

In the tables showing historical data by urban and rural residence, the "current" figures refer to the urban definition used in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 (inside urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants). The "previous" figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constitute a substantially consistent series based on incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants with additional areas defined as urban under special rules in censuses prior to 1950.

## URBANIZED AREAS

### Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:<sup>1</sup>

An urbanized area comprises an

incorporated place<sup>2</sup> and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.<sup>3</sup> The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
  - a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
  - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.<sup>4</sup>
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
  - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
  - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
  - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
    - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
    - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles

<sup>2</sup>In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

<sup>3</sup>The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

<sup>4</sup>Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

from the main body of the urbanized area.

4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

### Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
  - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
  - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
    - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
    - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with populations over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

### Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria.

<sup>1</sup>All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

Counts and data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

## STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

### Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

### SMSA Titles

Most SMSA's have at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of

SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

### New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

The new standards will not be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, until after data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations. At that time, the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

## STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Although the urbanized area and the metropolitan area are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area has a more limited territorial extent. The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium population density at the heart of the metropolitan area. In concept, a metropolitan area is always larger than its core urbanized area, even if the metropolitan area is defined in terms of small building blocks, because it includes discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up area. The metropolitan area may also include some rural territory whose residents commute to work in the city or its immediate environs, while the urbanized area does not include such territory. In practice, because the SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks, considerable amounts of rural territory with few commuters are often included. However, even in New England, where cities and towns are used as building blocks, SMSA's are generally much larger in extent than their core urbanized areas.

It sometimes occurs, because of boundary anomalies, that a portion of the urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. However, such portions are usually quite small in area and population.

The new standards provide that each SMSA be associated with an urbanized area. However, the reverse is not true—there are some urbanized areas that are not in any SMSA. This situation occurs when an urbanized area does not qualify as an SMSA of at least 100,000 population (75,000 in new England), and the urbanized area has no city with at least 50,000 population.

In addition, some SMSA's contain more than one urbanized area. This occurs when—

1. Two or more urban concentrations not far apart and of generally similar size have separate urbanized areas but qualify as a single SMSA (for example, Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina). Often the

SMSA title includes the name of the largest city of each of the component urbanized areas.

2. A very large SMSA includes one or more smaller separate urbanized areas within its boundaries. Examples are the separate urbanized areas around Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin within the Chicago SMSA.

### BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between an earlier census for which counts are shown and January 1, 1980. The historic counts shown here for counties, county subdivisions, places, and urbanized areas have not been adjusted for such changes and thus reflect the population in the areas as defined at each census. The historic counts for SMSA's and SCSA's have been adjusted to reflect the areas defined as of the 1980 census. Information on boundary changes for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in table 4. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the *Number of Inhabitants* report for each census.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalent areas in the 1980 census were prepared using a process called digitizing. This process involved first verifying and highlighting the county boundaries recognized for the 1980 census on copies of the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and relocating those boundaries where necessary. An electronically assisted digitizing device was

then used to trace over each county line and to calculate the latitude/longitude values associated with each line. From the latitude/longitude information associated with each county, the total area of the county in square miles was computed. The total area figure derived for each county was subsequently reviewed against similar information from the 1960 and 1970 censuses and other sources, with significant variations in area being rechecked and adjudicated.

Following this review, the total area of the county was apportioned between land and water. No direct measurements were made to determine these values separately; instead, information from which the final figures were compiled was gathered from several other Federal and State agencies. The boundary between inland and other water was part of the original digitizing process and was treated as though it were a county boundary line. After all operations, a mathematical conversion was performed to convert all values from square miles to square kilometers.

Differences between 1980 area figures and those reported in previous censuses are attributable to changes in base map scale and detail, methodology for measurement, and occasionally to county boundary change or relocation.

### HISTORIC COUNTS

As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historic figures for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to present counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an area existed at both the current and previous censuses, a count is shown for the previous census. Included in this category are areas which are of the same type (county, county

subdivision, or place) which have retained the same name or have changed their name. Also included are places which have merged and retained the name of one of the merged areas.

In cases where entities have been formed since the earlier censuses, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "... " is shown for the earlier census. The three-dot symbol is also shown for those parts of a place which have extended into a new county or county subdivision through annexation or other expansion of boundaries.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions have been made so as to split a place into two or more parts. Historic counts for the parts of the place as currently split may not always be available. In these cases, "(NA)" is shown for the place by county subdivision; however, the total population of the place is shown in tables showing the place by State or county.

For most places incorporated since 1970, or for census county divisions with altered boundaries, 1970 population counts for the 1980 territory are stated in the footnotes to table 4.

In a number of tables in this report, 1970 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas such as the number and population of places by size groups or urban and rural distributions. In some instances, population counts for individual areas have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports (indicated by the prefix "r" as described in the section "Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations" in the Introduction). These revisions have not been carried through to the various aggregations; therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the 1970 population counts shown here.

## Appendix B.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted,

as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment. In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence. When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the

ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards of general hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

#### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their

homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy,

etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the household received a questionnaire in the mail. The householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and give it to the enumerator when he or she visited the household; incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Each household in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those households which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six households (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in areas

estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other household (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the same population questions that appeared on either the short form or the long form but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape excluded information on individual names and addresses.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

## Appendix C.—Accuracy of the Data

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Since 1980 population counts shown in this report 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 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 handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic proc-

essing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error 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 after the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the 1980 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 estimated 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 publication of this report, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.