

102d 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 conprehensive 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 Data not available in publications issued by the contributing agency but obtained from unpublished records are identified in the source notes as "unpublished data."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, a complete current listing and population data from the 1980 census for the official standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and the standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA'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 States, 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).

Changes in the 1981 edition.—This year, *Recent Trends*, a section in the Abstract since the 1969 edition, is presented once again after being omitted from the 1980 edition to undergo a major redesign. The selection of data items in the section has been condensed to highlight summary measures of major social and economic trends over the past two decades. In addition, for the first time, extensive chart work has been introduced.

A new appendix, beginning on page 989, has also been developed. This appendix identifies tables in the Abstract for which comparable or more detailed State data appear in the forthcoming supplement State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1982. This appendix will be updated for future editions of the supplement.

Statistics in this edition are for the most recent year or period available by early November 1981. The results of the 1980 decennial census that were available are featured in sections 1 and 28. 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 101 new tables, distributed among 25 of the 33 sections. 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 1980 edition, 132 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 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.

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

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Cuban entrants, p. 90

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Oil and gas field operations, p. 724 Characteristics of recent home buyers, p. 771 U.S. businesses acquired or established by foreign direct investors, p. 835

**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. 913–915.)

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. 927–945.) 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.

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#### APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS

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

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 (cm²)	×	.2	= sq inch
Square feet (ft 2)	×	.1	= sa meter	Square meters (m <sup>2</sup> )	×	10.8	= sq feet
Square yards (yd ²)	×	.8	= sq meter	Square meters (m²)	×	1.2	= sq yards
Acres	×	.4	= hectare	Hectares (ha)	×	2.5	= acres
Cubic feet (ft 3)	×	.03	= cu meter	Cu meters (m <sup>3</sup> )	×	35.3	= cu feet
Cord (cd)	×	3.6	= cu meter	Liters (I)	×	1.1	= guarts (lg)
Quarts (Ig) (gt)	×	.9	= liter	Cu meters (m3)	×	284.2	= gallons
Gallons (gal)	×	.004	= cu meters	Grams (g)	×	.04	= ounce (avdp)
Ounces (avdp) (oz)	×	28.4	= grams	Kilograms (kg)	×	2.2	= pounds (advp)
Pounds (avdp) (lb)	×	.5	= kilogram	Kilowatts (kW)	×	1.3	= horsepower
Horsepower (hp)	×	.7	= kilowatt	Degrees Celsius	×	9/5+32	= degrees Fahrenheit
Degrees Farenheit (-32)	×	5/9	= degrees Celsius	· .			-

#### 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)	25	.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 <sup>2</sup>	Kilometer (km)	==	1,000 meters	= .621 mile
Ft <sup>2</sup> (sq ft)	=	144 sq in	$= .093 \text{ m}^2$	Sq millimeter (mm <sup>2</sup> )	=	.000001 m <sup>2</sup>	== .002 sq in
Yd² (sq yd)	===	1,296 sq in	= .836 m <sup>2</sup>	Sq centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )	==	.0001 m <sup>2</sup>	= .155 sq in
		or 9 sq ft		Sq decimeter (dm <sup>2</sup> )	=	.01 m <sup>2</sup>	= 15.5 sq in
Acre	=	43,560 sq ft	= .405 ha	Sg meter (m²)			= 10.764 sq ft
Mile <sup>2</sup> (sq mi)	=	640 acres	= 2.59 km <sup>2</sup>	Hectare (ha)	=	10,000 m <sup>2</sup>	= 2.471 acres
				Sq kilometer (km²)	=	1,000,000 m <sup>2</sup>	= .386 sq mi

#### UNITS OF WEIGHT (OR MASS)

			OMITS OF W	FEIGHT (OR MASS)	,		
Customary			Metric	Metric			Customary
		Avoirdupois 1					
Grain			= .065 gram	Gram (g)			= .035 oz avdp
Ounce (oz	==	437.5 grains	= 28.350 grams				or .032 oz troy
avdp)		or 16 drams		Dekagram (dag)	522	10 g	= .353 oz avdp
Pound (lb	=		= .454 kilogram			•	or .322 oz troy
avdp)		or 16 ounces		Hectogram (hg)	=	10q=	3.527 oz avdp
Hundredweight (cwt)	=	100 pounds	= 45.359 kg			J	or 3.215 oz troy
Ton, short (tn)	=	2.000 pounds	= .907 metric ton				
Ton, long	=	2,240 pounds Troy 2	= 1.016 metric tons	Kilogram (kg)	=	1,000 g	= 2.205 lb avdp or 2.679 lb troy
Ounce (oz troy)3	=		= 31,104 grams	Metric ton	202	1,000 kg	= 1.102 short tons
Pound (lb troy)	==		= .373 kilogram				or .984 long ton

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For weighing ordinary commodities.

#### UNITS OF CAPACITY

Customary		Metric	Customary		Metric
	Liquid			Di	ry
Fluid ounce (fl oz) Pint (pt) Quart (qt) Gallon (gal)	=32 fl oz or 2 pt	= 29.573 ml = .473 liter = .946 liter = 3.785 liters	Pint (pt) Quart (qt) Peck (pk) Bushel (bu)	= 8	= .551 dm <sup>3</sup> 2 pints = 1.101 dm <sup>3</sup> 3 quarts = 8,810 dm <sup>3</sup> 2 quarts = 35.238 dm <sup>3</sup>
	Metric		Customary		
	Milliter (ml) Liter (l) Hectoliter (hl)	= .001 liter = 100 liters	= .034 fl oz (liquid) = 1.057 qt (liquid) = 26.418 gal (liquid)		pt (dry) qt (dry) qt (dry)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For weighing precious metals, jewels, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Also known as fine ounces.

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:

indicator -	[In thousands, except per-	cent. As o	f March.	Based o	n Curren	t Populat	ion Surv	ey: see to	ext p. 1 a	nd Appe	indix III]	}	Head
Footnote _					MALE			FEMALE					Span
indicator Parallel _ rule	изем	Total	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	Colui head
	Total persons Householder * Single Married, spouse present. Widowed Divorced. Not householder * Single Married, spouse present. Widowed or divorced.	9,359 48,180 10,462 7,421 89,090 33,877	80,218 56,849 4,817 46,548 1,550 2,638 23,369 18,696 2,217 1,659	9,801 3,986 1,341 2,495 2 74 5,815 2,271 236 80	29,643 24,821 2,279 20,417 49 1,433 4,822 2,863 900 701	20,832 18,820 663 16,446 413 876 2,012 601 662 518	9,783 8,846 327 7,029 1,085 252 935 173 360 358	87,980 22,259 4,543 1,631 8,912 4,783 65,721 15,181 47,134 2,620	10,215 1,756 1,184 158 19 201 8,488 3,964 4,148 173	30,960 6,984 1,984 722 381 2,614 20,976 1,550 21,520 600	22,704 6,937 621 515 2,581 1,575 16,767 435 15,537 655	13,960 7,301 573 219 5,926 384 6,659 261 5,002 1,280	
Stub	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION  Total persons. Householder 2 Single. Married, spouse present. Widowed Divorced. Not householder 2 Single. Married, spouse present. Widowed or divorced.	5.6 28.6 6.2	100.0 70.9 6.0 58.0 1.9 3.3 29.1 23.3 2.8 2.1	100.0 40.7 13.7 25.5 .8 59.3 54.9 2.4 8	100.0 83.7 7.7 68.9 .2 4.8 16.3 9.7 3.0 2.4	100.0 90.3 3.2 79.0 2.0 4.2 9.7 2.9 3.2 2.5	100.0 90.4 9.3 71.8 11.1 2.6 9.8 1.8 3.7 3.7	100,0 25.3 5.2 1.9 10.1 5.4 74.7 17.3 53.6 3.0	100.0 17.2 11.6 1.5 .2 2.0 82.8 38.7 40.5	100.0 22.6 6.2, 2.3 1.2 8.4 77.4 5.0 60.5	100.0 26.1 2.7 2.3 11.4 6.9 73.9 1.9 68.9 2.4	100.0 62.3 4.1 1.6 42.4 2.8 47.7 1.8 36.5	) Field

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.

Source of tables 52-54: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-20, No. 335 and earlier reports.

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 elements 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, 5, 29, etc.);
- (2) in the case of derived figures, that the underlying data are additive to their total (e.g., table 27 for ratios, table 48 for percentages, table 89 for medians, and table 86 for rates).

Heavy vertical rules are used-

- 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, 13, 44, etc.);
- (2) to set off independent sections of a table (e.g., tables 1, 3, 6, etc.).

**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:

# Price of a set of one or more items for related year 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.