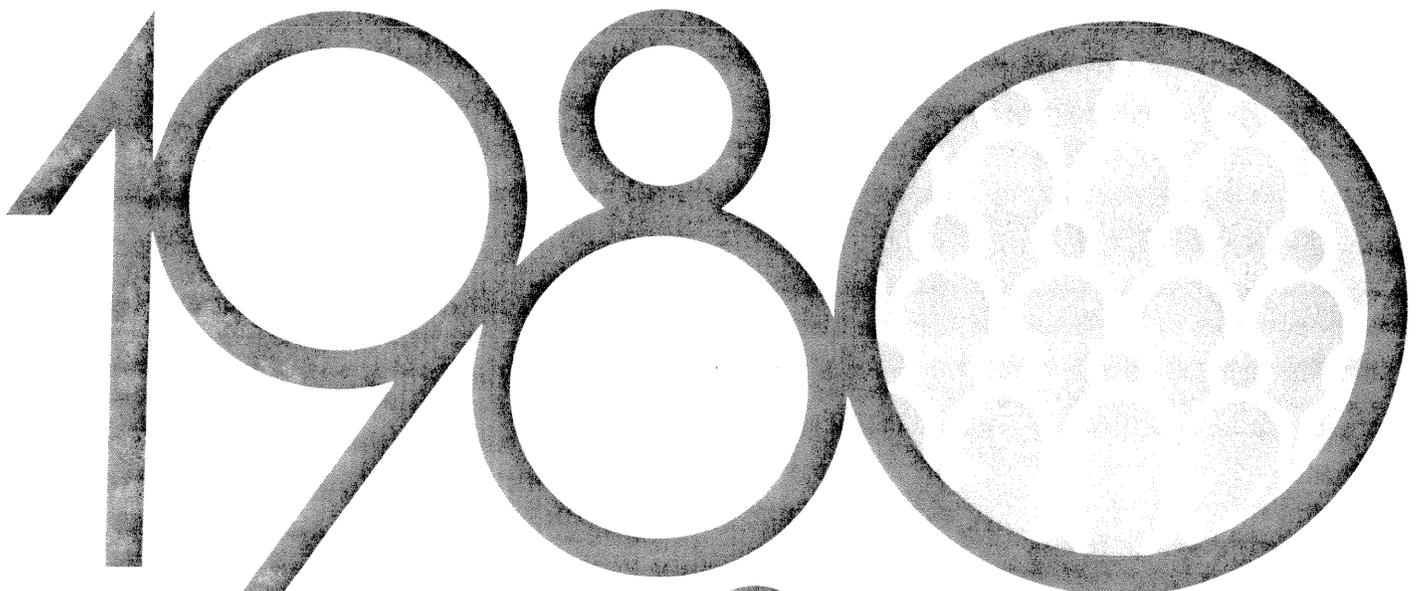


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Alaska

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

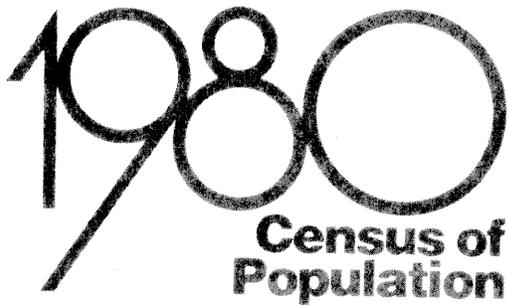
Number of Inhabitants

ALASKA



**Census of
Population**

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



VOLUME 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

CHAPTER A

Number of Inhabitants

PART 3

ALASKA

PC80-1-A3

Issued November 1981



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

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

Daniel B. Levine, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

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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**, **Nampee 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**.

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Computer processing was performed in the

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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.

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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants of the State, classified by urban and rural residence and by size of place; its counties or comparable areas, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census designated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, standard consolidated statistical areas, and urbanized areas; and certain other geographic areas of the State. The abbreviated identification for this report is PC80-1-A (i.e., Population Census, 1980-Volume 1-Chapter A) followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

A large portion of the information compiled from the 1980 Census of Population will appear in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population*, of which this report is part.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in

1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data shown in this report.

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and three appendixes), a table of contents, charts, 13 detailed tables, and maps. A map of the State appears after the table of contents and shows county names and boundaries, the names and boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), the names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more, and SMSA central cities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. Then follow two pages of charts that precede the 13 tables. Each table is identified by a table number and title. The "stubhead" at the left under the title defines the types of geographic areas for which data are shown in the particular table and is considered part of the table title.

The tables are followed by a map section which includes:

- A "County Location Index" which presents the reference coordinates and map section numbers for each county on the county subdivision map, the legend to the county subdivision map, and a State map outlining the geographic area covered by each county subdivision map section.
- A county subdivision map, often covering several pages, that shows the names and boundaries of counties

(or equivalent areas), their subdivisions, and places, as recognized by the Census Bureau in the published tables.

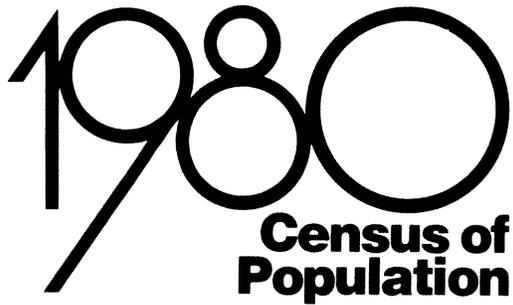
- One map for each urbanized area in the State which shows the names and boundaries of all States, counties, county subdivisions, and places in the area, as well as the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." The report for each State containing part of a multi-State urbanized area includes the map for the entire urbanized area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, census designated places, urbanized areas). Appendix B explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix C presents information on the sources of error in the data.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1970 census reports, or that the area was erroneously omitted, or that the area was not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1970 census reports.
- CDP is census designated place.
- SCSA is standard consolidated statistical area.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.
- (unorg.) is unorganized territory.



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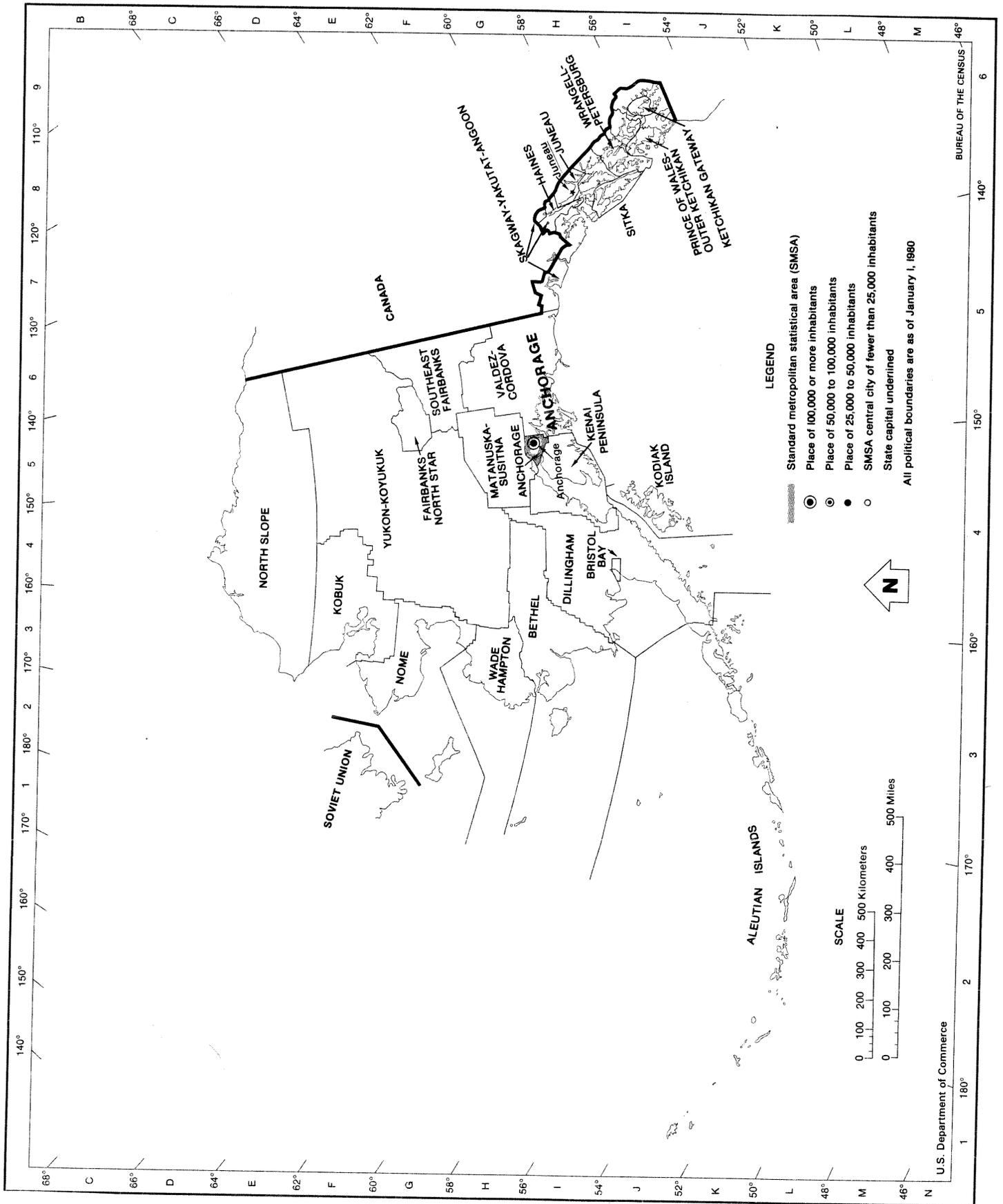
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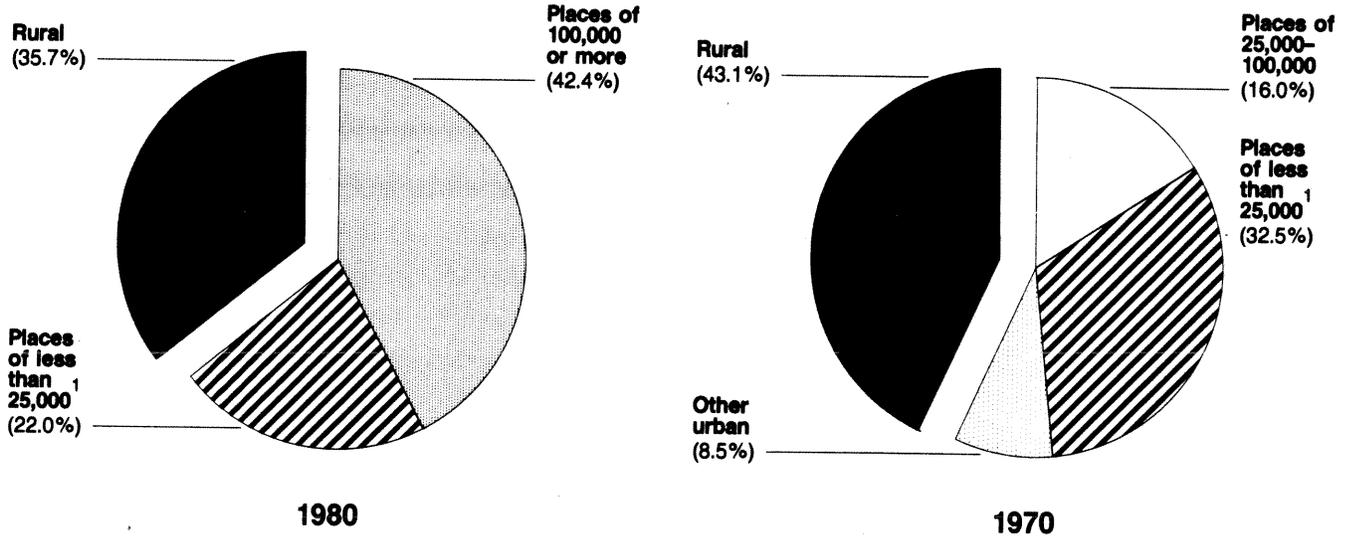
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Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Boroughs, Census Areas, and Selected Places



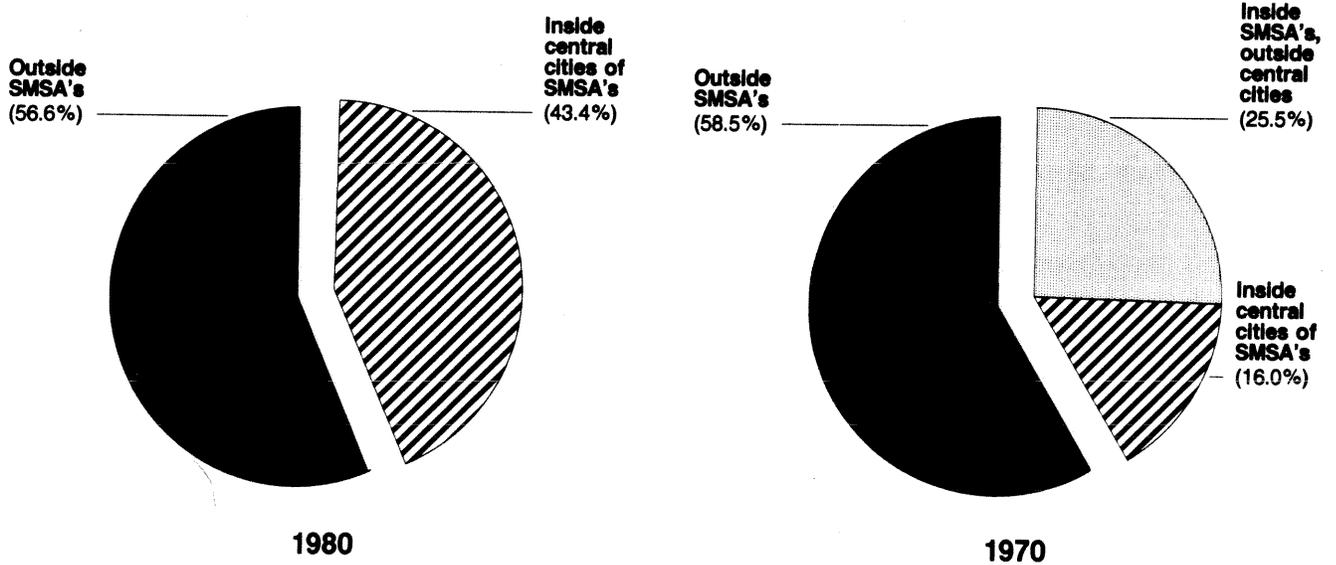
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



¹Excludes 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.

Any corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population shown in this report made after the 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 with the census counts.

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)	401 851	99 268	32.8	13	258 567	87 537	51.2	143 284	13 932	10.8	64.3	35.7
1970 (Apr. 1)	302 583	76 416	33.8	15	171 030	85 263	99.4	129 352	-11 048	-7.9	56.9	43.1
1960 (Apr. 1)	226 167	97 524	75.8	7	85 767	51 505	150.3	140 400	46 019	48.8	37.9	62.1
1950 (Apr. 1)	128 643	56 119	77.4	6	34 262	...	...	94 381	...	...	26.6	73.4
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr. 1)	226 167	97 524	75.8	7	85 767	51 505	150.3	140 400	46 019	48.8	37.9	62.1
1950 (Apr. 1)	128 643	56 119	77.4	6	34 262	16 888	97.2	94 381	39 231	71.1	26.6	73.4
1939 (Oct. 1)	72 524	13 246	22.3	4	17 374	9 535	121.6	55 150	3 711	7.2	24.0	76.0
1929 (Oct. 1)	59 278	4 242	7.7	2	7 839	4 781	156.3	51 439	-539	-1.0	13.2	86.8
1920 (Jan. 1)	55 036	-9 320	-14.5	1	3 058	-3 083	-50.2	51 978	-6 237	-10.7	5.6	94.4
1910	64 356	764	1.2	2	6 141	-9 464	-60.6	58 215	10 228	21.3	9.5	90.5
1900	63 592	31 540	98.4	2	15 605	15 605	...	47 987	15 935	49.7	24.5	75.5
1890	32 052	-1 374	-4.1	-	-	-	-	32 052	-1 374	-4.1	-	100.0
1880	33 426	...	...	-	-	...	...	33 426	...	...	-	100.0

Table 2. Land Area and Population: 1929 to 1980

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

Boroughs Census Areas	1980 land area		Population									
	Square miles	Square kilometers	1980			Percent change		1970	1960	1950	1939	1929
			Number	Per square mile	Per square kilometer	1970 to 1980	1960 to 1970					
The State	570 833	1 478 458	401 851	0.7	0.3	32.8	33.8	302 583	226 167	...	...	...
Aleutian Islands	10 890	28 205	7 768	0.7	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchorage	1 732	4 486	174 431	100.7	38.9	38.0	...	126 385	...	...	...	...
Bethel	36 104	93 509	10 999	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristol Bay	531	1 375	1 094	2.1	0.8	-4.6	...	1 147	...	...	...	...
Dillingham	46 042	119 249	4 616	0.1	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairbanks North Star	7 404	19 176	53 983	7.3	2.8	17.7	...	45 864	...	...	...	...
Haines	2 374	6 149	1 680	0.7	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juneau	2 626	6 801	19 528	7.4	2.9	44.1	...	13 556	...	...	...	...
Kenai Peninsula	16 056	41 585	25 282	1.6	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ketchikan Gateway	1 242	3 217	11 316	9.1	3.5	12.7	...	10 041	...	...	...	...
Kobuk	31 593	81 826	4 831	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodiak Island	4 796	12 422	9 939	2.1	0.8	5.6	...	9 409	...	...	...	...
Matanuska-Susitna	24 502	63 460	17 816	0.7	0.3	173.7	...	6 509	...	...	...	...
Nome	23 871	61 826	6 537	0.3	0.1	13.7	-5.6	5 749	6 091	...	...	...
North Slope	90 955	235 574	4 199	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	7 660	19 839	3 822	0.5	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitka	2 938	7 609	7 803	2.7	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	13 239	34 289	3 478	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Fairbanks	24 169	62 598	5 676	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valdez-Cordova	39 229	101 603	8 348	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wade Hampton	17 816	46 143	4 665	0.3	0.1	19.1	25.2	3 917	3 128	...	...	...
Wrangell-Petersburg	5 965	15 449	6 167	1.0	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon-Koyukuk	159 099	412 066	7 873	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3. Population of Boroughs and Census Areas by Urban and Rural Residence: 1980 and 1970

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

**Boroughs
Census Areas**

	Urban				Rural							Percent change, 1970 to 1980
	1980				1970	1980				1970		
	Total	Percent of total population	Inside urbanized areas	Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural			
The State	258 567	64.3	170 247	88 320	171 030	51.2	143 284	30 474	57 835	54 975	129 352	10.8
Aleutian Islands	3 315	42.7	-	3 315	...	...	4 453	1 322	3 092	39	...	...
Anchorage	170 247	97.6	170 247	-	110 782	53.7	4 184	-	-	4 184	13 760	-69.6
Bethel	3 576	32.5	-	3 576	...	...	7 423	-	7 316	107	...	...
Bristol Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 094	-	1 008	86	1 147	-4.6
Dillingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 616	1 563	2 970	83	...	...
Fairbanks North Star	31 920	59.1	-	31 920	33 451	-4.6	22 063	-	2 654	19 409	12 413	77.7
Haines	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 680	-	993	687	...	...
Juneau	19 528	100.0	-	19 528	6 050	222.8	-	-	-	-	7 506	-100.0
Kenai Peninsula	4 324	17.1	-	4 324	...	...	20 958	7 481	4 280	9 197	...	...
Ketchikan Gateway	7 198	63.6	-	7 198	6 994	2.9	4 118	1 722	2 107	289	3 047	35.1
Kobuk .....	-	-	-	-	...	...	4 831	2 054	2 495	282	...	...
Kodiak Island	4 756	47.9	-	4 756	6 850	-30.6	5 183	1 370	1 097	2 716	2 559	102.5
Matanuska-Susitna	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 816	3 700	2 393	11 723	6 509	173.7
Nome	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 537	2 301	3 982	254	5 749	13.7
North Slope .....	-	-	-	-	...	...	4 199	2 207	1 770	222	...	...
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan .....	-	-	-	-	...	...	3 822	1 056	2 156	610	...	...
Sitka	7 803	100.0	-	7 803	...	...	-	-	-	-	...	...
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon .....	-	-	-	-	...	...	3 478	-	2 941	537	...	...
Southeast Fairbanks .....	-	-	-	-	...	...	5 676	1 635	2 529	1 512	...	...
Valdez-Cordova	3 079	36.9	-	3 079	...	...	5 269	1 879	1 669	1 721	...	...
Wade Hampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 665	-	4 637	28	3 917	19.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	2 821	45.7	-	2 821	...	...	3 346	2 184	688	474	...	...
Yukon-Koyukuk .....	-	-	-	-	...	...	7 873	-	7 058	815	...	...

Table 4. Population of Borough and Census Area Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980

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

Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
The State ¹	401 851	302 583	226 167	Fairbanks North Star Borough—Con.			
Aleutian Islands Census Area ²	7 768	...	...	Fairbanks North Star census subarea—Con.			
Aleutian Islands census subarea	7 768	...	...	Harding Lake (CDP)	38	...	...
Adak Station (CDP)	3 315	2 249	...	Moose Creek (CDP)	510	...	...
Akutan city ³	169	...	...	Murphy Dome (CDP)	72	...	...
Aitka (CDP)	93	88	119	North Pole city ⁴	724	265	358
Attu (CDP)	29	...	...	Salcha (CDP)	319	...	...
Cold Bay (CDP)	228	256	86	Two Rivers (CDP)	359	...	...
False Pass (CDP)	70	62	41	Haines Borough ⁷	1 680	...	...
King Cove city	460	283	290	Haines census subarea	1 680	...	...
Nelson Lagoon (CDP)	59	43	...	Haines city ⁷	993	463	392
Nikolski (CDP)	50	57	92	Juneau Borough ⁸	19 528	13 556	...
St. George (CDP)	158	163	...	Juneau census subarea	19 528	...	...
St. Paul city ²	551	...	...	Juneau city ⁸	19 528	6 050	6 797
Sand Point city	625	360	...	Kenai Peninsula Borough ⁹	25 282	...	...
Shemya Station (CDP)	600	1 131	...	Kenai-Cook Inlet census subarea	22 473	...	...
Unalaska city	1 322	342	218	Anchor Point (CDP)	226	...	...
Anchorage Borough ¹	174 431	126 385	...	Clam Gulch (CDP)	102	...	171
Anchorage census subarea	174 431	...	...	Cooper Landing (CDP)	50	...	...
Anchorage city ¹	174 431	48 081	44 237	Fritz Creek (CDP)	116	...	88
Bethel Census Area ⁴	10 999	...	...	Halibut Cove (CDP)	302	...	...
Aniak census subarea	1 301	...	...	Homer city	47	...	25
Aniak city ⁴	341	...	...	Hope (CDP)	2 209	1 083	...
Chuathbaluk city ⁴	105	...	...	Jakolof Bay (CDP)	103	51	44
Crooked Creek (CDP)	108	59	92	Kachemak city	36	...	...
Lime Village (CDP)	48	25	...	Kalifornsky (CDP)	403	76	...
Lower Kalskag city	246	183	...	Kasilof (CDP)	92	...	...
Red Devil (CDP)	39	81	152	Kenai city	201	71	89
Sleetmute (CDP)	107	109	122	Moose Pass (CDP)	4 324	3 533	...
Sparrevohn Station (CDP)	26	...	...	Nikishka (CDP)	76	53	136
Stony River (CDP)	62	74	...	Ninlichik (CDP)	1 109	...	...
Upper Kalskag city ⁴	129	...	...	Salamatof (CDP)	341	134	169
Lower Kuskokwim census subarea	9 698	...	...	Seldovia city	334	...	...
Akiachak city ⁴	438	...	...	Soldotna city ⁹	479	437	460
Akiak city ⁴	198	...	...	Sterling (CDP)	2 320	1 202	...
Akolmut city ⁴	641	526	...	Tyonek (CDP)	919	30	115
Atmautluak city ⁴	219	...	...	Seward census subarea	239	232	187
Bethel city	3 576	2 416	1 258	English Bay (CDP)	2 809	...	...
Cape Newenham (CDP)	43	...	...	Port Graham (CDP)	124	58	78
Chefornak city ⁴	230	...	...	Portlock (CDP)	161	107	139
Eek city ⁴	228	...	...	Seward city ⁹	91	...	...
Goodnews Bay city ⁴	168	...	...	Ketchikan Gateway Borough ¹⁰	1 843	1 587	1 891
Kipnuk (CDP)	371	325	221	Ketchikan census subarea	11 316	10 041	...
Kongiganak (CDP)	239	190	...	Clover Pass (CDP)	11 316	...	...
Kwethluk city ⁴	454	...	...	Herring Cove (CDP)	31	261	169
Kwigillingak (CDP)	354	148	334	Ketchikan city ¹⁰	99	114	126
Mekoryuk city	160	249	...	Ketchikan East (CDP)	7 198	6 994	6 483
Napakaki city ⁴	262	...	...	Mountain Point (CDP)	387	...	...
Napaskiak city ⁴	244	...	...	North Tongass Highway (CDP)	396	459	372
Newtok city (pt.) ⁴	131	...	...	Pennock Island (CDP)	1 722	78	...
Nightmute city ⁴	119	...	...	Saxman city	90	...	...
Oscarville (CDP)	56	41	51	Saxman East (CDP)	273	135	...
Platinum city ⁴	55	...	...	Kobuk Census Area ¹¹	4 831	...	...
Quinhagak city ⁴	412	...	...	Kobuk census subarea	4 831	...	...
Toksook Bay city ⁴	333	...	...	Ambler city ¹¹	192	...	...
Tuluksak city ⁴	236	...	...	Buckland city	177	104	...
Tuntutuliak (CDP)	216	158	144	Deering city ¹¹	150	...	...
Tununak city ⁴	298	...	...	Kiana city	345	278	...
Bristol Bay Borough	1 094	1 147	...	Kivalina city	241	188	...
Bristol Bay census subarea	1 094	...	...	Kobuk city ¹¹	62	...	...
King Salmon (CDP)	545	202	227	Kotzebue city ¹¹	2 054	1 696	(NA)
Naknek (CDP)	318	318	249	Noatak (CDP)	273	293	275
South Naknek (CDP)	145	154	142	Noorvik city	492	462	...
Dillingham Census Area ⁵	4 616	...	...	Selawik city	361	429	...
Dillingham census subarea	4 616	...	...	Shungnak city	202	165	...
Aleknagik city ²	154	...	...	Kodiak Island Borough ¹²	9 939	9 409	...
Chignik (CDP)	178	83	99	Kodiak Island census subarea ¹²	8 569	...	...
Chignik Lagoon (CDP)	48	...	...	Akhiok city ¹²	105	...	...
Chignik Lake (CDP)	138	117	107	Karluk (CDP)	96	98	129
Clark's Point city ²	79	...	...	Kodiak city ¹²	4 756	3 798	2 628
Dillingham city	1 563	914	...	Larsen Bay city ¹²	168	...	...
Egegik (CDP)	75	148	150	Old Harbor city	340	290	...
Ekwok city ²	77	...	...	Quuzinkie city	173	160	...
Igiugig (CDP)	33	36	36	Port Lions city	215	227	...
Iliamna (CDP)	94	58	47	Kodiak Station census subarea	1 370	...	...
Ivanof Bay (CDP)	40	48	...	Kodiak Station (CDP)	1 370	3 052	...
Kakharok (CDP)	83	88	57	Matanuska-Susitna Borough ¹³	17 816	6 509	...
Kaliganek (CDP)	117	142	100	Matanuska-Susitna census subarea	17 816	...	...
Levelock (CDP)	79	74	88	Big Lake (CDP)	410	36	74
Manokotak city ²	294	...	...	Bodenburg Butte (CDP)	988	...	...
Newhalen city ²	87	...	...	Houston city ¹³	370	69	...
New Stuyahok city ²	331	...	...	Montana (CDP)	40	33	39
Nondalton city ²	173	...	...	Palmer (CDP)	2 141	1 140	1 181
Pedro Bay (CDP)	33	65	53	Sutton (CDP)	182	76	162
Perryville (CDP)	111	94	111	Talkeetna (CDP)	264	182	76
Pilot Point (CDP)	66	68	61	Wasilla city ¹³	1 559	...	...
Port Heiden city ²	48	...	...	Willow (CDP)	139	38	78
Port Tagiak city	92	...	...	Nome Census Area ¹⁴	6 537	5 749	6 091
Tagiak city	470	383	...	Nome census subarea	6 537	...	...
Twin Hills (CDP)	70	67	...	Brevig Mission city	138	123	...
Fairbanks North Star Borough ⁶	53 983	45 864	...	Diomedes city ¹⁴	139	...	...
Eielson Reservation census subarea	5 320	...	...	Elim city ¹⁴	211	...	...
Eielson AFB (CDP)	5 232	6 149	...	Gambell city	445	372	...
Fairbanks North Star census subarea ⁶	48 663	...	...	Golovin city ¹⁴	87	...	...
Big Horn (CDP)	360	...	...	Koyuk city ¹⁴	188	...	...
College (CDP)	4 043	3 434	1 755	Nome city	2 301	2 357	2 316
Ester (CDP)	149	264	81	Perkinsville (CDP)	33	...	...
Fairbanks city ⁴	22 645	14 771	13 311				
Fox (CDP)	123	...	...		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Population of Borough and Census Area Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980—Con.

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

Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960	Subdivisions	1980	1970	1960
Nome Census Area—Con.				Wade Hampton Census Area ²¹			
Nome census subarea—Con.				Wade Hampton census subarea	4 665	3 917	3 128
Port Clarence (CDP)	29	...	...	Alakanuk city ²¹	4 665	...	...
St. Michael city	239	207	...	Chevak city	522	414	278
Savoonga city	491	364	...	Emmonak city ²¹	466	387	...
Shaktolik city ¹⁴	164	151	...	Fortuna Ledge city ²¹	567	439	...
Shishmaref city ¹⁴	394	267	...	Hooper Bay city	262	...	...
Stebbins city	331	231	...	Kotlik city ²¹	627	490	...
Teller city	212	220	...	Mountain Village city	293	...	...
Unalakleet city ¹⁴	623	...	...	Newtok city (pt.) ²¹	583	419	...
Wales city	133	131	...	Pilot Station city	...	...	...
White Mountain city	125	87	...	Pitkas Point (CDP)	325	290	...
North Slope Borough ¹⁵				Russian Mission city ²¹	88	70	28
Barrow-Point Hope census subarea	4 199	...	...	St. Mary's city	169	...	...
Anaktuvuk Pass city	3 784	...	...	Scammon Bay city	382	384	...
Atkasook (CDP)	203	99	(NA)	Sheldon Point city ²¹	250	166	...
Barrow city	107	...	...		103	...	...
Cape Lisburne (CDP)	2 207	2 104	...	Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area ²²			
Nuiqsut city ¹⁵	36	83	...	Petersburg census subarea	6 167	...	...
Point Hope city	208	...	...	Kake city ²²	3 804	...	...
Point Lay (CDP)	464	386	...	Kupreanof city ²²	555	448	455
Wainwright city	68	...	...	Petersburg city ²²	47	...	...
Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovik census subarea	405	315	...	Port Alexander city ²²	2 821	2 042	1 502
Deadhorse (CDP)	415	...	...	Wrangell census subarea	86	36	18
Kaktovik city ¹⁵	64	163	...	Wrangell city ²²	2 363	...	...
Prudhoe Bay (CDP)	165	49	...		2 184	2 029	1 315
	50	...	...	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ²³			
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ¹⁶				Koyukuk-Middle Yukon census subarea	7 873	...	...
Outer Ketchikan census subarea	3 822	...	...	Allakaket city ²³	5 323	...	...
Annette (CDP)	1 333	...	...	Anderson city ²³	163	...	...
Hyder (CDP)	77	195	337	Campion Station (CDP)	517	362	...
Metalakata (CDP)	1 056	49	32	Cantwell (CDP)	62	...	...
Meyers Chuck (CDP)	50	37	27	Dunbar (CDP)	89	62	85
Prince of Wales census subarea				Evansville (CDP)	50	...	...
Cape Pole (CDP)	2 489	...	...	Galena city ²³	94	57	...
Coffman Cove (CDP)	29	123	92	Healy (CDP)	765	...	...
Craig city ¹⁶	193	...	...	Hughes city ²³	334	79	67
Hydaburg city	527	272	273	Huslia city	73	...	...
Kasaan city ¹⁶	298	214	251	Indian Mountain (CDP)	188	159	...
Klawock city	25	...	...	Katng city	27	...	...
North Whale Pass (CDP)	318	213	251	Koyukuk city ²³	247	206	...
Point Baker (CDP)	90	...	...	McKinley Park (CDP)	32	...	...
Thorne Bay (CDP)	320	443	...	Manley Hot Springs (CDP)	98	...	...
				Minto (CDP)	61	34	72
Sitka Borough ¹⁷				Nenana city	153	168	161
Sitka census subarea	7 803	...	...	Nulato city	470	382	286
Sitka city ¹⁷	7 803	3 370	3 237	Rompard (CDP)	350	308	...
				Ruby city ²³	50	36	49
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area ¹⁸				Stevens Village (CDP)	197	...	...
Angoon census subarea	3 478	...	...	Suntrona (CDP)	96	74	...
Angoon city ¹⁸	712	...	...	Tanana city	56	67	81
Tenakee Springs city ¹⁸	465	400	...	Usibelli Mine (CDP)	388	406	...
Hoonah-Yakutat census subarea	1 817	...	...		53	65	...
Elfin Cove (CDP)	28	49	...	McGrath-Holy Cross census subarea			
Gustavus (CDP)	98	64	107	Arvik city	1 343	...	...
Hoonah city	680	748	686	Grayling city	114	83	...
Pelican city	180	133	135	Holy Cross city	209	139	...
Yakutat city ¹⁸	449	190	230	McGrath city ²³	241	199	...
Klukwan census subarea	135	...	...	Nikalai city ²³	355	...	...
Klukwan (CDP)	135	103	112	Shageluk city ²³	91	...	...
				Takotna (CDP)	131	...	...
Skagway census subarea				Tatalina Station (CDP)	48	...	...
Skagway city ¹⁸	814	...	...	Telida (CDP)	46	...	...
	768	675	659		33	...	...
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ¹⁹				Yukon Flats census subarea			
Southeast Fairbanks census subarea	5 676	...	...	Arctic Village (CDP)	1 207	...	...
Big Delta (CDP)	5 676	...	...	Beaver (CDP)	111	85	...
Chicken (CDP)	285	...	...	Birch Creek (CDP)	66	101	101
Delta Junction city ¹⁹	37	...	...	Central (CDP)	32	...	...
Dot Lake (CDP)	945	703	...	Chalkyitsik (CDP)	36	26	28
Eagle city	67	42	56	Circle (CDP)	100	130	57
Eagle Village (CDP)	110	36	92	Fort Yukon city	81	54	41
Fort Greely (CDP)	54	...	...	Venetie (CDP)	619	448	...
Healy Lake (CDP)	1 635	1 820	...		132	112	107
Northway (CDP)	33	...	...		
Northway Village (CDP)	73	40	196				
Tanacross (CDP)	112	...	...		
Tetlin (CDP)	117	84	102				
Tok (CDP)	107	114	122				
	589	214	129				
Valdez-Cordova Census Area ²⁰							
Copper River census subarea	8 348	...	...		
Chistochina (CDP)	2 721	...	...		
Chitina (CDP)	55	33	28				
Copper Center (CDP)	42	38	31				
Gakona (CDP)	213	206	151				
Glennallen (CDP)	87	88	33				
Gulkana (CDP)	511	363	169				
Lower Tonsina (CDP)	104	53	...				
Mentasta Lake (CDP)	40	...	...		
Paxson (CDP)	59	68	...				
Slana (CDP)	30	...	...		
Tazlina (CDP)	49	...	...		
Tonsina (CDP)	31	...	...		
	135	...	...		
Cordova census subarea							
Cordova city ²⁰	2 241	...	...		
Eyak (CDP)	1 879	1 164	1 128				
Prince William Sound census subarea	47	...	...		
Taritek (CDP)	3 386	...	...		
Valdez city ²⁰	68	111	96				
Whittier city ²⁰	3 079	1 005	555				
	198	130	...				

NOTE: In Alaska, 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.

¹THE STATE. The boundaries of most county equivalents do not correspond to those of 1970--approximate 1970 populations for the areas as presently constituted are shown in the footnotes. A number of municipalities returned as unincorporated places in 1970 have corporate limits which differ from those assigned in 1970; therefore the 1970 populations shown in the footnotes may differ from those published in the 1970 volumes.

²ALEUTIAN ISLANDS CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Aleutian Islands Census Area was approximately 7,834. Akutan and St. Paul cities were incorporated (1970 populations: 101 and 478, respectively).

³ANCHORAGE BOROUGH. Anchorage city was merged with the balance of Anchorage Census Division, including the cities of Basher, Girdwood, and Glen Alps (combined 1970 population: 126,385). Anchorage Borough is equivalent to the area returned in 1970 as Anchorage Census Division.

⁴BETHEL CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Bethel Census Area was approximately 8,917. Annexations were made by Akolmiut, Cheforak, Goodnews Bay, and Tuluksak cities. The 1970 populations of the incorporating

Table 4. Population of Borough and Census Area Subdivisions: 1960 to 1980—Con.

- places were: Aniak (205), Chuathbaluk (100), Upper Kalskag (122), Akiachak (312), Akiak (184), Atmautluak (0), Chefornak (146), Eek (186), Goodnews Bay (218), Kwethluk (408), Napakiak (259), Napaskiak (188), Nightmute (127), Platinum (57), Quinhagak (340), Toksook Bay (257), Tuluksak (195), and Tununak (274). Newtok was incorporated in Bethel and Wade Hampton census areas (the 1970 population total was 114, all of which was in Bethel Census Area.)
- ⁵DILLINGHAM CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Dillingham Census Area was approximately 3,872. The 1970 populations of the incorporating cities were: Aleknagik (215), Clarks Point (95), Ekwok (103), Manokotak (214), Newhalen (88), New Stuyahok (216), Nondalton (184), and Port Heiden (75).
- ⁶FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH. Wainwright reservation was added to the former Fairbanks North Star Borough to form the Fairbanks North Star census subarea (combined 1970 population: 39,715). The 1970 population of the Eielson Reservation census subarea was 6,149. The two subareas form the new Fairbanks North Star Borough. Annexations were made by Fairbanks and North Pole cities.
- ⁷HAINES BOROUGH. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Haines Borough was approximately 1,401. Annexations were made by Haines city. Port Chilkoot city was merged with Haines city (combined 1970 population: 683).
- ⁸JUNEAU BOROUGH. Juneau city was merged with the balance of Greater Juneau Borough including Douglas city (combined 1970 population: 13,556).
- ⁹KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Kenai Peninsula Borough was approximately 16,586. Annexations were made by Soldotna and Seward cities.
- ¹⁰KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH. Annexations were made by Ketchikan city.
- ¹¹KOBUK CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Kobuk Census Area was approximately 4,048. Annexations were made by Kotzebue city. The 1970 populations of the incorporating cities were: Ambler (176), Deering (85) and Kobuk (165).
- ¹²KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGHS. Annexations were made by Kodiak city. Akhiok and Larsen Bay cities were incorporated (1970 populations: 115 and 126, respectively).
- ¹³MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH. Long Island city and Bay City city were disincorporated. Wasilla city was incorporated (1970 population: 376). Annexations were made by Houston, Palmer, and Wasilla cities. Area was detached by Wasilla city.
- ¹⁴NOME CENSUS AREA. Detachments were made by Shishmaref city. The 1970 populations of the incorporating places were: Diomedea (34), Elim (174), Golovin (117), Koyuk (122), and Unalakleet (470). Shaktoolik city was returned as Shaktoolik in 1970.
- ¹⁵NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the North Slope Borough was approximately 3,451. Nuiqsut and Kaktovik cities were incorporated (1970 populations: 0 and 123, respectively).
- ¹⁶PRINCE OF WALES-OUTER KETCHIKAN CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area was approximately 3,782. Annexations were made by Craig city. Kasaan city was incorporated (1970 population: 30).
- ¹⁷SITKA BOROUGH. The 1970 population for the area now comprising Sitka Borough was approximately 6,073. Sitka city was merged with Sitka Census Division, which was redefined since 1970. Port Alexander city was transferred to Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area.
- ¹⁸SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT-ANGOON CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area was approximately 2,792. Annexations were made by Angoon, Yakutat, and Skagway cities. Tenakee Springs city was incorporated (1970 population: 93).
- ¹⁹SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising Southeast Fairbanks Census Area was approximately 4,308. Annexations were made by Delta Junction city. Donnelly city was disincorporated.
- ²⁰VALDEZ-CORDOVA CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Valdez-Cordova Census Area was approximately 4,977. Annexations were made by Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier cities.
- ²¹WADE HAMPTON CENSUS AREA. The 1970 populations of the incorporating cities were: Fortuna Ledge (176), Kotlik (228), Russian Mission (147), and Sheldon Point (125). Newtok incorporated in Bethel and Wade Hampton census areas; the portion in Wade Hampton Census Area was unpopulated in 1970. Emmonak city was returned as Emanguk in 1970.
- ²²WRANGELL-PETERSBURG CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area was approximately 4,920. Annexations were made by Kake, Petersburg, and Wrangell cities. Kupreanof city was incorporated (1970 population: 36). Port Alexander city was transferred from the Sitka Census Division.
- ²³YUKON-KOYUKUK CENSUS AREA. The 1970 population for the area now comprising the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area was approximately 7,045. Annexations were made by Anderson city. The 1970 populations of the incorporating places were: Allakaket (174), Galena (581), Hughes (85), Koyukuk (114), Ruby (147), McGrath (279), Nikolai (112), and Shageluk (167).

Table 5. Population of Places: 1960 to 1980—Con.

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

Incorporated Places Census Designated Places	Boroughs or Census Areas				Incorporated Places Census Designated Places	Boroughs or Census Areas			
		1980	1970	1960			1980	1970	1960
Nikolski (CDP)	Aleutian Islands	50	57	92	Tuntutuliak (CDP)	Bethel	216	158	144
Ninilchik (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula	341	134	169	Tununak city	Bethel	298	...	...
Noatak (CDP)	Kobuk	273	293	275	Twin Hills (CDP)	Dillingham	70	67	...
Nome city	Nome	2 301	2 357	2 316	Two Rivers (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star	359	...	...
Nondalton city	Dillingham	173	...	...	Tyonek (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula	239	232	187
Noorvik city	Kobuk	492	462	...	Unalakleet city	Nome	623	...	...
North Pole city	Fairbanks North Star	724	265	358	Unalaska city	Aleutian Islands	1 322	342	218
North Tongass Highway (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway	1 722	...	...	Upper Kalskag city	Bethel	129	...	...
Northway (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks	73	40	196	Usibelli Mine (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	53	65	...
Northway Village (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks	112	...	...	Valdez city	Valdez-Cordova	3 079	1 005	555
North Whale Pass (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	90	...	...	Venetie (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	132	112	107
Nuqsut city	North Slope	208	...	...	Wainwright city	North Slope	405	315	...
Nulato city	Yukon-Koyukuk	350	308	...	Wales city	Nome	133	131	...
Old Harbor city	Kodiak Island	340	290	...	Wasilla city	Matanuska-Susitna	1 559	...	...
Oscarville (CDP)	Bethel	56	41	51	White Mountain city	Nome	125	87	...
Ouzinkie city	Kodiak Island	2 173	160	...	Whittier city	Valdez-Cordova	198	130	...
Palmer city	Matanuska-Susitna	2 141	1 140	1 181	Willow (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna	139	38	78
Paxson (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova	30	...	...	Wrangell city	Wrangell-Petersburg	2 184	2 029	1 315
Pedra Bay (CDP)	Dillingham	33	65	53	Yakutat city	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	449	190	230
Pelican city	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	180	133	135					
Pennock Island (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway	90	78	...					
Perkinsville (CDP)	Nome	33	...	...			
Perryville (CDP)	Dillingham	111	94	111					
Petersburg city	Wrangell-Petersburg	2 821	2 042	1 502					
Pilot Point (CDP)	Dillingham	66	68	61					
Pilot Station city	Wade Hampton	325	290	...					
Pitkas Point (CDP)	Wade Hampton	88	70	28					
Platinum city	Bethel	55	...	...			
Point Baker (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	90	...	...			
Point Hope city	North Slope	464	386	...					
Point Lay (CDP)	North Slope	68	...	...			
Portage Creek (CDP)	Dillingham	48	...	...			
Port Alexander city	Wrangell-Petersburg	86	36	18					
Port Clarence (CDP)	Nome	29	...	...			
Port Graham (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula	161	107	139					
Port Heiden city	Dillingham	92	...	...			
Port Lions city	Kodiak Island	215	227	...					
Portlock (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula	31	...	...			
Prudhoe Bay (CDP)	North Slope	50	49	...					
Quinhagak city	Bethel	412	...	...			
Rampart (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	50	36	49					
Red Devil (CDP)	Bethel	39	81	152					
Ruby city	Yukon-Koyukuk	197	...	...			
Russian Mission city	Wade Hampton	169	...	...			
St. George (CDP)	Aleutian Islands	158	...	...			
St. Mary's city	Wade Hampton	382	384	...					
St. Michael city	Nome	239	207	...					
St. Paul city	Aleutian Islands	551	...	...			
Salamatof (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula	334	...	...			
Saleha (CDP)	Fairbanks North Star	319	...	...			
Sand Point city	Aleutian Islands	625	360	...					
Savoonga city	Nome	491	364	...					
Saxman city	Ketchikan Gateway	273	135	...					
Saxman East (CDP)	Ketchikan Gateway	411	...	...			
Scammon Bay city	Wade Hampton	250	166	...					
Selawik city	Kobuk	361	429	...					
Seldovia city	Kenai Peninsula	479	437	460					
Seward city	Kenai Peninsula	1 843	1 587	1 891					
Shageluk city	Yukon-Koyukuk	131	...	...			
Shaktolik city	Nome	164	151	...					
Sheldon Point city	Wade Hampton	103	...	...			
Shemya Station (CDP)	Aleutian Islands	600	1 131	...					
Shungmaref city	Nome	394	267	...					
Shungnak city	Kobuk	202	165	...					
Sitka city	Sitka	7 803	3 370	3 237					
Skagway city	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	768	675	659					
Slana (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova	49	...	...			
Sleetmute (CDP)	Bethel	107	109	122					
Soldotna city	Kenai Peninsula	2 320	1 202	...					
South Naknek (CDP)	Bristol Bay	145	154	142					
Sparrevohn Station (CDP)	Bethel	26	...	...			
Stebbins city	Nome	331	231	...					
Sterling (CDP)	Kenai Peninsula	919	30	115					
Stevens Village (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	96	74	...					
Stony River (CDP)	Bethel	62	74	...					
Suntrana (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	56	67	81					
Sutton (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna	182	76	162					
Takotna (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	48	...	...			
Talkeetna (CDP)	Matanuska-Susitna	264	182	76					
Tanacross (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks	117	84	102					
Tanana city	Yukon-Koyukuk	388	406	...					
Tatalina Station (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	46	...	...			
Tatitlek (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova	68	111	96					
Tazlina (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova	31	...	...			
Telida (CDP)	Yukon-Koyukuk	33	...	...			
Teller city	Nome	212	220	...					
Tenakee Springs city	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	138	...	...			
Tetlin (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks	107	114	122					
Thorne Bay (CDP)	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	320	443	...					
Toigiak city	Dillingham	470	383	...					
Tok (CDP)	Southeast Fairbanks	589	214	129					
Toksook Bay city	Bethel	333	...	...			
Tonsina (CDP)	Valdez-Cordova	135	...	...			
Tululsak city	Bethel	236	...	...			

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	Boroughs or Census Areas	1980 rank	Population	
			1980	1970
Anchorage city	Anchorage	1	174 431	148 081
Fairbanks city	Fairbanks North Star	2	22 645	14 771
Juneau city	Juneau	3	19 528	6 050
Sitka city	Sitka	4	7 803	3 370
Ketchikan city	Ketchikan Gateway	5	7 198	6 994

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**

THE STATE

	1980				1970			
	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution	Places	Population	Percent of total population	Percent distribution
Total	294	401 851	100.0	...	113	302 583	100.0	...
Urban	13	258 567	64.3	100.0	15	171 030	56.9	100.0
Inside urbanized areas	1	170 247	42.4	65.8	5	110 782	36.9	64.8
Central cities	1	170 247	42.4	65.8	1	48 029	16.0	28.1
Cities of—								
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	1	170 247	42.4	65.8	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 50,000	—	—	—	—	1	48 029	16.0	28.1
Urban fringe	—	—	—	—	4	62 753	20.9	36.7
Places of 2,500 or more	—	—	—	—	4	37 235	12.4	21.8
100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	1	18 089	6.0	10.6
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	2	14 978	5.0	8.8
2,500 to 5,000	—	—	—	—	1	4 168	1.4	2.4
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 .....	...	—	—	—	...	25 518	8.5	14.9
Outside urbanized areas	12	88 320	22.0	34.2	10	60 248	20.1	35.2
Places of—								
25,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000	2	42 173	10.5	16.3	1	14 771	4.9	8.6
5,000 to 10,000	3	20 233	5.0	7.8	4	28 290	9.4	16.5
2,500 to 5,000	7	25 914	6.4	10.0	5	17 187	5.7	10.0
Rural	281	143 284	35.7	100.0	98	129 352	43.1	100.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	17	30 474	7.6	21.3	24	37 853	12.6	29.3
2,000 to 2,500	7	15 416	3.8	10.8	7	15 765	5.2	12.2
1,500 to 2,000	6	10 201	2.5	7.1	4	6 918	2.3	5.3
1,000 to 1,500	4	4 857	1.2	3.4	13	15 170	5.1	11.7
Places of less than 1,000	264	57 835	14.4	40.4	74	19 598	6.5	15.2
Other rural .....	...	54 975	13.7	38.4	...	71 901	23.9	55.6
URBANIZED AREAS								
Total	1	170 247	42.4	100.0	1	110 782	36.9	100.0
Areas of—								
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 to 250,000	1	170 247	42.4	100.0	1	110 782	36.9	100.0
Less than 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. **Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1929 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		1939	1929
				Current urban definition	Previous urban definition		
NUMBER OF PLACES							
Urban	13	15	7	6	6	4	2
Places of 2,500 or more	13	15	7	6	6	4	2
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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
2,500 to 5,000	3	6	3	3	3	1	-
Places of less than 2,500	7	6	2	2	2	3	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	281	98	34	25	25	16	16
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	17	24	16	9	9	4	5
Places of less than 1,000	264	74	18	16	16	12	11
Cumulative summary:							
Places of—							
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 or more	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 or more	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 or more	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
10,000 or more	3	3	2	1	1	-	-
5,000 or more	6	9	5	4	4	1	-
2,500 or more	13	15	7	6	6	4	2
POPULATION							
Urban	258 567	171 030	85 767	34 262	34 262	17 374	7 839
Places of 2,500 or more	258 567	145 512	85 767	34 262	34 262	17 374	7 839
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	170 247	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	48 029	44 237	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	42 173	32 860	13 311	11 254	11 254	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	20 233	43 268	22 354	17 032	17 032	5 729	-
2,500 to 5,000	25 914	21 355	5 865	5 976	5 976	11 645	7 839
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban	-	25 518	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	143 284	129 352	140 400	94 381	94 381	55 150	51 439
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	30 474	37 853	23 954	14 987	14 987	6 031	7 899
Places of less than 1,000	57 835	19 598	5 986	5 612	5 612	5 628	5 424
Other rural	54 975	71 901	110 460	73 782	73 782	43 491	38 116
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Urban	64.3	56.9	37.9	26.6	26.6	24.0	13.2
Places of 2,500 or more	64.3	48.4	37.9	26.6	26.6	24.0	13.2
1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
250,000 to 500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 to 250,000	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000 to 100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,000 to 50,000	-	16.0	19.6	-	-	-	-
10,000 to 25,000	10.5	10.9	5.9	8.7	8.7	-	-
5,000 to 10,000	5.0	14.4	9.9	13.2	13.2	7.9	-
2,500 to 5,000	6.4	7.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	16.1	13.2
Places of less than 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other urban	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	35.7	43.1	62.1	73.4	73.4	76.0	86.8
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	7.6	12.6	10.6	11.7	11.7	8.3	13.3
Places of less than 1,000	14.4	6.5	2.6	4.4	4.4	7.8	9.2
Other rural	13.7	23.9	48.8	57.4	57.4	60.0	64.3

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**

	Inside places											Outside places
	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population		
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population				
Total population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
THE STATE												
Total	401 851	294	351 060	143	310 336	1	174 431	142	135 905	151	40 724	50 791
Urban	258 567	13	258 567	10	245 977	1	170 247	9	75 730	3	12 590	
Inside urbanized areas	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
Central cities	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
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	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
Less than 50,000												
Urban fringe												
Places of 2,500 or more												
100,000 or more												
50,000 to 100,000												
25,000 to 50,000												
10,000 to 25,000												
5,000 to 10,000												
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												
Outside urbanized areas	88 320	12	88 320	9	75 730			9	75 730	3	12 590	
Places of—												
25,000 or more												
10,000 to 25,000	42 173	2	42 173	2	42 173			2	42 173			
5,000 to 10,000	20 233	3	20 233	2	15 001			2	15 001	1	5 232	
2,500 to 5,000	25 914	7	25 914	5	18 556			5	18 556	2	7 358	
Rural	143 284	281	92 493	133	64 359		4 184	133	60 175	148	28 134	50 791
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	30 474	17	30 474	12	23 582			12	23 582	5	6 892	
2,000 to 2,500	15 416	7	15 416	7	15 416			7	15 416			
1,500 to 2,000	10 201	6	10 201	4	6 844			4	6 844	2	3 357	
1,000 to 1,500	4 857	4	4 857	1	1 322			1	1 322	3	3 535	
Places of less than 1,000	57 835	264	57 835	121	36 593			121	36 593	143	21 242	
Other rural	54 975		4 184		4 184		4 184					50 791
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431					
Urban	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
Inside urbanized areas	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
Central cities	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
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	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247	1	170 247					
Less than 50,000												
Urban fringe												
Places of 2,500 or more												
100,000 or more												
50,000 to 100,000												
25,000 to 50,000												
10,000 to 25,000												
5,000 to 10,000												
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												
Outside urbanized areas												
Places of—												
25,000 or more												
10,000 to 25,000												
5,000 to 10,000												
2,500 to 5,000												
Rural	4 184		4 184		4 184		4 184					
Places of 1,000 to 2,500												
2,000 to 2,500												
1,500 to 2,000												
1,000 to 1,500												
Places of less than 1,000												
Other rural	4 184		4 184		4 184		4 184					

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**

	Inside places											Outside places
	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Total population	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population	
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
OUTSIDE SMSA's												
Total	227 420	293	176 629	142	135 905	...	...	142	135 905	151	40 724	50 791
Urban	88 320	12	88 320	9	75 730	...	...	9	75 730	3	12 590	—
Inside urbanized areas .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Central cities .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Urban fringe .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Places of 2,500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
50,000 to 100,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
25,000 to 50,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 to 25,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
5,000 to 10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
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 .....	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outside urbanized areas	88 320	12	88 320	9	75 730	...	...	9	75 730	3	12 590	...
Places of— .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	42 173	2	42 173	2	42 173	...	...	2	42 173	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	20 233	3	20 233	2	15 001	...	...	2	15 001	1	5 232	...
2,500 to 5,000	25 914	7	25 914	5	18 556	...	...	5	18 556	2	7 358	...
Rural	139 100	281	88 309	133	60 175	...	...	133	60 175	148	28 134	50 791
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	30 474	17	30 474	12	23 582	...	...	12	23 582	5	6 892	...
2,000 to 2,500	15 416	7	15 416	7	15 416	...	...	7	15 416	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	10 201	6	10 201	4	6 844	...	...	4	6 844	2	3 357	...
1,000 to 1,500	4 857	4	4 857	1	1 322	...	...	1	1 322	3	3 535	...
Places of less than 1,000	57 835	264	57 835	121	36 593	...	...	121	36 593	143	21 242	...
Other rural	50 791	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	50 791

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**

THE STATE

	Inside places											Outside places
	Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places			
	Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population		
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population				
Total	401 851	294	351 060	143	310 336	1	174 431	142	135 905	151	40 724	50 791
Inside places	351 060	294	351 060	143	310 336	1	174 431	142	135 905	151	40 724	...
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	42 173	2	42 173	2	42 173	—	—	2	42 173	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	20 233	3	20 233	2	15 001	...	...	2	15 001	1	5 232	...
2,500 to 5,000	25 914	7	25 914	5	18 556	...	...	5	18 556	2	7 358	...
2,000 to 2,500	15 416	7	15 416	7	15 416	...	...	7	15 416	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	10 201	6	10 201	4	6 844	...	...	4	6 844	2	3 357	...
1,000 to 1,500	4 857	4	4 857	1	1 322	...	...	1	1 322	3	3 535	...
500 to 1,000	16 494	25	16 494	18	11 832	...	...	18	11 832	7	4 662	...
200 to 500	26 739	82	26 739	56	18 588	...	...	56	18 588	26	8 151	...
Less than 200	14 602	157	14 602	47	6 173	...	...	47	6 173	110	8 429	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 or more	216 604	3	216 604	3	216 604	1	174 431	2	42 173	—	—	...
5,000 or more	236 837	6	236 837	5	231 605	1	174 431	4	57 174	1	5 232	...
2,500 or more	262 751	13	262 751	10	250 161	1	174 431	9	75 730	3	12 590	...
2,000 or more	278 167	20	278 167	17	265 577	1	174 431	16	91 146	3	12 590	...
1,500 or more	288 368	26	288 368	21	272 421	1	174 431	20	97 990	5	15 947	...
1,000 or more	293 225	30	293 225	22	273 743	1	174 431	21	99 312	8	19 482	...
500 or more	309 719	55	309 719	40	285 575	1	174 431	39	111 144	15	24 144	...
200 or more	336 458	137	336 458	96	304 163	1	174 431	95	129 732	41	32 295	...
Outside places	50 791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 791
INSIDE SMSA's												
Total	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	—
Inside places	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	—
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 to 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 to 500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 to 250,000	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 to 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2,000 to 2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 to 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500 to 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
200 to 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Less than 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Cumulative summary:												
Places of—												
1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
500,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
250,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
50,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
25,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
10,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
2,500 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
2,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
1,500 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
1,000 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
500 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
200 or more	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	1	174 431	—	—	—	—	...
Outside places .....	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

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**

OUTSIDE SMSA's

	Total population	Inside places										Outside places
		Total		Incorporated places						Census designated places		
		Number	Population	Total		Central cities of SMSA's		Other		Number	Population	
				Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
Total	227 420	293	176 629	142	135 905	...	...	142	135 905	151	40 724	50 791
Inside places	176 629	293	176 629	142	135 905	...	...	142	135 905	151	40 724	...
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
10,000 to 25,000	42 173	2	42 173	2	42 173	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 to 10,000	20 233	3	20 233	2	15 001	...	...	2	42 173	—	—	...
2,500 to 5,000	25 914	7	25 914	5	18 556	...	...	2	15 001	1	5 232	...
2,000 to 2,500	15 416	7	15 416	7	15 416	...	...	5	18 556	2	7 358	...
1,500 to 2,000	10 201	6	10 201	4	6 844	...	...	7	15 416	—	—	...
1,000 to 1,500	4 857	4	4 857	1	1 322	...	...	4	6 844	2	3 357	...
500 to 1,000	16 494	25	16 494	18	11 832	...	...	1	1 322	3	3 535	...
200 to 500	26 739	82	26 739	56	18 588	...	...	18	11 832	7	4 662	...
Less than 200	14 602	157	14 602	47	6 173	...	...	56	18 588	26	8 151	...
Cumulative summary:								47	6 173	110	8 429	...
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 .....	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...
10,000 or more	42 173	2	42 173	2	42 173	...	...	—	—	—	—	...
5,000 or more	62 406	5	62 406	4	57 174	...	...	2	42 173	—	—	...
2,500 or more	88 320	12	88 320	9	75 730	...	...	4	57 174	1	5 232	...
2,000 or more	103 736	19	103 736	16	91 146	...	...	9	75 730	3	12 590	...
1,500 or more	113 937	25	113 937	20	97 990	...	...	16	91 146	3	12 590	...
1,000 or more	118 794	29	118 794	21	99 312	...	...	20	97 990	5	15 947	...
500 or more	135 288	54	135 288	39	111 144	...	...	21	99 312	8	19 482	...
200 or more	162 027	136	162 027	95	129 732	...	...	39	111 144	15	24 144	...
Outside places	50 791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 791

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

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

	1980	1970	1960
The area	174 431	'126 385	...
Anchorage city	174 431	'48 081	44 237
Outside central city	—	'78 304	...
Anchorage Borough	174 431	'126 385	...

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				
	Number	Per- cent	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas			Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Places of less than 1,000	Other rural
				Total	Central cities of—		Urban fringe	Central cities of SMSA's	Other urban				
					SMSA's and urbanized areas	Urbanized areas only							
The State	401 851	100.0	258 567	170 247	170 247	—	—	—	88 320	143 284	30 474	57 835	54 975
Inside SMSA's	174 431	43.4	170 247	170 247	170 247	—	—	—	—	4 184	—	—	4 184
Anchorage, Alaska	174 431	43.4	170 247	170 247	170 247	—	—	—	—	4 184	—	—	4 184
Outside SMSA's	227 420	56.6	88 320	—	—	—	—	—	88 320	139 100	30 474	57 835	50 791

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

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

	1980	1970
The area	170 247	110 782
Anchorage city (pt.)	170 247	48 029
Anchorage Borough (pt.)	170 247	110 782
Anchorage census subarea (pt.)	170 247	...
Anchorage city (pt.)	170 247	48 029

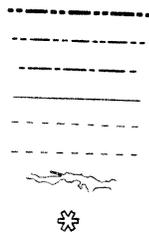
NOTE. The 1970 population figures for the components of some urbanized areas may not add to the urbanized area or county totals because of changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions since 1970.

Borough and Census Area Subdivision Map Legend and Borough and Census Area Location Index

MAP SECTIONS



SYMBOLS



TYPE STYLES
CANADA
FLORIDA
LEE
 Brent
MIAMI
STAPLETON
 Lake Wingra

MAP LEGEND

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Foreign country
 State
 Borough or Census Area
 Census subarea
 Incorporated place
 Census designated place
 Major water feature

Asterisk following place name indicates place is coextensive with a census subarea. Census subarea 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 census subarea symbol, but identified with type styles for incorporated or census designated places, are treated as census subareas for census purposes.

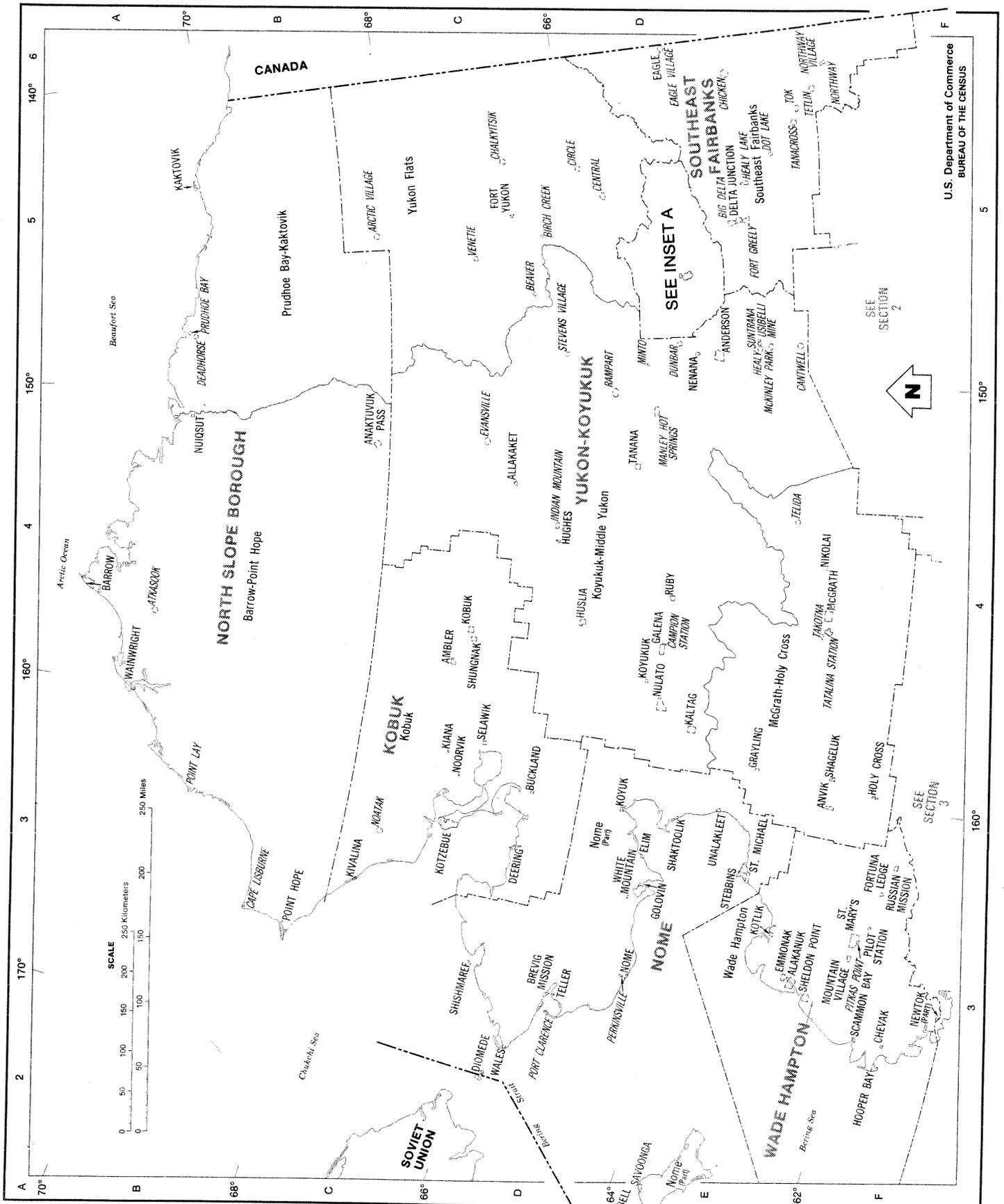
BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREA LOCATION INDEX

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.

BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREA	MAP SEC	MAP REF
Aleutian Islands	3	I-3
Anchorage*	2	F-5
Bethel	3	F-3
Bristol Bay*	3	G-4
Dillingham	3	G-4
Fairbanks North Star* . .	1	D-5
Haines*	2	G-6
Juneau*	2	G-6
Kenai Peninsula*	2	F-4
Ketchikan Gateway* . . .	2	I-6
Kobuk	1	C-4
Kodiak Island*	3	H-4
Matanuska-Susitna*	2	E-5
Nome	1	D-3
North Slope*	1	B-4
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	2	I-6
Sitka*	2	H-6
Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon	2	G-6
Southeast Fairbanks	1	E-5
Valdez-Cordova	2	F-5
Wade Hampton	1	E-3
Wrangell-Petersburg	2	H-6
Yukon-Koyukuk	1	D-5

*Borough

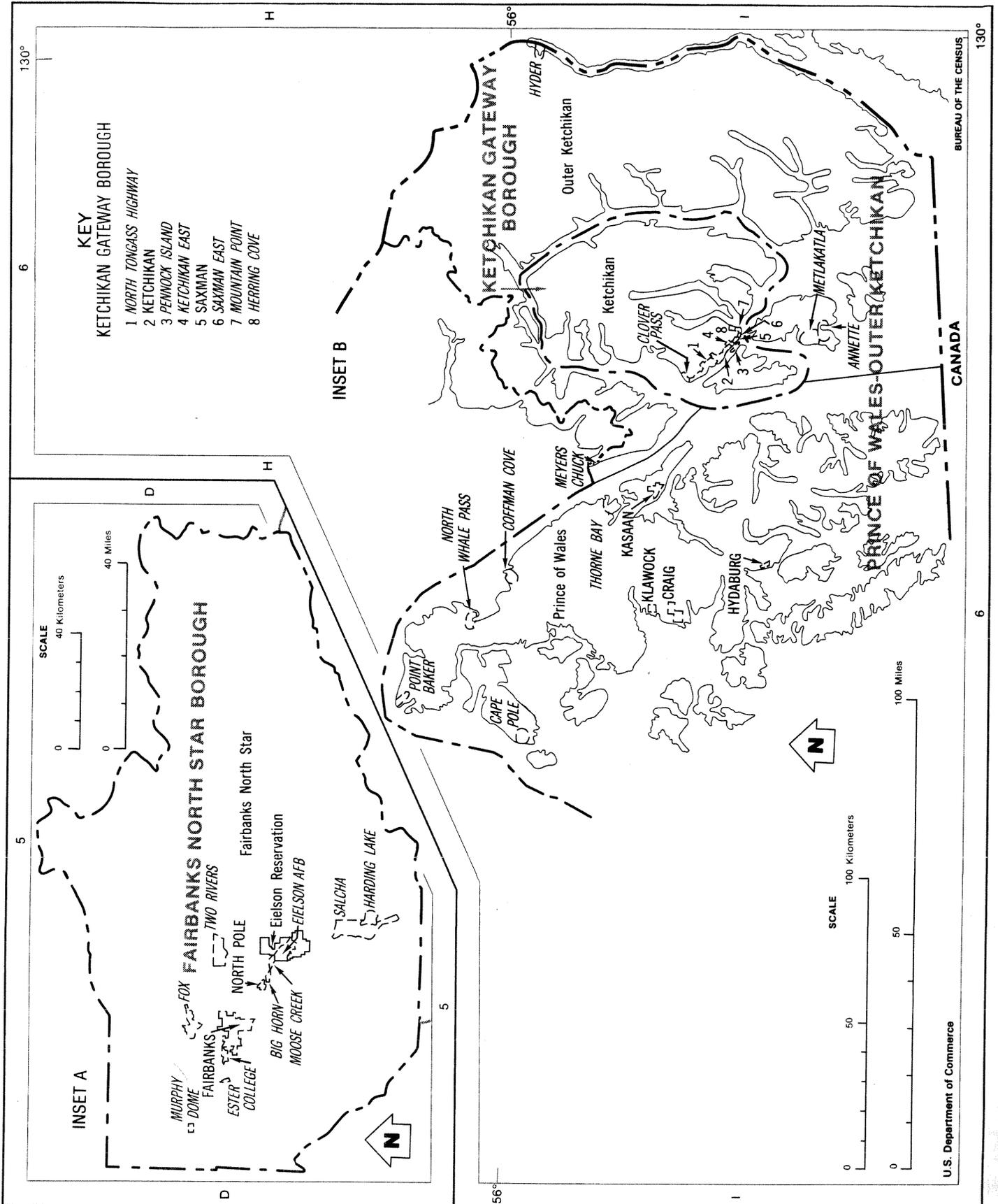
Boroughs, Census Areas, Borough and Census Area Subdivisions (Census Subareas), and Places—Section 1



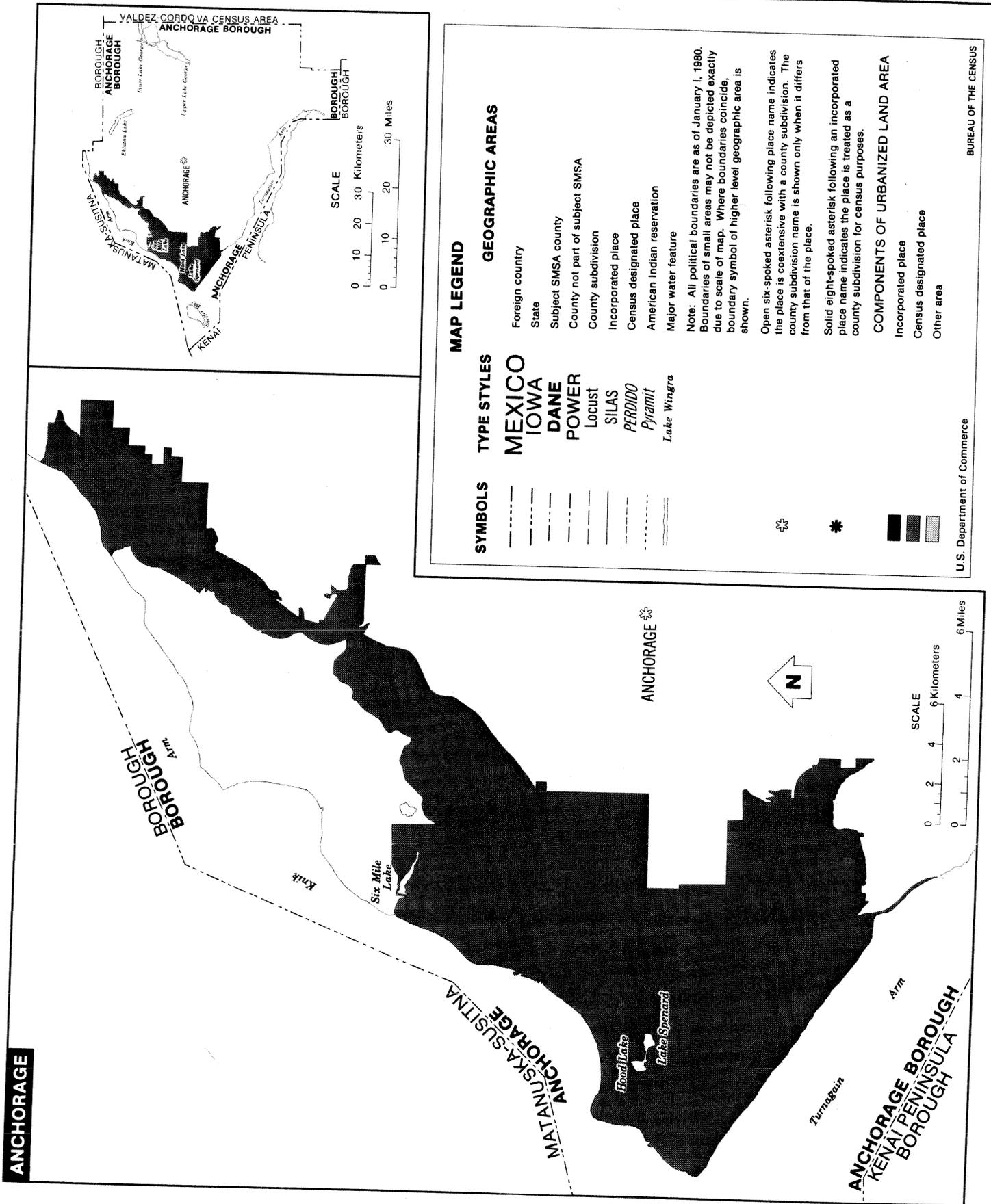
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

Boroughs, Census Areas, Borough and Census Area Subdivisions (Census Subareas), and Places—Insets A and B



Urbanized Area



ANCHORAGE

BOROUGH
Arm

MATANUSKA-SUSTINA ANCHORAGE PENINSULA BOROUGH
Arm

ANCHORAGE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
Arm

VALDEZ-CORDOVA CENSUS AREA ANCHORAGE BOROUGH
BOROUGH ANCHORAGE BOROUGH
BOROUGH ANCHORAGE BOROUGH
ANCHORAGE
ANCHORAGE PENINSULA
KENAI
MATANUSKA-SUSTINA
Upper Lake George
Lower Lake George
Eklutna Lake
Knik
Six Mile Lake
Hood Lake
Lake Spauld
Turnagain

SCALE
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 Miles

MAP LEGEND

- SYMBOLS**
- Foreign country
 - State
 - Subject SMSA county
 - County not part of subject SMSA
 - County subdivision
 - Incorporated place
 - Census designated place
 - American Indian reservation
 - Major water feature
- TYPE STYLES**
- MEXICO**
 - IOWA**
 - DANE**
 - POWER**
 - Locust
 - SILAS
 - PERDIDO
 - Pyramit
 - Lake Wingra
- GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**
- Foreign country
 - State
 - Subject SMSA county
 - County not part of subject SMSA
 - County subdivision
 - Incorporated place
 - Census designated place
 - American Indian reservation
 - Major water feature
- COMPONENTS OF URBANIZED LAND AREA**
- Incorporated place
 - Census designated place
 - Other area

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. Department of Commerce

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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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, Pennsylv-

vania, 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 place² 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

²In 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.

³The 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.

⁴Any 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.

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.

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

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

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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 proc-

essing 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.