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Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1970-80

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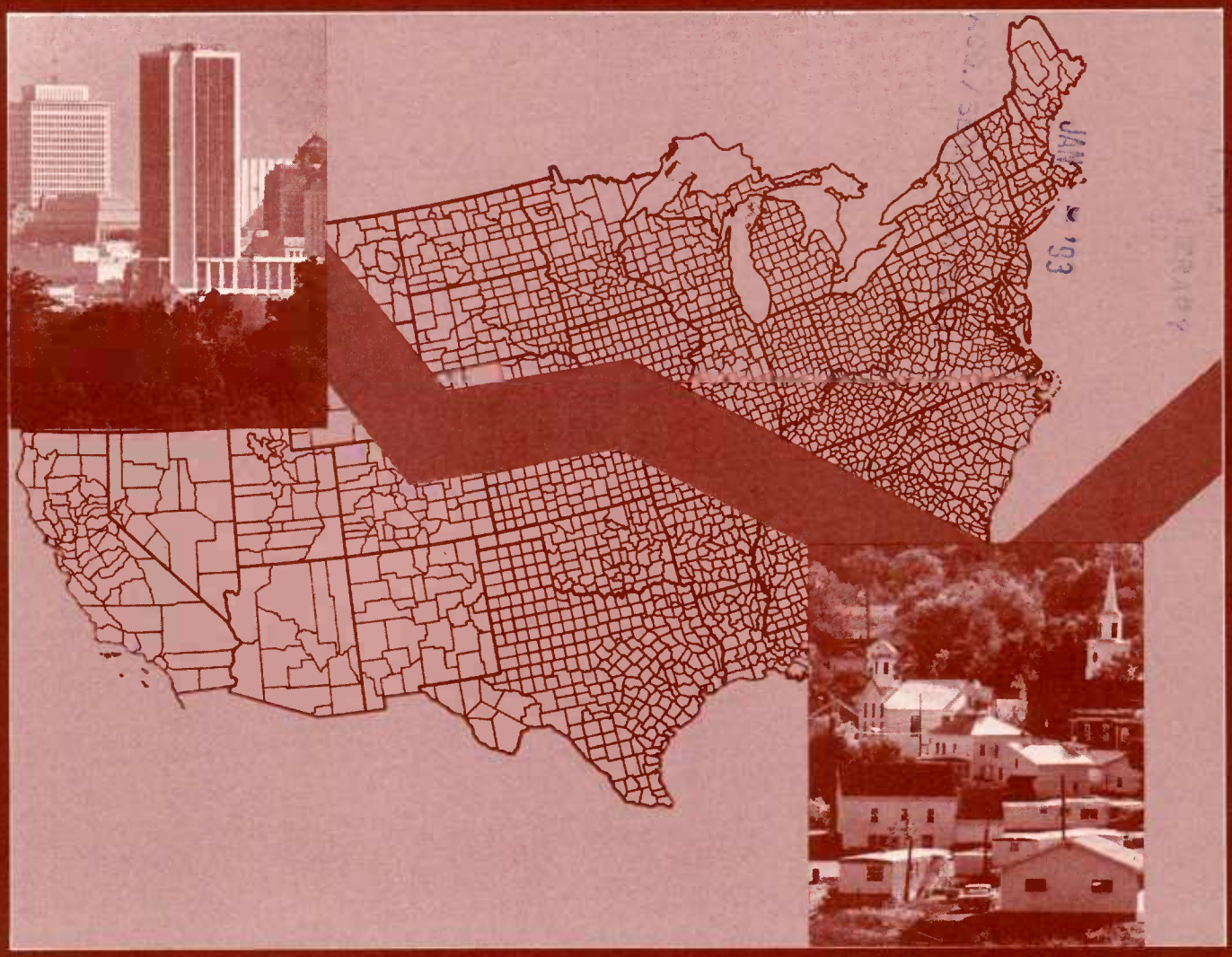

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Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1970–80. By David A. McGranahan, John C. Hession, Fred K. Hines, and Max F. Jordan. Agriculture and Rural Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Rural Development Research Report No. 58.

Abstract

Rapid growth in manufacturing, increasing numbers of working women with children, and a steep rise in single-parent families were leading changes in the economic and social profile of rural counties during the 1970's. This report documents changes in the economic and social characteristics of both metro and nonmetro residents from 1970–80. Although median family income in nonmetro areas continued to improve compared with metro areas, nonmetro median income was only 79 percent of metro income in 1979, compared with 69 percent in 1959.

Keywords: Population, metro, nonmetro, rural urban, income, employment, household size, family, poverty, housing, education

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Contents

	Page: Text	Page: Appendix tables
Highlights	iii	
Introduction	1	
County Classification	1	
Population, Family, and Education	3	43-53
Population Change	4	43
Population Change by Age Group	5	44
Migration	6	45-46
Fertility	9	47
Age	10	48-49
Family Structure	13	50-51
Household Size	15	52
Educational Attainment	15	53
Labor Force and Employment	17	54-61
Labor Force Size and Participation	18	54-56
Commuting	20	57
Employment Growth by Industry	21	58
Service Sector Employment	25	59-60
Occupation in 1980	26	61
Income and Poverty	28	62-67
Median Family Income	29	62-63
Poverty	30	64-66
Sources of Income	34	67
Housing	34	68-70
Number of Units and Tenure	34	68
Housing Quality	36	69
Median Rent	37	70
Conclusions	39	
Future Nonmetro Growth	39	
Socioeconomic Convergence	40	
Appendix Tables	43	

Highlights

Rapid growth in service and manufacturing employment, increasing numbers of working women, and a steep rise in single-parent families were leading changes in the economic and social profile of nonmetro counties during the 1970's. This report documents the changes in the economic and social characteristics of both metro and nonmetro residents from 1970–80. Among the report's findings:

- The U.S. population growth rate slowed from 13.3 percent in the 1960's to 11.5 percent in the 1970's, but the growth rate of the labor force rose from 18.6 percent to 29.3 percent.

- The service sector accounted for 82 percent of U.S. employment growth during the 1970's, and 73 percent of nonmetro employment growth.

- Manufacturing employment grew 20.4 percent in nonmetro areas during the 1970's compared with 7.2 percent in metro areas.

- Total employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining rose about 14 percent nationwide during the 1970's compared with a 33-percent fall during the 1960's.

- The nonmetro labor force grew by one-third during the 1970's, while the number of nonmetro women working or looking for work grew by over one-half.

- Over half of the women with children were working outside the home in 1980 in both the most urban and the most rural U.S. counties.

- The number of working women with children grew rapidly from 40.8 percent in 1970 to 55.3 percent in 1980; this rate was the same in both metro and nonmetro areas in 1980.

- The proportion of children under 18 not living with both parents rose from 13 percent in 1960 to 17 percent in 1970, and to 23 percent in 1980.

- Although median family income in nonmetro areas continued to improve compared with metro areas, nonmetro median income was still only 79 percent of metro income in 1979.

- Nonmetro black families (particularly in the South) fared better in terms of increased median income than did all nonmetro families during the 1970's, rising over 25 percent compared with the 10.6-percent nonmetro average. The median was still below the overall median in nonmetro areas 20 years earlier.

- Poverty among the elderly fell nationwide from 27.3 percent in 1969 to 14.8 percent in 1979, and from 37 percent to 20.3 percent in nonmetro areas.

- Median rents for housing nationally rose only slightly faster (5.2 percent) than median incomes during the 1970's, but nonmetro rents rose 27.3 percent more rapidly than did median family incomes.

- The number of housing units increased faster (28.2 percent) during the 1970's than population (11.5 percent).

- Although the percentage of all adults over 25 years with a high school education rose from about 50 percent during the 1960's to 67 percent during the 1970's, differences in education between metro and nonmetro areas remained fairly marked. Nonmetro areas (59.5 percent) continued to lag metro areas (69.1 percent) in 1980, compared with 34.5 percent for nonmetro and 43.7 percent for metro areas in 1960.

Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1970–80

David A. McGranahan, John C. Hession, Fred K. Hines, and Max F. Jordan*

Introduction

Population grew substantially in many rural areas in the 1970's after decades of decline. In a reversal of earlier patterns, more people migrated into nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) areas from metropolitan (metro) areas during the decade than moved in the opposite direction. This report documents the changes in the economic and social characteristics of the population in metro and nonmetro areas during this period, comparing these characteristics with those of the 1960's. The data are taken from the U.S. censuses of population and housing for 1960, 1970, and 1980, the latter the most recently available data.

Population characteristics and trends differ not only between metro and nonmetro areas but more generally with the extent of urban influence. Following an earlier Economic Research Service (ERS) study based on the same premise, metro counties in this report are distinguished according to the size of the metro area; nonmetro counties are distinguished according to both the size of their urban population and their adjacency to metro areas.[1] Our first concern is whether the renewed rural growth was associated with a decline in rural-urban differences. To what extent are rural and urban areas still socially and economically distinct?

Besides the movement out of major urban areas to small towns and rural areas, population movement from the Snowbelt Northeast and Midwestern regions to the Sunbelt South and West was also substantial during the 1970's. Regional differences and trends for both metro and nonmetro areas constitute a second concern of this report.

In addition to exploring rural-urban and regional differences, this report serves as a reference on rural growth and change. All the basic data are included in or may be derived from the appendix tables. Most of the social and economic characteristics available from both the 1970 and 1980 censuses are discussed. Levels and trends for blacks as well as the overall population are discussed where such information is available.

The patterns of change identified in this report have not necessarily continued into the 1980's. Evidence indicates that metro and nonmetro rates of population growth are now essentially equal and that the number of people moving into nonmetro areas is about the same as the number moving out. Circumstances favoring rapid smalltown and rural growth during the 1970's may have been historically unique. Although this does not preclude rapid rural growth in the future, such growth would probably be the result of a different set of circumstances.

County Classification

The basic geographical distinction made in this report is that between metro and nonmetro areas. A metro area is generally defined as an integrated economic and social unit with a substantial urban population nucleus. Statistically, the Federal Government defines metro areas as central urban counties with surrounding counties linked by commuting. Thus, largely rural counties may be designated as metro if commuting to central counties is extensive. The specific criteria used in designating metro areas have become somewhat less stringent over time.

*David A. McGranahan is a sociologist and John C. Hession, Fred K. Hines, and Max F. Jordan are economists in the Agriculture and Rural Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1]Fred K. Hines, David L. Brown, and John M. Zimmer, *Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1970,* Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Economic Report No. 272, 1975.

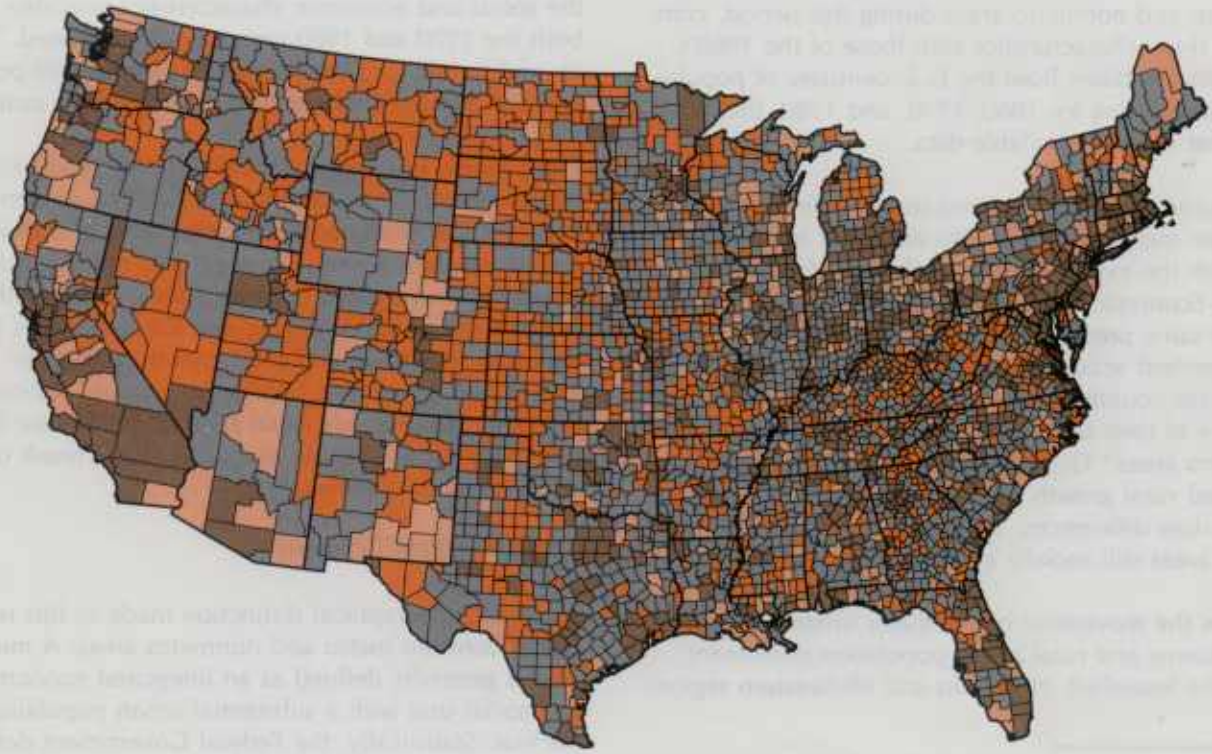
Following the earlier ERS study, we assume that urban influence is exerted by size of the urban (or metro) population and by proximity. Accordingly, metro counties are distinguished according to the population size of the metro area of which they are part. We defined three size categories: large (over 1 million residents), medium (250,000–999,999 residents) and small (under 250,000 residents). Counties forming parts of large metro areas are also divided into core and fringe (suburban) counties in appendix tables.

Nonmetro counties—those not forming all or part of a metro area—are divided into urbanized (20,000 or more urban residents), less urbanized (2,500–19,999 urban residents), and rural (no urban residents) areas. Each of these groups is further divided into those adjacent to metro areas and those located away from metro areas (fig. 1).

Although urban size and adjacency are combined into an overall scale of urban influence, they represent different influences and are not necessarily related to population characteristics in the same way. For instance, larger places tend to be service centers for people and businesses in nearby small towns and open areas. Greater urban influence as represented by size of urban population results in a larger proportion of the work force in service industries. On the other hand, urban influence as represented by adjacency to a metro area results in a small service-sector work

Figure 1

Metro and nonmetro counties, April 1973



Metro counties
Urbanized nonmetro counties (20,000 or more population)
Less urbanized nonmetro counties (2,500–19,999 population)
Totally rural nonmetro counties

force, as people and businesses in adjacent counties tend to use metro area services. Throughout the report, "more urban" and "more rural" are used to indicate higher and lower degrees of urban influence.

The classification of counties and county equivalents as metro or nonmetro is based on the 1970 census, taking into account later adjustments made to the 1970 delineation on the basis of 1970 commuting patterns.[2] As a result of population growth, increased commuting, and changes in the statistical definition, many nonmetro counties were reclassified as metro during the 1970's. (A few metro counties were also reclassified as nonmetro.) The 1980 delineation was not used here, however, because this report focuses on trends that occurred during the 1970's in metro and nonmetro areas. Since changes in classification from one status to another were largely a result of those trends, using a 1980 delineation would misrepresent the types of locations where the change occurred.

[2]U.S. Office of Management and Budget, "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Revised Edition 1975." This publication contains more detailed information on the statistical definition of metro areas.

Population, Family, and Education

The renewed growth of nonmetro areas during the 1970's extended to all regions and to the most rural counties. This growth involved both a substantial reduction in the net outmigration of young adults from small towns and rural areas and a net inmigration of middle-aged and older people. While all county types, from the most urban to the most rural, had similar social trends (fewer children, more single-parent families, more single-person households, and higher levels of schooling) rural-urban differences were not reduced during the 1970's.

Classification of Counties by 1970 Metropolitan Status and Urban Orientation

I. Metropolitan (647 counties)[1]

1. Large metropolitan (186 counties)
   — Counties part of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) with at least 1 million population in 1970. Examples are New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

   a. Core (49 counties)
      — Counties containing the primary central city of large SMSA's. Examples are Cook County, Ill., and the 5 counties of New York City.

   b. Fringe (137 counties)
      — Other (suburban) counties of large SMSA's. Examples are Lake County, Ill., part of the Chicago SMSA, and Westchester County, part of the New York SMSA.

2. Medium metropolitan (269 counties)
   — Counties of SMSA's with 250,000 to 999,999 population. Examples of SMSA's in this category include Phoenix, Oklahoma City, Madison, Birmingham, and Salt Lake City.

3. Small metropolitan (192 counties)
   — Counties comprising SMSA's with under 250,000 population. Examples of SMSA's in this category include Portland, Maine; Eugene, Ore.; and Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio.

II. Nonmetropolitan (2,490 counties)

4. Urbanized adjacent (173 counties)
   — Counties with an urban population of at least 20,000 which are adjacent to a metropolitan county, where adjacency is defined as both touching an SMSA at more than a single point and having at least 1 percent of the labor force commute to the central county of the SMSA for work.

5. Urbanized nonadjacent (154 counties)
   — Counties with an urban population of at least 20,000 which are not adjacent by the above definition.

6. Less urbanized adjacent (565 counties)
   — Counties with an urban population of 2,500 to 19,999 and adjacent by definition given in (4) above.

7. Less urbanized nonadjacent (734 counties)
   — Counties with an urban population of 2,500 to 19,999 and not adjacent by definition given in (4) above.

8. Rural adjacent (241 counties)
   — Counties with no places of 2,500 or more population and adjacent by definition given in (4) above.

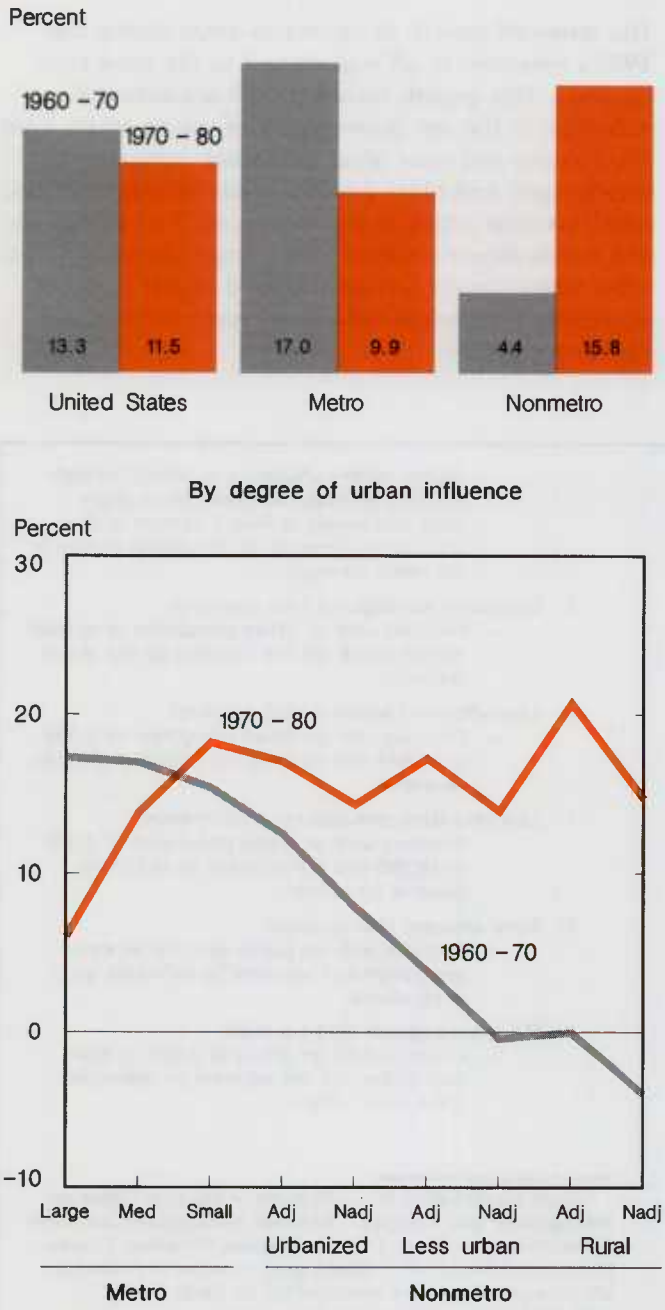
9. Rural nonadjacent (623 counties)
   — Counties with no places of 2,500 or more population and not adjacent by definition given in (4) above.

[1]Based on definition for 1970 given in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Revised Edition, 1975," excluding Kankakee County, Illinois, and Benton and Washington counties in Arkansas, which were designated metropolitan by OMB due to post-1970 annexation or population gains.

Population Change

The nonmetro population grew faster (15.8 percent) than did the metro population (9.9 percent) during 1970–80 (fig. 2). Among metro areas, small areas grew most rapidly (18.2 percent), more rapidly even than the fringe counties of major metro areas (16.4 percent) (app. table 1). Core counties of large metro areas showed almost no growth.

Figure 2
Percent change in population



Source: Appendix table 1.

Nonmetro counties adjacent to metro areas grew faster than more remote counties, indicating some persistence of an urban orientation to growth. Among the counties adjacent to metro areas, however, growth was greatest in completely rural counties. The level of urbanization had little bearing on the growth rate of counties not adjacent to metro areas.

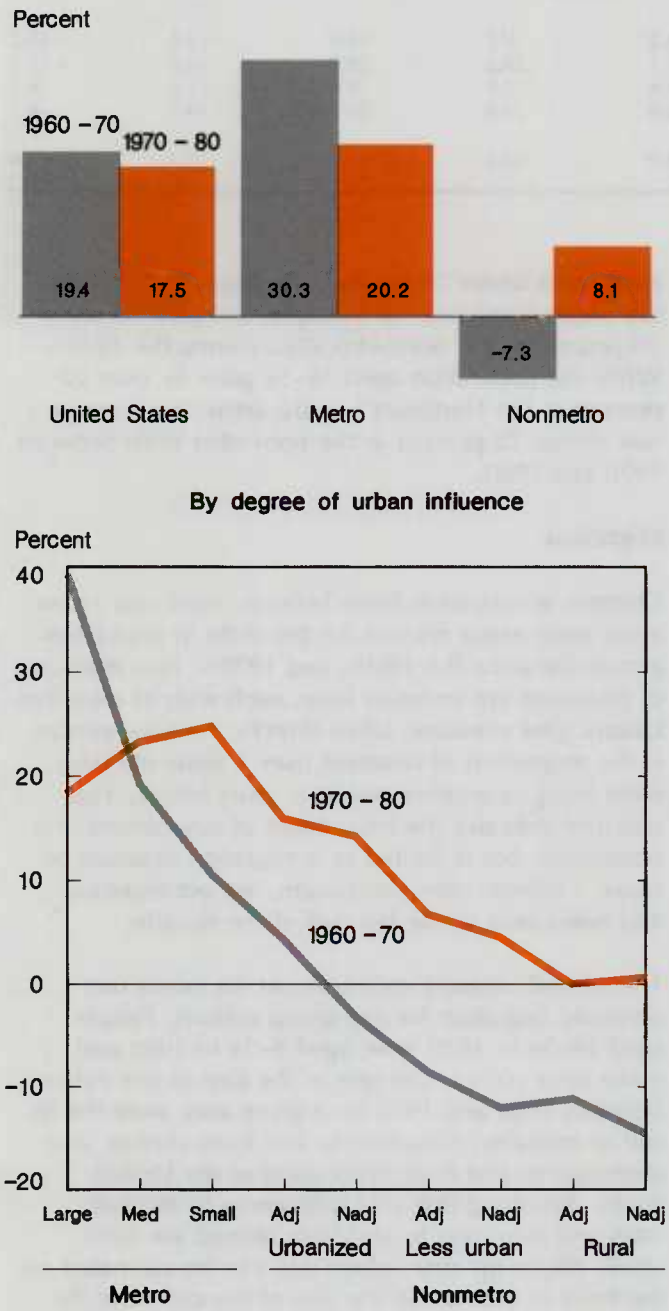
The growth patterns of the 1970's contrasted sharply with those of the 1960's, when growth was more urban-oriented. The contrast is exaggerated to some extent. Some of the nonmetro counties which grew most rapidly during the 1960's were redefined as metro in 1970 as a result of this growth. Their growth was counted as metro growth. Because the 1970 definition was maintained, this type of reclassification did not affect the 1970–80 statistics. Nevertheless, areas that were nonmetro in 1970 experienced much more rapid growth during the 1970's than during the 1960's. Even the less urbanized and completely rural counties not adjacent to metro areas, counties which lost population during the 1960's, had growth rates well above the national average during the 1970's. Growth rates of both the core and fringe sections of large metro areas declined considerably in contrast.

Growth rates also varied widely among U.S. census regions (app. table 1). The population of the Northeast was stable during the 1970's, and the Midwest population grew by only 4.1 percent. By contrast, the populations in the South and West grew by 20 percent and 24 percent, respectively. Nonmetro populations grew faster than metro populations in all regions except the South. Even in the South, however, the growth rates of metro counties dropped, while nonmetro growth was much higher during the 1970's (17.9 percent) than during the 1960's (3.2 percent).

Black population growth rates did not reverse, instead continuing to grow more rapidly in metro (20.2 percent) than in nonmetro (8 percent) areas during the 1970's (fig. 3). The difference was especially pronounced in the South, where half the black population resides. The southern black population grew by 24.1 percent in metro and only 7 percent in nonmetro areas.

Although blacks continued to move from more rural to more urban counties during the 1970's, their rate of urbanization slowed. During the 1960's, the growth rate of the metro black population was 30.3 percent, while the number of nonmetro blacks actually declined by 7.3 percent. The change was most pronounced in large metro areas, where the black population grew by 39.3 percent during the 1960's, but only 18.3 percent during the 1970's. Growth in the core counties of large metro areas during the 1970's was 14.1 percent, less than the overall rate of black population growth (17.5 percent). Also, while the less urban and completely rural counties lost about 10 percent of their black population during the 1960's, these county groups retained their black population levels during 1970–80. These figures reflect a decline in the black migration stream from the rural South to the large metro areas of the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 3
Percent change in black population



Source: Appendix table 1.

For the general population, the population growth rate in the suburban fringe counties around large metro core counties declined, but the black population continued to grow rapidly. Three blacks lived in these fringe counties in 1980 for every two in 1970. Even with this growth, however, blacks still constituted only 6 percent of the fringe county population although they made up about 15 percent of the population of large metro areas in 1980.

While the total nonmetro population grew relatively rapidly in the 1970's, the percentage of the U.S. population living in nonmetro areas increased by only 1 percentage point, from 26.8 percent to 27.8 percent. The percentage of blacks living in nonmetro areas fell from 22.5 percent to 20.7 percent. The black population is considerably more urban than the population as a whole.

Population Change by Age Group

Past changes in birth rates and increasing longevity have resulted in widely varying growth rates for different age groups. The post-World War II baby boom resulted in a 39.1-percent increase in young adults (ages 18–34) during 1970–80. These young adults had relatively few children during the 1970's (see page 10), however, and the population of children and youth (ages 0–17) actually fell during the 1970's by 8.8 percent. The middle-aged population (35–64) increased by 8 percent, while the elderly population (65 and over) grew by 26.8 percent, over twice the rate of overall population (table 1).

The reversal in the relative rates of metro and nonmetro growth between the 1960's and 1970's involved all age groups, but was most pronounced among chil-

Table 1—Age distribution of population change, by metro/nonmetro residence

Age group	1970–80 United States	1970–80 Metro	1970–80 Nonmetro	1970–80 Nonmetro/metro diff.	1960–70 United States	1960–70 Metro	1960–70 Nonmetro	1960–70 Nonmetro/metro diff.
				Percent				
Under 18	−8.8	−11.1	−2.8	8.3	8.7	14.0	−3.2	−17.2
18–34	39.1	37.2	44.9	7.7	25.6	29.2	16.0	−13.2
35–64	8.0	6.9	11.3	4.4	7.6	9.9	1.6	−8.3
65 and over	26.8	25.9	28.8	2.9	24.0	26.7	18.5	−8.2
Total	11.5	9.9	15.8	5.9	13.3	17.0	4.4	−12.6

Source: App. table 2.

dren and young adults. During the 1960's, when metro population grew faster than nonmetro population, this was especially true of the two younger age groups. During the 1970's, the difference in favor of nonmetro areas was greater for the younger age groups. Because younger people tend to be geographically more mobile than older people, changes in metro-nonmetro migration patterns involved young people more than old. Contributing to the low growth of the metro population under 18 during the 1970's was the initially lower and slightly greater percentage decline in birthrates in metro areas.

The contrasting growth patterns of the 1960's and 1970's are even more apparent when the counties are grouped according to degree of urban influence (fig. 4). During the 1960's, the greater the urban influence, the higher the growth rate. This pattern was strongest for young adults and children and weakest for the elderly. Between 1970 and 1980, the pattern was almost completely reversed for the younger age groups. The decline in population under 18 was most pronounced in large metro areas. The number of young adults, which grew by less than 10 percent in rural nonmetro counties during the 1960's, increased by over 50 percent in these counties during the 1970's, a rate higher than in any other county group.

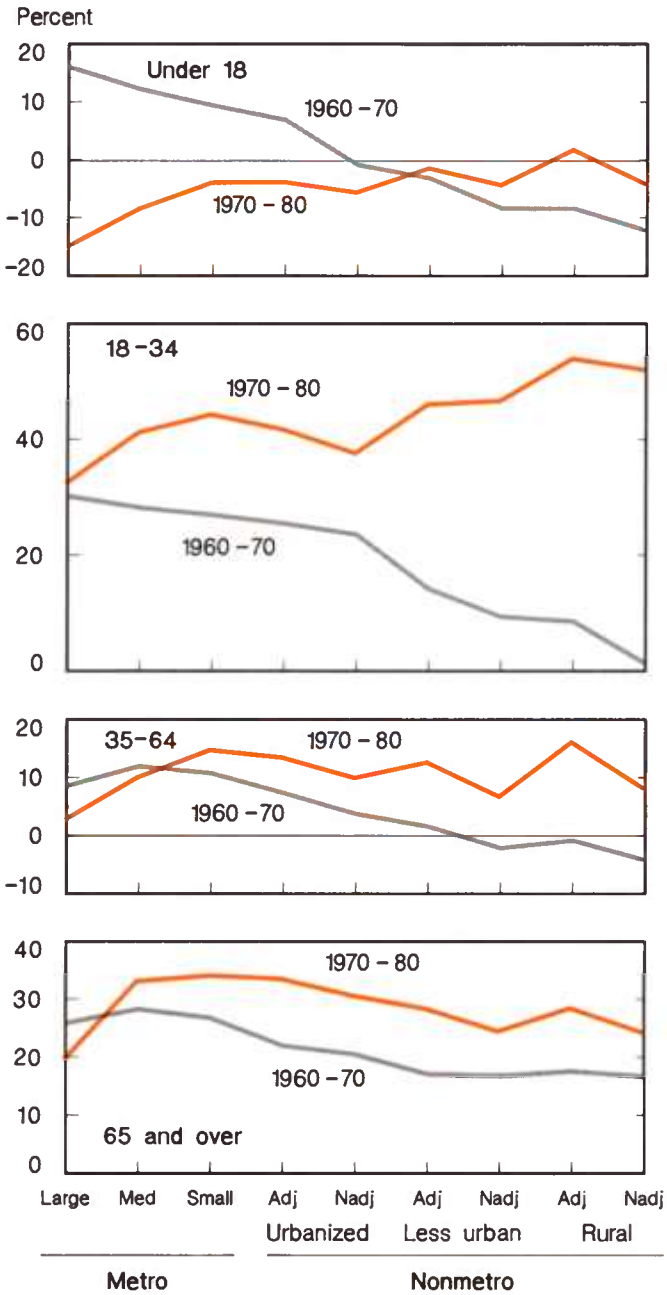
The population reversal affected all age groups in all regions except the South, where nonmetro growth rates were higher during the 1970's than during the 1960's, but still marginally lower than metro growth rates (app. table 2). The greatest contrasts were between the metro Northeast and nonmetro West. The population under 18 declined by over 20 percent in the metro Northeast, for example, but grew by over 10 percent in the nonmetro West during the 1970's. While the population aged 18–34 grew by over 22 percent in the Northeast's metro areas, the increase was almost 72 percent in the nonmetro West between 1970 and 1980.

Migration

Changes in migration flows between rural and urban areas were major reasons for the shifts in population growth between the 1960's and 1970's. Two measures of migration are included here, each with its own limitations. One measure, taken directly from the census, is the proportion of residents over 5 years old who were living in another county 5 years before. This measure indicates the importance of newcomers in a population, but is limited as a migration measure because it reflects only inmigration, not outmigration, and refers only to the last half of the decade.

The second measure estimates net (in minus out) domestic migration for age group cohorts. People aged 18–34 in 1970 were aged 8–24 in 1960 and make up a cohort. Changes in the size of this cohort between 1960 and 1970 for a given area were the result of mortality, migration to and from abroad, and migration to and from other areas of the United States. Assuming that area differences in mortality rates and migration to and from abroad are fairly small, effects on area cohort size can be estimated on the basis of changes in the size of the cohort in the Nation as a whole. The remaining change in an area

Figure 4
Percent change in population of various age groups by degree of urban influence[1]



1/ Age at end of decade.
Source: Appendix table 2.

is an estimate of net domestic migration. Thus, nationally there were 0.3 percent fewer people aged 18–34 in 1970 than there were aged 8–24 in 1960. Assuming that this change would otherwise have occurred in all U.S. areas, changes of greater or less than −0.3 percent in any area were the net result of migration to and from other areas of the United States.

More precisely, the net (domestic) migration rate of a cohort for a given group of counties is estimated as:

$$\frac{\text{cohort size, end of decade}}{\text{cohort size, beginning of decade} \times \left[\dfrac{\text{U.S. total size of cohort, beginning of decade}}{\text{U.S. total size of cohort, end of decade}}\right]} - 1$$

Three cohort age groups are considered, those 18–34, those 35–64, and those over 65 at the end of the decade. Because mortality rates vary considerably by age, estimates were first made separately for cohorts 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, and 85 and over and then summed to arrive at a total for those over 65 at the end of the decade.

The predominant migration flows reversed between the 1960's and 1970's (table 2). During the 1960's, more adults (persons aged 18 and over at the decade's end) moved into than out of metro areas (table 2); the predominant movement was into nonmetro areas during the 1970's.

The change in migration patterns between the 1960's and the 1970's varied among age groups. During the 1960's, the net outflow of youth and young adults resulted in a 1970 nonmetro population aged 18–34

Table 2—Estimated change in cohort size due to net migration between metro and nonmetro areas

Age of cohort (years)		1960–70		1970–80	
Beginning of decade	End of decade	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
		Percentage change			
8–24	18–34	8.4	−18.8	1.2	−3.1
25–54	35–64	.8	−2.1	−2.8	8.5
55 and over	65 and over	−1.0	2.4	−2.9	6.8
Total, 8 years and over	18 and over	3.2	−7.9	−1.2	3.3

Source: App. table 3.

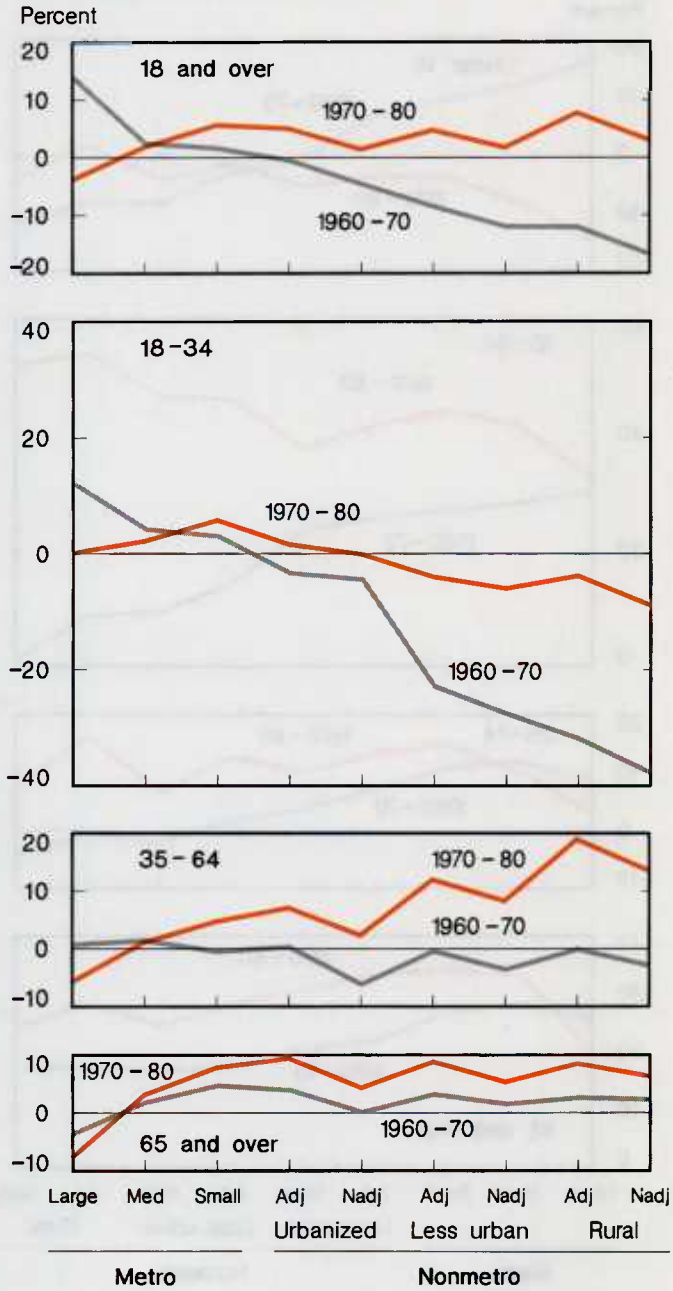
which was 18.8 percent lower than it would have been without migration. There was relatively little net movement among the middle or retirement age groups. The net outflow of youth and young adults from nonmetro areas did not reverse during the 1970's, but continued at a much reduced rate, 3.1 percent. Among those who were of middle (35–64) and retirement (over 65) age in 1980, there was a net migration into nonmetro areas during the 1970's. Only for the middle-aged could this be called a reversal, however.

The reversal of migration trends affected all nonmetro county groups (fig. 5). The excess of outmigration over inmigration during the 1960's resulted in about 17 percent fewer adults (age 18 and over) than if migration had not occurred. The cohort of 1980 adults in these counties grew by about 3 percent, in contrast, during the 1970's, due to net inmigration. The reversal was less marked in more urbanized nonmetro counties. Among metro counties, the reversal was confined to large areas. Net inmigration to small metro areas was higher during the 1970's than the 1960's.

The reversal across the urban-rural spectrum of counties was largely the result of (1) the almost complete halt of net outmigration of young adults from more rural counties to the more urban counties, and (2) the start of net movements of middle-aged (35-64 at the end of the decade) adults out of large metro areas and into more rural nonmetro counties, especially those adjacent to metro areas. The net loss from rural counties due to outmigration was substantial during the 1960's for the cohort aged 18–34 in 1970, so that the size of this cohort decreased by nearly 40 percent in rural nonadjacent counties. Other data suggest that the reduction in this net outmigration to less than 10 percent during the 1970's was the result of both less movement out of rural counties and greater inmigration.

Net migration added to the 1970 adult population only in the metro areas of the South (6.9 percent) and West (13.4 percent) (app. table 3). The greatest percentage losses were in the nonmetro South (−9.8 percent) and Midwest (−7.9 percent), where the net outflow of young adults was particularly high during the 1960's, owing partly to fewer agricultural opportunities. The movement out of the metro areas of the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West during the 1970's was pronounced, with both metro and nonmetro areas of the South and West gaining adult population through migration.

Figure 5
Estimated net domestic migration by degree of urban influence[1]



1/ Age at end of decade.
Source: Appendix table 3.

Recent Migrants. More than one of every five people in 1980 had moved across county lines in the previous 5 years. The proportion of these recent-migrant residents remained fairly stable in metro areas between 1960 and 1980, but increased in nonmetro areas. Nonmetro residents in 1980 were slightly more likely to be recent migrants (21.9 percent) than were metro area residents (21.1 percent) (fig. 6). Recent migrants consistently account for a relatively large share of the population of both small metro areas and urbanized nonmetro counties located away from metro areas. Except for small metro areas in the 1970's, these counties have not had high net inmigration. This suggests that they have high population turnover, with people moving both in and out, and may serve as intermediate locations for people moving to more urban or rural settings.

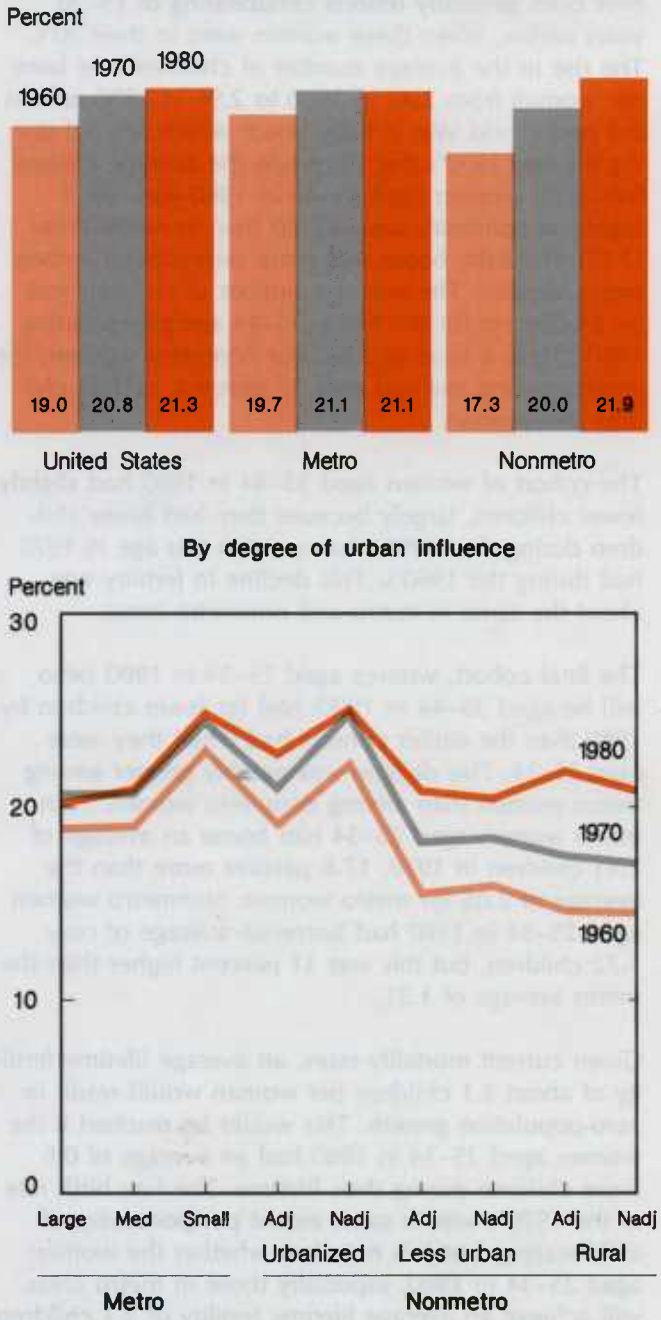
Recent migrants make up an increasing proportion of the residents of less urbanized and completely rural counties. Residents of rural nonadjacent counties in 1980 were just as likely to be recent inmigrants as were the residents of large metro area counties. The residents of rural areas can no longer be described as "the people left behind" as in 1969.

Regional differences in inmigration are consistent with patterns of net migration. Metro areas of the Northeast and Midwest have had low inmigration, while about one in every four 1980 residents in the South and the West had moved into the county during the previous 5 years (app. table 4). The nonmetro West has consistently had high inmigration, with one in every three residents a recent inmigrant in 1980.

Fertility

The population under 18 declined during the 1970's because the growth in the number of women of childbearing age was more than offset by the drop in the fertility rate (the rate at which women have children). Fertility may be measured by dividing the number of children ever born to women in certain age categories by the total number of women in those categories. Measures are included here for both women aged 25–34, and aged 35–44. Since few women have children after the age of 35, the number of children ever born to women aged 35–44 approximates their lifetime fertility. The rates presented are not strictly comparable over time. The 1960 and 1970 censuses include the number of children ever born only for women reporting that they had ever been married, while the 1980 census reported children born to all women. This tends to raise the reported number of children ever born in the 1980 data compared with 1970 and 1960.

Figure 6
Percent of residents aged 5 and over who have moved into county during past 5 years



Source: Appendix table 4.

Women aged 35–44 in any given year are essentially the same women aged 25–34 10 years before. Thus a comparison of the number of children ever born to women aged 35–44 in 1980 with the number born to women aged 25–34 in 1970 indicates the number of children this group (cohort) had during 1970–80.

For the women aged 35–44, the number of children ever born generally reflects childbearing of 15–20 years earlier, when these women were in their 20's. The rise in the average number of children ever born per woman from 2.47 in 1960 to 2.96 in 1970 reflects the post-World War II baby boom which peaked during the late 1950's (fig. 7). While the average lifetime fertility of women aged 35–44 in 1960 was much higher in nonmetro areas (2.92) than in metro areas (2.31), the baby boom was more pronounced among metro women. The average number of children rose by 24 percent for the metro 35–44 age group during 1960–70, to a level of 2.86. For nonmetro women, the corresponding rise was only 11 percent, to 3.25 children per woman.

The cohort of women aged 35–44 in 1980 had slightly fewer children, largely because they had fewer children during the 1970's than women this age in 1970 had during the 1960's. This decline in fertility was about the same in metro and nonmetro areas.

The final cohort, women aged 25–34 in 1980 (who will be aged 35–44 in 1990) had far fewer children by 1980 than the earlier cohorts had when they were aged 25–34. This decline was notably greater among metro women than among nonmetro women. Nonmetro women aged 25–34 had borne an average of 2.41 children in 1970, 17.6 percent more than the average of 2.05 for metro women. Nonmetro women aged 25–34 in 1980 had borne an average of only 1.72 children, but this was 31 percent higher than the metro average of 1.31.

Given current mortality rates, an average lifetime fertility of about 2.1 children per woman would result in zero-population growth. This would be reached if the women aged 25–34 in 1980 had an average of 0.6 more children during their lifetime. The low birth rate of the 1970's was to some extent postponement of childbearing, but it is not clear whether the women aged 25–34 in 1980, especially those in metro areas, will achieve an average lifetime fertility of 2.1 children born per woman.

The drop in fertility was fairly even across all county types, although the percentage decline was greater in more urbanized counties than in more rural counties. Women aged 25–34 living in nonadjacent rural counties in 1980 had had an average of 39 percent more children than their counterparts in large metro areas. The same percentage for 1960 was only 34 percent, indicating that differences were actually greater in 1980 than in 1960. It is not currently possible to tell whether rural families have been slower to adopt the trend of smaller families, or whether these rural-urban differences will be maintained. It is possible that metro women are simply having children later in life than women living in more rural areas.

Fertility was lower in metro than nonmetro areas in all census regions (app. table 5). The average number of children ever born to women 25–34 was particularly low in the metro Northeast, leading to low population growth in this region. The nonmetro West, which previously had the highest fertility, had the greatest decline between 1970 and 1980. Women aged 25–34 in 1980 in the nonmetro areas of both the Midwest and the South had higher fertility rates than their counterparts in the nonmetro West.

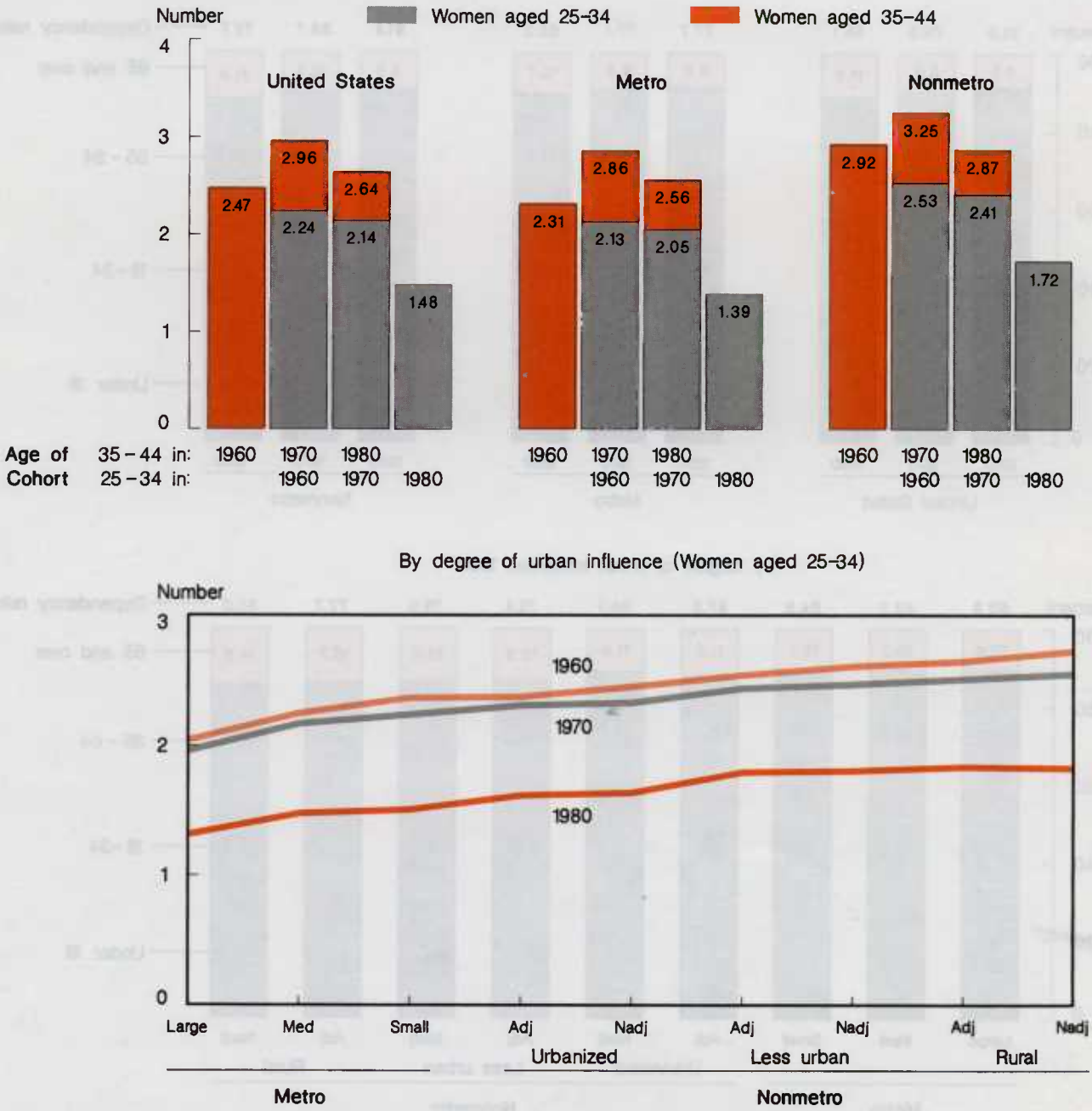
Age

Age structure of a population reflects both past and current fertility and migration patterns. Two commonly used summary measures are the median age, the age where half the population is older and half younger, and the dependency ratio, the number of people generally either too young (under 18) or too old (65 and over) to work full-time per person of prime working age (18–64). The dependency ratio is somewhat misleading as an indicator in the present context since the people over 65 do not generally depend financially or otherwise on the local working age population. Social Security, pension, and other income of retirees in fact constitute an important part of the economic base of many small communities. The dependency ratio is relevant, however, in that both youth, who need schools, and elderly, who need health facilities, place relatively high demands on public services.

Historically, nonmetro areas have had both higher birth rates and more outmigration of young adults than have metro areas, resulting in relatively high proportions of both children and elderly in 1960 and a higher dependency ratio than in metro areas (fig. 8).

Because the differences were at both ends of the age distribution, the median ages for metro and nonmetro areas are not markedly different. The proportion of elderly in both metro and nonmetro population increased during the 1960's and 1970's, but as the birth rate fell, the proportion of people under 18, and, thus, the dependency ratio, fell. As these trends affected both metro and nonmetro populations, the propor-

Figure 7
Average number of children ever born

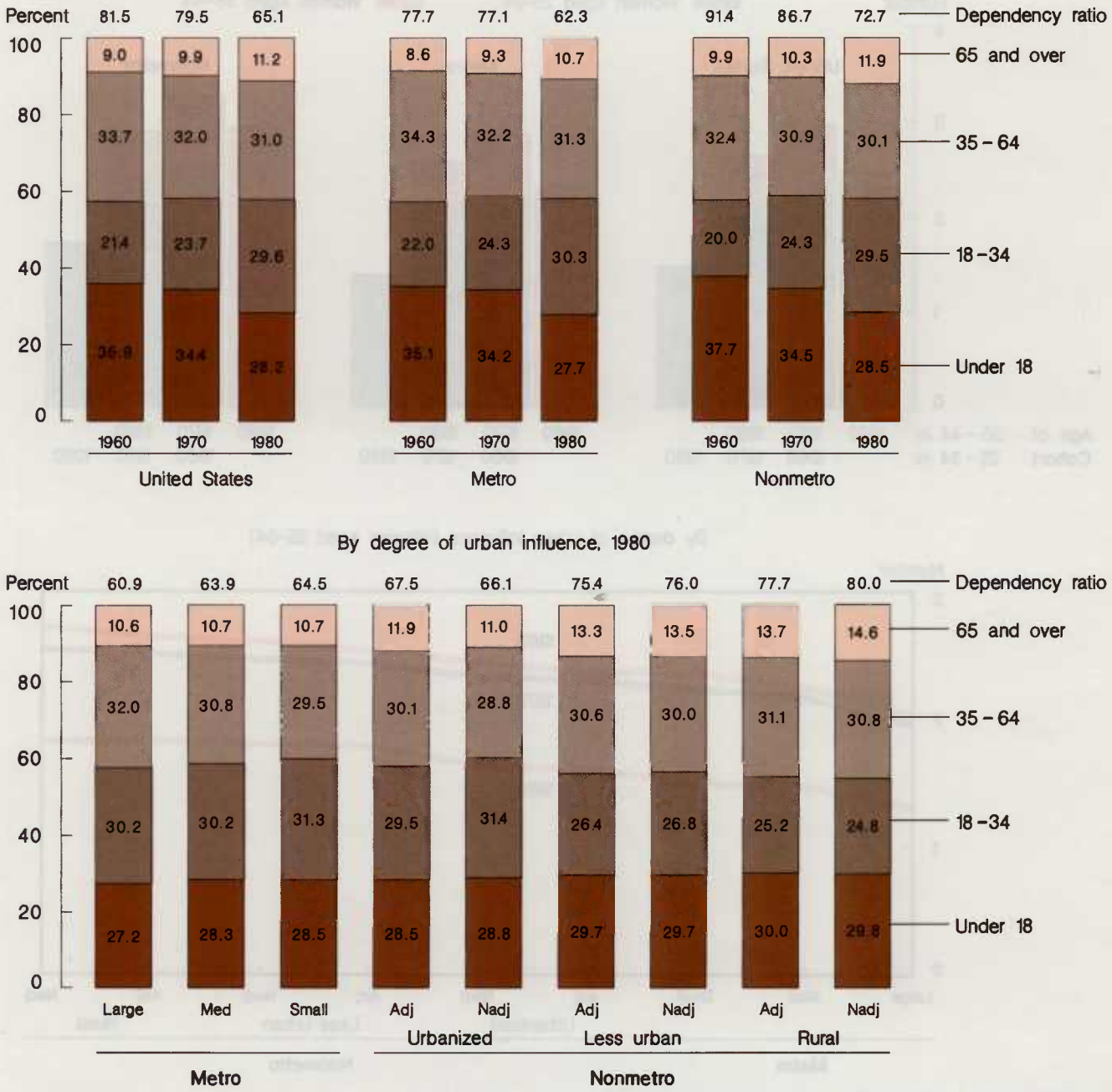


Information unavailable for 1950 and 1990. Source: Appendix table 5.

tions of youth and elderly remained higher in the nonmetro areas in 1980 than in metro areas.

Less urbanized and completely rural counties, in spite of the growth in young adults during the 1970's, still had higher proportions of children and elderly in their populations than did other county types, and relatively high dependency ratios. Urbanized nonmetro counties had age structures similar to those of small metro areas, as reflected in their similar dependency ratios.

Figure 8
Age distribution and dependency ratios



Source: Appendix tables 6 and 7.

The nonmetro population of all regions had high proportions of both children and elderly and high dependency ratios compared with the metro population (app. tables 6 and 7). The Northeast, which had relatively low birth rates and a declining population during the 1970's, had a high proportion of elderly in 1980 but a relatively low proportion of children under 18. The South, with the highest proportion of children and a low proportion of elderly, had the youngest population in 1960. By 1980, however, the West, with its high levels of inmigration, had the youngest population.

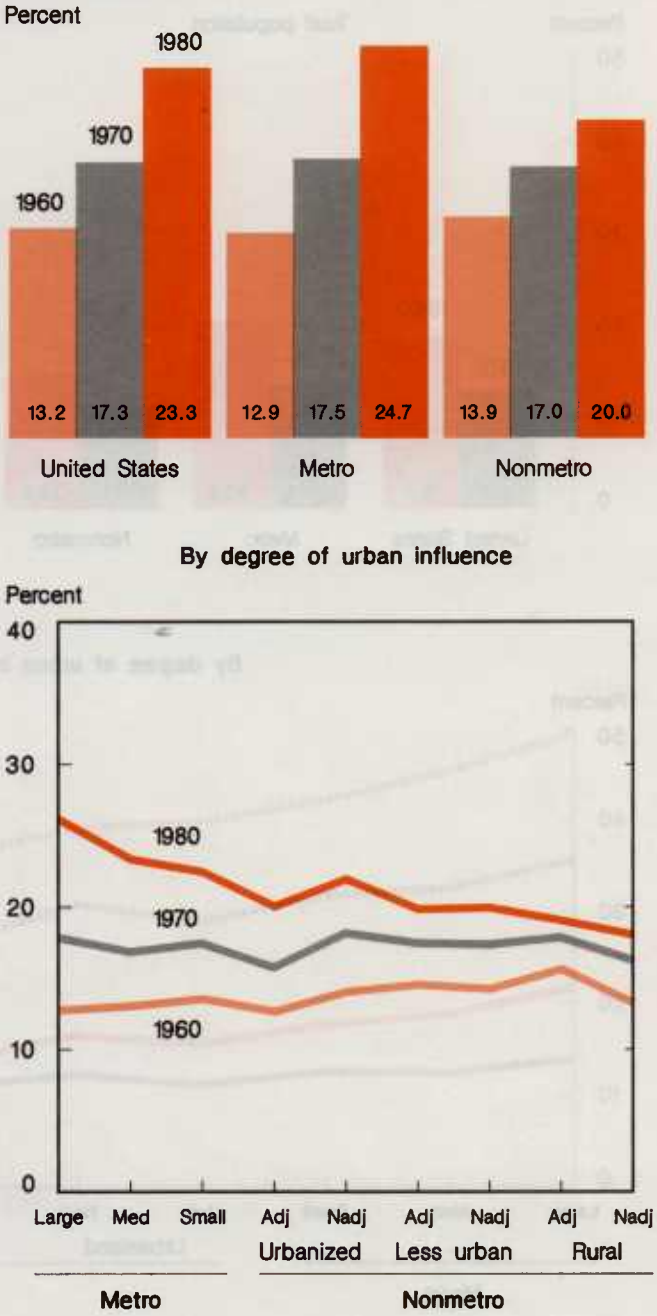
Family Structure

Fewer children are living with both parents. The percentage of the population under 18 living with only one natural or step-parent or with no formally recognized parents rose from 13.2 percent in 1960 to 17.3 in 1970 and to 23.3 percent in 1980, almost one-fourth of the population of children and youth (fig. 9).[3] The proportion not living with two parents rose more quickly in metro than in nonmetro areas. In 1960, metro areas' proportion was slightly lower (12.9 percent) than in nonmetro areas (13.9 percent), but by 1980 reached 24.7 in metro areas and 20 in nonmetro areas. There were relatively few differences by county type in 1960, but differences increased during the next two decades. The large metro areas stand out in 1980, with over 26 percent of the population under 18 living with only one or neither parent.

Regionally, this measure was historically highest in the nonmetro South (app. table 8). Since 1960, however, the proportion of children living with one or neither parent increased more rapidly in metro areas, so that in 1980 the proportion was about the same in metro areas in general as in the nonmetro South.

The proportion of children not living with both parents is not available by race for 1980. A related measure, however—the percentage of family households with children under 18 with only one parent present—is available. This measure shows much the same pattern over time and by county type, and indicates that the percentage growth of single-parent families was greater in metro than in nonmetro areas (fig. 10). The percentage of black single-parent households rose from 33.2 in 1970 to 45.9 in 1980. Comparable figures for the total population are relatively low—12.7 percent in 1970 and 18.7 percent in 1980, but the increase to the percentage of single-parent households was not confined to blacks. For nonblacks, this percentage was 10.3 in 1970 and 14.9 in 1980.

Figure 9
Percent of population under 18 not living with both parents

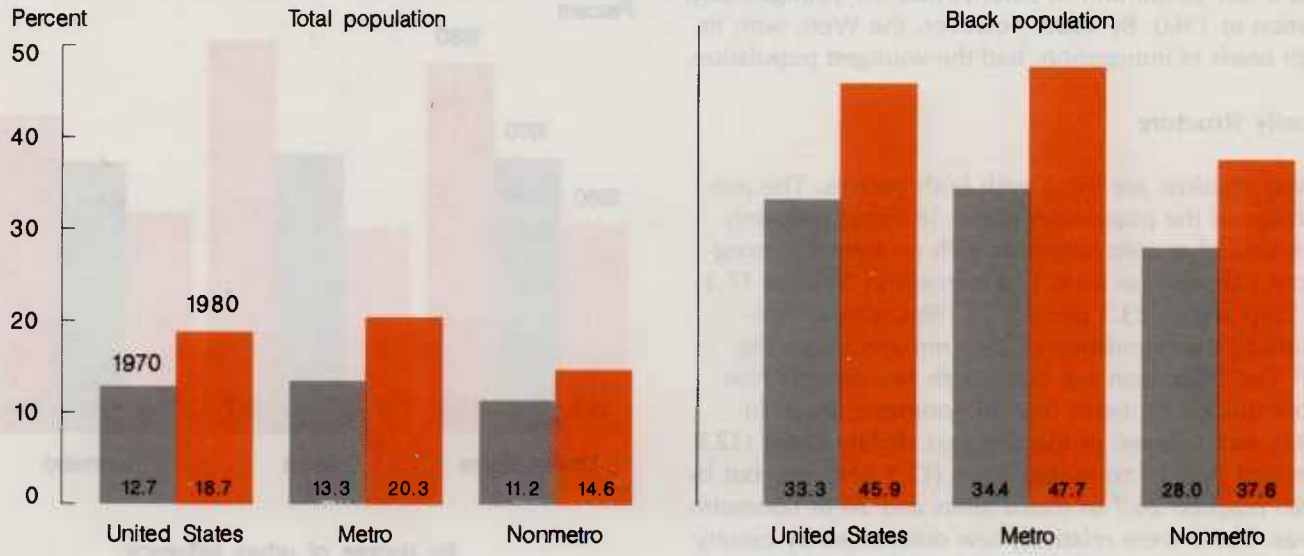


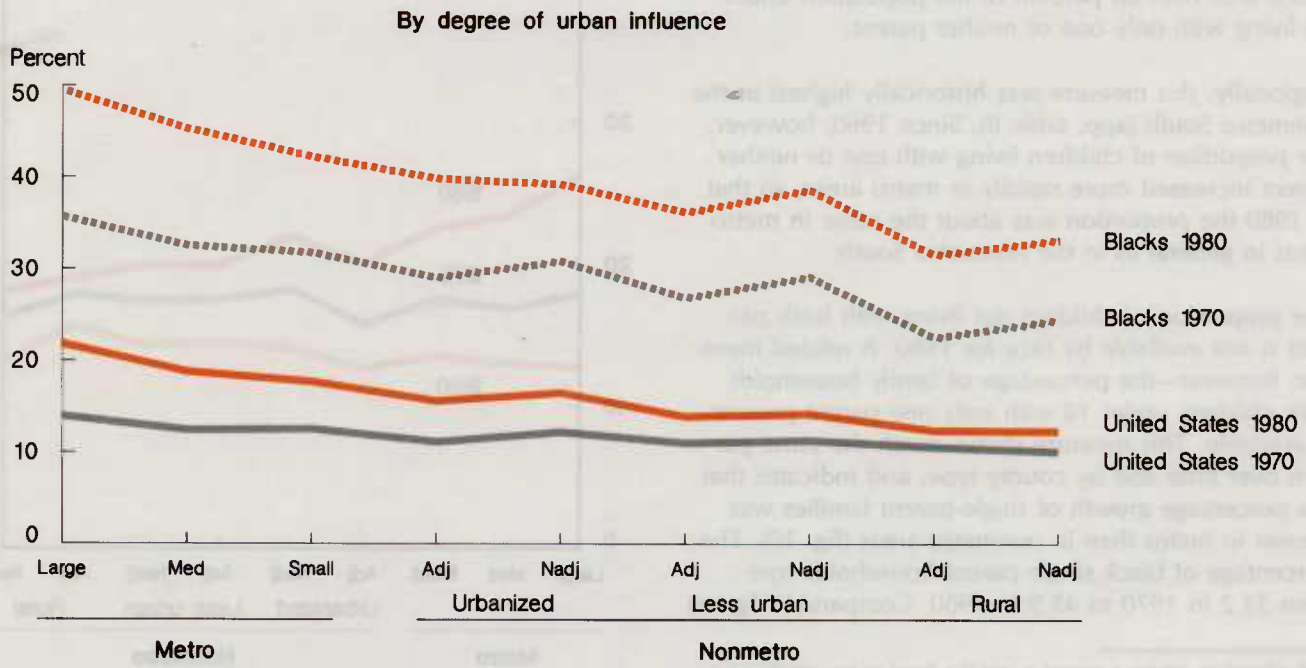
Source: Appendix table 8.

[3]Subfamilies, where a parent is not the head of household, are excluded.

The proportion of black single-parent family households was high across all rural-urban types of counties in 1970. The proportion increased in all areas during the 1970's, but especially in metro counties. About half of the black family households with children in large metro areas in 1980 were headed by one parent—substantially higher than the corresponding 33.1 percent for rural nonadjacent counties. Black single-

Figure 10
Percent of families with children headed by single parents by race





Source: Appendix table 9.

parent family households accounted for 52.3 percent of all black family households in the metro Northeast in 1980, higher than in any other regional area (app. table 9).

Household Size

Changes in age and family structure during the 1970's resulted in a growth in the number of households which was considerably faster (26.5 percent) than the overall population growth rate (11.5 percent) (table 3) during the 1970's.[4] Much of the difference can be explained by the decline in the number of children. The growth rate in the adult population (age 18 and over) was much nearer (22.5 percent) the growth in number of households. The remaining difference represents the growth in single-person households. The growth rate of households of two or more was 21.7 percent, while the rate of growth of single-person households was 46 percent during the 1970's. The average household size fell from 3.1 persons to 2.74 persons over the decade, and the proportion of all households that were single-person households rose from 19.6 percent to 22.6 percent (table 4). These changes reflect the larger numbers of single, widowed, and separated or divorced persons in the population.

The patterns of change were much the same in metro and nonmetro areas and across the entire rural-urban spectrum of counties (fig. 11). The average household size was quite similar across the various county groups in 1980 and, even in the most rural counties, about one in five households had only one person in 1980. While these statistics show few differences across county groups, it is likely that a higher proportion of single-person households is elderly in the more rural counties, while nonelderly single and separated or divorced people make up more of the single-person households in the more urban counties.

The trend toward smaller household size meant that the number of households in the Northeast grew by 12.6 percent even though the population declined (app. table 10). This growth in household numbers was still quite low compared with the growth in the South (37.1 percent) and West (39.4 percent), however. In the nonmetro West, there were over three households in 1980 for every two in 1970. The number of single-person households grew by over 60 percent in both the South, which had a large number of elderly inmigrants during the 1970's, and in the nonmetro West, which attracted migrants of all ages.

[4]Households occupy separate living quarters. In 1970, this meant living and eating separately and having either 1) direct access from outside the building or a common hallway, or 2) complete kitchen facilities. In 1980, direct access was required. In 1970, six or more unrelated people living together were classified as group quarters (rather than households). In 1980, this requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons. These changes appear to have had little effect on the number of households.

Table 3—Change in population and households, 1970–80

Item	United States	Metro	Nonmetro
	Percentage change		
Total population	11.5	9.9	15.8
Population 18 years and over	22.1	20.8	25.9
Households	26.5	24.9	30.7
Single-person households	46.0	44.2	51.7

Source: App. tables 1, 2, and 10.

Educational Attainment

The measure most commonly used to assess the educational level of a population is the median number of school years completed by people age 25 and over who have generally finished schooling. According to this measure, nonmetro areas have overcome their lag in educational attainment, and with a median education of 12.3 years in 1980, were about equal with metro areas' median of 12.6 years (table 5). The 1970 educational levels were much lower in the more rural nonmetro areas, but by 1980, were nearly equal across all county groups (fig. 12). Median education is now somewhat misleading as a social indicator, however. The tendency to discontinue formal education after high school has created a situation where the median stays between 12 and 13 years even when substantial differences exist. It is more useful, then, to focus on the percentages completing high school and college.

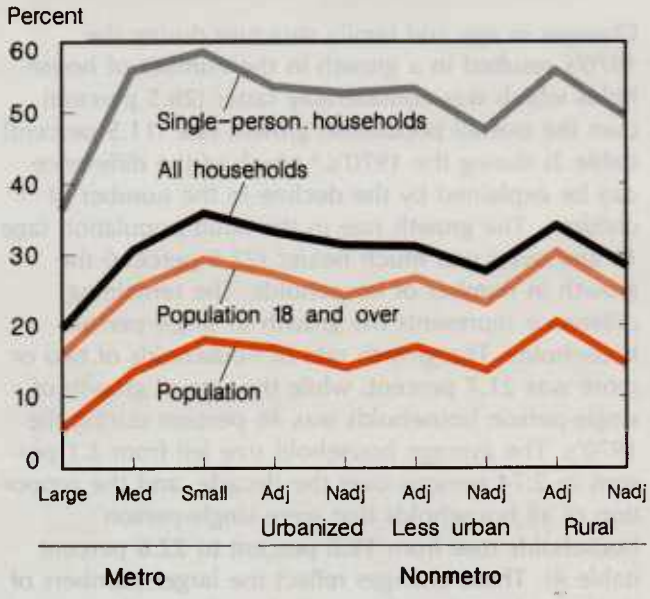
The percentage of the population that completed high school has risen considerably in the past two decades in both metro and nonmetro areas, but there has been little convergence. In 1960, 43.7 percent of the population age 25 and over in metro areas and 34.5 percent of this population in nonmetro areas had completed high school, a difference of about 10 percentage points. In 1980, the corresponding percentages

were 69.1 (metro) and 59.5 (nonmetro), still a difference of about 10 percentage points. The percentage completing high school rose substantially during the 1970's in all county groups, but the pattern of differences across county types remained much the same (fig. 12). The increase during the 1970's was greater than the increase during the 1960's, primarily due to the relatively large number of people who reached the age of 25 during the later decade.

The percentage of population age 25 and over that completed college also increased more between 1970 and 1980 than during the previous decade. Those completing college accounted for 18 percent of those 25 and over in metro areas in 1980, but only 11.5 percent in nonmetro areas. Less urban and completely rural nonmetro counties continue to lag behind both metro and more urban nonmetro counties in the percentage of population completing 4 years of college, in spite of their rapid growth in the number of young adults. Percentage point differences have actually increased since 1960.

Regional disparities have remained much the same over time, with the nonmetro South having the lowest educational attainment, and the metro West the highest (app. table 11). In spite of general increases in educational levels, the percentages completing high school and college in the nonmetro South in 1980 were below the corresponding figures for the metro

Figure 11
Growth in households and population, 1970-80 by degree of urban influence



Source: Appendix tables 1, 2, and 10.

Table 4—Household size and single-person households, metro and nonmetro areas

Item	United States		Metro		Nonmetro	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
			Number			
Average household size	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.8
			Percent			
Single-person households	19.6	22.6	20.2	23.3	18.0	20.9

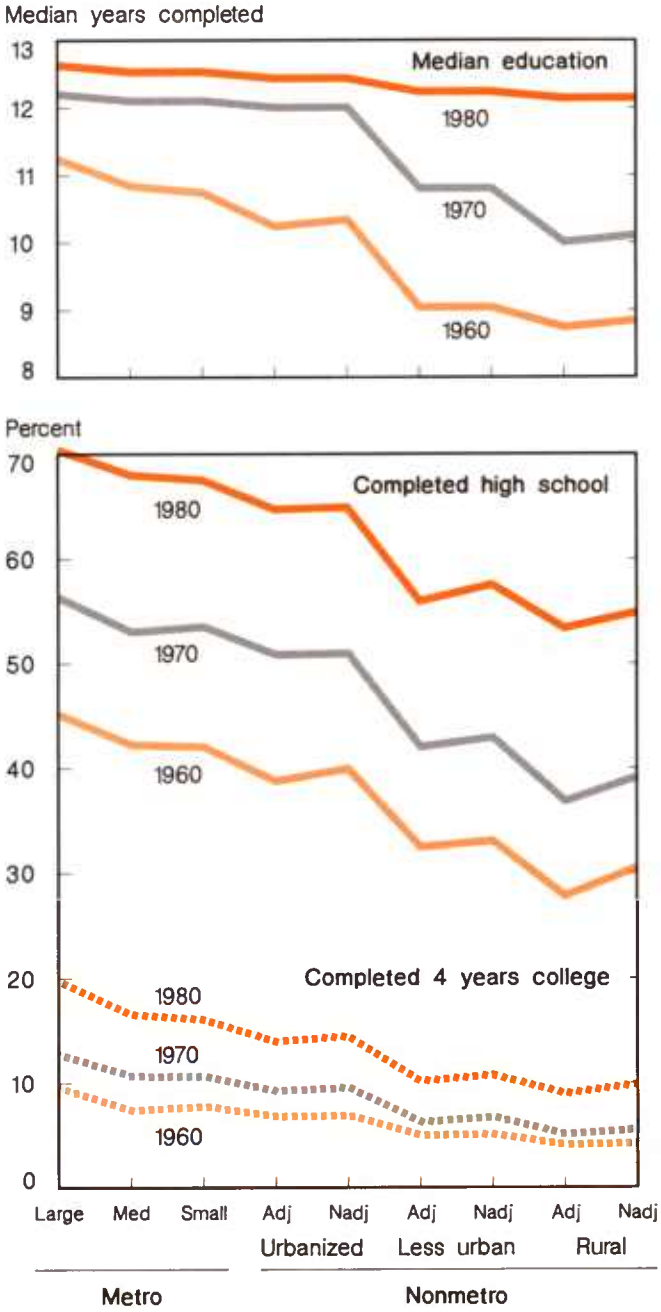
Source: App. table 10.

Table 5—Educational attainment of the population age 25 and over

Year	Median education			Completing high school			Completing college		
	United States	Metro	Nonmetro	United States	Metro	Nonmetro	United States	Metro	Nonmetro
	Years			*Percent*					
1980	12.5	12.6	12.3	66.5	69.1	59.5	16.2	18.0	11.5
1970	12.1	12.2	11.2	52.3	55.0	45.0	10.7	11.9	7.4
1960	10.6	11.1	9.3	41.1	43.7	34.5	7.7	8.6	5.3

Source: App. table 11.

Figure 12
Educational attainment by degree of urban influence for population 25 and over



Source: Appendix table 4.

West in 1960. In contrast, educational attainment in the metro South in 1980 was roughly comparable to that of other metro areas.

For the black population, educational attainment is substantially lower than for total population, and there are greater differences between metro and nonmetro areas (table 6). The percentage of blacks age 25 and over in large metro areas who had completed high school in 1980 was roughly the same as the corresponding percentages for the overall population in these areas in 1970 (fig. 13). For blacks in rural counties, however, the percentages completing high school in 1980 corresponded to the 1960 percentages for the overall population in rural counties.

Labor Force and Employment

As the baby boom generation reached adulthood and the tendency for women to enter and stay in the labor force continued to rise during the 1970's, the work force grew rapidly in both rural and urban areas. Overall, labor force participation rates remained lower the more rural the area, primarily because of the high proportions of retirement-age adults in rural counties. Labor force participation rates of women with children differed little from rural to urban areas in either 1970 or 1980.

Most of the employment growth during the 1970's in both rural and urban areas was in the service sector. Because agricultural employment stabilized during the 1970's after falling substantially during the 1960's, rural-urban differences in industrial composition declined less during the 1970's than during the 1960's. Although the proportion employed in household-oriented services such as health and education in 1980 differed little from rural to urban areas, rural

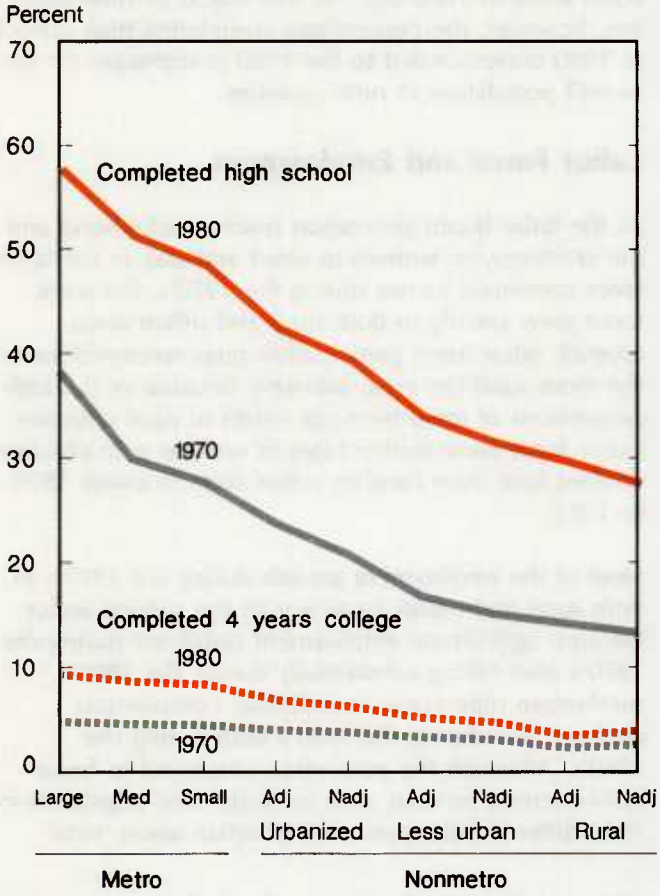
Table 6—Educational level of the black population age 25 and over

Year	Completed high school			Completed college		
	United States	Metro	Nonmetro	United States	Metro	Nonmetro
			Percent			
1980	51.3	55.2	35.2	8.4	9.1	5.4
1970	31.4	35.2	17.6	4.4	4.7	3.3

Source: App. table 11.

counties had relatively higher production sector employment (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction), while urban counties had higher business-oriented service employment. In general, the more rural the county, the lower the white-collar employment and the higher the blue-collar employment, especially low-skill blue-collar employment.

Figure 13
Educational attainment by degree of urban influence for black population 25 and over



Source: Appendix table 11.

Labor Force Size and Participation

The U.S. labor force grew 29.3 percent (24 million persons) during the 1970's (table 7), considerably faster than the population as a whole (11.5 percent), due mainly to the sizable increase (39.1 percent) in the population of young adults and the increase in female labor force participation. The proportion of women age 16 and over working or looking for work rose from 41.4 percent in 1970 to 49.9 percent in 1980. While there were 19.2 percent more men in the labor force in 1980 than in 1970, there were 46.2 percent more women. By 1980, women made up 42.1 percent of the labor force.

The growth rate of the labor force was about 50 percent higher during the 1970's (29.3 percent) than during the 1960's (18.6 percent).[5] Although the number of women in the labor force during the 1960's expanded considerably (37.5 percent), growth in the number of men in the labor force was relatively small (9.7 percent). The increasing female participation of the 1970's was a continuation of a long-term trend. The major difference between the two decades was the entry of the post-World War II baby boom cohort into the labor market during the 1970's.

Differences in the labor force growth rates between metro and nonmetro areas have generally mirrored differences in population growth rates. Metro labor force growth was higher (21.6 percent) than nonmetro growth (10.6 percent) during the 1960's, but during the 1970's, labor force growth was higher in nonmetro areas (33.2 percent) than in metro areas (28 percent).

Metro area labor force participation rates have exceeded nonmetro rates in all three censuses for both men and women. In large part, this has reflected the relatively high proportion of people aged 65 or over living in nonmetro areas. Metro-nonmetro differences

[5]Changes in the definition of the labor force preclude exact comparisons of 1960 with 1980. In 1980, the minimum age to be considered a member of the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years old. Judging from the 1970 census, which provided information for persons both 14 and over and 16 and over, the change in definition had little effect (less than 1 percent) on the reported size of the labor force. Few 14- and 15-year-olds work or look for work. The change did affect statistics on participation rates, however (table 7).

Table 7—Labor force growth and changes in labor force participation by sex

Item	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
					Thousand				
Total labor force:									
1970[1]	82,049	51,502	30,547	61,564	38,353	23,211	20,485	13,149	7,336
1980[1]	106,085	61,416	44,668	78,797	45,196	33,602	27,287	16,221	11,067
Absolute labor force growth:									
1960–70[2]	13,020	4,609	8,411	10,993	4,470	6,523	2,027	139	1,888
1970–80[1]	24,036	9,914	14,121	17,233	6,843	10,391	6,802	3,072	3,731
					Percent				
Percentage change:									
1960–70[2]	18.6	9.7	37.5	21.6	13.1	38.9	10.6	1.0	33.4
1970–80[1]	29.3	19.2	46.2	28.0	17.8	44.8	33.2	23.4	50.9
Labor force participation rate:									
1960[2]	55.3	77.4	34.5	56.8	78.9	36.2	51.8	73.8	30.3
1970[2]	55.5	72.9	39.6	56.8	74.4	40.8	51.9	68.8	36.1
1970[1]	58.2	76.6	41.4	59.5	78.2	42.7	54.5	72.4	37.7
1980[1]	62.0	75.1	49.9	63.4	76.5	51.6	58.1	71.6	45.5

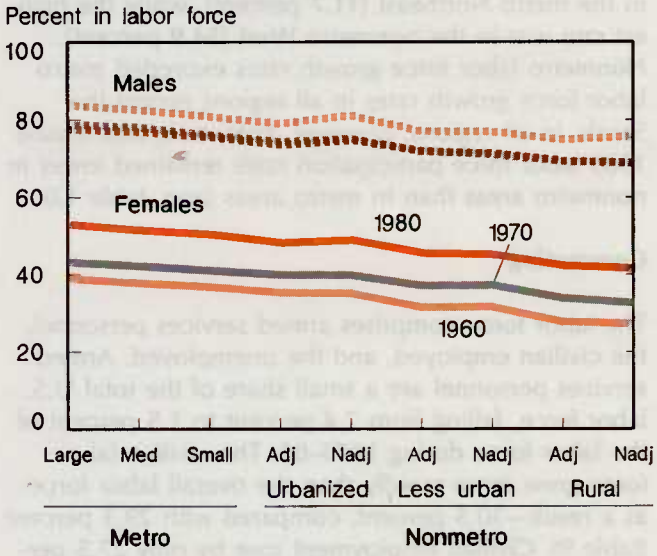
[1]Persons 16 years old and over.
[2]Persons 14 years old and over.
Source: App. tables 12 and 13.

in female labor force participation declined slightly during the 1960's but not the 1970's. The metro-nonmetro difference in 1980 (6.1 percentage points) was about what it had been in 1960 (5.9 percentage points). Female labor force participation tended to be lower in more rural counties and while participation increased in all types of counties between 1960 and 1980, metro-nonmetro differences remained much the same (fig. 14).

Female labor force participation is generally highest for young women without children, dropping when women have children, then rising as children get older (table 8). While the increase in female labor force participation during the 1970's was somewhat associated with a decline in fertility, the labor force participation rates for women with children at home rose considerably between 1970 and 1980, from 40.8 percent to 55.3 percent. Participation rates for women with children did not differ between metro and nonmetro areas in 1970, and both areas experienced similar gains. Because of the higher fertility of nonmetro women, women with children constituted a slightly larger proportion of the nonmetro female labor force (42.6 percent) than of the metro female labor force (36.4 percent).

The pattern of labor force growth across regions during the 1970's was similar to the pattern of population

Figure 14
Labor force participation rates by degree of urban influence



Persons aged 16 and over. Estimates based on formula: 1960 rate (16 and over) = 1960 rate (14 and over) + 1970 rate (16 and over) − 1970 rate (14 and over).
Source: Appendix table 13.

Table 8—Labor force participation and labor force growth by sex and presence of children, metro and nonmetro counties

Item	Labor force participation rates		Labor force growth		
	1970	1980	Absolute change	Percent change	Percent of total growth
	Percent		Mil. people	Percent	
United States	58.2	62.0	24.0	29.3	100.0
Males, total	76.6	75.1	9.9	19.2	41.3
Females, total	41.4	49.9	14.1	46.2	58.8
with children—					
under 18 years old	40.8	55.3	5.4	46.3	22.3
under 6 years old	30.8	45.7	2.0	47.1	8.3
6-17 years old	50.1	63.0	3.4	45.8	14.0
Metro	59.5	63.4	17.2	28.0	100.0
Males, total	78.2	76.5	6.8	17.8	39.7
Females, total	42.7	51.6	10.4	44.8	60.3
with children—					
under 18 years old	40.3	55.5	3.7	44.1	21.7
under 6 years old	30.0	45.3	1.3	43.7	7.7
6-17 years old	50.0	63.4	2.2	44.3	13.9
Nonmetro	54.5	58.1	6.8	33.2	100.0
Males, total	72.4	71.6	3.1	23.4	45.2
Females, total	37.7	45.5	3.7	50.9	54.8
with children—					
under 18 years old	42.0	54.9	1.6	52.3	24.0
under 6 years old	33.0	46.5	.7	55.9	9.7
6-17 years old	50.4	62.0	1.0	50.1	14.3

Source: App. tables 12—14.

growth (app. table 12). The smallest rate of gain was in the metro Northeast (11.7 percent), while the highest rate was in the nonmetro West (54.9 percent). Nonmetro labor force growth rates exceeded metro labor force growth rates in all regions except the South. In all regions, however, both male and female 1980 labor force participation rates remained lower in nonmetro areas than in metro areas (app. table 13).

Commuting

The labor force comprises armed services personnel, the civilian employed, and the unemployed. Armed services personnel are a small share of the total U.S. labor force, falling from 2.4 percent to 1.5 percent of the labor force during 1970–80. The civilian labor force grew more rapidly than the overall labor force as a result—30.5 percent, compared with 29.3 percent (table 9). Civilian employment rose by only 27.5 percent at the same time, resulting in a rise in unemployment. Metro and nonmetro areas had similar patterns,

Table 9—Labor force and employment

Item	1970	1980	Change, 1970–80	
	Thousand			Percent
Total:				
Labor force	82,049	106,085	24,036	29.3
Civilian labor force	80,051	104,450	24,399	30.5
Civilian employment	76,554	97,639	21,085	27.5
Armed forces employment	1,998	1,635	-363	-18.2
Metro:				
Labor force	61,564	78,797	17,233	28.0
Civilian labor force	60,019	77,543	17,524	29.2
Civilian employment	57,460	72,682	15,222	26.5
Armed forces employment	1,545	1,254	-291	-18.8
Nonmetro:				
Labor force	20,485	27,287	6,802	33.2
Civilian labor force	20,033	26,907	6,874	34.3
Civilian employment	19,094	24,958	5,864	30.7
Armed forces employment	452	380	-72	-15.9

Source: *Census of Population*, 1970 and 1980.

with nonmetro growth rates always somewhat higher than metro rates during the 1970's.

Like other census information, employment is tabulated by place of residence. The level and growth of county residents' employment does not necessarily mean these residents are employed in the county itself. The percentage of those employed who commuted outside their county to work rose only slightly from 17.8 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 1980. While the rate remains higher in metro areas (19.4 percent) than in nonmetro areas (17.8 percent), the gain in commuting was greater in nonmetro areas (fig. 15).

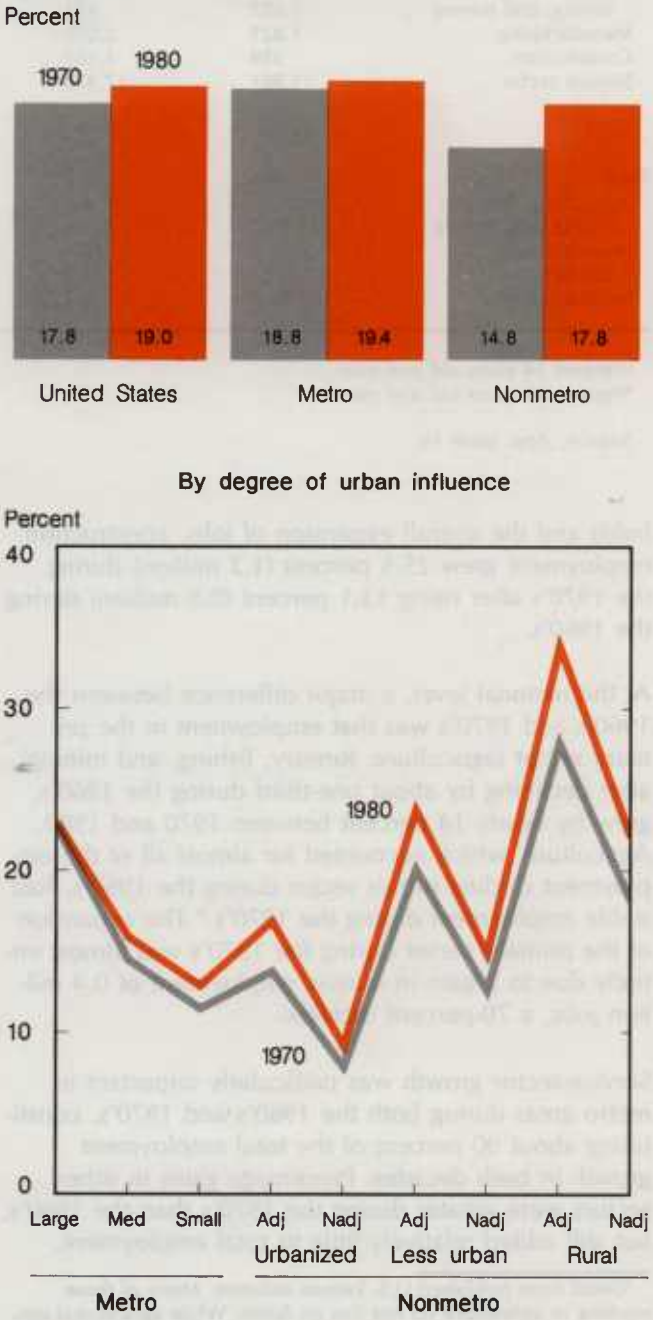
Within nonmetro areas, counties adjacent to metro areas and more rural counties had the greatest gain in and the highest level of commuting in 1980. About half the gain in employment in rural counties adjacent to metro areas went to commuters (app. table 15), with over one-third of the employed residents commuting outside the county to work in 1980. Commuting was also high in nonadjacent rural counties in 1980, with over one-third (36.4 percent) of the employment growth involving work outside the county, and over one in five of those employed commuting to another county to work. Although some of this commuting may be from one rural county to another, these data suggest that many rural counties are becoming residential areas for people working in more urbanized counties.

Commuting was high in the metro Northeast, where over one-fourth worked outside their county in both 1970 and 1980. Commuters made up over one-third of the employment growth in the nonmetro areas of the South and the Northeast, raising the proportions who commute across county lines to over one-fifth in both areas in 1980. Commuting outside the county to work has been relatively low in the West, where geographic size of the counties is relatively large.

Employment Growth by Industry

Expansion of the service sector dominated national employment trends during the 1960's and 1970's, increasing by about one-third between 1960 and 1970 and one-third again by 1980 (table 10).[6] Overall, of the 33.8-million increase in people employed during 1960–80, 29.4 million worked in the service sector. Manufacturing employment grew by a relatively slow 10 percent, about 2 million people, during both decades. With the large growth in the number of house-

Figure 15
Percent of employed commuting across county lines to work



Source: Appendix table 15.

[6]The service sector includes communications and utilities, transportation, finance, insurance, and real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration, as well as professional, personal, business, and repair services.

Table 10—Employment change by industry

Item	United States		Metro		Nonmetro	
	1960–70[1]	1970–80[2]	1960–70[1]	1970–80[2]	1960–70[1]	1970–80[2]
			Thousand			
Total	12,670	21,086	10,710	15,220	1,959	5,864
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	−1,657	471	−348	287	−1,340	184
Manufacturing	1,827	2,078	826	1,084	1,000	993
Construction	519	1,167	349	763	170	404
Service sector	11,981	17,370	9,883	13,088	2,098	4,283
			Percentage change			
Total	19.6	27.5	22.7	26.5	11.3	30.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	−32.2	13.6	−22.4	23.3	−36.4	8.2
Manufacturing	10.0	10.4	5.8	7.2	25.5	20.4
Construction	13.1	25.5	12.2	23.3	15.2	31.0
Service sector	32.2	35.7	34.6	34.5	24.0	40.1

[1]Persons 14 years old and over.
[2]Persons 16 years old and over.

Source: App. table 16.

holds and the overall expansion of jobs, construction employment grew 25.5 percent (1.2 million) during the 1970's after rising 13.1 percent (0.5 million) during the 1960's.

At the national level, a major difference between the 1960's and 1970's was that employment in the primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining), after declining by about one-third during the 1960's, grew by nearly 14 percent between 1970 and 1980. Agriculture, which accounted for almost all of the employment decline in this sector during the 1960's, had stable employment during the 1970's.[7] The expansion of the primary sector during the 1970's was almost entirely due to a gain in mining employment of 0.4 million jobs, a 70-percent increase.

Service-sector growth was particularly important in metro areas during both the 1960's and 1970's, constituting about 90 percent of the total employment growth in both decades. Percentage gains in other sectors were greater during the 1970's than the 1960's, but still added relatively little to total employment.

[7]Detail from published U.S. census volumes. Many of those working in agriculture do not live on farms. While agricultural employment was stable, the farm population declined.

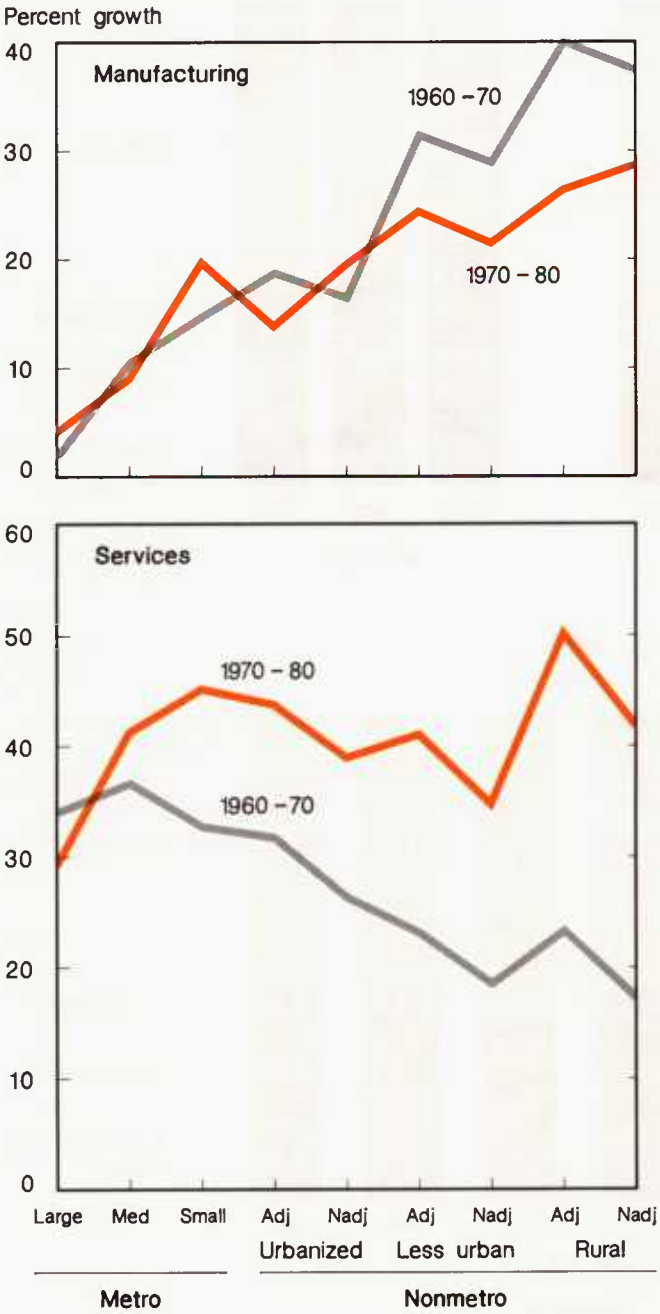
For nonmetro area residents, the nature of employment growth changed between the 1960's and the 1970's. First, stabilization of primary sector employment was most relevant in nonmetro areas, where employment in this sector had declined by over 1.3 million between 1960 and 1970. Second, service sector employment growth doubled from 2 million during the 1960's to 4 million during the 1970's. Nearly 75 percent of the employment growth during the 1970's was in the service sector. Manufacturing employment grew by about 1 million during both decades. Manufacturing contributed substantially (16.9 percent) to employment growth in nonmetro areas during the 1970's, especially compared with metro areas, where manufacturing contributed only 7 percent.

Rural-urban differences in employment growth were quite marked during the 1960's: the more rural the county, the faster the rate of manufacturing employment growth and the lower the rate of service-sector growth (fig. 16). During the 1970's, however, this growth pattern was less evident. Manufacturing employment growth was somewhat less rural oriented, and service sector growth reached 50 percent among residents in rural adjacent counties. (Given the high rate of commuting from these counties, however,

much of this growth may have represented new jobs in metro suburbs.)

The proportion of service-sector employment rose from 60.4 percent of the metro total in 1960 to 70.3 percent in 1980 (fig. 17). Manufacturing employment fell from 30.3 percent of the total in 1960 to 22.1 percent in 1980. Service sector employment also increased in importance in nonmetro areas, rising from 50.2 percent of the 1960 total to 60 percent in 1980. The proportion in manufacturing remained fairly stable, and by 1980, the proportion employed in manufacturing was higher among nonmetro residents (23.5 percent) than among metro residents (22.1 percent). Twice as many nonmetro residents were employed in manufacturing as in the primary sector.

Figure 16
Growth in manufacturing and service sectors by degree of urban influence



Source: Appendix table 16.

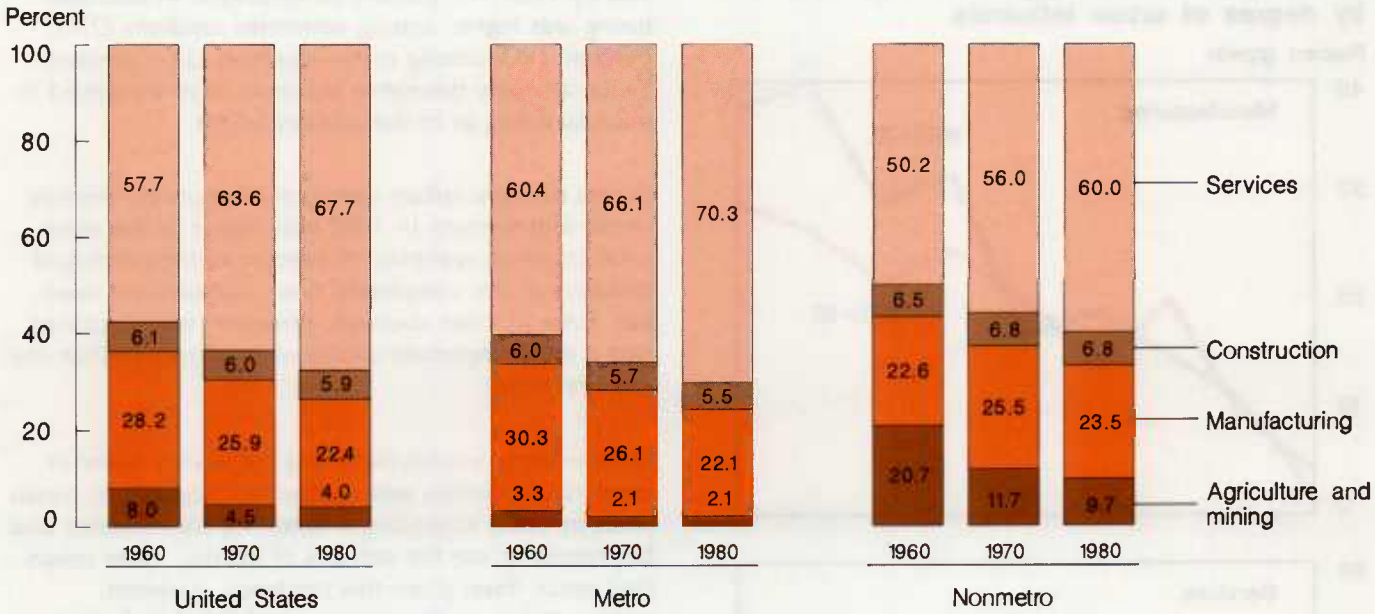
Across the rural-urban spectrum of counties, primary sector employment in 1980 was higher in the more rural counties, reaching 18 percent of the employed residents in the completely rural, nonadjacent counties. Even in these counties, however, manufacturing was a more important source of employment than the primary sector.

Service-sector employment was somewhat lower in more rural counties and in counties adjacent to metro areas in 1980, suggesting a tendency for residents and businesses to use the services of nearby, more urbanized areas. Even given this tendency, however, service-sector employment never fell below half of total employment in any of the county types. Although it is less true for rural than urban residents, the service sector has been the largest and most dynamic of all sectors everywhere.

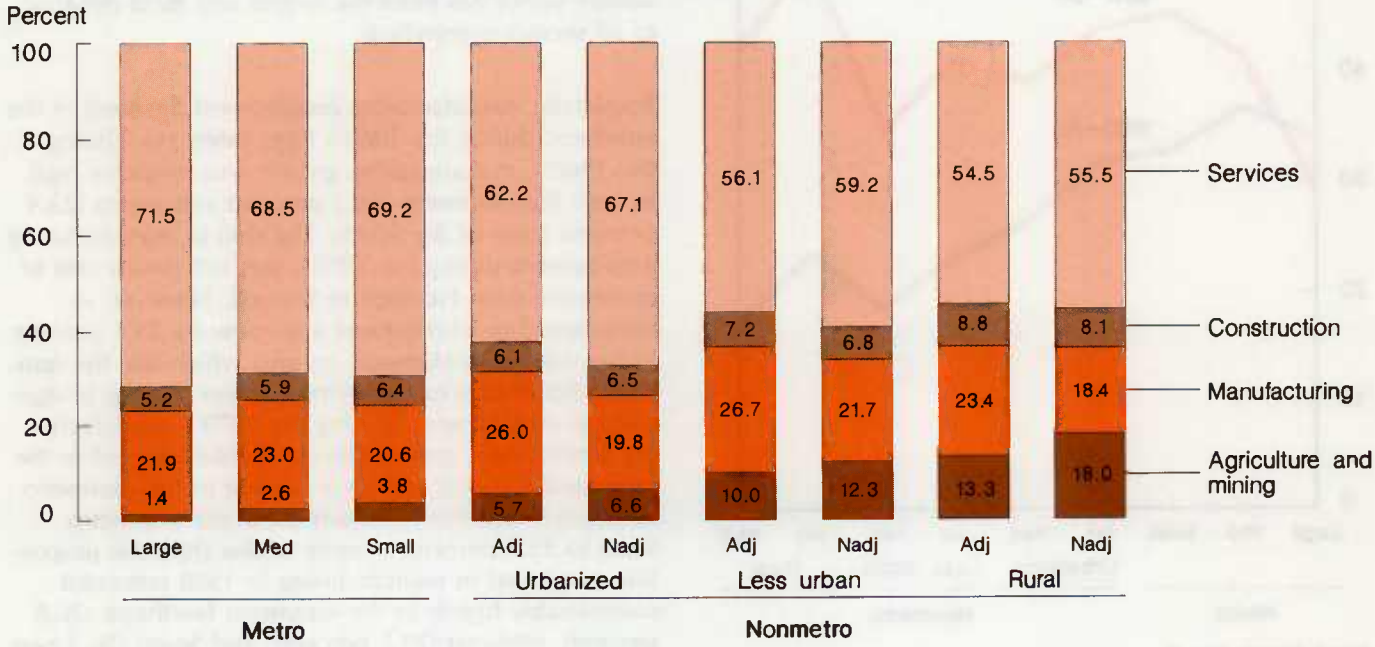
Regionally, manufacturing employment declined in the Northeast during the 1960's (app. table 16). During the 1960's, manufacturing growth was relatively high in both the nonmetro (38.3 percent) and metro (23.4 percent) areas of the South. The shift in manufacturing employment during the 1960's was not simply one of movement from Frostbelt to Sunbelt, however, as manufacturing employment also grew by 23.5 percent in the nonmetro Midwest, an area which like the nonmetro South was experiencing a major decline in agricultural employment. During the 1970's, manufacturing employment growth slowed to 16.6 percent in the nonmetro Midwest and 24.5 percent in the nonmetro South, but rose from 3.6 percent in the nonmetro West to 35.5 percent. In spite of this shift, the proportion employed in manufacturing in 1980 remained considerably higher in the nonmetro Northeast (26.8 percent), Midwest (23.5 percent), and South (26.3 percent) than in the nonmetro West (12 percent).

The sharpest contrasts in employment growth during the 1970's were between the metro Northeast and the nonmetro West. This was especially true in the case of construction employment, which declined by 10 percent in the metro Northeast but increased by 81.7 percent in the nonmetro West.

Figure 17
Employment by industry sector



By degree of urban influence, 1980



Source: Appendix table 16.

Service Sector Employment

The service sector includes a diverse set of employment activities, ranging from teaching to banking to public administration. As a means of summarizing some of the trends, the 11 service industry categories are divided into three general groups: those oriented almost entirely toward households (health, education, retail trade, and personal, entertainment, and recreation services); those more oriented to business (business and repair services; finance, insurance, and real estate; wholesale trade; and other professional services); and a residual group (communication and utilities, transportation, and public administration). The analysis is confined to 1970 and 1980, as the 1960 data were not available in comparable detail.

Employment in household-oriented services grew by more than 34 percent during the 1970's, constituting over 40 percent of total growth in both metro and nonmetro areas (table 11). With the growth in the elderly population; the expansion of medicare, medicaid, and private health insurance; and a more complex medical technology, health care was the fastest growing service industry. For every 10 employed in the health care industry in 1970, there were 17 working in 1980. Employment in education was 44.1 percent higher in 1980 than in 1970, in spite of the decline in school-age population. One contributing factor was that more high school graduates, especially women, went on to higher education during the 1970's.

The decline in personal entertainment and recreation resulted from a 40-percent drop in private household employment. Unfortunately, recreation and entertainment services employment, which grew by 60 percent nationally, cannot be tabulated separately for metro and nonmetro areas from our data sources. The decline in this combined employment was greatest in the nonmetro South at −20.1 percent (app. table 17).

Table 11—Service sector growth in metro and nonmetro areas, 1970–80

Service sector	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	Growth rate	Percent of total growth	Employment as percent of total 1980 employment	Growth rate	Percent of total growth	Employment as percent of total 1980 employment	Growth rate	Percent of total growth	Employment as percent of total 1980 employment
					Percent				
Household oriented:									
Health care	70.7	14.3	7.4	69.8	15.0	7.7	74.1	12.2	6.8
Education	44.1	12.2	8.6	42.9	11.9	8.3	47.2	12.8	9.4
Retail trade	[1]29.7	17.1	16.1	[1]28.2	17.1	16.3	[1]34.5	17.1	15.6
Personal, entertainment, recreation	−2.0	−.4	4.2	.5	.1	4.2	−9.0	−1.7	4.0
Total, household oriented	34.5	43.1	36.3	33.9	44.1	36.4	36.1	40.4	35.8
Business oriented:									
Business and repair services	70.4	8.0	4.2	68.8	9.1	4.7	79.1	5.1	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate	53.7	9.8	6.0	50.3	10.9	6.8	73.6	6.9	3.8
Wholesale trade	[1]29.7	4.6	4.3	[1]28.2	4.8	4.6	[1]34.5	3.8	3.5
Other professional services	21.2	3.5	4.3	20.8	3.8	4.7	23.1	2.5	3.2
Total business services	42.1	25.8	18.8	40.7	28.7	20.8	48.8	18.3	13.2
Other:									
Communication and utilities	19.3	2.2	2.9	15.5	1.9	2.9	33.2	2.9	2.7
Transportation	[2]34.0	5.1	4.4	[2]30.6	5.2	4.6	[2]47.6	5.0	3.6
Public administration	[2]34.0	6.2	5.3	[2]30.6	6.1	5.5	[2]47.6	6.4	4.7
Total service sector	35.7	82.4	67.6	34.5	86.0	70.3	40.1	73.0	60.0

[1]Combined for calculation of growth rate because of reclassification of farm equipment and supply employment from retail to wholesale trade in 1980. Percentage of service sector growth based on 1980 classification.

[2]Combined for calculation of growth rate because of reclassification of post office employment from public administration to transportation in 1980. Percentage of service sector growth based on 1980 classification.

Employment in business-oriented services generally grew more rapidly (42.1 percent) than household-oriented service employment. Over 70 percent more people were working in business and repair services at the end of the 1970's than at the beginning. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment also grew by over half. In spite of their high growth rate, however, business-oriented services contributed substantially less to overall growth than did household services—25.8 percent compared with 43.1 percent. As a group, business-oriented services employ fewer people, and the impact of their growth on total employment is less substantial.

Nonmetro employment growth was faster than metro growth in all service-sector industries except personal, entertainment, and recreation services. While household services were about equally important sources of growth in metro and nonmetro areas, however, providing 44.1 and 40.4 percent of new employment, respectively, business services provided a much higher proportion of new metro employment (28.7 percent) than of new nonmetro employment (18.3 percent). In 1980, 20.8 percent of metro employment was in business industries, but only 13.2 percent of nonmetro employment.

Household services contributed about 40 percent of employment growth across all county types during the 1970's (fig. 18). The major rural-urban difference was that business services were more important to metro growth, while the production sector, including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction, was more important for rural growth. Thus, about twice as much growth (30 percent) in completely rural counties came from expansion of production employment as it did from business services employment (16 percent). Business services contributed 32.5 percent to employment growth and production industries contributed only 11.2 percent in large metro areas.

In 1980, 30–40 percent of employment across all county types was in household services. The proportion was higher (39.6 percent) in small metro areas and in urbanized nonmetro counties located away from metro centers. Small cities serve important functions as service centers for area residents. Business services were most important in large metro areas, and their importance decreased as rurality increased. On the other hand, the percentage employed in the production industries was higher in more rural counties. National business conditions and world trade relations affect manufacturing, construction, and agriculture more directly than they affect the service sector, and nonmetro employment levels have recently been more sensitive to business and international conditions than have metro employment levels.

Household-oriented service sector employment was fairly even between the metro and nonmetro areas of all four regions in 1980, while employment in business services is concentrated in the metro areas (app. table 17). The nonmetro South has a relatively low proportion of employment (57 percent) in the service sector, especially compared with the nonmetro West (67.7 percent). Both business and household-oriented service employment are relatively low in the South.

Occupation in 1980

Occupations of the employed work force in 1980 reflected the large percentage of workers in service industries.[8] Over half were in white-collar jobs—22.7 percent as administrators and professionals, and 30.3 percent as technical and administrative support staff and salespeople (fig. 19). People in service occupations ranging from police to household staff accounted for an additional 12.9 percent of the employed. This left only 31.2 percent as blue-collar workers and 2.9 percent as farmers.

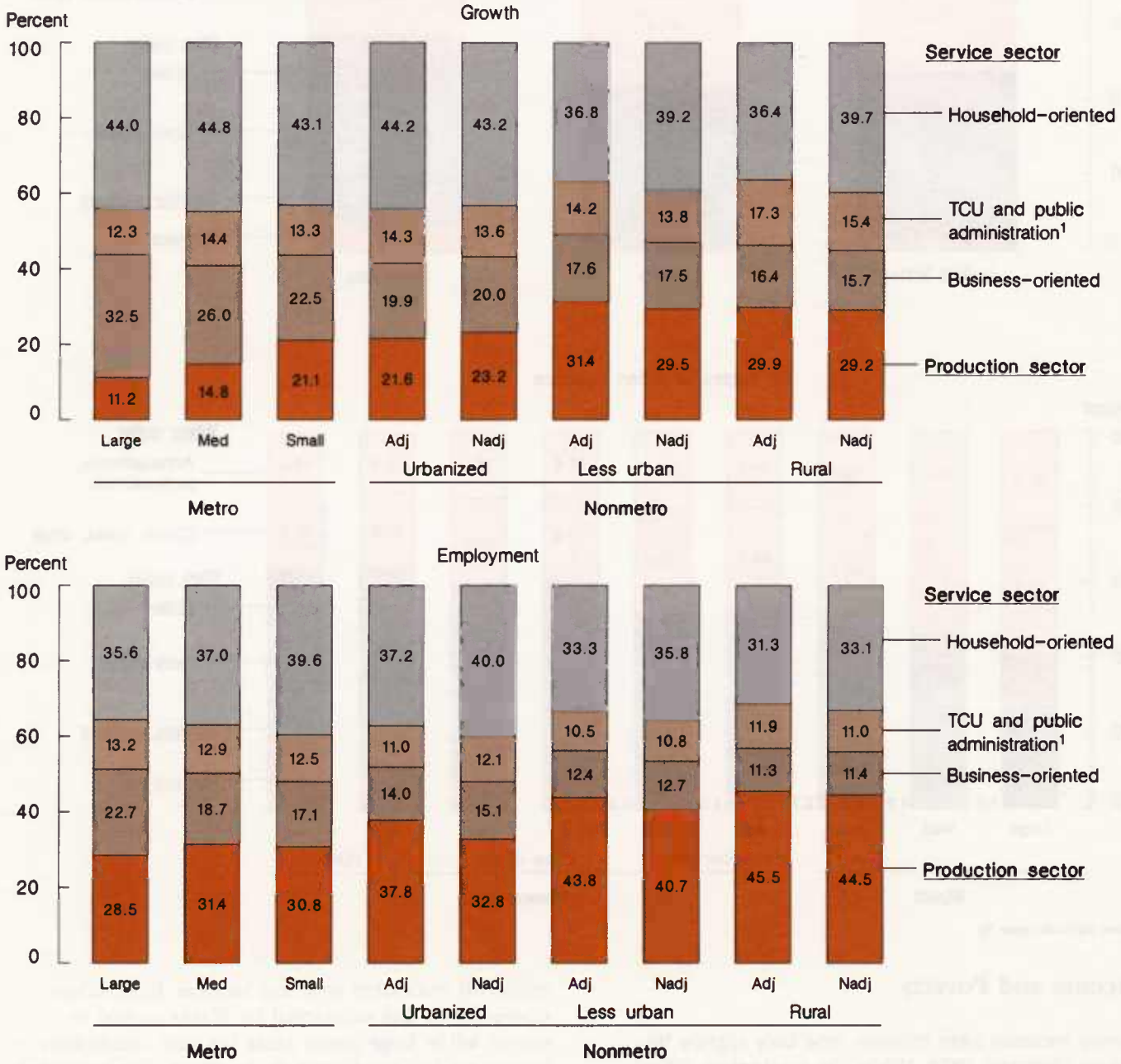
The proportion working in white-collar jobs was higher among the metro employed in 1980 (56.6 percent) than among nonmetro employed (42.2 percent), ranging from 59.2 percent in large metro areas to about 36 percent in rural counties. Over one-fourth of the employed residents of large metro areas were administrators or professionals. For rural nonmetro counties, only about 16 percent of the employed were in these highly skilled white-collar jobs in 1980. Nonmetro areas, however, had a relatively high proportion employed in blue-collar jobs, especially low-skill blue-collar jobs. Less than 16 percent of the large metro areas' employed had low-skill blue-collar occupations, but just over 25 percent of the less urban and completely rural adjacent county employed were in low-skill blue-collar work. While the high proportion in white-collar occupations in metro areas reflects the importance of service industries in these areas, the proportion in white-collar occupations is higher than

[8]Substantial changes in the categorization of occupations in 1980 preclude comparisons with 1970 and 1960.

expected. White-collar jobs tend to be urban and blue-collar jobs tend to be rural within industry sectors.

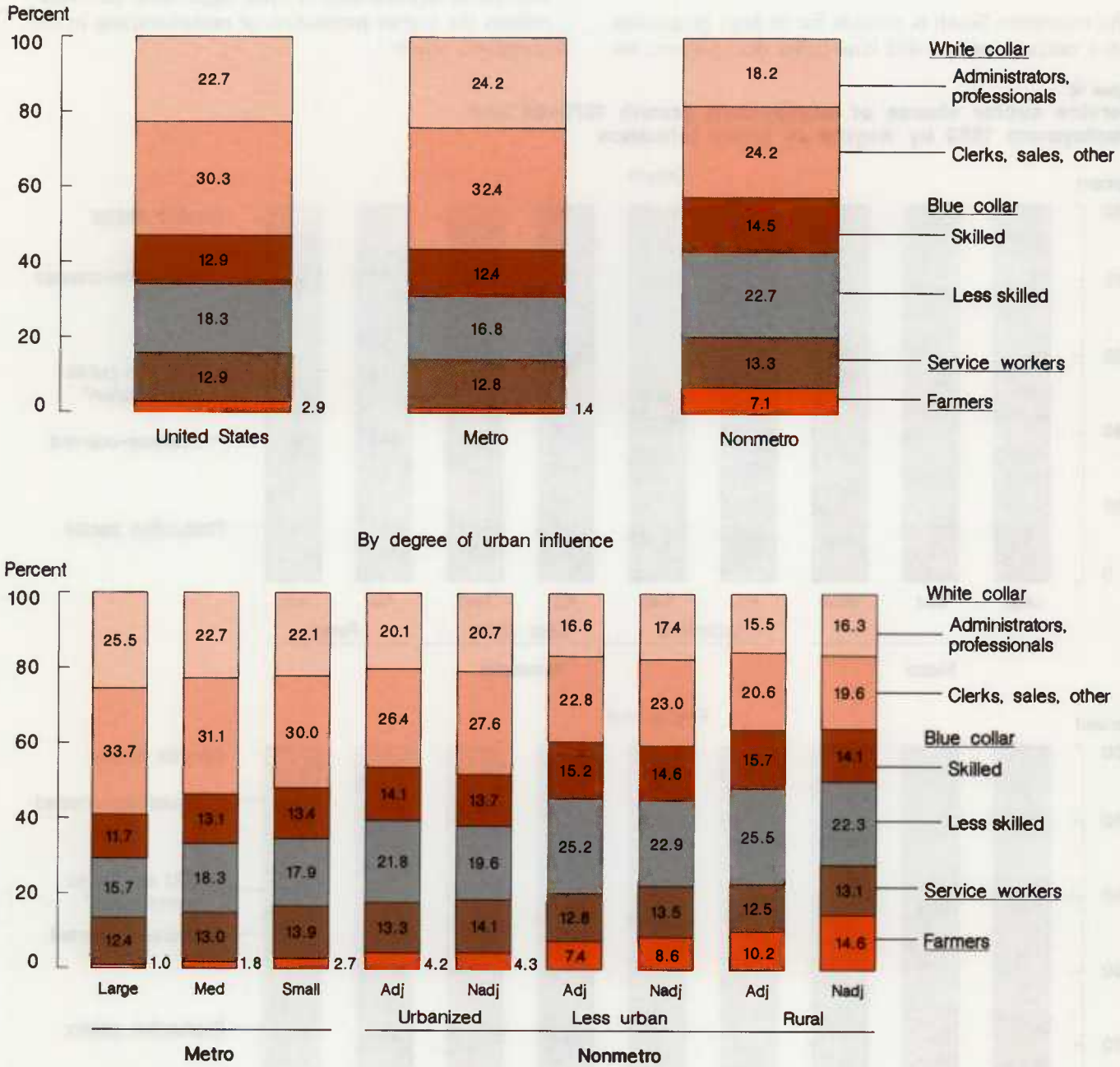
The nonmetro South is notable for its high proportion (26.1 percent) of low-skill blue-collar occupations, especially compared with the nonmetro West, where only 15.7 percent of the employed were in low-skill blue-collar occupations in 1980 (app. table 18). This reflects the higher proportion of manufacturing in the nonmetro South.

Figure 18
Service sector shares of employment growth 1970-80 and employment 1980 by degree of urban influence



1/ TCU = transportation, communications, and public utilities.
Source: Appendix table 17.

Figure 19
Occupational distribution, 1980



Source: Appendix table 18.

Income and Poverty

Family incomes after inflation rose only slightly between 1969 and 1979. While the rural-urban differences in income and poverty diminished, rurality remained associated with low income. Rural-urban convergence was substantial for blacks as real incomes fell in large metro areas but rose significantly in smalltown and rural areas in the South. The greater increase in single-parent families in large metro areas

has also contributed to rural-urban convergence. Higher Social Security payments and broader coverage and higher income from property and other assets raised the income of the elderly, especially in more rural counties, and reduced the importance of wages and salaries as a source of personal income.

Median Family Income

Median family income is the level at which half the families have higher incomes and half have lower incomes.[9] Although app. table 19 includes actual income at the time of the censuses, the income statistics may be misleading because of high inflation rates during the 1970's. To account for inflation, income data were adjusted to 1979 dollar values using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Text tables and most of the discussion are based on adjusted income figures.

U.S. median family income more than doubled between 1969 and 1979, but prices doubled as well. The gain in real income after inflation was only 5.1 percent (table 12). Real median family incomes rose by 35 percent during the 1960's in contrast. Education levels and female labor force participation rose slightly more during the 1970's than the 1960's. Although the increase in female-headed families contributed to the lower income growth rate during the 1970's, much of the slowdown in growth must be ascribed to changing economic conditions.[10]

Nonmetro median family income rose more quickly than metro income during both decades, reducing but not eliminating the disparities between the two types of areas. The ratio of nonmetro to metro median family incomes rose from 69 percent in 1959 to 79 percent in 1979.

The equalizing trend was most notable in the less urban and completely rural nonmetro counties, which had extremely low incomes relative to the national average in 1959 (fig. 20). In spite of these gains, less urbanized and rural counties continued to have markedly lower incomes. The median family income was only 71 percent of the national average in 1979 in completely rural counties located away from metro

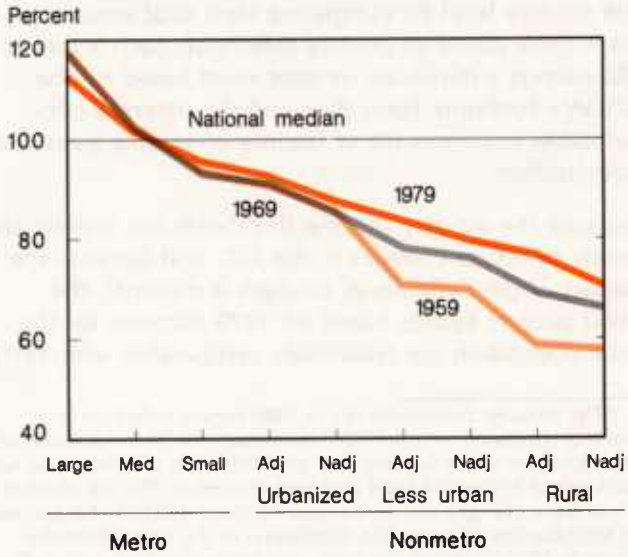
Table 12—Real median family income, metro and nonmetro areas

Item	1959	1969	1979	Change 1959–69	Change 1969–79
	----1979 dollars----			---Percent---	
Total:					
United States	14,044	18,957	19,920	35.0	5.1
Metro	15,488	20,711	21,357	33.7	3.1
Nonmetro	10,672	15,222	16,837	42.6	10.6
Blacks:					
United States	—	12,405	12,295	—	4.2
Metro	—	13,769	13,678	—	—.7
Nonmetro	—	8,025	10,072	—	25.5

— = Not available.

Source: App. tables 19 and 20.

Figure 20
Ratio of median income to national median (x100) by degree of urban influence



Source: Appendix table 19.

[9]The concepts of household and household income have become increasingly appropriate with the greater incidence of nonrelatives living together in recent years. Household income was tabulated for the first time in the 1970 census (1969 income), but its use was only limited. Household income was used in the 1980 population reports (1979 income) in some places where family income was used in the 1970 population reports. In 1980 reports, household income replaced the 1970 report "income of family or primary individual," which excluded the income of anyone unrelated to the householder. Due to concerns about comparability between census years, this portion of the analysis focuses on median family incomes rather than median household incomes.

[10]With the reduction in fertility, average family size was smaller in 1980 than in 1970. Gains in family income per family member were therefore higher than 5.1 percent. At the same time, with increases in female labor force participation, day care and other costs increased, tending to reduce income available for nonessential purposes. Overall per capital income rose by 18 percent between 1969 and 1979.

areas. These disparities reflect differences in industrial and occupational composition to some extent. Rural counties tended to have relatively few people in managerial and professional occupations and a high proportion in agriculture and low-skill blue-collar occupations. Lower educational levels and a higher proportion of elderly also contribute to lower incomes in more rural counties.

Regional disparities fell during 1959–79 (app. table 19). Median family incomes in the nonmetro areas in the Midwest and especially the South gained relative to the national median. The metro South also gained faster than average, although median family income in the metro South in 1979 continued to be lower than in metro areas of other regions.

Black median family income rose only 4.2 percent in real terms during 1969–79 and actually fell in metro areas. The increase in single-parent family households and the economic decline in the metro Northeast contributed to the decline. Black median family income rose considerably (25.5 percent) in nonmetro areas during the 1970's. The 1979 level ($10,072), however, remained lower than the overall median family income in nonmetro areas 20 years earlier ($10,672). Overall, the median family income of black families was only 61.7 percent of the national median in 1979.

Poverty

Families and individuals are classified above or below the poverty level by comparing their total income to an income cutoff or poverty threshold. Such a threshold reflects a minimum income need based on the USDA's Economy Food Plan and the different consumption requirements of families of varying sizes and composition.[11]

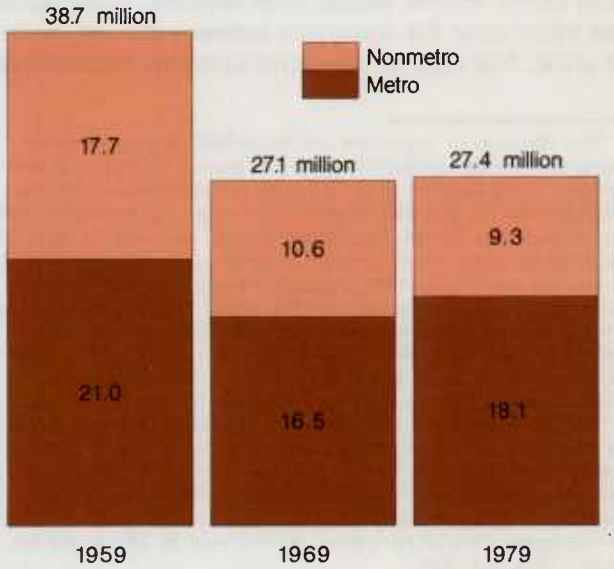
Because the poverty income thresholds are revised annually to reflect changes in the CPI, and because the impact of the definitional changes is minimal, the 1980 poverty figures based on 1979 incomes for the total population are reasonably comparable with 1970 data. The poverty count in the more rural nonmetro counties, however, was more significantly affected by elimination of the farm differential in 1980, and 1970–80 comparisons should be made with caution. During 1959–69, the nonfarm threshold for a four-person family increased from $2,974 to $3,745, or 25.9 percent. Approximately comparable thresholds during 1969–79 increased from $3,745 to $7,356, or 96.4 percent.[12]

During 1969–79, the number of persons in poverty households increased slightly from 27.1 million to 27.4 million (fig. 21). In comparison, the population in poverty during the 1960's declined by 11.6 million, or 30 percent. The decline represented a reduction in the incidence of poverty of 8.4 percentage points from 22.1 percent in 1959, compared with the 1.3 percentage point decline in the 1970's. The pattern of more significant declines in poverty in nonmetro areas than in metro areas has prevailed over the last 20 years. The turnaround in the last decade in metro areas is a new phenomenon, however. The nonmetro poverty population fell by 12.6 percent during 1969–79 (1.3

[11]The reduced complexity of the 1980 census definition of poverty compared with the 1970 definition reflects the addition of thresholds for larger families, and an elimination of differentials for both sex of household head and farm residence. The net effect of these three changes was an increase of about 380,000 (1.5 percent) in total number of poor. The elimination of the farm differential alone in 1980 increased the farm population classified as poor by approximately 174,000 persons (about half the total net increase due to definition changes).

[12]The average threshold for all four-person households including farm and nonfarm would have been approximately $3,715 in 1969, but this average threshold was not published due to the existence of the farm differential. The $3,745 figure was for a nonfarm family of four. The CPI adjustment factor for converting 1969 current income figures to constant 1979 dollars is 1.98. The poverty income analysis in this report excludes inkind income.

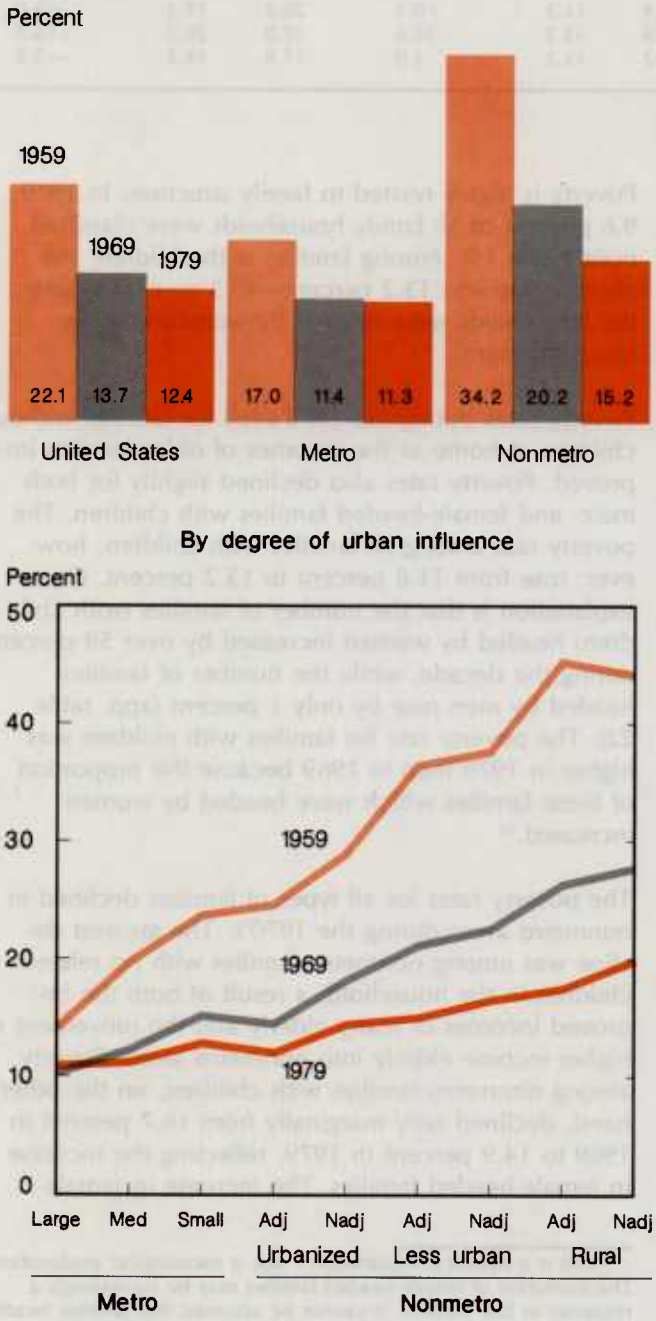
Figure 21
Number of people in poverty



Source: Appendix table 21.

million persons), compared with the increase of nearly 10 percent (1.6 million persons) in metro areas. The share of the Nation's poor living in nonmetro areas declined from 39 percent in 1969 to about 34 percent in 1979. Nonmetro areas had a constant proportion of the U.S. population—approximately 27 percent—in both 1979 and 1969.

Figure 22
Persons in poverty



Source: Appendix table 21.

The most significant reductions in poverty in 1969–79 among county groups occurred among the most rural nonmetro counties, in spite of the definition changes adding to the incidence of poverty (fig. 22). Totally rural counties adjacent to metro areas realized the greatest reduction in the incidence of poverty (8.7 percentage points) during 1969–79. At the other extreme, the core counties of greater metro areas recorded a 1.6-percentage-point increase in incidence of poverty, from 11.7 percent in 1969 to 13.3 percent in 1979 (app. table 21). The relatively larger declines in poverty in the more rural counties stem partly from the greater magnitude of poverty in these counties at the beginning of the decade. In spite of changes over the previous two decades, poverty rates were still substantially higher in the more rural counties than in more urban areas.

Noteworthy regional changes in the incidence of poverty were found in the Northeast and South, paralleling changes in median family incomes. The poverty rate in the Northeast increased in the metro counties (from 9.8 percent to 11.1 percent), overshadowing a modest reduction in the nonmetro counties (from 12.3 percent to 11.2 percent). The U.S. metro population in poverty was five to six times greater than the nonmetro poor population in the Northeast.

The South's poverty rate dropped dramatically between 1969 and 1979, especially in nonmetro counties. The rate fell from 20.3 percent to 15.4 percent across the region, and from 27.9 percent to 19 percent in nonmetro counties. These improvements in the South's relative poverty situation were particularly significant because the region's population increased 20.5 percent overall—21.9 percent in metro counties and 18.2 percent in nonmetro counties.

The percentage of persons 65 years old and over in poverty in 1979 was 14.8 percent for the United States, ranging from 12.3 percent in metro counties to 20.3 percent in nonmetro counties (table 13).[13]

[13] Poverty thresholds for households headed by persons 65 years of age or older are lower than those for younger heads, since past capital accumulations can be used to maintain the same level of living. For example, debt-free real estate occupied by an aged owner may substitute for some of the housing costs in a poverty budget. Also, food budgets for these older households are reduced somewhat to account for more sedentary activity levels.

Table 13—Changes in incidence of poverty by metro and nonmetro counties, 1969–79

Item	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	1969	1979	Point change, 1969–79	1969	1979	Point change, 1969–79	1969	1979	Point change, 1969–79
					Percent				
Total persons	13.7	12.4	−1.3	11.4	11.3	−0.1	20.2	15.2	−5.0
Persons ≥ 65 years	27.3	14.8	−12.5	22.9	12.3	−10.6	37.0	20.3	−16.7
Persons under 65 years	12.2	12.1	−.1	10.2	11.2	1.0	17.8	14.5	−3.5

Source: App. table 21.

Overall reductions in the incidence of poverty among the elderly during the 1970's were most notable in nonmetro areas (−16.7 percentage points compared with −10.6 percentage points for metro areas). The poverty rate among nonmetro elderly in 1979 was as high as 27 percent in the South. The most dramatic reduction in poverty among the elderly also occurred in the South's nonmetro counties—a decline of 18.6 percentage points from 45.6 percent in 1969.

The incidence of poverty among blacks dropped 5.2 percentage points during the 1970's, compared with a 1.3-percentage-point decline for all U.S. residents (fig. 23).[14] Nonmetro blacks accounted for most of the overall decline. The incidence of poverty among metro blacks fell only slightly, while poverty in large metro areas increased overall. Even with these black gains, poverty among blacks was still more than three times higher than among whites in 1979. The incidence of poverty in totally rural areas was about 2½ times that among whites (17.4 percent and 42.6 percent for whites and blacks, respectively, in rural areas not adjacent to metro areas). The drop in the poverty rate during the 1970's among blacks in more rural areas averaged 17–18 percentage points, while that in metro areas averaged less than 2 percentage points.

The incidence of poverty during the 1970's among blacks in the Northeast and Midwest increased (app. table 21). The small concentrations of blacks in the nonmetro portions of these regions gained little from the nonmetro advances in the war on poverty. The South had major gains during the decade as did the West to a lesser extent.

[14]Comparable measures of poverty across all racial/ethnic groups are not available for both 1969 and 1979 from the accessible Census files. Thus, the 1970's trends described here are only for blacks.

Poverty is highly related to family structure. In 1979, 9.6 percent of all family households were classified poor (table 14). Among families with children, the poverty rate was 13.2 percent—40.3 percent where the households were headed by women with no spouse present.

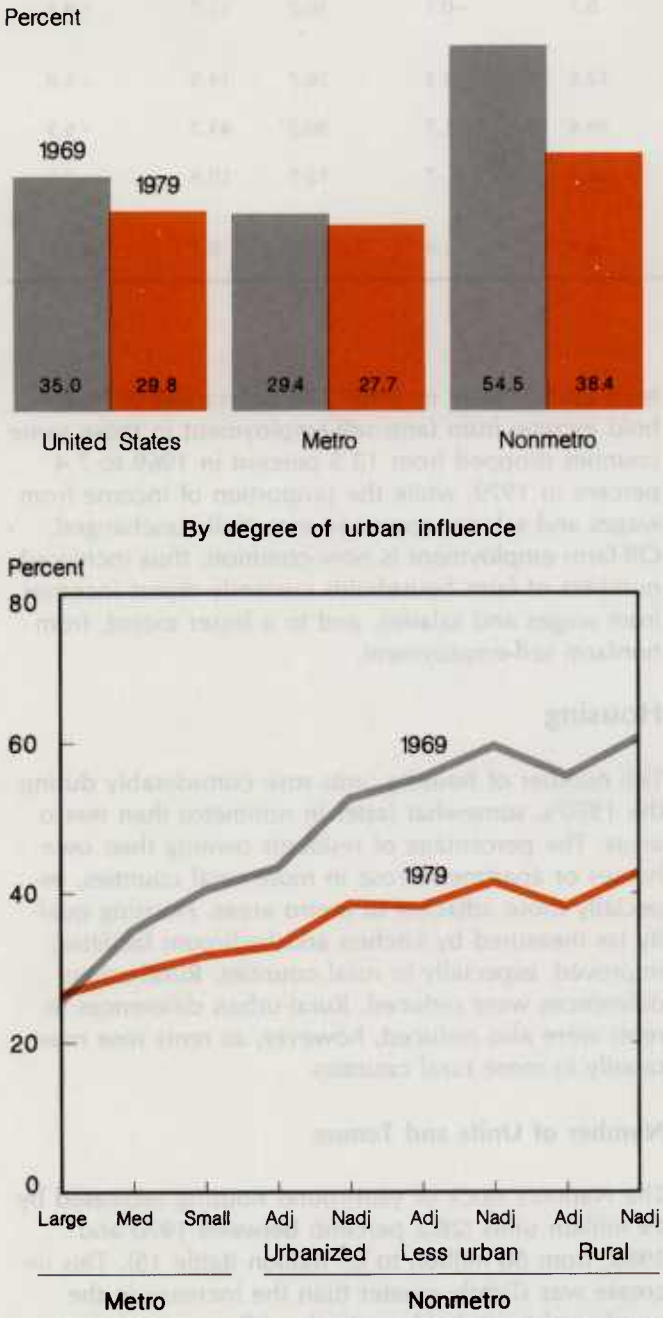
Poverty rates during the 1970's fell for families without children at home as the incomes of older families improved. Poverty rates also declined slightly for both male- and female-headed families with children. The poverty rate among all families with children, however, rose from 11.8 percent to 13.2 percent. One explanation is that the number of families (with children) headed by women increased by over 59 percent during the decade, while the number of families headed by men rose by only 1 percent (app. table 22). The poverty rate for families with children was higher in 1979 than in 1969 because the proportion of these families which were headed by women increased.[15]

The poverty rates for all types of families declined in nonmetro areas during the 1970's. The greatest decline was among nonmetro families with no related children in the household, a result of both the improved incomes of many elderly and the movement of higher income elderly into nonmetro areas. Poverty among nonmetro families with children, on the other hand, declined only marginally from 16.7 percent in 1969 to 14.9 percent in 1979, reflecting the increase in female-headed families. The increase in female-

[15]This is a statistical explanation, not a sociological explanation. The formation of female-headed families may be increasingly a response to low income. It cannot be assumed that families headed by women tend to be poor only because they are headed by women.

headed families with children was greater in metro areas and was associated with an increase in poverty rates among metro families with children, from 10 percent in 1969 to 12.5 percent in 1979.

Figure 23
Blacks in poverty



Source: Appendix table 21.

The decline in poverty among elderly families and the increase in female-headed family households in poverty altered the composition of low-income families. The proportion of families in poverty which did not include children dropped from 36.4 percent to 25.7 percent during the 1970's, while the proportion which was female-headed with children rose from 27.3 percent to 39.2 perccent (fig. 24).

The differences between metro and nonmetro low-income families in 1979 were substantial. Female-headed families with children made up 45.7 percent of the metro low-income families, but only 27 percent of the nonmetro low-income families. On the other hand, while 41.3 percent of the nonmetro low-income families had a male parent present, the comparable metro statistic was only 31.9 percent. Although metro-nonmetro differences in poverty rates diminished somewhat during the 1970's, the composition of families in poverty remained quite different.

These differences extend across the rural-urban continuum of counties. The proportion of low-income families which were female headed with children ranged from 49 percent in large metro areas to 17.2 percent in rural, nonadjacent counties. The proportion with a male parent present was only 29.8 percent in large metro areas, but 46.5 percent in rural nonadjacent counties.

Across regions, there was relatively little change in the overall poverty rates for families except in the nonmetro South, where the rate declined from 22.8 percent in 1969 to 14.9 percent in 1979—still higher than in any other region. Again, the lack of overall change disguises the decrease in poverty among older families and the increase in poverty among families with children. The poverty rate for families with children in the metro Northeast was significantly higher in 1979 (13.5 percent) than in 1969 (8.7 percent). Poverty rates rose substantially for female-headed families with children (from 39.7 to 45 percent); the number of these families in poverty in the metro Northeast increased over 70 percent during the decade. In 1979, 52 percent of the poor families were female-headed families with children, up from 37 percent in 1969.

Poverty rates were somewhat lower in the metro areas of the Midwest, but the proportion of poor female-headed families with children was also over half. Only in the South were there fewer poor families in 1979

Table 14—Family household poverty rates, metro and nonmetro areas

Family type	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	1969	1979	Point change, 1969–79	1969	1979	Point change, 1969–79	1969	1979	Point change, 1969–79
					Percent				
Total	10.7	9.6	−1.1	8.6	8.7	−0.1	16.2	11.7	−4.5
With related children < 18 years	11.8	13.2	1.4	10.0	12.5	2.5	16.7	14.9	−1.8
Female-headed	43.2	40.3	−2.9	41.1	39.4	−1.7	50.2	43.7	−6.5
Male-headed	7.6	7.5	−.1	5.6	6.3	.7	12.9	10.4	−2.5
With no related children	9.2	5.3	−3.9	6.7	4.3	−2.4	15.6	8.1	−7.5

Source: App. table 22.

than in 1969, and only in the nonmetro South were there fewer poor families with children than at the beginning of the decade. Even in the nonmetro South, however, there were 22 percent more poor female-headed families with children in 1979 than in 1969.

Although the proportion of female-headed families with children is particularly high for blacks, the information on family poverty is not yet available by race for the various county groups.

Sources of Income

Earnings as a proportion of total household income declined during the 1970's from 87.5 percent in 1969 to 83 percent in 1979, in spite of the increases in labor force and labor force participation (app. table 23). Conversely, income other than earnings (interest, dividends, rents, Social Security, pensions, public assistance, and other transfers) made up an increased proportion of the total. The drop in earnings as a proportion of total income was greater in nonmetro areas (87.2 percent in 1969 compared with 80.9 percent in 1979) than in metro areas.

The proportion of income from self-employment dropped dramatically across all residence categories during the 1970's, but was most notable in the more rural areas (fig. 25). In totally rural counties not adjacent to metro areas, the proportion of income derived from self-employment was 15.7 percent in 1979, down from 22.5 percent in 1969. The proportion of household income from farm self-employment in those same counties dropped from 12.5 percent in 1969 to 7.4 percent in 1979, while the proportion of income from wages and salaries remained essentially unchanged. Off-farm employment is now common; thus increased numbers of farm households currently report incomes from wages and salaries, and to a lesser extent, from nonfarm self-employment.

Housing

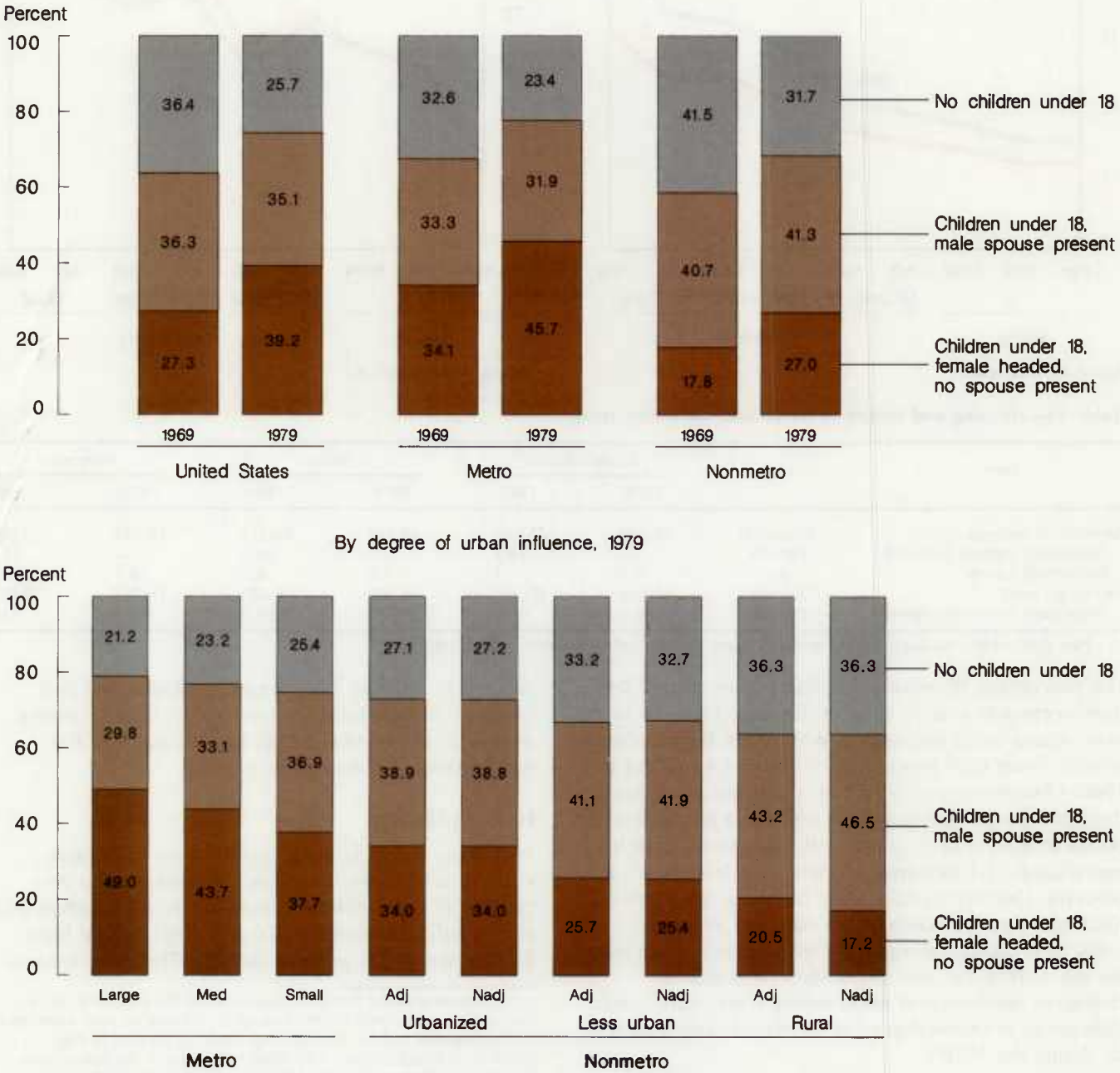
The number of housing units rose considerably during the 1970's, somewhat faster in nonmetro than metro areas. The percentage of residents owning their own homes or apartments rose in more rural counties, especially those adjacent to metro areas. Housing quality (as measured by kitchen and bathroom facilities) improved, especially in rural counties. Rural-urban differences were reduced. Rural-urban differences in rents were also reduced, however, as rents rose most rapidly in more rural counties.

Number of Units and Tenure

The Nation's stock of year-round housing increased by 19 million units (28.2 percent) between 1970 and 1980, from 68 million to 87 million (table 15). This increase was slightly greater than the increase in the number of households, with the difference representing an increase in the vacancy rate. The number of

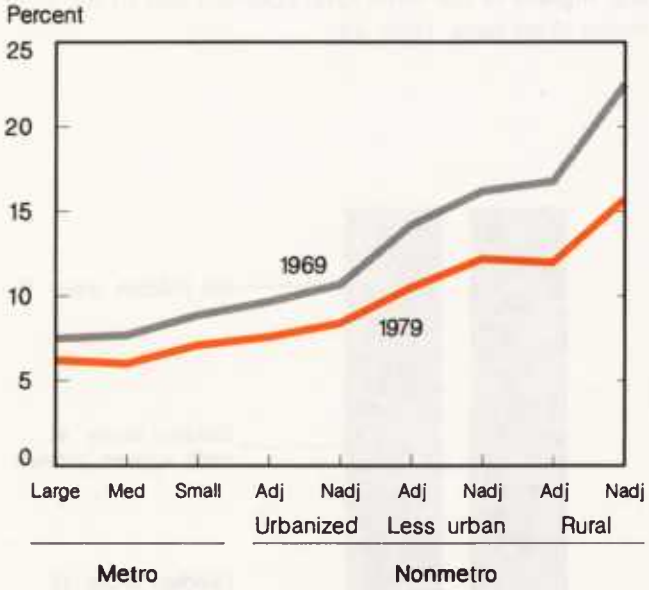
units grew somewhat faster in nonmetro areas (31.4 percent) than in metro areas (26.9 percent), paralleling the greater increase in the number of nonmetro households. The vacancy rate remained higher in nonmetro areas. This may reflect units suitable for year-round residence but used seasonally, because vacancy was highest in the most rural counties and in the nonmetro West (app. table 24).

Figure 24
Types of families in poverty



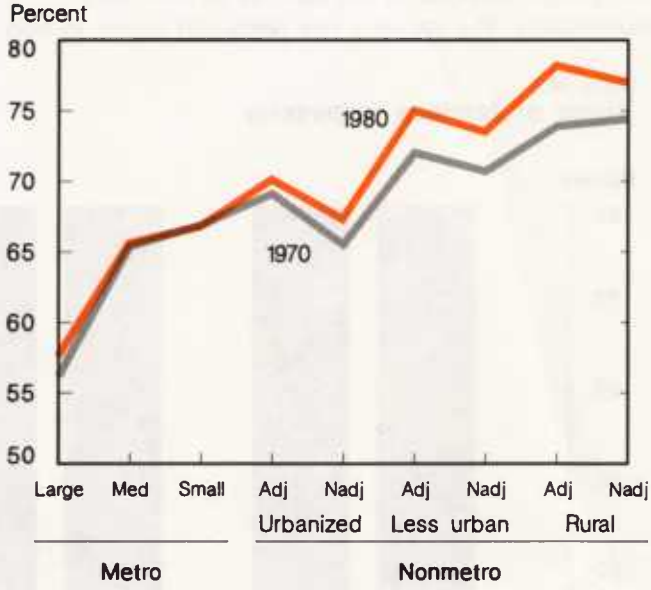
Source: Appendix table 22.

Figure 25
Household income from self-employment



Source: Appendix table 23.

Figure 26
Owner-occupied housing units



Source: Appendix table 24.

Table 15—Housing and tenure in metro and nonmetro areas

Item	Unit	United States		Metro		Nonmetro	
		1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Year-round housing units[1]	Thousand	67,699	86,759	49,142	62,373	18,557	24,386
Percentage change 1970–80	Percent	—	28.2	—	26.9	—	31.4
Percentage vacant	do.	6.3	7.3	5.0	6.3	9.7	9.9
Occupied units	Thousand	63,445	80,390	46,693	58,420	16,752	21,970
Percentage owner occupied	Percent	62.9	64.4	60.2	61.3	70.3	72.6

— = Not applicable. [1]Includes vacant mobile homes in 1980 only. Source: App. table 24.

The percentage of occupied housing units owned by their occupants rose in spite of the large increase in new, young adult households who might be expected to rent—from 62.9 percent in 1970 to 64.4 percent in 1980. Ownership was higher in nonmetro areas, and the 1970–80 gain in nonmetro areas (2.3 percentage points to a level of 72.6 percent) was greater than in metro areas (1.1 percentage points to a level of 61.3 percent). Ownership rates were higher in the more rural counties, especially those adjacent to metro areas, and showed the greatest gain in ownership during the 1970's (fig. 26). Ownership rates did not change in medium and small metro areas. Rural-urban differences in ownership rates increased slightly overall during the 1970's.

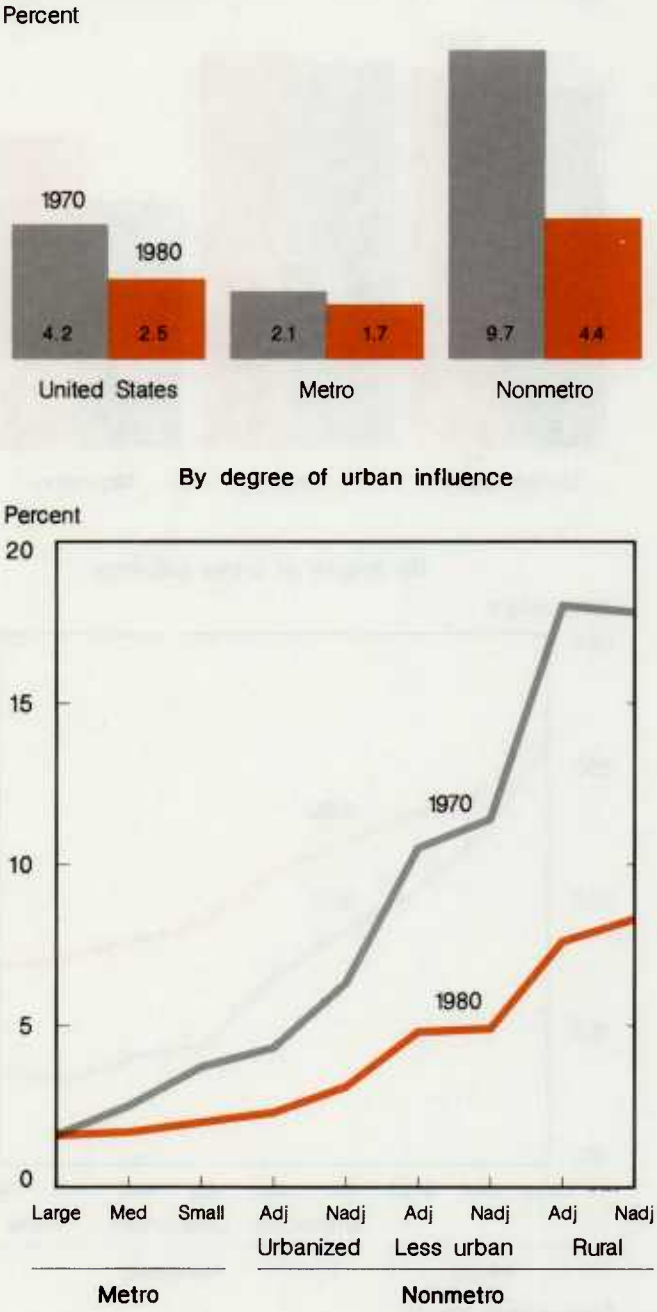
Ownership rates increased in all regions, with the greatest increase in the nonmetro South, from 68.3 percent in 1970 to 72.8 percent in 1980. This was probably associated with a decline in tenant farming as well as the relatively high income gains in the South compared with other regions.

Housing Quality

Two measures of housing quality were examined: kitchen facilities and bathroom facilities.[16] The percentage of units lacking complete kitchen facilities was almost halved between 1970 and 1980, falling from 4.2 percent to 2.5 percent (fig. 27). The decrease was

[16]Complete kitchen facilities possess all of the following: an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the building or structure, but they need not all be in the same room. Complete bathroom facilities include a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a washbasin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit.

Figure 27
Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities



Source: Appendix table 25.

most dramatic in nonmetro areas, with 9.7 percent of units lacking complete kitchen facilities in 1970 but only 4.4 percent in 1980—a decline of over 50 percent. The figure for metro areas fell slightly from 2.1 percent to 1.7 percent. All county groupings fell somewhat except for core metro counties, where the percentage of units with incomplete kitchens increased slightly from 1.7 percent to 1.9 percent (app. table 25). Totally rural counties adjacent to a metro area improved their kitchen facilities the most. Eighteen percent of units in this classification lacked complete kitchen facilities in 1970, but only 7.6 percent in 1980.

The South had the highest percentage of units lacking complete kitchen facilities in both time periods—7.6 percent in 1970 and 3.4 percent in 1980. Less than 3 percent of units in all other regions had incomplete kitchen facilities in 1980. The Northeast had the fewest incomplete kitchens—1.8 percent of that region's total—which remained unchanged between 1970 and 1980.

Similar trends were evident for bathroom facilities. The percentage of units lacking complete bathroom facilities dropped from 7.5 percent in 1970 to 3.3 percent in 1980 (fig. 28). Nonmetro areas showed the greatest decline, from 15.6 percent to 5.8 percent. The percentage for metro areas also declined but at a much lower rate, 4.5 percent to 2.3 percent.

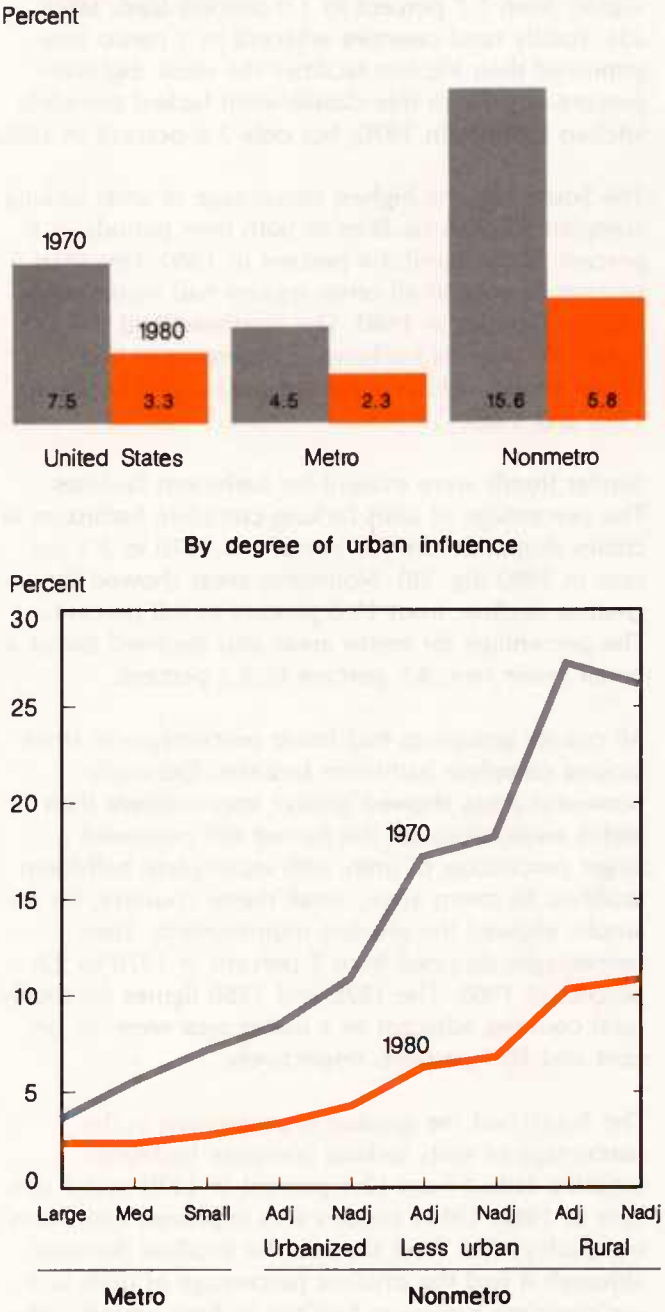
All county groupings had lower percentages of units lacking complete bathroom facilities. Generally, nonmetro areas showed greater improvement than metro areas, although the former still possessed a larger percentage of units with incomplete bathroom facilities. In metro areas, small metro counties, for example, showed the greatest improvement. Their percentages dropped from 7 percent in 1970 to 2.6 percent in 1980. The 1970 and 1980 figures for totally rural counties adjacent to a metro area were 27 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively.

The South had the greatest improvement in the percentage of units lacking complete bathroom facilities, falling from 12.4 percent in 1970 to 4.2 percent in 1980. Other regions also improved their housing quality. The West showed the smallest decrease, although it had the smallest percentage of units lacking complete bathroom facilities in both periods. All regions reported less than 5 percent of their units defective with regard to this measure in 1980.

Median Rent

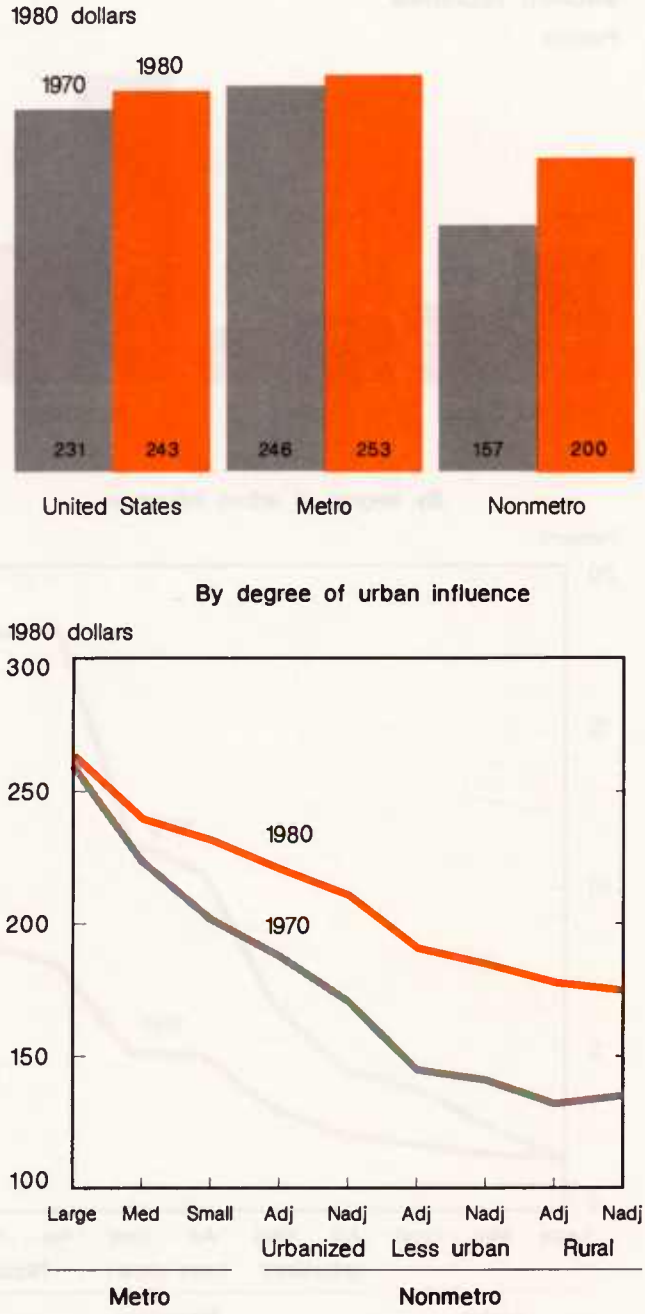
Real median monthly rents increased by about 5.2 percent between 1970 and 1980 (fig. 29), about the

Figure 28
Housing units lacking complete bathroom facilities



Source: Appendix table 25.

Figure 29
Median monthly rents



Source: Appendix table 26.

same rate as median family income (5.1 percent). Neither rents (2.8 percent) nor income (3.1 percent) showed much gain over the decade in metro areas. In nonmetro areas, the rise in median rent was considerable (27.4 percent) and far outpaced the growth in median family income (10.6 percent). The ratio of median rent to median family income in 1970 was about 13 percent lower in nonmetro areas than in metro areas. This ratio was about the same in both types of areas in 1980. These rises in nonmetro rents

reflected not only higher demand due to inmigration, but also improvements in the quality of housing. Because housing represents a major household expenditure, the increase in rents suggests the cost of living may have risen more in nonmetro than in metro areas during the 1970's.

The increases in median rents were greatest in the more rural nonmetro counties. Although these counties continue to have much lower median rents than urban counties, some of their initial advantage has been lost. While rents rose most rapidly in the South (the region with the greatest improvements in both income and housing quality), the West remained the region with the highest rents in 1980 (app. table 26).

Conclusions

Reversing a long historical trend, the population grew more rapidly in nonmetro areas than in metro areas during the 1970's. This turnaround was extensive. Large metro areas, the fastest growing during the 1960's, became the slowest during the 1970's. The turnaround included not only nonmetro counties bordering on metro areas, but also the less urbanized and completely rural counties located away from metro areas. It included all regions except the South, although nonmetro growth increased considerably there as well, and involved all age groups.

While the increased longevity of the elderly, who constitute a large share of the nonmetro population, contributed to the rapid growth of nonmetro areas, the reversal of the rural-to-urban migration flows was clearly the major factor in the turnaround. The net outflow of young adults from nonmetro areas decreased considerably between the 1960's and the 1970's. The middle-aged, who showed little net movement during the 1960's, moved out of large metro areas of the Northeast and Midwest into both smaller metro areas and nonmetro counties during the 1970's. Finally, the tendency for the retirement age population to move out of major metro areas and into nonmetro counties increased.

The regional distribution of nonmetro growth was uneven. Although the contrast was not as sharp as for metro areas, nonmetro growth was higher in the South and West than in the Northeast and Midwest. Growth in the nonmetro West was particularly high during the 1970's. Here, the population grew by more than one-third, the number of households by one-half, and the labor force by more than half. Given the relatively low rates of growth during the 1960's, these statistics suggest an unprecedented demand for new services and infrastructure in the nonmetro West during the 1970's. Although growth was seen favorably in most nonmetro areas, the question of growth was less one of promotion than of management and control in at least some sections of the West.

Manufacturing was a major source of nonmetro employment growth during both the 1960's and 1970's. The number of nonmetro residents employed in manufacturing increased by over 1 million (26 percent) between 1960 and 1970, a period when national manufacturing employment increased by only 1.8 million, or 10 percent. Manufacturing continued to expand into nonmetro areas in the 1970's at about the same rate, and the percentage employed in manufacturing was higher in nonmetro than in metro areas by 1980.

The two decades differed the most in sectors other than manufacturing. First, the dramatic decline in primary-sector employment (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining), which had exceeded the gain from manufacturing during the 1960's, leveled off during the 1970's. Second, employment gains in the services-producing sector rose from about 2 million during 1960–70 to 4 million during 1970–80. Thus, as in the country as a whole, the expansion of service-producing industries was more important for nonmetro employment growth in the 1970's than was manufacturing expansion.

Future Nonmetro Growth

Will nonmetro growth continue into the 1980's? Estimates of population change between 1980 and 1984 indicate that metro and nonmetro areas were growing at much the same rate, suggesting that urban-to-rural migration has slowed. While the recession undoubtedly inhibited migration, it is not clear that economic recovery will bring a renewed urban-to-rural net migration. Many factors which encouraged this migration pattern appear to have lost salience.

First, the interstate highway system, which facilitated the decentralization of manufacturing and population, has been operating for over a decade. Most firms en-

couraged to relocate by this system likely have already done so. Second, manufacturing decentralization was also encouraged by a lack of unionization and lower wage rates in nonmetro areas. Some national unions are now shifting their concerns from wage rates to job security, however, a trend which could reduce the labor cost advantage of nonmetro areas where unions have been relatively weak and wages low. Nonmetro manufacturing has also been affected by competition from abroad. And, nonmetro growth has been prompted in part by urban crime and social unrest. The riots of the late 1960's have not continued, however, and crime rates have recently abated, partly due to a decline in the teenage population.

A fourth consideration is the industrial mix of nonmetro areas. In spite of the recent growth in the services-producing sector, nonmetro areas continue to specialize in agriculture, mining, and manufacturing, all of which have little prospect for rapid growth. Within the services sector, nonmetro areas tend to specialize in household service, including education, retail trade, personal services, and, to a lesser extent, health care. Education and health care were among the more rapidly growing industries during the 1970's, with their growth constituting about one-fourth of all nonmetro employment growth. Neither seems likely to expand at the same rate during the 1980's. With the reduction in the population of youth and children, and the constraints on Federal, State, and local budgets, employment growth in education will probably be limited. Health services expanded during the 1970's due to growth in the elderly population, major users of health services, the availability of funds through Medicare and Medicaid, and the expansion of medical schools. While nonmetro areas will continue to have a large and growing elderly population, the growth in health services funds will probably not continue to substantially outpace the growth in the elderly population.

Finally, one may speculate on the association between the relatively rapid growth of nonmetro areas during the 1970's and the baby boom generation's entry into adulthood. Fertility rates have historically been considerably higher in small towns and open-country areas than in cities and suburbs, which produced a surplus of entrants into the labor force from rural areas and enhanced rural-to-urban migration. Because the baby boom was more pronounced in metro than in nonmetro areas, nonmetro areas no longer had a surplus of entrants compared with metro areas in 1970, slowing the movement of young adults out of rural areas. The subsequent baby bust has been initially stronger in metro areas; during the present decade, at least, nonmetro areas should again have a relative surplus of new entrants.

While these considerations suggest a slowdown in nonmetro growth, they do not necessarily indicate a return to the historical pattern of rural-to-urban migration, at least not so far as major metro areas are concerned. The farm sector, a major source of outmigration in earlier decades, is again under economic pressure, but fewer people are now making their living or growing up on farms. Many families remaining have one or more members in off-farm employment, reducing the likelihood of their migration.

More people preferred living in nonmetro and rural settings during the 1970's, which will probably continue to influence migration patterns. One must also remember that the turnaround itself was largely unanticipated. Changes in banking structure, communications and computer technology, and other spheres may have unanticipated ramifications for nonmetro growth. What is apparent is that the 1970's patterns of change which were different from the patterns in the 1960's cannot be expected to continue into the 1980's.

Socioeconomic Convergence

The 1960's were a period of social and economic convergence between urban and rural areas. Fertility differences were reduced. Metro-nonmetro female labor force participation rates became more similar. With the decline in agriculture and the expansion of nonmetro manufacturing, differences in industrial composition were reduced. Gains in median income and reductions in poverty were greater in nonmetro areas, particularly in the relatively poor, less urban, and completely rural counties and in the nonmetro South.

With the turnaround in migration and the greater growth of nonmetro areas during the 1970's, an even greater rate of rural-urban convergence between these might have been expected. This was clearly not the case for social characteristics. There were substantial changes in the family during the 1970's. The baby boom cohort, a product of high fertility, had extremely low fertility. The drop in fertility was partly

associated with a rapid gain in the proportion of females in the labor force. At the same time, the proportion of children living in single-parent families increased markedly, particularly among blacks. Associated with the decline in childbearing and the increase in single-parent families was a rise in female labor force participation. All three of these changes were greater in the more urban counties, particularly those that were part of large metro areas, and resulted in larger rural-urban differences over the decade for fertility, single-parent families, and female labor force participation. It is not possible to tell if this reflects a permanent cultural divergence, or a situation in which social change occurs first in highly urban areas and then diffuses into more rural settings. Nuclear families probably tend to select small towns more frequently than do people who are single, divorced, or married without children, but this would not explain the extent of the divergence.

Nonmetro-metro convergence in industrial structure was more limited during the 1970's than the 1960's, despite the large increase in nonmetro service sector employment during the 1970's. One reason that convergence was limited during the 1970's was that nonmetro employment in agriculture and mining, which had declined by 35 percent between 1960 and 1970, increased during the 1970's. The rapid growth of nonmetro manufacturing employment also created a situation where the proportion employed in manufacturing was higher in nonmetro than in metro areas—that is, a situation of divergence.

The national growth in real median family income slowed from 35 percent during the 1960's to only 5 percent during the 1970's. This slowdown occurred in both metro and nonmetro areas, but especially in the metro Northeast where family income was lower in 1979 than in 1969. Metro and nonmetro incomes continued to converge, but for the less urban and completely rural counties, the rate of convergence was slower than in the previous decade, perhaps in part because agricultural employment was no longer declining. Metro-nonmetro disparities in incomes and poverty were substantially reduced during the 1970's, however, for blacks and families with children.

Black incomes, which appear particularly sensitive to changes in national and local economic conditions, showed considerable convergence between nonmetro and metro areas during the 1970's, when metro blacks fared poorly. Black real median family incomes declined in metro areas over the decade, particularly in the metro Northeast, where median family income was 10 percent lower in 1979 than in 1969. In contrast, black family income rose about 27 percent in the nonmetro South, much faster than for southern nonmetro families as a whole (16 percent). As a result of these changes, the nonmetro-metro ratio of black median family incomes rose from 0.58 in 1969 to 0.74 in 1979, about what it is for the population as a whole (0.79). Moreover, the ratio of black to overall median family incomes in 1979 was about the same (0.65) in the nonmetro South as in the metro Northeast. Relative black disadvantage no longer appears greater in the nonmetro South than elsewhere.

Metro and nonmetro poverty rates for families with children also converged during the 1970's, partly due to improved opportunities, particularly in the nonmetro South. The growing proportion of metro families headed by women was associated with increases in poverty rates for families with children, as families headed by women tend to have considerably lower incomes than those headed by men. Thus, the convergence in poverty between metro and nonmetro areas was partly a result of divergence in family structure between the two areas.

The prospects of further income convergence between nonmetro and metro residents may be somewhat limited. The educational level of nonmetro residents, particularly in more rural counties, remains low compared with that of metro residents. With relatively few administrative and professional jobs, the nonmetro occupational mix limits the income opportunities of nonmetro residents. The lower cost of living in nonmetro areas somewhat compensates for lower incomes, but the rise in median rents in nonmetro areas suggests that some of this advantage was lost over the decade. Finally, while elderly incomes rose during the 1970's, the current pressures on Social Security and Medicare make it unlikely that national programs for the elderly will expand at the same pace during the 1980's.

In retrospect, it may no longer be useful to think of rural areas as becoming economically and socially more like urban areas. The growth of nonmetro areas during the 1970's was not a part of a process of convergence so much as an indication that small towns

and rural areas were playing a new set of roles in American society—as locations of industry production, as areas for retirement and recreation, and as social and natural environments for raising a family. These new roles brought opportunities to smalltown residents, but vulnerabilities as well. In the recent recession, for instance, unemployment rates rose faster and stayed higher in nonmetro than in metro areas. Although the evidence is still incomplete, indications are that labor-intensive rural manufacturing is particularly susceptible to foreign competition. Mining, agriculture, and forestry, more traditional rural pursuits, are still extremely important in some areas, and have not fared well in recent years. Nonmetro areas have a relatively high proportion of poor children and elderly. Changes in the national budget directing funds away from social programs and education affect rural more than urban residents. Defense spending is rising, but defense industries tend to be located in metro areas.

While urban and rural communities now share much the same fate, differences remain. Changes at the national level in trade relations, government programs, business conditions, and other situations may have substantially different geographical impacts, with costs and benefits distributed unevenly across both regions and levels of urbanization.

Appendix table 1—Population change of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Total				Blacks			
	Population		Percent change in population		Population		Percent change in population	
	1970	1980	1970–80	1960–70	1970	1980	1970–80	1960–70
	Thousand		*Percent*		*Thousand*		*Percent*	
U.S. total	203,213	226,546	11.5	13.3	22,539	26,482	17.5	19.4
Metro	148,809	163,526	9.9	17.0	17,479	21,014	20.2	30.3
Large metro	84,887	90,000	6.0	17.3	11,209	13,265	18.3	39.3
Core	59,839	60,847	1.7	11.8	10,029	11,440	14.1	39.2
Fringe	25,047	29,153	16.4	33.2	1,180	1,825	54.7	40.6
Medium metro	46,449	52,873	13.8	17.0	4,594	5,661	23.2	19.3
Small metro	17,473	20,653	18.2	15.4	1,675	2,088	24.7	10.6
Nonmetro	54,404	63,020	15.8	4.4	5,061	5,469	8.1	-7.3
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	12,650	14,802	17.0	12.5	804	932	15.9	4.3
Not adjacent	8,395	9,594	14.3	7.9	860	982	14.2	-3.1
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	13,092	15,350	17.2	3.9	1,483	1,582	6.7	-8.5
Not adjacent	13,634	15,529	13.9	-.4	1,263	1,320	4.5	-12.0
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to metro area	2,268	2,737	20.7	0	318	318	0	-11.1
Not adjacent	4,365	5,008	14.7	-4.0	332	334	.6	-14.5
Northeast	49,044	49,135	.2	9.8	4,337	4,850	11.8	43.2
Metro	42,465	41,716	-1.8	10.0	4,248	4,747	11.7	43.8
Nonmetro	6,579	7,419	12.8	8.4	89	103	15.7	19.2
Midwest	56,566	58,866	4.1	9.6	4,558	5,333	17.0	32.3
Metro	39,090	40,037	2.4	13.0	4,315	5,037	16.7	34.1
Nonmetro	17,476	18,828	7.7	2.7	244	296	21.3	7.4
South	62,793	75,372	20.0	14.2	11,955	14,039	17.4	5.7
Metro	39,341	47,722	21.3	22.2	7,294	9,050	24.1	17.4
Nonmetro	23,452	27,650	17.9	3.1	4,661	4,989	7.0	-8.6
West	34,809	43,172	24.0	24.1	1,689	2,261	33.8	55.6
Metro	27,913	34,050	22.0	28.2	1,623	2,179	34.3	58.2
Nonmetro	6,896	9,122	32.3	9.7	67	82	22.4	11.7

Source: *Census of Population,* 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 2—Population change by age group of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Age 0–17				Age 18–34				Age 35–64				Age 65 and over			
	Population		Percent change		Population		Percent change		Population		Percent change		Population		Percent change	
	1970	1980	1970–80	1960–70	1970	1980	1970–80	1960–70	1970	1980	1970–80	1960–70	1970	1980	1970–80	1960–70
	—Thousand—		—Percent—		—Thousand—		—Percent—		—Thousand—		—Percent—		—Thousand—		—Percent—	
U.S. total	69,930	63,792	−8.8	8.7	48,230	67,099	39.1	25.6	64,952	70,156	8.0	7.6	20,102	25,498	26.8	24.0
Metro	50,926	45,326	−11.0	14.0	36,135	49,578	37.2	29.2	47,899	51,182	6.9	9.9	13,849	17,441	25.9	26.7
Large metro	28,617	24,485	−14.4	16.1	20,406	27,138	33.0	30.2	27,889	28,801	3.3	8.6	7,974	9,576	20.1	25.9
Core	19,479	16,094	−17.4	10.8	14,607	18,672	27.8	24.7	19,681	19,157	−2.7	2.1	6,073	6,924	14.0	22.1
Fringe	9,138	8,391	−8.2	29.1	5,800	8,466	46.0	46.3	8,208	9,644	17.5	28.2	1,901	2,651	39.5	39.7
Medium metro	16,229	14,961	−7.8	12.2	11,272	15,981	41.8	28.2	14,721	16,284	10.6	12.0	4,226	5,647	33.6	28.3
Small metro	6,080	5,880	−3.3	9.4	4,456	6,459	44.9	27.0	5,289	6,097	15.3	10.8	1,648	2,218	34.6	26.8
Nonmetro	19,004	18,467	−2.8	−3.2	12,094	17,522	44.9	16.0	17,052	18,974	11.3	1.6	6,253	8,057	28.8	18.5
Urbanized:																
Adjacent to metro area	4,359	4,218	−3.2	6.9	3,068	4,365	42.3	25.5	3,909	4,457	14.0	7.4	1,315	1,762	34.0	22.0
Not adjacent	2,911	2,766	−5.0	−.9	2,180	3,012	38.2	23.6	2,500	2,763	10.5	3.8	802	1,052	31.1	20.5
Less urbanized:																
Adjacent to metro area	4,599	4,561	−.8	−3.2	2,765	4,057	46.7	14.2	4,148	4,695	13.2	1.6	1,580	2,038	28.9	17.1
Not adjacent	4,785	4,607	−3.7	−8.4	2,823	4,158	47.3	9.4	4,349	4,666	7.3	−2.1	1,678	2,097	25.0	16.8
Totally rural:																
Adjacent to metro area	803	822	2.4	−8.4	445	688	54.6	8.6	730	852	16.7	−.8	290	374	29.0	17.6
Not adjacent	1,548	1,493	−3.5	−12.2	813	1,241	52.7	1.3	1,417	1,541	8.7	−4.2	588	733	24.8	16.7
Northeast	16,092	13,092	−18.6	9.2	11,097	13,861	24.9	20.3	16,646	16,119	−3.2	2.1	5,210	6,062	16.4	18.2
Metro	13,856	11,023	−20.4	9.9	9,618	11,783	22.5	20.5	14,539	13,824	−4.9	1.9	4,452	5,087	14.3	18.7
Nonmetro	2,236	2,070	−7.5	4.9	1,479	2,079	40.6	19.2	2,107	2,295	8.9	3.3	758	976	.7	15.2
Midwest	19,911	16,933	−15.0	7.1	13,130	17,290	31.7	21.8	17,791	17,957	.9	3.0	5,735	6,686	16.6	15.7
Metro	13,893	11,505	−17.2	11.5	9,370	12,122	29.4	24.5	12,320	12,321	0	5.6	3,507	4,089	16.6	18.6
Nonmetro	6,018	5,428	−9.8	−2.0	3,760	5,168	37.5	15.4	5,471	5,636	3.0	−2.6	2,228	2,597	16.5	11.3
South	21,941	21,655	−1.3	5.5	15,230	22,281	46.3	25.2	19,568	22,967	17.4	11.7	6,053	8,470	39.9	35.0
Metro	13,690	13,450	−1.8	15.2	9,961	14,733	47.9	32.0	12,236	14,591	19.2	18.0	3,454	4,948	43.3	44.0
Nonmetro	8,251	8,205	−.6	−7.3	5,269	7,548	43.3	14.5	7,332	8,377	14.2	2.5	2,600	3,521	35.5	24.7
West	11,987	12,112	1.0	17.8	8,772	13,667	55.8	40.7	10,947	13,112	19.8	17.9	3,104	4,281	37.9	31.6
Metro	9,487	9,348	−1.5	22.9	7,185	10,940	52.3	46.0	8,805	10,446	18.6	20.6	2,436	3,317	36.2	33.4
Nonmetro	2,500	2,764	10.6	1.8	1,587	2,727	71.8	20.9	2,142	2,667	24.5	7.9	668	964	44.3	25.2

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 3—Percentage change in size of cohort to net migration of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Age of cohort at end of decade (years)							
	18–34		35–64		65 and over		Total 18 and over	
	1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80	1960–70	1970–80
	Percent							
U.S. total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metro	8.4	1.2	.8	-2.8	-1.0	-2.9	3.2	-1.2
Large metro	12.1	-.2	.7	-6.1	-3.6	-8.0	13.9	-4.1
Core	10.1	-1.3	-3.9	-10.5	-6.2	-10.7	.4	-6.9
Fringe	17.6	2.1	13.8	4.1	5.6	0	14.1	3.7
Medium metro	4.2	1.9	1.4	.8	1.8	2.8	2.5	1.6
Small metro	3.0	5.5	-.5	4.4	4.7	7.5	1.6	5.4
Nonmetro	-18.8	-3.1	-2.1	8.5	2.4	6.8	-7.9	3.3
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	-3.4	1.3	.3	6.8	3.9	9.1	-.5	4.8
Not adjacent	-4.5	-.4	-6.2	2.0	.1	4.0	-4.6	1.2
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	-22.9	-4.3	-.4	11.7	3.2	8.5	-8.5	4.5
Not adjacent	-27.6	-6.3	-3.6	8.0	1.5	5.0	-12.0	1.5
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to metro area	-31.9	-4.1	-.1	18.7	2.6	8.2	-12.1	7.5
Not adjacent	-37.8	-9.2	-2.9	13.3	2.3	6.0	-16.8	2.8
Northeast	.4	-9.2	-1.7	-7.1	-6.7	-8.8	-1.8	-8.2
Metro	2.1	-10.2	-1.9	-12.5	-7.8	-11.4	-1.6	-9.8
Nonmetro	-9.3	-2.6	-.1	5.9	.7	7.3	-3.3	2.6
Midwest	-3.5	-8.2	-3.1	-6.2	-4.5	-5.7	-3.5	-7.0
Metro	3.9	-7.7	-3.1	-9.5	-7.6	-10.3	-1.3	-8.8
Nonmetro	-18.0	-9.5	-3.2	1.9	.8	2.7	-7.9	-2.7
South	-4.4	4.8	1.3	7.7	7.7	9.3	0	6.7
Metro	9.8	10.0	3.6	5.7	10.5	9.6	6.9	8.1
Nonmetro	-23.2	-4.1	-2.3	11.4	4.1	8.8	-9.8	4.4
West	14.7	16.4	5.9	6.2	7.4	6.7	9.3	10.6
Metro	23.2	16.8	7.7	3.7	8.5	5.5	13.4	9.4
Nonmetro	-12.7	14.7	-1.0	17.4	3.5	11.3	-.5	15.3

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 4—Percentage of population not living in same county 5 years prior to Census, by metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	1960	1970	1980
		Percent	
U.S. total	19.0	20.8	21.3
Metro	19.7	21.1	21.1
Large metro	19.0	20.7	20.3
Core	16.4	18.2	18.0
Fringe	27.8	26.6	25.3
Medium metro	19.1	20.7	21.0
Small metro	23.0	24.4	24.9
Nonmetro	17.3	20.0	21.9
Urbanized:			
Adjacent to metro area	19.2	21.0	22.8
Not adjacent	22.3	24.8	25.1
Less urbanized:			
Adjacent to metro area	15.6	18.2	20.9
Not adjacent	16.0	18.4	20.5
Totally rural:			
Adjacent to metro area	14.7	17.5	21.9
Not adjacent	14.6	17.1	20.9
Northeast	14.7	17.0	16.0
Metro	14.7	16.8	15.4
Nonmetro	15.0	18.2	19.2
Midwest	16.2	18.2	18.2
Metro	16.1	17.6	17.2
Nonmetro	16.5	19.6	20.3
South	20.5	22.7	23.6
Metro	23.9	25.4	25.5
Nonmetro	15.8	18.1	20.3
West	28.0	27.0	27.9
Metro	28.1	26.5	26.7
Nonmetro	27.7	29.2	32.4

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 5—Children born per woman age 25-34 and 35-44, by metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Children born per—					
	Woman age 25-34			Woman age 35-44		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
	Number					
U.S. total	2.24	2.14	1.48	2.47	2.96	2.64
Metro	2.13	2.05	1.39	2.31	2.86	2.56
Large metro	2.03	1.96	1.31	2.19	2.77	2.48
Core	1.97	1.91	1.30	2.12	2.72	2.47
Fringe	2.19	2.08	1.35	2.38	2.89	2.49
Medium metro	2.24	2.17	1.47	2.44	2.95	2.64
Small metro	2.36	2.24	1.54	2.60	3.06	2.72
Nonmetro	2.53	2.41	1.72	2.92	3.25	2.87
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	2.37	2.31	1.61	2.65	3.10	2.77
Not ajacent	2.45	2.33	1.63	2.79	3.16	2.81
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	2.54	2.44	1.79	2.96	3.26	2.89
Not adjacent	2.61	2.47	1.80	3.03	3.33	2.93
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to metro area	2.65	2.51	1.83	3.20	3.39	2.94
Not adjacent	2.73	2.55	1.82	3.26	3.50	3.01
Northeast	1.95	1.97	1.33	2.18	2.73	2.50
Metro	1.90	1.92	1.29	2.13	2.68	2.46
Nonmetro	2.29	2.32	1.56	2.57	3.06	2.75
Midwest	2.33	2.24	1.54	2.53	3.11	2.75
Metro	2.25	2.16	1.46	2.40	3.03	2.68
Nonmetro	2.53	2.45	1.74	2.83	3.31	2.92
South	2.35	2.19	1.56	2.68	3.00	2.67
Metro	2.24	2.10	1.45	2.44	2.89	2.58
Nonmetro	2.54	2.37	1.77	3.07	3.22	2.85
West	2.30	2.11	1.42	2.46	2.96	2.60
Metro	2.20	2.03	1.35	2.33	2.86	2.51
Nonmetro	2.70	2.51	1.70	2.98	3.38	2.93

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 6—Population age distribution of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	1960					1970					1980				
	0-17	18-34	35-64	65 and over	Total	0-17	18-34	35-64	65 and over	Total	0-17	18-34	35-64	65 and over	Total
								Percent							
U.S. total	35.9	21.4	33.7	9.0	100	34.4	23.7	32.0	9.9	100	28.2	29.6	31.0	11.3	100
Metro	35.1	22.0	34.3	8.6	100	34.2	24.3	32.2	9.3	100	27.7	30.3	31.3	10.7	100
Large metro	34.0	21.7	35.5	8.8	100	33.7	24.0	32.9	9.4	100	27.2	30.2	32.0	10.6	100
Core	32.8	21.9	36.0	9.3	100	32.6	24.4	32.9	10.2	100	26.5	30.7	31.5	11.4	100
Fringe	37.6	21.1	34.0	7.2	100	36.5	23.2	32.8	7.6	100	28.8	29.0	33.1	9.1	100
Medium metro	36.4	22.2	33.1	8.3	100	34.9	24.3	31.7	9.1	100	28.3	30.2	30.8	10.7	100
Small metro	36.7	23.2	31.5	8.6	100	34.8	25.5	30.3	9.4	100	28.5	31.3	29.5	10.7	100
Nonmetro	37.7	20.0	32.2	10.1	100	34.9	22.2	31.3	11.5	100	29.3	27.8	30.1	12.8	100
Urbanized:															
Adjacent to metro area	36.3	21.7	32.4	9.6	100	34.5	24.3	30.9	10.4	100	28.5	29.5	30.1	11.9	100
Not adjacent	37.8	22.7	31.0	8.6	100	34.7	26.0	29.8	9.6	100	28.8	31.4	28.8	11.0	100
Less urbanized:															
Adjacent to metro area	37.7	19.2	32.4	10.7	100	35.1	21.1	31.7	12.1	100	29.7	26.4	30.6	13.3	100
Not adjacent	38.2	18.9	32.5	10.5	100	35.1	20.7	31.9	12.3	100	29.7	26.8	30.0	13.5	100
Totally rural:															
Adjacent to metro area	38.7	18.1	32.4	10.9	100	35.4	19.6	32.2	12.8	100	30.0	25.2	31.1	13.7	100
Not adjacent	38.7	17.7	32.5	11.1	100	35.4	18.6	32.5	13.5	100	29.8	24.8	30.8	14.6	100
Northeast	33.0	20.6	36.5	9.9	100	32.8	22.6	33.9	10.6	100	26.6	28.2	32.8	12.3	100
Metro	32.7	20.7	37.0	9.7	100	32.6	22.6	34.2	10.5	100	26.4	28.2	33.1	12.2	100
Nonmetro	35.1	20.4	33.6	10.8	100	34.0	22.5	32.0	11.5	100	27.9	28.0	30.9	13.1	100
Midwest	36.0	20.9	33.5	9.6	100	35.2	23.2	31.5	10.1	100	28.8	29.4	30.5	11.4	100
Metro	36.0	21.7	33.7	8.5	100	35.5	24.0	31.5	9.0	100	28.7	30.3	30.8	10.2	100
Nonmetro	36.1	19.1	33.0	11.8	100	34.4	21.5	31.3	12.8	100	28.8	27.4	29.9	13.8	100
South	37.8	22.1	31.9	8.2	100	34.9	24.3	31.2	9.6	100	28.7	29.6	30.5	11.2	100
Metro	36.9	23.4	32.2	7.4	100	34.8	25.3	31.1	8.8	100	28.2	30.9	30.6	10.4	100
Nonmetro	39.1	20.3	31.4	9.2	100	35.2	22.5	31.3	11.1	100	29.7	27.3	30.3	12.7	100
West	36.3	22.2	33.1	8.4	100	34.4	25.2	31.4	8.9	100	28.1	31.7	30.4	9.9	100
Metro	35.5	22.6	33.5	8.4	100	34.0	25.7	31.5	8.7	100	27.5	32.1	30.7	9.7	100
Nonmetro	39.1	20.9	31.6	8.5	100	36.2	23.0	31.1	9.7	100	30.3	29.9	29.2	10.6	100

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 7—Median age and dependency ratios of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Median age			Dependency ratio		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
	Years			*Hundred*		
U.S. total	29.5	28.1	30.0	81.5	79.5	65.1
Metro	29.9	28.0	30.0	77.7	77.1	62.3
Large metro	31.0	28.6	30.5	74.9	76.0	60.9
Core	31.7	29.2	30.6	72.7	74.5	60.8
Fringe	28.9	27.4	30.4	81.3	78.8	61.0
Medium metro	28.6	27.4	29.6	81.1	78.7	63.9
Small metro	27.6	26.4	28.9	82.7	79.3	64.5
Nonmetro	28.6	28.4	30.0	91.4	86.7	72.7
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	28.3	27.4	29.7	85.1	81.3	67.8
Not adjacent	26.7	25.9	28.4	85.5	79.3	66.1
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	28.9	29.1	30.6	93.9	89.4	75.4
Not adjacent	28.7	29.3	30.3	94.9	90.1	76.0
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to metro area	28.5	30.0	31.3	98.7	93.1	77.7
Not adjacent	29.0	31.0	31.6	98.9	95.8	80.0
Northeast	32.3	30.0	31.8	75.1	76.8	63.8
Metro	32.6	30.2	32.0	73.5	75.7	62.9
Nonmetro	30.6	29.0	31.1	84.9	83.5	69.5
Midwest	29.7	27.8	29.6	83.8	83.0	67.1
Metro	29.4	27.2	29.4	80.3	80.2	63.7
Nonmetro	30.4	29.3	30.4	91.9	89.4	74.2
South	27.2	27.3	29.7	85.2	80.2	66.4
Metro	27.5	27.0	29.5	79.8	77.3	62.9
Nonmetro	26.7	28.0	30.1	93.0	86.2	73.6
West	28.7	27.4	29.4	80.8	76.5	61.2
Metro	29.2	27.5	29.5	78.1	74.5	59.2
Nonmetro	26.9	27.0	28.7	90.7	85.0	69.2

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 8—Percentage of population under 18 years of age not living with both parents, by metro and nonmetro counties, and regions

Item	1960	1970	1980
		Percent	
U.S. total	13.2	17.3	23.3
Metro	12.9	17.5	24.7
Large metro	12.7	17.8	26.1
Core	14.4	20.9	30.9
Fringe	8.5	11.2	17.0
Medium metro	13.0	16.8	23.3
Small metro	13.5	17.4	22.4
Nonmetro	13.9	17.0	20.0
Urbanized:			
Adjacent to metro area	12.6	15.7	20.0
Not adjacent	14.0	18.1	21.9
Less urbanized:			
Adjacent to metro area	14.5	17.4	19.8
Not adjacent	14.2	17.3	19.9
Totally rural:			
Adjacent to metro area	15.6	17.8	19.0
Not adjacent	13.2	16.2	18.0
Northeast	11.3	16.1	23.5
Metro	11.4	16.4	24.6
Nonmetro	10.8	14.1	17.6
Midwest	10.1	14.3	20.4
Metro	10.8	15.3	23.0
Nonmetro	8.8	12.1	15.0
South	17.5	20.9	25.5
Metro	16.7	20.3	26.4
Nonmetro	18.6	21.8	24.1
West	12.6	17.4	23.3
Metro	12.9	18.0	24.4
Nonmetro	11.5	15.5	19.6

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 9—Percentages of families with children with one parent, no spouse present, total and blacks by metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Total				Black			
	1980		1970		1980		1970	
	Total	With only one parent present	Total	With only one parent present	Total	With only one parent present	Total	With only one parent present
	Thousand	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Percent*
U.S. total	30,472.3	18.7	28,277.8	12.7	3,702.8	45.9	2,967.3	33.2
Metro	21,856.0	20.3	20,876.1	13.3	3,053.9	47.7	2,390.7	34.4
Large metro	11,828.9	21.8	11,841.9	13.9	1,936.9	49.5	1,574.9	35.6
Core	7,683.8	25.9	8,063.0	16.4	1,656.0	51.4	1,418.6	36.6
Fringe	4,145.1	14.3	3,778.9	8.6	280.9	38.6	156.3	26.3
Medium metro	7,203.0	18.8	6,588.9	12.4	824.5	45.3	606.3	32.5
Small metro	2,824.1	17.7	2,445.3	12.5	292.4	42.2	209.6	31.7
Nonmetro	8,616.4	14.6	7,401.7	11.2	649.0	37.6	576.6	28.0
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	2,008.8	15.6	1,742.2	11.1	125.8	39.8	95.8	29.0
Not adjacent	1,313.3	16.5	1,154.4	12.2	129.3	39.2	100.7	30.8
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	2,110.9	13.9	1,778.0	11.0	186.6	36.1	167.0	26.8
Not adjacent	2,130.0	14.2	1,844.4	11.3	145.3	38.6	141.4	29.1
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to metro area	375.0	12.4	302.2	10.6	30.8	31.5	35.0	22.5
Not adjacent	676.4	12.3	580.6	10.1	31.2	33.1	36.8	24.4
Northeast	6,335.1	20.0	6,680.0	12.8	710.1	52.1	621.8	37.9
Metro	5,347.6	21.0	5,790.2	13.1	697.2	52.3	611.4	38.0
Nonmetro	987.5	14.6	889.8	10.4	12.9	40.2	10.4	29.8
Midwest	8,101.0	17.0	7,936.9	11.0	782.7	50.6	630.4	34.6
Metro	5,512.5	19.3	5,558.4	11.8	745.3	50.9	602.4	34.8
Nonmetro	2,588.5	12.2	2,378.5	9.0	37.3	43.1	28.0	29.8
South	10,252.8	18.5	8,742.4	13.7	1,870.5	41.6	1,471.7	30.4
Metro	6,490.1	20.2	5,577.8	14.0	1,282.4	43.6	941.6	31.8
Nonmetro	3,762.7	15.8	3,164.6	13.0	588.1	37.3	530.2	27.9
West	5,783.5	19.8	4,918.5	14.0	339.5	46.0	243.4	34.6
Metro	4,505.8	20.9	3,949.7	14.6	329.0	46.4	235.3	34.9
Nonmetro	1,277.7	15.7	968.8	11.5	10.6	32.7	8.1	26.8

Source: *Census of Population*, 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 10—Changes in households and single-person households, by metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	All households[1]					Single-person households[2]				
	1970		1980		1970-80	1970		1980		1970-80
	Total	Average size	Total	Average size		Total	Percent of all households	Total	Percent of all households	
	Thousand	*Number*	*Thousand*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*—Percent—*	
U.S. total	63,637.7	3.10	80,467.4	2.74	26.5	12,469.1	19.6	18,202.0	22.6	46.0
Metro	46,807.9	3.09	58,473.8	2.73	24.9	9,437.4	20.2	13,604.3	23.3	44.2
Large metro	27,207.0	3.05	32,573.0	2.71	19.7	5,852.6	21.5	7,987.2	24.5	36.5
Core	19,843.6	2.95	22,636.6	2.63	14.1	4,800.4	24.2	6,139.6	27.1	27.9
Fringe	7,363.4	3.33	9,936.4	2.88	34.9	1,052.1	14.3	1,847.8	18.6	75.6
Medium metro	14,265.6	3.16	18,650.8	2.76	30.7	2,599.1	18.2	4,055.0	21.7	56.0
Small metro	5,335.2	3.13	7,250.0	2.74	35.9	985.8	18.5	1,562.1	21.5	58.6
Nonmetro	16,829.9	3.13	21,993.7	2.77	30.7	3,031.7	18.0	4,597.7	20.9	51.7
Urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	3,875.6	3.13	5,163.8	2.77	33.2	705.1	18.2	1,083.5	21.0	53.7
Not adjacent	2,544.5	3.13	3,344.3	2.75	31.4	471.5	18.5	720.4	21.5	52.8
Less urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	4,057.9	3.14	5,323.4	2.81	31.2	705.3	17.4	1,081.8	20.3	53.4
Not adjacent	4,272.2	3.11	5,451.0	2.78	27.7	787.1	18.4	1,161.9	21.3	47.6
Totally rural:										
Adjacent to metro area	704.0	3.17	944.8	2.85	34.1	118.1	16.8	184.1	19.5	55.9
Not adjacent	1,375.6	3.12	1,766.4	2.79	28.4	244.8	17.8	366.0	20.7	49.5
Northeast	15,530.2	3.07	17,479.5	2.74	12.6	3,135.9	20.2	4,136.8	23.7	31.9
Metro	13,506.9	3.07	14,891.3	2.73	10.2	2,759.0	20.4	3,580.7	24.0	29.8
Nonmetro	2,023.3	3.12	2,588.2	2.76	27.9	377.0	18.6	556.1	21.5	47.5
Midwest	17,581.8	3.13	20,877.4	2.75	18.7	3,397.0	19.3	4,739.2	22.7	39.5
Metro	12,068.0	3.16	14,191.7	2.76	17.6	2,333.2	19.3	3,260.6	23.0	39.7
Nonmetro	5,513.8	3.06	6,685.7	2.73	21.3	1,063.8	19.3	1,478.5	22.1	39.0
South	19,328.7	3.15	26,506.6	2.77	37.1	3,421.0	17.7	5,659.9	21.4	65.4
Metro	12,165.2	3.13	16,990.0	2.74	39.7	2,238.3	18.4	3,760.1	22.1	68.0
Nonmetro	7,163.5	3.18	9,516.6	2.83	32.8	1,182.6	16.5	1,899.7	20.0	60.6
West	11,197.0	3.02	15,604.0	2.70	39.4	2,515.2	22.5	3,666.2	23.5	45.8
Metro	9,067.8	2.99	12,400.8	2.68	36.8	2,106.9	23.2	3,002.9	24.2	42.5
Nonmetro	2,129.3	3.13	3,203.2	2.78	50.4	408.3	19.2	663.4	20.7	62.5

[1]For changes in definition, see text.
[2]Population base is less than total population as persons in group quarters are not considered here.

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 11—Educational level of the total and black population age 25 years and over by metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Total population age 25 of over									Black population aged 25 and over					
	1960			1970			1980			1970			1980		
	Percent who completed		Median education	Percent who completed		Median education	Percent who completed		Median education	Percent who completed		Median education	Percent who completed		Median education
	High school	College		High school	College		High school	College		High school	College		High school	College	
	—Percent—		Years	—Percent—		Years	—Percent—		Years	—Percent—		Years	—Percent—		Years
U.S. total	41.1	7.7	10.6	52.3	10.7	12.1	66.5	16.2	12.5	31.4	4.4	9.8	51.3	8.4	12.0
Metro	43.7	8.6	11.1	55.0	11.9	12.2	69.1	18.0	12.6	35.2	4.7	10.3	55.2	9.1	12.2
Large metro	44.9	9.3	11.2	56.3	12.7	12.2	70.2	19.5	12.6	38.2	4.8	10.7	57.7	9.4	12.2
Core	43.6	8.8	11.1	54.4	12.0	12.1	68.0	18.6	12.6	38.4	4.6	10.7	56.7	8.8	12.2
Fringe	48.9	10.8	11.8	61.0	14.6	12.3	74.9	21.5	12.7	37.5	6.1	10.5	63.7	13.3	12.4
Medium metro	42.0	7.1	10.8	53.0	10.6	12.1	67.8	16.3	12.5	29.9	4.6	9.6	51.3	8.7	12.0
Small metro	41.8	7.5	10.7	53.5	10.6	12.1	67.3	15.8	12.5	27.7	4.5	9.2	48.5	8.4	11.8
Nonmetro	34.5	5.3	9.3	45.0	7.4	11.2	59.5	11.5	12.3	17.6	3.3	7.2	35.2	5.4	9.9
Urbanized:															
Adjacent to metro area	38.5	6.5	10.2	50.8	9.2	12.0	64.5	13.7	12.4	23.7	4.0	8.3	42.4	6.9	11.0
Not adjacent	39.7	6.6	10.3	50.9	9.5	12.0	64.7	14.2	12.4	20.7	3.8	7.6	39.4	6.3	10.5
Less urbanized:															
Adjacent to metro area	32.2	4.7	9.0	42.0	6.2	10.8	55.7	9.9	12.2	16.7	3.3	7.0	34.0	5.2	9.8
Not adjacent	32.8	4.8	9.0	42.9	6.7	10.8	57.3	10.5	12.2	15.0	3.1	6.8	31.5	4.8	9.4
Totally rural:															
Adjacent to metro area	27.5	3.8	8.7	36.8	5.0	10.0	53.1	8.7	12.1	14.1	2.3	6.7	29.7	3.5	9.3
Not adjacent	30.2	3.9	8.8	39.1	5.5	10.1	54.6	9.6	12.1	13.2	2.6	6.5	27.6	4.0	9.8
Northeast	41.0	8.1	10.7	52.9	11.2	12.1	67.1	17.2	12.5	37.8	4.1	10.7	56.4	8.4	12.2
Metro	41.3	8.4	10.7	53.0	11.6	12.1	67.2	17.9	12.5	37.9	4.1	10.7	56.5	8.4	12.2
Nonmetro	39.3	6.0	10.4	52.6	8.6	12.1	66.4	13.7	12.4	33.6	4.1	10.2	53.2	8.7	12.1
Midwest	41.7	6.9	10.7	53.7	9.6	12.1	68.0	14.7	12.5	36.5	4.1	10.6	54.9	7.9	12.2
Metro	43.2	7.8	11.0	55.1	10.7	12.2	69.6	16.5	12.5	36.8	4.1	10.6	55.3	7.9	12.2
Nonmetro	38.7	5.0	9.9	50.7	7.2	12.0	64.6	11.1	12.4	30.8	3.6	9.7	48.8	6.9	11.8
South	35.3	7.1	9.6	45.1	9.8	11.3	60.2	15.0	12.3	24.5	4.5	8.5	45.0	8.1	11.3
Metro	41.2	8.7	10.6	50.9	11.8	12.0	65.9	17.8	12.5	29.4	5.2	9.5	51.0	9.6	12.0
Nonmetro	27.0	4.8	8.6	35.5	6.5	9.9	50.4	10.0	12.0	16.4	3.3	7.0	33.6	5.2	9.7
West	50.8	9.6	12.0	62.3	13.1	12.4	74.5	19.3	12.7	48.9	5.9	11.9	68.7	11.4	12.6
Metro	52.6	10.2	12.1	63.9	13.9	12.4	75.4	20.3	12.8	49.4	6.0	11.9	69.0	11.4	12.6
Nonmetro	44.4	7.2	11.1	55.9	9.9	12.2	71.3	15.2	12.6	36.0	4.4	10.2	60.2	9.4	12.3

Note: Data not available for black population, 1960.
Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 12—Labor force growth in metro and nonmetro counties and regions, by sex

Item	Total labor force				Males in labor force				Females in labor force			
	1970	1980	Change, 1970 -80	Change, 1960 -70[1]	1970	1980	Change, 1970 -80	Change, 1960 -70[1]	1970	1980	Change, 1970 -80	Change, 1960 -70[1]
	—Thousand—		*—Percent—*		*—Thousand—*		*—Percent—*		*—Thousand—*		*—Percent—*	
U.S. total	82,049	106,085	29.3	18.6	51,502	61,416	19.2	9.7	30,547	44,668	46.2	37.5
Metro	61,564	78,797	28.0	21.6	38,353	45,196	17.8	13.1	23,211	33,602	44.8	38.9
Large metro	35,608	44,073	23.8	20.7	22,032	25,115	14.0	12.2	13,575	18,958	39.6	37.5
Core	25,344	29,556	16.6	13.1	15,412	16,651	8.0	5.2	9,931	12,905	29.9	27.9
Fringe	10,264	14,517	41.4	44.0	6,620	8,464	27.9	32.3	3,644	6,053	66.1	71.6
Medium metro	18,976	25,111	32.3	23.5	11,905	14,491	21.7	14.9	7,071	10,620	50.2	41.6
Small metro	6,980	9,613	37.3	21.3	4,416	5,590	26.6	12.8	2,564	4,023	56.9	39.2
Nonmetro	20,485	27,287	33.2	10.6	13,149	16,221	23.4	1.0	7,336	11,067	50.9	33.4
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	4,963	6,657	34.1	18.2	3,150	3,910	24.1	9.6	1,813	2,747	51.5	37.2
Not adjacent	3,317	4,366	31.6	13.7	2,134	2,577	20.8	4.7	1,183	1,789	51.3	34.6
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	4,863	6,657	34.8	10.5	3,117	3,903	25.2	.7	1,746	2,655	52.0	33.9
Not adjacent	5,033	6,581	30.8	5.2	3,209	3,912	21.9	-4.6	1,824	2,669	46.3	29.5
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to metro area	798	1,111	39.2	6.9	529	681	28.8	-4.2	270	430	59.4	36.0
Not adjacent	1,511	2,016	33.4	-.4	1,010	1,238	22.6	-12.9	501	778	55.1	27.8
Northeast	20,382	23,037	13.8	11.8	12,509	13,147	5.1	4.2	7,729	9,890	28.0	26.9
Metro	17,691	19,764	11.7	11.8	10,889	11,218	3.0	4.2	6,802	8,547	25.6	26.5
Nonmetro	2,547	3,273	28.5	11.8	1,620	1,929	19.1	3.7	927	1,343	44.9	29.2
Midwest	22,813	27,705	21.4	15.2	14,395	16,101	11.9	5.8	8,419	11,604	37.8	36.0
Metro	16,093	19,314	20.0	18.3	10,042	11,095	10.5	9.2	6,050	8,219	35.8	37.3
Nonmetro	6,721	8,391	24.9	8.6	4,352	5,006	15.0	2.4	2,369	3,385	42.9	32.9
South	24,711	34,434	39.3	22.2	15,483	19,917	28.6	12.9	9,228	14,517	57.3	42.0
Metro	16,080	22,815	41.9	29.5	10,016	13,070	30.5	20.7	6,064	9,745	60.7	47.0
Nonmetro	8,631	11,619	34.6	11.2	5,467	6,847	25.2	1.4	3,164	4,773	50.8	33.6
West	14,286	20,909	46.4	29.3	9,115	12,252	34.4	19.7	5,171	8,658	67.4	50.8
Metro	11,700	16,904	44.5	33.5	7,406	9,813	32.5	24.5	4,295	7,092	65.1	53.4
Nonmetro	2,586	4,004	54.9	13.3	1,710	2,439	42.6	3.5	876	1,566	78.7	39.1

[1]14 years of age and over.

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 13—Labor force participation rates in metro and nonmetro counties and regions, by sex

Item	Males				Females			
	14 years and over[1]		16 years and over		14 years and over[1]		16 years and over	
	1960	1970	1970	1980	1960	1970	1970	1980
	Percent							
U.S. total	77.4	72.9	76.6	75.1	34.5	39.6	41.4	49.9
Metro	78.9	74.4	78.2	76.5	36.2	40.8	42.7	51.6
Large metro	79.6	74.9	78.7	77.0	36.8	41.4	43.2	52.4
Core	79.2	74.0	77.6	75.4	38.2	42.1	43.9	52.0
Fringe	80.9	77.3	81.5	80.3	32.8	39.7	41.5	53.2
Medium metro	78.4	74.2	78.0	76.3	35.4	40.2	42.2	50.9
Small metro	76.8	72.4	76.0	74.9	34.8	39.4	41.0	49.8
Nonmetro	73.8	68.8	72.4	71.6	30.3	36.1	37.7	45.5
Urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	75.3	71.0	74.3	72.9	33.3	38.3	39.9	47.6
Not adjacent	77.0	71.4	75.1	74.1	33.0	38.1	39.8	48.3
Less urbanized:								
Adjacent to metro area	72.9	68.2	71.9	71.2	29.6	35.6	37.1	44.9
Not adjacent	72.8	67.3	71.0	70.7	29.5	35.5	37.2	44.5
Totally rural:								
Adjacent to metro area	70.4	65.2	69.2	68.8	25.6	32.1	33.8	41.6
Not adjacent	72.1	65.3	68.8	68.2	25.3	31.1	32.6	40.9
Northeast	78.0	73.3	76.9	74.2	36.1	40.2	41.8	49.1
Metro	78.5	73.8	77.5	74.7	36.6	40.6	42.3	49.6
Nonmetro	74.5	70.0	73.5	71.6	32.8	37.2	38.8	45.8
Midwest	78.4	73.9	77.7	76.3	33.7	39.6	41.4	50.3
Metro	80.0	75.5	79.4	77.8	35.6	41.1	43.0	52.1
Nonmetro	75.3	70.5	73.9	73.3	29.9	36.2	37.7	46.4
South	75.2	71.0	74.9	73.9	33.5	38.8	40.7	49.1
Metro	77.8	73.6	77.5	76.2	36.1	40.7	42.6	51.6
Nonmetro	71.7	67.0	70.6	69.9	29.9	35.8	37.5	44.5
West	79.0	73.8	77.4	76.7	35.2	39.9	44.7	52.0
Metro	79.7	74.9	78.4	77.7	36.3	41.0	42.8	53.4
Nonmetro	76.4	69.6	73.1	73.2	30.8	35.6	37.3	46.5

[1]Participation rates for workers 14 and over based on a slightly different metro/nonmetro classification. For more detailed information see *Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1970,* by Fred K. Hines, and others, USDA, ERS, Agricultural Economic Report No. 272.

Source: *Census of Population,* 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 14—Female labor force participation in metro and nonmetro counties and regions, by presence of own children

Item	Women with children under 18 years				Women with children under 6 years				Women with children 6–17 years			
	Total		Participation rate		Total		Participation rate		Total		Participation rate	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
	—Thousand—		*—Percent—*		*—Thousand—*		*—Percent—*		*—Thousand—*		*—Percent—*	
U.S. total	28,408	30,635	40.8	55.3	13,727	13,619	30.8	45.7	14,681	17,016	50.1	63.0
Metro	20,976	21,969	40.3	55.5	10,140	9,642	30.0	45.3	10,835	12,327	50.0	63.4
Large metro	11,896	11,890	39.3	55.0	5,730	5,139	28.7	44.2	6,138	6,751	49.5	63.1
Core	8,107	7,741	40.3	55.1	3,933	3,424	30.1	44.9	4,174	4,318	49.9	63.2
Fringe	3,788	4,149	37.2	54.7	1,797	1,716	22.5	42.9	1,991	2,434	47.8	63.0
Medium metro	6,629	7,243	41.4	56.1	3,205	3,212	31.2	46.3	3,424	4,031	51.0	63.9
Small metro	2,451	2,835	42.2	56.3	1,205	1,291	33.1	47.5	1,246	1,544	51.0	63.7
Nonmetro	7,433	8,666	42.0	54.9	3,587	3,977	33.0	46.5	3,846	4,690	50.4	62.0
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	1,746	2,013	42.2	55.5	857	903	32.4	46.0	889	1,110	51.6	63.0
Not adjacent	1,157	1,319	42.4	56.0	571	619	33.5	47.5	587	700	50.9	63.5
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	1,788	2,129	42.7	55.0	859	967	33.8	47.5	726	1,162	51.0	63.0
Not adjacent	1,854	2,144	42.5	54.6	882	999	33.9	46.6	973	1,145	50.3	61.6
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to metro area	306	380	39.5	51.8	145	172	31.0	44.0	161	208	47.1	58.2
Not adjacent	581	681	38.3	51.4	273	316	30.2	43.6	308	365	45.6	58.1
Northeast	6,700	6,378	37.4	52.0	3,200	2,641	24.6	39.1	3,500	3,737	49.0	61.1
Metro	5,811	5,391	36.9	51.7	2,762	2,219	24.0	38.5	3,049	3,172	48.7	60.9
Nonmetro	889	987	40.1	53.5	438	422	28.8	42.3	451	565	51.1	61.9
Midwest	7,934	8,120	40.0	55.1	3,884	3,652	29.9	45.5	4,050	4,468	49.7	63.0
Metro	5,574	5,541	39.7	54.9	2,748	2,460	29.5	44.9	2,826	3,081	49.7	63.0
Nonmetro	2,360	2,579	40.6	55.5	1,136	1,192	30.8	46.8	1,224	1,387	49.8	63.1
South	8,869	10,405	43.9	57.4	4,285	4,651	36.1	49.8	4,584	5,754	51.4	63.5
Metro	5,649	6,565	43.7	58.3	2,734	2,910	35.5	50.3	2,915	3,655	51.4	64.6
Nonmetro	3,220	3,840	44.3	55.7	1,551	1,741	37.0	48.9	1,669	2,098	51.1	61.4
West	4,905	5,733	41.0	55.6	2,358	2,675	31.1	45.2	2,547	3,057	50.1	64.7
Metro	3,942	4,472	41.3	56.7	1,897	2,053	31.5	46.2	2,045	2,418	50.5	65.5
Nonmetro	963	1,261	39.5	51.9	461	622	29.6	41.9	502	639	48.7	61.7

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 15—Commuting outside county of residence to work by metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	1970			1980			Employment change, 1970–80		
	Total employment	Commuting outside county to work		Total employment	Commuting outside county to work		Total	Commuting outside county to work	
		Total	Percent of employment		Total	Percent of employment		Total	Percent of employment change
	—Thousand—		Percent	—Thousand—		Percent	—Thousand—		Percent
U.S. total	76,852	13,688	17.8	96,672	18,384	19.0	19,820	4,696	23.7
Metro	57,598	10,831	18.8	71,971	13,977	19.4	14,373	3,146	21.9
Large metro	33,225	7,517	22.6	40,287	9,238	22.4	7,062	1,721	24.4
Core	23,508	3,516	15.0	26,844	3,807	14.2	3,336	291	8.7
Fringe	9,717	4,001	41.2	13,443	5,431	40.4	3,726	1,430	38.4
Medium metro	17,824	2,565	14.4	22,919	3,621	15.8	5,095	1,055	20.7
Small metro	6,549	749	11.4	8,765	1,119	12.8	2,216	370	16.7
Nonmetro	19,254	2,857	14.8	24,701	4,406	17.8	5,447	1,550	28.5
Urbanized:									
Adjacent to metro area	4,658	639	13.7	6,017	1,011	16.8	1,359	372	27.4
Not adjacent	3,114	243	7.8	3,972	3,649	9.2	858	122	14.2
Less urbanized:									
Adjacent to metro area	4,582	917	20.0	5,941	1,409	23.7	1,360	493	36.2
Not adjacent	4,727	592	12.5	5,952	882	14.8	1,225	290	23.7
Totally rural:									
Adjacent to metro area	751	209	27.8	1,002	339	33.8	250	130	51.8
Not adjacent	1,422	257	18.1	1,817	401	22.1	396	144	36.4
Northeast	19,007	4,889	25.7	20,924	5,375	25.7	1,918	486	25.3
Metro	16,622	4,492	27.0	17,993	4,783	26.6	1,371	291	21.2
Nonmetro	2,385	398	16.7	2,931	592	20.2	546	196	35.6
Midwest	21,389	3,393	15.9	24,944	4,413	17.7	3,555	1,020	28.7
Metro	15,038	2,475	16.5	17,359	3,130	18.0	2,321	655	28.2
Nonmetro	6,352	918	14.4	7,585	1,283	16.9	1,234	365	29.6
South	23,354	4,012	17.2	31,786	6,331	19.9	8,431	2,319	27.5
Metro	15,224	2,660	17.5	21,174	4,153	19.6	5,950	1,493	25.1
Nonmetro	8,130	1,351	16.6	10,612	2,178	20.5	2,482	827	33.3
West	13,102	1,394	10.6	19,018	2,264	11.9	5,916	870	14.7
Metro	10,715	1,204	11.2	15,446	1,911	12.4	4,731	707	14.9
Nonmetro	2,387	190	8.0	3,573	353	9.9	1,185	163	13.8

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 16—Employment change by major sector of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Total			Primary industries[1]			Construction			Manufacturing			Service producing industries[2]		
	1980	Change, 1970–80	Change, 1960–70[3]	1980	Change, 1970–80	Change, 1960–70[3]	1980	Change, 1970–80	Change, 1960–70[3]	1980	Change, 1970–80	Change, 1960–70[3]	1980	Change, 1970–80	Change, 1960–70[3]
	Thousand	*Percent*		*Thousand*	*Percent*		*Thousand*	*Percent*		*Thousand*	*Percent*		*Thousand*	*Percent*	
U.S. total	97,639	27.5	19.7	3,942	13.6	-32.2	5,740	25.5	13.1	21,915	10.5	10.0	66,043	35.7	32.2
Metro	72,682	26.5	22.7	1,518	23.3	-22.4	4,033	23.3	12.2	16,059	7.2	5.8	51,071	34.5	34.6
Large metro	41,006	22.2	21.9	581	29.1	-13.3	2,130	19.3	10.1	8,994	4.1	1.9	29,301	29.2	34.0
Core	27,384	14.8	14.5	339	33.2	-4.5	1,329	12.6	2.5	6,026	-.8	-4.7	19,690	20.5	25.3
Fringe	13,621	40.4	44.8	243	23.9	-22.1	801	32.5	28.4	2,968	15.7	22.2	9,610	51.6	63.2
Medium metro	23,008	30.7	24.2	603	19.7	-25.9	1,346	24.9	15.2	5,283	9.0	10.5	15,776	41.2	36.6
Small metro	8,668	37.5	22.4	333	20.3	-27.9	558	37.0	14.0	1,783	19.6	14.7	5,994	45.1	32.7
Nonmetro	24,958	30.7	11.3	2,424	8.2	-35.4	1,706	31.0	15.2	5,856	20.4	25.5	14,972	40.1	24.0
Urbanized:															
Adjacent to metro area	6,072	31.8	19.5	347	15.4	-31.9	370	26.8	17.1	1,577	13.8	18.7	3,779	43.7	31.7
Not adjacent	3,875	32.4	14.6	255	12.3	-33.7	252	36.5	3.8	767	19.5	16.4	2,602	38.9	26.3
Less urbanized:															
Adjacent to metro area	6,054	31.2	11.1	604	5.7	-38.2	433	30.9	20.6	1,615	24.4	31.4	3,401	41.0	23.1
Not adjacent	6,077	27.6	6.7	748	9.1	-36.5	411	29.0	12.0	1,317	21.5	28.9	3,601	34.7	18.5
Totally rural:															
Adjacent to metro area	1,023	35.1	6.9	136	4.4	-40.5	90	36.2	27.9	239	26.4	40.1	558	50.1	23.4
Not adjacent	1,857	30.0	.1	334	2.8	-37.0	151	36.3	18.4	342	28.7	37.4	1,030	41.8	17.2
Northeast	21,393	11.0	13.6	339	2.5	-29.1	929	-8.3	8.4	5,407	-4.8	-3.8	14,719	20.2	26.7
Metro	18,404	9.0	13.4	196	-1.2	-24.9	763	-10.0	6.1	4,604	-7.0	-5.5	12,841	17.9	26.6
Nonmetro	2,989	25.2	15.1	142	8.0	-34.3	165	.7	21.5	803	9.5	8.6	1,878	38.3	27.8
Midwest	25,517	17.9	15.9	1,160	1.4	-32.8	1,239	9.5	10.9	6,609	2.9	9.4	16,509	27.4	28.4
Metro	17,807	16.3	19.2	287	3.3	-27.7	797	4.3	11.7	4,796	-1.4	5.6	11,927	26.8	31.2
Nonmetro	7,710	21.6	8.6	873	.8	-34.3	442	20.2	9.3	1,813	16.6	23.5	4,582	29.1	21.8
South	31,678	39.0	23.5	1,559	15.6	-38.4	2,346	40.9	21.3	6,527	23.7	29.4	21,248	46.4	33.9
Metro	21,019	42.3	31.0	591	34.1	-25.1	1,534	45.7	20.7	3,721	23.1	23.4	15,173	48.0	39.0
Nonmetro	10,659	32.8	11.8	967	6.7	-43.1	812	32.6	22.2	2,806	24.5	38.3	6,075	42.8	23.1
West	19,051	48.4	29.6	885	36.3	-15.0	1,226	60.7	6.5	3,372	37.1	12.9	13,568	51.4	43.4
Metro	15,452	47.2	33.9	444	41.3	-10.3	939	55.2	8.3	2,939	37.3	14.4	11,131	49.6	46.8
Nonmetro	3,599	53.9	13.4	441	31.6	-18.8	287	81.7	.2	433	35.5	3.6	2,437	59.8	29.0

[1] Includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining.
[2] Includes wholesale and retail trade; finance insurance and real estate; services; transportation, communication, and public utilities; and public administration.
[3] Workers 14 and over.

Source: *Census of Population*, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 17—Service sector employment and employment growth of metro and nonmetro counties and regions, 1970–80

Item	Service sector total	Educational services	Health services	Personal services, entertainment, and recreation	Other professional services	Business and repair services	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Communication and utilities	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation	Public administration
						Thousand						
U.S. total	66,043	8,377	7,250	4,083	4,184	4,082	15,717	4,217	2,813	5,898	4,274	5,147
Metro	51,071	6,035	5,563	3,084	3,396	3,404	11,813	3,352	2,131	4,943	3,365	3,985
Large metro	29,300	3,206	3,144	1,695	2,091	2,154	6,513	1,987	1,182	3,085	2,076	2,167
Core	19,690	2,093	2,182	1,230	1,436	1,462	4,317	1,314	760	2,149	1,417	1,330
Fringe	9,610	1,113	962	465	655	692	2,196	673	422	936	659	837
Medium metro	15,776	1,976	1,724	997	954	938	3,805	1,018	689	1,388	957	1,330
Small metro	5,994	852	695	391	351	313	1,495	347	260	470	333	487
Nonmetro	14,972	2,342	1,687	999	788	677	3,904	866	682	955	909	1,162
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	3,779	631	421	232	215	183	981	195	160	256	212	295
Not adjacent	2,602	401	290	170	142	121	685	151	119	172	155	196
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	3,401	509	398	228	173	154	879	206	167	218	210	258
Not adjacent	3,601	547	416	249	182	153	960	222	163	216	226	266
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to metro area	558	85	56	40	28	24	139	31	28	33	38	56
Not adjacent	1,030	169	106	81	50	42	259	60	45	60	68	91
Northeast	14,719	1,918	1,785	786	1,012	965	3,241	904	593	1,468	975	1,071
Metro	12,841	1,596	1,553	668	904	883	2,772	815	518	1,348	862	922
Nonmetro	1,878	322	232	118	108	83	469	89	75	120	113	149
Midwest	16,509	2,196	2,024	891	986	906	4,183	1,108	667	1,400	1,104	1,043
Metro	11,927	1,480	1,433	620	751	721	2,952	816	478	1,106	810	760
Nonmetro	4,582	716	591	271	235	185	1,231	292	189	295	294	284
South	21,248	2,657	2,156	1,410	1,280	1,260	5,071	1,378	986	1,742	1,357	1,951
Metro	15,173	1,719	1,503	984	975	977	3,495	1,009	684	1,367	995	1,466
Nonmetro	6,075	938	652	426	305	283	1,576	370	302	376	362	484
West	13,568	1,606	1,287	996	906	950	3,221	827	568	1,287	838	1,083
Metro	11,131	1,240	1,074	811	766	824	2,594	712	452	1,123	698	838
Nonmetro	2,437	366	213	185	140	126	627	115	116	164	140	245

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued—

Appendix table 17—Service sector employment and employment growth of metro and nonmetro counties and regions, 1970-80—continued

Item	Service sector total	Educational services	Health services	Personal services, entertainment, and recreation	Other professional services	Business and repair services	Wholesale and retail trade[1]	Communication and utilities	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Transportation and public administration[2]
					Percent change					
U.S. total	35.7	44.1	70.7	-2.0	21.1	70.4	29.7	19.3	53.7	34.0
Metro	34.5	42.9	69.8	.5	20.8	68.8	28.2	15.5	50.3	30.6
Large metro	29.2	38.3	65.0	-1.7	17.5	62.4	22.3	6.3	42.4	24.9
Core	20.5	32.1	55.7	-7.2	10.8	49.6	13.2	-3.1	31.8	16.0
Fringe	51.6	51.8	90.9	16.5	35.3	98.3	45.3	28.7	74.6	45.2
Medium metro	41.2	48.3	75.9	4.6	24.5	78.7	35.1	28.3	63.7	37.7
Small metro	45.1	48.7	77.3	0	33.0	89.7	40.9	31.3	72.2	44.6
Nonmetro	40.1	47.2	74.1	-9.1	23.1	79.1	34.5	33.2	73.6	47.6
Urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	43.6	46.1	74.7	-2.9	25.0	88.7	39.2	34.5	73.0	50.0
Not adjacent	38.9	44.2	75.8	-10.5	27.9	72.9	36.2	25.3	65.4	42.7
Less urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	41.0	50.1	73.0	-12.6	26.3	81.2	34.4	40.3	78.7	50.5
Not adjacent	34.7	44.3	67.7	-13.2	16.7	71.9	28.9	25.4	71.4	43.4
Totally rural:										
Adjacent to metro area	50.0	63.5	100.0	-7.0	40.0	84.6	38.2	55.6	94.1	62.1
Not adjacent	41.7	52.3	86.0	2.5	16.3	75.0	31.8	45.2	87.5	48.6
Northeast	20.2	34.4	58.5	-8.9	3.1	45.8	11.5	-2.9	27.3	20.2
Metro	17.9	32.4	56.4	-10.5	1.5	43.6	8.9	-5.5	25.2	17.4
Nonmetro	38.3	45.0	73.1	.9	18.7	72.9	31.6	19.0	57.9	43.2
Midwest	27.5	33.7	63.0	-8.5	11.9	56.2	20.7	11.9	46.1	26.6
Metro	26.8	33.3	64.3	-8.1	12.3	56.1	20.0	9.4	43.5	24.1
Nonmetro	29.1	34.3	59.7	-9.4	10.8	56.8	22.7	18.9	57.8	33.8
South	46.4	58.2	88.6	-8.2	35.3	91.8	42.2	37.9	71.6	45.0
Metro	48.0	59.6	88.3	-1.9	38.1	95.0	43.8	36.3	69.6	42.3
Nonmetro	42.8	55.6	89.0	-20.1	27.1	81.4	38.5	41.8	79.9	53.5
West	51.4	50.9	75.3	25.3	41.1	91.1	48.2	30.6	80.5	42.2
Metro	49.6	49.2	74.6	25.5	40.3	87.3	46.5	26.3	76.9	38.1
Nonmetro	59.8	57.1	77.5	24.2	44.3	121.1	55.9	50.6	110.3	61.1

[1]Combined for calculation of growth rate because of reclassification of farm equipment and supply equipment from retail to wholesale trade in 1980.
[2]Combined for calculation of growth rate because of reclassification of post office employment from public administration to transportation in 1980.

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 18—Occupational distribution of the employed of metro and nonmetro counties and regions, 1980

Item	Total employed	Managerial and professional	Low-skill white collar[1]	High-skill blue collar[2]	Low-skill blue collar[3]	Service	Farm[4]
	Thousand	*Percent of total*					
U.S. total	97,639	22.7	30.3	12.9	18.3	12.9	2.9
Metro	72,682	24.2	32.4	12.4	16.8	12.8	1.4
Large metro	41,006	25.6	33.7	11.7	15.7	12.5	.9
Core	27,384	24.8	33.8	11.3	16.2	13.1	.8
Fringe	13,621	27.1	33.4	12.6	14.6	11.2	1.2
Medium metro	23,008	22.7	31.1	13.1	18.3	13.0	1.8
Small metro	8,668	22.2	30.0	13.4	17.9	13.9	2.7
Nonmetro	24,958	18.2	24.2	14.5	22.7	13.3	7.1
Urbanized:							
Adjacent to metro area	6,072	20.1	26.4	14.1	21.8	13.4	4.2
Not adjacent	3,875	20.8	27.6	13.7	19.6	14.1	4.3
Less urbanized:							
Adjacent to metro area	6,054	16.5	22.8	15.2	25.2	12.9	7.4
Not adjacent	6,077	17.4	23.0	14.6	22.9	13.5	8.6
Totally rural:							
Adjacent to metro area	1,023	15.4	20.6	15.7	25.5	12.5	10.2
Not adjacent	1,857	16.3	19.6	14.1	22.3	13.1	14.6
Northeast	21,393	24.4	31.6	11.8	17.9	12.9	1.3
Metro	18,404	25.0	32.6	11.5	17.3	12.8	.9
Nonmetro	2,989	20.6	25.6	14.1	22.3	13.6	3.8
Midwest	25,517	21.3	29.2	12.6	19.8	13.3	3.9
Metro	17,807	22.8	31.6	12.3	19.0	13.0	1.3
Nonmetro	7,710	17.7	23.7	13.3	21.5	14.0	9.8
South	31,678	21.5	29.5	13.9	19.6	12.5	3.0
Metro	21,019	23.9	32.6	13.1	16.4	12.6	1.5
Nonmetro	10,659	16.9	23.5	15.5	26.1	12.3	5.8
West	19,051	24.6	31.6	12.9	14.5	13.2	3.3
Metro	15,452	25.4	32.9	12.5	14.2	12.9	2.2
Nonmetro	3,599	21.2	26.1	14.4	15.7	14.7	7.9

[1] Technical, sales, and administrative support.
[2] Precision production, craft, and repair.
[3] Operators, fabricators, and laborers.
[4] Farming, forestry, and fishing.

Source: *Census of Population,* 1980.

Appendix table 19—Median family income of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Current dollars			Real income, 1979 dollars		Change in real income		Ratio of median income to U.S. median		
	1959	1969	1979	1959	1969	1959–69	1969–79	1959	1969	1979
	Dollars					Percent		Number		
U.S. total	5,640	9,574	19,920	14,044	18,957	35.0	5.1	1.00	1.00	1.00
Metro	6,220	10,460	21,357	15,488	20,711	33.7	3.1	1.10	1.09	1.07
Large metro	6,656	11,170	22,549	16,573	22,117	33.4	2.0	1.18	1.17	1.13
Core	6,512	10,687	21,099	16,215	21,160	30.5	−.3	1.15	1.12	1.06
Fringe	7,046	12,207	25,205	17,545	24,170	37.8	4.3	1.25	1.28	1.27
Medium metro	5,797	9,808	20,396	14,435	19,420	34.5	5.0	1.03	1.02	1.02
Small metro	5,310	8,930	19,127	13,222	17,681	33.7	8.2	.94	.93	.96
Nonmetro	4,286	7,688	16,837	10,672	15,222	42.6	10.6	.76	.80	.85
Urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	5,146	8,752	18,584	12,814	17,329	35.2	7.2	.91	.91	.93
Not adjacent	4,836	8,141	17,534	12,042	16,119	33.9	8.8	.86	.85	.88
Less urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	4,029	7,506	16,795	10,032	14,862	48.1	13.0	.71	.78	.84
Not adjacent	3,946	7,244	15,980	9,826	14,343	46.0	11.4	.70	.76	.80
Totally rural:										
Adjacent to metro area	3,334	6,640	15,368	8,302	13,147	58.4	16.9	.59	.69	.77
Not adjacent	3,275	6,341	14,149	8,155	12,555	54.0	12.7	.58	.66	.71
Northeast	6,211	10,543	20,717	15,465	20,875	35.0	−.8	1.10	1.10	1.04
Metro	6,406	10,889	21,322	15,951	21,560	35.2	−1.1	1.14	1.14	1.07
Nonmetro	5,168	8,711	17,943	12,868	17,248	34.0	4.0	.92	.91	.90
Midwest	5,881	10,138	21,076	14,644	20,073	37.1	5.0	1.04	1.06	1.06
Metro	6,574	11,125	22,735	16,369	22,028	34.6	3.2	1.17	1.16	1.14
Nonmetro	4,652	8,299	17,941	11,583	16,432	41.9	9.2	.82	.87	.90
South	4,477	8,160	17,981	11,148	16,157	44.9	11.3	.79	.85	.90
Metro	5,250	9,125	19,728	13,073	18,068	38.2	9.2	.93	.95	.99
Nonmetro	3,392	6,689	15,307	8,446	13,244	56.8	15.6	.60	.70	.77
West	6,379	10,266	21,068	15,884	20,327	28.0	3.6	1.13	1.07	1.06
Metro	6,701	10,811	21,969	16,685	21,406	28.3	2.6	1.19	1.13	1.10
Nonmetro	5,321	8,470	18,143	13,249	16,771	26.6	8.2	.94	.88	.91

Source: *Census of Population* 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 20—Median family income of blacks, by metro and nonmetro counties and regions, 1969 and 1979

Item	Current dollars		Real income, 1969 (in 1979 dollars)	Change in real income, 1969–79	Ratio of median income to U.S. black median income	
	1969	1979			1969	1979
	Dollars			Percent	Number	
U.S. total	6,265	12,925	12,405	4.2	1.00	1.00
Metro	6,954	13,678	13,769	-.7	1.11	1.06
Large metro	7,532	14,378	14,913	-3.6	1.20	1.11
Core	7,477	13,812	14,804	-6.7	1.19	1.07
Fringe	8,059	18,558	15,957	16.3	1.29	1.44
Medium metro	6,084	12,833	12,046	6.5	.97	.99
Small metro	5,182	11,780	10,260	14.8	.83	.91
Nonmetro	4,053	10,072	8,025	25.5	.65	.78
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	4,906	11,531	9,714	18.7	.78	.89
Not adjacent	4,197	9,978	8,310	20.1	.67	.77
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	4,003	10,073	7,926	27.1	.64	.78
Not adjacent	3,741	9,381	7,407	26.6	.60	.73
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to metro area	3,962	10,124	7,845	29.1	.63	.78
Not adjacent	3,627	9,439	7,181	31.4	.58	.73
Northeast	7,525	13,493	14,900	-9.4	1.20	1.04
Metro	7,534	13,487	14,917	-9.6	1.20	1.04
Nonmetro	7,087	13,856	14,032	-1.3	1.13	1.07
Midwest	7,787	14,733	15,418	-4.4	1.24	1.14
Metro	7,869	14,866	15,581	-4.6	1.26	1.15
Nonmetro	6,158	12,553	12,193	3.0	.98	.97
South	4,903	11,836	9,708	21.9	.78	.92
Metro	5,888	12,911	11,658	10.7	.94	1.00
Nonmetro	3,941	9,871	7,803	26.5	.63	.76
West	7,531	14,902	14,911	-.1	1.20	1.15
Metro	7,621	15,001	15,090	-.6	1.22	1.16
Nonmetro	5,703	12,236	11,292	8.4	.91	.95

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 21—Poverty of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Total				Blacks			Persons 65 and over		
	1959	1969	1979	Change, 1969–79	1969	1979	Change, 1969–79	1969	1979	Change, 1969–79
	Percent									
U.S. total	22.1	13.7	12.4	−1.3	35.0	29.8	−5.2	27.3	14.8	−12.5
Metro	17.0	11.4	11.3	−.1	29.4	27.7	−1.7	22.9	12.3	−10.6
Large metro	14.2	10.2	11.0	.8	25.6	26.4	.8	20.4	11.2	−9.2
Core	15.3	11.7	13.3	1.6	25.8	27.7	1.9	20.9	12.1	−8.8
Fringe	11.1	6.5	6.2	−.3	23.5	18.2	−5.3	18.5	8.9	−9.6
Medium metro	19.8	12.2	11.3	−.9	35.1	29.2	−5.9	25.1	13.0	−12.1
Small metro	23.8	15.1	12.9	−2.2	40.4	31.6	−8.8	29.4	15.5	−13.9
Nonmetro	34.2	20.2	15.2	−5.0	54.5	38.4	−16.1	37.0	20.3	−16.7
Urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	24.7	14.4	12.1	−2.3	43.4	32.9	−10.5	29.6	14.2	−15.4
Not adjacent	29.0	18.1	14.5	−3.6	52.6	38.5	−14.1	34.4	23.9	−10.5
Less urbanized:										
Adjacent to metro area	36.5	21.1	15.1	−6.0	55.4	38.2	−17.2	39.0	21.5	−17.5
Not adjacent	37.7	22.5	16.6	−5.9	59.6	41.4	−18.2	39.4	22.5	−16.9
Totally rural:										
Adjacent to metro area	45.3	26.3	17.6	−8.7	55.6	38.1	−17.5	42.6	24.5	−18.1
Not adjacent	44.2	27.7	20.0	−7.7	60.6	42.6	−18.0	41.9	25.2	−16.7
Northeast	14.4	10.1	11.2	1.1	24.4	27.9	3.5	21.6	11.2	−10.4
Metro	13.3	9.8	11.1	1.3	24.3	27.9	3.6	20.5	10.9	−9.6
Nonmetro	21.1	12.3	11.2	−1.1	26.7	27.0	.3	27.8	12.5	−15.3
Midwest	17.7	10.8	10.5	−.3	25.4	27.6	2.2	26.2	13.1	−13.1
Metro	13.8	9.2	9.8	.6	24.9	27.5	2.6	22.2	11.2	−11.0
Nonmetro	25.6	14.4	11.9	−2.5	34.1	30.4	−3.7	32.4	16.2	−16.2
South	35.5	20.3	15.4	−4.9	44.0	32.5	−11.5	36.2	21.0	−15.2
Metro	27.0	15.8	13.2	−2.6	36.2	28.9	−7.3	29.0	16.8	−12.2
Nonmetro	46.9	27.9	19.0	−8.9	56.2	39.1	−17.1	45.6	27.0	−18.6
West	16.1	11.7	11.3	−.4	25.1	22.6	−2.5	21.2	10.3	−10.9
Metro	14.3	10.7	10.7	0	24.6	22.4	−2.2	19.3	9.1	−10.2
Nonmetro	22.3	16.0	13.5	−2.5	37.0	27.3	−9.7	28.1	14.2	−13.9

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970, and 1980.

Appendix table 22—Family poverty of metro and nonmetro counties and regions, by family type, 1979 and 1969

Item	1979											
	All families			Families with related children under 18 years old[1]								
				Total			Female-headed, no spouse present			Male-headed and other		
	Total	Poor		Total	Poor		Total	Poor		Total	Poor	
	Thousand		Percent	Thousand		Percent	Thousand		Percent	Thousand		Percent
U.S. total	59,190	5,670	9.6	31,953	4,214	13.2	5,509	2,222	40.3	26,444	1,992	7.5
Metro	42,360	3,694	8.7	22,895	2,865	12.5	4,289	1,689	39.4	18,606	1,176	6.3
Large metro	23,095	1,978	8.6	12,404	1,559	12.6	2,491	970	38.9	9,913	589	5.9
Core	15,358	1,607	10.5	8,121	1,278	15.7	1,944	819	42.1	6,177	459	7.4
Fringe	7,737	372	4.8	4,283	282	6.6	548	151	27.6	3,736	131	3.5
Medium metro	13,877	1,198	8.6	7,540	920	12.2	1,315	524	39.9	6,224	396	6.4
Small metro	5,388	518	9.6	2,952	387	13.1	483	195	40.4	2,469	191	7.7
Nonmetro	16,830	1,975	11.7	9,058	1,349	14.9	1,220	533	43.7	7,838	816	10.4
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	3,901	350	9.0	2,095	255	12.2	297	119	40.0	1,798	136	7.6
Not adjacent	2,494	268	10.8	1,378	195	14.2	210	91	43.5	1,169	104	8.9
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	4,146	489	11.8	2,228	327	14.7	289	126	43.6	1,940	201	10.4
Not adjacent	8,972	540	12.9	2,243	363	16.2	297	137	46.1	1,946	226	11.6
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to metro area	747	106	14.2	398	67	16.9	463	217	46.9	352	46	13.0
Not adjacent	1,369	222	16.2	716	141	19.8	81	382	47.4	635	103	16.3
Northeast	12,732	1,111	8.7	6,600	873	13.2	1,234	548	44.4	5,365	325	6.1
Metro	10,788	952	8.8	5,578	755	13.5	1,102	496	45.0	4,476	260	5.8
Nonmetro	1,944	159	8.1	1,021	118	11.5	132	52	39.6	889	65	7.3
Midwest	15,424	1,230	8.0	8,387	923	11.0	1,308	504	38.6	7,079	419	5.9
Metro	10,385	776	7.5	5,728	618	10.8	1,021	398	38.9	4,706	220	4.7
Nonmetro	5,039	454	9.0	2,660	305	11.5	287	107	37.2	2,374	199	8.4
South	20,010	2,390	11.9	10,938	1,690	15.5	1,932	814	42.1	9,007	876	9.7
Metro	12,559	1,273	10.1	6,891	945	13.7	1,309	514	39.3	5,583	432	7.7
Nonmetro	7,451	1,117	14.9	4,047	745	18.4	623	300	48.2	3,424	445	13.0
West	11,024	939	8.5	6,029	728	12.1	1,036	356	34.3	4,993	372	7.5
Metro	8,628	694	8.0	4,700	547	11.6	858	283	32.9	3,842	265	6.9
Nonmetro	2,396	245	10.2	1,329	181	13.6	178	74	41.4	1,151	108	9.3

Continued—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 22—Family poverty of metro and nonmetro counties and regions, by family type, 1979 and 1969—continued

Item	1969											
	All families			Families with related children under 18 years old[1]								
				Total			Female-headed, no spouse present			Male-headed and other		
	Total	Poor		Total	Poor		Total	Poor		Total	Poor	
	—Thousand—		Percent	—Thousand—		Percent	—Thousand—		Percent	—Thousand—		Percent
U.S. total	51,168	5,462	10.7	29,591	3,480	11.8	3,468	1,498	43.2	26,072	1,982	7.6
Metro	37,370	3,222	8.6	21,712	2,170	10.0	2,674	1,099	41.1	19,037	1,071	5.6
Large metro	21,354	1,632	7.6	12,290	1,126	9.2	1,595	626	39.3	10,695	500	4.7
Core	15,043	1,311	8.7	8,405	923	11.0	1,296	535	41.3	7,110	389	5.5
Fringe	6,311	321	5.1	3,885	202	5.2	300	91	30.4	3,586	112	3.1
Medium metro	11,666	1,086	9.3	6,867	722	10.5	788	340	43.1	6,079	382	6.3
Small metro	4,350	504	11.6	2,554	323	12.6	292	134	45.8	2,263	189	8.4
Nonmetro	13,798	2,240	16.2	7,829	1,310	16.7	794	399	50.2	7,035	911	12.9
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	3,170	349	11.0	1,821	210	11.5	180	79	43.7	1,641	131	8.0
Not adjacent	2,073	290	14.0	1,215	182	15.0	135	68	50.7	1,080	114	10.5
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	3,353	573	17.1	1,891	327	17.3	189	96	50.5	1,702	231	13.6
Not adjacent	3,485	637	18.3	1,958	368	18.8	201	106	52.8	1,756	261	14.9
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to metro area	586	129	21.9	325	73	22.5	31	18	56.2	293	55	18.9
Not adjacent	1,131	262	23.2	619	150	24.2	57	32	56.6	562	118	20.9
Northeast	12,394	936	7.6	6,928	609	8.8	818	324	39.6	6,111	285	4.7
Metro	10,748	784	7.3	6,001	523	8.7	733	291	39.7	5,268	232	4.4
Nonmetro	1,646	152	9.2	927	86	9.3	84	33	38.6	843	54	6.4
Midwest	14,185	1,171	8.3	8,192	700	8.5	809	314	38.7	7,383	386	5.2
Metro	9,735	661	6.8	5,738	437	7.6	623	240	38.5	5,115	197	3.9
Nonmetro	4,450	510	11.5	2,454	263	10.7	186	74	39.6	2,268	189	8.3
South	15,908	2,581	16.2	9,337	1,638	17.5	1,208	610	50.5	8,128	1,028	12.6
Metro	9,927	1,218	12.3	5,896	817	13.8	783	364	46.5	5,113	453	8.9
Nonmetro	5,981	1,364	22.8	3,441	822	23.9	426	246	57.8	3,015	576	19.1
West	8,682	774	8.9	5,083	533	10.5	633	251	39.6	4,450	282	6.3
Metro	6,961	560	8.0	4,077	394	9.7	535	204	38.1	3,541	190	5.4
Nonmetro	1,721	214	12.4	1,006	139	13.8	98	46	47.5	909	92	10.2

[1] Numbers slightly higher than in other tabulations which included only families with family head's own children.

Source: *Census of Population,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 23—Sources of income of households of metro and nonmetro counties and regions

Item	Wages and salaries		Self-employment				Income from public assistance		Income from social security		Other Income	
			Nonfarm		Farm							
	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969
						Percent						
U.S. total	75.8	78.6	6.1	7.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	.7	5.2	3.5	10.8	8.3
Metro	77.3	79.9	5.9	7.3	.4	.4	1.0	.7	4.7	3.1	10.8	8.6
Large metro	77.8	79.9	6.0	7.3	.2	.2	1.0	.7	4.4	2.9	10.6	8.9
Core	76.8	79.3	6.0	7.1	.1	.1	1.3	1.0	4.8	3.2	11.0	9.3
Fringe	79.8	81.4	6.0	7.7	.3	.4	.5	.3	3.6	2.3	9.9	7.9
Medium metro	77.0	80.1	5.5	7.1	.5	.6	.9	.6	5.2	3.3	11.0	8.3
Small metro	75.3	79.0	6.1	7.6	1.0	1.3	.9	.6	5.4	3.7	11.3	7.9
Nonmetro	70.7	73.7	6.9	8.6	3.3	4.9	1.1	.8	6.9	4.9	11.1	7.0
Urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	73.6	78.1	6.0	7.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	.6	6.3	4.2	11.5	7.3
Not adjacent	73.9	77.6	6.7	8.3	1.7	2.4	1.0	.7	6.0	4.1	10.7	6.8
Less urbanized:												
Adjacent to metro area	70.5	73.2	6.8	8.6	3.7	5.6	1.1	.9	7.1	5.1	10.9	6.7
Not adjacent	68.5	70.4	7.7	9.5	4.5	6.7	1.2	1.0	7.3	5.4	10.9	7.0
Totally rural:												
Adjacent to metro area	67.9	69.1	7.2	8.9	4.8	7.9	1.3	1.2	7.7	5.9	11.2	7.1
Not adjacent	62.8	62.5	8.3	10.0	7.4	12.5	1.4	1.2	8.2	6.2	11.9	7.6
Northeast	76.4	79.3	5.5	7.3	.3	.4	1.2	.8	5.7	3.5	10.9	8.7
Metro	76.9	79.5	5.4	7.3	.2	.2	1.2	.9	5.5	3.3	10.8	8.8
Nonmetro	72.7	77.8	6.0	7.8	.9	1.6	1.0	.7	7.4	4.7	12.0	7.5
Midwest	76.9	79.1	5.3	6.9	2.0	2.6	.9	.5	5.2	3.6	9.7	7.3
Metro	79.7	81.9	4.8	6.4	.6	.7	.9	.5	4.6	3.1	9.4	7.4
Nonmetro	69.2	70.9	6.6	8.6	5.9	8.2	.8	.5	6.9	5.0	10.6	6.8
South	74.9	78.1	6.3	7.8	1.0	1.4	.9	.7	5.5	3.7	11.4	8.3
Metro	76.7	79.4	6.1	7.5	.4	.5	.7	.5	4.7	3.2	11.4	9.0
Nonmetro	71.0	75.0	6.9	8.6	2.5	3.6	1.3	1.1	7.2	5.1	11.4	6.7
West	75.0	77.4	7.4	8.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.9	4.3	3.0	11.5	9.3
Metro	75.7	78.2	7.2	8.1	.4	.4	1.0	.9	4.0	2.8	11.5	9.5
Nonmetro	71.4	73.3	8.3	9.5	2.4	3.9	1.0	1.0	5.5	4.1	11.4	8.2

Source: *Census of Population*, 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 24—Housing and tenure of metro and nonmetro counties and regions[1]

Item	1970				1980				Change, 1970–80
	Housing units		Occupied units		Housing units		Occupied units		
	Total	Vacant	Total	Owner occupied	Total	Vacant	Total	Owner occupied	
	Thousand	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	*Percent*	*Thousand*	---*Percent*---	
U.S. total	67,699	6.3	63,445	62.9	86,759	7.3	80,390	64.4	28.2
Metro	49,142	5.0	46,693	60.2	62,373	6.3	58,420	61.3	26.9
Large metro	28,418	4.5	27,138	56.2	34,573	5.9	32,542	57.6	21.7
Core	20,770	4.7	19,791	50.6	24,145	6.4	22,610	51.8	16.2
Fringe	7,647	3.9	7,347	71.1	10,428	4.8	9,932	71.1	36.4
Medium metro	15,010	5.2	14,234	65.4	19,950	6.6	18,635	65.6	32.9
Small metro	5,714	6.9	5,321	66.9	7,849	7.7	7,243	66.8	37.4
Nonmetro	18,557	9.7	16,752	70.3	24,386	9.9	21,970	72.6	31.4
Urbanized:									
Adjacent to metro area	4,168	7.3	3,862	69.1	5,615	8.1	5,160	70.1	34.7
Not adjacent	2,746	7.7	2,535	65.5	3,639	8.2	3,342	67.3	32.5
Less urbanized:									
Adjacent to metro area	4,479	9.8	4,039	72.0	5,889	9.7	5,319	75.0	31.5
Not adjacent	4,737	10.3	4,251	70.7	6,066	10.3	5,442	73.5	28.1
Totally rural:									
Adjacent to metro area	814	14.0	700	73.9	1,094	13.7	944	78.2	34.4
Not adjacent	1,614	15.4	1,366	74.4	2,084	15.4	1,763	77.0	29.1
Northeast	16,198	4.4	15,483	57.6	18,532	5.7	17,471	59.0	14.4
Metro	13,963	3.5	13,469	55.4	15,687	5.1	14,883	56.6	12.3
Nonmetro	2,235	9.9	2,014	72.3	2,845	9.0	2,588	72.7	27.3
Midwest	18,675	6.1	17,536	68.0	22,361	6.7	20,859	68.8	19.7
Metro	12,623	4.6	12,043	65.3	15,011	5.5	14,182	66.1	18.9
Nonmetro	6,052	9.2	5,493	73.8	7,349	9.1	6,677	74.5	21.4
South	20,884	7.8	19,257	64.7	29,023	8.7	26,486	67.0	19.0
Metro	12,999	6.7	12,132	62.6	18,454	8.0	16,973	63.7	42.0
Nonmetro	7,885	9.6	7,125	68.3	10,569	10.0	9,513	72.8	34.0
West	11,942	6.5	11,169	59.0	16,844	7.5	15,574	60.3	41.0
Metro	9,557	5.3	9,048	57.4	13,221	6.3	12,382	58.3	38.3
Nonmetro	2,385	11.1	2,121	65.9	3,623	11.9	3,192	68.0	51.9

[1] Year-round housing units.

Source: *Census of Housing,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 25—Kitchen and bathroom facilties of metro and nonmetro counties and regions[1]

Item	1970			1980		
	Total	Without complete bathroom	Without complete kitchen	Total	Without complete bathroom	Without complete kitchen
	Thousand	----*Percent*----		*Thousand*	----*Percent*----	
U.S. total	67,699	7.5	4.2	86,759	3.3	2.5
Metro	49,142	4.5	2.1	62,373	2.3	1.7
Large metro	28,418	3.5	1.6	34,573	2.2	1.6
Core	20,770	3.5	1.7	24,145	2.5	1.9
Fringe	7,647	3.3	1.4	10,428	1.5	1.1
Medium metro	15,010	5.4	2.5	19,950	2.2	1.7
Small metro	5,714	7.0	3.7	7,849	2.6	2.0
Nonmetro	18,557	15.6	9.7	24,386	5.8	4.4
Urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	4,168	8.3	4.3	5,615	3.2	2.3
Not adjacent	2,746	10.7	6.3	3,639	4.1	3.1
Less urbanized:						
Adjacent to metro area	4,479	17.0	10.5	5,889	6.1	4.8
Not adjacent	4,737	18.0	11.4	6,066	6.6	4.9
Totally rural:						
Adjacent to metro area	814	27.0	18.0	1,094	10.1	7.6
Not adjacent	1,614	25.9	17.8	2,084	10.6	8.3
Northeast	16,198	5.0	1.8	18,532	3.2	1.8
Metro	13,963	4.3	1.4	15,687	3.0	1.7
Nonmetro	2,235	9.1	4.0	2,845	4.2	2.5
Midwest	18,675	6.7	3.6	22,361	2.8	2.1
Metro	12,623	4.3	1.8	15,011	2.0	1.5
Nonmetro	6,052	11.8	7.2	7,349	4.4	3.3
South	20,884	12.4	7.6	29,023	4.2	3.4
Metro	12,999	6.2	3.5	18,454	2.2	1.9
Nonmetro	7,885	22.7	14.5	10,569	7.8	5.9
West	11,942	3.7	2.5	16,844	2.3	2.1
Metro	9,557	2.6	1.8	13,221	1.7	1.7
Nonmetro	2,385	7.8	5.4	3,623	4.3	3.5

[1]Year-round housing units.
Source: *Census of Housing,* 1970 and 1980.

Appendix table 26—Median rent of metro and nonmetro counties and regions[1]

Item	1970	1970 (constant 1980 dollars)	1980	Change (constant dollars), 1970-80
	Dollars			Percent
U.S. total	109	231	243	5.2
Metro	116	246	253	2.8
Large metro	122	259	263	1.5
Core	119	252	256	1.6
Fringe	139	295	274	-7.1
Medium metro	105	223	239	7.2
Small metro	95	201	231	14.9
Nonmetro	74	157	200	27.4
Urbanized:				
Adjacent to metro area	88	187	220	17.6
Not adjacent	80	170	210	23.5
Less urbanized:				
Adjacent to metro area	68	144	190	31.9
Not adjacent	66	140	184	31.4
Totally rural:				
Adjacent to metro area	62	131	177	35.1
Not adjacent	63	134	174	29.9
Northeast	113	240	247	2.9
Metro	115	244	250	2.5
Nonmetro	84	178	220	23.6
Midwest	112	237	232	-2.1
Metro	118	250	241	-3.6
Nonmetro	82	174	201	15.5
South	90	191	228	19.4
Metro	105	223	244	9.4
Nonmetro	63	134	181	35.1
West	121	257	273	6.2
Metro	125	265	280	5.7
Nonmetro	88	187	229	22.5

[1]Renter-occupied housing.
Source: *Census of Housing*: 1970 and 1980.

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