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ABSTRACT

Various phases of rural development in the United States are examined using graphs and tables which provide such statistics as the urban-rural total population, migration status by race, farm population and outmigration, nonfarm nonmetropolitan growth rate, per capita personal income, earnings by industrial source, earnings by occupational group, poverty incidence by place of residence, number of substandard housing units, per capita expenditures for health services, and educational levels. Narrative statements emphasizing rural-urban differences accompany most of the graphs and tables. (LS)

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# RURAL DEVELOPMENT CHART

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# DEVELOPMENT CHARTBOOK

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 2

Prepared by  
Economic Development Division  
Economic Research Service

Washington, D. C. 20250

Prepared by  
Economic Development Division  
Economic Research Service

FEBRUARY 1972

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## RURAL POPULATION HOLDS STEADY

The population of the United States was 203.2 million in April 1970. This represents an increase of nearly 24 million, or 13 percent, over the corresponding figure for April 1960. The increase was smaller than the 18.5-percent growth of the previous decade, but was greater in absolute numbers than that of any intercensal period except 1950-60.

In 1970, 149.3 million persons were classified as urban residents; the remaining 53.9 million (27 percent) constituted the rural population.

The population of the United States was predominately

rural until 1920, when 70 million, compared with 10 million, in 1900. In the decades since 1920, the process of urbanization has continued. In the 1960s, for example, the rural portion of the population declined from 33 percent to 27 percent. Frequently, by 1970, nearly 70 percent of the population lived in urban territory.

In the last few decades, the rural population has remained nearly the same.

## RURAL POPULATION HOLDS STEADY

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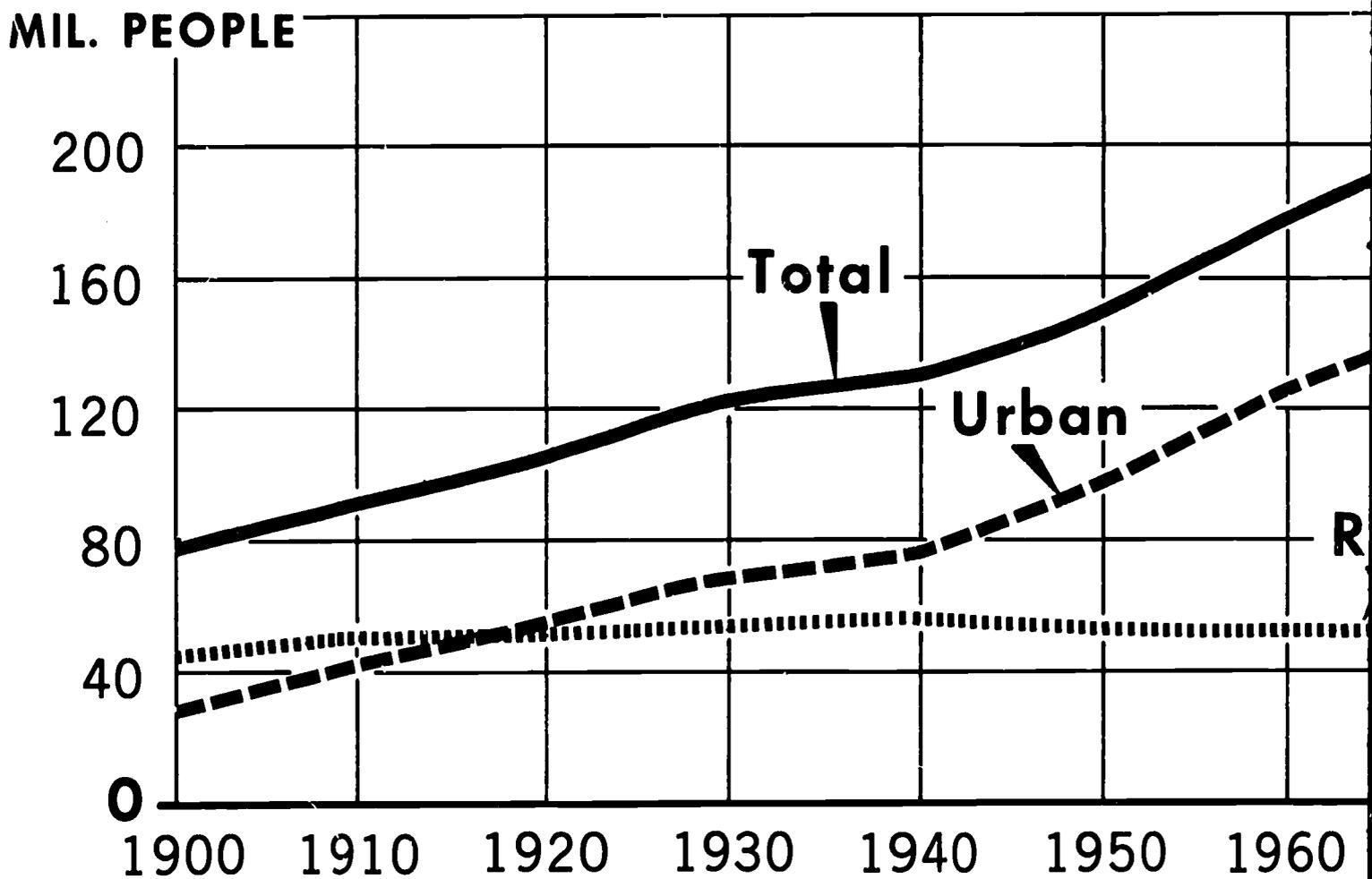
was predominately

rural until 1920, when the urban population numbered 54.3 million, compared with 51.8 million rural. In the following decades, the process of urbanization continued and the proportion of the population classified as rural declined. Consequently, by 1970, nearly 3 out of every 4 persons were living in urban territory.

In the last few decades, the total number of rural people has remained nearly the same.

*(For details, see table 1.)*

# URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

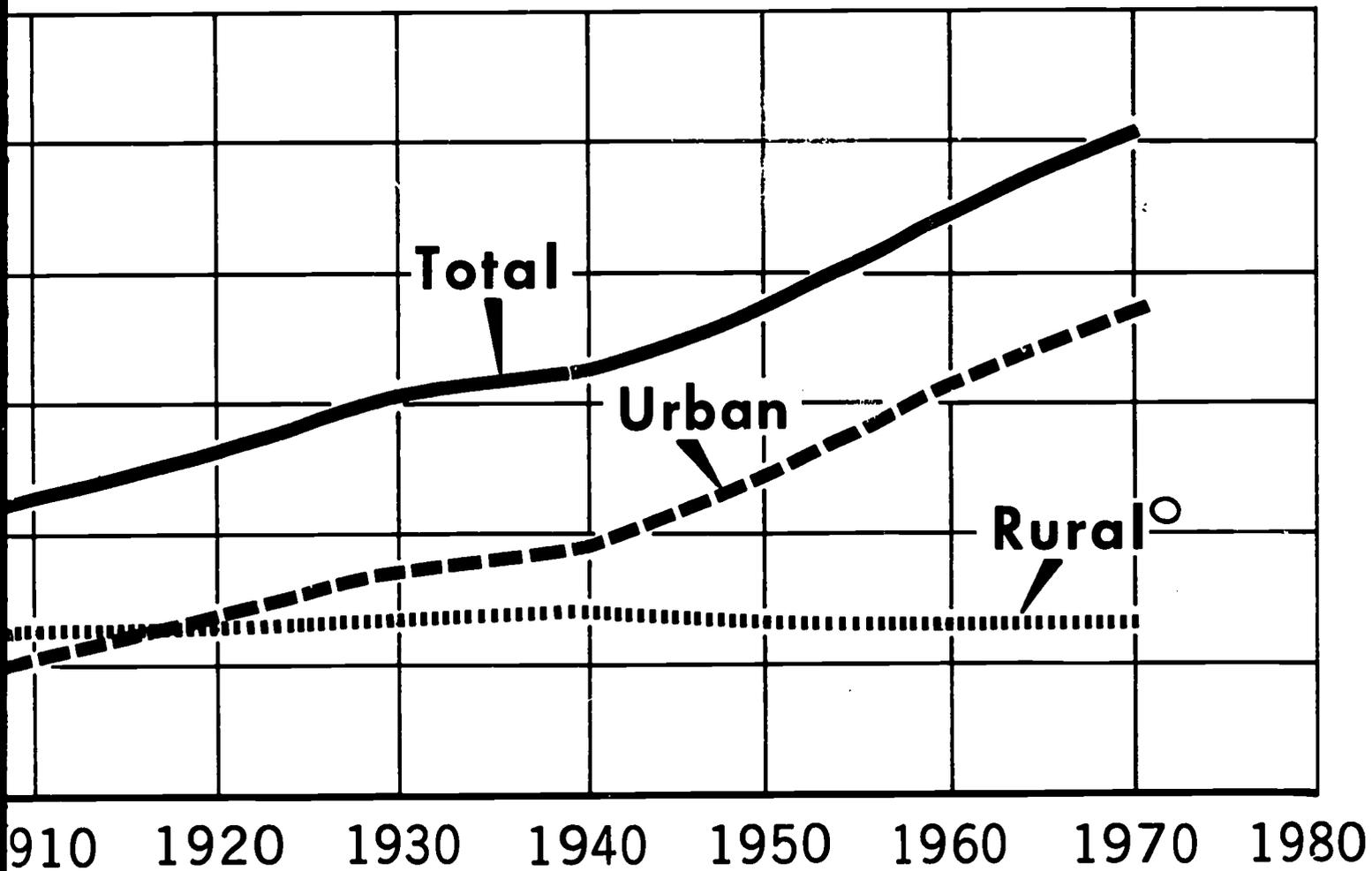


DEFINITION CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RURAL.  
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8204-71 (8) ECON

# URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RURAL POPULATION.  
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

#### ONE-FIFTH OF URBAN POPULATION CAME FROM RURAL AREAS

In 1967, more than 40 percent of the urban population 14 years old and over consisted of nonmigrants—people who had never lived more than 50 miles away from their current residence. Another 40 percent were migrants from other urban areas. Twenty percent of the urban population grew up in rural areas.

There was no meaningful difference in the migration status of the urban population by race. In rural areas, however,

there were wide differences between blacks and whites in migration history. Nearly three-fourths of the urban population in rural areas were nonmigrants, compared with only one-fourth of the whites. Nearly a fourth of the rural population was of rural origin, whereas just a tenth of the urban population was. These differences reflect the fact that, among blacks, there was a back-and-forth movement between rural and urban areas, whereas among white people, the movement was formerly one-directional, from rural to urban areas.

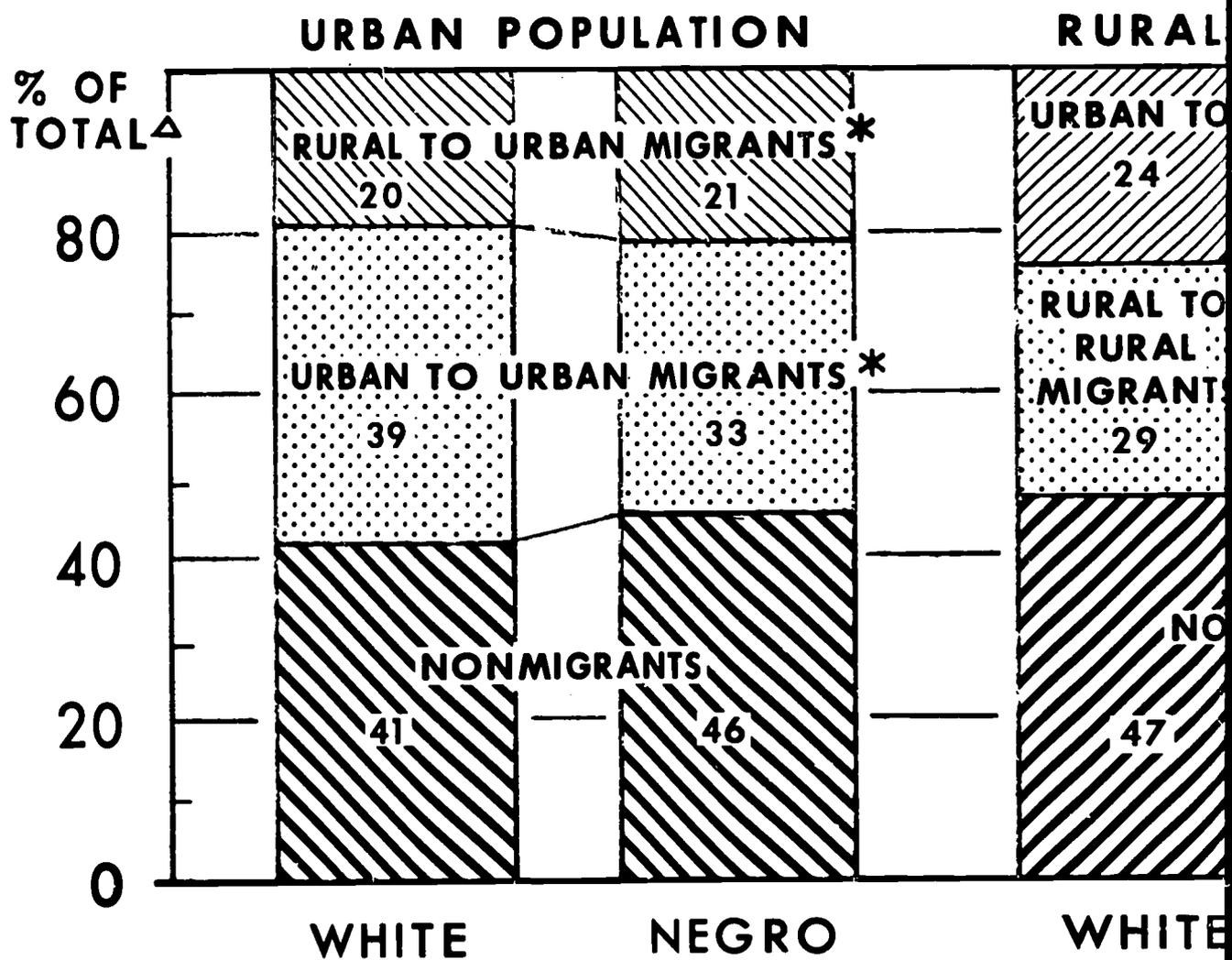
#### ONE-FIFTH OF URBAN POPULATION CAME FROM RURAL AREAS

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there were wide differences between the races in migration history. Nearly three-fourths of the Negroes living in rural areas were nonmigrants, compared with less than half the whites. Nearly a fourth of the rural whites were of urban origin, whereas just a tenth of the Negroes were. These differences reflect the fact that, although there is much back-and-forth movement between urban and rural areas among white people, the movement of Negroes is more uniformly one-directional, from rural to urban.

# MIGRATION STATUS AND RACE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1967

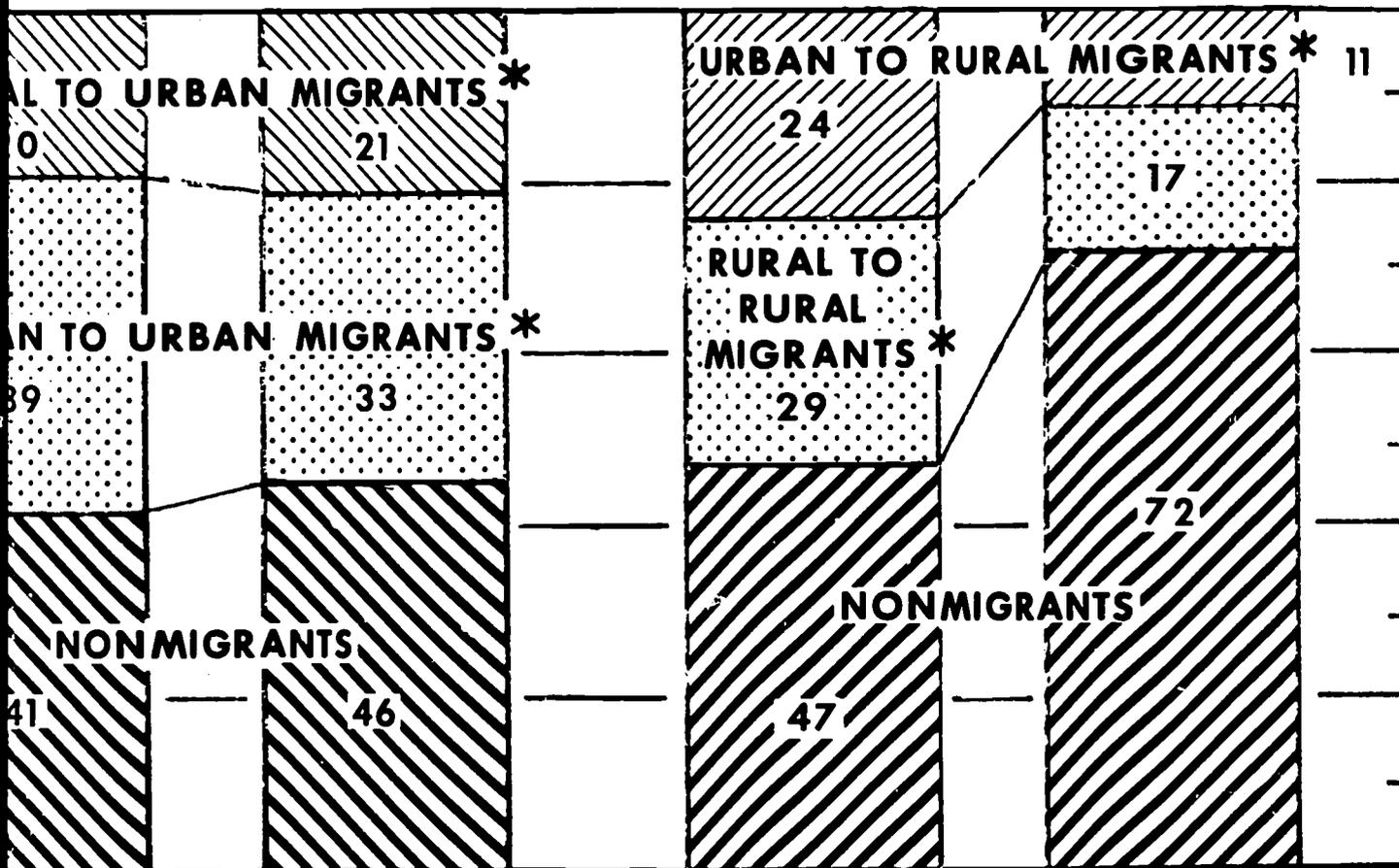


▲ POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY 1967 RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE IN 1967  
 \* MIGRANTS ARE PERSONS WHO HAVE EVER LIVED MORE THAN 50 MILES FROM THEIR BIRTHPLACE  
 DATA FROM THE 1967 SURVEY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

# RESIDENCE STATUS AND RACE OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1967

URBAN POPULATION

RURAL POPULATION



WHITE

NEGRO

WHITE

NEGRO

14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY 1967 RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE AT AGE 16 OR EARLIER. THESE PERSONS WHO HAVE EVER LIVED MORE THAN 50 MILES FROM THEIR 1967 ADDRESS. FROM THE 1967 SURVEY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.



## OUTMIGRATION RATE CONTINUES HIGH

in persons lived on farms in  
the more than 203 million  
percent, or about 1 person in 20,  
ere were 32.0 million farm  
a third of the total population.

rm population has been caused  
ymment and the resulting heavy

movement of persons to nonfarm areas. As the farm population  
has diminished in size, there has been no evidence of a slackening  
in the rate of outmovement. Since mid century, there has been  
a net loss from the farm population of more than 5 percent  
each year.

*(For details, see table 2.)*

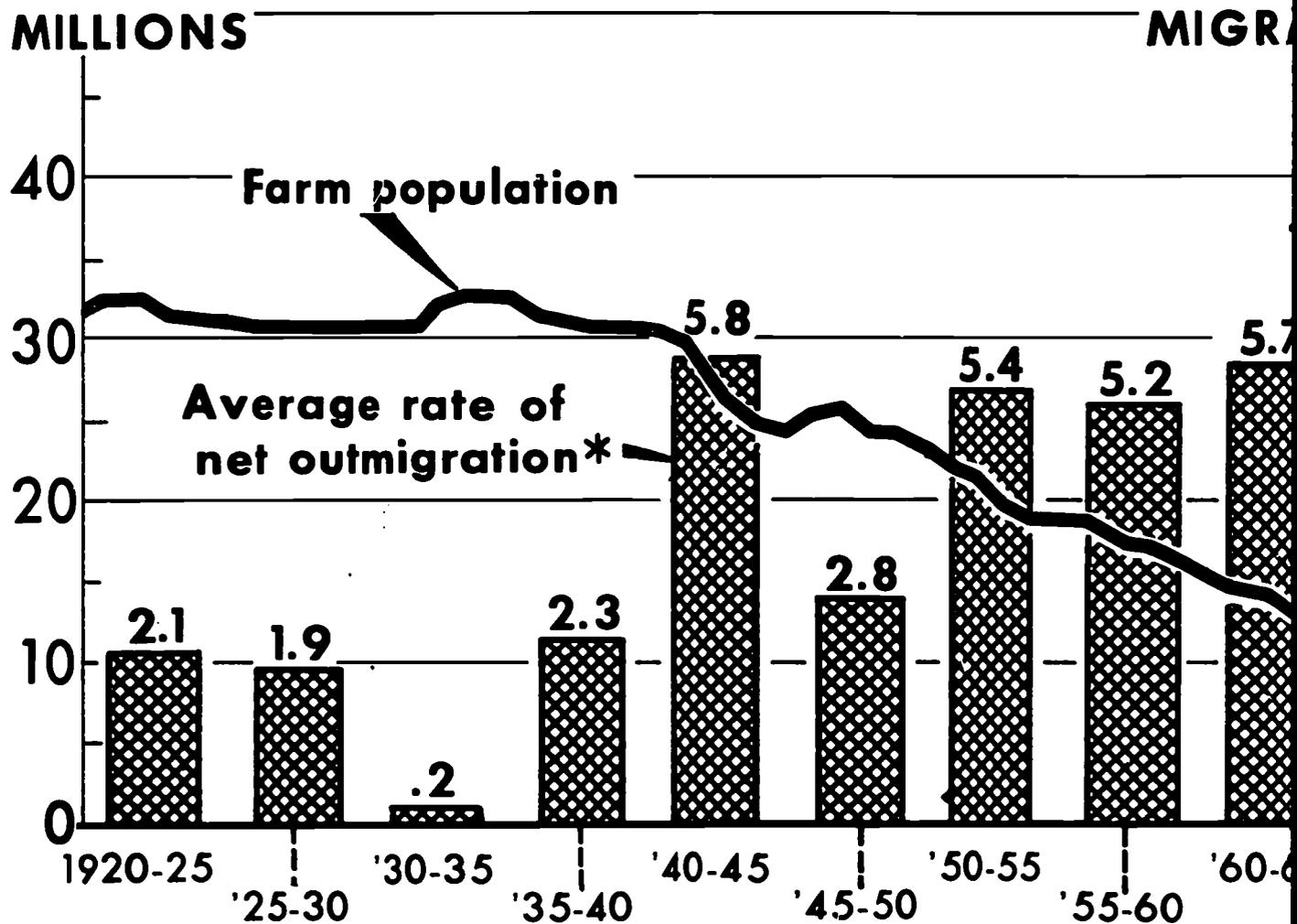
### 1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

No. 3

The continuing program of 1970 census data review at the Bureau of  
the Census has shown that a misclassification exists in the statistics  
on farm - nonfarm residence published in two series of reports and on  
the Fourth Count summary tapes. Affected by this misclassification  
are the statistics on rural farm and rural nonfarm population in the  
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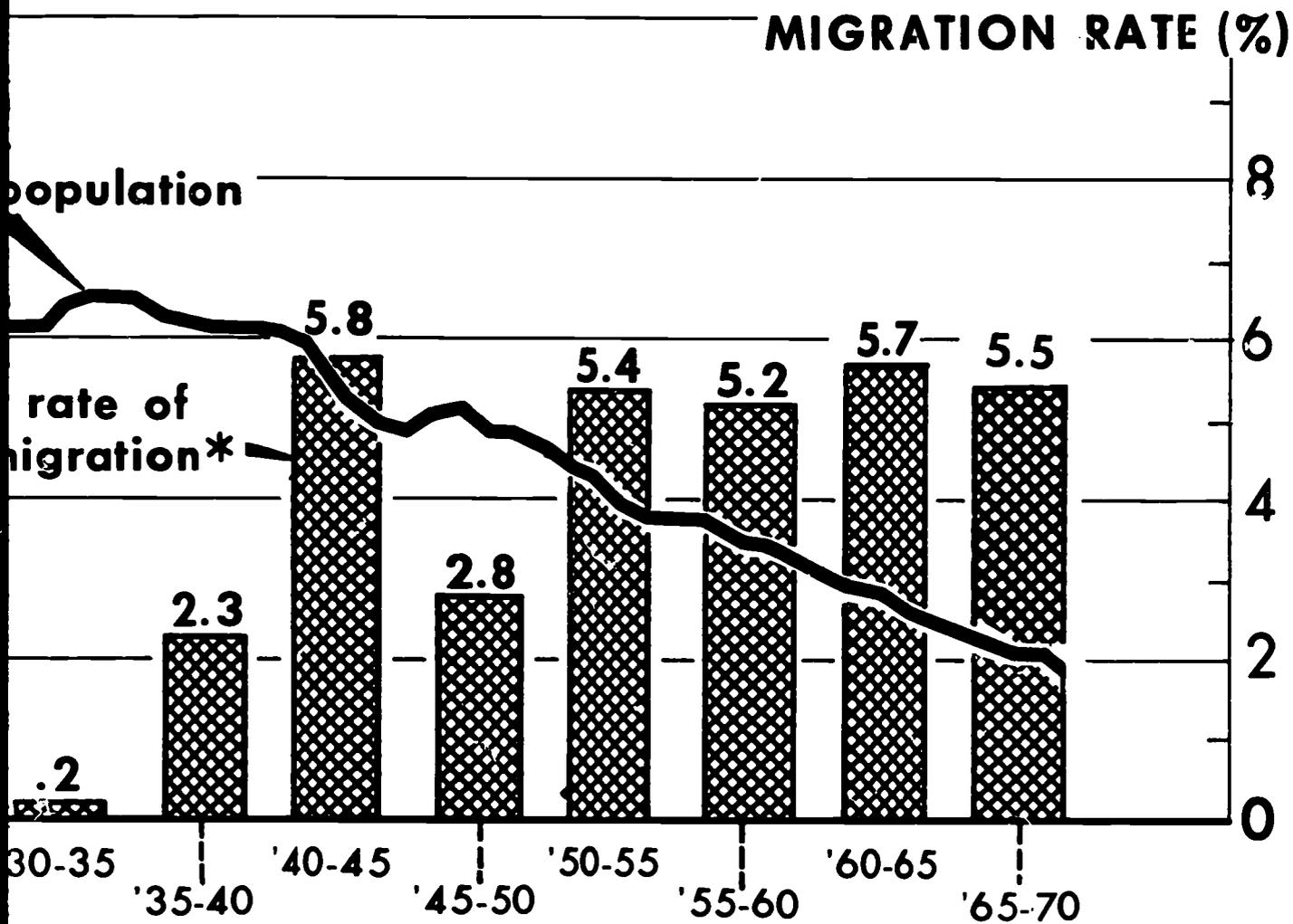
Corrected State rural farm and rural non-farm totals (total population  
and housing unit counts only) are now being prepared. These corrected  
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Users Bulletin, and those for counties will be available later in the  
summer.

# FARM POPULATION AND MIGRATION



\*BASED ON ANNUAL AVERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 1000 PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE AVERAGE APRIL FARM POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED.

# POPULATION AND MIGRATION



AVERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 100 PERSONS IN THE POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED.

## NONFARM NONMETRO GROWTH RATE EXCEEDS NATIONAL

From 1960 to 1970, the nonmetropolitan counties of the country grew in population by 6.7 percent, while the metro counties were gaining by 16.6 percent. Since the rates of natural increase in these areas are rather similar, it is clear that the non-metro areas were unable to retain all their potential growth and exported a sizable number of people to the metro areas . . . a net of about 2.4 million outmigrants.

If the farm population, with its pronounced downward trend,

is subtracted from the finds that the nonfarm the great majority of a in the 1960's. This is a national average, but a decline of farm population growth of the nonfarm population.

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

### 1970 Census Farm - Nonfarm Data

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## NONFARM NONMETRO GROWTH RATE EXCEEDS NATIONAL AVERAGE

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with its pronounced downward trend,

is subtracted from the total nonmetro population, then one finds that the nonfarm nonmetro population—which comprises the great majority of all nonmetro people—rose by 19 percent in the 1960's. This is a rate of growth exceeding not only the national average, but even the metropolitan average. The heavy decline of farm population has tended to mask the rapid growth of the nonfarm segment of the rural and small city population.

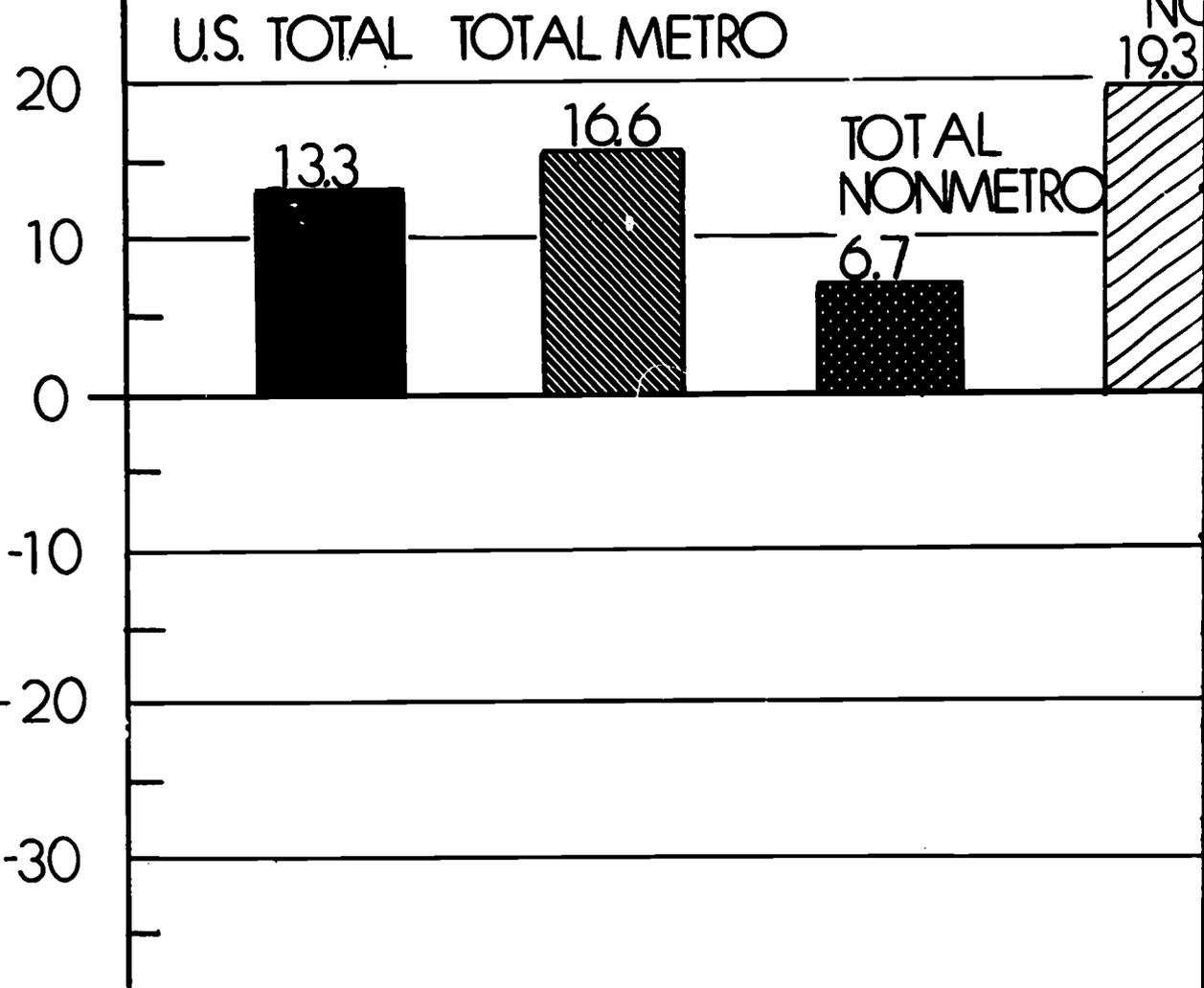
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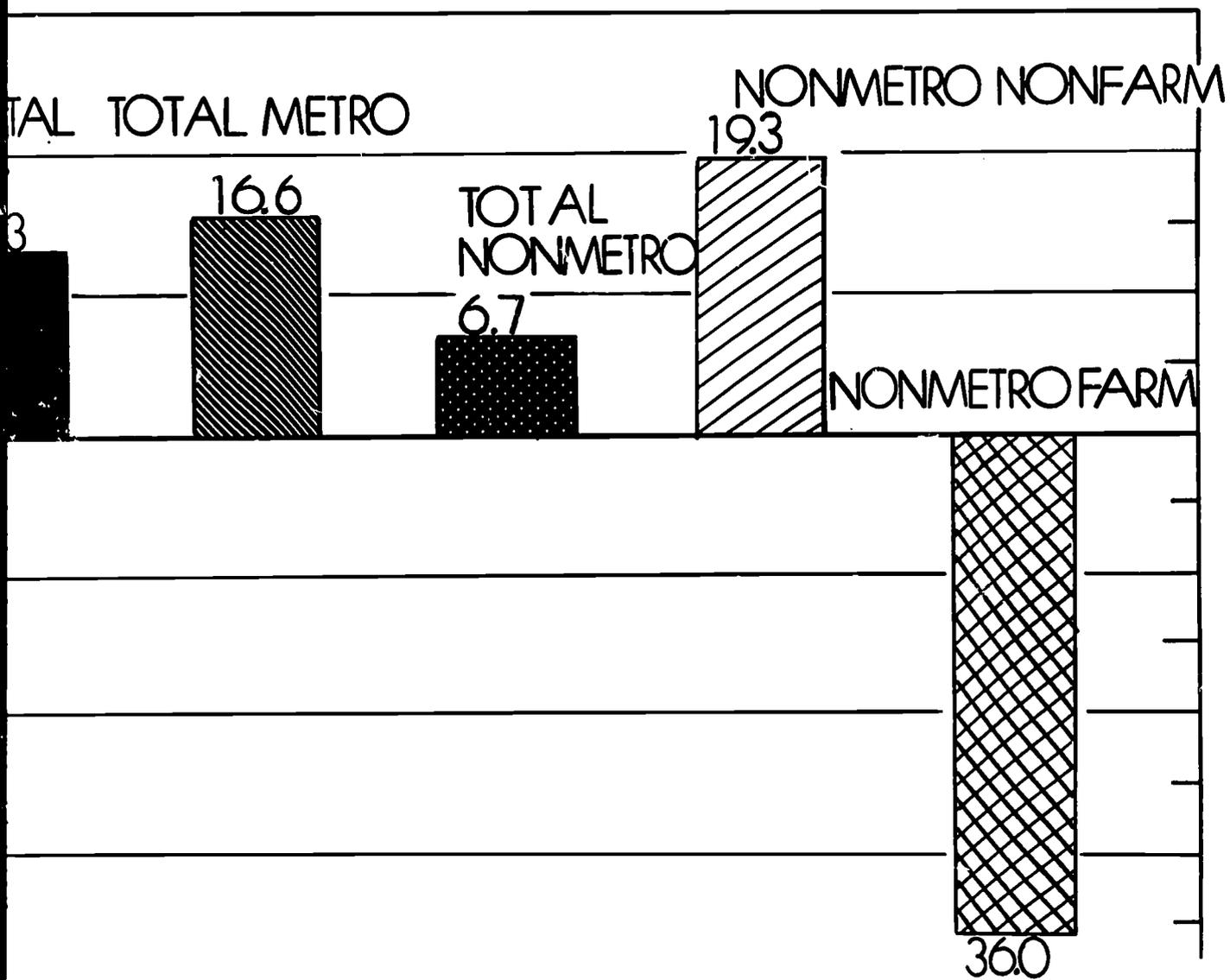
# POPULATION CHANGE, 1960

%CHANGE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-70



NEG. ERS 8491-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## SOME PLACES GROWING RAPIDLY IN NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA

In the 1960's, about 200 nonmetro towns of 10,000 to 50,000 population grew by 15 percent or more; that is, at a rate clearly above the national average of 13 percent, thus implying net immigration. About half of these places are

located in the South. Two features of them are the presence of a State and their location on an interstate high

May 10, 1972

1970 Census Users Bulletin No. 3

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percent or more; that is, at a  
average of 13 percent, thus  
at half of these places are

located in the South. Two features that characterize many  
of them are the presence of a State college or university and  
their location on an interstate highway.

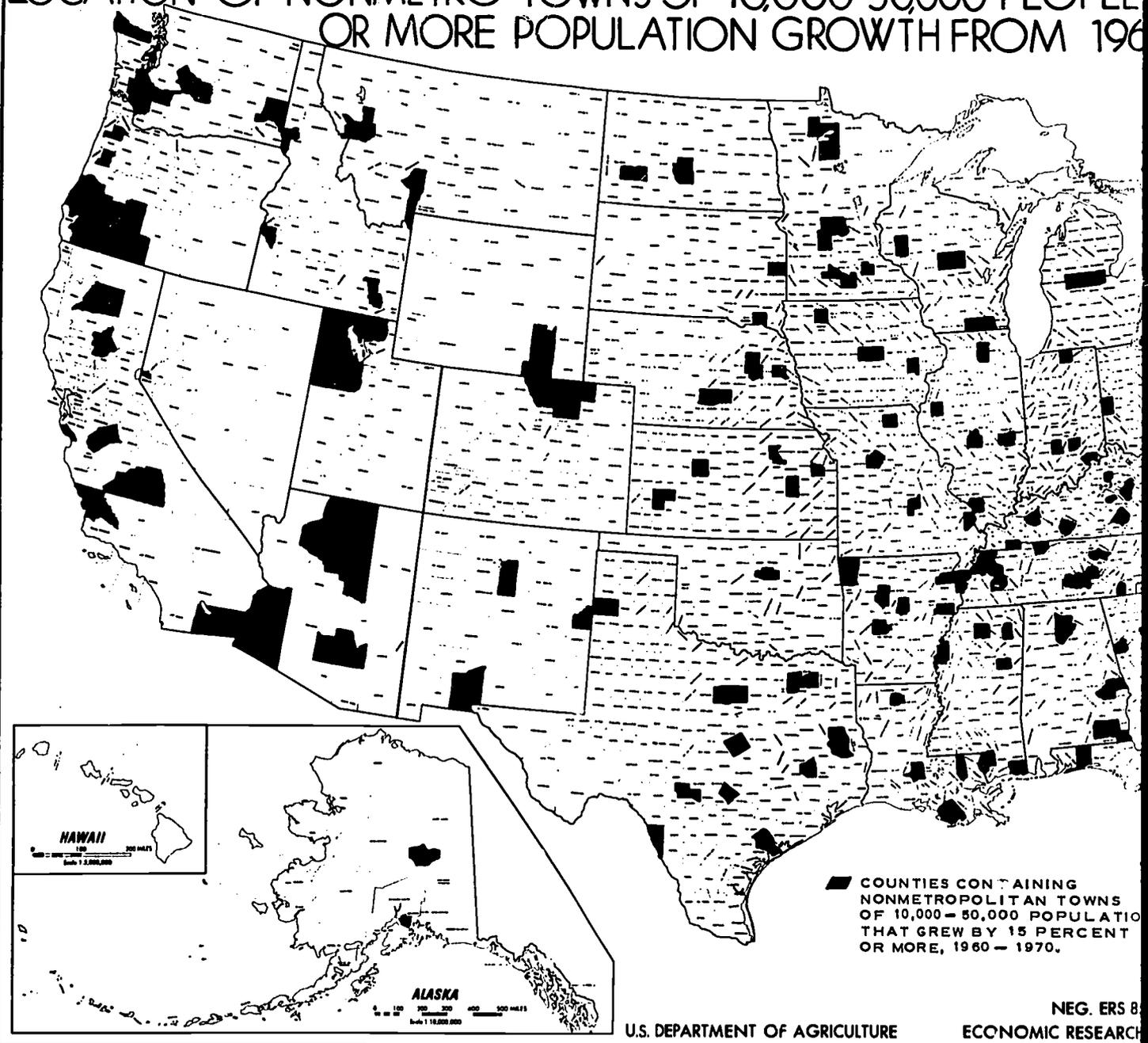
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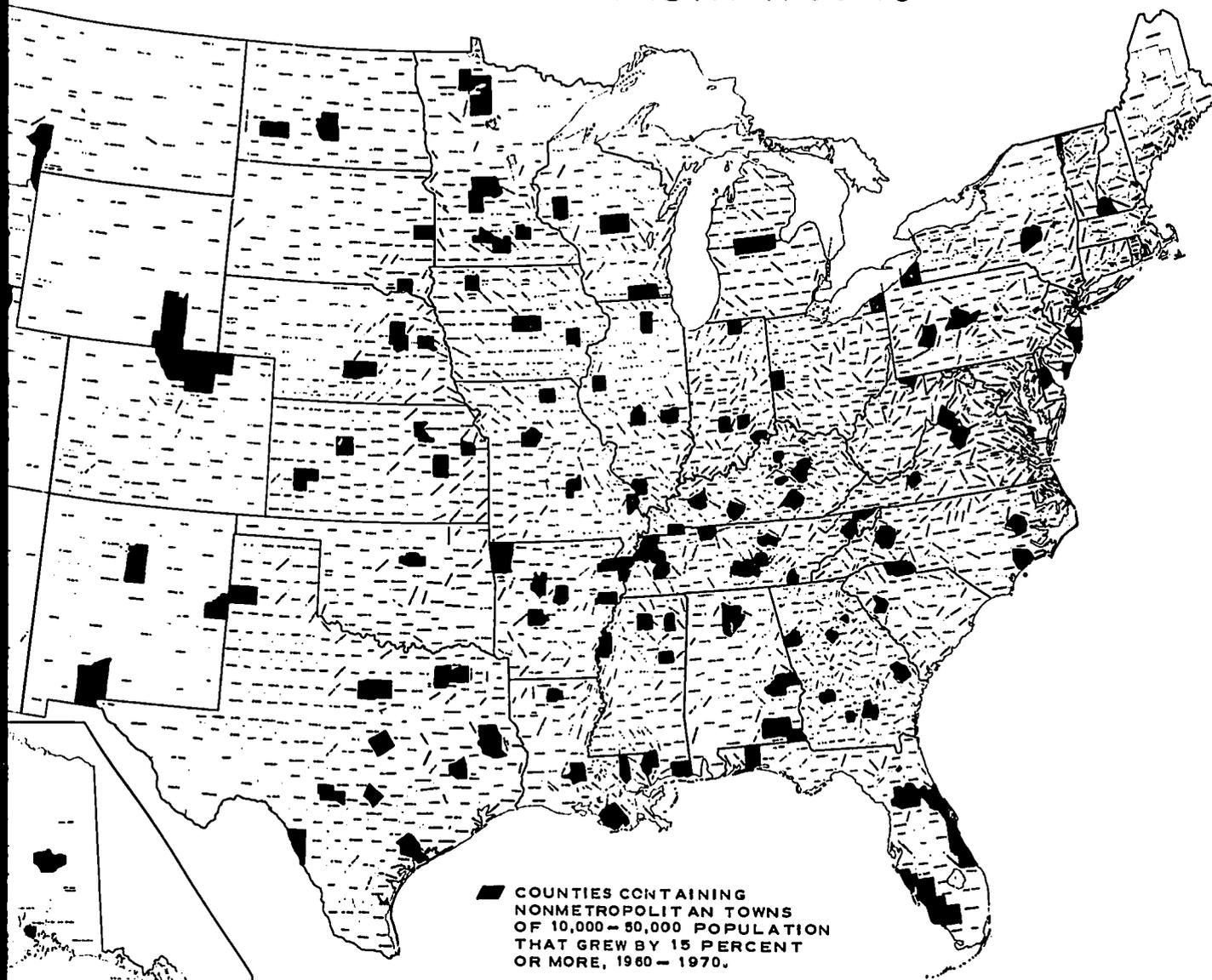
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# LOCATION OF NONMETRO TOWNS OF 10,000-50,000 PEOPLE OR MORE POPULATION GROWTH FROM 1960



Boundaries of states and county, reprinted as of September 30, 1969

**NONMETRO TOWNS OF 10,000-50,000 PEOPLE THAT HAD 15 PERCENT MORE POPULATION GROWTH FROM 1960-70**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8574-71(12)  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE



ALASKA  
Scale: 1:1,000,000

### MANY COUNTIES GREW AFTER EARLIER POPULATION LOSS

During the 1960's, some counties showed: (1) decidedly improved population retention; (2) a deterioration in their ability to hold people; or (3) a continuation of their previous growth patterns.

The darkly shaded counties shown in the accompanying map are those which had inadequate population retention ability in the 1950's but improved ability in the 1960's. In nearly 500 of these counties, the extent of the 1960-70 population growth

was dramatic enough to cause a significant population gain. This occurred mostly in the southern states. In particular, there has been a remarkable increase in the population of northern and western Arkansas where outmigration was very severe. The lower Tennessee Valley was an area of unimpressive socioeconomic status and slow population growth in the 1960's.

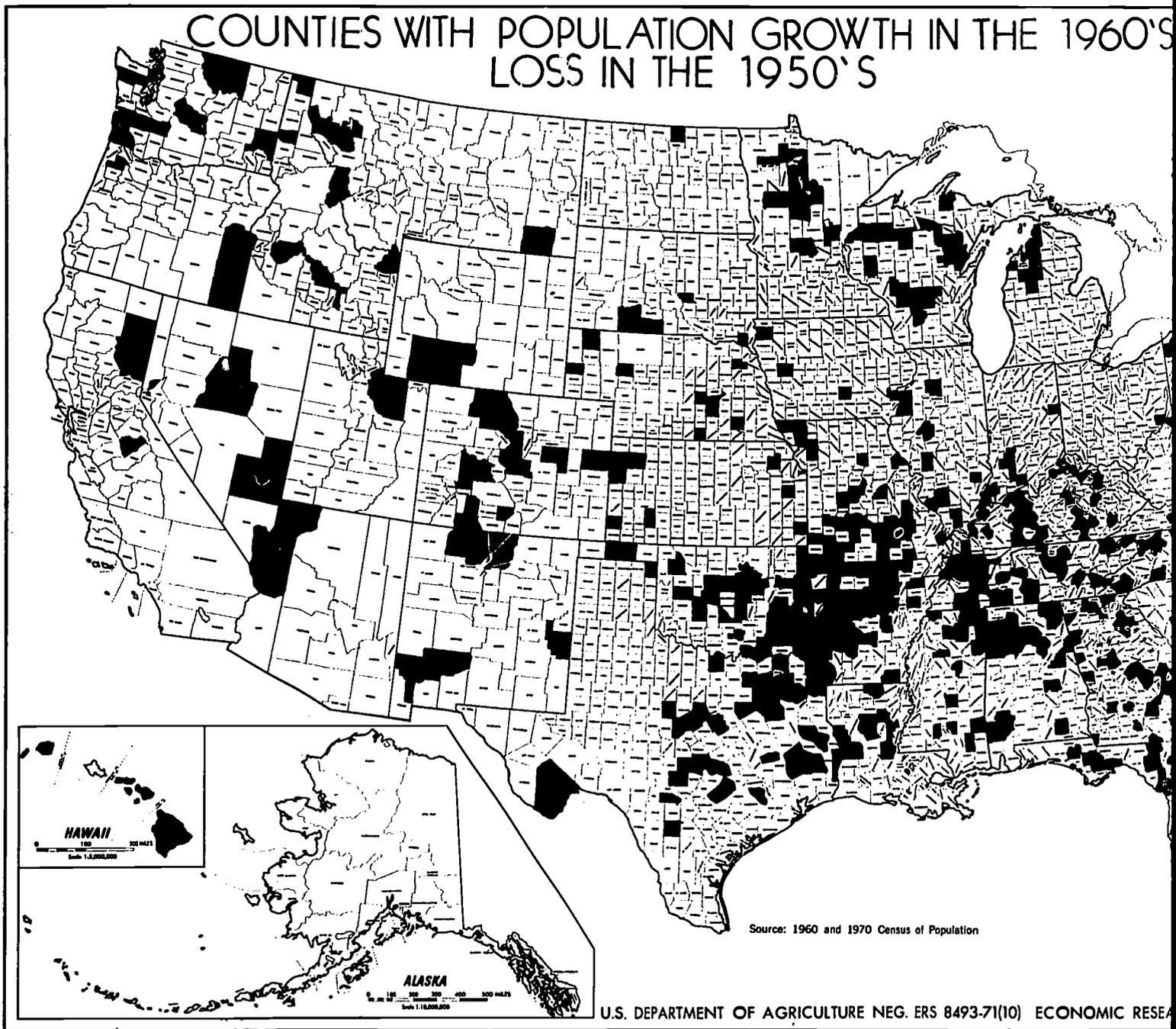
## ANY COUNTIES GREW AFTER EARLIER POPULATION LOSS

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peterioration in their ability  
n of their previous growth

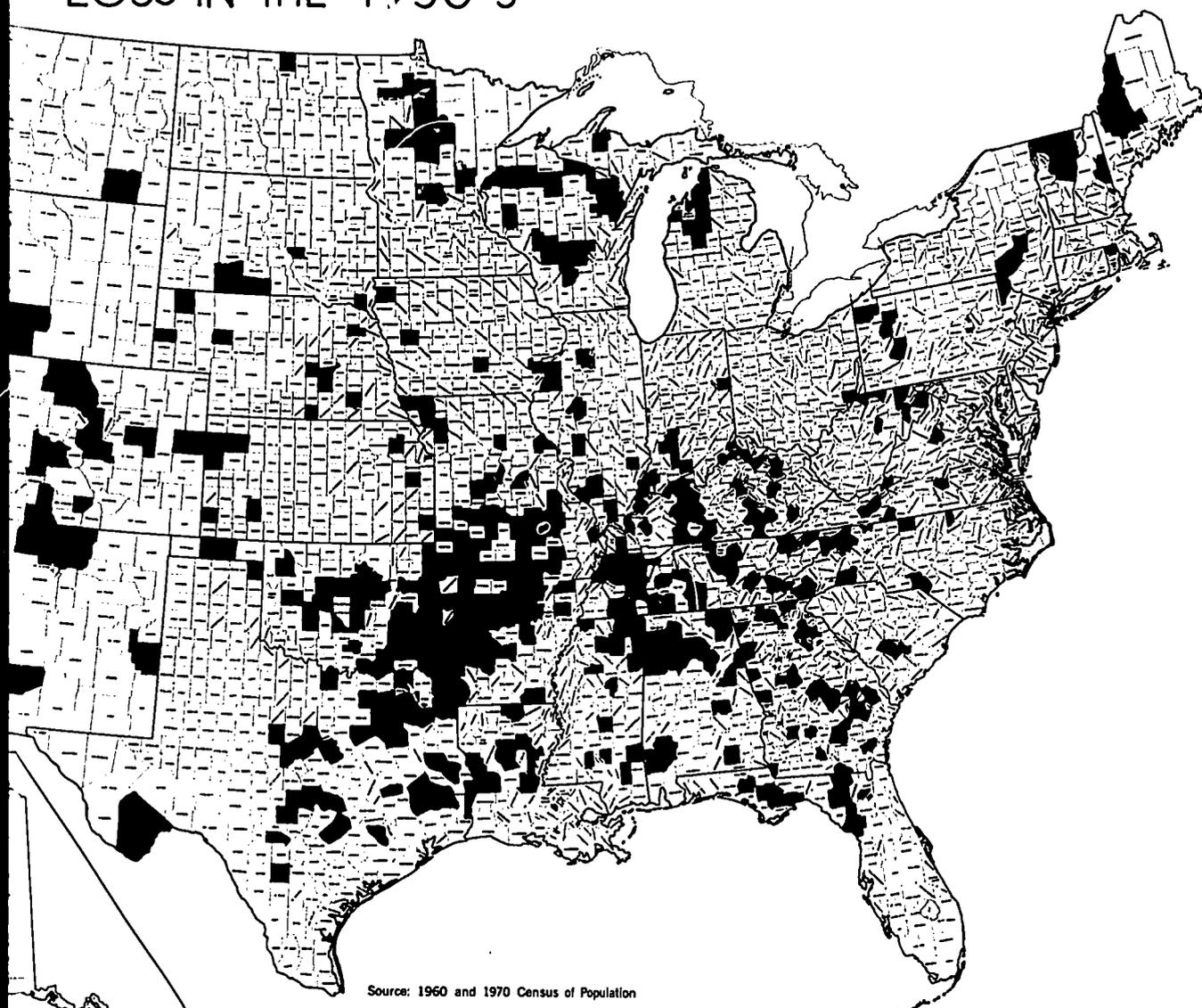
n in the accompanying map  
population retention ability  
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1960-70 population growth

was dramatic enough to cause a shift from population loss to  
gain. This occurred mostly in the upland parts of the South. In  
particular, there has been a remarkable recovery in a large area  
of northern and western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma,  
where outmigration was very severe in the preceding 20 years.  
The lower Tennessee Valley was another area of previously  
unimpressive socioeconomic status that moved to a position  
of population growth in the 1960's.

# COUNTIES WITH POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S LOSS IN THE 1950'S



# POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S AFTER LOSS IN THE 1950'S



Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8493-71(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

### OTHER COUNTIES HAD DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION

The darkly shaded counties are those of inadequate and declining population retention ability. Almost 300 of these counties lost population in the 1960's after having gained in the 1950's. There were seven contiguous States, stretching

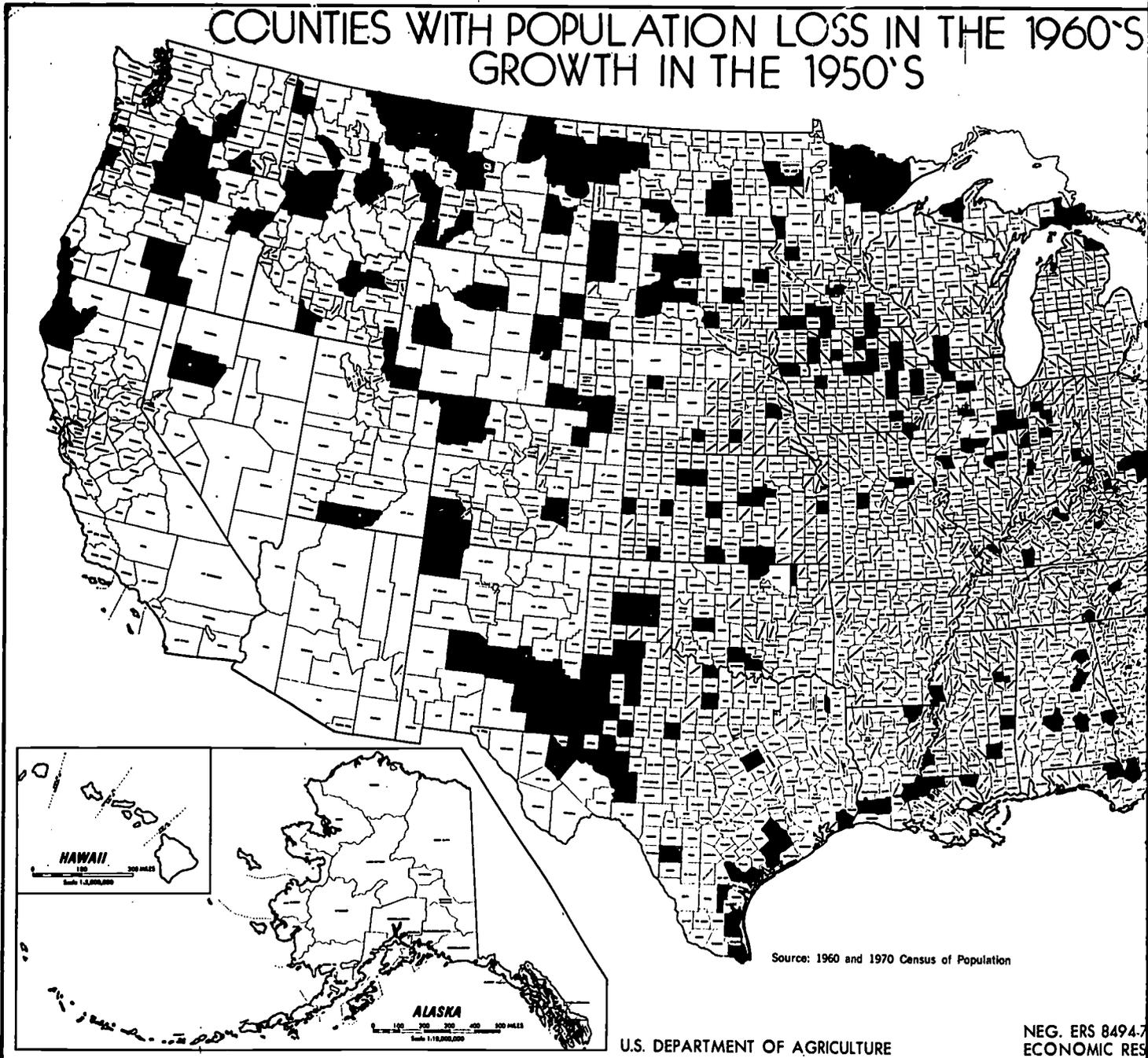
from Idaho through the Northern Plains to Iowa, in which a majority of all counties had declining population or decline and a deteriorating ability to

## **R COUNTIES HAD DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION**

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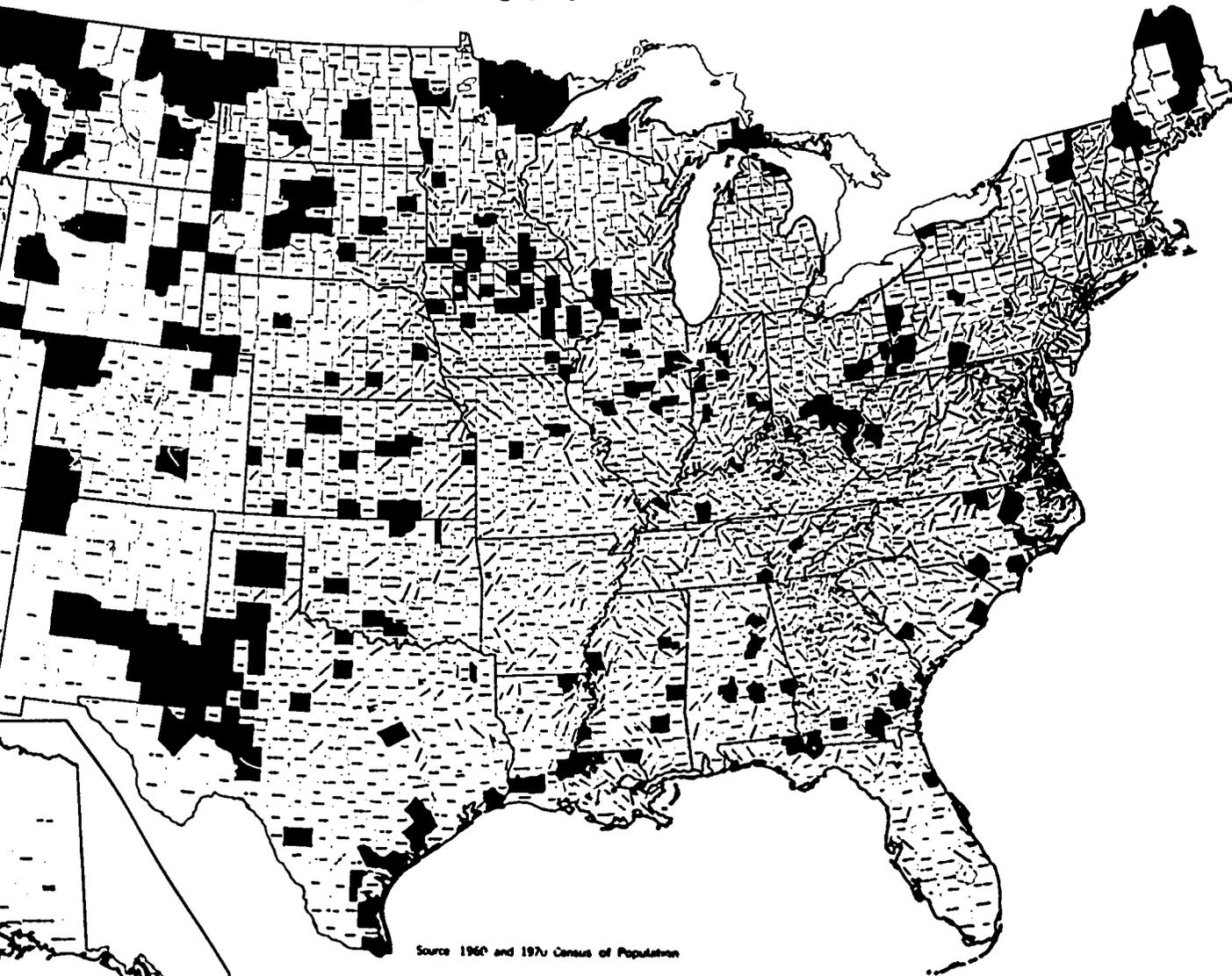
# COUNTIES WITH POPULATION LOSS IN THE 1960'S GROWTH IN THE 1950'S



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# WITH POPULATION LOSS IN THE 1960'S AFTER GROWTH IN THE 1950'S

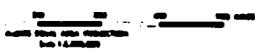


Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population

ALASKA

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE



### MIGRANTS HEAD FOR SEA AND SUNSHINE

The net migration picture of the 1960's shows the heaviest in-migration was to coastal and retirement-recreation areas. Nevada led the other States by a wide margin, having 50 percent net in-migration for the decade. Florida had a substantial 27 percent; Arizona 17 percent; California, Colorado, Maryland, and New Hampshire 11 to 13 percent.

Heavy losers through net outmigration were Wyoming, New Mexico, Mississippi, and 12-to 15-percent losses. States with outmigration of 10 percent or less were widely scattered from the Southeast to the Mountain States.

## GRANTS HEAD FOR SEA AND SUNSHINE

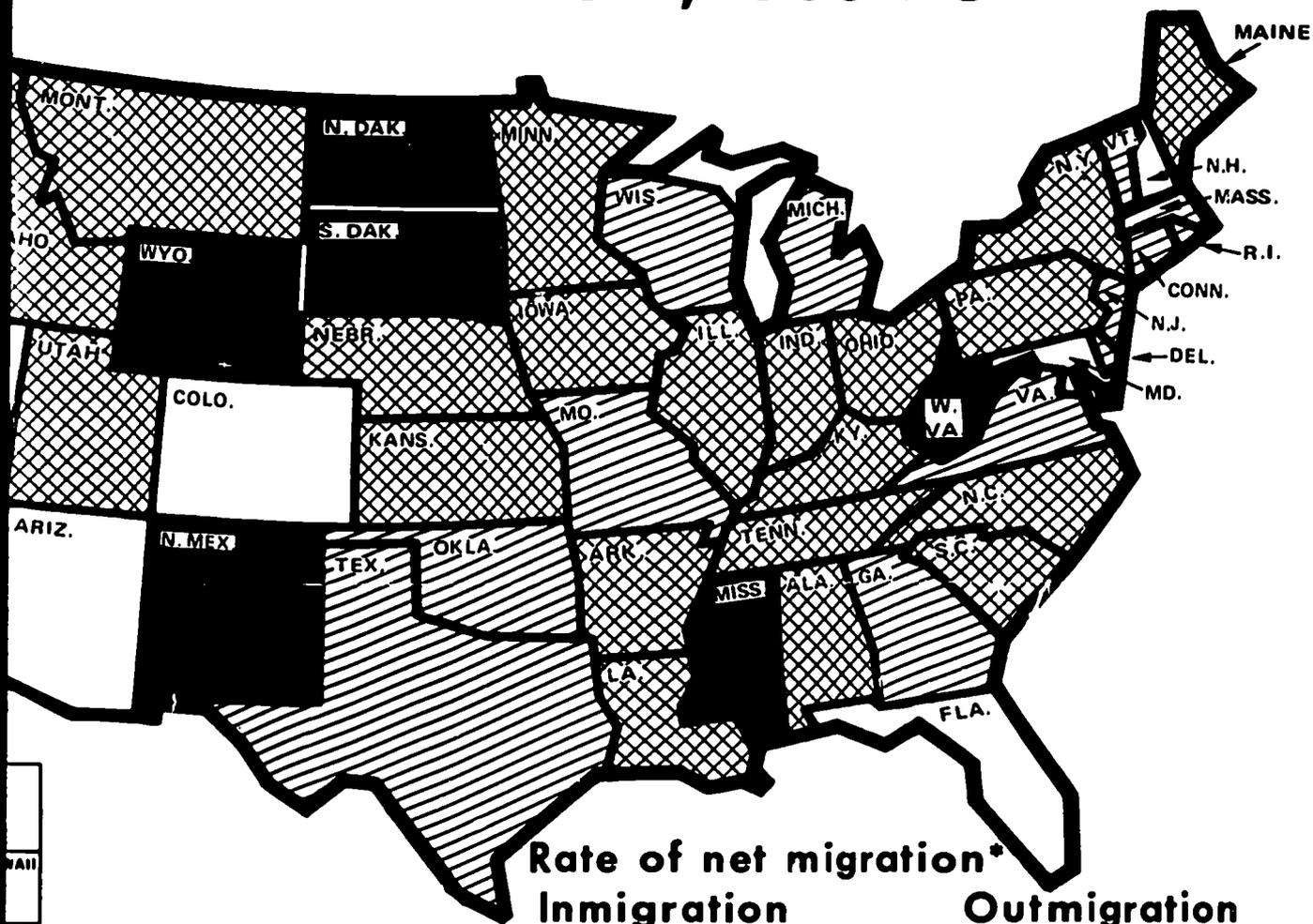
s shows the heaviest  
t-recreation areas.  
gin, having 50  
Florida had a sub-  
California, Colorado,  
percent.

Heavy losers through net outmigration were the Dakotas, Wyoming, New Mexico, Mississippi, and West Virginia, with 12-to 15-percent losses. States with outmigration of 10 percent or less were widely scattered from New England and the Southeast to the Mountain States.

*(For details, see table 3.)*



# NET MIGRATION, 1960-70



**Rate of net migration\***

<b>Inmigration</b>	<b>Outmigration</b>
□ 10% or more	■ 10% or more
▨ Less than 10%	▩ Less than 10%

NET MIGRATION 1960-70, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE 1960 POPULATION.

## GAP IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET

Income per capita in the nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation has been rising at an average rate of 7.4 percent per year during the past four decades. This is a little faster than the 5.9-percent per year gain in metropolitan areas. *Total* income growth is about the same in metro and nonmetro areas, but the faster growth in *per capita* incomes in the more rural areas is explained by continued outmigration. That is, rural areas had about the same growth in incomes, but a slower growth in population, resulting in a more rapid gain in per capita income.

While income per capita in nonmetropolitan areas has risen faster than in metropolitan areas, it is not yet enough to close the income gap. In nonmetropolitan areas average incomes are still less than those that received in metropolitan areas. Incomes in nonmetropolitan areas had risen to \$2,614 in 1980, but they need to rise further and the gap had widened. A 7.4 percent per year increase in rural income would have been necessary to

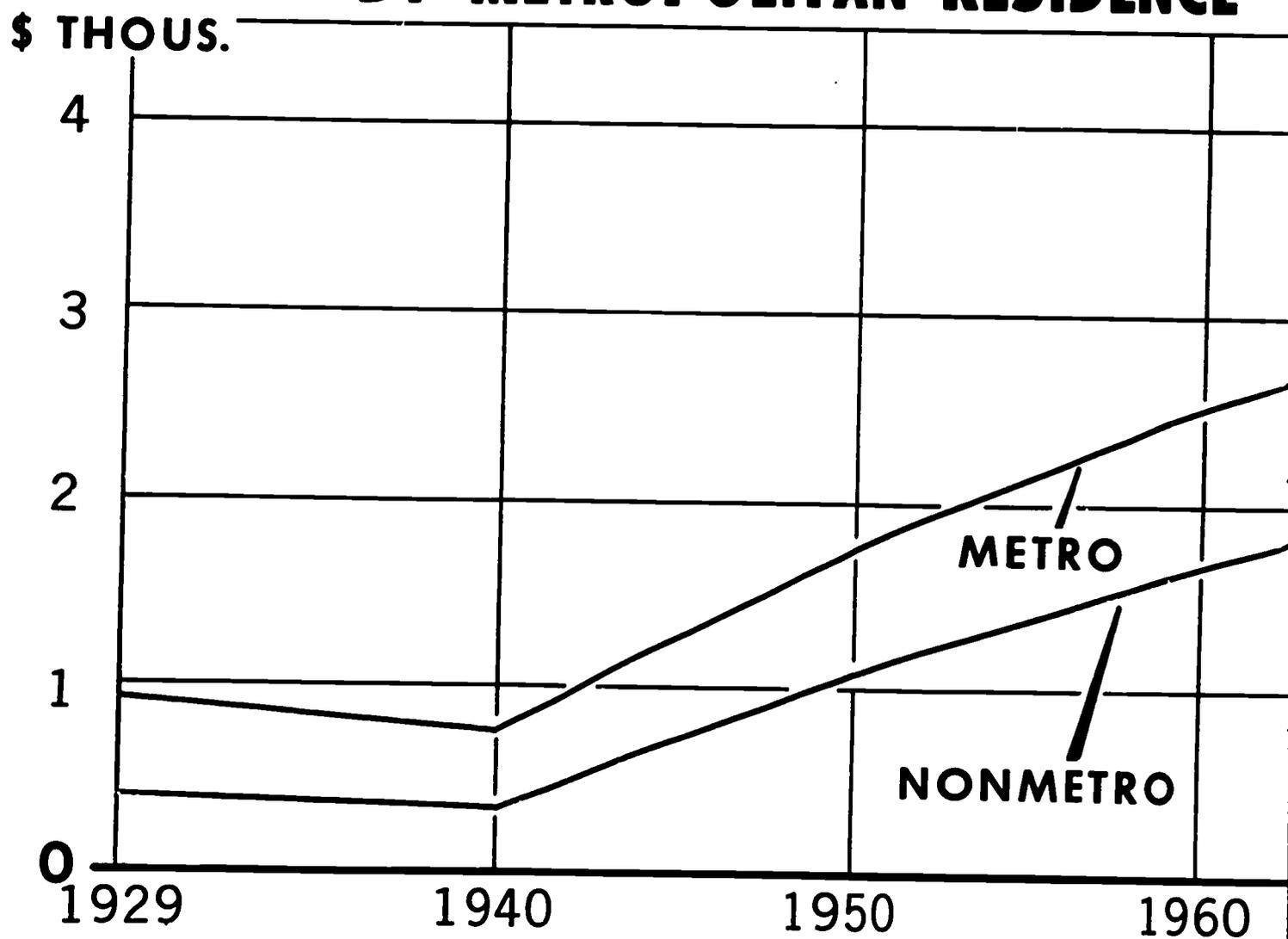
## IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET CLOSED

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nmetro areas, but the faster  
the more rural areas is explained  
at is, rural areas had about the  
slower growth in population, re-  
per capita income.

While income per capita has been rising faster in nonmetropol-  
itan areas than metropolitan areas, it has not been rising fast  
enough to close the income gap. In 1929, per capita income in  
nonmetropolitan areas averaged \$402. This was \$528 less than  
that received in metropolitan areas. By 1968, when nonmetro  
incomes had risen to \$2,614, metro incomes had risen even  
further and the gap had widened to \$1,197. An 8.5-percent  
per year increase in rural income, instead of just 7.4 percent,  
would have been necessary to close the income gap.

*(For details, see table 4.)*

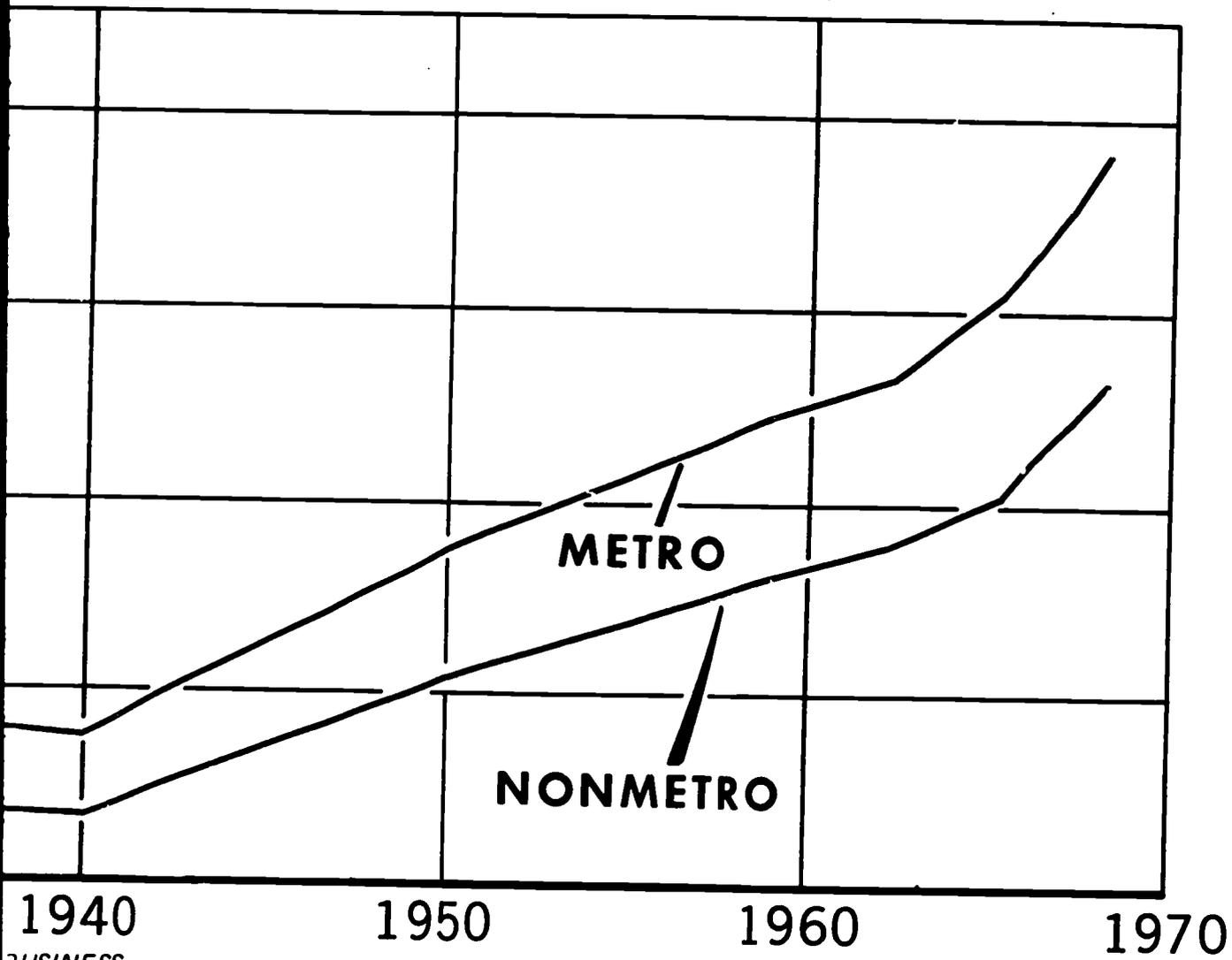
# PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE



DATA FROM SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3) ECONOM

# PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE



BUSINESS.

E

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

#### NONMETRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Nonmetropolitan areas resemble metropolitan areas in industrial sources of personal income, but rural areas depend more on low-paying industries.

Agriculture is an important source of income in nonmetropolitan areas, with farming comprising more than 10 percent of total personal income. Nevertheless, manufacturing is the most impor-

tant industrial source of income in nonmetropolitan areas, although more of the income is derived from metropolitan areas. In addition to manufacturing, nonmetro ones in their share of income come from construction, transportation, warehousing, insurance, and various services. Nonmetropolitan areas depend more heavily

## **METRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES**

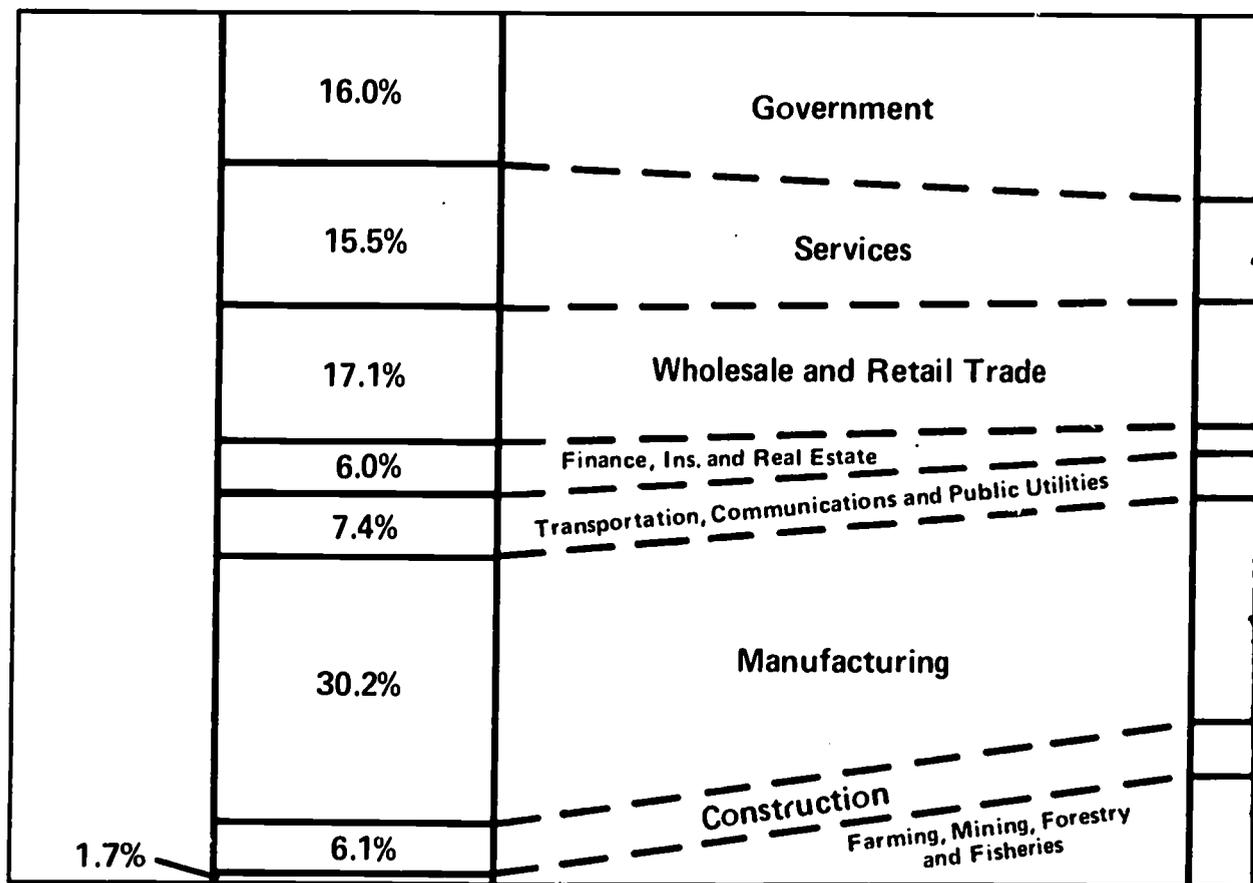
metropolitan areas in industrial  
depend more on low-

income in nonmetropoli-  
than 10 percent of total  
ing is the most impor-

tant industrial source of income in both metro and nonmetro areas, although more of the manufacturing is located in metropolitan areas. In addition to manufacturing, metro areas exceed nonmetro ones in their shares of personal income from construction, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, and various services. On the other hand, nonmetro areas depend more heavily on earnings from government services.

*(For details, see table 5.)*

# EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WH 1968



**\$420.0  
METRO**

**BILLIONS**

**NO**

# BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WHERE EARNED, 1968

16.0%	Government	20.3%	2.7%
15.5%	Services	11.7%	
17.1%	Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.4%	
6.0%	Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	5.3%	
7.4%	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities		
30.2%	Manufacturing	26.7%	
	Construction	5.5%	
6.1%	Farming, Mining, Forestry and Fisheries	13.4%	

**\$420.0  
METRO**

**BILLIONS**

**\$128.7  
NONMETRO**

CURRENT BUSINESS  
AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8216 - 71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

The rate of gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment from 1960 to 1970 was somewhat greater in rural and other nonmetropolitan counties than in metropolitan areas.

In manufacturing, the annual rate of nonmetro gain was nearly three times that in the metro areas. Construction jobs and employment in finance, insurance, and real estate also increased more rapidly beyond the big cities and their suburbs.

Rates of gain of more than nonmetro employment in the ment were moderately under metropolitan areas.

Rural and partly rural communities the manufacturing jobs in 1960, a of the gain in manufacturing work

## RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

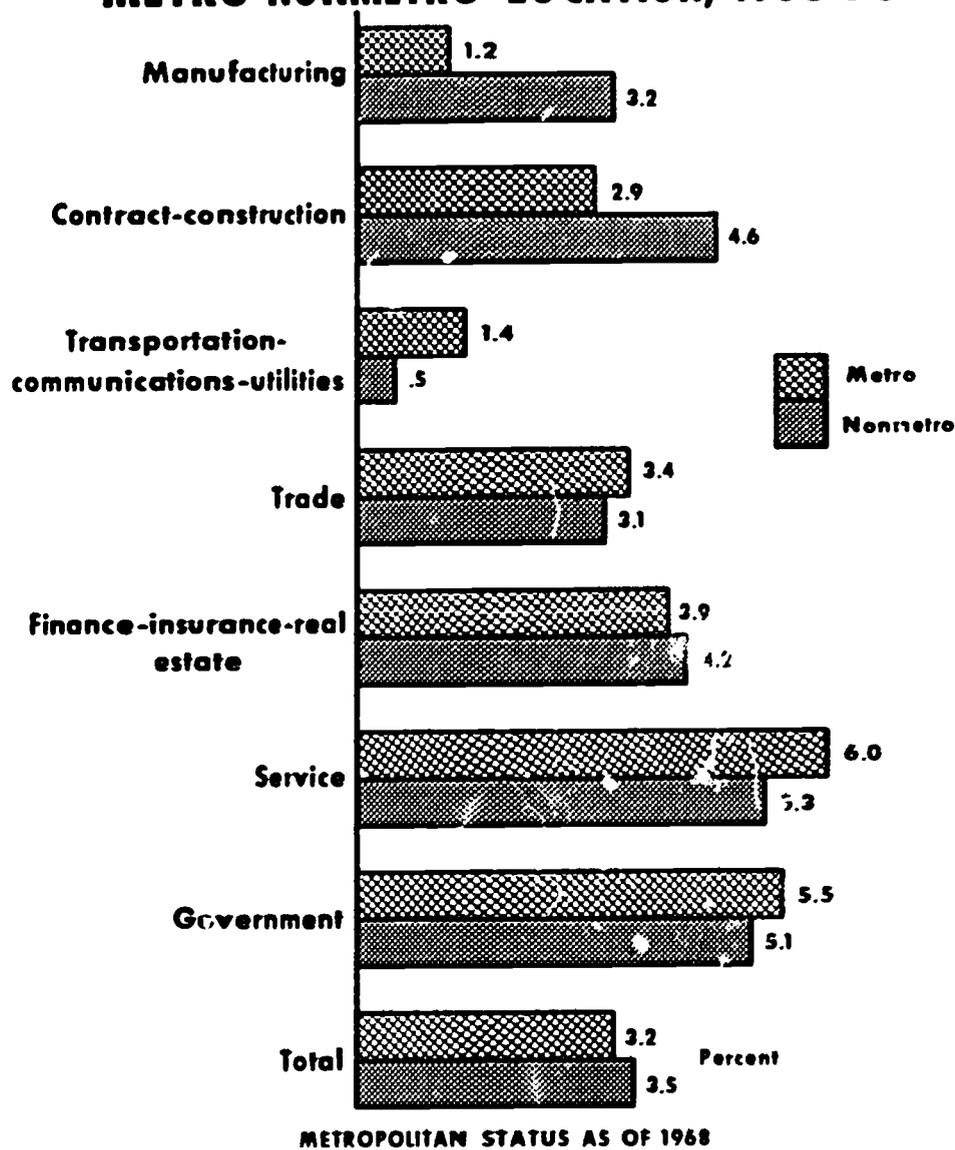
salary employment  
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opolitan areas.

nonmetro gain was  
s. Construction jobs  
nd real estate also  
ities and their suburbs.

Rates of gain of more than 50 percent per year in nonmetro employment in the service industries and government were moderately under rates of increase in metropolitan areas.

Rural and partly rural communities, with only a tenth of the manufacturing jobs in 1960, accounted for about a fifth of the gain in manufacturing workers in the 1960-70 decade.

## EMPLOYMENT GAINS FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS BY METRO-NONMETRO LOCATION, 1960-70



SOURCE: ERS ADAPTATIONS OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY ESTIMATES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG ERS 8217-7113

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## RURAL AREAS COULD USE MORE "FAST-GROWING" NONFARM I

In the 1960-70 decade, nonmetropolitan America added 3.4 million new workers, or 17 percent more employed in 1970 than in 1960. This represented an increase from 19.9 million workers to 23.3 million. During the same period, however, metro areas increased their number of workers from 46.2 million to 58.5 million, a 27-percent change. The trend for the United States was a rise of 24 percent.

Nonmetropolitan areas had a higher percentage change in manufacturing employment from 1960 to 1970 than did metro areas (31 percent nonmetro, compared with 12 percent metro). In construction, the figures were 46 percent change for nonmetro areas and 29 percent for metro. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only group in the service sector that grew faster in nonmetro than metro areas. In "fast-growing industries," such as government, service, and trade, metro areas outpaced nonmetro in employment gains.

Despite this favorable nonmetro competition in employment, an important factor in the continuing metro-nonmetro income

gap is revealed by the co areas. Although manufac areas, "fast-growing indu growth rate of 23.8 perc metro areas in the 1960 a notably higher growth

struction. The nonmetro largely accounted for b areas. The continued de metro areas further emp

between metro and non The most promising s areas is new nonfarm em social and economic infr and new business to non employment will be in p urban environments. So smaller urban centers wi poor and the displaced t

## AL AREAS COULD USE MORE "FAST-GROWING" NONFARM INDUSTRIES

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a higher percentage change in from 1960 to 1970 than did metro compared with 12 percent metro). were 46 percent change for nonmetro ro. Finance, insurance, and real es- e service sector that grew faster in In "fast-growing industries," such as e, metro areas outpaced nonmetro

metro competition in employment, continuing metro-nonmetro income

gap is revealed by the comparative industrial mix in the two areas. Although manufacturing has a significant role in both areas, "fast-growing industries" (exceeding the overall national growth rate of 23.8 percent) grew faster in metro than non-metro areas in the 1960's. The only fast-growing industry with a notably higher growth rate in nonmetro areas was construction. The nonmetro lag in employment and income is largely accounted for by the industrial mix which favors metro areas. The continued decline in agricultural employment in non-metro areas further emphasizes the unfavorable industrial mix between metro and nonmetro areas.

The most promising source of development for many rural areas is new nonfarm employment supported by the necessary social and economic infrastructure that will attract new residents and new business to nonmetropolitan regions. Much of this employment will be in plants that are most efficient in relatively urban environments. So new job creation needs to be in or near smaller urban centers within commuting distance of the rural poor and the displaced farmers.

Employment, by industry, United States, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, March 1960 and March 1970<sup>1</sup>  
 [Numbers in millions]

Industry	United States				Metropolitan <sup>2</sup>				Nonmetropolitan <sup>3</sup>			
	March 1970	March 1960	Change 1960-70		March 1970	March 1960	Change 1960-70		March 1970	March 1960	Change 1960-70	
			Number	Percent <sup>4</sup>			Number	Percent <sup>4</sup>			Number	Percent <sup>4</sup>
Total.....	81.8	66.1	15.7	24	58.5	46.2	12.3	27	23.3	19.9	3.4	17
Fast growing industries, total <sup>5</sup> .....	48.6	31.6	14.0	44	34.3	23.7	10.7	45	11.3	7.9	3.4	42
Government wage and salary employment.....	12.9	8.4	4.4	53	8.8	5.7	3.1	55	4.1	2.7	1.3	49
Service miscellaneous wage and salary employment.....	11.2	7.1	4.1	58	8.8	5.5	3.3	59	2.4	1.6	.8	51
Trade wage and salary employment.....	14.7	11.0	3.7	23	11.2	8.4	2.9	34	3.5	2.7	.8	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate wage and salary employment.....	2.6	2.6	1.0	39	3.1	2.2	.8	39	.6	.4	.2	40
Construction wage and salary employment.....	3.2	2.4	.8	33	2.4	1.9	.5	29	.8	.6	.3	48
Other industries, total.....	36.1	34.4	1.7	5	24.2	22.5	1.7	8	12.0	12.0	(7)	(7)
Manufacturing wage and salary employment.....	19.7	16.9	2.8	17	14.4	12.9	1.6	12	5.3	4.0	1.3	31
Transportation, communication, and utilities wage and salary employment.....	4.5	4.0	.5	12	3.5	3.1	.4	14	1.0	.9	.1	6
Mining wage and salary employment.....	.6	.7	-.1	-11	.2	.2	(7)	-3	.4	.5	-.1	-15
Nonagricultural employment n.e.c. <sup>6</sup> .....	5.0	5.2	-.2	-3	5.2	5.3	-.1	-2	2.5	2.9	-.1	-4
Agriculture <sup>7</sup> .....	3.3	4.6	-1.4	-29	.8	1.0	-.2	-24	2.5	3.6	-1.1	-31

<sup>1</sup> Based on establishment reports.  
<sup>2</sup> Workers are classified according to their place of employment rather than place of residence.  
<sup>3</sup> Substantially, this includes employment in all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget Jan. 15, 1960. In a few instances, labor areas delineated by State employment security agencies do not coincide with SMSA's. In these instances, the ES delineations apply.  
<sup>4</sup> Computed from unrounded figures.  
<sup>5</sup> Industries in which nationwide employment increased by a greater percentage than the overall average of 23.9 percent.  
<sup>6</sup> Less than 50,000 workers.

<sup>7</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.  
<sup>8</sup> Nonagricultural employment not elsewhere classified in this table. This includes the self-employed, private household workers, and unpaid family workers.  
<sup>9</sup> Includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and wage and salary workers in agriculture.  
 NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.  
 Source: Unpublished data prepared by Claude C. Hsren, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, based primarily on data supplied by State employment security agencies. Rural Manpower Developments, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, March 1971, p. 11.

## **MEDIAN EARNINGS HIGHER IN METRO THAN NONMETRO A**

**Median earnings in 1969 in metropolitan areas were considerably higher than in nonmetro locations. Differences were even sharper between male and female**

**workers in the same o  
workers were especial  
metro areas.**

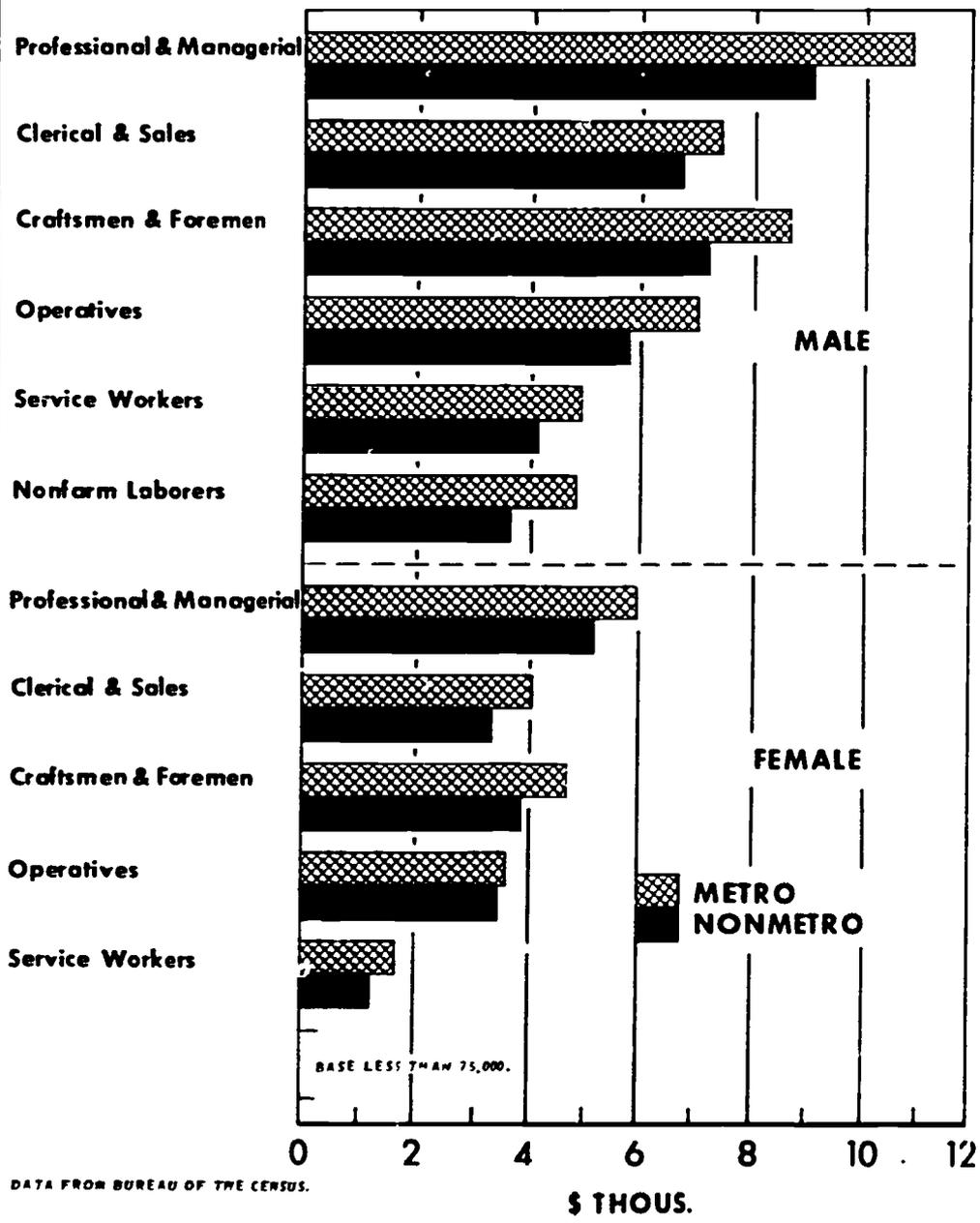
## **MEDIAN EARNINGS HIGHER IN METRO THAN NONMETRO AREAS**

in metropolitan areas were  
nonmetro locations.  
per between male and female

workers in the same occupation groups. Among women, service  
workers were especially disadvantaged in both metro and non-  
metro areas.

*(For details, see table 6.)*

### MEDIAN EARNINGS, 1969, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



## NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVE

In 1969, 24.3 million persons in the United States had incomes below the poverty level, a decrease of 15.2 million over the past decade. The number of poor families declined 41 percent during the 10-year period between 1959 and 1969.

In 1969, 1 out of 10 families was poor. The proportion of the Nation's population below the poverty level decreased to 12.2 percent. Ten years earlier, 1 out of 5 families was below the poverty level, and 22.4 percent of the population was in poverty.

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of the population residing in metropolitan areas has declined 51 percent, but the proportion of poor residents dropped to 12.2 percent.

While the proportion of the population in metropolitan areas was about 51 percent, the proportion in nonmetropolitan areas was about 49 percent. Poverty is more prevalent in the South and West, it is more

## **NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVERTY**

United States had incomes  
5.2 million over the past  
declined 41 percent during  
1969.

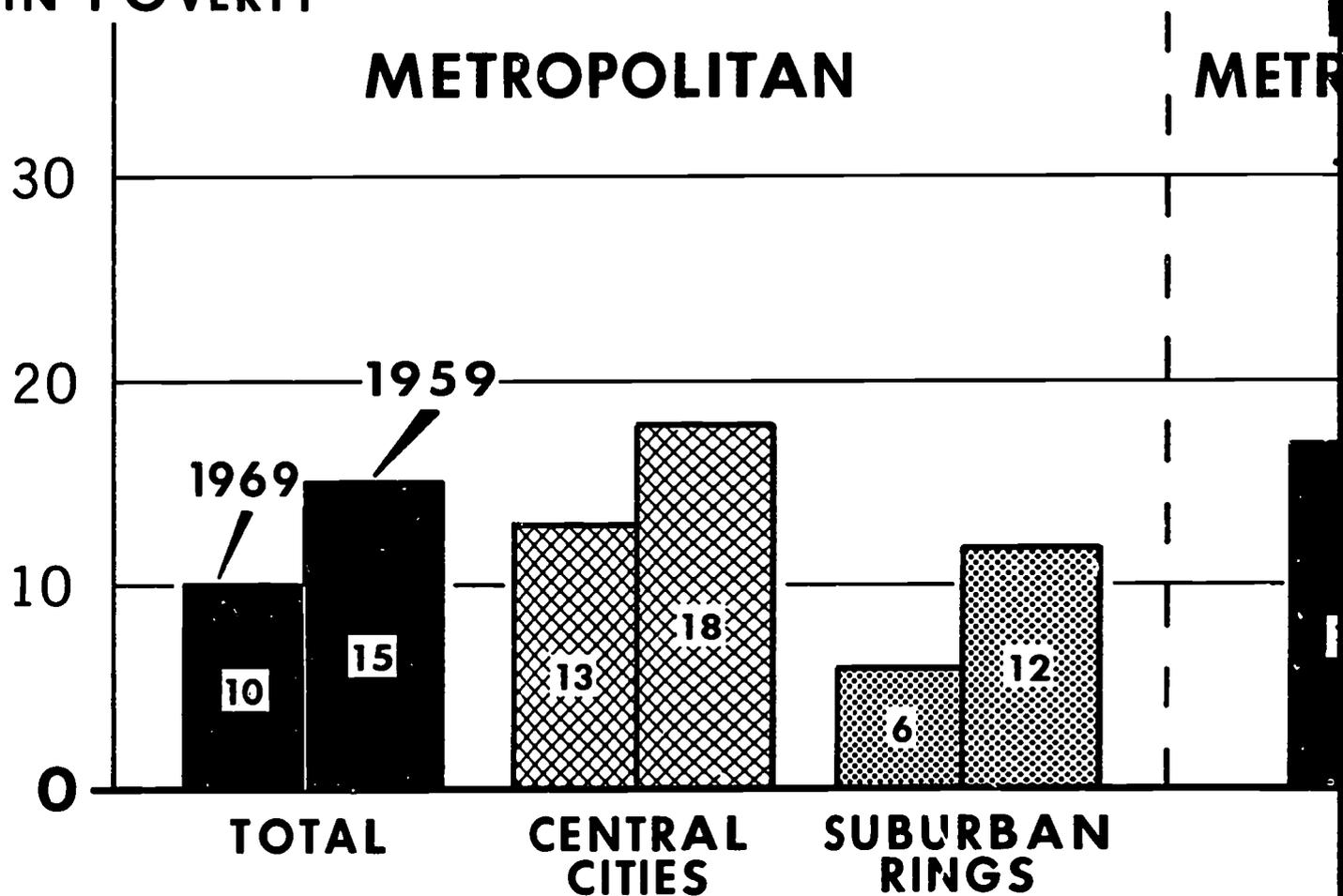
or. The proportion of the  
level decreased to 12.2 per-  
cent of families was below the poverty  
line was in poverty.

Over the past 10 years, the proportion of the poverty popula-  
tion residing in metropolitan areas increased from 44 percent to  
51 percent, but the incidence of poverty among metropolitan  
residents dropped from 15 percent in 1959 to 10 percent in 1969.

While the proportion of the total poor living in nonmetropoli-  
tan areas was about 49 percent in 1969, 17 percent of the  
nonmetropolitan population was poor. In the South, poverty is  
more prevalent in nonmetropolitan areas, whereas, in the North  
and West, it is more a metropolitan problem

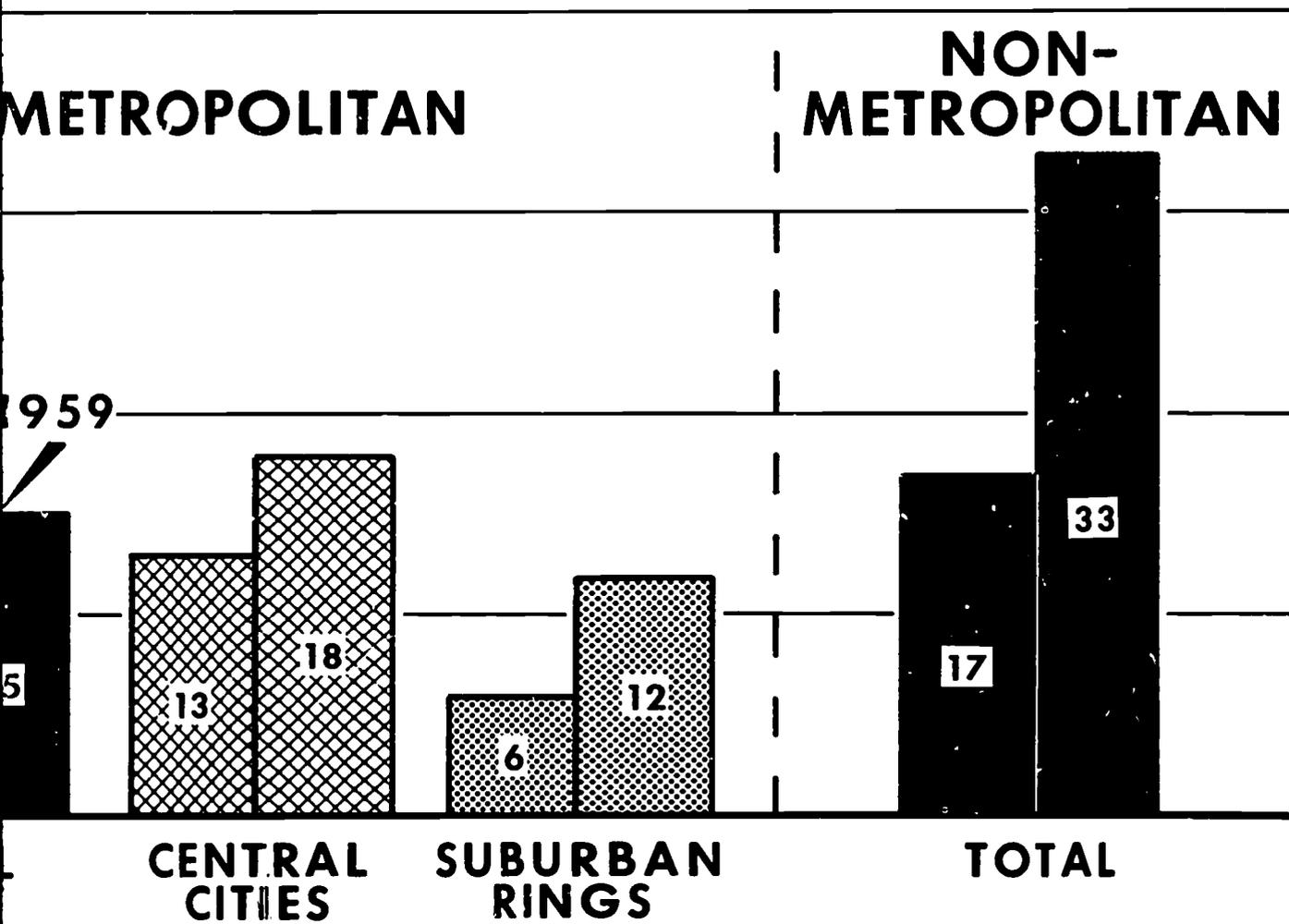
# INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY METRO AND RESIDENCE, 1969 AND 1959

% IN POVERTY



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

# OF POVERTY BY METRO AND NONMETRO RESIDENCE, 1969 AND 1959



OF COMMERCE.

TURE

NEG. ERS 8203 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## SMALL FARMERS DEPEND ON OFF-FARM INCOME

In 1970, average income per farm operator family was about equally divided between net income from farming and off-farm income.

Operators of the 223,000 farms in the largest sales class (\$40,000 and over) depended on off-farm sources for only

about 18 percent of their net

For about one million farms (less than \$2,500), off-farm income was only 18 percent of total net income.

## **SMALL FARMERS DEPEND ON OFF-FARM INCOME**

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farming and off-farm

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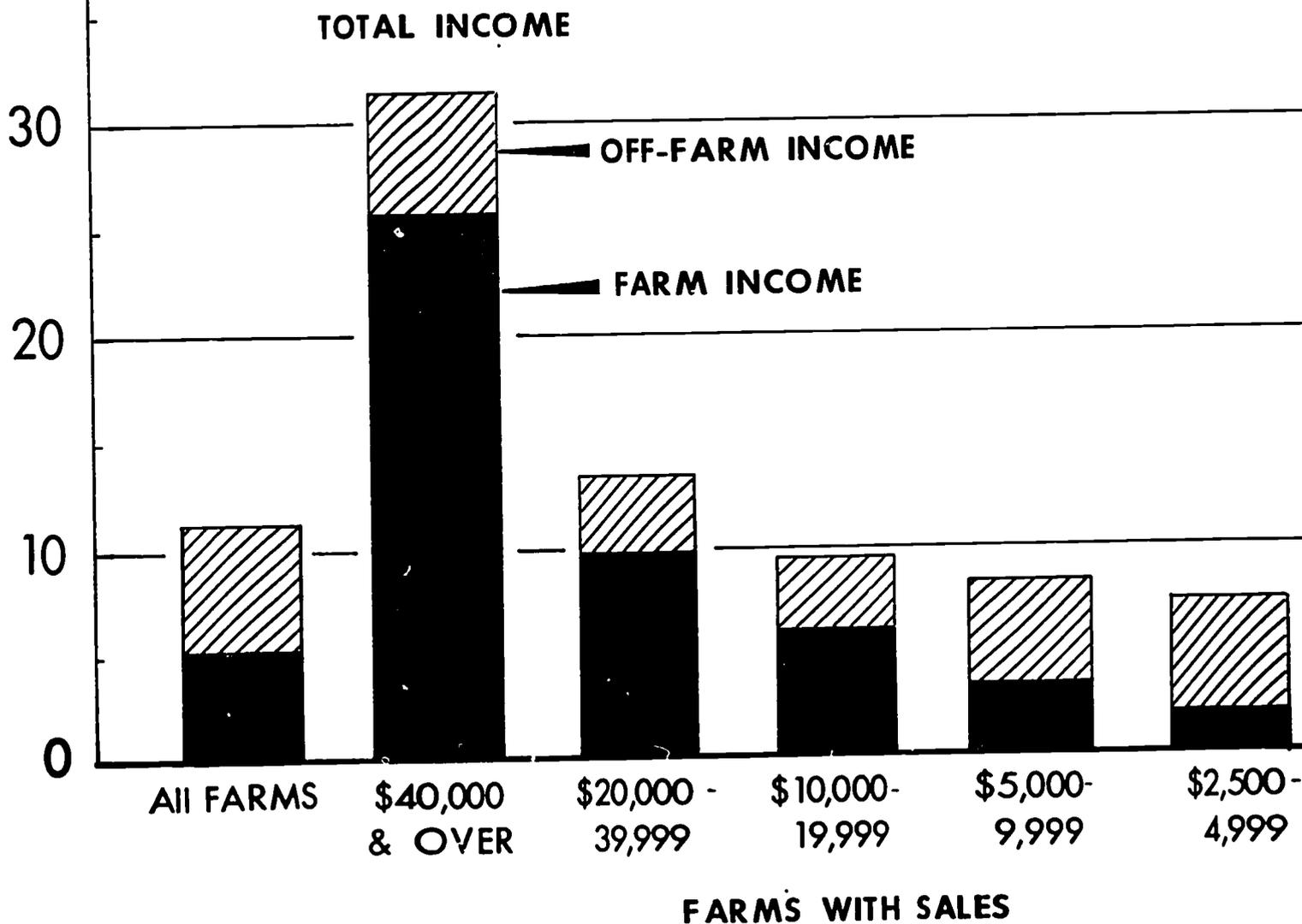
argest sales class  
sources for only

For about one million farms in the smallest sales class  
(less than \$2,500), off-farm income made up 88 percent of  
total net income.

*(For details, see table 7.)*

# FARM AND OFF-FARM INCOME, 1969

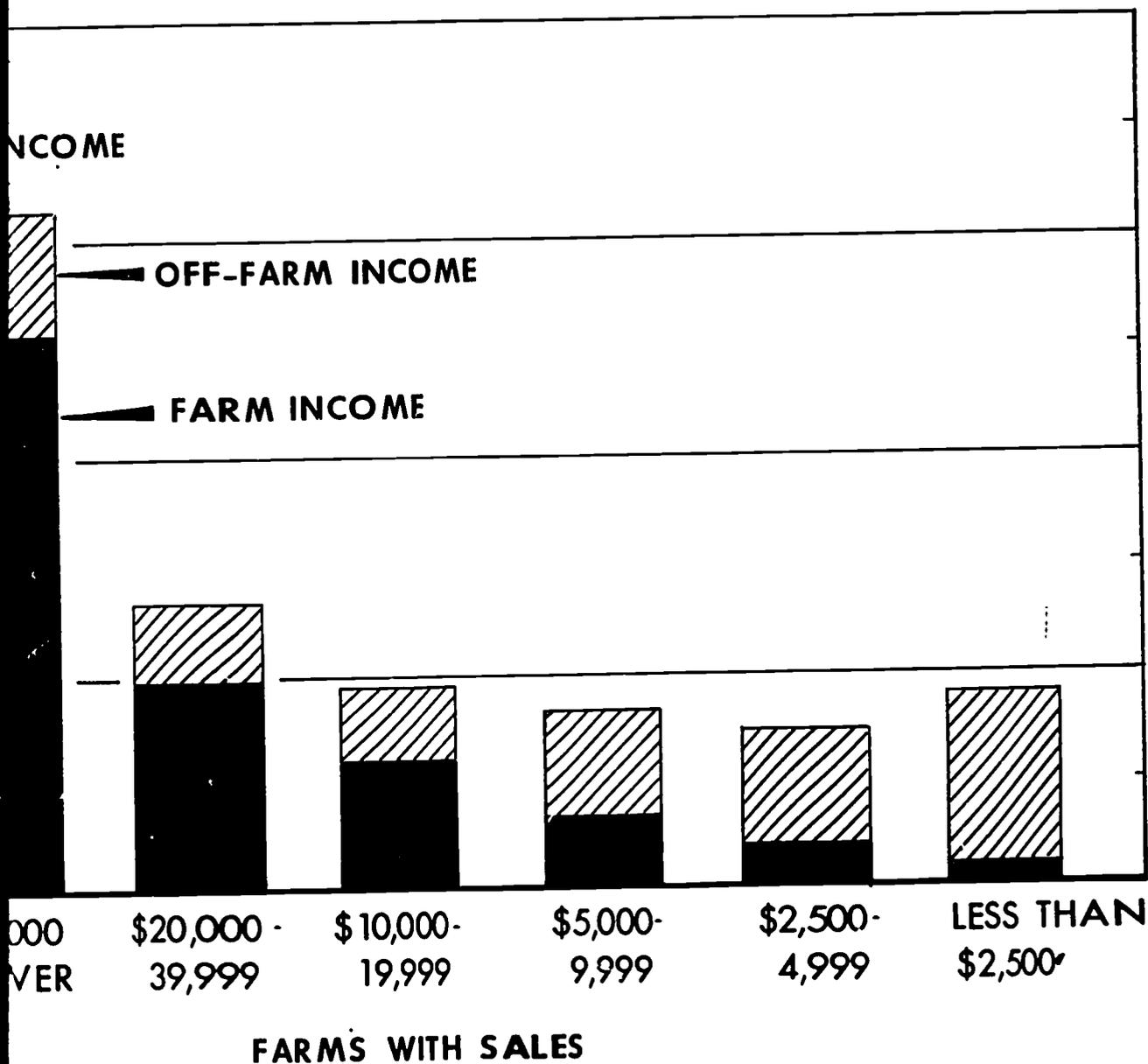
\$ THOUS.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8497-71 (10) ECONOMIC

# AND OFF-FARM INCOME, 1970



NEG. ERS 8497-71 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## RURAL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TREND

In 1950, more than one-third of the housing in the United States was substandard. By 1970, this share was down to one-fourteenth—a decline in the number of substandard units in 20 years from 15.2 million to 4.4 million units.

The greatest improvement occurred in nonmetro areas. Substandard housing units located outside metropolitan areas declined from 10.1 million occupied units in 1950 to 2.6 million

in 1970—whereas in metro areas the number of substandard units declined from 5.1 million in 1950 to about 1.8 million in 1970.

The decline in substandard housing is a result of the rise in family incomes. In 1950, 15.2 million families with incomes under \$3,000 lived in substandard housing. By 1970, there were 5.3 million families with incomes under \$3,000 living in substandard housing.

## AL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TRENDS

the housing in the United  
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of substandard units in  
million units.

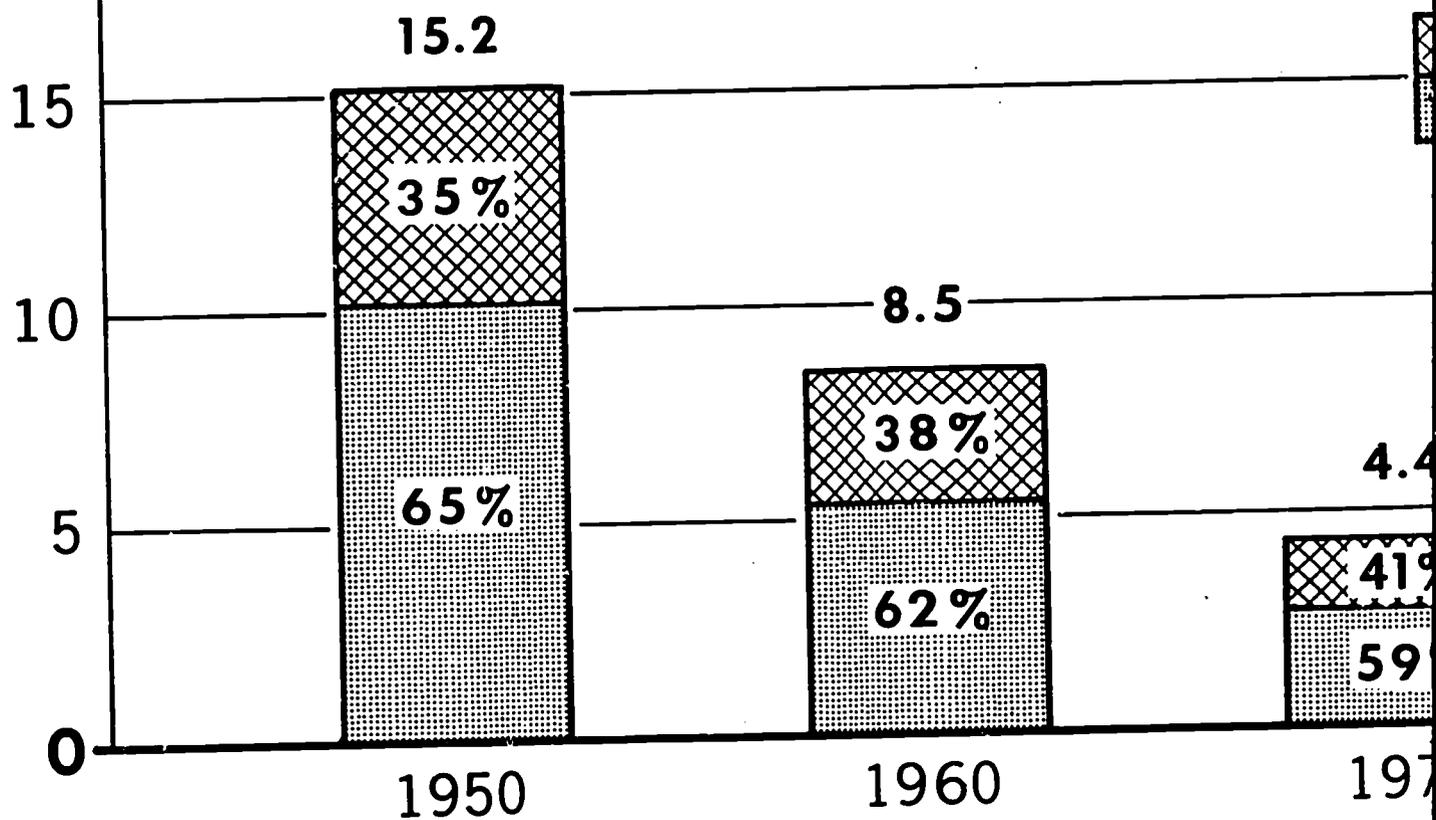
red in nonmetro areas. Sub-  
side metropolitan areas de-  
units in 1950 to 2.6 million

in 1970—whereas in metro areas the number declined from 5  
million in 1950 to about 1.8 million in 1970.

The decline in substandard housing is closely correlated with  
the rise in family incomes. In 1969, there were 2.5 million  
families with incomes under \$3,000 in nonmetro areas, and 2.6  
million families lived in substandard housing in 1970. In 1959,  
there were 5.3 million families with incomes under \$3,000, and  
5.3 million families lived in substandard housing in 1960.

# OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS

MILLION UNITS

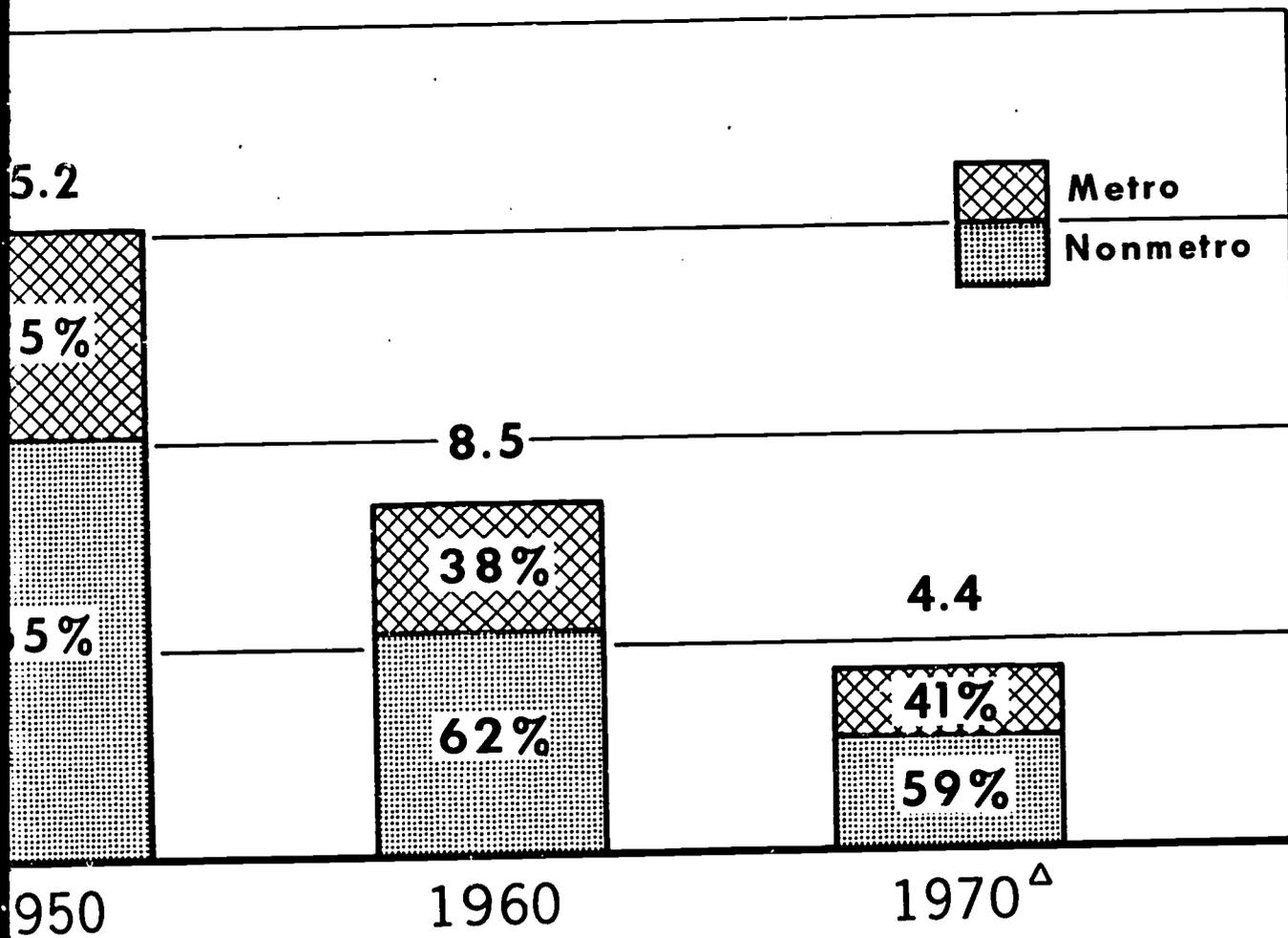


\* INCLUDES DILAPIDATED UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES.  
 Δ ESTIMATED FROM CENSUS DATA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8213 - 71 (8) ECON

# SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS\*



UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES.  
DATA.

URE

NEG. ERS 8213 - 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

## METRO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SERVICES

Education stands out as the major function of local governments in the United States. Per capita expenditures on education are slightly lower outside metropolitan areas, as they are for most functions.

Per capita expenditures often are used as a rough indicator of levels of service provided, although they must be used very cautiously for this purpose. The story they tell is a familiar one,

that metropolitan communities spend more on community services than nonmetropolitan communities. Furthermore, the gap may be widening. Metropolitan communities spent 86 percent more on community services in 1970 than in 1960; nonmetropolitan communities spent 19 percent more. In 1970, metropolitan communities spent 86 percent more on community services than nonmetropolitan communities; in 1960, they spent 45 percent more.

## METRO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SERVICES

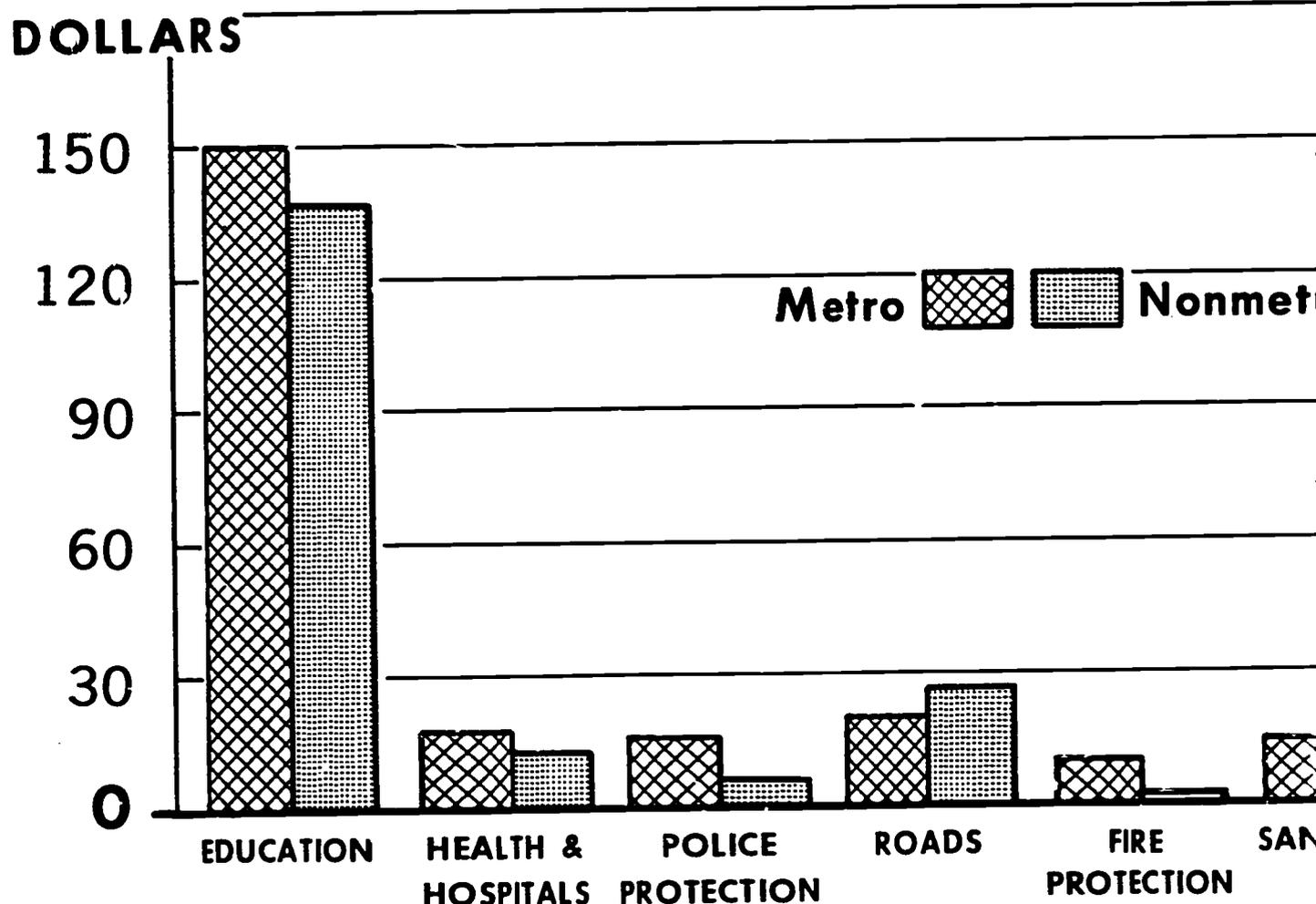
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These figures are used as a rough indicator of  
expenditures, though they must be used very cau-  
tiously. The story they tell is a familiar one,

that metropolitan communities provide somewhat higher levels of  
community services than nonmetropolitan communities can af-  
ford. Furthermore, the gap may be widening. In 1957, nonmetro-  
politan communities spent 86 percent as much per capita as  
metropolitan communities; in 1967, they spent only 74 percent  
as much.

*(For details, see table 8.)*

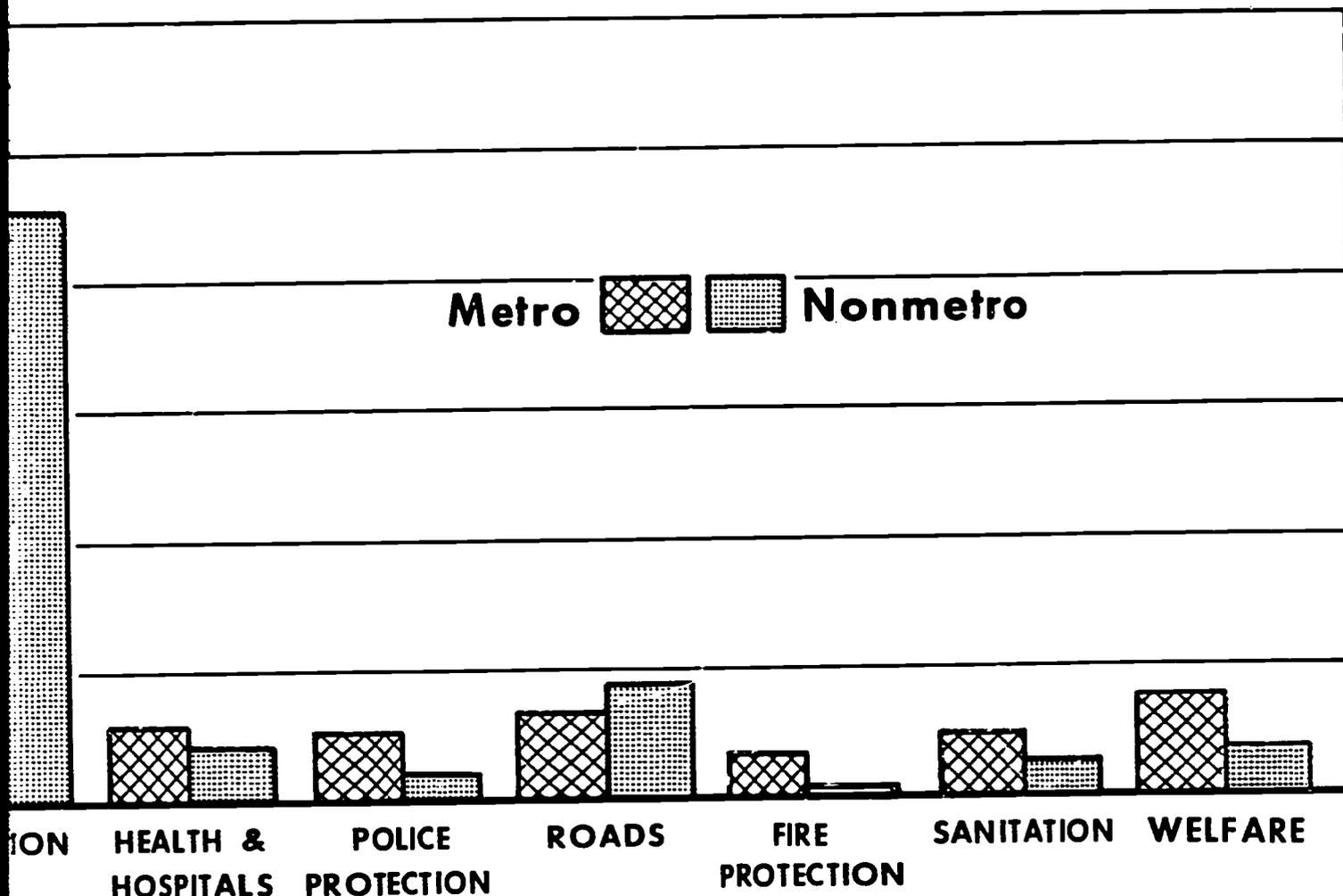
# PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8207 - 71 (8)

# DATA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-67



OF GOVERNMENTS.  
AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8207 - 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

#### **PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURAL**

Medicine today is an increasingly specialized field, and most Americans turn to specialists when they need help. Rural people have about equal access to hospitals and general practitioners as do metropolitan Americans, except in areas of extremely sparse population.

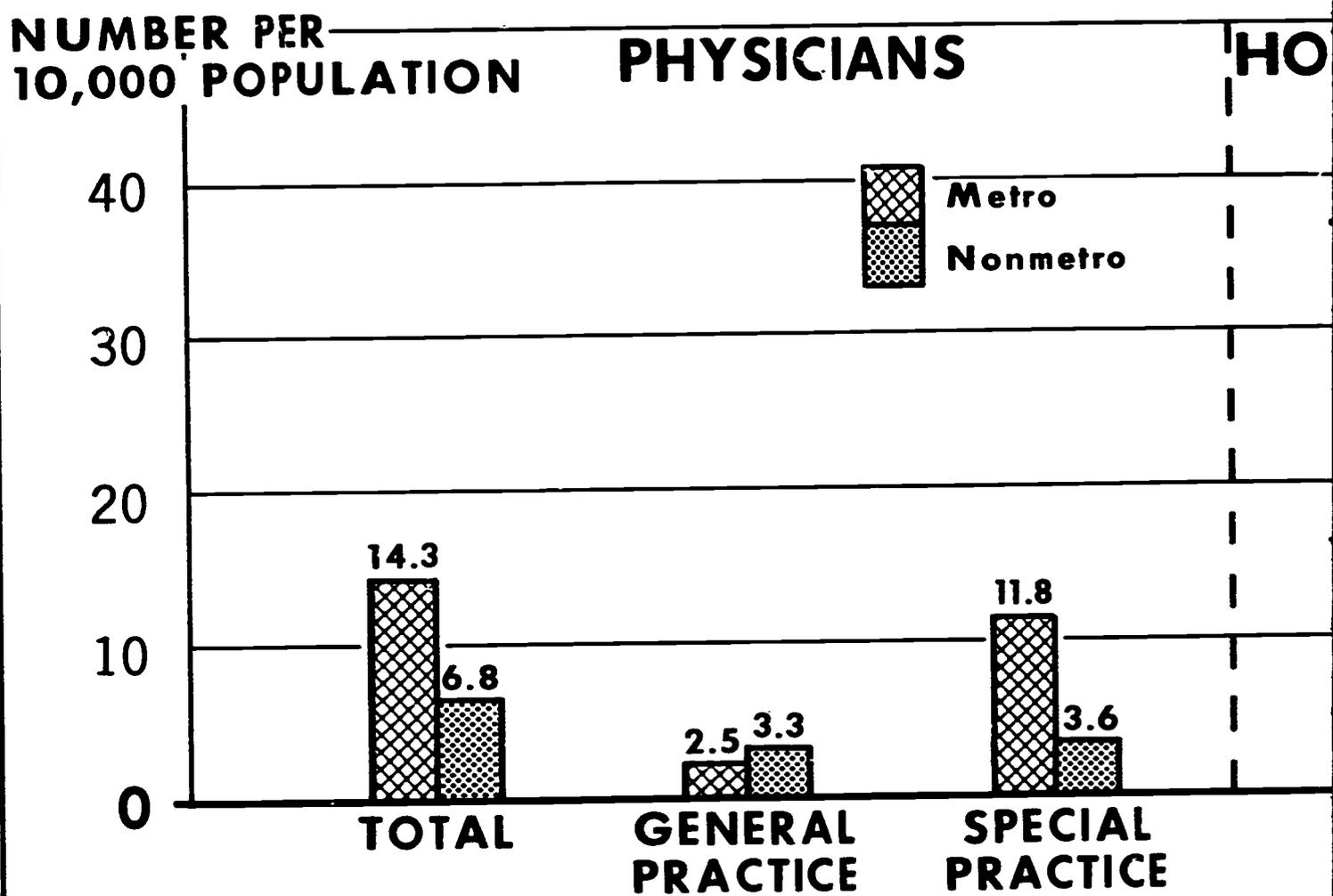
But rural people face a specialist. We need to find ways of providing services of specialists in areas where the population is too sparse to keep them and attract them.

### **PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS**

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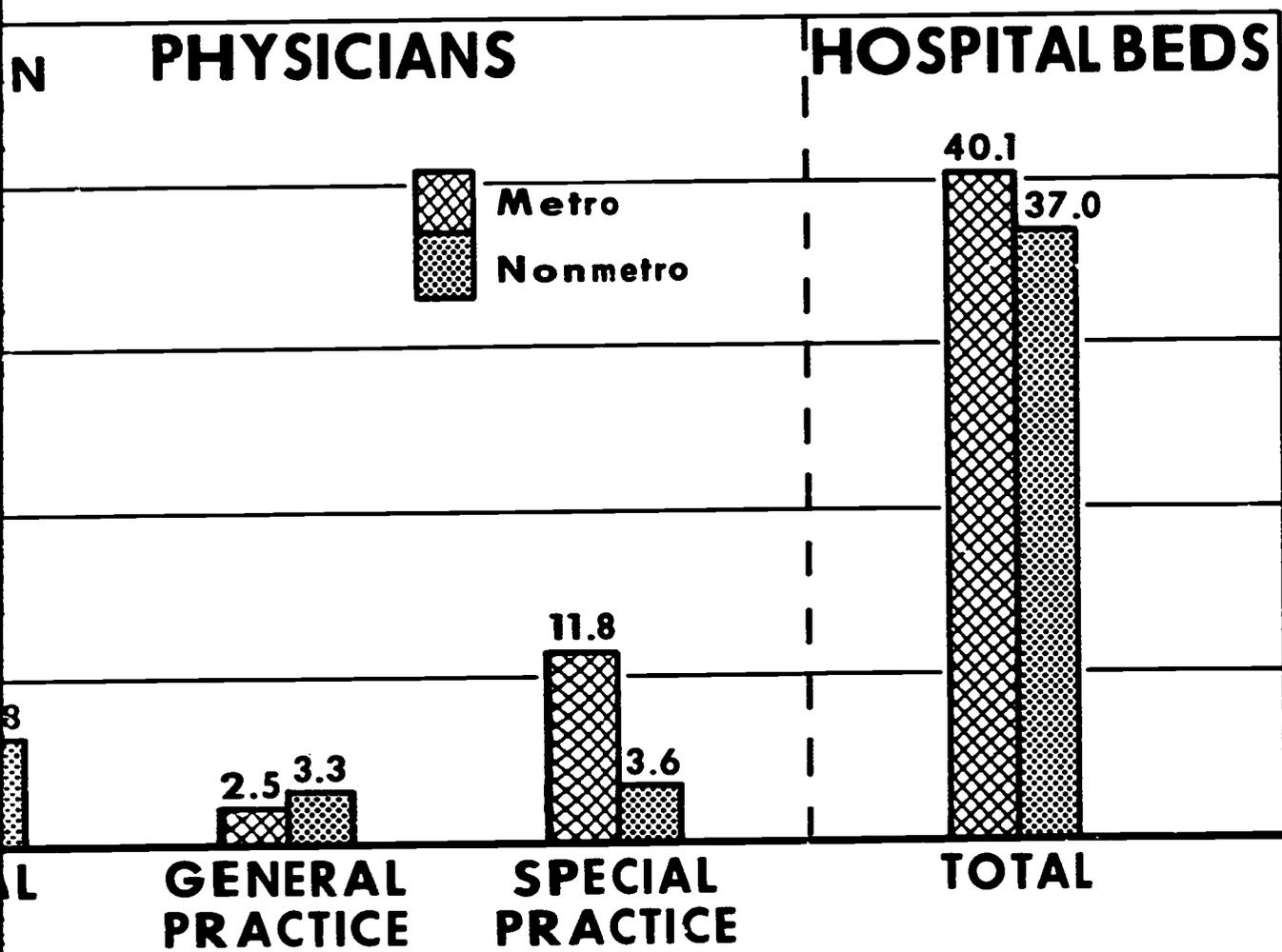
But rural people face long hours of traveling to see a specialist. We need to find new and more effective ways of providing services of specialists to areas where the population is too sparse to keep them busy and incomes are too low to attract them.

# PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN METRO AND NONMETRO AREAS, 1969



SOURCE: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN., "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS, 1969"

# PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN METRO AND NONMETRO AREAS, 1969



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970 O - 348-000. SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE U.S., 1969," VOL. 2.

### **DESPITE IMPROVEMENT, NONMETRO AREAS LAG IN YEARS OF SCHOOLING**

Levels of educational attainment have improved in both metro and nonmetro areas in recent years. In March 1970, among nonmetro whites, the proportion who had completed high school was two out of three (65.9 percent) for those aged 25 to 44 years, compared with not quite two out of five (38.7 percent) of those 45 years of age or older.

Among Negroes, improvement has been relatively more rapid, but their education still lags far behind that of whites.

In nonmetropolitan areas, the proportion of the population 25 years old and over who had completed high school was less, compared with three-fifths in metro areas. Eighty-six percent of those 25 to 44 years old and over had 8 years of schooling, compared with 80 percent among those in the age group 45 years old and over. Only 23.7 percent had attained only this level of schooling.

## **IMPROVEMENT, NONMETRO AREAS LAG IN YEARS OF SCHOOLING**

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In nonmetropolitan areas, three-fourths of the Negro farm population 25 years old and over had 8 years of schooling or less, compared with three-fifths of nonfarm and 36 percent in metro areas. Eighty-six percent of the Negro farm population 45 years old and over had 8 years or less of schooling, and even among those in the age group 25 to 44 years, more than half had attained only this level of education. Less than one-fourth (23.7 percent) were high school graduates.

*Educational attainment of persons 25 years and over, by color and residence,  
March 1970*

Age and residence	Percent of population with—			
	8 years of school or less		12 years of school or more	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
<b>Total</b> .....	26.1	43.0	57.4	33.7
Metropolitan areas.....	22.1	36.0	61.5	38.8
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	33.2	60.9	50.0	20.6
Nonfarm.....	31.7	59.1	51.2	21.6
Farm.....	43.1	74.5	42.0	11.9
<b>25 to 44 years</b> .....	11.8	22.4	71.6	47.9
Metropolitan areas.....	9.4	18.0	74.7	52.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	16.5	36.3	65.9	34.2
Nonfarm.....	15.9	34.3	66.2	35.3
Farm.....	21.8	54.1	62.3	23.7
<b>45 years and over</b> .....	36.8	63.1	46.6	19.9
Metropolitan areas.....	32.1	55.7	51.2	24.2
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	44.9	78.9	38.7	10.5
Nonfarm.....	45.4	77.9	40.0	11.3
Farm.....	53.5	86.4	31.9	4.6

Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1971, p. 132.

## STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

Forty States have established at least tentative official planning and development districts. These districts are both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan. They are established by executive order of the governor, by the legislature, or by local choice. They provide the functional unit for planning and development, especially in areas where a metropolitan center is not the logical focus.

The degree of progress in the sub-State planning districts varies. Usually all States were scheduled to have such planning and development districts.

Although it is likely that there will be some adjustment and change, on the whole, it is expected that planning and development districts will be the building blocks for regional planning.

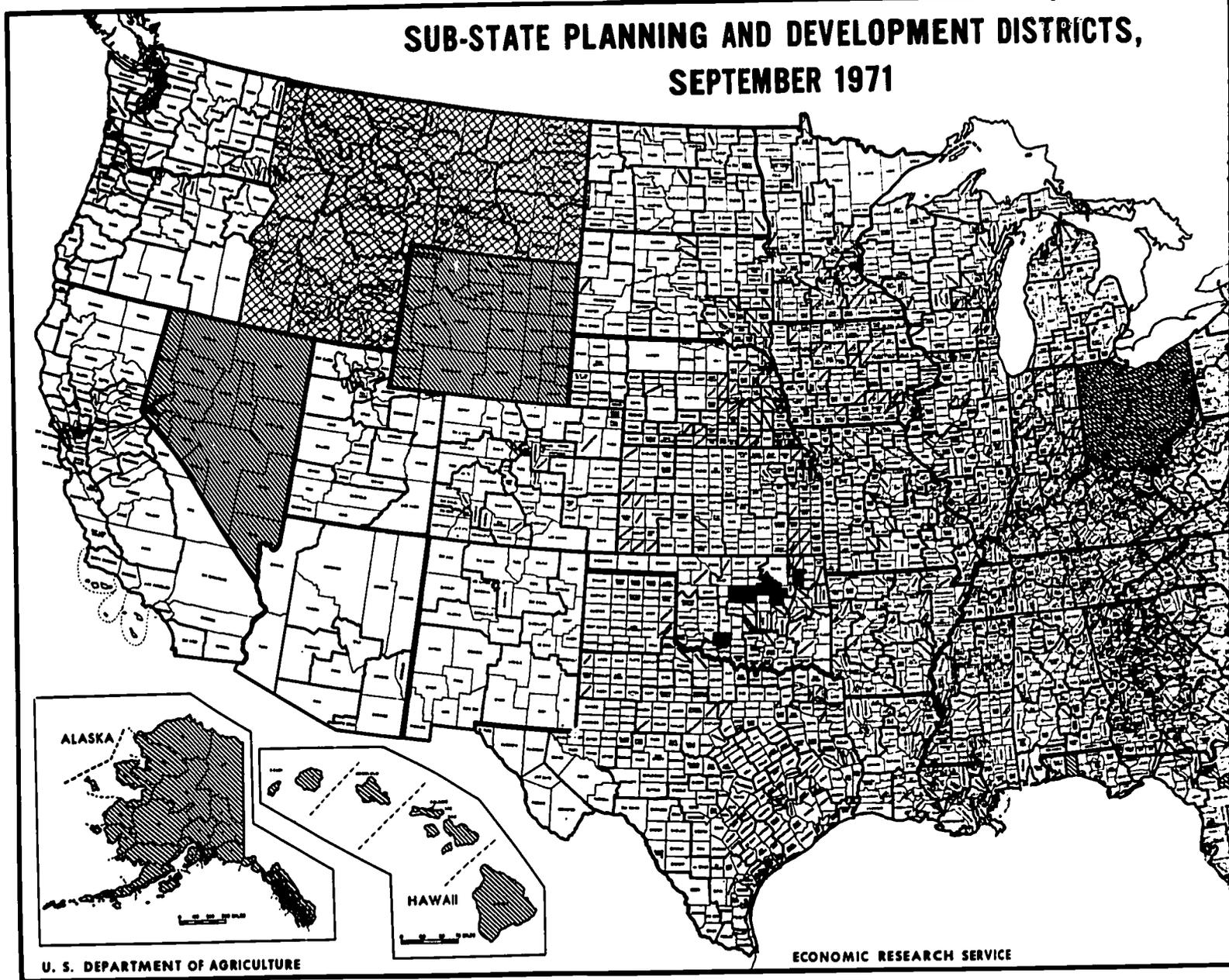
## STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

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The degree of progress in the development and use of official sub-State planning districts varies, but at the current rate virtually all States were scheduled to have designated and have in use such planning and development districts by the end of 1971.

Although it is likely that there will be considerable re-adjustment and change, on the basis of experience, it is likely that planning and development districts will become the basic building blocks for regional approaches in rural development.

**SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS,  
SEPTEMBER 1971**



# SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, SEPTEMBER 1971

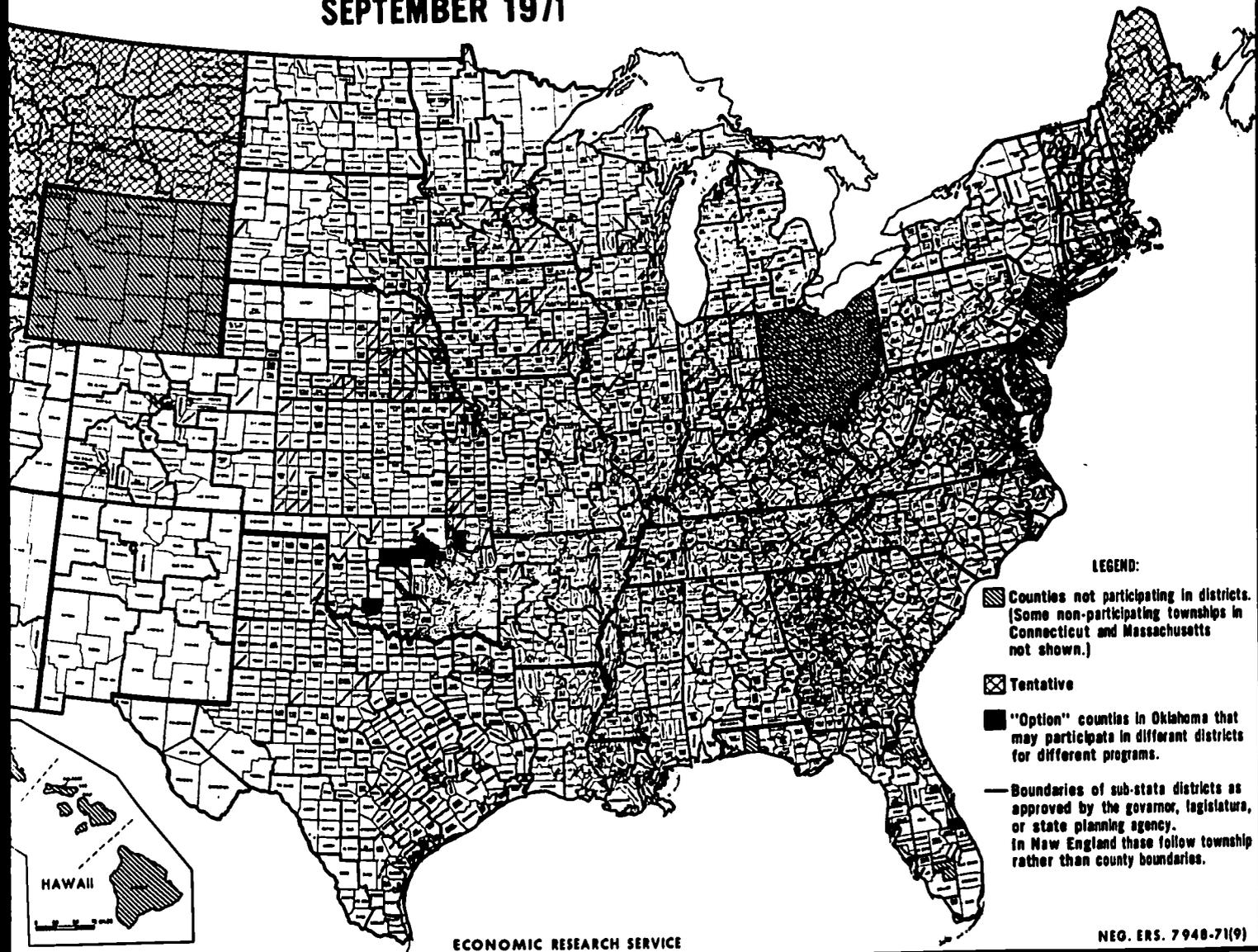


Table 1.—Population of the United States by urban and rural residence, 1900-70

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>
1900 .....	76,212	30,215	45,997
1910 .....	92,228	42,064	50,164
1920 .....	106,022	54,253	51,768
1930 .....	123,203	69,161	54,042
1940 .....	132,165	74,705	57,459
<b>New definition<sup>1</sup></b>			
1950 .....	151,326	96,847	54,479
1960 .....	179,323	125,269	54,054
1970 <sup>2</sup> .....	203,166	149,281	53,885

<sup>1</sup> Under the current definition, the urban population is comprised of all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. In previous years, the urban population was comprised of all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In both definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Source: United States Censuses of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Table 2.—Farm population, 1920-70

Year	Farm population (in thousands)	Percent of total U.S. population
1920 .....	31,974	30.1
1925 .....	31,190	27.0
1930 .....	30,529	24.9
1935 .....	32,161	25.3
1940 .....	30,547	23.2
1945 .....	24,420	17.5
1950 .....	23,048	15.3
1955 .....	19,078	11.6
1960 .....	15,635	8.7
1965 .....	12,363	6.4
1970 .....	9,712	4.8

Table 3.—Net

<b>New England</b> .....	3.0
Maine .....	-7.3
New Hampshire .....	11.3
Vermont .....	3.7
Massachusetts .....	1.4
Rhode Island .....	1.1
Connecticut .....	8.4
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> .....	( <sup>2</sup> )
New York .....	-0.6
New Jersey .....	8.0
Pennsylvania .....	-3.3
<b>East North Central</b> .....	-0.4
Ohio .....	-1.3
Indiana .....	-0.3
Illinois .....	-0.4
Michigan .....	0.3
Wisconsin .....	0.1
<b>West North Central</b> .....	-3.9
Minnesota .....	-0.7
Iowa .....	-6.7
Missouri .....	( <sup>2</sup> )
North Dakota .....	-14.9
South Dakota .....	-14.0
Nebraska .....	-5.2
Kansas .....	-6.1
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	5.2
Delaware .....	8.5
Maryland .....	12.4
Dist. of Columbia .....	-13.1
Virginia .....	3.9
West Virginia .....	-14.2
North Carolina .....	-2.1
South Carolina .....	-6.2
Georgia .....	1.1
Florida .....	26.0

<sup>1</sup> Net migration expressed as a percentage  
<sup>2</sup> Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Urban and rural residence, 1900-70

Urban	Rural
'70.	'70.
30,215	45,997
42,064	50,164
54,253	51,768
69,161	54,042
74,705	57,459
96,847	54,479
25,269	54,054
49,281	53,885

on is comprised of all persons living in  
s or more outside urbanized areas. In  
ed of all persons living in incorporated  
ntions, the population not classified as

50 and 1970.

n, 1920-70

Percent of total U.S. population
30.1
27.0
24.9
25.3
23.2
17.5
15.3
11.6
8.7
6.4
4.8

Table 3.—Net migration, 1960-70<sup>1</sup>

New England .....	3.0	East South Central .....	-5.8
Maine .....	-7.3	Kentucky .....	-5.0
New Hampshire .....	11.3	Tennessee .....	-1.3
Vermont .....	3.7	Alabama .....	-7.1
Massachusetts .....	1.4	Mississippi .....	-12.3
Rhode Island .....	1.1	West South Central .....	-0.3
Connecticut .....	8.4	Arkansas .....	-4.0
Middle Atlantic .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	Louisiana .....	-4.1
New York .....	-0.6	Oklahoma .....	0.6
New Jersey .....	8.0	Texas .....	1.5
Pennsylvania .....	-3.3	Mountain .....	4.5
East North Central .....	-0.4	Montana .....	-8.6
Ohio .....	-1.3	Idaho .....	-6.3
Indiana .....	-0.3	Wyoming .....	-11.9
Illinois .....	-0.4	Colorado .....	12.3
Michigan .....	0.3	New Mexico .....	-13.6
Wisconsin .....	0.1	Arizona .....	17.4
West North Central .....	-3.9	Utah .....	-1.2
Minnesota .....	-0.7	Nevada .....	50.4
Iowa .....	-6.7	Pacific .....	12.4
Missouri .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	Washington .....	8.7
North Dakota .....	-14.9	Oregon .....	9.0
South Dakota .....	-14.0	California .....	13.4
Nebraska .....	-5.2	Alaska .....	6.3
Kansas .....	-6.1	Hawaii .....	1.5
South Atlantic .....	5.2		
Delaware .....	8.5		
Maryland .....	12.4		
Dist. of Columbia .....	-13.1		
Virginia .....	3.9		
West Virginia .....	-14.2		
North Carolina .....	-2.1		
South Carolina .....	-6.2		
Georgia .....	1.3		
Florida .....	26.8		

<sup>1</sup> Net migration expressed as a percentage of 1960 population.

<sup>2</sup> Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

**Table 4.—Per capita personal income by metropolitan status, United States, 1929-68**

Year	Metropolitan counties	Nonmetropolitan counties
	Dollars	Dollars
1929 .....	928	402
1940 .....	762	353
1950 .....	1,745	1,088
1959 .....	2,448	1,603
1962 .....	2,658	1,791
1965 .....	3,080	2,017
1966 .....	3,296	2,281
1967 .....	3,517	2,419
1968 .....	3,811	2,614

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

**Table 5.—Earnings by industrial sources where earned, metro and nonmetro, 1968**  
(Dollars in millions)

Industry sector	Sources of earnings			
	Metro		Nonmetro	
	Dollars	Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
Manufacturing.....	126,804	30.2	34,380	26.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	71,696	17.1	18,502	14.4
Government.....	67,137	16.0	26,162	20.3
Services.....	65,021	15.5	14,993	11.7
Construction.....	25,711	6.1	7,101	5.5
Transportation, communications, and public utilities.....	31,036	7.4	6,827	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	25,233	6.0	3,501	2.7
Farming, mining, forestry, and fisheries.....	6,501	1.7	16,488	13.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>419,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128,661</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

**Table 6.—Median earnings, 1969, by occupation group and sex**

Nonfarm occupation group and sex	Total
	Dollars
<b>Male</b>	
Prof. and managerial .....	10,381
Clerical and sales .....	7,337
Craftsmen and foremen .....	8,194
Operatives .....	6,626
Service workers .....	4,518
Nonfarm laborers .....	4,269
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,653</b>
<b>Female</b>	
Prof. and managerial .....	5,716
Clerical and sales .....	3,838
Craftsmen and foremen .....	4,376
Operatives .....	3,540
Service workers .....	1,477
Pvt. household .....	520
Other service .....	2,063
Nonfarm laborers .....	2,613
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,453</b>

<sup>1</sup> Base less than 75,000.  
Source: Social and Economic Characteristics in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Current Population Reports, p. 23, No. Bureau of the Census, Table 17, p. 66.

**Table 7.—Income per farm operator family by value of sales classes, 1971**

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income	Total income
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All farms .....	5,374	5,833	11,207
\$40,000 and over .....	25,664	5,803	31,467
20,000 - 39,999 .....	9,962	3,503	13,465
10,000 - 19,999 .....	6,208	3,452	9,660
5,000 - 9,999 .....	3,492	4,984	8,476
2,500 - 4,999 .....	2,049	5,465	7,514
Less than 2,500 .....	1,059	7,954	9,013

Source: Farm Income Situation, FIS-218, Economic Service, July 1971, Table 5D.

by metropolitan  
29-68

Table 6.—Median earnings, 1969, by occupational group

Nonfarm occupation group and sex	Total	Metro	Non- metro
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Male			
Prof. and managerial . . . . .	10,381	10,845	9,100
Clerical and sales . . . . .	7,337	7,509	6,803
Craftsmen and foremen . . . . .	8,194	8,727	7,297
Operatives . . . . .	6,626	7,086	5,827
Service workers . . . . .	4,518	4,963	4,140
Nonfarm laborers . . . . .	4,269	4,877	3,645
Total . . . . .	7,653	8,109	6,716
Female			
Prof. and managerial . . . . .	5,716	5,989	5,193
Clerical and sales . . . . .	3,838	4,051	3,369
Craftsmen and foremen . . . . .	4,376	4,684	3,862
Operatives . . . . .	3,540	3,617	3,468
Service workers . . . . .	1,477	1,713	1,213
Pvt. household . . . . .	520	571	487
Other service . . . . .	2,063	2,281	1,741
Nonfarm laborers . . . . .	2,613	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Total . . . . .	3,453	3,704	3,003

<sup>1</sup> Base less than 75,000.

Source: Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960, Current Population Reports, P. 23, No. 37, June 24, 1971. Bureau of the Census, Table 17, p. 66.

earned, metro and nonmetro, 1968

Sources of earnings		
	Metro	Nonmetro
Percent of total	Dollars	Percent of total
30.2	34,380	28.7
17.1	18,502	14.4
16.0	26,162	20.3
15.5	14,993	11.7
6.1	7,101	5.5
7.4	6,827	5.3
6.0	3,501	2.7
1.7	16,488	13.4
100.0	128,661	100.0

Table 7.—Income per farm operator family by major source and by value of sales classes, 1970

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income	Total income	Pct. off-farm is of total	No. of farms
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Thou.
All farms . . . . .	5,374	5,833	11,207	52	2,924
\$40,000 and over . . . . .	25,664	5,803	31,467	18	223
20,000 - 39,999 . . . . .	9,962	3,503	13,465	26	374
10,000 - 19,999 . . . . .	6,208	3,452	9,660	36	513
5,000 - 9,999 . . . . .	3,492	4,984	8,476	59	370
2,500 - 4,999 . . . . .	2,049	5,465	7,514	73	260
Less than 2,500 . . . . .	1,059	7,954	9,013	88	1,184

Source: Farm Income Situation, FIS-216, Economic Research Service, July 1971, Table 5D.

**Table 8.—Per capita expenditures of local governments for selected services, by metropolitan status, 1966-67**

Service	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan
Education .....	\$150.35	\$136.44
Health and hospitals .....	18.30	13.70
Police protection .....	16.73	6.56
Roads .....	21.14	26.77
Fire protection .....	9.77	3.46
Sanitation .....	15.83	7.03
Welfare .....	24.17	11.88

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

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