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RURAL DEVELOPMENT CHARTBOOK

OCTOBER 1971
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**United States
Department of
Agriculture**



National Agricultural Library

Rural Development Chartbook



RURAL POPULATION HOLDS STEADY

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

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

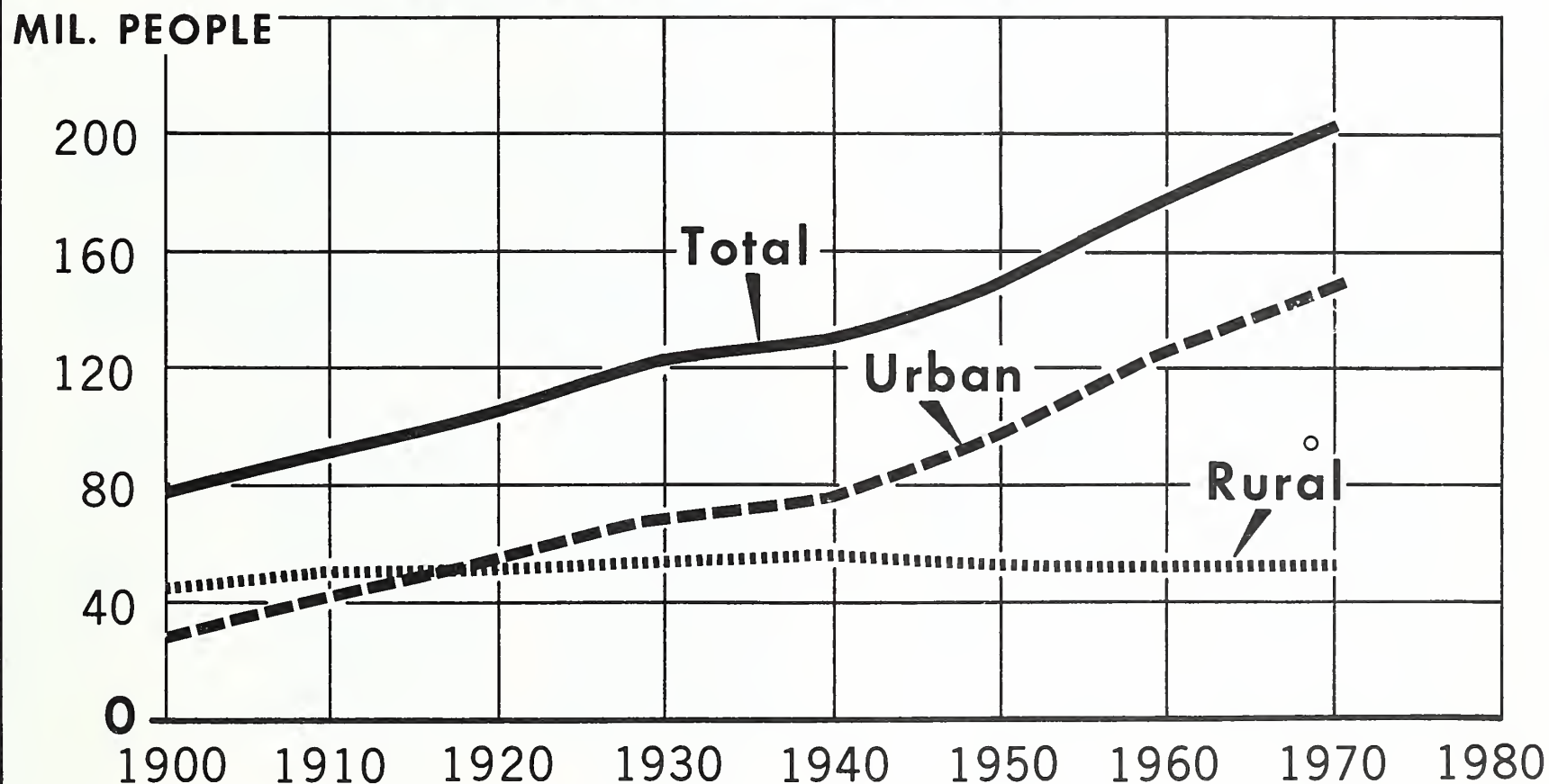
The population of the United States was predominately

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

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

(For details, see table 1.)

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1900-70



○ DEFINITION CHANGED IN 1950 TO EXCLUDE SOME PEOPLE FORMERLY COUNTED AS RURAL POPULATION.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8204 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

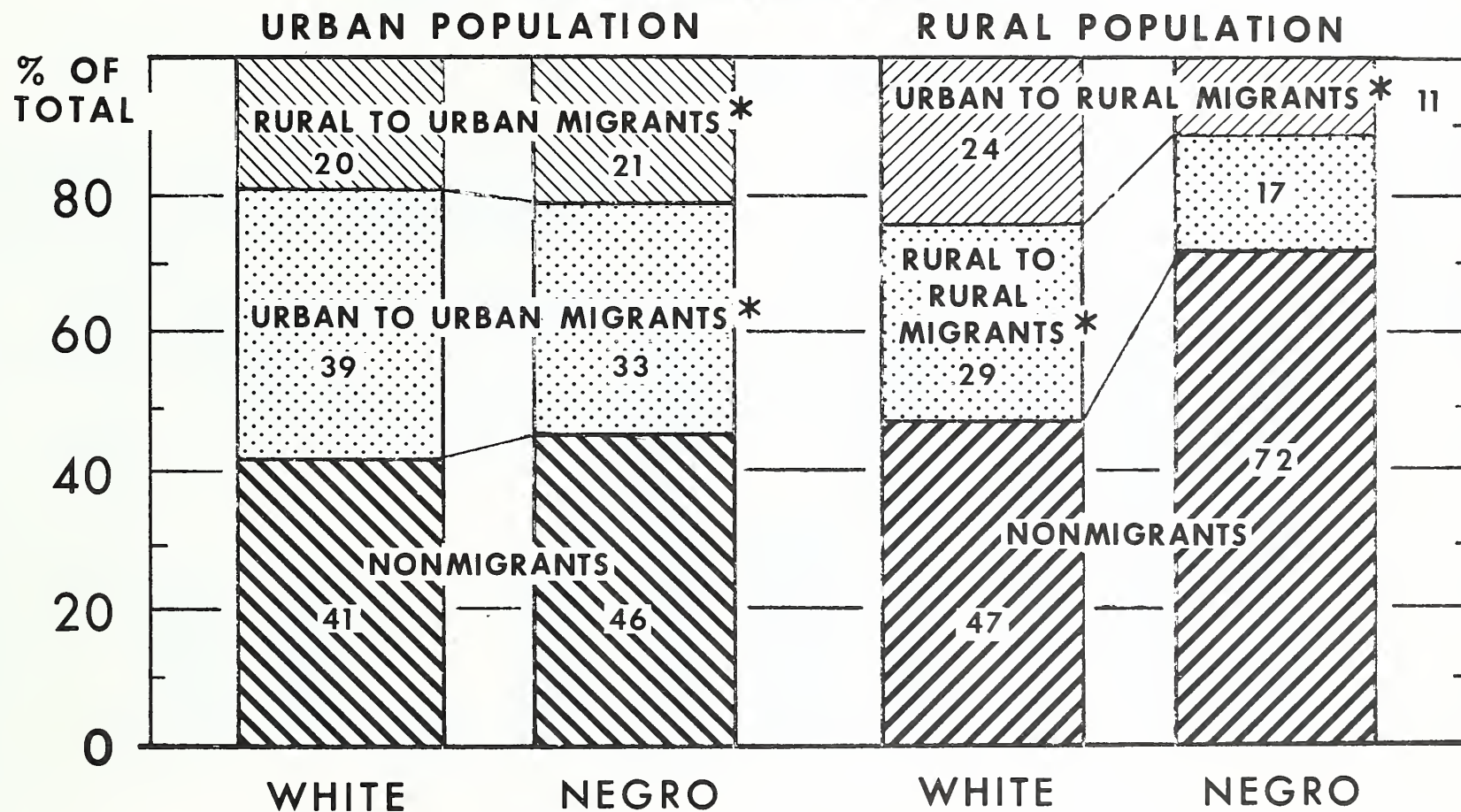
POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION STATUS

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

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

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

U.S. POPULATION BY RESIDENCE, RACE, AND MIGRATION STATUS, 1967



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

OUTMIGRATION RATE CONTINUES HIGH

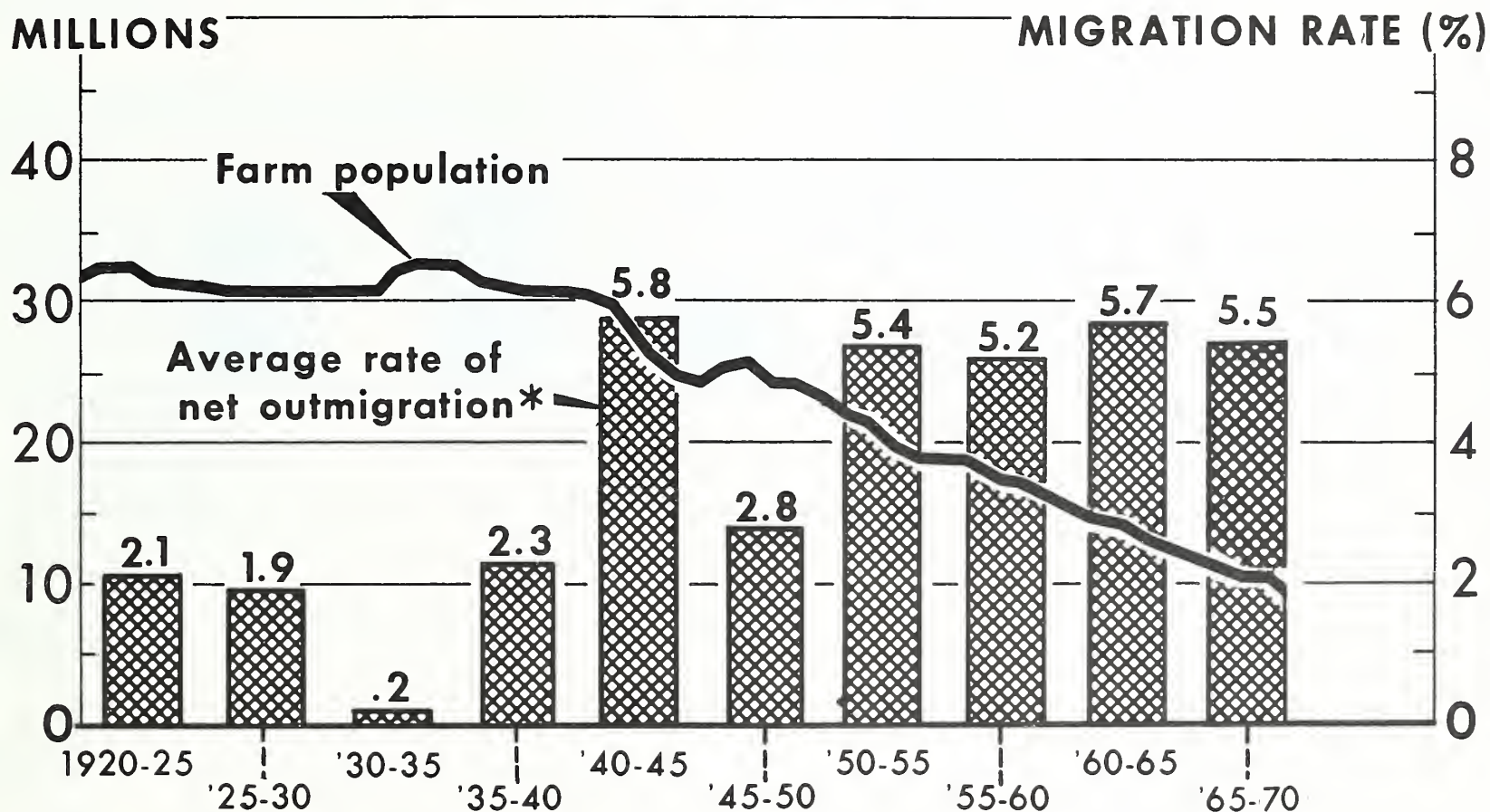
In 1970, an average of 9.7 million persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States. Of the more than 203 million people in the Nation, only 4.8 percent, or about 1 person in 20, had a farm residence. In 1920, there were 32.0 million farm people, and they comprised nearly a third of the total population.

The continued decline in the farm population has been caused mainly by the drop in farm employment and the resulting heavy

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

(For details, see table 2.)

FARM POPULATION AND MIGRATION, 1920-70



*BASED ON ANNUAL AVERAGE NET CHANGE IN POPULATION THROUGH MIGRATION PER 100 PERSONS IN THE AVERAGE APRIL FARM POPULATION FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED.

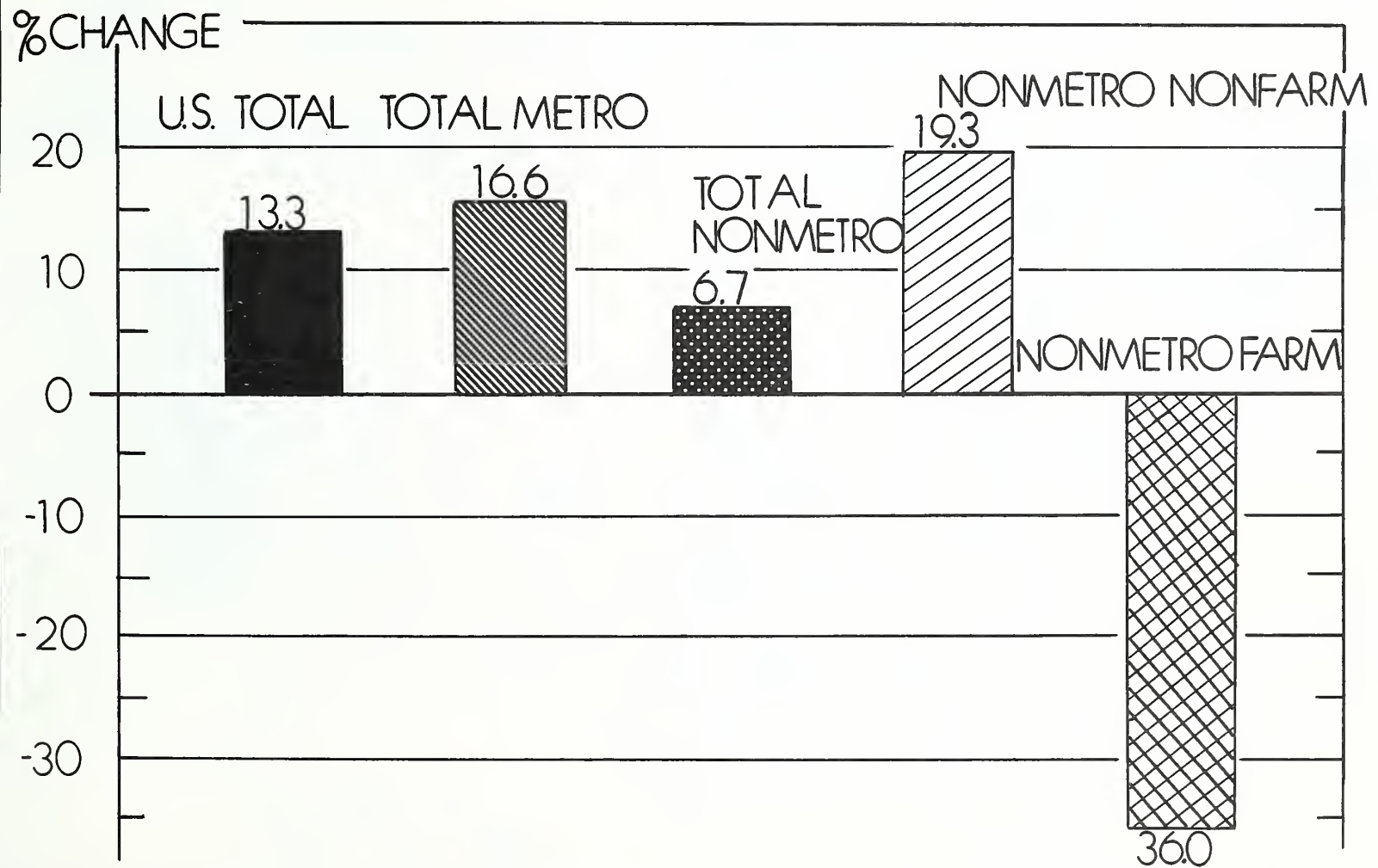
U.S. POPULATION CHANGE, 1960–70

From 1960–70, the nonmetropolitan counties of the country grew in population by 6.7 percent, while the metro counties were gaining by 16.6 percent. Since the rates of natural increase in these areas are rather similar, it is clear that the nonmetro areas were unable to retain all their potential growth and exported a sizable number of people to the metro areas . . . a net of about 2.4 million outmigrants.

If the farm population, with its pronounced downward trend,

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

POPULATION CHANGE, 1960-70



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

RAPIDLY GROWING PLACES IN NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA

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

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

Counties containing nonmetropolitan towns of 10,000-50,000 population that grew by 15 percent or more from 1960-70

Counties containing nonmetropolitan towns of 10,000-50,000 population that grew by 15 percent or more, 1960-70

Metropolitan counties of the U.S.

METROPOLITAN STATUS AS OF 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NEG ERS 8492-71(10)

1:1,000,000 AREA PROJECTION
Scale 1:1,000,000

NEG. ERS 8492-71(10) - - -
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

200 300 400 500 MILES
 AIRS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
 Scale 1:5,000,000

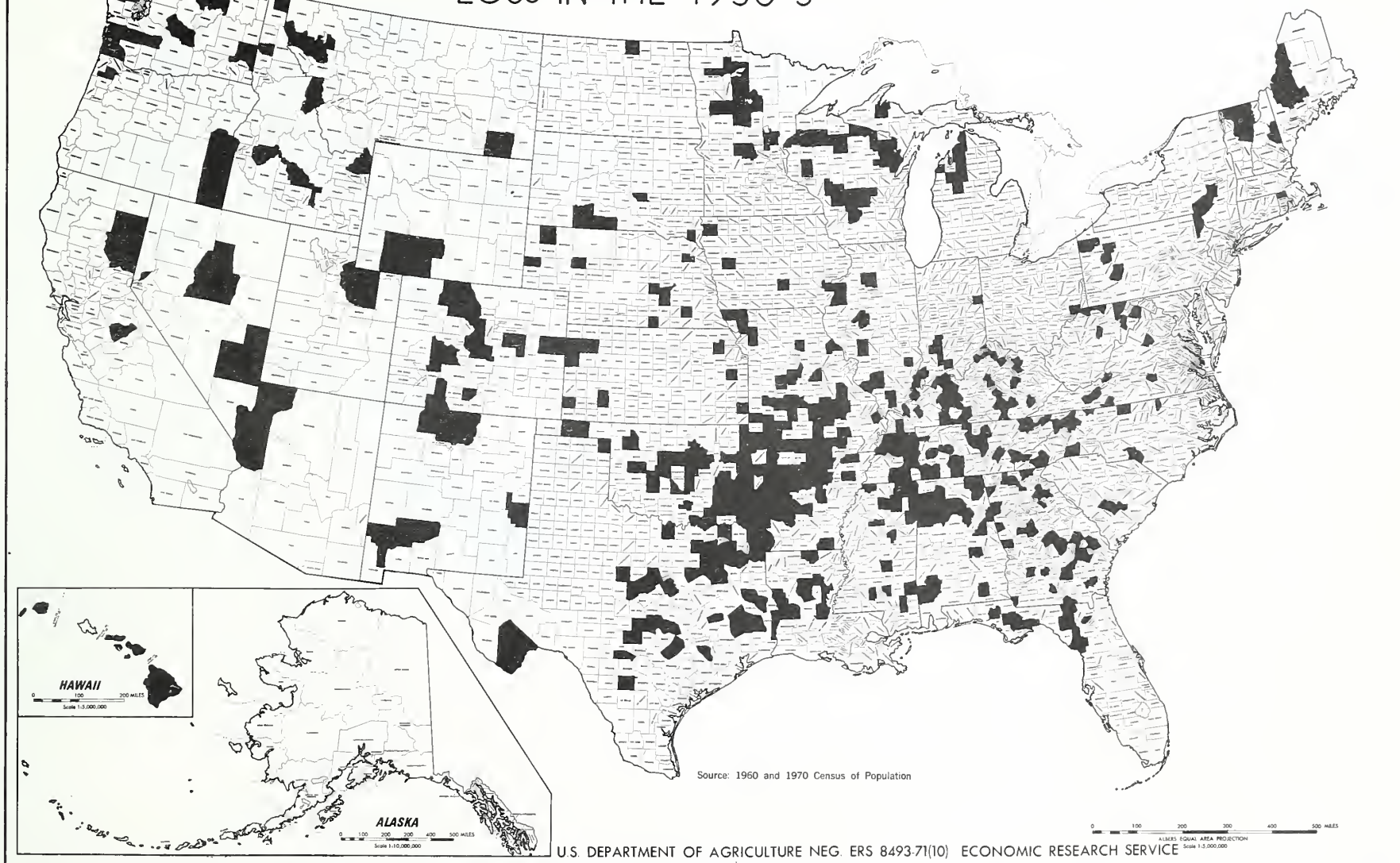
TRENDS IN POPULATION RETENTION

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

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

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

COUNTIES WITH POPULATION GROWTH IN THE 1960'S, AFTER LOSS IN THE 1950'S

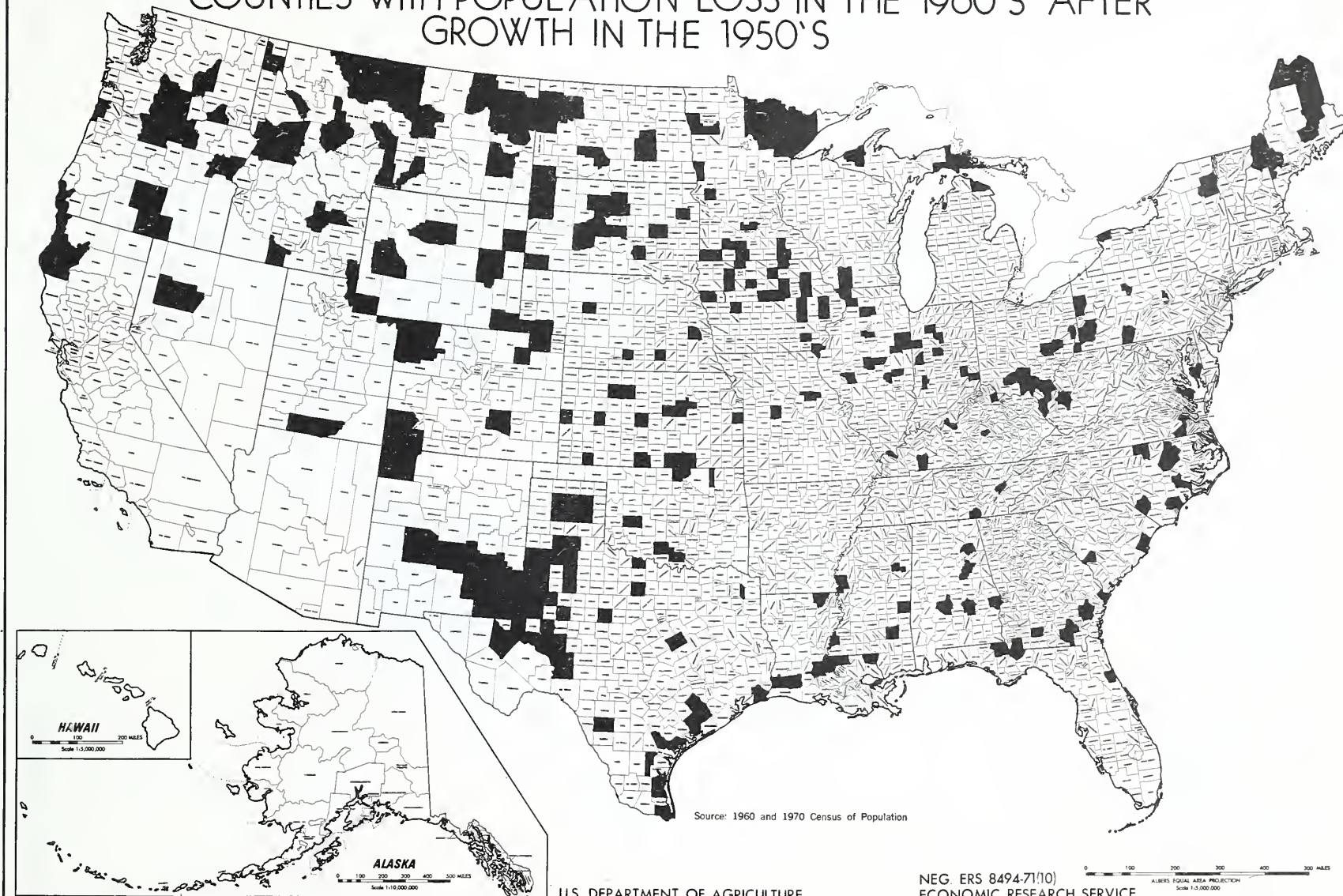


DECLINING POPULATION RETENTION

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

from Idaho through the Northern Plains to Minnesota and Iowa, in which a majority of all counties had net outmigration or decline and a deteriorating ability to retain population.

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



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

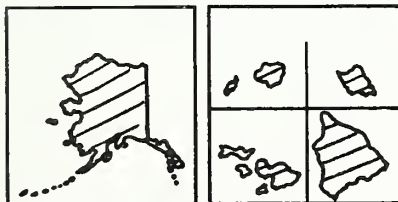
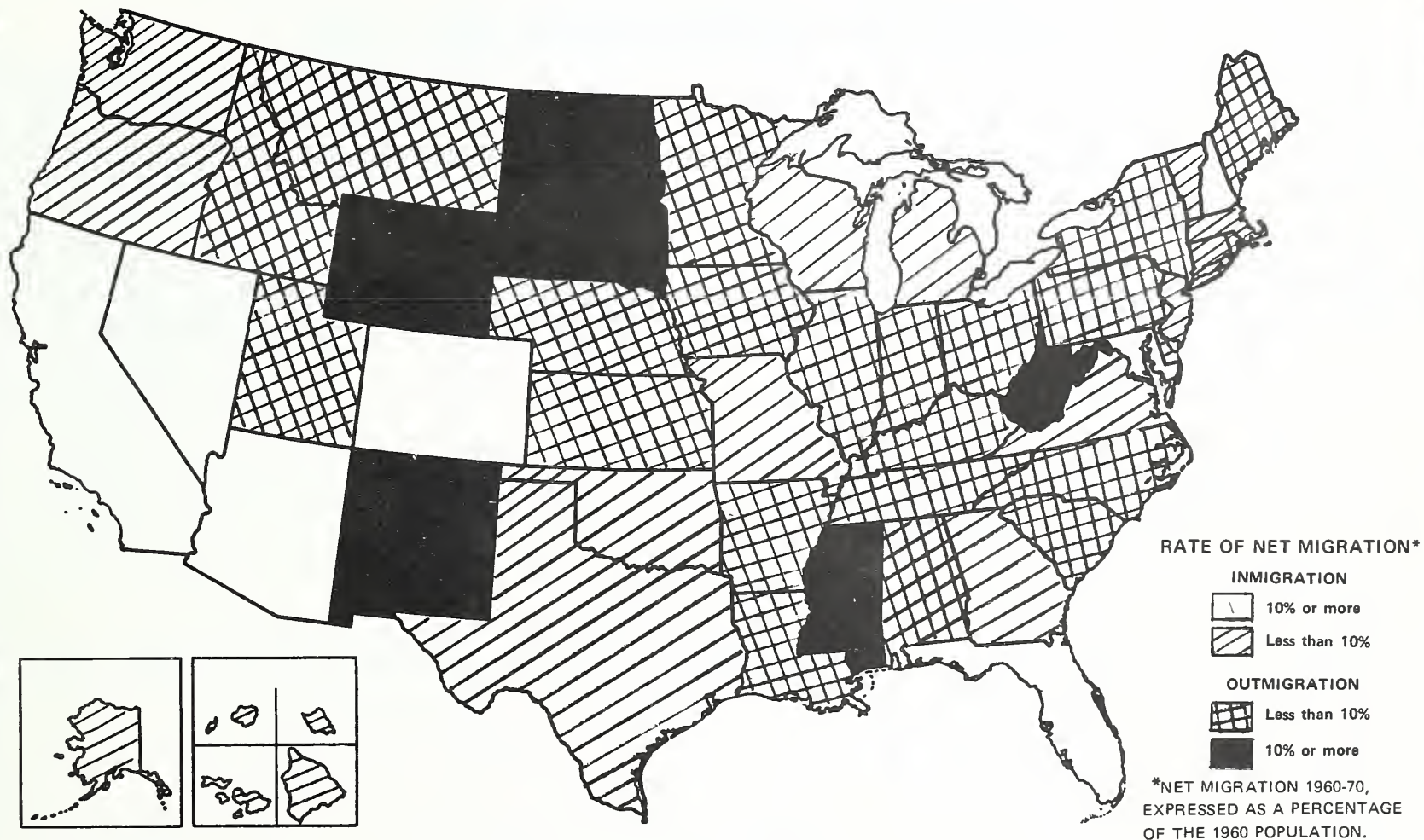
NET MIGRATION RATES, 1960–70

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

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

(For details, see table 3.)

NET MIGRATION, 1960-70



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

GAP IN NONMETROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME NOT YET CLOSED

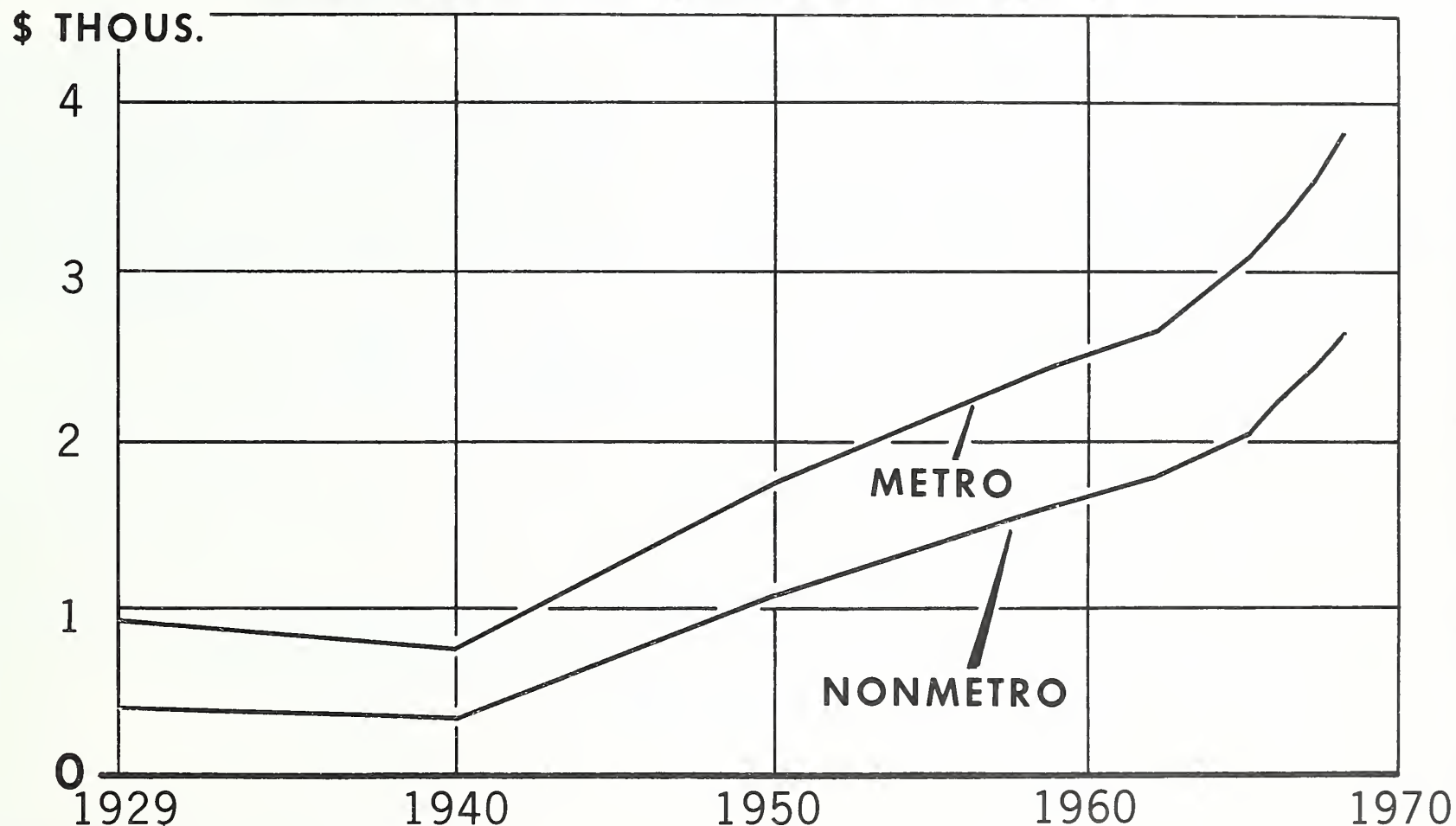
Income per capita in the nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation has been rising at an average rate of 7.4 percent per year during the past four decades. This is a little faster than the 5.9 percent per year gain in metropolitan areas. *Total* income growth is about the same in metro and nonmetro areas,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

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

(For details, see table 4.)

United States

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE



DATA FROM SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8214 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONMETRO AREAS DEPEND MORE ON LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

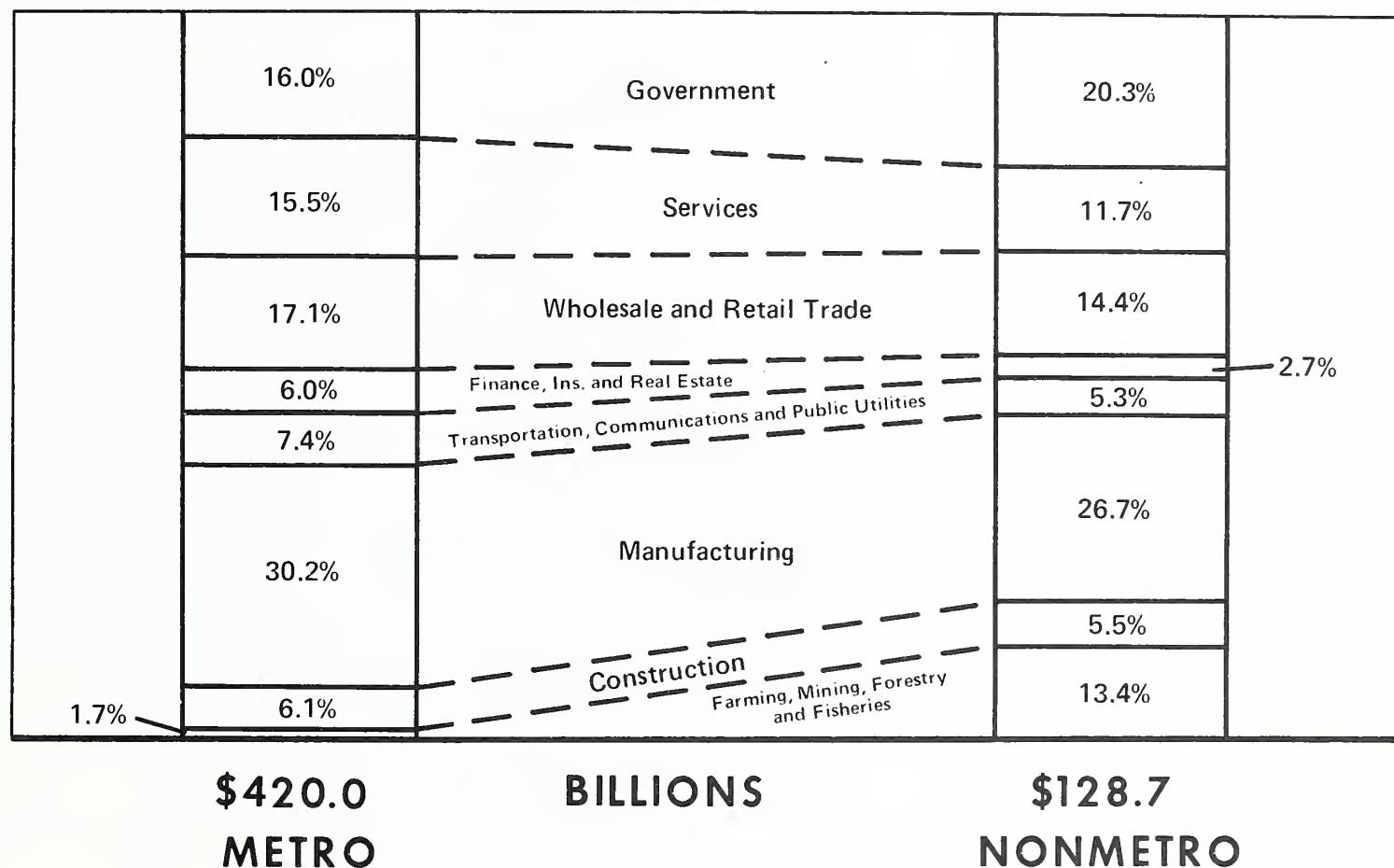
Nonmetropolitan areas resemble metropolitan areas in industrial source of personal income, but rural areas depend more on low-paying industries.

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

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

(For details, see table 5.)

EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIAL SOURCES WHERE EARNED, 1968



DATA FROM SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8216 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

RURAL AREAS ARE GAINING JOBS

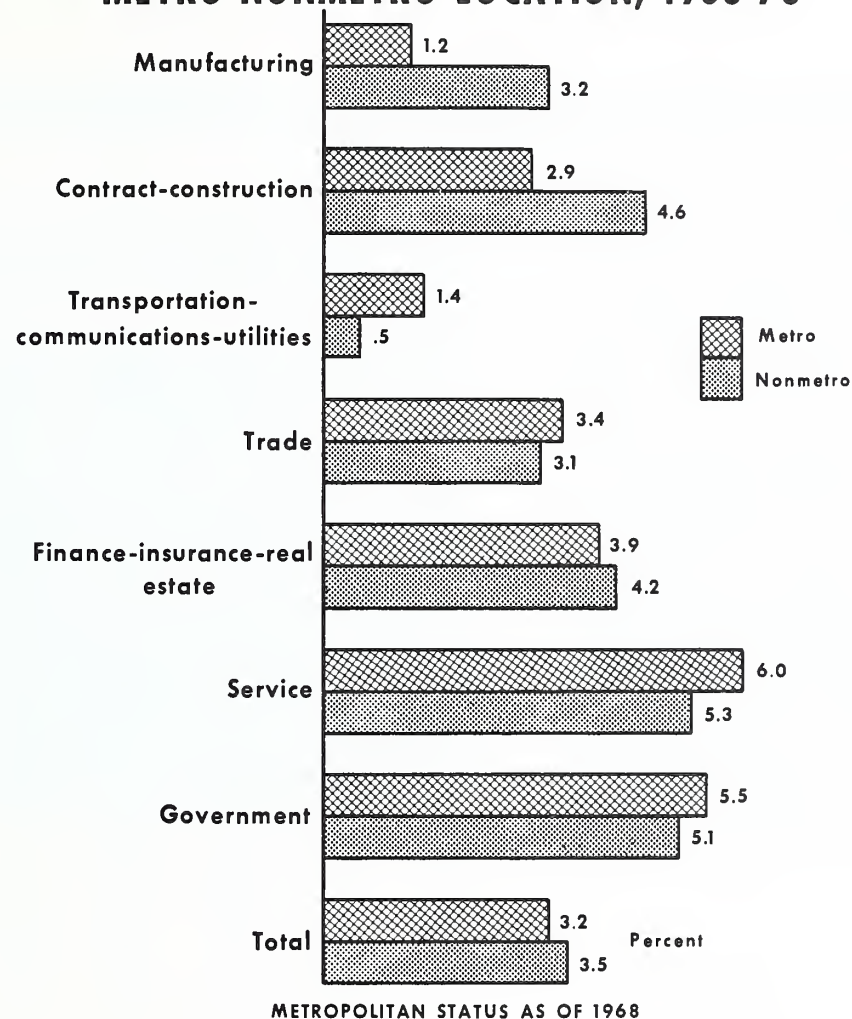
The rate of gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment from 1960 to 1970 was somewhat greater in rural and other nonmetropolitan counties than in metropolitan areas.

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

Rates of gain of more than 5.0 percent per year in nonmetro employment in the service industries and government were moderately under rates of increase in metropolitan areas.

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

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



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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8217 - 71 (3)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

**EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES, METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS,
MARCH 1960 AND MARCH 1970**

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

Nonmetropolitan areas surpassed metro areas in percentage change from 1960 to 1970 in manufacturing by 31 percent nonmetro to 12 percent metro, and in construction by 46 percent nonmetro to 29 percent metro. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only group in the service sector that grew faster in nonmetro than metro counties. In "fast-growing industries," such as government, service, and trade, metro areas outpaced nonmetro in employment gains.

Despite this favorable nonmetro competition in employment, an important factor in the continuing metro-nonmetro income gap is revealed by the comparative industrial mix in the two areas. Although manufacturing plays a significant role in both

areas, "fast-growing industries" (exceeding the overall national growth rate of 23.8 percent) grew faster in metro than nonmetro areas in the 1960's. The only fast-growing industry with a notably higher growth rate in nonmetro areas was construction. The nonmetro lag in employment and income is accounted for by the industrial mix which favors metro areas, including the continued decline in agricultural employment in nonmetro areas. This decline is due in part to high productivity rates in the farm sector, from increased use of mechanization and other labor-saving technology.

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

Employment, by industry, United States, metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas, March 1960 and March 1970 ¹

[Numbers in millions]

Industry	United States				Metropolitan ^{2 3}				Nonmetropolitan ²			
	March 1970	March 1960	Change 1960-70		March 1970	March 1960	Change 1960-70		March 1970	March 1960	Change 1960-70	
			Number	Percent ⁴			Number	Percent ⁴			Number	Percent ⁴
Total.....	81.8	66.1	15.7	24	58.5	46.2	12.3	27	23.3	19.9	3.4	17
Fast growing industries, total ⁵	45.6	31.6	14.0	44	34.3	23.7	10.7	45	11.3	7.9	3.4	42
Government wage and salary employment.....	12.9	8.4	4.4	53	8.8	5.7	3.1	55	4.1	2.7	1.3	49
Service miscellaneous wage and salary employment.....	11.2	7.1	4.1	58	8.8	5.5	3.3	59	2.4	1.6	.8	51
Trade wage and salary employment.....	14.7	11.0	3.7	33	11.2	8.4	2.9	34	3.5	2.7	.8	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate wage and salary employment.....	3.6	2.6	1.0	39	3.1	2.2	.8	39	.6	.4	.2	40
Construction wage and salary employment.....	3.2	2.4	.8	33	2.4	1.9	.5	29	.8	.6	.3	46
Other industries, total.....	36.1	34.4	1.7	5	24.2	22.5	1.7	8	12.0	12.0	(⁶)	(⁷)
Manufacturing wage and salary employment.....	19.7	16.9	2.8	17	14.4	12.9	1.6	12	5.3	4.0	1.3	31
Transportation, communication, and utilities wage and salary employment.....	4.5	4.0	.5	12	3.5	3.1	.4	14	1.0	.9	.1	6
Mining wage and salary employment.....	.6	.7	-.1	-11	.2	.2	(⁶)	-3	.4	.5	-.1	-15
Nonagricultural employment n.e.c. ⁸	8.0	8.2	-.2	-3	5.2	5.3	-.1	-2	2.8	2.9	-.1	-4
Agriculture ⁹	3.3	4.6	-1.4	-29	.8	1.0	-.2	-24	2.5	3.6	-1.1	-31

¹ Based on establishment reports.

² Workers are classified according to their place of employment rather than place of residence.

³ Substantially, this includes employment in all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Bureau of the Budget Jan. 15, 1968. In a few instances, labor areas delineated by State employment security agencies do not coincide with SMSA's. In these instances, the ES delineations apply.

⁴ Computed from unrounded figures.

⁵ Industries in which nationwide employment increased by a greater percentage than the overall average of 23.3 percent.

⁶ Less than 50,000 workers.

⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁸ Nonagricultural employment not elsewhere classified in this table. This includes the self-employed, private household workers, and unpaid family workers.

⁹ Includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and wage and salary workers in agriculture.

NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

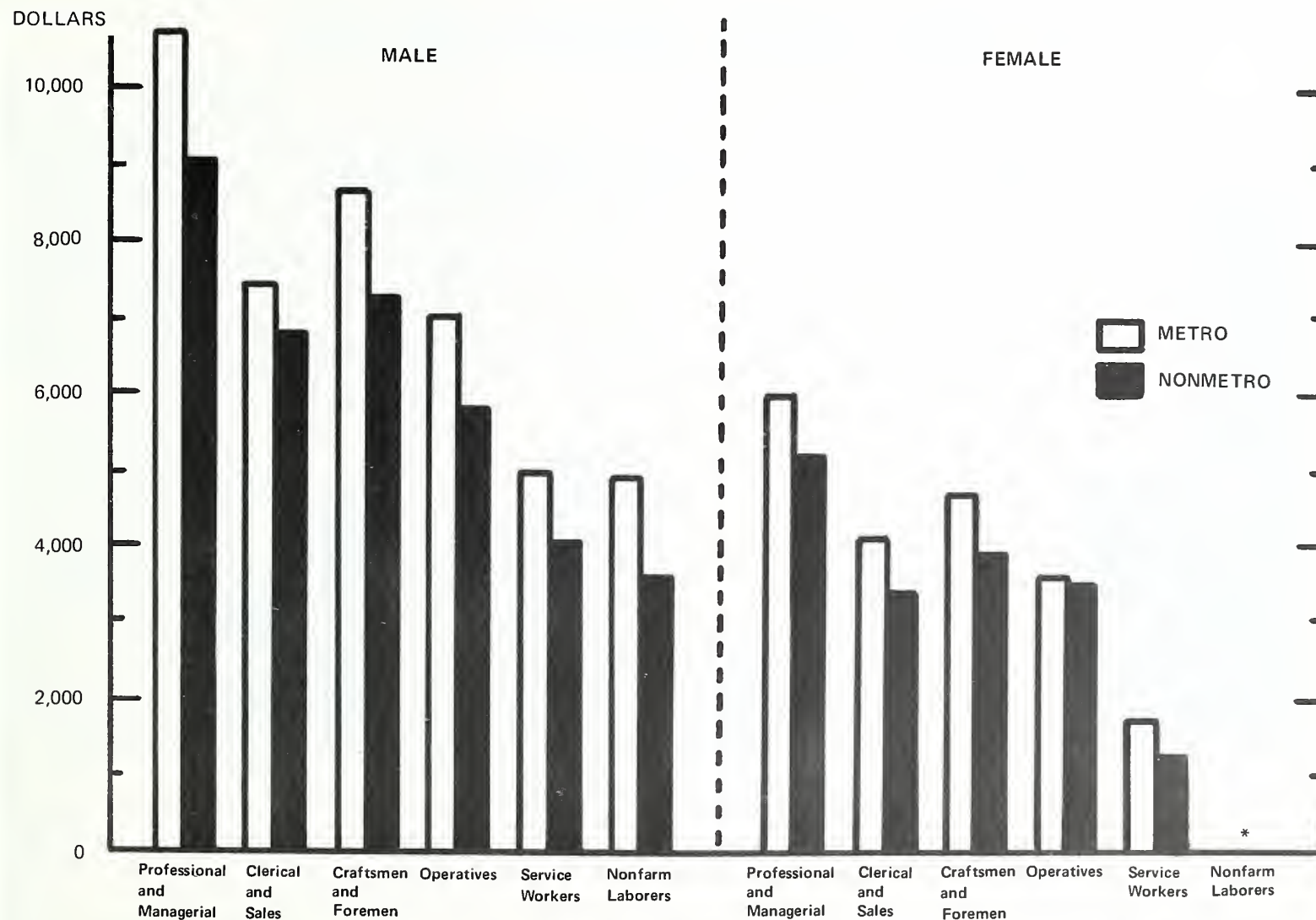
Source: Unpublished data prepared by Claude C. Haren, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, based primarily on data supplied by State employment security agencies. Rural Manpower Developments, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, March 1971, p. 11.

MEDIAN EARNINGS, 1969, BY OCCUPATION GROUP

Median earnings in 1969 in metropolitan areas were considerably higher than in nonmetro locations. Differences were even sharper between male and female workers in the same occupation groups. Service,

particularly private household, workers among women were especially disadvantaged in both metro and non-metro areas.

MEDIAN EARNINGS, 1969, BY OCCUPATION GROUP



DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

* BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

NONMETRO AREAS STILL HAVE MUCH POVERTY

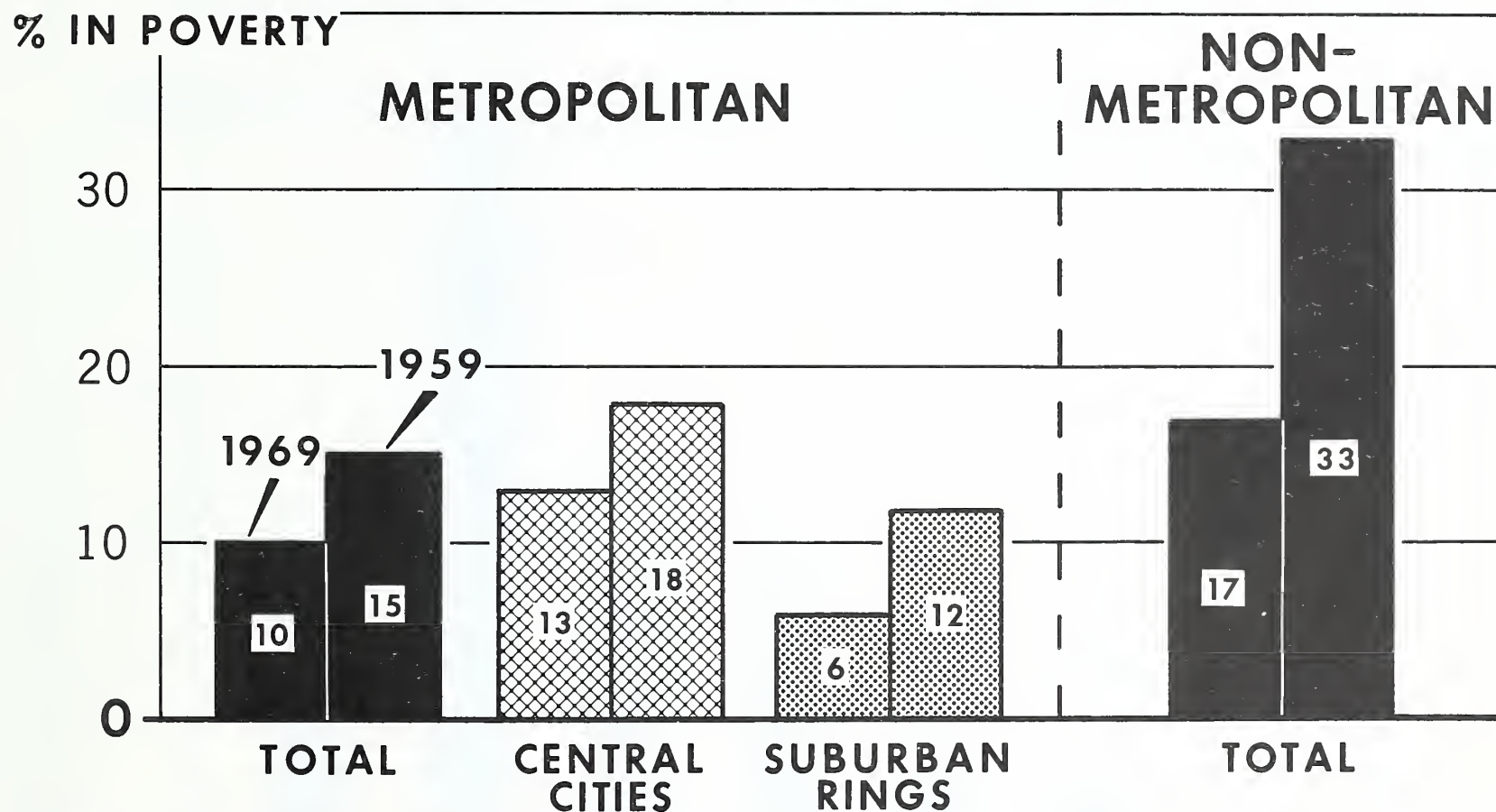
In 1969, 24.3 million persons in the United States had incomes below the poverty level, a decrease of 15.2 million over the past decade. The number of poor families declined 41 percent during the 10-year period between 1959 and 1969.

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

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

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

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, UNITED STATES, 1969 AND 1959



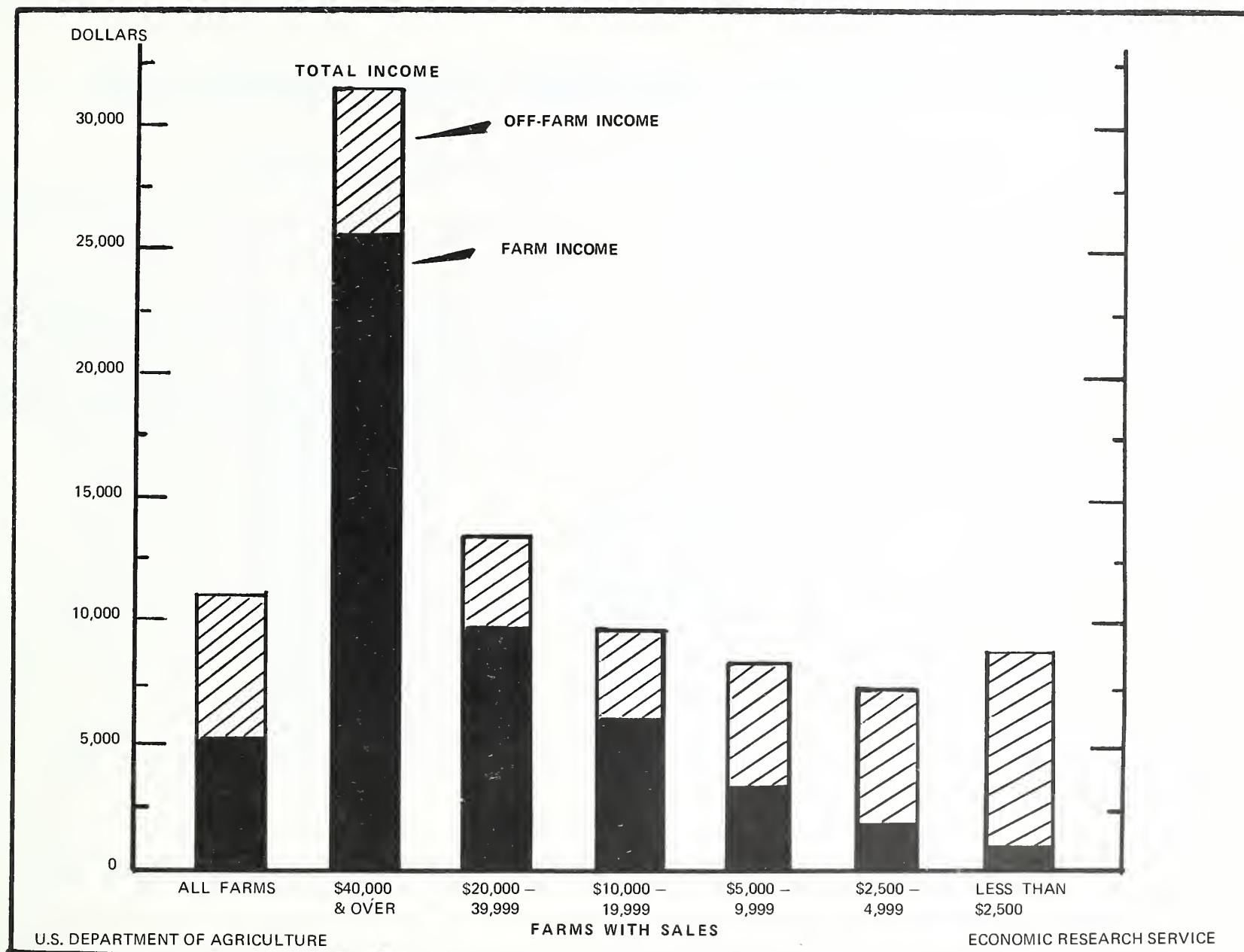
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

INCOME PER FARM OPERATOR FAMILY BY MAJOR SOURCE AND BY VALUE OF SALES CLASSES, 1970

In 1970 the average income per farm operator was about equally divided between realized net income from farming and off-farm income. For operators in the \$40,000 and over sales class, the portion of total income from off-farm

sources was only 18 percent; for those in the sales class of less than \$2,500, however, the share of total income from off-farm sources was 88 percent.

FARM AND OFF-FARM INCOME, 1970



RURAL HOUSING QUALITY KEEPS PACE WITH NATIONAL TRENDS

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

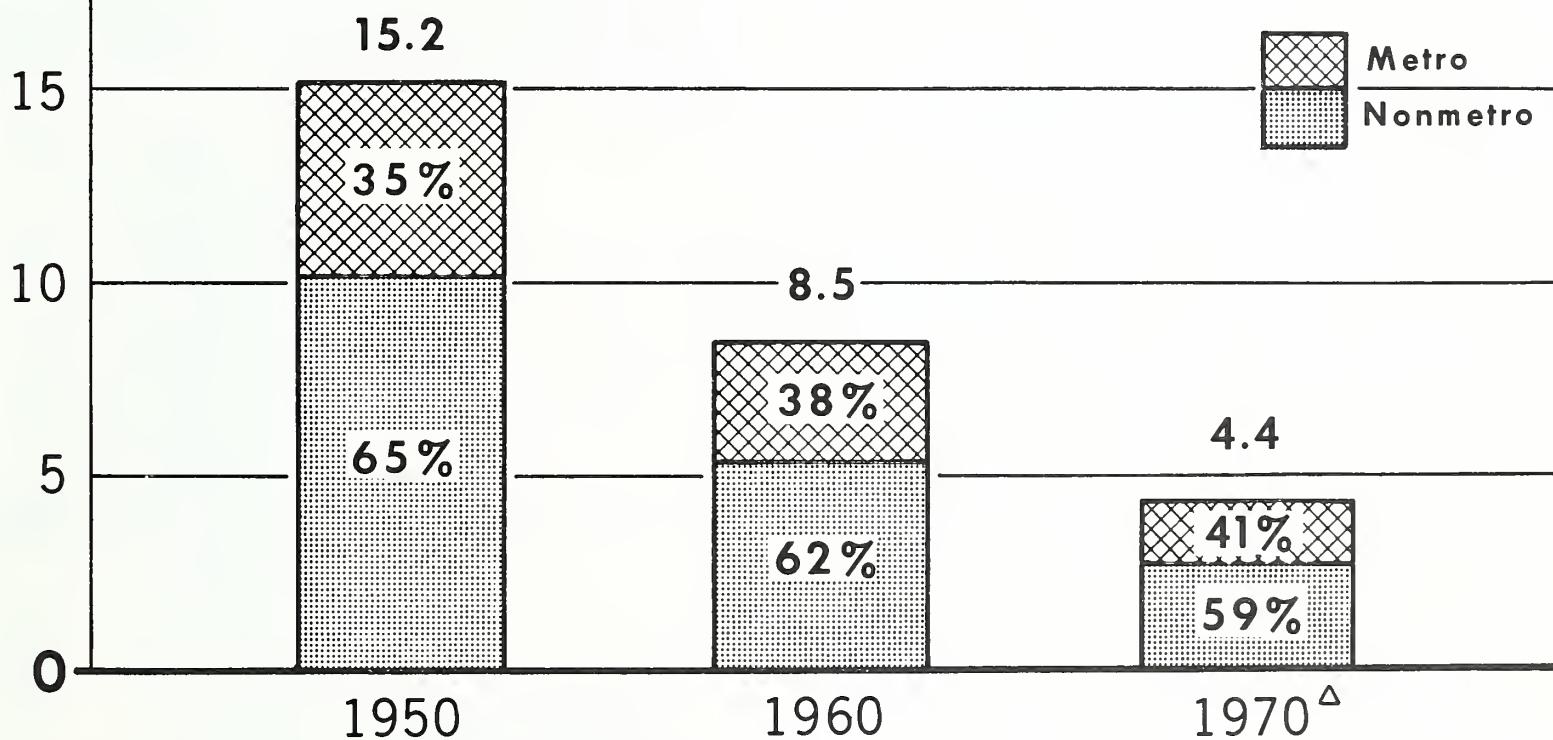
The greatest improvement occurred in nonmetro areas. Substandard housing units located outside metropolitan areas declined from 10.1 million occupied units in 1950 to 2.6 million

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

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

OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS*

MILLION UNITS



* INCLUDES DILAPIDATED UNITS AND UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES.

Δ ESTIMATED FROM CENSUS DATA.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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METRO AND NONMETRO COMMUNITIES SPEND MONEY ON SAME SERVICES

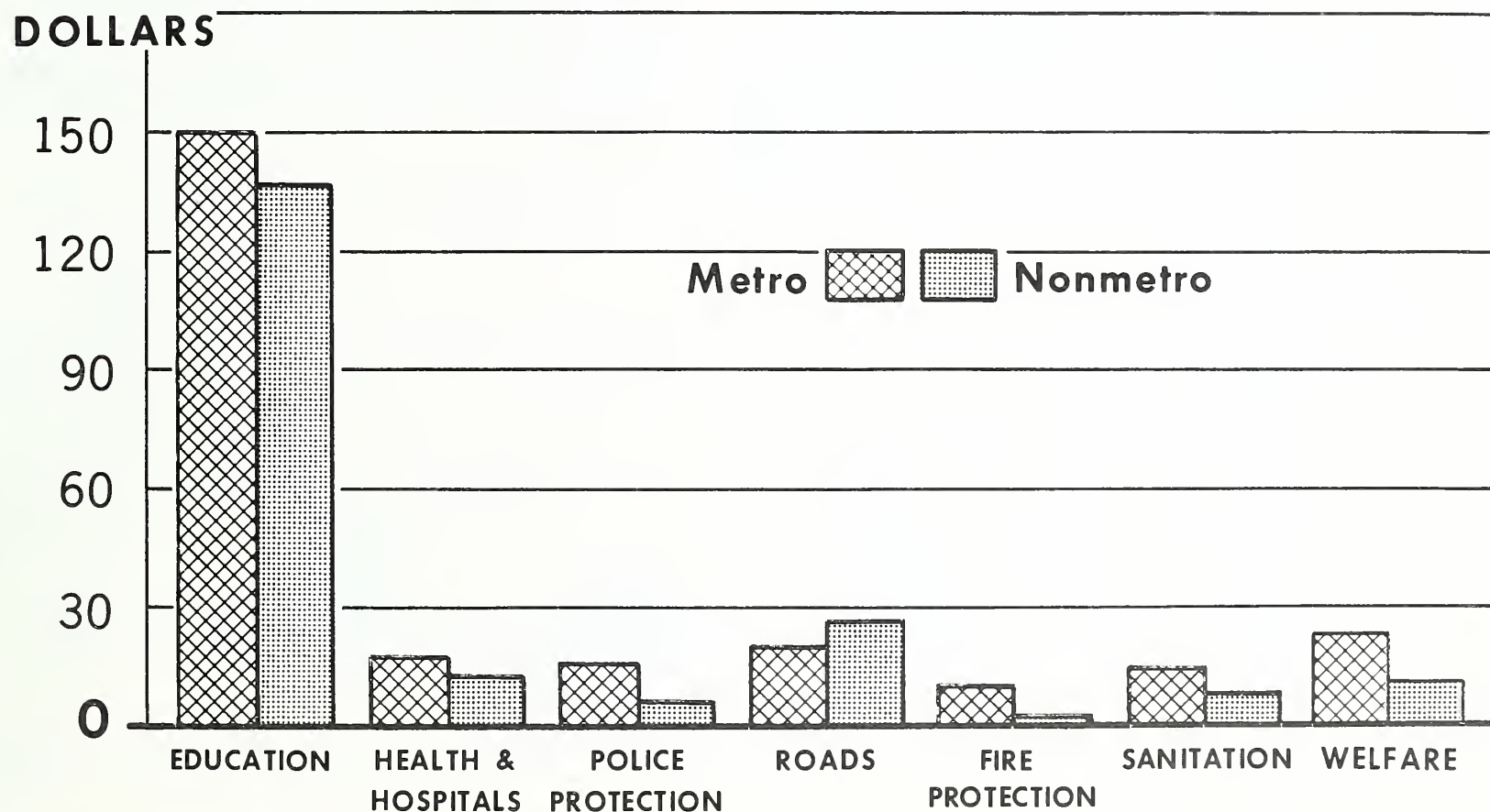
Education stands out as the major function of local governments in the United States. Per capita expenditures on education are slightly lower outside metropolitan areas, as they are for most functions.

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

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

(For details, see table 8.)

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SELECTED SERVICES, 1966-67



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

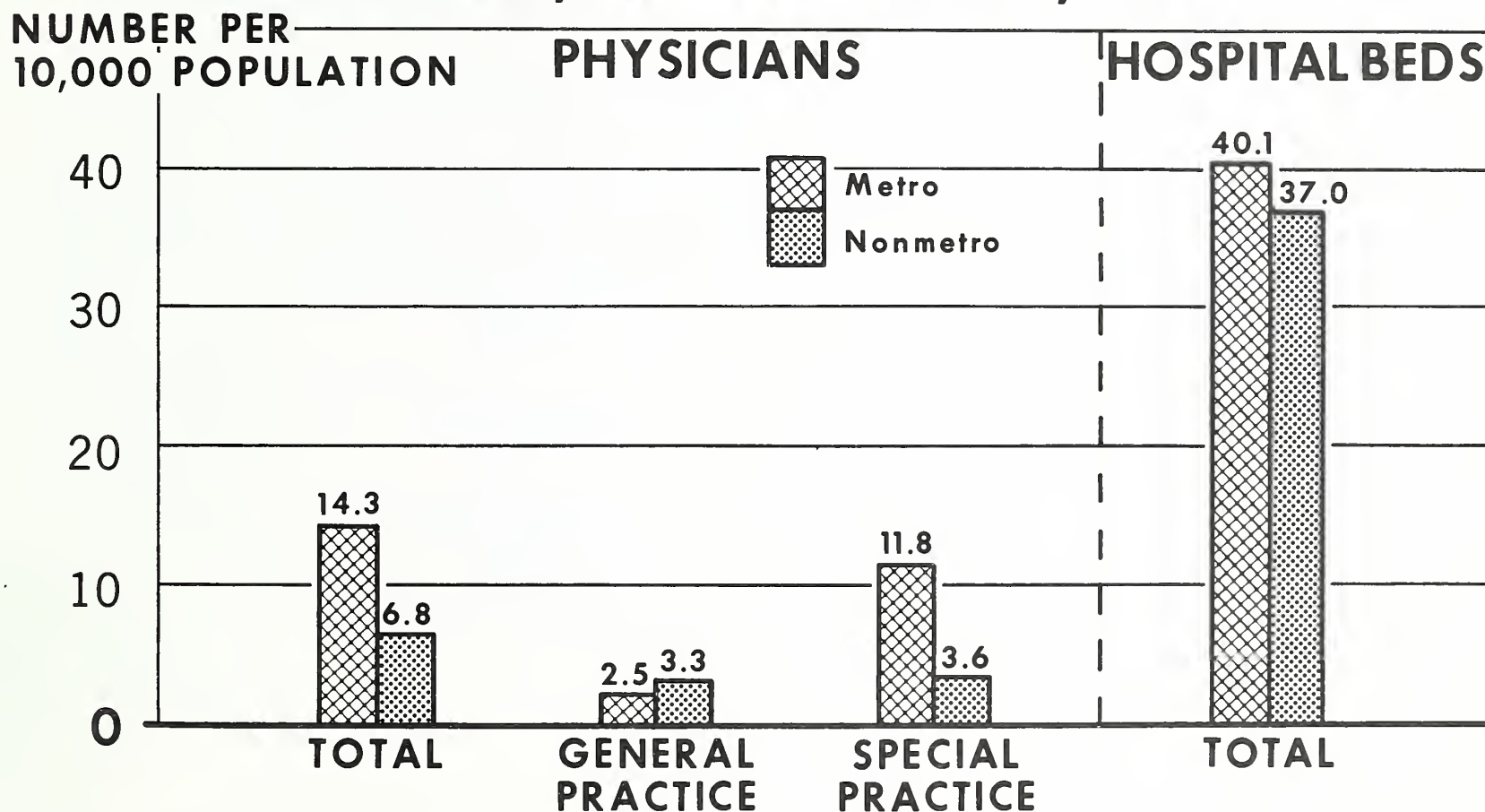
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PROBLEM IN DELIVERING MEDICAL SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

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

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

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL BEDS BY METROPOLITAN STATUS, UNITED STATES, 1969



SOURCE: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN., "DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE U.S., 1969," VOL. 2.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE, MARCH 1970

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

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

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

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

Age and residence	Percent of population with—			
	8 years of school or less		12 years of school or more	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total	26. 1	43. 0	57. 4	33. 7
Metropolitan areas	22. 1	36. 0	61. 5	38. 8
Nonmetropolitan areas	33. 2	60. 9	50. 0	20. 6
Nonfarm	31. 7	59. 1	51. 2	21. 6
Farm	43. 1	74. 5	42. 0	11. 9
25 to 44 years	11. 8	22. 4	71. 6	47. 9
Metropolitan areas	9. 4	18. 0	74. 7	52. 2
Nonmetropolitan areas	16. 5	36. 3	65. 9	34. 2
Nonfarm	15. 9	34. 3	66. 2	35. 3
Farm	21. 8	54. 1	62. 3	23. 7
45 years and over	36. 8	63. 1	46. 6	19. 9
Metropolitan areas	32. 1	55. 7	51. 2	24. 2
Nonmetropolitan areas	44. 9	78. 9	38. 7	10. 5
Nonfarm	43. 4	77. 9	40. 0	11. 3
Farm	53. 5	86. 4	31. 9	4. 6

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

STATES ORGANIZING NONMETRO PLANNING DISTRICTS

Comprehensive planning is the key to getting development moving—and to the prevention of overlap and duplication.

The organization of planning and development by districts small enough to be understood, but large enough to be economically viable is fundamental to the planning and development process. Forty States have established at least tentative official planning and development districts.

These districts are both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan. They are established by executive order of the governor, by the legislature, or by local choice. They provide the functional

unit for planning and development, especially in areas where a metropolitan center is not the logical focus.

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

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

SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, SEPTEMBER 1971

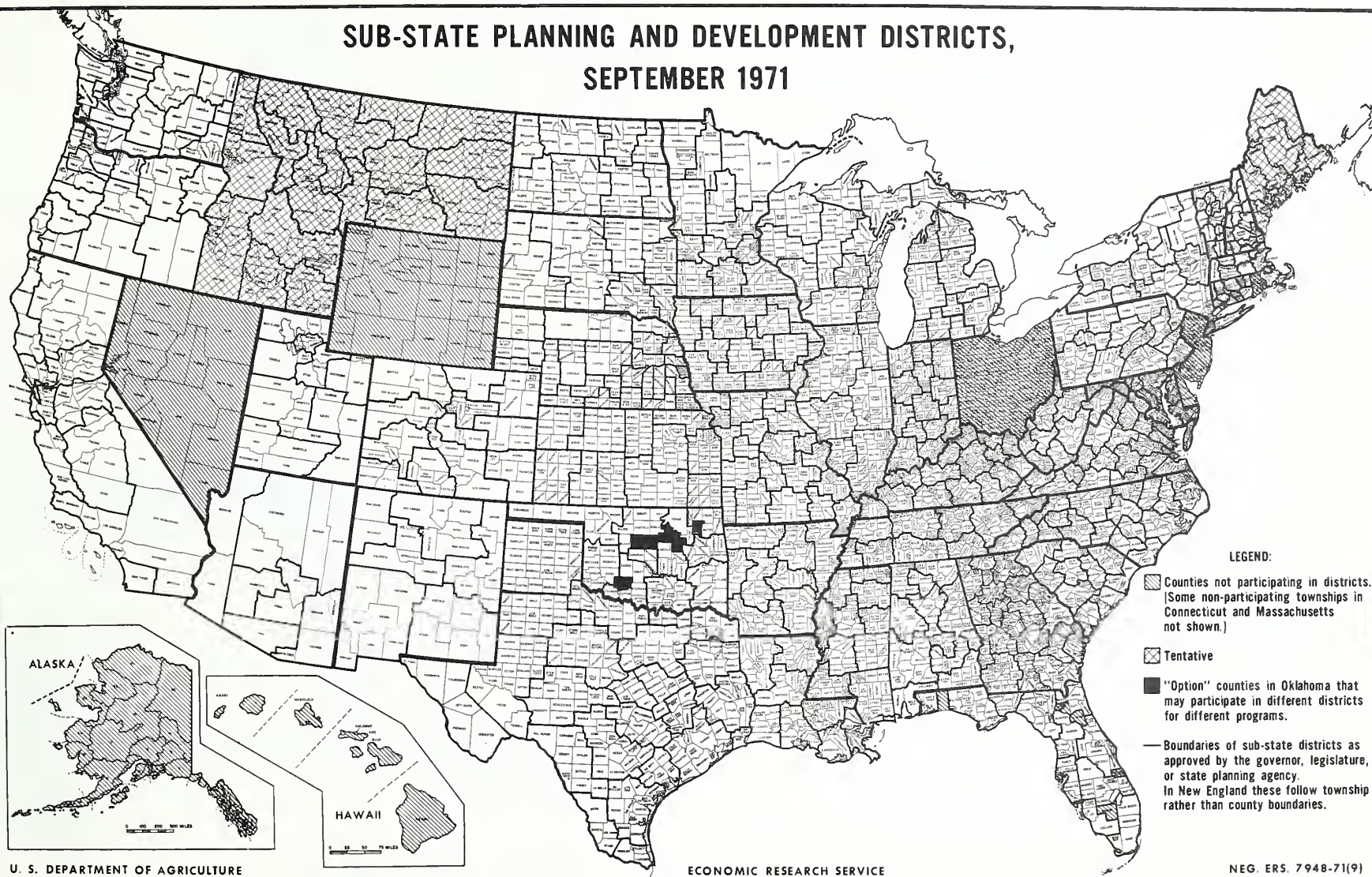


Table 1.—Population of the United States by urban and rural residence, 1900-70

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

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

² Preliminary.

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

Table 2.—Farm population, 1920-70

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

Table 3.—Net migration, 1960-70¹

New England	3.0	East South Central	-5.8
Maine	-7.3	Kentucky	-5.0
New Hampshire	11.3	Tennessee	-1.3
Vermont	3.7	Alabama	-7.1
Massachusetts	1.4	Mississippi	-12.3
Rhode Island	1.1		
Connecticut	8.4	West South Central	-0.3
Middle Atlantic	(²)	Arkansas	-4.0
New York	-0.6	Louisiana	-4.1
New Jersey	8.0	Oklahoma	0.6
Pennsylvania	-3.3	Texas	1.5
East North Central	-0.4	Mountain	4.5
Ohio	-1.3	Montana	-8.6
Indiana	-0.3	Idaho	-6.3
Illinois	-0.4	Wyoming	-11.9
Michigan	0.3	Colorado	12.3
Wisconsin	0.1	New Mexico	-13.6
West North Central	-3.9	Arizona	17.4
Minnesota	-0.7	Utah	-1.2
Iowa	-6.7	Nevada	50.4
Missouri	(²)	Pacific	12.4
North Dakota	-14.9	Washington	8.7
South Dakota	-14.0	Oregon	9.0
Nebraska	-5.2	California	13.4
Kansas	-6.1	Alaska	6.3
South Atlantic	5.2	Hawaii	1.5
Delaware	8.5		
Maryland	12.4		
Dist. of Columbia	-13.1		
Virginia	3.6		
West Virginia	-14.2		
North Carolina	-2.1		
South Carolina	-6.3		
Georgia	1.3		
Florida	26.8		

¹ Net migration expressed as a percentage of 1960 population.

² Less than .05 percent.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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

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

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

Table 5.—Earnings by industrial sources where earned, metro and nonmetro, 1968

[Dollars in millions]

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

Source: Survey of Current Business, May 1970.

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

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

¹ Base less than 75,000.

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

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

Value of products sold	Realized net farm income	Off-farm income	Total income	Pct. off-farm is of total
	<i>DoL.</i>	<i>DoL.</i>	<i>DoL.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
All farms	5,374	5,833	11,207	52
\$40,000 and over	25,664	5,803	31,467	18
20,000 - 39,999	9,962	3,503	13,465	26
10,000 - 19,999	6,208	3,452	9,660	36
5,000 - 9,999	3,492	4,984	8,476	59
2,500 - 4,999	2,049	5,465	7,514	73
Less than 2,500	1,059	7,954	9,013	88

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census of Governments.

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