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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Economic Research Service

TRENDS AND OUTLOOK FOR RURAL MIGRATION*

By Calvin L. Beale, Vera J. Banks, and Gladys K. Bowles
Economic Development Division
for the 44th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference
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In a chapter in the forthcoming book, "Rural People in the American Economy," $(\underline{1})$ ** the Economic Development Division presents illustrative projections of the rural population and rural labor force for the year 1970. Projections were made on two bases to illustrate the range of rural growth or migration that might occur in the decade following the 1960 Census of Population (Table 1).

In Projection A it was assumed that growth would be determined by the balance of projected births and deaths only, and that there would be no net outmigration. In Projection B it was assumed that rural-urban migration rates similar to those which may have occurred in the 1950-60 decade would continue to 1970.

Civilian labor force projections were derived for each set of population projections. The labor force projections assumed a continuation to 1970 of rural labor force participation rates observed in 1960 for sex, age, farm-nonfarm groups, and that the size of the armed forces in rural areas would remain the same as in 1960.

These are very broad assumptions. But, the results will serve to illustrate the magnitude of growth in the rural population which would occur should migration cease, and the volume of migration that may be experienced given a continuation of past trends. The actual course of rural population and labor force change will likely fall somewhere between the projections-probably closer to the assumption based on continued net outmigration from rural areas.

^{*} Based on rural population and migration data developed by the Economic Development Division, materials from the ERS-OSU-ARA net migration project now being continued at the University of Georgia, and from other sources.

^{**} Underlined figures in parentheses refer to "Principal References Utilized," page 13.

Table 1.--Illustrative projections of rural population and labor force, for the United States, 1970 $\underline{1}/$

1			- 2 -	1
Lon	Migration rate $\frac{\mu}{4}$	Pct	-15.6 -21.3 -3.4.8 -9.3 -7.7	25.44 2.5.44 2.5.44 2.5.44 2.6.44
net outmigration	Implicit: rural- urban net migra- tion,	Thou.	-9,946 -3,138 -1,326 -3,472 -859 -128	-3,440 -287 -2,078 -536 -424 -114
1		Thou.	-209 -773 +712 +579 -1,628 +715 +187	+15 +308 +507 -967 +209 -41
Projection Bwith	Projected : P 1970 popu- lation with : outmigration : during : 1960-70 ;	Thou. TOTAL RURAL POPULATION	8 53,845 5 11,571 8 10,926 1 6,679 9 8,391 1 1,060 1 5,220 RURAL CIVILLAN LABOR FORCE	18,227 1,726 3,852 5,492 892
Awith no ::	ation ge, -70 no tion ng	Thou. TOTAL B	+9,738 +2,365 +2,038 +4,051 -769 +1,441 +611	+3,455 +2,595 +2,585 -431 +632 +73
Projection Awit	Projected : Po 1970 popu- : c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Thou.	63,792 14,709 12,252 10,151 9,250 11,786 5,644	21,667 2,013 5,930 5,802 6,915
	1960 1 Census r	Thou	54,054 12,344 10,214 6,100 10,019 10,345 5,033	18, 21.2 1, 4.18 3, 34.5 6, 23.3 6, 283.3
	Age		Total, all ages 0-9 years 10-19 20-29 30-44 45-64 65 and over	Total, 14 years and over 14-19 years 20-29 30-44 45-64 65 and over

(Footnotes for Table 2 appear at the bottom of page 12).

Projecting the rural population and labor force is difficult not only from uncertainty over the future course of events, but from difficulty in measuring past migration. And it is the level of migration which -- more than natural increase -- will determine the future size of the population and labor force. Migration in turn will be heavily influenced by the course of economic development. On the other hand, economic factors are not the only ones that motivate people to remain in, leave, or move to rural areas. Many rural young people express the desire to live in urban areas. Their preference may be related to style of life, or may stem from the type of occupation they wish to pursue. Others prefer to live in rural areas. Often the opinion is expressed that the rural environment is a good one in which to rear children, and certain rural areas attract people as retirement centers.

In the event there were no migration, the rural population would grow by about 9,738,000 (54,054,000 in 1960 to about 63,792,000 in 1970), for an increase of 18 percent. By far the most rapid growth would occur at ages 20 to 29. About 4,000,000 increase would occur in this age group. This would result from two factors. Young people entering this age during the 1960's were born during a period of high birth rates and are more numerous than the birth groups that preceded them. More importantly, however, this is the age group at which the heaviest migration to urban areas normally occurs. Therefore, if the migration of rural youth should cease, the number of young rural adults would increase very rapidly.

In the absence of migration, the population under 20 years old would grow by about 20 percent. Among those 10 to 19, the increase would come largely from the halting of migration among older teenagers. The number of children under 10 is greatly affected by the number of young adults of childbearing age in the population. With the rapid growth of persons 20 to 29, the number of children born to the rural population would rise by 19 percent even without any increase in fertility rates per family. At ages 30 to 44, declines in population would occur as persons born during the low birth rate years of the depression reached these ages. At age 45 and above substantial gains would result.

Suppose on the other hand that migration rates from the rural population continued during the 1960's at levels similar to those which are thought to have prevailed during the 1950's (Projection B).

We say "thought to have prevailed" because we have no way really to determine the precise level, composition, and patterns of rural migration which occurred in the 1950's, because of reclassification of population from rural to urban without movement, resulting from changes in rural-urban definitions, changing boundaries of urban places, and the like. However, some materials have been developed which will illustrate some of the important features of rural-urban migration in recent decades.

Between 1940 and 1960, an estimated 21 to 22 million people may have left rural areas and remained in urban places or lived in communities that became urban in character. Also, additional millions left rural areas but returned. (2).

The decrease in the rural-farm population between 1940 and 1960 and the net outmigration of rural people appears to be about the same. A quick interpretation might be that rural-nonfarm people did not migrate, but this is not the case. Although the technological revolution within agriculture has directly reduced the number of jobs in farming, it has also reduced the number of nonfarm jobs in many rural areas. In many areas, rural business firms dependent upon people for their livelihood have disappeared along with the people. On the other hand, areas in Florida, California, and Nevada and elsewhere have experienced increase in rural population (Chart 1). For the most part areas of growing rural population have had large farm population losses, but agriculture has not been the principal rural activity in them and gains of rural-nonfarm people have more than offset farm losses.

The net change between 1950 and 1960 through migration (and reclassification of residence from rural to urban) was probably somewhere around 10 million persons.

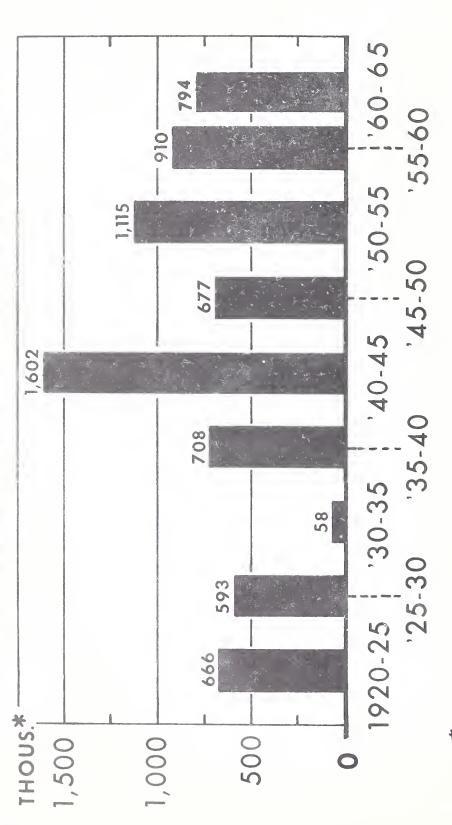
The rate of outmigration of nonwhites was probably significantly higher than that of whites. This is partly explained by the fact that a somewhat higher percentage of the rural nonwhites were in the farm population, which normally has high migration rates (Chart 2) $(\underline{3}, \underline{4})$. The migration rate for females may have exceeded that for males by a relatively small margin.

The most significant single aspect of the rural migration is the strong selectivity by age. It is likely that around two-thirds of the net rural outmigrants were under 30 years at the end of the 1960 decade. Rates of migration are usually highest for the age groups passing through the upper teens, the time that formal precollege schooling typically ends. The peak age group for nonwhites usually comes later, and the rate does not decline from the peak as rapidly as it does for whites. Age does not seem to play a significant role for whites after age 30, whereas for nonwhites the age effect continues until about age 45. Females have higher rates in both the early and late years, but lower rates in the 25 to 35 range.

Regional differences in rural outmigration and urban immigration are substantial. The three major inter-regional flows of rural migrants care (1) Southern white people moving to the North Central Region and to the West, (2) Southern Negroes moving to metropolitan areas in all regions, and (3) whites going from the North Central to the West. However, the great majority of rural migrants remain in their region of origin, with the exception of Southern Negroes.

Chart 1

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET OUTMIGRATION FROM THE FARM POPULATION



*NET CHANGE THROUGH MIGRATION AND RECLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENCE FROM FARM TO NONFARM.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2089 - 66 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Chart 2

Some of the most reliable data we have on rural migration comes from the ERS-OSU-ARA net migration project (5, 6), in which migration estimates and rates were developed for groups of counties classified on a rural/urban continuum.

From 1950 to 1960, a net of 4.6 million persons left the predominantly rural counties of the United States (those in which less than half of the population was urban in 1950) (Chart 3). On a regional basis all of this net loss occurred in the South and the North Central States. The Northeastern States, in which the rural population is generally increasing, showed a gain of .4 million through migration in predominantly rural counties. The West experienced almost no net change through migration in such counties, although there was much internal redistribution within the West.

Predominantly urban counties showed a net inmigration of 7.3 million persons during the decade. The difference between the inmigration into these counties and the loss from rural counties is accounted for by international immigration. Nearly seven-eighths of the urban gain occurred in the West and the South. The rest of the gain occurred in the North Central States. The Northeast showed a migration loss of .1 million in predominantly urban counties, but this represented the net of .6 million loss of white population and .5 million gain of nonwhites. Estimates and rates of net migration for the rural-urban groups of counties for age-sex-color groups of the population are shown in table 2.

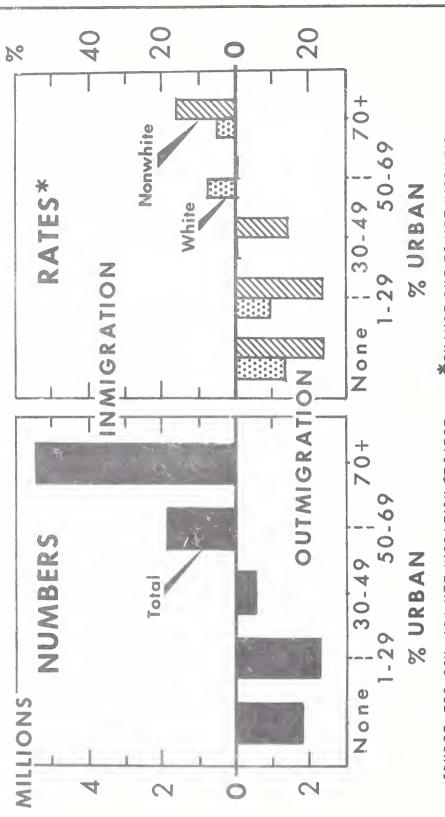
In the event that migration patterns similar to those of the 1950's prevail, the 1970 rural population would number about 53,845,000, some 200,000 smaller than in 1960, and nearly 10 million smaller than the number that would be present without migration. Of this difference, about 6.8 million would stem from the migration of people alive in 1960 and 3.1 million would result primarily from the smaller number of births that would occur in the rural population during the decade. All age groups would be expected to experience some net outmigration. The rates of migration would be less than 10 percent for all ages above 30. However, for persons 10 to 19 years old in 1960 and becoming 20 to 29 by 1970, the migration would amount to 34 percent.

The absence of net migration to urban places would imply an increase in the rural labor force of 3,455,000, a growth of 19 percent. And if these people were to be employed, an equal growth in jobs located in rural areas or accessible to rural residents by commuting would be required. Four-fifths of the additional jobs would have to be available for workers under 30 years of age in 1970, even if this group also absorbed all of the jobs made available by the 431,000 decline in workers 30-44 years old.

The number of additional <u>nonagricultural</u> jobs needed would be considerably larger than 3,455,000, however. The Economic Research Service has estimated that the number of commercial farms is likely to decline by 800,000 during the 1960's.

NET MIGRATION, 1950-60

Counties Grouped by % Urban in 1950



EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS EXPECTED TO SURVIVE TO THE END OF THE DECADE. *CHANGE DUE TO NET MIGRATION SOURCE: ERS.OSU - ARA NET MIGRATION PROJECT.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 2887 - 65(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Chart 3

Te

able 2	-NET MIGRATI	ON BY AGE, CO	LOR, AND SEX	. UNITED STA	TES-ALL RURAL	-			
AGE 1960	TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	NONWHITE Male	FEMALE
				NET MIGRA	TION				
ALL AGES	1836247-	698627-	937620-	1395034-	687522-	707512-	441213-	211105-	230108-
0-4	4512-	2187-	2325-	5970	3125	2845	10482-	5312-	5170-
5-9	100230-	48894-	51336-	61426-	30630-	30796-	38804-	18264-	20540-
10-14	173558-	84052-	89506-	126734-	61915-	64819-	46824-	22137-	24687-
15-19	246844-	109217-	137627-	199046-	87514-	111532-	47798-	21703-	26095-
20-24	445489-	216082-	229407-	367232-	180257-	186975-	78257-	35825-	42432-
25-29	355859-	190416-	165443-	280343-	153531-	126812-	75516-	36885-	38631-
30-34	137238-	77093-	60145-	94588-	55659-	38929-	42650- 25355-	21434-	21216- 12085-
35-39	97506-	53557-	43949-	72151-	40287-	31864-		13270-	
40-44	72042-	37727-	34315- 28935~	55192- 46600-	28913- 24557-	26279- 22043-	1685 0- 13938-	8814- 7046-	8036- 6892-
45-49	60538-	31603-	21574-	33204-	17397-	15807-	10947-	5180-	5767-
50-54	44151- 30099-	22577- 130 0 3-	17096-	20614-	8615-	11999-	9485-	4388-	5097-
55-59 60-64	17130-	4907-	12223-	9367-	1611-	7756-	7763-	3296-	4467-
45-69	6301-	2908	9209-	4337-	4253	8590-	1964-	1345-	619-
70-74	6923-	3005	9928-	4842-	3719	8561-	2081-	714-	1367-
75+	39092-	13799-	25293-	25873-	7931-	17942-	13219-	5868-	7351-
				MIGRATION R	ATE				
ALL AGES	15.4-	15.0-	15.8-	13.8-	13.5-	14-2-	23.9-	23.2-	24.6-
0-4	•3-	•3-	-3-	•7	. 7	.6	4.6-	4.7-	4.5-
5-9	8.2-	7.9-	8.6-	6.3-	6.1-	6.4-	16.1-	15.2-	17.1-
10-14	13.8-	13.1-	14.4-	12.3-	11.8-	12.8-	20.5-	19.4-	21.7-
15-19	22.4-	19.6-	25.3-	21.8-	18.9-	24.8-	25 • 3-	23.1-	27.6-
20-24	45.2-	43.8-	46.6-	44.5-	43.4-	45.7-	48.6-	46.0-	50.9-
25-29	40.7-	42-8-	38.6-	38-4-	40.9-	35.7-	52.7-	53.1-	52.3-
30-34	19.8-	21.9-	17.6-	16.2-	18.6-	13.6-	39.0-	40.3-	37.7-
35-39	14.3-	15.7-	12.9-	12.2-	13.6-	10.8-	27.6-	29.6-	25.6-
40-44	11.0-	11-5-	10.4-	9.6-	10.0-	9.1- 7.9-	20.7-	22.1-	19.3-
45-49	9.3-	9.6-	9.0-	8 - 2 -	8.4- 6.6-	6.3-	17.6-	18-1-	17.2- 16.9-
90-54 55-59	7.6- 5.8-	7.6- 5.0-	7.5- 6.7-	6 • 4 - 4 • 5 -	3.7-	5.3-	16.2- 15.7-	15.5- 14.8-	16.6-
60- 64	3.9-	2.2-	5-5-	2.3-	.7-	3.9-	16.3-	14.7-	17.0-
45-69	1.5-	1.5	4.4-	1.1-	2.5	4.6-	4.4-	6.2-	2.4-
₹0-74	2.1-	2.0	6.0-	1.6-	2.8	5.8-	6-6-	4.6-	2.4- 8.4-
75+	9.1-	6.7-	11.2-	6.8-	4.4-	8.9-	6.6- 26.7-	24.8-	28.4-
TABLE 2	-NET MIGRATIO	ON BY AGE, COL	LOR, AND SEX	: UNITED STA	TES-1 TO 29 P	ERCENT URBAN			
AGE 1960	TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	FEMALE	TOTAL	NONWHITE Male	FEMALE
				NET MIGRA	FION				
ALL AGES	2271022-	1121241-	1149781-	1520897-	760680-	760217-	750125-	360561-	389564-
0-4	43023-	21416-	21607-	14145-	7549-	6596-	28878-	13867-	15011-
5-9	153954-	76689-	77265-	78674-	39956-	38718-	75280-	36733-	38547-
10-14	211767-	103272-	108495-	134666-	66322-	68344-	77101-	36950-	40151-
15-19	259063-	109457-	149626-	183879-	75884-	107995-	75204-	33573-	41631-
20-24	511305-	245572-	265733-	384549-	186748=	197801-	126756-	58824-	67932-
25-29	450642-	241266-	209376-	324641-	179130-	145511-	126001-	62136-	63865-
30-34	201011-	112637-	88374-	124915-	74693-	50222-	76096-	37944-	38152-
35-39	130902-	71121-	59781-	85364-	47695-	37669-	45538-	23426-	22112-
40-44	89630-	48098-	41732-	61345-	33586-	27759-	28485-	14512-	13973-
45-49	73239-	38772-	34467-	50224-	27597-	22627-	23015-	11175-	11840-
50-54	51644-	27267-	24377-	33189-	18489-	14700-	18455-	8778-	9677-
55-59	37017-	17039-	19978-	20931-	9394-	11537-	16086-	7645-	8441-
60-64	17574-	6941-	10633-	5917-	1674-	4243-	11657-	5267-	6390-
65-69	1432-	4571	6003-	170-	6094	6264-	1262-	1523-	261

				NET MIGRA	TION				
ALL AGES	2271022-	1121241-	1149781-	1520897-	760680-	760217-	750125-	360561-	389564-
0-4	43023-	21416-	21607-	14145-	7549-	6596-	28878-	13867-	15011-
5-9	153954-	76689-	77265-	78674-	39956-	38718-	75280-	36733-	38547-
10-14	211767-	103272-	108495-	134666-	66322-	68344-	77101-	36950-	40151-
15-19	259083-	109457-	149626-	183879-	75884-	107995-	75204-	33573-	41631-
20-24	511305-	245572-	265733-	384549-	186748=	197801-	126756-	58824-	67932-
25-29	450642-	241266-	209376-	324641-	179130-	145511-	126001-	62136-	63865-
30-34	201011-	112637-	88374-	124915-	74693-	50222-	76096-	37944-	38152-
35-39	130902-	71121-	59781-	85364-	47695-	37669-	45538-	23426-	22112-
40-44	89830-	46098-	41732-	61345-	33586-	27759-	28485-	14512-	13973-
45-49	73239-	38772-	34467-	50224-	27597-	22627-	23015-	11175-	11840-
50-54	51644-	27267-	24377-	33189-	18489-	14700-	18455-	8778-	9677-
55- 59	37017-	17039-	19978-	20931-	9394-	11537-	16086-	7645-	6441-
60-64	17574-	6941-	10633-	5917-	1674-	4243-	11657-	5267-	6390-
65-69	1432-	4571	6003-	170-	6094	6264-	1262-	1523-	261
70-74	938	7025	6087-	3038	7767	4729-	2100-	742-	1358-
75+	40169-	13601-	26568-	21572-	5952-	15620-	18597-	7649-	10940-
				MIGRATION R	ATE				
ALL AGES	12.2-	12-1-	12.3-	9 - 8 -	9.8-	9.8-	23.7-	23.4-	24.1-
0-4	2.2-	2.1-	2 • 2-	-8-	.9-	-8-	7.3-	7.1-	7.6-
5-9	7.6-	7.7-	8.0-	5 - 0-	5.0-	5.1-	17.9-	17.5-	18.3-
10-14	10.8-	10-4-	11.3-	8-6-	8 • 3-	8.9-	19.9-	19.0-	20.7-
15-19	15.6-	13.0-	18.2-	13.7-	11.1-	16.3-	23.8-	21.3-	26.2-
20-24	35.2-	33.8-	36.5-	32-4-	31.3-	33.5-	47.6-	45.8-	49.2-
25-29	33.8-	35.9-	31.6-	29.7-	32.2-	27.1-	52.4-	53.9-	51.1-
30-34	17.5-	19.6-	15.4-	13.0-	15.3-	10.6-	39.9-	42.3-	37.8-
35-39	11.7-	12.9-	10.5-	8.9-	10.0-	7 . 8-	28.1-	30.6-	25.9-
40-44	8.5-	9.2-	7.8-	6.7-	7.4-	6.0-	20.3-	21.7-	19.0-
45-49	7.2-	7.6-	6.8-	5.7-	6-2-	5.2-	16.7-	17.0-	16.5-
50-54	5.8-	6.1-	5.5-	4.2-	4.7-	3 • 8-	15.8-	15.6-	15.9-
55-59	4.7-	4.4-	5.0-	3.0-	2.7-	3.3-	15.3-	15.1-	15.6-
60-64	2.6-	2 - 1 -	3.1-	.9-	•5-	1.4-	14.2-	13.6-	14.8-
65-69	.1-	1.6	1.9-	.0-	2.5	2.2-	1.6-	4 . I -	.7
70-74	• 2	3 • 3	2 • 4 -	. 8	4.1	2.1-	4.0-	2.9~	5.0-
75+	6.4-	4.7-	7.8-	3.9-	2.3-	5.2-	23.64	20.7-	26.2-

TABLE 2.--NET MIGRATION BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: UNITED STATES-30 TO 49 PERCENT URBAN

AGE 1960	TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	WHITE	FEMALE	- TOTAL	NONWHITE MALE	FEMALE	
NET MIGRATION										
ALL AGES 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 55-49 50-54 55-59 60-64	488206- 58086 37900 8151- 76261- 293583- 254968- 59696- 4125 14804 11468 11759 9169 22163	224944- 30091 23017 657 34016- 143201- 134422- 40516- 2909- 9481 6348 6548 6724 13266	263262- 27995 14883 8808- 42245- 150392- 120546- 19180- 7034 5323 5120 5211 2445 8897	46772- 73600 81207 33736 38707- 223937- 175256- 5731- 34982 32576 25291 21921 18389 29186	17260- 37654 44601 20402 18157- 113491- 96330- 13396- 13357 18623 13143 10935 10417	29512- 35946 36606 13334 20550- 110446- 78926- 7665 21625 13953 12148 10986 7972	441434- 15514- 43307- 41887- 37554- 69646- 79712- 53965- 30857- 17772- 13823- 10162- 9220- 7023-	207684- 7563- 21584- 19745- 15859- 29710- 38092- 27120- 16266- 9142- 6795- 4387- 3693- 2830-	233750- 7951- 21723- 22142- 21695- 39936- 41620- 26845- 14591- 8630- 7028- 5775- 5527- 4193-	
65-69 70-74 75+	27380 23187 16135-	19339 18019 3629-	8041 5168 12506-	25254 21842 1374-	19237 17301 2238	6017 4541 3612-	2126 1345 14761-	102 718 5867-	2024 627 8894-	
				MIGRATION R	ATE					
ALL AGES 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54	1.7- 1.9 1.3 .2- 3.4- 15.4- 14.0- 3.3- .2 .9	1.6- 2.0 1.6 .0 2.9- 15.1- 14.9- 4.6- .2- 1.2	1 · 8 - 1 · 9 1 · 1 · 6 - 3 · 8 - 15 · 8 - 13 · 2 - 2 · 1 - · 8 · 6 · 7	.1- 2.8 3.3 1.4 1.9- 13.4- 11.0- .3- 2.2 2.2 1.8	.0- 2.8 3.6 1.7 1.7- 13.5- 12.1- 1.6- 1.7 2.5	.1- 2.8 3.0 1.2 2.1- 13.3- 9.8- 1.0 2.7 1.8	14.5- 3.9- 11.1- 12.1- 13.7- 30.0- 36.3- 27.9- 18.2- 11.9- 9.6- 8.2-	14.1- 3.8- 11.1- 11.5- 11.6- 26.6- 36.5- 29.7- 20.1- 12.9- 9.8- 7.4-	15.0- 4.0- 11.1- 12.8- 15.7- 33.2- 36.1- 26.4- 16.4- 11.0- 9.3- 8.9-	
55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75+	.8 2.2 3.0 3.2 1.6-	1.1 2.7 4.5 5.4	1.7 1.7 1.3 2.3-	1.7 3.1 3.0 3.3	1.9 3.6 4.8 5.6	1.4 2.7 1.3 1.3	8.3- 8.1- 2.8 2.6 18.8-	6.9- 6.9- .3 2.9 16.2-	9.5- 9.2- 5.2 2.3 21.1-	

TABLE 2 .-- NET MIGRATION BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: UNITED STATES-50 TO 69 PERCENT URBAN

AGE		TOTAL			WHITE			NONWHITE	
1960	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
				NET MIGRA	TION				
ALL AGES	1841674	908001	933673	1850237	909908	940329	8563-	1907-	6656~
0-4	113266	57993	55273	107828	54991	52837	5438	3002	2436
5-9	214171	106031	108140	206182	104372	101810	7989	1659	6330
10-14	184075	93493	90582	185028	94172	90856	953~	679-	274-
15-19	207882	102643	105239	201765	98298	103467	6117	4345	1772
20-24	211755	116497	95258	205146	108400	96746	6609	8097	1488-
25-29	114507	56542	57965	118505	56834	61671	3998-	292-	3706-
30-34	89351	31458	57893	100419	38595	61824	11068-	7137-	3931-
35-39	135778	61164	74614	143240	66071	77169	7462-	4907-	2555-
40-44	121044	60180	60864	125436	63162	62274	4392-	2982-	1410-
45-49	102133	51255	50878	102353	51623	50730	220-	368-	148
50-54	81241	40138	41103	81419	39769	41650	178-	369	547-
55-59	62217	29343	32874	62698	29313	33385	481-	30	511-
60-64	64533	29337	35196	65934	29975	35959	1401-	638-	763-
65-69	60067	30454	29613	59896	30955	28941	171	501-	672
70-74	50634	27332	23302	50122	27181	22941	512	151	361
75+	28943	14124	14819	34239	16216	18023	5296-	2092-	3204-
				MIGRATION R.	ATE				
ALL AGES	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	.3-	.1-	•5-
0-4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.9	1.6
5-9	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	3.0	1.2	4.8
10-14	7.4	7.3	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	.3-	.5-	.1-
15-19	10.6	10.3	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.7	3.4	4.9	2.0
20-24	13.2	14.5	11.8	14.0	14.8	13.2	4.6	11.8	1.9-
25-29	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.3	2.6-	.3	4.7-
30-34	4.9	3.5	6.4	6.1	4.7	7.5	6.8-	9.0-	4.7-
35-39	7.5	6.8	8.1	8 • 6	8.0	9.2	4.9-	6.5-	3.3-
40-44	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	3.3-	4.5-	2.1-
45-49	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.1	.1-	• 5-	. 3
50-54	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.6	• 1 -	.7	1.1-
55-59	5.3	5 - 1	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.0	. 4-	•1	1.1-
60-64	6.6	6.2	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.5	2.1-	1.9-	2.3-
65-69	6.8	7.4	6.3	7.3	8.1	6.6	.3	1.8-	2.4
70-74	7.5	8.7	6.4	7.8	9.3	6.6	1.3	-8	2.0
75+	3.4	3.8	3.0	4.2	4.7	3.9	10.7-	8.7-	12.6-

TABLE 2 .-- NET MIGRATION BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: UNITED STATES-70 PERCENT OR MORE URBAN

AGE		TOTAL			ЭТІНЖ			NONWHITE	
1960	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
				NET MIGRA	ATION				
ALL AGES	5418889	2602572	2816317	3788500	1832947	1955553	1630389	769625	860764
0-4	91820	43467	48353	32804	15356	17448	59016	28111	30905
5-9	330355	159942	170413	162750	77763	84987	167605	82179	85426
10-14	462421	220958	241463	296481	141631	154850	165940	79327	86613
15-19	532791	187529	345262	386604	128288	258316	146187	59241	86946
20-24	1143270	432049	711221	877694	325500	552194	265576	106549	159027
25-29	1283746	660081	623665	967273	509698	457575	316473	150383	166090
30-34	707247	422275	284972	498668	315471	183197	208579	106804	101775
35-39	356225	204986	151239	249929	147444	102485	106296	57542	48754
40-44	228074	125718	102356	169501	93588	75913	58573	32130	26443
45-49	210184	119025	91159	168228	95245	72983	41956	23780	18176
50-54	135147	76680	58467	106831	61657	45174	28316	15023	13293
55-59	77542	45181	32361	53377	32588	20789	24165	12593	11572
60-64	2466	4650-	7116	11886-	10677-	1209-	14352	6027	8325
85-69	43986-	40194-	3792-	56599-	42620-	13979-	12613	2426	10187
70-74	35392-	33061-	2331-	49399-	38194-	11205-	14007	5133	8874
75+	63053-	17410-	45643-	63780-	19788-	43992-	727	2378	1651-
				MIGRATION R	ATE				
ALL AGES	5.9	5.8	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	15.9	15.5	16.2
0-4	. 8	. 8	. 9	.4	.3	.4	3.6	3.4	3.7
5-9	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.1	13.2	12.9	13.4
10-14	5.7	5.3	6.0	4.1	3.9	4.4	17.5	16.8	18.3
15-19	8.7	6.1	11.3	7.1	4.6	9.5	21.9	18.0	25.8
20-24	24.0	18.3	29.6	20.7	15.4	26.1	50.0	42.5	56.7
25-29	26.3	28.0	24.7	22.2	24.0	20.5	59.5	62.9	56.7
30-34	11.5	14.4	8.8	9.1	12.0	6.4	30.5	35.3	26.7
\$5-39	5.2	6.2	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.3	13.8	16.1	11.7
40-44	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.6	8.5	10.0	7.2
45-49	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.7	6.7	8.0	5.5
\$0-54	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	5.5	6.0	5.0
55-59	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	. 9	5.3	5.6	5.0
60-64	•1	.1-	. 3	• 2-	. 5 -	.0-	4.4	3.8	5.0
65-69	1.2-	2.4-	-1-	1.7-	2 . 8-	. 7-	4.9	1.9	7.7
70-74	1.3-	2.8-	• 1 -	2.0-	3.5-	.8-	8.6	6.6	10.4
75+	2.1-	1.4-	2.6-	2.3-	1.8-	2.7-	.4	3.0	1.5-

Such a decline in farm operators would also be accompanied by a further drop in the number of regular hired farm worker jobs. Thus, the growth sectors of rural employment would have the burden of replacing these farm jobs as well as absorbing the natural growth of the labor force.

If the rural population experiences net outmigration similar to that of the 1950's, the rural labor force would remain almost unchanged in total size by 1970. However, this lack of overall change would still imply a growth of nonfarm job opportunities sufficient to offset the drop in farm jobs mentioned above.

With the continued decline in the man-hours of work required to conduct our agriculture, the impetus to urban migration will remain high. The rate of economic development in or accessible to rural areas that would be necessary to absorb all of the oncoming rural labor force seems far beyond the realm of achievement at the moment. On the other hand, there are a number of government programs now underway -- or proposed -- which should provide greater opportunities in rural areas than were present during the 1950's. These include the investment loans, technical and other assistance from the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; the various manpower training programs; the expanded loan authorities of the Farmers Home Administration for water facilities, nonfarm business capital, and recreation enterprises; improved educational facilities encouraged by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and by enlarged authorizations for vocational education; as well as by the increased occurrence of rural community planning resulting from the Rural Areas Development Program and the activities sponsored by the Economic Opportunity Act. But even with the most optimal impact of such programs, the number of rural migrants going to urban places is likely to continue to number in the millions in the course of the decade. The factors inducing urbanization are many and powerful, not just in the United States, or even solely in the highly developed nations, but throughout the world. The essential task is to create conditions of equality of economic opportunity, education, returns to labor, and community facilities, that permit people who prefer to live in the rural environment to do so without penalty to their levels of living or to the life prospects for their children.

Source: 1960 Census of Population and unpublished data from Economic Research Service, USDA.

Footnotes for Table 2 -

^{1/} Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals. 2/ Projections to 1970 under the assumption of no migration during 1960-70 were developed for the population 10 years old and over in 1970, by applying 10-year survival ratios to the 1960 population. For the population under 10 years in 1970, a method based on age-specific ratios of children under 5 years per 1,000 women 15-49 years was utilized. Projections were made for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations separately, with rural totals obtained by summation. 3/ Projections to 1970, under the assumption of rural-urban migration during 1960-70 decade, were developed by assuming that estimated rates of net migration observed during 1950-60 decade would continue through the 1960-70 decade. Migration rates were applied to rural-farm and rural-nonfarm populations separately, with rural totals obtained by summation. 4/ Estimates of 1960-70 net migration expressed as a percentage of the population that would survive to 1970.

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