

1980 Census of Population and Housing Master Area Reference File (MARF): 1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal. Technical Documentation

D1-D80-MRFX-14-TECHDR

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--

MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) :

1978 RICHMOND DRESS REHEARSAL
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--

MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF):
1978 RICHMOND DRESS REHEARSAL

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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* * * * *

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For additional information concerning the file, contact Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 449-1600.

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, contact Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 449-1667.

For additional information concerning the subject matter of the file, contact Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 449-1667.

UPDATE INFORMATION

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Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

* * * * *

Name of File: Census of Population and Housing, 1980--
Master Area Reference File (MARF):
1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal

Please send me any information which might become available later concerning the file listed.

Name:

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PREFACE

This documentation is arranged in two parts. Part I contains information which is specific to the 1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal summary tapes and Master Area Reference File (MARF). Part II provides general information about the 1980 summary tape program and specific information about the 1980 census MARF.

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PART I

Richmond Dress Rehearsal, 1978

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--
Master Area Reference File (MARF): 1978
Richmond Dress Rehearsal [machine-readable
data file] / conducted by the U.S. Bureau
of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau
[producer and distributor], 1980.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in Richmond City, Henrico County, and Chesterfield County, Virginia. Data were collected in a dress rehearsal census in the spring of 1978.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

This release of the MARF contains the geographic items from Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1), as well as population counts by race and Spanish origin, the number of families, the number of persons in group quarters, 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.

These files are prepared in the format used for the 1980 census MARF. Users interested in analyzing the data for Richmond in addition to using the file for software testing should read carefully the section of the technical documentation on analytical limitations of the Richmond test tape.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This abstract provides general information concerning the geographic coverage of MARF. For detailed information concerning the geographic hierarchy of areas and areas which are split by higher levels of geography, see the section "MARF File Description" in the technical documentation.

MARF provides summaries for the State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places or place segments within MCD's/CCD's, remainder of MCD's/CCD's, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and block groups (BG's) or, for unblocked areas, enumeration districts (ED's). These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

The Richmond Dress Rehearsal MARF contains 720 logical records with a logical record length of 387 characters.

The block size for the files varies with user specifications. A printout listing the block size for the individual tape will be sent with each tape.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "MARF File Description" section of this technical documentation.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census "Census of Population and Housing, 1980-- Master Area Reference File: 1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal Technical Documentation" (this document). The documentation includes this abstract as well as additional information about the file and a data dictionary. When ordered separately, it is available for \$5.00 from Customer Services Branch (address below).

"Metropolitan Map Series - Richmond, VA."; "County Map Series - Henrico and Chesterfield Counties." This set, which includes 2 county map sheets and 20 Metropolitan Map Series sheets, can be purchased for \$35 from Customer Services Branch (see address below).

The Metropolitan Map Series, county maps, and place maps for other areas will be released in late 1980. They will also be available from Customer Services Branch.

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS:

Current Population Reports P-28, No. 1565. "Special Census of the Richmond, Virginia Area: April 4, 1978." This publication includes a census tract map of the area. It is available from Customer Services Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Price is \$4.00.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES:

Summary files from the Richmond dress rehearsal census program will also be issued for STF 1 through STF 4. In addition, a Richmond test file will be issued for the Public Law 94-171 data, which are population counts provided for the purpose of reapportionment/redistricting.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

- 1980 data for Release 1 of MARF will be available on a State-by-State basis about the same time as STF 1A. The second release of the 1980 MARF will be available on a State-by-State basis about the same time as STF 3A.

The Richmond Dress Rehearsal MARF is available on a single reel of tape from Customer Services Branch (address below). For technical specifications see the order form below.

Customer Services Branch
 Data User Services Division
 Bureau of the Census
 Washington, D.C. 20233
 Phone: 301-449-1600

Customer Services (Microfiche and Data Files)	Name		RETURN TO:		Date		
	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. <u>9</u> ----		
	Telephone		Washington, D.C. 20233				
			Phone: 301/763-4100				
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche		Order No.	No. of Tapes	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge with orders.					TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled			
Maximum block size (if less than 32K bytes)? _____							

OVERVIEW

Dress Rehearsal Program

The dress rehearsal program for the 1980 census consisted of censuses conducted during April 1978 in the Richmond, Virginia area and in La Plata and Montezuma Counties, Colorado. A dress rehearsal census was also conducted in Lower Manhattan, New York, N.Y. in September, 1978.

The purpose of the dress rehearsal program was to use the planned final materials and procedures in locations which simulate various conditions the Bureau would face in the 1980 census. Only those materials and procedures found to be unsatisfactory in the dress rehearsal were revised. In the Bureau's pretest censuses and other field activities conducted prior to the dress rehearsal program, alternative methods and procedures were tested in a number of areas across the country.

The Richmond and Lower Manhattan dress rehearsal censuses were taken with the mailout/mailback system similar to that used for most of the country in 1980. La Plata and Montezuma Counties' dress rehearsal censuses were conducted using a door-to-door enumeration system used in 1980 in sparsely settled areas. Under the mailout/mailback system, census takers (enumerators) called only on those households which did not send back their questionnaires or which did not fill out their questionnaires completely. Under the door-to-door system, each household received its questionnaire through the mail, but was requested to hold the completed questionnaire for pickup by a census enumerator.

Richmond Dress Rehearsal Summary Tapes

Test files representing Summary Tape Files 1 through 4 from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are being created from the Richmond Dress Rehearsal. In addition, test files for the Master Area Reference File (MARF) and Public Law 94-171 Population Counts are being created. These files parallel very closely the record layout and data structure planned for the 1980 summary files. The Richmond Dress Rehearsal files are being prepared to assist users in developing their programming plans for the 1980 data. These test files should enable users to develop their software prior to the availability of the data files from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Richmond Dress Rehearsal Maps

Maps relating to the Richmond dress rehearsal are now available. They can be purchased for \$35 from Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

MARF DATA INFORMATION

Richmond Dress Rehearsal

MARF File Description - Richmond Dress Rehearsal

The Bureau has prepared a test tape version of the 1980 Master Area Reference File (MARF), based on data from the 1978 Dress Rehearsal Census of Richmond, Virginia, and the adjacent Chesterfield and Henrico Counties. It observes the format and technical conventions to be employed when 1980 data become available beginning in late 1980. The MARF test tape was created for use by programmers in developing their capacities for data retrieval for the 1980 tapes. While this file may also be useful for studying the characteristics of the Richmond area, users should observe carefully the following section on analytical limitations of the Richmond test tape.

Analytical Limitations of Richmond Test Tape

The MARF test tape is designed for use primarily by programmers in developing their software for data retrieval. It may be of some use in the study of the characteristics of the Richmond area, but that use will be limited. One type of analytic limitation of the dress rehearsal data is geographic. State and standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) records will appear on the tape even though the dress rehearsal census included just a fraction of the State and only part of the Richmond SMSA and urbanized area (UA); consequently, the figures on the State, SMSA, and UA records will merely represent totals for the census area. The census tracts observed are 1980 tracts, but blocks and block groups in some areas have since been renumbered. The test tape will also include enumeration district (ED) records outside of the block numbered area. In 1980, there will not be ED records for any part of Virginia, since it is one of five States which has contracted for block statistics for the entire State. Block groups substitute for ED's as summary areas wherever block statistics are being collected in 1980.

A second limitation concerns changes made in the 1980 census questionnaire following the Richmond dress rehearsal. Those changes do not affect the character location or the structure of this file. One of those changes does affect the substantive compatibility of MARF for the Richmond test and MARF for the 1980 census. The data from the Richmond test were forced into the 1980 format for MARF. Following is an illustration of that questionnaire change. Users interested in all changes should consult the section on questionnaire changes in the Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1 --1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal Technical Documentation.

Question 7. On the questionnaire this question was changed from "Is this person's origin or descent--" to "Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?" In addition, the ordering and wording of the response categories were changed. The important change is that the response "not Spanish" was moved from the last option to the first option. The response categories "Mexican-American" and "Mexican or Chicano" from the Richmond questionnaire were combined into a single category (Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano) for the 1980 census questionnaire. It should also be noted that the question wording and the ordering of the response categories in the Richmond version resulted in an unusually high number of allocated cases as well as spurious data on Spanish origin.

Richmond

7. Is this person's origin or descent --	
<i>Fill one circle.</i>	
<input type="radio"/> Mexican-Amer.	<input type="radio"/> Cuban
<input type="radio"/> Mexican or Chicano	<input type="radio"/> Other Spanish
<input type="radio"/> Puerto Rican	

<input type="radio"/> Not Spanish	

1980

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?	
<i>Fill one circle.</i>	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes. Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes. Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes. Cuban	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	

Items using responses from question 7 are affected by the response problems noted above.

Relevant Articles and Publications

Current Population Reports P-28 No. 1565. "Special Census of the Richmond, Virginia Area: April 4, 1978". This publication contains data from the Richmond Dress Rehearsal. It also includes a census tract map of the special census area. It is available from Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Price is \$4.00.

Geographic Coding Scheme--Richmond Dress Rehearsal

	<u>Region</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Census State</u>	<u>FIPS State</u>	<u>SMSA</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>
Virginia	3	5	54	51	6760			
Chesterfield County	3	5	54	51	6760	041		
Bermuda District	3	5	54	51	6760	041	005	
Chester (CDP)	3	5	54	51	6760	041	005	0245
Clover Hill District	3	5	54	51	6760	041	010	
Dale District	3	5	54	51	6760	041	015	
Matoaca District	3	5	54	51	6760	041	025	
Ettrick (CDP)	3	5	54	51	6760	041	025	0448
Matoaca (CDP)	3	5	54	51	6760	041	025	0797
Midlothian District	3	5	54	51	6760	041	030	
Bon Air (CDP)	3	5	54	51	6760	041	030	0122
Henrico County	3	5	54	51	6760	087		
Brookland District	3	5	54	51	6760	087	005	
Lakeside (CDP) (PT)	3	5	54	51	6760	087	005	0713
Fairfield District	3	5	54	51	6760	087	010	
Highland Springs (CDP) (PT)	3	5	54	51	6760	087	010	0620
Lakeside (CDP) (PT)	3	5	54	51	6760	087	010	0713
Three Chopt District	3	5	54	51	6760	087	013	
Tuckahoe District	3	5	54	51	6760	087	015	
Varina District	3	5	54	51	6760	087	020	
Highland Springs (CDP) (PT)	3	5	54	51	6760	087	020	0620
Richmond city	3	5	54	51	6760	760		
Richmond city	3	5	54	51	6760	760	005	
Richmond city	3	5	54	51	6760	760	005	1035

PART II

Census of Population and Housing, 1980

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, and are 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 to be released by the Bureau include a P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file for use in reapportionment/redistricting, various subject report files, and the Master Area Reference File which provides the geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items. All of these files contain data summarized to varying 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 and will be available sometime after the release of STF 4.

Contents of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether 100-percent or sample data. STF 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions answered for all persons and housing units. In other words, those data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5, on the other hand, are based on sample data. These data are estimates based on the responses of a sample of the population and housing units and contain more extensive housing and population information. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units with less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall the sampling rate is approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

The geographic detail of STF 1 is the maximum possible detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in blocked areas and for enumeration districts outside blocked areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract level (or MCD's/CCD's and places 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 tracts (or MCD's/CCD's and places in nontraced areas). STF 5's lowest geographic level is SMSA's and central cities of SMSA's. Figure 1 on the following page details the geographic levels in each Summary Tape File.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to a combination of 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.

FIGURE 1

Geographic Summary Levels

Area <u>1</u> /	STF 1			STF 2			STF 3			STF 4			STF 53/
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B3/	C	A	B	C	
United States.....			*			*			*			*	*
Region.....			*			*			*			*	*
Division.....			*			*			*			*	*
State.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Place by State <u>2</u> /.....	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
SCSA.....			*			*			*			*	
SCSA by State.....			*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
SMSA.....			*			*			*			*	*
SMSA by State.....		*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area.....			*			*			*			*	
Urbanized Area by State.....			*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
County by State.....	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	
MCD by State.....			*			*			*			*	
MCD by County by State..	*			*		*			*			*	
ED or BG by Tract (BNA) by Place by MCD by County by State.....	*						*		*				
County by SMSA by State.....		*		*		*							
ED or Block by Tract (BNA) by Place by MCD by County by SMSA by State.....		*											
Tract (BNA) by Place by County by SMSA by State		*		*		*							
Tract (BNA) by County by SMSA by State.....				*		*				*			
ED or Block by Tract (BNA) by Place by County by SMSA by State.....		*											
Congressional District by State.....	*		*				*		*			*	
Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Village.....						*						*	
Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Village by County by State.....				*	*	*				*	*	*	
ZIP Code (5 digit).....								*					

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files (STF's) geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward, State Economic Sub-Region, District Office Code, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region. The presence of these codes will allow data users to prepare their own summaries by aggregating component parts of such units. This also is true for some areas that are summary levels for some STF's and not others. For example, block groups and enumeration districts in STF 1A can be added together to prepare summaries for Indian reservations or Alaskan Native Villages.

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	1,000 or more	STF 3B	(?)
STF 1C	10,000 or more	STF 3C	10,000 or more
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	2,500 or more	STF 4B	2,500 or more
STF 2C	10,000 or more	STF 4C	10,000 or more
STF 5	50,000 or more		

3/ Subject to change.

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 1 and 2 contain complete count data, while STF 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates which are aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files, but which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

1980 Census Maps

There are several different map series produced by the Census Bureau, each providing a specific geographic emphasis. When available, the maps may be obtained from Customer Services Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Metropolitan Map Series (MMS)/Vicinity Map Series (VMS). The Metropolitan Map Series covers urbanized areas and adjacent blocked nonmetropolitan areas. The Vicinity Map Series covers selected nonmetropolitan urban concentrations. These maps show boundaries of States, counties, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places (both incorporated places and census designated places), census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) (when present), blocks, and enumeration districts that occur outside BNA's but within MMS/VMS coverage. Urbanized area boundaries will be included on the final maps which can be obtained beginning in late 1980. MMS/VMS maps with blocks will be published as part of the PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports in 1981.

Place Maps/Place and Vicinity Maps. These maps, which cover places outside of MMS/VMS coverage, show boundaries for places and, when present, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, census tracts or block numbering areas (when present), and blocks or enumeration districts within the place. The place-and-vicinity maps include coverage of adjacent areas and unincorporated enclaves as well as the place itself. Most place maps have been created by superimposing census boundaries on base maps supplied by State highway departments or municipal officials. Place maps with blocks will be published as part of the appropriate PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports in 1981. Copies of place maps can be obtained as they become available on a flow basis beginning in late 1980.

County Maps. These maps provide coverage of the portion of the county not covered by the MMS/VMS, place maps, or place and vicinity maps. Most have been created by superimposing census boundaries on base maps supplied by State highway departments. Boundaries are shown for the county, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas (where present) and enumeration districts or, for those areas outside of places for which block statistics have been contracted, blocks. County maps with blocks will be published as part of the appropriate PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports in the

first half of 1981. Copies of county maps can be obtained as they become available on a flow basis beginning in late 1980.

Census Tract Outline Maps. These maps cover SMSA's and tracted nonSMSA counties. They will show boundaries for counties, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places (including places not shown in the publication), and census tracts. Separate insets will show detail in densely developed areas. Tract boundaries will be labelled with the name of the boundary features. The maps will become available beginning in mid-1981. They will also be published in the PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports available beginning in late 1981.

State SMSA Outline Maps. These maps present for each State the outlines and names of the counties within the State as well as a highlighted boundary and name for each SMSA for which data are published in 1980. They will be published in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports released early 1981.

Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials available presently, or expected to be available shortly, which will provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

Census '80 Introduction to Products and Services. This 13 page publication provides a general outline of materials and data available from the 1980 census. Free copies are available from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1980 Census of Population and Housing Publication and Computer Tape Program. This leaflet describes the publication program, computer tape program, and microfiche program for the 1980 census. It also provides anticipated release dates for these products. This publication will be available in 1981 at no charge from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1980 Census User's Guide (first edition). This comprehensive guide to the 1980 census data will be available in early 1981. It will be available through the Government Printing Office. The price is not yet determined.

1980 Census Update. This publication has been issued quarterly since January 1977. The updates are intended to keep the data user current on the 1980 Census planning and preparatory activities. Back copies are available at no charge from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. To be added to the mailing list contact Decennial Census Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (phone 301-763-2740).

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on all Census Bureau programs and products. For further information contact Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

MARF DESCRIPTION

The MARF is designed to be the 1980 counterpart of the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) prepared for the 1970 census. It is designed to provide users with a 1980 census geographic base (above the block level) indicating the geographic codes used and the relationships among the various areas recognized. It is also an abbreviated summary file containing selected population and housing unit counts which can be used for the preparation of sampling frames or for analyzing the content and scope of data to be presented on STF 1 and STF 2.

Two releases of the MARF will be made available on a State-by-State basis. The first release coincides with the release of the appropriate State STF 1A. The second release is prepared at the same time as the STF 3A files and supercedes release 1. Release 2 of the MARF has the same format as release 1 with the addition of latitude-longitude coordinate values for block group and enumeration district population centroids, land area for counties and places with population of 2,500 or more, total area (except large water bodies) for census tracts, and sample population and housing unit estimates. The corresponding locations for the additional data items are blank on release 1.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

The MARF will contain a record for each summary level presented on STF 1A, with the exception of place totals and congressional districts. The records will appear in the same sequence or hierarchy as on STF 1A. The first 252 characters of each record on the MARF will contain the standard geographic identifiers developed for the 1980 summary tape files.

MARF contains summary level records which are arranged according to a geographic hierarchy. This section describes that hierarchy. For example, MARF's are released on a State-by-State basis, and each file begins with a summary record for the State, the highest level of geography in the file. The next record on the file is the county summary record, which is the next level in the geographic hierarchy.

Figure 2 presents an overview of the sequencing of records in MARF. Variations such as split places, minor civil divisions which have both block numbering areas and unblocked areas, and census tracts with both block groups and enumerations districts are not shown. However, those cases and others are explained in the following text which discusses each summary level record type appearing in the MARF.

FIGURE 2

<u>Geography</u>	<u>Summary Level</u>
State 1.....	04
County 1.....	11
MCD/CCD 1.....	12
Place 1.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
Block Group 1.....	15
Block Group 2.....	15
.....	
Block Group N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
Block Group 1.....	15
.....	
Block Group N.....	14
Tract 3.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 2.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
ED 1.....	16
.....	
ED N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 3.....	13
.....	
Place N.....	12
MCD/CCD 2.....	12
Place 1.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
BG 1.....	15
BG 2.....	15
.....	
BG N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 2.....	13
.....	
Place N.....	13
Remainder of MCD/CCD 2.....	13
MCD/CCD 3.....	12
.....	
MCD/CCD N.....	11
County 2.....	11
MCD/CCD 1.....	12
Place 1.....	13
Tract 1.....	14
BG 1.....	15
.....	
BG N.....	14
Tract 2.....	14
.....	
Tract N.....	13
Place 2.....	13
.....	
Place N.....	13
Remainder of MCD/CCD 1.....	13
MCD/CCD 2.....	12
.....	
MCD/CCD N.....	11
County 3.....	11
.....	
County N.....	

The State record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for the State or State equivalent.

The county record (Summary Level 11) contains a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities. County records are in FIPS county code sequence.

The minor civil division (MCD) / census county division (CCD) record (Summary Level 12) contains a summary for each MCD/CCD within the county in census code sequence.

The place or remainder-of-MCD/CCD record (Summary Level 13) provides a summary for each place within the MCD/CCD in census place code sequence. These may be portions of a place if the place crosses county or MCD/CCD boundaries. When a MCD/CCD is not entirely included within places, a remainder-of-MCD/CCD record is generated which covers all area outside of places and has a pseudo-place code of 9999. If there are no places in an MCD, there will be no remainder of MCD record.

The remaining summary levels on the MARF--tract/block numbering area (BNA) (Summary Level 14) and block group (Summary Level 15) or enumeration district (Summary Level 16)--appear in one of five sequences depending on the geographic breakdown of a given area. Figure 3 illustrates the five possible sequences.

Figure 3

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Tract
Block Group | D. Block Numbering Area
Block Group |
| B. Tract
Block Group
Enumeration District | E. Enumeration District |
| C. Tract/Pseudo Tract
Enumeration District | |

A. Tract/BG. When an area is tracted and blocked, a summary is shown for each tract or tract portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder of MCD/CCD. Each tract summary is followed by a summary for each block group within the tract or tract portion. Tract summaries are in tract code sequence and block group summaries are sequenced by the block group number, and other applicable codes.

B. Tract/BG/ED. When a MCD/CCD is tracted and partially blocked, there will be both block group (BG) and enumeration district (ED) summaries for the tract or tract portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder of MCD/CCD. BG summaries will precede those for ED's as shown in part B of Figure 3. BG summaries are sequenced by BG numbers, and ED summaries are sequenced by ED number and suffix.

- C. Tract/Pseudo Tract/ED. When an area is tracted but not blocked, a summary is shown for each tract, or psuedo tract which is indicated by BNA 9999, or tract portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder. Each tract summary is followed by the summaries for all ED's within the tract.
- D. BNA/BG. When an area is not tracted but is blocked there will be a summary for each block numbering area or BNA portion within the MCD/CCD/place or remainder followed by a summary for each block group within the BNA.
- E. ED. When an area is neither tracted nor blocked, a summary is shown for each enumeration district within the place, place segment, or MCD/CCD. ED records for the portion of MCD's/CCD's not covered by places will follow the remainder-of-MCD/CCD summary record, if applicable.

Nonsampling Errors

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at a minimum. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation.

As was done for the 1960 and 1970 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1980 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

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 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 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, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), 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 between a name and any other 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 was inconsistent with other information for the person. 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 was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was 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 stored reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.
2. Each stored age entry was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics and having age reported was processed through the computer during the mechanical edit operation. Then the reported age entry of the succeeding person was stored in place of the one previously stored.

3. When the age of a person was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the age assigned to this person was that stored for the last person who otherwise had 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 a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit is vacant, the housing characteristics are assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

The assignment of a full set of characteristics for persons in a household 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.

This 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/, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires are reprocessed.

1/ Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers

SUPPRESSION

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

The MARF file has only four fields which might be suppressed. These are number of persons in group quarters, number of families, number of one person households, and number of owner occupied housing units.

This discussion outlines the rules for suppression as they apply to the variables on MARF. For a more extensive discussion of suppression, see Census of Population and Housing, 1980-- Summary Tape File 1: 1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal Technical Documentation.

No Suppression

Several basic counts are never suppressed, even if there is a count of only one. They are as follows:

- Total population
- Total housing units
- Occupied units
- Count of persons and households in each race or Spanish origin group

Suppression

The suppression of population and housing characteristics falls into one of two types, primary or complementary. Put simply, primary suppression is the suppression of characteristics, other than those noted above, when there are 1-14 persons or 1-4 housing units in a geographic area. Complementary suppression occurs when data suppressed as a result of primary suppression criteria can be derived by subtraction. Only primary suppression occurs in the MARF file.

Primary Suppression

Suppression of Population Characteristics. Characteristics of persons other than race or Spanish origin (e.g., age, relationship) are suppressed if there are 1-14 persons in the geographic area. For example, on a record for an enumeration

district with a population of 1 to 14 persons, population characteristics such as age and relationship are suppressed. Only counts for total population and the number of persons within specific race or Spanish origin groups are provided. Race suppression is independent of Spanish origin or Spanish origin by race.

However, when the geographic area being summarized has 15 or more persons, no suppression of population characteristics will occur--except possibly when tables are cross-classified by race or Spanish origin. No data are cross-classified on the MARF file.

Suppression of Family, Household, or Occupied Housing Characteristics. Characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are suppressed if there are 1-4 occupied housing units within the geographic area tabulated.

Suppression of Owner or Rental Characteristics. Distributions of data for owners or renters are suppressed when the number of owners is 1 to 4 or the number of renters is 1 to 4.

Programming with Suppression

Suppressed data cells contain zeroes. To distinguish between zeroes as suppression and zeroes as valid data, occurrences of suppression are identified by a series of 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 and, if necessary, to flag the output of any cumulation which includes one or more suppressed fields.

In reviewing the data dictionary, the programmer can determine which suppression flags indicate suppression for particular tables by checking either the table description or the flag description.

GLOSSARY

Selected Population and Housing Complete Count Concept Definitions

This glossary defines only population and housing concepts associated with the data included in MARF. A complete glossary will appear in the 1980 Users' Guide.

Aleut Population. (See Race)

American Indian Population. (See Race)

Asian Population. (See Race)

Black Population. (See Race)

Eskimo Population. (See Race)

Family. A group of two or more persons, including a householder, where the persons are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and reside together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in such 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 families.

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also encoded.

Group Quarters, Persons In. A person not living in a household. 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, correctional schools, specialized hospitals, or

wards for juveniles or the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in homes or hospitals for chronic diseases; residents of homes for unmarried mothers or of nursing (convalescent and rest) homes; residents of homes for the aged and dependent; 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 institution).

Other person in group quarters. A person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution. A separate living quarters is called a noninstitutional group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person in column 1 of the questionnaire or ten or more unrelated persons. Places that might fall into this category are 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 in which five (rather than nine in 1980) or more persons unrelated to the head or six (as compared to ten in 1980) or more unrelated persons.

The designation "secondary individual," used in 1970 for persons in group quarters (except inmates of institutions), has been dropped.

See also: Household, Persons In

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, ward, 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 synonyms.

Housing Unit. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, 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 persons 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 definition of Group Quarters). For vacant units, enumerators apply the criteria of separateness and direct access wherever possible to the likely usage by intended occupants, but otherwise to the usage 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. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the dwelling unit concept. Although 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 required the occupants to live and eat separately and to have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980 direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970 vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980 vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are 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: Group Quarters, Persons In; Occupancy Status; Tenure

Occupancy Status. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Occupied. A housing unit with a person or group of persons living in it as their usual residence at the time of enumeration. The unit is also classified as occupied if the occupants are only temporarily absent, for example, away on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. By definition, therefore, the count of

occupied housing units is the same as the count of households.

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

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

Other Races. (See Race)

Owner-Occupied Housing Units. (See Tenure)

Pacific Islander Population. (See Race)

Persons In Household. (See Household, Persons In)

Race. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p><i>Fill one circle.</i></p>	<table><tr><td><input type="radio"/> White</td><td><input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</td><td><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Japanese</td><td><input type="radio"/> Guamanian</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Chinese</td><td><input type="radio"/> Samoan</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Filipino</td><td><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Korean</td><td><input type="radio"/> Aleut</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese</td><td><input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> →</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</td><td></td></tr></table> <p><i>Print</i> <i>tribe</i> → _____</p>	<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian	<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian	<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan	<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo	<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut	<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> →	<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)	
<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian																
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian																
<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian																
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan																
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo																
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut																
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> →																
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)																	

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-enumeration, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

During clerical operations on all questionnaires, write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to

existing categories. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked and accompanied by a write-in entry of "Caucasian," the "Other" circle was erased and the circle for "White" was filled; other examples are noted below. However, Hispanic write-in categories such as "Mexican" or "Puerto Rican" were not recoded during complete-count processing, nor were Asian Pacific Islander entries such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian." During the subsequent processing of sample questionnaires, all persons in the "Other" category with write-in entries are assigned codes which are recorded on the basic records.

After sample coding, categories such as "Cambodian," "Indo-Chinese," or "Polynesian" are collectively tabulated as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample tabulations with detailed race categories and added into the broader "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in other sample tabulations by race. This shifts a significant part of those cases tabulated as "Other Races" in complete-count data to "Asian and Pacific Islander" in sample data and affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for these broad groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire, but entered a response suggesting European origin, such as British, French-Canadian, Gypsy, Italian, or Spaniard.

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as African, Black Puerto Rican, Creole, Jamaican, Nigerian, Trinidadian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, this category includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported

entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Blarati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoaan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoaan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Burmese, Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Micronesian, Okinawan, Pakistani, Polynesian, Siamese, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other races. This category includes persons who marked the "Other" response, except for those who supplied a write-in entry which was classified in one of the specific race categories, as noted above. In complete-count tabulations, those entries noted above under "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" were included in this "Other Races" category. In sample tabulations, they are excluded from this category.

Persons who wrote in "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in this category for both complete count and sample tabulations.

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the label "Other Races" encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other Races" category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Detailed tabulations in a number of sources separately present data for three race categories (White, Black, and All Other) for persons not of Spanish origin.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. In the 1970 census, Blacks were missed with a much greater frequency than Whites. Undercoverage rates for 1970 for races other than White or Black are not available.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. The categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. The 1980 questionnaire has 14 specific race categories instead of 8 in 1970. In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other" race category. Although separate categories were used in 1970 for American Indians, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Hawaiian, very few data items were published.

Spanish Origin. Determined by a 100-percent question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent.

<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>
---	--

If, after questioning, the person was in doubt about which classification applied, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or reported an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or reported an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic," and persons who indicated an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil, or who did not relate to a specific Spanish group but provided a response such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Historical comparability: The Spanish origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appears first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American" included in 1970, has been dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania); "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona,

California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the householder or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Tenure. All occupied housing units are classified as owner-occupied or renter occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

<p>H8. Are your living quarters —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p>
--

Owner-occupied. Reported as "owned or being bought" by someone in the household 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.

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

White Population. (See Race)

GLOSSARY

This glossary defines only geographic concepts associated with MARF. A complete glossary will appear in the 1980 Users' Guide.

American Indian Reservations/Alaska Native Villages. American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the Census Bureau by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD), and place boundaries. In tabulations for reservations, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off-reservation) are not included as part of the reservations (see below).

Alaska Native villages are areas which were specified to the Bureau by the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, P.L. 92-203.

Each American Indian reservation and Alaska Native village was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. A population subject report (PC80-2 series) featuring additional data on American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages is also planned. Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries will be included in the PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration

techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. However, some cities and "unincorporated places" which were identified in the 1970 census may correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages.

American Indian Subreservation Areas. Areas known as "districts," "agencies," "segments," "areas," or "communities" are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation. American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be derived by the addition of component ED or BG summaries on MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. Subreservations, or parts thereof, which are outside the corresponding reservation are identified by an "A" in the ED prefix field on STF's, whereas territory within a reservation is designated by an "N" in that field.

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

American Indian Tribal Trust Lands. Some American Indian reservations have tribal lands adjacent to the reservation which were identified for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Information for these areas is not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, each area has been assigned a unique 3-digit code which appears in the reservation code field, and summaries can be prepared by the addition of component ED's and BG's from MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. These areas are distinguished from reservations and Alaska Native villages by an "A" in the ED prefix field. The boundaries for "A" ED's and BG's are always drawn to follow visible features which approximate the tribal trust land boundaries.

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands were not identified in previous censuses.

Barrio. See Puerto Rico.

Block. Normally a well-defined 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 counties, 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 and, in 20 States (see Figure 4, column 3), when they cross 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 defined, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data will be tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. The data will also be tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics covering their entire territory, both urban and rural: Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which 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 or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, 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), place maps, and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence or absence of the 3-digit block number.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as railroad tracks, a "fishhook" (Z) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block will 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.

FIGURE 4

UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD STATES STATES WITH ACTIVE MCD's 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S, AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) BLOCK STATISTICS STATEWIDE	(6) GENSUS TRACTS STATEWIDE
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA 3/						
ARIZONA	X					
ARKANSAS		Township				
CALIFORNIA	X					
COLORADO	X					
CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
DELAWARE	X					X
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
FLORIDA	X					
GEORGIA	X				X	
HAWAII	X					X
IDAHO	X					
ILLINOIS		Township	X			
INDIANA		Township	X			
IOWA		Township				
KANSAS		Township	X			
KENTUCKY	X					
LOUISIANA		Police jury ward				
MAINE		Town	X	X		
MARYLAND		Election district				
MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
MINNESOTA		Township	X			
MISSISSIPPI		Supervisor's dist.			X	
MISSOURI		Township	X			
MONTANA	X					
NEBRASKA		Township	X			
NEVADA		Township				
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	X					
NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
OHIO		Township	X			
OKLAHOMA	X					
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
RHODE ISLAND		Town	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
TENNESSEE	X					
TEXAS	X					
UTAH	X					
VERMONT		Town	X	X		
VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
WASHINGTON	X					
WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
WYOMING	X					

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.

2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and HC(1)-A and -B.

3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" or boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CCD's.

It is estimated that statistics will be collected for over 2.5 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports 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 places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's, unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will 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 will generally not be reused. In many areas, however, block boundaries and numbers will be the same in 1980 as in 1970, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

Block Group (BG). A combination of census blocks that is part 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 any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In practice, the numbering would rarely go above 350 and would 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 larger areas. These areas are minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part.

Since BG summaries observe higher level boundaries, users should carefully study census maps to note the presence of place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, and Indian reservation boundaries which may split BG's. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on census maps; as a result, a BG may be split but the boundary will not be indicated on the maps.

BG summaries observe some boundaries which are ignored in block statistics (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's). As a result, it will occasionally be necessary in 30 States to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

It is estimated that statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in corresponding microfiche. There are no published data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. In addition, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of other higher level areas, will also change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in many blocked areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

Block Numbering Area (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in blocked areas where tracts have not been defined. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. 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 for tabulation purposes by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See Figure 4, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of MCD's in 10 other States and CCD's in the remaining 20 States.

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

Boroughs (in Alaska). See County.

Census Area (in Alaska). See County.

Census County Division (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD).

CCD's are defined in 20 States (see Figure 4, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have either lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as place maps and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in many 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for all CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

Census Subarea. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county-equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents (called divisions) were divided into "subdivisions." The census subareas being used in the 1980 census are occasionally comparable to the 1970 subdivisions.

Census Tract. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts have generally stable boundaries, and 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 addition, nearly 4,000 census tracts have been established in 252 counties outside those SMSA's, some of which are likely to become SMSA's or parts of SMSA's as a result of the census. Five States have been entirely tracted: Connecticut,

Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including those 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 areal 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 county lines and are defined so as to cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, 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, maps show the 4-digit code; tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Further, leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps.

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for New York, are also unique 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 county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's and will be published in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. Tract outline maps show streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, other boundaries which appear on tract outline maps are for places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States.

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 or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD 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 except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States. (See Figure 4, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more. 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 new boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts is also increasing. 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 will observe places and also MCD's in 20 States 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 cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by the local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's that will be identified in the 1980 census are primarily those that were delineated for the 1977 Economic Censuses. They are documented in Table 9 of the 1977 Economic Censuses Geographic Reference Manual (EC77-R-1). However, additional CBD tracts have been designated since the manual was published. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts.

Historical comparability: For the 1972 Census of Retail Trade, CBD's were defined only in cities of 100,000 or more persons.

Central City. See Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or Urbanized Area.

Congressional District. One of 435 areas defined for their respective States by State legislatures for the purpose of electing persons to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Congressional districts observed for the 1980 census are those as designated for the 96th Congress; this designation has been in effect since the 94th Congress (1975-1976), with one boundary change in Tennessee which took effect with the 95th Congress. Data summaries from the 1980 census appear only in STF 1A. Congressional districts for the 98th Congress (1983-1984) will be defined by State legislatures after 1980 population counts become available.

Small scale maps of congressional districts appear in the Congressional District Data Book and the Congressional District Atlas. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 map series.

Historical comparability: 1970 census data are available for congressional districts as defined for the 94th - 97th Congresses in the Congressional District Data Book, except for the Tennessee change noted above.

County. The primary political and administrative division of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes, and in Alaska 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on all census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are over 3,000 counties and county equivalents being tabulated for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C; HC80-1-A and -B; and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for large counties (population size cutoff to be determined) appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970, some as a result of the creation of new independent cities or annexations by independent cities in Virginia. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska which in some cases differ considerably from the divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in the list of counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for each State.

County Equivalent. See County.

Division (Census Geographic). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See Figure 5.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained largely unchanged since the 1910 census.

Economic Subregion (ESR). A grouping of State Economic Areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1970.

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/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census is taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census is taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest available unit of census geography.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county 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 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 made after January 1, 1978 in mailout/mailback areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a one-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county.

It is estimated that statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. 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 which 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, collection considerations dictate ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

Historic Areas of Oklahoma (Excluding Urbanized Areas). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the two- to three-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts now inside urbanized areas); individual former reservations were not identified separately.

Information for these areas is not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, some information will appear in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, since each area has been assigned a unique 3-digit code which appears in the reservation code field, summaries can be prepared by the addition of component ED's and BG's from MARF, STF 1A, or STF 3A. These areas are distinguished from reservations and Alaska Native villages by an "A" in the ED prefix field. The boundaries for "A" ED's and BG's are always drawn to follow visible features which approximate the Oklahoma historic land boundaries.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma were not identified in previous censuses.

Minor Civil Division (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see Figure 4, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's, and in Alaska, census subareas are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In

addition, MCD's in 11 States have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in PC80-1-A, HC80-1-A, and PHC80-2 reports. There are more than 26,000 MCD's defined for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of Figure 4), most MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Statistics for Governmental Units. All MCD's in these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B. (See Figure 4, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships.

A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers, or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are six States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

Municipio. See Puerto Rico.

Parish (in Louisiana). See County.

Place. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some

States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places for the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled areas. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast--coincide with MCD's. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are approximately 3,000 CDP's.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. MMS/VMS maps show the boundaries of places in or near UA's, and place maps are available for all places outside MMS/VMS coverage. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether or not a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

All places are summarized in STF's 1A and 3A and PC80-1-A reports. Places with 1,000 or more inhabitants are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-B reports. Places with 2,500 or more are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. Incorporated places only are shown in PHC80-3 reports. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in SMSA's or other tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in

HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher-level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 States only in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics reports, although the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Nearly 65 percent of all incorporated municipalities annexed territory between 1970 and 1977, and this proportion increased further by January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census. In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Places which were newly incorporated or changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A.

Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were adjusted for each area to accommodate local needs. In the case of Johnston Atoll and the other small islands, only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported also vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this dictionary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: census designated places, district or island subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's or BG's; census tracts; subbarrios; zonas urbanas and aldeas; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios (county equivalents); and SMSA's.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands): census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities, islands, and administrative districts.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports. Data will be available on computer tape only by special arrangement.

Historical comparability: Unlike previous censuses, separate statistics will not be compiled for the Canal Zone since it is no longer under U.S. jurisdiction. Based on U.S. Government records, a count will be made of those U.S. citizens and their dependents who are employed by the government. The count will be included in the total count of U.S. population abroad.

Region (Census Geographic). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions--Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are defined in Figure 5. These regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous SMSA's which meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must include at least one SMSA with a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of 1980 census, having been defined by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. More SCSA's may be defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in all reports, except PHC80-1 and PHC80-2, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The 13 SCSA's were first created in 1976. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more liberal criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will 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 counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are used as the basic geographic units for defining SMSA's. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards of the Department of Commerce.

SMSA's to be observed in the 1980 census are as follows: (1) those defined before January 1, 1980, 288 in all (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) those to be established as a result of 1980 census population counts. In order for a new SMSA to be recognized following the 1980 census, an area must have either:

1. A city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. A Census Bureau defined UA (which must have a population of at least 50,000 and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000).

Each SMSA includes not only a city and its UA, but also the remainder of the county or counties in which they are located and such additional outlying counties as meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities comprise the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY SMSA has no central cities; the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA has three: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of the SMSA name. 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. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and several reports provide summaries for the within-State parts of multi-State SMSA's as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for within-State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: Since the 1970 census when 247 SMSA's were recognized in tabulations (including 4 in Puerto Rico), a number of new SMSA's have been defined. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were defined in 1973, based on 1970 census results, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) and extensive data have been and will be available on tape for these areas, forward and backward comparability can usually be derived by the user.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be re-evaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, 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). At that time new outlying counties may be added or existing ones dropped, some area titles may change, many new central cities will be designated, and some areas may be consolidated. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

State. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series; Puerto Rico is, also, except that it does not appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names, and by a 2-digit Census Geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part.

Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade.

See also: Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas.

State Economic Area (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties or county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agriculture Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries are drawn in such a manner that each economic area has certain significant characteristics which distinguish it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no data are presented for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and 1970, 510.

See also: Economic Subregion.

Town/Township. See Minor Civil Division.

Tract. See Census Tract.

United States. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

Conterminous United States. The 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Alaska and Hawaii are excluded. No data are published for this grouping.

Urban and Rural (population). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in UA's (defined below) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor liberalization of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements

of urban and rural populations over time may be disproportionately affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the area's urban population.

Urban Fringe. See Urbanized Area.

Urbanized Area (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city 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 within corporate limits, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, 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 city. The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city.

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. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. 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 will be defined in areas which do not meet the 100,000 total population criterion for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases a UA may not include all of an "extended" city, that is, a city which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of UA names. Their boundaries will be shown on final MMS and VMS maps, and at 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 additional 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 small 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 is required for a central city.

Ward. Political subdivision of a city used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, approximately 900 places of 10,000 inhabitants or more and approximately 400 places of less than 10,000 participated in the Bureau-sponsored program to insure comparability of selected census area boundaries with ward boundaries. In areas without block statistics, ward boundaries were observed in the definition of ED's. In areas with block statistics, ward boundaries were drawn to respect block boundaries. For areas in the ward program, users may prepare ward data by summarizing ED or block data. The Bureau does not plan to publish such data, except for a supplementary report with population counts for wards in participating places.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC80-S1, in 1960 and 1970.

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 sequential identifiers such as "TAB1", "TAB2", etc.
2. Size/Scale. The size of a data item is given in characters. The scale of a data item is given in integer powers of 10. Implied decimals or multipliers (in integer powers of ten only) are indicated by a "-" or a "+" followed by a number. For example, 123.45 would appear on the data tape as 12345, and the size/scale value would be 5/-2. A number recorded in thousands (12,345,000 for example) would appear on the data tape as 12345 and the size/scale value would be 5/+3. Scale factors which are not an integer power of ten are identified in the notes following the label, and in the footnotes.
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.

Label. This is a single 40 character line or a set of 40 character lines which describes the data item.

Notes and Value Codes. This section 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 Data Dictionary. However, the label indicates if the identifier is not applicable to MARF.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
FILEID	5	1	A
		MARF1	Identifier for summary file,
		MARF2	Master Area Reference Release File 1
RECTYP	4	6	A
			Master Area Reference Release File 2
			Identifies multiple logical record formats on STF files. It is blank if only one format is present. Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
SUMRYLVL	2	10	A
			Identifies geographic level of current record
		04	State
		11	State/County
		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
URBARURL	2	12	A
			Urban and Rural component Only 01 and 08 are indicated on MARF. This indicator is applicable to summary levels 15 and 16.
		01	Urban
		02	Inside urbanized areas
		03	Central Cities
		04	Urban fringe
		05	Outside urbanized areas
		06	Places of 10,000 or more
		07	Places of 2500 to 10,000
		08	Rural
SMSACOM	2	14	A
			Inside and Outside SMSA's

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			Component Note: Not applicable to MARF, 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, field is blank.
ANCESTRY	3	18	A Identifies specific ancestry group Note: Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
BLOCKPT	1	21	A Blocked Portion Indicator A blank indicates not applicable or summary is for the total geographic area. Note: Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
FSTATUS	1	22	A Functional Status Code Active governmental unit recognized for revenue sharing, except Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages B Active governmental units not recognized for revenue sharing. I Inactive governmental unit

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		N	Nonfunctioning governmental unit
		S	Statistical entity
		F	"False" entity
		R	Indian reservation or Alaska Native village, recognized for revenue sharing
		Q	Indian reservation or Alaska Native village, not recognized for revenue sharing
FILLER1	8	23	A Filler
REGION	1	31	A Region Code
DIVISION	1	32	A Division Code This is the first digit of the Census State Code.
STATEGEO	2	32	A Census State Code
STATE	2	34	A FIPS State Code
SMSA	4	36	A FIPS Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)
COUNTY	3	40	A FIPS County Code
MCDCCD	3	43	A Minor Civil Division/Census County Division (MCD/CCD) Code

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
PLACE	4	46	A Census Place Code 9999 in this field indicates balance of higher level entity (i.e., not in a place, remainder of MCD.)
TRACT	4	50	A Census Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) This is a four digit identification number. Applicable for record types 04, 08-11, otherwise blank. See census maps.
TRSUFFIX	2	54	A Tract Code Suffix This is a two digit suffix for the tract or BNA code (TRACT)
BLKGRP	1	56	A Block Group (First digit of block numbers)
BLOCK	3	56	A Block Note: Not applicable to MARF, except as noted above.
PARTPLAC	1	59	A Place Part Indicator PARTPLAC indicator will appear on records which may contain data for a part of a place. This indicator is applicable to summary levels 13, 14, 15, 16. 0 Neither a place, nor a place segment record. 1 Split 2 Not Split

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
PARTTRCT	1	60	A
			Tract Part Indicator This indicator will appear on records which may contain data for part of a tract or BNA. This indicator is applicable to summary levels 14, 15, 16. Neither a tract, nor a tract segment record.
		0	Split
		1	Not Split
PARTBLK	1	61	A
			Block Part Indicator PARTBLK Indicator Note: Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
EDIND	1	62	A
			Enumeration District Indicator Prefix Field is blank if ED is none of those listed below. M, P, S, and V are applicable to summary level 16; A and N are applicable to summary level 15.
		A	Certain lands adjacent to Indian reservations
		M	Military reservation
		N	Indian reservation
		P	National or State park
		S	Special place ED
		V	Crew of vessels
EDNUMBER	4	63	A
			Enumeration District Number (ED). Applicable to summary level 16.
EDSUFFIX	1	67	A
			Enumeration District Suffix If applicable, contains an alphabetic character A-Z. Otherwise, suffix will be blank.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SCSA	2	68	A FIPS Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA)
URBAREA	4	70	A Urbanized Area (UA)
CONDIST	2	74	A Congressional District (CD)
INDANV	3	76	A Indian reservation/Alaska Native village (ANV)
MCDSEQNO	4	79	A MCD Sequence Number
ZIP	5	83	A ZIP Code Not applicable to MARF.
WARD	2	88	A Ward Available for approximately 190 participating areas.
SEA	2	90	A State Economic Area (SEA)
ESR	3	92	A Economic SubRegion (ESR)
DOFFICE	4	95	A District Office Code If data for this summary were collected from more than one District Office, this code will contain "9999."

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
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, field is blank.
SMSASIZE	1	103	A
			Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) Size 0 Not in an SMSA 1 Under 100,000 2 100,00-249,999 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 Applicable for summary levels 15 and 16.
UASIZE	1	105	A
			Urbanized Area (UA) Size Applicable for summary levels 15 and 16.
PLACDESC	1	106	A
			Place Description 1 Incorporated Central City of SMSA not UA 2 Incorporated Central City

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
		3	of UA not SMSA Incorporated Central City Of SMSA and UA
		4	Other Incorporated Place
		9	Not Place Part of MCD/CCD
		A	CDP Central City of UA not SMSA
		B	CDP Central City of SMSA and UA
		C	CDP in UA with CC of 50,000 or more
		D	CDP in UA with CC not 50,000 or more
		E	CDP in UA and Coextensive with MCD or County
		F	Other CDP
		G	CDP in Hawaii
		H	CDP in Alaska
PLACESIZE	2	107	A Place Size
		00	Not in a place
		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
XCITY	1	109	A Extended City Indicator
CBD	1	110	A Central Business District

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			Field is blank if area is not in a Central Business District
MCDCCDSZ	2	C 111	A Central Business District
		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
FIPSPLAC	5	116	A FIPS Place Code Not applicable to MARF field is blank.
SFAR	2	121	A Standard Federal Administrative Region
LONGITUD	7	123	A Longitude Not available on MARF 1

MARF

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
LATITUDE	6	130	A Latitude Not available on MARF 1
LANDAREA	9/-1	136	A Land Area (Square Kilometers to the nearest tenth) Not available on MARF 1
AREANAME	60	145	A Area Name
SUPFLG01	1	205	A Total Population Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are 1-14 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
SUPFLG02	1	206	A White Population Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG03	1	207	A Black Population Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression

MARF

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SUPFLG04	1	208	A
		0	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		1	No Suppression Suppression
SUPFLG05	1	209	A
		0	Asian and Pacific Islander Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		1	No suppression Suppression
SUPFLG06	1	210	A
		0	Spanish Population Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		1	No suppression Suppression
SUPFLG07	1	211	A
		0	Spanish-White Population Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		1	No suppression Suppression
SUPFLG08	1	212	A
		0	Spanish-Black Population Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		1	No suppression Suppression
SUPFLG09	1	213	A
		0	Year-Round Housing Unit

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG10	1	214	A
			Occupied Housing Unit Suppression Flag A 1 in this field indicates suppression because there are 1-14 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
SUPFLG11	1	215	A
			White Householder Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG12	1	216	A
			Black Householder Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG13	1	217	A
			American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Householder Suppression

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			Flag
			Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG14	1	218	A
			Asian and Pacific Islander Householder Suppression Flag
			Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG15	1	219	A
			Other Race Householder Suppression Flag
			Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG16	1	220	A
			Owner/Renter Housing Unit Suppression Flag
			Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG17	1	221	A
			Owner Occupied Housing Unit Suppression Flag
			Not applicable to MARF, field is blank
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG18	1	222	A
			Renter Occupied Housing Unit

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG19	1	223	A
			Spanish Origin Householder Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG20	1	224	A
			Spanish-White Householder Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
SUPFLG21	1	225	A
			Spanish-Black Householder Suppression Flag Not applicable to MARF, field is blank.
		0	No suppression
		1	Suppression
FILLER2	27	226	A
			Filler
TOTALPOP	9	253	N
			Total Population
WHITE	9	262	N
			White Population
BLACK	9	271	N
			Black Population

MARF

DATA DICTIONARY

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RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
INDIAN	9	280	N	American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population
ASIANPI	9	289	N	Asian and Pacific Islander Population (see footnote 1).
OTHER	9	298	N	Other Races Population (see footnote 2).
SPANISH	9	307	N	Persons of Spanish Origin Population (see footnote 3).
FAMILIES	9	316	N	Number of Families Suppression Flag 10 Applies
GROUPQ	9	325	N	Number of Persons in Group Quarters Suppression Flag 01 Applies
ONEPERHH	9	334	N	Number of One Person Households Suppression Flag 10 Applies
HUNITS	9	343	N	Total Number of Housing Units
OCHUNITS	9	352	N	Number of Occupied Housing Units
OWNROCHU	9	361	N	Number of Owner Occupied Housing Units Suppression Flag 10 Applies
SAMPPOP	9	370	N	Sample Population Estimate, not on MARF 1
SAMPHU	9	379	N	Sample Housing Unit Estimates not on MARF 1

MARF DATA DICTIONARY
FOOTNOTE SECTION

10/30/80

- 01 "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100 percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoan." "Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific group in the "Other" category.
- 02 For data tabulated on a 100 percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.
- 03 Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Spanish origin includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Spanish.