

1980 Census of Population and Housing Postcensus Local Review Summary Data. Technical Documentation

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Census of Population and Housing,

1980

Postcensus Local Review Summary Data

Technical Documentation

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Summary Data

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ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980
Postcensus Local Review Summary Data [machine-
readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of
the Census. -- Washington: The Bureau [producer
and distributor], 1979.

TYPE OF FILE: Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION: Persons and housing units in the 1980
Census.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION: The file contains preliminary
population and housing unit counts derived from the 1980 census
field operations, including group quarters population and vacant
housing units. The file also contains area names and census
geographic codes, 1970 census population and housing unit counts
and information on vacancy rates and percentage change 1970-1980.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE: Data are provided for governmental entities
and their statistical and political components. These include in
total or in part, counties, county subdivisions (MCD/CCD),
places, Indian Reservations, census tracts, block numbering
areas, blocks, and enumeration districts.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE STRUCTURE: Hierarchical within Census Bureau
District Office.

FILE SIZE: One file per governmental entity.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE: County, MCD/CCD, Place, Indian Reservation,
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area, and
Block or Enumeration District.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census.
Local Review Program Information Booklet,
Data Users Services Division
Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.
"Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Postcensus Local
Review Summary Data Technical Documentation."
Data User Services Division
Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

FILE AVAILABILITY: The file is available upon advance request to
the Bureau for governmental entities with a population of 250,000
or more.

OVERVIEW

The Census Bureau is instituting a new program for the 1980 Census, called the Local Review Program. Local officials are invited to review address, and population and housing counts for their areas before the preliminary figures are released publicly. The Bureau will provide the census figures in detail (together with the appropriate maps) for the governmental entity. Local officials will be requested to review the figures carefully and inform the Bureau of suspected discrepancies. Bureau staff will check the figures and make such corrections as are necessary. The Local Review Program is divided into two parts, Precensus Local Review and Postcensus Local Review. This documentation describes the Postcensus Local Review Program and tape file.

Precensus Local Review

The first phase of the program will take place in early 1980, before Census Day (April 1, 1980). This file is described in detail in the "Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Precensus Local Review Summary Data Technical Documentation.

Postcensus Local Review

The second phase of the Local Review program, will take place after the enumeration has been completed. Preliminary population and housing counts derived from the field operations, including group quarters population and vacant housing units, will be provided for each governmental entity unit such as county, minor civil divisions, (e.g., township), incorporated place, Indian Reservation or Alaska Native Village, and for the applicable census functioning statistical areas within the governmental entity such as census tract, enumeration district, or block. In addition, where available, the 1970 total housing counts, the 1970-1980 percent change in housing units, the 1970 total population, the 1970 population per household, and the 1970-1980 percent change in population will be shown.

These data and an updated set of maps which will be provided will reflect the January 1, 1980, legal boundaries of counties, minor civil divisions and incorporated places (provided the Bureau was officially notified of changes in the Boundary and Annexation Survey by March 1, 1980).

At the same time that the postcensus information is provided to local officials, Bureau personnel in the District Offices will be performing a number of reviews to ensure the accuracy of the data. If problems are detected during these reviews, field checks will be made and corrective action taken as necessary.

The local official review, which will be independent of the Bureau's reviews, should aim at identifying those geographic areas in which there is supporting evidence of a questionable 1980 population and/or housing count. The more closely a potential problem is pinpointed, the more effectively the Bureau will be able to research the problem; thus, the review should be conducted at the lowest level of geography for which the counts are presented, preferably at the ED or block level. For this review, local estimates of the housing units will be necessary. This review should concentrate on finding large discrepancies between the counts and the local estimates. If large discrepancies appear to exist between the initial address counts and the local housing estimates, the Census Bureau's District Office serving the area should be notified in writing. Supporting documentation must also be provided so that a review can be made.

The postcensus counts will be prepared after the enumeration is complete. This date will vary somewhat from District Office to District Office but it is expected to be in June 1980 in conventional areas and in July/August 1980 in mail areas.

SEQUENCE OF THE DATA

A Postcensus Local Review file is prepared on tape for each requesting governmental entity with a population of 250,000 or more. These governmental entities could be counties, cities, or towns. Within such governmental entities, population and housing counts are provided for all its political and statistical units, such as counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts or BNA's, and enumeration districts or blocks.

Local Review products are developed by Census Bureau District Office for distribution and control. While most District Offices usually are comprised of several counties, large metropolitan areas may be served by several District Offices comprised of groups of census tracts or minor civil divisions. This means that the data for some areas will be provided in several sections, one for each District Office.

The sequence of the records in the file will be hierarchical, that is, in descending order by geographic code, within a District Office. The hierarchical sequence will vary depending upon the type of governmental entity.

For (1) Counties, the sequence will be County Total, Minor Civil or Census County Division, Place, Indian Reservation (IR) or Alaska Native Village (ANV), census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA), and block or enumeration district (ED).

For (2) Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's) the sequence will be MCD Total, place, IR or ANV, census tract or BNA, and block or enumeration district.

For (3) Places or Indian Reservations, the sequence will be the place or IR Total, then the part of the place, IR or ANV within county, MCD/CCD, census tract or BNA, and enumeration district or block.

In some instances, places, IR's, ANV's, tracts or BNA's are not in the hierarchy. If an area is only partially covered by any of these, a balance record for the area will be shown, i.e., balance of MCD/CCD, of IR, or ANV, of tract or BNA. However at the lowest level, i.e., ED or block, no such summary will appear.

Census of Population and Housing,
1980 Postcensus Local Review Summary Data

CONTENTS OF DATA FILE

<u>Item 1/</u>	<u>Character Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
Government Entity Type	1	1 County 2 MCD 3 Place or IR or ANV
Summary Type	2	0 Place, IR, or ANV Total 1 County 2 MCD/CCD 3 Place 4 IR/ANV 5 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area 6 Block 7 Enumeration District
District Office Code	3-6	See census maps
FIPS State Code	7-8	See census maps
FIPS County Code	9-11	See census maps
MCD/CCD Code	12-14	See census maps
Place Code	15-18	See census maps 9999 -not in a place
Indian Reservation or Alaska Native Village	19-21	See census maps 999 - not in IR/ANV
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA)	22-27	See census maps 0001.01 <u>2/</u> - 9899.99 Tract 9901.00 - 9989.00 BNA 9999.99 -not tracted or not in BNA

1/ See Appendix A for Concept Dictionary and Glossary of Terms

2/ A 2-digit suffix for census tract code indicating a subdivision of census tract. If such a subdivision is not made the suffix field (characters 26-27) will be blank. The decimal point is implied.

Block Code	28-30	See census maps
Enumeration District Code	31-35	Character 35 is a suffix field, and if applicable will contain an alphabetic character A-Z, otherwise, suffix will be blank. (See census maps for ED codes).
Geographic Part Indicator	36	Flag field identifying a partial summary (for such areas which are subdivided by a higher level area.) Contains "P" if a partial summary, or blank. May occur on Place, Indian Reservation, ANV, Tract, or Block Summaries.
District Office Part Indicator	37	Flag field identifying a partial summary for those areas in more than one District Office. May occur on Place, IR, ANV, MCD or County summaries. Contains "P" if a partial summary, or blank.
Area Name	38-71	Left justified with blank fill
Political Description Code	72	Legal status or type of statistical area, if description shown below is part of area name field will contain "N".

A - County
B - Borough
C - City
D - District
E - Consolidated Government
F - Division
G - Gore
H - Independent City
I - Indian Reservation
J - Unorganized Territory
K - Parish
L - Location
N - None
P - Precinct
Q - Quadrant
R - Purchase
S - Township
T - Town
U - Census Designated Place
V - Village
W - Ward
X - Grant
Y - Census Area (Alaska)
Z - Census Subarea (puerto Rico only)

Preliminary Housing Unit Count, 1980	73-80	Preliminary count of housing units.
Preliminary Vacant Housing Unit Count, 1980	81-88	Preliminary count of vacant housing units.
Preliminary Vacancy Rate Indicator, 1980	89	Flag indicates the presence of the preliminary vacancy rate. Contains "N" if not present, otherwise blank.
Preliminary Vacancy Rate, 1980	90-92	Vacant units/ (housing units - unclassified). It is a percent with one implied decimal point. For example, 999 represents a vacancy rate of 99.9% or more
Housing Unit Indicator, 1970	93	Flag indicating the presence of the 1970 housing unit count. Contains "N" if count not present, otherwise blank.
Housing Unit, 1970	94-101	Corrected 1970 housing unit count. If not applicable or available, it will be blank. Counts are not provided for ED's or blocks (i.e., summary types 6 and 7).
Preliminary Housing Unit Percent Change Indicator, 1970-1980	102	Flag indicates the presence of the 1970-1980 housing unit percent change. Contains "N" if not present, otherwise blank.
Preliminary Housing Unit Percent Change, 1970-1980	103-107	(Preliminary housing unit count - 1970 housing count) / (1970 housing count) One decimal is implied. For example, 100 represents 10.0%, 9999 indicates 999.9% or more, and -9999 indicates -999.9% or less.
Preliminary Population Count, 1980	108-115	Preliminary count of population.
Preliminary Group Quarters Population Count, 1980	116-123	Preliminary count of group quarters population.
Preliminary Population per Household Indicator	124	Flag indicates the presence of the population per household. Contains "N" if not present, otherwise blank.

Preliminary Population per Household, 1980	125-127	Total persons in households (population minus GQ population) divided by the occupied units (housing units minus vacant units minus unclassified units). Two decimal places are implied. For example, 214 represents 2.14, 999 indicates 9.99 or more.
Population Indicator, 1970	128	Flag indicating the presence of the 1970 corrected population count. Contains "N" if not present, otherwise blank.
Population, 1970	129-136	Corrected 1970 population count, if not applicable or available it will be blank. Counts are not provided for EDs or block (i.e., summary type 6 or 7).
Population per Household Indicator, 1970	137	A flag indicates the presence of the 1970 population per household. Contains "N" if not present; otherwise blank.
Population* per household, 1970	138-140	1970 total persons in households (1970 population minus 1970 GQ population) divided by the 1970 occupied units (1970 housing units minus 1970 vacant units). Two decimal places are implied. For example, 214 represents 2.14, 999 indicates 9.99 or more.
Preliminary Population Percent Change Indicator, 1970-1980	141	Flag indicates the presence of the 1970-1980 population percent change. Contains "N" if not present, otherwise blank.
Preliminary Population Percent Change, 1970-1980	142-146	Preliminary population count (the 1970 population count) (1970 population count.) One decimal point is implied. For example, 100 100 represents 10.0%, 9999 9999 indicates 999.9% or more, and -9999 indicates -999.9% or less.
Block Comparability Indicator, 1970-1980	147	A flag identifying the comparability between the 1980 block and the 1970 block. Will only occur for block summaries (summary type 6). a) Contains "A" if only changes in tract numbers have occurred.

b) A " indicates block is not comparable to 1970.

c) The flag will be blank if the blocks are comparable.

Block Count 148
Tolerance Flag

A flag indicating major differences in the number of housing units between the 1970 counts and the 1980 address counts. Occurs only for blocks which are comparable. ("A" or blank in character 147).

a) Contains "A" if 1980 preliminary housing unit count has decreased 25% or more from the 1970 housing unit (with a minimum base of 10 in 1970) or a block which had units in 1970 but no units in 1980.

b) Contains "B" if 1980 preliminary housing unit count has increased by 50% or more over the 1970 housing unit count (with a minimum base of 10 in 1970).

c) Contains "C" if the 1970 or 1980 group quarters population is greater to or equal to 100 and there has been a change of plus or minus 50% or group quarters population is 100 or more is one year and zero in to other or a net change of 100 or more from one year to another.

Padding 149-156 Blank

*When calculating 1970 Population per household, the 1970 published counts of population and housing are used since corrections were not made for group quarters population and vacant housing units.

APPENDIX A

Concept Definitions and Glossary

Address - The unique identification of a housing unit. It includes the basic street address (see below) and any other identifiers, such as apartment or unit designations or descriptions, needed to identify a unit uniquely. Example: "11 Main St., Apt. A" identifies the unit uniquely: "11 Main St." is the basic street address.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) - An entity entitled to participate in the distribution of public lands in Alaska and identified as a village in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (PL.92-203), as revised by legal actions from time to time.

Basic Street Address (Basic Address) - The house number and street name portion of an address (for example, "11 Main St."). The basic address for a multi-unit structure should not contain apartment or unit designation or description; "11 Main St." is the basic address for all apartments at 11 Main Street. However, when a specific building is identified by a fractional number or letter, the fraction or letter should be included as a suffix to the house number (for example, "1201 1/2 Main St." or "505A Market St.").

Block - Census blocks are areas that are bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, railroad tracks, rivers, etc., or by invisible boundary features such as city or county limits. Blocks are numbered in virtually all urbanized areas, in incorporated municipalities with 10,000 or more population, and in areas that have contracted with the Bureau for block statistics.

Block Number - A three-digit number that identifies a census block on a census map. Block numbers are unique within census tract/BNA.

Block Numbering Area (BNA) - An untracted area that has been block numbered, for example, municipalities of 10,000 or more population or a contract block area. All such areas carry a pseudo-tract number with "99" as the first two digits.

Borough - A political subdivision which is regarded by the Census Bureau as an incorporated place in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In Alaska, a borough is equivalent to a county for Census purposes (see Census Areas). In the five counties of New York City, the boroughs are non-functioning MCD's.

CCD (See Census County Division)

CCD Boundary - The boundary of a census county division. CCD boundaries normally follow census tract boundaries in counties which are tracted and physical features in untraced counties. In some instances, they may follow corporate limits.

CCD Code - A three-digit number, assigned by the Census Bureau, used to identify a CCD. It serves the same purpose as the MCD code.

CDP (See Census Designated Place)

Census Areas (Alaska only) - A county equivalent where there is no organized borough.

Census County Division (CCD) - A subdivision of a county which is a relatively permanent statistical area, established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and local government authorities, and is used for presenting statistics in those States which do not have minor civil divisions appropriate for census purposes.

Census Designated Place (CDP) - A densely settled population center which is not incorporated as a city, village, town, etc., but which resembles a municipality in that it can be identified with a name by most people. Each census designated place has a definite nucleus of residences. The boundaries are drawn by the Census Bureau, based on local suggestions, to include, as far as possible, all the surrounding closely settled areas. These boundaries have no legal status, nor are there any officials elected to serve the traditional municipal functions. Previously known as "unincorporated place."

Census Tract - Census tracts are small areas into which Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), and some other areas outside of SMSA's have been divided for statistical purposes. Tracts are generally designed to encompass areas with some uniformity of population characteristics, economic status and living conditions. Boundaries are established cooperatively by local committees and the Bureau, with the intention that they will be retained over a long period of time so that comparisons can be made from census to census. Tracts in residential areas usually average 2,500-8,000 population.

Census Tract Number - A one-to-four digit number, often with a two-digit suffix, used to identify a census tract. They are unique within county.

Corporate Limit - The legally defined boundary of an incorporated municipality. This boundary is subject to change through the process of locally initiated annexation, detachment and/or disincorporation.

County - The primary subdivision of a State and usually a governmental unit with powers defined by State law. Also see "County Equivalents."

County Equivalents - Independent cities in Virginia, Maryland (Baltimore), Missouri (St. Louis) Georgia (Columbus), and Nevada (Carson City), parishes in Louisiana, municipios in Puerto Rico, boroughs/census areas in Alaska - all are political geographic entities which are not counties, but are treated as such for tabulation purposes.

District Office - A temporary office opened locally for the purpose of taking the census. The area served by a District Office is generally one or more whole counties. Where counties must be divided into more than one District Office because of population size, the division is by whole tracts.

ED (See Enumeration District)

ED Number - A unique four-digit number identifying each ED in the District Office area. If the left hand digits are zeroes, the zeroes may not be printed, for example, ED 0025 may be shown as "ED 25" on the census maps.

Some ED numbers may contain a letter prefix and/or suffix, for example, ED N0025, ED 0026T, and ED A0027U.

Enumeration District (ED) - A small geographic area established by the Census Bureau as a basic unit for data collection and tabulation. An enumeration district (ED) usually represents the average workload for one enumerator during enumeration. Data are presented for ED's only in areas not covered by blocks. An ED does not cross the boundaries of any other higher-level legal or statistical area, such as MCD/CCD, place, county, or tract.

Incorporated Place - A political unit incorporated as a city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), village, or borough (except in Alaska) having legally prescribed limits, powers and functions.

Indian Reservation - An area of land set aside by treaty, statute, executive order, or court decision, over which an Indian tribe exercises to some degree its civil jurisdiction.

Minor Civil Division (MCD) - The primary political and administrative subdivision of counties; for example, townships, towns (New England, New York, Wisconsin), election districts, magisterial districts, gores, etc. In some States (for example Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey) some or all municipalities are independent of any MCD and are treated as MCD equivalents.

Place - The term "place" in Census reports refers to both legally established incorporated municipalities and to other densely

settled population centers which are not separately incorporated but are identified as Census Designated Places (CDPs).

Tract (See Census Tract)

Unclassified Housing Unit - Housing units for which it is undetermined whether they are vacant or occupied at the time the tabulation is made. Field followup is continuing to resolve such cases. These are included in the total housing count, but are excluded when determining vacancy rate and population per household.