

**STATISTICAL
ABSTRACT
of the
United States**

1980

101st Edition



U.S. Department of Commerce
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Preface

The *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, published since 1878, is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States. It is designed to serve as a convenient volume for statistical reference and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. The latter function is served by the introductory text to each section, the source note appearing below each table, and Appendix IV, which comprises the Guide to Sources of Statistics and the Guide to State Statistical Abstracts.

This volume includes a selection of data from many statistical publications, both governmental and private. Publications cited as sources usually contain additional statistical detail and more comprehensive discussions of definitions and concepts than can be presented here. Data not available in publications issued by the contributing agency but obtained from unpublished records are identified in the source notes as "unpublished data." More information on the subjects covered in tables so noted may generally be obtained from the source.

Except as indicated, figures are for the United States as presently constituted. Although emphasis in the *Statistical Abstract* is given primarily to national data, many tables present data for regions and individual States and a smaller number for metropolitan areas and cities. Appendix II, Metropolitan Area Concepts and Components, presents explanatory text and a complete current listing of official standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), and New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's). Statistics for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and for outlying areas of the United States are included in many State tables and are supplemented by information in section 32. Additional information for cities, counties, metropolitan areas, congressional districts, and other small units, as well as more historical data, are available in various supplements to the *Abstract* (see inside back cover).

USA Statistics in Brief, 1980, the pocket-size loose insert in front of the book is also available separately as a reprint. This insert contains population data for the States from the 1980 Census, which became available too late for inclusion in the tables in the book. Price information can be obtained from, and orders sent to, the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office located in certain large cities. A 25-percent discount will be allowed on orders of 100 copies or more sent to the same address.

Changes in the 1980 edition.—Some users may notice the *Abstract* has a different look this year. Reflecting the increasingly advanced technology within the printing industry, this edition has been composed entirely by the electronic photocomposition process, rather than by the more traditional monotype method. The *Statistical Abstract* is one of the first major Federal publications to be produced by the Government Printing Office's tabular program for electronic photocomposition. Not surprisingly, in the short run, technical difficulties in the adaptation of this new method resulted in some production delay as problem areas were identified and modifications made. For the long term, however, the conversion to this advanced method offers the potential of faster, more streamlined production. It is our hope that future editions will reflect such advancement.

Statistics in this edition are for the most recent year or period available by early November 1980. The results of the 1980 elections are featured in section 16. Each year more than 1,600 tables and charts are reviewed and evaluated; new tables and charts of current interest are added, continuing series are updated, and less timely data are condensed or eliminated. Text notes and appendixes are revised as appropriate.

In all, there are 98 new tables, distributed among 28 of the 34 sections. Section 34 is presented as a supplement to the current section on Energy and contains data specifically

related to residential energy consumption. In addition, graphic charts have been revised or updated and many sections have undergone tabular rearrangement and format changes designed to improve the organization of subject matter. Of the tables included in the 1979 edition, 82 were omitted from this issue. The omissions represent primarily tables for which comparable details appear in other tables or for which no recent data are available, or tables for which the subject matter shown was considered relatively less important in the light of the space required for presentation.

Among the new tables relating to people and their concerns are:

U.S. population living abroad, p. 15	Concentration levels of pesticide residues in human tissue, p. 219
Unmarried couples, p. 44	Characteristics of household trips, by purpose of trip, p. 252
Persons with elevated blood pressure, by race, sex, and age, p. 128	Enrollment and appropriations of the Head Start program, p. 359
Persons using special health aids, p. 128	Day care center enrollment, by funding status, p. 360
Persons enrolled below the modal grade in school, p. 147	Main reasons for working more than one job, p. 401
Victimization rates of crimes against persons and households, p. 186	Median family money income in current and constant (1978) dollars, by race, p. 451
Characteristics of jail inmates, selected offenses, p. 201	

Government and economic activities are reflected in new tables on:

Finances of public school systems, by enrollment-size group, p. 161	Average prices of selected energy measures, p. 495
Federal credit activities, p. 265	Bank suspensions and failures, p. 532
Budget receipts and expenditures, by fund group, p. 263	U.S. banking institutions owned by foreign banks, p. 535
Dependency of State and local governments on outside aid, p. 294	Federal government grant approvals for mass transportation, p. 656
Department of Defense purchases, national income and product account basis, p. 373	Traffic and financial characteristics of petroleum pipeline companies, p. 665
Annual percent changes in wage rates, costs, output per man-hour, and Federal budget, p. 478	Airline cost indexes, p. 672

Historical statistics.—Specific headnote references in this *Abstract* link many tables to earlier data shown in *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*. (See Appendix I, pp. 940-942.)

Statistical reliability and responsibility.—The contents of this volume were taken from many sources. All data from either censuses and surveys or from administrative records are subject to error arising from a number of factors: Sampling variability (for statistics based on samples), reporting errors in the data for individual units, incomplete coverage, nonresponse, imputations, and processing error. (See also Appendix III, pp. 953-971.) The Bureau of the Census cannot accept the responsibility for the accuracy or limitations of the data presented here, other than for those which it collects. The responsibility for selection of the material and for proper presentation, however, rests with the Bureau.

For additional information on data presented.—Please consult the source publications available in local libraries or write to the agencies indicated in the source notes. Write to the Bureau of the Census only if it is cited as the source.

Suggestions and comments.—Users of the *Statistical Abstract* and its supplements (see inside back cover) are urged to make their data needs known for consideration in planning future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving coverage and presentation of data should be sent to the Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Contents

[Numbers following subjects are page numbers]

	Page
<i>Fig. 1. Map of the U.S., showing census divisions and regions</i>	Inside front cover
<i>Weights and measures</i>	xii
<i>Guide to tabular presentation</i>	xiii
Sec. 1. POPULATION	1
<i>Fig. 1-1. Resident population, by region</i>	4
<i>Figs. 1-2, 1-3. Population changes in metropolitan areas; Components of population change</i>	5
Population and area	6
Projections; components of change:	
U.S.	7
Population: Center and coastal	8
Outlying areas	9
States: Distribution, change	10
States: Projections	14
Mobility, living abroad	15
Metropolitan, nonmetropolitan	16
Race, residence, sex, age	26
Ethnicity	35
Race, nativity, birthplace, language	36
Marital status	41
Households and families	45
Institutions	53
Religious bodies; associations	55
Sec. 2. VITAL STATISTICS	58
<i>Figs. 2-1, 2-2. Birth and death rates; Marriages and divorces</i>	58
<i>Fig. 2-3. Legal abortions</i>	60
<i>Fig. 2-4. Death rates from heart disease and cancer</i>	81
Vital statistics summary	61
Births, rates, fertility	61
Legal abortions; early marriage	69
Life expectancy	72
Deaths, rates, causes	74
Marriages and divorces	83
Sec. 3. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	88
<i>Fig. 3-1. Immigrants, by continent</i>	88
Immigrant admissions	91
Refugees, foreign laborers	95
Aliens, nonimmigrants	96
Naturalization	99
Sec. 4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	101
<i>Figs. 4-1, 4-2. National health expenditures; Indexes of medical care prices</i>	103
Health expenditures, services	104
Health insurance	107
Health employment	109
Physicians, dentists, nurses	110
Hospitals, nursing homes	114
Mental patients	121
Disabilities; heights, weights	123
Diseases, activity limitations	126
Health aids; drug use; smoking	128
Nutrition, food programs	131
Sec. 5. EDUCATION	136
<i>Figs. 5-1, 5-2. Educational attainment; School enrollment</i>	136
Public and private schools	138
School enrollment, finances	140
School years completed; illiteracy; income; absenteeism	148
Elementary, secondary schools	153
Catholic schools, minority groups	155
Teachers, employment, salaries	157
Pupil transportation	159
Public school finances	160
School retention rates, graduates	163
Dropouts; aptitude tests	164
Higher education: Enrollment	165
Higher education: Salaries, charges, faculty tenure, finances	169
Degrees conferred	174
Libraries, vocational training	176
Sec. 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT, FEDERAL COURTS, AND PRISONS	178
<i>Figs. 6-1, 6-2. Homicide and suicide rates; Crime rates</i>	178
<i>Fig. 6-3. Persons arrested</i>	181
Crimes and crime rates	182
Victimization rates	185
Homicides and suicides	186
Firearms, assassinations	188
Offenses, clearances, arrests	189
Law enforcement expenditures, employment, salaries	192
Legal services, lawyers, prosecutions	194
Supreme Court, U.S. district courts, judges	195
Correctional institutions, prisoners	199

	Page
Sec. 7. GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT	205
<i>Fig. 7-1. National expenditures for pollution abatement and control</i>	207
<i>Fig. 7-2. Territorial expansion</i>	208
Land and water areas	209
Elevations, rivers, lakes	211
Water use	213
Environmental control	214
Air, water pollutants; solid waste	216
Pesticides; wildlife; storms, floods	219
Temperature: Average, high, low	220
Precipitation	226
Sunshine, wind speed	229
Heating degree days, humidity	231
Sec. 8. PUBLIC LANDS, PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAVEL	234
<i>Figs. 8-1, 8-2. Federally owned land; Foreign travel</i>	234
<i>Fig. 8-3. Selected spectator sports—attendance</i>	236
Public domain, land ownership, shore- line	237
Federal property; public, Indian lands ..	238
National parks, forests	242
State, county, municipal parks	244
Recreation expenditures, activities	245
Fishing, hunting	247
Spectator sports, gambling	248
Performing arts, museums	249
Travel: Domestic and foreign	251
Sec. 9. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES AND EMPLOYMENT	254
<i>Fig. 9-1. The Government of the United States</i>	254
<i>Figs. 9-2, 9-3. Federal budget receipts and outlays; The annual Federal budget</i>	257
Budget receipts, outlays, debt	258
Trust funds	263
Budget outlays by agency	264
Credit market funds, loans	264
Revenue losses	266
Internal revenue collections	268
Individual income tax	268
Corporation income tax	276
Public debt, Federal securities	277
Employment and payrolls	279
Sec. 10. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES AND EMPLOYMENT	285
<i>Fig. 10-1. State and local government finances</i>	286
Governmental units, finances	287
Revenue and expenditure	290
Federal and State aid	294
State and local finances	296
State government finances	301
Local governments: Number, type	309
County government finances	310
Locally assessed property	311
City government finances	312
Employment and payrolls	318
Sec. 11. SOCIAL INSURANCE AND WELFARE SERVICE	326
<i>Figs. 11-1, 11-2. Social Security benefit payments; Social welfare expenditures</i>	326
Social welfare expenditures	329
Federal income security benefits	334
Social insurance coverage	335
Social Security (OASDI) benefits, re- tirement population	337
Retirement and pensions	342
Characteristics of disabled	345
Vocational rehabilitation	345
Employee-benefit plans	346
Health insurance, Medicare	347
Medicaid	348
Unemployment insurance	350
Workmen's compensation	353
Public aid	354
Child support; Head Start	359
Day care arrangements	360
Child beneficiaries, benefits	361
Orphans and adoptions	361
Handicapped children	362
Scouts, volunteer workers	362
Philanthropy, Red Cross	363
Foundations, United Way	364
Sec. 12. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND VETERANS AFFAIRS	365
<i>Figs. 12-1, 12-2. National defense outlays; Worldwide military expenditures</i>	367
U.S. defense and veterans outlays	366
World military outlays, arms trade	369
War costs, military sales, property	370
Procurement; civil defense	372
Defense purchases, employment	373
Defense contracts and payrolls	374
Military forces, personnel, pay	374
Desertion, AWA, discharges	378
Selective Service Act violations	378
Military reserves, National Guard	379
Veterans, characteristics	381
Veterans benefits	384
Sec. 13. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND EARNINGS	390
<i>Fig. 13-1. Trends in the labor force</i>	390
<i>Fig. 13-2. Earnings and compensation</i>	393
<i>Fig. 13-3. Compensation, productivity, and unit labor cost</i>	415
Labor force characteristics	394
Labor force participation, status	399
Multiple jobholders	401
Female labor force, turnover rates	402
Unemployment	407
Industry, hours, earnings	411
Output and cost indexes	416
Occupation	418
Earnings: Hourly and weekly	421
Employee compensation, wage rates ..	425
Labor unions, work stoppages	428
Injury rates	433

	Page
Sec. 14. INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND WEALTH	435
<i>Figs. 14-1, 14-2. GNP; Money income of families</i>	438
Gross national product	437
Economic growth, per capita income ..	440
Gross product; national income.....	441
Personal consumption expenditures ...	442
National income; personal income	443
Saving; family, individual income	449
Persons below poverty level	463
Top wealthholders, wealth	471
Sec. 15. PRICES	475
<i>Figs. 15-1, 15-2. Producer price indexes; Consumer price indexes</i>	477
Purchasing power of the dollar	476
Annual changes in price indexes	478
GNP price deflators.....	479
Producer price indexes	479
Export, import prices and indexes	484
Consumer price indexes	486
Urban family budgets	490
Retail prices and indexes	493
Sec. 16. ELECTIONS	496
<i>Figs. 16-1, 16-2. Presidential vote cast; Voter participation in Presidential elections</i>	496
Vote for President	498
Vote for major offices	503
Vote for Senators	504
Congressional apportionment	505
Vote for Representatives	507
Congress: Characteristics, activities ...	509
Vote for Governors	512
Composition of State legislatures.....	513
Black and women elected officials	514
Voter registration and participation	515
Voting-age population	516
Campaign finances.....	521
Sec. 17. BANKING, FINANCE, AND INSURANCE	522
<i>Figs. 17-1, 17-2. Consumer credit; Money market rates</i>	522
Flow of funds accounts	525
Federal Reserve System, banks	529
Mergers.....	531
Commercial, foreign banks.....	532
Savings and loan associations	536
Uses and sources of funds, lending	538
Mortgages, debt.....	539
Consumer credit	540
Money supply, circulation	541
Money stock.....	543
Money market rates	543
Bonds and stocks	545
Life and health insurance	548
Property insurance, fires	552
Sec. 18. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE	553
<i>Figs. 18-1, 18-2. Business expenditures and profits; Cyclical indicators</i>	555
Business firms, loans	556
Firms: Women-owned, minority-owned	558
Cooperatives	559
Fixed business capital	559
Expenditures, inventories, sales	562
Business cyclical indicators	563
Corporate finances	564
Manufacturing companies, finances....	568
Large corporations	570
Multinational companies	571
Corporate profits, sales, equity	573
Mergers, acquisitions, failures.....	575
Sec. 19. COMMUNICATIONS	578
<i>Figs. 19-1, 19-2. Operating revenues; Advertising expenditures</i>	578
Postal service.....	580
Telephone and telegraph	583
Radio and television.....	586
Newspapers and periodicals	591
Copyrights, books	594
Advertising.....	597
Sec. 20. ENERGY	600
<i>Figs. 20-1, 20-2. Energy production, consumption, and imports; Fuel resources.</i>	600
Horsepower, fuels, electricity	602
Energy production and consumption ..	603
Fuel use and prices.....	606
Energy development and trade	606
Electric utilities, electric energy	610
Electric light and power	616
Gas utilities.....	617
Water, nuclear power; solar energy	619
Sec. 21. SCIENCE	621
<i>Figs. 21-1, 21-2. Funds used for R & D scientists and engineers</i>	623
R and D funds, outlays	622
Scientists and engineers	627
Graduate students, doctorates	631
Space program outlays, spacecraft ...	633

	Page
Sec. 22. TRANSPORTATION—LAND	635
<i>Figs. 22-1, 22-2. Freight traffic; Passenger traffic</i>	637
Transport: Revenues, outlays.....	636
Intercity traffic.....	639
Large companies; employment.....	640
Expenditures; accidents.....	641
Highway mileage; funds.....	641
Motor vehicle travel; drivers.....	646
Motor vehicle industry; registration.....	648
Motor vehicle recalls, ownership.....	652
Gasoline supply, prices, tax.....	654
Transit industry; transport to work.....	656
Trucks and mileage, railroads.....	659
Petroleum pipelines, natural gas.....	665
Sec. 23. TRANSPORTATION—AIR AND WATER	666
<i>Figs. 23-1, 23-2. Domestic scheduled air carriers; Airline cost indexes</i>	666
Air carrier finances.....	668
Civil aviation, airports.....	669
Air carrier operations, service.....	670
Aircraft industries.....	672
International transport transactions.....	673
Waterborne tonnage, value.....	675
Merchant vessels, shipbuilding.....	678
Employment; fleets and losses.....	680
Sec. 24. AGRICULTURE	682
<i>Figs. 24-1, 24-2. Changes in farming; Farm income and expenses</i>	682
Farm population, farms, acreage.....	685
Farm characteristics, services.....	687
Farm characteristics, by States.....	692
Irrigation; real estate.....	695
Farm balance sheet, gross product.....	697
Farm income, expenses, debt.....	698
Farm cooperatives; food industry.....	704
Farm commodities, equipment.....	705
Chemicals, fertilizers.....	707
Employment, input indexes.....	708
Productivity.....	709
Foreign trade, foreign assistance.....	710
Crop summaries, grain crops.....	714
Potatoes, cotton, tobacco.....	718
Sugar crops, fats and oils, soybeans.....	720
Peanuts, fruits, vegetables.....	722
Canned and frozen foods.....	724
Livestock, dairying, poultry.....	725
Sec. 25. FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS	729
<i>Figs. 25-1, 25-2. Timber products, producer price indexes; Newsprint</i>	730
<i>Fig. 25-3. Lumber production and consumption</i>	736
Forest land, national forest system.....	729
Wildfires, tree distribution.....	733
Timber products, prices, earnings.....	734
Lumber production, consumption.....	736
Wood products, plywood, pulpwood, paper, woodpulp, naval stores.....	737
Sec. 26. FISHERIES	740
<i>Figs. 26-1, 26-2. Domestic catch; U.S. catch of fish and shellfish</i>	740
<i>Fig. 26-3. Fishery products</i>	741
Quantity and value of catch.....	742
Fisheries industry.....	742
Fishery products.....	743
Catch, value, prices, supply.....	743
Processed fishery products.....	748
Imports, exports.....	749
Sec. 27. MINING AND MINERAL PRODUCTS	750
<i>Figs. 27-1, 27-2. Crude petroleum and natural gas; U.S. minerals, percent of world</i>	750
Mineral production, value, prices; raw materials.....	752
Employment, injuries and fatalities.....	760
Strategic and critical materials.....	762
Imports and exports, earnings.....	763
Fuels, petroleum, natural gas.....	765
Coal and coke, cement.....	770
Sand and gravel, gypsum, lime.....	771
Stone, phosphate rock, potash.....	772
Sulfur, salt, lead.....	773
Iron, gold and silver.....	774
Copper, molybdenum, cobalt.....	775
Nickel, tin, tungsten, uranium.....	776
Zinc, bauxite aluminum.....	777
Sec. 28. CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING	778
<i>Figs. 28-1, 28-2. One-family houses sold; Construction prices</i>	778
<i>Fig. 28-3. New construction</i>	780
Value of new construction.....	781
Construction contracts.....	783
Price, wage, and cost indexes.....	784
Construction industries.....	785
New housing units.....	786
Value of housing; residential capital.....	789
Housing unit characteristics.....	790
Occupied housing units.....	794
Occupant characteristics.....	795
Heating, fuels, appliances.....	796
Neighborhoods, improvements.....	797
Public housing, vacancies.....	798
New apartments, houses sold.....	799
Mortgages and home loans.....	801

	Page
Sec. 29. MANUFACTURES	803
Historical summary finances	804
Industrial production indexes	806
Manufacturing capacity	806
Establishments, operations	807
Capital expenditures	809
Summary: by State	810
Exports and related employment	812
Summary: by industry	814
Fuels and energy used	820
Large company shipments	821
Beverages	823
Tobacco, fibers, wool	824
Cotton, textiles, clothing	825
Footwear, hosiery	826
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals	826
Petroleum, rubber, iron, steel	828
Firearms, castings, copper, aluminum, magnesium	830
Machinery, electronic industry	832
Home appliances	835
Sec. 30. DOMESTIC TRADE AND SERVICES	836
<i>Figs. 30-1, 30-2. National income components; Retail sales</i>	836
National income originating	838
Trade and services summary	839
Retail trade, sales, inventories	839
Franchising	847
Wholesale trade	848
Selected service industries, hotels and motels	851
Sec. 31. FOREIGN COMMERCE AND AID	856
<i>Figs. 31-1, 31-2. U.S. Foreign aid; U.S. international transaction balances</i>	856
International transactions	859
International investments	863
Foreign assistance	866
Exports and imports, indexes	873
Exports and imports, by countries	874
Commodity exports and imports, by major areas	878
Exports and imports, by commodity groups and regions	879
Value of free and dutiable imports	884
Sec. 32. OUTLYING AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES ..	885
Population	886
Vital statistics, schools, employment ..	888
Puerto Rico: Employment, gross prod- uct, income, finances	889
Puerto Rico: Business, industry	891
Puerto Rico: Construction, crops, trade	892
Guam and Virgin islands: Economics ..	892
Sec. 33. COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS	893
World summary	895
Population and area	895
Population projections	900
Vital statistics	901
Education, illiteracy; migration	902
Housing, health	905
Suicide rates; tax revenues	906
Gross national product	907
Gross domestic product	908
OECD countries, selected data	910
Price indexes; labor force	912
Manufacturing indexes	913
Manufacturing, metals, cement, yarn, fish	914
Energy	916
Agriculture	918
Transportation, communications	920
National defense	924
Foreign exchange; public debt	929
Aid to developing countries	930
Sec. 34. SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENERGY SECTION	931
<i>Fig. 34-1. Occupied housing units, by region</i>	931
<i>Fig. 34-2. Residential energy consumption and expenditures, by region</i>	936
<i>Fig. 34-3. U.S. weather zone map</i>	938
Housing, energy consumption and ex- penditures	932
Housing, energy conservation	939
APPENDIX I. Index to tables having <i>Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970</i> series	940
APPENDIX II. Metropolitan area concepts and components	943
Population of standard metropolitan statistical areas	946
APPENDIX III. Statistical methodology and reliability	953
APPENDIX IV. Guide to sources of statistics	972
Guide to State statistical abstracts	1013
INDEX	1017

Customary and Metric Weights and Measures

[For information regarding conversion, call or write the Metric Information Office,
National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234 (301-921-2401)]

APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS

Customary		Metric	Metric		Customary
Inches (in)	×	25.4 = millimeters	Millimeters (mm)	×	.04 = inch
Feet (ft)	×	.3 = meter	Meters (m)	×	3.3 = feet
Yards (yd)	×	.9 = meter	Meters (m)	×	1.1 = yards
Miles (mi)	×	1.6 = kilometers	Kilometers (km)	×	.6 = mile
Square inches (in ²)	×	6.5 = sq centimeters	Sq centimeters (cm ²)	×	.2 = sq inch
Square feet (ft ²)	×	.1 = sq meter	Square meters (m ²)	×	10.8 = sq feet
Square yards (yd ²)	×	.8 = sq meter	Square meters (m ²)	×	1.2 = sq yards
Acres	×	.4 = hectare	Hectares (ha)	×	2.5 = acres
Cubic feet (ft ³)	×	.03 = cu meter	Cu meters (m ³)	×	35.3 = cu feet
Cord (cd)	×	3.6 = cu meter	Liters (l)	×	1.1 = quarts (qt)
Quarts (qt)	×	.9 = liter	Cu meters (m ³)	×	264.2 = gallons
Gallons (gal)	×	.004 = cu meters	Grams (g)	×	.04 = ounce (avdp)
Ounces (avdp) (oz)	×	28.4 = grams	Kilograms (kg)	×	2.2 = pounds (avdp)
Pounds (avdp) (lb)	×	.5 = kilogram	Kilowatts (kW)	×	1.3 = horsepower
Horsepower (hp)	×	.7 = kilowatt	Degrees Celsius	×	9/5 + 32 = degrees Fahrenheit
Degrees Fahrenheit	×	5/9 = degrees Celsius			
(-32)					

UNITS OF LENGTH AND AREA

Customary		Metric	Metric		Customary
Inch (in)	=	25.4 millimeters	Millimeter (mm)	=	.001 meter = .039 inch
Foot (ft)	=	12 in = .305 meter	Centimeter (cm)	=	.01 meter = .394 inch
Yard (yd)	=	36 in or 3 ft = .914 meter	Decimeter (dm)	=	.1 meter = 3.937 inches
Mile (mi)	=	5,280 ft = 1,609 kilometers	Meter (m)	=	3.281 feet
In ² (sq in)	=	6.452 cm ²	Kilometer (km)	=	1,000 meters = .621 mile
Ft ² (sq ft)	=	144 sq in = .093 m ²	Sq millimeter (mm ²)	=	.000001 m ² = .002 sq in
Yd ² (sq yd)	=	1,296 sq in = .836 m ²	Sq centimeter (cm ²)	=	.0001 m ² = .155 sq in
		or 9 sq ft	Sq decimeter (dm ²)	=	.01 m ² = 15.5 sq in
Acres	=	43,560 sq ft = .405 ha	Sq meter (m ²)	=	10.764 sq ft
Mile ² (sq mi)	=	640 acres = 2.59 km ²	Hectare (ha)	=	10,000 m ² = 2.471 acres
			Sq kilometer (km ²)	=	1,000,000 m ² = .386 sq mi

UNITS OF WEIGHT (OR MASS)

Customary		Metric	Metric		Customary
		Avoirdupois ¹			
Grain	=	.085 gram	Gram (g)	=	.035 oz avdp
Ounce (oz avdp)	=	437.5 grains = 28.350 grams		=	or .032 oz troy
		or 16 drams	Decagram (dag)	=	10 g = .353 oz avdp
Pound (lb avdp)	=	7,000 grains = .454 kilogram		=	or .322 oz troy
		or 16 ounces	Hectogram (hg)	=	10 g = 3.527 oz avdp
Hundredweight (cwt)	=	100 pounds = 45.359 kg		=	or 3.215 oz troy
Ton, short (tn)	=	2,000 pounds = .907 metric ton	Kilogram (kg)	=	1,000 g = 2.205 lb avdp
Ton, long	=	2,240 pounds = 1.016 metric tons		=	or 2.679 lb troy
		Troy ²	Metric ton	=	1,000 kg = 1.102 short tons
Ounce (oz troy) ³	=	480 grains = 31.104 grams		=	or .984 long ton
Pound (lb troy)	=	5,760 grains = .373 kilogram			
		or 12 ounces			

¹For weighing ordinary commodities.

²For weighing precious metals, jewels, etc.

³Also known as fine ounces.

UNITS OF CAPACITY

Customary		Metric	Customary		Metric	
		Liquid			Dry	
Fluid ounce (fl oz)	=	29.573 ml	Pint (pt)	=	.551 dm ³	
Pint (pt)	=	16 fl oz = .473 liter	Quart (qt)	=	2 pints = 1.101 dm ³	
Quart (qt)	=	32 fl oz or 2 pt = .946 liter	Peck (pk)	=	8 quarts = 8.810 dm ³	
Gallon (gal)	=	8 pt or 4 qt = 3.785 liters	Bushel (bu)	=	32 quarts = 35.238 dm ³	
		Metric			Customary	
Milliter (ml)	=	.001 liter	= .034 fl oz (liquid)	=	.002 pt (dry)	
Liter (l)	=	1.057 qt (liquid)	=	.908 qt (dry)		
Hectoliter (hl)	=	100 liters	=	26.418 gal (liquid)	=	2.838 bu (dry)

The following symbols, used in the tables throughout this book, are explained in condensed form in footnotes to the tables where they appear:

- Represents zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.
 - B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of derived figure.
 - D Figure withheld to avoid disclosure of information pertaining to a specific organization or individual.
 - NA Data not enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available separately.
 - NS Percent change irrelevant or insignificant.
 - S Figure does not meet publication standards for reasons other than that covered by symbol B, above.
 - X Figure not applicable because column heading and stub line make an entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.
 - Z Entry would amount to less than half the unit of measure shown.
- In many tables, details will not add to the totals shown because of rounding.

Example of table structure:

Table Number and Title { No. 55. Marital Status, by Household Headship, Age, and Sex: 1979

(In thousands, except percent. Persons 14 years old and over. As of March. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, p. 1 and Appendix III)

Footnote indicator Parallel rule		Item	Total ¹	MALE					FEMALE				
				Total ¹	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 yr. and over	Total ¹	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 yr. and over
Stub	Field	All households.....	160,566	80,969	9,713	28,659	20,780	9,548	68,617	10,136	30,005	22,677	13,627
		Household heads ²	77,330	57,342	4,122	24,541	19,487	8,037	19,997	1,613	5,783	5,382	6,959
		Single.....	8,974	4,538	1,278	2,078	670	323	4,436	1,166	1,812	618	592
		Married, spouse present.....	47,692	47,692	2,858	20,628	17,152	7,037	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
		Not household head.....	92,256	23,827	5,591	4,117	1,293	711	68,630	8,523	24,222	17,293	6,869
		Percent distribution.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Household heads ²	45.8	70.8	42.4	85.6	93.8	92.6	22.6	15.9	19.3	23.7	51.1
		Single.....	5.3	5.6	13.1	7.3	3.2	3.4	5.0	11.7	6.0	2.7	4.3
		Married, spouse present.....	28.1	58.9	27.7	72.0	82.5	73.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
		Not household head.....	54.4	29.2	57.6	14.4	6.2	7.4	77.4	84.1	80.7	76.3	48.9

Footnotes → x Not applicable. ¹Includes 14-19 year olds. ²Includes other marital status not shown separately.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 349.

Headnotes immediately below table titles provide information important for correct interpretation or evaluation of the table as a whole or for a major segment of it.

Footnotes below the bottom rule of tables give information relating to specific items or figures within the table.

Unit indicators ("In thousands," "In millions of dollars," etc.) are usually given in boldface type as the first element of the headnote. In tables where several units are used, the unit indicators are generally given in the stub or unit column or in the column headings.

Parallel vertical rules are used to the right of a total column to indicate—

- (1) that the components which follow add to the total (e.g., tables 1, 6, 33, etc.);
- (2) in the case of derived figures, that the underlying data are additive to their total (e.g., table 32 for ratios, table 52 for percentages, table 91 for medians, and table 92 for rates).

Heavy vertical rules are used—

- (1) in tables where the stub is continued into one or more additional columns across the table to separate each segment of stub and its accompanying data columns from the continued segments (e.g., tables 2, 3, 30, etc.);
- (2) to set off independent sections of a table (e.g., tables 1, 4, 7, etc.).

Guide to Tabular Presentation

Averages. An average is a single number or value that is often used to represent the "typical value" of a group of numbers. It is regarded as a measure of "location" or "central tendency" of a group of numbers.

The *arithmetic mean* is the type of average used most frequently. It is derived by summing the individual item values of a particular group and dividing the total by the number of items. The arithmetic mean is often referred to as simply the "mean" or "average."

The *median* of a group of numbers is the middle number or value when each item in the group is arranged according to size (lowest to highest or vice versa); it generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the two middle items.

Per capita (or per person) quantities. A per capita figure represents an average computed for every person in a specified group (or population). It is derived by taking the total for an item (such as income, taxes, or retail sales) and dividing it by the number of persons in the specified population.

Index numbers. An index number is a measure of difference or change, usually expressed as a percent, relating one quantity (the variable) of a specified kind to another quantity of the same kind. Index numbers are widely used to express changes in prices over periods of time but may also be used to express differences between related subjects for a single point in time.

To compute a price index, a base year or period is selected. The base year price (of the commodity or service) is then designated as the base or reference price to which the prices for other years or periods are related. Many price indexes use the year 1967 as the base year; in tables, this is shown as "1967=100." A method of expressing the price relationship is:

$$\frac{\text{Price of a set of one or more items for related year}}{\text{Price of the same set of items for base year}}$$

The result multiplied by 100 provides the index number. When 100 is subtracted from the index number, the result equals the percent change in price from the base year.

Average annual percent change. Unless otherwise stated in the *Abstract* (as in Section 1, Population), average annual percent change is computed by use of a *compound interest formula*. This formula assumes that the rate of change is constant throughout a specified compounding period (one year for average annual rates of change). The formula is similar to that used to compute the balance of a savings account which receives compound interest. According to this formula, at the end of a compounding period the amount of accrued change (e.g., school enrollment or bank interest) is added to the amount which existed at the beginning of the period. As a result, over time (e.g., with each year or quarter), the same rate of change is applied to a larger and larger figure.

The *exponential formula*, which is based on continuous compounding, is often used to measure population change. It is preferred by population experts because they view population and population-related subjects as changing without interruption, ever ongoing. Both exponential and compound interest formulas assume a constant rate of change. The former, however, applies the amount of change continuously to the base rather than at the end of each compounding period.

When the average annual rates are small (e.g., less than 5 percent), both formulas give virtually the same results. For an explanation of these two formulas as they relate to population, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, vol. 2, 3d printing (rev.), 1975, pp. 372-381.