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AGRICOLA

Citations in this bibliography were entered in the AGRICOLA database between January 1979 and the present.


Application of the multiple frame design in an economic distributional effects study. Kleweno, D.G. Washington, The Service. ESS staff report - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Economics and Statistics Service. Jan 1981. Jan 1981. (AGESS80122.3). 143 p charts. 3 ref. (NAL Call No.: 916762(AGE)). Abstract. A multiple frame survey design was used to study establishment and household characteristics and to make inferences about the population of interest. The methodology required for frame construction, sampling, field enumeration, and estimation is illustrated. The nine county Kentucky study was the first of its type attempted by the Statistics unit of the Economics and Statistics Service, USDA, for data collection. Procedures were substantially more difficult than our traditional work. The study was carried out effectively and demonstrates our capability for this type of project. This document was developed because of the unusual nature of the survey: however, it would be beneficial to document all special surveys that the agency conducts. Suggested procedural enhancements are given for future applications and adaptation.

The attitudes of rural residents toward the expansion of natural resource based economic activities: a comparison between recent in-migrants and long-time residents. Stout-Kiegen, N. , Bulman, S D , Smith, D K. Amnersl, Mass. The Council. Journal - Northeastern Agricultural Economics Council, Apr 1984. v. 13 (1). p. 40-45. Includes 14 references. (NAL Call No.: HD1773.A2N6). Extract: Rural residents, particularly recent in-migrants, are often characterized by preferences for a tranquil rural lifestyle based on the attributes of an open countryside. A survey of residents of an isolated rural county in West Virginia was conducted to explore the proposition that recent rural in-migrants are more opposed to the growth of natural resource based activities which are detrimental to the rural countryside than are long-term residents of the country. The hypothesis was not supported, as both recent in-migrants and long-time residents strongly favored economic development of the county's natural resources over preservation of the natural countryside.


Contributions of migrants to local labor force changes in different-sized nonmetropolitan places.


Extract: Migration is a major factor in a local economy's growth potential since it affects the size and characteristics of the labor force. Previous studies of the impact of the migration turnaround on the labor force have not investigated potential variations in the socioeconomic contributions of migrants to nonmetro places. By differentiating among non-metro places according to their size and distance from a metro area, potential variations in the labor force contributions of migrants to different nonmetro places are explored. Large nonmetro places (population 10,000 to 49,999) and those adjacent to metro areas tend to receive migrants who are younger and have higher educational attainment, occupational status, and family income than do small and nonadjacent nonmetro places.

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Demographics and rural roads.


The consequences of population growth for Pine Tree County, Michigan

Rathge, R.W. : Beegle, J.A. Greencich, Conn. JA: Press. Research in rural sociology and development. Literature review 1995. 2 e 16-90. Includes...
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Differential mobility within the rural population in 18 Iowa townships, 1928-1935 / by Ray E. Wakeley.

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Brookings, S. D. : The Station. Newsletter Department of Rural Sociology, Agricultural Experiment Station. South Dakota State University.


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Farm population net migration from the rural-farm population, 1940-50 / by Gladys K Bowles.

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Fertility rates and migration of Kentucky population, 1920 to 1940, as related to communication, income, and education.
KAEBA. Oliver M.D. Lexington
0031
Housing migratory agricultural workers in California, 1913-1948.
Green, P.M. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, c1982. Rural policy problems and consumer buying power will increase. The population is moving to the cities; migration toward the South and West will gather momentum.
0037
Job mobility and migration in a low income rural community /R.D. Geschwind and V.W. Ruttan.
0038
The key indicators point upward.
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-migration and the use of the S.,s. bureau on Aging. The Mexican-American population.
0040
Migrant response to industrialization in four rural areas, 1965-70 / by Duane A. Olsen and John A. Kuehn.
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Migrant status and success: a panel study.
0042
The relative "success" achieved by migrants and nonmigrants from rural areas was assessed by using 24-year
longitudinal data for a panel of 2,081 Pennsylvania men and women. Respondents were first surveyed as high school sophomores in 1947. Migrants were defined as those persons whose 1947 and 1971 residences were 50 or more miles apart. Using this definition, we found migrants have higher income levels and more occupational prestige than did nonmigrants. They also evaluated themselves as more successful. Migrants did not, however, express significantly more satisfaction with their jobs or communities nor more happiness with their lives.

Migration and adjustment of farm and nonfarm families and adolescents in Cedar Rapids, Iowa / by Lee G. Burchinal and Perry E. Jacobson

Burchinal, Lee G.; Jacobson, Perry E.


Migration and modernization: a study of changing values and behavior among former migrants from the rural South to upstate New York / by Ghulam Mohammad Samdani.

Samdani, Ghulam Mohammad, 1940-.


Migration and population growth in rural areas in New York State.

Schoolvick, J. B. W.


Extract. In this study we have attempted to show that population growth in and migration to rural areas in New York State since 1970 is the result of a population redistribution pattern that is distinctly different from the suburban growth phenomena of the past.

Migration decision making among nonmetropolitan-bound migrants.

Williams, J. D.; McMillen, D. B.


Migration within Kentucky, 1935-40.


Mobility of rural population: A study of changes in residence and occupation in two types of rural communities.


Natural increase and migration of Kentucky population: 1920 to 1935.


The negro population of Kentucky.


New settlement pattern of rural blacks in the American South.


Nonmetropolitan America in transition / edited by Amos H. Hawley and Sara Mills Mazie.

Hawley, Amos Henry.-Mazie, Sara Mills.. 1941-. Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. c1981. xiii, 833 p. ill. ; 24 cm. Includes bibliographies and index (NAL Call No. EUG: HT123 N61).
Nonmetropolitan migration: The influence of neglected variables


Nonmetropolitan population increase, the attractiveness of rural living, and race.


Extract. This paper examines, first, the racial composition of population growth in 75 Midwestern counties that have experienced substantial immigration and concludes that the immigrant stream is predominantly white. Second, the paper examines the reasons for migration given by a sample of urban-to-rural migrants to those counties. In absence of frequent reference to race as an issue by migrants who give anti-urban reasons for moving, the paper ends by suggesting some means of exploring the hypothesis that racial aversion is implicated in the new migration to rural areas.

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The planning implications of disparate rural population growth trends.


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The reversal of migration patterns--some rural development consequences.
Flaxch, L A. RUSOA Knoxville, TN: Rural Sociological Society Rural sociology Summer 1978 v 43 (2) p 293-303 includes 18 references (NAL Call No.: NAL 28:26 R88).

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Hagood, Margaret Jarman, 1907-. ; Sharp, Emil F. Madison: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin. 1951. 56 p. . 111. : 23 cm. (NAL Call No.: NAL 100 W75 no.176).
Rural-urban residence and aging:
Directions for future research.
Lee, G.R.; Lassey, M.L. Corvallis, Or.: Western Rural Development Center, Oregon State University, c 1980.
Research and public service with the rural elderly: proceedings of a conference / editors, William R. Lassey ... et al. MAPP Families in retirement. p. 77-87. (NAL Call No.: DNAL HV1461.R4).

The special rural development challenges of the great plains.

A test of the "gangplank syndrome" among recent migrants to the Upper Great Lakes region.

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Turnaround migrants: grubby economics or delightful indulgence in ruralism?.

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POPULATION MIGRATION IN RURAL AMERICA

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Job mobility and migration in a low income rural community / R.D. Geschwind and V.W. Ruttan.

Geschwind, R. D., Ruttan, Vernon W. Lafayette, Ind. : Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. 1961. Caption title. 23 p. ; 1 map ; 28 cm.

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Sofranko, A.J.; Fliegel, F.C.-Glasgow, N. Urbana, Ill., The Department. Illinois agricultural economics staff paper series S. rural sociology - University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics. Apr 1980. Apr 1980. (S-15) 20 p. 9 ref. (NAL Call No.: 917877(AGE)).

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Stinner, W.F UTSCB. ; Kan, S.H. Logan: The Station. Utah Science - Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Fall 1982 v. 43 (3), p. 82-85. Includes references (NAL Call No.: 100 UTIF).
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