

1980 Census of Population and Housing P.L. 94-171 Population Counts: 1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal. Technical Documentation

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D1-D80-PLDR-14-TECH

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U.S. Census Bureau



CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
1980--
P.L. 94-171 POPULATION COUNTS: 1978
RICHMOND DRESS REHEARSAL

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

PRELIMINARY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

September 25, 1980

P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File: USER NOTE #1

Subject: AREANAME (Position 61)

The "AREANAME" field on the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file is coded to produce uppercase and lowercase output (e.g., the initial character of each area name is recorded in uppercase, followed by the remaining letters in lowercase). The great majority of users of this file will have computer hardware/software that can fully utilize this feature. However, some computer printers have the capacity to print only those characters coded as uppercase. If you encounter such difficulty, we suggest you confer with the system consultants at your installation.

Data User Services Division

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--

P.L. 94-171 POPULATION COUNTS: 1978 RICHMOND DRESS REHEARSAL

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

1980

Documentation and Files Distributed by:

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

The file should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--
P.L. 94-171 Population Counts: 1978 Richmond Dress
Rehearsal [machine-readable data file] / prepared by
the Bureau of the Census. --Washington : The
Bureau [producer and distributor], 1980.

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cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--
P.L. 94-171 Population Counts: 1978 Richmond Dress
Rehearsal Technical Documentation / prepared by
the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. --
Washington : The Bureau, 1980.

* * * * *

This documentation was prepared within the Data
User Services Division by staff members of the
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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--P.L. 94-171
Population Counts: 1978 Richmond Dress Rehearsal

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

Name:

Address:

Phone:

USER RESPONSE FORM

Part II of this documentation for the Richmond Dress Rehearsal P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File is the preliminary version of the documentation for the 1980 Census P.L. 94-171 Counts File. User comments will be helpful in determining both the documentation content and organization for future Dress Rehearsal and 1980 Census Summary Tape Files. The questions below outline particular areas where user input is needed. Please provide your comments below each question and mail this sheet to: Data Access and Use Staff, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1. Did you find the organization of the technical documentation useful?

2. Did the documentation provide the subject and content information needed? If not, please indicate the content areas which should be added or expanded.

3. Did the format for the Data Dictionary meet your needs?

4. Any additional comments?

PREFACE

Beginning in 1790, the Nation's population has been counted in each year ending in zero. Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States provides for the decennial census in order to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the several States, according to their population.

With the "one man, one vote" decision of 1964 and the courts' subsequent rulings, apportionment and districting at the State and local levels now require far greater numerical equality in the distribution of the population among legislative districts. Reflecting concerns about this subject, in late 1975, the Congress passed H.R. 1753, and it was enacted as Public Law 94-171. P.L. 94-171 included several requirements for the Bureau of the Census and for States which chose to participate in this voluntary program. First, the law directed the Secretary of Commerce (the Census Bureau) to issue a set of technical criteria, by April 1, 1976, for States to follow in specifying the geographic areas for which they wished to receive total population counts. Second, the States were to submit these geographic plans to the Bureau for consideration not later than April 1, 1977. Third, the Census Bureau is to transmit the population tabulations to the Governor and public bodies having initial responsibility for legislative districting in all States by April 1, 1981--one year after the census date.

In summary, 41 States are taking part in the Census Bureau's P.L. 94-171 program. However, all State legislatures will benefit from the general improvements that have been undertaken for 1980. First, the regular block statistics program has been expanded by almost 50 percent to include all cities with at least 10,000 population, rather than the 50,000 size cutoff used in 1970. Second, the census processing procedures have been significantly modified with the target of completing the block counts within 12 months after the April 1, 1980 census date (as opposed to 18 months or more in the 1970 census). Third, the delineation of boundaries for census enumeration districts has been more tightly controlled to insure that visible ground features are used to maximize the accuracy of counts for these areas.

This documentation is arranged in two parts. Part I contains information which is specific to the Richmond Dress Rehearsal Census and the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts test tape. Part II provides information about the 1980 P.L. 94-171 Population Counts and general information about the 1980 summary tape program.

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PART I

Richmond Dress Rehearsal
P.L. 94-171 Population Counts

ABSTRACT

Census of Population and Housing, 1980--
P. L. 94-171 Population Counts: 1978 Richmond
Dress Rehearsal [machine-readable data file]
/ conducted by the Bureau of the
Census. --Washington : The Bureau [producer
and distributor], 1980.

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

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

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

Population counts are provided for total; White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; other races; and Spanish origin.

This file is prepared in the format that is to be used for the 1980 census P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. 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 P.L. 94-171 Population Counts. For detailed information concerning hierarchy and splits across higher levels of geography, see the section "P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File Description" in Part II of the Technical Documentation.

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File 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 and remainder of MCD's/CCD's, election precincts in certain States or portions of States, tracts or block numbering areas, block groups and blocks or, for unblocked areas, enumeration districts. These summaries are provided in hierarchical sequence.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File will consist of approximately 8540 logical records. The logical record length is 156 characters.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

This file is sorted by level of geographic hierarchy. For a complete explanation, see the "P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File Description" section of this technical documentation.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Census of Population and Housing, 1980-- P.L. 94-171 Population Counts: 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 and 20 Metropolitan Map Series sheets, can be purchased for \$35 from Customer Services Branch (see address below).

The Metropolitan Map series, county, 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 also includes a tract map of the area. It is available from Subscriber Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Price is \$4.00.

Apportionment and Redistricting--The Census Bureau's Role. A brief guide to the census data that States and local governments need for redistricting. Describes the schedule for issuing unofficial and official population counts based on the 1980 Census. Describes the reports, computer tapes, and maps needed for redrawing congressional and legislative districts. This publication will be available in late 1980.

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES:

Summary files from the Richmond Dress Rehearsal census program will also be issued for STF 1 through STF 4.

FILE AVAILABILITY:

The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File for the Richmond Dress Rehearsal is available on a single reel for \$80.

The following tape characteristics are available: 9 channel, 6250 bpi (EBCDIC), 1600 bpi (EBCDIC or ASCII), 800 bpi (EBCDIC); 7 channel 800 bpi (BCD). Tapes are available unlabeled or with IBM standard labels at a standard blocksize of 7800 or at a blocksize specified by the user.

The Richmond Dress Rehearsal P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File is available from:

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

OVERVIEW

1980 CENSUS 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 of Colorado. A later 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 mail/out-mail/back system similar to that which was used for most of the country in the 1980 Census. La Plata and Montezuma Counties' dress rehearsal censuses were conducted using a door-to-door enumeration system which was used in the 1980 Census in sparsely settled areas. Under the mail/out-mail/back system, census takers (enumerators) call only on those households which do not send back their questionnaires or which do not fill out their questionnaires completely. Under the door-to-door system, each household receives its questionnaire through the mail, but is requested to fill out and hold its questionnaire for pickup by the census enumerator.

Richmond Dress Rehearsal Summary Tapes

Test files representing each of the Summary Tape Files 1 through 4 and P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are being created from the Richmond Dress Rehearsal. These files will 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. 20233. The set includes 2 county and 20 Metropolitan Map Series sheets. These maps do not show election precincts; however, the boundaries for election precincts may be determined by relating to maps the enumeration districts and/or census blocks which comprise the election precincts as shown on the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts.

P.L. 94-171 POPULATION COUNTS INFORMATION

Richmond Dress Rehearsal

P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File Description - Richmond Dress Rehearsal

The Bureau has prepared a test tape version of the 1980 P.L. 94-171 Population Counts, 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 census data become available beginning in late 1980. The P.L. 94-171 Population Counts test tape was created for use by programmers in developing their capacities for data retrieval for the 1980 tapes. While the file is also 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 P.L. 94-171 Population Counts test tape is designed for use primarily by programmers in developing their software for data retrieval. It will be of some use in the study of basic characteristics of the Richmond area, but that use will be limited. One type of analytic limitation of the dress rehearsal data is geographic. A State record will appear on the tape even though the dress rehearsal census included just a fraction of the State. Consequently, the figures on the State record will merely represent totals for the census area. The tracts observed are 1980 tracts, but blocks and block groups in some areas have since been renumbered. The test tape also will include ED records outside of the urbanized 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. The election precincts observed do not in every case reflect the election precincts which have been approved for use in the 1980 census.

A second limitation results from changes in the questionnaire between the Richmond Dress Rehearsal and the 1980 Census. Those changes are detailed below.

As a result of the experience gained through the Richmond Dress Rehearsal, some changes were made in the items on the 1980 census questionnaire. Those changes do not affect the character location of data items or the structure of this file. One of the changes does affect the substantive comparability of this file and the comparable file produced from the data gathered in the 1980 census. Users interested in all changes should consult the

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 item 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 was changed. The major 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. The change in this question is shown below.

Richmond

1980

7. Is this person's origin or descent --	
Fill one circle.	
<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	

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?	
Fill one circle.	
<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	

Counts using responses from question 7 are primarily 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 tract map of the special census area. It is available from Subscriber Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Price is \$4.00.

Richmond Election Precinct Identification

The procedure for assigning name and number identifiers to election precincts varies from State to State. Consequently, the Census Bureau has assigned a four-digit code, unique within a county to each election precinct. Election precinct summary records (Summary levels 03 and 07) contain both the number assigned by the Bureau (ELECPREC, position 20) and the local name (AREANAME, position 41). The following listing shows the election precinct code (ELECPREC) and name (AREANAME) for the Richmond Dress Rehearsal.

Census Election Precinct Numbers and Local Election
Precinct Names

Richmond Dress Rehearsal

Chesterfield County

<u>Census</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Name</u>
0005	Beach Precinct	0130	South Chester Precinct
0010	Bellwood Precinct	0135	Winfree's Store Precinct
0015	Belmont Precinct	0140	Winterpock Precinct
0020	Beulah Precinct		
0025	Bon Air Precinct		
0030	Chippenham Precinct		
0035	Courthouse Precinct		
0040	Crestwood Precinct		
0045	Drewry's Bluff Precinct		
0050	Enon Precinct		
0055	Ettrick Precinct		
0060	Falling Creek Precinct		
0065	Greenfield Precinct		
0070	Harrowgate Precinct		
0075	Horner's Store Precinct		
0080	Huguenot Precinct		
0085	Manchester Precinct		
0090	Matoaca Precinct		
0095	Midlothian Precinct		
0100	North Chester Precinct		
0105	Providence Precinct		
0110	Reams Precinct		
0115	Robious Precinct		
0120	Shenandoah Precinct		
0125	Skinquarter Precinct		

Henrico County

<u>Census Election Precinct Number</u>	<u>Local Election Precinct Name</u>	<u>Census Election Precinct Number</u>	<u>Local Election Precinct Name</u>
0005	Bethlehem Precinct	0130	Maybeury Precinct
0010	Bloomington Precinct	0135	Montrose Precinct
0015	Brook Hill Precinct	0140	Monument Hills Precinct
0020	Carver Precinct	0145	Pinchbeck Precinct
0025	Chamberlayne Precinct	0150	Ratcliffe Precinct
0030	Chickahominy Precinct	0155	Ridge Precinct
0035	Crestview Precinct	0160	Rollingwood Precinct
0040	Deep Run Precinct	0165	Seven Pines Precinct
0045	Derbyshire Precinct	0170	Short Pump Precinct
0050	Eanes Precinct	0175	Skipwith Precinct
0055	Forest Heights Precinct	0180	Spottswood Precinct
0060	Freeman Precinct	0185	Sullivans Precinct
0065	Glen Allen Precinct	0190	Summit Court Precinct
0070	Glen Echo Precinct	0195	Three Chopt Precinct
0075	Glen Lea Precinct	0200	Town Hall Precinct
0080	Greendale Precinct	0205	Tuckahoe Precinct
0085	Hermitage Precinct	0210	Tucker Precinct
0090	Highland Gardens Precinct	0215	Westwood Precinct
0095	Highland Springs Precinct	0220	Whitlocks Precinct
0100	Hilliard Precinct	0225	Wistar Precinct
0105	Hungary Precinct		
0110	Laburnum Precinct		
0115	Lakeside Precinct		
0120	Longan Precinct		
0125	Longdale Precinct		

Richmond City

<u>Census</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Census</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Name</u>
0005	Precinct 101	0130	Precinct 307, 308 & 601*
0010	Precinct 102	0140	Precinct 401
0015	Precinct 103	0145	Precinct 402
0020	Precinct 104	0150	Precinct 403
0025	Precinct 105	0155	Precinct 404
0030	Precinct 106	0160	Precinct 405
0035	Precinct 107	0165	Precinct 406
0040	Precinct 108	0170	Precinct 407
0045	Precinct 109	0175	Precinct 408
0050	Precinct 110	0180	Precinct 501
0055	Precinct 111	0185	Precinct 502
0060	Precinct 201	0190	Precinct 503
0065	Precinct 202	0195	Precinct 504
0070	Precinct 203	0200	Precinct 505
0075	Precinct 204	0205	Precinct 506
0080	Precinct 205	0215	Precinct 602
0085	Precinct 206	0220	Precinct 603
0090	Precinct 207	0225	Precinct 604
0095	Precinct 208	0230	Precinct 605
0100	Precinct 301	0235	Precinct 606
0105	Precinct 302	0240	Precinct 607
0110	Precinct 303	0245	Precinct 701
0115	Precinct 304	0250	Precinct 702
0120	Precinct 305	0255	Precinct 703
0125	Precinct 306	0260	Precinct 704

* The records in the P.L. 94-171 Counts File for this precinct carry the name "Precinct 307, 608, & 651."

<u>Census</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Election</u> <u>Precinct</u> <u>Name</u>
0265	Precinct 705
0270	Precinct 706
0275	Precinct 801
0280	Precinct 802
0285	Precinct 803
0290	Precinct 804
0300	Precinct 805
0305	Precinct 806
0310	Precinct 807
0315	Precinct 901
0320	Precinct 902
0325	Precinct 903
0330	Precinct 904
0335	Precinct 905
0340	Precinct 906
0345	Precinct 907
0350	Precinct 908
9999	Not in a Precinct

Geographic Coding Scheme--Richmond Dress Rehearsal

	<u>Region</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Geo State</u>	<u>FIPS State</u>	<u>SMSA</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>MCD</u>	<u>Place</u>
Virginia	4	5	54	51	6760			
Chesterfield County	4	5	54	51	6760	041		
Bermuda District	4	5	54	51	6760	041	005	
Chester (CDP)	4	5	54	51	6760	041	005	0245
Clover Hill District	4	5	54	51	6760	041	010	
Dale District	4	5	54	51	6760	041	015	
Matoaca District	4	5	54	51	6760	041	025	
Ettrick (CDP)	4	5	54	51	6760	041	025	0448
Matoaca (CDP)	4	5	54	51	6760	041	025	0797
Midlothian District	4	5	54	51	6760	041	030	
Bon Air (CDP)	4	5	54	51	6760	041	030	0122
Henrico County	4	5	54	51	6760	087		
Brookland District	4	5	54	51	6760	087	005	
Lakeside (CDP)(PT)	4	5	54	51	6760	087	005	0713
Fairfield District	4	5	54	51	6760	087	010	
Highland Springs (CDP)(PT)	4	5	54	51	6760	087	010	0620
Lakeside (CDP)(PT)	4	5	54	51	6760	087	010	0713
Three Chopt District	4	5	54	51	6760	087	013	
Tuckahoe District	4	5	54	51	6760	087	015	
Varina District	4	5	54	51	6760	087	020	
Highland Springs (CDP)(PT)	4	5	54	51	6760	087	020	0620
Richmond City	4	5	54	51	6760	760		
Richmond City	4	5	54	51	6760	760	005	
Richmond City	4	5	54	51	6760	760	005	1035

PART II

Census of Population and Housing, 1980

P.L. 94-171 Population Counts
and
Summary Tape Files

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) one to five, and are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. 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.

P.L. 94-171 Population Counts File Program

The Bureau will also produce P.L. 94-171 Population Counts as part of its mandate under Public Law 94-171 for use in State redistricting of legislative districts.

This cooperative effort by the Bureau and State officials includes voluntary participation by the States and joint involvement in defining the geographic areas to be used for population tabulations. This program should result in improvement in the transmittal of population tabulations to the States, and in the ease with which those data can be used to reapportion legislative districts.

Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether 100 percent or sample. 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 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 socioeconomic information. In 1980, the sampling rate is 1 in 6 in governmental units with more than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 2 in governmental units with less than 2,500 inhabitants. Overall the sampling rate is approximately 1 in 5. The 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 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. The smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is 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.

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is roughly comparable 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, and STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth count.

To summarize, STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF 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 present subject matter in the greatest 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.

However, these maps do not show the boundaries of election precincts. Users interested in maps showing the outlines for election precincts can create them by determining which blocks (in blocked areas) or enumeration districts (in unblocked areas) are contained in the election precinct. Further information on election precinct boundaries may be available from State or local agencies involved in redistricting.

Metropolitan Map Series (MMS)/Vicinity Map Series (VMS). The Metropolitan Map Series covers urbanized areas and adjacent blocked areas within SMSA's while the Vicinity Map Series covers selected urban concentrations outside SMSA's. These maps show boundaries for counties, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places (both incorporated places and census designated places), census tracts or BNA's (when present), blocks, and the few enumeration districts outside BNA's but within MMS/VMS coverage. Maps included with the PHC(1) Block Statistics reports will have tract and selected other boundaries printed in color. Urbanized area boundaries will also be included on the color maps. The black and white maps will be available in late 1980. The color maps will be available during the first half of 1981.

Place Maps/Place and Vicinity Maps. These maps, which cover places outside of MMS/VMS coverage, show boundaries for a place and, where present, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, census tracts or BNA's (where present), blocks, and enumeration districts within the place. The place-and-vicinity maps include coverage of adjacent areas as well as the active place. Place maps with blocks will be published as part of the appropriate PHC(1) Block Statistics reports in the first half of

1981. Copies of all place maps can be obtained as they become available on a flow basis beginning late 1980.

County Maps. The coverage for these maps is counties or parts of counties outside the coverage of either the MMS/VMS or place 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 PHC(1) Block Statistics reports in the first half of 1981. Copies of all county maps can be obtained as they become available on a flow basis beginning late 1980.

Census Tract Outline Maps. These maps cover SMSA's and tracted nonSMSA counties. They will show boundaries for counties, places (including places not defined in the publication), census tracts, and all MCD/CCD boundaries. Separate insets will show detail in densely developed areas. These maps will become available in mid-1981. They will also be published in the PHC(2) Census Tracts reports available beginning in late 1981.

State SMSA Maps. These maps present for each State the outlines and names of the counties within the State as well as a highlighted boundary for each SMSA for which data is published in 1980. They will be published in PC(1)-A and HC(1)-A reports released from late 1980 to 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.

Apportionment and Redistricting--The Census Bureau's Role. A brief guide to the census data that States and local governments need for redistricting. Describes the schedule for issuing unofficial and official population counts based on the 1980 Census. Describes the reports, computer tapes, and maps needed for redrawing congressional and legislative districts. This publication will be available in late 1980 from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Census '80 Introduction to Products and Services. This thirteen 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 Tentative 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. Available 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 the late 1980. It will be available through the Government Printing Office. Price has not been determined as of this date.

1980 Census Update. This publication has been issued quarterly since January 1977. It is 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.

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.

States were not willing, or able, to freeze precinct lines as early as the April 1, 1977 deadline. Version 1 of this approach provides to the State the census maps and a listing of enumeration districts and block numbers associated with larger geographic areas (e.g., census tracts, county subdivisions), to enable them to prepare for their use a list equating census enumeration districts and blocks to election precincts or similar areas. The State then has the capability of aggregating the population counts for individual census blocks to precincts. In Version 2, the equivalency list of blocks to precincts must be prepared by the State and submitted to the Census Bureau within a 90-day period during mid-1980 so that it can be used by the Bureau to tabulate the final population counts for the designated precincts in the areas of the State covered by the equivalency list.

A second potential data source is derived from the Census Bureau's program on "The Delineation of Enumeration Districts" by local authorities for use in the 1980 census. Under the guidelines for this enumeration district (ED) program, the States had the opportunity to propose (by December 1977) boundaries for ED's, in accordance with certain technical guidelines, to be used by the Census Bureau in the 1980 census. Officials in six States--Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, and Washington--submitted ED plans for portions of their States and one State--West Virginia--asked the Census Bureau to hold their then current legislative district boundaries (in selected counties) as ED's, where possible.

The third potential data source is the Census Bureau's contract block program. Under this program, the Census Bureau, at the request and expense of the State or other governmental entity, collected and tabulated census information on a block-by-block basis for areas not covered by the Bureau's regular block program. (The regular block program includes urbanized areas and each incorporated place outside urbanized areas having 10,000 or more population as of the 1970 census or current official estimate.) For redistricting purposes, five States--Georgia, New York, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Virginia--entered into contracts with the Census Bureau for these data for all of the areas of these States not covered in the Census Bureau's regular block program. The deadline for participation in the contract block statistics program was September 1978.

It should be noted that under the provisions of P.L. 94-171, States not participating in these options receive population tabulations for all geographic areas which are customarily recognized in the census. These areas would include States, counties or county equivalents, minor civil divisions/census county divisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, blocks and block groups or enumeration districts. Because of the need to provide small-area population counts on a broader basis for legislative redistricting as well as other purposes, for the

1980 census the Census Bureau provides block data automatically for all incorporated places of 10,000 or more population as well as for urbanized areas (highly populated cities and their environs). Since blocks are the smallest geographic areas for which population counts are tabulated, they provide the greatest flexibility in designing legislative districts.

Finally, some of the States submitted election precinct plans for only a portion of the State. And, it was sometimes necessary for technical reasons to combine precincts because these locally-defined units did not have boundaries which met the Bureau's criteria under P.L. 94-171. Also, States submitting an equivalency list of census blocks to precincts in certain instances adjusted precinct boundaries to follow mapped census blocks. Therefore, users should note that the areas for which election precinct population counts are shown may not always correspond to actual election precincts.

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

For each geographic area there will be a 156 character logical record. The first 100 characters of this record provide the geographic identification codes and name. The last 56 characters provide the seven population items in this file.

Records on this file are arranged in an hierarchical structure within States. Data are provided for the State, counties or county equivalent, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, election precincts or their equivalent (if any), tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups and blocks in blocked areas and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. The hierarchical structure of these records is as follows:

State

County or county equivalent

Election Precinct total (where applicable)

Tract/BNA total (where applicable)

MCD/CCD

Place and not in a place (where applicable)

Election Precinct (where applicable)

Tract/BNA (where applicable)

Block group

Block

Enumeration district

The State record (Summary Level 01) contains a summary for the State.

The county or county equivalent record (Summary Level 02) contains a summary for each county or county equivalent, including independent cities, within the State in FIPS code sequence.

The election precinct total record (Summary Level 03) contains a summary for each election precinct within the county or county equivalent. In counties that are only partially covered by election precincts those records will be followed by a not in an election precinct record which will have a pseudo election precinct code of 9999.

The tract/BNA total record (Summary Level 04) contains a summary for each tract or BNA within the county. In counties which are only partially covered by tracts/BNA's these records will be followed by a not in a tract/BNA record. The not in a tract/BNA record will have a pseudo tract code of 9999 and tract suffix code of 99.

The MCD/CCD record (Summary Level 05) contains a summary for each MCD/CCD within the county.

The Place record (Summary Level 06) provides a summary for each place within an MCD/CCD, in place code sequence. These may be places or, when places cross MCD/CCD boundaries, portions of places. A not in a place record will also be generated. This record will cover all areas outside of places (if any), and will have a pseudo place code of 9999.

The election precinct record (Summary Level 07) provides a summary for each precinct or portion of a precinct within a place or MCD/CCD. A not in an election precinct record will appear for MCD's/CCD's or places only partially covered by election precincts. The not in a MCD/CCD or not in a place record will have a pseudo election precinct code of 9999.

The combination of Tract or Block Numbering Area (Summary Level 08), and Block Group (Summary Level 09) and Block (Summary level 10) or Enumeration District (Summary Level 11) Summaries will vary according to the type of tract. The four types of summaries are as follows:

Tract (or BNA) /BG - When an area is tracted or divided into block numbering areas (BNA's) with blocks which can be aggregated to one or more block groups, a summary is shown for each tract and each block group and block within a tract.

Tract/ED - When the area is tracted but contains no blocks a summary is shown for each tract and each enumeration district within a tract.

Not Tracted/ED - When an area is not tracted or not within a BNA, a summary is shown for each enumeration district within the election precinct (if present), the place or place segment, or MCD/CCD. A pseudo tract code of 9999 and tract suffix code of 99 will appear in the tract code field.

Tract/BG-ED - When a tract is partially blocked there will be a mixture of block group and enumeration district summaries. Block groups cover the entire blocked portion of the tract. Block group and block summaries will precede those for ED's in this situation.

See Figure A for a detailed layout of the file hierarchy.

FIGURE A

<u>Geography</u>	<u>Summary Level</u>
State	01
County or County Equivalent 1.....	02
Election Precinct 1.....	03
Election Precinct 2	03
Election Precinct n	03
Not in an Election Precinct <u>1/</u>	03
Tract/BNA 1.....	04
Tract/BNA 2	04
Tract/BNA n	04
Not in a Tract/BNA <u>2/</u>	04
MCD/CCD 1.....	05
Place 1.....	06
Election Precinct 1.....	07
Tract/BNA 1.....	08
Block Group 1.....	09
Block 1.....	10
Block 2	10
Block n	10
Block Group 2.....	09
Block Group n	09
ED 1.....	11
ED 2	11
ED n	11
Tract/BNA 2.....	08
Tract/BNA n	08
Not in a Tract/BNA <u>2/</u>	08
ED 1.....	11
ED n	11
Election Precinct 2.....	07
Election Precinct n	07
Not in an Election Precinct <u>1/</u>	07
Place 2.....	06
Place n	06
Not in Place 1 <u>3/</u>	06
MCD/CCD 2.....	05
MCD/CCD n	05
County 2.....	02
County n	02

- 1/ Applicable only for counties partially covered by precincts.
 2/ Applicable only for counties partially covered by tracts/BNA's.
 3/ Applicable for MCD/CCD's partially covered by a place.

Election Precinct Identification

The procedure for assigning name and number identifiers to election precincts varies from State to State. Consequently, the Census Bureau has assigned a four-digit code, unique within a county, to each election precinct. Election precinct summary records (Summary levels 03 and 07) contain both the number assigned by the Bureau (ELECPREC, position 20) and the local name (AREANAME, position 41).

Suppression

None of the data fields on this file are subject to suppression. Data will always be present and zeros in data fields always represent actual zeros.

GLOSSARY

General Concept Definitions

Reapportionment. Reapportionment is the process by which a fixed number of representatives are reallocated to a set of geographic areas. For example, the 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the States on the basis of the population of each State in the most recent census. There are several statistical techniques which can be used for reapportionment. The Census Bureau uses the method of "equal proportions" to apportion representatives among the several states. The equal proportions method was developed by Professor Edward V. Huntington of Harvard University in 1920. Reapportionment is also commonly used to mean redistricting. (see redistricting)

Redistricting. Redistricting is the process of defining new geographic boundaries for administrative or election areas. For example, if there have been population shifts within the State, congressional districts may be redefined so that each has approximately the same number of inhabitants.

GLOSSARY

Population Concept Definitions

Race. Race categories on the 1980 questionnaire are 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 races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Rather, it reflects self-identification by respondents. 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 were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the person's mother was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure where the race of the person's father was used.

Some tabulations show data for each of the 15 racial groups listed above, however, in other tabulations data are combined and shown for the following groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Other. In these tabulations, Asian and Pacific Islander groups include Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. In sample tabulations, the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" will include, in addition to the categories specified on the questionnaire, those persons who write-in Asian and Pacific Islander groups in the "Other" category.

In some complete-count and sample tabulations, the "Other" category is omitted to save space; data are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

Spanish origin. Determined by a 100-percent question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. The specific response categories for Spanish origin are: Mexican, Mexican-American, or Chicano; Puerto Rican; Cuban; and other Spanish/Hispanic.

GLOSSARY

Geographic Concept Definitions

American Indian Reservation/Alaska Native Village. American Indian reservations are 273 areas set aside as reservations with boundaries established by treaty, statute, executive, or court order. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States. Trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations are not included. Reservations may cross State, county, MCD/CCD, and place boundaries.

The Census Bureau will tabulate data for 209 Alaska Native villages. These small areas were specified to the Bureau by the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, P.L. 92-203.

American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within the United States. Enumeration districts (ED's) which are inside official reservations are designated with an "N" prefix to the ED number. Certain other ED's carry an "A" prefix. These include: ED's comprising (1) parts of a few subreservations (see below) which extend beyond reservation boundaries; (2) ED's comprising Oklahoma historic reservation areas and Minnesota Chippewa lands (treated as reservations for census purposes), and (3) ED's which contain one or more parcels of tribal trust lands (not summarized in census tabulations). Boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages are included in STF's 2B and 4B, PC(1)-B and -C, and HC(1)-A and -B. A population subject report (PC(2) series) featuring additional data on American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages is also planned. Summaries on tape and in PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A show data not only for the reservation total, but also for parts of reservations crossing State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from STF 1A and 3A by the addition of component enumeration district or block group summaries.

Historical comparability: Statistics for selected American Indian reservations have been published only in subject reports from previous censuses. Alaska Native villages have not been recognized in previous censuses.

American Indian Subreservation. A "district," "chapter," "segment," "area," or "community" defined within or associated with 21 of the American Indian reservations. In a few cases subreservations extend beyond reservation boundaries or may be located entirely outside of reservations; however, such areas

outside reservation boundaries are not recognized in the tabulations.

American Indian subreservations are identified by a three-digit code which is unique within the United States. Summaries for subreservations can be generated by the addition of enumeration districts from STF 1A, 1B, and 3A.

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservations have not been recognized in previous censuses.

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, by definition, 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. When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see Figure B, column 3), when they cross MCD boundaries, statistical summaries are presented for the parts of each block.

Census blocks are normally compact cohesive units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburban areas, development is clustered 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 rural areas blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of roads and their intersection with rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Blocks are defined in all urbanized areas (UA's) and, in many cases, somewhat beyond the final UA boundaries. The data will also be tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's and in additional 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, official Bureau estimates through 1976, or a special census 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: Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, block numbering area. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users may need to specify the place or MCD code to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series, Vicinity Map Series, 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.

FIGURE B

UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD'S MAY SPLIT BLOCKS 1/ STATE 5	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S, AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) BLOCK STATISTICS STATEWIDE	(6) CENSUS TRACTS STATEWIDE
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA		Census subarea				
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		Superv. district			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.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as railroad tracks, a "fishhook" (↗), across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block will have the same block number followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained two or more 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.

It is estimated that statistics will be collected for over 2.5 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC(1) Block Statistics reports and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970 block statistics were prepared for blocked urbanized areas (and sometimes slightly beyond) and some additional contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside urbanized areas, unless done under contract. More than 30 percent of the 1980 blocks did not exist in 1970 or were in areas not covered by the 1970 block statistics program.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of urbanized areas and other areas of new development where the street patterns have physically 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 which is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and which is defined in all areas where block statistics are collected. (In areas where blocks are not identified, enumeration districts substitute for block groups as tabulation units.)

Block groups are defined within county and tract or block numbering area. They may be split by the boundaries of other higher level geographic entities recognized in the census, including places, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, congressional districts, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part.

Block groups 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 be defined as all 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., one block might be 312 and the next 316.

Since block group summaries observe higher level boundaries, users should carefully study census maps to note the presence of place, MCD, or CCD boundaries which may split block groups. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on census maps; as a result, a block group may be split but the boundary will be undefined.

Block group summaries observe some boundaries which are ignored in presentations of block statistics (specifically, census county divisions and, in 10 States, minor civil divisions). As a result, it may be necessary in some areas to add two block group components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

It is estimated that statistics will be prepared for about 180,000 block groups. Block group data, together with data for enumeration districts, appear on STF's 1A, and 3A, and corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for block groups.

Historical comparability: In areas where block groups were tabulated in 1970, most 1980 block groups 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, block group parts, created when block groups are split by the boundaries of other higher level areas, will also change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with block groups in 1980 had enumeration districts 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 block groups in many blocked areas. Where block groups have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 block groups.

Block Numbering Area (BNA). Areas 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 2 or 4.

Block numbering areas may be split for tabulation purposes by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC(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, minor civil divisions. (See Figure B, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of minor civil divisions in 10 other States and census county divisions in the remaining 20 States.

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

Census County Division (CCD). Subdivisions of counties, established in 20 States (see Figure B, 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. CCD's are generally defined by boundaries that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, powerlines, etc.

Census county division boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in PC(1)-A, HC(1)-A, and PHC(2) reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

There are approximately 5,500 CCD's defined for the 1980 census. Statistics for all CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, in PC(1)-A and -B, and HC(1)-A reports.

Historical comparability: CCD's are now defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships) for 1980. In 1960 there were 18 CCD States. 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.

Census Tract. Relatively small areas with generally stable boundaries into which metropolitan and certain other areas are divided for the purpose of providing statistics for small areas. When Census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The typical tract contains between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All

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 (although some of these areas are likely to become SMSA's as a result of the census). Five States have been entirely tracted: Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and Hawaii. 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 to cover all of the territory within each tracted county.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. 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 zeros. 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.

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census 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 PHC(2) Census Tracts reports. Tract outline maps show streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, tract outline maps show the boundaries for places, MCD's, CCD's, and counties.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC(2) Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and STF 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. Since a tract which crosses place, MCD, or CCD boundaries is split, 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 B, 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 STF 4A and in PHC(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 eight percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than one percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or other boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. Only in a few areas did local Census Statistical Area Committees undertake 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. Where 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 as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 summarize data for split tracts as well as whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for split tracts.

County. The primary political and administrative divisions of States. In Louisiana such divisions are called parishes, and in Alaska 23 boroughs and census areas are treated as county equivalents. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; Columbus, Georgia; 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 3,137 counties and county equivalents being tabulated for the 1980 census. County tabulations appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC(1)-A, -B, and -C; HC(1)-A and -B; and PHC(3) reports.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970, mostly as a result of the creation of new independent cities or annexations by independent cities in Virginia. A new set of county equivalents has been defined for Alaska (boroughs and census areas) 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, Georgia, and Hawaii.

Election Precinct. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments generally for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and enumeration districts or census blocks have been drawn so as to be compatible in many States. In some instances, precincts had to be combined or adjusted so that their boundaries would be compatible with census areas.

The Bureau expects to prepare and distribute election precinct data for all or portions of 24 States; additional States may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses.

Enumeration District (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for collection activities, and as a tabulation area where block statistics are not prepared. Enumeration districts do not cross boundaries of legal or statistical area, including 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 an enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In the areas where they are reported, ED's are the smallest available unit of census geography.

Enumeration district boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a four-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-character 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 prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an 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 120,000 enumeration districts. ED data, together with data for block groups, 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 printed data for enumeration districts.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by enumeration districts in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and block groups for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate 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.

Minor Civil Division (MCD). The primary political and administrative subdivisions of counties. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. MCD'S are used for census purposes in 30 States (see Figure B, column 2). In the remaining States, census county divisions are used in lieu of MCD's.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, in alphabetic sequence within county, an incremental, unique three-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States have a four-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State. MCD's in some States are also assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) place code which is unique within State. (The National Bureau of Standards may expand the coverage of FIPS place codes to include MCD's in the remaining States. If the timing of such an expansion permits, the new codes will also appear with MCD records on tape.)

Minor civil division boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in PC(1)-A, HC(1)-A, and PHC(2) reports. There are approximately 25,000 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 PC(1)-A and -B, and HC(1)-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of Figure B), most MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC(3) Summary Statistics for Governmental Units. All MCD's in these States are included in PHC(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 PC(1)-B and -C, and HC(1)-A and -B. (See Figure B, column 4.)

Historical comparability: Census county divisions were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships.

A number of minor civil divisions 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, Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, West Virginia, and Maryland. A new set of subcounty areas, termed "census subareas," has been developed for Alaska.

Place. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, and 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.

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). Most 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. Some incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. Finally, almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD and/or county lines. No incorporated places cross State lines since they are chartered under the laws of a State.

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 inhabitants or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in an urbanized area with a central city of less than 50,000. Outside of urbanized areas, 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 urbanized areas, and place maps are available for all places outside MMS/VMS coverage. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at still smaller scale, show boundaries for places with 2,500 or more inhabitants and pinpoint the location of smaller places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. In addition, a 5-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) place code, unique within State, has been assigned by the National Bureau of Standards for each place. Both codes will appear on computerized records for places, but the 4-digit census code will be used in structuring the files (i.e., in determining the sequence of place records). Separate "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 places.

All places are summarized in STF's 1A and 3A and PC(1)-A reports. Places with 1,000 or more inhabitants are summarized in STF 2B, and PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports. Places with 2,500 or more are summarized in STF 4B and PC(1)-C and HC(1)-B reports. Incorporated places only are shown in PHC(3) reports. In PHC(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.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, minor civil divisions, and census county divisions. 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 STF 3A, and PC(1)-A. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 States only in STF 1B and PHC(1) Block Statistics reports, although the PHC(1) reports exclude any place which does not have block statistics. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC(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.

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, data type, 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.

DATA DICTIONARY

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FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE		
SUMRYLVL	2	1	A	01	Record Type
				02	State
				03	County
				04	Election Precinct Total
				05	Tract/BNA Total
				06	MCD/CCD
				07	Place
				08	Election Precinct
				09	Tract/BNA
				10	Block Group
				11	Block
				Enumeration District	
STATE	2	3	A	FIPS State Code	
				Applicable for all record types.	
COUNTY	3	5	A	FIPS County Code	
				Applicable for record types 02-11, otherwise blank.	
MCDCCD	3	8	A	MCD/CCD Code	
				Applicable for record types 05-11, otherwise blank. See census maps for codes.	
PLACE	4	11	A	Census Place Code	
				Applicable for record types 06-11, otherwise blank. See census maps for codes.	
			9999	Not in a place	
FIPSPLAC	5	15	A	FIPS Place Code	
ELECPREC	4	20	A	Election Precinct Code	
				Applicable for record types 03, 07-11, otherwise blank.	
				See census maps for codes.	
			9999	Not in an election precinct (Applicable only for counties partially covered by election precincts.)	
TRACT	4	24	N	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.	

DATA DICTIONARY

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FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
				0001 - 9899 Tract Number 9901 - 9989 BNA Number 9999 - Not tracted or not in BNA (Applicable only for counties partially tracted or with BNA/ED for only part.)
TRSUFFIX	2	28	A	Tract Code Suffix This is a two digit suffix for the tract or BNA code (TRACT)
BLKGRP	1	30	A	Block Group Code Applicable for record types 09-10, otherwise blank. This is the first digit of the block code.
BLOCK	3	30	A	Block Code Applicable for record type 10 only, otherwise blank. Characters 31 and 32 will contain blanks for block group summaries (record type 09). See census maps for codes.
EDIND	1	33	A	Enumeration District (ED) Prefix Applicable for record type 11 only, otherwise blank - also blank if none of those listed below. A Land adjacent to Indian Reservations M Military Reservations N Indian Reservations P National/State Parks S Special Place ED V Crews of Vessels
EDNUMBER	4	34	A	Enumeration District Number Applicable for record type 11 only, otherwise blank. See census maps.
EDSUFFIX	1	38	A	Enumeration District Suffix If applicable, will contain an alphabetic character, otherwise, suffix will be blank. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection activities where the original ED proved too populous for an

DATA DICTIONARY

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FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE
PARTIND	1	39	A
			P
POLDES	1	40	A

efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made too late to be reflected on the map.

Part Indicator
Indicator identifying a partial summary for areas which are subdivided by higher level area.
Applicable for record types 06-10.
Partial summary (otherwise blank)

Political Description Code
Legal status or type of statistical area. If description shown below is part of the area name this field will contain "N" or a blank if not present. Applicable for record types 02, 03, 05, 06, and 07.

- 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 Plantation
- M 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 (Alaska)
- 1 Island
- 2 Subdistrict
- 3 Municipio
- 4 Barrio

DATA DICTIONARY

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FORMAT 01 SECTION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
				5 Ciudad
				6 Pueblo
				7 Aldea
				8 Zona Urbana
				9 Municipality
AREANAME	60	41	A	Area Name This field is left-justified, blank-filled. It is applicable for record types 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, and 07.
TOTALPOP	8	101	N	Total Population Right-justified, zero filled.
WHITE	8	109	N	White Population Right-justified, zero filled.
BLACK	8	117	N	Black Population Right-justified, zero filled.
INDIAN	8	125	N	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population Right-justified, zero filled.
ASTANPT	8	133	N	Asian and Pacific Islander Population (see footnote 1). Right-justified, zero filled.
OTHER	8	141	N	Population of Other Races (see footnote 2). Right-justified, zero filled.
SPANISH	8	149	N	Persons of Spanish Origin Population (see footnote 3). Right-justified, zero filled.

FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 01 "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100 percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian Indian," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoaan."
- 02 For data tabulated on a 100 percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other."
- 03 Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Spanish origin includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Spanish.