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Number 43

# Chartbook of Nonmetro-Metro Trends

AGRICULTURE  
JAN 9 '75



Population



Employment



Income



Poverty



Housing



Government

CHARTBOOK OF NONMETRO-METRO TRENDS. Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Rural Development Research Report No. 43.

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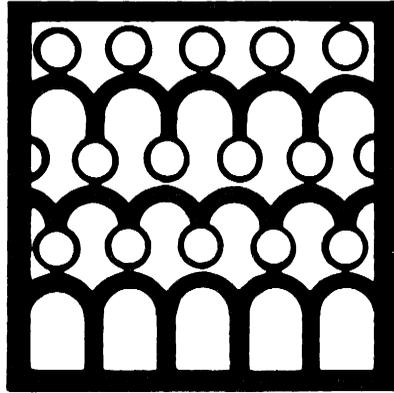
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# Preface

Charts, tables, maps, and text in this report measure differences in population, employment, income, poverty, housing, and government between nonmetro and metro America. The charts give the reader a quick method for discerning socioeconomic trends in metro and nonmetro areas.

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# Population

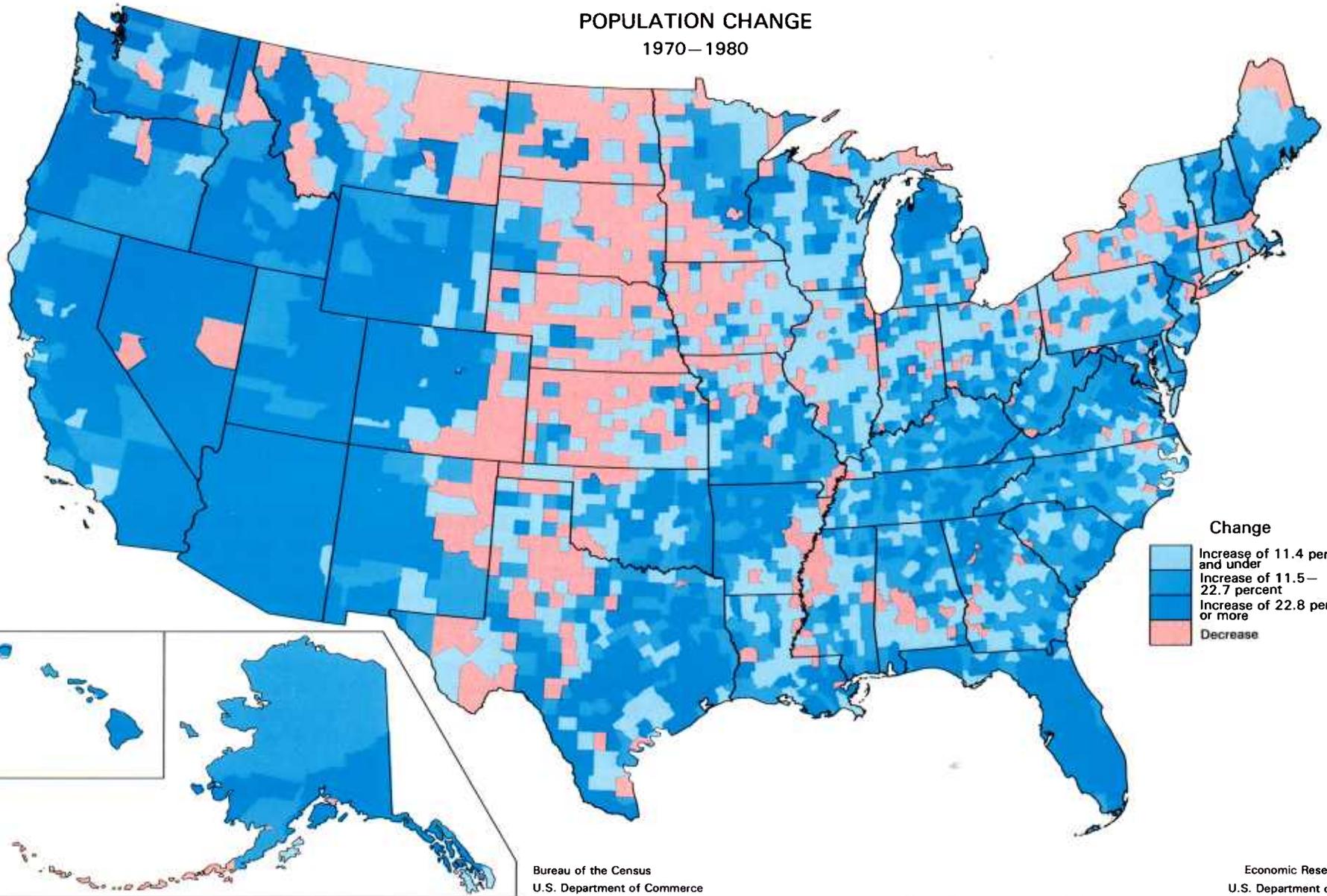
*The South and West led the Nation in population growth during the seventies. Above-average growth also occurred in parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New England. Population declines occurred mostly in agricultural counties of the Plains, the western Corn Belt, and the Mississippi Delta .*

*Charts in this section demonstrate that:*

- *The nonmetro population growth accelerated in the seventies.*
- *Farm population loss slackened in the seventies.*
- *Median age of population is rising.*
- *Youths constitute an unusually large share of the black and Hispanic populations.*
- *Household size has shrunk.*
- *Proportion of female-headed households is growing.*

# POPULATION CHANGE

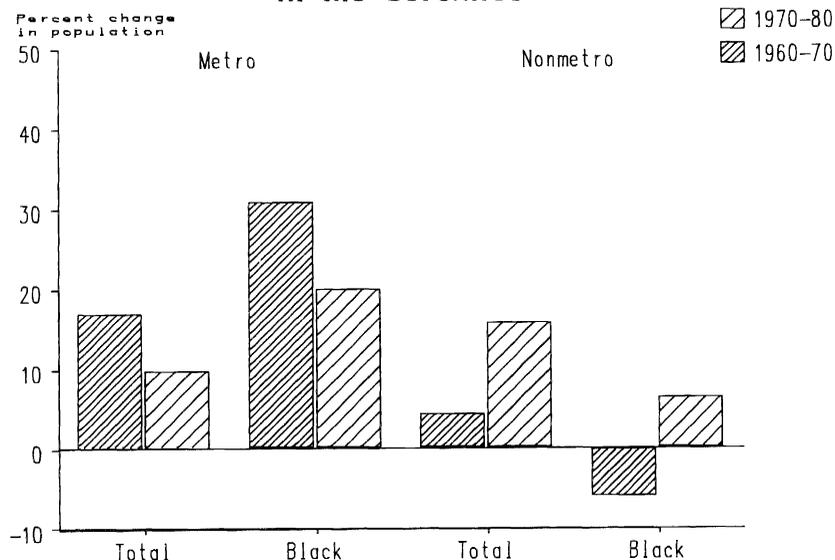
1970-1980



Bureau of the Census  
U.S. Department of Commerce

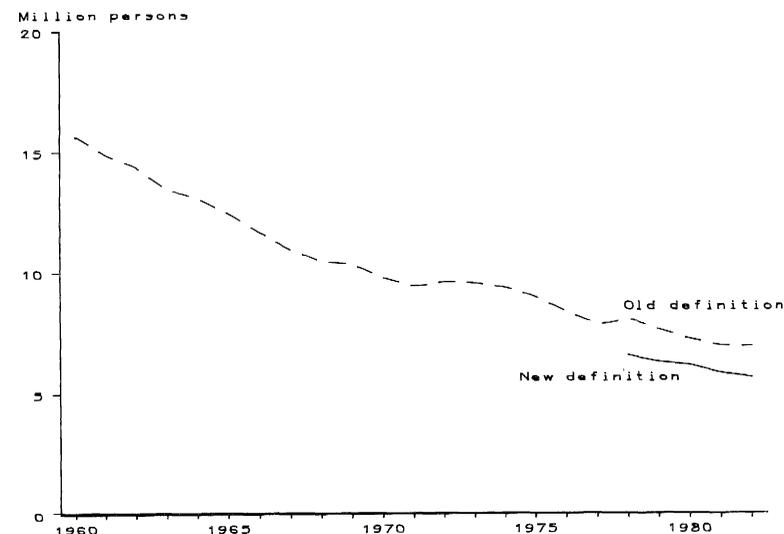
Economic Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture

### Nonmetro Population Growth Accelerated In the Seventies



Population in rural and small town communities during the seventies grew faster than in metro areas. Rural and small town population increased by 15.8 percent, from 1970 to 1980, compared with a 9.8-percent population increase in city and suburban counties. Nonmetro population increased only 4.4 percent in the sixties, about a fourth of the metro growth of 17 percent. The greatest contrast between metro and nonmetro population change in the seventies occurred among blacks (table 1).

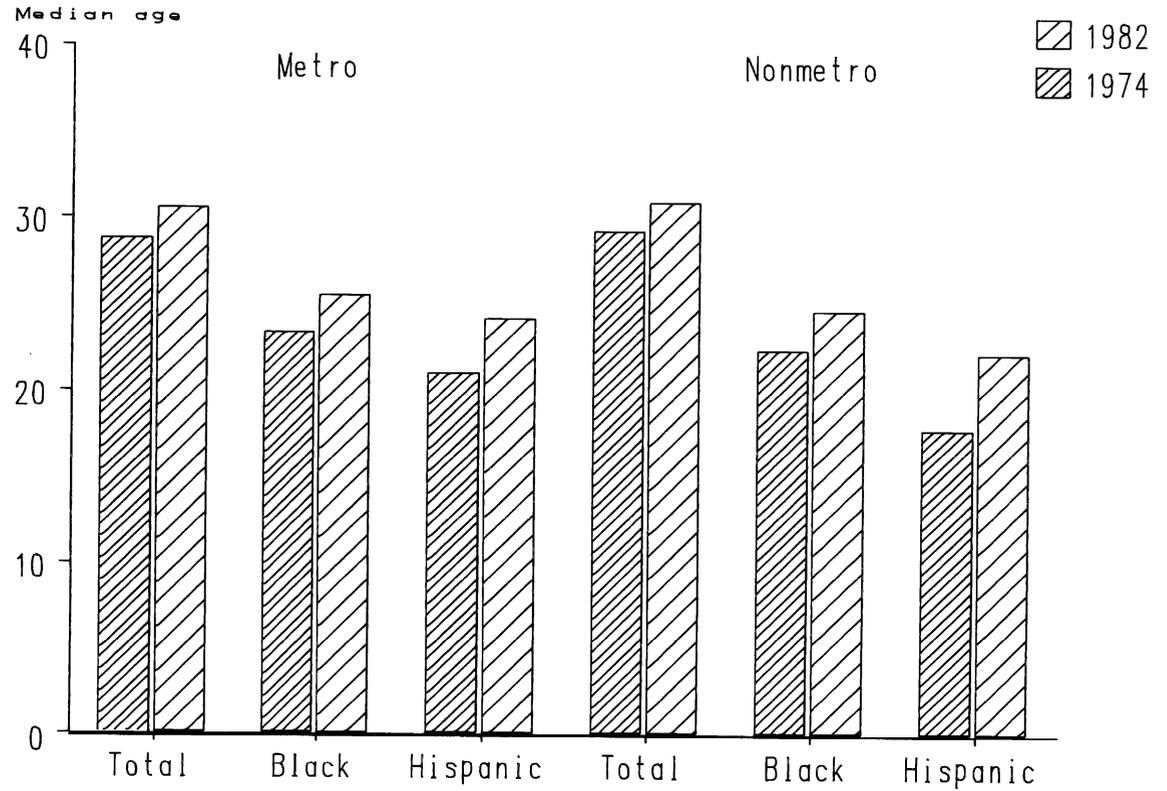
### Farm Population Loss Slackened In the Seventies



In 1982, 5.6 million people lived on farms in the United States, compared with 15.6 million in 1960. The rate of decline in farm population slackened in the seventies: an average of 2.9 percent a year compared with 4.8 percent annually in the sixties, according to the old farm definition upon which the earlier data are based (see footnote 2, table 2). Most farm residents (82 percent) lived in nonmetro counties, outside the boundaries of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in 1982. Those 18 percent living within metro areas were concentrated in the smaller SMSA's: three-fourths of them in rural parts of SMSA's of less than 1 million population (table 2).

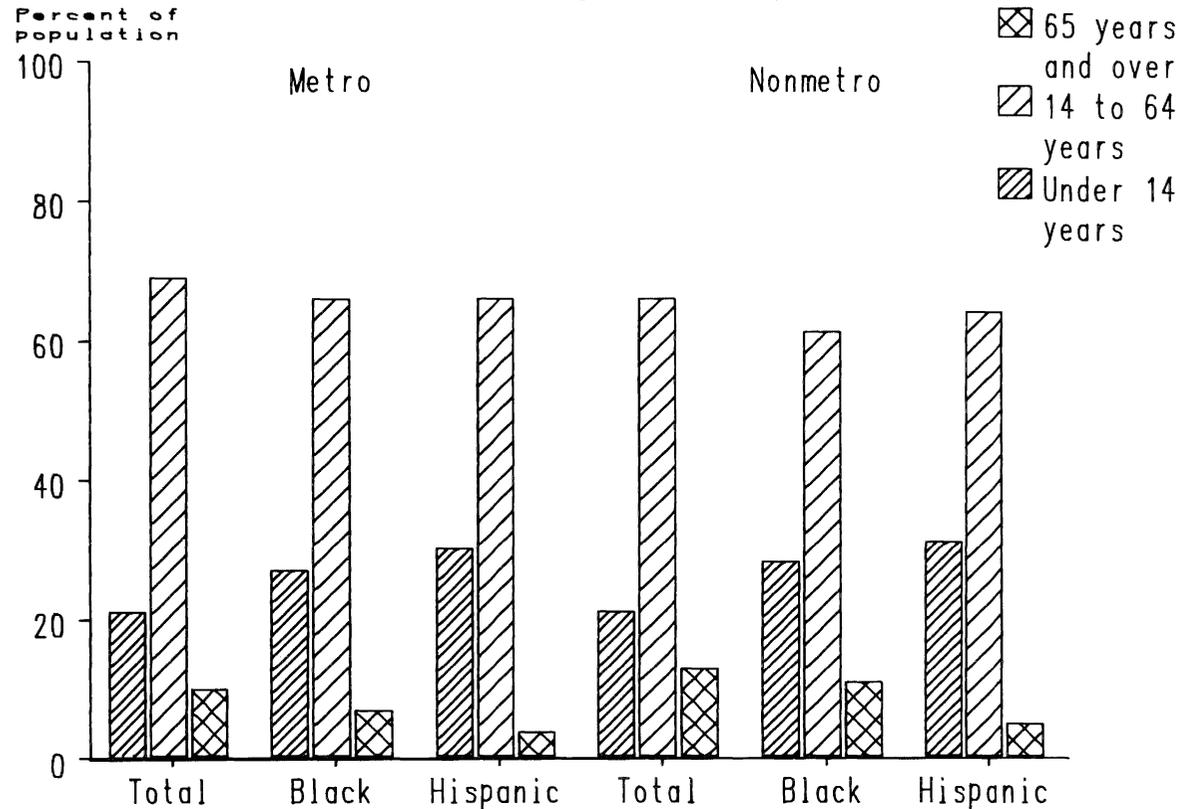
The median age of both metro and nonmetro residents in 1982 exceeded 30 years, up by more than a year from 1974. The increase resulted from declining fertility, aging of the World War II baby boom group, and increasing longevity of people. The median age of Hispanics and blacks also increased but, because of their fertility, remains lower than the population as a whole. Nonmetro Hispanics, with a median age of 22.1 years in 1982, are a particularly young group (table 2).

### Median Age of Population Rises

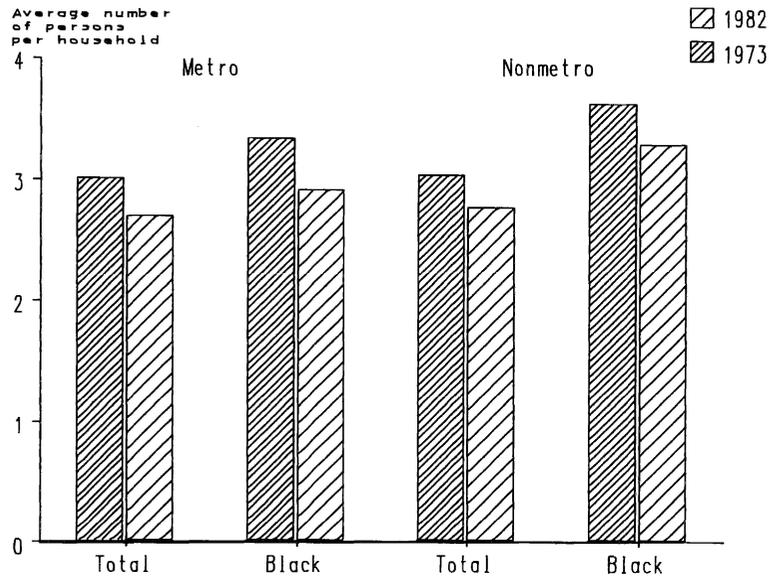


The proportion of the population under 14 years old is relatively higher for blacks and Hispanics than for the total population, a reflection of higher birth rates for these two groups. The percentage that older people (65 years and over) comprise of the total is somewhat higher in nonmetro counties than in metro counties. Hispanics had a lower percentage of older people regardless of place of residence in 1982 (table 2).

### Youths Constitute Unusually Large Share of Black and Hispanic Populations

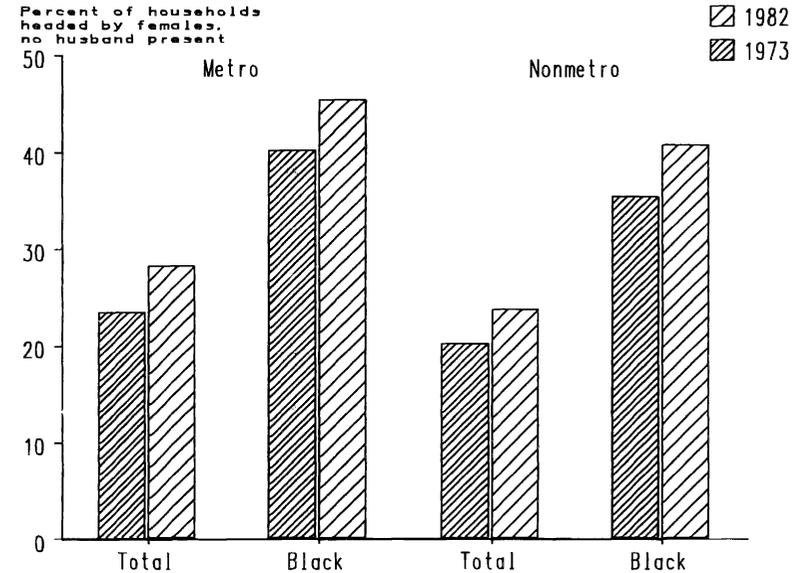


### Household Size Shrinks

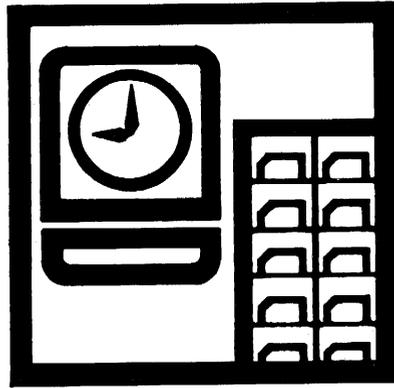


U.S. households in 1982 averaged 2.7 people, compared with 3 in 1973. Much of the metro and nonmetro decline in average household size resulted from a substantial increase in single-person households. Households headed by Hispanics and blacks remain larger than others (table 3).

### Proportion of Female-headed Households is Growing



The proportion of households headed by women without husbands present is growing, a trend particularly evident in metro areas. Over 28 percent of metro households were headed by such women, compared with nearly 24 percent in nonmetro areas. The proportion of households headed by a woman alone is much higher for blacks in both metro and nonmetro areas (table 3).



# Employment

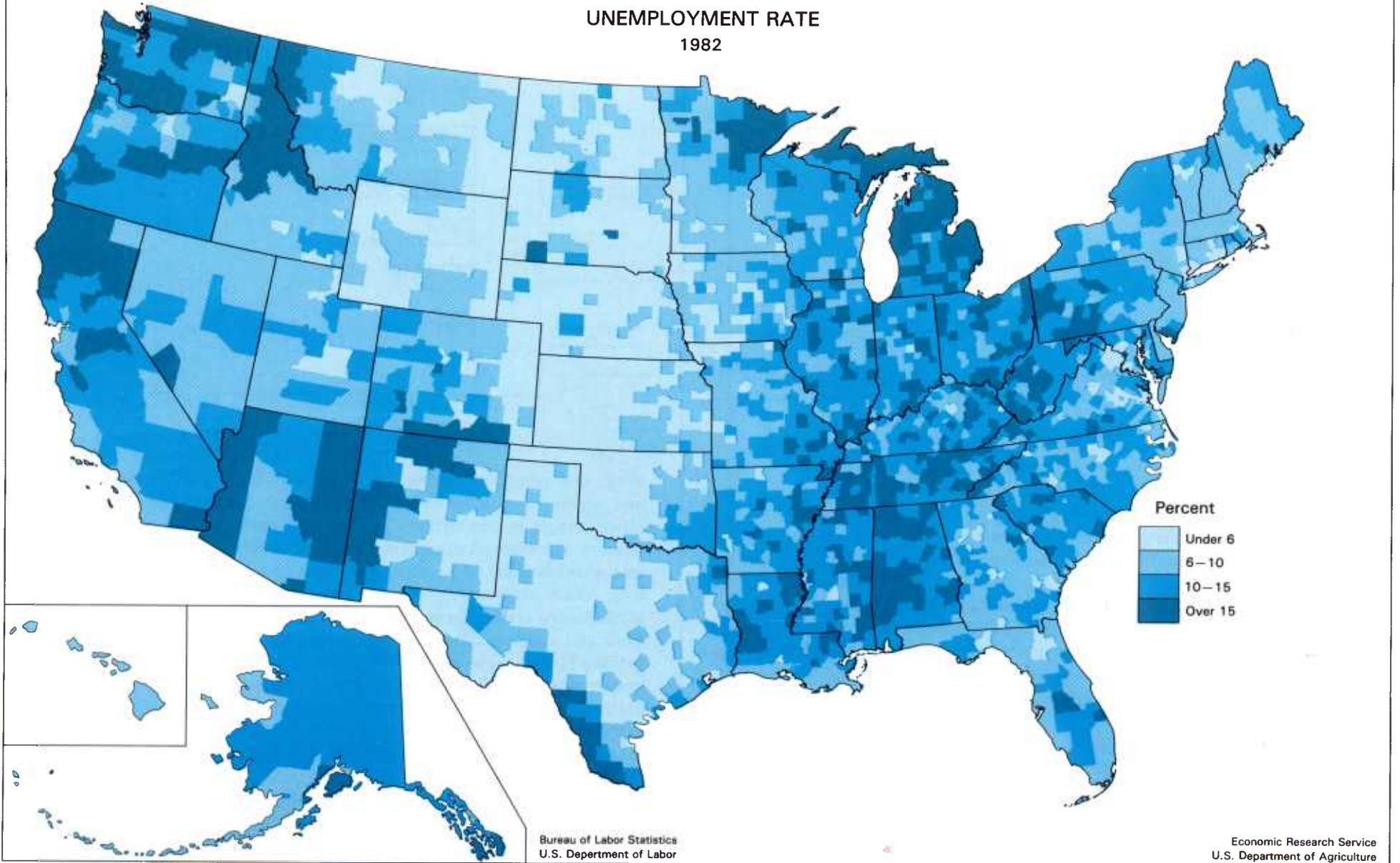
*The Nation's annual average rate of unemployment rose from 5.8 percent to 9.7 percent during the 1979-82 recession. But, unemployment rates were higher than the national average in the northern and southern manufacturing States and in parts of the West. Unemployment rates were below 6 percent in the agriculturally dominated Northern and Southern Plains.*

*Charts in this section indicate that:*

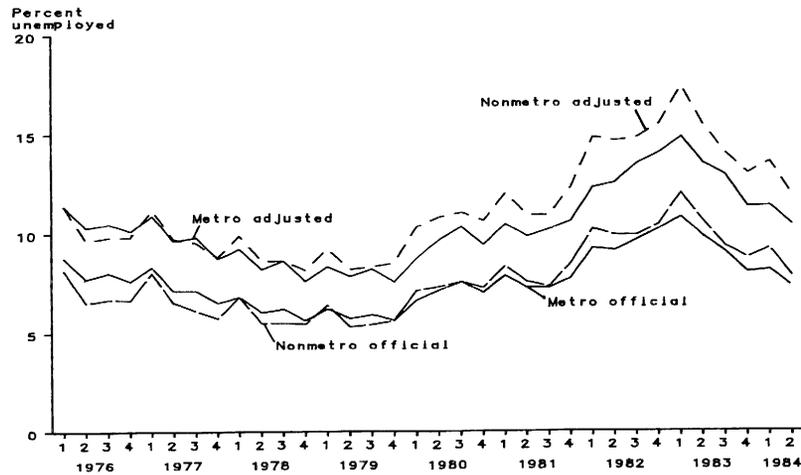
- *Adjusted nonmetro unemployment rates are higher than metro rates.*
- *Metro and nonmetro areas experienced equal employment growth rates from 1973 to 1982.*
- *Most jobs are in government and other services.*
- *Minority farmworkers are more likely than white workers to cite hired farmwork as their main activity.*
- *Female participation in the labor force has increased dramatically.*
- *Farmworkers are fewer, but are working more days on farms.*

# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

1982

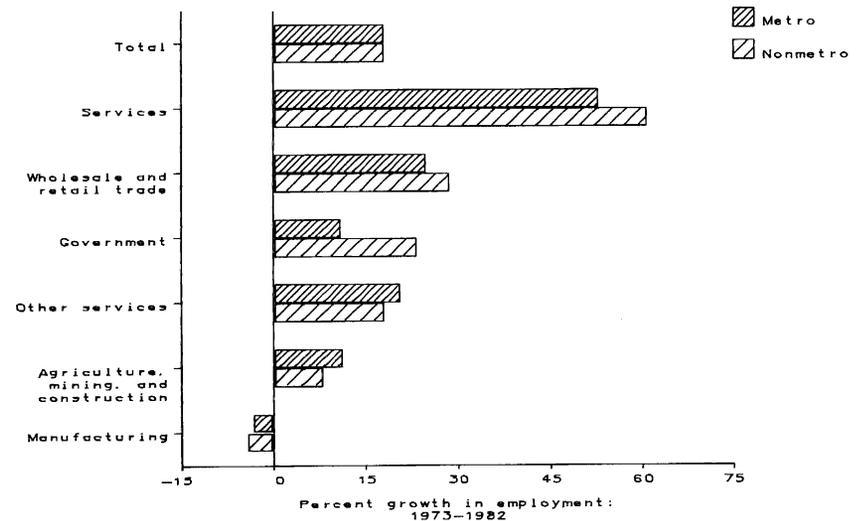


### Adjusted Nonmetro Unemployment Rates are Higher Than Metro Rates



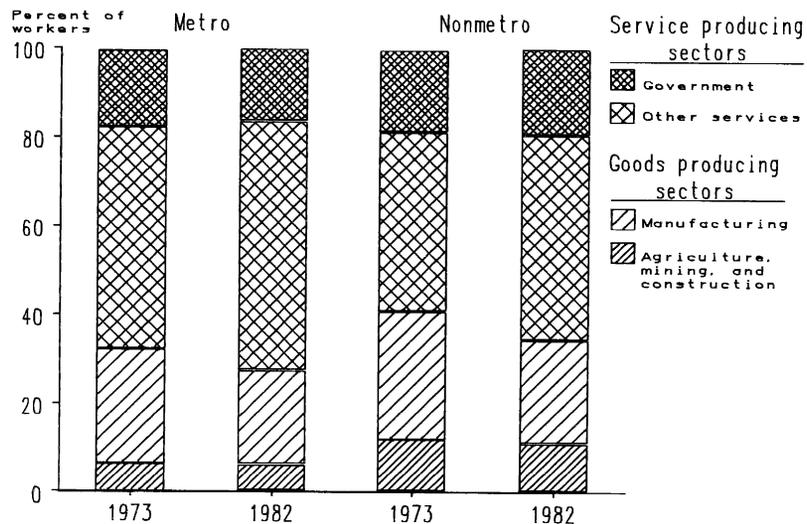
Adjusted unemployment rates were nearly identical in metro and nonmetro areas prior to 1978; since then nonmetro rates have been consistently higher. The adjusted rate is a broad measure of unemployment that includes all persons counted as unemployed in the official measure plus persons who have given up looking for work and half of the persons involuntarily working part-time. Nonmetro employment growth has been inadequate to absorb increases in the labor force resulting from population growth and higher labor force participation rates. Metro places also experienced rising unemployment rates in recent years but have been better able to provide jobs for persons wanting to work (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

### Metro and Nonmetro Areas Achieve Equal Employment Growth



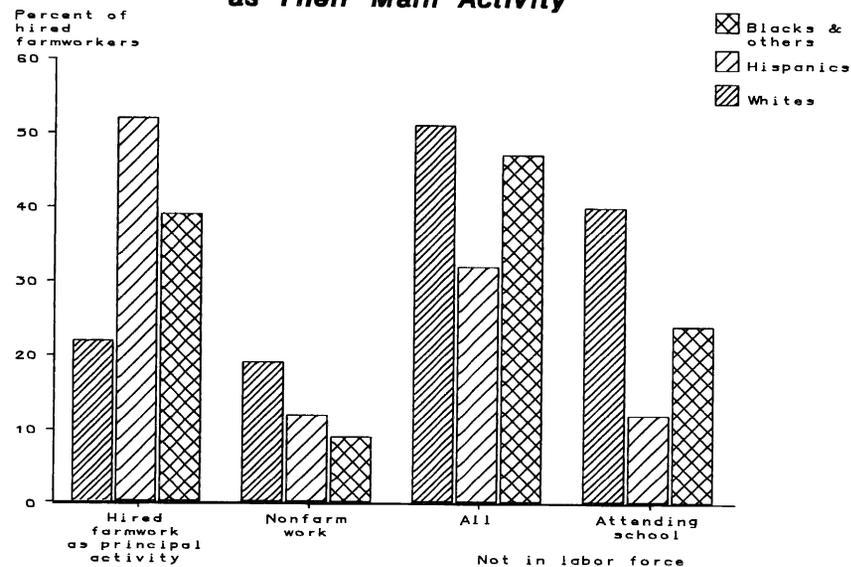
Wage and salary employment growth rates for 1973-82 in metro and nonmetro counties averaged 18 percent. Services led all other sectors in employment growth with growth rates of 52.6 percent in metro counties and 60.6 in nonmetro counties. Services accounted for 47 percent of all new metro jobs. Unlike services, "other services" in metro areas outpaced "other services" in nonmetro areas. These "other services" include communications and public utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, and private household workers. Wholesale and retail trade along with government experienced strong growth rates, especially in nonmetro counties. The agricultural, mining, and construction growth rate was greater in metro than in nonmetro counties. Manufacturing employment declined slightly from 1973 employment levels (table 4).

### Most Jobs are in Government and Other Services



Government's share of wage and salary employment remained about the same in metro and nonmetro counties in 1973 and 1982, averaging about 17 percent. Other services which include such nongovernment services as transportation, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, when taken together, constituted the bulk of 1982 wage and salary employment: 46.3 percent in nonmetro areas and 56.3 percent in metro places. These nongovernment other services expanded their share of employment between 1973 and 1982, while goods producing sectors such as manufacturing and agriculture reduced their share of employment in both metro and nonmetro counties (table 4).

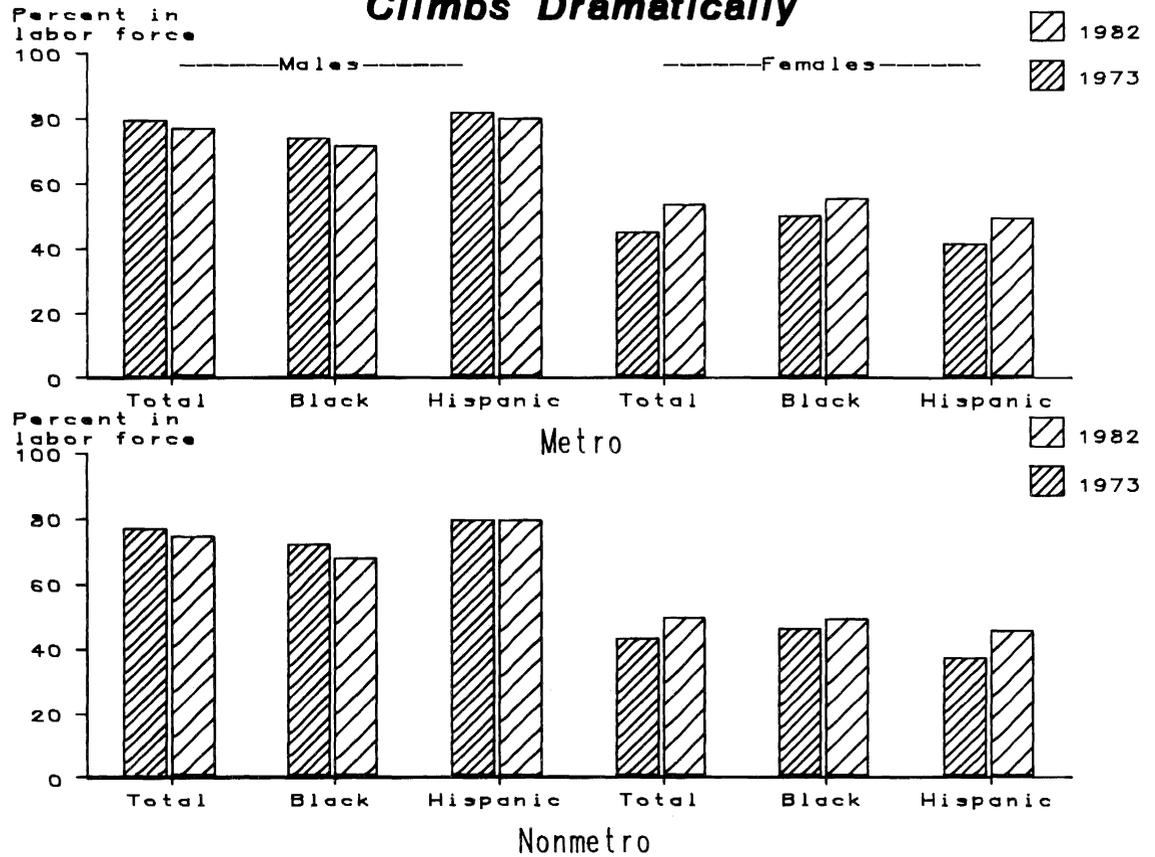
### Minority Farmworkers Are More Likely Than White Workers to Cite Hired Farmwork as Their Main Activity



Most hired farmworkers do farmwork on a casual or seasonal basis for a few days or weeks in the summer. During most of the year, these workers operate farms, hold nonfarm jobs, are unemployed, or are out of the labor force, either attending school, keeping house, or following some other nonlabor force activity. In 1981, only 28 percent of all farmworkers said hired farmwork was their principal activity, and 48 percent were out of the labor force most of the year. Hispanics and blacks and others were more likely than whites to cite hired farmwork as their major activity. Over half of the Hispanics and 39 percent of the blacks and others cited hired farmwork as their principal activity, compared with 22 percent of the whites. Whites were more likely than the other groups to be in school most of the year (table 7).

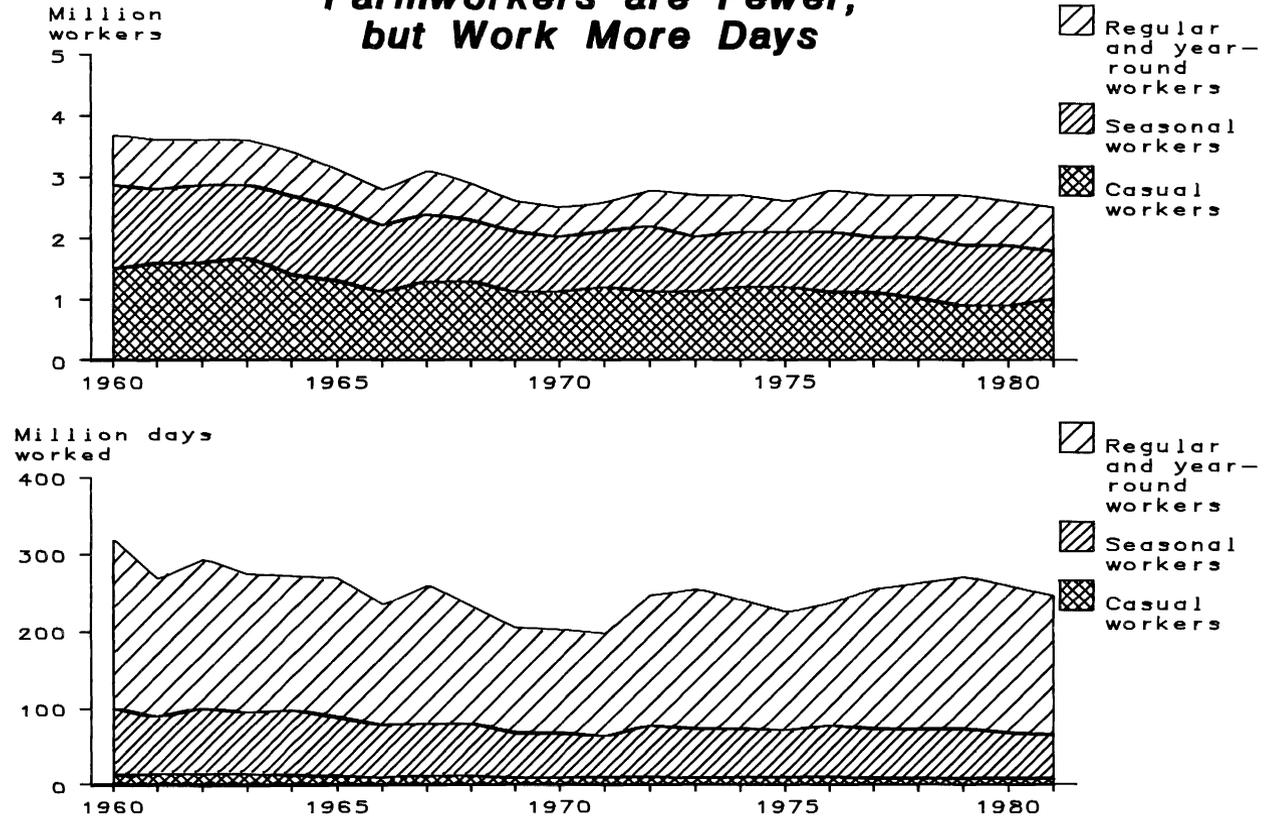
Female labor force participation increased dramatically in metro and nonmetro counties during 1973-82, resulting in a large increase in female employment since 1973 despite the general rise in unemployment. The gain in female labor force participation was largest for Hispanics in nonmetro counties, where the increase was 8.4 percentage points. Blacks had the highest female metro labor force participation by 1982, but whites claimed the highest level for females in nonmetro counties. Male participation declined in metro and nonmetro counties between 1973 and 1982. While rates for Hispanic males declined slightly in metro counties, they actually increased in nonmetro counties, but only by 0.3 percentage points. Participation rates for black males declined in both sectors, but especially in the nonmetro counties where their participation declined by 4 percentage points (table 5).

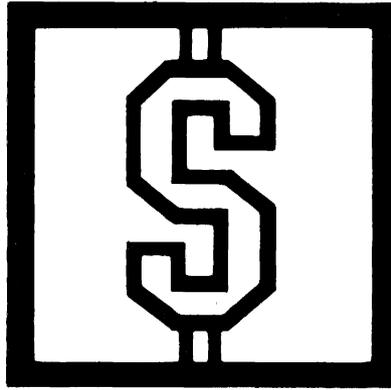
## Female Participation in Labor Force Climbs Dramatically



## Farmworkers are Fewer, but Work More Days

The number of hired farmworkers declined 32.5 percent between 1960 and 1981, from 3.7 million in 1960 to 2.5 million in 1981. There were fewer hired farmworkers in 1981, but they worked more days (average of 98 days per year) compared with the 1960 hired farmworkers (average of 86 days). The total number of days worked declined 23.3 percent during the same period, from 318 million in 1960 to 244 million in 1981. Regular and year-round farmworkers who worked on the farm for 150 days or more per year comprised about 25 percent of the farmworkers but performed almost 75 percent of the total days of farmwork in 1981. Seasonal and casual farmworkers working fewer than 150 days per year accounted for about 27 percent of total days worked (table 6).





# Income

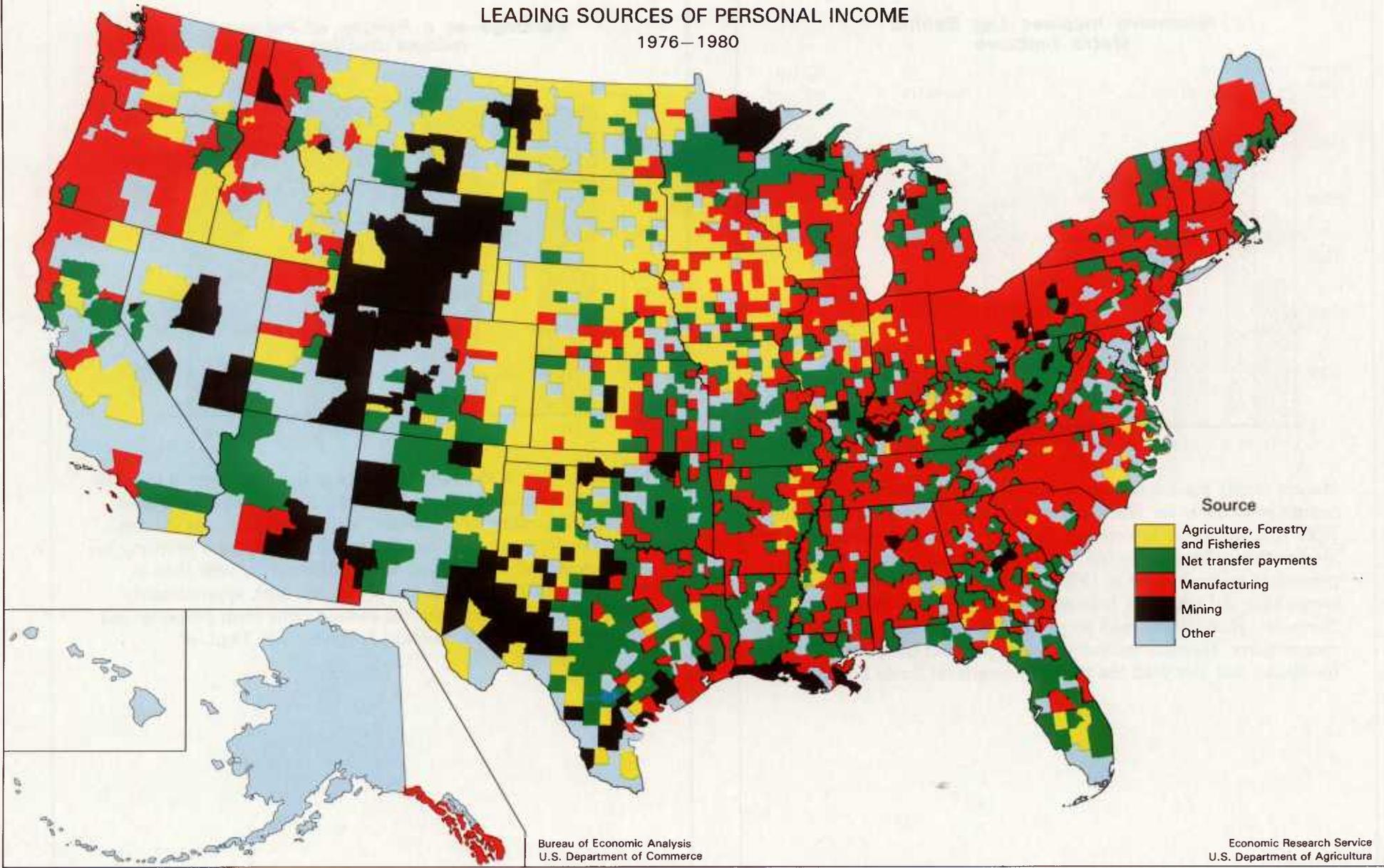
*Manufacturing is the leading source of personal income throughout much of the eastern half of the Nation. Transfer payments (mostly social security payments) are most important in areas where immigration of older people has been high: for example in Florida, the Ozarks, and the Southwest. Mining provides the major source of income in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky as well as a few areas in Oklahoma, Texas, and North Dakota. A few counties of the Rocky Mountain States and the Iron Range of northern Minnesota depend on mining. Agriculture leads other income sources in most areas of the Northern and Southern Plains and western Corn Belt.*

*Charts in this section indicate that:*

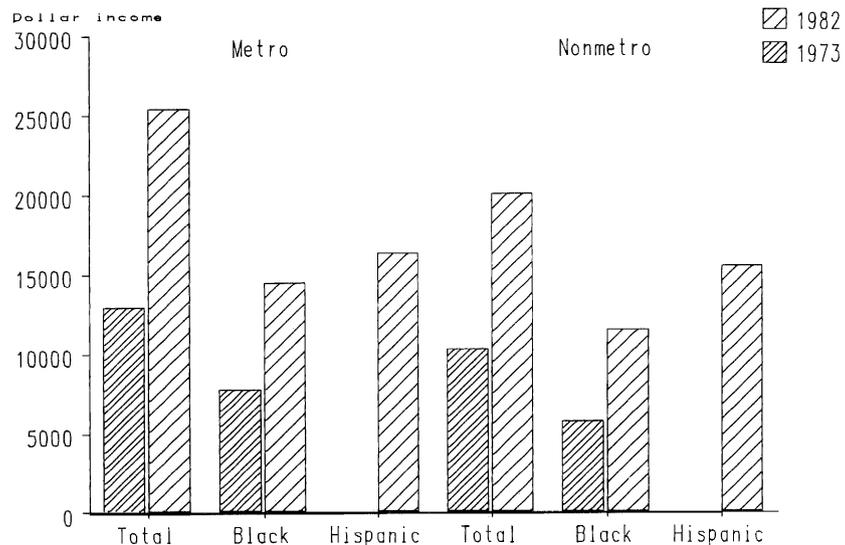
- *Nonmetro incomes lag behind metro incomes.*
- *Earnings as a portion of personal income have declined.*
- *Agriculture's share of total earnings has declined in nonmetro areas.*
- *Farmers depend heavily on off-farm sources for income.*

# LEADING SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME

1976-1980

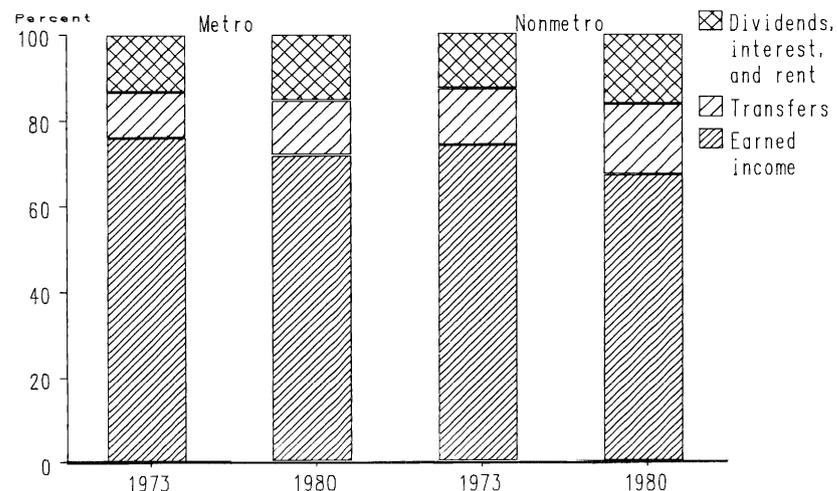


### Nonmetro Incomes Lag Behind Metro Incomes



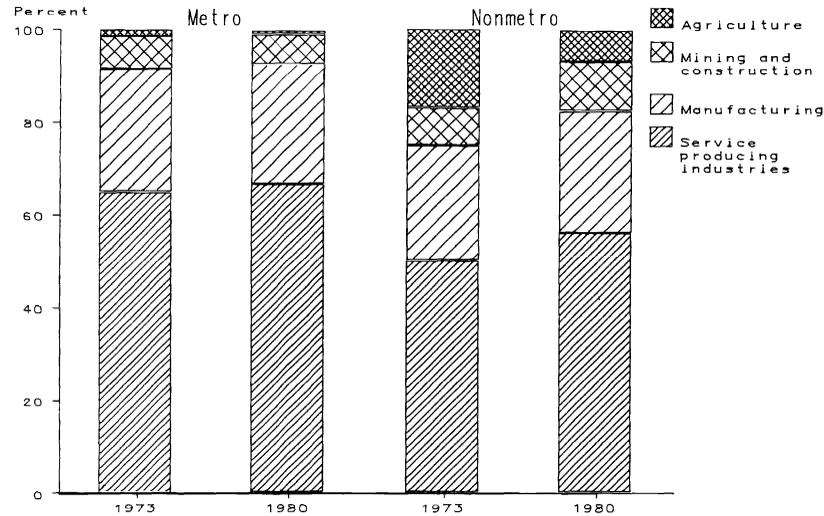
Median family income increased substantially in metro and nonmetro counties for black and white families between 1973 and 1982. But, nonmetro income still lagged behind metro income. Median family income for the nonmetro population was about 80 percent of metro income in 1973 and 1982. Blacks had lower incomes than did whites in both metro and nonmetro areas. Nonmetro Hispanics earned 95 percent as much as their metro counterparts. Hispanic income was greater than the income level for blacks, but less than the white income level (table 2).

### Earnings as a Portion of Personal Income Decline



Earned income is the largest source of personal income in both metro and nonmetro areas. (Earned income consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and self-employment income.) But, transfer payments, such as social security, and property income accounted for a larger share of income in 1980 than in 1973, particularly in nonmetro areas. By 1980, approximately one-third of nonmetro personal income came from property and transfers (Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce).

### Agriculture's Share of Total Earnings Declines in Nonmetro Areas

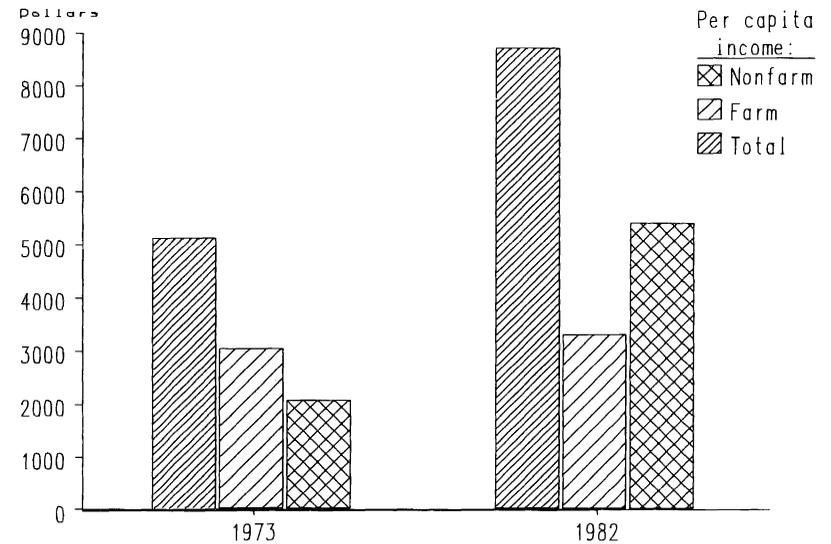


Agriculture's share of total earnings in nonmetro areas declined by 10 percentage points between 1973 and 1980, from 17.1 to 7 percent, while mining, construction, and manufacturing claimed slightly larger percentage shares of total nonmetro earnings. Service producing industries in nonmetro areas increased their share of earnings by 6 percentage points during the period. Percentage shares of metro sources of income remained about the same between 1973 and 1980. Service producing industries were still the major source of income, accounting for about two-thirds of total earnings (Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce).

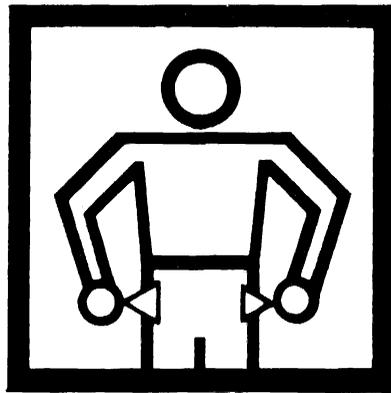
#### Notes:

- Earnings include wages and salaries, other labor income, and self-employment income.
- Agriculture includes forestry and fisheries, agricultural services, and farming.
- Service producing industries include transportation, public utilities, communication, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, government, and all other services.

### Off-farm Income of the Farm Population Rises



Farmers depend heavily upon nonfarm sources of income. Over three-fifths of the farm population's personal income came from nonfarm sources in 1982, compared with only two-fifths in 1973. Nonfarm sources of income include wages and salaries from nonfarm employment, nonfarm business income, rent from nonfarm real estate, dividends, interest, and social security checks. Farm income changes dramatically from year to year (National Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture).



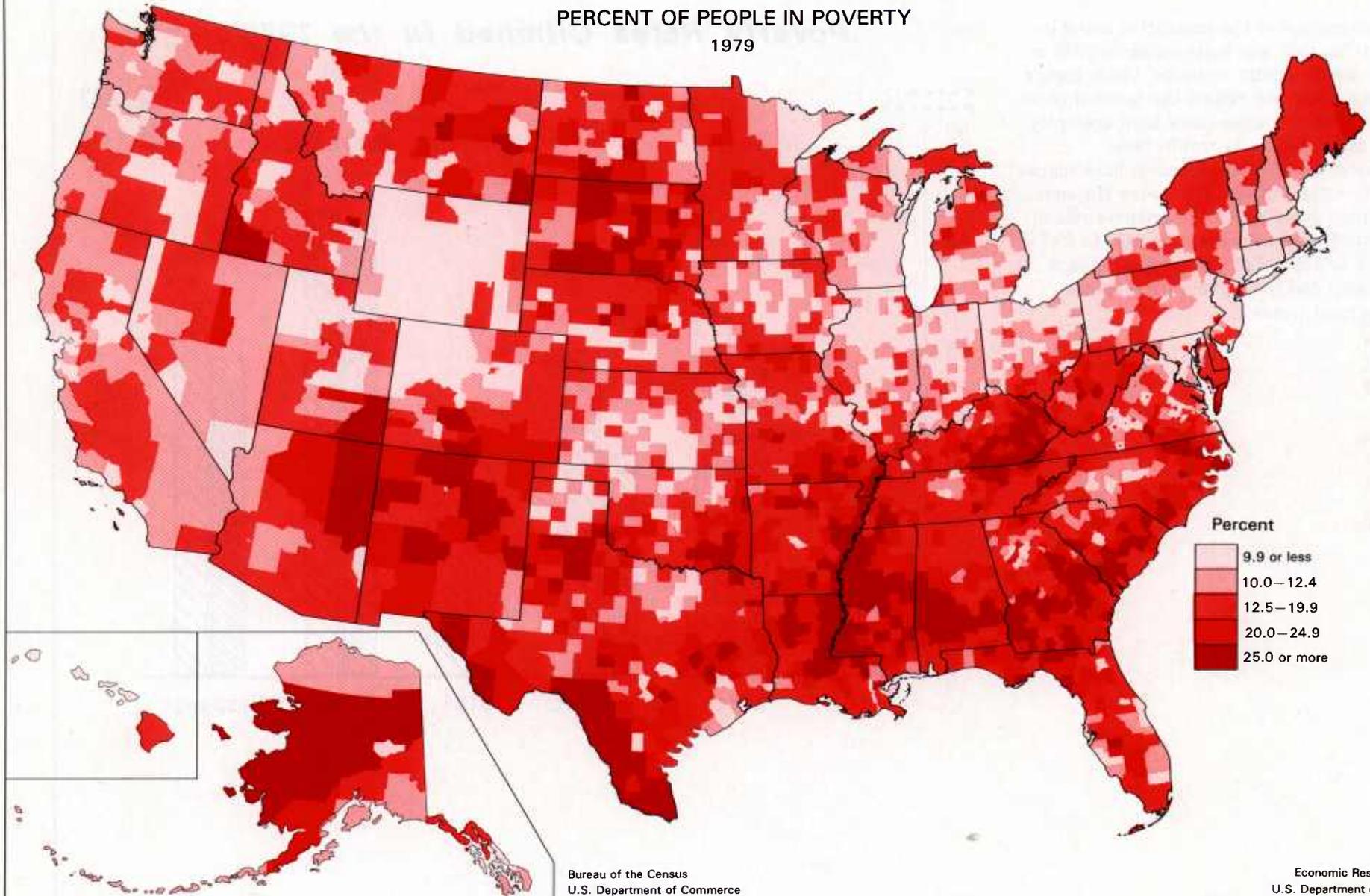
# Poverty

*Poverty in 1979 was most heavily concentrated in the Appalachian and Ozark regions, as well as extensive areas of the South with large black populations and areas in the Southwest where Hispanic and American Indian populations are concentrated. Poverty rates were high in the Northern Plains where agriculture is a main source of income. Incidence of poverty was relatively low in most parts of the northern manufacturing belt, in a few areas of the western Corn Belt, and in the Pacific States.*

*Charts in this section indicate that:*

- *Poverty rates climbed in the 1970's.*
- *Poverty rates are higher for female-headed families.*
- *Percentages of elderly in poverty have declined.*
- *Poor people show a willingness to work.*
- *Metro and nonmetro welfare program participation rates depend on program design.*
- *Nonmetro poor families have more workers than metro poor families.*

PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY  
1979



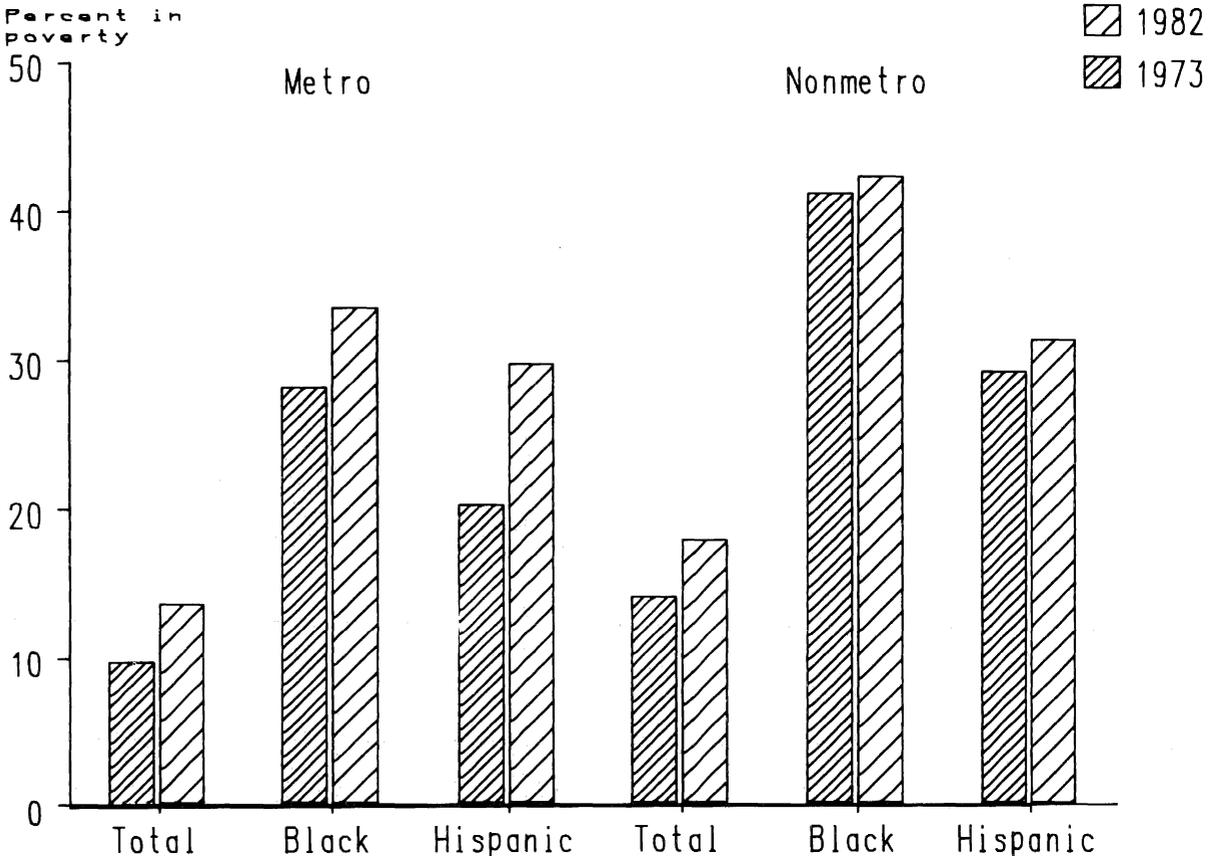
Bureau of the Census  
U.S. Department of Commerce

Economic Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture

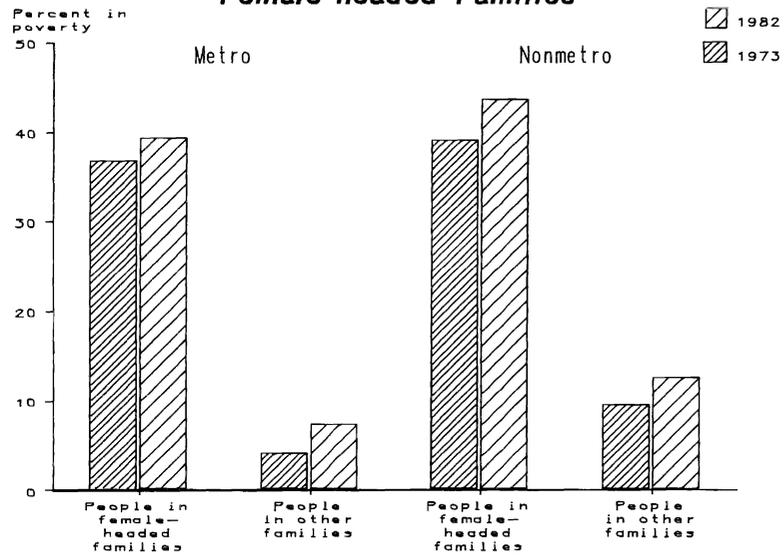
### Poverty Rates Climbed in the 1970's

The percentage of the population living in poverty in 1982 was higher than in 1973 in metro and nonmetro counties. These higher poverty rates may reflect the national recession in 1982 and subsequent high unemployment and a decline in real income.

Nonmetro counties continued to have higher poverty rates in 1982. The metro Hispanic population experienced the greatest rise in poverty, from 20.3 percent in 1973 to 29.7 percent in 1982. But, the nonmetro black population had the highest poverty rate, 42.3 percent (table 8).

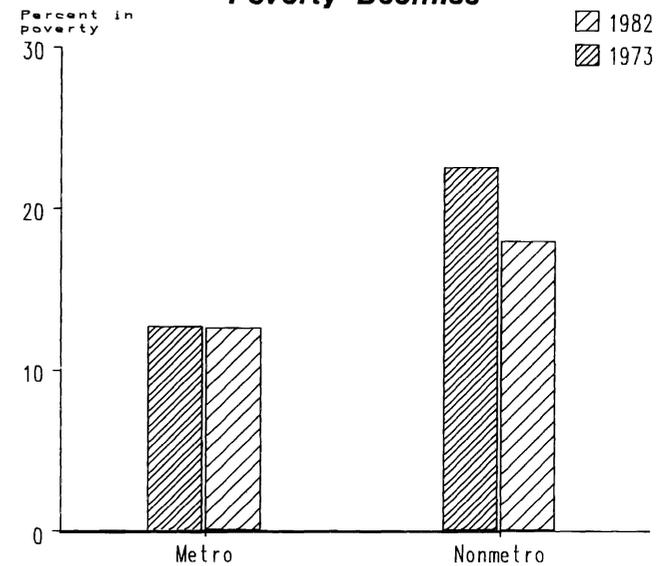


### Poverty Rate is Higher for Female-headed Families



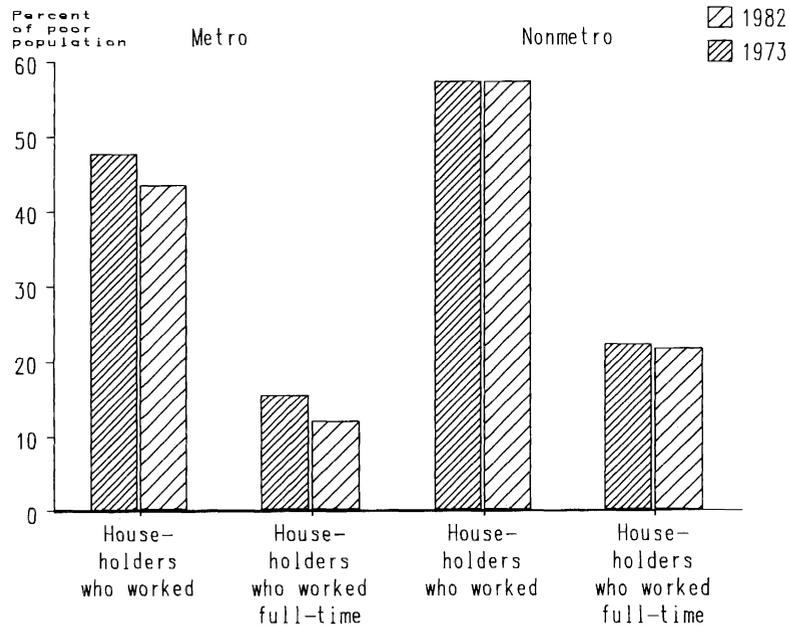
People in female-headed families in metro areas were five times more likely to be in poverty than members of other family types. People in nonmetro female-headed families were also more likely to be poor (table 8).

### Percentage of Elderly in Poverty Declines



Poverty rates for the nonmetro aged declined between 1973 and 1982, but remained about equal for the metro population. Metro poverty rates for the aged (12.6 percent) were lower than the rates of the total metro population (13.7 percent). Nonmetro poverty rates for the aged (18 percent) in 1982 were about the same as those for the total population (17.8 percent). The aged had lower poverty rates than did other groups, such as blacks, Hispanics, or female-headed families (table 8).

### Poor People Show Willingness to Work



Many people believe that poverty indicates an unwillingness to work. However, about half of all poor householders worked in 1973 and 1982, and a higher portion of nonmetro than metro poor householders worked both years. More nonmetro poor householders than metro worked full-time. Major reasons for not maintaining employment were illness or disability, keeping house, and retirement. People keeping house are generally women and may be taking care of children, the sick, or the aged. These activities limit their ability to look for or hold jobs (table 8).

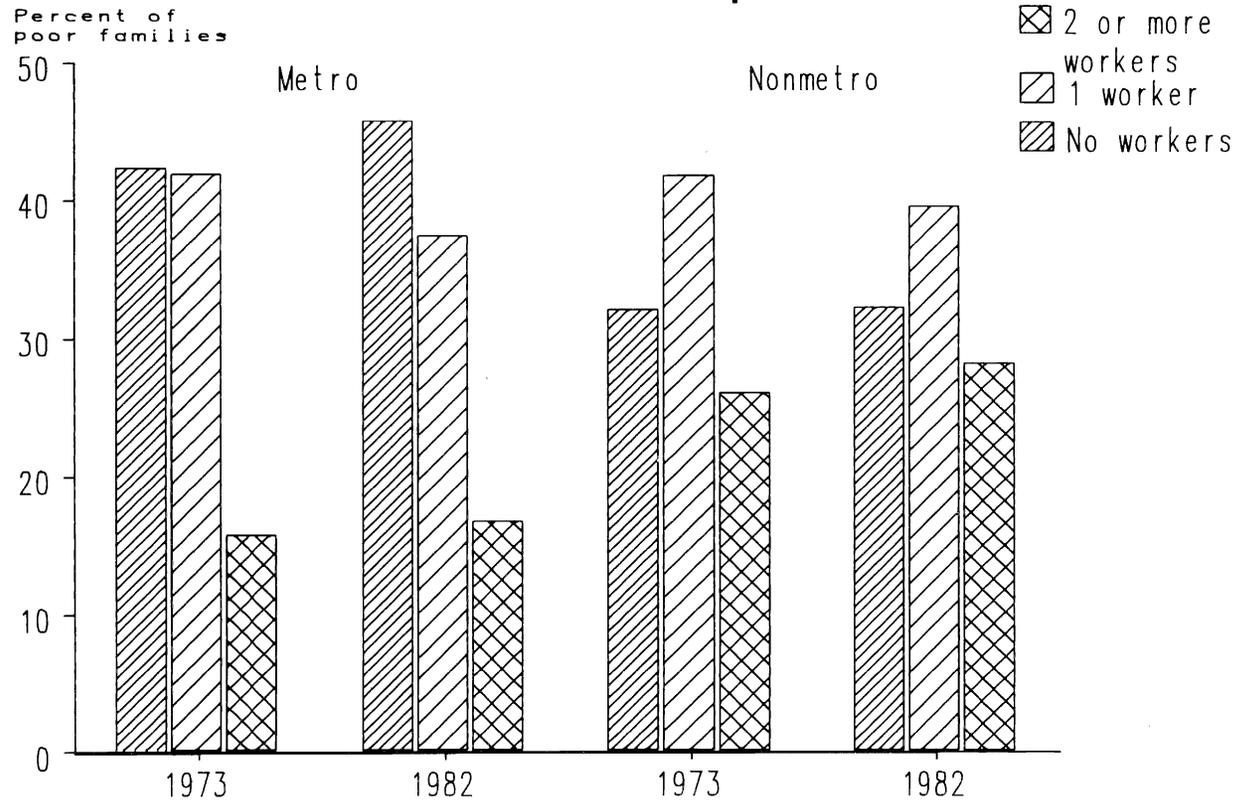
### Metro-Nonmetro Welfare Rates Depend on Program Design



The percentage of the population receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) was higher in metro counties than in the nonmetro counties in 1980. The AFDC program, designed to serve female-headed families, had heavier participation in metro areas where such families were concentrated. Supplemental security income (SSI) and the food stamp program (FS) participation, however, was higher for nonmetro counties. A larger share of the nonmetro poor are elderly and are thus eligible for help from SSI, which serves needy aged, blind, and disabled people. The FS program allows male-headed families to participate and since these families are more likely to be nonmetropolitan, the participation rates were higher for nonmetro counties than for metro counties (table 3).

About 54 percent of metro poor families had workers in 1982, compared with 68 percent of the nonmetro poor families. Nonmetro poor families also were more likely to have two or more workers than the metro poor families in 1982: 28.1 percent in nonmetro families versus 16.7 percent in metro families (table 8).

### Nonmetro Poor Families Have More Workers Than Metro Counterparts





# Housing

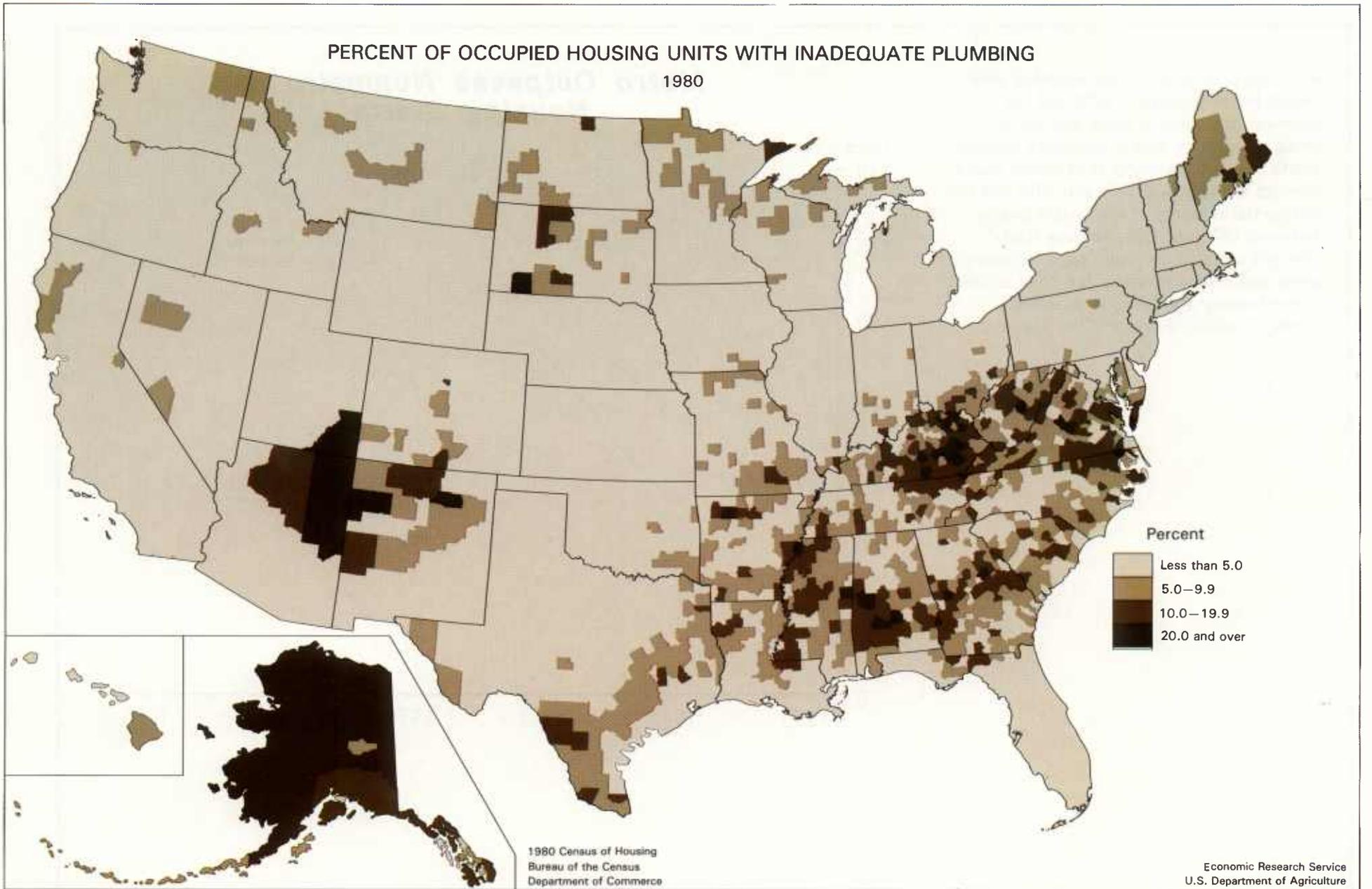
*Most housing without complete plumbing is in the predominately nonmetro white-populated Appalachian and Ozark areas, and in the southern nonmetro areas where large black populations reside. High percentages of inadequate housing are also found in southern Texas where many Hispanics live and in the Four Corners area of Arizona and New Mexico where Hispanic and American Indian populations are concentrated.*

*Charts in this section indicate that:*

- *Metro areas are outpacing nonmetro areas in housing starts.*
- *Conventional single-unit housing is most popular.*
- *Nonmetro people are more likely than metro people to live in inadequate housing.*
- *Mobile-home living is concentrated in nonmetro areas.*
- *Owner-occupied homes are more prevalent in nonmetro areas.*
- *Rents are increasing faster than renter income.*

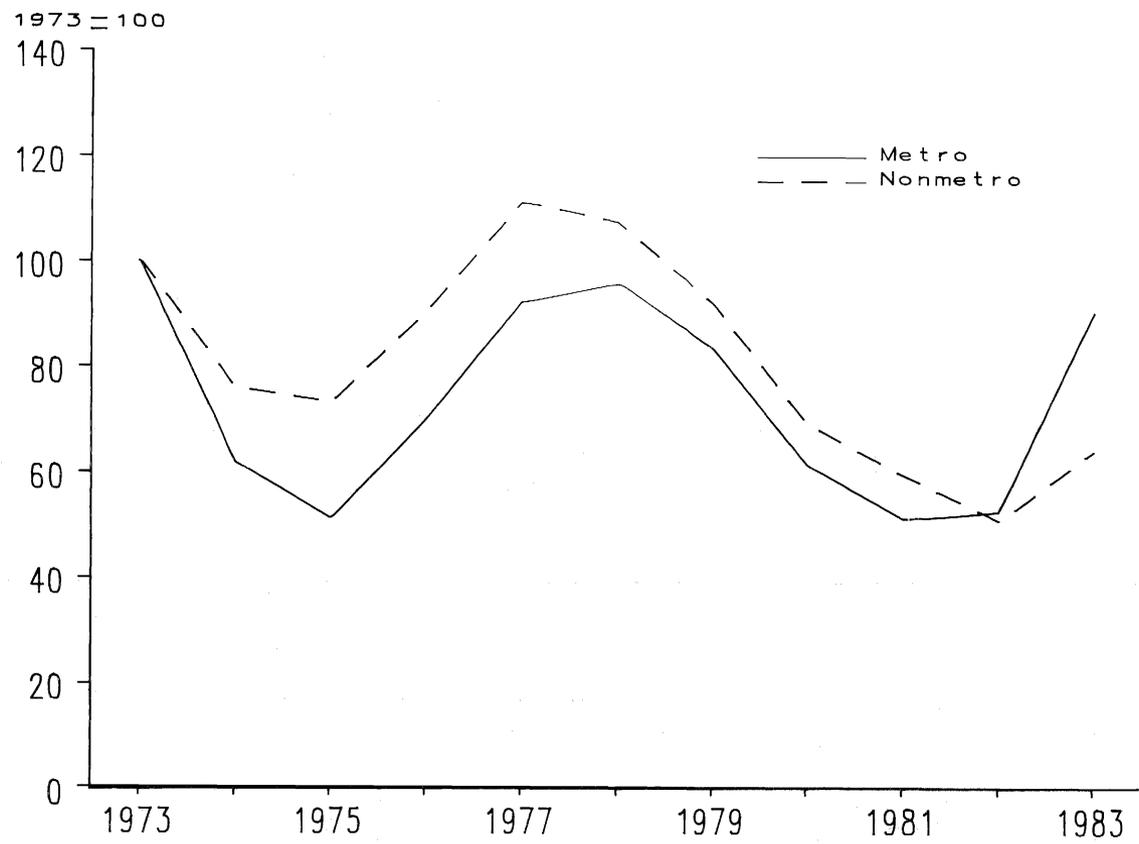
# PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH INADEQUATE PLUMBING

1980



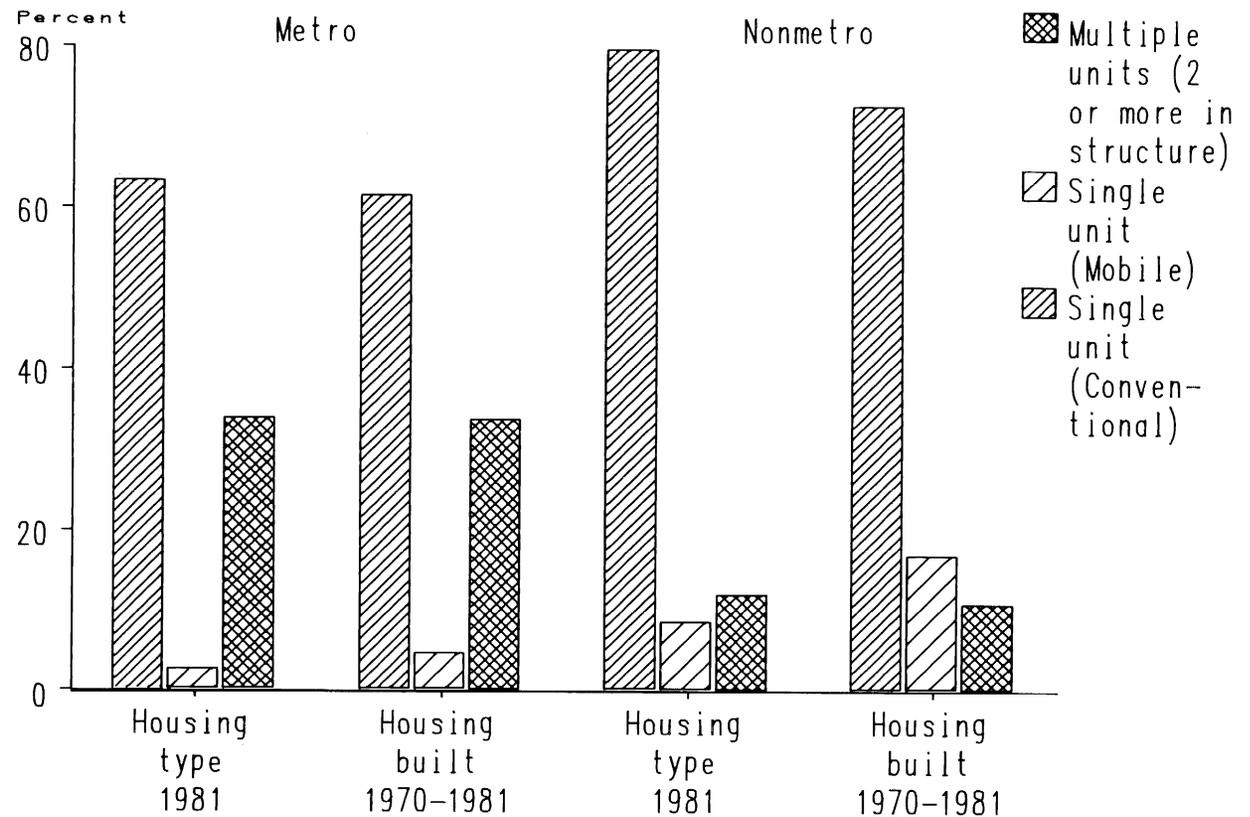
All residential construction subsided after record housing starts in 1972, but the decrease in nonmetro areas was not as great as in metro areas. Nonmetro housing starts remained stronger than metro starts through the slump of 1974 and 1975 and for the partial recovery of the next 3 years. Between 1978 and 1981, housing starts changed at about the same rates in metro areas and nonmetro areas, but then in 1982 metro housing starts began to outpace nonmetro starts (Bureau of the Census).

### Metro Outpaces Nonmetro in Housing Starts

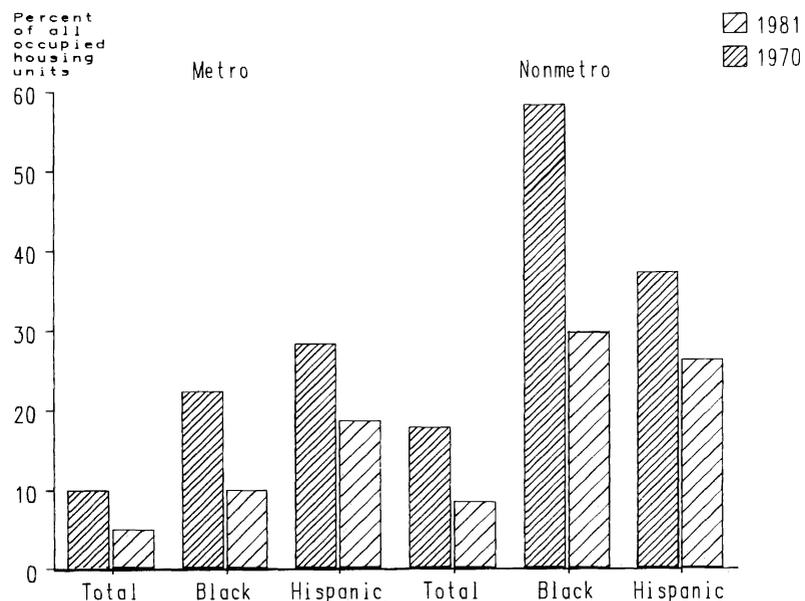


## Conventional Single-unit Housing is Most Popular

Single conventional units were the most popular type home, comprising 61.4 percent of the metro housing built between 1970 and 1981 and 72.4 percent of nonmetro housing built. Single mobile units accounted for 16.9 percent of the nonmetro housing increase during the seventies and 4.9 percent of the metro housing increase. Occupied housing increased 31.2 percent from 63.4 million units in 1970 to 83.2 million in 1981. Nonmetro units increased 35.3 percent to 26.5 million units while metro units increased 29.2 percent to 56.7 million units (table 10).

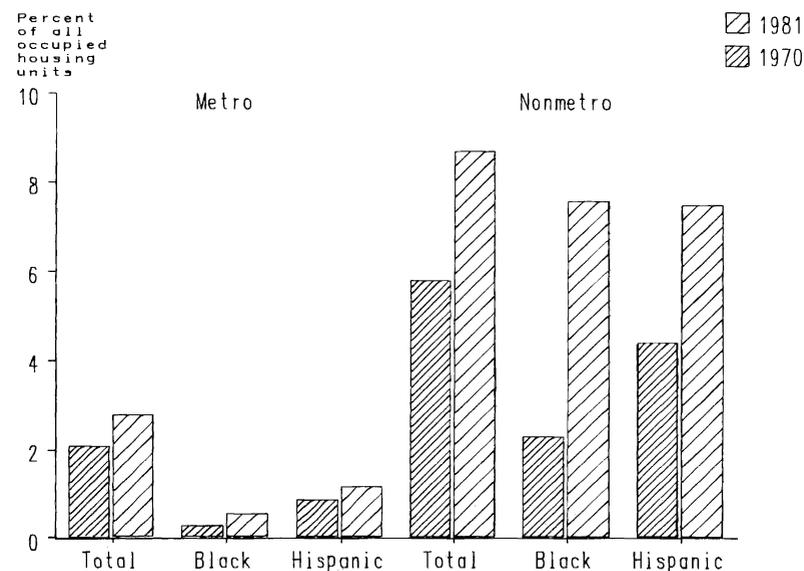


### Nonmetro People are More Likely to Live in Inadequate Housing



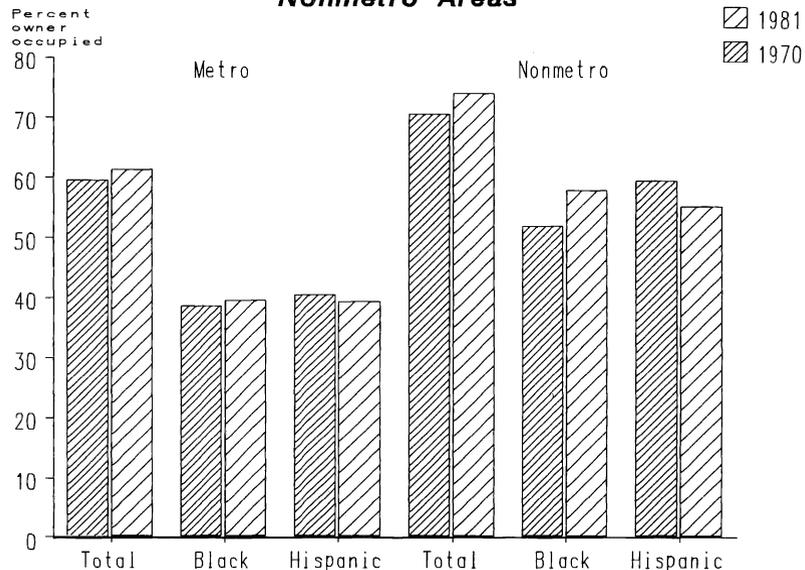
The nonmetro population is more often inadequately housed (housing that lacks complete plumbing or is crowded) than is the metro population. Despite vast improvements in housing between 1970 and 1981, inadequate housing still comprised 4.9 percent of all metro housing and 7.9 percent of all nonmetro housing in 1981. The black population was twice as likely as the total population to be inadequately housed in metro counties, and four times more likely in nonmetro counties, where inadequate housing for blacks declined from 58.3 percent in 1970 to 29 percent in 1981. Metro Hispanics were more likely than blacks to live in inadequate housing in 1981 (table 9).

### Mobile Homes Concentrated in Nonmetro Areas



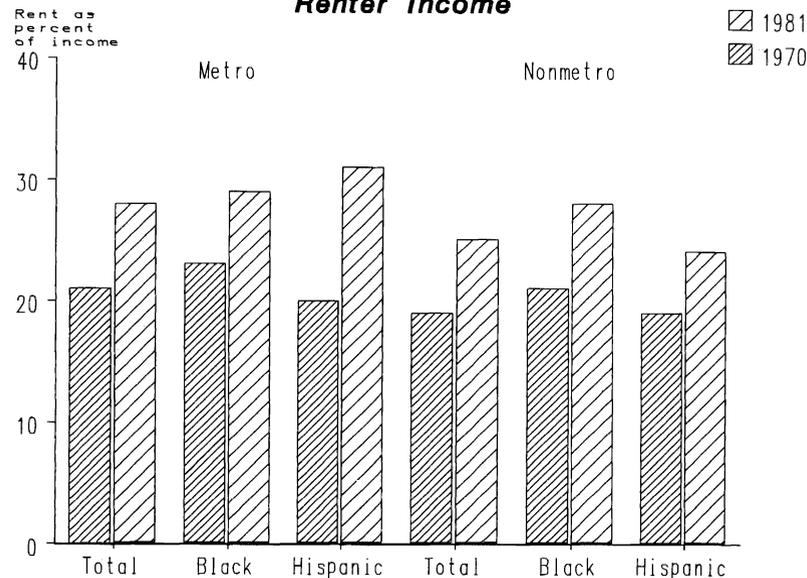
About 60 percent of the Nation's mobile homes were located in nonmetro counties in 1981 where they represented 8.7 percent of the housing. Their use has greatly increased in nonmetro America, especially for blacks and Hispanics. Mobile homes represented 2.8 percent of all metro housing in 1981. Very few blacks and Hispanics occupied mobile homes in metro America (tables 9 and 10).

### Owner-occupied Homes More Prevalent in Nonmetro Areas



Seventy-four percent of the householders in nonmetro areas owned their homes, compared with less than 62 percent in metro areas. Home ownership was also more prevalent in nonmetro areas among black and Hispanic householders; however, these minority householders were less likely than others to own their homes. Proportionately more householders owned their homes in 1981 than in 1970 except for Hispanic families. With the exception of Hispanics, the percentage of owner-occupied households increased faster in nonmetro areas than in metro areas (table 9).

### Rents are Increasing Faster Than Renter Income



Rent increased faster than renter incomes between 1970 and 1981. Metro renters paid an average of 28 percent of their income for rent (including utilities expense) compared with 25 percent for average nonmetro renters. The rates of increase were similar for different renter groups, except for metro Hispanics whose rent as a percentage of income increased 50 percent during 1970-81. Hispanic renters in metro counties spent 31 percent of their incomes for rent while black renters in nonmetro counties spent 28 percent (table 9).



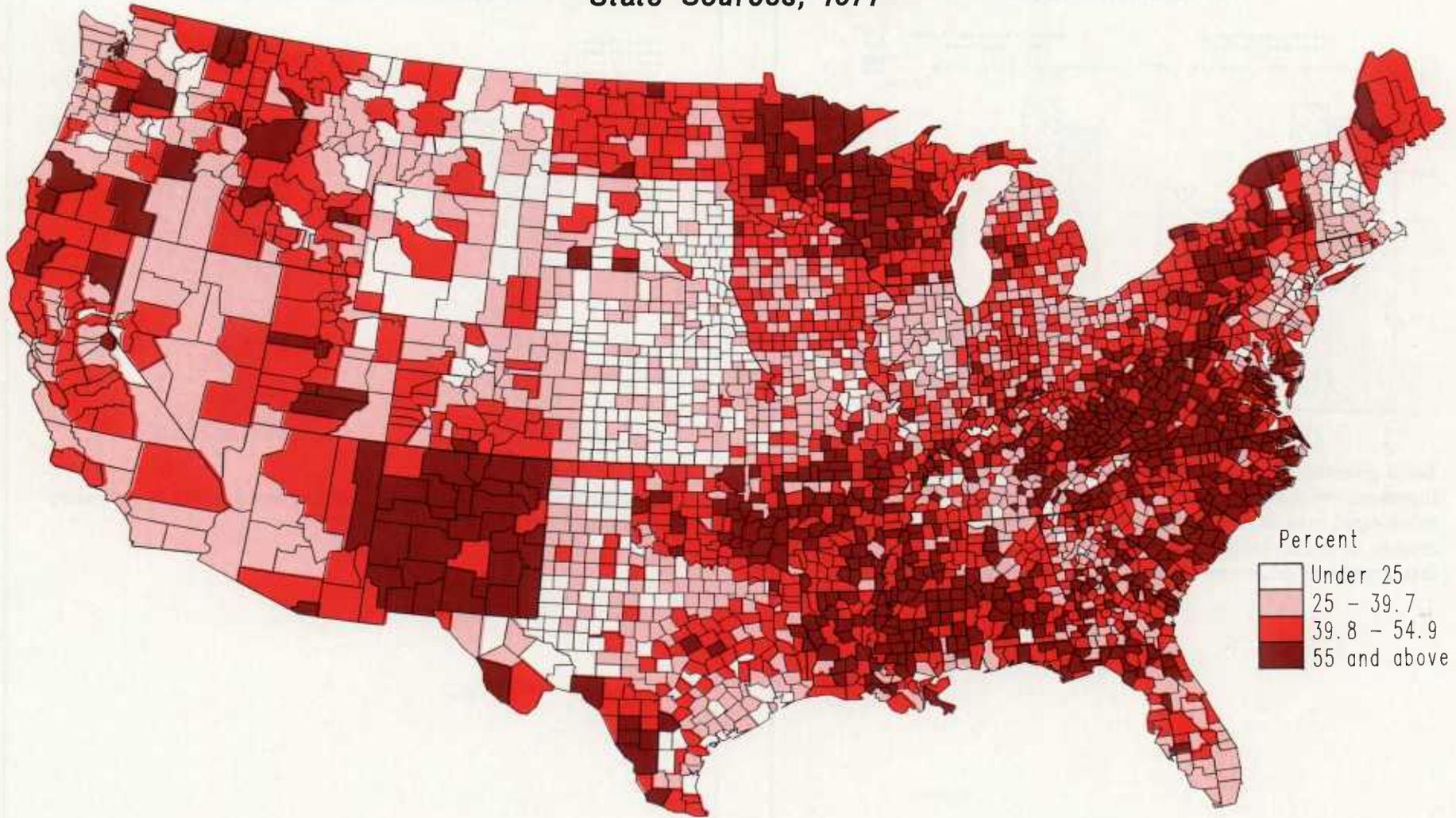
# Government

*Local governments' dependence on aid from Federal and State revenues varies widely, with some depending more on Federal sources and others depending heavily on State revenues to finance local expenditures. Local government reliance on Federal and State revenues is greatest in the Eastern and South Central States. Aid dependency is also high for local governments in New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, but these areas receive a high percentage of their revenues through State aid. In contrast, local governments rely less on intergovernmental aid in New England, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain Region. Low aid dependencies are especially evident for local governments in New Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota, and Nebraska where State aid is minimal.*

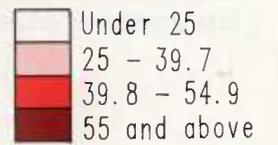
*Charts in this section show that:*

- *Expenditures and revenues of local governments are climbing more rapidly in nonmetro areas than in metro areas.*
- *Local government employment shows the same trend.*
- *Local governments in nonmetro areas are more dependent on Federal and State aid as sources of revenue, reflecting their greater vulnerability to aid cutbacks.*

**Percent of Local Revenues From Federal and State Sources, 1977**



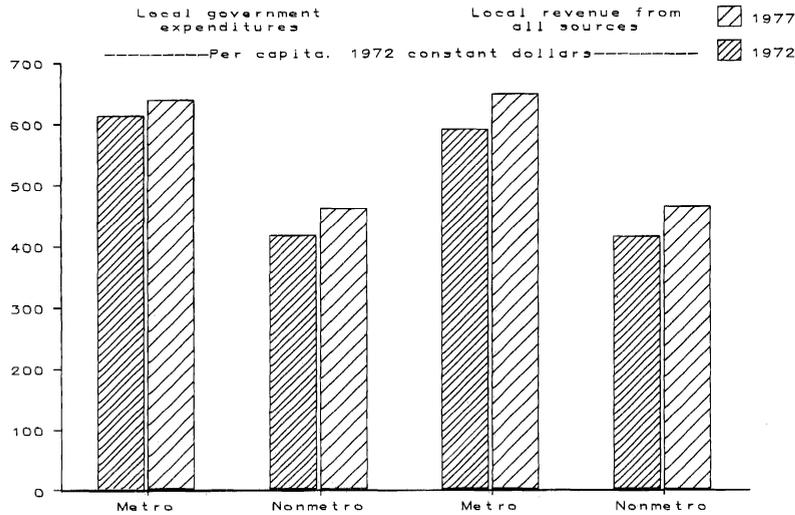
Percent



Bureau of the Census  
U.S. Department of Commerce

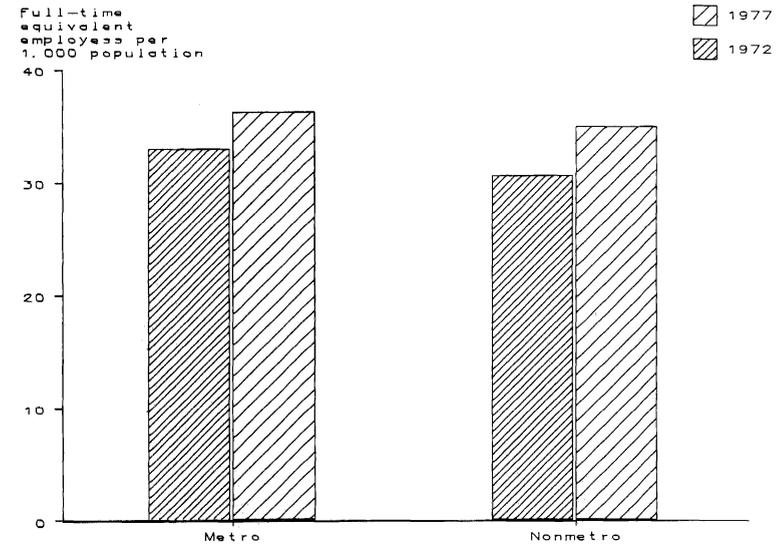
U.S. Economic Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture

### Government Spending Increases Faster In Nonmetro Areas



Local government expenditures and revenues in nonmetro areas increased twice as fast as in metro areas during 1972-77. The more rapid nonmetro population growth creating greater increases in demands on nonmetro governments contributed to the fast growth in government spending and receipts (table 11).

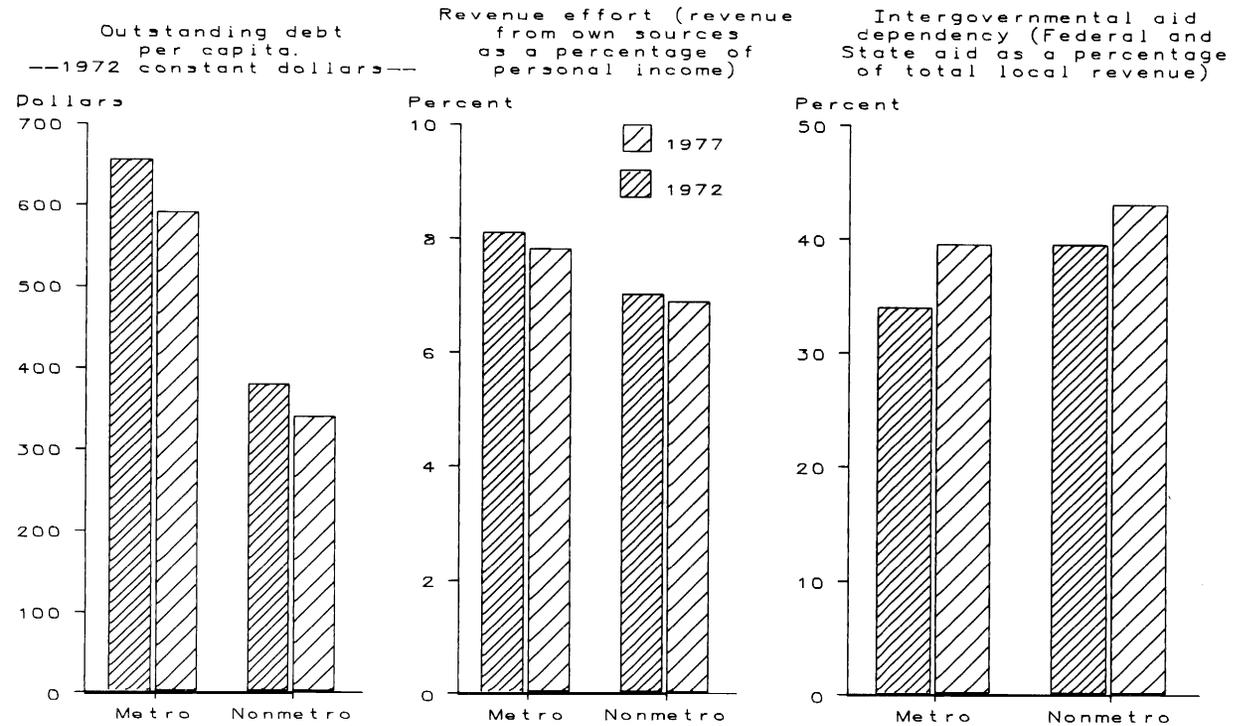
### Local Government Employment Climbing More Rapidly in Nonmetro Areas



Local government employment also increased faster in nonmetro areas (table 11).

Local governments in nonmetro areas had substantially less outstanding debt per capita than their metro counterparts in both 1972 and 1977. They also exhibited less revenue effort in both years and remained more dependent upon intergovernmental aid (43 percent) than local governments in metro areas (39.6 percent) in 1977. This greater aid dependency suggests greater vulnerability to aid cutbacks for local governments in nonmetro America (table 11).

## Local Governments in Nonmetro Areas are More Vulnerable to Aid Cutbacks



# Source Tables

**Table 1—Population growth**

Year	United States	Metro	Nonmetro
<b>Total:</b>		<i>Million</i>	
1960	179.3	127.2	52.1
1970	203.3	148.9	54.4
1980	226.5	163.5	63.0
<b>Change—</b>		<i>Percent</i>	
1960-70	13.4	17.0	4.4
1970-80	11.4	9.8	15.8
<b>Black:</b>		<i>Million</i>	
1960	18.9	13.4	5.5
1970	22.6	17.5	5.1
1980	26.5	21.0	5.5
<b>Change—</b>		<i>Percent</i>	
1960-70	20.0	30.8	- 5.9
1970-80	16.8	19.9	6.4
<b>Hispanics 1/</b>		<i>Million</i>	
1980	14.6	12.5	2.1

1/ Hispanics may be of any race.  
Source: U.S. Census of Population.

**Table 2—Farm population and selected demographic characteristics of the total population**

Item	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/
<i>Million</i>									
Farm population: 2/									
1973 (old definition)	9.5	0.6	NA	1.7	3/	NA	7.7	0.6	NA
1982 (old definition)	6.9	.2	0.2	1.4	3/	3/	5.5	.2	0.1
1982 (current definition)	5.6	.2	1.0	.9	3/	3/	4.6	.1	.1
<i>Dollars</i>									
Total population:									
Median family income:									
1973	12,051	7,269	8,715	12,961	7,779	NA	10,366	5,780	NA
1982	23,433	13,599	16,228	25,423	14,508	16,339	20,100	11,532	15,510
<i>Percent</i>									
Percentage of persons in poverty:									
1973	11.1	31.4	21.9	9.7	28.2	20.3	14.0	41.1	29.1
1982	15.0	35.6	29.9	13.7	33.5	29.7	17.8	42.3	31.2
<i>Years</i>									
Age:									
Median age—									
1974	28.8	23.0	20.4	28.7	23.3	21.0	29.2	22.3	17.7
1982	30.5	25.3	23.8	30.5	25.5	24.1	30.9	24.6	22.1
<i>Percent</i>									
Percentage of population 65 years and over—									
1974	9.9	7.1	3.5	9.2	6.2	3.5	11.4	9.8	3.5
1982	11.2	7.9	4.4	10.4	7.0	4.3	12.7	10.8	4.7
14-64 years—									
1973	65.7	61.9	60.0	66.6	62.8	61.0	63.9	59.2	55.5
1982	67.8	65.1	65.5	69.0	66.2	65.8	65.5	61.2	64.0

NA = Not available.

1/ Hispanics may be of any race.

2/ In the Current Population Survey, the farm population as currently defined consists of all persons living in rural territory on places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold, or normally would have been sold in the reporting year. Under the old definition, the farm population consisted of all persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres if at least \$50 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the preceding year. It also included those living on places of under 10 acres if at least \$250 worth of agricultural products were sold.

3/ Fewer than 50,000.

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 3—Household size and welfare program participation**

Item	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/
Households:	<i>Number</i>								
Persons per household—									
1973	3.01	3.40	NA	3.01	3.33	NA	3.03	3.62	NA
1982	2.72	2.99	3.49	2.70	2.91	3.46	2.76	3.28	3.64
Percentage of households headed by women, no husband present—	<i>Percent</i>								
1973	22.6	39.3	NA	23.6	40.3	NA	20.3	35.6	NA
1982	26.9	44.4	26.5	28.3	45.5	27.8	23.9	40.9	18.6
Program participation, 1980: 2/									
Percentage of the population receiving supplemental security income	1.83	NA	NA	1.64	NA	NA	2.33	NA	NA
Percentage of the population receiving aid to families with dependent children	4.57	NA	NA	4.89	NA	NA	3.66	NA	NA
Percentage of population receiving food stamps	9.05	NA	NA	8.64	NA	NA	10.20	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Hispanics may be of any race.

2/ Metro delineation is for 1979. Ten States have no county data on food stamp participation and are excluded from these calculations.

Source: SSI and AFDC data were provided by Social Security Admin. Food stamp data were provided by the Food and Nutrition Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr. Food stamp data exclude Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming because those States do not report on a county basis.

**Table 4—Structure of employment**

Item	United States				Metro				Nonmetro			
	1973		1982		1973		1982		1973		1982	
	Thousands	Pct.	Thousands	Pct.	Thousands	Pct.	Thousands	Pct.	Thousands	Pct.	Thousands	Pct.
Total employed	84,459	100.0	99,526	100.0	58,369	100.0	69,192	100.0	26,091	100.0	30,335	100.0
Total wage and salary workers	76,280	90.3	89,967	90.4	54,242	92.9	63,983	92.5	22,038	84.4	25,986	85.7
Agriculture 1/	1,288	1.5	1,549	1.6	433	.7	577	.8	856	3.3	973	3.2
Mining	623	.7	989	1.0	252	.4	468	.7	370	1.4	521	1.7
Construction	4,167	4.9	4,134	4.2	2,783	4.8	2,812	4.1	1,384	5.3	1,323	4.4
Manufacturing	20,506	24.3	19,756	19.9	14,125	24.2	13,645	19.7	6,381	24.5	6,111	20.1
Transportation, communica- tions, and public utilities	4,558	5.4	5,408	5.4	3,411	5.8	3,960	5.7	1,147	4.4	1,449	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	14,801	17.5	18,596	18.7	10,766	18.4	13,405	19.4	4,035	15.5	5,191	17.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,107	4.9	5,631	5.7	3,317	5.7	4,541	6.6	790	3.0	1,090	3.6
Private household workers	1,551	1.8	1,207	1.2	973	1.7	778	1.1	578	2.2	429	1.4
Services	11,128	13.2	17,179	17.3	8,729	15.0	13,325	19.3	2,399	9.2	3,854	12.7
Government	13,551	16.0	15,516	15.6	9,453	16.2	10,472	15.1	4,098	15.7	5,045	16.6
Self-employed workers	7,229	8.6	8,898	8.9	3,766	6.5	4,937	7.1	3,463	13.3	3,961	13.1
Agriculture	1,786	2.1	1,636	1.6	360	.6	383	.6	1,426	5.5	1,253	4.1
Nonagriculture	5,443	6.4	7,262	7.3	3,406	5.8	4,554	6.6	2,036	7.8	2,708	8.9
Unpaid family workers	950	1.1	661	.7	360	.6	274	.4	590	2.3	388	1.3
Agriculture	418	.5	261	.3	62	.1	47	.1	356	1.4	213	.7
Nonagriculture	533	.6	401	.4	299	.5	226	.3	234	.9	174	.6

1/ Includes forestry and fisheries.

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 5—Labor force and employment growth**

Item	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	Total	Blacks 1/	Hispanics 2/	Total	Blacks 1/	Hispanics 2/	Total	Blacks 1/	Hispanics 2/
Civilian labor force:									
Male—	<i>Thousands</i>								
1973	54,239	5,588	1,904	37,356	4,311	1,585	16,883	1,257	320
1982	62,450	7,317	3,601	42,995	5,754	3,050	19,455	1,563	552
	<i>Percent</i>								
Growth, 1973-82	15.1	30.9	89.1	15.1	33.5	92.4	15.2	24.3	72.5
Female—	<i>Thousands</i>								
1973	34,591	4,484	1,070	24,173	3,538	905	10,418	947	165
1982	47,755	6,745	2,382	33,469	5,347	2,065	14,285	1,398	316
	<i>Percent</i>								
Growth, 1973-82	38.1	50.4	122.6	38.5	51.1	128.2	37.1	47.6	91.5
Labor force participation:									
Male—									
1973	78.9	73.9	81.6	79.6	74.4	82.0	77.4	72.3	79.6
1982	76.6	71.0	80.1	77.5	71.7	80.1	74.7	68.3	79.9
Female—									
1973	44.8	49.3	40.8	45.4	50.1	41.5	43.5	46.5	37.3
1982	52.6	53.9	48.6	53.9	55.2	49.1	49.8	49.5	45.7
Total employment:									
Male—	<i>Thousands</i>								
1973	51,981	5,136	1,778	35,712	3,960	1,481	16,268	1,176	297
1982	56,271	5,983	3,111	38,788	4,704	2,631	17,483	1,279	481
	<i>Percent</i>								
Growth, 1973-82	8.3	16.5	75.0	8.6	18.8	77.7	7.5	8.8	62.0
Female	<i>Thousands</i>								
1973	32,478	4,005	974	22,656	3,174	827	9,822	831	147
1982	43,256	5,641	2,047	30,404	4,508	1,784	12,852	1,133	263
	<i>Percent</i>								
Growth, 1973-82	33.2	40.8	110.2	34.2	42.0	115.7	30.8	36.3	78.9

1/ Blacks and other minorities.

2/ Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 6—Hired farmworkers and worker-days**

Year	Number of hired farmworkers			Worker-days worked		
	Casual	Seasonal	Regular and year-round	Casual	Seasonal	Regular and year-round
	<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Million days</i>		
1960	1,531	1,333	828	15	85	218
1961	1,600	1,203	685	16	72	181
1962	1,555	1,341	726	16	84	193
1963	1,735	1,163	699	16	78	179
1964	1,369	1,337	664	13	86	172
1965	1,264	1,204	667	11	77	179
1966	1,130	1,056	578	10	67	168
1967	1,338	1,065	674	13	68	180
1968	1,299	1,039	580	14	66	153
1969	1,106	976	490	10	58	135
1970	1,093	916	478	10	59	132
1971	1,191	861	498	11	51	133
1972	1,130	1,024	655	11	67	169
1973	1,085	918	668	10	62	182
1974	1,169	927	641	11	61	167
1975	1,180	875	583	12	59	153
1976	1,145	999	623	11	67	160
1977	1,056	989	686	10	64	180
1978 1/	977	992	722	9	64	190
1979	898	995	758	8	64	207
1980 1/	934	922	717	9	60	189
1981	969	848	675	9	57	178

1/ Surveys not conducted in 1978 and 1980. Data interpolated.

Source: The Hired Farm Working Force Survey of 1981, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv.

**Table 7—Hired farmworkers by primary employment status and race, 1981**

Characteristics	Total	Whites	Hispanics	Blacks and others
	<i>Percent</i>			
Primary employment status:				
Hired farmwork	28	22	52	39
Nonfarm work	17	19	12	9
Not in labor force				
All	48	51	32	47
Attending school	34	40	12	24

Source: The Hired Farm Working Force Survey of 1981, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv.

**Table 8—Selected characteristics of the poor**

Item	United States		Metro		Nonmetro	
	1973	1982	1973	1982	1973	1982
				<i>Million</i>		
Total poor 1/	23.0	34.4	13.8	21.2	9.2	13.2
People in families with a female householder, no husband present 2/	8.2	11.7	6.0	8.2	2.2	3.5
People in all other families 2/	10.1	15.6	4.8	8.4	5.3	7.3
Blacks	7.4	9.7	5.0	6.9	2.4	2.8
Hispanics 3/	2.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	.6	.6
Aged	3.4	3.8	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.7
				<i>Percent</i>		
Percentage of the poor who are: 1/						
People in families with a female householder, no husband present 2/	35.6	34.0	43.3	38.8	24.1	26.3
People in all other families 2/	44.1	45.5	35.1	39.4	57.5	55.4
Blacks	32.2	28.2	36.3	32.5	25.9	21.3
Hispanics 3/	10.3	12.5	12.9	17.2	6.3	4.9
Aged	14.6	10.9	12.1	9.7	18.4	12.8
Poverty rates for total population	11.1	15.0	9.7	13.7	14.0	17.8
People in families with a female householder, no husband present 2/	37.5	40.6	36.9	39.4	39.2	43.7
People in all other families 2/	6.0	9.1	4.3	7.4	9.6	12.6
Blacks	31.4	35.6	28.2	33.5	41.1	42.3
Hispanics 3/	21.9	29.9	20.3	29.7	29.1	31.2
Aged	16.3	14.6	12.7	12.6	22.5	18.0
Percentage of poor householders who worked 2/ 4/	51.6	48.8	47.6	43.5	57.3	57.3
Percentage of poor householders who worked full-time 2/ 4/ 5/	18.3	15.8	15.5	12.0	22.2	21.7
Percentage of poor families with: 2/ 6/						
No workers	38.1	40.5	42.4	45.8	32.1	32.3
One worker	41.9	38.3	42.0	37.5	41.8	39.6
Two or more workers	20.0	21.1	15.7	16.7	26.1	28.1

1/ The numbers of poor in the various groups sum to more than the total number of poor because an individual may be in more than one group. Similarly, the percentages in the groups sum to more than 100 percent.

2/ The 1982 family data are based on the recently introduced "householder" concept while the 1973 family data are based on the older "head" concept. Changing from the head to the householder concept had minor effects on poverty statistics. Also, families exclude unrelated individuals who do not live with relatives. Therefore, the poor living in the two family types do not add up to the total poor.

3/ Hispanics may be of any race.

4/ Restricted to families with civilian householders.

5/ Full-time work is defined here as working at least 35 hours per week for at least 50 weeks per year.

6/ The 1973 data include families whose householders are in the armed forces. The 1982 data exclude such families.

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 9—Housing characteristics**

Housing characteristic	United States			Metro			Nonmetro		
	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/	Total	Blacks	Hispanics 1/
<i>Thousands</i>									
Occupied housing units:									
1970	63,446	6,174	2,252	43,859	4,739	1,893	19,586	1,435	360
1981	83,175	9,010	4,328	56,681	7,060	3,610	26,494	1,950	718
Inadequate housing:									
Crowded and/or lacking complete plumbing—	<i>Percent of occupied units</i>								
1970	12.4	30.6	29.8	10.0	22.3	28.3	17.8	58.3	37.2
1981	5.8	13.8	19.3	4.9	9.6	18.3	7.9	29.0	24.6
Lacking plumbing— 2/									
1970	5.5	16.2	6.6	2.9	6.7	4.8	11.4	47.9	15.8
1981	2.1	6.0	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.7	4.3	20.0	5.0
Crowded— 3/									
1970	8.0	19.4	25.7	7.5	17.2	25.3	9.0	26.6	27.8
1981	4.0	8.8	17.6	3.9	7.8	16.9	4.1	12.4	21.2
Crowded with all plumbing—									
1970	6.9	14.4	23.2	7.1	15.6	23.5	6.4	10.4	21.4
1981	3.7	7.8	17.0	3.8	7.5	16.5	3.6	9.0	19.6
Mobile homes:									
1970	3.3	.8	1.5	2.1	.3	.9	5.8	2.3	4.4
1981	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.8	.6	1.2	8.7	7.5	7.6
Housing cost:									
Ratio of median value of owner-occupied homes to median family income—	<i>Value/income ratio</i>								
1970	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
1981	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.0
Gross rent as percentage of income:	<i>Percent</i>								
1970	20.0	23.0	20.0	21.0	23.0	20.0	19.0	21.0	19.0
1981	27.0	29.0	30.0	28.0	29.0	31.0	25.0	28.0	24.0
Tenure (percentage of units owner-occupied):									
1970	62.9	41.6	43.5	59.5	38.5	40.5	70.4	51.7	59.2
1981	65.3	43.4	41.9	61.4	39.5	39.3	73.8	57.6	55.0

1/ Hispanics may be of any race.

2/ Units lack one or more of the following: hot and cold piped water, bath or shower, or flush toilet.

3/ More than one person per room.

Source: Annual Housing Survey, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 10—Housing units, by structure**

Housing type and area	1970		1981		Growth 1970-81	
	<i>Thous.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<b>Metro:</b>						
Single (conventional)	27,999	35,873	63.3	7,874	61.4	
Single (mobile)	933	1,563	2.8	630	4.9	
Multiple (2 or more units)	14,928	19,245	33.9	4,317	33.7	
Total 1/	43,859	56,681	100.0	12,822	100.0	
<b>Nonmetro:</b>						
Single (conventional)	16,042	21,043	79.4	5,001	72.4	
Single (mobile)	1,141	2,308	8.7	1,167	16.9	
Multiple (2 or more units)	2,404	3,143	11.9	739	10.7	
Total 1/	19,586	26,495	100.0	6,909	100.0	

1/ Columns may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: Annual Housing Survey, Bureau of the Census.

**Table 11—Indicators of local governmental stress**

Indicator	United States 1/	Metro	Nonmetro
<b>Total expenditures per capita:</b>		<i>Dollars 2/</i>	
1972	559	613	417
1977	591	640	463
Change	32	27	46
<b>Revenue from own sources per capita:</b>			
1972	353	391	251
1977	357	392	265
Change	4	1	14
<b>Employment (full-time equiv.) per 1,000 people:</b>		<i>Number</i>	
1972	32.4	33.1	30.7
1977	36.0	36.3	35.0
Change	3.6	3.2	4.3
<b>Revenue effort (revenue from own sources as a percentage of income):</b>		<i>Percent</i>	
1972	7.9	8.1	7.0
1977	7.6	7.8	6.9
<b>Outstanding debt per capita:</b>		<i>Dollars 2/</i>	
1972	580	656	379
1977	521	590	341
<b>Intergovernmental aid dependency (Federal and State aid as a percentage of total local revenue):</b>		<i>Percent</i>	
1972	36.2	34.0	39.5
1977	41.0	39.0	43.0

1/ U.S. totals do not exactly match published data because of rounding errors and minor discrepancies between published Census data and Census data tapes from which these figures were computed.

2/ 1972 constant dollars.

Source: Census of Government, 1972 and 1977, Bureau of the Census.