

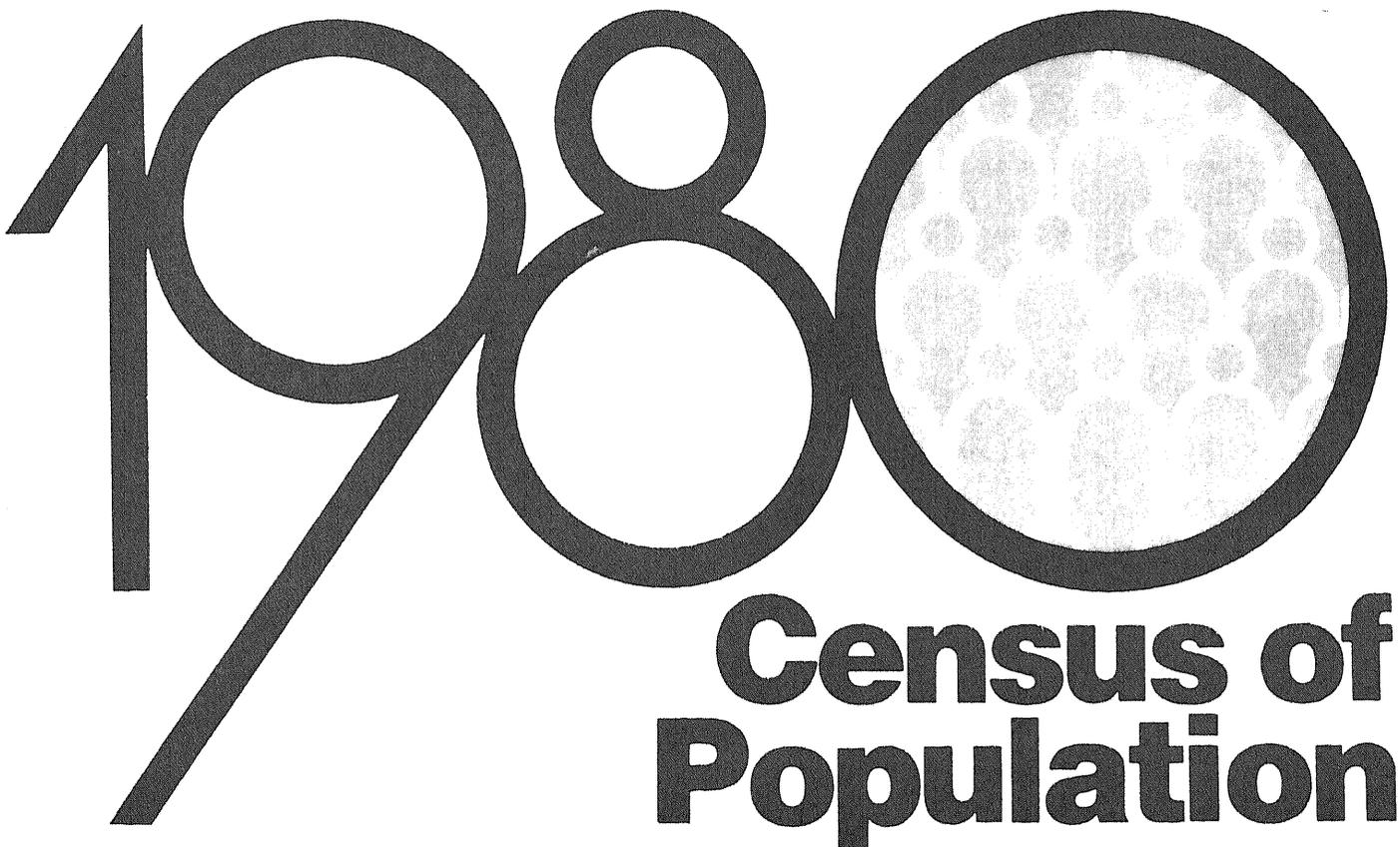
PC80-1-A41

R.I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants

RHODE ISLAND



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 41

RHODE ISLAND

PC80-1-A41

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

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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**.

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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.

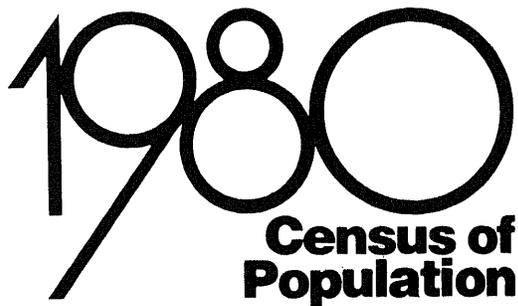
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map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

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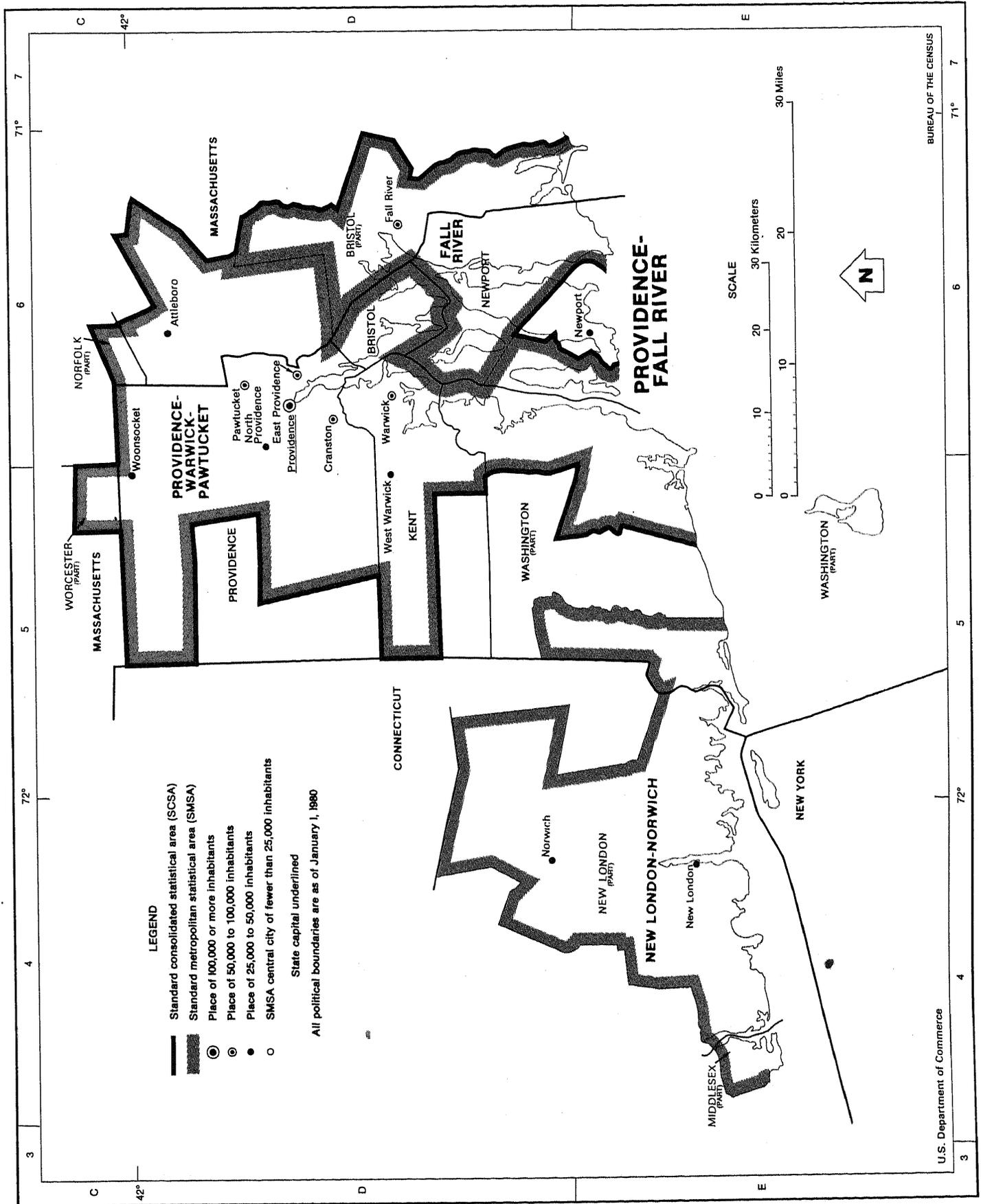
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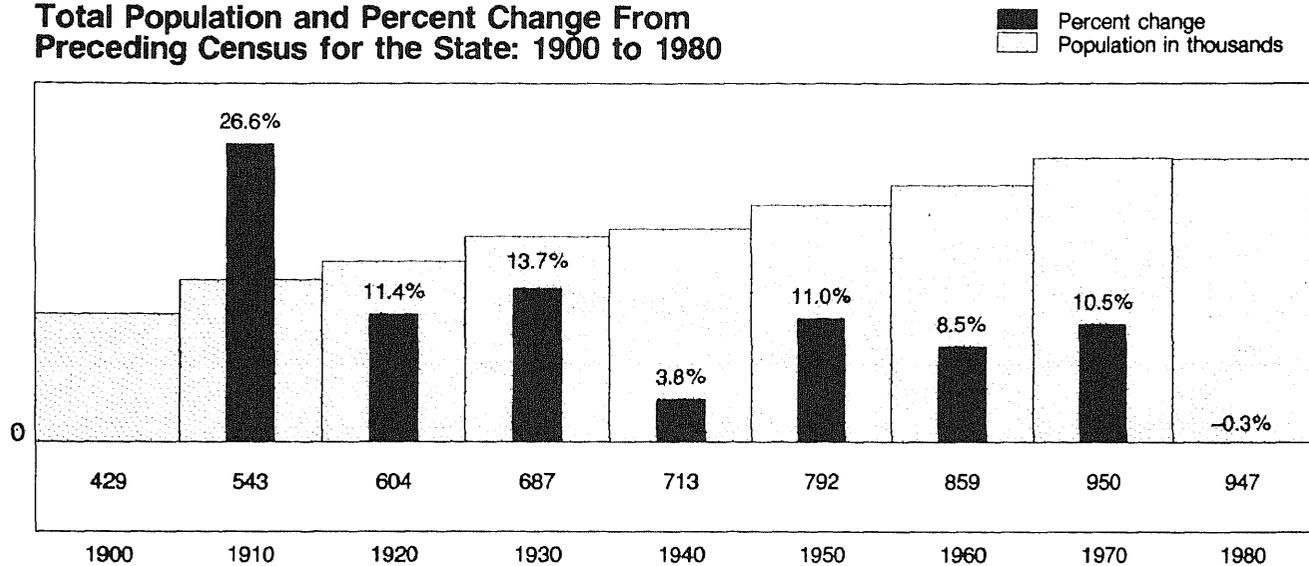
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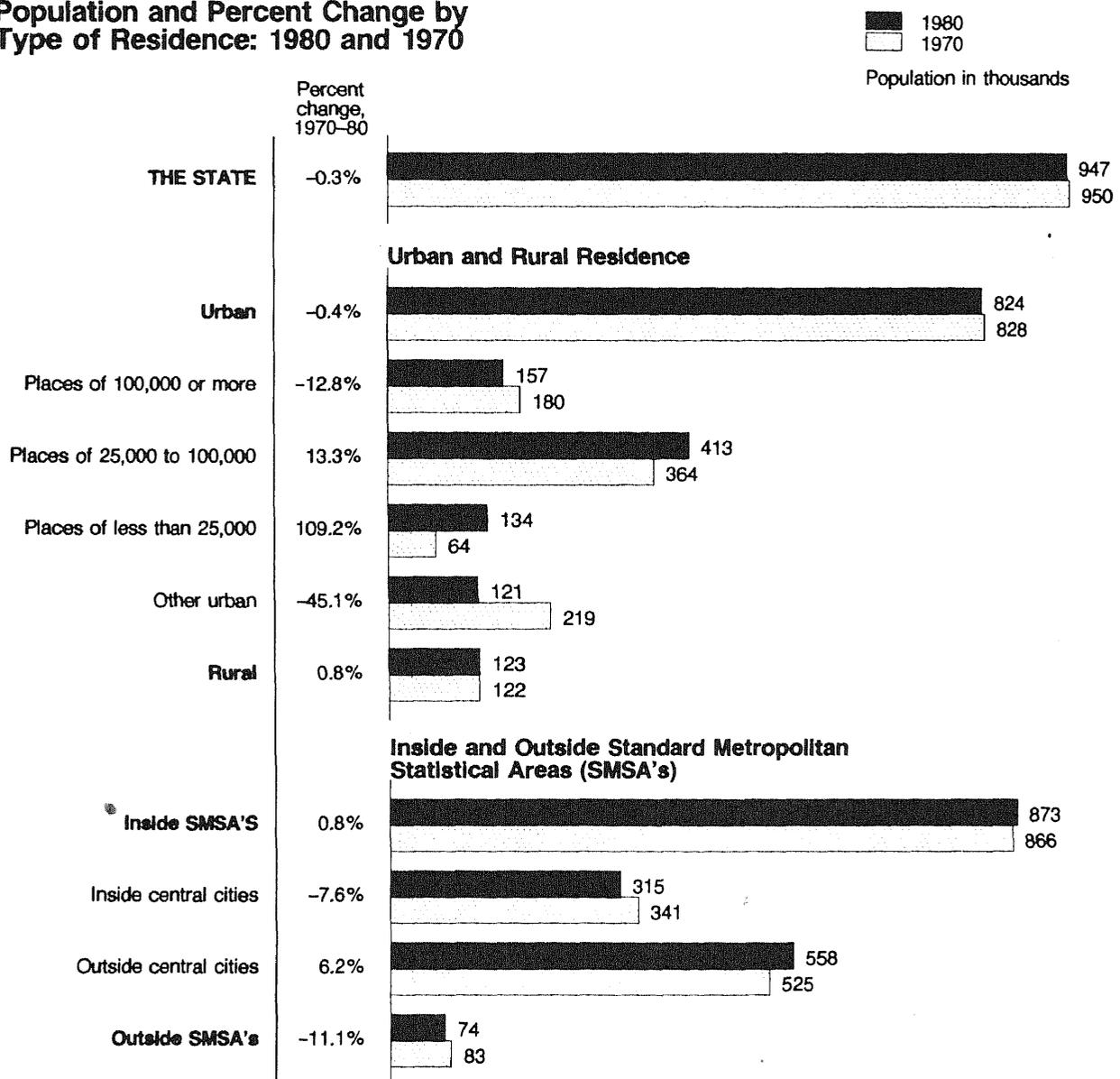
Standard Consolidated Statistical Area, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places



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

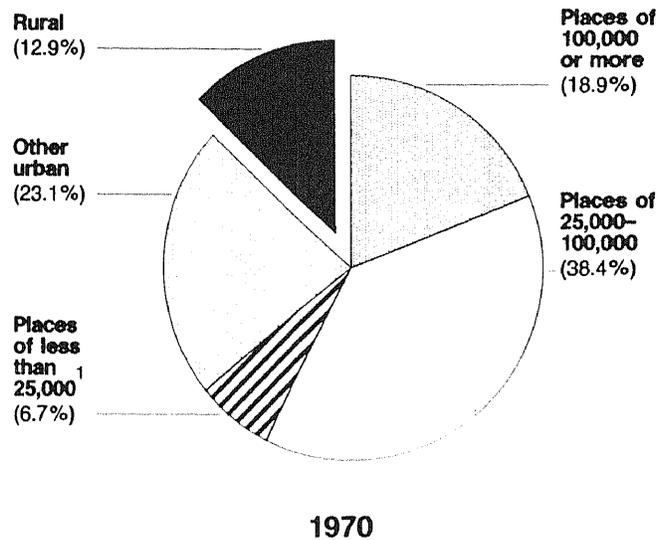
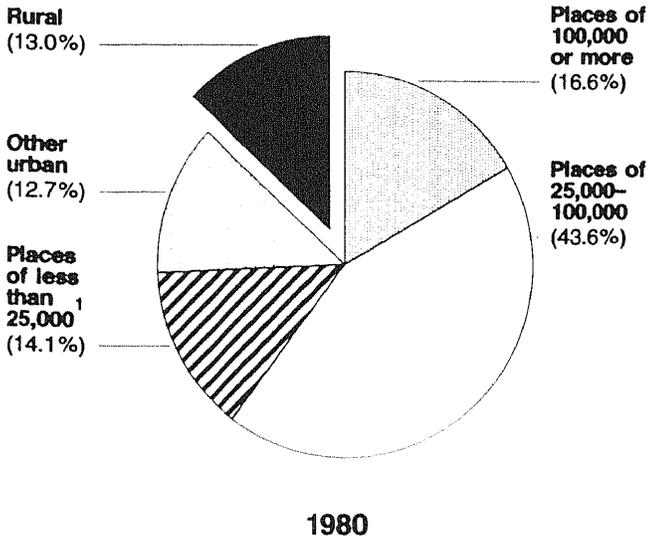


Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970



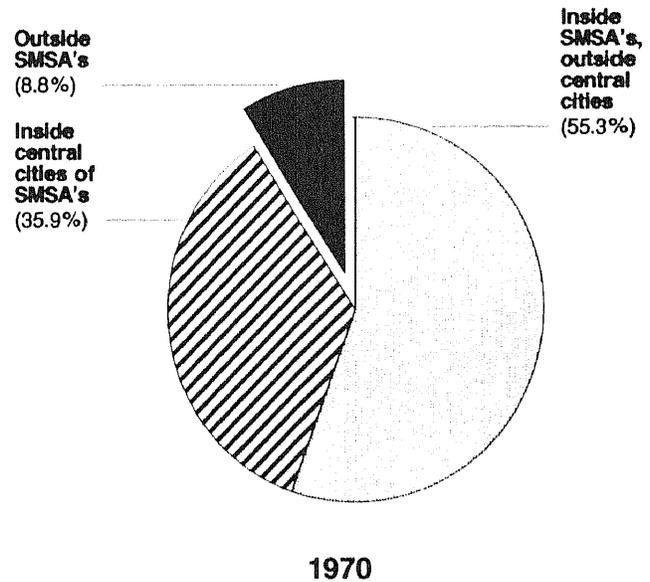
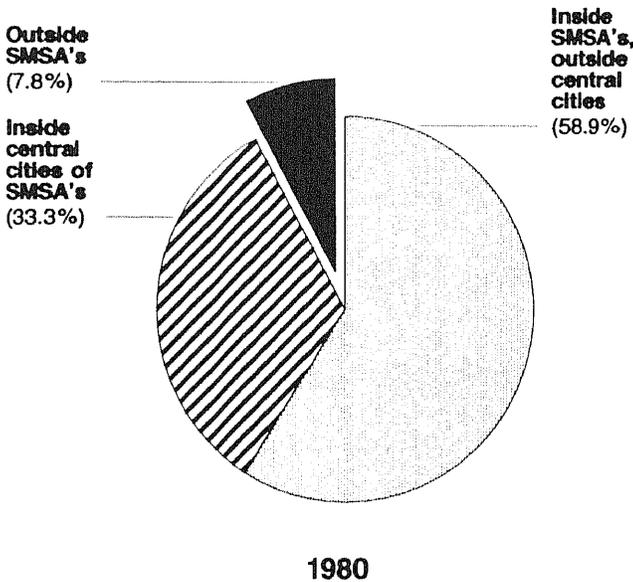
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A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



¹Excludes population of places in rural territory.

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



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 dealing 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		
Current urban definition:												
1980 (Apr. 1) -----	947 154	-2 569	-0.3	23	824 004	-926	-0.1	123 150	1 355	1.1	87.0	13.0
1970 (Apr. 1) -----	949 723	90 235	10.5	15	824 930	82 033	11.0	121 795	5 204	4.5	87.1	12.9
1960 (Apr. 1) -----	859 488	67 592	8.5	18	742 897	75 685	11.3	116 591	-8 093	-6.5	86.4	13.6
1950 (Apr. 1) -----	791 896	78 550	11.0	11	667 212	...	...	124 684	...	...	84.3	15.7
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1) -----	859 488	67 592	8.5	22	772 638	83 696	12.1	86 850	-16 104	-15.6	89.9	10.1
1950 (Apr. 1) -----	791 896	78 550	11.0	18	688 942	35 559	5.4	102 954	42 991	71.7	87.0	13.0
1940 (Apr. 1) -----	713 346	25 849	3.8	19	653 383	17 954	2.8	59 963	7 895	15.2	91.6	8.4
1930 (Apr. 1) -----	687 497	83 100	13.7	19	635 429	80 283	14.5	52 068	2 817	5.7	92.4	7.6
1920 (Jan. 1) -----	604 397	61 787	11.4	18	555 146	61 208	12.4	49 251	579	1.2	91.9	8.1
1910 (Apr. 15) -----	542 610	114 054	26.6	17	493 938	115 467	30.5	48 672	-1 413	-2.8	91.0	9.0
1900 (June 1) -----	428 556	83 050	24.0	15	378 471	83 628	28.4	50 085	-578	-1.1	88.3	11.7
1890 (June 1) -----	345 506	68 975	24.9	14	294 843	68 225	30.1	50 663	750	1.5	85.3	14.7
1880 (June 1) -----	276 531	59 178	27.2	14	226 618	64 511	39.8	49 913	-5 333	-9.7	82.0	18.0
1870 (June 1) -----	217 353	42 733	24.5	12	162 107	51 572	46.7	55 246	-8 839	-13.8	74.6	25.4
1860 (June 1) -----	174 620	27 075	18.4	9	110 535	28 451	34.7	64 085	-1 376	-2.1	63.3	36.7
1850 (June 1) -----	147 545	38 715	35.6	7	82 084	34 422	72.2	65 461	4 293	7.0	55.6	44.4
1840 (June 1) -----	108 830	11 631	12.0	5	47 662	17 290	56.9	61 168	-5 659	-8.5	43.8	56.2
1830 (June 1) -----	97 199	14 140	17.0	3	30 372	11 286	59.1	66 827	2 854	4.5	31.2	68.8
1820 (Aug. 7) -----	83 059	6 128	8.0	2	19 086	1 108	6.2	63 973	5 020	8.5	23.0	77.0
1810 (Aug. 6) -----	76 931	7 809	11.3	2	17 978	3 625	25.3	58 953	4 184	7.6	23.4	76.6
1800 (Aug. 4) -----	69 122	297	0.4	2	14 353	1 257	9.6	54 769	-960	-1.7	20.8	79.2
1790 (Aug. 2) -----	68 825	...	...	2	13 096	...	...	55 729	...	...	19.0	81.0

Table 2. **Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980**

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

Counties	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	1 055	2 732	947 154	897.8	346.7	-0.3	10.5	'949 723	859 488	791 896	713 346	687 497
Bristol	26	67	46 942	1805.5	700.6	2.2	23.7	45 937	37 146	29 079	25 548	25 089
Kent	172	446	154 163	896.3	345.7	8.3	26.4	142 382	112 619	77 763	58 311	51 390
Newport	107	278	81 383	760.6	292.7	-13.6	15.1	'94 228	81 891	61 539	46 696	41 668
Providence	416	1 078	571 349	1373.4	530.0	-1.7	2.2	'581 470	568 778	574 973	550 298	540 016
Washington	333	863	93 317	280.2	108.1	8.9	45.1	'85 706	59 054	48 542	32 493	29 334

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

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

Counties	Urban					Rural						
	1980				1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	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	824 004	87.0	790 809	33 195	824 930	-0.1	123 150	5 739	-	117 411	121 795	1.1
Bristol	45 683	97.3	45 683	-	43 669	-4.6	1 259	-	-	1 259	2 268	-44.5
Kent	143 654	93.2	143 654	-	130 586	10.0	10 509	-	-	10 509	11 796	-10.9
Newport	66 878	82.2	66 878	-	64 189	-4.2	14 505	-	-	14 505	30 370	-52.2
Providence	523 938	91.7	520 131	3 807	535 691	-2.2	47 411	1 224	-	46 187	44 570	6.4
Washington	43 851	47.0	14 463	29 388	50 795	-13.7	49 466	4 515	-	44 951	32 791	50.9

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
The State	947 154	949 723	859 488
Bristol County	46 942	45 937	37 146
Barrington town	16 174	17 554	13 826
Barrington (CDP)	16 174	...	...
Bristol town	20 128	17 860	14 570
Bristol (CDP)	20 128	...	...
Warren town	10 640	10 523	8 750
Kent County	154 163	142 382	112 619
Coventry town	27 065	22 947	15 432
East Greenwich town	10 211	9 577	6 100
Warwick city	87 123	83 694	68 504
West Greenwich town	2 738	1 841	1 169
West Warwick town	27 026	24 323	21 414
West Warwick (CDP)	27 026	...	...
Newport County	81 383	94 228	81 891
Jamestown town	4 040	2 911	2 267
Jamestown (CDP)	2 156	2 114	1 843
Little Compton town	3 085	2 385	1 702
Middletown town	17 216	29 290	12 675
Melville (CDP) (pt.)	2 001	...	...
Newport East (CDP)	11 030	10 285	2 643
Newport city	29 259	34 562	47 049
Portsmouth town	14 257	12 521	8 251
Melville (CDP) (pt.)	787	...	...
Tiverton town	13 526	12 559	9 461
Tiverton (CDP)	7 653	...	...
Providence County	571 349	581 470	568 778
Burrillville town	13 164	10 087	9 119
Harrisville (CDP)	1 224	1 053	1 024
Pascoag (CDP)	3 807	3 132	2 983
Central Falls city	16 995	18 716	19 858
Cranston city	71 992	74 287	66 766
Cumberland town	27 069	26 605	18 792
Cumberland Hill (CDP)	5 421	...	...
Valley Falls (CDP)	10 892	...	...
East Providence city	50 980	48 207	41 955
Foster town	3 370	2 626	2 097
Glocester town	7 550	5 160	3 397
Johnston town	24 907	22 037	17 160
Lincoln town	16 949	16 182	13 551
North Providence town	29 188	24 337	18 220
North Providence (CDP)	29 188	...	...
North Smithfield town	9 972	9 349	7 632
Pawtucket city	71 204	76 984	81 001
Providence city	156 804	179 116	207 498
Situate town	8 405	7 489	5 210
Smithfield town	16 886	13 468	9 442
Greenville (CDP)	7 576	...	...
Woonsocket city	45 914	46 820	47 080
Washington County	93 317	85 706	59 054
Charlestown town	4 800	2 863	1 966
Exeter town	4 453	3 245	2 298
Hopkinton town	6 406	5 392	4 174
Ashaway (CDP)	1 747	1 559	1 298
Hope Valley (CDP)	1 414	1 326	...
Narragansett town	12 088	7 138	3 444
Narragansett Pier (CDP)	3 342	2 686	1 741
New Shoreham town	620	489	486
North Kingstown town	21 938	29 793	18 977
Richmond town	4 018	2 625	1 986
South Kingstown town	20 414	16 913	11 942
Kingston (CDP)	5 479	5 601	2 616
Wakefield-Peacedale (CDP)	6 474	6 331	5 569
Westerly town	18 580	17 248	14 267
Bradford (CDP)	1 354	1 333	...
Westerly (CDP)	14 093	13 654	9 698

NOTE: The county subdivisions in this State are minor civil divisions (MCD's), known as cities and towns; see the text for additional information.

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
Ashaway (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	1 747	1 559	1 298
Barrington (CDP)	-----	Bristol -----	16 174	....	....
Bradford (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	1 354	1 333	....
Bristol (CDP)	-----	Bristol -----	20 128	....	....
Central Falls city	-----	Providence -----	16 995	18 716	19 858
Cranston city	-----	Providence -----	71 992	74 287	66 766
Cumberland Hill (CDP)	-----	Providence -----	5 421	....	....
East Providence city	-----	Providence -----	50 980	48 207	41 955
Greenville (CDP)	-----	Providence -----	7 576	....	....
Harrisville (CDP)	-----	Providence -----	1 224	1 053	1 024
Hope Valley (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	1 414	1 326	....
Jamestown (CDP)	-----	Newport -----	2 156	2 114	1 843
Kingston (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	5 479	5 601	2 616
Melville (CDP)	-----	Newport -----	2 788	....	....
Narragansett Pier (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	3 342	2 686	1 741
Newport city	-----	Newport -----	29 259	34 562	47 049
Newport East (CDP)	-----	Newport -----	11 030	10 285	2 643
North Providence (CDP)	-----	Providence -----	29 188	....	....
Pascoag (CDP)	-----	Providence -----	3 807	3 132	2 983
Pawtucket city	-----	Providence -----	71 204	76 984	81 001
Providence city	-----	Providence -----	156 804	179 116	207 498
Tiverton (CDP)	-----	Newport -----	7 653	....	....
Valley Falls (CDP)	-----	Providence -----	10 892	....	....
Wakefield-Peacedale (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	6 474	6 331	5 569
Warwick city	-----	Kent -----	87 123	83 694	68 504
Westerly (CDP)	-----	Washington -----	14 093	13 654	9 698
West Warwick (CDP)	-----	Kent -----	27 026	....	....
Woonsocket city	-----	Providence -----	45 914	46 820	47 080

Table 5a. **Population of Towns: 1960 to 1980**

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

Towns	Counties	1980	1970	1960
Barrington town	Bristol	16 174	17 554	13 826
Bristol town	Bristol	20 128	17 860	14 570
Burrillville town	Providence	13 164	10 087	9 119
Charlestown town	Washington	4 800	2 863	1 966
Coventry town	Kent	27 065	22 947	15 432
Cumberland town	Providence	27 069	26 605	18 792
East Greenwich town	Kent	10 211	9 577	6 100
Exeter town	Washington	4 453	3 245	2 298
Foster town	Providence	3 370	2 626	2 097
Glocester town	Providence	7 550	5 160	3 397
Hopkinton town	Washington	6 406	5 392	4 174
Jamestown town	Newport	4 040	2 911	2 267
Johnston town	Providence	24 907	22 037	17 160
Lincoln town	Providence	16 949	16 182	13 551
Little Compton town	Newport	3 085	2 385	1 702
Middletown town	Newport	17 216	29 290	12 675
Narragansett town	Washington	12 088	7 138	3 444
New Shoreham town	Washington	620	489	486
North Kingstown town	Washington	21 938	29 793	18 977
North Providence town	Providence	29 188	24 337	18 220
North Smithfield town	Providence	9 972	9 349	7 632
Portsmouth town	Newport	14 257	12 521	8 251
Richmond town	Washington	4 018	2 625	1 986
Scituate town	Providence	8 405	7 489	5 210
Smithfield town	Providence	16 886	13 468	9 442
South Kingstown town	Washington	20 414	16 913	11 942
Tiverton town	Newport	13 526	12 559	9 461
Warren town	Bristol	10 640	10 523	8 750
Westerly town	Washington	18 580	17 248	14 267
West Greenwich town	Kent	2 738	1 841	1 169
West Warwick town	Kent	27 026	24 323	21 414

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
Providence city	Providence	1	156 804	179 116
Warwick city	Kent	2	87 123	83 694
Cranston city	Providence	3	71 992	74 287
Pawtucket city	Providence	4	71 204	76 984
East Providence city	Providence	5	50 980	48 207
Woonsocket city	Providence	6	45 914	46 820
Newport city	Newport	7	29 259	34 562
Central Falls city	Providence	8	16 995	18 716

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
Total -----	28	947 154	100.0	...	20	949 723	100.0	...
Urban -----	24	824 004	87.0	100.0	15	824 930	87.1	100.0
Inside urbanized areas -----	19	790 809	83.5	96.0	7	745 238	78.7	90.3
Central cities -----	4	344 390	36.4	41.8	3	339 891	35.9	41.2
Cities of --								
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000 -----	1	156 804	16.6	19.0	1	179 213	18.9	21.7
50,000 to 100,000 -----	2	158 327	16.7	19.2	2	160 678	17.0	19.5
Less than 50,000 -----	1	29 259	3.1	3.6	-	-	-	-
Urban fringe -----	15	446 419	47.1	54.2	4	405 347	42.8	49.1
Places of 2,500 or more -----	14	323 757	34.2	39.3	4	186 724	19.7	22.6
100,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000 -----	2	122 972	13.0	14.9	1	73 037	7.7	8.9
25,000 to 50,000 -----	3	102 128	10.8	12.4	2	94 971	10.0	11.5
10,000 to 25,000 -----	5	75 219	7.9	9.1	1	18 716	2.0	2.3
5,000 to 10,000 -----	3	20 650	2.2	2.5	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000 -----	1	2 788	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500 -----	1	2 156	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
2,000 to 2,500 -----	1	2 156	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 2,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,500 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban -----	...	120 506	12.7	14.6	...	218 623	23.1	26.5
Outside urbanized areas -----	5	33 195	3.5	4.0	8	79 692	8.4	9.7
Places of --								
25,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	1	34 562	3.7	4.2
10,000 to 25,000 -----	1	14 093	1.5	1.7	2	23 939	2.5	2.9
5,000 to 10,000 -----	2	11 953	1.3	1.5	2	11 932	1.3	1.4
2,500 to 5,000 -----	2	7 149	0.8	0.9	3	9 259	1.0	1.1
Rural -----	4	123 150	13.0	100.0	5	121 795	12.9	100.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 -----	4	5 739	0.6	4.7	5	7 385	0.8	6.1
2,000 to 2,500 -----	-	-	-	-	1	2 114	0.2	1.7
1,500 to 2,000 -----	1	1 747	0.2	1.4	1	1 559	0.2	1.3
1,000 to 1,500 -----	3	3 992	0.4	3.2	3	3 712	0.4	3.0
Places of less than 1,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural -----	...	117 411	12.4	95.3	...	114 410	12.1	93.9
URBANIZED AREAS								
Total -----	3	790 809	83.5	100.0	2	745 238	78.7	100.0
Areas of --								
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	1	723 931	76.4	91.5	1	729 337	77.0	97.9
250,000 to 500,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000 -----	1	15 497	1.6	2.0	1	15 901	1.7	2.1
Less than 100,000 -----	1	51 381	5.4	6.5	-	-	-	-

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		
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	24	15	18	11	18	19	19
Places of 2,500 or more.....	23	15	18	11	18	19	19
1,000,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
250,000 to 500,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
100,000 to 250,000.....	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
50,000 to 100,000.....	4	3	3	3	3	1	1
25,000 to 50,000.....	4	3	3	2	3	6	5
10,000 to 25,000.....	6	3	5	2	8	7	7
5,000 to 10,000.....	5	2	2	2	2	3	4
2,500 to 5,000.....	3	3	4	1	1	1	1
Places of less than 2,500.....	1	--	--	--	...	...	...
Rural	4	5	5	13	--	--	--
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	4	5	5	13	--	--	--
Places of less than 1,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumulative summary:							
Places of --.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,000,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
500,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
250,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
100,000 or more.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50,000 or more.....	5	4	4	4	4	2	2
25,000 or more.....	9	7	7	6	7	8	7
10,000 or more.....	15	10	12	8	15	15	14
5,000 or more.....	20	12	14	10	17	18	18
2,500 or more.....	23	15	18	11	18	19	19
POPULATION							
Urban	824 004	824 930	742 897	667 212	688 942	653 383	635 429
Places of 2,500 or more.....	701 342	606 307	674 184	566 926	688 942	653 383	635 429
1,000,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
250,000 to 500,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	253 504	252 981
100,000 to 250,000.....	156 804	179 213	207 498	248 674	248 674	--	--
50,000 to 100,000.....	281 299	233 715	216 271	186 707	186 707	75 797	77 149
25,000 to 50,000.....	131 387	129 533	136 004	80 592	116 463	213 090	175 792
10,000 to 25,000.....	89 312	42 655	87 888	33 885	115 416	84 576	95 671
5,000 to 10,000.....	32 603	11 932	15 267	13 639	16 759	22 574	30 170
2,500 to 5,000.....	9 937	9 259	11 176	3 429	4 923	3 842	3 666
Places of less than 2,500.....	2 156	--	--	--	...	...	...
Other urban.....	120 506	218 623	68 713	100 286	...	...	...
Rural	123 150	121 795	116 591	124 684	102 954	59 963	52 068
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	5 739	7 385	7 053	20 024	--	--	--
Places of less than 1,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other rural.....	117 411	114 410	109 538	104 660	102 954	59 963	52 068
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	87.0	87.1	86.4	84.3	87.0	91.6	92.4
Places of 2,500 or more.....	74.0	64.0	78.4	71.6	87.0	91.6	92.4
1,000,000 or more.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
250,000 to 500,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	35.5	36.8
100,000 to 250,000.....	16.6	18.9	24.1	31.4	31.4	--	--
50,000 to 100,000.....	29.7	24.7	25.2	23.6	23.6	10.6	11.2
25,000 to 50,000.....	13.9	13.7	15.8	10.2	14.7	29.9	25.6
10,000 to 25,000.....	9.4	4.5	10.2	4.3	14.6	11.9	13.9
5,000 to 10,000.....	3.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.4
2,500 to 5,000.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Places of less than 2,500.....	0.2	--	--	--	...	...	...
Other urban.....	12.7	23.1	8.0	12.7	...	...	...
Rural	13.0	12.9	13.6	15.7	13.0	8.4	7.6
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.5	--	--	--
Places of less than 1,000.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other rural.....	12.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	13.0	8.4	7.6

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**

THE STATE

	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			
Total	947 154	28	709 237	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	20	178 966	237 917
Urban	824 004	24	703 498	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	16	173 227	120 506
Inside urbanized areas	790 809	19	670 303	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	11	140 032	120 506
Central cities	344 390	4	344 390	4	344 390	3	315 131	1	29 259	-	-	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	158 327	2	158 327	2	158 327	2	158 327	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 50,000	29 259	1	29 259	1	29 259	-	-	1	29 259	-	-	...
Urban fringe	446 419	15	325 913	4	185 881	-	-	4	185 881	11	140 032	120 506
Places of 2,500 or more	323 757	14	323 757	4	185 881	-	-	4	185 881	10	137 876	...
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	122 972	2	122 972	2	122 972	-	-	2	122 972	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	102 128	3	102 128	1	45 914	-	-	1	45 914	2	56 214	...
10,000 to 25,000	75 219	5	75 219	1	16 995	-	-	1	16 995	4	58 224	...
5,000 to 10,000	20 650	3	20 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20 650	...
2,500 to 5,000	2 788	1	2 788	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 788	...
Places of less than 2,500	2 156	1	2 156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 156	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 156	1	2 156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 156	...
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other urban	120 506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 506
Outside urbanized areas	33 195	5	33 195	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33 195	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	14 093	1	14 093	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14 093	...
5,000 to 10,000	11 953	2	11 953	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11 953	...
2,500 to 5,000	7 149	2	7 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7 149	...
Rural	123 150	4	5 739	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5 739	117 411
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	5 739	4	5 739	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5 739	...
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	1 747	1	1 747	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 747	...
1,000 to 1,500	3 992	3	3 992	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 992	...
Places of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other rural	117 411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 411
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	873 130	25	666 947	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	18	165 935	206 183
Urban	777 902	21	661 208	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	14	160 196	116 694
Inside urbanized areas	744 707	16	628 013	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	9	127 001	116 694
Central cities	315 131	3	315 131	3	315 131	3	315 131	-	-	-	-	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	158 327	2	158 327	2	158 327	2	158 327	-	-	-	-	...
less than 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Urban fringe	429 576	13	312 882	4	185 881	-	-	4	185 881	9	127 001	116 694
Places of 2,500 or more	310 726	12	310 726	4	185 881	-	-	4	185 881	8	124 845	...
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	122 972	2	122 972	2	122 972	-	-	2	122 972	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	102 128	3	102 128	1	45 914	-	-	1	45 914	2	56 214	...
10,000 to 25,000	64 189	4	64 189	1	16 995	-	-	1	16 995	3	47 194	...
5,000 to 10,000	20 650	3	20 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20 650	...
2,500 to 5,000	787	-	787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787	...
Places of less than 2,500	2 156	1	2 156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 156	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 156	1	2 156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2 156	...
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other urban	116 694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 694
Outside urbanized areas	33 195	5	33 195	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	33 195	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	14 093	1	14 093	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14 093	...
5,000 to 10,000	11 953	2	11 953	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11 953	...
2,500 to 5,000	7 149	2	7 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7 149	...
Rural	95 228	4	5 739	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5 739	89 489
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	5 739	4	5 739	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5 739	...
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	1 747	1	1 747	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 747	...
1,000 to 1,500	3 992	3	3 992	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 992	...
Places of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other rural	89 489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 489

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			
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	74 024	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	31 734
Urban	46 102	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	3 812
Inside urbanized areas	46 102	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	3 812
Central cities	29 259	1	29 259	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	...	...	...
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	29 259	1	29 259	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	...	...	...
Urban fringe	16 843	2	13 031	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	13 031	3 812
Places of 2,500 or more	13 031	2	13 031	—	—	...	...	—	—	2	13 031	...
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	11 030	1	11 030	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	11 030	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	2 001	1	2 001	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	2 001	...
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	3 812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 812
Outside urbanized areas .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Rural	27 922	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	27 922
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Places of less than 1,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
Other rural	27 922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 922

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

THE STATE

	Total population	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			
Total	947 154	28	709 237	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	20	178 966	237 917
Inside places	709 237	28	709 237	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	20	178 966	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000.....	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000.....	281 299	4	281 299	4	281 299	2	158 327	2	122 972	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000.....	131 387	4	131 387	2	75 173	—	—	2	75 173	2	56 214	...
10,000 to 25,000.....	89 312	6	89 312	1	16 995	—	—	1	16 995	5	72 317	...
5,000 to 10,000.....	32 603	5	32 603	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32 603	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	9 937	3	9 937	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9 937	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	2 156	1	2 156	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 156	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	1 747	1	1 747	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 747	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	3 992	3	3 992	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 992	...
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.....	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more.....	438 103	5	438 103	5	438 103	3	315 131	2	122 972	—	—	...
25,000 or more.....	569 490	9	569 490	7	513 276	3	315 131	4	198 145	2	56 214	...
10,000 or more.....	658 802	15	658 802	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	7	128 531	...
5,000 or more.....	691 405	20	691 405	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	12	161 134	...
2,500 or more.....	701 342	23	701 342	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	15	171 071	...
2,000 or more.....	703 498	24	703 498	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	16	173 227	...
1,500 or more.....	705 245	25	705 245	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	17	174 974	...
1,000 or more.....	709 237	28	709 237	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	20	178 966	...
500 or more.....	709 237	28	709 237	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	20	178 966	...
200 or more.....	709 237	28	709 237	8	530 271	3	315 131	5	215 140	20	178 966	...
Outside places	237 917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 917
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	873 130	25	666 947	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	18	165 935	206 183
Inside places	666 947	25	666 947	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	18	165 935	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000.....	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000.....	281 299	4	281 299	4	281 299	2	158 327	2	122 972	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000.....	102 128	3	102 128	1	45 914	—	—	1	45 914	2	56 214	...
10,000 to 25,000.....	78 282	5	78 282	1	16 995	—	—	1	16 995	4	61 287	...
5,000 to 10,000.....	32 603	5	32 603	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32 603	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	7 936	2	7 936	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7 936	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	2 156	1	2 156	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 156	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	1 747	1	1 747	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 747	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	3 992	3	3 992	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 992	...
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.....	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	1	156 804	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more.....	438 103	5	438 103	5	438 103	3	315 131	2	122 972	—	—	...
25,000 or more.....	540 231	8	540 231	6	484 017	3	315 131	3	168 886	2	56 214	...
10,000 or more.....	618 513	13	618 513	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	6	117 501	...
5,000 or more.....	651 116	18	651 116	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	11	150 104	...
2,500 or more.....	659 052	20	659 052	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	13	158 040	...
2,000 or more.....	661 208	21	661 208	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	14	160 196	...
1,500 or more.....	662 955	22	662 955	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	15	161 943	...
1,000 or more.....	666 947	25	666 947	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	18	165 935	...
500 or more.....	666 947	25	666 947	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	18	165 935	...
200 or more.....	666 947	25	666 947	7	501 012	3	315 131	4	185 881	18	165 935	...
Outside places	206 183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206 183

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**

	Total population	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			
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	74 024	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	31 734
Inside places	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
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	29 259	1	29 259	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	11 030	1	11 030	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	11 030	...
5,000 to 10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	2 001	1	2 001	—	—	...	...	—	—	1	2 001	...
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	29 259	1	29 259	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	—	—	...
10,000 or more	40 289	2	40 289	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	1	11 030	...
5,000 or more	40 289	2	40 289	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	1	11 030	...
2,500 or more	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
2,000 or more	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
1,500 or more	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
1,000 or more	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
500 or more	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
200 or more	42 290	3	42 290	1	29 259	...	...	1	29 259	2	13 031	...
Outside places	31 734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 734

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	1980	1970	1960	Component Parts	1980	1970	1960
FALL RIVER, MASS.—R.I.				PROVIDENCE—WARWICK—PAWTUCKET, R.I.—MASS.—			
The area				Con.			
Fall River city	176 831	169 549	151 878	Providence County (pt.)—Con.			
Outside central city	92 574	96 898	99 942	Lincoln town	16 949	16 182	13 551
That part of the area in Massachusetts	84 257	72 651	51 936	North Providence town	29 188	24 337	18 220
Bristol County (pt.)	145 963	142 084	132 464	North Smithfield town	9 972	9 349	7 632
Dighton town	5 352	4 667	3 769	Pawtucket city	71 204	76 984	81 001
Fall River city	92 574	96 898	99 942	Providence city	156 804	179 116	207 498
Somerset town	18 813	18 088	12 196	Scituate town	8 405	7 489	5 210
Swansea town	15 461	12 640	9 916	Smithfield town	16 886	13 468	9 442
Westport town	13 763	9 791	6 641	Woonsocket city	45 914	46 820	47 080
That part of the area in Rhode Island	30 868	27 465	19 414	Washington County (pt.)	54 440	53 844	34 363
Newport County (pt.)	30 868	27 465	19 414	Narragansett town	12 088	7 138	3 444
Little Compton town	3 085	2 385	1 702	North Kingstown town	21 938	29 793	18 977
Portsmouth town	14 257	12 521	8 251	South Kingstown town	20 414	16 913	11 942
Tiverton town	13 526	12 559	9 461				
NEW LONDON—NORWICH, CONN.—R.I.							
The area							
Inside central cities	248 554	241 862	196 286				
New London city	66 916	73 369	72 688				
Norwich city	28 842	31 630	34 182				
Outside central cities	38 074	41 739	38 506				
That part of the area in Connecticut	181 638	168 493	123 598				
Middlesex County (pt.)	223 568	219 222	177 845				
Old Saybrook town	9 287	8 468	5 274				
New London County (pt.)	9 287	8 468	5 274				
Bozrah town	214 281	210 754	172 571				
East Lyme town	2 135	2 036	1 590				
Griswold town	13 870	11 399	6 782				
Groton town	8 967	7 763	6 472				
Ledyard town	41 062	38 244	29 937				
Lisbon town	13 735	14 837	5 395				
Montville town	3 279	2 808	2 019				
New London town	16 455	15 662	7 759				
Norwich town	28 842	31 630	34 182				
Old Lyme town	38 074	41 739	38 506				
Preston town	6 159	4 964	3 068				
Sprague town	4 644	3 593	4 992				
Stonington town	2 996	2 912	2 509				
Waterford town	16 220	15 940	13 969				
That part of the area in Rhode Island	17 843	17 227	15 391				
Washington County (pt.)	24 986	22 640	18 441				
Hopkinton town	24 986	22 640	18 441				
Westerly town	6 406	5 392	4 174				
	18 580	17 248	14 267				
PROVIDENCE—WARWICK—PAWTUCKET, R.I.—MASS.							
The area							
Inside central cities	919 216	908 887	821 082				
Pawtucket city	315 131	339 794	357 003				
Providence city	71 204	76 984	81 001				
Warwick city	156 804	179 116	207 498				
Outside central cities	87 123	83 694	68 504				
That part of the area in Massachusetts	604 085	569 093	464 079				
Bristol County (pt.)	101 940	91 970	72 572				
Attleboro city	87 820	78 687	62 065				
North Attleborough town	34 196	32 907	27 118				
Norton town	21 095	18 665	14 777				
Rehoboth town	12 690	9 487	6 818				
Seekonk town	7 570	6 512	4 953				
Norfolk County (pt.)	12 269	11 116	8 399				
Plainville town	5 857	4 953	3 810				
Worcester County (pt.)	5 857	4 953	3 810				
Blackstone town	8 263	8 330	6 697				
Milville town	6 570	6 566	5 130				
	1 693	1 764	1 567				
That part of the area in Rhode Island	817 276	816 917	748 510				
Bristol County	46 942	45 937	37 146				
Barrington town	16 174	17 554	13 826				
Bristol town	20 128	17 860	14 570				
Warren town	10 640	10 523	8 750				
Kent County (pt.)	151 425	140 541	111 450				
Coventry town	27 065	22 947	15 432				
East Greenwich town	10 211	9 577	6 100				
Warwick city	87 123	83 694	68 504				
West Warwick town	27 026	24 323	21 414				
Newport County (pt.)	4 040	2 911	2 267				
Jamestown town	4 040	2 911	2 267				
Providence County (pt.)	560 429	573 684	563 284				
Burrillville town	13 164	10 087	9 119				
Central Falls city	16 995	18 716	19 858				
Cranston city	71 992	74 287	66 766				
Cumberland town	27 069	26 605	18 792				
East Providence city	50 980	48 207	41 955				
Johnston town	24 907	22 037	17 160				

Table 11a. **Population of Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's): 1960 to 1980**

[SCSA's and 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

PROVIDENCE-FALL RIVER, R.I.-MASS.

	1980	1970	1960
The area	1,459,663	1,078,436	972,960
That part of the area in Massachusetts	237,963	234,054	205,036
Fall River, Mass.-R.I. (pt.)	145,963	142,084	132,464
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. (pt.)	101,900	91,970	72,572
That part of the area in Rhode Island	848,144	844,382	767,924
Fall River, Mass.-R.I. (pt.)	30,868	27,465	19,414
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. (pt.)	817,276	816,917	748,510

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

The State
 Inside SMSA's
 Fall River, Mass.-R.I.
 New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I.
 Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.
 Outside 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							
947 154	100.0	824 004	790 809	315 131	29 259	446 419	—	33 195	123 150	5 739	—	117 411
873 130	92.2	777 902	744 707	315 131	—	429 576	—	33 195	95 228	5 739	—	89 489
30 868	3.3	18 835	18 835	—	—	18 835	—	—	12 033	—	—	12 033
24 986	2.6	14 093	—	—	—	—	—	14 093	10 893	4 515	—	6 378
817 276	86.3	744 974	725 872	315 131	—	410 741	—	19 102	72 302	1 224	—	71 078
74 024	7.8	46 102	46 102	—	29 259	16 843	—	—	27 922	—	—	27 922

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

FALL RIVER, MASS.—R.I.

	1980	1970
The area	141 510	139 392
Fall River city (pt.)	92 374	96 569
Outside central city	49 136	42 823
That part of the area in Massachusetts	126 013	123 491
Bristol County (pt.)	126 013	123 491
Fall River city (pt.)	92 374	96 569
Somerset town	18 813	17 644
Somerset (CDP)	18 813	...
Swansea town (pt.)	10 015	7 543
Westport town (pt.)	4 811	1 735
That part of the area in Rhode Island	15 497	15 901
Newport County (pt.)	15 497	15 901
Portsmouth town (pt.)	7 414	8 513
Tiverton town (pt.)	8 083	7 388
Tiverton (CDP)	7 653	...

NEWPORT, R.I.

	1980	1970
The area	51 381	...
Newport city	29 259	...
Outside central city	22 122	...
Newport County (pt.)	51 381	...
Jamesstown town (pt.)	2 887	...
Jamesstown (CDP)	2 156	...
Middletown town (pt.)	15 897	...
Melville (CDP) (pt.)	2 001	...
Newport East (CDP)	11 030	...
Newport city	29 259	...
Portsmouth town (pt.)	3 338	...
Melville (CDP) (pt.)	787	...

PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK, R.I.—MASS.

	1980	1970
The area	796 250	795 311
Inside central cities	315 131	339 891
Pawtucket city	71 204	76 984
Providence city	156 804	179 213
Warwick city	87 123	83 694
Outside central cities	481 119	455 420
That part of the area in Massachusetts	72 319	65 974
Bristol County (pt.)	58 002	53 063
Attleboro city	34 196	32 907
North Attleborough town (pt.)	14 658	12 652
Rehoboth town (pt.)	294	297
Seekonk town (pt.)	8 854	7 207
Norfolk County (pt.)	8 628	7 844
Bellingham town (pt.)	5 739	4 901
Plainville town (pt.)	2 089	2 943
Worcester County (pt.)	5 689	5 067
Blackstone town (pt.)	4 767	5 067
Millville town (pt.)	922	...
That part of the area in Rhode Island	723 931	729 337
Bristol County (pt.)	45 683	43 669
Barrington town	16 174	17 554
Barrington (CDP)	16 174	...
Bristol town	20 128	16 594
Bristol (CDP)	20 128	...
Warren town (pt.)	9 381	9 521
Kent County (pt.)	143 654	130 586
Coventry town (pt.)	20 859	16 400
East Greenwich town (pt.)	7 700	6 399
Warwick city	87 123	83 694
West Greenwich town (pt.)	946	...
West Warwick town	27 026	24 093
West Warwick (CDP)	27 026	...
Providence County (pt.)	520 131	532 559
Central Falls city	16 995	18 716
Cranston city	71 992	73 037
Cumberland town (pt.)	22 637	21 760
Cumberland Hill (CDP)	5 421	...
Valley Falls (CDP)	10 892	...
East Providence city	50 980	48 151
Johnston town (pt.)	19 383	15 367
Lincoln town (pt.)	13 986	11 943
North Providence town	29 188	24 337
North Providence (CDP)	29 188	...
North Smithfield town (pt.)	6 657	5 947
Pawtucket city	71 204	76 984
Providence city	156 804	179 213
Schuette town (pt.)	875	984
Smithfield town (pt.)	13 516	9 300
Greenville (CDP)	7 576	...
Woonsocket city	45 914	46 820
Washington County (pt.)	14 463	22 523
North Kingstown town (pt.)	14 463	22 523

County Subdivision Map Legend and County 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	
	Lake Wingra	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.	

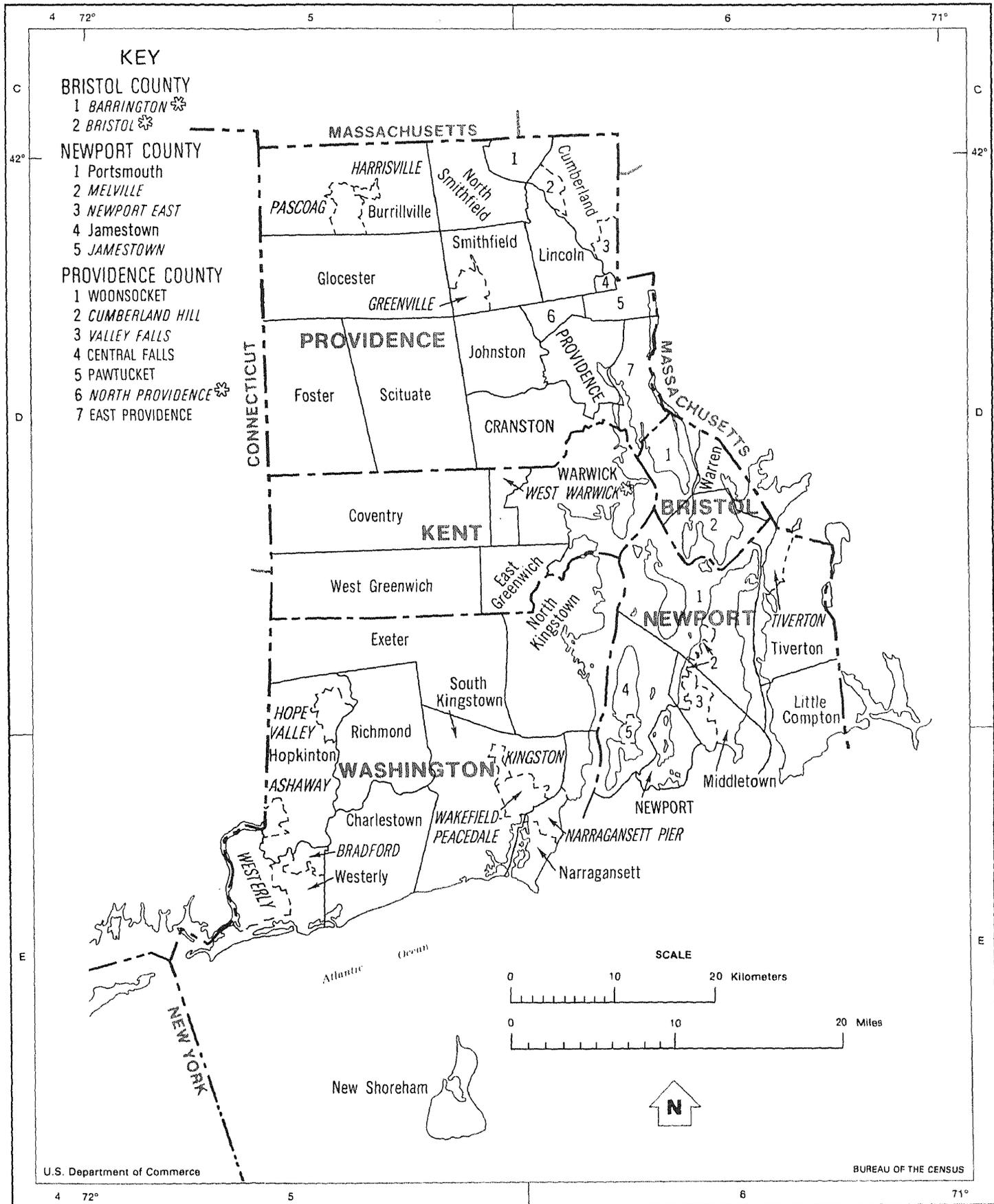
Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles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

COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

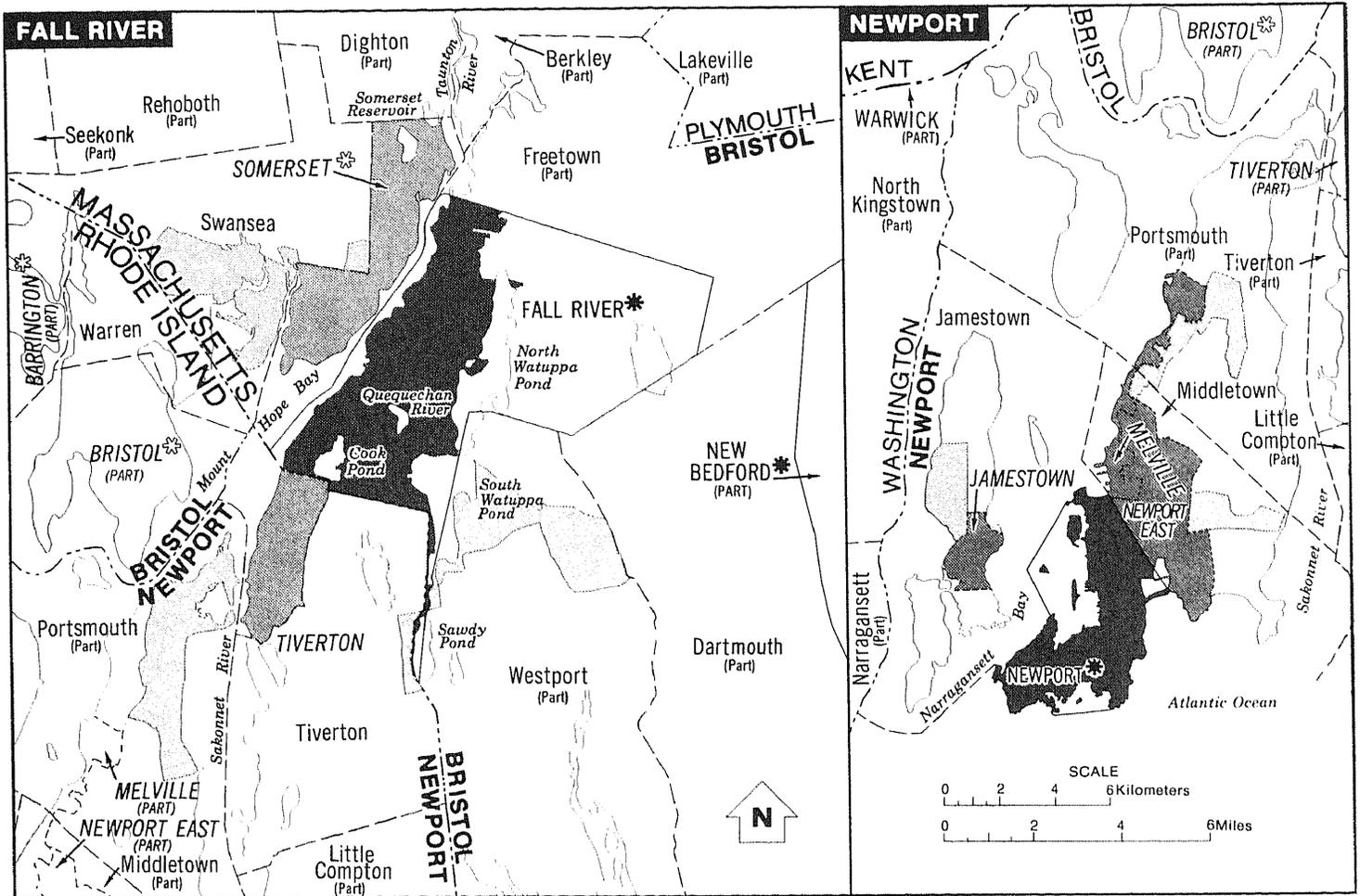
This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the map on page 3 and on the county subdivision map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision map only.

COUNTY	MAP REF
Bristol	D-6
Kent	D-5
Newport	D-6
Providence	D-5
Washington	E-5

Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places



Urbanized Areas



MAP LEGEND

SYMBOLS

TYPE STYLES

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

SYMBOLS

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

- MEXICO**
- IOWA**
- DANE**
- POWER**
- Locust
- SILAS
- PERDIDO
- Pyramit
- Lake Wingra*

- Foreign country
- State
- Subject SMSA county
- County not part of subject SMSA
- County subdivision
- Incorporated place
- Census designated place
- American Indian reservation
- Major water feature

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.



Open six-spoked asterisk following place name indicates the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from that of the place.

Solid eight-spoked asterisk following an incorporated place name indicates the place is treated as a county subdivision for census purposes.

COMPONENTS OF URBANIZED LAND AREA

- Incorporated place
- Census designated place
- Other area

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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:¹

An urbanized area comprises an

incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ 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.⁴
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

²In 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.

³The 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.

⁴Any 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.

¹All 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

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.