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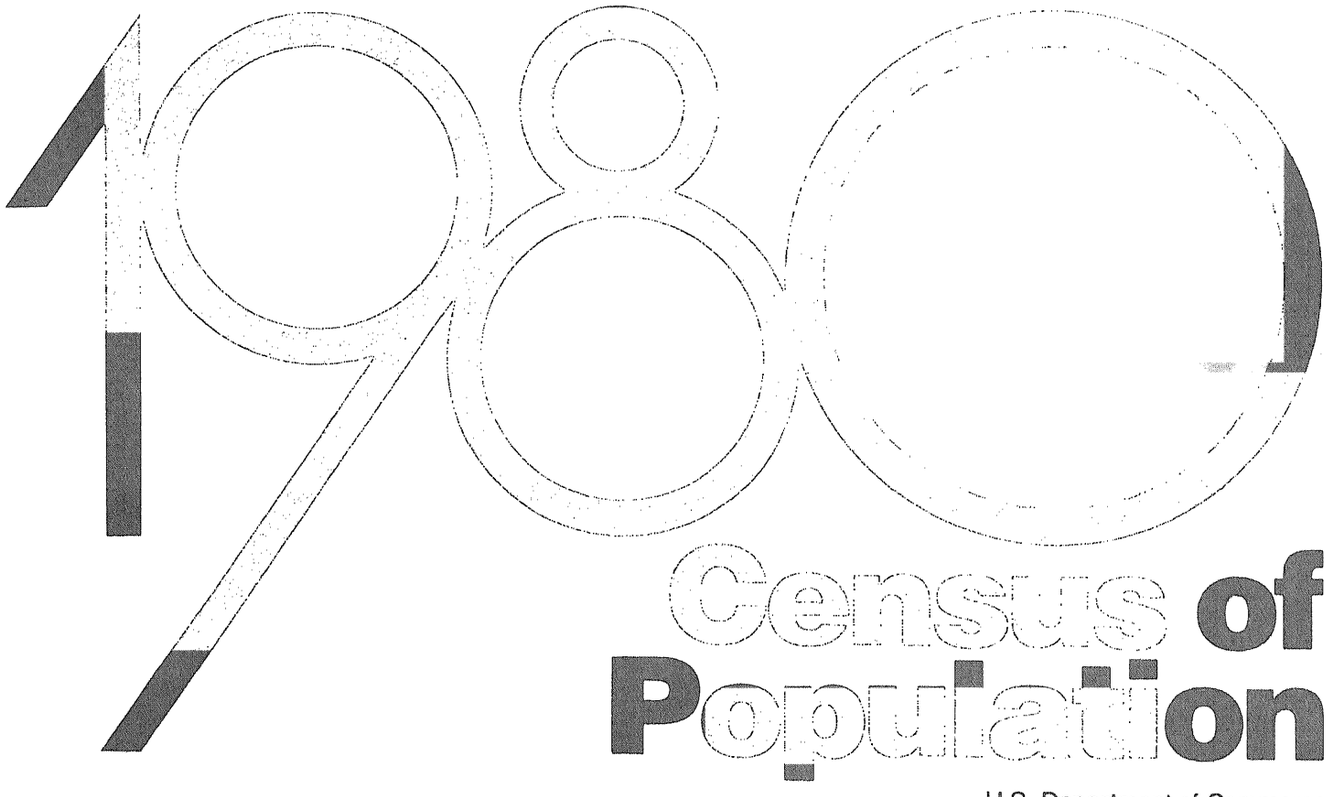
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants

ARIZONA



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1980 Census of P

VOLUME 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A

Number of Inhabitants

PART 4

ARIZONA

PC80-1-A4

Issued January 1982

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman,
Director

Data Index

This index provides a summary listing of the tables in which the particular data are presented. For a listing of the individual tables and their page numbers, see page 1.

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

POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincent P. Barabba,** and Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levine.** Primary direction of the census program was performed by **George E. Hall,** Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Gerson,** then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar,** Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton,** Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirley Kallek,** Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln,** Associate Director for Administration, **Rex L. Pullin,** Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruce Ramsay,** Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Peter A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland.**

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Meyer Zitter,** then Chief, **Paula J. Schneider,** Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Roger A. Herriot, Nampeo D. McKenney,** and **Arthur J. Norton,** Assistant Chiefs. This report was prepared by **Robert C. Speaker,** Chief, Population Distribution Branch, with the assistance of **Sam T. Davis, Richard L. Forstall,** and **Joel C. Miller.**

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post,** then Acting Chief, assisted by **Marie G. Argana, Rachel F. Brown, Donald R. Dalzell, Leonard Goldberg, Earle B. Knapp, Jr.,** and **Roger O. Lepage.**

Data base and generalized system support was developed and provided by Systems Development Division, **Judy M. Bedell,** Chief, under the direction of **John Jerry Bell,** Assistant Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Operations Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna,** then Chief, and **John E. Halterman,** Assistant Chief.

The Statistical Methods Division was largely responsible for developing new procedures to obtain a more accurate count of the population. This work was supervised by **Charles D. Jones,** Chief, **David V. Bateman, Susan M. Miskura,** and **Robert T. O'Reagan,** Assistant Chiefs.

Geographic programs and plans were developed in the Geography Division under the direction of **Gerald F. Cranford,** then Assistant Chief, **Robert W. Marx** and **Silla G. Tomasi,** Assistant Chiefs, and **Donald I. Hirschfeld,** Special Assistant. **Joseph J. Knott** coordinated geographic operational phases.

Data collection activities were supervised in the Field Division by **Richard C. Burt,** then Chief, under the direction of **Lawrence T. Love** and **Stanley D. Matchett,** then Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of the directors and assistant directors of the Bureau's regional offices.

The coordination and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment were the responsibility of the Automatic Data Processing Planning Staff, **James R. Pepal,** Chief, under the direction of **Richard L. Pauly,** Deputy Chief.

The system design, technical specifications, construction, and installation of the FOSDIC and Automated Camera Technology System were the responsibility of Technical Services Division, **McRae Anderson,** Chief, assisted by **Robert E. Joseph,** Assistant Chief.

Questionnaire processing procedures were developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **James S. Werking,** Chief, under the direction of **Harry C. O'Haver,** Assistant Chief. The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams,** Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland,** then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Office, **Robert L. Allen,** Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller,** Chief.

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Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing,* (PHC80-R2).

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1980 Census of Population

Number of Inhabitants

ARIZONA

PC80-1-A4

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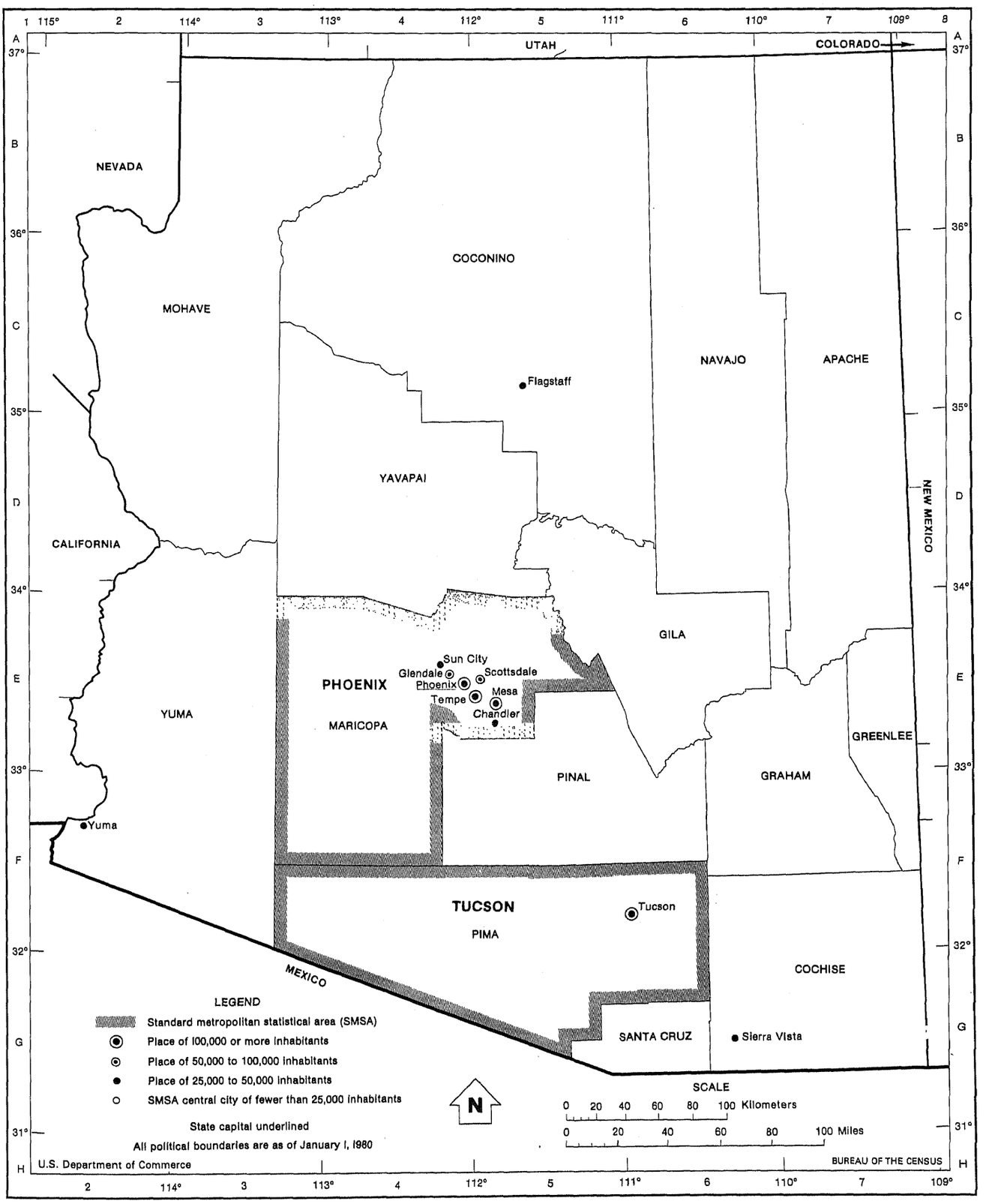
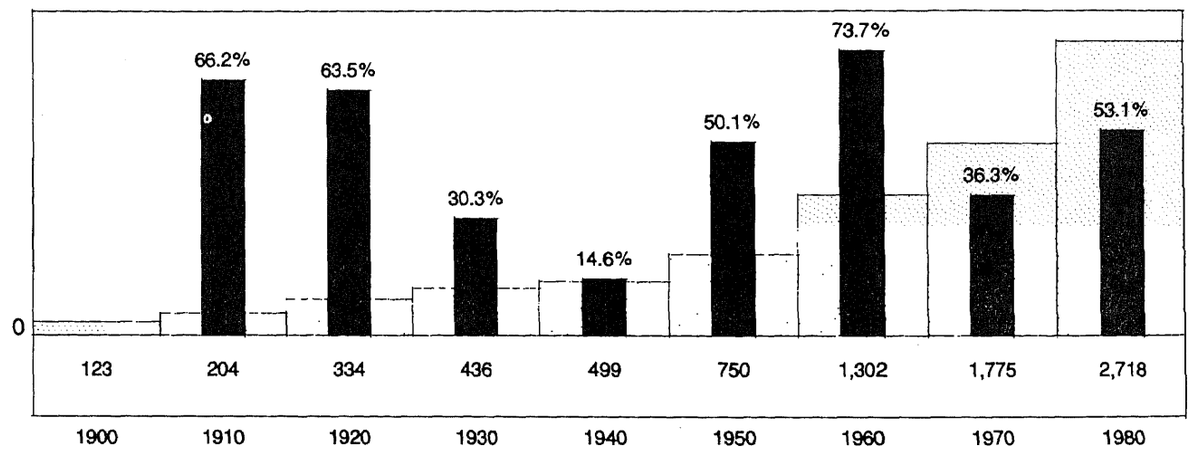
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places

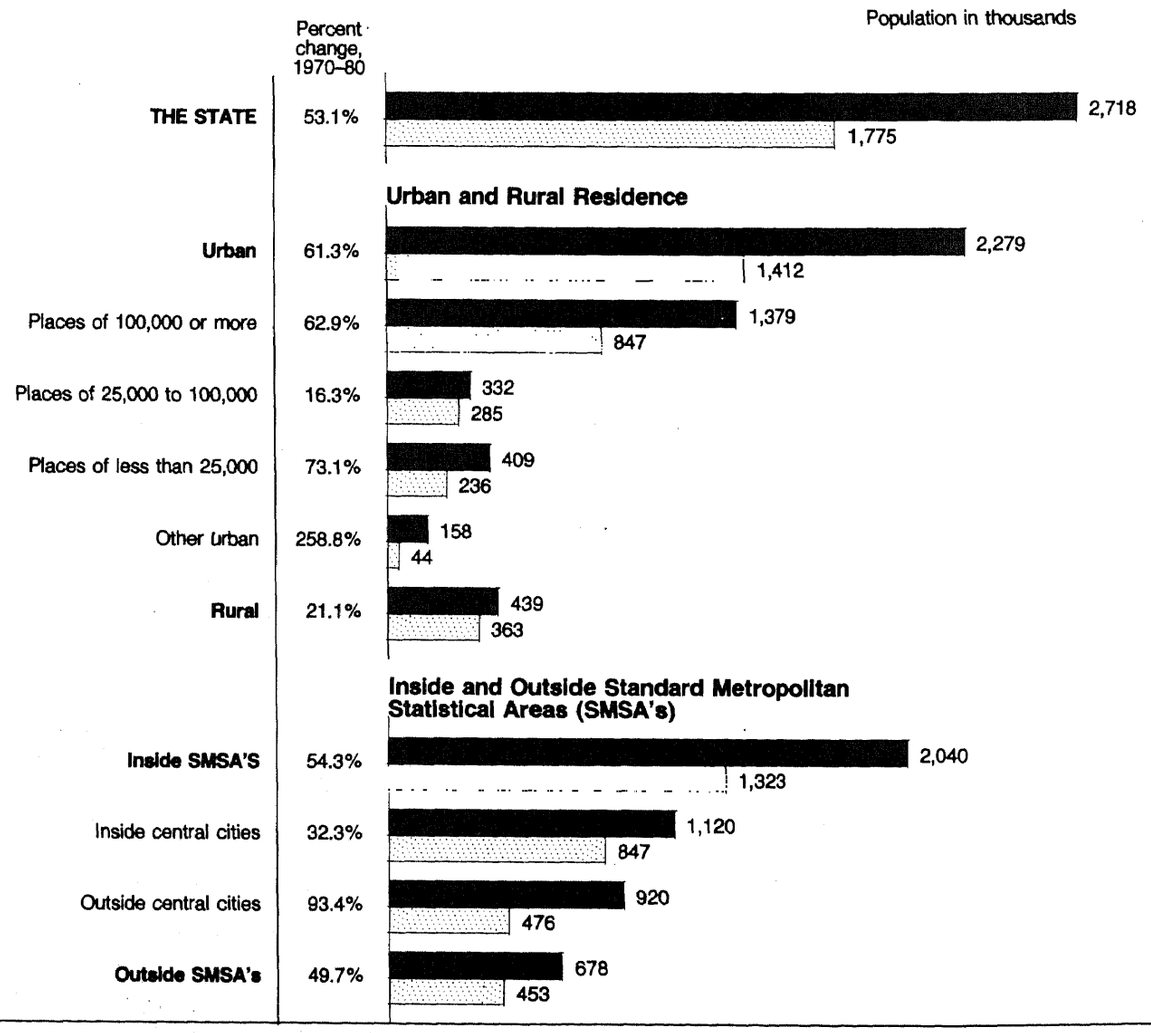


NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

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

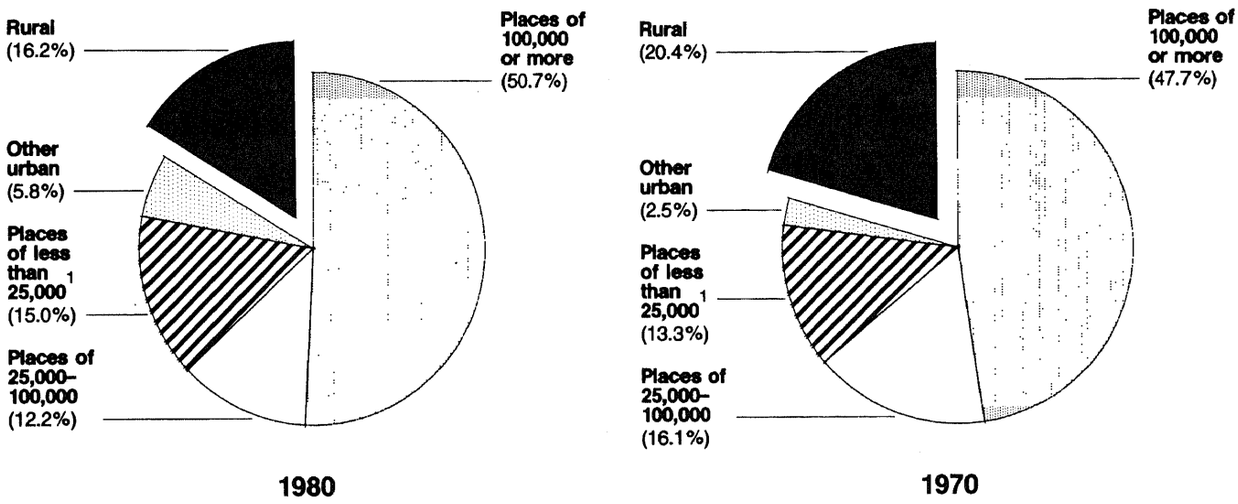


Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970



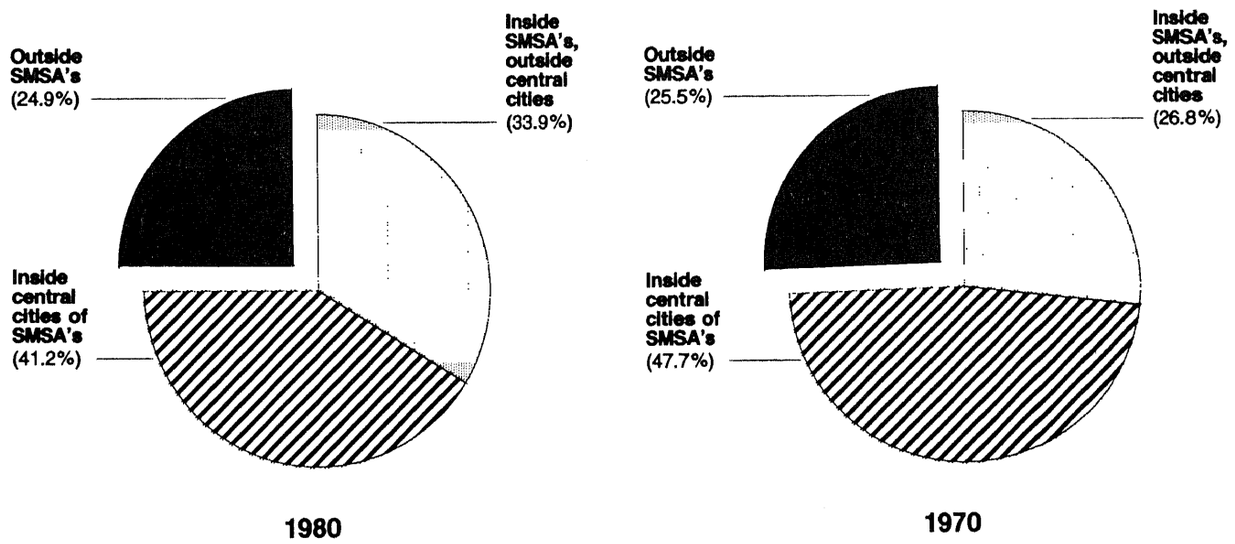
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



[1] Excludes population of places in rural territory.

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



CORRECTION NOTE

The official 1980 census counts of total population shown in this report supersede counts issued previously. Corrections to the figures were made after the counts were provided to the State for redistricting purposes and released in Advance Report PHC80-V for this State.

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The 1980 figures shown in this publication are subject to change pending the outcome of the various lawsuits dealing with the census counts.

	1980 population	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected
The State	2 718 215	2 718 425
Apache County:		
Fort Apache division:		
McNary (CDP)(pt.)	318	(1)
Gila County:		
Globe division:		
Globe city	6 708	6 886
Maricopa County	1 509 052	1 509 262
Deer Valley division:		
Peoria city (pt.)	3	66
Phoenix division	1 421 448	1 421 658
Peoria city (pt.)	12 248	12 241
Scottsdale city	88 412	88 622
Navajo County:		
Apache division:		
McNary (CDP)(pt.)	1 002	(1)
Yuma County:		
Somerton division:		
Yuma city (pt.)	-	21
Yuma division:		
Yuma city (pt.)	42 433	42 460
McNary (CDP)(total)	1 320	(1)
Peoria city (total)	12 251	12 307
Yuma city (total)	42 433	42 481

[1]Delete.

Table 1. Population of the State: Earliest Census to 1980

[For description of current and previous urban definitions, see appendix A. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of total population	
	Total population	Change from preceding census		Places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from preceding census		Population	Change from preceding census		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		
Current urban definition:												
1980 (Apr. 1)	2 718 215	942 816	53.1	77	2 278 728	869 864	61.7	439 487	77 451	21.4	83.8	16.2
1970 (Apr. 1)	[1] 1 775 399	473 238	36.3	47	1 408 864	438 248	45.2	362 036	30 491	9.2	79.6	20.4
1960 (Apr. 1)	1 302 161	552 574	73.7	35	970 616	554 616	133.3	331 545	-2 042	-0.6	74.5	25.5
1950 (Apr. 1)	749 587	250 326	50.1	32	416 000	...	...	333 587	...	...	55.5	44.5
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)	1 302 161	552 574	73.7	29	909 903	636 109	232.3	392 258	-83 535	-17.6	69.9	30.1
1950 (Apr. 1)	749 587	250 326	50.1	22	273 794	99 813	57.4	475 793	150 513	46.3	36.5	63.5
1940 (Apr. 1)	499 261	63 688	14.6	16	173 981	24 125	16.1	325 280	39 563	13.8	34.8	65.2
1930 (Apr. 1)	435 573	101 411	30.3	14	149 856	29 068	24.1	285 717	72 343	33.9	34.4	65.6
1920 (Jan. 1)	334 162	129 808	63.5	15	120 788	57 528	90.9	213 374	72 280	51.2	36.1	63.9
1910 (Apr. 15)	204 354	81 423	66.2	9	63 260	43 765	224.5	141 094	37 658	36.4	31.0	69.0
1900 (June 1)	122 931	34 688	39.3	4	19 495	11 193	134.8	103 436	23 495	29.4	15.9	84.1
1890 (June 1)	88 243	47 803	118.2	2	8 302	1 295	18.5	79 941	46 508	139.1	9.4	90.6
1880 (June 1)	40 440	30 782	318.7	1	7 007	3 783	117.3	33 433	26 999	419.6	17.3	82.7
1870 (June 1)	9 658	...	...	1	3 224	...	...	6 434	...	...	33.4	66.6

Table 2. **Land Area and Population: 1930 to 1980**

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

Counties	1980 land area		Population								
			1980			Percent change					
	Square miles	Square kilometers	Number	Per square mile	Per square kilometer	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
The State	113 508	293 986	2 718 215	23.9	9.2	53.1	36.3	r1 775 399	1 302 161	749 587	499 261	435 573
Apache	11 211	29 037	52 108	4.6	1.8	61.3	6.1	r32 304	30 438	27 767	24 095	17 765
Cochise	6 219	16 106	85 686	13.8	5.3	38.4	12.5	r61 918	55 039	31 488	34 627	40 998
Coconino	18 608	48 194	75 008	4.0	1.6	55.2	15.5	48 326	41 857	23 910	18 770	14 064
Gila	4 753	12 309	37 080	7.8	3.0	26.7	13.6	29 255	25 745	24 158	23 867	31 016
Graham	4 631	11 993	22 862	4.9	1.9	37.9	18.0	16 578	14 045	12 985	12 113	10 373
Greenlee	1 837	4 757	11 406	6.2	2.4	10.4	–10.2	10 330	11 509	12 805	8 698	9 886
Maricopa	9 127	23 638	1 509 052	165.3	63.8	55.4	46.4	r971 228	663 510	331 770	186 193	150 970
Mohave	13 285	34 409	55 865	4.2	1.6	116.1	234.2	25 857	7 736	8 510	8 591	5 572
Navajo	9 955	25 783	67 629	6.8	2.6	42.2	25.2	r47 559	37 994	29 446	25 309	21 202
Pima	9 187	23 794	531 443	57.8	22.3	51.1	32.4	351 667	265 660	141 216	72 838	55 676
Pinal	5 343	13 839	90 918	17.0	6.6	32.6	9.4	r68 579	62 673	43 191	28 841	22 081
Santa Cruz	1 238	3 206	20 459	16.5	6.4	46.5	29.2	13 966	10 808	9 344	9 482	9 684
Yavapai	8 122	21 037	68 145	8.4	3.2	84.2	28.0	r37 005	28 912	24 991	26 511	28 470
Yuma	9 994	25 885	90 554	9.1	3.5	48.9	31.6	60 827	46 235	28 006	19 326	17 816

Table 3. **Population of Counties by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970**

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

Counties	Urban						Rural					
	1980						1980					
	Total	Percent of total population	Inside urbanized areas	Outside urbanized areas	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural	1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1980
The State	2 278 728	83.8	1 913 585	365 143	1 408 864	61.7	439 487	58 736	2 914	377 837	362 036	21.4
Apache	12 405	23.8	–	12 405	–	...	39 703	6 413	–	33 290	32 298	22.9
Cochise	52 582	61.4	–	52 582	39 545	33.0	33 104	4 718	–	28 386	22 365	48.0
Coconino	46 473	62.0	–	46 473	26 117	77.9	28 535	4 654	–	23 881	22 209	28.5
Gila	19 951	53.8	–	19 951	13 269	50.4	17 129	4 627	–	12 502	15 986	7.2
Graham	10 384	45.4	–	10 384	5 333	94.7	12 478	2 774	–	9 704	11 245	11.0
Greenlee	6 981	61.2	–	6 981	5 087	37.2	4 425	1 038	603	2 784	5 243	-15.6
Maricopa	1 437 392	95.3	1 399 344	38 048	903 797	59.0	71 660	5 099	–	66 561	63 725	12.5
Mohave	35 530	63.6	–	35 530	7 312	385.9	20 335	–	–	20 335	18 545	9.7
Navajo	24 857	36.8	–	24 857	12 825	93.8	42 772	8 033	–	34 739	34 890	22.6
Pima	468 810	88.2	450 059	18 751	300 065	56.2	62 633	3 538	–	59 095	51 602	21.4
Pinal	54 077	59.5	9 935	44 142	32 704	65.4	36 841	7 546	–	29 295	35 212	4.6
Santa Cruz	15 683	76.7	–	15 683	8 946	75.3	4 776	–	980	3 796	5 020	-4.9
Yavapai	31 053	45.6	–	31 053	15 845	96.0	37 092	7 252	420	29 420	20 888	77.6
Yuma	62 550	69.1	54 247	8 303	38 019	64.5	28 004	3 044	911	24 049	22 808	22.8

Table 4. Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

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

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
The State	2 718 215	r1 775 399	1 302 161
Apache County[1]	52 108	r32 304	30 438
Chinle division	14 337	...	...
Chinle (CDP)	2 815	...	...
Lukachukai (CDP)	1 049	...	...
Many Farms (CDP)	1 364	...	...
Dennehotso division	1 631	...	...
Eagar–Springerville division	5 389	r3 101	2 432
Eagar town[1]	2 791	1 279	873
Springerville town[1]	1 452	r1 151	719
Fort Apache division	368	810	1 885
McNary (CDP) (pt.)	318	...	...
Fort Defiance division	20 071	...	...
Fort Defiance (CDP)	3 431	...	...
Window Rock (CDP)	2 230	...	...
Puerco division	774	632	464
St. Johns division	4 767	1 589	1 601
St. Johns city[1]	3 368	1 320	1 310
Sweetwater division	4 771	...	...
Cochise County[2]	85 686	r61 918	55 039
Benson division	9 459	...	...
Benson town	4 190	2 839	2 494
Bisbee division	14 571	...	...
Bisbee city[2]	7 154	8 328	9 914
Bowie division	1 469	1 273	1 433
Douglas division	17 703	15 830	14 712
Douglas city[2]	13 058	12 462	11 925
Pirtleville (CDP)	1 425	...	...
Elfrida division	1 608	1 298	1 126
Tombstone division	33 939	...	...
Huachuca City town[2]	1 661	r1 241	1 330
Sierra Vista city[2]	24 937	6 689	3 121
Tombstone city[2]	1 632	1 241	1 283
Willcox division	6 937	4 957	4 993
Willcox city[2]	3 243	2 568	2 441
Coconino County[3]	75 008	48 326	41 857
Coconino division	45 922	30 990	21 639
Flagstaff city[3]	34 743	26 117	18 214
Sedona (CDP) (pt.)	1 778	792	...
Havasupai division	282	...	...
Hopi division	1 306	...	...
Hualapai division	8	...	...
Kaibab division	1 417	967	811
Fredonia town[3]	1 040	798	643
Tuba City division	21 248	...	...
Page city[3]	4 907	...	...
Tuba City (CDP)	5 045	...	...
Williams division	4 825	...	...
Grand Canyon Village (CDP)	1 348	1 011	...
Williams city[3]	2 266	2 386	3 559
Gila County[4]	37 080	29 255	25 745
Globe division	14 328	...	...
Central Heights–Midland City (CDP)	2 791	2 289	2 486
Globe city[4]	6 708	7 333	6 217
Miami division	6 038	6 532	6 863
Claypool (CDP)	2 362	2 245	2 505
Miami town	2 716	3 394	3 350
Reservation division	4 927	4 668	3 402
San Carlos (CDP)	2 668	2 542	...
Tonto division	9 193	3 208	1 789
Payson town[4]	5 068	...	...
Winkelman division	2 594	...	...
Hayden town (pt.)	1 205	1 283	1 760
Winkelman town[4]	1 060	974	1 123
Graham County[5]	22 862	16 578	14 045
Bonita–Klondyke division	1 674	...	...
Pima division	2 783	...	...
Pima town	1 599	1 184	806
Safford division	15 986	...	...
Safford city[5]	7 010	r5 493	4 648
Thatcher town[5]	3 374	2 320	1 581
San Carlos division	2 419	...	...
Bylas (CDP)	1 175	1 125	...
Greenlee County[6]	11 406	10 330	11 509
Clifton division	8 872	8 298	9 684
Clifton town	4 245	5 087	4 191
Morenci (CDP)	2 736	...	...
Stargo (CDP)	1 038	1 194	1 075
Duncan division	2 534	2 032	1 825
Duncan town[6]	603	773	862
Maricopa County[7]	1 509 052	r971 228	663 510
Buckeye division	11 223	7 807	8 334
Buckeye town[7]	3 434	2 599	2 286
Chandler division	39 387	23 142	20 130
Chandler city (pt.)[7]	23 889	13 763	9 531
Gilbert town (pt.)[7]	50	...	...
Sun Lakes (CDP)	1 925	...	...
Tempe city (pt.)[7]	292	...	...
Williams AFB (CDP)	3 435	3 443	...
Deer Valley division	12 693	...	...
Cave Creek (CDP)	1 589	...	...
Glendale city (pt.)[7]	3 899	...	...
Peoria city (pt.)[7]	3	...	...
Phoenix city (pt.)[7]	15	...	...

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
Maricopa County—Con.			
Gila Bend division[7]	4 902	3 469	3 502
Gila Bend town	1 585	1 795	...
Goodyear town (pt.)[7]	–	...	...
Phoenix division[7]	1 421 448	...	...
Avondale city[7]	8 168	r6 626	6 151
Cashion (CDP)	3 014	2 705	...
Chandler city (pt.)[7]	5 784	...	...
Dreamland–Velda Rose (CDP)	5 969	...	...
El Mirage town[7]	4 307	3 258	1 723
Fountain Hills (CDP)	2 771	...	...
Gilbert town (pt.)[7]	5 667	1 971	1 833
Glendale city (pt.)[7]	93 273	36 228	15 893
Goodyear town (pt.)[7]	2 747	2 140	1 654
Guadalupe town[7]	4 506	...	...
Litchfield Park (CDP)	3 657	1 664	...
Luke AFB (CDP)	3 515	5 047	...
Mesa city[7]	152 453	r63 049	33 772
Paradise Valley town[7]	11 085	r6 637	...
Peoria city (pt.)[7]	12 248	4 792	2 593
Phoenix city (pt.)[7]	789 685	r584 303	439 170
Scottsdale city[7]	88 412	67 823	10 026
Sun City (CDP)	40 505	13 670	...
Surprise town[7]	3 723	2 427	...
Tempe city (pt.)[7]	106 451	r63 550	24 897
Tolleson city[7]	4 433	3 881	3 886
Youngtown town[7]	2 254	1 886	...
St. Johns division	2 265	814	1 036
Phoenix city (pt.)[7]	4	...	...
Salt River division	4 438	994	2 113
Tonto division	428	204	...
Wickenburg division	12 268	...	...
Sun City West (CDP)	3 772	...	...
Wickenburg town[7]	3 535	2 698	2 445
Mohave County[8]	55 865	25 857	7 736
Kingman North division	20 311	...	...
Kingman city[8]	9 257	7 312	4 525
Kingman South division	33 768	...	...
Bullhead City–Riviera (CDP)	10 364	...	...
Lake Havasu City city[8]	15 909	...	...
Mohave North division	1 786	950	429
Navajo County[9]	67 629	r47 559	37 994
Apache division	6 164	5 158	3 594
McNary (CDP) (pt.)	1 002	...	...
Whiteriver (CDP)	2 256	...	...
Hopi division	5 590	...	...
Indian Wells division	4 767	...	...
Little Colorado division	16 778	14 609	13 748
Holbrook city[9]	5 785	4 759	3 438
Winslow city	7 921	8 066	8 862
Pinon division	5 914	...	...
Snowflake division	20 196	r10 328	5 499
Lakeside (CDP)	1 333	...	...
Pinetop (CDP)	1 527	...	...
Show Low city[9]	4 298	r2 129	1 625
Snowflake town[9]	3 510	r1 977	982
Taylor town[9]	1 915	888	...
Western division	8 220	...	...
Kayenta (CDP)	3 343	...	...
Pima County[10]	531 443	351 667	265 660
Ajo division	5 978	6 705	7 619
Ajo (CDP)	5 189	5 881	7 049
Arivaca division	22 266	...	...
Green Valley (CDP)	7 999	...	...
Marana division	9 320	...	...
Marana town (pt.)[10]	1 574	...	...
Papago division	6 436	4 447	3 882
Sells (CDP)	1 864	...	...
Tucson division	487 443	...	...
Catalina (CDP)	2 749	...	...
Davis–Monthan AFB (CDP)	6 279	...	...
Marana town (pt.)[10]	100	...	...
Oro Valley town[10]	1 489	...	...
South Tucson city	6 554	6 220	7 004
Tucson city[10]	330 537	262 933	212 892
Tucson Estates (CDP)	2 814	...	...
Pinal County[11]	90 918	r68 579	62 673
Casa Grande division	19 129	...	...
Casa Grande city[11]	14 971	10 536	8 311
Coolidge division	9 967	r9 891	9 560
Coolidge city[11]	6 851	r5 314	4 990
Eloy division	8 867	...	...
Eloy city[11]	6 240	5 381	4 899
Florence division	7 478	...	...
Florence town	3 391	2 173	2 143
Gila River division	5 250	...	...
Sacaton (CDP)	1 951	...	...
Maricopa–Stanfield division	3 940	...	...
North Pinal division	22 195	...	...
Apache Junction city[11]	9 935	...	...
Hayden town (pt.)[11]	–	...	...
Kearny town	2 646	2 829	902
Superior town[11]	4 600	...	...
Papago division	611	...	...
San Manuel division	13 481	...	...
Dudleyville (CDP)	1 205	...	...
Mammoth town	1 906	1 953	1 913
Oracle (CDP)	2 484	...	...
San Manuel (CDP)	5 443	4 332	4 524

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **Population of County Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980**—Con.

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

County Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
Santa Cruz County[12]	20 459	13 966	10 808
Nogales division	18 813	...	...
Nogales city[12]	15 683	8 946	7 286
Patagonia division	1 646	...	...
Patagonia town[12]	980	630	540
Yavapai County[13]	68 145	'37 005	28 912
Ashfork division	1 382	1 392	2 352
Congress division	3 195	1 788	1 365
Humboldt division	1 891	1 189	529
Mingus Mountain division	8 431	...	...
Clarkdale town[13]	1 512	892	1 095
Cottonwood town (pt.)[13]	4 510	'2 610	...
Jerome town	420	290	243
Prescott Valley town (pt.)[13]	165	...	...
Prescott division	39 308	'23 235	18 341
Bagdad (CDP)	2 331	2 079	1 462
Chino Valley town[13]	2 858	...	...
Prescott city[13]	20 055	'13 631	12 861
Prescott Valley town (pt.)[13]	2 119	...	...
Verde division	13 938	...	...
Camp Verde (CDP)	1 125	...	...
Cottonwood town (pt.)[13]	40	...	...
Sedona (CDP) (pt.)	3 590	1 230	...
Yuma County[14]	90 554	60 827	46 235
Parker division	11 467	...	...
Parker town	2 542	1 948	1 642
Somerton division	11 065	...	...
San Luis town[14]	1 946	...	...
Somerton town[14]	5 761	2 225	1 613
Yuma city (pt.)[14]	–	...	...
Wellton division	6 508	...	...
Wellton town[14]	911	...	...
Yuma Proving Ground (CDP)	1 098	1 349	...
Yuma division	61 514	...	...
Yuma city (pt.)	42 433	29 007	23 974

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

[1]APACHE COUNTY. Annexations were made by St. Johns city and Eagar and Springerville towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Chinle (9,251), Dennehotso (536), Fort Defiance (13,661), and Sweetwater (2,724).

[2]COCHISE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Tombstone, and Willcox cities and Huachuca City town. Huachuca City town was previously returned as Huachuca city. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Benson (5,370), Bisbee (12,535), and Tombstone (20,655).

[3]COCONINO COUNTY. Page city was incorporated (1970 population: 1,439). Annexations were made by Flagstaff and Williams cities and Fredonia town. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Havasupai (11), Hopi (1,133), Hualapai (0), Tuba City (10,826), and Williams (4,399).

[4]GILA COUNTY. Annexations were made by Globe city and Winkelman town. Payson town was incorporated (1970 population: 1,787). Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Globe (12,332) and Winkelman (2,515).

[5]GRAHAM COUNTY. Annexations were made by Safford city and Thatcher town. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Bonita-Klondyke (1,594), Pima (2,345), Safford (11,229), and San Carlos (1,410).

[6]GREENLEE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Duncan town.

[7]MARICOPA COUNTY. Guadalupe town was incorporated (1970 population: 4,039). Annexations were made by Chandler, Tempe, Glendale, Peoria, Phoenix, Avondale, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Tolleson cities and Buckeye, Gilbert, Goodyear, El Mirage, Guadalupe, Paradise Valley, Surprise, Youngtown, and Wickenburg towns. Areas were detached by Phoenix, Chandler, and Tempe cities and Gilbert town. An unpopulated corridor of Buckeye town extends into Gila Bend and Phoenix divisions, but does not appear in the tables. The unpopulated corridor of Avondale city in Gila Bend division does not appear in the tables. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Deer Valley (3,924), Phoenix (925,875), and Wickenburg (4,999).

[8]MOHAVE COUNTY. Annexations were made by Kingman city. Lake Havasu City city was incorporated (1970 population 4,111). Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Kingman North (13,472) and Kingman South (11,435).

[9]NAVAJO COUNTY. Annexations were made by Holbrook and Show Low cities and Snowflake and Taylor towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Hopi (6,256), Indian Wells (3,188), Pinon (3,432), and Western (4,588).

[10]PIMA COUNTY. Marana and Oro Valley towns were incorporated with 1970 populations of 1,154 and 581, respectively. Annexations were made by Tucson city and Marana and Oro Valley towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Arivaca (7,279), Marana (4,117), and Tucson (329,119).

[11]PINAL COUNTY. Hayden town annexed into Pinal County. Annexations were also made by Casa Grande, Coolidge, and Eloy cities. Apache Junction city and Superior town were incorporated with 1970 populations of 3,863 and 5,028, respectively. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Casa Grande (12,268), Eloy (7,672), Florence (5,730), Gila River (4,134), Maricopa-Stanfield (3,469), North Pinal (14,528), Papago (512), and San Manuel (10,375).

[12]SANTA CRUZ COUNTY. Annexations were made by Nogales city and Patagonia town. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Nogales (12,750) and Patagonia (1,216).

[13]YAVAPAI COUNTY. Chino Valley and Prescott Valley town were incorporated with 1970 populations of 803 and 244, respectively. Annexations and detachments were made by Prescott city. Annexations were made by Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Prescott Valley, and Chino Valley towns. Changes were made to some CCD boundaries; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Mingus Mountain (4,257) and Verde (5,144).

[14]YUMA COUNTY. Annexations were made by Yuma city and Somerton town. San Luis and Wellton towns were incorporated with 1970 populations of 189 and 957, respectively. Changes were made to the CCD boundaries and names; the approximate 1970 populations for the revised CCD's are: Parker (9,137), Somerton (4,828), Wellton (3,534), and Yuma (43,328).

Table 5. **Population of Places: 1960 to 1980**

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places	Counties	1980	1970	1960
Ajo (CDP)	Pima	5 189	5 881	7 049
Apache Junction city	Pinal	9 935	...	...
Avondale city	Maricopa	8 168	↑6 626	6 151
Bagdad (CDP)	Yavapai	2 331	2 079	1 462
Benson town	Cochise	4 190	2 839	2 494
Bisbee city	Cochise	7 154	8 328	9 914
Buckeye town	Maricopa	3 434	2 599	2 286
Bullhead City–Riviera (CDP)	Mohave	10 364	...	...
Bylas (CDP)	Graham	1 175	1 125	...
Camp Verde (CDP)	Yavapai	1 125	...	...
Casa Grande city	*Pinal*	14 971	10 536	8 311
Cashion (CDP)	Maricopa	3 014	2 705	...
Catalina (CDP)	Pima	2 749	...	...
Cave Creek (CDP)	Maricopa	1 589	...	...
Central Heights–Midland City (CDP)	Gila	2 791	2 289	2 486
Chandler city	Maricopa	29 673	13 763	9 531
Chinle (CDP)	Apache	2 815	...	...
Chino Valley town	Yavapai	2 858	...	...
Clarkdale town	Yavapai	1 512	892	1 095
Claypool (CDP)	Gila	2 362	2 245	2 505
Clifton town	Greenlee	4 245	5 087	4 191
Coolidge city	Pinal	6 851	↑5 314	4 990
Cottonwood town	Yavapai	4 550	↑2 610	...
Davis–Monthan AFB (CDP)	Pima	6 279	...	...
Douglas city	Cochise	13 058	12 462	11 925
Dreamland–Valda Rose (CDP)	Maricopa	5 969	...	...
Dudleyville (CDP)	Pinal	1 205	...	...
Duncan town	Greenlee	603	773	862
Eagar town	Apache	2 791	1 279	873
El Mirage town	Maricopa	4 307	3 258	1 723
Eloy city	Pinal	6 240	5 381	4 899
Flagstaff city	Coconino	34 743	26 117	18 214
Florence town	Pinal	3 391	2 173	2 143
Fort Defiance (CDP)	Apache	3 431	...	...
Fountain Hills (CDP)	Maricopa	2 771	...	...
Fredonia town	Coconino	1 040	798	643
Gila Bend town	Maricopa	1 585	1 795	...
Gilbert town	Maricopa	5 717	1 971	1 833
Glendale city	Maricopa	97 172	36 228	15 893
Globe city	Gila	6 708	7 333	6 217
Goodyear town	Maricopa	2 747	2 140	1 654
Grand Canyon Village (CDP)	Coconino	1 348	1 011	...
Green Valley (CDP)	*Pima*	7 999	...	...
Guadalupe town	Maricopa	4 506	...	...
Hayden town	Total	1 205	1 283	1 760
	Gila (pt. in)	1 205	1 283	1 760
	Pinal (pt. in)	–	...	...
Holbrook city	Navajo	5 785	4 759	3 438
Huachuca City town	Cochise	1 661	↑1 241	1 330
Jerome town	Yavapai	420	290	243
Kayenta (CDP)	Navajo	3 343	...	...
Kearny town	Pinal	2 646	2 829	902
Kingman city	Mohave	9 257	7 312	4 525
Lake Havasu City city	Mohave	15 909	...	...
Lakeside (CDP)	Navajo	1 333	...	...
Litchfield Park (CDP)	Maricopa	3 657	1 664	...
Lukachukai (CDP)	Apache	1 049	...	...
Luke AFB (CDP)	Maricopa	3 515	5 047	...
McNary (CDP)	Total	1 320	...	...
	Apache (pt. in)	318	...	...
	Navajo (pt. in)	1 002	...	...
Mammoth town	Pinal	1 906	1 953	1 913
Many Farms (CDP)	Apache	1 364	...	...
Marana town	Pima	1 674	...	...
Mesa city	Maricopa	152 453	↑63 049	33 772
Miami town	Gila	2 716	3 394	3 350
Morenci (CDP)	Greenlee	2 736	...	...
Nogales city	Santa Cruz	15 683	8 946	7 286
Oracle (CDP)	Pinal	2 484	...	...
Oro Valley town	Pima	1 489	...	...
Page city	Coconino	4 907	...	...
Paradise Valley town	Maricopa	11 085	↑6 637	...
Parker town	Yuma	2 542	1 948	1 642
Patagonia town	Santa Cruz	980	630	540
Payson town	Gila	5 068	...	...
Peoria city	Maricopa	12 251	4 792	2 593
Phoenix city	Maricopa	789 704	↑584 303	439 170
Pima town	Graham	1 599	1 184	806
Pinetop (CDP)	Navajo	1 527	...	...
Pirtleville (CDP)	Cochise	1 425	...	...
Prescott city	Yavapai	20 055	↑13 631	12 861
Prescott Valley town	Yavapai	2 284	...	...
Sacaton (CDP)	Pinal	1 951	...	...
Safford city	Graham	7 010	↑5 493	4 648
St. Johns city	Apache	3 368	1 320	1 310
San Carlos (CDP)	Gila	2 668	2 542	...
San Luis town	Yuma	1 946	...	...
San Manuel (CDP)	Pinal	5 443	4 332	4 524
Scottsdale city	Maricopa	88 412	67 823	10 026
Urban part		*87 488*	*67 621*	...
Sedona (CDP)	Total	5 368	2 022	...
	Coconino (pt. in)	1 778	792	...
	Yavapai (pt. in)	3 590	1 230	...
Sells (CDP)	Pima	1 864	...	...
Show Low city	Navajo	4 298	↑2 129	1 625
Sierra Vista city	Cochise	24 937	6 689	3 121
Snowflake town	Navajo	3 510	↑1 977	982
Somerton town	Yuma	5 761	2 225	1 613
South Tucson city	Pima	6 554	6 220	7 004
Springerville town	Apache	1 452	↑1 151	719
Sterga (CDP)	Greenlee	1 038	1 194	1 075
Sun City (CDP)	Maricopa	40 505	13 670	...
Sun City West (CDP)	Maricopa	3 772	...	...
Sun Lakes (CDP)	Maricopa	1 925	...	...
Superior town	Pinal	4 600	...	...
Surprise town	Maricopa	3 723	2 427	...
Taylor town	*Navajo*	1 915	888	...
Tempe city	Maricopa	106 743	↑63 550	24 897
Thatcher town	Graham	3 374	2 320	1 581
Tolleson city	Maricopa	4 433	3 881	3 886
Tombstone city	Cochise	1 632	1 241	1 283
Tuba City (CDP)	Coconino	5 045	...	...
Tucson city	Pima	330 537	262 933	212 892
Tucson Estates (CDP)	Pima	2 814	...	...
Wellton town	Yuma	911	...	...
Whiteriver (CDP)	Navajo	2 256	...	...
Wickenburg town	Maricopa	3 535	2 698	2 445
Willcox city	Cochise	3 243	2 568	2 441
Williams city	Coconino	2 266	2 386	3 559
Williams AFB (CDP)	Maricopa	3 435	3 443	...
Window Rock (CDP)	Apache	2 230	...	...
Winkelman town	Gila	1 060	974	1 123
Winslow city	Navajo	7 921	8 066	8 862
Youngtown town	Maricopa	2 254	1 886	...
Yuma city	Yuma	42 433	29 007	23 974
Yuma Proving Ground (CDP)	Yuma	1 098	1 349	...

Table 6. **Rank and Population of Incorporated Places of 5,000 or More in 1980: 1980 and 1970**

[For changes in boundaries of incorporated places since 1970, see table 4. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Incorporated Places	Counties	1980 rank	Population 1980	Population 1970
Phoenix city	Maricopa	1	789 704	'584 303
Tucson city	Pima	2	330 537	262 933
Mesa city	Maricopa	3	152 453	'63 049
Tempe city	Maricopa	4	106 743	'63 550
Glendale city	Maricopa	5	97 172	36 228
Scottsdale city	Maricopa	6	88 412	67 823
Yuma city	Yuma	7	42 433	29 007
Flagstaff city	Coconino	8	34 743	26 117
Chandler city	Maricopa	9	29 673	13 763
Sierra Vista city	Cochise	10	24 937	6 689
Prescott city	Yavapai	11	20 055	'13 631
Lake Havasu City city	Mohave	12	15 909	...
Nogales city	Santa Cruz	13	15 683	8 946
Casa Grande city	Pinal	14	14 971	10 536
Douglas city	Cochise	15	13 058	'12 462
Peoria city	Maricopa	16	12 251	4 792
Paradise Valley town	Maricopa	17	11 085	'6 637
Apache Junction city	Pinal	18	9 935	...
Kingman city	Mohave	19	9 257	7 312
Avondale city	Maricopa	20	8 168	'6 626
Winslow city	Navajo	21	7 921	8 066
Bisbee city	Cochise	22	7 154	8 328
Safford city	Graham	23	7 010	'5 493
Coolidge city	Pinal	24	6 851	'5 314
Globe city	Gila	25	6 708	7 333
South Tucson city	Pima	26	6 554	6 220
Eloy city	Pinal	27	6 240	5 381
Holbrook city	Navajo	28	5 785	4 759
Somerton town	Yuma	29	5 761	2 225
Gilbert town	Maricopa	30	5 717	1 971
Payson town	Gila	31	5 068	...

Table 7. Population by Size of Place: 1980 and 1970

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Urbanized Areas	1980				1970			
	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution
THE STATE								
Total	**119**	**2 718 215**	**100.0**	...	**87**	**1 775 399**	**100.0**	...
Urban	**79**	**2 278 728**	**83.8**	**100.0**	**49**	**1 408 864**	**79.6**	**100.0**
Inside urbanized areas	22	1 913 585	70.4	84.0	13	1 157 541	65.4	82.2
Central cities	3	1 162 674	42.8	51.0	2	844 495	47.7	59.9
Cities of—								
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	789 704	29.1	34.7	1	581 562	32.8	41.3
250,000 to 500,000	1	330 537	12.2	14.5	1	262 933	14.8	18.7
100,000 to 250,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50,000 to 100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 50,000	1	42 433	1.6	1.9	–	–	–	–
Urban fringe	19	750 911	27.6	33.0	11	313 046	17.7	22.2
Places of 2,500 or more	17	588 793	21.7	25.8	9	264 704	14.9	18.8
100,000 or more	2	259 196	9.5	11.4	–	–	–	–
50,000 to 100,000	2	184 660	6.8	8.1	3	193 381	10.9	13.7
25,000 to 50,000	2	70 178	2.6	3.1	1	36 228	2.0	2.6
10,000 to 25,000	2	23 336	0.9	1.0	1	13 670	0.8	1.0
5,000 to 10,000	5	34 454	1.3	1.5	2	13 375	0.8	0.9
2,500 to 5,000	4	16 969	0.6	0.7	2	8 050	0.5	0.6
Places of less than 2,500	2	3 743	0.1	0.2	2	4 313	0.2	0.3
2,000 to 2,500	1	2 254	0.1	0.1	1	2 427	0.1	0.2
1,500 to 2,000	–	–	–	–	1	1 886	0.1	0.1
1,000 to 1,500	1	1 489	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–
Less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other urban	...	158 375	5.8	7.0	...	44 029	2.5	3.1
Outside urbanized areas	57	365 143	13.4	16.0	36	251 323	14.2	17.8
Places of—								
25,000 or more	1	34 743	1.3	1.5	2	55 124	3.1	3.9
10,000 to 25,000	7	114 977	4.2	5.0	4	49 791	2.8	3.5
5,000 to 10,000	16	104 967	3.9	4.6	14	91 918	5.2	6.5
2,500 to 5,000	33	110 456	4.1	4.8	16	54 490	3.1	3.9
Rural	**40**	**439 487**	**16.2**	**100.0**	**38**	**362 036**	**20.4**	**100.0**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	36	58 736	2.2	13.4	31	52 981	3.0	14.6
2,000 to 2,500	7	16 213	0.6	3.7	11	24 554	1.4	6.8
1,500 to 2,000	14	24 286	0.9	5.5	6	11 164	0.6	3.1
1,000 to 1,500	15	18 237	0.7	4.1	14	17 263	1.0	4.8
Places of less than 1,000	4	2 914	0.1	0.7	7	5 245	0.3	1.4
Other rural	...	377 837	13.9	86.0	...	303 810	17.2	83.9
URBANIZED AREAS								
Total	**3**	**1 913 585**	**70.4**	**100.0**	**2**	**1 157 541**	**65.4**	**100.0**
Areas of—								
1,000,000 or more	1	1 409 279	51.8	73.6	–	–	–	–
500,000 to 1,000,000	–	–	–	–	1	863 357	48.8	74.6
250,000 to 500,000	1	450 059	16.6	23.5	1	294 184	16.6	25.4
100,000 to 250,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 100,000	1	54 247	2.0	2.8	–	–	–	–

Table 8. Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1930 to 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Size of Place	1980	1970	1960	1950		1940	1930
				Current urban definition	Previous urban definition		
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	**79**	**49**	**35**	**32**	**22**	**16**	**14**
Places of 2,500 or more	77	47	35	32	22	16	14
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
250,000 to 500,000	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
100,000 to 250,000	2	–	1	1	1	–	–
50,000 to 100,000	2	3	–	–	–	1	–
25,000 to 50,000	4	3	1	1	1	1	2
10,000 to 25,000	9	5	7	2	1	–	–
5,000 to 10,000	21	16	9	13	9	8	6
2,500 to 5,000	37	18	16	15	10	6	6
Places of less than 2,500	2	2	–	–	...	...	...
Rural	**40**	**38**	**39**	**30**	**23**	**18**	**20**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	36	31	30	22	15	10	9
Places of less than 1,000	4	7	9	8	8	8	11
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500,000 or more	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
250,000 or more	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
100,000 or more	4	2	2	1	1	–	–
50,000 or more	6	5	2	1	1	1	–
25,000 or more	10	8	3	2	2	2	2
10,000 or more	19	13	10	4	3	2	2
5,000 or more	40	29	19	17	12	10	8
2,500 or more	77	47	35	32	22	16	14
POPULATION							
Urban	**2 278 728**	**1 408 864**	**970 616**	**416 000**	**273 794**	**173 981**	**149 856**
Places of 2,500 or more	2 116 610	1 360 522	934 597	331 254	273 794	173 981	149 856
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500,000 to 1,000,000	789 704	581 562	–	–	–	–	–
250,000 to 500,000	330 537	262 933	439 170	–	–	–	–
100,000 to 250,000	259 196	–	212 892	106 818	106 818	–	–
50,000 to 100,000	184 660	193 381	–	–	–	65 414	–
25,000 to 50,000	147 354	91 352	33 772	45 454	45 454	36 818	80 624
10,000 to 25,000	138 313	63 461	117 593	29 454	16 790	–	–
5,000 to 10,000	139 421	105 293	70 325	94 697	67 967	49 399	44 224
2,500 to 5,000	127 425	62 540	60 845	54 831	36 765	22 350	25 008
Places of less than 2,500	3 743	4 313	–	–	...	...	...
Other urban	158 375	44 029	36 019	84 746	...	...	...
Rural	**439 487**	**362 036**	**331 545**	**333 587**	**475 793**	**325 280**	**285 717**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	58 736	52 981	51 365	36 002	24 382	15 301	14 911
Places of less than 1,000	2 914	5 245	6 570	6 178	6 178	6 778	9 169
Other rural	377 837	303 810	273 610	291 407	445 233	303 201	261 637
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	**83.8**	**79.6**	**74.5**	**55.5**	**36.5**	**34.8**	**34.4**
Places of 2,500 or more	77.9	76.8	71.8	44.2	36.5	34.8	34.4
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
500,000 to 1,000,000	29.1	32.8	–	–	–	–	–
250,000 to 500,000	12.2	14.8	33.7	–	–	–	–
100,000 to 250,000	9.5	–	16.3	14.3	14.3	–	–
50,000 to 100,000	6.8	10.9	–	–	–	13.1	–
25,000 to 50,000	5.4	5.2	2.6	6.1	6.1	7.4	18.5
10,000 to 25,000	5.1	3.6	9.0	3.9	2.2	–	–
5,000 to 10,000	5.1	5.9	5.4	12.6	9.1	9.9	10.2
2,500 to 5,000	4.7	3.5	4.7	7.3	4.9	4.5	5.7
Places of less than 2,500	0.1	0.2	–	–	...	...	...
Other urban	5.8	2.5	2.8	11.3	...	...	...
Rural	**16.2**	**20.4**	**25.5**	**44.5**	**63.5**	**65.2**	**65.6**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	2.2	3.0	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.1	3.4
Places of less than 1,000	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.1
Other rural	13.9	17.2	21.0	38.9	59.4	60.7	60.1

Table 9. Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places										Outside places
		Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places		
				Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other				
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
THE STATE												
Total	**2 718 215**	**119**	**2 182 927**	**75**	**2 013 256**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**73**	**893 015**	**44**	**169 671**	**535 288**
Urban	**2 278 728**	**79**	**2 120 353**	**56**	**1 984 681**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**54**	**864 440**	**23**	**135 672**	**158 375**
Inside urbanized areas	1 913 585	22	1 755 210	19	1 702 457	2	1 120 241	17	582 216	3	52 753	158 375
Central cities	1 162 674	3	1 162 674	3	1 162 674	2	1 120 241	1	42 433	–	–	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	–	–	–	–	...
250,000 to 500,000	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	–	–	–	–	...
100,000 to 250,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
Less than 50,000	42 433	1	42 433	1	42 433	–	–	1	42 433	–	–	...
Urban fringe	750 911	19	592 536	16	539 783	–	–	16	539 783	3	52 753	158 375
Places of 2,500 or more	588 793	17	588 793	14	536 040	–	–	14	536 040	3	52 753	...
100,000 or more	259 196	2	259 196	2	259 196	...	...	2	259 196	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	184 660	2	184 660	2	184 660	...	...	2	184 660	–	–	...
25,000 to 50,000	70 178	2	70 178	1	29 673	–	–	1	29 673	1	40 505	...
10,000 to 25,000	23 336	2	23 336	2	23 336	–	–	2	23 336	–	–	...
5,000 to 10,000	34 454	5	34 454	3	22 206	...	...	3	22 206	2	12 248	...
2,500 to 5,000	16 969	4	16 969	4	16 969	...	...	4	16 969	–	–	...
Places of less than 2,500	3 743	2	3 743	2	3 743	...	...	2	3 743	–	–	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 254	1	2 254	1	2 254	...	...	1	2 254	–	–	...
1,500 to 2,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
1,000 to 1,500	1 489	1	1 489	1	1 489	...	...	1	1 489	–	–	...
Less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Other urban	158 375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 375
Outside urbanized areas	365 143	57	365 143	37	282 224	–	–	37	282 224	20	82 919	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	34 743	1	34 743	1	34 743	–	–	1	34 743	–	–	...
10,000 to 25,000	114 977	7	114 977	6	104 613	–	–	6	104 613	1	10 364	...
5,000 to 10,000	104 967	16	104 967	11	75 923	...	...	11	75 923	5	29 044	...
2,500 to 5,000	110 456	33	110 456	19	66 945	...	...	19	66 945	14	43 511	...
Rural	**439 487**	**40**	**62 574**	**19**	**28 575**	...	–	**19**	**28 575**	**21**	**33 999**	**376 913**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	58 736	36	58 736	15	24 737	...	...	15	24 737	21	33 999	...
2,000 to 2,500	16 213	7	16 213	2	4 550	...	...	2	4 550	5	11 663	...
1,500 to 2,000	24 286	14	24 286	9	15 430	...	...	9	15 430	5	8 856	...
1,000 to 1,500	18 237	15	18 237	4	4 757	...	...	4	4 757	11	13 480	...
Places of less than 1,000	2 914	4	2 914	4	2 914	...	...	4	2 914	–	–	...
Other rural	377 837	...	924	...	924	...	–	...	924	...	...	376 913
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	**2 040 495**	**39**	**1 769 202**	**23**	**1 672 156**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**21**	**551 915**	**16**	**97 046**	**271 293**
Urban	**1 906 202**	**34**	**1 759 641**	**21**	**1 667 973**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**19**	**547 732**	**13**	**91 668**	**146 561**
Inside urbanized areas	1 849 403	20	1 702 842	17	1 650 089	2	1 120 241	15	529 848	3	52 753	146 561
Central cities	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	–	–	–	–	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	–	–	–	–	...
250,000 to 500,000	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	–	–	–	–	...
100,000 to 250,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
Less than 50,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
Urban fringe	729 162	18	582 601	15	529 848	–	–	15	529 848	3	52 753	146 561
Places of 2,500 or more	578 858	16	578 858	13	526 105	–	–	13	526 105	3	52 753	...
100,000 or more	259 196	2	259 196	2	259 196	...	...	2	259 196	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	184 660	2	184 660	2	184 660	...	...	2	184 660	–	–	...
25,000 to 50,000	70 178	2	70 178	1	29 673	–	–	1	29 673	1	40 505	...
10,000 to 25,000	23 336	2	23 336	2	23 336	–	–	2	23 336	–	–	...
5,000 to 10,000	24 519	4	24 519	2	12 271	...	...	2	12 271	2	12 248	...
2,500 to 5,000	16 969	4	16 969	4	16 969	...	...	4	16 969	–	–	...
Places of less than 2,500	3 743	2	3 743	2	3 743	...	...	2	3 743	–	–	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 254	1	2 254	1	2 254	...	...	1	2 254	–	–	...
1,500 to 2,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
1,000 to 1,500	1 489	1	1 489	1	1 489	...	...	1	1 489	–	–	...
Less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Other urban	146 561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 561
Outside urbanized areas	56 799	14	56 799	4	17 884	–	–	4	17 884	10	38 915	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
10,000 to 25,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
5,000 to 10,000	21 356	3	21 356	1	8 168	...	...	1	8 168	2	13 188	...
2,500 to 5,000	35 443	11	35 443	3	9 716	...	...	3	9 716	8	25 727	...
Rural	**134 293**	**5**	**9 561**	**2**	**4 183**	...	–	**2**	**4 183**	**3**	**5 378**	**124 732**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	8 637	5	8 637	2	3 259	...	...	2	3 259	3	5 378	...
2,000 to 2,500	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
1,500 to 2,000	8 637	5	8 637	2	3 259	...	...	2	3 259	3	5 378	...
1,000 to 1,500	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Places of less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Other rural	125 656	...	924	...	924	...	–	...	924	...	...	124 732

Table 9. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980**—Con.

[Portions of certain cities may be classified as rural, see appendix A for explanation. Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places										Outside places
		Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places		
				Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other				
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	**677 720**	**80**	**413 725**	**52**	**341 100**	...	...	**52**	**341 100**	**28**	**72 625**	**263 995**
Urban	**372 526**	**45**	**360 712**	**35**	**316 708**	...	...	**35**	**316 708**	**10**	**44 004**	**11 814**
Inside urbanized areas	64 182	2	52 368	2	52 368	...	...	2	52 368	–	–	11 814
Central cities	42 433	1	42 433	1	42 433	...	...	1	42 433	...	...	...
Cities of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	...	...	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	...	...	...
Less than 50,000	42 433	1	42 433	1	42 433	...	...	1	42 433	...	...	...
Urban fringe	21 749	1	9 935	1	9 935	...	...	1	9 935	–	–	11 814
Places of 2,500 or more	9 935	1	9 935	1	9 935	...	...	1	9 935	–	–	...
100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
25,000 to 50,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
10,000 to 25,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
5,000 to 10,000	9 935	1	9 935	1	9 935	...	...	1	9 935	–	–	...
2,500 to 5,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Places of less than 2,500	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
2,000 to 2,500	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
1,500 to 2,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
1,000 to 1,500	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Less than 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Other urban	11 814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 814
Outside urbanized areas	308 344	43	308 344	33	264 340	...	...	33	264 340	10	44 004	...
Places of—												
25,000 or more	34 743	1	34 743	1	34 743	...	...	1	34 743	–	–	...
10,000 to 25,000	114 977	7	114 977	6	104 613	...	...	6	104 613	1	10 364	...
5,000 to 10,000	83 611	13	83 611	10	67 755	...	...	10	67 755	3	15 856	...
2,500 to 5,000	75 013	22	75 013	16	57 229	...	...	16	57 229	6	17 784	...
Rural	**305 194**	**35**	**53 013**	**17**	**24 392**	...	...	**17**	**24 392**	**18**	**28 621**	**252 181**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	50 099	31	50 099	13	21 478	...	...	13	21 478	18	28 621	...
2,000 to 2,500	16 213	7	16 213	2	4 550	...	...	2	4 550	5	11 663	...
1,500 to 2,000	15 649	9	15 649	7	12 171	...	...	7	12 171	2	3 478	...
1,000 to 1,500	18 237	15	18 237	4	4 757	...	...	4	4 757	11	13 480	...
Places of less than 1,000	2 914	4	2 914	4	2 914	...	...	4	2 914	–	–	...
Other rural	252 181	...	–	...	–	...	...	...	–	...	...	252 181

Table 10. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980**

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places										Outside places
		Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places		
				Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other				
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
THE STATE												
Total	**2 718 215**	**119**	**2 182 927**	**75**	**2 013 256**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**73**	**893 015**	**44**	**169 671**	**535 288**
Inside places	**2 182 927**	**119**	**2 182 927**	**75**	**2 013 256**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**73**	**893 015**	**44**	**169 671**	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	–	–	–	–	...
250,000 to 500,000	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	–	–	–	–	...
100,000 to 250,000	259 196	2	259 196	2	259 196	–	–	2	259 196	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	185 584	2	185 584	2	185 584	–	–	2	185 584	–	–	...
25,000 to 50,000	147 354	4	147 354	3	106 849	–	–	3	106 849	1	40 505	...
10,000 to 25,000	138 313	9	138 313	8	127 949	–	–	8	127 949	1	10 364	...
5,000 to 10,000	139 421	21	139 421	14	98 129	...	...	14	98 129	7	41 292	...
2,500 to 5,000	127 425	37	127 425	23	83 914	...	...	23	83 914	14	43 511	...
2,000 to 2,500	18 467	8	18 467	3	6 804	...	...	3	6 804	5	11 663	...
1,500 to 2,000	24 286	14	24 286	9	15 430	...	...	9	15 430	5	8 856	...
1,000 to 1,500	19 726	16	19 726	5	6 246	...	...	5	6 246	11	13 480	...
500 to 1,000	2 494	3	2 494	3	2 494	...	...	3	2 494	–	–	...
200 to 500	420	1	420	1	420	...	...	1	420	–	–	...
Less than 200	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
500,000 or more	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	–	–	–	–	...
250,000 or more	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	–	–	–	–	...
100,000 or more	1 379 437	4	1 379 437	4	1 379 437	2	1 120 241	2	259 196	–	–	...
50,000 or more	1 565 021	6	1 565 021	6	1 565 021	2	1 120 241	4	444 780	–	–	...
25,000 or more	1 712 375	10	1 712 375	9	1 671 870	2	1 120 241	7	551 629	1	40 505	...
10,000 or more	1 850 688	19	1 850 688	17	1 799 819	2	1 120 241	15	679 578	2	50 869	...
5,000 or more	1 990 109	40	1 990 109	31	1 897 948	2	1 120 241	29	777 707	9	92 161	...
2,500 or more	2 117 534	77	2 117 534	54	1 981 862	2	1 120 241	52	861 621	23	135 672	...
2,000 or more	2 136 001	85	2 136 001	57	1 988 666	2	1 120 241	55	868 425	28	147 335	...
1,500 or more	2 160 287	99	2 160 287	66	2 004 096	2	1 120 241	64	883 855	33	156 191	...
1,000 or more	2 180 013	115	2 180 013	71	2 010 342	2	1 120 241	69	890 101	44	169 671	...
500 or more	2 182 507	118	2 182 507	74	2 012 836	2	1 120 241	72	892 595	44	169 671	...
200 or more	2 182 927	119	2 182 927	75	2 013 256	2	1 120 241	73	893 015	44	169 671	...
Outside places	**535 288**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**535 288**
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	**2 040 495**	**39**	**1 769 202**	**23**	**1 672 156**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**21**	**551 915**	**16**	**97 046**	**271 293**
Inside places	**1 769 202**	**39**	**1 769 202**	**23**	**1 672 156**	**2**	**1 120 241**	**21**	**551 915**	**16**	**97 046**	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	–	–	–	–	...
250,000 to 500,000	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	1	330 537	–	–	–	–	...
100,000 to 250,000	259 196	2	259 196	2	259 196	–	–	2	259 196	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	185 584	2	185 584	2	185 584	–	–	2	185 584	–	–	...
25,000 to 50,000	70 178	2	70 178	1	29 673	–	–	1	29 673	1	40 505	...
10,000 to 25,000	23 336	2	23 336	2	23 336	–	–	2	23 336	–	–	...
5,000 to 10,000	45 875	7	45 875	3	20 439	...	...	3	20 439	4	25 436	...
2,500 to 5,000	52 412	15	52 412	7	26 685	...	...	7	26 685	8	25 727	...
2,000 to 2,500	2 254	1	2 254	1	2 254	...	...	1	2 254	–	–	...
1,500 to 2,000	8 637	5	8 637	2	3 259	...	...	2	3 259	3	5 378	...
1,000 to 1,500	1 489	1	1 489	1	1 489	...	...	1	1 489	–	–	...
500 to 1,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
200 to 500	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Less than 200	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
500,000 or more	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	1	789 704	–	–	–	–	...
250,000 or more	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	2	1 120 241	–	–	–	–	...
100,000 or more	1 379 437	4	1 379 437	4	1 379 437	2	1 120 241	2	259 196	–	–	...
50,000 or more	1 565 021	6	1 565 021	6	1 565 021	2	1 120 241	4	444 780	–	–	...
25,000 or more	1 635 199	8	1 635 199	7	1 594 694	2	1 120 241	5	474 453	1	40 505	...
10,000 or more	1 658 535	10	1 658 535	9	1 618 030	2	1 120 241	7	497 789	1	40 505	...
5,000 or more	1 704 410	17	1 704 410	12	1 638 469	2	1 120 241	10	518 228	5	65 941	...
2,500 or more	1 756 822	32	1 756 822	19	1 665 154	2	1 120 241	17	544 913	13	91 668	...
2,000 or more	1 759 076	33	1 759 076	20	1 667 408	2	1 120 241	18	547 167	13	91 668	...
1,500 or more	1 767 713	38	1 767 713	22	1 670 667	2	1 120 241	20	550 426	16	97 046	...
1,000 or more	1 769 202	39	1 769 202	23	1 672 156	2	1 120 241	21	551 915	16	97 046	...
500 or more	1 769 202	39	1 769 202	23	1 672 156	2	1 120 241	21	551 915	16	97 046	...
200 or more	1 769 202	39	1 769 202	23	1 672 156	2	1 120 241	21	551 915	16	97 046	...
Outside places	**271 293**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**271 293**

Table 10. **Population Inside and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) by Size of Place: 1980**—Con.

[Place partly outside an SMSA is counted where larger part of population is located; population, however, is tabulated where located. For meaning of symbols, see introduction]

The State Inside SMSA's Outside SMSA's	Total population	Inside places										Outside places
		Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places		
				Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other				
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	**677 720**	**80**	**413 725**	**52**	**341 100**	...	...	**52**	**341 100**	**28**	**72 625**	**263 995**
Inside places	**413 725**	**80**	**413 725**	**52**	**341 100**	...	...	**52**	**341 100**	**28**	**72 625**	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
250,000 to 500,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
100,000 to 250,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
50,000 to 100,000	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
25,000 to 50,000	77 176	2	77 176	2	77 176	...	...	2	77 176	–	–	...
10,000 to 25,000	114 977	7	114 977	6	104 613	...	...	6	104 613	1	10 364	...
5,000 to 10,000	93 546	14	93 546	11	77 690	...	...	11	77 690	3	15 856	...
2,500 to 5,000	75 013	22	75 013	16	57 229	...	...	16	57 229	6	17 784	...
2,000 to 2,500	16 213	7	16 213	2	4 550	...	...	2	4 550	5	11 663	...
1,500 to 2,000	15 649	9	15 649	7	12 171	...	...	7	12 171	2	3 478	...
1,000 to 1,500	18 237	15	18 237	4	4 757	...	...	4	4 757	11	13 480	...
500 to 1,000	2 494	3	2 494	3	2 494	...	...	3	2 494	–	–	...
200 to 500	420	1	420	1	420	...	...	1	420	–	–	...
Less than 200	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	–	–	–	–	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
500,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
250,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
50,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	–	–	...
25,000 or more	77 176	2	77 176	2	77 176	...	...	2	77 176	–	–	...
10,000 or more	192 153	9	192 153	8	181 789	...	...	8	181 789	1	10 364	...
5,000 or more	285 699	23	285 699	19	259 479	...	...	19	259 479	4	26 220	...
2,500 or more	360 712	45	360 712	35	316 708	...	...	35	316 708	10	44 004	...
2,000 or more	376 925	52	376 925	37	321 258	...	...	37	321 258	15	55 667	...
1,500 or more	392 574	61	392 574	44	333 429	...	...	44	333 429	17	59 145	...
1,000 or more	410 811	76	410 811	48	338 186	...	...	48	338 186	28	72 625	...
500 or more	413 305	79	413 305	51	340 680	...	...	51	340 680	28	72 625	...
200 or more	413 725	80	413 725	52	341 100	...	...	52	341 100	28	72 625	...
Outside places	**263 995**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**263 995**

Table 11. **Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1960 to 1980**

[SMSA's as defined for the 1980 census. Counts relate to component parts as defined at each census. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction]

Component Parts	1980	1970	1960
PHOENIX, ARIZ.			
The area	1 509 052	[1]971 228	663 510
Phoenix city	789 704	[1]584 303	439 170
Outside central city	719 348	[1]386 925	224 340
Maricopa County	1 509 052	[1]971 228	663 510
TUCSON, ARIZ.			
The area	531 443	351 667	265 660
Tucson city	330 537	262 933	212 892
Outside central city	200 906	88 734	52 768
Pima County	531 443	351 667	265 660

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

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

SMSA's	Total		Urban							Rural			
				Inside urbanized areas				Outside urbanized areas					
					Central cities of—								
	Number	Percent	Total	Total	SMSA's and urbanized areas	Urbanized areas only	Urban fringe	Central cities of SMSA's	Other urban	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural
The State	2 718 215	100.0	2 278 728	1 913 585	1 120 241	42 433	750 911	–	365 143	439 487	58 736	2 914	377 837
Inside SMSA's	2 040 495	75.1	1 906 202	1 849 403	1 120 241	–	729 162	–	56 799	134 293	8 637	–	125 656
Phoenix, Ariz.	1 509 052	55.5	1 437 392	1 399 344	789 704	–	609 640	–	38 048	71 660	5 099	–	66 561
Tucson, Ariz.	531 443	19.6	468 810	450 059	330 537	–	119 522	–	18 751	62 633	3 538	–	59 095
Outside SMSA's	677 720	24.9	372 526	64 182	–	42 433	21 749	–	308 344	305 194	50 099	2 914	252 181

Table 13. **Population of Urbanized Areas: 1980 and 1970**

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

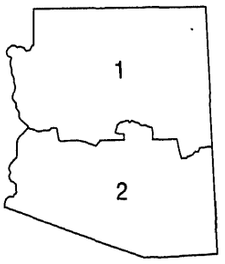
Component Parts	1980	1970
PHOENIX, ARIZ.		
The area	1 409 279	863 357
Phoenix city	789 704	581 562
Outside central city	619 575	281 795
Maricopa County (pt.)	1 399 344	863 357
Chandler division (pt.)	24 358	...
Chandler city (pt.)	23 889	...
Gilbert town (pt.)	50	...
Tempe city (pt.)	292	...
Deer Valley division (pt.)	3 988	...
Glendale city (pt.)	3 899	...
Peoria city (pt.)	3	...
Phoenix city (pt.)	15	...
Phoenix division (pt.)	1 370 994	...
Chandler city (pt.)	5 784	...
Dreamland–Velda Rose (CDP)	5 969	...
El Mirage town	4 307	3 258
Gilbert town (pt.)	5 667	...
Glendale city (pt.)	93 273	36 228
Guadalupe town	4 506	...
Mesa city	152 453	62 853
Paradise Valley town	11 085	7 155
Peoria city (pt.)	12 248	4 792
Phoenix city (pt.)	789 685	581 562
Scottsdale city (pt.)	87 488	67 621
Sun City (CDP)	40 505	13 670
Surprise town	3 723	2 427
Tempe city (pt.)	106 451	62 907
Tolleson city	4 433	...
Youngtown town	2 254	1 886
St. Johns division (pt.)	4	...
Phoenix city (pt.)	4	...
Pinal County (pt.)	9 935	...
North Pinal division (pt.)	9 935	..
Apache Junction city	9 935	...
TUCSON, ARIZ.		
The area	450 059	294 184
Tucson city	330 537	262 933
Outside central city	119 522	31 251
Pima County (pt.)	450 059	294 184
Arivaca division (pt.)	4 426	...
Tucson division (pt.)	445 633	...
Davis–Monthan AFB (CDP)	6 279	...
Oro Valley town	1 489	...
South Tucson city	6 554	6 220
Tucson city	330 537	262 933
YUMA, ARIZ.–CALIF.		
The area	54 657	...
Yuma city	42 433	...
Outside central city	12 224	...
That part of the area in Arizona	54 247	...
Yuma County (pt.)	54 247	...
Somerton division (pt.)	–	...
Yuma city (pt.)	–	...
Yuma division (pt.)	54 247	...
Yuma city (pt.)	42 433	...
That part of the area in California	410	...
Imperial County (pt.)	410	...
Winterhaven–Bard division (pt.)	410	...

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

County Subdivision Map Legend and County Location Index

MAP LEGEND

MAP SECTIONS



SYMBOLS	TYPE STYLES	GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
	CANADA	Foreign country
	FLORIDA	State
	LEE	County
	Brent	County subdivision
	MIAMI	Incorporated place
	STAPLETON	Census designated place
	Lake Wingra	Major water feature

Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision. County subdivision name is shown only when it differs from place name.

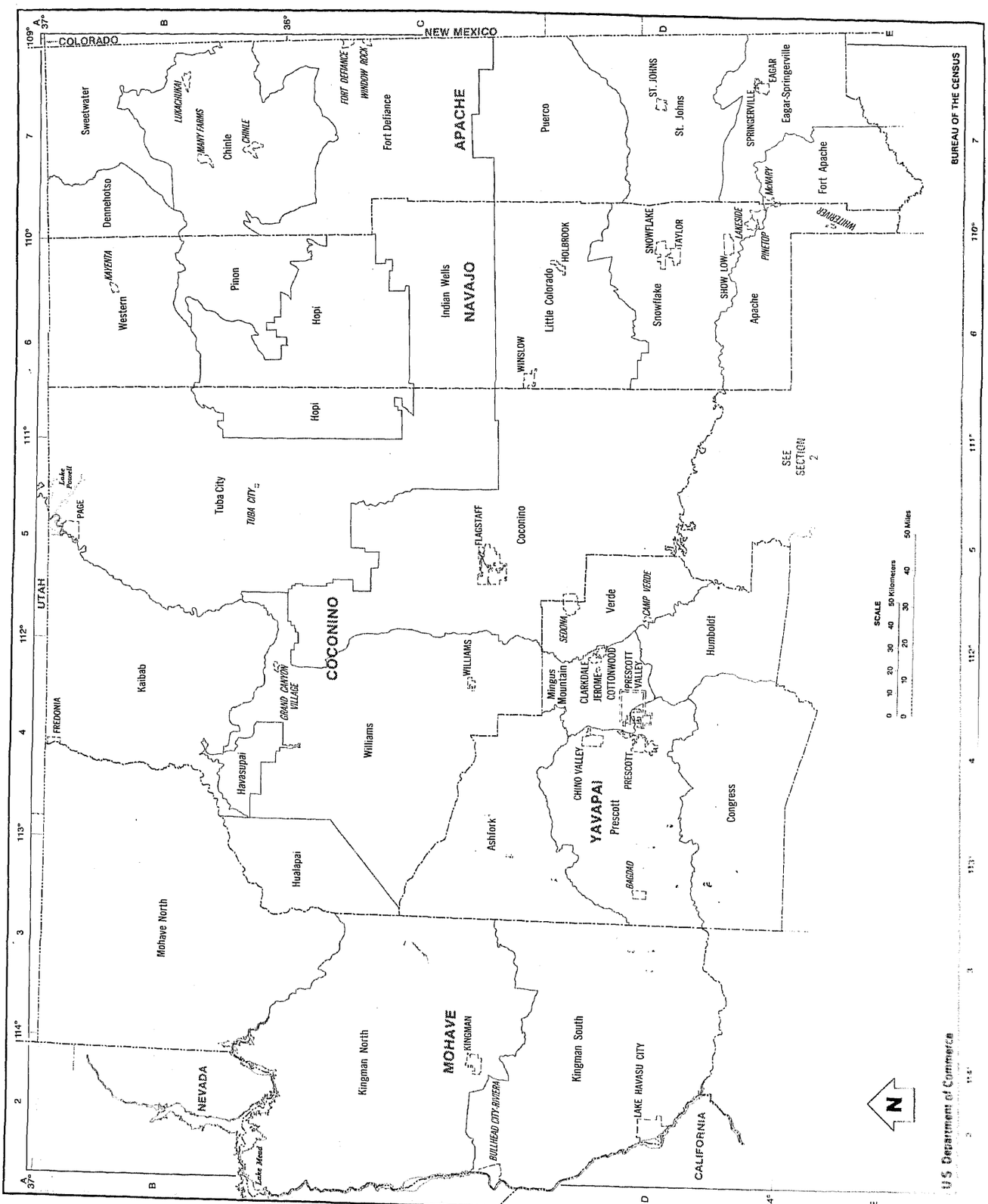
Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, *boundary symbol of higher level geographic area* is shown. Those places shown with county subdivision symbol, but identified with type styles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

COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the map on page 3 and on the county subdivision map. Map section numbers refer to the county subdivision map only.

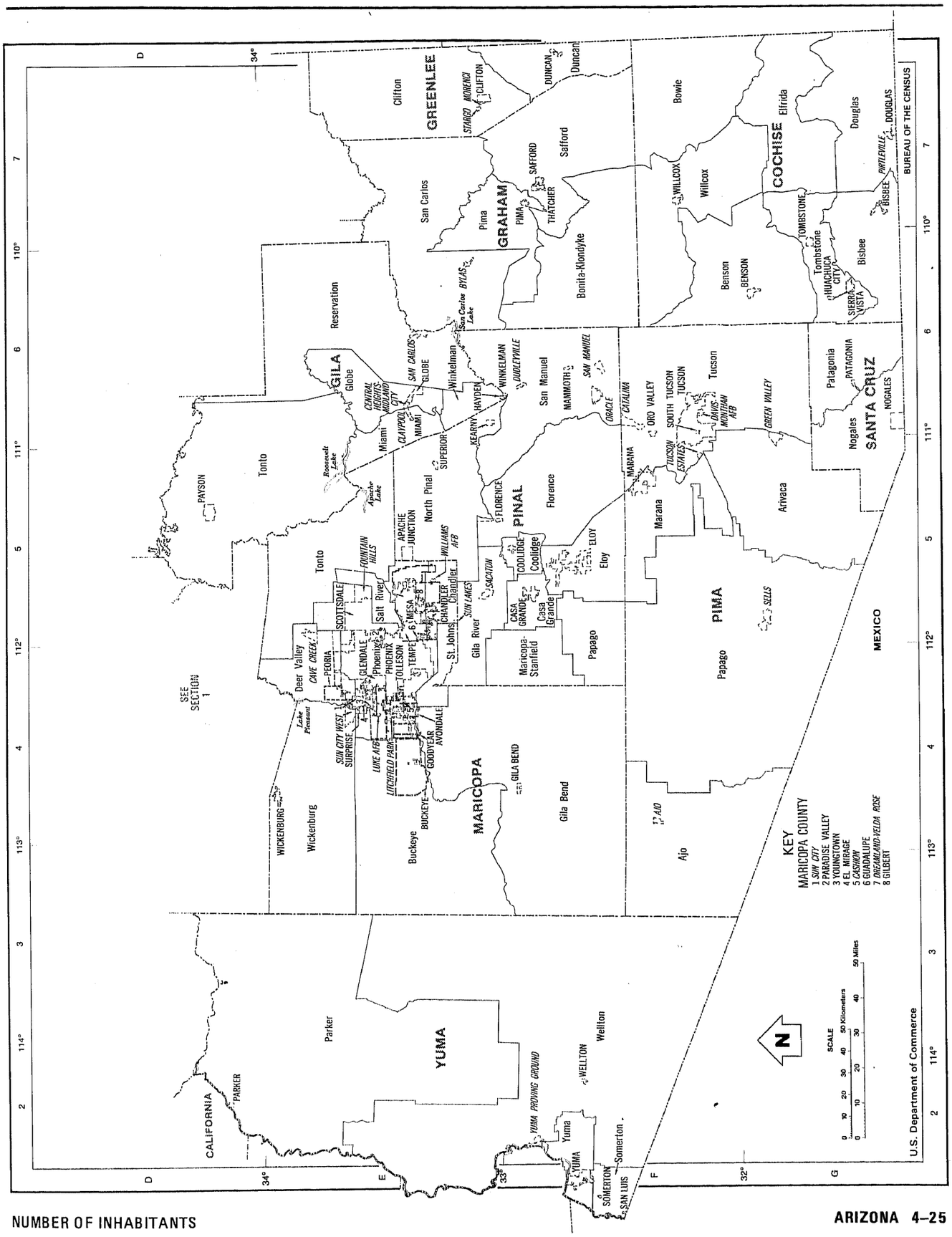
COUNTY	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Apache	1	C-7
Cochise	2	G-7
Coconino	1	C-5
Gila	2	E-6
Graham	2	F-7
Greenlee	2	E-7
Maricopa	2	E-4
Mohave	1	C-2
Navajo	1	C-6
Pima	2	F-5
Pinal	2	F-5
Santa Cruz	2	G-6
Yavapai	1	D-4
Yuma	2	E-2

Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 1

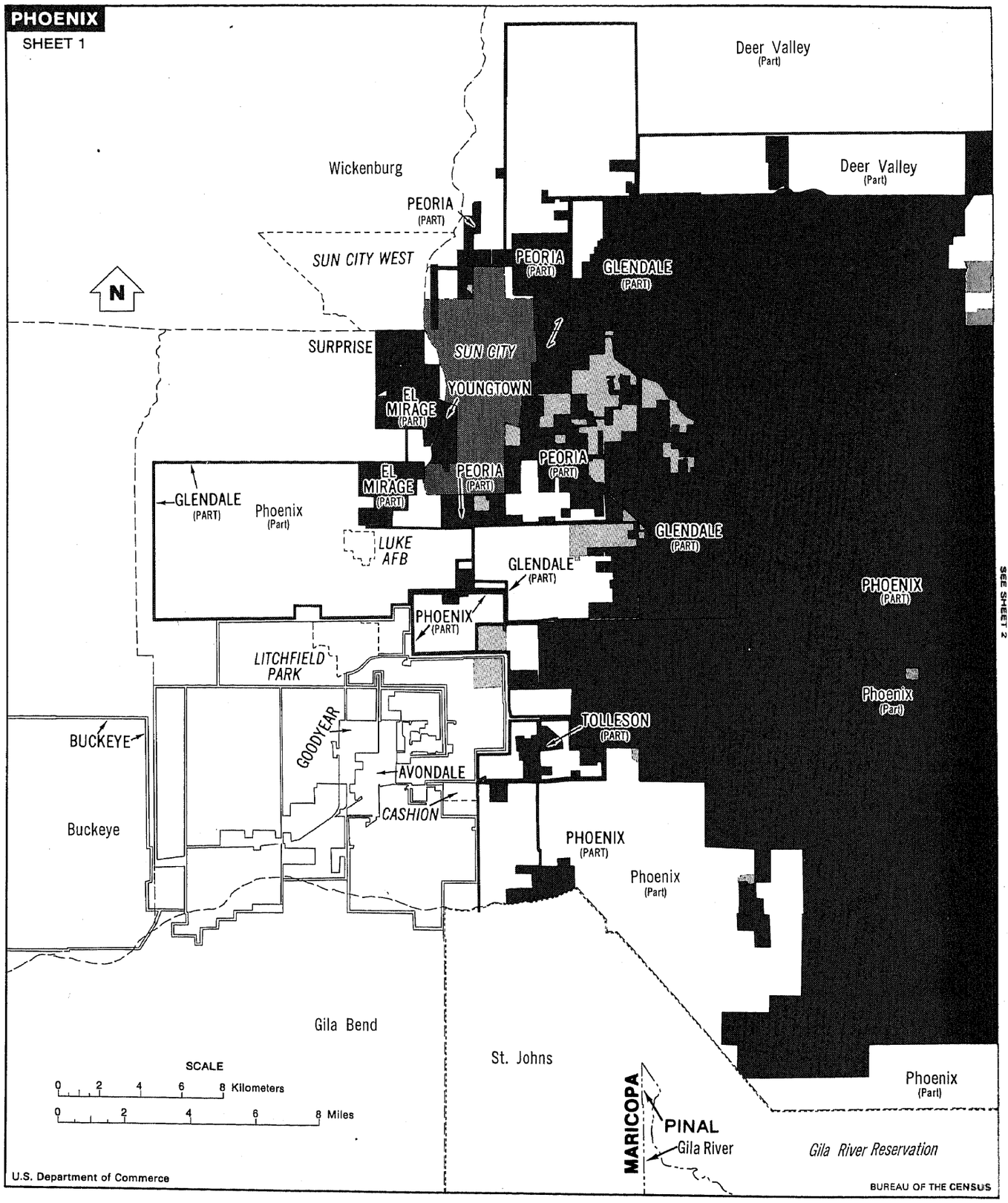


NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

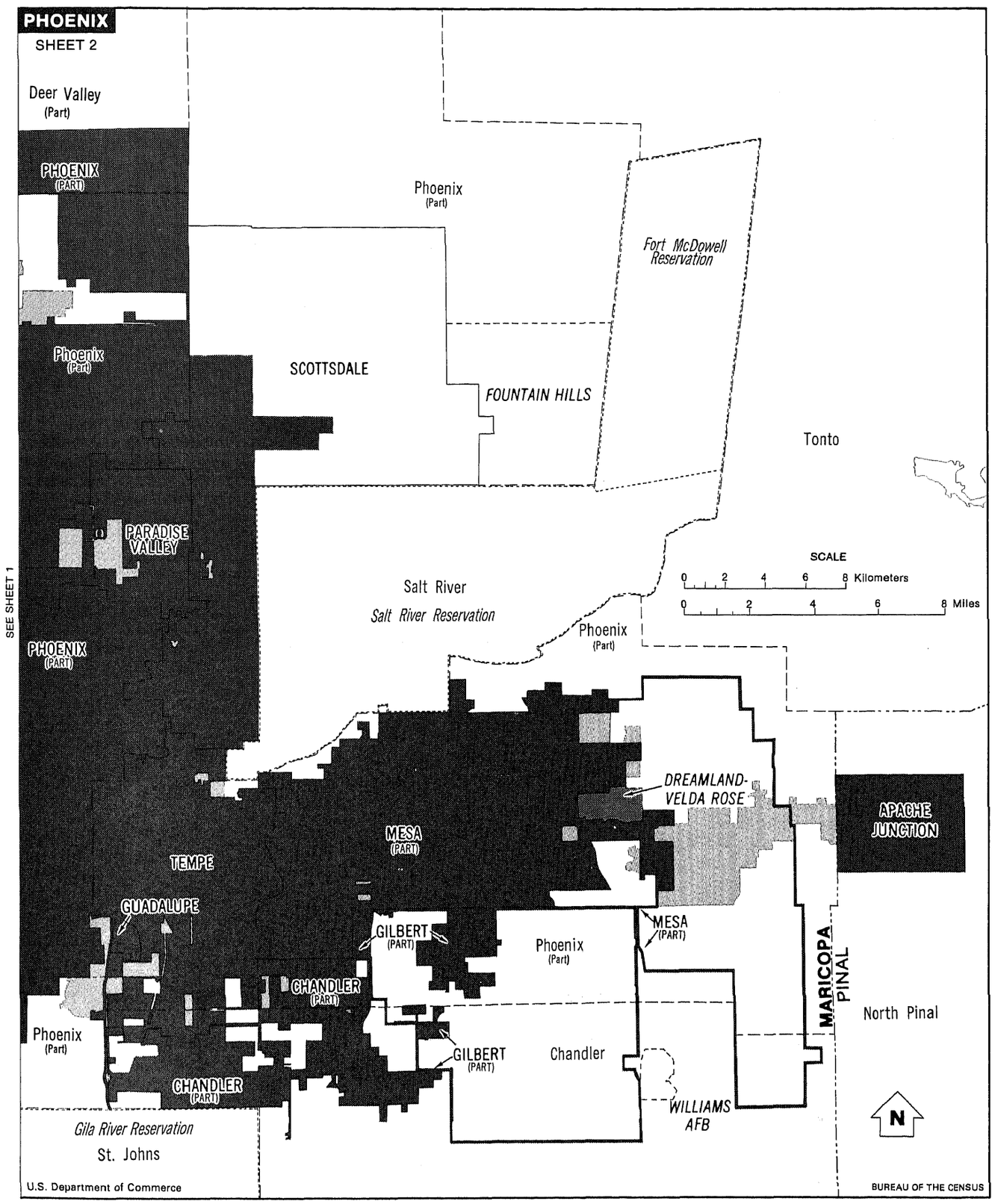
Counties, County Subdivisions (Census County Divisions), and Places—Section 2

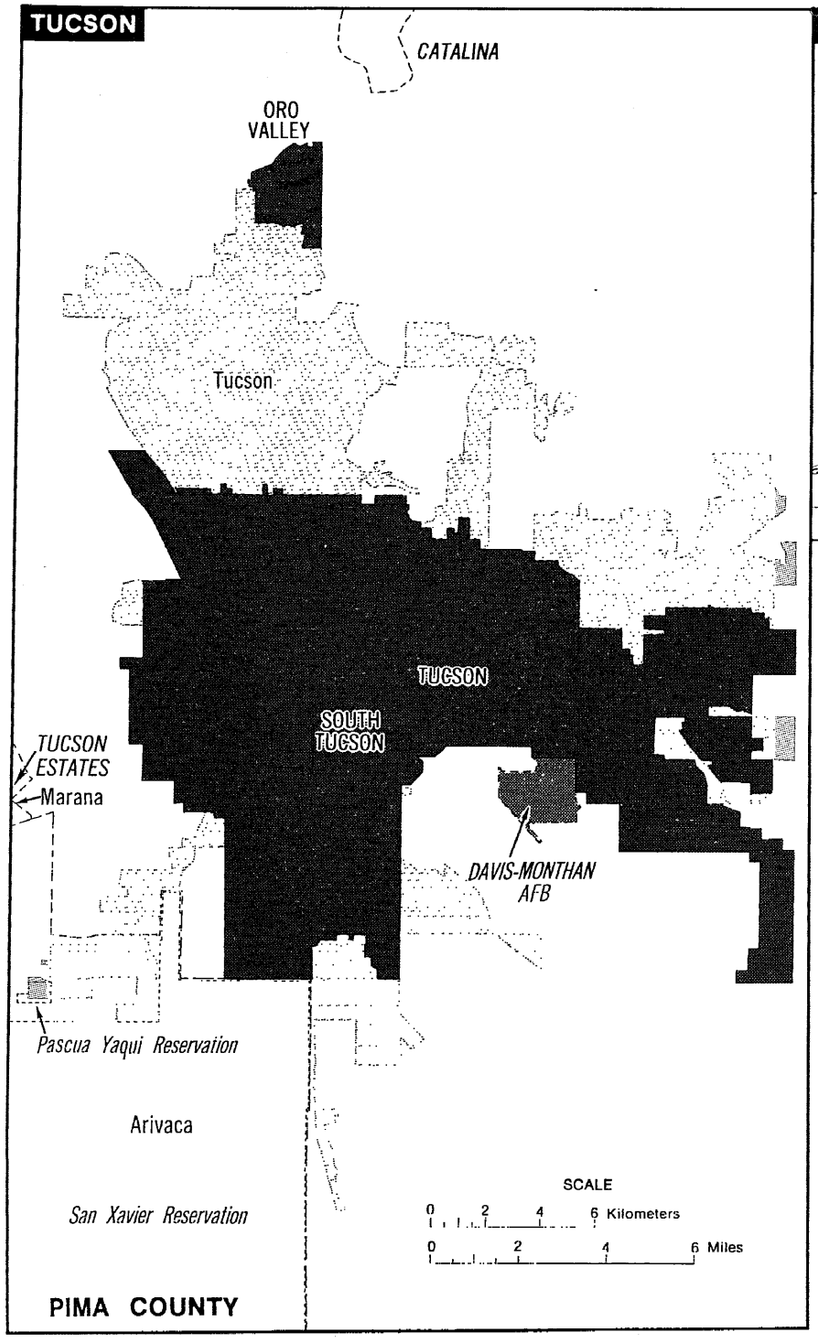


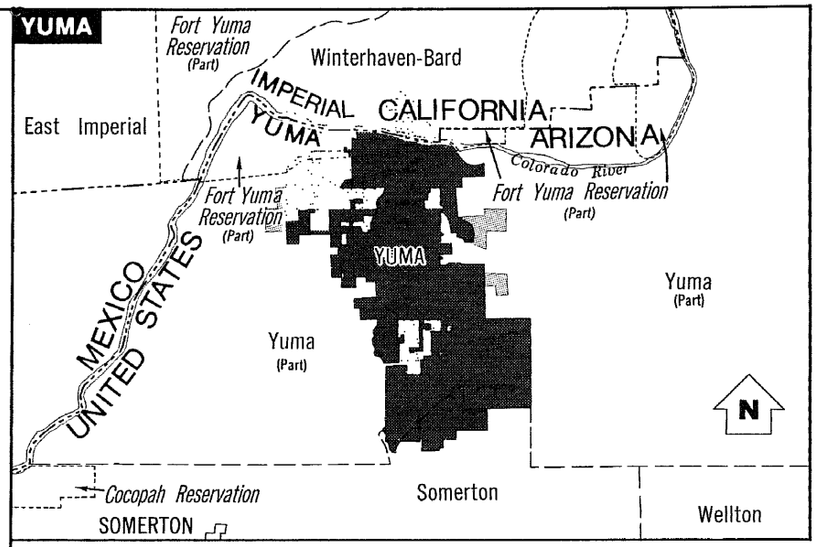
Urbanized Areas



Urbanized Areas







MAP LEGEND

SYMBOLS	TYPE STYLES	GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
——------——	MEXICO	Foreign country
——------——	IOWA	State
——·——·——	DANE	Subject SMSA county
——··——··——	POWER	County not part of subject SMSA
——·——·——	Locust	County subdivision
————	SILAS	Incorporated place
------	*PERDIDO*	Census designated place
--------	*Pyramit*	American Indian reservation
═══	*Lake Wingra*	Major water feature

Note: All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980. Boundaries of small areas may not be depicted exactly due to scale of map. Where boundaries coincide, boundary symbol of higher level geographic area is shown.

✲ Open six-spoked asterisk following place name indicates the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from that of the place.

✱ Solid eight-spoked asterisk following an incorporated place name indicates the place is treated as a county subdivision for census purposes.

COMPONENTS OF URBANIZED LAND AREA

- Incorporated place
- Census designated place
- Other area

U.S. Department of Commerce — BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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Census Designated Places A-2
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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas are presented as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions recognized for North Dakota were census county divisions.)

   MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

   For 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), table 5a presents counts for towns and townships.

   In 8 States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), certain counties contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

   CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established MCD's, where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have usually been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.

3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State of Alaska for statistical purposes. These areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.

4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Some incorporated places include narrow strips of land (frequently only the rights-of-way of streets) which typically have no population or housing units. These areas, termed "corporate corridors," are generally not shown on the maps or in the tables of 1980 census reports. The existence of these areas is indicated in the footnotes to table 4.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision map which follows the detailed tables. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960 (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In table 5, the population figure for the urban part is shown separately under the total population for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

"Current" and "Previous" Urban and Rural Definitions

In the tables showing historical data by urban and rural residence, the "current" figures refer to the urban definition used in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 (inside urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants). The "previous" figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constitute a substantially consistent series based on incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants with additional areas defined as urban under special rules in censuses prior to 1950.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:[1]

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place[2] and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.[3] The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
   a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
   b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.[4]
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
   a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
   b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
   c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
      (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
      (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
   a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
   b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
      (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
      (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with populations over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria.

[1] All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

[2] In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

[3] The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

[4] Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

Counts and data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Most SMSA's have at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

The new standards will not be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, until after data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations. At that time, the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Although the urbanized area and the metropolitan area are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area has a more limited territorial extent. The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium population density at the heart of the metropolitan area. In concept, a metropolitan area is always larger than its core urbanized area, even if the metropolitan area is defined in terms of small building blocks, because it includes discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up area. The metropolitan area may also include some rural territory whose residents commute to work in the city or its immediate environs, while the urbanized area does not include such territory. In practice, because the SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks, considerable amounts of rural territory with few commuters are often included. However, even in New England, where cities and towns are used as building blocks, SMSA's are generally much larger in extent than their core urbanized areas.

It sometimes occurs, because of boundary anomalies, that a portion of the urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. However, such portions are usually quite small in area and population.

The new standards provide that each SMSA be associated with an urbanized area. However, the reverse is not true—there are some urbanized areas that are not in any SMSA. This situation occurs when an urbanized area does not qualify as an SMSA of at least 100,000 population (75,000 in new England), and the urbanized area has no city with at least 50,000 population.

In addition, some SMSA's contain more than one urbanized area. This occurs when—

1. Two or more urban concentrations not far apart and of generally similar size have separate urbanized areas but qualify as a single SMSA (for example, Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina). Often the

SMSA title includes the name of the largest city of each of the component urbanized areas.

2. A very large SMSA includes one or more smaller separate urbanized areas within its boundaries. Examples are the separate urbanized areas around Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin within the Chicago SMSA.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between an earlier census for which counts are shown and January 1, 1980. The historic counts shown here for counties, county subdivisions, places, and urbanized areas have not been adjusted for such changes and thus reflect the population in the areas as defined at each census. The historic counts for SMSA's and SCSA's have been adjusted to reflect the areas defined as of the 1980 census. Information on boundary changes for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in table 4. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the *Number of Inhabitants* report for each census.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalent areas in the 1980 census were prepared using a process called digitizing. This process involved first verifying and highlighting the county boundaries recognized for the 1980 census on copies of the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and relocating those boundaries where necessary. An electronically assisted digitizing device was then used to trace over each county line and to calculate the latitude/longitude values associated with each line. From the latitude/longitude information associated with each county, the total area of the county in square miles was computed. The total area figure derived for each county was subsequently reviewed against similar information from the 1960 and 1970 censuses and other sources, with significant variations in area being rechecked and adjudicated.

Following this review, the total area of the county was apportioned between land and water. No direct measurements were made to determine these values separately; instead, information from which the final figures were compiled was gathered from several other Federal and State agencies. The boundary between inland and other water was part of the original digitizing process and was treated as though it were a county boundary line. After all operations, a mathematical conversion was performed to convert all values from square miles to square kilometers.

Differences between 1980 area figures and those reported in previous censuses are attributable to changes in base map scale and detail, methodology for measurement, and occasionally to county boundary change or relocation.

HISTORIC COUNTS

As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historic figures for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to present counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an area existed at both the current and previous censuses, a count is shown for the previous census. Included in this category are areas which are of the same type (county, county subdivision, or place) which have retained the same name or have changed their name. Also included are places which have merged and retained the name of one of the merged areas.

In cases where entities have been formed since the earlier censuses, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for the earlier census. The three-dot symbol is also shown for those parts of a place which have extended into a new county or county subdivision through annexation or other expansion of boundaries.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions have been made so as to split a place into two or more parts. Historic counts for the parts of the place as currently split may not always be available. In these cases, "(NA)" is shown for the place by county subdivision; however, the total population of the place is shown in tables showing the place by State or county.

For most places incorporated since 1970, or for census county divisions with altered boundaries, 1970 population counts for the 1980 territory are stated in the footnotes to table 4.

In a number of tables in this report, 1970 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas such as the number and population of places by size groups or urban and rural distributions. In some instances, population counts for individual areas have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports (indicated by the prefix "r" as described in the section "Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations" in the Introduction). These revisions have not been carried through to the various aggregations; therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the 1970 population counts shown here.

Appendix B.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . B-1
Armed Forces. B-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels B-1
Persons Away at School B-1
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Americans Abroad. B-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries . . B-2
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES. B-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . B-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment. In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence. When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards of general hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their

homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the household received a questionnaire in the mail. The householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and give it to the enumerator when he or she visited the household; incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Each household in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those households which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six households (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in areas estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other household (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the same population questions that appeared on either the short form or the long form but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape excluded information on individual names and addresses.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users' Guide,* PHC80-R1.

Appendix C.—Accuracy of the Data

Since 1980 population counts shown in this report were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs after the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the 1980 census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimated that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of publication of this report, preliminary estimates indicate that the rate of undercoverage in the 1980 census was reduced from 1970 census levels.

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