

1980 Census of Population and Housing Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico. Technical Documentation

D1-D80-MRF1-14-TECHP

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:
MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF),
PUERTO RICO

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

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* * * * *

Name of File: Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:
MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF), PUERTO RICO

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1983

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This documentation was prepared within the Data Access and Use Staff, under the direction of James P. Curry, Chief, and Barbara J. Aldrich, Chief of its Technical Information Section. Annette Ralston was the coordinator for this file assisted by Barbara Shugart and Joann Sutton. Support was provided through content review by staff members from Decennial Planning Division, Geography Division, Housing Division, Population Division, and Statistical Methods Division.

* * * * *

The file should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1983.

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For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-5720.

USER NOTES

This section will contain information relevant to the Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico that becomes available after the file is released.

User Notes will be sent to all users who (1) purchased their files (or technical documentation) from the Census Bureau and (2) returned the original copy of the coupon located inside the front cover of this documentation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico

User Notes.....	v
Abstract.....	1
MARF, Puerto Rico Description	
File Structure and Geographic Coverage.....	7
Suppression	
No Suppression.....	11
Primary Suppression.....	11
Programming with Suppression.....	11
How to Use the Data Dictionary.....	13
Data Dictionary.....	15
Overview -- 1980 Census Summary Tape Program	
Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files.....	29
1980 Census Maps.....	32
Relevant Articles and Publications.....	34
Technical Information	
Nonsampling Errors.....	37
Editing and Allocation of Data Items.....	37
Glossary.....	41
Appendix A -- Geographic Coverage Within Summary	
Level--MARF, Puerto Rico.....	53

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico
[machine-readable data file] / conducted by the
U.S. Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The
Bureau [producer and distributor], 1983.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in Puerto Rico.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

The Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico contains the geographic items from Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1), Puerto Rico as well as total population, number of families, and number of persons in group quarters. Also included are the number of one-person households, the total number of housing units, the number of occupied housing units, and the number of owner-occupied housing units.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information concerning the geographic coverage of MARF, Puerto Rico. For detailed information about the hierarchical arrangement of the file, see the section in the technical documentation, "File Structure and Geographic Coverage."

MARF provides summaries and codes for Puerto Rico, municipios, minor civil divisions (MCD's), 1/ places 2/ or place segments within MCD's and remainders of MCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for areas that are not block numbered, enumeration districts (ED's). These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

7,394 logical records; 387-character logical record length.

The block size for the file varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size will accompany the tape.

1/MCD's in Puerto Rico are referred to as barrios and pueblos.

2/Places in Puerto Rico are referred to as zonas urbanas and aldeas.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "File Structure and Geographic Coverage" section in the technical documentation.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

"Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Master Area Reference File (MARF), Puerto Rico Technical Documentation." The documentation contains this abstract as well as additional information about the file, a glossary, and a data dictionary. One copy accompanies each file order. When ordered separately, it is available for \$5 from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). This map series provides coverage of densely settled areas of selected municipios and is referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA areas and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas not in an SMSA. For a more detailed discussion of the MMS/VMS, see the section on 1980 Census Maps in the technical documentation.

Municipio Maps. The maps cover all municipios except where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire municipio. For a more detailed discussion on municipio maps, see the section on 1980 Census Maps in the technical documentation.

Place Maps. Place maps are used for places not shown on MMS/VMS, and show the development contained within the boundaries established for a zona urbana or aldea. For a more detailed discussion on place maps, see the section on 1980 Census Maps in the technical documentation.

For information about the availability of the above maps, write or call Geography Branch, Data Preparation Division, Bureau of the Census, 1210 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130. Phone: (812) 288-3213.

PHC80-R5 Geographic Identification Code Scheme. This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for Puerto Rico, municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios, ciudades, and pueblos), places (zonas urbanas and aldeas), the standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and urbanized areas (UA's) for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census. For the United States, the report identifies each region, division, State, county subdivision, place, SCSA, SMSA, UA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-05118-4. Price is \$7.50.

PHC80-R1 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as

they are prepared. Part A, Text; Part B, Glossary (published as part of Supplement 1 to the Users' Guide); and Part C, Index to Summary Tape Files 1 to 4 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Part A: S/N 003-024-03625-8. \$5.50. Supplement 1 (including Part B): S/N 003-024-05004-8. \$6.00. Part C: S/N 003-024-05771-9. \$4.25.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA). New Census Bureau products are listed each month in the MPA. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND MICROFICHE:

Listed below are some other 1980 census data files which have been or will be released.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape Files (STF's).

STF's 1 to 4 consist of multiple files, each file featuring specific levels of geography. Figure 3 on page 30 shows specific geographic levels for which data are presented in each file.

STF 1 (Files A, B, and G) provides complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized in Files A and B for Puerto Rico, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, blocks and block groups in block-numbered areas, and enumeration districts in areas that are not block numbered; in STF 1G, data are summarized for neighborhoods in municipios that chose to participate in the Neighborhood Statistics Program. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3, and PC80-1-A reports. STF's 1A and 1B have been released. Data from STF 1A are also available on microfiche. STF 1G will be available in early 1984.

STF 2 (Files A and B) contains detailed complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for Puerto Rico, the standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), municipios, municipio subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-2, PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports. STF's 2A and 2B have been released.

STF 3 (files A and G) contains population and housing data estimated from the sample. STF 3A includes data shown in the sample tables of the PHC80-3 reports. It provides data for the same geographic areas as STF 1A. STF 3G presents sample data for neighborhoods in municipios that chose to participate in the Neighborhood Statistics Program. STF 3G will be available in early 1984.

STF 4 (Files A and B) provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Data are summarized for areas similar to those

shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. The file will be available in late 1983.

STF 5 contains data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross classifications for Puerto Rico, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), municipios, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and central cities of SMSA's. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports. The file will be available in early 1984.

Public-Use Microdata Samples. Public use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the B and C samples including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. These files will be available for Puerto Rico in early 1984.

Equal Opportunity Employment (EEO) Special File, Puerto Rico. This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupation data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are cross classified by sex. These data are provided for Puerto Rico, municipios, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and zonas urbanas with a population of 50,000 or more. This file has been released.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

MARF, Puerto Rico may be ordered from Data User Services Division using the order form on the following page. It is available on one reel of tape at 1600 or 6250 bpi for \$140.

Customer Services (Publications)	Name				Date	T
	Organization				RETURN TO:	
	Address				Data User Services Division	
	City, State, ZIP				Customer Services	
	Census Bureau Series No.	Quantity Desired	Title of Publication	Amount	Bureau of the Census	
					Washington, D.C. 20233	
					Phone: 301/763-4100	
					CUSTOMER:	
				Make check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents, but mail remittance to address shown.		
				If to be charged to Supt. of Docs. account, indicate Deposit Account No.		
				TOTAL \$		

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name				RETURN TO:		Date	T
	Organization				Data User Services Division		CHECK ONE:	
	Address				Customer Services		<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"	
	City, State, ZIP				Bureau of the Census		<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. 9 _____	
	Telephone				Washington, D.C. 20233			
					Phone: 301/763-4100			
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche	Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost		
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.						TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One):				Labeling (Check One):				
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC		<input type="checkbox"/> Standard				
<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII		<input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.								

GPO Order Form	Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402						
	Name				Credit Card Orders		
	Organization				Total charges \$ _____ Fill in the boxes below.		
	Address				Credit Card No. <input type="text"/>		
	City, State, ZIP				Expiration Date Month/Year <input type="text"/>		
							
	GPO Catalog No. or Stock No.	Quantity Desired	Title of Publication	Amount	Date		
					CUSTOMER:		
				Make check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents.			
				If to be charged to Supt. of Docs. account, indicate Deposit Account No.			
				TOTAL \$			

MARF, PUERTO RICO DESCRIPTION

The Master Area Reference File (MARF) is the 1980 counterpart of the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) that was prepared for the 1970 census. MARF provides users with a 1980 census geographic base (above the block level) indicating the geographic codes used and the relationships among the various areas recognized in the 1980 census. It is also an abbreviated summary file containing selected population and housing unit counts.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

MARF contains a record for each summary level presented on STF 1A, Puerto Rico with the exception of place totals. The records appear in the same sequence of geographic hierarchy as on STF 1A, Puerto Rico. The first 252 characters of each record comprise the standard geographic identifiers contained in the 1980 summary tape files. For a concise description of the geographic coverage of MARF, Puerto Rico, see Appendix A.

Figure 1 presents an overview of the sequencing of records in MARF, Puerto Rico. Variations such as places split by minor civil divisions (MCD's), MCD's that have both block numbering areas (BNA's) and unblocked areas, and census tracts with both block groups (BG's) and enumeration districts (ED's) are not shown. However, those cases and others are explained in the following text which discusses each summary level record type appearing on the file.

The Puerto Rico record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for Puerto Rico.

The municipio record (Summary Level 11) contains a summary for each municipio within Puerto Rico in FIPS code sequence.

The minor civil division (MCD) record (Summary Level 12) contains a summary for each MCD (barrio, pueblo) within the municipio in census code sequence.

The place or remainder-of-MCD record (Summary Level 13) provides a summary for each place within an MCD in census code sequence. These may be places (zonas urbanas, aldeas) or, when places cross MCD boundaries, portions of places. A remainder-of-MCD record will be generated only if there is a place in the MCD. This record covers all areas outside of places and has a pseudo place code of 9999.

The remaining summary levels on MARF--census tract/block numbering area (BNA) (Summary Level 14) and block group (BG) (Summary Level 15) or enumeration district (ED) (Summary Level 16)--appear in one of six sequences depending on the geographic breakdown of a given area. Figure 2 illustrates the six possible sequences.

Figure 1

<u>Geography</u>	<u>Summary Level</u>
Puerto Rico.....	.04
Municipio 1.....	.11
MCD 1.....	.12
Place 1.....	.13
Tract 1.....	.14
BG 1.....	.15
BG 2	
:	
:	
BG N	
Tract 2.....	.14
BG 1.....	.15
:	
:	
BG N	
Tract 3.....	.14
:	
:	
Tract N	
Place 2.....	.13
Tract 1.....	.14
ED 1.....	.16
:	
:	
ED N	
Tract 2.....	.14
:	
:	
Tract N	
Place 3.....	.13
:	
:	
Place N	
MCD 2.....	.12
Place 1.....	.13
Tract 1.....	.14
BG 1.....	.15
BG 2	
:	
:	
BG N	
Tract 2.....	.14
:	
:	
Tract N	
Place 2.....	.13
:	
:	
Place N	
Remainder of MCD 2.....	.13
MCD 3.....	.12
:	
:	
MCD N	
Municipio 2.....	.11
MCD 1.....	.12
Place 1.....	.13
Tract 1.....	.14
BG 1.....	.15
:	
:	
BG N	
Tract 2.....	.14
:	
:	
Tract N	
Place 2.....	.13
:	
:	
Place N	
Remainder of MCD 1.....	.13
MCD 2.....	.12
:	
:	
MCD N	
Municipio 3.....	.11
:	
:	
Municipio N	

Figure 2

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Census Tract
Block Group (BG) | D. Block Numbering Area (BNA)
Block Group (BG) |
| B. Census Tract
Block Group (BG)
Enumeration District (ED) | E. Pseudo BNA/ED |
| C. Census Tract
Enumeration District (ED) | F. Enumeration District (ED) |

- A. Census Tract/BG. When an area is tracted and block numbered, a summary is shown for each census tract or tract portion within the MCD/place or remainder of MCD. Each census tract summary is followed by a summary for each BG within the census tract or tract portion. Census tract summaries are in census tract code sequence, and BG summaries are sequenced by the BG number.
- B. Census Tract/BG/ED. When an MCD is tracted and partially block numbered, there are both BG and ED summaries for the census tract or tract portion within the MCD/place or remainder of MCD. BG summaries precede those for ED's. BG summaries are sequenced by BG numbers and ED summaries are sequenced by ED number and suffix.
- C. Census Tract/ED. When an area is tracted but not block numbered, a summary is shown for each census tract or tract portion within the MCD/place or remainder of MCD. Each census tract summary is followed by a summary for each ED within the census tract or BNA portion.
- D. BNA/BG. When an area is not tracted but is block numbered, there is a summary for each BNA portion within the MCD/place or remainder of MCD, followed by a summary for each BG within the BNA or BNA portion.
- E. Pseudo BNA/ED. When the remainder of an untracted MCD is partially block numbered, the block-numbered portion is shown as in D above and the nonblock-numbered portion is shown by a pseudo BNA code (999999) followed by a summary for each ED in the area.
- F. ED. When an area is neither tracted nor block numbered, a summary is shown for each ED within the place, place segment, or MCD. ED records for the portion of MCD's not covered by places will follow the remainder of MCD record, if applicable.

SUPPRESSION

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions to make sure that its public data, in print or on tape, do not disclose information about particular individuals or housing units; therefore, the Bureau suppresses tabulations of characteristics for very small groups of people or housing units. On summary tape files, zeroes are entered in suppressed cells. However, a zero in a cell does not automatically mean suppression. Only by checking the suppression flag field can it be determined if the zero in a specific table is suppressed data or an actual count.

The following discussion on suppression applies to the variables on MARF, Puerto Rico. For a more extensive discussion on suppression, see the Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1, Puerto Rico Technical Documentation or the 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide.

No Suppression

The following basic counts are never suppressed, even if there is a count of only one: total population, total housing units, and number of occupied units.

Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area. For example, in an enumeration district with a population of 1 to 14 persons, the number of persons in group quarters is suppressed.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Programming with Suppression

Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified in flag fields in the geographic identification portion of each logical record. Programmers developing software may wish to include procedures to check these fields for the presence of suppression. The programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular items by checking either the item description or the flag description in the data dictionary.

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

This computer-generated report documents the data contents and the record layout of the file. Below is a brief description of the information provided for each data item.

The first line of each data item description gives the name, size/scale, begin position, and the variable label. Following those items, on subsequent lines, are any applicable notes and value codes. Each of these items is defined below.

1. Name. This is an arbitrarily assigned 8-character identifier. It may be a mnemonic such as "STATE" or "EDNUMBER", or a sequential identifier such as "SUPFLG1", "SUPFLG2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters.
3. Begin. This is the location in the data record of the first character of the data item.
4. Data Type. The data type indicates whether the data item is alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N).
5. Description. Following the Data Type is a description of the data item. This heading is not labeled on the data dictionary. This section also provides any relevant notes or footnote references. In addition, any value codes necessary for the data item are listed and labeled here.

Note: Since the standard geographic identification format for 1980 census summary tapes is used on the MARF file, all geographic identifiers are included in the MARF, Puerto Rico Data Dictionary. However, the description indicates if the identifier is not applicable.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
FILEID	5	1	A IDENTIFIER FOR SUMMARY FILE MARF1 MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE
RECTYP	4	6	A IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE LOGICAL RECORD FORMATS ON STF FILES. IT IS BLANK IF ONLY ONE FORMAT IS PRESENT. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
SUMRYLVL	2	10	A IDENTIFIES GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF CURRENT RECORD NOTE: STATE INCLUDES STATE EQUIVALENT (PUERTO RICO); COUNTY INCLUDES COUNTY EQUIVALENT (MUNICIPIO).
		01	UNITED STATES
		02	REGION
		03	DIVISION
		04	STATE OR STATE EQUIVALENT
		05	SCSA
		06	SCSA/STATE
		07	SMSA
		08	SMSA/STATE
		09	URBANIZED AREA
		10	URBANIZED AREA/STATE
		11	STATE/COUNTY OR COUNTY EQUIVALENT
		12	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
		13	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE
		14	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
		15	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BG
		16	STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
		17	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
		18	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
		19	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE
		20	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
		21	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
		22	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/ PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
		23	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE
		24	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)
		25	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
		26	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT/ (BNA)/ED
		27	STATE/PLACE
		28	STATE/MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER
		29	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)
		30	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)/STATE
		31	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)/STATE/ COUNTY
		32	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/TRACT (BNA)
		33	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
		34	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
		35	COUNTY/CCD (STF 1E, NORTH DAKOTA ONLY)
		36	5-DIGIT ZIP WITHIN STATE
		37	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY
		38	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/PLACE
		39	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/MCD

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		40	SCHOOL DISTRICT
		41	SCHOOL DISTRICT/COUNTY
		42	NEIGHBORHOOD PUBLICATION AREA
		43	NEIGHBORHOOD
URBARURL	2	12	A
			URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT ONLY 01 AND 08 ARE INDICATED ON MARF, PUERTO RICO. NOT URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
		00	URBAN
		01	INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
		02	CENTRAL CITIES
		03	URBAN FRINGE
		04	OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
		05	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE
		06	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
		07	RURAL
		08	PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500
		09	OTHER RURAL
		10	FARM
		11	
SMSACOM	2	14	A
			INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
		00	NOT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA COMPONENT
		01	INSIDE SMSA'S
		02	URBAN
		03	CENTRAL CITIES
		04	NOT IN CENTRAL CITIES
		05	RURAL
		06	OUTSIDE SMSA'S
		07	URBAN
		08	RURAL
RACESPAN	2	16	A
			IDENTIFIES RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
ANCESTRY	3	18	A
			IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC ANCESTRY GROUP NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
BLOCKPT	1	21	A
			BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR THE TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		1	THIS SUMMARY IS FOR THE "BLOCKED PORTION" OF A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED OR A TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED.
FSTATUS	1	22	A FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING EXCEPT SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACES, AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES B ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING C SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACE I INACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT N NONFUNCTIONING GOVERNMENTAL UNIT S STATISTICAL ENTITY F FALSE ENTITY R AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING Q AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
FLAG1	1	23	A SUBSTITUTION FLAG FIELD IS BLANK IF LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED. I 20 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.
PARTCOU	1	24	A COUNTY PART INDICATOR APPLICABLE TO NEW ENGLAND SUMMARIES (LEVEL 11) ONLY. THE FIELD IS BLANK IF THE COUNTY IS COMPLETELY INSIDE OR OUTSIDE ANY SMSA. NEW ENGLAND COUNTY IS PARTIALLY INSIDE ONE OR MORE SMSA'S. I
FILLER1	4	25	A FILLER
PSAD	1	29	A POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION 3 MUNICIPIO 4 BARRIO 5 CIUDAD 6 PUEBLO 7 ALDEA

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		8	ZONA URBANA
FILLER2	1	30	A FILLER
REGION	1	31	A REGION CODE 0 PUERTO RICO 1 NORTHEAST 2 NORTH CENTRAL 3 SOUTH 4 WEST
DIVISION	1	32	A DIVISION CODE THIS IS THE FIRST DIGIT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE. 0 PUERTO RICO 1 NEW ENGLAND 2 MIDDLE ATLANTIC 3 EAST NORTH CENTRAL 4 WEST NORTH CENTRAL 5 SOUTH ATLANTIC 6 EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 7 WEST SOUTH CENTRAL 8 MOUNTAIN 9 PACIFIC
STATEGEO	2	32	A GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE 63 ALABAMA 94 ALASKA 86 ARIZONA 71 ARKANSAS 93 CALIFORNIA 84 COLORADO 16 CONNECTICUT 51 DELAWARE 53 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 59 FLORIDA 50 GEORGIA 95 HAWAII 82 IDAHO 33 ILLINOIS 32 INDIANA 42 IOWA 47 KANSAS 61 KENTUCKY 72 LOUISIANA 11 MAINE 52 MARYLAND 14 MASSACHUSETTS 34 MICHIGAN 41 MINNESOTA 64 MISSISSIPPI 43 MISSOURI 81 MONTANA 46 NEBRASKA 88 NEVADA

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		12	NEW HAMPSHIRE
		22	NEW JERSEY
		85	NEW MEXICO
		21	NEW YORK
		56	NORTH CAROLINA
		44	NORTH DAKOTA
		31	OHIO
		73	OKLAHOMA
		92	OREGON
		23	PENNSYLVANIA
		15	RHODE ISLAND
		57	SOUTH CAROLINA
		45	SOUTH DAKOTA
		62	TENNESSEE
		74	TEXAS
		87	UTAH
		13	VERMONT
		54	VIRGINIA
		91	WASHINGTON
		55	WEST VIRGINIA
		35	WISCONSIN
		83	WYOMING
		06	PUERTO RICO

STATE	2	34	A
			FIPS STATE CODE
		01	ALABAMA
		02	ALASKA
		04	ARIZONA
		05	ARKANSAS
		06	CALIFORNIA
		08	COLORADO
		09	CONNECTICUT
		10	DELAWARE
		11	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
		12	FLORIDA
		13	GEORGIA
		15	HAWAII
		16	IDAHO
		17	ILLINOIS
		18	INDIANA
		19	IOWA
		20	KANSAS
		21	KENTUCKY
		22	LOUISIANA
		23	MAINE
		24	MARYLAND
		25	MASSACHUSETTS
		26	MICHIGAN
		27	MINNESOTA
		28	MISSISSIPPI
		29	MISSOURI
		30	MONTANA
		31	NEBRASKA
		32	NEVADA
		33	NEW HAMPSHIRE
		34	NEW JERSEY
		35	NEW MEXICO
		36	NEW YORK
		37	NORTH CAROLINA
		38	NORTH DAKOTA
		39	OHIO
		40	OKLAHOMA
		41	OREGON
		42	PENNSYLVANIA
		44	RHODE ISLAND
		45	SOUTH CAROLINA

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		46	SOUTH DAKOTA
		47	TENNESSEE
		48	TEXAS
		49	UTAH
		50	VERMONT
		51	VIRGINIA
		53	WASHINGTON
		54	WEST VIRGINIA
		55	WISCONSIN
		56	WYOMING
		72	PUERTO RICO
SMSA	4	36	A FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) CODE
MUNICIPI	3	40	A FIPS MUNICIPIO CODE
MCD	3	43	A MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD) CODE
PLACE	4	46	A CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC PLACE CODE 9999 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES BALANCE OF HIGHER LEVEL ENTITY OUTSIDE OF PLACE (E.G., REMAINDER OF MCD)
TRACT	6	50	A CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) TRACT IS A FOUR-DIGIT BASIC CODE WITH IMPLIED DECIMAL AND TWO-DIGIT SUFFIX. 999999 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES NON-BNA REMAINDER OF A HIGHER LEVEL ENTITY, (E.G., REMAINDER OF MCD.)
TRACT4	4	50	A CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) THIS IS A FOUR-DIGIT BASIC CODE. BNA SUMMARIES ARE NUMBERED BETWEEN 9901 AND 9989.
TRACT2	2	54	A CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) THIS IS A TWO-DIGIT SUFFIX CODE. BLANK IF NOT USED.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
BLKGRP	1	56	A BLOCK GROUP (BG) FIRST DIGIT OF BLOCK NUMBER
BLOCK	3	56	A BLOCK NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO EXCEPT AS NOTED DIRECTLY ABOVE.
PARTPLAC	1	59	A PLACE/PART INDICATOR INDICATOR APPEARS ON RECORDS WHICH CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A PLACE. NEITHER PLACE NOR PLACE SEGMENT RECORD 0 1 SPLIT 2 NOT SPLIT
PARTTRCT	1	60	A TRACT/PART INDICATOR INDICATOR APPEARS ON RECORDS WHICH CONTAIN DATA FOR PART OF A TRACT OR BNA. NEITHER TRACT NOR TRACT SEGMENT RECORD 0 1 SPLIT 2 NOT SPLIT
PARTBLK	1	61	A BLOCK/PART INDICATOR INDICATOR APPEARS ON RECORDS WHICH CONTAIN DATA FOR A PART OF A BLOCK. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
EDIND	1	62	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR, PREFIX NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
EDNUMBER	4	63	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) NUMBER
EDSUFFIX	1	67	A ENUMERATION DISTRICT SUFFIX IF APPLICABLE, CONTAINS AN ALPHABETIC CHARACTER A-Z.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			OTHERWISE, SUFFIX FIELD WILL BE BLANK.
SCSA	2	68	A FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) CODE NOTE: NOT USED IN MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
URBAREA	4	70	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) CODE
CONDIST	2	74	A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD) CODE FOR DISTRICTS OF THE 96TH U.S. CONGRESS OUTLYING AREAS WHICH HAVE NO REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. 00 STATES HAVING ONE REPRESENTATIVE 01 ("AT LARGE" STATES). 98 AREAS WITH A NON-VOTING DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. 99 AREAS SPLIT BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.
INDANY	3	76	A AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANY) CODE NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
MCDSEQNO	4	79	A MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
FILLER3	5	83	A FILLER
SUBBARR	2	88	A SUBBARRIO NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
SEA	2	90	A STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA) NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
ESR	3	92	A ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR) (GROUPING OF STATE ECONOMIC AREAS (SEA'S) NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
DOFFICE	4	95	A DISTRICT OFFICE IF DATA FOR THIS SUMMARY WERE COLLECTED FROM MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT OFFICE, THIS CODE IS "9999."
SEQID	4	99	A SEQUENCE IDENTIFIER FIRST TWO DIGITS (99-100) IDENTIFY THE SEQUENCE OF THIS RECORD SEGMENT AS A PART OF THE CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. SECOND TWO DIGITS (101-102) IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORD SEGMENTS FOR EACH CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
SMSASIZE	1	103	A STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) SIZE CODE ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN AN SMSA 1 UNDER 100,000 2 100,000-249,999 3 250,000-499,999 4 500,000-999,999 5 1,000,000-2,999,999 6 3,000,000-14,999,999 7 15,000,000 OR MORE 9 SPLIT BY SMSA BOUNDARY
UATYPE	1	104	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) TYPE BLANK IF NOT IN A UA 0 AREA IN UA WHERE LARGEST CENTRAL CITY HAS LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION. 1 AREA IN A UA WITH AT LEAST ONE CENTRAL CITY THAT HAS A POPULA- TION OF 50,000 OR MORE. 9 AREA IS SPLIT BY UA TYPE.
UASIZE	1	105	A URBANIZED AREA (UA) SIZE ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN A UA 1 UNDER 100,000 2 100,000 - 249,999 3 250,000 - 499,999 4 500,000 - 999,999 5 1,000,000 - 2,999,999 6 3,000,000 - 14,999,999 7 15,000,000 OR MORE 9 SPLIT BY UA BOUNDARY

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
PLACDESC	1	106	A
		1	PLACE DESCRIPTION
		1	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY
		2	OF SMSA NOT UA
		2	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY
		3	OF UA NOT SMSA
		3	INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY
		4	OF SMSA AND UA
		4	OTHER INCORPORATED PLACE
		9	NOT PLACE; PART OF MCD/CCD
		A	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE (ZONA URBANA, ALDEA);
			CENTRAL CITY OF UA NOT SMSA
		B	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE (ZONA URBANA, ALDEA);
			CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA AND UA
		C	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN UA
			WITH CENTRAL CITY OF 50,000 OR MORE
		E	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE COEXTENSIVE
			WITH MCD OR COUNTY
		F	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE OF 1,000
			OR MORE (INCLUDES ALDEAS IN PUERTO RICO)
			OR CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE (CDP) IN UA
			WITH CENTRAL CITY OF LESS THAN 50,000
		G	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE (CDP) IN HAWAII
			AND OUTLYING AREAS
		H	CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE (CDP) IN ALASKA
		I	ZONA URBANA IN PUERTO RICO
PLACESZE	2	107	A
		00	PLACE SIZE
		01	NOT IN A PLACE
		02	UNDER 200
		03	200-499
		04	500-999
		05	1,000-1,499
		06	1,500-1,999
		07	2,000-2,499
		08	2,500-4,999
		09	5,000-9,999
		10	10,000-19,999
		11	20,000-24,999
		12	25,000-49,999
		13	50,000-99,999
		14	100,000-249,999
		15	250,000-499,999
		16	500,000-999,999
			1,000,000 OR MORE
XCITY	1	109	A
			EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR
			A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR
			SUMMARY IS NOT A PLACE OR PART OF A
			PLACE THAT IS PARTIALLY URBAN AND
			PARTIALLY RURAL.
			NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF,
			PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
		X	SUMMARY IS FOR A PLACE OR PART
			OF A PLACE THAT IS PARTIALLY
			URBAN AND PARTIALLY RURAL
CBD	1	110	A
			CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			FIELD IS BLANK IF AREA IS NOT IN A CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
		C	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
MCDSZ	2	111	A
			MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD) SIZE
		01	UNDER 200
		02	200-499
		03	500-999
		04	1,000-1,499
		05	1,500-1,999
		06	2,000-2,499
		07	2,500-4,999
		08	5,000-9,999
		09	10,000-19,999
		10	20,000-24,999
		11	25,000-49,999
		12	50,000-99,999
		13	100,000-249,999
		14	250,000-499,999
		15	500,000-999,999
		16	1,000,000 OR MORE
INDSUBR	3	113	A
			INDIAN SUBRESERVATION NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
FIPSPLAC	5	116	A
			FIPS PLACE CODE NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO MARF, PUERTO RICO; FIELD IS BLANK.
SFAR	2	121	A
			STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)
		01	CONNECTICUT MAINE MASSACHUSETTS NEW HAMPSHIRE RHODE ISLAND VERMONT
		02	NEW JERSEY NEW YORK PUERTO RICO VIRGIN ISLANDS
		03	DELAWARE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MARYLAND PENNSYLVANIA VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA
		04	ALABAMA FLORIDA GEORGIA KENTUCKY MISSISSIPPI NORTH CAROLINA SOUTH CAROLINA

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		05	TENNESSEE ILLINOIS INDIANA MICHIGAN OHIO
		06	WISCONSIN ARKANSAS LOUISIANA NEW MEXICO OKLAHOMA TEXAS
		07	IOWA KANSAS MISSOURI NEBRASKA
		08	COLORADO MONTANA NORTH DAKOTA SOUTH DAKOTA UTAH WYOMING
		09	ARIZONA CALIFORNIA GUAM HAWAII NEVADA
		10	ALASKA IDAHO OREGON WASHINGTON
FILLER4	22	123	A FILLER
AREANAME	60	145	A AREA NAME
SUPFL601	1	205	A TOTAL POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE 1 TO 14 PERSONS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED. IT WILL EFFECT THE FOLLOWING ITEM: NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS (GROUPQ) 0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION
FILLER5	8	206	A FILLER
SUPFL602	1	214	A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			ARE 1 TO 4 OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS EFFECTS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES (FAMILIES) NUMBER OF ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS (ONEPERHH) NUMBER OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (OWNROCHU) 0 NO SUPPRESSION 1 SUPPRESSION
FILLER6	38	215	A FILLER
TOTALPOP	9	253	N TOTAL POPULATION
FILLER7	54	262	A FILLER
FAMILIES	9	316	A NUMBER OF FAMILIES SUPPRESSION FLAG 02 APPLIES
GROUPQ	9	325	A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS SUPPRESSION FLAG 01 APPLIES
ONEPERHH	9	334	A NUMBER OF ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS SUPPRESSION FLAG 02 APPLIES
HUNITS	9	343	A TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS
OCHUNITS	9	352	A NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
OWNROCHU	9	361	A NUMBER OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS SUPPRESSION FLAG 02 APPLIES
FILLER8	18	370	A FILLER

OVERVIEW

1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data files released by the Bureau for Puerto Rico include the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic and selected population and housing items from STF 1 and the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File. All of these files contain data summarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, on the other hand, contain disclosure-free household and person records from the census. These files are similar to the 1970 Public Use Sample files.

Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100-percent or sample data. STF's 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. These data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data or estimates based on the responses of a sample of population and housing units. The latter STF's contain more extensive housing and population information.

STF 1 provides the maximum possible geographic detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract, or minor civil division (MCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in nontraced areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is census tract, or MCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in nontraced areas. STF 5's lowest geographic level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), central city(ies) of SMSA's, other places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and municipios of 50,000 or more inhabitants. STF's 1 to 4 consist of multiple files, each file featuring specific levels of geography. Figure 3 on the following page details the geographic levels in each STF.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth Count, while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth Count. To summarize, STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data while STF's 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates aggregated to a higher level of geography than other files, but which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

FIGURE 3

OVERVIEW OF PLANNED SUMMARY LEVELS
FOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES
FOR PUERTO RICO

Summary Area <u>1/</u>	STF 1			STF 2		STF 3		STF 4		STF 5	Summary Level Codes <u>3/</u>
	100 percent			100 percent		sample		sample			
	A	B	G	A	B	A	G	A	B		
Puerto Rico.....	*	*			*	*			*	*	04
SCSA.....					*				*	*	06
SMSA.....		*		*	*			*	*	*	08
Urbanized Area.....					*				*		10
Municipio.....	*				*	*			*		11
Municipio of 50,000+.....										*	11
MCD within Municipio.....	*				*	*			*		12
ED or BG within Tract/ BNA within Place within MCD within Municipio.....	*						*				13,14, 15,16
Municipio within SMSA.....		*		*				*			17
ED or Block within Tract/BNA within Place within MCD within Municipio within SMSA....		*									18,19,20, 21,22
Tract/BNA within Place within Municipio within SMSA.....		*		*				*			23,24
ED or Block within Tract/BNA within Place within Municipio within SMSA.....		*									25,26
Place <u>2/</u>	*				*	*		*		*	27
Place of 1,000+.....					*			*			28
Tract within Municipio within SMSA.....				*				*			
Neighborhood Publication Area.....			*				*				42
Neighborhood within Neigh- borhood Publication Area.			*				*				43

NOTE: Minor civil divisions are referred to as barrios and pueblos; places are referred to as zonas urbanas and aldeas.

FOOTNOTES TO FIGURE 3

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files, geographic area codes are included for areas such as Subbarrio, District Office, and Standard Federal Administrative Region.

2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of Place level data in the STF's are as follows:

STF 1A	all places	STF 3A	all places
STF 1B	all places		
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	1,000 or more	STF 4B	2,500 or more
		STF 5	50,000 or more

3/ Multiple summary level codes for a Summary Area indicate a series of very similar summary levels which are presented in identical STF files. A specific listing is shown below of summary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A slash mark "/" is used to indicate "within.")

Grouping 13, 14, 15, and 16:

13. Place/MCD/Municipio/Puerto Rico
14. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD/Municipio/Puerto Rico
15. BG/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD/Municipio/Puerto Rico
16. ED/Tract/Place/MCD/Municipio/Puerto Rico

Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:

18. MCD/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico
19. Place/MCD/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico
20. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico
21. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico
22. ED/Tract/Place/MCD/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico

Grouping 23 and 24:

23. Place/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico
24. Tract (BNA)/Place/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico

Grouping 25 and 26:

25. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico
26. ED/Tract/Place/Municipio/SMSA/Puerto Rico

1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic area(s) they are extracting from the file(s). To determine which maps best define the geographic area(s), compare the geographic coverage of each file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

The maps used in conjunction with the above summary tape files consist of four basic types: municipio maps, place maps, place-and-vicinity maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Geography Branch, Data Preparation Division, Bureau of the Census, 1210 East 10th Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana 47130. Phone: (812) 288-3213.

All four map types have several characteristics in common:

- To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.
- Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all four types of maps.
- Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for municipios, minor civil divisions (MCD's), places, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas that are not block numbered), and blocks.
- All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.
- All maps containing block-numbered areas are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map.

Municipio Maps. Municipio maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for Puerto Rico is shown. Most maps in the municipio series are at a scale of 1:20,000, or about 3 inches to the mile. Municipio maps were created by superimposing boundaries of areas for which data are tabulated on maps reformatted by the Bureau from base maps prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and updated by local government agencies in Puerto Rico. The following geographic area boundaries are shown on municipio maps where appropriate: municipios, minor civil divisions (barrios, ciudades, pueblos), subbarrios, places, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets where most of the development is contained within the boundaries established for them, the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of place maps varies from place to place. Most were created by superimposing boundaries for areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by the Puerto Rico government. On the municipio map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map; i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the municipio map. The geographic area boundaries shown on place maps are the same as for municipio maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets, but for which geographic areas are shown outside the boundaries established for a place, the Bureau uses place-and vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of two or more places that appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the municipio map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the municipio map. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for municipio maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the major built-up areas of Puerto Rico, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of such areas. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover areas within an SMSA and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas that are not in an SMSA. The scale for the MMS and VMS is 1:20,000, or about 1 inch represents 1,667 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1:10,000, or about 1 inch represents 833 feet. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the municipio maps and the areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on municipio maps; in a few instances, MMS/VMS map sheets entirely cover a municipio, in which case no separate municipio map exists. The geographic area boundaries shown on the MMS and VMS are the same as those specified for municipio maps, but also include the boundaries of urbanized areas.

In addition to the four types of maps described above, there are a number of "outline" maps (maps that do not show any data, only the areas to which data can be related) that are prepared and published as part of the various printed report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The Municipio Subdivision Map Series consists of 22 pages showing the names and boundaries for each municipio, minor civil division (MCD), subbarrio, and place. The scale of the Puerto Rico map requires that it be presented in sections. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. The maps are derived from the base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey National Mapping Program and appear in PC80-1-A, -B, and HC80-1-A. A single-sheet version of the municipio subdivision map series also has been published at a scale of 1:200,000, or about 1 inch represents 3.2 miles.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of the 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all municipios, MCD's, and places in and adjacent to the area are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A.

The SCSA/SMSA Outline Map shows municipio names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). These maps appear in PC80-1-A, -B, -C, -D; HC80-1-A, -B; and HC80-2.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined for 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification number for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries; and the names and boundaries of municipios, MCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within tracts is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps were prepared for tracted municipios outside SMSA's. These maps appear in PHC80-2 and are also available separately.

Map sets are published for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and the non-SMSA portion of Puerto Rico. In addition to the printed copies of the municipio, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there is an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for each SMSA and for Puerto Rico. The SMSA Index to Block Numbered Areas Maps shows the extent of the SMSA; municipio, MCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA, shown by means of shading. The Puerto Rico Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps was prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered areas in Puerto Rico over the municipio subdivision map. This index map also shows the boundaries of the SMSA(s) so that the reader can determine whether the data for any block-numbered area are available with the SMSA tabulations or the balance-of-Puerto Rico tabulations.

Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials that provide additional information about the 1980 census.

PHC80-R1 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text and Part B, Glossary (published as part of Supplement 1 to the Users' Guide) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Part A: S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50. Supplement 1 (including Part B): S/N 003-024-05004-8. Price is \$6.00.

Census '80: Continuing the Factfinder Tradition. This publication, originally prepared for college classes, examines the history, organization, products, services, and uses of the 1980 census. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-02262-1. Price is \$7.50.

Factfinder for the Nation. These brochures describe the range of census materials available on specific subjects. No. 6 (Housing Statistics), No. 7 (Population Statistics), No. 8 (Census Geography), and No. 22 (Data for Small Communities) discuss topics relevant to the 1980 census. Limited free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available for \$20 a year from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

PHC80-R1 1980 Census of Population and Housing Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text and Part B, Glossary (published as part of Supplement 1 to the Users' Guide), and Part C, Index to Summary Tape Files 1 to 4, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Part A: S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50. Supplement 1 (including Part B): S/N 003-024-05004-8. Price is \$6.00. Part C: S/N 003-024-05771-9. Price is \$4.25.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Nonsampling Errors

Since 1980 population counts shown in this file 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 do occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to include every household or person in the counts, 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 processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling errors 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.

Editing and Allocation of Data Items

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries and blank items were edited.

Editing. In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made for missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, age, marital status), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish an entry in the name space.

Allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The usefulness of the data is considered to be enhanced through the assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries.

For housing data, the assignment is based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit is omitted but a rental amount is reported for that unit, the computer edits tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit is reported as rented but the amount of rent is missing, the computer assigns the rent from the preceding renter-occupied unit that had a rental amount reported.

The general procedure for changing unacceptable population entries is to assign an entry for a person that is consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who is reported as a 20-year old son of the householder but for whom marital status is not reported, is assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The process is carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stores reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.
2. Each stored age is retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics and with age reported is processed through the computer in the edit operation. Then the age of this succeeding person is substituted for the age previously stored.
3. When a person processed has no report of age, or the entry is unacceptable, the age assigned to him or her is that which was stored for the last person who otherwise has the same set of characteristics.

Substitution. The editing process also includes another type of correction, namely the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or a housing unit. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurs when there is no housing information available. If the housing unit is determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed occupied units. If the housing unit is vacant, the housing characteristics are assigned from the previously processed vacant unit.

The assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person in a household containing no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, is done in the following manner. A previously processed household is selected as a substitute and the full set of population characteristics for each substituted person is duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted due to noninterview," e.g., a housing unit indicated as occupied but the occupants are not listed on the questionnaire, and (2) "persons substituted due to mechanical failure," e.g., where the questionnaire page on which persons are listed was not properly microfilmed.

The editing process ensures that the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units assigned by the computer corresponds closely to the distribution of characteristics for persons and housing units actually reported in the census. Before the advent of the computer, this type of process was not feasible and the distribution of characteristics to be used for assignment purposes was drawn from the preceding census or another source.

Specific tolerances are established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that are permitted. If the number of corrections is beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred are clerically reviewed. If it is found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC 1/ of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires are reprocessed.

1/ Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers.

GLOSSARY

Complete Count Concept Definitions

ALDEA. Aldeas are closely settled population centers with no legally defined limits. Aldea boundaries are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board following procedures established by the Census Bureau. To be recognized in the 1980 census, aldeas must have a minimum 1980 population of 1,000 inhabitants.

BARRIO. See MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries or MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas, a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may be quite large, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated by block in areas that contracted with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code that is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or an MCD boundary, Puerto Rico tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), and place maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a physical feature, such as a stream, a "fishhook" (↔) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for almost 16,000 blocks in Puerto Rico in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970, block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number is generally not reused. In many areas, however, many block boundaries and numbers are the same in 1980 as in 1970, except where blocks were renumbered by the local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agency in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or BNA and is defined in all areas where block statistics are collected. (In areas where blocks are not identified, ED's are used.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include all blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would generally involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., block 312 might be followed by block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's), places, and urbanized areas. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD, or urbanized area boundaries.

Statistics were prepared for almost 2,400 BG's in Puerto Rico. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no published data for BG's.

Historical comparability: There were no BG's in Puerto Rico in 1970.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined typically, contract block areas. BNA's do not cross municipio boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a municipio. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places and MCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and MCD's. Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of MCD's.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability generally is coincidental.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a municipio. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized before the 1980 census are completely tracted. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe municipio lines and cover all of the territory within each tracted municipio. Within a municipio, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a municipio and also within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place maps and municipio maps. In addition, there are census tract outline maps for each SMSA and each tracted municipio outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and other features that serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, and municipios appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD. In a case where a tract is split by place or MCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B, the situation is similar. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts series--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being.

Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other places with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated in Puerto Rico by the Census Statistical Areas Committee in consultation with the Census Bureau.

The CBD's recognized in the 1980 census were delineated for the 1977 Economic Censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in places of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA;
URBANIZED AREA

CIUDAD. See MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's, places, and municipios. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,000 in Puerto Rico. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for one enumerator. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, place-and-vicinity, and municipio maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a one-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary. An ED number may also have a one-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., a military base), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. (The one-letter prefix does not appear on MARF for Puerto Rico.) ED numbers do not repeat within a municipio. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code (72 for Puerto Rico) and 3-digit municipio code.

Statistics were prepared for about 2,100 ED's in Puerto Rico. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no published data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas that were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases, it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage (including consensually married), or adoption and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in, are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

(In certain Census Bureau surveys before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his/her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Historical comparability: The 1970 definition for family was similar to that used in 1980. In 1960, secondary families were separately identified.

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers or in nursing (convalescent and rest) homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages, and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--

regardless of their length of stay in the particular place. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution, and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. A person living in noninstitutional group quarters. Noninstitutional group quarters have nine or more persons unrelated to the person in column 1 of the questionnaire, or ten or more unrelated persons, and include such living quarters as rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical, maternity and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual home elsewhere; live-in staff members of institutions and other group quarters, provided that their living arrangements do not meet the housing unit definition; and persons staying in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, the "other person in group quarters" was defined as a person in noninstitutional quarters with five or more persons unrelated to the head (rather than nine or more unrelated to the householder in 1980) or six or more unrelated persons altogether (as compared to ten or more in 1980).

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in households" match those for "persons in units" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

See also: FAMILY

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants of a housing unit may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the definition for Persons In Group Quarters). For vacant units, enumerators apply the criteria of separateness and direct access wherever possible to the likely use by intended occupants, or otherwise to the use by previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that

recreational vehicles, tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated that the occupants live and eat separately and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980, direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. Excluded in 1970, vacant mobile homes are included in the 1980 housing inventory if intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970, units with six or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to ten or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION. See MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

MUNICIPIO. In Puerto Rico, the primary divisions are termed municipios. Each municipio has legally established boundaries and constitutes a governmental unit. Two municipios have been created since 1970, Canovanas and Florida, which were separated from Loiza and Barceloneta Municipios, respectively. Each municipio, with the exception of Florida, includes a ciudad or pueblo in which the seat of government is located. The municipio of Florida has its seat of government in the Florida Adentro barrio.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION. Barrios are the primary subdivisions of municipios. The barrios have legally established boundaries, but do not constitute a governmental unit. "Ciudad" or "pueblo" is the name given to the barrio or group of barrios that identifies the municipio center of government. Ciudades, pueblos, and barrios essentially serve as election districts and as the basis for apportionment of the Commonwealth legislature. There are two ciudades in Puerto Rico, Ponce and San Juan, each of which consists of barrios; therefore, data are presented only for the barrios on MARF and STF's for Puerto Rico.

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant.

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons living in it as a usual residence when enumerated--or only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. If all the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Therefore, counts of households and occupied housing units should match--although complete counts may differ slightly from sample data.

Vacant. The classification of a housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT. See TENURE

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

PLACES. Two types of places are recognized in the stateside 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. There are no incorporated places in Puerto Rico. Although ciudades and pueblos in Puerto Rico have legally established limits, they are not incorporated and are recognized for census purposes as municipio subdivisions rather than places.

Census Designated Places. As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the government, delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, such places are referred to as "census designated places" (CDP's). In Puerto Rico, the CDP's are called "zonas urbanas" and "aldeas." To be recognized for the 1980 census, aldeas must have a minimum 1980 population of 1,000; however, zonas urbanas are recognized regardless of population size.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place that has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's are shown on municipio subdivision maps.

PUEBLO. See MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

PUERTO RICO. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers Puerto Rico and the outlying areas over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked in Puerto Rico were developed to accommodate local conditions. The geographic subareas for which statistics were reported for Puerto Rico are as follows: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and the SCSA. Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population comprising two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's, defined by the Office of Management and Budget, were in existence at the time of the 1980 census; criteria were published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's, including one in Puerto Rico, have been established based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. This code does not appear on MARF or STF 1 for Puerto Rico. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

In June 1983, the SCSA concept was replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, having somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes do not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire municipios that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1, 1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's, including one in Puerto Rico, were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a place with a population of at least 50,000 within its limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000.

An SMSA includes a central city (zona urbana in Puerto Rico) and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the municipio or municipios in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying municipios that meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or municipios. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory: new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory, and many of the SMSA's that were recognized in 1970 census tabulations were redefined prior to 1980.

As of June 1983, SMSA boundaries, definitions, and titles were re-evaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" was shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes do not affect publication of the 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. Puerto Rico is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code that follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit Census Geographic State code. Puerto Rico has a FIPS code numerically following the State codes.

SUBBARRIO. Subbarrios serve as electoral and representational entities, further subdividing ciudades, some pueblos, and, in three municipios -- Ponce, San Juan, and Salinas -- barrios other than the ciudad or pueblo. There are subbarrios in 23 municipios. Data are not presented for subbarrios on MARF and STF's for Puerto Rico.

TENURE. The classification of all occupied units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. All housing units where the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether or not cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, included here, are separately identified in rent tabulations.)

Historical comparability: In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

URBAN AND RURAL. The urban population comprises all persons living in (1) zonas urbanas and aldeas of 2,500 or more inhabitants and (2) other territory included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1960, before urbanized areas were established in Puerto Rico, the urban population comprised all persons living in ciudades, pueblos, and aldeas of 2,500 or more inhabitants. A definition of urban population restricted to such entities having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not identified as one of those entities.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area, which was applied to Puerto Rico in 1960. For the 1960 census, the urban population of Puerto Rico was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all ciudades, pueblos, and aldeas that had 2,500 or more inhabitants. Changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers. The 1960 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. In 1970, however, the legal ciudad/pueblo boundaries in many municipios were disregarded to include the built-up areas of contiguous barrios. The population within these areas, incorrectly referred to as ciudades and pueblos in the 1970 reports, was included in the urban population if the number of inhabitants within the legal boundaries plus those residing in the contiguous built-up areas totaled 2,500 or more. These places are equivalent to those identified as zonas urbanas in the 1980 census.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, consisting of a central city(ies) --zona urbana(s)-- and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas such as industrial parks if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a central city(ies). The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city(ies).

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. In some cases, a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary and possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's have been defined in areas that do not meet the 100,000 total population criterion for SMSA designation. There were seven UA's in Puerto Rico in 1980.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at a much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size was required for a central city.

ZONAS URBANA. Zonas urbanas are composed of the municipio seat of government and the adjacent built-up area. Zonas urbanas are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board under authorization of the Puerto Rico Planning Act of 1975. Figures are published for all zonas urbanas regardless of the number of inhabitants. In 1970 (also in Arecibo in 1960), zonas urbanas were incorrectly referred to as ciudades and pueblos, simultaneously disregarding the legal ciudad/pueblo boundaries. Except for Arecibo, such areas had not been recognized prior to the 1970 census.

APPENDIX A

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE WITHIN SUMMARY LEVEL---
MARF, PUERTO RICO

	PUERTO RICO	MUNICIPIO	MCD	PLACE	TRACT	BG	ED
FILE IDENTIFICATION	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
RECORD TYPE							
SUMMARY LEVEL	04	11	12	13	14	15	16
URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT							
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT							
RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP							
ANCESTRY GROUP							
BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR							
FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUBSTITUTION INDICATOR	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
COUNTY/PART INDICATOR (NEW ENGLAND)							
PSAD CODE		A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N
REGION CODE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DIVISION CODE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
STATE CODE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS) STATE CODE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) CODE		N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
CENSUS MUNICIPIO CODE		N	N	N	N	N	N
MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD) CODE			N	N	N	N	N
PLACE CODE 1/ 2/				N	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
CENSUS TRACT OR BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA) 1/ 3/					N	N	N/Ø
BLOCK GROUP						N	
BLOCK							
PLACE/PART INDICATOR 2/						N/Ø	N/Ø
TRACT/PART INDICATOR 3/					N	N	N/Ø
BLOCK/PART INDICATOR							
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED) INDICATOR (PREFIX)							
ED NUMBER							N
ED SUFFIX							A/Ø
FIPS STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA) CODE							
URBANIZED AREA (UA) CODE							
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD) CODE							N/Ø
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION/ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE (ANV) CODE						N	N
MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER (CIUDADES AND PUEBLOS ONLY)							
SUBBARRIO							
STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA)							

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE WITHIN SUMMARY LEVEL - Cont'd.

	PUERTO RICO	MUNICIPIO	MCD	PLACE	TRACT	BG	ED
ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR)	(3)						
DISTRICT OFFICE 1/	(4)	N	N	N	N	N	N
RECORD SEQUENCE IDENTIFICATION	(4)						
SMSA SIZE	(1)	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
UA TYPE	(1)						N
UA SIZE	(1)						N/Ø
PLACE DESCRIPTION 2/	(1)						A/N/Ø
PLACE SIZE 2/	(2)			A/N	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR	(1)						A/N/Ø
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)	(1)						A/Ø
MCD SIZE	(2)		N	N	N	N	N
INDIAN SUBRESERVATION	(3)						
FIPS PLACE CODE	(5)						
STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SFAR)	(2)	N	N	N	N	N	N
LONGITUDE	(7)						
LATITUDE	(6)						
LAND AREA	(9)						
AREA NAME	(60)	A	A	A	A	A	A
SUPPRESSION FLAGS	(48)	N	N	N	N	N	N

1/ Either present as a true code or all "9's" wherever indicated.

2/ This code will not be present on summary level 14, 15, or 16 if the summary level 13 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

3/ This code will not be present on summary level 16 if summary level 14 has been eliminated as a redundant 'remainder' record.

A Alphabetic code
 N Numeric code
 Ø Code sometimes does not appear