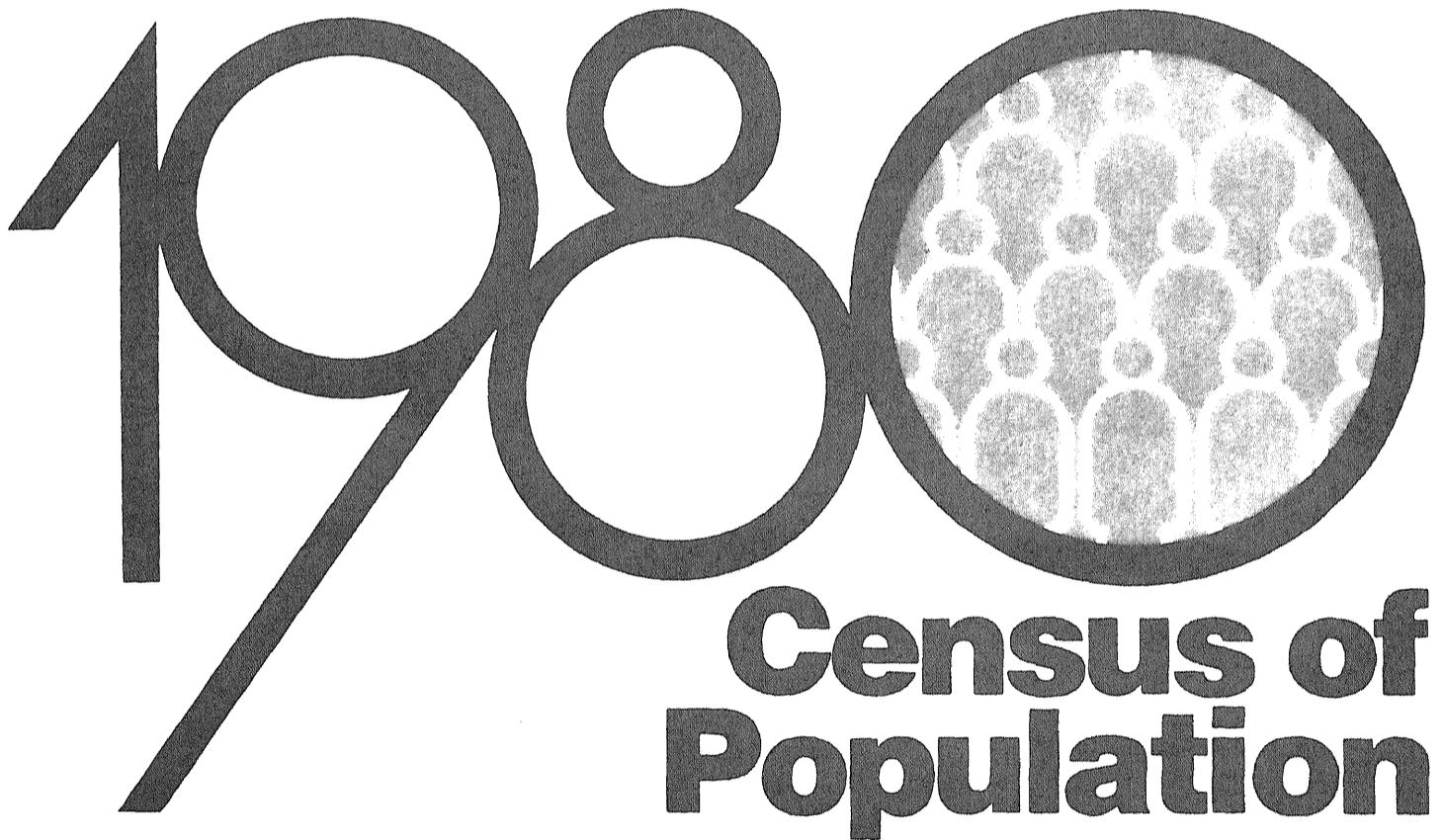


PC80-1-A9
Del.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants

DELAWARE



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 9

DELAWARE

PC80-1-A9

Issued January 1982



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Joseph R. Wright, Jr.,
Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick,
Assistant Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman,
Director

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman, Director
Daniel B. Levine, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief

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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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Computer processing was performed in the

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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.

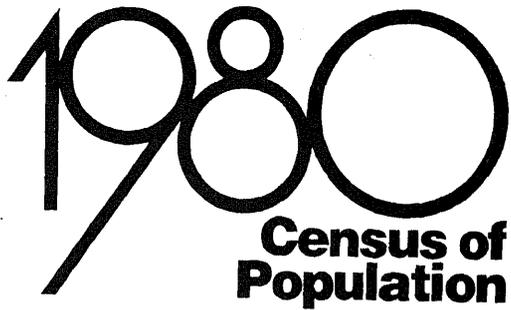
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map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



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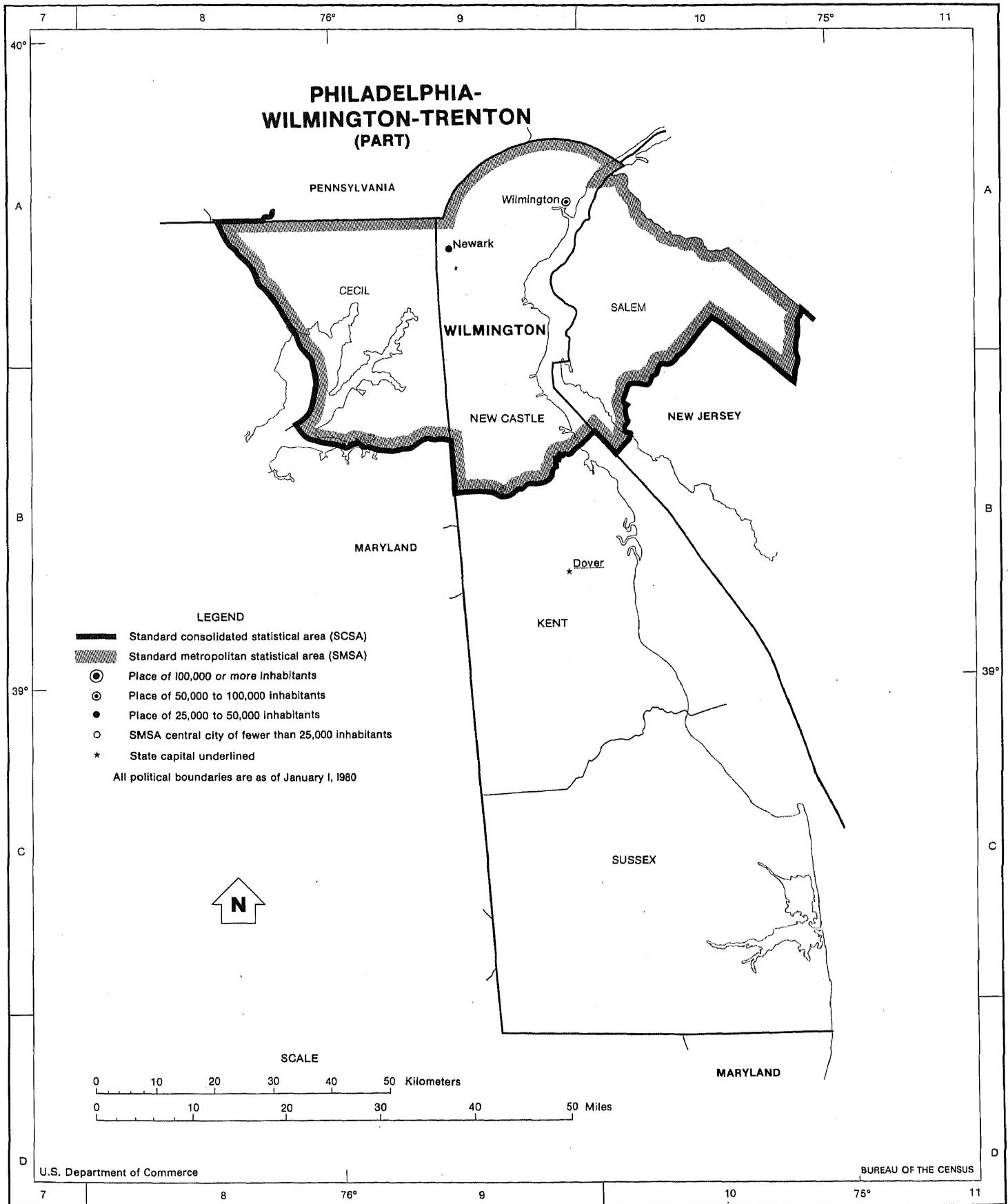
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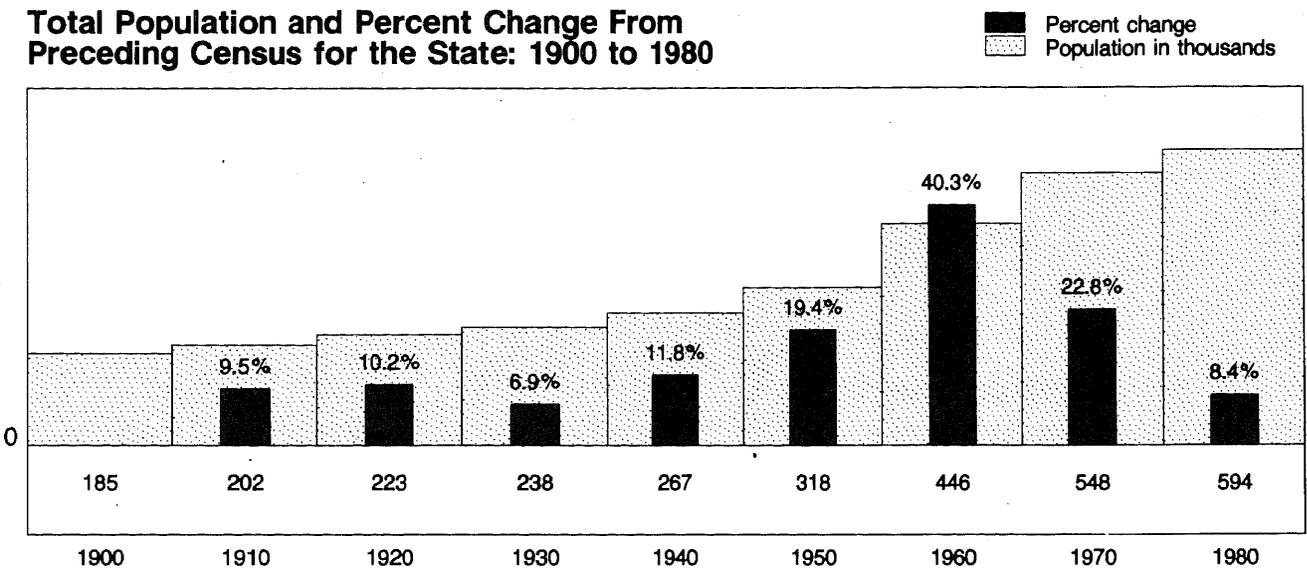
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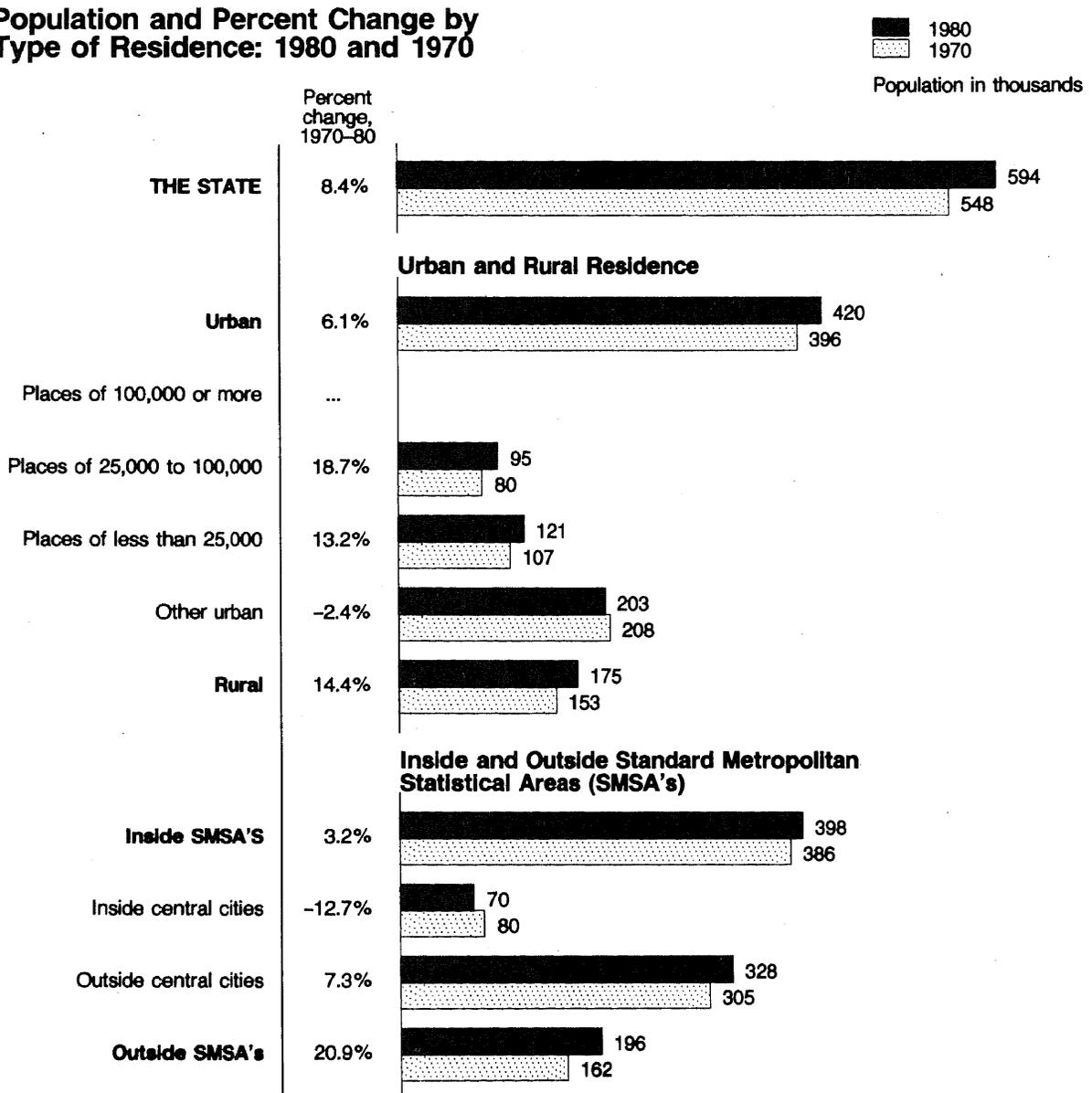
Standard Consolidated Statistical Area, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Counties, and Selected Places



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

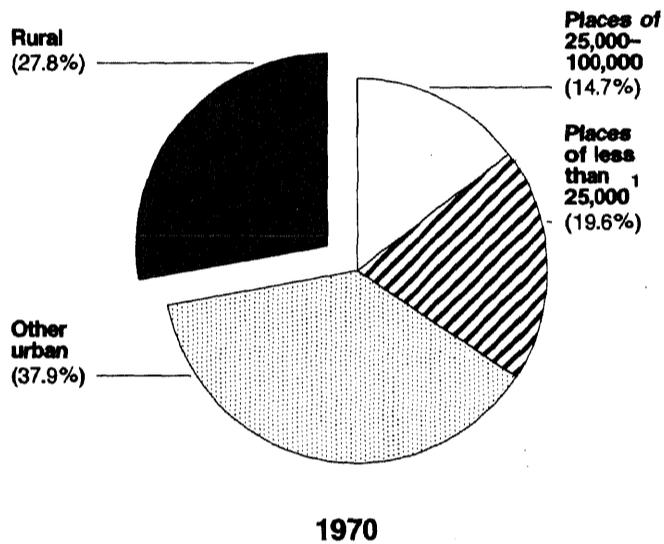
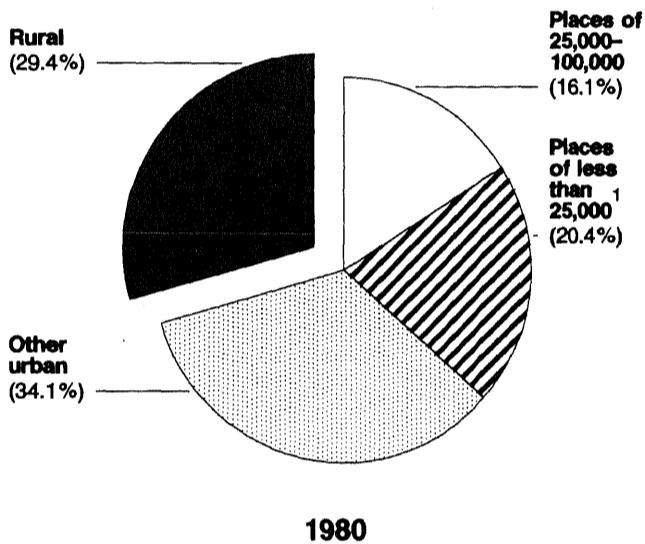


Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970



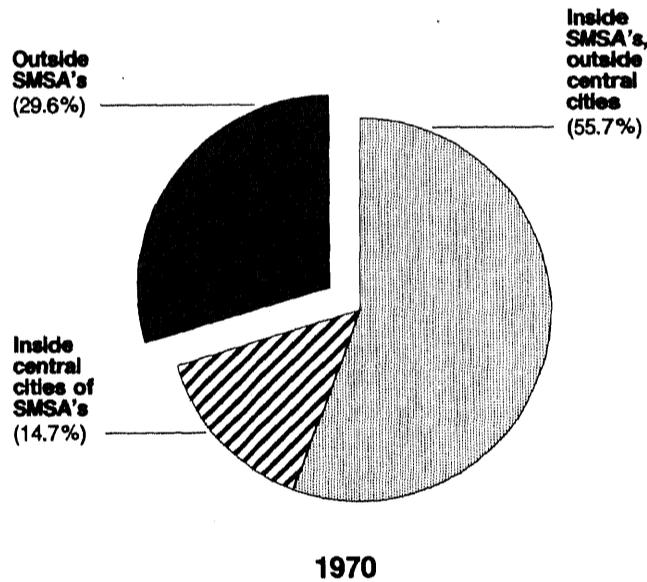
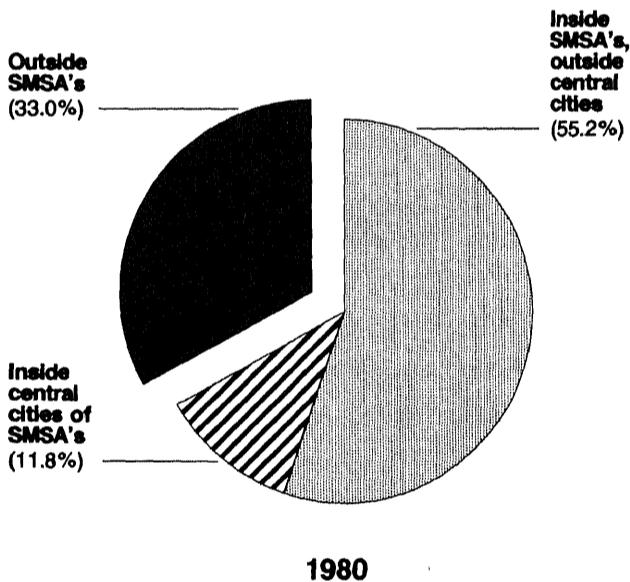
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



¹ Excludes population of places in rural territory.

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



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 State for redistricting purposes and released in Advance Report PHC80-V for this State.

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 State.....	594 338	594 317
Kent County:		
Dover division:		
Dover city.....	23 512	23 507
Milford North division:		
Milford city (pt.).....	2 147	2 157
New Castle County:		
Central Pencader division.....	8 605	8 610
Greater Newark division.....	57 475	57 470
Sussex County.....	98 004	97 983
Georgetown division.....	6 470	6 449
Selbyville-Frankford division:		
Frankford town.....	686	828
Milford city (total).....	5 356	5 366

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)-----	594 338	46 234	8.4	18	419 819	24 250	6.1	174 519	21 984	14.4	70.6	29.4
1970 (Apr. 1)-----	548 104	101 812	22.8	14	395 569	102 781	35.1	152 535	-969	-0.6	72.2	27.8
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	446 292	128 207	40.3	10	292 788	93 666	47.0	153 504	34 541	29.0	65.6	34.4
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	318 085	51 580	19.4	9	199 122	...	...	118 963	...	...	62.6	37.4
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)-----	446 292	128 207	40.3	10	145 469	-2 421	-1.6	300 823	130 628	76.8	32.6	67.4
1950 (Apr. 1)-----	318 085	51 580	19.4	9	147 890	8 458	6.1	170 195	43 122	33.9	46.5	53.5
1940 (Apr. 1)-----	266 505	28 125	11.8	8	139 432	16 286	13.2	127 073	11 839	10.3	52.3	47.7
1930 (Apr. 1)-----	238 380	15 377	6.9	5	123 146	2 379	2.0	115 234	12 998	12.7	51.7	48.3
1920 (Jan. 1)-----	223 003	20 681	10.2	4	120 767	23 682	24.4	102 236	-3 001	-2.9	54.2	45.8
1910 (Apr. 15)-----	202 322	17 587	9.5	4	97 085	11 368	13.3	105 237	6 219	6.3	48.0	52.0
1900 (June 1)-----	184 735	16 242	9.6	4	85 717	14 650	20.6	99 018	1 592	1.6	46.4	53.6
1890 (June 1)-----	168 493	21 885	14.9	4	71 067	22 078	45.1	97 426	-193	-0.2	42.2	57.8
1880 (June 1)-----	146 608	21 593	17.3	3	48 989	18 148	58.8	97 619	3 445	3.7	33.4	66.6
1870 (June 1)-----	125 015	12 799	11.4	1	30 841	9 583	45.1	94 174	3 216	3.5	24.7	75.3
1860 (June 1)-----	112 216	20 684	22.6	1	21 258	7 279	52.1	90 958	13 405	17.3	18.9	81.1
1850 (June 1)-----	91 532	13 447	17.2	1	13 979	5 612	67.1	77 553	7 835	11.2	15.3	84.7
1840 (June 1)-----	78 085	1 337	1.7	1	8 367	8 367	...	69 718	-7 030	-9.2	10.7	89.3
1830 (June 1)-----	76 748	3 999	5.5	-	-	-	-	76 748	3 999	5.5	-	100.0
1820 (Aug. 7)-----	72 749	75	0.1	-	-	-	-	72 749	75	0.1	-	100.0
1810 (Aug. 6)-----	72 674	8 401	13.1	-	-	-	-	72 674	8 401	13.1	-	100.0
1800 (Aug. 4)-----	64 273	5 177	8.8	-	-	-	-	64 273	5 177	8.8	-	100.0
1790 (Aug. 2)-----	59 096	...	...	-	-	...	...	59 096	...	...	-	100.0

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	1 932	5 005	594 338	307.6	118.7	8.4	22.8	548 104	446 292	318 085	266 505	238 380
Kent.....	595	1 540	98 219	165.1	63.8	19.9	24.7	81 892	65 651	37 870	34 441	31 841
New Castle.....	396	1 025	398 115	1005.3	388.4	3.2	25.5	385 856	307 446	218 879	179 562	161 032
Sussex.....	942	2 440	98 004	104.0	40.2	22.0	9.8	80 356	73 195	61 336	52 502	45 507

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			
					1970					1970		
The State	419 819	100.0	367 562	52 257	395 569	6.1	174 519	27 136	10 832	136 551	152 535	14.4
Kent	37 794	9.0	—	37 794	31 866	18.6	60 425	14 560	4 755	41 110	50 026	20.8
New Castle	370 508	88.3	367 562	2 946	352 318	5.2	27 607	1 858	770	24 979	33 538	-17.7
Sussex	11 517	2.7	—	11 517	11 385	1.2	86 487	10 718	5 307	70 462	68 971	25.4

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

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

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
The State	594 338	548 104	446 292	Sussex County—Con.			
Central Kent division	98 219	81 892	65 651	Selbyville-Frankford division—Con.			
Bowers town	14 152	...	...	Bethany Beach town ¹	330	189	170
Magnolia town	198	268	324	Dagsboro town	344	375	477
Rising Sun-Lebanon (CDP) (pt.)	1 980	...	...	Fenwick Island town	114	56	48
Viola town	167	154	159	Frankford town	686	635	558
Woodside town	248	223	189	Millville town ²	178	224	231
Woodside East (CDP)	1 490	...	...	Ocean View town ¹	495	411	422
Dover division	53 315	...	...	Selbyville town ²	1 251	1 099	1 080
Camden town ¹	1 757	1 241	1 125	South Bethany town ²	115	24	...
Cheswold town ¹	269	286	281				
Dover city ¹	23 512	17 488	7 250				
Dover Base Housing (CDP)	4 391	8 106	...				
DuPont Manor (CDP)	1 059	1 256	...				
Hartly town	106	180	164				
Highland Acres (CDP)	2 994	1 471	...				
Kent Acres (CDP)	1 590	1 573	...				
Leipsic town	228	247	281				
Little Creek town	230	215	306				
Rising Sun-Lebanon (CDP) (pt.)	196	...	...		
Rodney Village (CDP)	1 753	2 127	...				
Star Hill-Briar Park (CDP)	1 114	...	...		
Wyoming town	960	1 062	1 172				
Felton division	4 152	...	...		
Felton town ¹	547	495	422				
Harrington division	7 436	...	...		
Farmington town	141	109	142				
Harrington city ¹	2 405	2 407	2 495				
Houston town	357	317	421				
Kenton division	3 738	...	...		
Kenton town	245	205	249				
Millford North division	6 304	...	...		
Frederica town	864	878	863				
Millford city (pt.) ¹	2 147	2 029	2 248				
Smyrna division	9 122	...	...		
Clayton town ¹	1 216	1 015	1 028				
Smyrna town (pt.) ¹	4 750	4 243	3 241				
New Castle County ²	398 115	385 856	307 446				
Brandywine division	84 766	87 753	...				
Arden village	516	555	...				
Ardencroft village ²	267	...	...		
Ardentown village ²	307	...	...		
Ballefonte town	1 279	1 442	1 536				
Claymont (CDP)	10 022	6 584	...				
Edgemoor (CDP)	7 397	...	...		
Talleyville (CDP)	6 880	...	...		
Central Pancader division	8 605	...	...		
Newark city (pt.) ²	6	...	...		
Greater Newark division	57 475	...	...		
Brookside (CDP)	15 255	7 856	...				
Newark city (pt.) ²	25 241	21 298	11 404				
Lower Christiana division	39 280	46 741	...				
Elsmere town	6 493	8 415	7 319				
Newport town ²	1 167	1 366	1 239				
Middletown-Odessa division	13 187	10 040	...				
Middletown town ²	2 946	2 644	2 191				
Odessa town	384	547	526				
Smyrna town (pt.) ²	...	...	...	
Townsend town ²	386	505	434				
New Castle division	56 139	...	...		
New Castle city	4 907	4 814	4 469				
Wilmington Manor (CDP)	9 233	10 134	...				
Piedmont division	17 295	14 163	...				
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	31 519	30 791	...				
Stanton (CDP)	5 495	...	...		
Red Lion division	3 930	3 623	...				
Delaware City city ²	1 858	2 024	1 658				
Upper Christiana division	15 724	9 906	...				
Wilmington division	70 195	80 386	...				
Wilmington city ²	70 195	80 386	95 827				
Sussex County ²	98 004	80 356	73 195				
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	6 285	...	...		
Bridgeville town	1 238	1 317	1 469				
Greenwood town	578	654	768				
Georgetown division	6 470	5 615	...				
Georgetown town	1 710	1 844	1 765				
Laurel-Delmar division	13 856	...	...		
Bethel town ²	197	219	236				
Delmar town	948	943	934				
Laurel town ²	3 052	2 408	2 709				
Lewes division	11 530	...	...		
Henlopen Acres town ²	176	...	...		
Lewes city ²	2 197	2 563	3 025				
Rehoboth Beach city ²	1 730	1 495	1 507				
Millford South division	12 323	...	...		
Ellendale town	361	399	370				
Millford city (pt.)	3 209	3 285	3 547				
Slaughter Beach town ²	121	84	107				
Millsboro division	9 971	...	...		
Millsboro town ²	1 233	1 073	536				
Milton division	5 902	...	...		
Milton town	1 359	1 490	1 617				
Seaford division	17 153	...	...		
Blades town	664	632	729				
Seaford city ²	5 256	5 537	4 430				
Selbyville-Frankford division	14 514	...	...		

NOTE: The county subdivisions in this State are census county divisions (CCD's); see the text for additional information.

¹KENT COUNTY. Annexations were made by Dover, Harrington, and Millford cities, and Camden, Cheswold, Felton, Clayton, and Smyrna towns. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Central Kent (9,502), Dover (46,287), Felton (3,026), Harrington (6,809), Kenton (2,502), Millford North (5,914), and Smyrna (7,852).

²NEW CASTLE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Newark, Delaware City, and Wilmington cities, and Newport Middletown, Smyrna, and Townsend towns. Ardencroft and Ardentown villages were incorporated; the 1970 populations were 214 and 338, respectively. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Central Pancader (4,110), Greater Newark (46,687), and New Castle (51,656).

³SUSSEX COUNTY. Henlopen Acres town was incorporated (1970 population: 119). Annexations were made by Lewes, Rehoboth Beach, and Seaford cities, and Laurel, Henlopen Acres, Slaughter Beach, Millsboro, Bethany Beach, Selbyville, Ocean View, and South Bethany towns. Areas were detached by Bethel, Millville, and Ocean View towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Bridgeville-Greenwood (5,879), Laurel-Delmar (12,136), Lewes (9,204), Millford South (10,244), Millsboro (6,655), Milton (4,644), Seaford (14,427), and Selbyville-Frankford (11,552).

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
Arden village	-----	New Castle	516	555	...
Ardencroft village	-----	New Castle	267	...	...
Ardentown village	-----	New Castle	307	...	...
Bellefonte town	-----	New Castle	1 279	1 442	1 534
Bethany Beach town	-----	Sussex	330	189	170
Berthel town	-----	Sussex	197	219	236
Blades town	-----	Sussex	664	632	729
Bowers town	-----	Kent	198	268	324
Bridgeville town	-----	Sussex	1 238	1 317	1 469
Brookside (CDP)	-----	New Castle	15 255	7 856	...
Camden town	-----	Kent	1 757	1 241	1 125
Cheswold town	-----	Kent	269	286	281
Claymont (CDP)	-----	New Castle	10 022	6 584	...
Clayton town	-----	Kent	1 216	1 015	1 028
Dagsboro town	-----	Sussex	344	375	477
Delaware City city	-----	New Castle	1 858	2 024	1 658
Delmar town	-----	Sussex	948	943	934
Dover city	-----	Kent	23 512	17 488	7 250
Dover Base Housing (CDP)	-----	Kent	4 391	8 106	...
Dupont Manor (CDP)	-----	Kent	1 059	1 256	...
Edgemoor (CDP)	-----	New Castle	7 397	...	...
Ellendale town	-----	Sussex	361	399	370
Elsmere town	-----	New Castle	6 493	8 415	7 319
Farmington town	-----	Kent	141	109	142
Felton town	-----	Kent	547	495	422
Fenwick Island town	-----	Sussex	114	56	48
Frankford town	-----	Sussex	686	635	558
Frederica town	-----	Kent	864	878	863
Georgetown town	-----	Sussex	1 710	1 844	1 765
Greenwood town	-----	Sussex	578	654	768
Harrington city	-----	Kent	2 405	2 407	2 495
Hartly town	-----	Kent	106	180	164
Henlopen Acres town	-----	Sussex	176	...	...
Highland Acres (CDP)	-----	Kent	2 994	1 471	...
Houston town	-----	Kent	357	317	421
Kent Acres (CDP)	-----	Kent	1 590	1 573	...
Kenton town	-----	Kent	243	205	249
Laurel town	-----	Sussex	3 052	2 408	2 709
Leipsic town	-----	Kent	228	247	281
Lewes city	-----	Sussex	2 197	2 563	3 025
Little Creek town	-----	Kent	230	215	306
Magnolia town	-----	Kent	197	319	310
Middletown town	-----	New Castle	2 946	2 644	2 191
Milford city	-----	Total	5 356	5 314	5 795
	-----	Kent (pt. in)	2 147	2 029	2 248
	-----	Sussex (pt. in)	3 209	3 285	3 547
Millsboro town	-----	Sussex	1 233	1 073	536
Millville town	-----	Sussex	178	224	231
Milton town	-----	Sussex	1 359	1 490	1 617
Newark city	-----	New Castle	25 247	21 298	11 404
New Castle city	-----	New Castle	4 907	4 814	4 469
Newport town	-----	New Castle	1 167	1 366	1 239
Ocean View town	-----	Sussex	495	411	422
Odessa town	-----	New Castle	384	547	526
Rehoboth Beach city	-----	Sussex	1 730	1 495	1 507
Rising Sun-Lebanon (CDP)	-----	Kent	2 176	...	...
Rodney Village (CDP)	-----	Kent	1 753	2 127	...
Seaford city	-----	Sussex	5 256	5 537	4 430
Selbyville town	-----	Sussex	1 251	1 099	1 080
Slaughter Beach town	-----	Sussex	121	84	107
Smyrna town	-----	Total	4 750	4 243	3 241
	-----	Kent (pt. in)	4 750	4 243	3 241
	-----	New Castle (pt. in)	-	-	...
South Bethany town	-----	Sussex	115	24	...
Stanton (CDP)	-----	New Castle	5 495	...	...
Star Hill-Briar Park (CDP)	-----	Kent	1 114	...	...
Talleyville (CDP)	-----	New Castle	6 880	...	...
Townsend town	-----	New Castle	386	505	434
Viola town	-----	Kent	167	154	159
Wilmington city	-----	New Castle	70 195	80 386	95 827
Wilmington Manor (CDP)	-----	New Castle	9 233	10 134	...
Woodside town	-----	Kent	248	223	189
Woodside East (CDP)	-----	Kent	1 490	...	...
Wyoming town	-----	Kent	960	1 062	1 172

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
Wilmington city	New Castle	1	70 195	80 366
Newark city	New Castle	2	25 247	21 298
Dover city	Kent	3	23 512	17 488
Elsmere town	New Castle	4	6 493	8 415
Milford city	Total	5	5 356	5 314
	Kent (pt. in)		2 147	2 029
	Sussex (pt. in)		3 209	3 285
Seaford city	Sussex	6	5 256	5 537

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	1980				1970			
	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution
THE STATE								
Total	70	594 338	100.0	...	59	548 104	100.0	...
Urban	23	419 819	70.6	100.0	16	395 569	72.2	100.0
Inside urbanized areas	15	367 562	61.8	87.8	9	349 674	63.8	88.4
Central cities	1	70 195	11.8	16.7	1	80 386	14.7	20.3
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	1	70 195	11.8	16.7	1	80 386	14.7	20.3
Less than 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban fringe	14	297 367	50.0	70.8	8	269 288	49.1	68.1
Places of 2,500 or more	9	90 929	15.3	21.7	6	58 560	10.7	14.8
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	1	25 247	4.2	6.0	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	2	25 277	4.3	6.0	2	30 891	5.6	7.8
5,000 to 10,000	5	35 498	6.0	8.5	3	22 855	4.2	5.8
2,500 to 5,000	1	4 907	0.8	1.2	1	4 814	0.9	1.2
Places of less than 2,500	5	3 536	0.6	0.8	2	2 808	0.5	0.7
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,500	2	2 446	0.4	0.6	2	2 808	0.5	0.7
Less than 1,000	3	1 090	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—
Other urban .....	...	202 902	34.1	48.3	...	207 920	37.9	52.6
Outside urbanized areas	8	52 257	8.8	12.4	7	45 895	8.4	11.6
Places of—								
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	1	23 512	4.0	5.6	1	17 488	3.2	4.4
5,000 to 10,000	2	10 612	1.8	2.5	3	18 957	3.5	4.8
2,500 to 5,000	5	18 133	3.1	4.3	3	9 450	1.7	2.4
Rural	47	174 519	29.4	100.0	43	152 535	27.8	100.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	17	27 136	4.6	15.5	16	25 021	4.6	16.4
2,000 to 2,500	3	6 778	1.1	3.9	4	8 966	1.6	5.9
1,500 to 2,000	6	10 398	1.7	6.0	3	5 031	0.9	3.3
1,000 to 1,500	8	9 960	1.7	5.7	9	11 024	2.0	7.2
Places of less than 1,000	30	10 832	1.8	6.2	27	9 769	1.8	6.4
Other rural .....	...	136 551	23.0	78.2	...	117 745	21.5	77.2
URBANIZED AREAS								
Total	—	367 562	61.8	100.0	1	349 674	63.8	100.0
Areas of—								
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	367 562	61.8	100.0	1	349 674	63.8	100.0
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				1950			
	1980	1970	1960	Current urban definition	Previous urban definition	1940	1930
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	23	16	12	11	9	8	5
Places of 2,500 or more	18	14	10	9	9	8	5
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
50,000 to 100,000	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	7	6	3	5	5	1	—
2,500 to 5,000	6	4	5	3	3	6	4
Places of less than 2,500	5	2	2	2	—	—	—
Rural	47	43	39	39	41	44	47
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	17	16	11	10	12	10	11
Places of less than 1,000	30	27	28	29	29	34	36
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 or more	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
50,000 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25,000 or more	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
10,000 or more	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
5,000 or more	12	10	5	6	6	2	1
2,500 or more	18	14	10	9	9	8	5
POPULATION							
Urban	419 819	395 569	292 788	199 122	147 890	139 432	123 146
Places of 2,500 or more	213 381	184 841	145 469	147 890	147 890	139 432	123 146
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	70 195	80 386	95 827	110 356	110 356	112 504	106 597
25,000 to 50,000	25 247	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	48 789	48 379	11 404	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	46 110	41 812	20 364	28 843	28 843	5 517	—
2,500 to 5,000	23 040	14 264	17 874	8 691	8 691	21 411	16 549
Places of less than 2,500	3 536	2 808	2 775	2 643	—	—	—
Other urban	202 902	207 920	144 544	48 589	—	—	—
Rural	174 519	152 535	153 504	118 963	170 195	127 073	115 234
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	27 136	25 021	17 107	16 312	18 955	15 996	17 744
Places of less than 1,000	10 832	9 769	10 657	11 449	11 449	13 841	14 050
Other rural	136 551	117 745	125 740	91 202	139 791	97 236	83 440
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	70.6	72.2	65.6	62.6	46.5	52.3	51.7
Places of 2,500 or more	35.9	33.7	32.6	46.5	46.5	52.3	51.7
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	11.8	14.7	21.5	34.7	34.7	42.2	44.7
25,000 to 50,000	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	8.2	8.8	2.6	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000	7.8	7.6	4.6	9.1	9.1	2.1	—
2,500 to 5,000	3.9	2.6	4.0	2.7	2.7	8.0	6.9
Places of less than 2,500	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	—	—	—
Other urban	34.1	37.9	32.4	15.3	—	—	—
Rural	29.4	27.8	34.4	37.4	53.5	47.7	48.3
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	4.6	4.6	3.8	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.4
Places of less than 1,000	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.6	3.6	5.2	5.9
Other rural	23.0	21.5	28.2	28.7	43.9	36.5	35.0

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	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population			
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population					
Total	594 338	70	254 885	56	184 036	1	70 195	55	113 841	14	70 849	339 453	
Urban	419 819	23	216 917	15	155 250	1	70 195	14	85 055	8	61 667	202 902	
Inside urbanized areas.....	367 562	15	164 660	9	110 378	1	70 195	8	40 183	6	54 282	202 902	
Central cities.....	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	-	-	-	-	...	
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.....	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	-	-	-	-	...	
Less than 50,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Urban fringe.....	297 367	14	94 465	8	40 183	-	-	8	40 183	6	54 282	202 902	
Places of 2,500 or more.....	90 929	9	90 929	3	36 647	-	-	3	36 647	6	54 282	...	
100,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000.....	25 247	1	25 247	1	25 247	-	-	1	25 247	-	-	...	
10,000 to 25,000.....	25 277	2	25 277	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25 277	...	
5,000 to 10,000.....	35 498	5	35 498	1	6 493	...	...	1	6 493	4	29 005	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	4 907	1	4 907	1	4 907	...	...	1	4 907	-	-	...
Places of less than 2,500.....	3 536	5	3 536	5	3 536	...	...	5	3 536	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	2 446	2	2 446	2	2 446	...	...	2	2 446	-	-	...
Less than 1,000.....	1 090	3	1 090	3	1 090	...	...	3	1 090	-	-	...
Other urban.....	202 902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202 902
Outside urbanized areas.....	52 257	8	52 257	6	44 872	-	-	6	44 872	2	7 385	...	
Places of—													
25,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
10,000 to 25,000.....	23 512	1	23 512	1	23 512	-	-	1	23 512	-	-	...	
5,000 to 10,000.....	10 612	2	10 612	2	10 612	...	...	2	10 612	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	18 133	5	18 133	3	10 748	...	...	3	10 748	2	7 385	...
Rural	174 519	47	37 968	41	28 786	...	-	41	28 786	6	9 182	136 551	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	27 136	17	27 136	11	17 954	...	...	11	17 954	6	9 182	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	6 778	3	6 778	2	4 602	...	...	2	4 602	1	2 176	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	10 398	6	10 398	4	7 055	...	...	4	7 055	2	3 343	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	9 960	8	9 960	5	6 297	...	...	5	6 297	3	3 663	...
Places of less than 1,000.....	10 832	30	10 832	30	10 832	...	...	30	10 832	-	-	...
Other rural.....	136 551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 551
INSIDE SMSA's													
Total	398 115	19	170 234	13	115 952	1	70 195	12	45 757	6	54 282	227 881	
Urban	370 508	16	167 606	10	113 324	1	70 195	9	43 129	6	54 282	202 902	
Inside urbanized areas.....	367 562	15	164 660	9	110 378	1	70 195	8	40 183	6	54 282	202 902	
Central cities.....	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	-	-	-	-	...	
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.....	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	-	-	-	-	...	
Less than 50,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
Urban fringe.....	297 367	14	94 465	8	40 183	-	-	8	40 183	6	54 282	202 902	
Places of 2,500 or more.....	90 929	9	90 929	3	36 647	-	-	3	36 647	6	54 282	...	
100,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
50,000 to 100,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
25,000 to 50,000.....	25 247	1	25 247	1	25 247	-	-	1	25 247	-	-	...	
10,000 to 25,000.....	25 277	2	25 277	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25 277	...	
5,000 to 10,000.....	35 498	5	35 498	1	6 493	...	...	1	6 493	4	29 005	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	4 907	1	4 907	1	4 907	...	...	1	4 907	-	-	...
Places of less than 2,500.....	3 536	5	3 536	5	3 536	...	...	5	3 536	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	2 446	2	2 446	2	2 446	...	...	2	2 446	-	-	...
Less than 1,000.....	1 090	3	1 090	3	1 090	...	...	3	1 090	-	-	...
Other urban.....	202 902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202 902
Outside urbanized areas.....	2 946	1	2 946	1	2 946	-	-	1	2 946	-	-	...	
Places of—													
25,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
10,000 to 25,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
5,000 to 10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	2 946	1	2 946	1	2 946	...	...	1	2 946	-	-	...
Rural	27 607	3	2 628	3	2 628	...	-	3	2 628	-	-	24 979	
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	1 858	1	1 858	1	1 858	...	...	1	1 858	-	-	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	1 858	1	1 858	1	1 858	...	...	1	1 858	-	-	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	-	...
Places of less than 1,000.....	770	2	770	2	770	...	...	2	770	-	-	...
Other rural.....	24 979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 979

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 -----	196 223	51	84 651	43	68 084	...	...	43	68 084	8	16 567	111 572
Urban -----	49 311	7	49 311	5	41 926	...	...	5	41 926	2	7 385	—
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-----	49 311	7	49 311	5	41 926	...	...	5	41 926	2	7 385	...
Places of-----	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000-----	23 512	1	23 512	1	23 512	...	...	1	23 512	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000-----	10 612	2	10 612	2	10 612	...	...	2	10 612	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000-----	15 187	4	15 187	2	7 802	...	...	2	7 802	2	7 385	...
Rural-----	146 912	44	35 340	38	26 158	...	...	38	26 158	6	9 182	111 572
Places of 1,000 to 2,500-----	25 278	16	25 278	10	16 096	...	...	10	16 096	6	9 182	...
2,000 to 2,500-----	6 778	3	6 778	2	4 602	...	...	2	4 602	1	2 176	...
1,500 to 2,000-----	8 540	5	8 540	3	5 197	...	...	3	5 197	2	3 343	...
1,000 to 1,500-----	9 960	8	9 960	5	6 297	...	...	5	6 297	3	3 663	...
Places of less than 1,000-----	10 062	28	10 062	28	10 062	...	...	28	10 062	—	—	...
Other rural-----	111 572	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	111 572

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	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			
THE STATE												
Total	594 338	70	254 885	56	184 036	1	70 195	55	113 841	14	70 849	339 453
Inside places	254 885	70	254 885	56	184 036	1	70 195	55	113 841	14	70 849	...
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	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	25 247	1	25 247	1	25 247	—	—	1	25 247	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	48 789	3	48 789	1	23 512	—	—	1	23 512	2	25 277	...
5,000 to 10,000	46 110	7	46 110	3	17 105	...	...	3	17 105	4	29 005	...
2,500 to 5,000	23 040	6	23 040	4	15 655	...	...	4	15 655	2	7 385	...
2,000 to 2,500	6 778	3	6 778	2	4 602	...	...	2	4 602	1	2 176	...
1,500 to 2,000	10 398	6	10 398	4	7 055	...	...	4	7 055	2	3 343	...
1,000 to 1,500	12 406	10	12 406	7	8 743	...	...	7	8 743	3	3 663	...
500 to 1,000	5 763	8	5 763	8	5 763	...	...	8	5 763	—	—	...
200 to 500	4 449	14	4 449	14	4 449	...	...	14	4 449	—	—	...
Less than 200	1 710	11	1 710	11	1 710	...	...	11	1 710	—	—	...
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	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	95 442	2	95 442	2	95 442	1	70 195	1	25 247	—	—	...
10,000 or more	144 231	5	144 231	3	118 954	1	70 195	2	48 759	2	25 277	...
5,000 or more	190 341	12	190 341	6	136 059	1	70 195	5	45 844	6	54 282	...
2,500 or more	213 381	18	213 381	10	151 714	1	70 195	9	81 519	8	61 667	...
2,000 or more	220 159	21	220 159	12	156 316	1	70 195	11	86 121	9	63 843	...
1,500 or more	230 557	27	230 557	16	163 371	1	70 195	15	93 176	11	67 186	...
1,000 or more	242 963	37	242 963	23	172 114	1	70 195	22	101 919	14	70 849	...
500 or more	248 726	45	248 726	31	177 877	1	70 195	30	107 682	14	70 849	...
200 or more	253 175	59	253 175	45	182 326	1	70 195	44	112 131	14	70 849	...
Outside places	339 453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339 453
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	398 115	19	170 234	13	115 952	1	70 195	12	45 757	6	54 282	227 881
Inside places	170 234	19	170 234	13	115 952	1	70 195	12	45 757	6	54 282	...
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	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	25 247	1	25 247	1	25 247	—	—	1	25 247	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	25 277	2	25 277	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25 277	...
5,000 to 10,000	35 498	5	35 498	1	6 493	...	...	1	6 493	4	29 005	...
2,500 to 5,000	7 853	2	7 853	2	7 853	...	...	2	7 853	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	1 858	1	1 858	1	1 858	...	...	1	1 858	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	2 446	2	2 446	2	2 446	...	...	2	2 446	—	—	...
500 to 1,000	516	1	516	1	516	...	...	1	516	—	—	...
200 to 500	1 344	4	1 344	4	1 344	...	...	4	1 344	—	—	...
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	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	1	70 195	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	95 442	2	95 442	2	95 442	1	70 195	1	25 247	—	—	...
10,000 or more	120 719	4	120 719	2	95 442	1	70 195	1	25 247	2	25 277	...
5,000 or more	156 217	9	156 217	3	101 935	1	70 195	2	31 740	6	54 282	...
2,500 or more	164 070	11	164 070	5	109 788	1	70 195	4	39 593	6	54 282	...
2,000 or more	164 070	11	164 070	5	109 788	1	70 195	4	39 593	6	54 282	...
1,500 or more	165 928	12	165 928	6	111 646	1	70 195	5	41 451	6	54 282	...
1,000 or more	168 374	14	168 374	8	114 092	1	70 195	7	43 897	6	54 282	...
500 or more	168 890	15	168 890	9	114 608	1	70 195	8	44 413	6	54 282	...
200 or more	170 234	19	170 234	13	115 952	1	70 195	12	45 757	6	54 282	...
Outside places	227 881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227 881

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	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	196 223	51	84 651	43	68 084	...	...	43	68 084	8	16 567	111 572
Inside places	84 651	51	84 651	43	68 084	...	...	43	68 084	8	16 567	...
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.....	23 512	1	23 512	1	23 512	...	...	1	23 512	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000.....	10 612	2	10 612	2	10 612	...	...	2	10 612	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000.....	15 187	4	15 187	2	7 802	...	...	2	7 802	2	7 385	...
2,000 to 2,500.....	6 778	3	6 778	2	4 602	...	...	2	4 602	1	2 176	...
1,500 to 2,000.....	8 540	5	8 540	3	5 197	...	...	3	5 197	2	3 343	...
1,000 to 1,500.....	9 960	8	9 960	5	6 297	...	...	5	6 297	3	3 663	...
500 to 1,000.....	5 247	7	5 247	7	5 247	...	...	7	5 247	—	—	...
200 to 500.....	3 105	10	3 105	10	3 105	...	...	10	3 105	—	—	...
Less than 200.....	1 710	11	1 710	11	1 710	...	...	11	1 710	—	—	...
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.....	23 512	1	23 512	1	23 512	...	...	1	23 512	—	—	...
5,000 or more.....	34 124	3	34 124	3	34 124	...	...	3	34 124	—	—	...
2,500 or more.....	49 311	7	49 311	5	41 926	...	...	5	41 926	2	7 385	...
2,000 or more.....	56 089	10	56 089	7	46 528	...	...	7	46 528	3	9 561	...
1,500 or more.....	64 629	15	64 629	10	51 725	...	...	10	51 725	5	12 904	...
1,000 or more.....	74 589	23	74 589	15	58 022	...	...	15	58 022	8	16 567	...
500 or more.....	79 836	30	79 836	22	63 269	...	...	22	63 269	8	16 567	...
200 or more.....	82 941	40	82 941	32	66 374	...	...	32	66 374	8	16 567	...
Outside places	111 572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 572

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
WILMINGTON, DEL.-N.J.-MD.			
The area	523 221	499 493	414 565
Wilmington city	70 195	80 386	95 827
Outside central city	453 026	419 107	318 738
That part of the area in Delaware	398 115	385 856	307 446
New Castle County	398 115	385 856	307 446
That part of the area in Maryland	60 430	53 291	48 408
Cecil County	60 430	53 291	48 408
That part of the area in New Jersey	64 676	60 346	58 711
Salem County	64 676	60 346	58 711

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	1980	1970	1960
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON, PA.-DEL.-N.J. MD.			
The area	5 547 902	5 627 719	5 023 854
That part of the area in Delaware	398 115	385 856	307 446
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. (pt.)	398 115	385 856	307 446
That part of the area in Maryland	60 430	53 291	48 408
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. (pt.)	60 430	53 291	48 408
That part of the area in New Jersey	1 406 648	1 316 566	1 076 477
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. (pt.)	1 034 109	952 104	751 374
Trenton, N.J.	307 863	304 116	266 392
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. (pt.)	64 676	60 346	58 711
That part of the area in Pennsylvania	3 682 709	3 872 006	3 591 523
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. (pt.)	3 682 709	3 872 006	3 591 523

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

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

SMSA's	Total		Urban						Rural				
	Number	Per-cent	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas			Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural
				Total	Central cities of--		Urban fringe	Central cities of SMSA's	Other urban				
					SMSA's and urbanized areas	Urbanized areas only							
The State	594 338	100.0	419 819	367 562	70 195	--	297 367	--	52 257	174 519	27 136	10 832	136 551
Inside SMSA's	398 115	67.0	370 508	367 562	70 195	--	297 367	--	2 946	27 607	1 858	770	24 979
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	398 115	67.0	370 508	367 562	70 195	--	297 367	--	2 946	27 607	1 858	770	24 979
Outside SMSA's	196 223	33.0	49 311	--	--	--	--	--	49 311	146 912	25 278	10 062	111 572

Table 13. Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970

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

Component Parts	1980	1970
WILMINGTON, DEL.—N.J.—MD.		
The area	406 112	371 267
Wilmington city	70 195	80 386
Outside central city	335 917	290 881
That part of the area in Delaware	367 562	349 674
New Castle County (pt.)	367 562	349 674
Brandywine division (pt.)	84 543	86 784
Arden village	516	...
Ardencroft village	267	...
Ardentown village	307	...
Bellefonte town	1 279	1 442
Claymont (CDP)	10 022	6 584
Edgemoor (CDP)	7 397	...
Talleyville (CDP)	6 880	...
Central Pencader division (pt.)	4 508	...
Newark city (pt.)	6	...
Greater Newark division (pt.)	56 273	...
Brookside (CDP)	15 255	7 856
Newark city (pt.)	25 241	20 757
Lower Christiana division	39 280	46 741
Elsmere town	6 493	8 415
Newport town	1 167	1 366
New Castle division (pt.)	54 634	48 977
New Castle city	4 907	4 814
Wilmington Manor (CDP)	9 233	10 134
Piedmont division (pt.)	11 623	6 729
Pike Creek—Central Kirkwood division (pt.)	30 782	29 844
Stanton (CDP)	5 495	...
Upper Christiana division	15 724	8 843
Wilmington division	70 195	80 386
Wilmington city	70 195	80 386
That part of the area in Maryland	11 971	...
Cecil County (pt.)	11 971	...
District 3, Elkton (pt.)	9 864	...
Elkton town	6 468	...
District 4, Fair Hill (pt.)	2 107	...
That part of the area in New Jersey	26 579	21 593
Salem County (pt.)	26 579	21 593
Carneys Point township (pt.)	7 659	4 694
Carneys Point (CDP)	7 574	...
Penns Grove borough	5 760	5 727
Pennsville township (pt.)	13 160	11 172
Pennsville (CDP)	12 467	11 014

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

County Subdivision Map Legend and County 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.

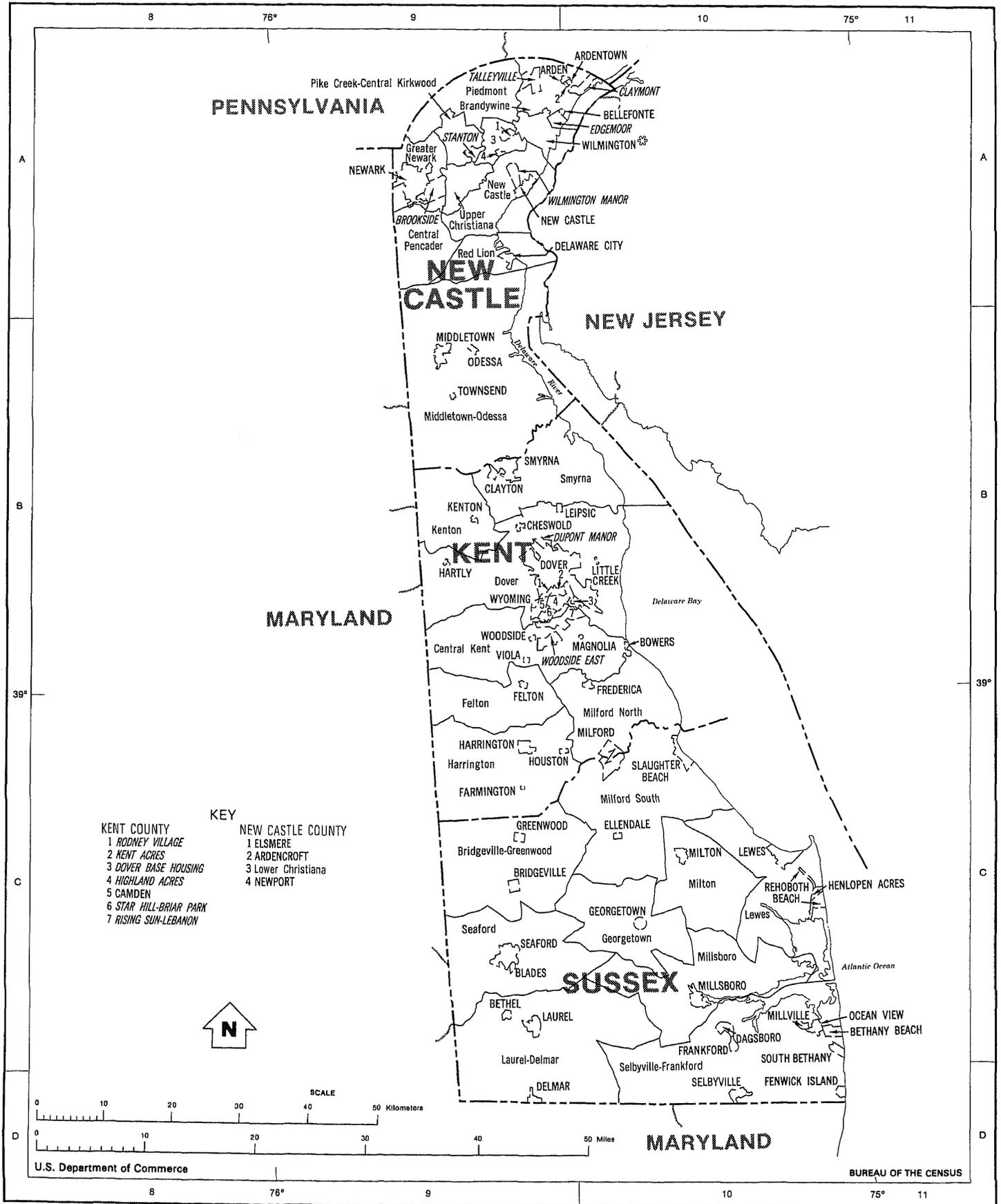
Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles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

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



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.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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 SCSEA'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.

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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

Appendix B.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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.