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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, 1970

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, 1970. *By Fred K. Hines, David L. Brown, and John M. Zimmer*. Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Economic Report No. 272.

ABSTRACT

U.S. counties are classified along a dimension of urban-rural orientation and the socioeconomic characteristics of their populations are compared for 1970 and for 1960-70 trends. Differences between the total population and the minority population are also compared. Socioeconomic characteristics examined include population distribution and growth; age, sex, and family structures; geographic mobility; education; labor force participation and occupational status; income; and incidence of poverty.

Findings indicate that the population of totally rural nonmetropolitan counties, compared with that of other counties, has a relatively low level of current socioeconomic status and future potential. The population of the more urbanized nonmetropolitan counties compares favorably with that of metropolitan areas in terms of age structure, geographic mobility, educational attainment, income, and employment status. Across all residence categories, however, there are substantial differences between the total population and the minority population.

Key Words: Communities; Employment; Family income; Farm exodus; Farm population; Income; Low-income families; Migration; Mobility; Population; Poverty; Race; Regional analysis; Rural areas; Social trends; Urban areas.

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by Fred K. Hines, *Economist*
David L. Brown, *Sociologist*
and John M. Zimmer, *Economist*
Economic Development Division

Economic Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY*

Educational attainment, income, and employment status are, on the average, lower for people in totally rural nonmetropolitan counties of the United States than for population in other areas. However, urbanized nonmetropolitan counties compare quite favorably with the metropolitan sector in terms of their populations' composition and socioeconomic status. But across all 10 categories of rural and urban orientation delineated in this study, there are substantial differences between the total population and the minority population.

Population change during the 1960's ranged from a 33.5-percent increase in fringe counties of greater metropolitan (metro) areas to a 4.4-percent decline in totally rural nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties not adjacent to a metro area. Growth for metro counties as a group was 17 percent, but only 4.4 percent for nonmetro counties, largely because of net outmigration of 5.6 percent. The minority population grew by over one-third in metro counties, but declined 4.6 percent in nonmetro counties.

In 1970, median age in the more rural-oriented counties was substantially older than that in metro counties and in the most urbanized nonmetro counties.

Only slight variations in family structure, as denoted by the incidence of husband-wife families and the number of children under 18 years old living with both parents, existed across the county groups. However, unstable family characteristics were far more prevalent among the minority population than among the total population.

Median years of school completed by the population 25 years old and over in 1970 ranged from about 10 years in totally rural nonmetro counties to a little over 12 years in metro counties and in the most urbanized nonmetro counties. For 16- to 17-year-olds, school dropout rates were higher in nonmetro counties than in metro counties, and highest of all among minorities in nonmetro counties.

The labor force grew 44 percent in fringe counties of greater metro areas during the 1960's, but declined 0.4 percent in totally rural areas not adjacent to a metro area. The U.S. male labor force increased 9.7 percent during the decade, and the female labor force, 37.5 percent.

Nonmetro counties, although accounting for 80 percent of the loss of employment opportunities in extractive industries, accounted for almost two-thirds of the gain in manufacturing employment during the 1960's. Employment in service industries in nonmetro counties, on the other hand, grew only 28.6 percent, compared with 40 percent in metro counties.

Differences in income and the incidence of poverty between the metro and nonmetro counties resulted from differences in population characteristics such as age and educational attainment, as well as from differences in the type and availability of employment opportunities. The incidence of poverty among families with employed male household heads was 8.5 percent in nonmetro areas, compared with 3.4 percent in metro areas. Among minorities, this figure was 14 percent at the U.S. level, 9.6 percent in metro areas, and 31.7 percent in nonmetro areas.

Wages and salaries were slightly less important as a source of income in nonmetro counties than in metro counties, and least important in the most rural counties. Self-employment income (both farm and nonfarm), on the other hand, was more important in nonmetro counties and most important in the most rural counties. Social security and public assistance income were higher as a percentage of total income in nonmetro counties.

*A more detailed survey of findings appears on pp. 61-63.

INTRODUCTION

This report compares the socioeconomic characteristics of metropolitan (metro) and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) populations for 1970 and discusses 1960-70 trends in these characteristics. Our general assumption is that population characteristics differ according to an area's degree of urban orientation. As urbanization, as well as improvements in transportation and communication, ties areas of the United States ever closer, interdependence among communities becomes stronger. Few areas are either totally urban or totally rural oriented. Hence, this report is concerned with comparisons within the metro and nonmetro sectors as well as with aggregate metro-nonmetro comparisons.

Counties of the United States are classified along a dimension of urban-rural residence for purposes of the analysis. At one extreme of the dimension are inner cities of greater metro areas, while at the other extreme are totally rural counties without direct proximity to a metro center. Between the extremes are thousands of areas which in varying degrees are influenced by and oriented to both urban and rural environments.

Socioeconomic data are an important input in the planning, development, and operation of communities. Such data increase one's understanding of the reciprocal relationships between demographic, economic, and social processes, and thereby provide an increasingly firm background for policymakers in government and business to use in their planning operations.

This report provides insights into differences among American communities as to (a) the limitations imposed by the age and education structures of their populations, (b) the employment opportunities they offer, and (c) their incomes and economic prosperity. The report should be useful to people interested in national growth policy, population distribution, and rural development.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

The structure of contemporary American communities contrasts sharply with that of colonial times. Two hundred years of social and economic changes have transformed the original rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one. This transformation has affected communities at all levels of the urban hierarchy. Rapid growth of nonfarm industries has transformed many communities into large urban centers. Still other medium-sized and smaller communities have demonstrated growth and vitality and have emerged as a major focus of social and economic life in rural and small-town America. At the same time, many rural communities, remaining dependent on agricultural or other extractive industries, have declined in size and economic vitality.

For 200 years, millions of Americans have been born to farm families or families in small, rural communities only to find their life's work in urban, industrial centers. In 1790, according to the first official census, there were 3.7 million rural people—19 out of every 20 Americans (table 1). Since then, the rural population has grown, but has declined as a percentage of the total. By 1920, the Nation had become predominantly urban, with the number of urban residents exceeding that of rural areas. In 1970, only one-fourth (53.9 million) of all Americans were classed as rural and less than 1 in 20 lived on farms (9.7 million). Further, whereas in 1790 there were no U.S. cities of over 50,000 people, by 1970, over one-third of all Americans lived in such cities and almost 1 in 10 Americans lived in urban places of 1 million or more people.

Technological innovations have had a substantial impact on the structure of American society and have been an underlying factor in U.S. urbanization and industrialization. Innovations in farming—such as chemical fertilizers, improved crop and animal varieties, and, most important of all, substitution of machines for

Table 1–U.S. population, by residence, 1790-1970

Year	Total (Mil.)	Urban		Rural						Living in places of:			
				Total		Nonfarm		Farm		10,000 or more		50,000 or more	
		Mil.	Percent of U.S.	Mil.	Percent of U.S.	Mil.	Percent of U.S.	Mil.	Percent of U.S.	Mil.	Percent of U.S.	Mil.	Percent of U.S.
1790	3.9	0.2	5.1	3.7	94.9	---	---	---	---	0.1	2.8	---	---
1820	9.6	0.7	7.2	8.9	92.8	---	---	---	---	0.4	4.6	0.3	2.6
1850	23.2	3.5	15.3	19.6	84.7	---	---	---	---	2.6	11.3	1.5	6.3
1880	50.2	14.1	28.2	36.0	71.8	---	---	---	---	10.8	21.5	7.2	14.3
1900	76.2	30.2	39.7	45.8	60.3	---	---	---	---	24.1	31.6	16.9	22.2
1910	92.2	42.0	45.7	50.0	54.3	---	---	---	---	34.1	37.0	24.5	26.6
1920	106.0	54.2	51.2	51.6	48.8	19.6	18.5	32.0	30.2	44.9	42.3	32.8	30.9
1930	123.2	69.0	56.2	53.8	43.8	23.3	19.0	30.5	24.9	58.5	47.5	43.0	34.9
1940	132.2	74.4	56.5	57.2	43.5	26.7	20.3	30.5	23.2	62.9	47.6	45.5	34.4
1950	151.3	96.8	64.0	54.5	36.0	31.4	20.8	23.0	15.2	74.2	49.0	53.5	35.3
1960	179.3	125.3	69.9	54.1	30.1	38.4	21.4	15.6	8.7	97.4	54.3	64.8	36.2
1970	203.2	149.3	73.5	53.9	26.5	44.2	21.7	9.7	4.8	112.5	55.3	73.2	36.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

manpower—have resulted in increased yields and productivity. But they have also created a surplus of farm-born and farm-reared labor resources (table 2). Concomitantly, growth and innovations in the nonfarm sector have produced employment opportunities in industry for surplus farm labor. These transformations have been mutually interdependent and reinforcing, and hence it is debatable whether the agricultural changes have brought on the industrial changes, or vice versa.

As technological innovations revolutionized agriculture, they were creating industrial and other nonagricultural opportunities as well. Of these far-reaching

Table 2–Increases in labor productivity and outmigration of the farm population

Period	Labor productivity in farming			Period	Annual average net outmigration from the farm population	
	Corn for grain	Wheat	Cotton			
	Hrs. per 100 bushels		Hrs. per bale		Thousands	Percent
	Man hours per unit of production:					
About 1800	344	373	601			
About 1840	276	233	439			
About 1880	180	152	304			
1910-14	135	106	276			
				1920-25	666	2.1
1925-29	115	74	286	1925-30	593	1.9
				1930-35	58	0.2
1935-39	108	67	209	1935-40	708	2.3
				1940-45	1,602	5.8
1945-49	53	34	146	1945-50	677	2.8
				1950-55	1,115	5.4
1955-59	20	17	74	1955-60	910	5.2
				1960-65	794	5.7
1965-69	7	11	30	1965-70	594	5.5
1970-72	6	9	25	1970-73	113	1.2

Source: Productivity estimates from: Wayne Rasmussen, "The Impact of Technological Change on American Agriculture, 1862-1962," *Journal of Economic History* 1962; and U.S. Dept. of Agr., *Agricultural Statistics, 1973,* table 651. Migration data from: Vera J. Banks and Calvin L. Beale, *Farm Population Estimates, 1910-1970,* U.S. Dept. of Agr., Rural Development Service, July 1973.

changes, none was more fundamental than the application of steam, electricity, and the internal combustion engine to industry, communication, and transportation. New modes of transportation and communication permitted great cities to dominate smaller cities and other communities in their surrounding tributary area. These outlying communities, heretofore relatively autonomous, became subordinate to the metropolis and integrated with it. Hence, not cities in general, but metropolitan cities in particular dominate contemporary American society.

The consequences of technological changes in agriculture and the resulting human exodus from farming have been devastating for many rural communities. Not only has the demand for farm labor decreased but so has the demand for many of the goods and services that rural communities provide. These rural service centers have had to adapt to changes in their environments, and adaptation has not always been easy or successful. Rural communities faced with declining farm job opportunities, and with nonfarm job growth unable to fill the gap, have lost millions of people—particularly the young, better educated, and more skilled—through migration to more economically viable areas.

In contrast, many larger nonmetro cities have experienced growth and vitality in recent years. They have adapted to technological changes by emerging as the providers of employment opportunities, services, and amenities to their own residents as well as to the residents of nearby smaller towns and rural areas.

Metropolitanization of American society has diminished differences between urban and rural communities, but we cannot assume that no important differences remain. As Sorokin (1927) remarked, "Urbanization... means only an approach of (the rural world's) characteristics to the characteristics of the urban world but does not mean a complete obliteration of all differences between them."

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Population data are derived from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Population. The 1960 census data are based on a 25-percent sample of the population, and the 1970 data are from 20-percent and 15-percent samples.

To compare differences in socioeconomic characteristics by metro and nonmetro sectors, counties were chosen as the units of analysis and were grouped into 10 residence categories. Each category represents a degree of urban orientation. This classification scheme (defined more fully below) delineates counties into metro and nonmetro categories by size of the metro area of which each metro county is a part, and for nonmetro counties by the number of urban residents and geographic proximity to a metro area.

This classification allows one to break the U.S. population into meaningful residence groups. It has more potential than the traditional rural-urban and metro-nonmetro dichotomies in appraising differences in population characteristics among American communities. Substantial diversity among cities and counties of metro and nonmetro areas has been demonstrated by prior research, which has also shown that gross comparisons of urban and rural or metro and nonmetro communities are severely limited (Ogburn, 1937; Duncan and Reiss, 1958; Hathaway, et. al., 1968). Duncan and Reiss indicate that "The urban-rural classification lumps together in a single category the town of 5,000 inhabitants and the metropolis of 500,000. But differences among urban centers of different sizes are frequently as significant as the differences between the urban and rural populations as a whole."

All U.S. counties and county equivalents are grouped according to their official Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 1973 metropolitan-nonmetropolitan designation.[1] Metro counties are further divided by the population size of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of which they are a part.[2] Counties within metro areas of 1 million people or more are classified as greater metro and further divided into core and suburban (fringe) counties. Constituent counties of metro areas of 250,000 to 999,999 people are classified as medium metro, and small metro counties of less than 250,000 persons are classified as lesser metro counties.

Nonmetro counties are divided according to the aggregate size of their urban populations and their geographic proximity to metro areas.[3] Urbanized, less

[1] In April 1973, OMB designated a number of counties as metropolitan. Data here were compiled prior to the final announcement and recognize only 612 metropolitan counties rather than the April 1973 total of 626.

[2] A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is a county or a group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if according to certain criteria they are socially and economically integrated with the central city.

[3] Urban nonmetro population resides in incorporated and unincorporated towns and cities of at least 2,500 inhabitants. Proximity to metro areas is indicated by geographic contiguity and at least 1 percent of the labor force commuting to the metro central county for work. Boundary-contiguity at a single point or corner is not counted as contiguous.

urbanized, and totally rural nonmetro counties are those having at least 20,000 urban residents, from 2,500 to 19,999 urban residents, and no urban residents, respectively. Each of the three nonmetro county groups is further divided into those contiguous to an SMSA and those not contiguous to an SMSA.

In total, the 10 groups of counties (4 metro, 6 nonmetro) represent varying degrees of urban influence upon the counties' population; that is, the groupings represent an urban-rural dimension with the most urban being the core counties of greater metro areas and the most rural being nonmetro counties with no urban residents and not adjacent to an SMSA.

Metro and nonmetro counties by county group are displayed in figures 1 and 2. The county groups are as follows:

I. Metropolitan (SMSA) counties (fig. 1):
   1. Greater metropolitan—counties of SMSA's having at least 1 million population in 1970 (175 counties). Examples are New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles.
      a. Core counties—counties containing the primary central city of greater metro areas (48 counties). Examples are —Cook County, Illinois, the five counties of New York City, and St. Louis City and County.
      b. Fringe counties—suburban counties of greater metro areas (127 counties). Examples are Montgomery County, Maryland, and Fairfax County, Virginia, of the Washington, D.C. metro area, or Bucks County, Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia metro area.
   2. Medium metropolitan—these counties make up SMSA's of 250,000 to 999,999 population (258 counties). Some SMSA's that fall into this category include Phoenix, Oklahoma City, Madison, Birmingham, and Salt Lake City.
   3. Small metropolitan—these counties make up SMSA's of less than 250,000 population (179 counties). Examples of small SMSA's are Portland, Maine; Eugene, Oregon; and Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio.

II. Nonmetropolitan (non-SMSA) counties (fig. 2):
   4. Urbanized adjacent—counties contiguous to SMSA's and having an aggregate urban population of at least 20,000 residents (191 counties).
   5. Urbanized not adjacent—counties not contiguous to SMSA's and having an aggregate urban population of at least 20,000 inhabitants (137 counties).
   6. Less urbanized adjacent—counties contiguous to SMSA's and having an aggregate urban population of 2,500 to 19,999 inhabitants (564 counties).
   7. Less urbanized not adjacent—counties not contiguous to SMSA's and having an aggregate urban population of 2,500 to 19,999 inhabitants (721 counties).
   8. Totally rural adjacent—counties contiguous to SMSA's and having no urban population (246 counties).
   9. Totally rural not adjacent—counties not contiguous to SMSA's and having no urban population (626 counties).

In addition to comparing county groups, this report also compares 1960 and 1970 socioeconomic characteristics for the four Census regions for the total and minority populations.[4]

In comparing county groups over time, the recent (1973) metro or nonmetro designation is used for 1960 so that comparisons are made over constant groups of counties. Those counties which became officially metro between 1960 and 1973 are included in the metro category for both 1960 and 1970. This permits analysis among currently designated metro counties at two points in time. However, nonmetro rates of change between 1960 and 1970 for a number of items may be depressed by the inclusion of some rapidly changing counties in the metro category that were nonmetro at the beginning of the period (1960). With respect to population growth, for example, newly designated metro counties grew by 25.3 percent, compared with 16.4 percent for those that were metro in both 1960 and 1970 and only 4.4 percent for those that were nonmetro at both times.

[4] Since 84 percent of the nonmetro minority population resides in the southern region, data are presented in this report for the minority populations of the United States and the South, but not for the other regions. Minority population corresponds to the census concept of "Negro and other races population." This category includes persons who indicated their race as one of the following: Negro (Negro and Black), American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Aleut, and Eskimo. A detailed discussion of this concept is found in the *1970 Census Users Guide* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970).

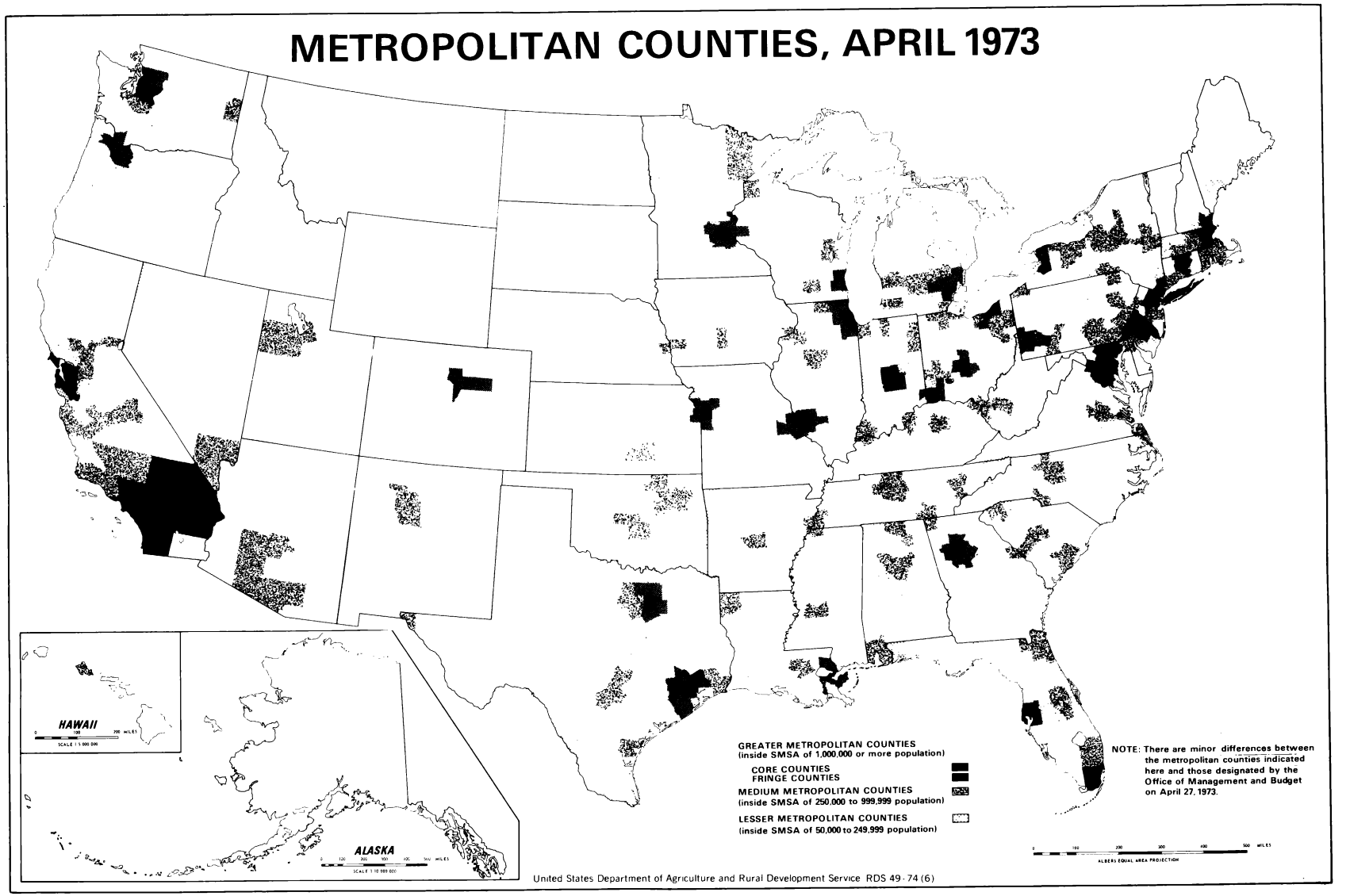

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES, APRIL 1973
HAWAII
ALASKA
GREATER METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(inside SMSA of 1,000,000 or more population)
CORE COUNTIES
FRINGE COUNTIES
MEDIUM METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(inside SMSA of 250,000 to 999,999 population)
LESSER METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(inside SMSA of 50,000 to 249,999 population)
NOTE: There are minor differences between the metropolitan counties indicated here and those designated by the Office of Management and Budget on April 27, 1973.
ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
United States Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Service RDS 49-74 (6)

Figure 1. .

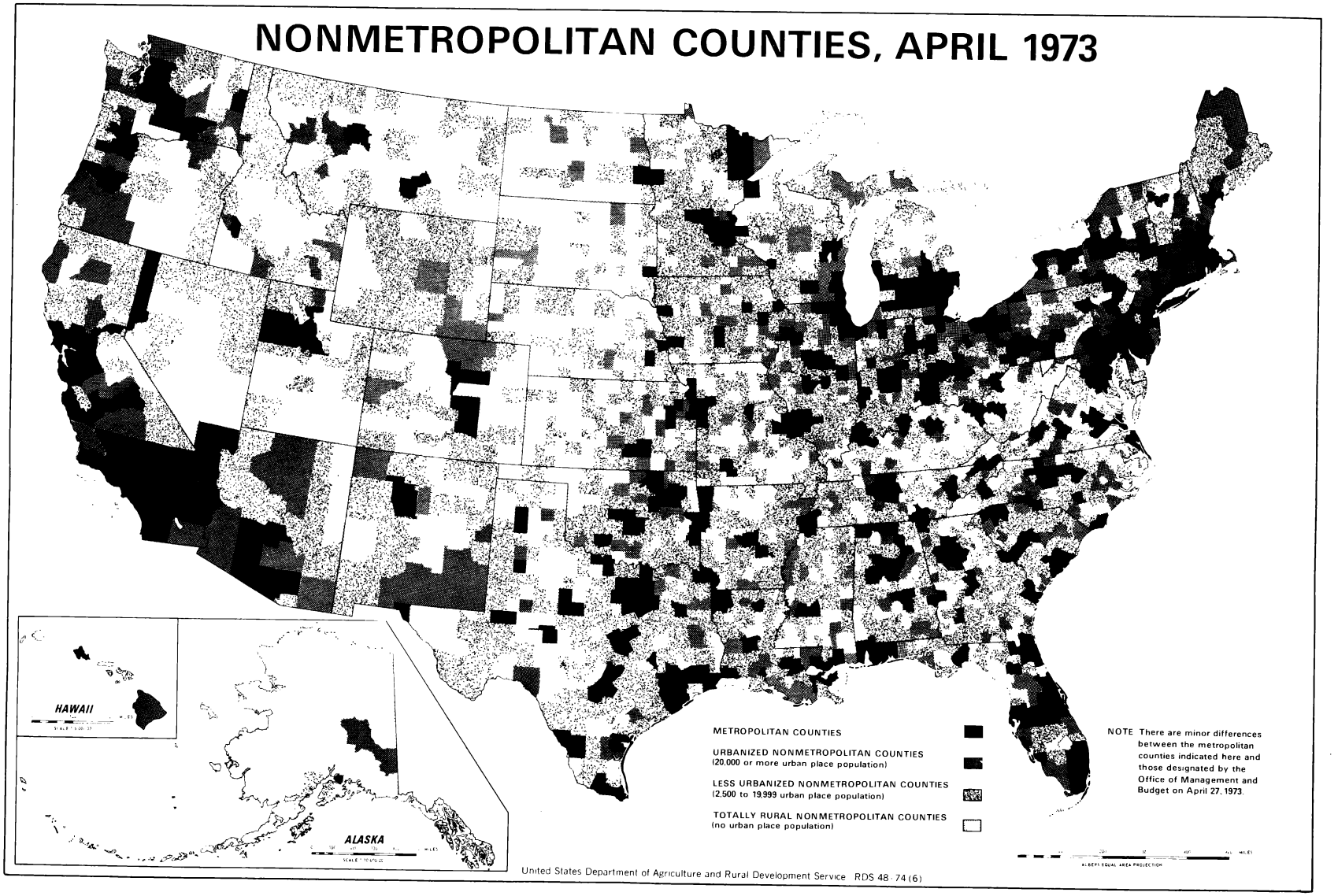

NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, APRIL 1973
HAWAII
ALASKA
METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(20,000 or more urban place population)
LESS URBANIZED NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(2,500 to 19,999 urban place population)
TOTALLY RURAL NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
(no urban place population)
NOTE There are minor differences between the metropolitan counties indicated here and those designated by the Office of Management and Budget on April 27, 1973.
ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
United States Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Service RDS 48-74 (6)

Figure 2.

DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH

In 1970, fully 73 percent of the Nation's total population and 77 percent of the minority population lived in metro areas (table 3). However, the minority population was substantially more concentrated in core counties of greater SMSA's than was the total population (43.3 percent vs. 29.1 percent).

Between 1960 and 1970, the nonmetro areas grew in population by 4.4 percent while metro areas grew by 17 percent (fig. 3). The minority population grew by 34.3 percent in metro areas and declined by 4.6 percent in nonmetro areas. However, these aggregate figures mask differences within the metro and nonmetro categories. Fringe counties of greater metro areas grew by 33.5 percent (from 19 million to 25 million people), or three times the percentage growth of the neighboring core counties. Medium and lesser metro counties grew by 17.5 and 15.4 percent, respectively.[5]

Within the nonmetro sector, less urbanized counties lost population, while more urbanized counties experienced moderate gains. In the more rural counties, population losses were due to outmigration and especially to the loss of farmers and farm-related population. The Northeast region deviated from this pattern with moderately high rates of growth in its totally rural counties. Population growth rates varied across the four regions, with the West and South leading the Northeast and North Central (app. table 1). The national growth rate of the minority population exceeded that of the total population, but, in the South, the minority population grew at a slower pace than the total. In the South, the minority population increased less rapidly in metro areas than did the total population (19.4 percent vs. 22.4 percent). Furthermore, the minority population in southern nonmetro areas declined 7.5 percent, while the total population in these areas rose 3.1 percent.

Intercounty variation in the rate of population change was greater for the minority population than for the total population, but the overall metro-nonmetro pattern of growth and decline was similar for both groups (fig. 3). In contrast to the total population, however, the minority group population increased substantially in core counties of greater metro areas (43 percent vs. 11 percent). In the other metro categories, there was little difference in the pattern of population

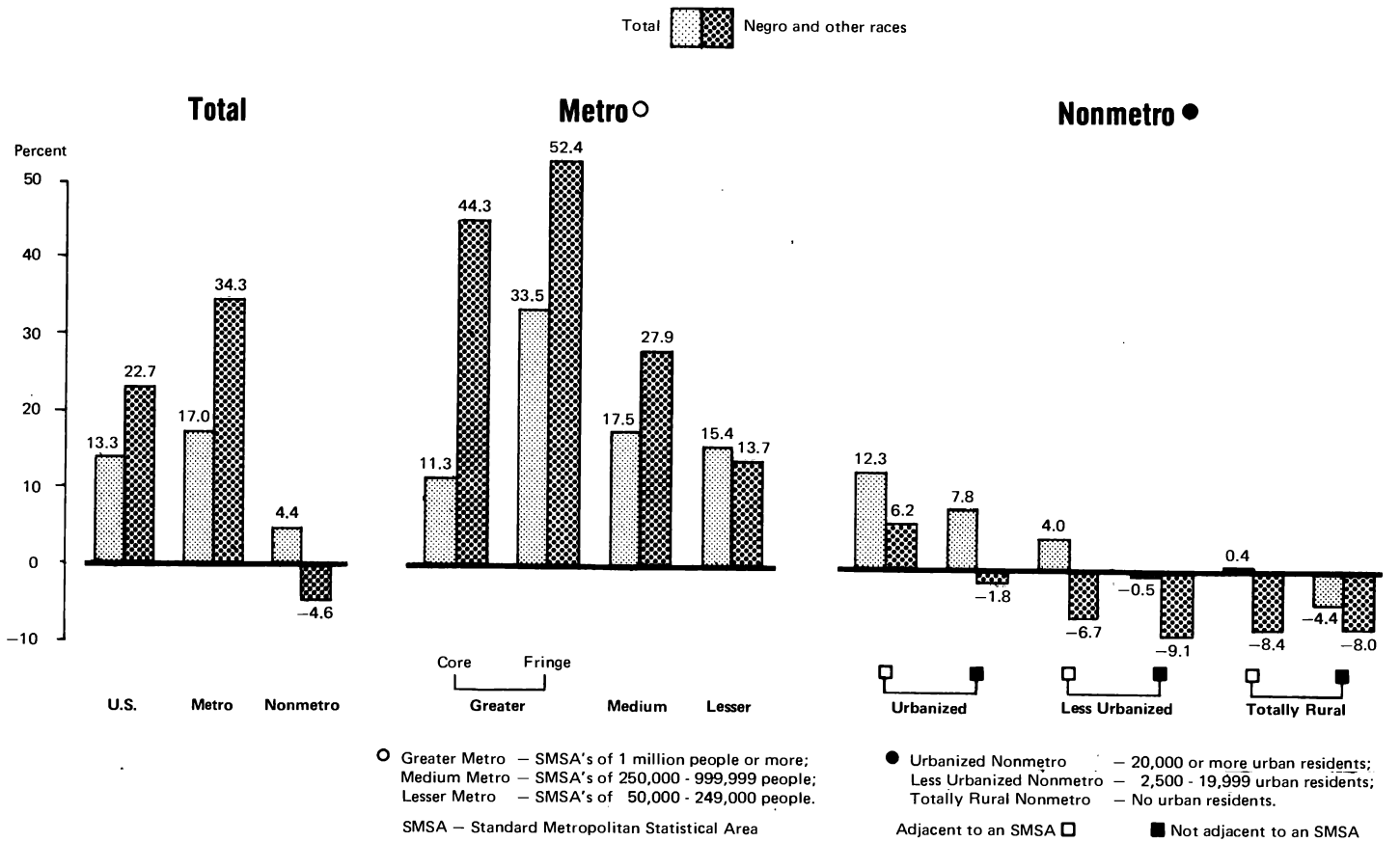
[5] For a discussion of more recent population trends, see Calvin L. Beale, "Rural Development: Population and Settlement Prospects," *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb.), 1974, pp. 23-28.

Table 3—Distribution of population, by metro and nonmetro counties and race, 1970 and 1960

County type	1970				1960			
	Total population		Minority		Total population		Minority	
	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage	Number of persons	Percentage
U.S. total	203,213	100.0	25,106	100.0	179,306	100.0	20,468	100.0
Metro total	147,996	72.8	19,276	76.7	126,443	70.5	14,357	70.1
Greater metro-core	59,169	29.1	10,878	43.3	53,156	29.6	7,591	37.1
Greater metro-fringe	25,296	12.4	1,381	5.5	18,934	10.6	906	4.4
Medium metro	46,078	22.7	5,242	20.9	39,222	21.9	4,299	21.0
Lesser metro	17,453	8.6	1,775	7.1	15,130	8.4	1,560	7.6
Nonmetro total	55,217	27.2	5,830	23.3	52,863	29.5	6,112	29.9
Urbanized adjacent	13,967	6.9	1,085	4.4	12,435	6.9	1,018	4.9
Urbanized not adjacent	7,644	3.8	875	3.5	7,088	4.0	891	4.4
Less urbanized adjacent	13,307	6.5	1,601	6.4	12,788	7.1	1,716	8.4
Less urbanized not adjacent	13,598	6.7	1,470	5.8	13,661	7.6	1,616	7.9
Totally rural adjacent	2,325	1.1	349	1.4	2,315	1.3	380	1.9
Totally rural not adjacent	4,375	2.2	451	1.8	4,576	2.6	490	2.4

Source: App. table 1

Percent Change in Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1960-70*



Source: Appendix table 1.
*For regional detail see appendix table 1.

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Figure 3.

growth rates between the two groups (although the magnitudes of the rates differ). For both groups, total and minority, population growth was most rapid in fringe areas of greater SMSA's followed by medium SMSA's and small metro areas.

A comparison of nonmetro categories shows that the minority population grew by 6 percent in urbanized counties adjacent to an SMSA and declined in all other county groups. Once again, although the magnitudes of the rates differ, the pattern of growth and decline between the 10 county groups is quite similar for both the total and minority populations.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population change is the product of two components—natural increase and net migration. Natural increase represents the excess of births over deaths, while net migration represents the difference between the number of persons migrating into an area and the number migrating from it.[6] The consequences of population change in a community are more clearly understood if one determines whether growth or decline is attributable to natural increase or decrease, to net migration, or to a combination of both. A growing community which has gained population through natural increase, even though it has lost residents through net outmigration, faces a different set of circumstances than a community which has gained population through both components.

The population of metro counties, in the aggregate, grew by 17 percent between 1960 and 1970. Natural increase accounted for the greater part of this growth. This was the case for all metro county types except fringe areas of greater SMSA's. Despite a relatively high rate of natural increase in these areas—largely because of an age structure favorable to high fertility—inmigration exceeded natural increase. Inmigration was from the core of the SMSA's (i.e., suburbanization) as well as from other metro and nonmetro areas.

The 4.4-percent population growth rate in nonmetro areas resulted from natural increase (10.1 percent) offsetting losses from outmigration (−5.6 percent) (fig. 4). Nonmetro counties were, therefore, exporters of people during the 1960's, but they did not export all their natural increase. The ability of nonmetro areas to retain part of their natural population increase varied considerably by county residence type, however. For example, urbanized adjacent counties and less urbanized not adjacent counties had similar rates of natural increase (11.3 and 9.2 percent, respectively), but the former grew in population and the latter declined. This is because the less urbanized areas lost population through outmigration during the decade (−9.7 percent), while the urbanized adjacent counties gained slightly through inmigration (1 percent). Totally rural counties not adjacent to an SMSA had the highest rate of outmigration during the decade (−12.2 percent). This figure substantially exceeds the rate of natural increase and consequently such counties experienced absolute declines in population.

Comparing the 1950's with the 1960's reveals essentially similar patterns. In most cases, however, the rates of natural increase and net migration were considerably greater during the earlier decade. For example, nonmetro outmigration declined from −13.0 percent during the 1950's to −5.6 percent during the 1960's (app. table 2).

In each of the four census regions, the patterns of natural increase and net migration are similar to the pattern experienced at the national level, although notable exceptions can be pointed out (app. table 2). Totally rural counties in the Northeast, in contrast to similar counties in the other three regions, experienced net inmigration during the 1960's. Other exceptions were in the South, where core counties of greater SMSA's had rates of inmigration which were nearly as high as their rates of natural increase, and in the West, where inmigration was equally as important as natural increase in bringing about metro population growth.

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

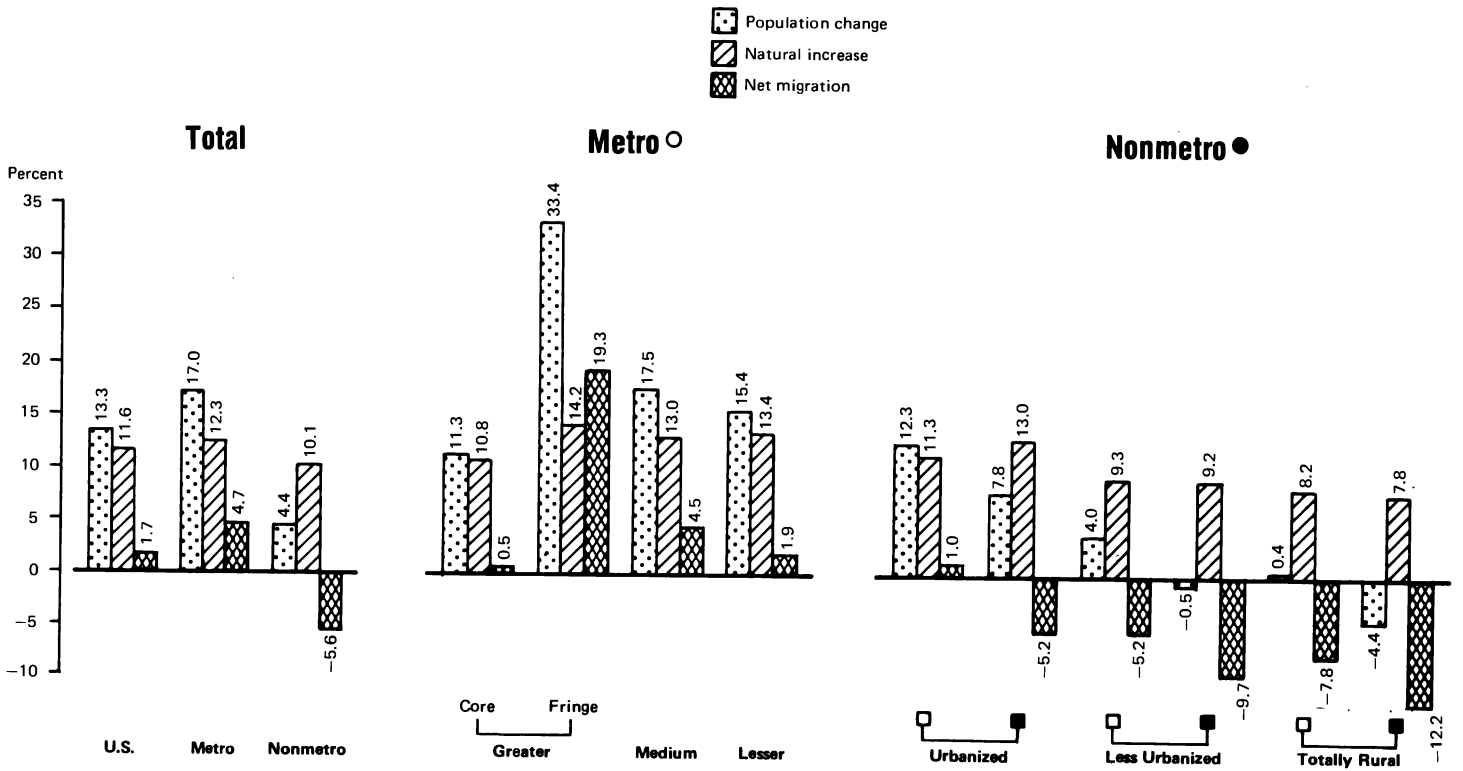
The age and sex structure of a society imposes requirements and limitations on each of its institutions. Age and sex structure have implications for the size, composition, and entry and departure rates of the labor

[6] Net migration comprises both net immigration from abroad and net internal migration. Another factor in population change, redefinition of areas, is not applicable in this report since a constant 1973 definition of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties is carried throughout.

Components of population change data are compiled from several sources. Estimates of births and deaths are based on reported vital statistics, and net migration is estimated by subtracting natural increase from net population change. Net population change is derived from the 1950, 1960, and 1970 census reports for counties. The 1970 Census counts used in this compilation are from the 1970 Census of Population, Advance Report PC(V2) for each State. These data are not precisely comparable to the 1970 Census of Population, fourth count sample data, PC(1)-C used in the compilation of app. table 1 and fig. 3. The patterns of population change indicated in both sets of data are quite similar, however, and the components of population change data can be used with confidence to examine the dynamics of population change among the county residence categories used in this report. (See: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1971) for a thorough discussion of the components of population change data.)

These data are not available by race except for those counties in which Negroes and other races represent 10 percent of the 1960 population or 10,000 population in 1960. Hence, we do not present data by race for components of population change in this report.

Components of Population Change in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1960-70*



○ Greater Metro — SMSA's of 1 million people or more;
Medium Metro — SMSA's of 250,000 - 999,999 people;
Lesser Metro — SMSA's of 50,000 - 249,000 people.

SMSA — Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

● Urbanized Nonmetro — 20,000 or more urban residents;
Less Urbanized Nonmetro — 2,500 - 19,999 urban residents;
Totally Rural Nonmetro — No urban residents.

Adjacent to an SMSA □ ■ Not adjacent to an SMSA

Source: Appendix table 2.
*For regional detail see appendix table 2.

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Figure .

force, for family formation and childbearing, for demand for additional housing units, and for the delivery of community, health, and social services.

Sex Structure

The ratio of males to females is somewhat higher in nonmetro than in metro areas (fig. 5). This is especially clear when comparing polar cases such as metro counties (94.1 males per 100 females) and totally rural nonmetro counties (98.4 males per 100 females).

Comparing the four categories of metro counties for 1970 indicates that the greater SMSA's had lower sex ratios (males/100 females) than did smaller counties and that fringe counties had the highest sex ratios of all (fig. 5). Among nonmetro areas, totally rural counties had the highest ratios of males to females. Sex ratios were lowest in the Northeast and highest in the West (app. table 3). Sex ratios were lower for the minority population than for the total population. The pattern of urban-rural differences in the sex ratio, however, is similar for both population groups.

Between 1960 and 1970, the ratio of males to females declined in all county categories, as did the difference in sex ratios between metro and nonmetro areas (app. table 3). In 1960, males outnumbered females in totally rural counties, except in the Northeast and in the minority population. By 1970, the reverse was true, and females exceeded males in all but the totally rural counties not adjacent to an SMSA in the West.

In the past, the ratio of males to females in rural areas has been high, reaching 150 in some counties.[7] The decline in the sex ratio, as well as the leveling of urban-rural differences in the sex ratio, are major alterations in the structure of the U.S. population. At the national level, these changes are associated with the growing disparity in length of life between males and females, the reduced influence of international immigration, and, to a lesser extent, to war losses. Reduction of the sex ratio in rural areas is related to these factors as well as to the decline of employment in male-oriented industries such as agriculture and mining.

Age Structure

In 1970, the median age of the population was 28.3 years in nonmetro areas and 28 years in metro areas (fig. 6). This overall similarity masks considerable differences among the county categories, however. In core counties of greater SMSA's, the median age was 29.3 years in 1970, 2.7 years older than the comparable figure for counties of lesser SMSA's. In nonmetro areas, the urbanized counties had younger populations than did the more rural counties. These patterns are similar for the total population in all census regions, although the Northeast and North Central had somewhat older populations, overall, than did the South and the West (app. table 3).

The median age of the minority group population differs in two ways from that of the total population. First, the minority population has a median age of 22.7 years, 5.4 years younger than the comparable figure for the total population (28.1). Second, median age of the minority population declines gradually but regularly as one moves from counties of greater SMSA's (23.9) to totally rural counties (19.3) (fig. 6). This low median age is somewhat surprising, given the heavy outmigration of young minority families that characterized rural areas during the past two decades. Low median age of rural minorities indicates the profound effect of high fertility on the age structure of a population.

Between 1960 and 1970, the median age of the U.S. population declined from 29.5 years to 28.1 years. This decline was most pronounced in metro areas and particularly in core counties of greater SMSA's. The changing minority composition of these core counties is, to some extent, responsible for this decline in median age. In many areas, young people—a large proportion of whom are in the prime childbearing ages as well as members of minority groups—now outnumber older people. Hence, childbearing and inmigration of a young population have combined to reduce the median age in core counties of greater SMSA's.

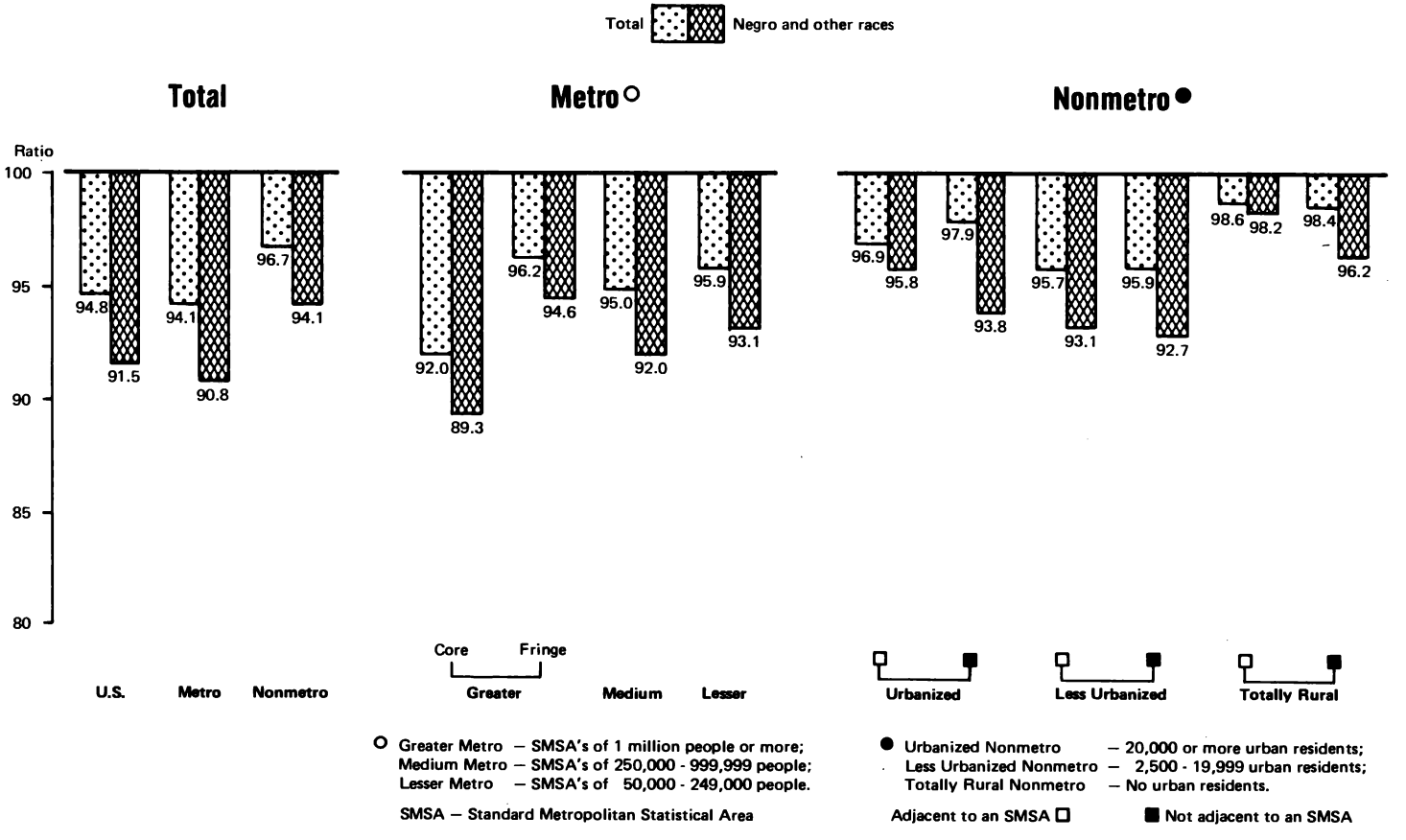
Between the decades, there was no change in median age for nonmetro areas taken as a whole. Again, however, differences existed between the residence categories. Populations of urbanized counties became younger during the decade, while those of more rural counties became older (app. table 4). Increases in the median ages of the more rural counties' populations are associated with outmigration of young adults of working and childbearing age. Median age in these rural counties would have become still older had not fertility of the remaining population been relatively high. Only in nonmetro counties of the Northeast, which had a 1960-70 net inmigration of 15,600 persons, was the 1970 median age lower than in 1960.

Figure 7, showing variations in age structure by county type, permits a more detailed analysis of age structure than does a summary measure such as median age. Comparisons of the age distributions in figure 7 enable one to understand how differentials in median age come about.

The data in figure 7 indicate that even though metro and nonmetro counties had a similar median age in 1970, the age structures of their populations were quite

[7] For example, rural counties in Nevada.

Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females) in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



Source: Appendix table 3.
*For regional detail see appendix table 3.

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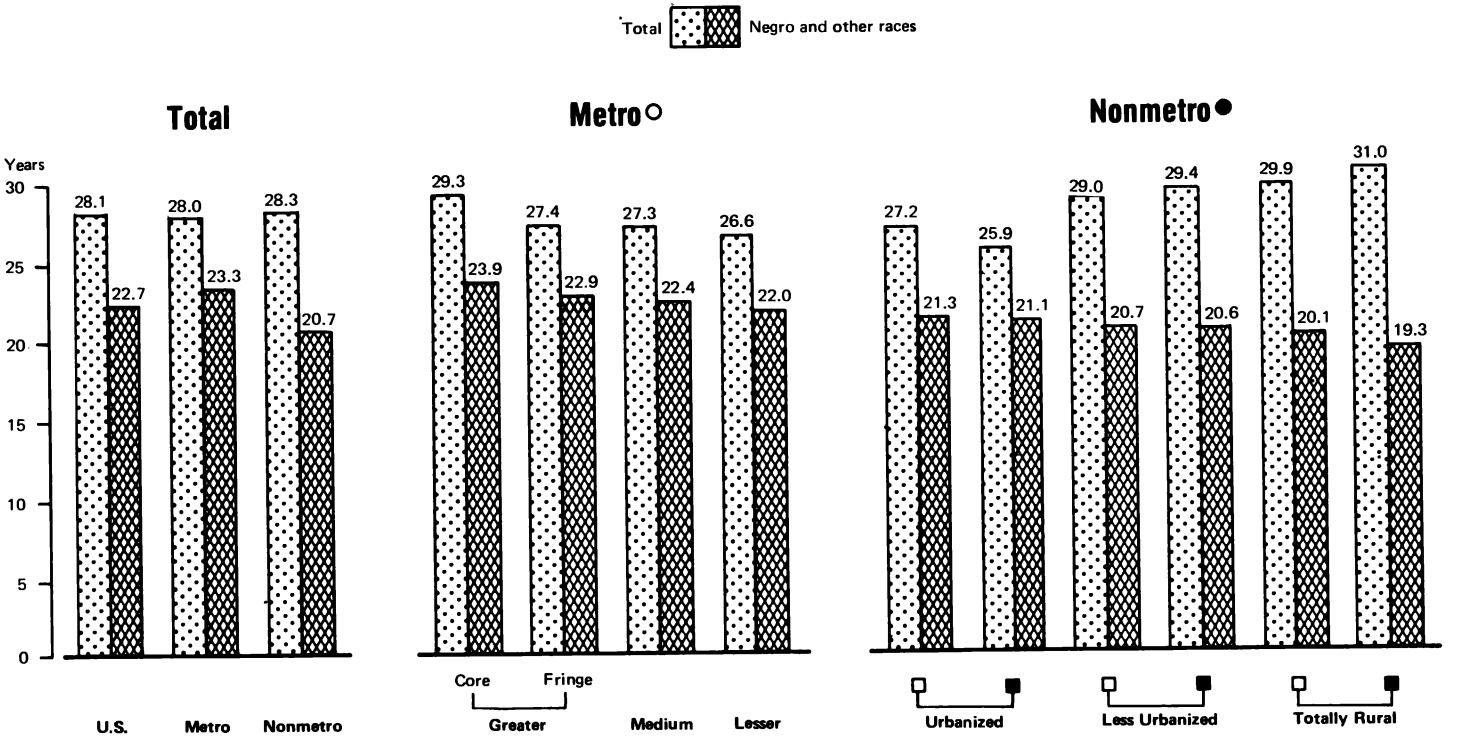
Figure 5.

Median Age in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



○ Greater Metro – SMSA's of 1 million people or more;
Medium Metro – SMSA's of 250,000 - 999,999 people;
Lesser Metro – SMSA's of 50,000 - 249,000 people.

SMSA – Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

● Urbanized Nonmetro – 20,000 or more urban residents;
Less Urbanized Nonmetro – 2,500 - 19,999 urban residents;
Totally Rural Nonmetro – No urban residents..

Adjacent to an SMSA □ ■ Not adjacent to an SMSA

Source: Appendix table 4.
*For regional detail see appendix table 4.

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Figure 6.

Age Distributions of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Populations, 1970

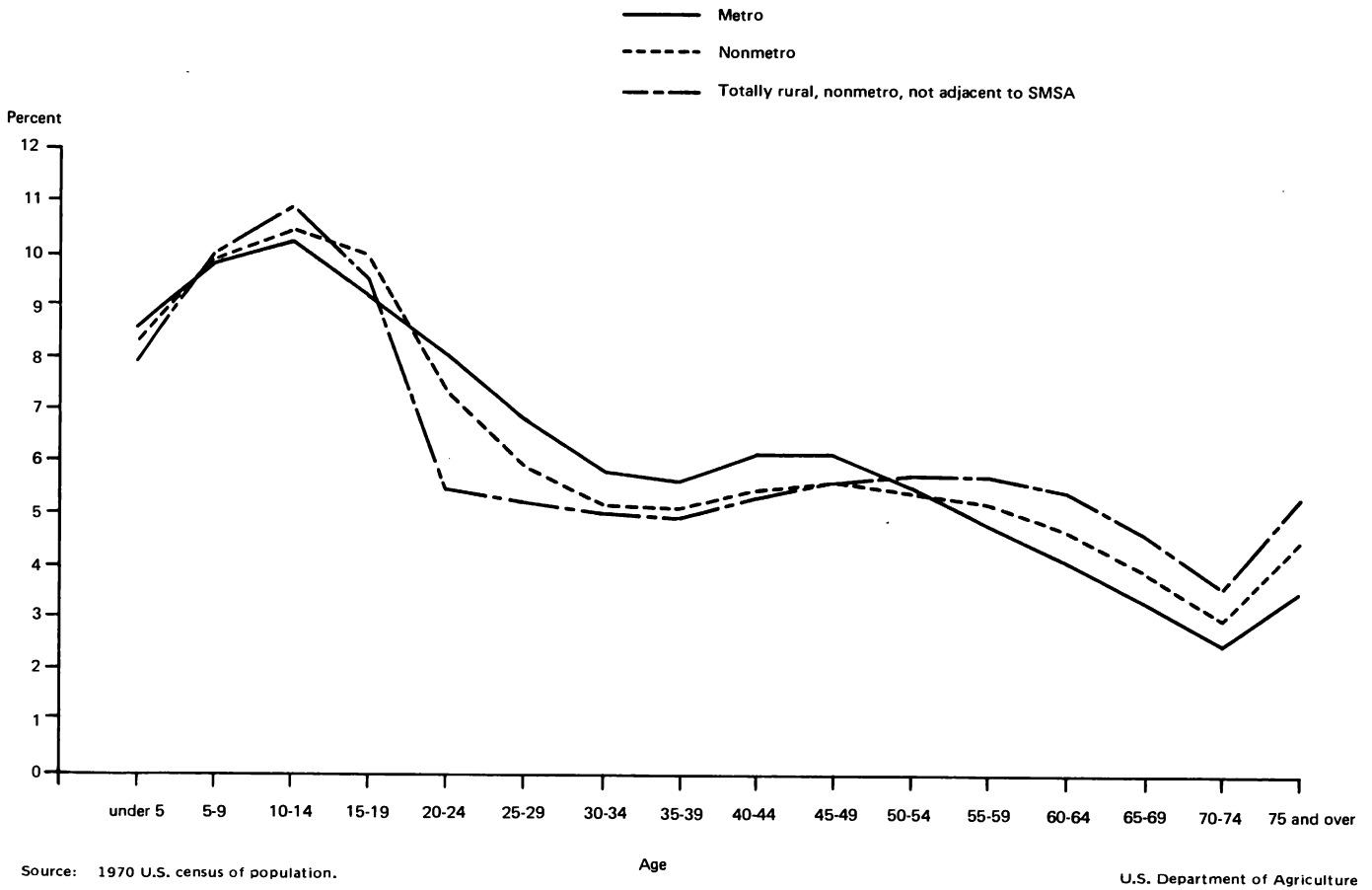


Figure 7.

different. Nonmetro populations were characterized by a surplus of young children, a relative undersupply of working age adults 20 to 55 years old, and a surplus of older residents. Moreover, this pattern becomes increasingly extreme in the totally rural categories.

FERTILITY

The large proportion of young children in totally rural counties indicates high fertility. Census data can be used to compute several measures of fertility, and two are discussed in this report: (a) the child-woman ratio, and (b) children ever born to ever-married women.

These two measures have different implications. The child-woman ratio is a measure of current fertility; it indicates the fertility behavior of women in the childbearing ages during the most recent 5-year period. It is also a measure of effective fertility in that the greater part of infant mortality to be experienced by the children concerned has already occurred.[8] Children ever born to ever-married women aged 35-44, on the other hand, tells us very little about current fertility, but it is a measure of cumulative fertility. It indicates the overall fertility experience of an age cohort of women (i.e., ever-married women aged 35-44) throughout their childbearing years. Age cohorts of women pass through the childbearing ages at different times, and they may experience different societal conditions that influence fertility behavior. Women who were 35 to 44 years old in 1960, for example, were born between 1916 and 1925, and they spent the first part of their childbearing ages during the depression and the Second World War. Women who were 35 to 44 years old in 1970, on the other hand, entered childbearing age during the post-war "baby boom."

In 1970, the number of children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women 35 to 44 was over 3,500 in totally rural counties. This is much higher than the approximately 2,130 children required for the population to replace itself.[9] Comparisons of the residence groups show that metro counties exceeded the replacement requirement by 40 percent, urbanized nonmetropolitan counties by 53 percent, and totally rural counties by 72 percent. Regardless of heavy outmigration of young adults and related distortions to the age structure of the totally rural counties, such counties continue to be areas of high fertility (fig. 8).

For the minority population in 1970, the number of children ever born to ever-married women was substantially in excess of the number born to such women of the total population. In addition, the difference between urban and rural counties was considerably greater for minorities than for the total population. The number of children ever born per 1,000 minority women ranged from a low of 3,270 in core counties of greater SMSA's to a high of 5,501 in rural counties not adjacent to SMSA's. The range of this measure of fertility was substantially more limited for the total population (2,943 to 3,654). The Northeast was lower in cumulative fertility than the other regions (app. table 6).

Between 1960 and 1970, cumulative fertility increased by almost 500 children per 1,000 women aged 35 to 44. Hence, the overall fertility of women who were beyond childbearing age by 1970 was almost one-half a child in excess of the comparable figure for such women 10 years before (app. table 6). This change is associated with the different social, economic, and historical circumstances that the two cohorts of women passed through during their prime childbearing ages.

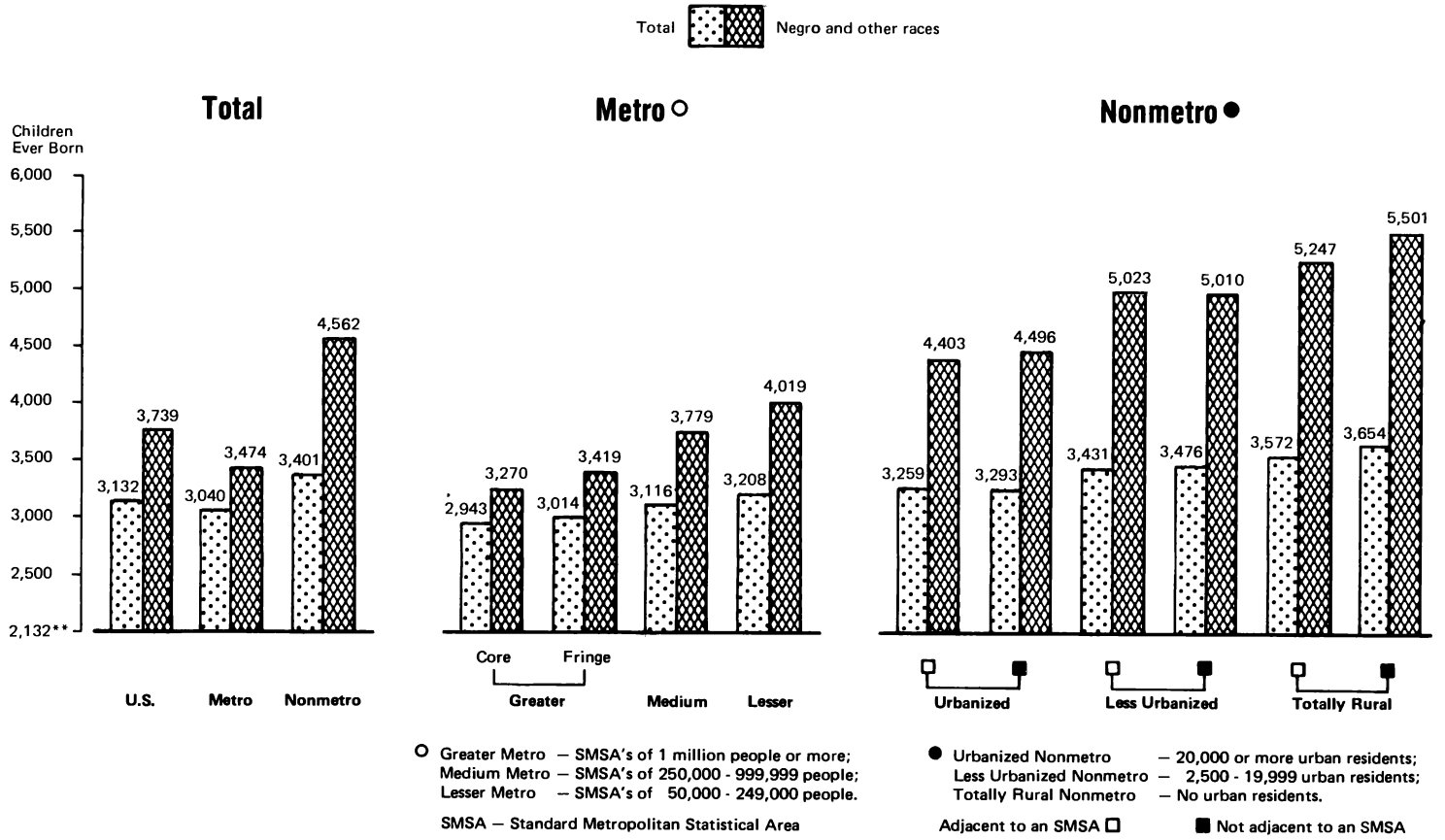
In 1970, the ratio of children under 5 years of age to women in the childbearing ages (20 to 44) increased regularly as one moves from core counties of greater SMSA's (486/1,000) to totally rural counties (596/1,000). The rural-urban pattern was essentially the same in all regions and for both the total and minority populations (fig. 9). The child-woman ratio, however, was considerably higher for the minority population. Regions of the country differed only slightly on this measure of current fertility (app. table 7).

Comparing 1960 and 1970 indicates that fertility was higher in rural than in urban areas in both years, but the rural-urban difference was less pronounced in 1970. There seems to have been a leveling of rural-urban differences in current fertility during the period. Also, the fertility ratio was considerably lower in all areas in 1970 (app. table 7). Some of the factors accounting for this change include increased availability and efficacy of birth control, changes in attitudes regarding family size, and increased labor force participation of women.

[8] Because the child-woman ratio makes use of the total number of women in a broad range, such as 20-44 years, it may happen that one population has a higher fertility ratio than another simply because it has more women at the most fertile ages within the age range used and fewer at other ages. This is likely to be the case when comparing counties grouped by the degree of urban influence. As pointed out earlier, these county groups vary considerably in their age composition; consequently, the child-woman ratio was standardized indirectly using the technique suggested by Grabill and Cho (1965). A standard set of age-specific national ratios of children under 5 years to women 20-44, 1960, was used in the standardization procedure. This procedure did not alter the pattern of rural-urban differences in the observed child-woman ratios although it did change their magnitudes. Since the urban-rural pattern was essentially the same after the standardization, it was decided to report only the observed unstandardized ratios in this report.

[9] This allows for loss of children who do not reach the childbearing ages. See Grabill and Cho (1965) for the procedure used in computing the replacement quota.

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Women Aged 35-44, in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



Source: Appendix table 6.
*For regional detail see appendix table 6.
**Level of generational replacement, = 2,132 children ever born per 1,000 women 35-44 yrs. old.

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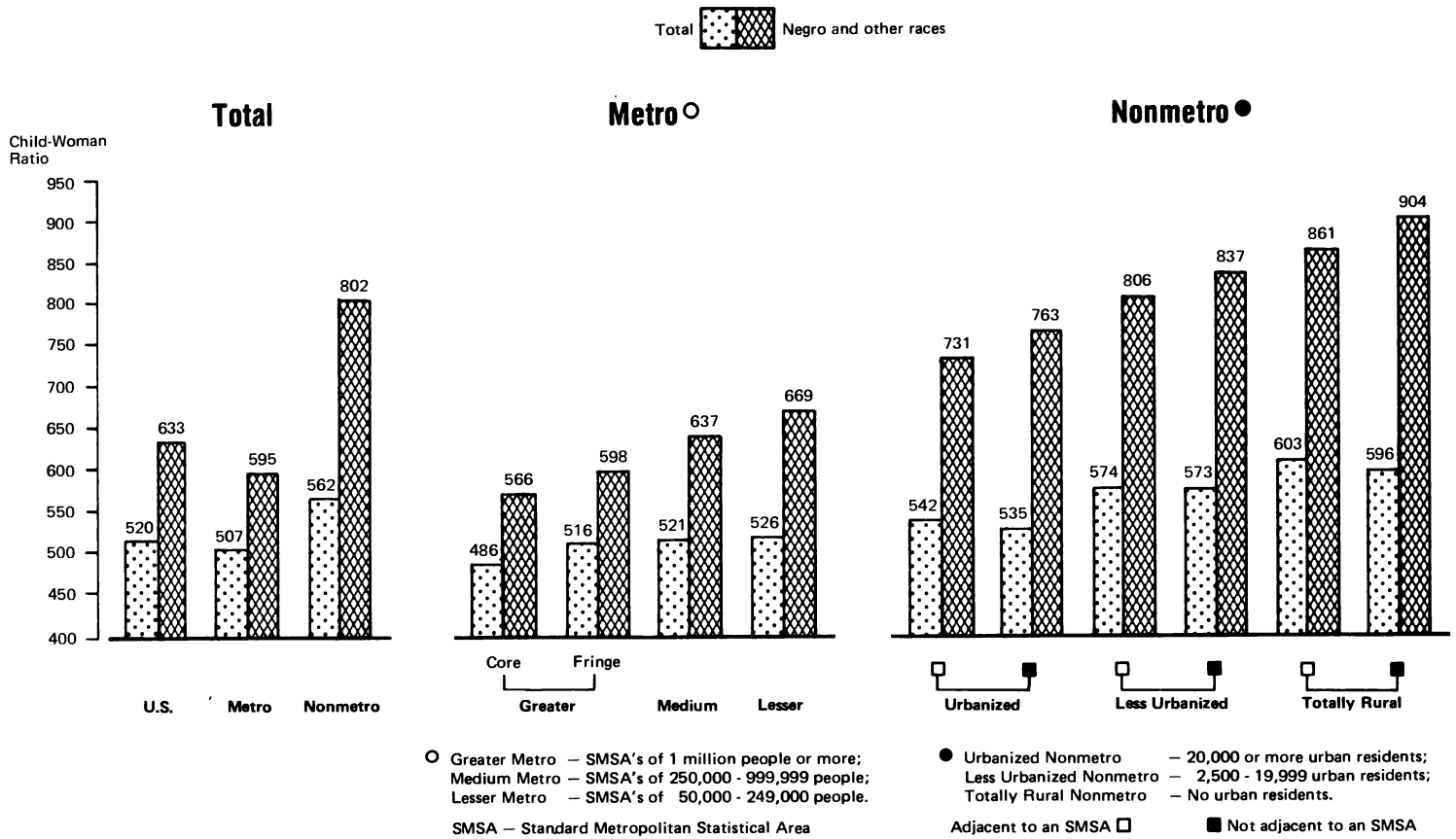
Figure 8.

Child-Woman Ratio* in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970**



Source: Appendix table 7.
*(Population under 5 years divided by women 20-44 years)1000.
**For regional detail see appendix table 7.

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Figure 9.

The effect of these reductions in fertility on the age structure of the various county groups is reflected in the data presented earlier (fig. 7). In each case, the percentage of the population in the youngest age group (0 to 5 years) is smaller than the percentage of the population aged 5 to 9 years or 10 to 14 years. For the minority population in rural counties, these alterations in age structure are even more noticeable and are a consequence of a combination of heavy outmigration and the recent trend of fertility decline.

DEPENDENCY

Youth and the aged are generally thought of as being the dependent segments of a population. They have relatively low levels of labor force participation, and they require a number of societal supports including educational and custodial institutions and health and income maintenance. Hence, the dependency burden of the economically active population can be approximated by dividing the dependent population (i.e., aged less than 18 years and 65 and over) by the economically active population (i.e., aged 18 to 64 years).

In 1970, there were noticeable differences among the county categories in terms of their economically active population relative to their dependent population (fig. 10). Metro and urbanized nonmetro counties had lower dependency ratios than did the more rural counties. This was true for both 1960 and 1970 and for all regions (app. table 8), and was largely due to differences in fertility and in the proportion of aged in the populations of the residence categories.

The dependency ratios were considerably lower for the total population (79.5) than for the minority population (94.9). Urban-rural patterns, however, were similar for both population groups. The ratio of dependent to productive population was lower in metro and urbanized nonmetro counties than in less urbanized and totally rural counties. The range of these urban-rural differences was considerably greater for the minority population (85.3 to 130.8) than for the total population (74.5 to 95.6).

MOBILITY

Many Americans move from rural areas because of economic necessity rather than being pulled by the attractions of a more urban scene. Moreover, many people are kept from moving to rural areas because of the lack of economic opportunity there.

Between 1965 and 1970, 40 percent of Americans moved into a different house. Although the majority were local movers, 17 percent moved into different counties and 8.6 percent migrated across state lines. There was little difference in mobility between metro (40.8 percent movers) and nonmetro areas (39.1 percent movers) (fig. 11).

Within the nonmetro sector, however, substantial differences emerge. With regard to the 1965-70 geographic mobility of their populations, urbanized nonmetro counties were more similar to metro counties than to totally rural or less urbanized nonmetro counties. The rate of inmigration in urbanized nonmetro counties, not adjacent to an SMSA, was the highest of any county type. Fully 22 percent of the residents of these counties lived in other counties 5 years prior to the 1970 Census, and over half of these people (11.6 percent) lived in other states. This is compared to totally rural counties, which had only 15.2 percent intercounty movers, of which 6.1 percent were interstate migrants. Patterns of mobility were similar in all regions and for both the minority and total populations. Rates of geographic mobility were higher between 1955 and 1960 than between 1965 and 1970, and higher in the West than in the other regions (app. table 9).

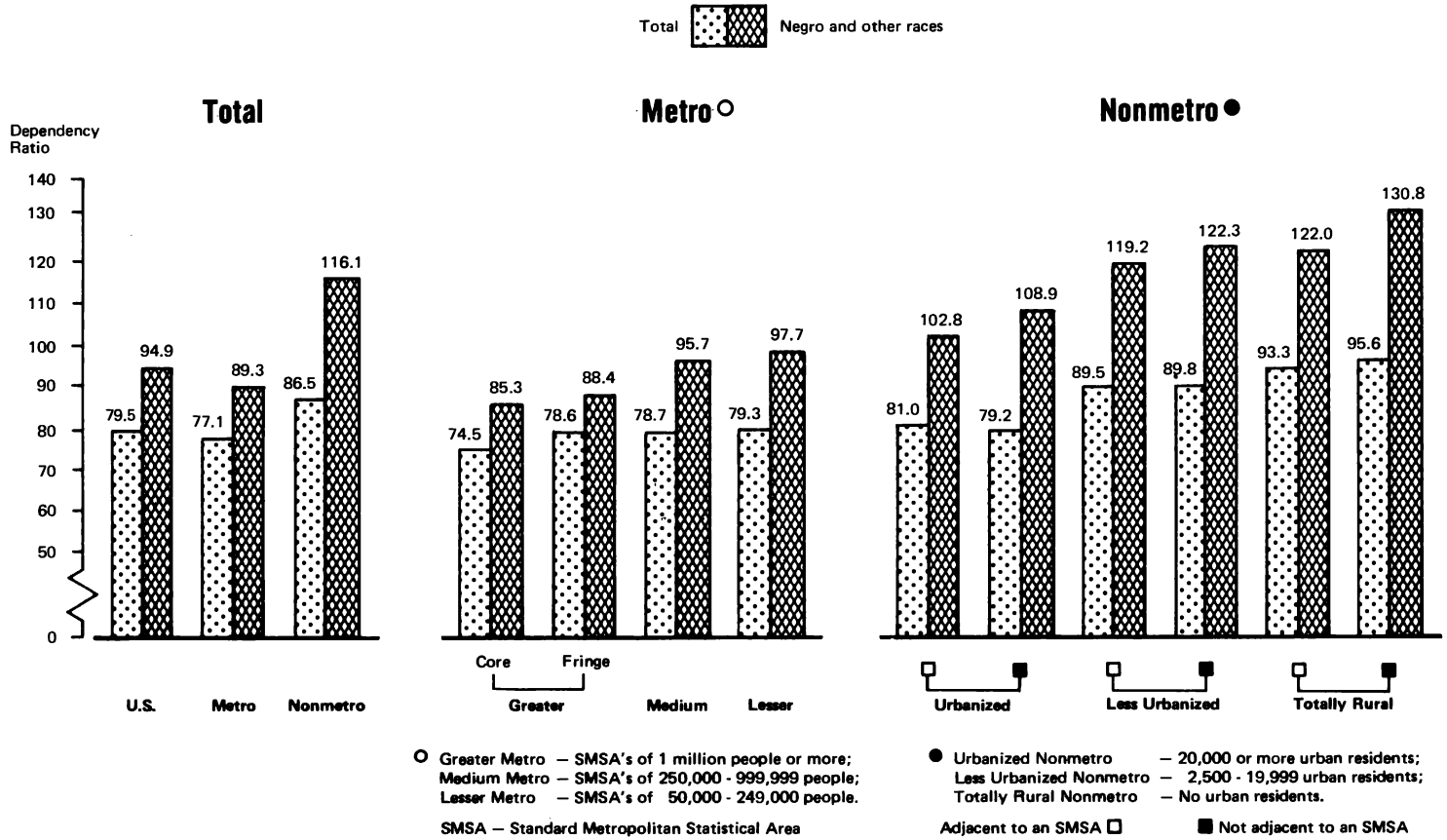
FAMILY STRUCTURE

Whether husband and wife live together is an important consideration because it is associated with total family earning power and the health and welfare of minor children. Another basic characteristic denoting the well-being of young people is the percentage of persons under 18 years old living with only one or with neither parent.

Unstable family characteristics were much more prevalent for the minority population than for the total population in 1970. While 14 percent of all U.S. families were not husband-wife families, this figure was 30.8 percent for the minority population. In metro counties, such families comprised 31.2 percent of all minority group families (fig. 12). The percentage of persons under 18 years old not living with both parents was over twice as high for minorities (40.8 percent) as for the total youth population (17.3 percent). Further, while almost 10 percent of the minority children lived with neither parent, the same was true for only 4 percent of the children in the total population (fig. 13). The higher percentage of minority children not living with both parents is due, at least in part, to higher rates of illegitimacy.

Variation in these indicators of family stability was not substantial between the county residence categories, although the proportion of husband-wife families was slightly higher in nonmetro counties (87.2 percent vs. 85.5 percent) (fig. 12). For 1970, metro and nonmetro counties were virtually identical in the proportion of

Dependency Ratio* in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970**



Source: Appendix table 8.
*(Population under 18 and 65 and older divided by population aged 18-64) 100.
**For regional detail see appendix table 8.

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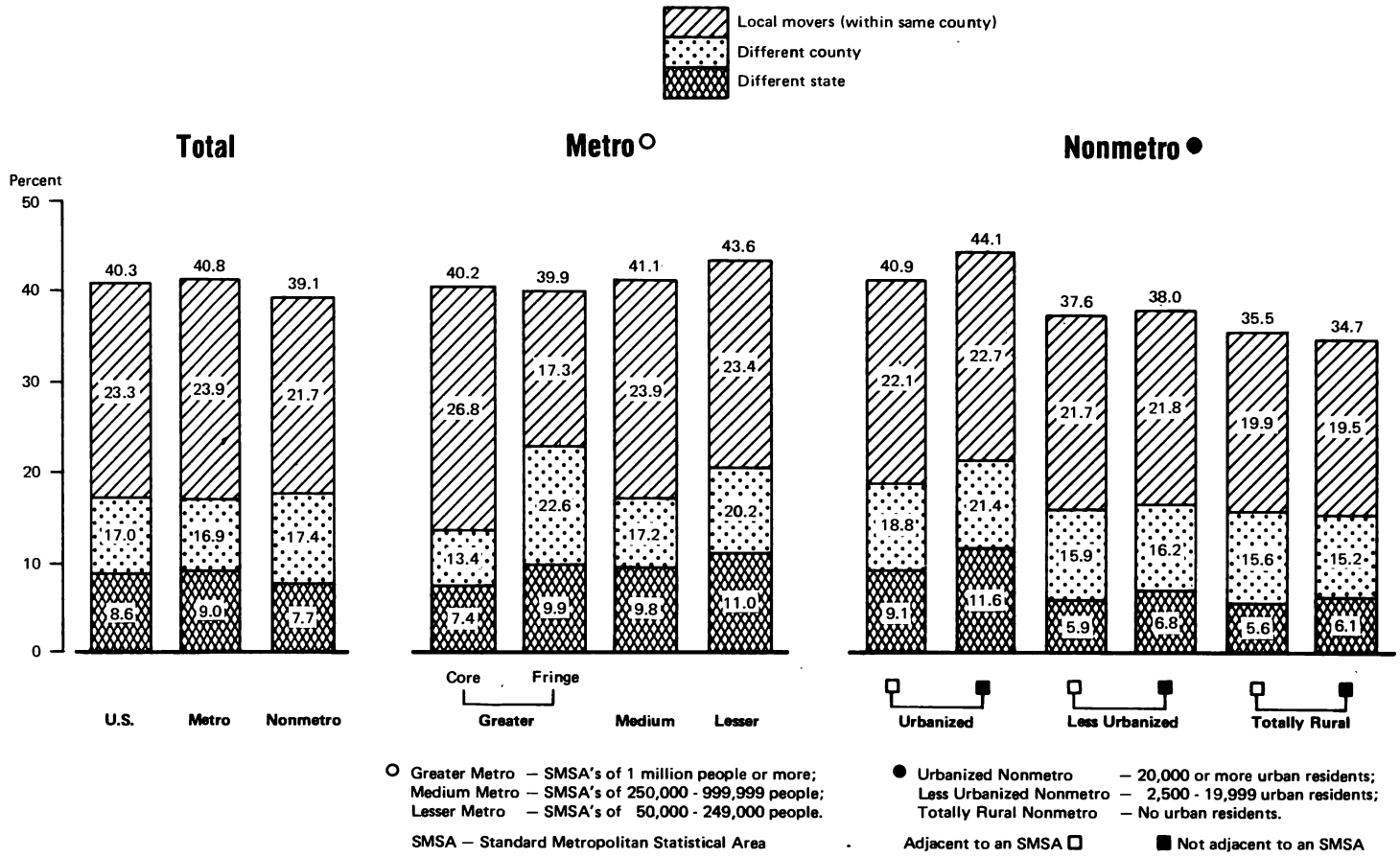
Figure 10.

Residence of Movers 5 Years Prior to 1970 Census, Metro and Nonmetro Counties*



Source: Appendix table 9.
*For regional detail and racial detail see appendix table 9.

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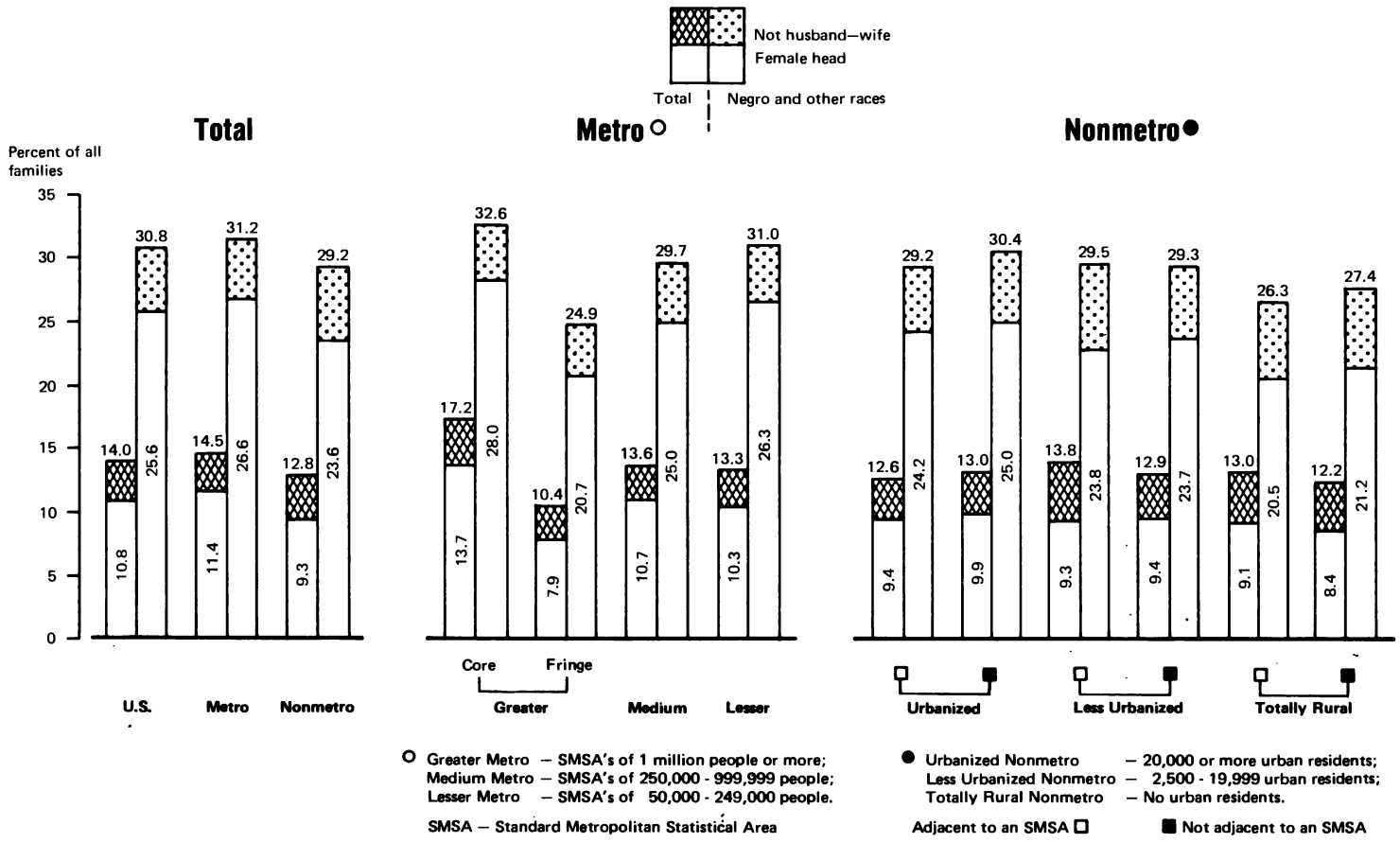
Figure 11.

Families by Family Type in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



Source: Appendix table 10.
*For regional detail see appendix table 10.

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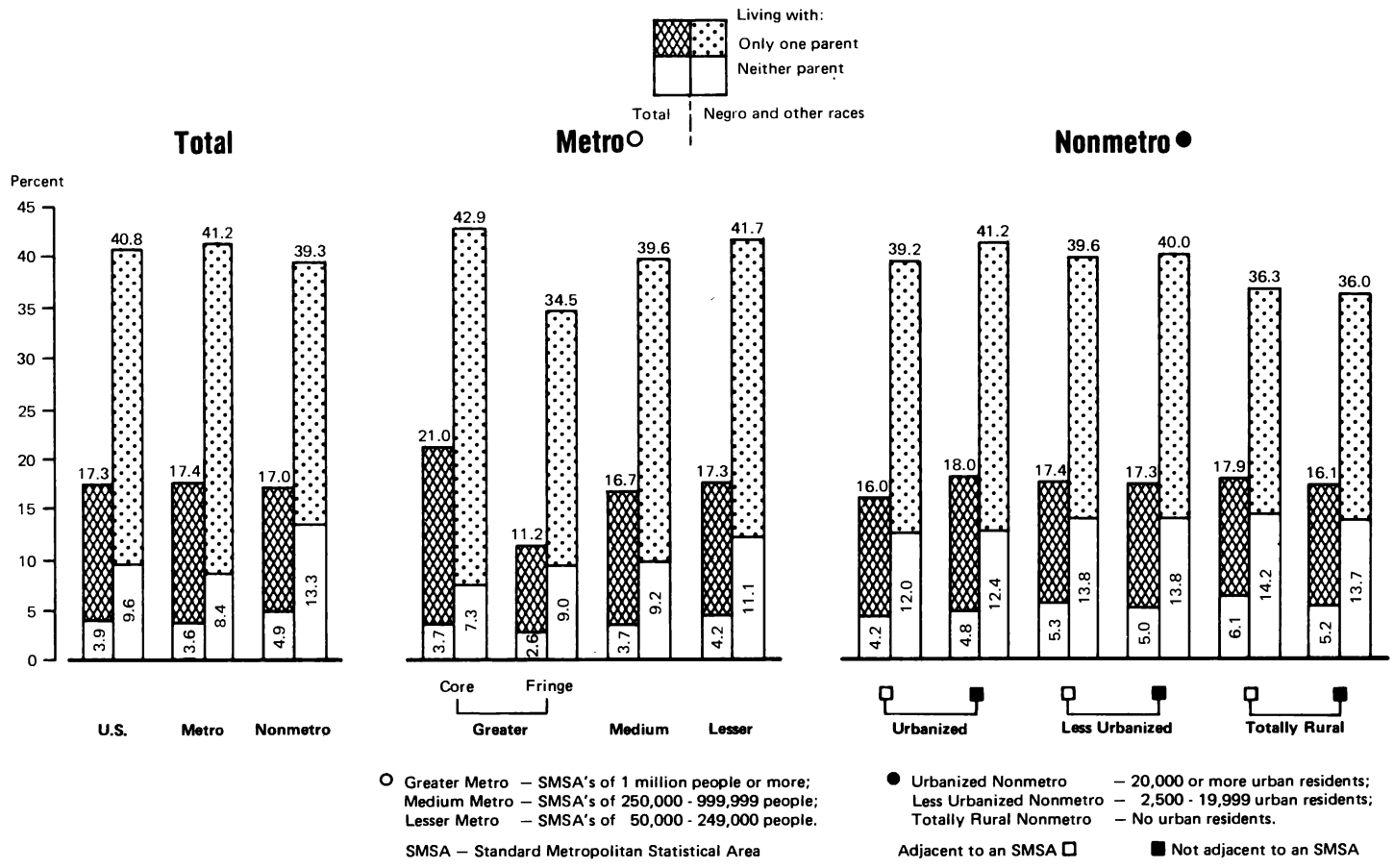
Figure 12.

Population Under 18 Years of Age by Presence of Parents in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970 *



○ Greater Metro — SMSA's of 1 million people or more;
Medium Metro — SMSA's of 250,000 - 999,999 people;
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SMSA — Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

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Totally Rural Nonmetro — No urban residents.

Adjacent to an SMSA □ ■ Not adjacent to an SMSA

Source: Appendix table 11.
*For regional detail see appendix table 11.

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Figure 13.

children not living with both parents, but nonmetro counties had a noticeably larger percentage of minors living with neither parent. This metro-nonmetro difference is attributable to the southern region in general and more specifically to the southern minority population. In nonadjacent, totally rural, nonmetro counties of the South, for example, minority children living with neither parent comprised 15 percent of the minority population under 18 years old (app. table 11). One might speculate that minority persons who migrate from southern rural areas tend to leave minor children behind with friends or relatives.

EDUCATION

Formal education is a basic determinant of income and occupational status. Moreover, attainment of formal education implies that individuals have developed skills needed to participate in society and to pursue their own interests. This section focuses on the interrelated issues of school enrollment and educational attainment.

School Enrollment

In 1970, over 58.6 million Americans between 3 and 34 years old were enrolled in school, representing over 25 percent of the total population, and over 50 percent of the population 3 to 34 years old. Aside from obvious variation across age groups, school enrollment rates were somewhat higher in metro than in nonmetro counties, highest of all in fringe counties of greater SMSA's, and lowest among the more rural nonmetro county groups (table 4). Furthermore, school enrollment rates were lower for minorities than for the total population and lowest among nonmetro minorities. They were lower in the South than in any other region (app. table 12).

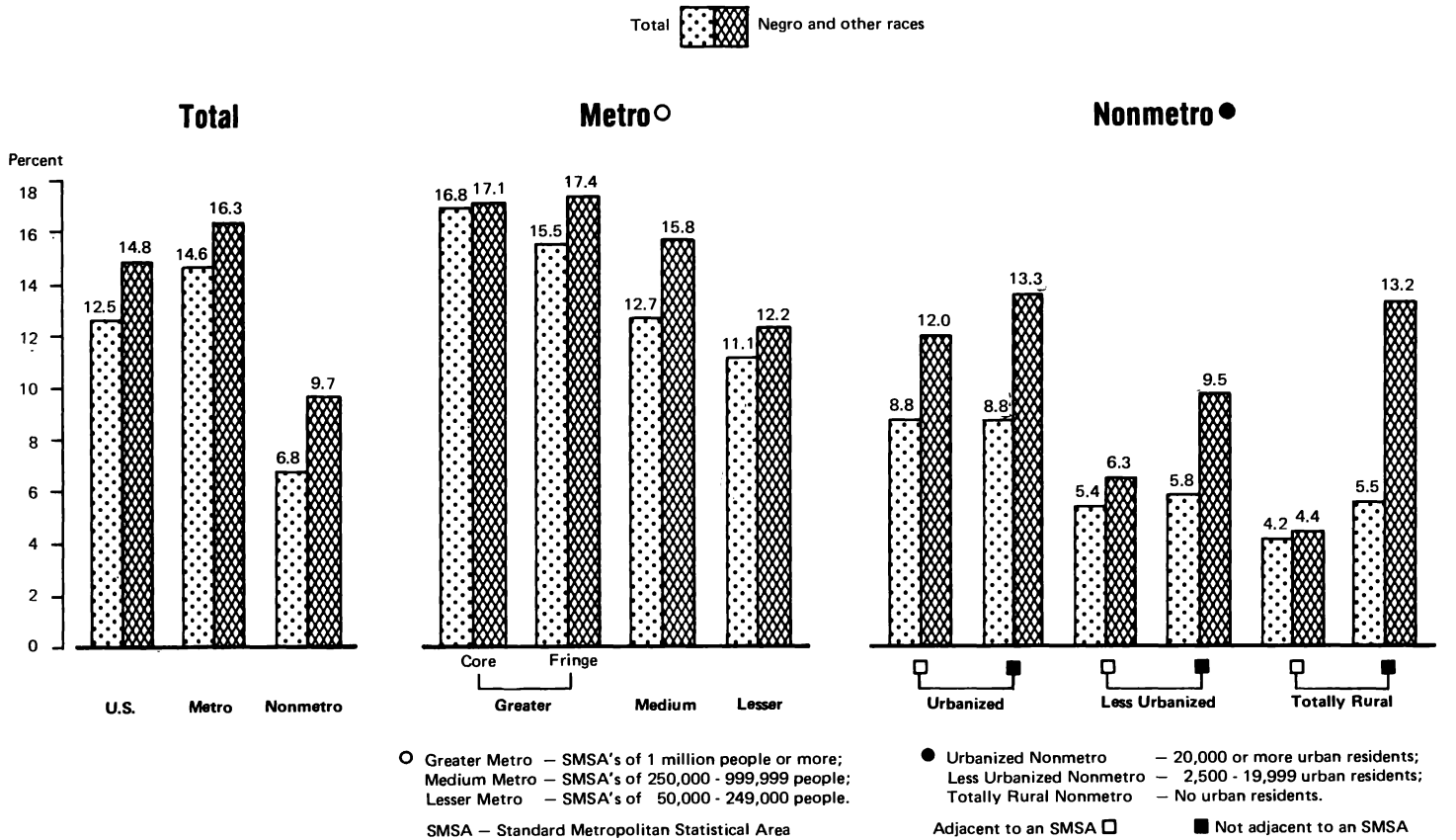
In 1970, 12.5 percent of the U.S. population 3 to 4 years old was enrolled in school; this figure was over twice as high in metro areas (14.6 percent) as in nonmetro areas (6.8 percent). Moreover, school enrollment of 3- to 4-year olds was higher for the minority population (14.8 percent) than for the total population (12.5 percent) (fig. 14). In terms of the two population groups by residence categories, the percentage of minority 3- to 4-year olds enrolled in school was highest in greater metro counties, where over 17 percent attended school. The higher rate of enrollment of minority children is partly due to the higher incidence of female-headed minority families (25.9 percent). Furthermore, labor force participation is higher for minority

Table 4—School enrollment, by selected age groups in metro and nonmetro counties and by race, 1970

Item	3-4 years		5-6 years		16-17 years		20-21 years	
	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races
	Percent enrolled in school							
U.S. total	12.5	14.8	72.4	68.7	89.3	84.5	30.7	20.8
Metro total	14.6	16.3	76.1	73.1	90.5	85.7	31.1	21.3
Greater metro	16.4	17.2	79.6	77.4	91.2	86.0	30.7	20.6
Core	16.8	17.1	79.9	77.9	90.4	86.1	30.8	20.4
Fringe	15.5	17.4	79.2	73.8	92.9	85.4	30.4	22.0
Medium metro	12.7	15.8	72.7	67.6	90.0	85.8	31.0	23.0
Lesser metro	11.1	12.2	68.5	59.6	88.6	83.0	33.2	21.0
Nonmetro total	6.8	9.7	62.4	54.9	86.4	82.0	29.5	19.0
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to SMSA	8.8	12.0	69.0	59.2	87.7	82.5	36.6	23.6
Not adjacent to SMSA	8.8	13.3	64.3	59.3	86.6	82.9	34.8	18.0
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to SMSA	5.4	6.3	59.7	50.3	85.5	80.1	23.5	19.2
Not adjacent to SMSA	5.8	9.5	60.3	56.0	86.5	82.9	27.0	17.6
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to SMSA	4.2	4.4	52.6	44.1	84.8	82.0	11.4	11.2
Not adjacent to SMSA	5.5	13.2	58.1	56.8	86.2	82.5	14.1	15.3

Source: App. table 13.

Percent of Population 3-4 Years Old Enrolled in School, in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



Source: Appendix table 12.
*For regional detail see appendix table 12.

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Figure 14.

women than for all women; consequently, minority women have a greater need for pre-school and "Head Start" type programs. These programs are most available in greater metro areas.

The completion of a high school education is a basic determinant of income and employment opportunities. The high school diploma has become recognized in recent decades as a minimum requirement for placement in a growing number of occupations. Hence, the percentage of 16- to 17-year-olds enrolled in school is an indicator of the future employability of an area's population as well as the types of careers these residents might expect to achieve. In the United States in 1970, slightly over 10 percent of the 16- to 17-year-olds were not enrolled in school. This figure was lower in metro areas (9.5 percent) than in nonmetro areas (13.6 percent). Furthermore, the school dropout rate among 16- to 17-year-olds was substantially higher for the minority population (15.5 percent) than for the total population, and especially higher for minorities in nonmetro areas, where 18 percent of the minority 16- to 17-year-olds were not enrolled in school (fig. 15).

Among county residence groups, the school dropout rate for all persons 16 to 17 years old was by far the lowest in fringe areas of greater SMSA's, where only 7.1 percent were not enrolled in school in 1970. In nonmetro counties, on the other hand, this figure was 13.6 percent.

Educational Attainment

In 1970, slightly over half of the U.S. population 25 years of age and older had completed high school; the median years of school completed was 12.1 years (table 5). This represents an increase of 1.5 years in educational attainment over the 1960 level. In 1970, 10.7 percent of the adult population had graduated from college, up from 7.7 percent in 1960.

In metro areas in 1970, the median school years completed was 12.2 years in contrast to 11.2 years in nonmetro areas. This metro-nonmetro difference of 1 year in median educational attainment was substantially less than the 1960 difference of 1.8 years.[10]

In the two totally rural county groups, the median years of school completed was a full 2 years below the national median (fig. 16). In totally rural nonmetro counties, only a little over 5 percent of the population 25 years of age or older had graduated from college. This

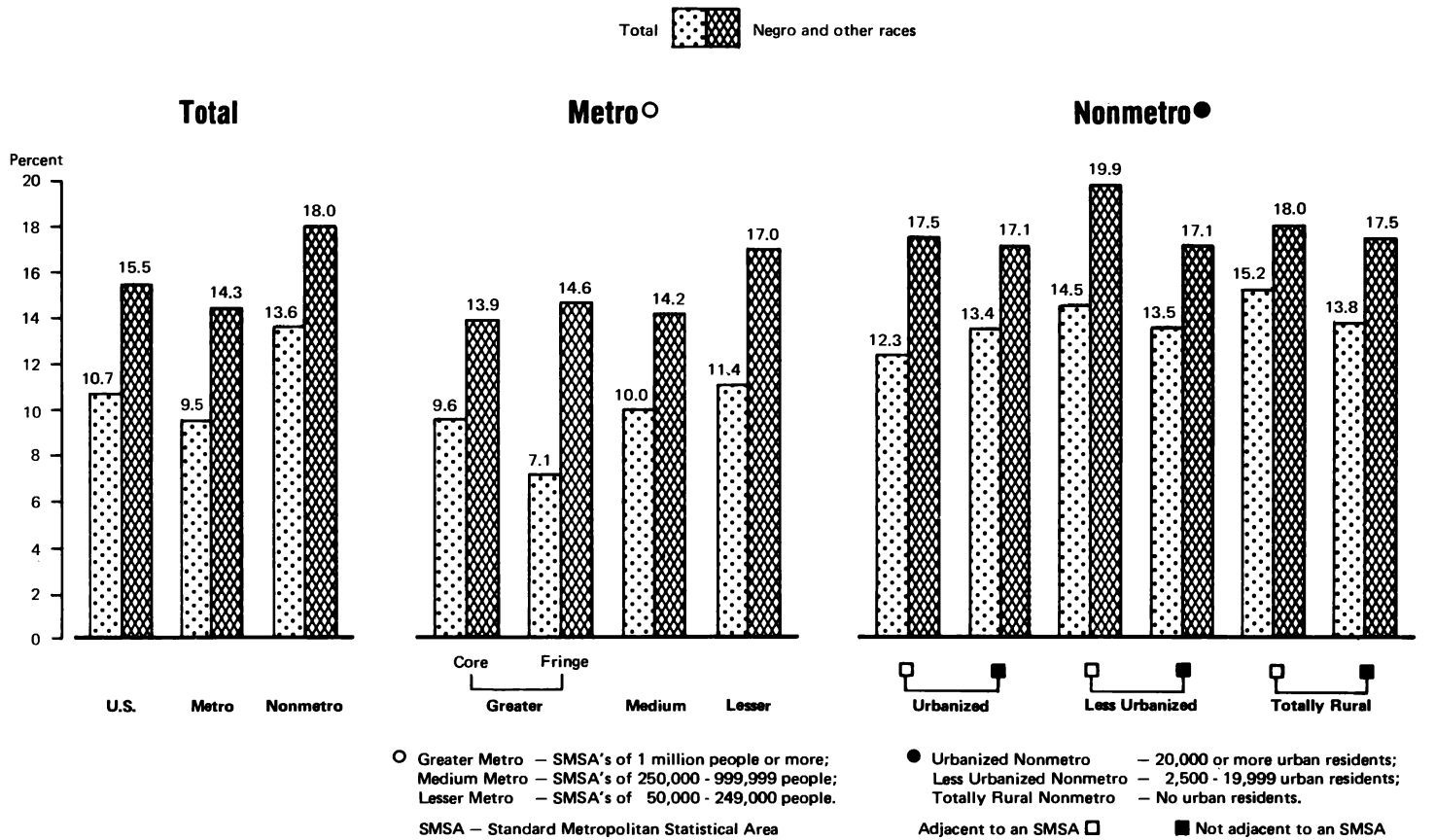
[10] The metro-nonmetro differences, total population-minority population differences, and 1960-70 differences in educational attainment result, at least in part, from differences in age composition between the groups since these data have not been standardized by age. It should be pointed out, however, that differences also exist between the residence groups in the percentage of 16- to 17-year olds enrolled in school and this implies that geographic differences in educational attainment will continue to persist.

Table 5—Population 25 years and older, by level of school completed, metro and nonmetro counties, 1960 and 1970

Item	Percent by level of school completed				Median years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	Less than 1 year of high school	Four years of high school or more	Four years of college or more	
	Percent				Years
United States					
Total population: 1970	5.5	28.3	52.3	10.7	12.1
1960	8.4	39.7	41.1	7.7	10.6
Negro and other races: 1970	14.3	42.4	33.8	5.6	10.0
1960	23.5	59.8	21.7	3.5	8.2
Metro					
Total population: 1970	4.9	25.5	55.1	11.9	12.2
1960	7.2	36.3	43.7	8.6	11.1
Negro and other races: 1970	11.1	37.2	37.8	6.2	10.5
1960	18.3	53.7	25.4	3.9	8.7
Nonmetro					
Total population: 1970	7.3	36.0	45.0	7.4	11.2
1960	11.1	48.3	34.5	5.3	9.3
Negro and other races: 1970	25.6	61.1	19.6	3.6	8.0
1960	37.6	76.2	11.6	2.5	6.4

Source: Census of Population, 1960, 1970.

Percent of Persons 16-17 Years Old Not Enrolled in School, in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



Source: Appendix table 12.
*For regional detail see appendix table 12.

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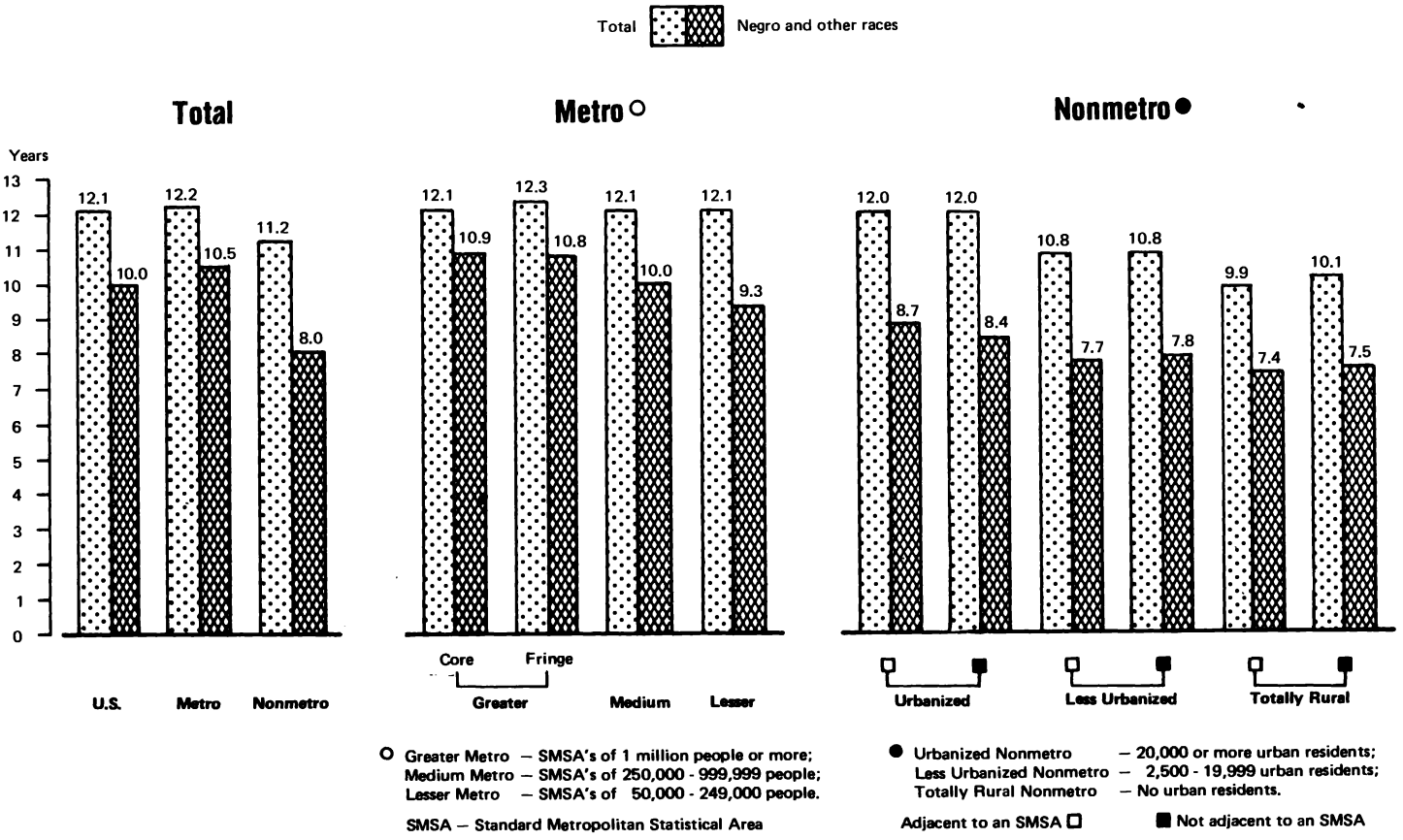
Figure 15.

Median School Years Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970*



Source: Appendix table 13.
*For regional detail see appendix table 13.

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Figure 16.

figure is in contrast to 10.7 percent for the Nation as a whole and 14.8 percent for fringe counties of greater metro areas (app. table 13).

Median years of school completed in 1970 was lowest in the South (11.3 years) and highest in the West (12.4 years). Among metro and nonmetro county groups by region, median years of school completed ranged from a high of 12.4 years in metro counties of the West to a low of 9.9 years in the southern, nonmetro counties (app. table 13).

Median school years completed for minorities 25 years of age and older in 1970 was 10 years—over 2 years below that of the total population (fig. 16). Furthermore, the median school years completed for minorities in nonmetro areas was only 8 years, with only 20 percent of the population completing a high school education (table 5). In the nonmetro South, median school years completed by the adult minority population was only 7.6 years, and only 16.9 percent of the adult minority population had completed high school. Over 64 percent had not completed as much as 1 year of high school (app. table 13).

MANPOWER

The economic and social health of metro and nonmetro America depends to a great extent upon the number of jobs available relative to the working-age population and the occupational and industrial mix of the jobs. The structure of employment, closely related to the demographic variables studied in the previous section, dictates to a large extent the income levels of a given area, as reported in later sections. The economic and social health of a county or group of counties is in part dependent upon the characteristics of the population in terms of skill levels, education, age, and so forth; it is also dependent upon the availability of jobs commensurate with the skills and education of the population.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Labor force status relates the number of people of labor force age (14 years old and older) to the number of people participating in the labor force (which includes employed persons and unemployed persons actively seeking work). The 1970 U.S. labor force included almost 83 million persons, or 55.5 percent of the population 14 years old or over (table 6). These persons were in the Armed Forces (2 million) and civilians employed or looking for work (80.9 million). Three-fourths of the total labor force lived in metro areas and over 40 percent lived in metro areas of 1 million or more people. Of the nonmetro labor force of 21 million, over 40 percent resided in the nonmetro South. By sex, the total labor force consisted of 52 million men (62.8 percent) and 30.8 million women (37.2 percent). Within the civilian labor force (excludes the Armed Forces), 77.3 million were employed and 3.6 million, or 4.4 percent, were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Variation in labor force participation rates among residential segments is associated with a wide variety of factors. Of primary importance is the demographic mix—for example, the proportion of males and females in the various age groups, the proportion of single vs. married persons, and the proportion of married women with dependent children. Also important are the number of jobs and type of work available, the need for income by more than one individual of a household, and personal and societal attitudes, such as those toward women working away from the home.

Over 55 percent of all Americans 14 years and over participated in the U.S. labor force in 1970. This overall rate was higher in metro counties than in nonmetro counties, lowest of all in the most rural nonmetro counties, lower in the South than in the non-South, and much lower for women than for men. These differences, then, reflect differences in job opportunities, demographic factors, and possibly attitudes toward work. In metro areas, the labor force participation rate was 56.8 percent, almost 5 percentage points higher than the nonmetro rate of 51.9 percent. Labor force participation was highest in the fringe counties of greater metro areas (57.8 percent) and lowest in the totally rural, nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA (47.9 percent).

Participation by Sex

In 1970, the labor force participation rate (including the armed forces) was 72.9 percent for men and 39.6 percent for women. The male labor force participation rate was highest in fringe counties of large metro areas; but for women, the highest figure was for the core counties of the same metro areas, primarily because of the large number of female-headed families in the core counties. For both men and women, the lowest labor force participation rate was in totally rural counties, where job opportunities were lacking and where the adult population was comprised disproportionately of undereducated people and older people. Participation among males was lowest in the nonmetro South, where

Table 6—Labor force status of the population 14 years and over by sex in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Item	Population 14 years of age and over	Total labor force[1]		Civilian labor force				Males			Females		
						Unemployed		Population 14 years of age and over	In total labor force[1]		Population 14 years of age and over	In total labor force[1]	
		Thousands	Percent of population	Total	Employed	Thousands	Pct. of labor force		Thousands	Percent of population		Thousands	Percent of population
	Thous.			Thous.	Thous.			Thous.			Thous.		
U.S. total	149,398.2	82,897.5	55.5	80,898.3	77,308.9	3,589.6	4.4	71,481.9	52,076.7	72.9	77,916.3	30,820.8	39.6
Metro total	108,834.5	61,828.1	56.8	60,304.2	57,692.3	2,611.9	4.3	51,813.4	38,545.8	74.4	57,021.1	23,282.3	40.8
Greater metro	62.422.9	35,764.1	57.3	35,207.8	33,683.2	1,524.5	4.3	29,540.6	22,138.6	74.9	32,882.3	13,625.5	41.4
Core	44,278.6	25,269.6	57.1	24,926.4	23,760.2	1,166.1	4.7	20,791.2	15,376.5	74.0	23,487.4	9.893.1	42.1
Fringe	18,144.3	10,494.5	57.8	10,281.4	9,923.0	358.4	3.5	8,749.4	6,762.1	77.3	9,394.9	3,732.4	39.7
Medium metro	33,636.8	18,996.5	56.5	18,379.5	17,606.9	772.6	4.2	16,112.8	11,948.3	74.2	17,524.0	7,048.2	40.2
Lesser metro	12,774.9	7,067.4	55.3	6,716.9	6,402.2	314.7	4.7	6,160.1	4,458.9	72.4	6,614.8	2,608.5	39.4
Nonmetro total	40,563.7	21,069.4	51.9	20,594.2	19,616.5	977.7	4.7	19,668.5	13,530.9	68.8	20,895.2	7,538.5	36.1
Urbanized:													
Adjacent to an SMSA	10,267.5	5,561.0	54.2	5,364.0	5,120.7	243.3	4.5	4,986.8	3,540.8	71.0	5,280.7	2,020.2	38.3
Not adjacent to an SMSA	5,611.1	3,052.6	54.4	2,851.4	2,703.4	148.0	5.2	2,745.5	1,960.7	71.4	2,865.6	1,091.9	38.1
Less urbanized:													
Adjacent to an SMSA	9,756.3	5,005.1	51.3	4,973.3	4,750.1	223.2	4.5	4,695.5	3,204.5	68.2	5,060.8	1,800.6	35.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	10,008.3	5,087.4	50.8	5,055.8	4,806.7	249.1	4.9	4,825.8	3,249.1	67.3	5,182.5	1,838.3	35.5
Totally rural:													
Adjacent to an SMSA	1,703.2	823.5	48.4	819.3	779.6	39.6	4.8	836.6	545.5	65.2	866.6	278.0	32.1
Not adjacent to an SMSA	3,217.1	1,539.8	47.9	1,530.4	1,456.0	74.4	4.9	1,578.2	1,030.3	65.3	1,638.9	509.5	31.1
Northeast	36,622.7	20,414.3	55.7	20,219.7	19,429.7	790.0	3.9	17,226.6	12,626.6	73.3	19,396.1	7,787.7	40.2
Metro	31,725.0	17,819.3	56.2	17,672.1	16,997.5	674.6	3.8	14,867.9	10,975.7	73.8	16,857.1	6,843.6	40.6
Nonmetro	13,001.2	6,875.0	52.9	6,783.9	6,482.6	301.3	4.4	6,316	4,452	70.5	6,684.9	2,422.8	36.2
North Central	41,236.9	23,103.0	56.0	22,892.0	21,909.6	982.3	4.3	19,742.9	14,587.4	73.9	21,494.0	8,515.6	39.6
Metro	28,235.7	16,227.9	57.5	16,108.1	15,427.0	681.0	4.2	13,426.6	10,135.2	75.5	14,809.1	6,092.7	41.1
Nonmetro	4,897.8	2,595.1	53.0	2,547.6	2,432.2	115.3	4.5	2,358.8	1,650.9	70.0	2,539.0	944.2	37.1
South	45,959.3	24,931.4	54.2	23,948.2	22,991.9	956.3	4.0	22,012.4	15,637.2	71.0	23,946.9	9,294.2	38.8
Metro	28,297.3	15,962.9	56.4	15,234.0	14,668.0	566.1	3.7	13,517.3	9,948.0	73.6	14,780.0	6,014.9	40.7
Nonmetro	17,662.1	8,968.5	50.8	8,714.2	8,323.9	390.3	4.5	8,495.2	5,689.2	67.0	9,166.9	3,279.3	35.8
West	25,579.3	14,448.7	56.5	13,838.4	12,977.5	860.9	6.2	12,499.9	9,225.4	73.8	13,079.4	5,223.3	39.9
Metro	20,576.6	11,818.0	57.4	11,289.9	10,599.8	690.1	6.1	10,001.7	7,486.9	74.9	10,574.9	4,331.1	41.0
Nonmetro	5,002.6	2,630.7	52.6	2,548.5	2,377.8	170.8	6.7	2,498.2	1,738.5	69.6	2,504.4	892.2	35.6

[1] Includes persons in the Armed Forces.

Source: Census of Population, 1970

only two-thirds of the male working-age population was in the labor force. However, among females, labor force participation was lowest in the nonmetro West.

Participation by Race

Labor force participation rates of the minority population were lower than for the total population, primarily because of the low participation of minority males (table 7). Participation of minority females in the labor force was higher than for the total female population. This was true in metro as well as nonmetro areas and in all county residence groups. The lower rate of labor force participation of minority men stemmed from lack of education and skills, poorer health, and *possibly* from discriminatory hiring practices (which may have caused many minority men to discontinue looking for work and thus to actually withdraw from the labor force). The relatively high participation rates among minority women, on the other hand, resulted from availability of low-paying, low-skill jobs in many areas and the need for more income. This need, in turn, was associated with a preponderance of female-headed households among minority groups and, in male-headed households, a lack of earning capability for the male.

Among all females, the highest labor force participation rates were among minority females in counties of greater metro areas (47 percent, compared with 41.4 percent for all females in these areas). In nonmetro areas, the labor force participation rate of minority females was 37.8 percent, compared with 36.1 percent for all females in the labor force. The contrast was sharper, however, in metro areas: 46.3 percent for minority females, and 40.8 percent for all females.

Table 7—Labor force participation rates in metro and nonmetro counties, by sex, race, and region, 1970[1]

Item	Total	Total		Negro and other races		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	55.5	72.9	39.6	54.2	65.4	44.1
Metro	56.8	74.4	40.8	56.2	67.7	46.3
Greater:						
Total	57.3	74.9	41.4	57.0	68.8	47.0
Core	57.1	74.0	42.1	57.0	68.9	46.8
Fringe	57.8	77.3	39.7	57.4	67.5	48.7
Medium	56.5	74.2	40.2	55.1	66.4	45.2
Lesser	55.3	72.4	39.4	53.8	64.1	44.4
Nonmetro	51.9	68.8	36.1	47.3	57.7	37.8
Urbanized:						
Adjacent	54.2	71.0	38.3	50.9	60.9	41.5
Nonadjacent	54.4	71.4	38.1	50.9	62.0	40.9
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent	51.3	68.2	35.6	46.0	56.1	37.0
Nonadjacent	50.8	67.3	35.5	45.8	56.2	36.6
Totally rural:						
Adjacent	48.3	65.2	32.0	44.7	55.8	33.9
Nonadjacent	47.9	65.3	31.1	42.1	53.4	31.6
Northeast, total	55.7	73.3	40.2	----	----	----
Metro	56.2	73.8	40.6	----	----	----
Nonmetro	53.0	70.0	37.2	----	----	----
North Central, total	56.0	73.9	39.6	----	----	----
Metro	57.5	75.5	41.1	----	----	----
Nonmetro	52.9	70.5	36.2	----	----	----
South, total	54.2	71.0	38.8	54.2	65.4	44.4
Metro	56.4	73.6	40.7	55.8	66.4	46.8
Nonmetro	50.8	67.0	35.8	47.5	58.3	38.1
West, total	56.5	73.8	39.9	----	----	----
Metro	57.4	74.9	41.0	----	----	----
Nonmetro	52.6	69.6	35.6	----	----	----

[1] Persons 14 years and older, including those in the Armed Forces.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

The labor force participation rate of minority males was 7.5 percentage points below that of all males–65.4 percent in contrast to 72.9 percent. Among nonmetro males, the difference was over 10 percentage points–57.7 percent for minority males, compared with 68.8 percent for all nonmetro males. In totally rural, nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA, where little over one-half of minority males were in the labor force, the difference was 11.9 percentage points. This suggests even greater differences in education and skill levels, and perhaps more discriminatory hiring practices, in the more rural counties.

Participation by Age

Labor force participation rates follow obvious patterns across age groups, being very low among the young (because of school enrollment), low among young women in prime childbearing ages, and low among retired persons 65 years old and older (fig. 17).

For males, regardless of age group, labor force participation rates were higher for all males than for minority males in 1970.

For females, however, there were some differences between the two population groups by age. Although participation of female minorities under 25 years old was below that of all females in the labor force, such was not the case for females 25 years old and over.

Moreover, the labor force participation rate of all females 25 to 34 years old (the prime childbearing age) was 8.5 percentage points below that of all females 18 to 24 years old. For minority females, however, this dropping out of the labor force in prime childbearing ages was not evident. In fact, the participation rate of minority females 25 to 34 years old was 7.3 percentage points above that of minority females 18 to 24 years old. Clearly, despite higher fertility and a greater presence of children among minorities, a substantial number of minority females continue in the labor force throughout childbearing ages.

CHANGES IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1960-70

During the 1960's, the U.S. labor force grew by 13 million persons or by 18.6 percent (fig. 18), partly because of an increase in the working-age population, but primarily because of increased participation of female workers. Between 1960 and 1970, the male population 14 years old and over rose by 16.6 percent, while the number of males in the labor force grew by 9.7 percent. Growth in the female working-age population, on the other hand, was 20 percent, but female participation in the labor force increased 37.7 percent, reflecting the continuing changes of attitude toward women working away from home.

These different growth rates in labor force participation reflect a decline of 4.5 percentage points for males (from 77.4 percent in 1960 to 72.9 percent in 1970), and an increase of 5.1 percentage points for females (from 34.5 to 39.6 percent) (table 8).

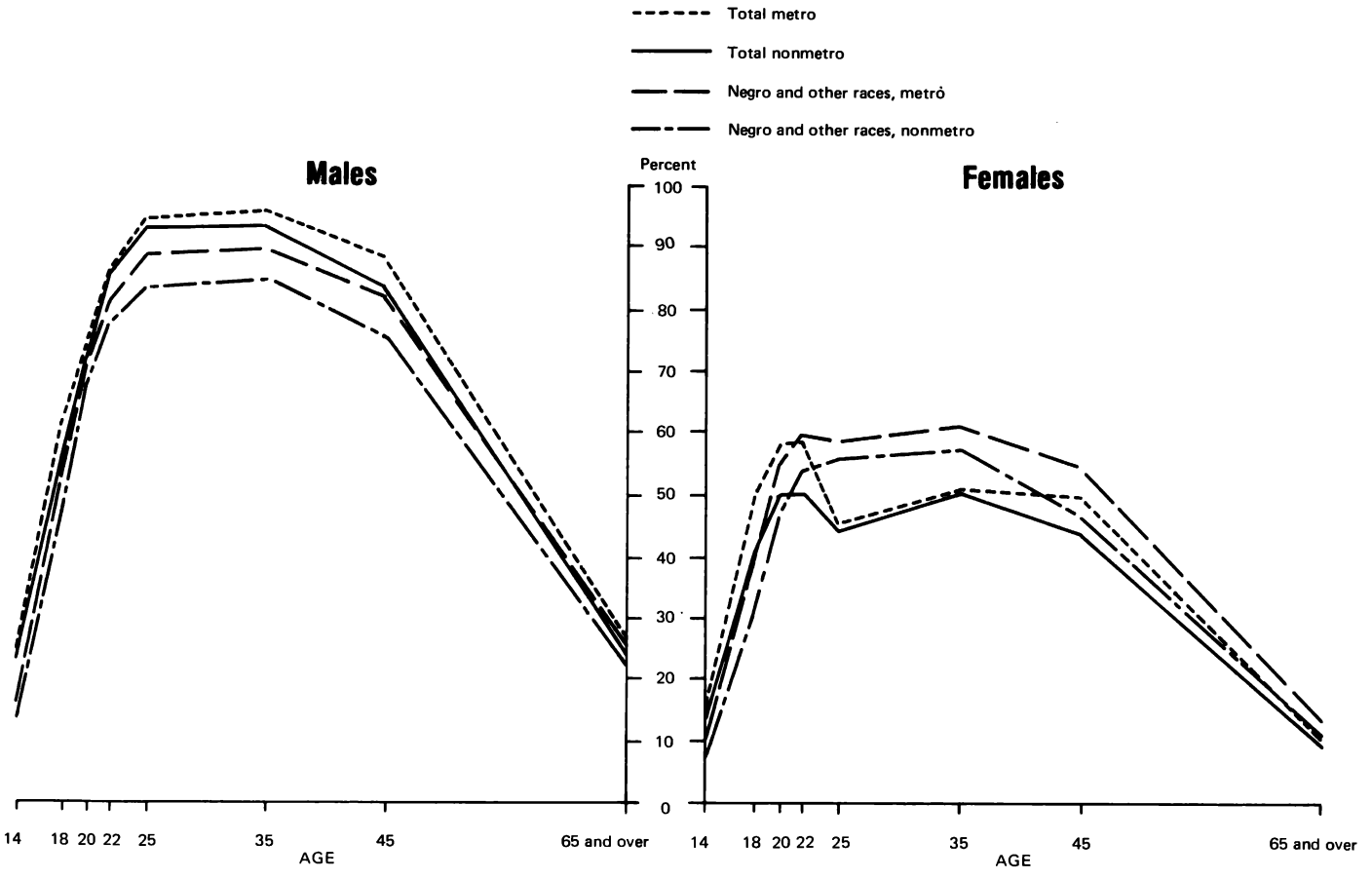
In nonmetro counties during the 1960's, the male labor force grew by only 1 percent, while the female labor force grew by about 33 percent. Among county residence groups, labor force growth was greatest (44 percent) in the fringe counties of greater metro areas and

Table 8–Labor force participation rates in metro and nonmetro counties, by sex and region, 1960-70

Item	Males		Females	
	1970	1960	1970	1960
	Percent of population 14 years and over			
U.S. total	72.9	77.4	39.6	34.5
Metro total	74.4	78.9	40.8	36.2
Greater metro	74.9	79.6	41.4	36.8
Core	74.0	79.2	42.1	38.2
Fringe	77.3	80.9	39.7	32.8
Medium metro	74.2	78.4	40.2	35.4
Lesser metro	72.4	76.8	39.4	34.8
Nonmetro total	68.8	73.8	36.1	30.3
Urbanized:				
Adjacent to an SMSA	71.0	75.3	38.3	33.3
Not adjacent to an SMSA	71.4	77.0	38.1	33.0
Less urbanized:				
Adjacent to an SMSA	68.2	72.9	35.6	29.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	67.3	72.8	35.5	29.5
Totally rural:				
Adjacent to an SMSA	65.2	70.4	32.1	25.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	65.3	72.1	31.1	25.3
Northeast	73.3	78.0	40.2	36.1
Metro	73.8	78.5	40.6	36.6
Nonmetro	70.0	74.6	37.2	32.8
North Central	73.9	78.4	39.6	33.7
Metro	75.5	80.0	41.1	35.6
Nonmetro	70.5	75.3	36.2	29.9
South	71.0	75.2	38.8	33.5
Metro	73.6	77.8	40.7	36.1
Nonmetro	67.0	71.7	35.8	29.9
West	73.8	79.0	39.9	35.2
Metro	74.9	79.7	41.0	36.3
Nonmetro	69.6	76.4	35.6	30.8

Source: Census of Population, 1960, 1970

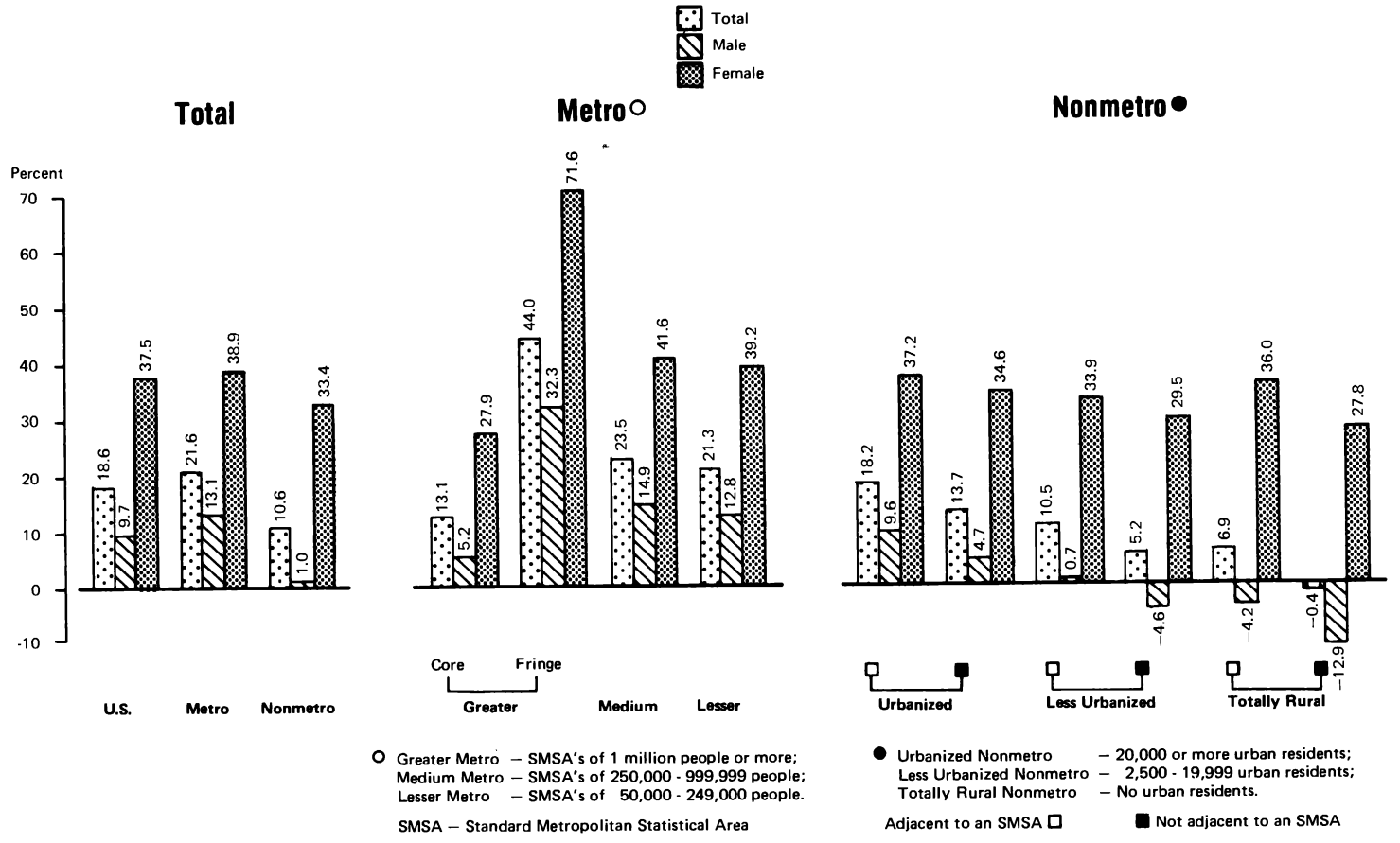
Labor Force Participation in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Sex and Age, 1970



Source: Appendix table 14.
Note: Data plotted at beginning of each age interval.

Figure 17.

Percentage Changes in the Number of Persons in the Labor Force in Metro and Nonmetro Counties by Sex, 1960–70*



Source: Appendix table 15.
*For regional comparisons see appendix table 15.

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Figure 18.

least (−0.4 percent) in totally rural, nonmetro counties which were not adjacent to an SMSA. In the totally rural, nonmetro counties, while the number of males in the labor force declined by 12.9 percent, female labor force participation increased by 27.8 percent (fig. 18).

Growth in the total labor force was greatest in the West and South and least in the Northeast. Change in the labor force ranged from a decrease of 3.4 percent among North Central nonmetro males to an increase of over 50 percent among females of metro counties of the West (app. table 15).

CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT

The economic and social structure of an area is related to its industrial and occupational structures. Areas with a large share of their labor force employed in low-skill jobs have low incomes and often have stagnant economies. These areas invariably lose many of their young people to areas offering higher paying jobs requiring more skills. Changes over time in the types of jobs held by the employed reflect development of an area. Rapid shifts from low-skill, low-paying jobs to jobs requiring greater degrees of skill and, in turn, offering higher pay are taken to represent economic progress and, in turn, better living conditions.

Industrial Composition

In 1970, over 77 million people were employed in civilian jobs in the United States. Almost 90 percent were employed in the nonextractive industries, with 24.4 percent of the total employed in manufacturing and almost 30 percent in service industries. Only 4.3 percent were employed in the extractive industries of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining (table 9). Jobs in the extractive industries were more important in nonmetro counties, where they comprised about 11 percent of all jobs. In the most rural of nonmetro counties, over 20 percent of all jobs were in extractive industries.

During the 1960's, U.S. employment grew by 12.7 million jobs or 19.6 percent (table 10). Over 84.1 percent (10.7 million jobs) of the growth in employment occurred in metro areas. Employment growth in metro areas (22.7 percent) was almost twice the growth in nonmetro areas (11.4 percent).[11] Among the more rural county groups, employment growth was far below the U.S. average, and in the most rural county group, the number of jobs was virtually stable.

[11] For more recent metro-nonmetro employment trends, see Claude C. Haren, "Current Spatial Organization of Industrial Production and Distribution Activity," paper given at the Conference on Problems and Potentials of Rural Industrialization, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., July 11-13, 1972.

Metro-nonmetro differences in employment growth during the 1960's are largely explained by the decline in extractive industries. The growth rate of nonextractive industry employment was roughly equal in metro and nonmetro counties. Thus, the lower nonmetro growth in total employment stems from the inability of nonmetro areas to attract enough new employment to offset heavy losses in their extractive industries. From 1960 to 1970, the U.S. loss of employment in extractive industries totaled 1.7 million jobs, representing a reduction of one-third over the 10-year period. Almost 80 percent of this loss of employment occurred in nonmetro areas (1.35 million jobs), with such losses being substantial in all nonmetro county groups.

Despite losses in extractive industries, nonmetro counties made significant gains in employment in nonextractive industries, particularly in manufacturing. They accounted for almost two-thirds of the 1.4 million new manufacturing jobs. For these nonmetro areas, the growth rate of manufacturing jobs was 22.3 percent, compared with only 3.7 percent in metro areas.

In contrast to their lead in manufacturing employment growth, nonmetro counties lagged behind metro counties in employment growth in service industries. Service employment in nonmetro areas grew by 28.6 percent during the 1960's, in contrast to 40 percent in metro areas. Growth in service employment was lowest in the most rural nonmetro counties. Of the 6.2 million new jobs in service occupations, only 19 percent occurred in nonmetro areas.

As a group, all other nonextractive industries expanded more rapidly in metro than in nonmetro areas—22.6 and 13.3 percent, respectively. Of the 4.6 million new jobs in this group of industries, only 739,000 were in nonmetro areas.

Regionally, over one-third of the U.S. employment growth took place in the South. Of the 2 million new jobs in nonmetro areas, over 44 percent (886,400) occurred in the South. The growth rate in nonmetro employment was higher in both the Northeast and the West than in the South. However, in absolute numbers, employment growth in the nonmetro South was substantially above the combined total for these two regions.

Nonmetro employment growth in the North Central region was substantially below that of the other regions. The loss of employment in extractive industries in the North Central nonmetro counties was 476,000 jobs, compared with a loss of 717,000 in the South.

During the 1960's, manufacturing employment in the nonmetro South increased by over one-third, with the 564,000 new jobs representing almost 65 percent of

Table 9—Employment in extractive and nonextractive industries in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Item	Total employment	Extractive industries		Nonextractive industries								Industry not reported	
				Total		Manufacturing		Service		All others			
		Thousands	Pct. of total	Thousands	Pct. of total	Thousands	Pct. of total	Thousands	Pct. of total	Thousands	Pct. of total	Thousands	Pct. of total
U.S. total	77,308.8	3,304.6	4.3	69,243.8	89.6	18,880.2	24.4	22,973.2	29.7	27,390.3	35.4	4,760.5	6.2
Metro total	57,692.3	1,118.7	1.9	52,835.0	91.6	14,114.8	24.5	17,632.4	30.6	21,087.9	36.6	3,738.6	6.5
Greater metro	33,683.2	394.3	1.2	30,973.9	92.0	8,120.8	24.1	10,308.0	30.6	12,545.1	37.2	2,315.0	6.9
Core	23,760.2	215.5	0.9	21,766.7	91.6	5,648.3	23.8	7,288.0	30.7	8,830.4	37.2	1,778.0	7.5
Fringe	9,923.0	178.8	1.8	9,207.2	92.8	2,472.5	24.9	3,020.0	30.4	3,714.7	37.4	537.0	5.4
Medium metro	17,606.9	470.5	2.7	16,073.6	91.3	4,543.8	25.8	5,269.0	29.9	6,260.7	35.6	1,062.8	6.0
Lesser metro	6,402.2	253.9	4.0	5,787.5	90.4	1,450.1	22.6	2,055.3	32.1	2,282.1	35.6	360.8	5.6
Nonmetro total	19,616.5	2,185.8	11.1	16,408.8	83.6	4,765.5	24.3	5,340.9	27.2	6,302.5	32.1	1,021.9	5.2
Urbanized:													
Adjacent to an SMSA	5,120.7	313.9	6.1	4,526.8	88.4	1,454.0	28.4	1,456.1	28.4	1,616.8	31.6	279.9	5.5
Not adjacent to an SMSA	2,703.4	202.3	7.5	2,358.6	87.2	560.8	20.7	833.3	30.8	964.5	35.7	142.5	5.3
Less urbanized:													
Adjacent to an SMSA	4,750.1	552.2	11.6	3,950.4	83.2	1,272.3	26.8	1,209.3	25.5	1,468.7	30.9	247.5	5.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	4,806.7	670.0	13.9	3,897.9	81.1	1,038.7	21.6	1,286.7	26.8	1,572.5	32.7	238.8	5.0
Totally rural:													
Adjacent to an SMSA	779.6	125.3	16.1	614.1	78.8	187.3	24.0	189.2	24.3	237.5	30.5	40.2	5.1
Not adjacent to an SMSA	1,455.9	322.0	22.1	1,061.0	72.9	252.4	17.3	366.2	25.2	442.5	30.4	72.9	5.0
Northeast, total	19,429.7	305.4	1.6	17,784.2	91.5	5,369.5	27.6	5,656.1	29.1	6,758.6	34.8	1,340.2	6.9
Metro	16,997.5	178.5	1.0	15,614.5	91.8	4,658.8	27.4	4,964.3	29.2	5,991.4	35.2	1,204.5	7.1
Nonmetro	2,432.2	126.9	5.2	2,169.7	89.2	710.7	29.2	691.9	28.4	767.2	31.5	135.6	5.6
North Central, total	21,909.6	1,112.1	5.1	19,569.8	89.3	6,133.6	28.0	5,944.7	27.1	7,491.5	34.2	1,227.7	5.6
Metro	15,427.2	254.9	1.6	14,254.1	92.4	4,624.3	30.0	4,225.6	27.4	5,404.3	35.0	918.1	6.0
Nonmetro	6,482.6	857.3	13.2	5,315.7	82.0	1,509.3	23.3	1,719.1	26.5	2,087.3	32.2	309.6	4.8
South, total	22,991.9	1,267.9	5.5	20,298.3	88.3	5,022.8	21.8	6,997.2	30.4	8,278.3	36.0	1,425.6	6.2
Metro	14,668.0	392.6	2.7	13,304.8	90.7	2,786.9	19.0	4,850.0	33.1	5,667.9	38.6	970.6	6.6
Nonmetro	8,323.9	875.3	10.5	6,993.6	84.1	2,236.0	26.9	2,147.2	25.8	2,610.4	31.4	455.0	5.5
West, total	12,977.5	619.2	4.8	11,591.4	89.3	2,354.2	18.1	4,375.2	33.7	4,862.0	37.5	767.0	5.9
Metro	10,599.8	292.8	2.8	9,661.6	91.1	2,044.8	19.2	3,592.5	33.9	4,024.3	38.0	645.4	6.1
Nonmetro	2,377.8	326.4	13.7	1,929.8	81.1	309.5	13.0	782.7	32.9	837.6	35.2	121.6	5.1

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Table 10—Growth in employment in extractive and nonextractive industries in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1960-70

Item	Absolute change						Percentage change					
	Total	Extractive industries, total	Nonextractive industries				Total	Extractive industries, total	Nonextractive industries			
			Total	Manufacturing	Service	All others			Total	Manufacturing	Service	All others
	Thousand workers						Percent					
U.S. total	12,669.5	-1,699.4	12,216.5	1,367.1	6,220.4	4,629.0	19.6	-34.0	21.4	7.8	37.1	20.3
Metro total	10,660.6	-349.2	9,421.6	498.2	5,033.5	3,889.9	22.7	-23.8	21.7	3.7	40.0	22.6
Greater metro	6,006.6	-68.8	5,181.5	-29.6	2,952.5	2,258.6	21.7	-14.8	20.1	-0.4	40.1	22.0
Core	2,909.6	-14.4	2,324.5	-437.8	1,716.9	1,045.5	14.0	-6.3	12.0	-8.4	30.8	13.4
Fringe	3,097.0	-54.4	2,857.0	408.2	1,235.6	1,213.1	45.4	-23.3	45.0	19.8	69.2	48.5
Medium metro	3,485.2	-175.6	3,155.7	378.4	1,526.5	1,250.7	24.7	-27.2	24.4	9.1	40.8	25.0
Lesser metro	1,168.8	-104.9	1,084.4	149.4	554.5	380.6	22.3	-29.2	23.0	11.5	36.9	20.0
Nonmetro total	2,008.9	-1,350.2	2,794.8	868.9	1,186.8	739.1	11.4	-38.2	20.5	22.3	28.6	13.3
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	826.5	-159.1	830.7	196.3	382.8	251.5	19.2	-33.6	22.5	15.6	35.7	18.4
Not adjacent to an SMSA	345.5	-115.0	381.9	70.2	204.2	107.5	14.7	-36.2	19.3	14.3	32.4	12.5
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	480.8	-369.2	712.8	279.2	255.6	178.0	11.3	-40.1	22.0	28.1	26.8	13.8
Not adjacent to an SMSA	301.4	-413.9	582.9	210.5	242.0	130.4	6.7	-38.2	17.6	25.4	32.2	9.0
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	53.5	-90.6	121.3	47.8	38.1	35.4	7.4	-42.0	24.6	34.3	25.2	17.5
Not adjacent to an SMSA	1.3	-202.4	165.2	64.7	64.1	36.3	0.1	-38.6	18.4	34.5	21.2	8.9
Northeast, total	2,322.9	-135.8	1,910.2	-344.5	1,396.6	858.1	13.6	-30.8	12.0	-6.9	32.8	14.5
Metro	2,002.6	-64.3	1,586.2	-386.3	1,225.6	746.9	13.4	-26.5	11.3	-9.0	32.8	14.2
Nonmetro	320.3	-71.4	324.0	41.8	171.0	111.2	15.2	-36.0	17.6	6.2	32.8	17.0
North Central, total	3,006.6	-580.0	3,086.3	433.9	1,570.3	1,082.1	15.9	-34.3	18.7	7.6	35.9	16.9
Metro	2,486.2	-103.9	2,248.8	174.3	1,176.6	897.8	19.2	-29.0	18.7	3.9	38.6	19.9
Nonmetro	520.4	-476.1	837.5	259.6	393.7	184.2	8.7	-35.7	18.7	20.8	29.7	9.7
South, total	4,376.3	-857.3	4,496.3	1,043.9	1,828.3	1,624.2	23.5	-40.3	28.4	26.2	35.4	24.4
Metro	3,490.0	-140.5	3,163.9	480.2	1,413.9	1,269.8	31.2	-26.4	31.2	20.8	41.1	28.9
Nonmetro	886.4	-716.7	1,332.4	563.7	414.4	354.4	11.9	-45.0	23.5	33.7	23.9	15.7
West, total	2,963.7	-126.3	2,723.7	233.8	1,425.2	1,064.7	29.6	-16.9	30.7	11.0	48.3	28.0
Metro	2,681.9	-40.4	2,422.8	230.0	1,217.4	975.3	33.9	-12.1	33.5	12.7	51.2	32.0
Nonmetro	281.9	-85.9	300.9	3.8	207.7	89.3	13.4	-20.8	18.5	1.2	36.1	11.9

Source: Census of Population, 1960, 1970.

total growth in manufacturing employment in nonmetro areas. Manufacturing employment in the nonmetro areas of the North Central region increased by 20.8 percent (260,000 jobs), but there was little growth in manufacturing in the nonmetro areas of the Northeast and West.

Occupational Composition

Almost half of all employed persons worked in white-collar jobs and almost one-third of the workers were craftsmen or operatives in 1970 (table 11). Ten percent of the U.S. employed were service workers. Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foreman accounted for only 2.9 percent of the U.S. employed. Almost 50 percent of the employed persons in metro counties had white-collar jobs; in nonmetro counties, slightly more than one-third of the workers were employed in such occupations. Persons employed in farm occupations comprised 8.5 percent of the nonmetro employed and only 1.1 percent of the metro employed.

White-collar jobs were most important in the greater metro counties and least important in the more rural

Table 11–Employment by major occupations in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Item	Total	White collar workers	Craftsmen and operatives	Service except private household	Private household	Labor except farm	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and farm foremen
	Thous.	Percent of total						
U.S. total	77,308.8	45.6	29.2	10.4	1.4	4.2	1.7	1.2
Metro total	57,692.3	49.0	27.9	10.4	1.2	3.8	0.5	0.6
Greater metro	33,683.2	51.4	26.4	10.1	1.1	3.6	0.2	0.3
Core	23,760.2	50.6	26.2	10.6	1.1	3.7	0.1	0.2
Fringe	9,923.0	53.5	26.8	8.9	1.0	3.3	0.6	0.5
Medium metro	17,606.9	46.0	30.3	10.5	1.3	4.1	0.7	0.8
Lesser metro	6,402.2	44.8	29.4	11.3	1.8	4.3	1.3	1.3
Nonmetro total	19,616.5	35.6	33.0	10.6	2.0	5.1	5.4	3.1
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	5,120.7	39.2	33.8	10.8	1.6	4.6	2.4	2.0
Not adjacent to an SMSA	2,703.4	41.8	29.9	11.3	2.1	4.7	2.6	2.3
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	4,750.1	32.5	35.4	10.3	2.1	5.3	5.8	3.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	4,806.7	34.3	32.3	10.7	2.1	5.1	6.8	3.6
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	779.6	28.3	35.5	9.5	2.3	6.5	8.5	4.5
Not adjacent to an SMSA	1,456.0	29.5	29.6	9.9	1.9	5.6	13.4	5.0
Northeast, total	19,429.7	48.2	29.2	10.2	0.9	3.6	0.5	0.4
Metro	16,997.5	49.6	28.4	10.1	0.9	3.4	0.3	0.3
Nonmetro	2,432.2	38.6	35.2	10.9	[1]	0.1	[1]	[1]
North Central, total	21,909.6	43.5	30.6	10.8	1.1	4.0	3.2	1.1
Metro	15,427.0	46.8	30.7	10.5	0.9	3.9	0.7	0.4
Nonmetro	6,482.6	35.8	30.5	11.5	1.5	4.2	8.9	2.7
South, total	22,991.9	43.0	30.4	9.8	2.3	4.7	1.8	1.7
Metro	14,668.0	48.7	26.9	10.2	2.0	4.2	0.5	0.7
Nonmetro	8,323.9	33.0	36.5	9.3	2.7	5.7	3.9	3.4
West, total	12,977.5	49.9	24.7	11.2	1.2	4.2	1.2	1.7
Metro	10,599.8	51.9	24.5	10.9	1.2	3.9	0.5	1.0
Nonmetro	2,377.8	40.9	25.5	12.4	1.4	5.5	4.4	4.6

[1] Less than .05.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

nonmetro counties. Conversely, farm-related occupations were most important in the most rural nonmetro counties, where they made up 18.4 percent of all jobs, and least important in the large metro areas.

The 12.7 million new jobs that occurred in the United States during the 1960's reflected substantial increases in white-collar and service jobs and much smaller increases in the number of jobs for craftsmen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers. There was a reduction in the number of private household workers and farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foremen (fig. 19). Over two-thirds of the overall growth was in white collar occupations, which, in percentage terms, grew by 32.7 percent. Nationally, the number of service workers (excluding private household workers) increased by 2.6 million or by 48.1 percent. Increases in the number of white-collar and service workers accounted for almost 90 percent of the total increase in U.S. employment. The number of people employed as private household workers or as farmworkers declined by 2.3 million.

Metro-nonmetro differences in employment growth stemmed largely from the large absolute and percentage reduction in farm employment in nonmetro counties. The net gain of 2 million jobs in nonmetro counties during the 1960's occurred despite a reduction of 1.27 million in the number of farmworkers. Growth in all nonfarm occupations (including occupations not reported) totaled 22.3 percent in nonmetro counties in contrast to 24.1 percent in metro counties. The strong dependence upon farm work as a source of employment, and, in turn, the large declines in farm employment opportunities explain the lack of substantial employment growth in the more rural nonmetro counties. For instance, in totally rural nonmetro counties, not adjacent to an SMSA, overall employment was virtually unchanged during the 1960's, but farm employment declined by over 40 percent (table 12).

EARNINGS

Differences in earnings between metro and nonmetro areas, between males and females, and between minorities and the total population stem from differences in demographic characteristics such as education and skill levels, overall employment opportunities as denoted by differences in the industrial and occupational composition of employment, and from possible job discrimination.

Higher paying occupations are more concentrated in metro than in nonmetro areas, among males than among females, and among nonminority workers than among minority workers.

In 1969, median earnings of U.S. males were $7,609. For nonmetro males, median earnings were $6,236 or 18 percent below the U.S. median and 23 percent below the U.S. metro figure (table 13). Earnings were highest among males residing in fringe counties of greater metro areas ($9,231) and lowest in totally rural counties not adjacent to an SMSA ($5,217). Median earnings of minority males were substantially lower than for all males within each county group.

Median earnings of all U.S. females ($3,649) were less than one-half the earnings of males. However, male-female earning differences among minorities were substantially less than among all males and females.

Earnings were highest in the West, lowest in the South, and lowest of all in the nonmetro South. In the nonmetro South, median earnings of minority males were only $3,306, less than one-half the U.S. figure for all males and only 62.2 percent of the U.S. figure for minority males.

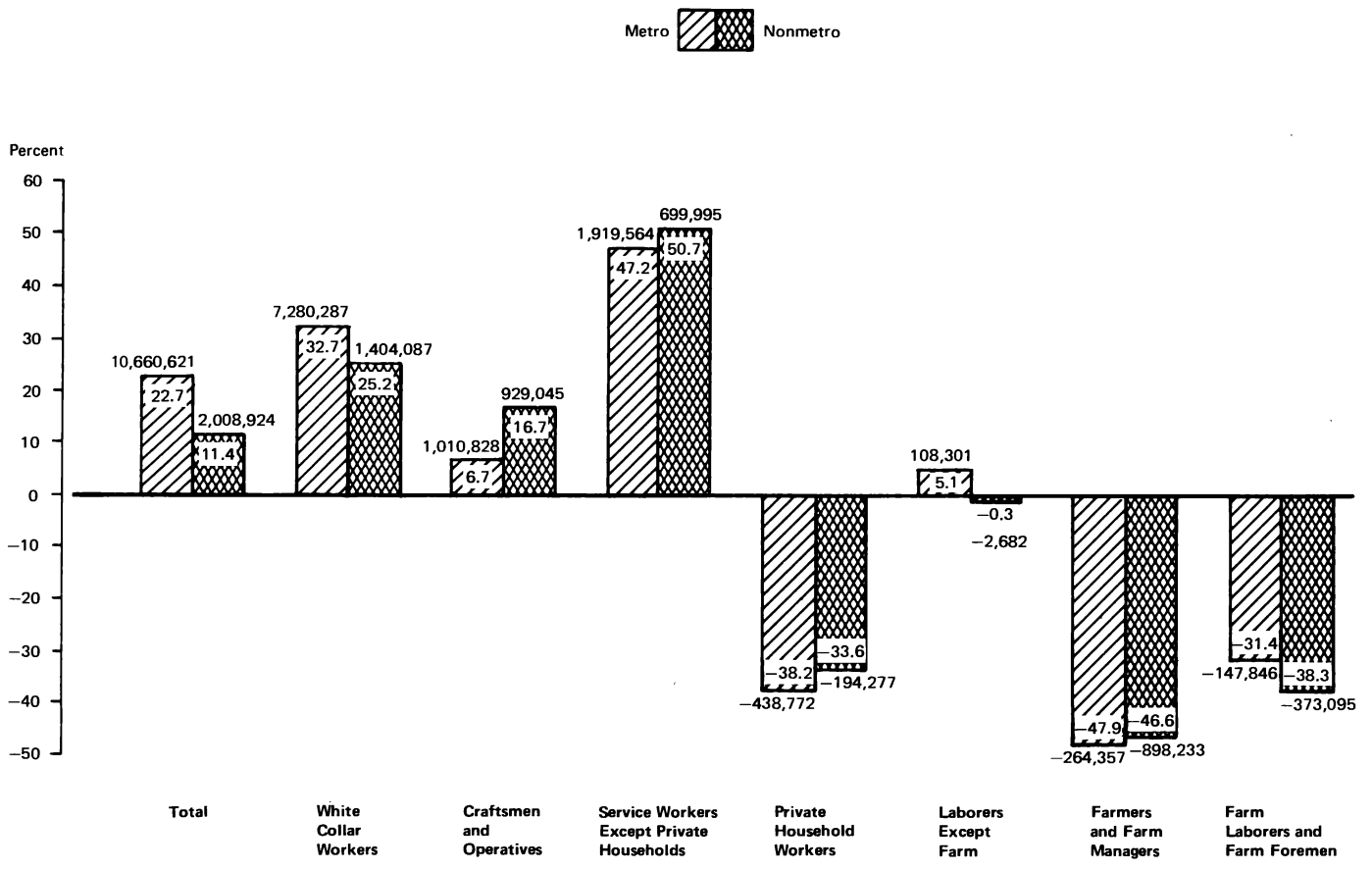
Among males, 1969 median earnings ranged from $10,964 for professional, managerial, and kindred workers, to $2,597 for farm laborers and foremen (table 14). Among females, the earnings of clerical and kindred workers were substantially above the earnings of females employed as operatives.

LABOR FORCE REPLACEMENT

Labor force replacement rates show the potential percentage increase in the male labor force for a given time period in the absence of net migration. This measure is based on the departure through death or retirement of persons in the labor force at the beginning of the period plus the entry of persons reaching labor force age during the period. The statistic assumes that mortality will remain at the rate of recent trends and that no migration will occur to affect metro-nonmetro or regional comparisons. The importance of the statistic is that it allows an estimate of the percentage increase in jobs which would be necessary to provide local employment of those people entering the labor force. This measure can be computed for women, but only data for men are now available.

Table 15 compares replacement rate estimates (based on the above definition, thus excluding net migration) with actual growth in the male labor force in 1960-70. The replacement rate estimates indicate a potential increase of 15.5 percent in the nonmetro male labor force and a 9.3-percent increase in the metro male labor force. Actual growth of the nonmetro male labor force, however, was only 1.0 percent (139,000 workers), which suggests that a large number of working-age males moved from nonmetro to metro areas to obtain employment. The greatest disparity between the estimates and the actual growth rates occurred for the most rural counties.

Changes in Employment by Occupation in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1960-70



Source: Census of Population, 1960, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
NEG. ERS 705-74 (8)

Figure 19.

Table 12–Growth rate of employed persons by major occupations in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1970

Item	Total	White collar workers	Crafts-men and opera-tives	Service except private house-hold	Private house-hold	Labor except farm	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and farm foremen
	Percent							
U.S. total	19.6	32.7	9.4	48.1	-36.7	3.4	-46.4	-36.1
Metro total	22.7	34.7	6.7	47.2	-38.2	5.1	-47.9	-31.4
Greater metro	21.7	33.2	3.3	43.8	-39.3	6.0	-51.4	-31.8
Core	14.0	23.8	-3.2	33.1	-40.9	0.6	-59.6	-31.1
Fringe	45.4	60.9	22.7	86.5	-34.3	23.7	-47.3	-32.6
Medium metro	24.7	37.5	11.0	53.5	-37.5	5.3	-46.8	-31.8
Lesser metro	22.3	35.7	11.6	48.6	-35.9	1.2	-45.8	-30.0
Nonmetro total	11.4	25.2	16.7	50.7	-33.6	-0.3	-46.0	-38.3
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	19.2	32.4	14.1	52.3	-35.4	1.6	-45.1	-31.4
Not adjacent to an SMSA	14.6	28.6	10.7	48.3	-36.1	-2.7	-48.6	-41.4
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	11.3	24.2	21.7	52.1	-31.5	1.5	-47.9	-39.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	6.7	19.3	14.6	47.4	-33.8	-1.1	-45.3	-38.4
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	7.4	22.5	30.2	60.6	-30.9	-3.4	-48.8	-41.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	0.1	14.5	21.5	52.1	-31.6	-2.7	-42.8	-40.9
Northeast, total	13.6	25.3	-3.8	37.3	-43.1	2.9	-45.3	-33.5
Metro	13.4	25.2	-5.7	35.3	-44.6	-2.5	-44.8	-32.6
Nonmetro	15.2	26.0	8.6	51.8	-34.1	-4.8	-45.8	-34.7
North Central, total	15.9	26.7	8.8	48.3	-35.2	5.4	-38.9	-37.4
Metro	19.2	29.0	6.5	47.8	-39.6	6.5	-43.4	-31.3
Nonmetro	8.7	20.2	14.7	49.3	-27.2	3.2	-37.9	-39.2
South, total	23.5	41.0	22.0	48.9	-36.7	2.3	-57.1	-41.7
Metro	31.2	46.4	20.7	47.8	-37.4	3.7	-53.9	-36.4
Nonmetro	11.9	28.7	23.7	51.0	-28.1	0.6	-57.8	-43.5
West, total	29.6	41.7	12.8	64.2	-29.6	11.6	-41.1	-22.1
Metro	33.8	44.6	14.9	67.5	-28.0	18.4	-49.2	-25.0
Nonmetro	13.4	27.4	4.5	52.5	-34.8	-5.5	-36.5	-19.1

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Based on the 1960 male population in these counties, it was estimated that *without* migration during 1960-70, the working-age male population would increase by 174,000 in these counties. Actually, however, their working-age population decreased by 117,000 during the decade.

Replacement rate estimates were also made for 1970-80 based on the 1970 male population. They are substantially higher than the 1960-70 rates for metro areas as a whole, but only slightly higher for nonmetro areas as a whole. The 1970-80 estimates are lower than the 1960-70 estimates for the more rural nonmetro counties. For totally rural counties adjacent to an SMSA, the 1970-80 replacement rate estimates are 2.0 percentage points below the 1960-70 estimates, and for totally rural, nonadjacent counties, they are 1.4 percentage points lower.

The most important difference between the 1960-70 and 1970-80 estimates, however, is the great increase in potential growth of the metro male labor force for 1970-80. As a result of the high urban birth rates of the 1950's, the metro male labor force is estimated to have a 1970-80 growth rate that is 50 percent higher than that estimated for 1960-70. The cities and their suburbs

Table 13–Median earnings in metro and nonmetro counties, by sex, race, and region, 1969

Item	Median earnings			
	Males with earnings		Females with earnings	
	All	Negro and other races	All	Negro and other races
	Dollars			
U.S. total	7,609	5,317	3,649	3,074
Metro total	8,098	5,876	3,885	3,382
Greater metro	8,485	6,310	4,185	3,798
Core	8,178	6,309	4,237	3,837
Fringe	9,231	6,321	4,038	3,459
Medium metro	7,712	5,242	3,594	2,742
Lesser metro	7,223	4,314	3,343	2,222
Nonmetro total	6,236	3,468	3,052	1,799
Urbanized:				
Adjacent to an SMSA	7,002	3,968	3,292	2,079
Not adjacent to an SMSA	6,604	3,681	3,100	1,877
Less urbanized:				
Adjacent to an SMSA	6,119	3,367	3,062	1,707
Not adjacent to an SMSA	5,837	3,305	2,875	1,707
Totally rural:				
Adjacent to an SMSA	5,417	3,267	2,763	1,623
Not adjacent to an SMSA	5,217	2,976	2,678	1,654
Northeast, total	7,992	----	3,964	----
Metro	8,171	----	4,067	----
Nonmetro	6,970	----	3,363	----
North Central, total	8,043	----	3,605	----
Metro	8,563	----	3,882	----
Nonmetro	6,808	----	3,011	----
South, total	6,431	4,095	3,354	2,264
Metro	7,169	4,721	3,574	2,593
Nonmetro	5,338	3,306	3,021	1,694
West, total	8,165	----	3,892	----
Metro	8,449	----	4,112	----
Nonmetro	7,078	----	2,912	----

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

presently have a huge indigenous supply of young workers entering the labor force, and do not have to rely on migrants from rural areas and small cities to supply part of their needs, as was the case during the 1960's.

For nonmetro areas, the replacement rate estimates indicate that 2.3 million additional jobs will be needed during the 1970's if migration to metro areas is to be halted. Clearly, nonmetro areas must generate more employment opportunities than they did during the 1960's if the current metro-nonmetro population distribution is to be maintained.

Table 14–Median earnings in metro and nonmetro counties, by occupation, sex, and race, 1969[1]

Item	Total			Negro and other races		
	United States	Metro	Nonmetro	United States	Metro	Nonmetro
	Dollars					
Male, total	7,609	8,098	6,236	5,317	5,876	3,468
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	10,964	11,520	8,855	8,160	8,443	6,365
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,158	8,583	6,971	6,116	6,609	4,216
Operatives, including transport	6,778	7,160	5,864	5,542	6,059	3,895
Laborers, except farm	4,646	5,055	3,924	4,227	4,851	3,113
Farmers and farm managers	4,834	5,212	4,734	1,962	2,649	1,737
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	2,597	2,922	2,438	1,967	2,416	1,823
Female, total	3,649	3,885	3,052	3,074	3,382	1,799
Clerical and kindred workers	4,232	4,404	3,500	4,192	4,288	2,695
Operatives including transport	3,615	3,757	3,379	3,332	3,535	2,754

[1] Persons 16 years old and older.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Table 15—Labor force replacement rates for males, estimated, 1960-70 and 1970-80, and actual growth in male labor force, 1960-70, by metro and nonmetro counties

Item	Potential net replacement, 1960-70 (male population 20-64 years old)[1]		Actual growth in males in labor force, 1960-70 (males 14 years and over)	Potential net replacement, 1970-80 (male population 20-64 years old)[1]	
	Thous.	Rate	Thous.	Thous.	Rate
U.S. total	5,078.8	11.1	4,608.9	8,146.6	15.9
Metro	3,075.8	9.3	4,469.9	5,831.8	15.4
Greater metro	1,308.3	6.8	2,414.4	2,984.7	13.7
Core	710.1	5.0	764.0	1,785.2	11.7
Fringe	598.2	12.2	1,650.4	1,199.5	18.4
Medium metro	1,281.0	12.7	1,549.7	2,034.4	17.4
Lesser metro	539.1	14.0	505.8	812.7	18.4
Nonmetro total	2,003.1	15.5	139.0	2,314.8	17.2
Urbanized:					
Adjacent to an SMSA	447.0	14.3	309.0	634.5	18.1
Not adjacent to an SMSA	284.2	15.9	87.9	376.1	19.4
Less urbanized:					
Adjacent to an SMSA	478.2	15.6	22.2	529.5	16.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	525.5	16.1	–142.6	538.3	16.6
Totally rural:					
Adjacent to an SMSA	94.0	17.1	–20.1	84.4	15.1
Not adjacent to an SMSA	174.0	16.0	–117.4	151.9	14.6
Northeast	727.0	6.2	504.6	1,517.5	12.2
Metro	549.4	5.4	445.1	1,259.9	11.6
Nonmetro	177.6	11.5	59.4	257.6	15.7
North Central	1,264.2	9.6	801.2	2,425.2	17.3
Metro	777.2	8.7	856.1	1,700.2	17.4
Nonmetro	487.0	11.6	–54.8	725.0	17.0
South	2,207.1	16.2	1,785.3	2,728.2	17.4
Metro	1,110.8	13.7	1,709.3	1,709.0	17.3
Nonmetro	1,096.3	19.8	76.0	1,019.3	17.5
West	880.5	11.9	1,517.9	1,475.8	16.1
Metro	638.4	11.0	1,459.4	1,162.7	15.7
Nonmetro	242.2	15.1	58.5	313.0	17.9

[1] Represents the number of entrants minus the number of departures on the assumption of no migration during the decade. The replacement rate is the number of entrants minus the number of departures expressed as a percentage of the number in the group 20-64 years at the beginning of the decade.

Source: Replacement data from cooperative project of the Economic Research Service and the University of Georgia.

INCOME

This section measures differences in income levels, incidences of low income or poverty, and sources of income by county residence types and regions. Intercounty income and poverty differences result from differences in (a) population characteristics, such as age and education, for they dictate the income-earning capabilities of the population, (b) employment opportunities, and (c) payment levels of, and participation in, transfer income programs such as social security and public assistance programs. Therefore, differences in income levels in this section are largely explained by intercounty differences discussed in previous sections.

Here, income levels are reported as median family income—that level of income which divides families into two equal parts, one-half with income above the median level and one-half having income below the median level. Differences in income by county residence types and regions represent actual differences based on reported incomes. The reported incomes have not been adjusted for residence and regional cost-of-living differences; that is, they exaggerate, to some degree, differences in "real" income among metro and nonmetro families and among families by regions.

Estimates of the average cost of living for families by residence and region do not exist. However, intermediate level budgets developed by the U.S. Department of Labor for an *urban* family of four in metro and nonmetro areas by regions do suggest metro-nonmetro and regional differentials in the cost of living. They provide general insights into "real" income differences between residence types and between regions. These estimates *do not* apply to rural families (families living in places of less than 2,500 population or in the open-country) and therefore are not representative of the "typical" family, particularly in nonmetro areas. For 1969, regional differences in cost-of-living estimates as they relate to differences in incomes are as follows:

Item	Cost of living, Spring, 1969		Median income, 1969	
	Dollars	Percent of U.S.	Dollars	Percent of U.S.
U.S. total	10,064	100.0	9,590	100.0
Metro	10,279	102.1	10,406	108.5
Nonmetro	9,101	90.4	7,615	79.4
Northeast, nonmetro	9,816	97.5	8,698	90.7
North Central, nonmetro	9,329	92.7	8,291	86.5
South, nonmetro	8,567	85.1	6,534	68.1
West, nonmetro	9,493	94.3	8,451	88.1

INCOME LEVELS

Intercounty differences in family income largely reflect differences in employment opportunities, which, in turn, are reflected by earning differences. Therefore, it is not surprising to find family income lower in nonmetro areas than in metro areas and lowest in the most rural, remote counties. In 1969, median family income in nonmetro areas was $7,615—20 percent lower than the U.S. median of $9,590 and 27 percent lower than the metro figure of $10,406. Among county residence groups, median family income ranged from $11,990 in the fringe counties of greater metro areas to a low of $6,142 in the most rural of nonmetro counties (fig. 20). In the fringe counties of greater metro areas, almost 64 percent of the families had incomes above $10,000 in 1969, compared with only 23.3 percent of the families in the most rural nonmetro counties (app. table 15).

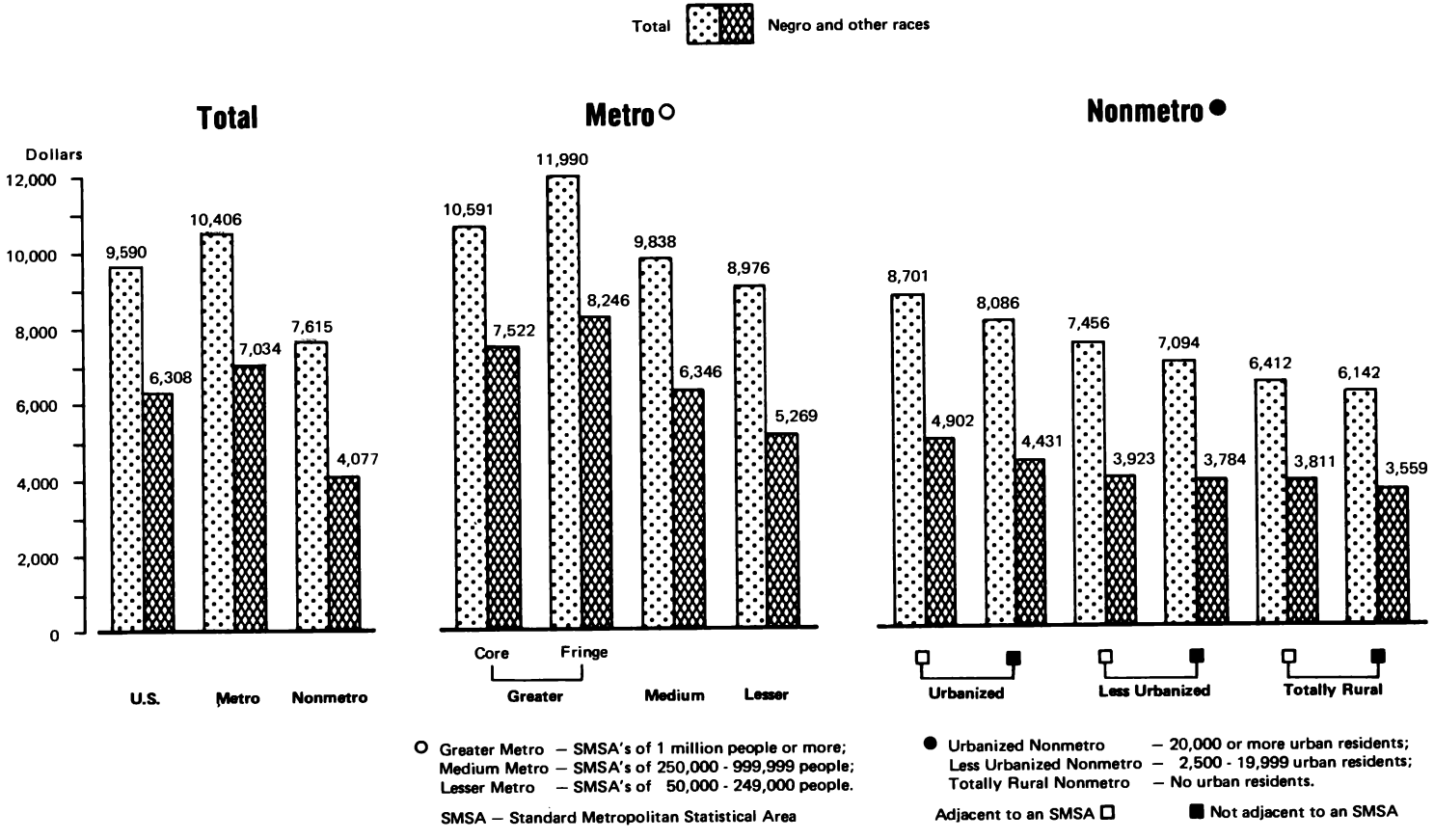
Median income of U.S. minority families in 1969 was $6,308, or one-third lower than the median for all U.S. families (fig. 20). Across county groups, median family income of minority families was lowest—$3,559—in the most rural nonmetro counties. As was the case with incomes of all families, median income of minority families, at $3,833, was lowest in the nonmetro South, and lowest of all county groups in the most rural, nonmetro southern counties—$3,396, or only 35 percent of the U.S. median family income.

Between 1959 and 1969, U.S. median family income increased from $5,660 to $9,590 or by 69.4 percent (table 16). The growth rate in median family income during the 1960's was greater in nonmetro areas (78 percent) than in metro areas (67.5 percent). On an absolute basis, however, the increase was greater in metro areas (up $4,195) than in nonmetro areas (up $3,337). Among county residence groups, the two totally rural, nonmetro county groups experienced the smallest absolute increase in median family income, but growth rates for these two county groups was the highest of all the county groups.

Among metro and nonmetro counties across the four regions, growth in median family income was lowest, both in absolute and percentage terms, in nonmetro counties of the West. At the other extreme, the increase of $3,162 in median family income in the nonmetro South represented the greatest percentage growth—93.8 percent. However, this large percentage increase resulted from the small 1959 income base from which it was computed.

During the 1960's, median family income among minorities virtually doubled, increasing from $3,161 to

Median Family Income in Metro and Nonmetro Counties by Race, 1969*



Source: Appendix table 16.
*Regional comparisons are shown in appendix table 16.

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Figure 20.

Table 16—Median family income in 1969, and 1959-69 change in median family income, by metro and nonmetro counties

Item	Total			Negro and other races		
	Median family income, 1969	1959-69 change in median family income		Median family income, 1969	1959-69 change in median family income	
		Absolute	Percentage		Absolute	Percentage
	Dols.	Dols.	Pct.	Dols.	Dols.	Pct.
United States	9,590	3,930	69.4	6,308	3,147	99.6
Metro total	10,406	4,195	67.5	7,034	3,216	84.2
Greater metro	11,034	4,414	66.7	7,595	3,303	77.0
Core	10,591	4,110	63.4	7,522	3,198	74.0
Fringe	11,990	4,992	71.3	8,246	4,277	107.8
Medium metro	9,838	4,022	69.2	6,346	3,025	91.1
Lesser metro	8,976	3,621	67.6	5,269	2,554	94.1
Nonmetro total	7,615	3,337	78.0	4,077	2,294	128.7
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	8,701	3,566	69.4	4,902	2,662	118.8
Not adjacent to SMSA	8,086	3,266	67.8	4,431	2,418	120.1
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to SMSA	7,456	3,403	84.0	3,923	2,222	130.6
Not adjacent to SMSA	7,094	3,174	81.0	3,784	2,132	129.1
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to SMSA	6,412	3,142	96.1	3,811	2,241	142.7
Not adjacent to SMSA	6,142	2,897	89.3	3,559	1,998	128.0
Northeast, total	10,454	4,263	68.8	7,409	3,038	69.5
Metro	10,756	4,384	68.8	7,419	3,030	69.0
Nonmetro	8,698	3,530	68.3	6,949	3,310	91.0
North Central, total	10,115	4,223	71.7	7,792	3,472	80.4
Metro	10,980	4,445	68.0	7,932	3,500	79.0
Nonmetro	8,291	3,651	78.7	5,722	2,915	103.8
South, total	8,079	3,614	80.9	4,936	2,614	112.6
Metro	9,136	3,862	73.2	5,763	2,811	95.2
Nonmetro	6,534	3,162	93.8	3,833	2,160	129.1
West, total	10,228	3,880	61.1	8,438	3,501	70.9
Metro	10,708	4,056	61.0	8,761	3,542	67.9
Nonmetro	8,451	3,110	58.2	6,287	2,749	77.7

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970

$6,308. For minority families in nonmetro areas, median income more than doubled, but the large percentage increases were largely a function of the low 1959 incomes of nonmetro minorities. Although this increase in the median income of minority families outstripped the increase for all families on a percentage basis, the absolute difference between median family income of the entire population and that of the minority population increased by $783.

LOW-INCOME POPULATION

The low-income or poverty population is defined as persons in households with annual incomes below a specified level. The low-income cutoffs, or thresholds, reflect a minimum income need of the household. The USDA's nutritionally adequate food budget for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low" represents the core of the computations of low-income

levels. If income falls below the specified level for that particular household, all persons in the household are classed as low-income.

These low-income cutoffs, which were first developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by a Federal interagency committee, vary by family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm-nonfarm residence. The one- and two-person families were further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The 1969 low-income cutoffs ranged from $1,487 for a female unrelated individual 65 years old and over living on a farm to $6,116 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons with a male head. The average threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was $3,745.

The low-income cutoffs are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. For instance, during 1959-69, the cutoff for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male increased by 25.9 percent, from $2,974 to $3,745. The cutoffs are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust the cutoffs for regional and metro-nonmetro differences in the cost of living (except for the farm-nonfarm differential).

Incidence of Low Income

In 1969, almost 40 percent of the Nation's poor lived in nonmetro areas, a share far greater than the nonmetro share of the total population. The more rural nonmetro counties had an even larger disproportionate share of poor people.

In nonmetro areas, the incidence of poverty in 1969 was almost twice that of metro areas: 20.2 percent of the nonmetro residents had incomes below the poverty threshold, compared with 11.3 percent in metro areas and 13.7 percent in the whole United States (fig. 21). The poverty incidence in the totally rural counties was twice the U.S. average and over four times that in the fringe counties of greater metro areas. Only 6.5 percent of the population in these fringe counties had incomes below the poverty threshold. At the other extreme, over 25 percent of those in the most rural county group were among the poverty population.

Poverty was substantially more prevalent among the minority population than among the total population and greatest of all among minorities living in the most rural nonmetro counties. At the U.S. level, one-third of the minority families were classed as low-income people and among minorities in nonmetro counties, over one-half had incomes below the low-income threshold (fig. 21). Almost 60 percent of the minority persons in the most rural county group had incomes below the low-income threshold—over four times the national average of 13.7 percent.

Of the 27.1 million low-income persons, 12.4 million, or almost one-half, lived in the South. These people represented 20 percent of the total population in the South (app. table 17). The incidence of poor people in the South was almost twice that in the non-South. The prevalence of low-income people was lowest in the metro areas of the Northeast and North Central regions, while southern nonmetro counties had the greatest incidence of low income. In the nonmetro areas of the South, 27.7 percent of all persons were in the poverty population. In the most rural of southern nonmetro counties, 34.9 percent of the population was in poverty. Almost 40 percent of the U.S. poor resided in nonmetro areas and 23.9 percent of all poor Americans resided in the nonmetro South.

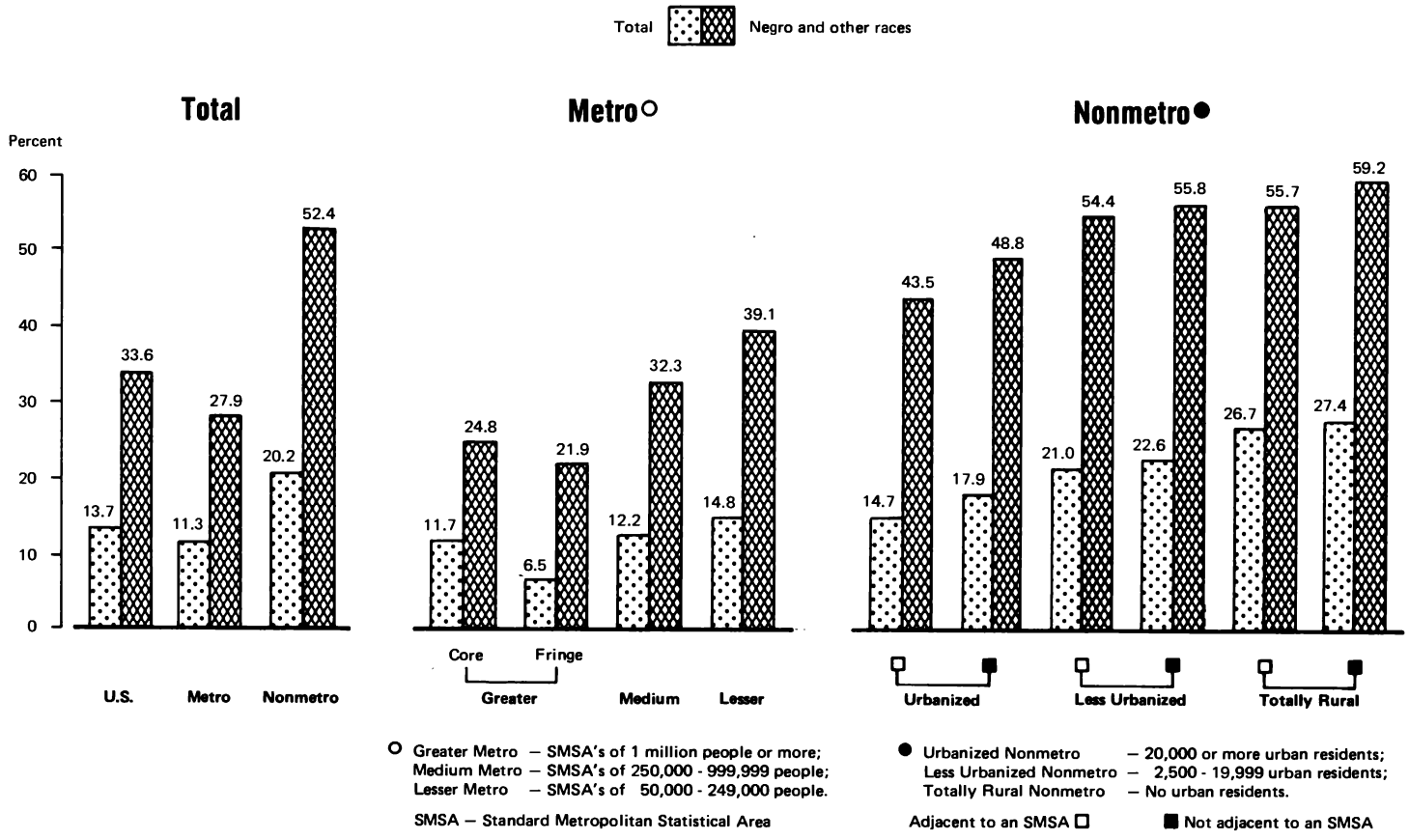
Minority people with low incomes totaled 8.2 million in 1969, or 30.2 percent of all low-income Americans. Of the minority people with low incomes, almost two-thirds lived in the South and nearly one-third were residents of the nonmetro South. Of nearly 3 million nonmetro low-income minority people, almost 90 percent lived in the nonmetro South, where over half of the minority population resided in low-income households.

Recent Changes in the Low-Income Population

During 1959-69, the number of persons in low-income households declined 30 percent (from 38.7 million to 27.1 million) with the decline being most pronounced in nonmetro counties (fig. 22). As a share of the total population, low-income persons declined from 22.1 percent in 1959 to 13.7 percent in 1969 (fig. 23). Over the same period, the poverty population in nonmetro areas declined by 39 percent (by 6.9 million persons) in contrast to a 22-percent reduction (4.7 million persons) in metro areas. Even though the 1959-69 decline in poverty was greater in nonmetro than in metro areas, the nonmetro incidence of low income in 1969 of 20.2 percent was still above the 1959 level in metro areas.

Among county residence types, the greatest 1959-69 percentage declines in the low-income population were exhibited in the four most rural nonmetro county groups, where, in each case, the low-income population declined by more than 40 percent (app. table 18). As a share of the total population, low-income people declined by more than 15 percentage points in the same four rural county groups. Large declines in nonmetro counties, and particularly in the more rural nonmetro counties, were a function of the magnitude of poverty in these counties in 1959 relative to poverty in more urban and metro counties.

Incidence of Low Income Among Persons in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1969*



Source: Appendix table 17.
*Regional comparisons are shown in appendix table 17.

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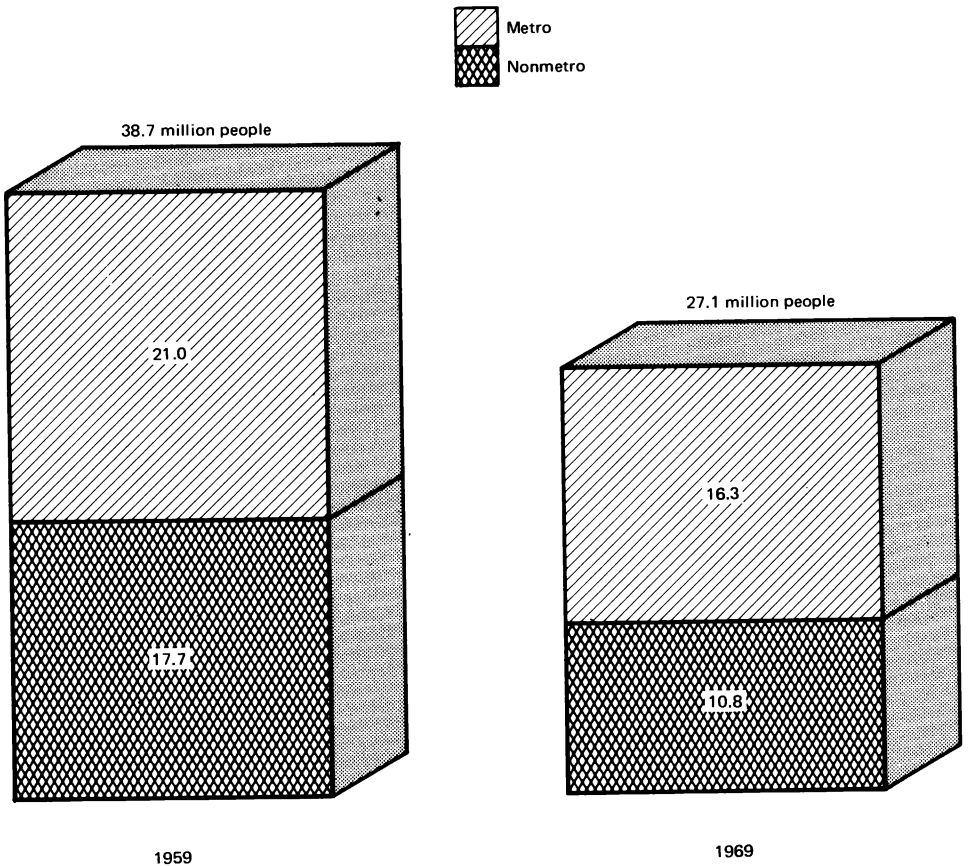
Figure 21.

Changes in the Number of Low-Income People in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1959-69*



Source: Appendix table 18.
*Regional comparisons are shown in appendix table 18.

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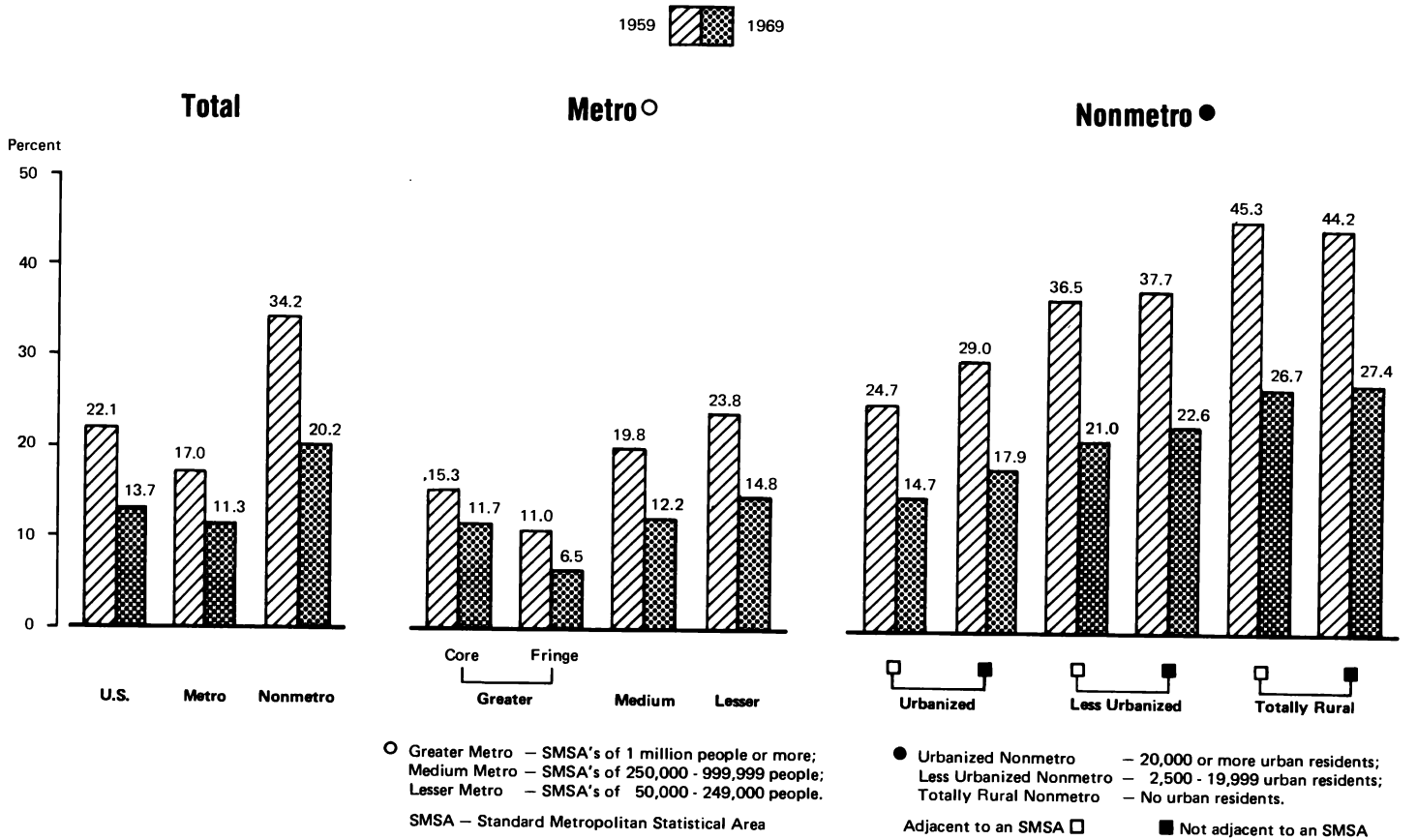
Figure 22.

Incidence of Low-Income Persons in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1959 and 1969*



Source: Appendix table 18.
*Regional comparisons are shown in appendix table 18.

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Figure 23.

In both the South and North Central regions, the low-income population declined by slightly more than one-third during the decade; but in the Northeast and West, where the incidence of low income was already relatively low in 1959, the low-income population declined by less than 10 percent (app. table 18).

Relationship Between Low Income and Selected Population Characteristics

In 1969, the incidence of poverty was over three times higher for unrelated individuals than for persons living in families, five times higher for persons in families with female heads than for persons in male-headed families, and higher among the aged than among the nonaged (table 17). These differences—which followed similar patterns in metro and nonmetro areas and in the county residence categories—resulted from differences in the income-earning capabilities and/or opportunities of the population subgroups.

Age. Among the aged, the incidence of low income was 37 percent in nonmetro areas, compared with 22.8 percent in metro areas (fig. 24). The percentage of persons 65 years old and over with low income ranged from a low of 18.3 percent in the fringe counties of greater metro areas to over 41.7 percent in totally rural overall educational attainment. For the adult population minority groups had incomes below the low-income threshold, ranging as high as 68.4 percent in totally rural nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA.

Family Type. The high incidence of poverty among families with female heads indicates the limitations of income-earning capacities and opportunities of such families, both in metro and nonmetro areas and in counties grouped by degree of urban orientation. In 1969, 32.5 percent of all female-headed families had incomes below the poverty cutoff, compared with only 6.5 percent of all male-headed families (fig. 25). The incidence of low income ranged from a low of only 2.8 percent for families with male heads in the suburban counties of greater metro areas to almost 50 percent for female-headed families in totally rural nonmetro counties. Over one-half of all minority families headed by females were part of the poverty population. In nonmetro areas, two-thirds of these families were low-income families. In the nonmetro South, 69.5 percent of minority families with female heads were poor. In the most rural of nonmetro, southern counties, 73.2 percent of female-headed minority families had incomes below the low-income level, which represented the extreme in the incidence of poor people in the entire United States (app. table 17).

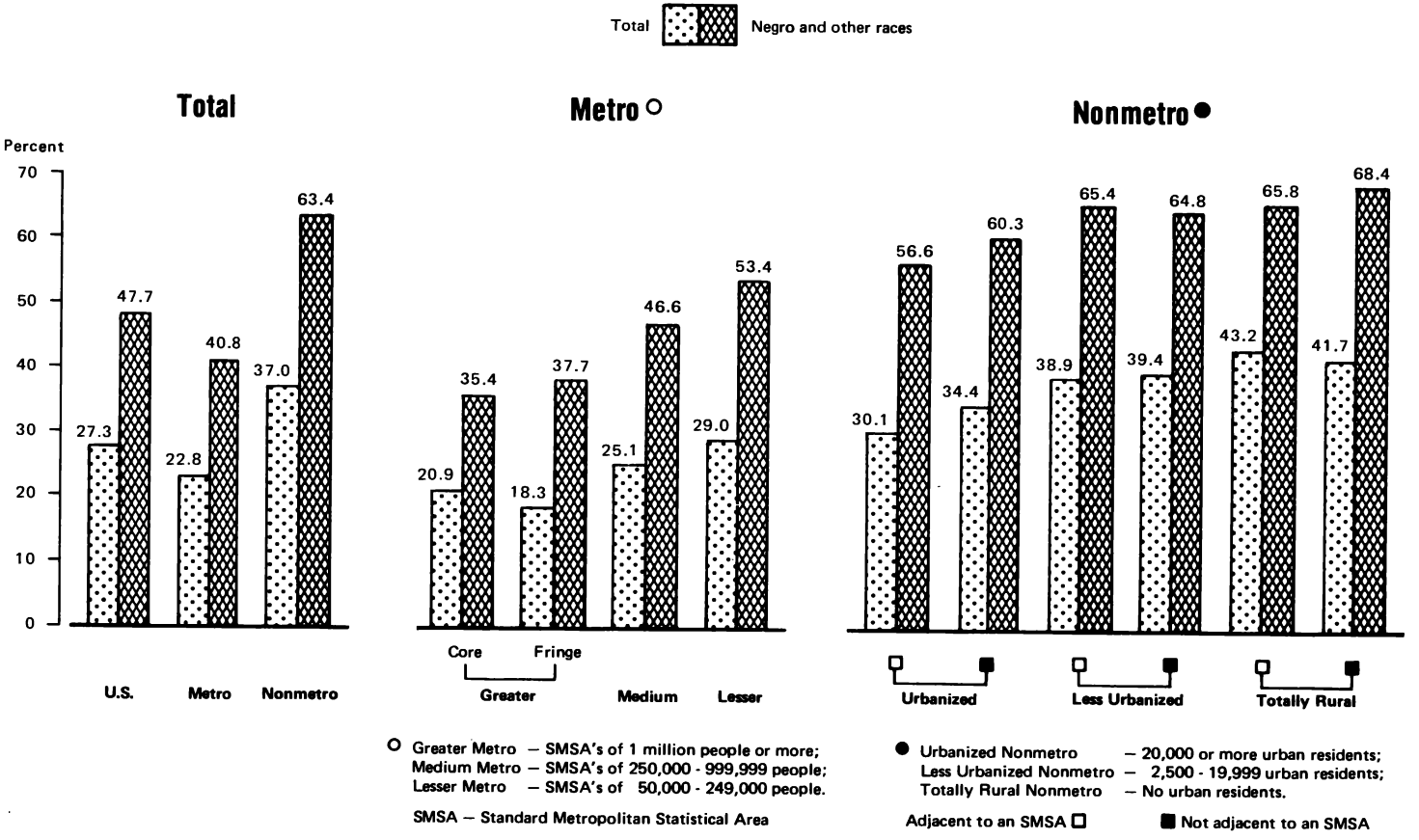
Employed Male Heads. At the U.S. level, the incidence of low income among families with employed male heads was only 4.8 percent (table 18). However, incidence of poverty among such families was much higher in the more rural nonmetro counties, among minority groups, and particularly among minority groups of the nonmetro South. The incidence of low income among minority families with nonaged employed male heads was 14 percent, or over three times the U.S. average. In southern nonmetro counties, 1 in 3 minority families with employed male heads was poor, and in the most rural of southern nonmetro counties, 43.7 percent of such minority families had incomes below the poverty level (app. table 17).

Table 17—Incidence of low income among selected population subgroups in metro and nonmetro counties, by race, 1969

Item	United States		Metropolitan		Nonmetropolitan	
	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races
	Percent with low income					
Total household population	13.7	33.6	11.3	27.9	20.2	52.4
Persons in families	11.6	32.3	9.3	26.4	17.8	51.2
Unrelated individuals	37.0	47.0	32.9	42.3	50.2	68.6
Persons 65 years and over	27.3	47.7	22.8	40.8	37.0	63.4
Families, total	10.7	28.5	8.6	23.6	16.2	46.7
With female heads	32.5	52.5	30.0	48.7	40.3	67.9
With male heads, 14-64 years	6.5	17.8	4.7	12.8	11.1	36.8

Source: App. table 17.

Incidence of Low Income Among Persons 65 Years and Over in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1969*



Source: Appendix table 17.
*Regional comparisons are shown in appendix table 17.

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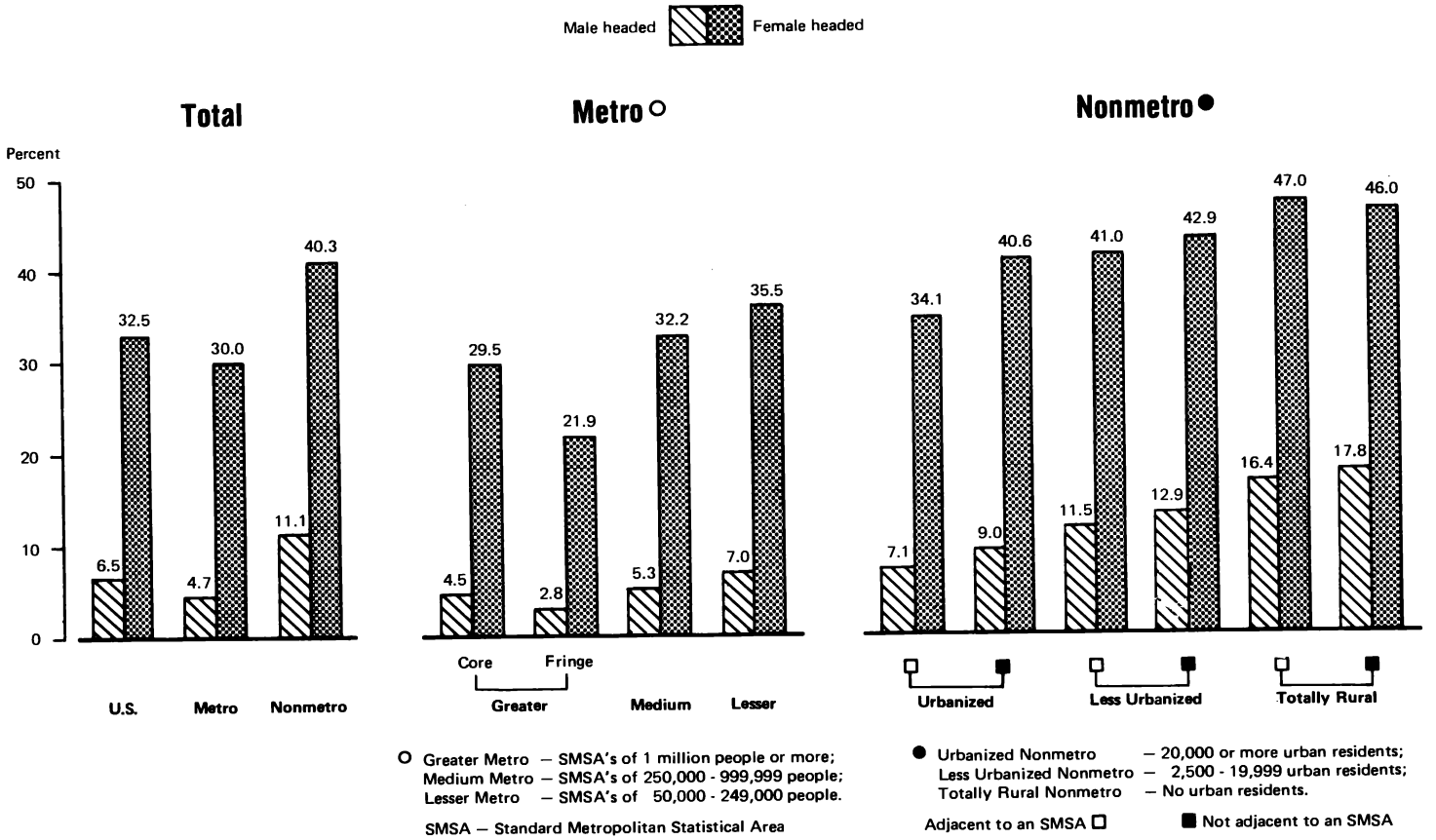
Figure 24.

Incidence of Low Income Among Male-headed* and Female-headed Families in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1969**



Source: Appendix table 17.
*Male headed families included only those with male heads 14-64 years old.
**Regional comparisons shown in appendix table 17.

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Figure 25.

Table 18—Incidence of low income among families with employed civilian male heads 14-64 years old in metro and nonmetro counties, 1969

Item	United States		Northeast	North Central	South		West
	Total	Negro and other races			Total	Negro and other races	
	Percent						
U.S. total	4.8	14.0	2.7	3.5	8.2	22.7	3.8
Metro total	3.4	9.6	2.5	2.5	5.7	15.7	3.2
Greater metro	2.8	7.2	2.6	2.3	4.1	11.0	2.8
Core	3.1	7.2	3.1	2.5	,5.0	10.9	2.9
Fringe	2.1	7.6	1.7	,2.0	3.0	11.4	,2.2
Medium metro	3.9	12.8	2.4	2.4	,6.0	17.6	,4.0
Lesser metro	5.3	18.8	2.8	3.1	8.1	22.7	4.0
Nonmetro total	8.5	31.7	4.0	6.0	12.4	34.9	6.5
Urbanized							
Adjacent to an SMSA	5.3	23.0	3.4	3.4	8.6	27.4	6.4
Not adjacent to an SMSA	6.8	26.8	5.0	4.4	9.5	31.3	5.1
Less urbanized							
Adjacent to an SMSA	9.0	34.2	4.3	5.4	12.9	35.5	6.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	9.9	34.7	5.0	7.3	13.7	38.3	6.5
Totally rural							
Adjacent to an SMSA	12.9	38.0	6.2	8.7	15.8	38.4	6.9
Not adjacent to an SMSA	14.0	41.0	6.1	11.9	17.7	43.7	10.2

Source: App. table 17.

SOURCES OF INCOME

Wages and salaries comprised 78.6 percent of total income of all U.S. families and unrelated individuals in 1969. Wages and salaries in nonmetro areas were slightly less important as a source of income than in metro areas and least important in the most rural nonmetro counties, where they comprised only 62.5 percent of total income (table 19).

On the other hand, self-employment income (both nonfarm and farm) was more important in nonmetro than in metro areas and most important in the most rural nonmetro counties. Social security income was also higher as a percentage of total income in nonmetro areas and most important as a source of income in the most rural county group. The same was true of public assistance income. The greater importance of social security and public assistance in nonmetro and more rural counties results largely from the greater incidences of aged and low-income people in these counties.

There was little regional variation in the percentage of income comprised of wages and salaries. While income from nonfarm self-employment as a percentage of total income was highest in the nonmetro West, income from farm self-employment was most important in nonmetro counties of the North Central region. Social security income was most important in the nonmetro portion of the South and North Central regions. Public assistance was most important as a source of income in the nonmetro South.

Among minority groups, wages and salaries were more important as a source of income than among the total population (table 19). On the other hand, self-employment income, both farm and nonfarm, comprised a smaller percentage of total income among minorities than among the total population, while both social security and public assistance were higher, as a percentage of total income, among minorities.

INCOME SOURCES OF THE LOW-INCOME POPULATION

Almost 50 percent of the income of the poor in 1969 was in the form of wages and salaries. Social security and

Table 19–Sources of income of families and unrelated individuals in metro and nonmetro counties, by region and race, 1969

Item	Wages and salaries		Nonfarm self-employment		Farm self-employment		Social security		Public assistance		Other income	
	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races
	Percent of total income											
U.S. total	78.6	84.8	7.5	3.6	1.4	0.4	3.5	3.7	0.7	3.3	8.3	4.2
Metro total	79.9	85.6	7.3	3.6	0.4	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.7	3.2	8.6	4.1
Greater metro	79.9	85.9	7.3	3.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.0	0.7	3.4	8.9	4.0
Core	79.3	85.7	7.1	3.6	0.1	0.2	3.2	3.0	1.0	3.6	9.3	4.0
Fringe	81.4	87.4	7.7	3.9	0.4	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.3	2.2	7.9	3.7
Medium metro	80.1	85.0	7.1	3.8	0.6	0.4	3.3	3.9	0.6	2.6	8.3	4.4
Lesser metro	79.0	85.1	7.6	3.0	1.3	0.3	3.7	4.6	0.6	2.8	7.9	4.1
Nonmetro total	73.7	79.9	8.6	3.6	4.9	1.6	4.9	6.2	0.8	4.2	7.0	4.6
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	78.1	83.3	7.6	3.2	2.1	1.0	4.2	5.2	0.6	3.3	7.3	4.1
Not adjacent to an SMSA	77.6	81.0	8.3	4.1	2.4	1.2	4.1	5.7	0.7	3.3	6.8	4.7
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	73.2	79.7	8.6	3.4	5.6	1.5	5.1	6.6	0.9	4.6	6.7	4.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	70.4	77.5	9.5	3.7	6.7	2.0	5.4	6.8	1.0	4.6	7.0	5.3
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	69.1	80.0	8.9	3.0	7.9	2.3	5.9	6.7	1.2	4.6	7.1	3.5
Not adjacent to an SMSA	62.5	75.2	10.0	4.2	12.5	2.3	6.2	6.4	1.2	5.9	7.6	6.1
Northeast, total	79.3	85.3	7.3	3.0	0.4	0.1	3.5	3.0	0.8	4.8	8.7	3.9
Metro	79.5	85.3	7.3	3.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	2.9	0.9	4.8	8.8	3.8
Nonmetro	77.8	84.0	7.8	3.7	1.6	0.2	4.7	3.9	0.7	3.5	7.5	4.6
North Central, total	79.1	86.6	7.0	2.9	2.6	0.2	3.6	3.4	0.5	3.0	7.3	3.9
Metro	81.9	86.9	6.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	3.1	3.4	0.5	3.0	7.4	3.8
Nonmetro	70.9	80.4	8.6	3.8	8.2	1.0	5.0	4.9	0.5	4.2	6.8	5.7
South, total	78.1	84.3	7.8	3.2	1.4	0.6	3.7	4.8	0.7	2.9	8.3	4.1
Metro	79.4	86.3	7.5	3.2	0.5	0.2	3.2	4.1	0.5	2.3	9.0	4.0
Nonmetro	75.0	79.7	8.6	3.3	3.6	1.5	5.1	6.8	1.1	4.4	6.7	4.4
West, total	77.4	82.7	8.3	6.3	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.5	0.9	2.8	9.3	4.9
Metro	78.2	83.0	8.1	6.4	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.4	0.9	2.8	9.5	4.9
Nonmetro	73.3	80.0	9.5	5.3	3.9	2.5	4.1	3.8	1.0	3.0	8.2	5.5

Source: App. table 19.

other retirements comprised 29 percent and public assistance comprised only 13.4 percent of the poor's income (table 20). Relative to the income structure of the metro poor, the income of the nonmetro poor was composed of a slightly larger percentage of wages and salaries and social security, and a substantially smaller percentage of public assistance. Public assistance accounted for 15.2 percent of the income of the metro poor, but for only 10.6 percent of the nonmetro poor's income.

Wages and salaries were least important as a source of the poor's income in the Northeast and most important in the South. Social security was most important in the North Central region, particularly in nonmetro counties. As a share of the poor's total income, public assistance ranged from a high of 19.2 percent in the Northeast to a low of 10.6 percent in the South (app. table 20).

Compared with the income of all people in poverty in 1969, that of the minority population in poverty consisted of a larger percentage of wages and salaries, a

Table 20—Sources of income of the low-income population in metro and nonmetro counties, by race, 1969

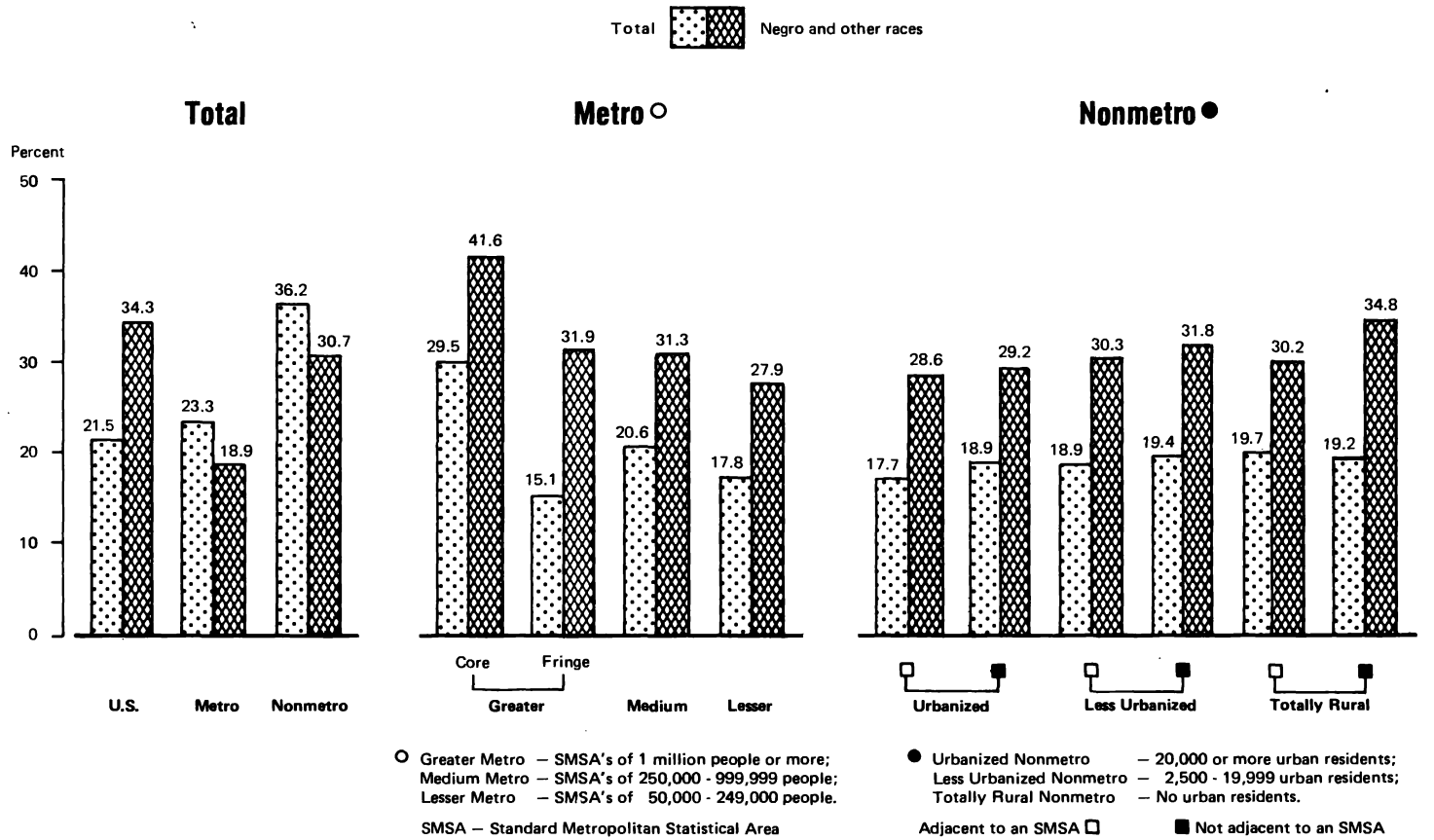
Item	Earnings		Social security		Public assistance	
	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races
	Percent of total income					
U.S. total	49.5	57.6	29.0	16.0	13.4	21.9
Metro total	48.2	54.0	28.3	15.9	15.2	25.5
Greater metro	44.3	47.8	28.4	15.3	18.9	32.1
Core	43.2	46.8	27.5	15.2	21.0	33.2
Fringe	48.7	57.6	32.0	16.1	10;0	21.8
Medium metro	51.5	60.6	28.5	16.8	12.0	18.0
Lesser metro	54.5	65.0	27.7	16.4	9.7	14.4
Nonmetro total	51.6	64.8	30.2	16.1	10.6	15.0
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to an SMSA	50.6	64.2	31.2	16.5	10.0	14.8
Not adjacent to an SMSA	54.5	65.3	27.7	16.7	10.2	14.1
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to an SMSA	51.1	64.9	30.8	15.9	10.6	14.9
Not adjacent to an SMSA	51.0	64.2	30.5	16.4	10.9	15.5
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to an SMSA	53.4	67.2	28.7	15.2	11.1	13.9
Not adjacent to an SMSA	51.9	64.9	29.6	14.6	11.2	16.8
Northeast, total	39.5	---	33.0	---	19.2	---
Metro	38.6	---	32.1	---	21.1	---
Nonmetro	43.8	---	37.7	---	9.9	---
North Central, total	44.1	---	35.1	---	11.9	---
Metro	43.7	---	33.1	---	14.7	---
Nonmetro	44.7	---	37.9	---	8.2	---
South, total	57.1	65.5	25.4	16.1	10.6	14.3
Metro	58.3	65.0	24.6	16.1	9.8	14.4
Nonmetro	55.9	65.9	26.2	16.1	11.4	14.2
West, total	48.8	---	24.9	---	16.4	---
Metro	48.1	---	24.1	---	17.7	---
Nonmetro	50.7	---	27.1	---	12.8	---

Source: App. table 20.

substantially smaller percentage of social security, and a much higher percentage of public assistance. Almost 60 percent of the income of the minority population in poverty came from wages and salaries, about 20 percent came from public assistance, and only 16 percent came from social security. In nonmetro areas, almost two-thirds of the income of poor minorities came from wages and salaries, while income from social security plus public assistance comprised less than one-third. In contrast, the income of poor minorities in metro areas was comprised of over 40 percent social security and public assistance.

For the whole United States, only 21.5 percent of all poor families reported income from public assistance in 1969 (fig. 26). The metro figure was 23.3 percent, and the nonmetro figure, 18.9 percent. There was little variation in this figure among county residence types. The percentage of low-income families reporting public assistance income ranged from 25.9 percent in the Northeast to 18.6 percent in the North Central region (app. table 20). The largest variation in this figure occurred between the total and minority population

Percent of Families with Incomes Below the Low-Income Level Reporting Public Assistance in Metro and Nonmetro Counties by Race, 1969*



Source: Appendix table 20.
*Regional comparisons are shown in appendix table 20.

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Figure 26.

groups: it accounted for 34.3 percent of the income of the minority population in poverty, compared with 21.5 percent for the total population in poverty.

Poor families accounted for only 43.1 percent of all families reporting public assistance in 1969 (table 21). Differences in the percentage of poor families reporting public assistance income depend upon differences in family types as they relate to public assistance program requirements. These differences also stem from (1) differences in the amount of the public assistance reported, as it relates to monthly payment levels, and (2) differences in public assistance income cutoffs relative to the national poverty threshold.

Public assistance in 1969 was, no doubt, strongly weighted toward Aid-to-Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments. Benefits from the AFDC program accrued largely to low-income families with female heads, thus explaining a large share of metro-nonmetro differences and population-group differences in public assistance income (fig. 27). For instance, low-income female-headed families comprised 39.8 percent of all metro low-income families. The nonmetro figure was 23.2 percent. For the entire minority population, it was 47.4 percent, in contrast to 32.9 percent for the total U.S. population.

Since public assistance payment levels and cutoffs are, in general, higher in metro than in nonmetro counties and higher in the non-South than in the South, it is not surprising that poor families comprised smaller percentages of those reporting public assistance in metro areas and in the non-South. While slightly over one-third of metro families reporting public assistance remained in poverty, in nonmetro counties, more than one-half of such families, (after counting the public assistance income) had total income below the poverty threshold. For the most rural nonmetro county groups this figure was nearly 60 percent.

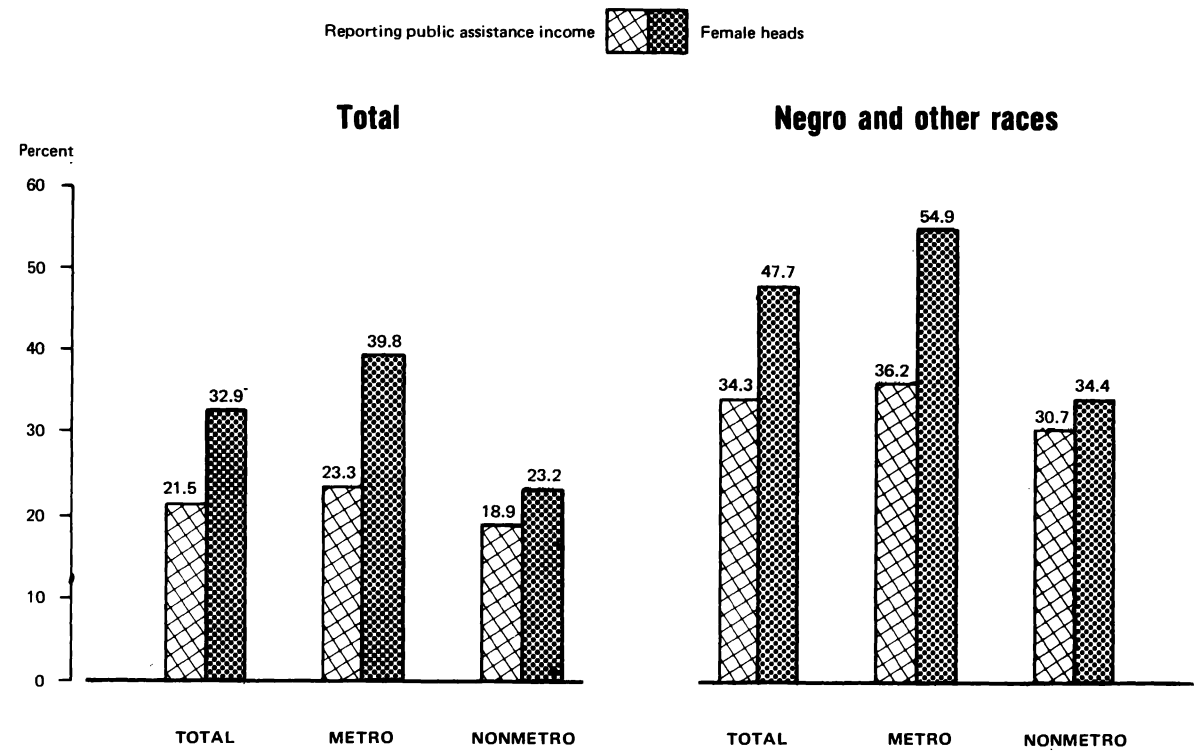
Regionally, the percentage of families reporting public assistance income that remained in poverty ranged from 33 percent in the West to 55.1 percent in the South (table 22). In the nonmetro South, over 60 percent of the families reporting public assistance had incomes below the poverty level.

Table 21—Families reporting public assistance income in metro and nonmetro counties, by race, 1969

Item	Families reporting public assistance income				All families with income below low-income level			
	Number		Percent with low income		Number		Percent reporting public assistance income	
	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races
U.S. total	2,719,074	902,201	43.1	58.5	5,462,216	1,540,702	21.5	34.3
Metro total	1,906,623	671,119	38.9	54.0	3,190,734	1,000,096	23.3	36.2
Greater	1,166,434	450,007	37.0	51.2	1,621,112	565,304	26.7	40.7
Core	986,472	414,692	38.9	51.4	1,299,058	512,223	29.5	41.6
Fringe	179,962	35,315	27.0	47.9	322,054	53,081	15.1	31.9
Medium	537,262	165,317	41.3	58.9	1,075,783	310,577	20.6	31.3
Lesser	202,927	55,795	43.4	62.1	493,839	124,215	17.8	27.9
Nonmetro total	812,451	231,082	52.9	71.8	2,271,482	540,606	18.9	30.7
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	157,791	35,244	44.4	66.6	394,537	81,874	17.7	28.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	100,931	31,143	49.5	70.4	264,316	75,120	18.9	29.2
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	203,483	65,393	53.6	71.7	578,237	154,853	18.9	30.3
Not adjacent to an SMSA	222,168	63,146	55.8	74.0	639,886	147,116	19.4	31.8
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to an SMSA	44,203	13,997	59.5	74.2	133,373	34,358	19.7	30.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	83,875	22,159	59.9	74.3	261,133	47,285	19.2	34.8

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

All Low - Income Families Reporting Public Assistance Income, 1969, and All Low - Income Families With Female Heads, 1970, Metro and Nonmetro Counties, by Race, 1970



Source: Census of population 1970.

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Figure 27.

Table 22–Families reporting public assistance income, by region, 1969

Item	Families reporting public assistance income			All families with income below low income level	
	Total	With incomes below low income level		Number	Percent reporting public assistance income
		Number	Percent of all reporting public assistance		
U.S. total	2,719,074	1,171,742	43.1	5,462,216	21.5
Negro and other races	902,201	528,098	58.5	1,540,702	34.3
Metro total	1,906,623	742,171	38.9	3,190,734	23.3
Negro and other races	671,119	362,236	54.0	1,000,096	36.2
Nonmetro total	812,451	429,571	52.9	2,271,482	18.9
Negro and other races	231,082	165,862	71.8	540,606	30.7
Northeast, total	663,957	242,309	36.5	935,906	25.9
Metro	597,468	217,896	36.5	782,804	27.8
Nonmetro	66,489	24,413	36.7	153,102	15.7
North Central, total	534,489	217,559	40.7	1,171,102	18.6
Metro	378,591	153,526	40.6	657,810	23.3
Nonmetro	155,898	64,033	41.1	513,292	12.5
South, total	951,175	523,926	55.1	2,581,333	20.3
Negro and other races	422,294	284,184	67.3	974,221	29.2
Metro total	466,432	225,279	48.3	1,190,488	18.9
Negro and other races	222,624	137,556	61.8	486,507	28.3
Nonmetro total	484,743	298,647	61.6	1,390,845	21.5
Negro and other races	199,670	146,628	73.4	487,714	30.1
West, total	569,453	187,948	33.0	773,875	24.3
Metro	464,132	145,470	31.3	559,632	26.0
Nonmetro	105,321	42,478	40.3	214,243	19.8

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

REVIEW OF MAJOR FINDINGS

1. In 1970, about 73 percent of the U.S. population lived in metro areas; over 40 percent lived in metro areas of 1 million people or more. For the minority population, these percentages were even higher, with 48.8 percent of all minorities living in metro areas of 1 million or more people. During the 1960's, the population growth rate in metro areas was 17 percent in contrast to only 4.4 percent in nonmetro areas. The minority population grew by over one-third in metro areas and declined by 4.6 percent in nonmetro areas.

2. Total population growth during the 1960's ranged from a high of 33.5 percent in the fringe (suburban) counties of greater metro areas to a loss of 4.4 percent in totally rural nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA.

3. The population growth rate in nonmetro areas of 4.4 percent resulted from a natural increase of slightly over 10 percent, offsetting losses from net outmigration of 5.6 percent. Despite net outmigration, nonmetro areas retained population better than in the 1950's, when net outmigration totaled 13.0 percent.

4. Metro-nonmetro differences in age and sex structure, fertility, dependency, and educational attainment are both determinants and consequences of recent and historical patterns of population change. Moreover, they will undoubtedly affect future growth and retention of population as well. In 1970, the ratio of males to females was somewhat higher in nonmetro than in metro areas, and the highest male-female ratio was in totally rural nonmetro counties—98.6 males per 100 females in contrast to 94.1 males per 100 females in metro counties. Between 1960 and 1970, the ratio of males to females declined in all county groups, as did the difference in sex ratios between metro and nonmetro areas. The decline in this ratio as well as the leveling of metro-nonmetro differences are thought to be associated with the growing disparity in length of life between males and females, the changing sex balance of international immigration, and, to a lesser extent, to war losses. Reduction of the sex ratio in rural areas is related to these factors as well as to the decline of employment in male-oriented industries such as agriculture and mining.

5. Although the 1970 median age of the nonmetro population (28.3 years) was only slightly higher than that of the metro population (28 years), much larger differences in median age were apparent within the metro and nonmetro county groups. Within the metropolitan category, residents of core counties had a median age of 29.3 years—1.3 years older than the median age of all metro residents taken together. Among nonmetro counties, more urbanized areas had much younger populations than did the more rural-oriented areas.

6. Despite heavy outmigration of young adults in many nonmetro counties, particularly in the more rural nonmetro counties, such areas continue to experience high fertility. In 1970, the number of children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women, 35 to 44 years old, was over 3,500 in totally rural counties—72 percent above the approximately 2,120 children required for the population to replace itself. This compares with excesses above the replacement requirement of 43 percent in metro counties, and 60 percent in all nonmetro counties taken together.

7. Higher recent fertility rates and higher median ages in nonmetro and rural counties are also suggested by the higher dependency ratios in more rural counties (population under 18 and 65 and older divided by the population 18 to 64 years). This ratio was 77.1 in metro counties, 85.5 in nonmetro counties, and 95.6 in totally rural nonmetro counties not adjacent to a metropolitan area. Hence, this crude measure of the dependency burden of the economically active population in rural counties was substantially in excess of that in the more urban-oriented areas.

8. Between 1965 and 1970, 40 percent of Americans changed homes. Although the majority were local movers, 17 percent moved into different counties, and 8.6 percent migrated across State lines. Overall, there was little difference in mobility between metro (40.8 percent movers) and nonmetro counties (39.1 percent movers). Within the nonmetro sector, however, substantial differences emerge. With regard to geographic mobility, the more urbanized nonmetro counties were more similar to metro areas than to totally rural or less urbanized nonmetro counties. In fact, the rate of inmigration in urbanized nonmetro counties not adjacent to a metro area was the highest of any county type. Twenty-one percent of the residents of these counties lived in other counties prior to the 1970 Census, and almost half of these people lived in other States (11 percent of the total). In contrast, totally rural counties had only 15.2 percent intercounty movers and 6.1 percent interstate migrants.

9. Only slight variations in family structure, as denoted by the incidence of husband-wife families and the percentage of children under 18 years old living with both parents, existed across the county groups. However, unstable family characteristics were far more prevalent among the minority population than among the total population. While 14 percent of all U.S.

families were not husband-wife families, among the minority population this figure was 30.8 percent. Among racial minorities in metro counties, such families comprised 31.2 percent of all families. The percentage of persons under 18 years old not living with both parents was over twice as high for minorities (40.8 percent) as for the total youth population (17.3 percent).

10. Median years of school completed by persons 25 years of age or older was higher in metro than in nonmetro counties (12.2 years vs. 11.2 years). Educational attainment has increased in the United States in recent years, and hence lower educational attainment of the rural population is accounted for, at least in part, by its age structure, i.e., its older population attended school in earlier times of lower overall educational attainment. For the adult population in totally rural counties in 1970, median school years completed was 2 years below the national figure of 12.1 years, and nonmetro minorities had a median of 8 years, with only 20 percent completing high school.

11. Differences in educational attainment between metro and nonmetro populations are partly associated with differences in age composition. However, school enrollment data suggest that the current school-age population in nonmetro areas will follow the pattern set by their adult counterparts and attain lower levels of education than will the residents of metro areas. In 1970, slightly more than 10 percent of all 16- to 17-year olds in the United States were not enrolled in school. This figure was 9.5 percent in metro areas and 13.6 percent in nonmetro areas. For minorities, it was 15.5 percent, and for minorities in nonmetro areas, it was 18 percent.

12. During the 1960's, the U.S. labor force (including the Armed Forces) grew by 13 million persons or by 18.6 percent. This is 5.5 percentage points more than the growth rate of the U.S. population. While some of this growth resulted from increases in the population 14 years of age and older, a large share stemmed from increased participation of females. Whereas the growth in the numbers of males in the labor force totaled 9.7 percent, growth among females totaled 37.5 percent.

13. The 1960-70 growth in the labor force was lower for males than for females despite the fact that the number of males aged 14 years and older grew by 16.6 percent. This lower growth was accounted for by a decline in the labor force participation rate of men (from 77.4 to 72.9 percent). The large growth in the female labor force resulted from large population increases (20 percent) and from increased participation (34.5 percent to 39.6 percent).

14. While the male labor force in nonmetro counties grew by only 1 percent, the female labor force grew by one-third. Labor force growth was greatest (44 percent) in the fringe counties of greater metro areas and least (−0.4 percent) in totally rural nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA. In totally rural nonmetro counties, the male labor force declined by 12.9 percent. But, during the same period, the female labor force increased by 27.8 percent.

15. Nonmetro areas will likely need 2.3 million more jobs for males alone during the 1970's if migration to metro areas is to be halted. This compares with an actual increase of nonmetro male employment during the 1960's of only 139,000 jobs. Nonmetro areas must do better than they have recently in creating employment if the current metro-nonmetro population distribution is to be maintained.

16. As suggested by labor force growth rates, employment growth in the 1960's was higher in metro areas than in nonmetro areas. Over 84.1 percent (10.7 million jobs) of the employment growth occurred in metro areas. Employment growth in metro areas (22.7 percent) was almost twice that of nonmetro counties (11.4 percent). And, among the more rural county groups, employment growth was far below the U.S. average. In the most rural county group, the number of jobs was stable. The lower nonmetro growth in total employment stemmed from the inability of nonmetro areas to attract enough new employment to offset heavy losses in their extractive industries (agriculture, mining, forestry, and fisheries). From 1960 to 1970, the U.S. loss of employment in extractive industries totaled 1.7 million jobs, representing a reduction of one-third. Almost 80 percent of this employment loss occurred in nonmetro areas (1.35 million jobs), with such losses being substantial in all nonmetro county groups.

17. Nonmetro counties made significant employment gains in nonextractive industries, particularly in manufacturing employment. Manufacturing employment grew 22.3 percent in nonmetro areas during the 1960's, compared with only 3.7 percent in metro areas. Almost two-thirds of the 1.4 million new manufacturing jobs were in nonmetro areas. But, in contrast to their lead in manufacturing employment growth, nonmetro counties lagged behind metro counties in the growth rate of employment in service industries. Service employment in nonmetro areas grew by 28.6 percent during the 1960's, in contrast to 40 percent in metro areas. Of the 6.2 million new jobs in service industries, only 1.2 million jobs were in nonmetro areas.

18. Differences in incomes and poverty levels between metro and nonmetro counties result from differences in population characteristics, such as age and educational attainment, as well as from differences in the type and availability of employment opportunities. They are also associated with differences in payment levels of, and participation in, income transfer programs such as social security and public assistance. In 1969, median family income in nonmetro counties was $7,615–20 percent lower than the U.S. average of $9,590, and 27 percent lower than the metro figure of $10,406. Among county residence groups, median family income ranged from $11,990 in the fringe counties of greater metro areas to a low of $6,142 in the most rural nonmetro counties. The incidence of people living in households with 1969 incomes below the poverty threshold was 20.2 percent in nonmetro counties, in contrast to 11.3 percent in metro counties. Incidence of poverty in totally rural counties was twice the U.S. average of 13.7 percent and over four times that in the fringe counties of greater metro areas. Over one-third of all minorities were in poverty in 1969, with the incidence of poverty among minorities much higher than among the total population in all county residence groups.

19. In metro areas in 1969, families in poverty were more likely to have a female head, while in nonmetro areas, such families were more likely to have an employed male head. The incidence of poverty among families with employed male heads was 8.5 percent in nonmetro areas, compared with 3.4 percent in metro areas. Among minorities, this figure was 14 percent at the U.S. level, 9.6 percent in metro areas, and 31.7 percent in nonmetro areas.

20. Wages and salaries comprised 78.6 percent of total income of all U.S. families and unrelated individuals in 1969. Wages and salaries in nonmetro areas were slightly less important as a source of income than in metro areas and least important in the most rural of nonmetro counties, where they comprised only 62.5 percent of total income. On the other hand, self-employment income (both nonfarm and farm) was more important in nonmetro than in metro counties and most important in the most rural nonmetro counties. Social security income was also higher as a percentage of total income in nonmetro than in metro counties. The same was true of public assistance income. The greater importance of social security and public assistance in nonmetro areas and the more rural counties is a consequence of the age and income composition of these counties.

21. Wages and salaries formed 49.5 percent of the income of the poor in 1969. Social security and other retirements comprised 29 percent and public assistance comprised only 13.4 percent of the poor's income. Relative to the income structure of the metro poor, the income of the nonmetro poor was composed of a slightly larger percentage of wages and salaries and social security and a substantially smaller percentage of public assistance. Whereas 15.2 percent of the metro poor's income came from public assistance, it represented only 10.6 percent of the nonmetro poor's income.

22. For the United States, only 21.5 percent of all poor families reported income from public assistance in 1969. This figure was 23.3 percent in metro counties and 18.9 percent in nonmetro counties. Poor families accounted for only 43.1 percent of all families reporting public assistance in 1969. These families reporting public assistance, but remaining in poverty, totaled 38.9 percent in metro areas and 52.9 percent in nonmetro areas. This metro-nonmetro difference is due, in part, to lower payment levels in nonmetro areas.

CONCLUSIONS

Poverty, low educational attainment, lack of job opportunities, and other socioeconomic problems are not restricted to central city slums, nor are they restricted to isolated rural areas. Similarly, growth and vitality are not limited to large metropolitan areas. Rather, there are depressed areas as well as areas of great potential in both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan sectors of the United States.

The structure of a community's population is associated with the community's current social and economic well-being and with its potential as a place in which to live. Intercounty variation in basic demographic structures, in labor force participation rates and composition, in occupational structures, and in income and sources of income, demonstrate that "well-being" declines regularly as one moves from the most urban to the most rural parts of our country. The population of totally rural areas has a relatively low level of current socioeconomic status.

There is a high degree of interconnectedness between a population's demographic and socioeconomic composition. Areas that have experienced prolonged net outmigration tend to have populations with distorted age structures and low levels of educational attainment and labor force participation. Moreover, they are likely to have comparatively stagnant nonagricultural economies, characterized by low-skill and low-wage jobs.

The above characteristics accurately describe many of the rural and less urbanized parts of America, but the same cannot be said of nonmetropolitan areas that have substantial urban populations. The populations of these areas compare quite favorably with those of metropolitan areas in terms of age structure, school enrollment, income, and labor force participation. They also tend to be substantially better off than persons in the more rural segments of America.

The socioeconomic status of the minority population is particularly depressed in the most rural settings of the United States. Regardless of place of residence, however, there are substantial differences between the characteristics of the total population and the minority population.

Differences continue to persist between the socioeconomic characteristics of metro and nonmetro populations. Regardless of whether one is concerned with basic demographic information such as age composition or fertility, or whether one is concerned with indicators of social status such as income, education, or occupation, substantial differences are evident among the residence categories analyzed in this research. Hence, geographic variation is a fundamental issue which must be considered in future research and in the development of public policy.

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Appendix table 1--Distribution and percentage change of population, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1960-70

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
Counties (No.)	3,097	612	175	48	127	258	179	2,485	191	137	564	721	246	626
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	203,212.9	147,996.3	84,464.8	59,168.5	25,296.3	46,078.2	17,453.3	55,216.5	13,966.8	7,644.3	13,307.4	13,598.0	2,325.4	4,374.7
1960 (Thous.)	179,306.1	126,443.0	72,090.8	53,156.5	18,934.3	39,222.3	15,130.0	52,863.1	12,435.0	7,087.5	12,788.2	13,660.8	2,315.4	4,576.0
Change (Thous.)	23,889.8	21,504.9	12,362.8	6,010.5	6,352.2	6,854.7	2,323.5	2,348.8	1,531.5	555.8	518.1	-64.3	9.8	-202.0
Change (Pct.)	13.3	17.0	17.1	11.3	33.5	17.5	15.4	4.4	12.3	7.8	4.1	-.5	.4	-4.4
Negro & other races:														
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	25,105.7	19,275.7	12,259.1	10,877.8	1,381.3	5,242.1	1,774.5	5,830.0	1,084.8	875.1	1,600.5	1,469.7	348.6	451.3
1960 (Thous.)	20,468.4	14,356.7	8,497.7	7,591.4	906.3	4,298.8	1,560.2	6,111.7	1,017.9	891.1	1,715.8	1,616.3	380.4	490.3
Change (Thous.)	4,637.3	4,919.0	3,716.4	3,286.4	475.0	943.3	214.3	-281.7	66.9	-16.0	-115.3	-146.5	-31.8	-39.0
Change (Pct.)	22.7	34.3	44.3	43.3	52.4	21.9	13.7	-4.6	6.2	-1.8	-6.7	-9.1	-8.4	-8.0
Northeast:														
Counties (No.)	217	100	38	16	22	49	13	117	39	8	31	22	55	12
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	49,044.4	42,419.7	28,160.0	18,539.2	9,620.8	12,245.7	2,014.3	6,624.7	3,854.7	608.4	1,197.4	754.2	67.0	143.0
1960 (Thous.)	44,677.8	38,569.7	25,857.2	17,992.7	7,864.5	10,891.0	1,821.5	6,108.7	3,464.0	591.1	1,130.1	732.9	61.7	128.4
Change (Thous.)	4,366.6	3,850.0	2,302.8	546.5	1,756.3	1,354.7	192.8	516.6	390.7	17.3	67.3	21.3	5.3	14.6
Change (Pct.)	9.8	10.0	8.9	30.4	22.3	12.4	10.6	8.5	11.3	2.9	6.0	2.9	8.6	11.4
North Central:														
Counties (No.)	1,055	178	62	12	50	63	53	877	57	42	195	264	54	265
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	56,566.4	38,955.5	23,730.5	16,380.0	7,350.5	10,024.7	5,200.2	17,610.9	4,027.4	2,049.8	4,539.6	4,733.5	576.6	1,684.1
1960 (Thous.)	51,619.1	34,494.1	20,996.5	15,548.2	5,448.2	8,886.6	4,611.1	17,125.0	3,655.3	1,881.2	4,389.5	4,802.5	577.8	1,818.7
Change (Thous.)	4,947.3	4,461.4	2,734.0	831.8	1,902.3	1,138.1	589.1	485.9	372.1	168.6	150.1	-69.0	-1.2	-134.6
Change (Pct.)	9.6	12.9	13.0	5.3	34.9	12.8	12.8	2.8	10.2	9.0	3.4	-1.4	-.2	-7.4
South:														
Counties (No.)	1,387	270	52	9	43	126	92	1,117	69	57	298	314	156	223
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	62,793.3	28,716.8	13,785.5	8,213.0	5,572.6	17,251.2	7,680.2	24,076.5	4,281.1	3,312.8	6,696.3	6,302.4	1,514.1	1,969.8
1960 (Thous.)	54,956.1	31,618.2	10,449.2	6,788.3	3,710.9	14,447.5	6,671.5	23,337.9	3,790.3	3,059.0	6,517.0	6,403.1	1,517.3	2,051.3
Change (Thous.)	7,820.2	7,085.8	3,272.9	1,424.0	1,849.0	2,803.7	1,009.3	734.4	490.3	253.2	177.6	-101.3	-3.3	-82.1
Change (Pct.)	14.2	22.4	31.1	21.0	49.7	19.4	15.1	3.1	12.9	8.3	2.7	-1.6	-.2	-4.0
Negro & other races:														
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	12,293.8	7,404.0	2,894.5	2,375.8	518.7	3,170.6	1,338.9	4,889.8	805.1	698.7	1,481.8	1,236.5	339.1	328.5
1960 (Thous.)	11,486.8	6,199.6	2,145.5	1,792.7	352.8	2,812.4	1,241.7	5,287.2	798.5	731.5	1,612.5	1,394.3	371.7	378.7
Change (Thous.)	807.0	1,204.4	749.0	583.2	165.9	358.2	97.2	-397.4	6.6	-32.8	-130.7	-227.8	-32.6	-50.2
Change (Pct.)	7.0	19.4	34.9	32.5	47.0	12.7	7.8	-7.5	0.8	-4.5	-8.1	-16.3	-8.8	-13.3
West:														
Counties (No.)	438	64	23	11	12	20	21	374	26	30	40	121	31	126
Population--														
1970 (Thous.)	34,808.8	27,904.3	18,788.8	16,036.3	2,752.4	6,556.6	2,559.0	6,904.4	1,803.6	1,673.4	874.0	1,807.9	167.6	577.8
1960 (Thous.)	28,054.4	21,752.7	14,738.4	12,830.8	1,907.6	4,998.0	2,026.3	6,291.6	1,521.1	1,556.4	751.0	1,723.1	158.7	577.6
Change (Thous.)	6,755.7	6,143.7	4,053.1	3,208.3	844.7	1,558.3	532.7	611.9	278.3	116.8	123.0	84.6	9.0	-.1
Change (Pct.)	24.1	28.2	27.5	25.0	44.3	31.2	26.3	9.7	18.2	7.5	16.4	4.9	5.7	.0

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 2--Components of population change, by metro and nonmetro counties and region, 1950-60 and 1960-70

County type and region	Components of population change											
	1960-70						1950-60					
	Absolute change		Components				Absolute change		Components			
			Natural increase		Net migration				Natural increase		Net migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S. total	23,843	13.3	20,841	11.6	3,001	1.7	27,624	18.2	25,364	16.7	2,261	1.5
Metro, total	21,498	17.0	15,525	12.3	5,973	4.7	26,374	26.4	17,417	17.4	8,957	9.0
Greater metro	12,322	17.1	8,404	11.7	3,918	5.4	15,172	26.6	9,193	16.2	5,979	10.5
Core	5,986	11.3	5,717	10.8	269	.5	8,311	18.5	6,621	14.8	1,690	3.8
Fringe	6,336	33.4	2,687	14.2	3,649	19.3	6,861	56.8	2,572	21.3	4,289	35.5
Medium metro	6,850	17.5	5,085	13.0	1,765	4.5	8,306	26.9	5,853	18.9	2,453	7.9
Lesser metro	2,325	15.4	2,035	13.4	290	1.9	2,895	23.7	2,370	19.4	525	4.3
Nonmetro, total	2,345	4.4	5,316	10.1	-2,972	-5.6	1,250	2.4	7,947	15.4	-6,696	-13.0
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	1,529	12.3	1,405	11.3	124	1.0	1,606	14.8	1,778	16.4	-173	-1.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	554	7.8	923	13.0	-369	-5.2	969	15.8	1,172	19.2	-204	-3.3
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	518	4.0	1,186	9.3	-668	-5.2	-259	-2.0	1,828	14.0	-2,087	-16.0
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-66	-.5	1,255	9.2	-1,320	-9.7	-396	-2.8	2,131	15.2	-2,527	-18.0
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	10	.4	191	8.2	-181	-7.8	-168	-6.8	333	13.4	-502	-20.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-201	-4.4	357	7.8	-558	-12.2	-501	-9.9	704	13.9	-1,205	-23.7
Northeast, total	4,317	9.7	3,998	8.9	319	.7	5,200	13.2	4,872	12.3	328	.8
Metro, total	3,803	9.9	3,499	9.1	303	.8	4,784	14.2	4,189	12.4	594	1.8
Greater metro	2,260	8.7	2,338	9.0	-78	-.3	3,266	14.5	2,800	12.4	466	2.1
Core	519	2.9	1,490	8.3	-971	-5.4	649	3.7	1,882	10.9	-1,232	-7.1
Fringe	1,740	22.1	848	10.8	892	11.4	2,617	49.9	918	17.5	1,698	32.4
Medium metro	1,351	12.4	1,003	9.2	349	3.2	1,347	14.1	1,204	12.6	144	1.5
Lesser metro	192	10.6	158	8.7	34	1.9	170	10.3	186	11.2	-15	-.9
Nonmetro, total	514	8.4	498	8.2	16	.2	4.6	7.3	683	12.0	-267	-4.7
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	390	11.2	278	8.0	112	3.2	304	9.6	374	11.8	-70	-2.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	16	2.6	76	12.8	-60	-10.1	58	10.9	92	17.2	-34	-6.3
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	67	6.0	80	7.1	-13	-1.2	43	4.0	118	10.8	-75	-6.9
Not adjacent to an SMSA	21	2.9	53	7.2	-32	-4.3	12	1.6	81	11.3	-69	-9.6
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	5	8.6	3	5.6	2	3.0	1	1.4	5	9.0	-5	-7.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	15	11.4	8	6.3	7	5.1	-2	-1.5	13	9.8	-15	-11.3

Continued

Appendix table 2--Components of population change, by metro and nonmetro counties and region, 1950-60 and 1960-70--Continued

County type and region	Components of population change											
	1960-70						1950-60					
	Absolute change		Components				Absolute change		Components			
			Natural increase		Net migration				Natural increase		Net migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Central, total	4,953	9.6	5,710	11.1	-757	-1.5	7,158	16.1	7,287	16.4	-129	-.3
Metro, total	4,466	13.0	4,343	12.6	122	.4	6.547	23.4	5,118	18.3	1,429	5.1
Greater metro	2,738	13.0	2.620	12.5	118	.6	4,035	23.8	3,034	17.9	1,001	5.9
Core	836	5.4	1,756	11.3	-920	-5.9	1,969	14.5	2,233	16.4	-263	-1.9
Fringe	1,902	34.9	864	15.9	1,038	19.1	2,066	61.1	801	23.7	1,264	37.4
Medium metro	1,138	12.8	1,153	13.0	-14	-.2	1,783	25.1	1,408	19.8	376	5.3
Lesser metro	589	12.8	571	12.4	18	.4	729	18.8	677	17.4	52	1.3
Nonmetro, total	487	2.8	1,366	8.0	-879	-5.1	611	3.7	2,169	13.1	-1,558	-9.4
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	372	10.2	395	10.8	-23	-.6	505	16.0	496	15.7	9	.3
Not adjacent to an SMSA	169	9.0	205	10.9	-37	-2.0	231	14.0	260	15.8	-29	-1.8
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	150	3.4	309	7.0	-159	-3.6	168	4.0	493	11.7	-325	-7.7
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-69	-1.4	338	7.0	-407	-8.5	-66	-1.4	628	12.9	-694	-14.3
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	-1	-.2	25	4.4	-27	-4.6	-33	-5.4	57	9.3	-90	-14.7
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-134	-7.4	93	5.1	-227	-12.5	-194	-9.6	235	11.7	-428	-21.3
South, total	7,822	14.2	7,232	13.2	590	1.1	7,403	15.6	9,186	19.3	-1,783	-3.8
Metro, total	7,087	22.4	4,606	14.6	2,481	7.8	8,003	33.9	5,169	21.9	2,834	12.0
Greater metro	3,273	31.1	1,512	14.4	1,760	16.8	3,101	41.8	1,544	20.8	1,557	21.0
Core	1,424	21.0	829	12.2	595	8.8	1,667	32.6	957	18.7	711	13.9
Fringe	1,849	49.6	683	18.3	1,166	31.3	1,433	62.6	587	25.6	846	36.9
Medium metro	2,804	19.4	2,073	14.4	730	5.0	3,436	31.2	2,438	22.1	997	9.1
Lesser metro	1,010	15.2	1,020	15.3	-9	-.1	1,466	28.2	1,187	22.8	280	5.4
Nonmetro, total	735	3.2	2,627	11.3	-1,891	-8.1	-600	-2.5	4,017	16.8	-4,617	-19.3
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	490	12.9	511	13.5	-21	-.5	518	15.8	652	19.9	-135	-4.1
Not adjacent to an SMSA	253	8.3	421	13.7	-167	-5.5	315	11.5	549	19.9	-234	-8.5
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	177	2.7	712	10.9	-534	-8.2	-557	-7.9	1,109	15.7	-1,666	-23.5
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-100	-1.6	657	10.3	-758	-11.8	-444	-6.5	1,116	16.3	-1,560	-22.8
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	-3	-.2	151	9.9	-154	-10.1	-133	-8.1	250	15.2	-383	-23.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-82	-4.0	176	8.6	-258	-12.6	-298	-12.7	341	14.5	-639	-27.2

Continued

Appendix table 2--Components of population change, by metro and nonmetro counties and region, 1950-60 and 1960-70--Continued

County type and region	Components of population change											
	1960-70						1950-60					
	Absolute change		Components				Absolute change		Components			
			Natural increase		Net migration				Natural increase		Net migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
West, total	6,751	24.1	3,902	13.9	2,850	10.2	7,863	39.0	4,019	19.9	3,844	19.0
Metro, total	6,143	28.2	3,077	14.1	3,066	14.1	7,040	47.8	2,941	20.0	4,099	27.8
Greater metro	4,052	27.5	1,934	13.1	2,117	14.4	4,770	47.9	1,815	18.2	2,955	29.6
Core	3,207	25.0	1,642	12.8	1,565	12.2	4,025	45.7	1,550	17.6	2,475	28.1
Fringe	845	44.3	292	15.3	552	29.0	745	64.1	266	22.8	480	41.3
Medium metro	1,558	31.2	856	17.1	702	14.0	1,740	53.4	804	24.7	936	28.7
Lesser metro	533	26.3	286	14.1	247	12.2	530	35.4	322	21.5	208	13.9
Nonmetro, total	608	9.7	825	13.1	-217	-3.4	823	15.0	1,078	19.7	-255	-4.7
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	277	18.2	221	14.5	56	3.7	280	22.4	257	20.6	23	1.8
Not adjacent to an SMSA	117	7.5	222	14.2	-105	-6.8	365	30.6	272	22.8	93	7.8
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	123	16.4	85	11.2	38	5.1	87	13.1	109	16.3	-21	-3.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	82	4.8	206	12.0	-124	-7.2	101	6.2	305	18.8	-203	-12.6
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to an SMSA	9	5.9	11	7.2	-2	-1.3	-3	-1.8	21	12.8	-24	-14.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	1	.1	80	13.9	-80	-13.8	-7	-1.2	115	19.7	-122	-20.9

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 3--Sex ratio, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
	Ratio 1/													
United States:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	94.8	94.1	93.2	92.0	96.2	95.0	95.9	96.7	96.9	97.9	95.7	95.9	98.6	98.4
Aged sex ratio.....	72.3	69.6	68.6	68.0	70.5	70.8	71.8	78.6	74.8	74.6	77.9	79.8	87.1	87.8
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	97.0	96.1	95.2	94.2	98.0	97.0	98.0	99.3	99.0	100.3	98.3	98.9	101.6	101.9
Aged sex ratio.....	82.1	78.8	77.5	77.2	78.7	80.5	81.2	89.2	84.1	85.7	88.2	91.5	98.1	98.8
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	91.5	90.8	89.9	89.3	94.6	92.0	93.1	94.1	95.8	93.8	93.1	92.7	98.2	96.2
Aged sex ratio.....	79.9	79.0	78.5	78.3	80.4	80.8	76.4	82.1	80.0	81.1	79.7	83.8	87.7	88.0
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	94.7	94.0	93.0	92.5	97.2	95.4	95.1	96.5	97.6	96.0	95.3	95.8	100.3	98.2
Aged sex ratio.....	89.2	87.6	86.8	86.3	90.9	90.6	83.8	91.9	89.5	91.5	89.7	94.0	97.3	94.6
Northeast:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	92.4	91.9	91.3	89.6	94.5	93.4	92.5	95.8	95.5	97.7	95.9	95.5	96.0	97.8
Aged sex ratio.....	69.0	68.1	68.3	68.2	68.6	67.7	67.4	74.4	73.9	71.6	76.5	74.9	78.6	77.5
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.7	96.1	95.0	93.7	98.2	97.7	102.1	98.1	97.7	99.1	99.3
Aged sex ratio.....	78.5	77.7	77.7	78.3	76.2	77.8	77.2	82.9	82.1	80.0	85.3	84.1	84.5	85.3
North Central:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	95.0	94.1	93.6	91.9	97.5	94.9	94.9	97.0	96.3	98.8	96.6	96.4	98.2	99.0
Aged sex ratio.....	73.1	69.8	69.3	68.1	73.2	71.3	69.2	78.5	72.7	72.3	77.2	80.0	90.1	89.4
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	97.4	96.2	95.6	94.3	99.2	97.1	97.4	99.8	98.6	100.4	99.4	99.3	102.5	102.8
Aged sex ratio.....	83.9	80.4	79.6	78.8	82.9	82.8	79.3	89.4	82.8	83.6	88.1	91.6	99.7	100.3
South:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	94.9	94.5	93.3	91.0	96.8	94.6	96.5	95.5	97.3	96.3	94.6	94.1	98.1	96.2
Aged sex ratio.....	93.4	70.6	69.8	70.0	69.4	70.1	72.9	77.1	74.1	71.3	77.1	77.1	84.5	84.4
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	97.0	96.3	95.1	92.9	99.1	96.3	98.6	97.8	98.5	97.4	97.0	97.1	100.6	99.5
Aged sex ratio.....	82.7	78.5	76.9	77.5	75.4	78.2	81.7	87.6	82.9	82.6	87.0	88.1	96.3	95.1
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	91.0	90.2	90.3	89.0	96.7	89.8	91.2	92.2	92.5	90.3	91.9	91.3	97.9	94.1
Aged sex ratio.....	77.0	74.9	75.6	74.9	79.1	74.8	73.9	79.4	74.6	76.5	78.9	80.6	86.7	86.0
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	93.6	92.8	93.3	91.8	101.7	92.5	92.8	94.5	93.9	92.5	94.3	94.1	99.9	96.7
Aged sex ratio.....	86.3	83.3	82.0	80.0	90.9	85.0	81.5	89.2	85.0	86.9	88.7	90.2	96.6	92.8
West:														
1970--														
Total sex ratio.....	97.7	96.9	95.8	95.5	97.2	99.4	98.6	100.9	100.3	100.2	99.7	101.0	104.6	104.8
Aged sex ratio.....	74.7	70.8	67.2	66.4	73.4	79.9	78.9	90.3	84.5	87.0	91.7	93.8	103.1	99.6
1960--														
Total sex ratio.....	100.5	99.2	97.5	97.1	100.0	103.6	101.1	105.1	104.1	105.4	103.2	105.3	108.6	108.3
Aged sex ratio.....	84.3	79.2	74.7	73.7	84.6	91.8	89.6	104.5	97.4	99.4	104.7	110.9	115.0	113.5

1/ Number of males per 100 females.
Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 4--Median age, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
	Years													
United States:														
1970 median age	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.3	27.4	27.3	26.6	28.3	27.2	25.9	29.0	29.4	29.9	31.0
1960 median age	29.5	29.9	31.0	31.7	28.9	28.6	27.6	28.3	28.3	26.7	28.9	28.7	28.5	29.0
Negro and other races:														
1970 median age	22.7	23.3	23.8	23.9	22.9	22.4	22.0	20.7	21.3	21.1	20.7	20.6	20.1	19.3
1960 median age	23.5	25.0	26.1	26.3	24.5	23.4	22.9	19.6	21.2	20.6	19.4	19.3	19.0	18.4
Northeast:														
1970 median age	30.0	30.2	30.6	31.2	29.3	29.5	29.8	29.0	29.1	25.7	29.5	30.0	30.7	29.4
1960 median age	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.6	31.0	32.1	32.5	30.6	31.0	26.5	31.2	31.0	31.6	30.8
North Central:														
1970 median age	27.8	27.2	27.7	28.5	26.1	26.5	26.2	29.2	27.0	25.7	29.8	30.7	33.5	34.0
1960 median age	29.7	29.4	30.1	31.0	27.5	28.2	28.1	30.4	29.1	28.2	31.1	31.0	33.3	32.0
South:														
1970 median age	27.3	27.0	27.7	28.8	26.3	26.8	26.1	27.9	26.4	26.0	28.5	28.9	28.5	30.3
1960 median age	27.2	27.5	29.3	30.6	26.9	27.0	26.0	26.7	26.0	26.0	27.0	27.0	26.5	27.2
Negro and other races:														
1970 median age	21.8	22.5	22.9	23.1	22.0	22.3	22.0	20.6	21.0	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.1	19.8
1960 median age	21.6	23.5	24.5	25.0	22.2	23.2	22.4	19.4	20.2	20.0	19.3	19.1	19.0	18.7
West:														
1970 median age	27.4	27.5	28.2	28.4	27.4	25.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	26.3	28.9	27.7	31.7	27.0
1960 median age	28.7	29.2	30.3	30.6	28.2	26.4	27.8	26.9	26.4	26.5	28.4	27.1	30.2	25.7

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 5--Indicators of aging, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
United States:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	10.1	9.3	9.4	10.2	7.5	9.0	9.5	11.5	10.3	9.5	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.5
Index of aging 1/.....	28.8	27.2	28.0	31.5	20.6	25.9	27.3	32.8	29.8	27.5	34.3	35.1	35.8	38.1
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.3	7.2	8.3	8.6	10.1	9.5	8.5	10.7	10.4	10.9	11.0
Index of aging.....	25.2	24.5	25.8	28.5	19.1	22.7	23.5	26.8	25.9	22.6	28.5	27.3	28.1	28.6
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.9	7.4	9.0	7.7	8.4	9.6	9.8	9.2	8.7
Index of aging.....	16.6	15.5	14.7	14.8	13.6	16.5	17.7	20.1	17.9	19.1	21.4	21.5	20.1	18.2
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.4
Index of aging.....	14.3	13.5	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.8	15.2	16.1	15.3	15.4	16.9	16.5	16.3	15.0
Northeast:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	10.6	10.5	10.4	11.3	8.7	10.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	9.4	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.8
Index of aging.....	32.4	32.1	32.4	36.9	24.8	31.2	34.3	33.9	34.4	26.6	34.6	35.3	37.7	37.6
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	9.9	9.7	10.6	10.1	8.0	10.1	11.1	10.8	10.8	8.8	11.6	11.3	11.9	11.9
Index of aging.....	29.9	29.7	29.4	33.0	22.3	30.0	33.3	30.9	31.3	23.7	33.0	31.3	33.2	33.2
North Central:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	10.1	9.0	8.9	9.8	7.1	8.8	9.5	12.7	10.3	10.7	13.1	13.9	15.7	15.7
Index of aging.....	28.8	25.2	25.2	28.7	18.4	24.3	27.4	36.9	29.6	32.4	37.5	40.4	46.2	45.1
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	9.6	8.5	8.4	8.9	7.0	8.4	9.4	11.7	10.2	10.3	12.4	12.2	13.8	12.8
Index of aging.....	26.7	23.7	23.8	26.2	17.8	22.6	26.0	32.5	28.3	29.0	34.6	33.5	38.7	34.8
South:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	9.6	8.8	8.8	10.4	6.4	8.7	9.1	11.0	9.6	9.2	11.5	11.7	11.7	12.8
Index of aging.....	27.6	25.2	25.5	31.4	17.5	24.7	26.0	31.3	27.8	26.3	32.5	33.3	32.2	36.5
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	8.2	7.4	7.8	8.7	6.0	7.2	7.4	9.1	8.0	7.9	9.5	9.4	9.8	10.1
Index of aging.....	21.6	20.2	21.8	25.8	15.4	19.3	19.6	23.3	21.1	20.5	24.3	23.9	24.4	25.5
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	7.7	7.8	9.4	8.0	8.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	9.8
Index of aging.....	18.4	16.7	14.1	14.4	12.8	18.2	18.5	20.8	18.4	19.7	21.5	22.2	20.1	21.0
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	6.8	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	7.7	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
Index of aging.....	15.3	14.3	12.5	12.3	13.4	15.2	15.4	16.2	15.2	15.6	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.1
West:														
1970--														
Percent 65 years or older...	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.3	7.0	7.9	9.0	9.7	9.1	8.9	11.1	7.2	11.7	9.6
Index of aging.....	25.9	25.6	27.1	28.6	19.4	22.0	25.5	26.7	25.4	24.7	30.8	27.8	33.7	24.8
1960--														
Percent 65 years or older...	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.1	6.7	7.0	8.7	8.5	10.3	7.4	10.0	8.8	10.5	8.5
Index of aging.....	23.2	23.6	25.7	27.1	17.5	18.3	23.4	21.7	21.7	19.1	25.9	22.2	28.0	20.4

1/ Population 65 years or older divided by population under 18 years of age. Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 6--Children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women aged 25-34 and 35-44, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,374	2,299	2,232	2,221	2,255	2,376	2,429	2,596	2,504	2,493	2,638	2,654	2,732	2,743
35-44 years old	3,132	3,040	2,966	2,943	3,014	3,116	3,208	3,401	3,259	3,293	3,431	3,476	3,572	3,654
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,447	2,354	2,269	2,239	2,346	2,440	2,532	2,701	2,558	2,601	2,735	2,781	2,865	2,899
35-44 years old	2,627	2,469	2,358	2,306	2,494	2,586	2,726	3,060	2,816	2,904	3,106	3,176	3,362	3,388
Negro and other races:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,875	2,726	2,600	2,591	2,667	2,959	3,069	3,580	3,281	3,375	3,667	3,719	3,796	3,935
35-44 years old	3,739	3,474	3,286	3,270	3,419	3,778	4,019	4,862	4,403	4,496	5,023	5,009	5,247	5,501
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,963	2,736	2,565	2,536	2,843	2,985	3,134	3,738	3,407	3,503	3,842	3,844	4,079	4,100
35-44 years old	3,067	2,663	2,411	2,359	2,910	3,009	3,310	4,318	3,802	3,828	4,509	4,464	4,767	4,805
Northeast:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,269	2,230	2,176	2,151	2,223	2,323	2,436	2,525	2,465	2,620	2,572	2,659	2,420	2,679
35-44 years old	2,958	2,916	2,863	2,820	2,935	3,011	3,111	3,248	3,176	3,478	3,309	3,320	3,228	3,382
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,219	2,178	2,126	2,077	2,228	2,270	2,382	2,498	2,424	2,653	2,556	2,601	2,499	2,676
35-44 years old	2,393	2,344	2,292	2,244	2,390	2,437	2,528	2,747	2,646	3,065	2,801	2,894	2,858	2,919
North Central:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,458	2,391	2,352	2,327	2,399	2,462	2,437	2,626	2,517	2,497	2,655	2,683	2,774	2,815
35-44 years old	3,278	3,201	3,157	3,133	3,206	3,268	3,279	3,464	3,335	3,314	3,459	3,547	3,562	3,717
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,522	2,451	2,393	2,352	2,498	2,540	2,540	2,691	2,581	2,554	2,683	2,767	2,778	2,897
35-44 years old	2,675	2,545	2,460	2,396	2,637	2,665	2,726	2,971	2,803	2,818	2,954	3,064	3,076	3,258
South:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,407	2,315	2,222	2,264	2,168	2,347	2,421	2,577	2,489	2,428	2,631	2,609	2,747	2,645
35-44 years old	3,161	3,041	2,938	2,937	2,940	3,066	3,176	3,374	3,192	3,212	3,430	3,427	3,605	3,535
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,544	2,430	2,324	2,315	2,338	2,457	2,541	2,729	2,575	2,572	2,783	2,778	2,922	2,867
35-44 years old	2,822	2,567	2,388	2,301	2,539	2,611	2,781	3,209	2,921	2,938	3,269	3,297	3,538	3,508
Negro and other races:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	3,197	2,970	2,780	2,782	2,771	3,110	3,135	3,666	3,403	3,524	3,708	3,798	3,817	3,933
35-44 years old	4,223	3,814	3,520	3,484	3,697	3,976	4,110	4,970	4,566	4,699	5,080	5,101	5,265	5,352
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	3,328	3,016	2,782	2,716	3,211	3,132	3,221	3,825	3,533	3,682	3,873	3,917	4,094	4,065
35-44 years old	3,575	3,011	2,696	2,563	3,523	3,098	3,420	4,383	3,936	4,017	4,546	4,505	4,774	4,681
West:														
1970, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,324	2,249	2,169	2,171	2,161	2,413	2,431	2,658	2,588	2,571	2,688	2,735	2,600	2,885
35-44 years old	3,095	3,005	2,902	2,896	2,935	3,211	3,244	3,487	3,429	3,366	3,474	3,529	3,459	3,957
1960, children ever born per 1,000 women:														
25-34 years old	2,468	2,376	2,288	2,273	2,383	2,547	2,602	2,815	2,747	2,689	2,874	2,902	2,782	3,057
35-44 years old	2,561	2,436	2,311	2,286	2,465	2,713	2,732	3,056	2,987	2,883	3,059	3,151	2,998	3,473

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 7--Child-woman ratio 1/ in metro and nonmetro counties by race and region, 1970 and 1960

Child-woman ratio	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
								Ratio						
United States:														
1970	520.4	506.7	495.2	486.3	516.2	520.9	526.1	562.2	542.2	535.0	574.4	573.1	602.6	596.0
1960	688.8	665.6	641.2	620.9	698.1	693.4	713.5	752.7	718.5	747.4	753.8	764.5	794.2	808.1
Negro and other races:														
1970	633.1	594.6	569.4	566.0	597.6	636.6	669.3	801.5	730.7	762.9	806.4	836.8	860.6	903.9
1960	855.5	782.7	731.5	726.1	781.9	862.9	885.1	1,086.6	973.5	1,026.7	1,101.5	1,127.6	1,186.5	1,214.4
Northeast:														
1970	503.5	496.0	481.3	472.0	500.0	524.0	543.6	556.0	550.0	557.2	561.0	575.3	573.4	565.2
1960	619.6	607.8	591.2	566.1	648.4	641.9	650.2	702.8	681.6	787.8	704.7	725.9	705.9	746.8
North Central:														
1970	539.6	530.7	526.9	514.5	554.4	541.5	527.0	562.6	540.5	521.7	574.9	574.0	601.6	606.0
1960	723.8	709.5	697.7	671.7	772.7	730.9	723.6	757.7	728.0	742.6	751.6	770.9	777.4	820.2
South:														
1970	525.0	504.4	494.2	484.0	508.5	505.2	522.2	562.5	536.1	535.9	576.7	566.9	609.4	578.4
1960	712.0	686.4	655.2	629.3	702.1	695.1	718.9	752.2	725.3	730.6	760.7	752.7	808.4	776.4
Negro and other races:														
1970	692.3	630.0	592.7	585.1	628.7	649.3	677.2	811.2	743.9	790.0	814.3	844.0	863.1	858.7
1960	950.0	851.7	801.6	779.7	936.0	876.5	893.0	1,096.1	990.8	1,041.1	1,109.3	1,134.9	1,190.1	1,177.7
West:														
1970	506.0	492.9	477.7	476.0	487.3	526.5	523.2	566.3	544.5	541.0	572.1	591.8	554.7	638.3
1960	692.9	667.9	639.0	631.7	687.4	732.3	728.4	790.4	762.8	771.6	781.5	807.6	751.5	897.3

1/ Population under 5 years of age divided by women 20-44 years of age.

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 8--Dependency ratios in selected age groups, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio 1/	79.5	77.1	75.7	74.5	78.6	78.7	79.3	86.5	81.0	79.2	89.5	89.8	93.3	95.6
Youth dependency ratio 2/	61.8	60.6	59.2	56.7	65.2	62.5	62.3	65.2	62.4	62.1	66.7	66.5	68.7	69.2
Aged dependency ratio 3/	17.8	16.5	16.5	17.8	13.5	16.2	17.0	21.4	18.6	17.1	22.9	23.3	24.6	26.4
1960--														
Total dependency ratio	81.5	77.7	74.9	72.7	81.3	81.1	82.7	91.4	85.1	85.5	93.9	94.6	98.7	98.9
Youth dependency ratio	65.1	62.4	59.5	56.6	68.3	66.1	67.0	72.1	67.6	69.8	73.1	74.3	77.0	76.9
Aged dependency ratio	16.4	15.3	15.3	16.1	13.0	15.0	15.8	19.3	17.5	15.8	20.8	20.3	21.7	22.0
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio	94.9	89.3	85.6	85.3	88.4	95.7	97.7	116.1	102.8	108.9	119.2	122.3	122.0	130.8
Youth dependency ratio	81.4	77.4	74.7	74.3	77.8	82.1	83.0	96.7	87.2	91.4	98.2	100.6	101.6	110.7
Aged dependency ratio	13.5	12.0	10.9	11.0	10.6	13.5	14.7	19.4	15.6	17.5	21.0	21.7	20.4	20.1
1960--														
Total dependency ratio	94.7	85.4	79.2	78.5	85.7	94.2	79.6	120.8	107.7	112.6	124.6	125.5	128.0	132.0
Youth dependency ratio	82.8	75.3	70.2	69.6	75.7	82.8	84.7	104.0	93.4	97.6	106.6	107.8	110.0	114.8
Aged dependency ratio	11.9	10.1	9.0	8.9	10.0	11.5	12.9	16.8	14.3	15.0	18.0	17.8	18.0	17.2
Northeast:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio	76.8	75.8	74.4	72.7	77.9	77.9	82.2	83.4	81.9	81.6	85.4	87.9	89.4	88.4
Youth dependency ratio	58.0	57.4	56.2	53.1	62.4	59.4	61.2	62.3	61.0	64.4	63.4	65.0	64.9	64.2
Aged dependency ratio	18.8	18.4	18.2	19.6	15.5	18.6	21.0	21.1	21.0	17.1	22.0	22.9	24.5	24.2
1960--														
Total dependency ratio	75.0	73.5	71.2	68.4	78.1	78.0	80.1	84.9	82.6	85.2	88.0	89.5	91.1	91.1
Youth dependency ratio	57.7	56.7	55.1	51.4	63.8	60.0	60.1	64.9	63.0	68.9	66.2	68.2	68.4	68.4
Aged dependency ratio	17.3	16.8	16.2	17.0	14.2	18.0	20.0	20.0	19.7	16.3	21.8	21.4	22.7	22.7
North Central:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio	82.9	80.2	79.8	78.0	83.9	81.5	79.4	89.4	82.0	77.8	92.0	93.5	99.2	102.0
Youth dependency ratio	64.4	64.0	63.7	60.6	70.9	65.6	62.3	65.3	63.3	58.8	66.9	66.6	67.9	70.3
Aged dependency ratio	18.5	16.2	16.1	17.4	13.0	15.9	17.1	24.1	18.7	19.0	25.1	26.9	31.4	31.7
1960--														
Total dependency ratio	83.9	80.3	78.1	75.4	86.4	84.1	83.0	91.9	85.8	84.0	93.5	95.1	97.9	99.0
Youth dependency ratio	66.3	64.9	63.1	59.7	73.3	68.6	65.9	69.3	66.9	65.1	69.4	71.2	70.6	73.5
Aged dependency ratio	17.7	15.4	15.0	15.6	13.0	15.5	17.1	22.5	18.9	18.9	24.0	23.9	27.3	25.6
South:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio	80.4	77.3	76.0	76.8	74.8	77.8	78.5	85.8	79.3	78.7	88.7	87.9	92.1	91.4
Youth dependency ratio	63.1	61.7	60.6	58.4	63.7	62.4	62.3	65.3	62.1	62.4	66.9	65.9	69.6	67.0
Aged dependency ratio	17.4	15.6	15.4	18.4	11.1	15.4	16.2	20.5	17.2	16.4	21.8	21.9	22.5	24.4

Continued

Appendix table 8--Dependency ratios in selected age groups, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
South--continued														
1960--														
Total dependency ratio.....	85.2	79.8	76.3	74.2	80.4	81.1	82.4	93.0	85.7	86.2	95.2	95.2	100.1	99.3
Youth dependency ratio.....	70.1	66.4	62.6	59.0	69.6	68.0	68.9	75.4	70.7	71.5	76.6	76.9	80.4	79.1
Aged dependency ratio.....	15.1	13.4	13.7	15.2	10.8	13.1	13.5	17.6	14.9	14.7	18.6	18.4	19.6	20.2
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio.....	104.1	95.2	88.5	87.8	91.9	99.6	100.1	119.2	107.3	114.8	121.0	124.6	122.5	128.8
Youth dependency ratio.....	87.9	81.6	77.6	76.8	81.5	84.2	84.5	98.7	90.7	95.9	99.6	102.0	101.9	106.5
Aged dependency ratio.....	16.2	13.6	10.9	11.0	10.4	15.4	15.6	20.5	16.7	18.9	21.4	22.6	20.5	22.3
1960--														
Total dependency ratio.....	106.7	94.0	85.7	83.4	98.5	97.6	101.0	123.8	113.7	117.1	126.2	127.6	128.5	131.8
Youth dependency ratio.....	92.5	82.2	76.2	74.3	86.9	84.7	87.5	106.6	98.7	101.3	108.1	109.5	110.4	113.5
Aged dependency ratio.....	14.1	11.8	9.5	9.1	11.6	12.9	13.5	17.3	15.0	15.8	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.3
West:														
1970--														
Total dependency ratio.....	76.5	74.6	72.6	72.1	75.5	78.4	79.5	85.0	81.0	80.9	88.8	88.1	86.6	94.1
Youth dependency ratio.....	60.8	59.3	57.1	56.1	63.2	64.2	63.3	67.0	64.6	64.9	67.9	68.9	64.7	75.3
Aged dependency ratio.....	15.7	15.2	15.5	16.0	12.3	14.1	16.2	17.9	16.4	16.0	20.9	19.2	21.8	18.7
1960--														
Total dependency ratio.....	80.8	78.1	75.8	74.9	82.3	82.2	85.7	90.7	87.6	86.2	94.4	93.2	92.0	99.1
Youth dependency ratio.....	65.6	63.2	60.3	58.9	70.0	69.5	69.5	74.5	72.0	72.3	75.0	76.2	71.9	82.3
Aged dependency ratio.....	15.2	14.9	15.5	15.9	12.3	12.7	16.2	16.2	15.6	13.8	19.4	16.9	20.1	16.8

1/ Population under 18 and 65 years old and older divided by population 18-64 years old x 100.
2/ Population under 18 years old divided by population 18-64 years old x 100.
3/ Population 65 years old and older divided by population 18-64 years old x 100.

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 9--Residence of U.S. population 5 years prior to census, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Persons 5 years old and older	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Northeast:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	45,057	38,983	25,905	17,065	8,840	11,233	1,845	6,074	3,536	552	1,099	691	61	131
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	60.0	60.0	60.2	59.4	61.6	59.6	59.4	59.8	59.4	55.7	61.6	62.3	63.6	58.2
Different house in U.S.	33.4	33.1	32.5	32.2	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.6	35.6	39.0	34.6	33.5	33.1	37.2
Same county	20.3	20.4	19.7	21.8	15.6	21.5	22.1	19.9	19.9	21.4	19.1	20.6	17.4	18.1
Different county	13.1	12.7	12.8	10.4	17.4	12.5	12.9	15.7	15.8	17.6	15.5	12.9	15.7	19.1
Same State	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.1	10.8	6.1	4.9	8.5	8.7	6.7	10.1	6.7	9.3	7.6
Different State	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.3	6.6	6.4	8.0	7.2	7.1	10.9	5.4	6.2	6.4	11.5
Abroad or not reported	6.6	6.9	7.2	8.3	5.3	6.4	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.3	3.8	4.2	3.3	4.6
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	40,020	34,570	23,209	16,230	6,979	9,730	1,631	5,450	3,095	518	1,012	654	55	115
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	57.1	56.8	56.4	57.0	55.1	57.7	57.4	58.8	58.2	53.1	61.4	61.3	68.0	59.6
Different house in U.S.	39.7	39.9	39.9	38.9	42.0	39.8	40.2	39.2	39.7	43.9	36.9	37.3	31.1	38.7
Same county	26.7	27.0	26.3	28.9	20.2	28.3	28.6	25.2	25.5	26.8	23.6	25.7	19.0	23.5
Different county	13.0	12.9	13.5	9.9	21.9	11.5	11.7	14.0	14.2	17.1	13.3	11.6	12.1	15.2
Same State	7.5	7.5	8.4	5.7	14.6	5.9	4.6	7.7	7.7	6.4	8.8	6.7	8.1	7.0
Different State	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.3	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.3	6.5	10.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	8.2
Abroad or not reported	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6
North Central:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	51,735	35,538	21,655	14,984	6,671	9,133	4,750	16,197	3,685	1,884	4,170	4,366	533	1,560
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	54.8	53.4	53.4	53.5	53.1	54.2	52.1	57.6	54.7	50.5	59.2	59.1	61.2	63.6
Different house in U.S.	39.5	40.3	39.9	39.4	41.1	40.2	42.5	38.1	40.4	43.9	36.9	37.0	35.4	33.2
Same county	24.1	25.7	26.2	29.6	18.7	25.0	24.7	20.7	23.2	21.0	20.6	20.1	18.4	17.7
Different county	15.4	14.6	13.7	9.8	22.4	15.2	17.8	17.4	17.2	22.9	16.3	16.9	17.0	15.5
Same State	8.4	7.4	6.8	3.6	14.0	7.6	9.9	10.7	9.9	11.8	10.8	10.7	11.4	10.5
Different State	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.2	8.4	7.6	7.9	6.7	7.3	11.1	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.0
Abroad or not reported	5.6	6.3	6.7	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.2
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	45,609	30,351	18,486	13,751	4,735	7,799	4,066	15,258	3,240	1,666	3,922	4,285	519	1,626
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	51.6	48.8	47.9	47.8	48.3	50.8	49.2	57.2	53.2	49.6	58.9	58.5	62.7	64.2
Different house in U.S.	46.1	48.4	48.9	48.7	49.4	47.2	48.7	41.4	45.0	48.0	39.8	40.4	36.5	35.1
Same county	30.9	33.6	34.7	38.8	22.9	32.1	31.3	25.5	28.9	27.4	24.9	24.9	21.6	20.9
Different county	15.2	14.8	14.2	9.9	26.6	15.1	17.4	15.9	16.1	20.6	14.9	15.5	14.9	14.2
Same State	8.3	7.5	7.1	3.3	18.1	7.4	9.5	9.9	9.4	10.4	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.6
Different State	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.6	8.5	7.7	7.9	6.0	6.7	10.2	4.8	5.6	4.9	4.6
Abroad or not reported	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7

Continued

Appendix table 9--Residence of U.S. population 5 years prior to census, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Persons 5 years old and older	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	186,094	135,463	77,387	54,297	23,090	42,121	15,955	50,630	12,786	6,993	12,200	12,490	2,133	4,028
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	53.0	51.9	52.2	51.5	53.7	52.0	49.8	55.9	53.6	49.7	57.8	57.4	60.5	61.2
Different house in U.S.	40.3	40.8	40.1	40.2	39.9	41.1	43.6	39.1	40.9	44.1	37.6	38.0	35.5	34.7
Same county	23.3	23.9	24.0	26.8	17.3	23.9	23.4	21.7	22.1	22.7	21.7	21.8	19.9	19.5
Different county	17.0	16.9	16.1	13.4	22.6	17.2	20.2	17.4	18.8	21.4	15.9	16.2	15.6	15.2
Same State	8.4	7.9	8.0	6.0	12.7	7.4	9.2	9.7	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.4	10.0	9.1
Different State	8.6	9.0	8.1	7.4	9.9	9.8	11.0	7.7	9.1	11.6	5.9	6.8	5.6	6.1
Abroad or not reported	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	5.0	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.1
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	158,984	112,035	64,076	47,438	16,637	34,612	13,347	46,949	11,027	6,243	11,388	12,151	2,064	4,077
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	49.9	48.1	48.3	48.0	49.4	48.5	46.3	54.1	51.6	46.5	56.2	55.2	59.6	60.6
Different house in U.S.	47.3	48.5	47.8	48.0	47.8	48.7	51.0	44.4	46.4	51.2	42.5	43.6	39.4	38.6
Same county	29.9	30.7	30.7	34.0	21.6	30.9	30.1	27.8	28.4	29.9	27.5	28.1	25.1	24.3
Different county	17.4	17.8	17.1	14.0	26.2	17.8	20.9	16.6	18.0	21.3	15.0	15.5	14.3	14.3
Same State	8.5	8.2	8.2	5.4	16.1	7.7	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.2	9.5	8.7
Different State	8.9	9.6	9.0	8.6	10.1	10.1	11.2	7.2	8.7	11.8	5.3	6.3	4.8	5.6
Abroad or not reported	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	22,436	17,235	10,959	9,725	1,234	4,689	1,587	5,201	968	780	1,430	1,311	311	400
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	50.7	48.2	46.7	46.7	46.4	50.6	51.3	59.1	55.0	54.3	61.8	59.9	63.9	62.0
Different house in U.S.	39.1	40.4	41.0	41.0	41.0	39.3	40.2	34.7	37.2	38.3	32.6	34.3	31.6	32.6
Same county	29.1	30.1	30.8	32.2	20.0	29.3	27.8	25.7	25.3	27.5	25.0	26.4	23.8	25.0
Different county	10.0	10.3	10.2	8.8	21.0	10.0	12.4	9.0	11.9	10.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.6
Same State	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.4	10.7	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.7
Different State	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	10.3	6.1	6.9	3.9	6.2	5.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.9
Abroad or not reported	10.1	11.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	10.0	8.5	6.1	7.7	7.2	5.6	5.7	4.4	5.2
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	17,512	12,299	7,293	6,512	782	3,670	1,336	5,213	871	759	1,467	1,377	324	414
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	48.1	44.6	41.8	41.0	48.5	48.3	50.0	56.2	53.5	50.5	59.1	56.2	61.5	58.4
Different house in U.S.	48.5	50.9	52.9	53.7	45.7	48.5	47.2	42.4	44.2	47.4	39.9	42.8	37.6	41.1
Same county	37.7	39.5	41.4	43.1	27.3	37.7	34.3	33.3	32.4	36.4	32.2	34.4	29.2	32.8
Different county	10.8	11.4	11.5	10.6	18.4	10.8	12.9	9.1	11.8	11.0	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.3
Same State	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.0	9.2	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.6
Different State	6.1	7.2	7.8	7.6	9.2	6.3	6.5	3.4	5.7	5.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.6
Abroad or not reported	3.6	4.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	3.3	2.8	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7

Continued

Appendix table 9--Residence of U.S. population 5 years prior to census, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Persons 5 years old and older	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
South:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	57,425	35,383	12,589	7,528	5,061	15,775	7,019	22,042	3,916	3,024	6,129	5,778	1,384	1,811
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	50.8	47.4	45.4	45.4	45.5	48.6	48.1	56.2	51.6	50.6	57.6	57.8	61.1	61.8
Different house in U.S.	42.4	44.7	45.2	44.4	46.4	44.0	44.7	38.7	42.5	43.1	37.5	37.5	34.7	33.8
Same county	23.5	23.9	23.4	27.4	17.6	24.6	23.0	23.0	22.9	23.6	23.0	23.6	21.0	21.6
Different county	18.8	20.8	21.8	17.0	28.8	19.4	21.7	15.7	19.6	19.5	14.5	13.9	13.7	12.2
Same State	8.5	8.5	8.7	5.8	13.0	7.9	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.7	7.1
Different State	10.3	12.3	13.1	11.2	15.8	11.5	12.4	7.2	11.0	10.9	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.1
Abroad or not reported	6.9	8.0	9.4	10.2	8.2	7.3	7.1	5.1	6.0	6.3	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.3
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	48,541	27,838	9,275	6,031	3,244	12,702	5,861	20,703	3,346	2,694	5,789	5,695	1,347	1,831
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	47.6	43.4	43.0	42.6	43.7	43.9	43.1	53.2	48.0	46.9	54.6	54.2	58.8	59.8
Different house in U.S.	50.0	53.3	52.9	53.1	52.6	53.4	53.9	45.6	49.9	51.1	44.2	44.6	40.3	39.6
Same county	30.8	31.2	30.3	34.7	22.0	32.4	30.0	30.3	30.5	32.1	30.2	30.9	27.1	27.6
Different county	19.2	22.1	22.6	18.4	30.6	21.0	23.9	15.3	19.4	19.0	14.0	13.7	13.2	12.0
Same State	8.9	9.0	8.4	5.2	14.4	8.7	10.5	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.9	7.1
Different State	10.3	13.1	14.2	13.2	16.2	12.1	13.4	6.6	10.5	10.0	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9
Abroad or not reported	2.5	3.3	4.1	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	10,990	6,626	2,584	2,122	462	2,844	1,198	4,364	719	622	1,324	1,104	302	294
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	55.0	51.1	47.4	47.8	45.5	53.2	54.1	61.1	58.8	56.1	62.7	61.2	64.5	65.5
Different house in U.S.	36.7	39.1	40.6	41.7	35.6	38.3	38.2	33.4	33.5	37.1	31.9	33.9	31.3	30.1
Same county	28.3	29.5	30.1	32.7	18.0	29.5	28.1	26.4	26.0	29.4	25.5	27.1	24.0	24.3
Different county	8.4	9.6	10.5	9.0	17.6	8.8	10.1	7.0	8.5	7.7	6.4	6.7	7.3	5.8
Same State	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.9	11.2	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.3	3.9
Different State	4.0	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	4.6	5.1	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Abroad or not reported	7.9	9.7	11.9	12.0	11.5	8.6	7.3	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.1	4.4
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	9,213	5,302	1,831	1,530	302	2,407	1,064	4,510	682	623	1,377	1,189	316	323
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	52.7	49.0	44.9	43.3	53.4	50.8	52.0	57.1	55.9	51.3	59.2	56.4	61.8	60.2
Different house in U.S.	45.2	48.0	50.8	52.7	41.5	46.7	46.0	42.0	42.6	47.4	40.1	42.8	37.4	39.4
Same county	36.2	38.0	41.0	43.8	26.8	37.3	34.5	34.1	33.7	38.2	33.0	35.1	29.4	32.3
Different county	9.0	10.0	9.8	8.9	14.7	9.4	11.5	7.9	8.9	9.2	7.1	7.7	8.0	7.1
Same State	5.0	4.8	3.7	2.8	8.3	4.8	6.4	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.2
Different State	4.0	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	4.6	5.1	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Abroad or not reported	2.1	3.1	4.3	4.1	5.2	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5

Continued

Appendix table 9--Residence of U.S. population 5 years prior to census, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Persons 5 years old and older	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
West:														
1970--														
Total (Thous.)	31,876	25,559	17,239	14,720	2,519	5,980	2,340	6,317	1,649	1,530	802	1,654	155	526
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	44.1	43.5	43.6	43.5	44.4	43.4	42.9	46.8	43.7	44.7	46.8	49.3	50.9	53.0
Different house in U.S.	47.8	48.1	48.0	48.1	48.0	47.8	49.0	46.6	49.2	47.9	46.6	44.7	43.2	41.2
Same county	25.8	26.8	28.0	29.5	19.4	24.9	22.9	21.6	22.9	23.2	20.5	20.8	15.7	18.2
Different county	22.0	21.3	20.0	18.6	28.6	22.9	26.1	25.0	26.3	24.7	26.1	23.9	27.5	23.0
Same State	9.8	9.2	9.3	8.3	15.4	8.1	11.0	12.4	13.4	11.0	14.3	11.5	17.3	11.9
Different State	12.2	12.1	10.7	10.3	13.2	14.8	15.1	12.6	12.9	13.7	11.8	12.4	10.2	11.1
Abroad or not reported	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.6	8.8	8.1	6.7	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.9
1960--														
Total (Thous.)	24,814	19,276	13,105	11,426	1,679	4,381	1,789	5,539	1,345	1,364	665	1,517	142	505
Percent who lived in--														
Same house	39.6	38.2	38.3	38.1	39.8	37.3	39.9	44.3	41.2	39.2	46.6	47.2	52.4	52.3
Different house in U.S.	56.5	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.3	58.1	56.6	53.4	56.2	57.8	51.5	51.2	45.8	46.3
Same county	31.1	32.2	33.4	34.9	22.8	30.1	29.1	27.3	28.5	29.6	24.9	27.3	21.3	23.1
Different county	25.4	25.1	23.8	22.3	34.5	28.0	27.5	26.1	27.7	28.2	26.6	23.9	24.5	23.2
Same State	10.1	9.5	9.2	7.6	20.1	9.5	11.7	12.1	13.4	10.7	13.9	11.3	14.6	11.9
Different State	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.4	18.5	15.8	14.0	14.3	17.5	12.7	12.6	9.9	11.3
Abroad or not reported	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.7	3.0	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 10--Families by family type in metro and nonmetro counties, by race and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
	Percent													
United States:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	14.0	14.5	15.2	17.2	10.4	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.6	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0	12.2
Female head	10.8	11.4	12.0	13.7	7.9	10.7	10.3	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.4
1960--														
Not husband-wife	12.2	12.4	12.9	14.3	8.9	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.5	12.1	11.2
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	30.8	31.2	32.6	31.6	24.9	29.7	31.0	29.2	29.2	30.4	29.5	29.3	26.3	27.4
Female head	25.9	26.6	27.2	28.0	20.7	25.0	26.3	23.6	24.2	25.0	23.8	23.7	20.5	21.2
1960--														
Not husband-wife	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.9	21.7	24.4	26.5	24.7	25.2	25.1	25.1	24.4	23.1	22.9
Northeast:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	15.3	15.7	16.6	19.4	11.0	13.8	14.6	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.1	12.6	11.1	12.1
Female head	11.8	12.2	13.0	15.4	8.3	10.6	11.1	9.2	9.5	9.2	8.4	9.0	7.9	8.3
1960--														
Not husband-wife	13.4	13.7	14.1	16.0	9.6	12.8	13.6	11.8	12.3	10.8	11.1	11.9	10.7	11.1
North Central:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	12.3	13.2	14.2	16.4	9.3	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.9	11.1	10.2	10.7	10.0	10.0
Female head	9.4	10.3	11.2	13.1	7.0	9.1	8.7	7.4	7.9	8.3	7.0	7.5	6.4	6.3
1960--														
Not husband-wife	10.7	11.2	12.0	13.5	7.8	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.4
South:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	14.9	14.9	15.0	17.9	10.7	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.3	15.2	14.9	15.2	14.7	14.7
Female head	11.6	11.9	12.0	14.6	8.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.0	11.8	11.2	11.4	10.6	10.5
1960--														
Not husband-wife	13.2	13.0	13.0	15.0	9.2	13.1	12.8	13.4	12.8	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.4
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	31.1	31.6	31.5	33.1	23.5	31.6	32.1	30.2	30.4	32.6	29.8	30.5	26.4	28.4
Female head	25.9	26.8	26.7	28.2	19.0	26.7	27.2	24.5	25.3	26.9	24.1	24.8	20.7	22.1
1960--														
Not husband-wife	25.8	26.2	25.2	25.9	21.7	26.4	27.6	25.3	26.3	26.7	25.4	25.0	23.1	23.1
West:														
1970--														
Not husband-wife	13.2	13.8	14.3	15.0	10.3	13.0	11.5	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.5	9.6	10.4
Female head	10.4	11.0	11.5	12.1	8.2	10.2	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.4	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.0
1960--														
Not husband-wife	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.4	8.3	10.7	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.5	9.4

Source: Census of Population, 1960, 1970.

Appendix table 11--Population under 18 years of age, by presence of parents, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
	Percent													
United States:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	17.3	17.4	17.8	21.0	11.2	16.7	17.3	17.0	16.0	18.0	17.4	17.3	17.9	16.1
Living with neither parent.....	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.6	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.0	6.1	5.2
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	13.2	12.9	12.7	14.4	8.5	13.0	13.5	13.9	12.6	14.0	14.5	14.2	15.6	13.2
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	40.8	41.2	41.9	42.9	34.5	39.6	41.7	39.3	39.2	41.2	39.6	40.0	36.3	36.0
Living with neither parent.....	9.6	8.4	7.6	7.3	9.6	9.2	11.1	13.3	12.0	12.4	13.8	13.8	14.2	13.7
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	33.7	33.7	33.9	34.2	31.6	32.8	35.6	33.7	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.4	32.5	31.1
Northeast:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	16.1	16.4	17.7	21.9	10.5	13.6	15.4	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.9	14.8	13.8	14.9
Living with neither parent.....	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	11.4	11.4	12.0	14.1	7.9	10.2	11.8	10.8	10.9	10.3	10.6	11.3	11.5	11.3
North Central:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	14.3	15.3	16.4	19.6	10.2	13.6	13.0	12.0	12.5	13.0	11.8	12.0	10.9	11.0
Living with neither parent.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	10.1	10.8	11.6	13.3	7.5	9.4	9.5	8.8	8.9	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.0
South:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	20.9	20.3	19.7	24.7	13.0	20.5	21.2	21.8	20.9	22.7	21.9	22.2	21.1	21.1
Living with neither parent.....	5.7	4.9	4.4	5.2	3.4	5.0	5.5	6.9	6.2	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.3
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	17.6	16.7	15.7	18.8	10.6	17.2	17.3	18.6	17.6	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.6	18.0
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	41.3	41.7	41.0	43.2	31.3	42.0	42.6	40.6	40.1	43.8	39.9	41.6	36.1	38.9
Living with neither parent.....	11.6	10.1	8.9	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.7	13.7	12.4	13.1	13.8	14.3	13.9	15.0
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	35.1	35.6	34.0	34.6	31.0	36.0	36.9	34.6	34.4	36.5	34.2	35.3	32.2	33.2
West:														
1970--														
Not living with both parents...	17.4	17.9	18.5	19.5	13.2	17.2	16.0	15.5	16.2	15.8	16.2	14.8	13.0	14.7
Living with neither parent.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.5
1960--														
Not living with both parents...	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.8	9.3	12.7	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.0	12.3	11.1	11.6	11.6

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 12--School enrollment, by age group, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	38,635	43,166	24,396	16,571	7,825	13,609	5,161	15,469	4,091	2,256	3,604	3,754	603	1,162
Percent	57.2	57.3	57.4	56.4	59.5	57.3	56.6	56.8	57.4	56.0	56.0	57.6	54.8	57.3
Percent 3-34 yr. olds enrolled in school	54.3	54.5	54.7	53.9	56.6	54.4	53.8	53.6	54.3	53.1	52.7	54.2	51.4	53.9
3-4 yr. olds	12.5	14.6	16.4	16.8	15.5	12.7	11.1	6.8	8.8	8.8	5.4	5.8	4.2	5.5
5-6 yr. olds	72.4	76.1	79.6	79.9	79.2	72.7	68.5	62.4	69.0	64.3	59.7	60.3	52.6	58.1
7-13 yr. olds	97.3	97.7	98.0	97.8	98.4	97.6	96.9	96.0	96.7	96.2	95.6	96.0	95.2	95.6
14-15 yr. olds	95.9	96.7	97.0	96.7	97.7	96.5	95.5	94.1	95.1	94.2	93.7	93.8	92.7	93.4
16-17 yr. olds	89.3	90.5	91.2	90.4	92.9	90.0	88.6	86.4	87.7	86.6	85.5	86.5	84.8	86.2
18-19 yr. olds	56.6	56.9	56.6	56.0	58.1	56.6	58.3	55.8	59.3	58.5	52.9	56.0	44.6	48.5
20-21 yr. olds	30.7	31.1	30.7	30.8	30.4	31.0	33.2	29.5	36.6	34.8	23.5	27.0	11.4	14.1
22-24 yr. olds	14.6	15.6	16.1	17.0	13.6	14.5	16.0	11.7	15.4	16.7	8.1	10.1	4.4	4.5
25-34 yr. olds	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.6	6.1	6.1	6.5	4.1	5.6	5.8	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.3
1960--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	43,770	30,337	16,932	12,121	4,811	9,624	3,761	13,432	3,144	1,808	3,212	3,522	583	1,163
Percent enrolled, total	53.1	52.5	52.7	52.0	54.4	52.3	52.2	54.6	53.8	52.5	54.7	56.0	54.8	56.0
5-6 yr. olds	63.8	68.6	74.6	76.8	69.3	62.8	57.3	52.7	58.2	54.6	50.5	51.6	44.9	47.6
7-13 yr. olds	97.6	97.7	97.8	97.6	98.3	97.7	97.7	97.2	97.7	97.5	96.9	97.1	96.4	96.7
14-15 yr. olds	94.1	94.7	95.1	94.8	95.9	94.3	94.1	92.9	94.0	93.7	92.4	92.9	91.2	91.7
16-17 yr. olds	80.9	81.4	82.2	81.2	84.8	80.4	80.0	80.1	80.5	80.2	79.2	80.8	77.9	80.1
18-19 yr. olds	42.1	41.4	40.4	40.2	41.0	41.6	44.9	43.5	46.3	44.3	41.8	44.3	36.0	38.4
20-21 yr. olds	21.1	21.7	21.2	21.7	19.4	21.2	24.9	19.6	26.1	23.0	16.5	17.6	8.7	9.9
22-24.yr. olds	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.2	9.1	9.6	11.1	8.5	11.2	10.4	6.7	7.9	4.0	4.9
25-34 yr. olds	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.4
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	8,131	6,202	3,893	3,444	450	1,734	574	1,929	358	287	522	489	113	159
Percent enrolled:														
3-4 yr. olds	14.8	16.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	15.8	12.2	9.7	12.0	13.3	6.3	9.5	4.4	13.2
5-6 yr. olds	68.7	73.1	77.4	77.9	73.8	67.6	59.6	54.9	59.2	59.3	50.3	56.0	44.1	56.8
7-13 yr. olds	95.8	96.2	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.1	95.6	94.6	94.9	94.6	94.4	94.3	95.0	94.7
14-15 yr. olds	93.8	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.1	96.7	93.8	91.8	92.0	92.0	91.3	91.7	91.4	92.9
16-17 yr. olds	84.5	85.7	86.0	86.1	85.4	85.8	83.0	82.0	82.5	82.9	80.1	82.9	82.0	82.5
18-19 yr. olds	49.2	49.3	48.5	48.5	48.5	50.8	49.9	48.8	49.6	46.8	48.8	49.9	44.4	50.2
20-21 yr. olds	20.8	21.3	20.6	20.4	22.0	23.0	21.0	19.0	23.6	18.0	19.2	17.6	11.2	15.3
22-24 yr. olds	10.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.4	11.5	10.4	7.8	11.2	9.0	7.1	6.4	4.2	3.9
25-34 yr. olds	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.5	3.5	5.2	4.1	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.1

Continued

Appendix table 12--School enrollment, by age group, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Northeast:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	13,756	11,873	7,816	4,873	2,944	3,503	554	1,883	1,094	190	338	205	17	40
Percent enrolled, total	58.3	58.3	58.0	55.7	62.1	59.1	57.4	58.5	58.6	59.2	58.9	57.3	55.2	57.6
3-4 yr. olds	13.7	14.6	15.7	15.1	16.8	12.6	10.9	8.1	8.7	9.1	7.0	6.2	5.6	8.7
5-6 yr. olds	80.3	81.0	80.8	79.7	82.8	81.4	80.6	76.1	77.6	73.9	77.1	71.5	67.5	65.5
16-17 yr. olds	91.3	91.6	91.8	90.2	94.4	91.6	90.1	89.6	89.6	89.8	89.5	89.6	92.1	89.2
20-21 yr. olds	34.0	33.8	33.5	32.6	35.6	35.3	27.1	35.5	36.6	45.2	32.5	23.6	7.1	35.5
1960--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	10,282	8,790	5,830	3,866	1.963	2,547	413	1,492	842	152	277	175	15	31
Percent enrolled, total	53.3	53.0	52.6	51.1	56.0	54.1	53.0	54.6	54.7	52.8	55.5	54.3	53.9	54.9
5-6 yr. olds	74.5	75.7	75.8	75.6	76.0	75.8	74.0	67.6	69.2	64.8	70.5	62.7	57.5	48.6
16-17 yr. olds	81.7	81.7	82.0	79.8	86.7	81.1	80.8	82.0	82.8	80.6	81.3	81.4	78.7	81.2
20-21 yr. olds	22.9	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.3	23.6	18.9	23.9	25.9	29.0	21.0	11.3	6.9	26.2
North Central:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	16,826	11,774	7,041	4,711	2,329	3,095	1,638	5,052	1,230	625	1,254	1,339	151	452
Percent enrolled, total	58.9	58.8	58.3	57.7	59.6	59.3	59.8	59.4	59.6	57.8	58.0	60.6	59.3	61.4
3-4 yr. olds	9.9	11.6	12.4	12.9	11.5	10.3	10.5	5.8	7.7	6.9	4.6	5.7	3.9	4.4
5-6 yr. olds	76.1	78.6	79.4	80.3	77.8	77.6	76.9	70.4	72.4	71.5	69.8	70.4	67.7	66.6
16-17 yr. olds	91.0	91.5	91.1	90.5	92.4	92.1	92.0	90.1	90.4	89.2	89.5	90.4	91.0	90.7
20-21 yr. olds	33.1	32.9	28.7	29.8	25.7	34.3	44.6	33.6	43.9	40.6	24.9	30.1	11.5	11.0
1960--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	12,709	8,447	5,008	3,616	1,391	2,255	1,184	4,263	923	475	1,063	1,210	139	452
Percent enrolled, total	54.4	53.6	53.1	52.8	53.7	54.2	54.5	56.1	54.8	54.0	55.3	57.7	57.7	58.4
5-6 yr. olds	70.6	74.6	77.5	80.7	69.7	71.1	69.0	62.1	63.0	67.3	60.1	63.9	55.7	56.7
16-17 yr. olds	83.9	83.4	82.9	82.7	83.3	84.6	83.5	84.7	84.2	83.2	83.5	85.5	87.2	87.2
20-21 yr. olds	21.4	21.9	19.1	20.5	14.2	22.4	31.0	20.3	28.1	27.8	15.4	17.8	9.1	7.3
South:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	17,505	11,084	3,952	2,273	1,677	4,952	2,180	6,421	1,188	920	1,759	1,667	388	499
Percent enrolled, total	54.2	54.6	55.0	54.7	55.3	54.6	53.8	53.7	53.3	52.6	53.8	54.6	52.7	53.8
3-4 yr. olds	11.6	14.7	18.4	20.0	16.4	13.1	11.3	6.5	9.1	9.7	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.6
5-6 yr. olds	59.6	64.9	73.0	72.2	73.9	61.8	57.6	51.0	56.6	55.7	48.5	50.0	45.1	47.4
16-17 yr. olds	85.1	87.3	88.4	87.3	89.9	87.4	85.1	82.0	82.9	82.4	81.5	82.2	81.3	80.6
20-21 yr. olds	26.2	27.4	27.9	28.1	27.5	27.1	27.4	24.0	28.3	28.2	21.2	24.7	11.0	14.9

Continued

Appendix table 12--School enrollment, by age group, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
1960--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	13,586	7,605	2,451	1,517	934	3,504	1,650	5,981	954	767	1,673	1,672	388	527
Percent enrolled, total	51.2	49.7	50.1	49.5	51.1	49.5	49.5	53.2	50.8	50.7	53.9	54.8	53.5	54.3
5-6 yr. olds	46.2	49.7	57.7	60.7	53.0	46.9	43.6	41.4	43.3	43.8	40.4	40.9	40.0	39.8
16-17 yr. olds	76.1	77.1	78.4	77.2	80.5	76.8	75.9	75.0	73.9	75.5	75.5	75.8	73.6	73.0
20-21 yr. olds	19.0	20.0	19.1	19.2	19.0	19.4	22.4	17.5	22.6	19.7	16.5	17.7	8.3	10.8
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	3,991	2,387	928	760	169	1,034	425	1,604	261	229	483	408	109	113
Percent enrolled:														
3-4 yr. olds	12.2	14.9	18.0	18.8	14.7	13.8	10.4	8.3	10.0	13.0	5.9	8.2	4.2	9.1
5-6 yr. olds	58.1	62.8	71.3	72.6	65.8	59.1	53.1	51.3	53.4	56.5	48.4	52.5	43.8	50.8
16-17 yr. olds	83.0	84.0	84.5	85.1	82.0	84.5	81.9	81.7	81.2	82.2	80.2	83.1	81.7	83.1
20-21 yr. olds	19.2	20.6	19.5	18.8	22.1	22.0	19.8	16.7	18.4	15.6	18.6	15.8	10.4	14.4
West:														
1970--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	10,547	8,434	5,587	4,714	874	2,058	789	2,113	578	521	252	543	47	172
Percent enrolled, total	58.0	57.6	57.4	57.0	59.6	58.2	58.2	59.7	60.2	59.5	59.0	60.2	59.8	58.1
3-4 yr. olds	17.0	18.9	21.1	21.1	21.3	15.6	11.7	9.2	11.3	9.2	9.6	7.1	5.6	9.9
5-6 yr. olds	78.8	81.2	83.4	83.7	82.0	78.0	74.5	69.1	73.0	69.0	70.1	65.8	67.6	66.3
16-17 yr. olds	91.5	91.9	92.5	92.0	95.2	90.4	91.3	90.2	89.3	90.8	90.1	90.4	93.3	90.3
20-21 yr. olds	31.2	30.8	31.2	31.1	31.5	29.8	31.0	33.2	41.7	35.5	22.2	29.6	17.9	10.8
1960--														
5-34 yr. olds enrolled in school (Thous.)	7,193	5,495	3,644	3,121	523	1,318	534	1,698	425	413	200	465	41	153
Percent enrolled, total	54.6	54.1	54.2	53.7	57.4	53.4	55.5	56.2	57.1	54.2	57.5	57.0	58.0	55.1
5-6 yr. olds	71.5	76.2	80.8	81.8	74.6	68.9	63.8	56.6	61.6	57.9	57.9	54.4	53.4	47.1
16-17 yr. olds	84.8	84.2	84.5	83.6	90.2	82.5	86.0	86.6	84.6	86.5	86.9	87.8	89.9	86.8
20-21 yr. olds	22.3	22.4	23.2	23.1	24.0	20.1	23.0	21.8	31.0	20.7	17.3	19.0	12.4	9.3

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970..

Appendix table 13--Population 25 years and over, by years of school completed, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	109,899	80,126	46,611	33,148	13,464	24,430	9,035	29,773	7,368	3,914	7,278	7,460	1,289	2,463
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.1	3.1	5.2	5.7	7.3	5.4	6.5	8.0	7.9	9.9	8.6
Less than 1 yr. of high school	28.3	25.5	24.5	25.9	21.0	26.7	27.0	36.0	30.0	30.6	37.7	38.9	44.1	43.7
4 yrs. of high school or more	52.3	55.1	56.3	54.3	61.1	53.3	53.6	45.0	50.5	50.9	42.3	42.6	36.7	39.2
4 yrs. of college or more	10.7	11.9	12.7	11.9	14.8	10.7	10.6	7.4	9.2	9.6	6.3	6.6	5.0	5.5
Median yrs. of school completed	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	11.2	12.0	12.0	10.8	10.8	9.9	10.1
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	99,438	71,060	41,621	31,241	10,380	21,373	8,066	28,378	6,702	3,695	6,922	7,349	1,124	2,469
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	8.4	7.2	6.6	7.2	4.8	8.0	8.7	11.1	8.7	10.0	12.3	11.8	14.9	12.3
Less than 1 yr. of high school	39.7	36.3	34.8	35.8	31.8	38.1	39.0	48.3	42.8	42.2	50.6	50.6	57.0	54.8
4 yrs. of high school or more	41.1	43.7	44.9	43.6	48.9	42.0	41.8	34.5	38.5	39.7	32.2	32.8	27.5	30.2
4 yrs. of college or more	7.7	8.6	9.3	8.8	10.8	7.7	7.5	5.3	6.5	6.6	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.9
Median yrs. of school completed	10.6	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.8	10.8	10.7	9.3	10.2	10.3	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.8
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	11,654	9,094	5,895	5,251	644	2,404	795	2,560	475	384	705	654	152	191
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	14.3	11.1	8.9	8.7	9.9	14.2	18.0	25.6	20.8	23.8	27.2	26.9	28.1	28.8
Less than 1 yr. of high school	42.4	37.2	33.7	33.4	35.9	42.2	47.5	61.1	53.1	56.6	63.5	63.8	66.6	67.5
4 yrs. of high school or more	33.8	37.8	40.6	40.5	40.7	34.0	29.3	19.6	26.4	23.8	17.6	17.7	14.6	15.0
4 yrs. of college or more	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.2	8.4	5.9	5.3	3.6	5.9	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.4
Median yrs. of school completed	10.0	10.5	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.0	8.7	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.5
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	9,837	7,181	4,390	3,943	447	2,056	734	2,656	457	397	741	699	160	202
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	23.5	18.3	14.3	13.8	19.2	23.3	28.2	37.6	32.2	35.5	39.8	38.3	42.1	40.2
Less than 1 yr. of high school	59.8	53.7	49.2	48.3	57.0	59.5	64.7	76.2	69.9	72.2	78.3	77.6	81.9	80.5
4 yrs. of high school or more	21.7	25.4	28.3	28.9	23.1	21.9	18.1	11.6	15.5	14.2	10.3	10.6	8.1	9.0
4 yrs. of college or more	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.9
Median yrs. of school completed	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.2	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0
Northeast:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	27,685	24,057	16,106	10,798	5,307	6,824	1,128	3,629	2,120	310	662	420	38	79
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	4.6	4.9	5.1	6.1	3.2	4.4	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.0
Less than 1 yr. of high school	27.5	27.4	27.0	29.9	21.0	28.4	27.9	27.6	27.4	26.3	27.9	29.0	27.0	28.0
4 yrs. of high school or more	52.9	53.0	53.6	49.8	61.5	51.5	52.7	52.6	52.7	55.6	51.6	50.9	52.9	54.3
4 yrs. of college or more	11.2	11.6	12.3	10.9	15.0	10.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	9.5
Median yrs. of school completed	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1

Continued

Appendix table 13--Population 25 years and over, by years of school completed, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	26,413	22,974	15,525	11,022	4,503	6,377	1,072	3,438	1,967	307	642	415	35	72
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.7	4.8	6.7	6.9	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.3
Less than 1 yr. of high school	38.7	38.4	37.4	40.0	30.9	40.3	41.1	40.8	41.0	37.4	41.6	40.9	41.4	40.3
4 yrs. of high school or more	41.0	41.3	42.2	39.3	49.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	43.2	38.3	39.0	39.4	40.7
4 yrs. of college or more	8.1	8.4	9.1	8.1	11.4	7.2	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.6	5.2	4.9	6.2
Median yrs. of school completed	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.5	11.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.5
North Central:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	30,292	20,644	12,734	8,966	3,787	5,209	2,682	9,648	2,115	1,044	2,519	2,651	336	983
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.5	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.7
Less than 1 yr. of high school	27.6	25.1	25.6	26.8	22.6	24.1	24.8	32.8	27.5	28.3	32.7	35.7	38.2	39.9
4 yrs. of high school or more	53.7	55.1	54.6	52.6	59.1	55.8	56.3	50.7	54.1	55.9	50.1	49.1	45.8	45.6
4 yrs. of college or more	9.6	10.7	11.2	10.7	12.2	9.8	10.6	7.2	9.2	9.5	6.1	6.7	4.9	5.3
Median yrs. of school completed	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.2	11.1
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	28,698	19,144	11,855	8,959	2,896	4,803	2,486	9,554	2,002	1,012	2,476	2,696	335	1,032
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.6	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	6.0	5.3	5.7
Less than 1 yr. of high school	39.3	36.3	36.7	37.4	34.6	35.3	36.5	45.2	40.1	40.6	45.7	47.6	50.8	50.5
4 yrs. of high school or more	41.7	43.2	42.7	41.6	45.9	44.1	44.1	38.7	41.6	42.7	38.0	37.5	34.7	35.5
4 yrs. of college or more	6.9	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.5	7.1	7.7	5.0	6.4	6.4	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.7
Median yrs. of school completed	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.1	9.9	10.6	10.7	9.8	9.5	9.0	9.0
South:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	33,331	20,452	7,452	4,554	2,898	9,045	3,955	12,879	2,217	1,698	3,620	3,428	818	1,097
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	8.9	6.8	5.4	6.2	4.1	7.2	8.9	12.2	9.9	10.3	12.9	12.9	13.8	13.8
Less than 1 yr. of high school	34.1	28.2	26.0	28.4	22.4	29.0	30.7	43.4	36.3	36.3	44.6	46.0	49.7	52.2
4 yrs. of high school or more	45.1	51.0	53.6	50.3	58.7	49.9	48.8	35.6	42.7	43.3	33.5	33.1	29.7	28.6
4 yrs. of college or more	9.8	11.8	14.0	12.5	16.5	10.7	10.4	6.5	8.6	8.9	5.8	5.8	4.5	4.5
Median yrs. of school completed	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.8	9.9	11.0	11.0	9.7	9.6	9.0	8.9
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	28,976	16,874	5,846	3,895	1,950	7,601	3,428	12,102	1,945	1,567	3,401	3,337	781	1,071
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	14.0	10.7	8.3	8.9	7.2	11.3	13.5	18.5	16.0	16.1	19.8	18.8	20.7	20.0
Less than 1 yr. of high school	46.6	39.7	36.7	38.0	34.2	40.6	42.6	56.3	49.8	49.1	57.5	58.1	63.0	64.1
4 yrs. of high school or more	35.3	41.2	43.8	42.1	47.4	40.3	38.5	27.0	32.7	33.2	25.6	25.3	21.9	21.4
4 yrs. of college or more	7.1	8.7	10.1	9.3	11.9	8.0	7.7	4.8	6.2	6.2	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.4
Median yrs. of school completed	9.6	10.6	11.0	10.8	11.6	10.5	10.2	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.2

Continued

Appendix table 13--Population 25 years and over, by years of school completed, metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1970 and 1960--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	5,542	3,392	1,342	1,111	232	1,450	600	2,150	350	306	652	550	148	144
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	20.3	15.8	12.0	11.6	13.9	17.3	21.0	27.3	23.8	26.4	28.1	28.6	28.5	28.6
Less than 1 yr. of high school	52.7	45.5	39.8	39.3	42.3	48.2	51.6	64.1	57.8	61.4	64.9	66.4	67.1	69.2
4 yrs. of high school or more	25.1	30.3	34.5	34.2	35.5	28.1	26.2	16.9	21.5	19.2	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.1
4 yrs. of college or more	4.7	5.6	6.4	6.0	8.6	5.1	4.9	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.6
Median yrs. of school completed	8.7	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.2	8.8	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	5,254	2,974	1,059	897	162	1,399	576	2,279	350	322	693	599	157	159
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	31.8	25.7	20.1	18.6	28.3	27.4	31.9	39.7	36.1	38.8	40.8	40.0	42.7	40.7
Less than 1 yr. of high school	69.9	63.3	57.6	55.8	67.8	65.5	68.3	78.6	74.3	76.6	79.4	79.5	82.3	82.1
4 yrs. of high school or more	15.0	19.0	22.4	23.4	16.5	17.5	16.1	9.9	12.8	10.8	9.7	9.1	7.7	8.1
4 yrs. of college or more	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0
Median yrs. of school completed	7.1	7.8	8.4	8.5	7.4	7.6	7.1	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9
West:														
1970--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	18,591	14,973	10,300	8,829	1,472	3,353	1,320	3,618	916	864	477	961	96	303
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.1	4.8	3.2	5.1	5.9	4.5	5.2	4.4	2.8	7.0
Less than 1 yr. of high school	20.3	18.9	18.2	18.8	14.7	20.8	19.9	25.8	26.3	23.5	26.2	26.4	23.3	29.4
4 yrs. of high school or more	62.3	63.8	64.4	63.6	69.7	62.2	63.2	55.8	56.3	58.0	54.8	54.8	57.8	52.8
4 yrs. of college or more	13.2	13.9	14.5	14.0	17.0	13.0	12.3	10.0	11.2	10.7	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.9
Median yrs. of school completed	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1
1960--														
Population 25 yrs. & over (Thous.)	15,352	11,969	8,396	7,365	1,030	2,592	1,081	3,284	788	809	403	902	88	294
Percent by level of school completed:														
Less than 5 yrs. of elementary school	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.8	3.0	7.3	4.9	7.2	8.1	6.5	7.6	6.5	4.6	9.3
Less than 1 yr. of high school	29.4	27.7	26.2	26.6	23.5	31.0	30.9	35.9	37.0	32.6	37.0	36.3	34.6	39.6
4 yrs. of high school or more	50.8	52.6	53.9	53.3	58.1	49.7	49.4	44.4	43.8	47.3	43.1	43.8	45.6	41.7
4 yrs. of college or more	9.6	10.2	10.7	10.4	12.8	9.3	8.4	7.2	7.9	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1
Median yrs. of school completed	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.9	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.6	11.0	11.1	11.3	10.7

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 14--Labor force participation rates for females and males 14 years old and over by metro and nonmetro counties, age, and race, 1970

Item	Years of age															
	14-17		18-19		20-21		22-24		25-34		35-44		45-64		65 and over	
	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races	Total	Negro and other races
	Females--Percent															
U.S. total	14.6	9.3	47.5	38.1	56.0	53.2	56.1	58.0	44.9	57.6	50.3	59.5	47.8	52.2	10.0	13.0
Metro total	15.1	10.0	49.9	40.5	58.0	54.8	58.1	59.1	45.2	58.1	50.4	60.1	49.2	53.8	10.4	13.9
Greater metro	15.7	10.4	52.7	42.6	60.3	55.9	59.9	59.3	45.5	57.6	49.8	59.3	49.8	54.0	10.7	14.1
Core	15.5	10.4	52.6	42.9	60.5	56.0	60.5	59.0	47.7	57.3	51.4	59.1	50.5	53.8	10.8	13.8
Fringe	16.1	10.1	52.7	40.4	60.0	55.6	58.1	61.6	40.4	59.9	46.3	61.5	48.1	55.3	10.2	16.6
Medium metro	14.4	9.4	47.5	37.8	56.1	53.9	55.9	59.2	44.6	59.1	51.0	61.3	48.8	53.4	10.1	13.5
Lesser metro	14.6	9.1	44.6	35.3	53.3	50.2	54.5	57.0	45.2	59.9	51.3	62.3	47.4	54.0	10.0	13.5
Nonmetro total	13.4	7.5	41.0	30.7	50.0	47.0	50.0	53.3	43.9	55.2	50.1	57.0	43.9	46.8	9.2	10.9
Urbanized:																
Adjacent to an SMSA	14.8	8.8	42.5	34.5	51.2	50.3	52.4	54.1	44.2	57.6	51.2	60.0	46.7	50.0	9.6	12.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	13.9	7.9	40.7	32.1	49.7	48.6	51.8	54.5	44.4	57.0	50.7	59.7	46.1	51.1	10.0	12.7
Less urbanized:																
Adjacent to an SMSA	12.5	7.3	40.4	30.9	49.6	46.2	48.8	52.7	44.4	55.3	50.9	57.2	43.6	46.2	9.0	10.4
Not adjacent to an SMSA	13.8	7.4	41.3	29.4	50.7	46.2	49.4	54.1	44.2	54.7	49.9	56.2	43.3	45.9	9.1	10.6
Totally rural:																
Adjacent to an SMSA	10.2	6.3	37.8	27.5	46.8	44.4	45.5	53.1	41.4	51.5	46.8	54.0	39.1	41.7	8.0	7.9
Not adjacent to an SMSA	11.7	6.3	37.1	23.4	46.0	40.0	44.5	48.3	40.2	48.6	45.2	48.0	38.1	39.3	8.2	9.5
	Males--Percent															
U.S. total	24.2	15.3	59.8	51.6	73.5	70.1	86.0	80.0	93.9	87.5	94.8	88.4	87.2	80.0	24.8	23.7
Metro total	24.6	15.9	61.2	53.1	74.2	70.8	86.2	80.8	94.2	88.5	95.4	89.4	88.6	81.5	25.2	24.4
Greater metro	24.5	16.1	61.4	53.0	73.2	69.3	85.7	80.6	94.1	88.5	95.4	89.6	89.3	81.9	26.0	24.8
Core	24.2	16.1	60.8	52.9	72.6	69.5	84.8	80.9	93.3	89.0	94.7	89.8	88.4	81.9	25.6	24.4
Fringe	25.2	16.1	62.9	54.2	74.8	68.3	88.2	77.8	95.7	84.9	96.9	88.1	91.5	81.9	27.5	28.0
Medium metro	24.6	15.5	61.5	53.4	75.4	72.3	87.4	81.9	94.8	89.1	95.6	89.7	88.1	81.6	24.3	23.6
Lesser metro	25.0	15.8	59.2	52.4	74.7	74.0	85.6	79.5	93.5	86.0	94.6	87.2	86.2	78.4	23.4	24.3
Nonmetro total	23.3	13.6	56.6	47.4	71.7	67.7	85.4	77.1	92.9	83.1	93.2	84.3	83.5	75.3	24.0	22.2
Urbanized:																
Adjacent to an SMSA	25.2	14.8	57.7	53.8	70.3	69.5	85.0	77.2	93.4	83.1	94.3	84.0	85.9	75.6	23.0	22.8
Not adjacent to an SMSA	24.9	14.3	59.6	55.8	73.5	76.6	84.7	81.8	93.4	86.2	94.6	87.1	84.9	77.8	23.7	24.2
Less urbanized:																
Adjacent to an SMSA	22.5	13.5	55.5	43.4	72.5	63.1	86.6	76.1	93.0	83.0	93.0	83.8	83.3	74.7	24.3	21.6
Not adjacent to an SMSA	23.1	13.3	54.9	44.1	69.6	65.4	84.6	76.4	92.6	83.0	92.7	84.8	82.6	75.4	24.3	21.9
Totally rural:																
Adjacent to an SMSA	19.3	13.8	55.6	44.6	75.4	65.5	86.2	72.5	90.6	78.9	90.6	82.0	80.1	75.4	23.5	21.3
Not adjacent to an SMSA	20.4	10.9	53.6	37.7	75.8	61.7	87.6	75.2	92.3	81.5	91.2	81.5	80.1	71.3	25.6	21.5

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Appendix table 15--Growth in labor force, by sex, metro and nonmetro counties, and region, 1960-70

Item	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent
U.S., total	13,019.9	18.6	4,608.9	9.7	8,411.0	37.5
Metro, total	10,993.0	21.6	4,469.9	13.1	6,523.1	38.9
Greater metro	6,133.2	20.7	2,414.4	12.2	3,718.8	37.5
Core	2,925.0	13.1	764.0	5.2	2,161.0	27.9
Fringe	3,208.2	44.0	1,650.4	32.3	1,557.8	71.6
Medium metro	3,619.5	23.5	1,549.7	14.9	2,069.8	41.6
Lesser metro	1,240.3	21.3	505.8	12.8	734.5	39.2
Nonmetro, total	2,026.9	10.6	139.0	1.0	1,887.9	33.4
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to an SMSA	856.8	18.2	309.0	9.6	547.8	37.2
Not adjacent to an SMSA	368.9	13.7	87.9	4.7	281.0	34.6
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to an SMSA	477.6	10.5	22.2	0.7	455.4	33.9
Not adjacent to an SMSA	276.7	5.2	-142.6	-4.6	419.3	29.5
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to an SMSA	53.5	6.9	-20.1	-4.2	73.6	36.0
Not adjacent to an SMSA	-6.4	-0.4	-117.4	-12.9	111.0	27.8
Northeast, total	2,154.3	11.8	504.6	4.2	1,649.7	26.9
Metro	1,881.4	11.8	445.1	4.2	1,436.3	26.5
Nonmetro	272.9	11.8	59.4	3.7	213.5	29.2
North Central, total	3,055.6	15.2	801.2	5.8	2,254.4	36.0
Metro	2,511.2	18.3	856.1	9.2	1,655.1	37.3
Nonmetro	543.5	8.6	-54.8	-3.4	599.3	32.9
South, total	4,533.1	22.2	1,785.3	12.9	2,747.8	42.0
Metro	3,632.8	29.5	1,709.3	20.7	1,923.5	47.0
Nonmetro	900.3	11.2	76.0	1.4	824.3	33.6
West, total	3,277.0	29.3	1,517.9	19.7	1,759.1	50.8
Metro	2,967.6	33.5	1,459.4	24.2	1,508.2	53.4
Nonmetro	309.3	13.3	58.5	3.5	250.8	39.1

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 16--Income levels and distribution, by metro and nonmetro counties, region, and race, 1959 and 1969

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	51,169	37,167	21,245	14,870	6,376	11,590	4,352	14,002	3,488	1,895	3,403	3,481	599	1,136
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	10.3	8.2	7.4	8.3	5.2	8.8	10.8	15.8	11.2	13.4	16.5	17.9	21.2	22.4
Below $6,000	26.0	21.7	19.4	21.7	14.0	23.5	28.4	37.4	29.3	33.7	38.6	41.3	46.7	48.8
Below $10,000	52.8	47.3	43.1	46.1	36.0	51.2	57.3	67.4	59.8	64.0	68.6	71.2	75.4	76.7
$10,000 to $24,999	42.6	47.2	50.3	47.9	55.8	44.5	39.4	30.4	37.5	33.3	29.4	26.8	23.1	21.5
$25,000 or more	4.6	5.5	6.6	6.0	8.2	4.3	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8
Median family income (dollars)	9,590	10,406	11,034	10,591	11,990	9,838	8,976	7,615	8,701	8,086	7,456	7,094	6,412	6,142
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	45,128	31,978	18,412	13,637	4,775	9,813	3,752	13,151	3,097	1,742	3,195	3,403	572	1,143
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	21.4	16.1	13.5	14.4	11.1	18.3	22.6	34.3	24.2	27.9	37.0	38.3	46.5	46.7
Below $6,000	54.2	47.6	42.8	44.5	37.9	52.4	58.3	70.3	61.5	64.6	72.6	74.0	79.9	80.4
Below $10,000	84.9	81.9	78.9	79.9	76.1	85.2	87.9	92.3	89.7	90.4	93.1	93.4	95.2	95.0
$10,000 to $24,999	13.8	16.5	19.2	18.3	21.6	13.5	11.1	7.1	9.5	8.9	6.4	6.1	4.5	4.7
$25,000 or more	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Median family income (dollars)	5,660	6,211	6,620	6,481	6,998	5,816	5,355	4,278	5,135	4,820	4,053	3,920	3,270	3,245
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	5,398	4,240	2,747	2,459	289	1,125	368	1,159	215	176	318	295	66	86
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	22.6	18.7	16.5	16.7	14.5	21.7	26.2	36.7	29.6	33.8	38.2	39.8	39.1	42.6
Below $6,000	47.7	42.0	37.8	38.3	33.6	47.3	57.0	68.3	60.3	65.3	70.3	71.1	71.8	74.9
Below $10,000	74.0	69.9	66.2	66.8	61.5	74.5	82.6	89.1	85.1	87.0	90.7	90.1	91.7	91.9
$10,000 to $24,999	24.7	28.6	32.0	31.5	36.0	24.0	16.9	10.4	14.4	12.2	9.0	9.3	8.1	7.8
$25,000 or more	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Median family income (dollars)	6,308	7,034	7,595	7,522	8,246	6,346	5,269	4,077	4,902	4,431	3,923	3,784	3,811	3,599
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	4,256	3,078	1,869	1,692	177	891	318	1,178	198	175	330	313	71	91
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	47.8	37.9	31.5	30.9	36.6	45.1	55.7	73.7	64.7	68.9	76.6	76.3	80.1	78.4
Below $6,000	81.3	76.5	72.0	71.6	75.0	81.8	88.9	94.0	91.7	92.6	95.2	94.2	96.2	94.8
Below $10,000	95.7	94.6	93.6	93.4	94.1	95.7	98.1	98.9	98.6	98.5	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.1
$10,000 to $24,999	4.1	5.2	6.3	6.4	5.7	4.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9
$25,000 or more	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1/	0.1	1/	1/
Median family income (dollars)	3,161	3,818	4,292	4,324	3,969	3,321	2,715	1,783	2,240	2,013	1,701	1,652	1,570	1,561

Continued

Appendix table 16--Income levels and distribution, by metro and nonmetro counties, region, and race, 1959 and 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
South:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	15,908	9,766	3,476	2,065	1,411	4,366	1,924	6,142	1,077	831	1,712	1,623	384	315
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	14.8	11.1	8.8	10.6	6.2	11.6	14.0	20.9	15.5	16.9	21.3	22.8	24.6	28.2
Below $6,000	35.0	28.3	23.1	27.4	16.7	29.4	35.1	45.8	37.9	39.7	46.5	48.7	51.4	56.4
Below $10,000	62.9	55.7	48.2	53.9	39.8	58.1	63.9	74.2	67.7	69.0	75.1	76.6	79.2	82.2
$10,000 to $24,999	33.7	39.7	45.5	40.5	52.8	38.1	33.1	24.0	30.0	28.7	23.3	21.8	19.6	16.6
$25,000 or more	3.5	4.5	6.4	5.6	7.4	3.8	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1
Median family income (dollars)	8,079	9,136	10,298	9,389	11,563	8,829	7,973	6,534	7,538	7,320	6,442	6,167	5,843	5,292
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	13,512	7,836	2,644	1,722	922	3,563	1,629	5,676	924	743	1,588	1,559	362	500
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	33.1	24.2	19.1	21.4	14.8	25.4	29.8	45.3	34.7	37.9	46.6	48.2	52.9	57.4
Below $6,000	66.6	58.5	51.2	55.4	43.4	60.5	65.9	77.9	70.7	72.3	78.9	79.9	83.4	85.9
Below $10,000	89.8	86.4	82.1	84.1	78.2	87.8	90.2	94.4	92.4	92.6	94.8	95.0	96.2	96.5
$10,000 to $24,999	9.3	12.3	16.3	14.1	20.4	11.0	8.9	5.1	6.9	6.6	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.2
$25,000 or more	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Median family income (dollars)	4,465	5,274	5,892	5,529	6,597	5,125	4,621	3,372	4,183	3,966	3,271	3,141	2,816	2,535
Negro and other races:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	2,572	1,588	632	525	107	678	279	984	162	142	297	251	66	65
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	29.8	24.0	19.1	19.7	16.5	26.4	29.3	39.0	32.9	37.4	39.2	42.3	39.4	44.5
Below $6,000	59.7	52.2	43.3	44.4	38.5	56.2	62.5	71.7	65.7	70.6	71.7	74.8	72.2	77.9
Below $10,000	84.1	79.4	71.9	73.1	66.9	83.3	87.1	91.5	89.0	90.8	91.5	93.0	91.9	93.8
$10,000 to $24,999	15.3	19.7	26.6	25.7	31.2	16.2	12.6	8.2	10.8	8.9	8.2	6.7	7.8	5.8
$25,000 or more	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Median family income (dollars)	4,936	5,763	6,823	6,700	7,452	5,351	4,777	3,833	4,448	3,976	3,829	3,561	3,785	3,396
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	2,323	1,296	456	389	67	585	254	1,027	157	145	313	271	70	72
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	62.8	50.9	40.2	38.7	49.2	54.6	61.4	77.7	70.8	75.4	78.1	80.5	80.6	82.6
Below $6,000	90.8	86.9	80.1	79.5	84.1	89.7	92.4	95.8	94.5	95.7	95.8	96.3	96.4	96.7
Below $10,000	98.3	97.4	95.4	95.3	96.5	98.3	98.8	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.5
$10,000 to $24,999	1.6	2.5	4.5	4.7	3.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
$25,000 or more	1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Median family income (dollars)	2,322	2,953	3,570	3,648	3,050	2,765	2,476	1,673	1,997	1,808	1,661	1,544	1,557	1,457

Continued

Appendix table 16--Income levels and distribution, by metro and nonmetro counties, region, and race, 1959 and 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Northeast:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	12,394	10,736	7,137	4,720	2,417	3,094	505	1,658	970	144	300	191	18	36
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	7.5	7.2	7.4	8.8	4.6	6.6	8.0	9.6	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.9	12.4	10.6
Below $6,000	20.5	19.5	19.4	22.8	12.7	19.0	23.3	27.4	25.8	28.3	28.5	31.5	35.1	31.5
Below $10,000	46.9	44.8	43.5	48.3	34.1	46.3	53.9	60.3	58.2	61.8	62.0	65.7	68.8	65.5
$10,000 to $24,999	47.3	48.8	49.3	45.9	56.1	48.7	42.8	37.0	39.0	35.6	35.6	32.2	29.9	31.6
$25,000 or more	5.9	6.4	7.2	5.8	9.8	5.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.9
Median family income (dollars)	10,454	10,756	10,979	10,260	12,357	10,499	9,488	8,698	8,952	8,491	8,503	8,086	7,719	7,994
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	11,474	9,937	6,672	4,681	1,991	2,803	462	1,537	880	140	283	185	16	32
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	14.2	13.1	12.5	14.0	9.0	14.0	17.3	21.2	19.7	21.2	22.8	24.2	29.8	28.2
Below $6,000	47.7	45.6	43.4	47.0	35.0	49.0	56.2	61.9	59.2	63.7	64.0	67.0	75.1	71.5
Below $10,000	82.1	80.9	79.0	81.4	73.3	84.3	87.9	90.2	89.3	90.9	91.0	92.0	94.3	93.2
$10,000 to $24,999	16.3	17.4	19.1	17.1	23.8	14.5	11.2	9.1	9.9	8.5	8.4	7.5	5.4	6.3
$25,000 or more	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Median family income (dollars)	6,191	6,372	6,561	6,261	7,277	6,085	5,572	5,168	5,363	5,029	5,017	4,794	4,202	4,443
North Central:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	14,185	9,706	5,918	4,080	1,838	2,505	1,283	4,478	998	500	1,169	1,215	153	444
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	8.7	6.8	6.6	7.4	5.0	6.8	7.8	12.6	8.4	10.8	12.0	14.6	16.4	18.8
Below $6,000	22.4	18.0	17.1	18.7	13.5	18.3	21.5	32.1	22.6	29.4	30.8	36.6	40.2	45.1
Below $10,000	49.2	42.9	40.1	42.2	35.5	45.6	50.3	62.9	52.7	60.9	62.1	67.9	70.5	74.1
$10,000 to $24,999	46.3	51.8	53.7	52.0	57.5	50.2	45.9	34.6	44.2	36.4	35.6	29.8	27.6	23.7
$25,000 or more	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.9	7.0	4.2	3.8	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2
Median family income (dollars)	10,115	10,980	11,397	11,132	11,941	10,575	9,959	8,291	9,667	8,577	8,426	7,640	7,235	6,573
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	13,119	8,733	5,330	3,959	1,371	2,245	1,158	4,386	917	473	1,136	1,234	153	474
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	18.7	13.4	12.6	12.9	11.7	13.9	16.7	29.1	18.6	22.7	29.2	33.2	39.3	41.8
Below $6,000	51.4	43.3	40.1	40.5	39.0	46.8	51.4	67.5	55.5	62.5	68.1	72.0	77.1	79.3
Below $10,000	84.5	81.0	78.6	78.6	78.8	84.0	86.0	91.6	88.1	90.2	91.9	93.0	94.4	94.8
$10,000 to $24,999	14.3	17.5	19.6	19.7	19.4	14.9	12.9	7.8	11.1	9.0	7.5	6.5	5.3	4.9
$25,000 or more	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Median family income (dollars)	5,892	6,535	6,809	6,792	6,857	6,250	5,902	4,640	5,624	5,103	4,619	4,240	3,749	3,559

Continued

Appendix table 17--The incidence and structure of poverty in metro and nonmetro counties, by race and region, 1969

Item	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
	Percent													
United States:														
Persons, total	13.7	11.3	10.1	11.7	6.5	12.2	14.8	20.2	14.7	17.9	21.0	22.6	26.7	27.4
Unrelated individuals	37.0	32.9	29.4	29.4	29.7	37.2	41.9	50.2	45.3	47.8	52.6	52.4	56.5	54.6
In families	11.6	9.3	8.2	9.6	5.1	10.1	12.5	17.8	12.2	15.4	18.7	20.3	24.7	25.4
Related children under 18 years, total	15.1	12.7	11.5	14.0	6.3	13.4	15.9	21.5	15.2	19.3	22.4	24.2	29.3	29.7
In female headed families	52.8	50.7	49.0	51.4	38.0	52.7	54.5	59.2	53.2	59.7	59.4	62.0	65.0	64.7
Related children under 6 years, total	15.9	13.7	12.6	15.3	6.8	14.4	16.9	21.9	16.0	20.1	22.6	24.6	29.5	30.1
In female headed families	61.6	60.1	58.5	60.4	48.3	62.1	63.4	66.8	63.0	67.4	66.2	68.9	71.3	70.7
Aged, 65 years and over	27.3	22.8	20.3	20.9	18.3	25.1	29.0	37.0	30.1	34.4	38.9	39.4	43.2	41.7
Families, total	10.7	8.6	7.6	8.7	5.1	9.3	11.3	16.2	11.3	13.9	17.0	18.4	22.3	23.0
With female heads	32.5	30.0	28.0	29.5	21.9	32.2	35.5	40.3	34.1	40.6	41.0	42.9	47.0	46.0
With related children under 6 years, total	56.6	54.9	53.3	55.1	43.8	57.0	58.7	62.3	58.1	62.9	61.7	64.8	66.8	67.1
With male heads 14-64 years, total	6.5	4.7	4.0	4.5	2.8	5.3	7.0	11.1	7.1	9.0	11.5	12.9	16.4	17.8
Employed	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.1	3.9	5.3	8.5	5.3	6.8	9.0	9.9	12.9	14.0
Unemployed	14.7	12.4	10.9	12.0	7.8	13.8	15.9	20.3	16.1	18.9	19.7	21.9	23.8	27.2
Not in labor force	28.3	23.5	21.7	22.9	17.4	25.1	27.3	37.0	29.1	32.3	37.7	40.1	43.5	44.9
Negro and other races:														
Persons, total	33.6	27.9	24.5	24.8	21.9	32.3	39.1	52.4	43.5	48.8	54.4	55.8	55.7	59.2
Unrelated individuals	47.0	42.3	37.6	37.1	43.4	51.5	57.1	68.6	61.7	64.9	72.7	70.6	71.9	72.4
In families	32.3	26.4	23.0	23.4	20.0	30.6	37.5	51.2	42.0	47.5	53.1	54.8	54.8	58.4
Related children under 18 years, total	40.3	34.3	30.9	31.5	25.8	38.3	45.5	58.4	49.4	55.5	60.0	62.0	61.2	64.4
In female headed families	67.9	64.7	61.3	61.5	58.9	70.3	73.8	79.6	75.6	79.6	79.5	81.7	80.7	82.1
Related children under 6 years, total	40.2	34.8	31.7	32.4	25.8	38.6	45.3	57.6	48.3	55.4	58.6	61.5	61.2	64.1
In female headed families	70.6	68.3	65.5	65.8	62.2	73.0	75.7	80.1	76.5	80.9	79.4	82.3	81.7	82.2
Aged, 65 years and over	47.7	40.8	35.6	35.4	37.7	46.6	53.4	63.4	56.6	60.3	65.4	64.8	65.8	68.4
Families, total	28.5	23.6	20.6	20.8	18.4	27.6	33.8	46.7	38.0	42.6	48.6	49.9	50.9	54.8
With female heads	52.5	48.7	44.8	44.9	43.9	55.3	59.9	67.9	63.1	67.4	68.0	70.6	69.2	71.6
With related children under 6 years, total	66.3	63.7	60.8	61.0	57.9	68.8	71.9	77.8	73.4	77.9	77.7	80.3	78.7	81.0
With male heads 14-64 years, total	17.8	12.8	10.3	10.3	10.1	16.2	22.3	36.8	27.8	31.8	38.9	40.0	42.5	46.9
Employed	14.0	9.6	7.2	7.2	7.6	12.8	18.8	31.7	23.0	26.8	34.2	34.7	38.0	41.0
Unemployed	28.5	22.8	20.1	20.2	19.1	28.0	32.2	49.1	39.0	47.6	50.5	53.0	54.3	52.3
Not in labor force	49.1	42.2	38.5	38.3	39.7	48.0	51.3	66.5	61.0	62.8	67.5	68.5	69.9	69.7

Continued

Appendix table 16--Income levels and distribution, by metro and nonmetro counties, region, and race, 1959 and 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
West:														
1970--														
Total families (Thous.)	8,682	6,959	4,714	4,005	709	1,605	640	1,723	444	420	222	452	44	141
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	8.6	7.8	7.2	7.6	5.4	8.7	9.5	12.1	11.6	10.8	13.0	12.1	12.1	15.7
Below $6,000	23.1	21.0	19.4	20.3	14.6	23.8	26.1	31.3	31.0	28.7	32.4	31.4	32.4	37.5
Below $10,000	48.5	45.4	42.6	43.7	36.4	50.2	53.9	61.3	59.9	58.6	62.2	62.7	61.9	67.2
$10,000 to $24,999	46.2	48.7	50.9	49.9	56.4	45.1	42.2	35.8	37.1	38.1	35.1	34.5	35.1	30.2
$25,000 or more	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.4	7.2	4.7	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6
Median family income (dollars)	10,228	10,708	11,137	10,985	11,905	9.964	9,437	8,451	8,595	8.810	8,319	8,327	8,316	7,601
1960--														
Total families (Thous.)	7,024	5,472	3,777	3,275	492	1,202	503	1,552	375	386	187	425	41	137
Percent with 1969 incomes:														
Below $3,000	15.6	13.8	12.8	13.1	10.8	15.6	17.6	21.9	22.3	17.5	23.7	22.3	23.4	29.2
Below $6,000	46.0	42.3	39.4	39.9	36.2	47.4	51.7	58.9	58.9	52.9	60.2	61.0	61.4	66.5
Below $10,000	81.0	79.0	77.2	77.3	76.4	82.1	85.1	88.2	88.2	86.0	88.7	89.3	89.1	90.5
$10,000 to $24,999	17.4	19.3	20.9	20.8	21.7	16.5	13.8	10.9	10.9	13.1	10.5	9.9	10.4	8.8
$25,000 or more	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Median family income (dollars)	6,348	6,652	6,897	6,864	7,113	6,217	5,870	5,341	5,322	5,789	5,234	5,209	5,179	4,676

1/ Less than .05 percent.

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Appendix table 17--The incidence and structure of poverty in metro and nonmetro counties, by race and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
	Percent													
Northeast:														
Persons, total	10.1	9.7	10.1	12.3	5.7	8.8	10.3	12.3	11.6	13.2	12.6	14.0	14.3	13.4
Related children under 18 years	11.0	10.9	11.8	15.6	5.4	8.8	10.3	11.5	10.7	13.5	11.6	13.5	13.9	12.9
Aged, 65 years and over	21.6	20.5	19.8	21.2	16.0	21.6	24.3	27.8	26.7	27.3	30.0	30.5	30.6	26.2
Families, total	7.6	7.3	7.6	9.3	4.4	6.5	7.7	9.2	8.6	10.1	9.6	10.7	11.7	10.6
With female heads	26.2	26.0	27.0	29.1	19.3	23.4	25.9	27.8	27.5	28.4	27.2	29.0	32.8	27.3
With employed male heads 14-64 years old	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.4	5.0	4.3	5.0	6.2	6.1
North Central:														
Persons, total	10.8	9.2	9.1	10.5	6.0	8.8	10.1	14.4	10.4	13.2	13.2	16.5	17.5	21.3
Related children under 18 years	10.6	9.5	10.0	12.2	5.6	8.5	9.0	13.1	8.9	11.5	11.5	15.3	16.3	21.6
Aged, 65 years and over	26.2	22.2	21.0	21.3	19.9	23.3	25.5	32.4	27.6	30.9	32.8	34.2	35.1	35.3
Families, total	8.3	6.8	6.8	7.6	4.8	6.5	7.3	11.5	7.7	9.9	10.7	13.3	14.6	17.6
With female heads	28.2	27.6	27.5	28.7	22.3	28.1	27.2	30.1	26.3	31.5	28.7	32.1	32.6	35.4
With employed male heads 14-64 years old	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.1	6.0	3.4	4.4	5.4	7.3	8.7	11.9
South:														
Persons, total	20.3	15.7	12.3	15.1	8.1	16.6	19.9	27.7	21.1	23.5	28.3	30.1	32.1	35.3
Related children under 18 years	23.5	18.4	14.2	18.5	8.4	19.5	23.3	31.5	24.1	27.0	32.1	34.4	36.2	39.6
Aged, 65 years and over	36.2	28.9	23.7	24.3	22.2	30.5	34.4	45.5	37.7	42.2	46.3	47.6	49.3	51.1
Families, total	16.2	12.2	9.4	11.5	6.5	12.9	15.6	22.6	16.8	18.5	23.1	24.8	27.0	30.1
With female heads	41.1	36.9	31.2	33.9	24.2	39.1	42.5	48.2	42.9	46.6	48.3	50.2	51.7	52.9
With employed male heads 14-64 years old	8.2	5.7	4.1	5.0	3.0	6.0	8.1	12.4	8.6	9.5	12.9	13.7	15.8	17.7
Negro and other races:														
Persons, total	43.6	35.7	28.4	29.0	25.2	39.0	43.7	55.5	47.9	53.6	55.7	59.2	56.2	61.8
Related children under 18 years	50.4	42.4	34.8	36.1	28.9	45.8	50.6	61.5	54.4	60.2	61.4	65.1	61.7	67.4
Aged, 65 years and over	57.9	50.7	43.1	42.5	46.3	53.2	57.3	65.8	60.6	63.8	66.6	67.3	66.1	69.8
Families, total	37.9	30.6	24.2	24.7	21.6	33.6	38.0	49.6	42.4	47.2	49.9	53.0	51.3	56.4
With female heads	60.6	55.6	48.1	48.4	45.9	59.5	63.0	69.5	65.4	69.4	68.9	71.9	69.4	73.2
With employed male heads 14-64 years old	22.7	15.7	11.0	10.9	11.4	17.6	22.7	34.9	27.4	31.3	35.5	38.3	38.4	43.7
West:														
Persons, total	11.7	10.7	9.9	10.4	6.9	12.1	12.2	16.0	15.9	14.4	16.5	15.6	14.6	21.8
Related children under 18 years	12.9	11.7	11.0	11.8	7.0	13.5	12.1	17.0	17.4	15.2	17.5	16.0	14.0	24.2
Aged, 65 years and over	21.2	19.3	17.9	18.0	16.6	21.3	24.9	28.1	26.2	26.0	29.0	29.6	28.9	33.0
Families, total	8.9	8.0	7.4	7.8	5.3	9.3	9.5	12.4	12.3	11.0	13.1	12.2	11.4	17.1
With female heads	31.1	29.6	28.0	28.4	25.2	33.4	34.0	39.0	39.0	39.1	37.7	38.4	34.8	44.4
With employed male heads 14-64 years old	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.2	4.0	4.0	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.9	10.2

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Appendix table 18--The incidence of poverty in metro and nonmetro counties, by region, 1959 and 1969

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
1969--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	27,125	16,334	8,401	6,796	1,605	5,457	2,476	10,791	1,971	1,309	2,721	2,997	611	1,183
Percent of total	13.7	11.3	10.1	11.7	6.5	12.2	14.8	20.2	14.7	17.9	21.0	22.6	26.7	27.4
1959--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	38,685	20,986	9,991	7,950	2,042	7,532	3,463	17,699	2,970	1,982	4,600	5,087	1,044	2,016
Percent of total	22.1	17.0	14.2	15.3	11.0	19.8	23.8	34.2	24.7	29.0	36.5	37.7	45.3	44.2
Northeast:														
1969--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	4,820	4,038	2,788	2,248	540	1,049	201	782	430	76	145	103	10	19
Percent of total	10.1	9.7	10.1	12.3	5.7	8.8	10.3	12.3	11.6	13.2	12.6	14.0	14.3	13.4
1959--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	6,249	5,005	3,245	2,583	662	1,459	300	1,243	644	130	240	175	18	35
Percent of total	14.4	13.3	12.8	14.6	8.7	13.8	17.1	21.1	19.3	23.3	22.1	24.4	29.7	27.9
North Central:														
1969--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	5,952	3,506	2,133	1,696	437	867	506	2,446	400	254	582	758	99	353
Percent of total	10.8	9.2	9.1	10.5	6.0	8.8	10.1	14.4	10.4	13.2	13.2	16.5	17.5	21.3
1959--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	8,953	4,668	2,729	2,128	601	1,225	714	4,286	613	380	1,079	1,384	183	647
Percent of total	17.7	13.8	13.2	13.9	11.3	14.0	16.0	25.6	17.4	21.1	25.1	29.3	31.7	35.5
South:														
1969--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	12,388	5,897	1,680	1,220	440	2,769	1,468	6,491	866	746	1,834	1,861	478	687
Percent of total	20.3	15.7	12.3	15.1	8.1	16.6	19.9	27.7	21.1	23.5	28.3	30.1	32.1	35.3
1959--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	19,105	8,307	2,156	1,570	585	4,026	2,125	10,798	1,376	1,196	3,104	3,150	810	1,162
Percent of total	35.5	27.0	21.0	23.6	16.1	28.7	33.1	46.9	37.5	40.5	47.9	49.6	53.7	55.6
West:														
1969--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	3,965	2,894	1,820	1,632	188	772	302	1,071	275	233	141	275	24	124
Percent of total	11.7	10.7	9.9	10.4	6.9	12.1	12.2	16.0	15.9	14.4	16.5	15.6	14.6	21.8
1959--														
Population in poverty (Thous.) 1/	4,378	3,006	1,861	1,668	193	821	323	1,372	336	276	176	378	33	172
Percent of total	16.1	14.3	13.0	13.4	10.3	17.1	16.6	22.3	22.8	18.1	23.9	22.2	20.9	30.3

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Source: Census of Population, 1970, and material from the Office of Economic Opportunity derived from the Census of Population, 1960.

Appendix table 19--Sources of income of families and unrelated individuals, in metro and nonmetro counties by race, and region, 1969

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (bil. dols.)	635.6	502.1	308.6	212.6	960.0	144.0	495.3	133.4	37.7	19.6	31.1	31.1	4.8	9.1
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	78.6	79.9	79.9	79.3	81.4	80.1	79.0	73.7	78.1	77.6	73.2	70.4	69.1	62.5
Nonfarm, self-employment	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.6	8.6	7.6	8.3	8.6	9.5	8.9	10.0
Farm, self-employment	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	4.9	2.1	2.4	5.6	6.7	7.9	12.5
Social Security	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.2
Public Assistance	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
All other income	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.6
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	86.3	88.1	88.2	87.3	90.5	88.2	86.8	81.4	85.3	85.5	80.8	79.4	77.0	73.0
Nonfarm, self-employment	10.7	10.2	10.3	9.9	11.2	10.0	10.5	11.9	10.7	11.0	11.9	12.7	12.4	14.1
Farm, self-employment	4.6	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	3.4	4.0	12.2	5.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	18.2	24.7
Social Security	19.7	18.6	18.4	19.4	16.0	18.7	19.0	22.7	20.4	19.6	23.3	24.1	26.0	26.6
Public Assistance	5.3	5.1	5.5	6.6	2.8	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.5	5.3	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.4
All other income	35.1	37.9	40.1	39.2	42.2	35.9	32.9	27.6	30.9	28.5	25.7	26.7	24.1	26.2
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	61.8	64.1	64.3	63.9	65.6	63.7	64.5	54.9	62.5	65.5	47.9	49.5	39.9	41.6
Nonfarm, self-employment	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.6
Farm, self-employment	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	3.4	3.7	5.1	6.8
Social Security	29.3	27.1	26.7	26.7	26.9	28.1	27.0	35.8	29.3	26.5	41.6	40.9	47.6	47.3
Public Assistance	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.5	3.6	5.0	5.0	7.6	4.8	5.7	9.4	9.3	12.7	11.2
All other income	31.5	32.4	33.8	33.4	35.1	31.1	29.1	28.9	29.4	25.4	29.7	29.8	29.1	31.0
Negro and other races:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (mil. dols.)	47,300	40,550	28,136	25,055	3,081	9,703	2,710	6,750	1,474	1,138	1,720	1,627	349	441
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	84.8	85.6	85.9	85.7	87.4	85.0	85.1	79.9	83.3	81.0	79.7	77.5	80.0	75.2
Nonfarm, self-employment	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.0	4.2
Farm, self-employment	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.3
Social Security	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.9	4.6	6.2	5.2	5.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.4
Public Assistance	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.9
All other income	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.3	3.5	6.1
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	86.0	86.6	86.2	85.8	89.9	87.4	87.4	83.4	85.5	85.7	82.7	82.4	82.2	80.1
Nonfarm, self-employment	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.5	6.0
Farm, self-employment	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.4	5.5	3.7	4.0	5.8	6.2	8.1	7.9
Social Security	18.2	16.3	14.9	14.9	14.9	18.7	19.9	24.9	21.7	23.8	25.4	26.5	27.1	25.6
Public Assistance	16.7	15.8	16.4	16.9	12.2	14.7	15.2	19.9	16.4	17.7	20.5	21.4	20.7	25.7
All other income	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.5	17.7	16.3	13.4	12.1	12.6	13.6	11.0	12.5	9.6	12.0

Continued

Appendix table 19--Sources of income of families and unrelated individuals, in metro and nonmetro counties by race, and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	62.6	64.5	65.2	64.8	68.5	62.9	64.1	54.5	61.5	62.4	48.3	50.6	48.1	48.3
Nonfarm, self-employment	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.4
Farm, self-employment	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2
Social Security	20.3	18.9	17.6	17.8	15.7	21.6	20.7	26.7	21.4	23.7	29.4	30.5	31.1	28.4
Public Assistance	13.3	12.2	12.8	13.1	9.5	11.1	11.3	17.8	12.2	14.2	20.8	20.9	22.5	22.5
All other income	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.8	13.0	12.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	10.3	11.2	11.6	9.2	11.8
Northeast:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (bil. dols.)	169.2	151.2	104.3	66.2	38.1	40.9	6.0	18.0	10.8	1.6	3.1	1.9	0.2	0.4
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	79.3	79.5	79.1	78.7	79.8	80.5	79.9	77.8	78.6	79.2	76.7	75.9	73.0	70.0
Nonfarm, self-employment	7.3	7.3	7.5	6.8	8.5	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	9.2	10.8	11.0
Farm, self-employment	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.8
Social Security	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Public Assistance	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
All other income	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	9.3
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	87.5	87.8	87.4	86.1	89.9	88.8	87.5	85.1	85.3	87.8	84.1	84.2	81.5	82.5
Nonfarm, self-employment	10.1	9.9	9.9	8.9	11.7	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	12.8	16.0	16.2
Farm, self-employment	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.3	4.0	3.0	3.3	6.5	4.4	7.8	7.5
Social Security	20.6	20.3	20.1	21.0	18.1	20.8	21.9	22.3	22.3	19.7	22.8	23.1	23.5	23.7
Public Assistance	5.4	5.6	6.1	7.8	2.8	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.9	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.2	4.6
All other income	38.9	40.1	40.5	38.3	44.7	40.2	34.8	31.1	32.0	30.3	29.6	29.4	28.0	32.0
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	60.9	61.1	61.3	61.1	62.1	61.2	58.3	59.4	60.2	69.0	55.0	53.1	47.7	56.4
Nonfarm, self-employment	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.2	5.3	4.0
Farm, self-employment	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
Social Security	30.3	29.9	28.7	28.3	30.1	32.0	34.7	33.0	31.7	25.9	36.8	39.3	47.4	37.5
Public Assistance	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.9	3.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	5.8	5.0	4.9
All other income	33.7	34.2	33.8	33.1	36.2	35.6	32.5	30.7	30.9	28.5	30.2	30.3	35.9	37.0
North Central:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (bil. dols.)	179.8	133.8	85.5	58.7	26.8	32.5	15.9	45.9	11.7	5.5	11.9	11.7	1.4	3.8
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	79.1	81.9	82.2	82.0	82.8	81.8	80.2	70.9	79.0	77.0	71.1	66.2	62.0	54.1
Nonfarm, self-employment	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.8	8.6	7.1	7.9	8.4	9.7	9.8	10.4
Farm, self-employment	2.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.9	8.2	3.1	3.7	8.7	10.5	13.2	20.0
Social Security	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.6	5.0	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.5	6.6
Public Assistance	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
All other income	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.0	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.2	7.9	8.0

Continued

Appendix table 19--Sources of income of families and unrelated individuals, in metro and nonmetro counties by race, and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	86.3	89.3	89.6	89.1	90.8	89.2	88.1	79.9	86.7	84.8	80.2	77.1	72.7	68.0
Nonfarm, self-employment	10.5	9.4	9.1	8.5	10.5	9.6	10.5	12.9	11.0	11.2	12.9	14.0	15.0	15.7
Farm, self-employment	7.8	2.7	1.5	0.6	3.5	3.8	6.0	18.9	8.8	9.7	20.4	22.1	28.7	35.9
Social Security	19.5	18.0	17.9	19.1	15.3	17.8	18.5	22.7	19.1	20.0	22.6	24.6	27.8	27.1
Public Assistance	3.8	3.9	4.2	5.0	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.8	4.5
All other income	37.1	39.2	39.8	39.6	40.3	38.2	38.2	32.6	34.8	32.9	30.9	32.5	33.2	32.3
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	61.4	64.6	64.1	64.1	63.9	64.2	67.0	54.8	63.8	68.8	48.3	49.9	37.9	36.8
Nonfarm, self-employment	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.8
Farm, self-employment	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.2	1.9	2.0	4.9	5.1	7.6	9.9
Social Security	32.9	29.4	29.1	28.7	30.7	31.1	28.0	40.1	31.5	25.9	47.4	45.0	56.6	56.1
Public Assistance	4.5	4.2	4.8	5.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	5.2	2.9	3.8	5.0	6.9	8.3	9.5
All other income	34.3	34.3	34.1	33.7	35.7	35.0	34.0	34.4	34.4	27.2	36.4	35.6	40.4	38.0
South:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (bil. dols.)	168.8	117.8	47.9	27.5	20.4	50.0	19.9	51.0	10.3	7.8	13.8	12.8	2.8	3.5
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	78.1	79.4	80.1	77.3	83.8	79.2	78.5	75.0	78.3	78.7	74.2	73.0	72.7	68.8
Nonfarm, self-employment	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.5	7.9	8.6	7.8	8.2	8.8	9.1	8.1	9.2
Farm, self-employment	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.6	1.6	1.8	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.6
Social Security	3.7	3.2	2.7	3.4	1.9	3.3	3.8	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.7
Public Assistance	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
All other income	8.3	9.0	9.3	10.7	7.3	9.0	8.3	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.0
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	85.1	87.6	88.5	86.6	91.4	87.6	85.9	81.1	84.4	85.6	80.6	79.7	78.1	74.6
Nonfarm, self-employment	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.9	10.1	10.1	11.1	11.2	10.8	11.9
Farm, self-employment	5.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.4	3.3	10.3	5.4	6.0	11.1	11.8	14.5	17.7
Social Security	20.4	18.4	17.8	20.3	14.1	18.6	19.2	23.6	20.8	20.1	24,0	25.0	25.9	28.2
Public Assistance	5.9	4.8	4.5	5.8	2.5	4.8	5.2	7.9	5.6	6.2	8.4	8.6	9.4	10.3
All other income	27.9	32.2	36.6	35.2	38.7	30.7	27.6	21.1	24.5	22.6	20.4	19.9	19.0	19.1
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	60.4	65.0	66.6	64.1	72.4	64.0	64.2	51.5	62.2	62.9	45.2	45.9	38.3	38.2
Nonfarm, self-employment	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.9
Farm, self-employment	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.9	3.1	4.1	4.8
Social Security	28.2	24.8	23.8	25.8	19.3	25.8	24.6	34.7	26.3	26.2	29.0	29.5	44.7	45.2
Public Assistance	7.2	5.2	4.5	5.2	3.1	5.5	5.9	11.1	6.6	7.1	13.9	13.2	16.1	15.1
All other income	26.0	27.7	31.5	31.5	31.5	26.4	23.7	22.6	21.7	20.6	23.8	23.3	22.6	23.2
Negro and other races:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (mil. dols.)	17,758	12,519	5,815	4,783	1,032	4,864	1,840	5,238	988	799	1,557	1,252	337	305

Continued

Appendix table 19--Sources of income of families and unrelated individuals, in metro and nonmetro counties by race, and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	84.3	86.3	88.3	88.1	89.2	84.4	84.9	79.7	83.0	80.9	79.5	77.2	80.0	76.6
Nonfarm, self-employment	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.9
Farm, self-employment	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.3
Social Security	4.8	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.9	5.2	6.8	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.5	6.8	7.5
Public Assistance	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	4.4	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.5
All other income	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.1	5.3	3.4	4.3
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	86.2	88.0	89.8	89.3	92.1	86.8	87.0	83.3	85.4	85.7	82.6	82.3	82.3	80.5
Nonfarm, self-employment	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.7
Farm, self-employment	2.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	5.8	4.0	3.8	6.0	6.4	8.2	8.8
Social Security	21.6	19.0	16.1	16.3	15.2	20.8	21.1	25.8	23.1	25.1	25.6	27.3	27.2	28.0
Public Assistance	16.4	14.0	12.5	13.2	9.4	14.8	15.4	20.3	16.6	18.8	20.9	21.8	20.7	24.0
All other income	12.0	13.1	14.0	13.8	14.7	13.0	11.5	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.3
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	59.4	63.3	67.7	67.5	68.9	59.6	62.2	51.6	58.1	58.9	47.2	48.4	47.5	46.7
Nonfarm, self-employment	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.7
Farm, self-employment	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.4
Social Security	23.8	21.1	17.5	17.7	16.3	24.3	21.7	29.2	24.0	26.9	30.1	32.7	31.7	32.8
Public Assistance	14.3	11.5	10.2	10.5	8.6	12.2	12.5	20.0	14.3	17.0	21.8	23.1	22.9	24.7
All other income	10.5	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.5	10.9	9.4	9.7	9.2	8.5	10.7	10.1	8.8	9.2
West:														
Total reported income of families and unrelated individuals (bil. dols.)	117.8	99.2	70.9	60.3	10.6	20.6	7.7	18.5	4.8	4.7	2.3	4.8	0.5	1.4
Percent of total reported income from:														
Wages and salaries	77.4	78.2	78.2	78.0	79.1	78.5	77.1	73.3	74.9	76.0	72.9	71.6	67.4	67.2
Nonfarm, self-employment	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.7	8.7	9.5	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.0	10.5
Farm, self-employment	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.7	5.0	8.8	9.3
Social Security	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.1
Public Assistance	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0
All other income	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.6	7.8	8.8	7.8	8.6	7.8
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	86.6	87.4	87.6	87.2	89.7	87.4	86.3	83.2	84.3	85.2	81.2	82.6	80.1	79.9
Nonfarm, self-employment	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	13.5	10.8	11.7	13.3	11.9	12.4	13.4	14.4	15.7	16.4
Farm, self-employment	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.1	2.1	4.5	9.2	7.4	5.3	7.4	11.6	17.6	19.6
Social Security	17.3	16.8	16.8	17.2	14.2	16.8	17.2	19.4	18.3	18.2	21.9	20.2	21.6	20.0
Public Assistance	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.3	4.7	6.3	5.8	6.1	7.3	5.8	6.3	5.1	4.1	6.8
All other income	39.6	40.9	42.5	42.0	45.7	38.0	36.5	34.3	35.2	34.4	34.2	34.2	35.3	31.6
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Wages and salaries	65.3	66.3	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.3	64.5	60.4	65.1	63.5	52.3	57.0	51.8	58.3
Nonfarm, self-employment	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.7
Farm, self-employment	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.7	5.1	5.4
Social Security	25.1	23.9	23.9	23.8	24.5	23.2	26.1	30.7	26.2	28.2	36.4	34.7	38.6	32.2
Public Assistance	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	6.3	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.3	7.1	10.2	6.9	8.0	8.1
All other income	33.2	33.5	34.7	34.5	37.2	30.0	31.4	31.7	32.4	30.3	32.5	32.3	32.1	30.0

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

Appendix table 20--Income of the poverty population, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1969

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
United States:														
Total income (Mil. dols.) 1/	15,690.9	9,556.1	4,909.7	3,980.8	928.9	3,181.4	1,465.0	6,134.8	1,187.0	762.6	1,540.3	1,685.0	330.4	629.5
Poverty deficit (Mil. dols.) 2/	14,082.1	8,999.6	4,833.2	3,909.2	924.0	2,899.1	1,267.3	5,082.5	995.8	647.3	1,259.2	1,380.5	269.6	530.1
Percent of income	89.7	94.2	98.4	98.2	99.5	91.1	86.5	82.8	83.9	84.9	81.8	81.9	81.6	84.2
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	49.5	48.2	44.3	43.2	48.7	51.5	54.5	51.6	50.6	54.5	51.1	51.0	53.4	51.9
Social security	29.0	28.3	28.4	27.5	32.0	28.5	27.7	30.2	31.2	27.7	30.8	30.5	28.7	29.6
Public assistance	13.4	15.2	18.9	21.0	10.0	12.0	9.7	10.6	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.2
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	60.3	58.1	53.8	52.3	59.9	61.5	64.5	63.5	61.7	65.8	63.2	63.7	63.4	64.1
Social security	32.0	28.1	25.7	24.5	30.7	30.2	31.3	37.5	35.0	33.5	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.4
Public assistance	21.5	23.3	26.7	29.5	15.1	20.6	17.8	18.9	17.7	18.9	18.9	19.4	19.7	19.2
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Earnings	30.8	31.9	30.8	30.6	31.5	32.4	35.2	28.6	33.0	36.5	24.2	26.8	22.3	23.6
Social security	45.5	42.6	41.4	40.9	43.4	44.2	43.7	51.6	47.2	44.4	54.9	54.2	56.2	56.9
Public assistance	12.6	11.4	11.6	12.5	7.9	11.0	11.4	15.1	10.4	13.0	16.9	17.0	20.1	18.6
Negro and other races:														
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	57.6	54.0	47.8	46.8	57.6	60.6	65.0	64.8	64.2	65.3	64.9	64.2	67.2	64.9
Social security	16.0	15.9	15.3	15.2	16.1	16.8	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.7	15.9	16.4	15.2	14.6
Public assistance	21.9	25.5	32.1	33.2	21.8	18.0	14.4	15.0	14.8	14.1	14.9	15.5	13.9	16.8
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	65.6	60.7	54.1	53.1	64.4	67.6	73.2	74.6	73.0	76.2	74.5	75.0	74.7	74.0
Social security	23.9	20.9	17.8	17.4	22.2	24.6	25.6	29.4	27.3	28.9	29.6	30.4	31.0	29.0
Public assistance	34.3	36.2	40.7	41.6	31.9	31.3	27.9	30.7	28.6	29.2	30.3	31.8	30.2	34.8
Northeast:														
Total income (Mil. dols.) 1/	2,937.3	2,429.9	1,641.0	1,324.0	317.1	660.4	128.5	507.4	281.1	47.7	93.4	67.2	5.8	12.2
Poverty deficit (Mil. dols.) 2/	2,733.7	2,323.7	1,614.0	1,283.3	330.8	598.8	110.8	410.1	234.9	36.7	74.5	50.7	4.5	8.8
Percent of income	93.1	95.6	98.4	96.9	104.3	90.7	86.2	80.8	83.6	76.9	79.8	75.4	77.6	72.1

Continued

Appendix table 20--Income of the poverty population, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	39.5	38.6	37.4	36.1	42.9	41.0	41.1	43.8	42.5	50.6	42.5	45.3	47.0	48.1
Social security	33.0	32.1	30.1	28.6	36.3	35.8	38.3	37.7	38.3	30.5	40.3	37.1	38.5	34.8
Public assistance	19.2	21.1	24.6	27.9	10.9	14.2	11.8	9.9	10.4	11.4	8.7	9.4	6.6	7.8
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	48.7	47.4	44.9	42.7	53.8	52.9	53.7	55.3	52.8	63.3	55.0	58.4	60.8	62.8
Social security	30.0	28.1	25.8	24.3	31.8	32.9	35.7	39.6	39.6	33.5	42.5	40.1	42.8	37.2
Public assistance	25.9	27.8	30.7	34.5	14.9	21.8	18.4	15.9	16.2	20.2	14.1	15.6	9.3	13.3
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Earnings	27.2	26.8	26.2	25.5	28.9	28.3	25.4	29.5	30.6	38.1	25.3	25.7	24.3	25.0
Social security	46.6	45.7	43.7	43.4	45.0	48.8	53.0	51.2	49.2	45.6	55.8	55.6	61.4	58.1
Public assistance	9.7	10.1	11.1	12.6	6.0	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.9	9.4	7.0	9.7	9.9	8.9
North Central:														
Total income (Mil. dols.) 1/	3,656.1	2,120.7	1,255.7	1,001.1	254.6	536.3	328.7	1,535.4	258.9	169.6	371.1	472.7	61.0	202.1
Poverty deficit (Mil. dols.) 2/	3,191.0	1,996.9	1,213.5	969.7	243.8	495.6	287.7	1,194.1	219.3	137.2	279.4	357.7	45.0	155.6
Percent of income	87.3	94.2	96.6	96.9	95.8	92.4	87.5	77.8	84.7	80.9	74.1	75.7	73.8	77.0
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	44.1	43.7	42.2	41.3	45.9	44.7	47.9	44.7	45.6	48.0	41.7	44.4	43.2	47.6
Social security	35.1	33.1	32.0	31.1	35.5	35.0	34.0	37.9	37.9	34.2	41.9	37.2	38.9	34.9
Public assistance	11.9	14.7	17.5	19.6	9.3	11.5	9.0	8.2	7.2	8.6	6.8	9.3	8.0	9.0
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	58.2	55.8	53.7	51.8	60.4	58.0	60.6	61.3	59.3	60.1	59.4	61.9	60.9	66.1
Social security	34.6	29.9	27.8	26.2	33.2	32.5	34.3	40.6	37.7	37.2	44.0	41.0	44.8	38.1
Public assistance	18.6	23.3	26.0	29.3	14.3	20.6	16.8	12.5	13.4	14.0	10.5	13.7	11.3	11.7
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Earnings	30.6	32.1	28.6	28.8	27.9	35.1	39.4	28.3	34.9	38.7	22.0	27.0	21.7	22.2
Social security	50.3	45.8	45.9	45.0	49.5	46.6	44.1	57.6	49.6	45.9	64.5	59.5	65.9	64.1
Public assistance	9.9	9.6	11.1	12.1	7.4	7.8	7.4	10.3	6.3	9.0	9.3	12.5	13.3	14.8

Continued

Appendix table 20--Income of the poverty population, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
South:														
Total income (Mil. dols.) 1/	6,767.2	3,290.8	933.9	686.0	247.9	1,535.3	821.6	3,476.5	484.9	406.4	995.7	985.7	249.5	354.2
Poverty deficit (Mil. dols.) 2/	5,960.4	3,011.1	914.4	677.1	237.4	1,391.7	705.0	2,949.2	407.8	353.5	836.0	837.0	207.7	307.3
Percent of income	88.1	91.5	97.9	98.7	95.8	90.6	85.8	84.3	84.1	87.0	84.0	84.9	83.2	86.8
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	57.1	58.3	56.4	55.5	58.9	58.3	60.5	55.9	57.3	58.7	55.7	54.9	56.3	54.0
Social security	25.4	24.6	25.1	24.8	25.8	24.7	23.8	26.2	26.2	25.1	25.8	26.9	25.7	27.2
Public assistance	10.6	9.8	10.7	12.0	7.1	9.8	8.9	11.4	9.6	9.9	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.4
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	65.2	65.6	64.3	64.1	64.9	65.4	67.4	64.9	65.4	68.3	65.1	64.4	63.8	62.2
Social security	33.9	29.8	27.7	26.6	30.6	30.5	30.7	37.4	34.3	34.4	37.3	38.5	38.6	40.2
Public assistance	20.3	18.9	19.8	22.3	13.2	19.2	17.5	21.5	18.5	20.0	21.9	22.1	22.1	23.0
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Earnings	29.9	32.7	34.0	33.1	36.7	31.4	33.1	26.4	29.5	33.2	24.8	25.2	21.5	22.4
Social security	45.2	41.9	39.1	39.6	37.6	43.3	43.0	49.6	46.9	45.3	49.8	51.5	52.6	53.2
Public assistance	17.0	13.8	12.5	13.4	9.9	14.2	15.3	21.2	16.5	16.9	23.4	22.6	24.3	22.9
Negro and other races:														
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	65.5	65.0	64.1	63.1	69.6	64.7	67.2	65.9	66.5	66.6	65.2	65.4	67.4	66.3
Social security	16.1	16.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	17.0	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.6	15.8	16.4	15.2	15.9
Public assistance	14.3	14.4	16.5	17.4	11.7	13.9	12.7	14.2	12.9	13.3	14.8	14.6	13.9	14.7
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	73.6	71.4	69.9	68.9	75.7	70.9	74.6	75.7	74.9	77.8	75.0	76.0	75.0	75.9
Social security	27.5	24.9	21.5	20.8	25.1	26.6	26.4	30.1	28.2	29.8	29.8	30.9	31.0	31.4
Public assistance	29.2	28.3	29.5	30.6	23.4	28.2	26.6	30.1	27.5	28.9	30.4	30.9	30.1	32.5
West:														
Total income (Mil. dols.) 1/	2,330.3	1,714.7	1,079.0	969.7	109.3	449.3	186.3	615.6	162.1	138.8	80.2	159.3	14.2	61.0
Poverty deficit (Mil. dols.) 2/	2,197.0	1,667.9	1,091.2	979.1	112.0	413.0	163.8	529.1	133.9	120.0	69.3	135.1	12.4	58.4
Percent of income	94.3	97.2	101.1	100.1	102.5	91.9	87.9	85.9	82.6	86.5	86.4	84.8	87.3	95.7

Continued

Appendix table 20--Income of the poverty population, by metro and nonmetro counties, race, and region, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Percent of income of families & unrelated individuals reported as:														
Earnings	48.8	48.1	46.5	46.3	48.5	51.6	49.0	50.7	52.3	51.3	47.9	48.8	47.5	54.7
Social security	24.9	24.1	24.3	24.2	25.1	22.7	26.7	27.1	23.1	26.4	29.9	30.4	33.7	24.9
Public assistance	16.4	17.7	18.9	19.3	15.1	16.6	13.3	12.8	15.2	12.9	11.9	11.0	8.9	12.5
Percent of families reporting income from:														
Earnings	61.3	59.8	58.1	57.5	63.6	62.4	63.0	65.3	66.1	64.3	61.0	65.4	68.0	69.9
Social security	24.2	22.4	21.3	21.2	21.8	23.1	26.8	29.1	26.3	26.6	32.8	31.8	33.4	28.4
Public assistance	24.3	26.0	27.5	28.1	22.2	24.6	20.7	19.8	23.7	20.2	17.8	17.2	12.0	20.5
Percent of unrelated individuals reporting income from:														
Earnings	37.6	37.9	37.4	37.3	38.3	38.8	39.7	36.6	42.5	39.5	29.3	33.1	30.4	33.4
Social security	36.8	35.0	34.6	34.5	35.6	34.8	37.9	43.0	37.7	40.0	47.3	47.3	50.4	46.0
Public assistance	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.2	11.1	12.3	10.9	13.4	12.8	12.1	15.9	12.9	12.6	16.8

1/ Income reported by families and unrelated individuals that have incomes below the poverty threshold.
2/ Poverty deficit is that income needed to move all incomes of poverty families and unrelated individuals up to their respective poverty thresholds.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.