

Number of Inhabitants

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1980

Census of Population

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1980 Census of Population

VOLUME 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A

Number of Inhabitants

PART 10

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PC80-1-A10

Issued February 1982



U.S. Department of Commerce
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Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman,
Director

Data Index

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Acknowledgments

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

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

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

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The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones**, Chief, **David V. Bateman**, **Susan M. Miskura**, and **Robert T. O'Reagan**, Assistant Chiefs.

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The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, **James R. Pepal**, Chief, under the direction of **Richard L. Pauly**, Deputy Chief.

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Introduction

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GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

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

The tables are followed by a map section which includes:

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

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

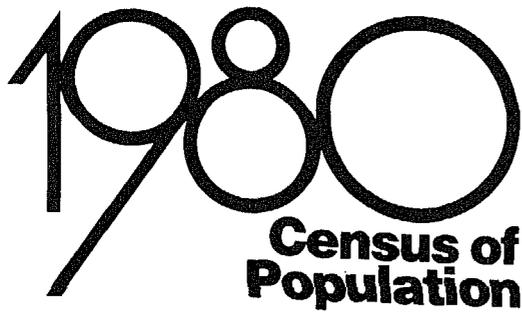
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map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

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

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

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

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



Number of Inhabitants

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PC80-1-A10

Contents

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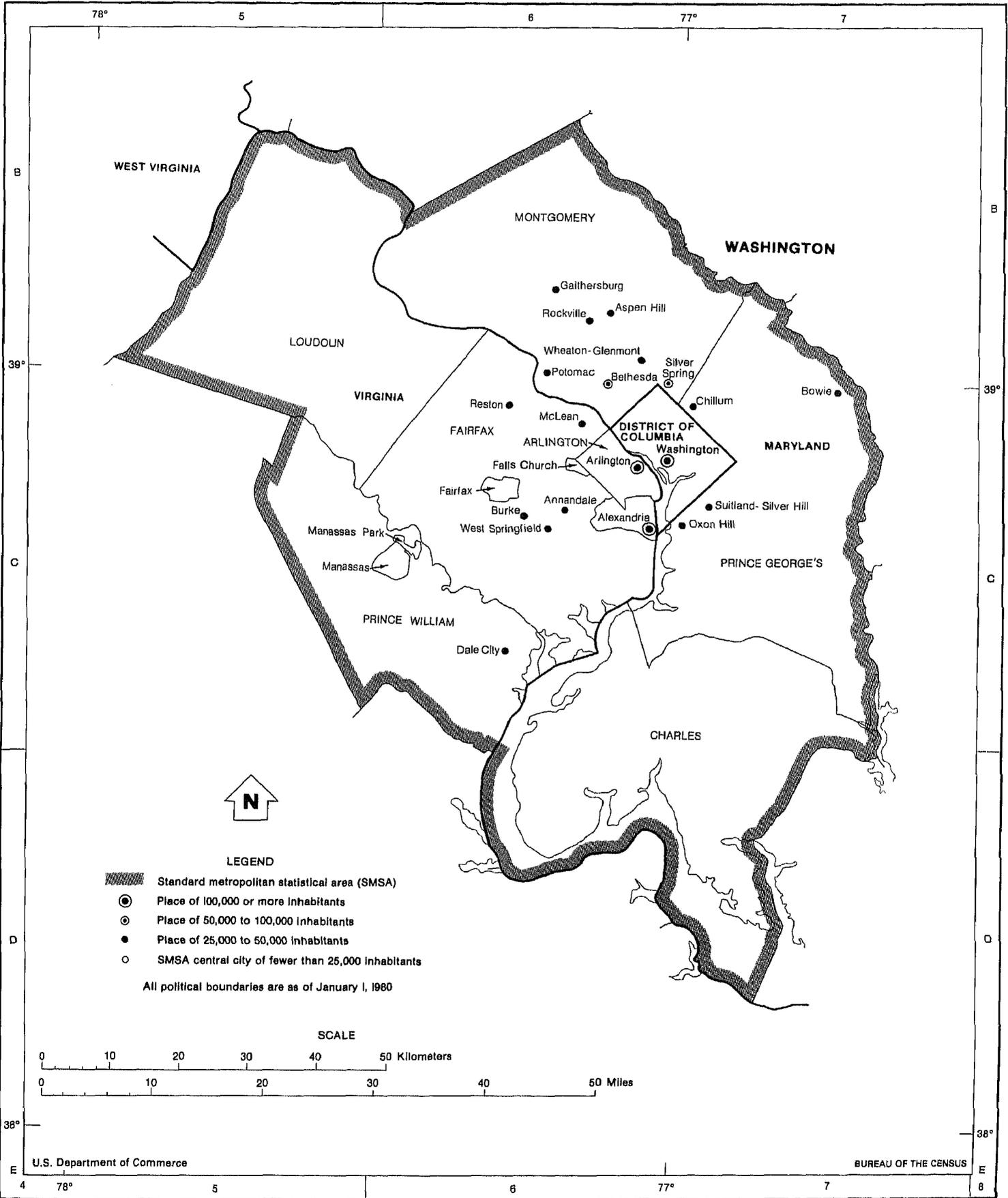
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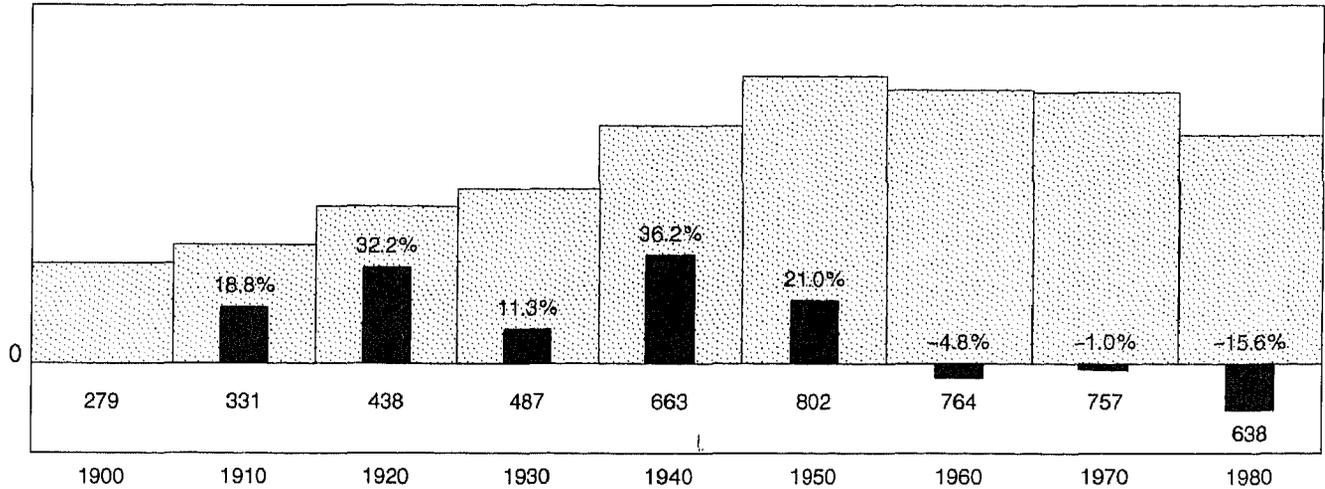
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Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Counties, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places



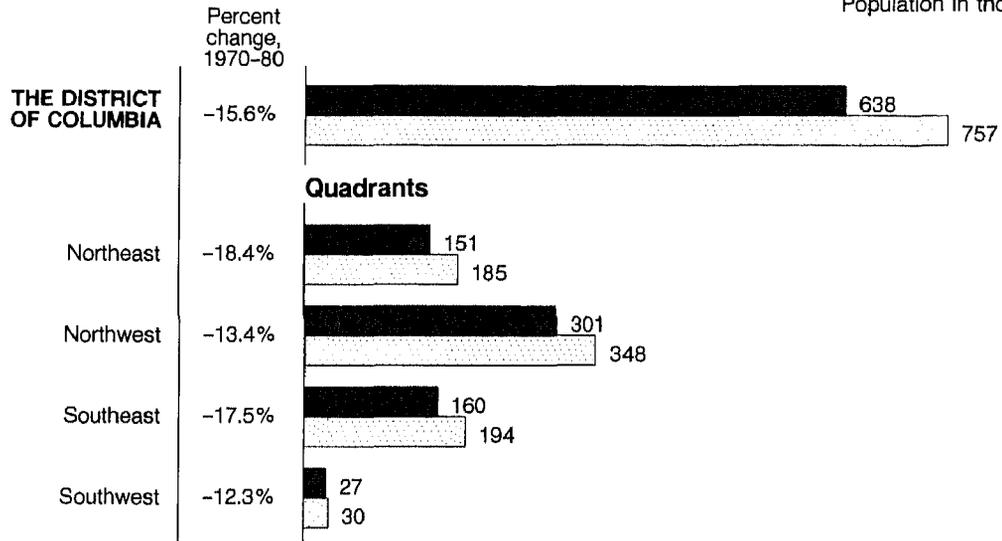
Total Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the District of Columbia: 1900 to 1980

■ Percent change
 ▨ Population in thousands

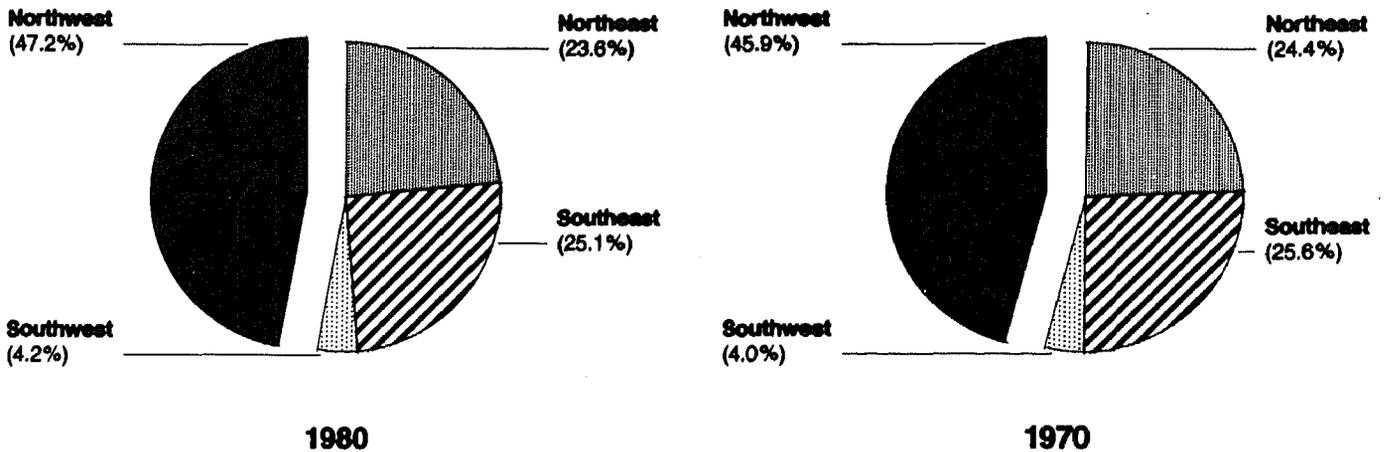


Population and Percent Change by Quadrant: 1980 and 1970

■ 1980
 ▨ 1970
 Population in thousands



Percent Distribution by Quadrant: 1980 and 1970



CORRECTION NOTE

The official 1980 census counts of total population shown in this report supersede counts issued previously. Corrections to the figures were made after the counts were provided to the District for redistricting purposes and released in Advance Report PHC80-V for the District of Columbia.

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Any additional corrections made after this 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.

	<u>1980 population</u>	
	<u>As shown in the tables</u>	<u>Corrected</u>
The District.....	638 333	638 432
District of Columbia.....	638 333	638 432
Northeast quadrant.....	150 738	151 825
Washington city (pt.).....	150 738	151 825
Northwest quadrant.....	301 032	299 945
Washington city (pt.).....	301 032	299 945
Southwest quadrant.....	26 640	26 739
Washington city (pt.).....	26 640	26 739
Washington city.....	638 333	638 432

Table 1. **Population of the District: 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 District			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)-----	638 333	-118 335	-15.6	1	638 333	-118 177	-15.6	-	-	-	100.0	-
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	756 668	-7 288	-1.0	1	756 510	-7 446	-1.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	763 956	-38 222	-4.8	1	763 956	-38 222	-4.8	-	-	-	100.0	-
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	802 178	139 087	21.0	1	802 178	...	...	-	...	...	100.0	-
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	763 956	-38 222	-4.8	1	763 956	-38 222	-4.8	-	-	-	100.0	-
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	802 178	139 087	21.0	1	802 178	139 087	21.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	663 091	176 222	36.2	1	663 091	176 222	36.2	-	-	-	100.0	-
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	486 869	49 298	11.3	1	486 869	49 298	11.3	-	-	-	100.0	-
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	437 571	106 502	32.2	1	437 571	106 502	32.2	-	-	-	100.0	-
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	331 069	52 351	18.8	1	331 069	52 351	18.8	-	-	-	100.0	-
1900 (June 1)-----	278 718	48 326	21.0	1	278 718	48 326	21.0	-	-	-	100.0	-
1890 (June 1)-----	230 392	52 768	29.7	1	230 392	70 521	44.1	-	-17 753	-100.0	100.0	-
1880 (June 1)-----	177 624	45 924	34.9	2	159 871	39 288	32.6	17 753	6 636	59.7	90.0	10.0
1870 (June 1)-----	131 700	56 620	75.4	2	120 583	50 728	72.6	11 117	5 892	112.8	91.6	8.4
1860 (June 1)-----	75 080	23 393	45.3	2	69 855	21 488	44.4	5 225	1 905	57.4	93.0	7.0
1850 (June 1)-----	51 687	17 942	53.2	2	48 367	17 691	57.7	3 320	251	8.2	93.6	6.4
1840 (June 1)-----	33 745	3 484	11.5	2	30 676	3 409	12.5	3 069	75	2.5	90.9	9.1
1830 (June 1)-----	30 261	6 925	29.7	2	27 267	6 660	32.3	2 994	265	9.7	90.1	9.9
1820 (Aug. 7)-----	23 336	7 865	50.8	2	20 607	7 451	56.6	2 729	414	17.9	88.3	11.7
1810 (Aug. 6)-----	15 471	7 327	90.0	2	13 156	6 953	112.1	2 315	374	19.3	85.0	15.0
1800 (Aug. 4)-----	8 144	...	...	2	6 203	...	...	1 941	...	...	76.2	23.8

NOTE: District of Columbia not considered coextensive with Washington city until 1895 but considered entirely urban in 1890. 1800 to 1850 population is that of present area of District of Columbia; population of District of Columbia as then constituted: 1840, 43,712; 1830, 39,834; 1820, 33,039; 1810, 24,023.

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 District-----	63	162	638 333	10132.3	3940.3	-15.6	-1.0	756 668	763 956	802 178	663 091	486 869
District of Columbia-----	63	162	638 333	10132.3	3940.3	-15.6	-1.0	756 668	763 956	802 178	663 091	486 869

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				Percent change, 1970 to 1980	1980				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 District-----	638 333	100.0	638 333	-	756 510	-15.6	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	638 333	100.0	638 333	-	756 510	-15.6	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. **Population of Quadrants: 1960 to 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Quadrants	1980	1970	1960
The District	638 333	756 668	763 956
District of Columbia	638 333	756 668	763 956
Northeast quadrant	150 738	184 802	197 536
Washington city (pt.)	150 738	184 802	197 536
Northwest quadrant	301 032	347 581	374 165
Washington city (pt.)	301 032	347 581	374 165
Southeast quadrant	159 923	193 916	173 988
Washington city (pt.)	159 923	193 916	173 988
Southwest quadrant	26 640	30 369	18 267
Washington city (pt.)	26 640	30 369	18 267

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**

	1980	1970	1960
Washington city	638 333	756 668	763 956

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

1980 rank	Population	
	1980	1970
Washington city	638 333	756 668

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 -----	1	638 333	100.0	...	1	756 668	100.0	...
Urban -----	1	638 333	100.0	100.0	1	756 510	100.0	100.0
Inside urbanized areas -----	1	638 333	100.0	100.0	1	756 510	100.0	100.0
Central cities -----	1	638 333	100.0	100.0	1	756 510	100.0	100.0
Cities of--								
1,000,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	1	638 333	100.0	100.0	1	756 510	100.0	100.0
250,000 to 500,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 50,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban fringe -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 2,500 or more								
100,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500								
2,000 to 2,500 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 2,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,500 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban -----	...	-	-	-	...	-	-	-
Outside urbanized areas -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of--								
25,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 -----	...	-	-	-	...	-	-	-
URBANIZED AREAS								
Total -----	1	638 333	100.0	100.0	1	756 510	100.0	100.0
Areas of--								
1,000,000 or more -----	1	638 333	100.0	100.0	1	756 510	100.0	100.0
500,000 to 1,000,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 100,000 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Places of 2,500 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative summary:							
Places of -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
250,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2,500 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
POPULATION							
Urban	638 333	756 510	763 956	802 178	802 178	663 091	486 869
Places of 2,500 or more	638 333	756 510	763 956	802 178	802 178	663 091	486 869
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	638 333	756 510	763 956	802 178	802 178	663 091	486 869
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Other urban	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Places of 2,500 or more	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Other urban	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	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		
Total	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Urban	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Inside urbanized areas	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Central cities	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Cities of—											
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 2,500 or more											
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500											
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside urbanized areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of—											
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSIDE SMSA's	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Urban	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Inside urbanized areas	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Central cities	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
Cities of—											
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 2,500 or more											
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of less than 2,500											
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside urbanized areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of—											
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Total population	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number		Population
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inside urbanized areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
250,000 to 500,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100,000 to 250,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50,000 to 100,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
less than 50,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Urban fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Places of 2,500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
100,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50,000 to 100,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25,000 to 50,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10,000 to 25,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,000 to 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,500 to 5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,000 to 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,500 to 2,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,000 to 1,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less than 1,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Outside urbanized areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Places of—												
25,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10,000 to 25,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,000 to 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,500 to 5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

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

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Inside places										Outside places	
	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Total population	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number		Population
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
THE STATE												
Total	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-	
Inside places	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
500,000 to 1,000,000	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
5,000 to 10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
500 to 1,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
200 to 500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Less than 200 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
500,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
250,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
100,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
50,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
25,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
10,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
5,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
2,500 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
2,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
1,500 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
1,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
500 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
200 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
Outside places .....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
INSIDE SMSA'S												
Total	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	-	
Inside places	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
500,000 to 1,000,000	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
5,000 to 10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
500 to 1,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
200 to 500 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Less than 200 .....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
500,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
250,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
100,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
50,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
25,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
10,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
5,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
2,500 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
2,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
1,500 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
1,000 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
500 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
200 or more	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	1	638 333	-	-	-	...	
Outside places .....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

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

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

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

OUTSIDE SMSA's

Total population	Total		Inside places						Census designated places		Outside places
	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
OUTSIDE SMSA's											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inside places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Places of—											
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
100,000 to 250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 to 25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500 to 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
200 to 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Less than 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Cumulative summary:											
Places of—											
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
25,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
5,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
2,500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
200 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Outside places	-	-

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.—MD.—VA.

	1980	1970	1960
The area	3 060 922	'2 910 111	2 122 767
Washington city	638 333	'756 668	763 956
Outside central city	2 422 589	'2 153 443	1 358 811
That part of the area in District of Columbia	638 333	'756 668	763 956
District of Columbia	638 333	'756 668	763 956
That part of the area in Maryland	1 316 875	'1 232 206	730 895
Charles County	72 751	47 678	32 572
Montgomery County	579 053	522 809	340 928
Prince George's County	665 071	'661 719	357 395
That part of the area in Virginia	1 105 714	921 237	627 916
Arlington County	152 599	174 284	163 401
Fairfax County	596 901	'454 275	275 002
Loudoun County	57 427	37 150	24 549
Prince William County	144 703	111 102	50 164
Alexandria city	103 217	'110 927	91 023
Fairfax city	19 390	'22 727	13 585
Falls Church city	9 515	10 772	10 192
Manassas city	15 438	...	...
Manassas Park city	6 524	...	...

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

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

SMSA's

	Total		Urban						Rural				
	Number	Per-cent	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas			Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural
				Total	Central cities of—		Urban fringe	Central cities of SMSA's	Other urban				
					SMSA's and urbanized areas	Urbanized areas only							
The District	638 333	100.0	638 333	638 333	638 333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inside SMSA's	638 333	100.0	638 333	638 333	638 333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.	638 333	100.0	638 333	638 333	638 333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside SMSA's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.—MD.—VA.

	1980	1970
The area	2 763 105	2 481 459
Washington city	638 333	756 510
Outside central city	2 124 772	1 724 949
That part of the area in District of Columbia	638 333	756 510
District of Columbia	638 333	756 510
Northeast quadrant	150 738	184 439
Washington city (pt.)	150 738	184 439
Northwest quadrant	301 032	347 337
Washington city (pt.)	301 032	347 337
Southeast quadrant	159 923	194 365
Washington city (pt.)	159 923	194 365
Southwest quadrant	26 640	30 369
Washington city (pt.)	26 640	30 369
That part of the area in Maryland	1 188 380	1 009 108
Anne Arundel County (pt.)	6 949	...
District 4 (pt.)	6 949	...
Maryland City (CDP)	6 949	...
Howard County (pt.)	8 390	...
District 6, Savage (pt.)	8 390	...
North Laurel (CDP)	6 093	...
Montgomery County (pt.)	539 843	463 607
District 1 (pt.)	231	...
Redland (CDP) (pt.)	231	...
District 2 (pt.)	1 408	...
Germantown (CDP) (pt.)	1 408	...
District 4 (pt.)	83 485	79 389
Aspen Hill (CDP) (pt.)	5	...
Garrett Park town	1 178	1 258
North Bethesda (CDP)	22 671	...
Potomac (CDP) (pt.)	13 209	...
Redland (CDP) (pt.)	2 078	...
Rockville city (pt.)	43 811	41 564
District 5 (pt.)	49 061	41 796
Colverton (CDP) (pt.)	3 444	2 732
Cloverly (CDP)	5 153	...
Collesville (CDP)	14 359	9 455
Fairland (CDP)	5 154	...
Hillandale (CDP) (pt.)	7 251	9 529
White Oak (CDP)	13 700	...
District 6 (pt.)	7 329	...
Germantown (CDP) (pt.)	1 679	...
Potomac (CDP) (pt.)	89	...
Quince Orchard (CDP) (pt.)	5 107	...
District 7	86 742	96 912
Bethesda (CDP)	62 736	71 613
Cabin John-Brookmont (CDP)	5 135	4 873
Chevy Chase (CDP)	12 232	16 424
Chevy Chase Section Four town	3 189	2 266
Chevy Chase Village town	2 118	2 265
Glen Echo town	229	297
Samersett town	1 101	1 303
District 8 (pt.)	18 358	3 152
Aspen Hill (CDP) (pt.)	4 025	...
Brookville town	120	...
Olney (CDP)	13 026	...
Redland (CDP) (pt.)	518	...
District 9 (pt.)	66 749	14 849
Gaithersburg city	26 424	8 344
Germantown (CDP) (pt.)	6 634	...
Montgomery Village (CDP)	18 725	...
Quince Orchard (CDP) (pt.)	...	...
Redland (CDP) (pt.)	7 932	...
Rockville city (pt.)	...	...
Washington Grove town	527	688
District 10	27 104	9 553
Potomac (CDP) (pt.)	27 104	...
District 13	199 376	217 956
Aspen Hill (CDP) (pt.)	43 425	(NA)
Kensington town	1 822	2 322
Langley Park (CDP) (pt.)	2 924	...
North Kensington (CDP)	9 039	...
Silver Spring (CDP)	72 893	77 496
South Kensington (CDP)	9 344	10 289
Takoma Park city (pt.)	11 331	12 485
Wheaton-Glenmont (CDP)	46 598	66 247
Prince George's County (pt.)	633 198	545 501
District 1, Vansville (pt.)	18 507	19 180
Beltville (CDP) (pt.)	12 760	8 912
Colverton (CDP) (pt.)	4 205	3 811
College Park city (pt.)	1 230	1 320
District 2, Bladensburg	36 426	41 885
Bladensburg town (pt.)	7 689	7 488
Cheverly town (pt.)	5 508	6 425
Colmar Manor town	1 286	1 715
Cottage City town	1 122	993
East Riverdale (CDP) (pt.)	4 015	...
Edmonston town (pt.)	...	(NA)
Londover (CDP)	5 374	5 597
Londover Hills town	1 428	2 691
Woodlawn (CDP) (pt.)	4 747	6 775
District 5, Piscataway (pt.)	18 717	7 224
Friendly (CDP) (pt.)	6 159	...
Oxon Hill (CDP) (pt.)	474	...
Tantallon (CDP)	9 945	...
District 6, Spauldings (pt.)	92 115	105 811
Camp Springs (CDP) (pt.)	10 312	10 569

Component Parts

WASHINGTON, D.C.—MD.—VA.—Con.

	1980	1970
Prince George's County (pt.)—Con.		
District 6, Spauldings (pt.)—Con.		
Coral Hills (CDP) (pt.)	4 855	5 193
District Heights city	6 799	8 424
Forestville (CDP) (pt.)	16 161	16 152
Hillcrest Heights (CDP) (pt.)	10 502	20 295
Marlow Heights (CDP) (pt.)	3 465	...
Morningside town	1 365	1 665
Suiland-Silver Hill (CDP)	32 164	30 355
Temple Hills (CDP) (pt.)	508	...
Walker Mill (CDP) (pt.)	5 063	6 322
District 7, Queen Anne (pt.)	24 961	...
Bowie city (pt.)	19 786	...
Kettering (CDP) (pt.)	4 278	...
District 9, Surratts (pt.)	35 485	23 785
Andrews AFB (CDP)	10 064	6 418
Camp Springs (CDP) (pt.)	4 467	3 447
Clinton (CDP)	16 438	...
Friendly (CDP) (pt.)	2 689	...
District 10, Laurel (pt.)	38 241	...
Laurel city	12 103	...
South Laurel (CDP)	18 034	...
District 11, Brandywine (pt.)	3 517	1 492
District 12, Oxon Hill	62 882	55 003
Camp Springs (CDP) (pt.)	1 339	8 760
Forest Heights town	2 999	3 600
Glossmanor (CDP)	7 751	...
Hillcrest Heights (CDP) (pt.)	6 519	3 742
Marlow Heights (CDP) (pt.)	2 359	...
Oxon Hill (CDP) (pt.)	35 793	11 974
Temple Hills (CDP) (pt.)	6 122	...
District 13, Kent (pt.)	40 970	27 310
Dodge Park (CDP)	5 275	...
Glenarden town (pt.)	3 173	1 822
Glenn Dale (CDP) (pt.)	277	...
Kentland (CDP) (pt.)	8 596	9 649
Kettering (CDP) (pt.)	2 694	...
Largo (CDP)	5 557	...
Palmer Park (CDP)	7 786	8 172
District 14, Bowie (pt.)	25 259	9 649
Bowie city (pt.)	13 909	...
Glenn Dale (CDP) (pt.)	4 829	...
Goddard (CDP) (pt.)	934	...
Lanham-Seabrook (CDP) (pt.)	3 153	...
District 15, Mellwood (pt.)	5 663	9
Forestville (CDP) (pt.)	214	...
District 16, Hyattsville	13 634	15 491
Bladensburg town (pt.)	2	...
East Riverdale (CDP) (pt.)	...	...
Edmonston town (pt.)	1 109	(NA)
Hyattsville city (pt.)	12 523	13 867
District 17, Chillum	69 807	75 728
Adelphi (CDP) (pt.)	9 497	...
Brentwood town	2 988	3 426
Chillum (CDP)	32 775	35 656
Hillandale (CDP) (pt.)	406	5 622
Hyattsville city (pt.)	186	1 131
Langley Park (CDP) (pt.)	11 114	11 564
Mount Rainier city	7 361	8 180
North Brentwood town	580	758
Takoma Park city (pt.)	4 900	5 970
District 18, Seat Pleasant	37 540	41 598
Capitol Heights town	3 271	2 852
Carmody Hills-Pepper Mill Village (CDP)	5 571	6 245
Cheverly town (pt.)	271	243
Coral Hills (CDP) (pt.)	6 747	1 912
Forestville (CDP) (pt.)	1 616	1 972
Kentland (CDP) (pt.)	26	...
Seat Pleasant city	5 217	7 217
Walker Mill (CDP) (pt.)	5 588	...
District 19, Riverdale	15 788	21 909
College Park city (pt.)	14	74
East Riverdale (CDP) (pt.)	9 747	8 941
Riverdale town (pt.)	3 449	5 724
University Park town (pt.)	2 508	2 926
District 20, Lanham	33 531	37 739
East Riverdale (CDP) (pt.)	355	...
Glenarden town (pt.)	1 820	2 680
Lanham-Seabrook (CDP) (pt.)	12 661	13 244
New Carrollton city	12 632	13 118
Woodlawn (CDP) (pt.)	559	...
District 21, Berwyn (pt.)	60 155	61 688
Adelphi (CDP) (pt.)	3 033	...
Beltville (CDP) (pt.)	...	...
Berwyn Heights town	3 135	3 934
College Park city (pt.)	22 370	24 762
East Riverdale (CDP) (pt.)	...	...
Goddard (CDP) (pt.)	5 213	...
Greenbelt city	17 332	18 199
Hillandale (CDP) (pt.)	2 029	4 369
Riverdale town (pt.)	1 299	...
University Park town (pt.)	28	...
That part of the area in Virginia	936 392	715 841
Arlington County	152 599	174 284
Arlington (CDP)	152 599	174 284
Fairfax County (pt.)	554 096	397 877
Annanodale district	80 183	...

Table 13. Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970—Con.

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

Component Parts

WASHINGTON, D.C.—MD.—VA.—Con.

	1980	1970
Fairfax County (pt.)—Con.		
Annandale district—Con.		
Annandale (CDP) (pt.)	26 900	(NA)
Burke (CDP) (pt.)	6 005	...
North Springfield (CDP)	9 538	8 631
Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	2 834	(NA)
West Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	8 385	(NA)
Centreville district (pt.)	78 364	...
Oakton (CDP) (pt.)	8 693	...
Reston (CDP) (pt.)	35 662	...
Tysons Corner (CDP) (pt.)	2 829	...
Vienna town	15 469	17 152
Wolf Trap (CDP) (pt.)	6 617	...
Dranesville district (pt.)	72 708	...
Herndon town	11 449	...
Idylwood (CDP) (pt.)	5	...
McLean (CDP)	35 664	17 698
Pimmit Hills (CDP)	6 658	...
Reston (CDP) (pt.)	5 745	...
Tysons Corner (CDP) (pt.)	5 886	...
Wolf Trap (CDP) (pt.)	3 258	...
Lee district (pt.)	65 552	...
Fort Belvoir (CDP) (pt.)	2 117	(NA)
Franconia (CDP)	8 476	...
Groveton (CDP) (pt.)	14 922	(NA)
Hybla Valley (CDP) (pt.)	4 884	...
Lorton (CDP) (pt.)	2 665	...
Mount Vernon (CDP) (pt.)	13 063	...
Newington (CDP) (pt.)	2 154	...
Rose Hill (CDP)	11 926	14 692
Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	4 863	(NA)
Mason district	60 546	...
Annandale (CDP) (pt.)	13 370	(NA)
Bailey's Crossroads (CDP)	12 564	7 295
Jefferson (CDP) (pt.)	6 908	(NA)
Lake Barcroft (CDP)	8 725	11 605
Lincolnia (CDP)	10 350	10 355
Seven Corners (CDP)	6 058	5 590
Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	2 571	(NA)
Mount Vernon district (pt.)	60 859	...
Belle Haven (CDP)	6 520	8 299
Fort Belvoir (CDP) (pt.)	5 609	(NA)
Fort Hunt (CDP)	14 294	10 415
Groveton (CDP) (pt.)	3 938	(NA)
Huntington (CDP)	5 813	5 559
Hybla Valley (CDP) (pt.)	10 649	...
Lorton (CDP) (pt.)	2 664	...
Mount Vernon (CDP) (pt.)	10 995	...
Occoquan town (pt.)	—	...
Providence district	70 597	...
Annandale (CDP) (pt.)	9 254	(NA)
Dunn Loring (CDP)	6 077	...
Idylwood (CDP) (pt.)	11 977	...
Jefferson (CDP) (pt.)	17 434	(NA)
Mantua (CDP)	6 523	6 911
Merrifield (CDP)	7 525	...
Oakton (CDP) (pt.)	10 457	...
Tysons Corner (CDP) (pt.)	1 350	...
Springfield district (pt.)	65 287	...
Burke (CDP) (pt.)	27 830	...
Lorton (CDP) (pt.)	484	...
Newington (CDP) (pt.)	6 159	...
Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	11 167	(NA)
West Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	16 627	(NA)
Loudoun County (pt.)	22 338	...
Broad Run district (pt.)	7 170	...
Sterling Park (CDP) (pt.)	912	...
Sugarland Run (CDP)	6 258	...
Dulles district (pt.)	66	...
Sterling Park (CDP) (pt.)	66	...
Guilford district	6 889	...
Sterling Park (CDP) (pt.)	6 889	...
Sterling district (pt.)	8 213	...
Sterling Park (CDP) (pt.)	8 213	...
Prince William County (pt.)	75 237	...
Coles district (pt.)	13 928	...
Dale City (CDP) (pt.)	13 928	...
Dumfries district (pt.)	7 808	...
Woodbridge (CDP) (pt.)	4 051	...
Neabsco district	19 199	...
Dale City (CDP) (pt.)	19 199	...
Occoquan district (pt.)	19 435	...
Lake Ridge (CDP)	11 072	...
Occoquan town (pt.)	241	...
Woodbridge (CDP) (pt.)	5 121	...
Woodbridge district	14 867	...
Woodbridge (CDP) (pt.)	14 832	...
Alexandria city	103 217	110 938
Fairfax city	19 390	21 970
Falls Church city	9 515	10 772

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

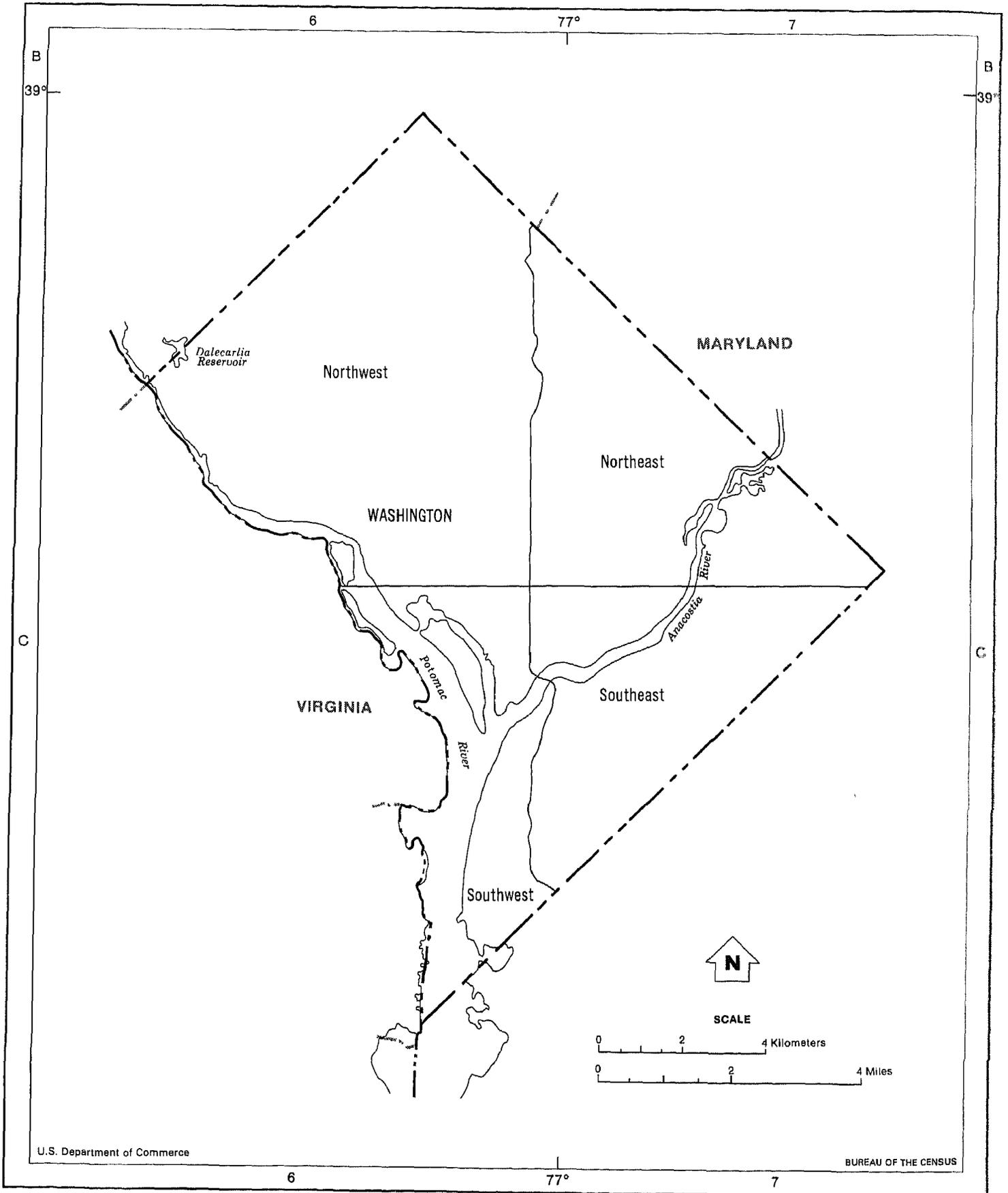
County Subdivision Map Legend

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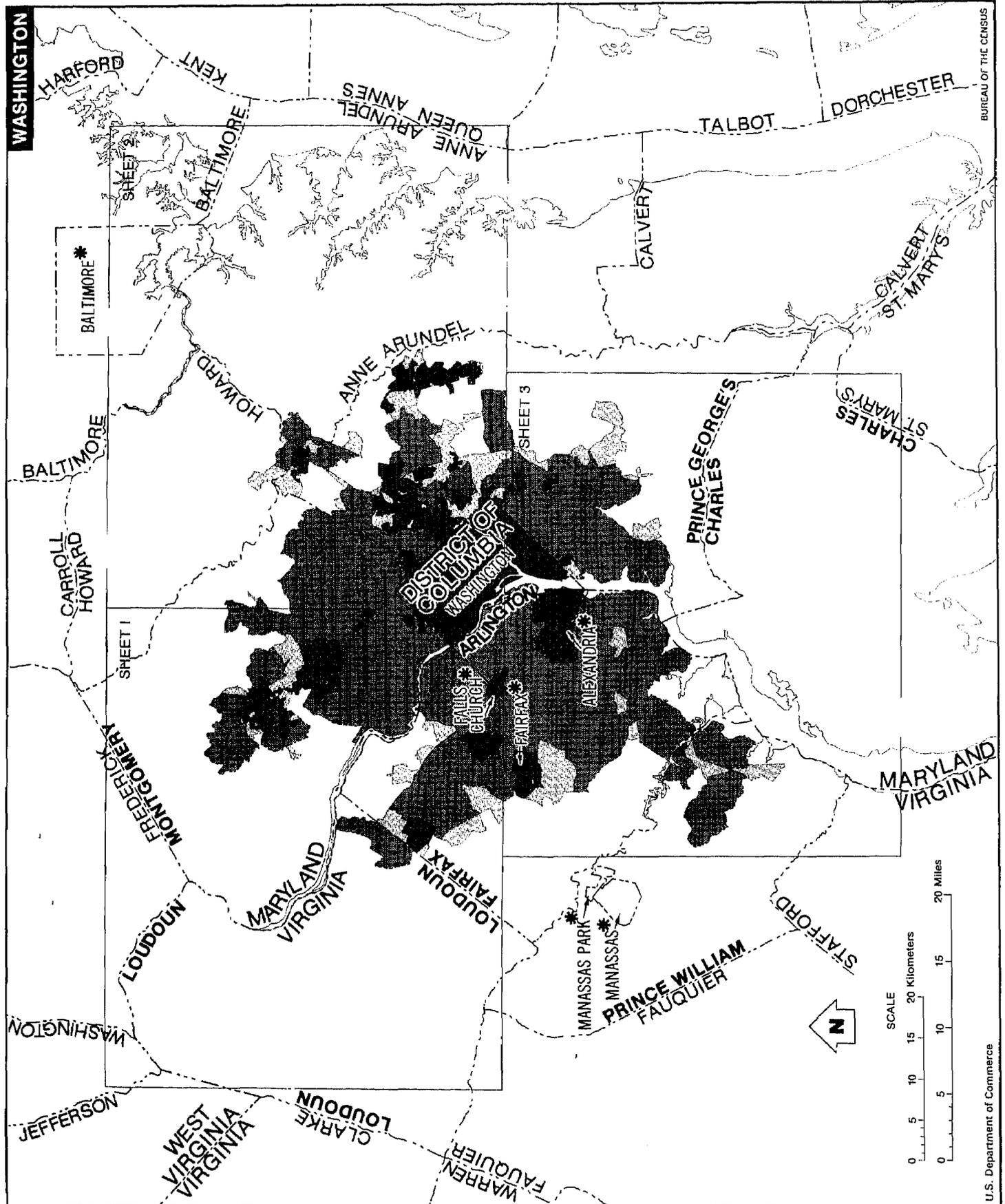
Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision. County subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.

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.

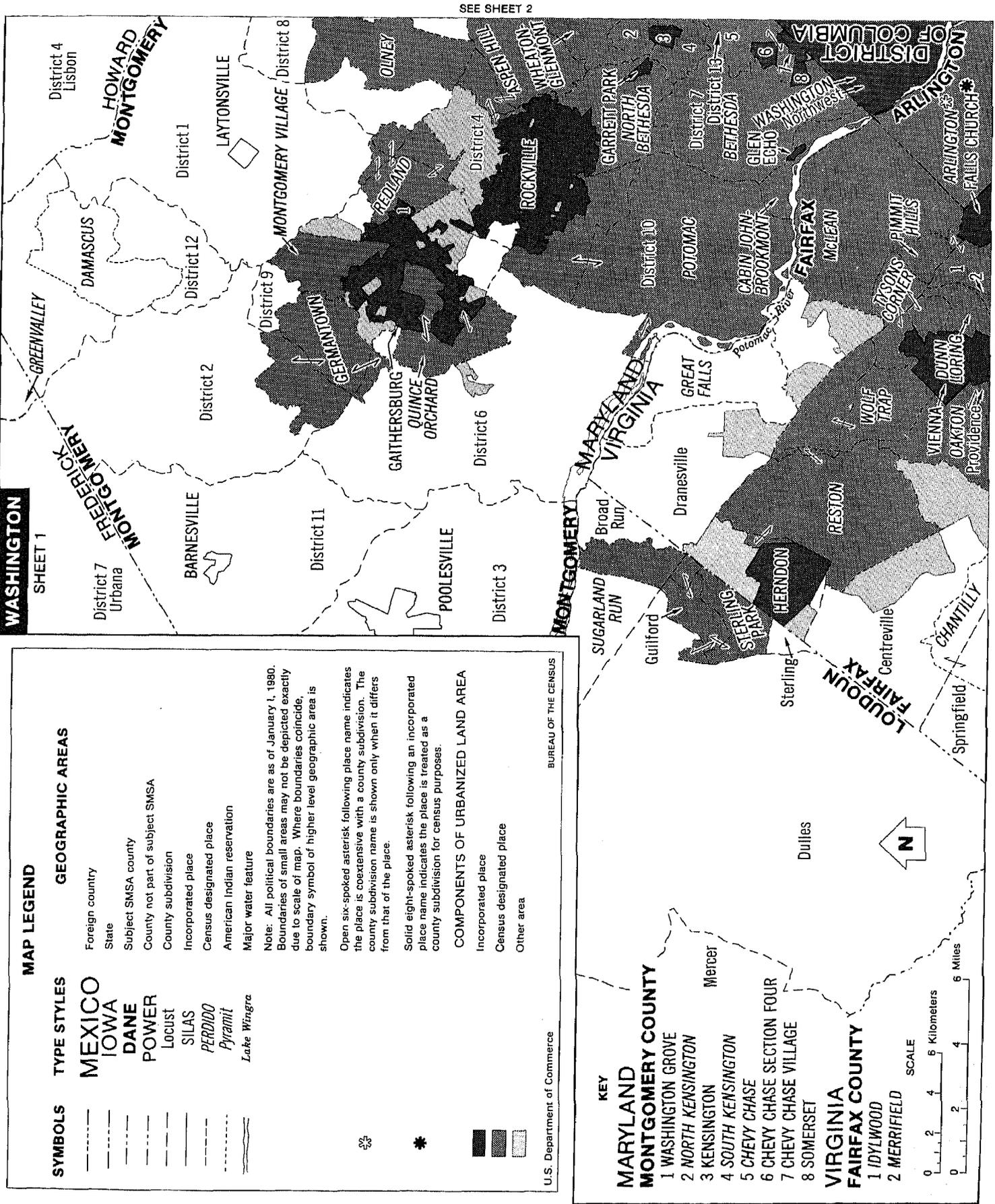
Quadrants and Place



Urbanized Areas



Urbanized Areas



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

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

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland,

Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

PLACES

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

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

Extended Cities

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

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

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

"Current" and "Previous" Urban and Rural Definitions

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

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

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

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas.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

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	B-1
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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.