

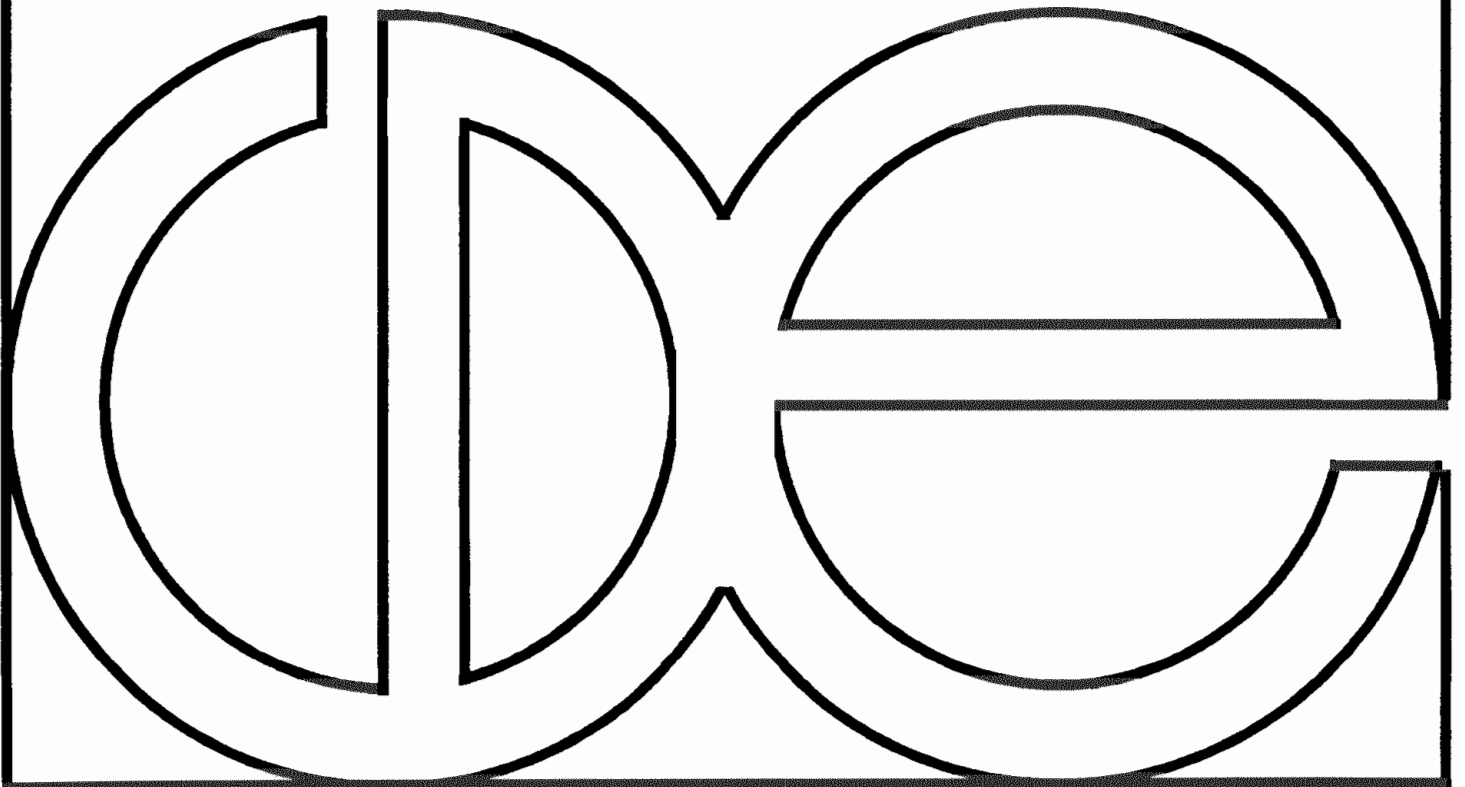
**THE CHANGING CONCENTRATION OF THE OLDER
NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION, 1960-90**

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the absolute and relative size of the elderly population since 1960 are decomposed into the underlying demographic components for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and for nonmetropolitan subregions of the United States. Specifically, we examine the components of net migration and natural increase for those aged 0 to 64 and those 65 or older. Generally, the natural increase component for those 65 and over has increased since 1960, whereas that for those less than 65 has declined. Metropolitan areas have consistently lost, and nonmetropolitan areas gained elderly migrants. Trends in elderly population change are far from uniform across nonmetropolitan America. In general, the "aging" of the nonmetropolitan population was predominantly due to elderly migration during the 1970-80 decade, and to the loss of young people both before and afterward. Recent trends give little support for the view that the 1970s was the beginning of a new phase of deconcentrated settlement, even for elderly persons.

THE CHANGING CONCENTRATION OF THE OLDER NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION, 1960-90

Over the last 30 years, there have been two dramatic shifts in the pattern of rural and nonmetropolitan population change. In contrast to previous decades, the "nonmetropolitan turnaround" of the 1970s was a period of renewed and widespread nonmetropolitan growth which overall was at a higher level than metropolitan growth. This unanticipated trend generated a great deal of interest and research activity, but most observers were unprepared for yet another change, the "turnaround reversal" of the 1980s, during which nonmetro growth slowed considerably and was once more outpaced by the growth of metropolitan areas (Beale, 1990; Fuguitt, 1992; Long and De Are, 1988).

Part of the research generated in the wake of the turnaround period concerned the elderly population, and focused on two overlapping but not identical issues: 1) To what extent have elderly persons participated in and perhaps even amplified the new trends?; and 2) how have these shifts along with other demographic factors led to changes in the distribution and relative concentration of the aged population in the United States? The present paper is a first step in bringing this work up-to-date by contrasting changes in the absolute and relative concentration of the elderly population for 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1980-90, before, during and after the turnaround, for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas as a whole, and for socioeconomic subregions of nonmetropolitan America.

Although older people continue to be a relatively small proportion of all movers, there has been evidence of their increasing prevalence, and more important, that their impact

on local areas has sometimes been marked, because of the well-known tendency described by Lee (1980) for their migratory streams to be diffuse in origin but highly specific in destination. There is evidence that their movement to nonmetro areas is more likely to be in search of amenities rather than for support from other family members (Litwak and Longino, 1987; Serow, 1991) and their influx, selective of those who are married couples in their 60s, has been particularly notable in nonmetro areas having warmer climate and/or opportunities for recreation (Glasgow, 1980; Hart, 1984; Heaton, Clifford and Fuguitt, 1981; Voss and Fuguitt, 1979). For many such areas they appear to have been a vanguard for the migration of those in other age groups in part because of the demand for services they generate (Fuguitt and Tordella, 1980; Golant, 1979; Longino, 1990). By concentrating on nonmetropolitan areas we are dealing with more than one out of four elderly persons living on five-sixths of the nation's land area. Frey (1992) has examined the recent redistribution of the aged population with respect to metropolitan areas.

The demographic processes involved in the numerical growth or decline of the elderly population include both net migration and natural increase, or aging-in-place. Net migration is simply the number of persons at or above an elderly threshold, say age 65, moving into an area during an interval minus those moving out. Natural increase of the aged population includes those attaining the age of 65 during the interval minus those older persons who die. Although migration differentials are usually expected to be most important in generating variations among areas, this is not necessarily the case, and both of these components must be considered in examining trends for recent decades.

The second concern pertains to the changing concentration of the elderly population. The change in the relative concentration or percentage of the population above the elderly threshold involves not only net migration and natural increase of those 65 and over, but also the inverse effect of the net migration and natural increase experience of those less than 65 years old. In contrast to the elderly migration component, net immigration of the young decreases the percentage of persons at 65 and over, whereas net outmigration increases the percentage. Similarly, the greater the natural increase of the young during a given time interval, the lower the percentage of persons over 65 at the end of the period. Natural increase of those less than 65 is essentially the number born during the time period less those who die or exit by "aging" to the 65 and over category.

Only a few studies have analytically distinguished all four of these factors (Clifford et al., 1983; Lichter et al., 1981), but a number of others have considered the effect of both the elderly and the nonelderly populations on the proportion of those of advanced age. Wiseman (1979) is among those contrasting peninsular Florida and the Midwest as two regions experiencing elderly concentration for different reasons: elderly immigration in the case of Florida, and young outmigration in the Midwest. Similarly, Watkins (1990) contrasts western North Carolina and Eastern Kentucky. Van Es and Bowling (1978-79) and Bohland and Rowles (1988) both did regression analyses distinguishing the effects of young and elderly migration on the change in the percentage of persons who were elderly. McCarthy (1983) presented a typology of counties gaining in the percentage of older persons: 1) accumulation counties which gain due to the outmovement of younger people; 2) recomposition counties in which an influx of elderly persons replaces an outmovement of

younger people, and 3) congregation counties with migration gains of the older people outpacing that of younger individuals.

Most of these studies contrasted nonmetropolitan areas in the 1960s with at least the early part of the 1970s and reported that despite the generally increased importance of elderly migration as a component of numerical growth, there was less elderly relative concentration in the 1970s than there would otherwise have been because of the widespread shift from net migration loss to gain for the younger age groups.

This paper extends previous work in two ways. First, it extends research in time, by comparing the three ten-year periods between censuses since 1960. The turnaround generated a great deal of interest in part because it was unanticipated, but also because it seemed to indicate a transition to a more diffuse settlement pattern, even though the pattern was not a simple extension of the metropolitan deconcentration experienced throughout this century. Thus, the new trend seemed to support deconcentration perspectives of Zelinsky (1971), which was applied to the elderly population by Rogers (1989), along with related theoretical statements such as those by Wardwell (1980) and John Long (1985). But, if the turnaround was a transition to a new phase, what can we make of the most recent decade, which seemed to be a return to widespread nonmetropolitan population decline and outmigration more typical of the 1960s than the 1970s? To the extent that the turnaround proves to be a unique interlude for nonmetro areas, period explanations loom larger in importance, such as the energy boom and agricultural prosperity of the 1970s, whereas the nonmetro growth in manufacturing activity of the 1960s and early 1970s, followed by its decline in the 1980s, appears to be part of a national and international process of economic

restructuring (Frey, 1989). Nevertheless, even if the nonmetro downturn of the 1980s was due primarily to depressed economic conditions, we would expect this to have less effect on the amenity-oriented migration gains of retired people than on the migration of younger people. Furthermore, the general shift to net outmigration for younger age groups should help to increase the proportional importance of the aged population.

The second way the paper extends previous work is by revealing variations among nonmetropolitan subareas. Generalizations concerning nonmetropolitan America as a whole may conceal more than they reveal, because of differences across the nation in economic activities, and population characteristics including education, income, and race and ethnic status (Brown and Beale, 1981). Only in selected nonmetro areas today, for example, is agriculture the major means of livelihood. For this reason, some years ago Beale delineated 26 subregions which exhaust the land surface and recognize the major subregions that have been so enduring in American economic and social history, such as the Corn Belt, the Great Plains, the Southern Appalachian Coal Fields, the Mississippi Delta, and others (Fuguitt and Beale, 1978). (See Figure 1). We would expect important variations in elderly population concentration and change in concentration among these subareas, and differences across the three decades. Differing socioeconomic structures have led to variations in age structure through long-term trends in fertility, mortality and the migration of young and old. In particular, trends in net migration have varied across these types of areas and over time since 1960.

Insert Figure 1 About Here

DATA AND PROCEDURES

The 26 subregions were built up from the State Economic Area system developed for the Census Bureau by Bogue and Beale (1961). A constant 1983 metropolitan-nonmetropolitan county designation is used throughout. We chose a constant definition across the entire period because of our interest in doing a component analysis to consider change in the same nonmetro territory over the entire period. With more emphasis on metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differences a designation current at each period might be preferred (Fuguitt, Heaton and Lichter, 1988), since the number of counties classed as nonmetropolitan steadily decreased from 2679 in 1963 to 2365 in 1990. We assessed the effect of these alternative approaches for the metro-nonmetro comparisons in Tables 1 and 3 by reanalyzing the data using the 1963 designation for 1960-70 and the 1974 designation for 1970-80, along with the 1983 designation for 1980-90. (Alternatively one could have classified counties as of the end of each decade considered and previous research cited above has shown comparable results either way in metropolitan-nonmetropolitan growth differentials). There was little difference between the current and constant approaches for 1970-80, but for 1960-70 there was a more rapid nonmetro growth and migration gain for elderly persons using the current (1963) designation than the constant (1983) definition, since rapidly-growing nonmetro counties are included that had become metropolitan by 1983. But overall the patterns discussed in the paper are very similar regardless of which designation strategy is used, and this is particularly true for changes in percentage over 65.

County net migration estimates of persons 0 to 64 and 65 and over were obtained from machine-readable files prepared by Bowles, Beale and Lee (1975) for 1960-70; and by White, Mueser and Tierney (1987) for 1970-80. We prepared the estimates for 1980-90. Each set of migration estimates was derived by subtracting a measure of natural increase from population change over the period, with the positive or negative difference being attributed to net migration. Migration data based on the question on residence five years ago is not now available by age from the 1990 census, and in any event would be difficult to employ with natural increase in a component analysis. Results using the residual method, however, should be interpreted with caution. Errors in measuring natural increase would affect both the natural increase and net migration components in this analysis. To allow for small area variations in natural increase, five-year age-specific net migration estimates for each county were adjusted to sum to the total net migration estimate obtained by using recorded county births and deaths. Differential errors in under-count or over-count in the two census enumerations also will affect the residual net migration estimates. National census undercount rates were very similar for 1960 and 1970 and this should have minimized the problems for the 1960-70 decade. Because of differences between the censuses of 1960, 1970, and 1980 in completeness of enumeration, the population counts for our 1980-90 net migration estimates, and the 1970-80 estimates of White, Mueser and Tierney (1987) were adjusted, using age-sex-race undercount estimates based on the demographic method that were made available by the Census Bureau at different times (Passel and Robinson, 1985 for the 1970 and 1980 estimates used by White-Mueser-Tierney; Robinson et al., forthcoming, for the preliminary 1980 and 1990 estimates used by us). Thus, changes in the number and

proportion of elderly persons across the last two decades are measured using these adjusted figures. Because the more recent underenumeration estimates incorporate some new information, the 1980 populations and percent 65 and over are slightly different for the 1980-90 tables than for the 1970-80 tables. Unfortunately, adjustments were available only by age, sex, and race for the U.S. as a whole, so regional or residential differences in underenumeration could not be taken into account.

To decompose the change in the proportion (or percentage) aged 65 and over for each period into the four demographic components, we utilize a procedure patterned after the analysis of variance. The magnitude of each component can be estimated by averaging across appropriate elderly proportions having various combinations of net migration and natural increase present (or absent) as analogous to treatment combination terms in a 2^3 factorial design. (For more detailed information see Fuguitt, 1980. An analogous approach, though using different components, is found in two recent articles by Smith and Ahmed, 1990, and Ahmed and Smith, 1992. See also related work by Rogers and Woodward, 1988, 1992.) To give an example, suppose the percent over 65 increased from 12 to 14 percent in a population between 1980 and 1990. One might find that this increase of two percentage points could be attributed to the additive components of 1.5 due to natural increase of those 65 and over and .4 due to positive net migration of the elderly population, -.5 due to natural increase of those under 65, and .6 due to migration of those under 65. Note that natural increase of those under 65 is a negative component here since it increases the denominator; natural decrease would have the opposite effect. Similarly, the positive component for net

migration for those under 65 indicates a net outmigration for this age category, which would decrease the denominator and thereby increase the proportion over 65.

RESULTS

Change in the Number of Elderly Persons

Change in the number 65 and over for 1960-70, 1970-80, and 1980-90 is shown for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in Table 1, and for the 26 subregions in Tables 2 a, b, and c. The populations at the beginning and end of each decade, amount of natural increase

Insert Table 1 About Here

and net migration are followed by the percent change and its two components. (Natural increase and net migration components are simply the numbers for each divided by the initial population times 100. Thus these two components sum to the total percent change). As would be expected, the numbers of people over 65 in metro areas are two to three times as large as the numbers in nonmetro areas, and the amount of natural increase is even more concentrated there (Table 1). For each decade there was elderly net migration loss for metro areas and net migration gain for nonmetro areas. Because of the natural increase differential, however, metro areas gained numbers of elderly people at a higher rate in the 1960s and the 1980s, and gains for the two residence groups were equal in the 1970s. For nonmetro areas the contribution of both natural increase and net migration peaked during the turnaround,

though even then natural increase was considerably less important than in metro areas. The decline in nonmetropolitan net migration gain for elderly persons after the 1970s is paralleled at the interregional level according to research by Golant (1990).

A detailed examination of the data showed that the higher rates of natural increase for metro areas were due to the larger proportions of persons reaching 65 over each decade, there being virtually no difference in the relative number of elderly persons dying. This no doubt reflects in part differences in the history of prior migration of persons reaching 65, as must be true for similar differences among the subregions noted below.

Insert Tables 2a, 2b and 2c About Here

Every nonmetro subregion had some growth in the older population in each decade (Tables 2 a,b,c) but this was barely so in the Southern Corn Belt and the Mississippi Delta in the 1980s, where in each case the number 65 and over grew by less than 2 percent. (The Southern Corn Belt also had the lowest rate of growth in the two earlier decades). The prolonged decline of population in the Southern Corn Belt, coupled with below average family size, has led to a low ratio of late middle age people in relation to those 65 and over, thus producing almost no growth of the older population from natural increase. To a lesser degree, the same situation prevails in East Texas, the Dairy Belt and the Southern Great Plains. In the Delta, an indicated outmovement has slowed the recent growth of the older population. Outmovement has also been important in the Southern Appalachian Coal Fields.

At the other extreme, all three subregions in the Mountain West had over 20 percent natural increase of the nonmetro older population in the 1980s, as did three southern areas--the Southern Piedmont, the Coastal Plain Tobacco and Peanut Subregion, and the Gulf of Mexico and Southern Atlantic Coast. A generally growing young and middle aged population over the last several decades, much of it from ethnic or religious groups of large family size, was supplemented in most of these areas with immigrants both domestic and foreign. Today these people, now older, are rapidly increasing the number of persons 65 and over. In the Southwest and the North Pacific Coast in particular, growth has also been brought about by direct inmovement of older persons. The two in combination produced a 58 percent increase during the 1980s in the nonmetro population 65 and over in the Southwest, and 39 percent in the North Pacific Coast.

The Florida Peninsula, although small in nonmetro area, had a net inmovement of 97,000 older people from 1980-90, the largest number of any decade, but it had lower than average growth from natural increase (6.8 percent). In combination with migration, there was a growth of 82 percent in older nonmetro population. Even this runaway rate was a moderate drop from 110 percent in the 1970s and 99 percent in the 1960s. Despite the diffusion of retirement migration to many other parts of the country in the last generation, Florida continues to be by far the largest receiver of nonmetro retirement migration, both in absolute numbers and relative growth rate.

Our estimates indicate that aside from Florida, the Southwest, and the North Pacific Coast, discussed above, four other subregions have a rise in the amount of net retirement inmovement during the 1980s in comparison with the two earlier decades. They were the

Rocky Mountains, Mormon Valleys, and Columbia Basin, with several widely separated retirement areas, the Southern Coastal Plain, which includes retirement areas along the coast in North and South Carolina from Myrtle Beach to the Outer Banks, and two that were surprising to us--the Northern Great Plains and the Central Corn Belt. We are uncertain whether the last two cases reflect a real trend in these Farm Belt areas with general population decline or whether they are an artifact of our methodology. The use of U.S. life table rates may overstate mortality in these regions of high life expectancy and thus overstate implied immigration.

Major reductions in inmovement appeared in three other notable destinations for elderly migrants, the Ozark-Ouachita area, East Texas, and the Southern Interior Uplands, although the net figures were still positive. This change became noticeable early in the 1980s during the recession, but we lack any satisfactory understanding of why the inmovement declined so much. Have these areas become saturated? It doesn't seem likely, although the dam and reservoir building era has ended, that created amenities so attractive to older people.

Net outmovement of older nonmetro people had been minimal from any subregion in the 1970s, and confined primarily to industrial Appalachian and Lower Great Lakes areas. Outmovement persisted and grew in these areas in the 1980s, but also spread to the old Cotton Belt. Net outmigration of older people only exceeded more than 10,000 in the Southern Appalachian Coal Fields and the Mississippi Delta, however. Of the seven subregions with net elderly outmigration in 1980-90, four are contiguous industrial and coal mining areas of the Midwest and Appalachians.

In general, the somewhat reduced net movement of older people to nonmetro America as a whole in the 1980s was accompanied by more concentration of destinations. The more traditional retirement areas of the Florida Peninsula and the Southwest, had net inmovement was equal to 41 percent of that in all nonmetro areas having a net inflow, whereas in the 1970s their share had been only 25 percent. This trend can also be viewed as consistent with the considerably increased concentration of total U.S. population growth accruing to these two subregions during the period.

Change in the Proportion of Elderly Persons

The change in the relative concentration of the aged population (percent over 65) across each decade is given for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in table 3. Across

Insert Table 3 About Here

the 30-year period, the percent over 65 steadily increased, from 8.8 to 11.7 in metro areas, and from 10.6 to 14.5 in nonmetro areas. For nonmetropolitan areas, the absolute change in percent was larger for each successive decade; the metropolitan change peaked in 1970-80. Among the four components of the difference between the percents, the natural increase of the population over 65 is by far the largest in each case, and, consistent with Table 1, it is larger for metro than for nonmetro areas in each decade. The positive migration component of those 65 and over is largest for nonmetro areas in the turnaround decade, but still substantially higher in the 1980s than in the 1960s. The natural increase for those under 65

is very similar for metro and nonmetro areas in each decade. These components are larger in the 1960s than later, no doubt reflecting the baby boom of that decade.

A closer look reveals that for nonmetropolitan areas, the greater rate of aging in the 1980s than the 1970s is due to the shift from immigration to outmigration for those under 65, partially offset by the decline in net immigration of those over 65. There is essentially no change in either natural increase component.

As expected, the change in relative concentration of older persons varies widely across the subregions (Tables 4a, 4b, 4c). In each decade, Peninsula Florida had the largest

Insert Tables 4a, 4b, and 4c About Here

increase in the proportion over 65 (3.85 points), despite a very large negative component (particularly after 1970) due to the immigration also of younger people. From 1980-90, nine other widely scattered subregions had increases in the proportion of persons 65 and over of at least two percentage points. But, the circumstances leading to such an increase varied, demonstrating the importance of the component's approach for understanding changes in the relative presence of older people. For example, in two western areas--the Southwest and the Northern Pacific Coast, high rates of both immigration and natural increase of the elderly were reduced in their impact by both immigration and natural increase of the population under 65. In the Upper Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, Mormon Valleys and Columbia Basin subregions, the factors for older people were more moderate, but outmovement of people under 65 enhanced rather than limited their role in raising the proportion of the

population who were 65 and over. Yet another pattern appeared in the Northern Appalachian Coal Fields where the proportion 65 and over rose more than two percentage points despite some net outmovement of older people. In this case, a significant departure of younger people--apparently because of prolonged economic distress--combined with a strong natural increase of older people and almost no natural increase of the population under 65 to outweigh the effect of a modest outmovement of older people.

In the turnaround decade of the 1970s, immigration of the young slowed aging in all but six subregions, and in only one of the other six, the Mississippi Delta, did the positive component for the outmigration of non-elderly persons approach 1.0. In the most recent decade, on the other hand, outmigration of younger persons accelerated aging in 15 of the 26 subregions, and five of the positive non-elderly migration components exceed 1.0 point, the highest being 1.95 for the Northern Great Plains. The widespread decline in nonmetro levels of elderly net migration is also in evidence, with 21 of the subregions showing lower elderly net migration components in the latter than in the former decade.

The 1960s were rather like the 1980s in that the elderly migration components were often negative, and the younger migration components often positive. Natural increase of the aged population was notably lower in 1960-70, however, particularly in the Northern subregions. In comparing the three parts of Table 4, the uniqueness of the 1970-80 turnaround decade is quite evident, with widespread immigration of both elderly and younger persons and relatively high elderly population natural increase.

CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have examined changes between 1960 and 1990 in the numerical and relative concentration of the elderly population for metropolitan, nonmetropolitan and subregions of nonmetropolitan areas. This has been done by considering the interrelation among the demographic processes underlying these changes, over a period when there were marked differences in population redistribution patterns. Generally, the natural increase component for those 65 and over has increased since 1960 whereas that for those less than 65 has declined. Metro areas as a whole have consistently lost, and nonmetro areas gained elderly immigrants. For nonmetro areas, elderly immigration peaked in the 1970-80 turnaround decade, when there was also immigration of young people. Thus in general, the "aging" of the nonmetro population was predominantly due to elderly migration during the turnaround decade, and to the loss of young people both before and after 1970-80.

Trends in elderly population change are far from uniform across nonmetro America. There are regionally distinctive differences, showing considerable variation in change in the number, and proportion of elderly persons, based on differences in the natural increase and immigration components.

In general, many subregions dependent on farming and mining, and with a prior history of slow growth and net outmigration--such as the Corn Belt, Great Plains, and Southern Appalachian Coal Fields--have been aging through losses of young adults. About one-half of the subregions increased their elderly proportion primarily through young

outmigration in the 1960s, and one-half also did in the 1980s, but only a few, located in the middle west, did so in all three decades.

The decline in levels of elderly net migration was widespread in a comparison of the 1970s with the 1980s, including subregions that are well-known destinations for retirement migrants such as the Ozarks and the Upper Great Lakes. The exact reasons for this are not clear but need to be investigated. Further work should be done through case studies, and using migration stream data with smaller units such as counties, with more detailed age groups including persons in their fifties. The extent to which the migration trends of the elderly population paralleled that of younger people in the downturn of the 1980s suggests that we may have overemphasized the presumed freedom of older people from economic trends and locational constraints. Certainly more attention needs to be given to the economic component of this movement. For example, the general credit and solvency problems of the real estate industry may have reduced development in retirement areas, just as elsewhere. Nonmetro retirement areas may not have run out of space, but desirable scenic settings have undoubtedly become scarcer and more expensive in many places. Growth may have made some retirement settings of the 1970s less desirable in other ways in the 1980s. For other nonmetro areas perhaps there were fewer elderly return migrants, while more older residents left in concert with moves by other family members given the distressed economic conditions there in the 1980s. Overall, we must conclude that recent trends give little support for the view that the 1970s turnaround was the beginning of a new phase of sustained deconcentrated settlement, even for the elderly population. There was surprisingly more focus on movement

to the traditional retirement destinations of Florida and the Southwest in the 1980s than there had been even in the 1960s before the turnaround.

Demographically, there is no pressure for retirement-age migration to nonmetro areas to increase in volume in the 1990s through natural increase, given the fact that the current decade corresponds closely with the decade-long period when the small birth cohorts of the 1930s will enter their sixties. Only a significantly enhanced propensity by older people to seek small-scale retirement locales could offset this factor. The steps taken during the 1980s in both the Social Security and Federal retirement systems to retard early retirement may delay and inhibit the extensive relocation of comparatively youthful retirees that had become so prevalent earlier. After 2000, however, nothing is likely to stem the huge influx of people into both metro and nonmetro retirement destinations as the "baby boomers" reach the final stage of their closely followed journey through life.

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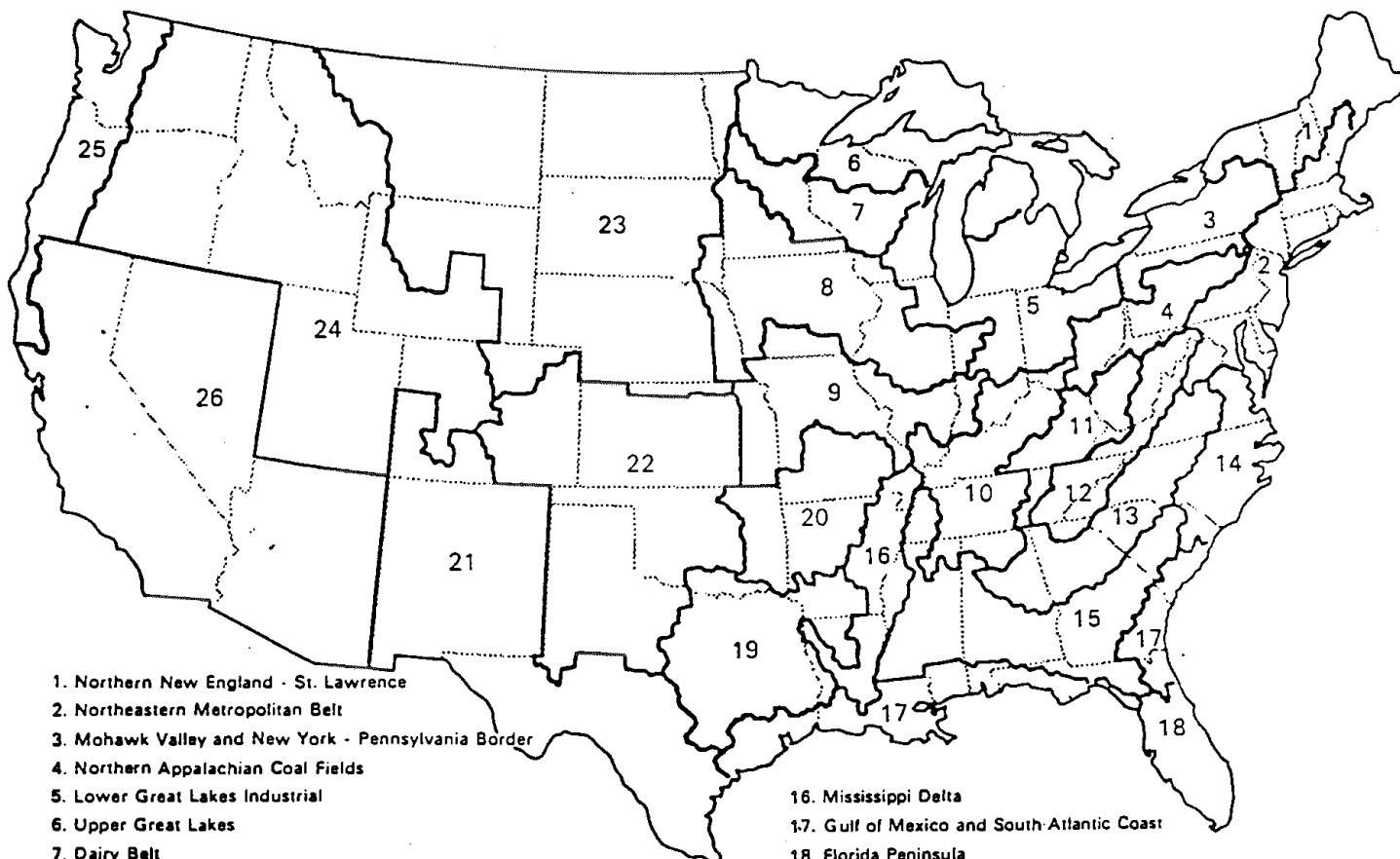
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**FIGURE 1. SUBREGIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF
NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION**



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Northern New England - St. Lawrence | 16. Mississippi Delta |
| 2. Northeastern Metropolitan Belt | 17. Gulf of Mexico and South-Atlantic Coast |
| 3. Mohawk Valley and New York - Pennsylvania Border | 18. Florida Peninsula |
| 4. Northern Appalachian Coal Fields | 19. East Texas and Adjoining Coastal Plain |
| 5. Lower Great Lakes Industrial | 20. Ozark - Ouachita Uplands |
| 6. Upper Great Lakes | 21. Rio Grande |
| 7. Dairy Belt | 22. Southern Great Plains |
| 8. Central Corn Belt | 23. Northern Great Plains |
| 9. Southern Corn Belt | 24. Rocky Mountains, Mormon Valleys, and Columbia Basin |
| 10. Southern Interior Uplands | 25. North Pacific Coast (including Alaska) |
| 11. Southern Appalachian Coal Fields | 26. The Southwest (including Hawaii) |
| 12. Blue Ridge, Great Smokies, and Great Valley | |
| 13. Southern Piedmont | |
| 14. Coastal Plain Tobacco and Peanut Belt | |
| 15. Old Coastal Plain Cotton Belt | |

Table 1
 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE POPULATION 65 AND OVER
 UNITED STATES METRO AND NONMETRO 1960-1990 (a)
 (Numbers in Thousands)

	Population		Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Components	
	Initial	Final				NI	MIG
1980-90							
Metro	18,421	22,824	4,515	-112	23.90	24.51	- .61
Nonmet	7,091	8,320	885	344	17.33	12.49	4.84
TOTAL	25,511	31,144	5,400	232	22.08	21.17	.91
1970-80							
Metro	14,774	18,435	4,108	-447	24.78	27.81	- 3.03
Nonmet	5,710	7,111	985	417	24.55	17.26	7.30
TOTAL	20,484	25,547	5,093	- 30	24.71	24.85	- .14
1960-70							
Metro	11,616	14,365	2,778	- 30	23.65	23.91	- .26
Nonmet	4,908	5,562	551	102	13.32	11.21	2.11
TOTAL	16,525	19,926	3,329	72	20.58	20.14	.44

(a) Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan county designation as of 1983 used throughout. Populations adjusted for underenumeration for 1980 and 1990 for the 1980-90 panel, and previously adjusted for 1970 and 1980 for the 1970-80 panel. Thus 1980 figures are slightly different in the two panels (see text).

Table 2a
 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE POPULATION 65 AND OVER
 BY SUBREGIONS 1980-90 (a)
 (Numbers in Thousands)

Subregions	Population		Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Components	
	1980	1990				NI	MIG
TOTAL NONMETRO	7,901	8,320	885	344	17.33	12.49	4.84
1 N New England	174	197	21	2	13.50	12.19	1.32
2 Northern Met Belt	262	320	38	21	22.43	14.48	7.95
3 Mohawk NY-Penn	230	263	38	-4	14.70	16.40	-1.70
4 N Appalachach Coal	259	296	43	-6	14.34	16.50	-2.16
5 Low Gt Lakes Indust	437	512	79	-4	17.15	18.00	-0.86
6 Upper Great Lakes	194	231	24	13	19.32	12.56	6.76
7 Dairy Belt	182	202	7	13	10.82	3.95	6.87
8 Central Corn Belt	564	610	33	12	8.01	5.84	2.17
9 Southern Corn Belt	378	385	2	4	1.75	.62	1.13
10 S Interior Uplands	425	482	52	4	13.29	12.29	1.00
11 S Appalachach Coal	201	221	36	-16	9.97	17.96	-7.99
12 Blue Ridge	224	285	41	19	26.93	18.32	8.60
13 S Piedmont	315	391	69	7	24.07	21.79	2.28
14 Coastal Plain Tobac	218	289	58	13	32.42	26.35	6.07
15 Coastal Plain Cotton	462	509	54	-7	10.17	11.75	-1.58
16 Mississippi Delta	178	180	15	-13	1.39	8.54	-7.15
17 Gulf - S Atl Coast	159	198	32	7	24.64	20.09	4.55
18 Florida Peninsula	128	234	9	97	82.27	6.78	75.49
19 East Texas	368	396	10	18	7.59	2.77	4.82
20 Ozark-Ouchita	279	318	20	19	14.14	7.32	6.82
21 Rio Grande	182	233	31	20	27.69	16.78	10.91
22 S Great Plains	340	351	12	-1	3.17	3.49	-0.32
23 N Great Plains	315	345	18	11	9.42	5.85	3.57
24 Rockies, MOR, Columb	249	321	50	22	28.96	20.14	8.83
25 N Pac Coast (inc. AK)	159	222	38	25	39.30	23.60	15.70
26 Southwest (inc. HI)	207	329	55	66	58.43	26.72	31.71

(a) See footnote table 2c.

Table 2b
 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE POPULATION 65 AND OVER
 BY SUBREGIONS 1970-80 (a)
 (Numbers in Thousands)

Subregions	Population		Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Components	
	1970	1980				NI	MIG
TOTAL NONMETRO	5,710	7,111	985	417	24.55	17.26	7.30
1 N New England	147	175	22	5	18.63	14.97	3.65
2 Northern Met Belt	198	263	33	32	32.50	16.44	16.06
3 Mohawk NY-Penn	199	231	35	- 3	16.38	17.95	- 1.57
4 N Appalach Coal	221	261	42	- 2	17.82	18.85	- 1.03
5 Low GT Lakes Indust	378	439	63	- 2	16.12	16.57	- .45
6 Upper Great Lakes	150	195	26	20	30.47	17.15	13.32
7 Dairy Belt	155	184	14	15	18.72	9.08	9.63
8 Central Corn Belt	519	568	45	4	9.39	8.69	.69
9 Southern Corn Belt	354	380	15	11	7.38	4.21	3.17
10 S Interior Uplands	346	428	59	22	23.48	17.14	6.34
11 S Appalach Coal	167	202	37	- 2	21.15	22.21	- 1.06
12 Blue Ridge	165	225	42	19	36.89	25.24	11.65
13 S Piedmont	240	330	75	15	37.50	31.40	6.11
14 Coastal Plain Tobac	154	218	53	11	41.47	34.05	7.42
15 Coastal Plain Cotton	361	463	83	19	28.13	22.92	5.21
16 Mississippi Delta	151	178	30	- 3	18.09	19.91	- 1.82
17 Gulf - S Atl Coast	115	159	33	10	38.05	28.99	9.06
18 Florida Peninsula	61	129	4	64	110.47	5.80	104.67
19 East Texas	292	369	34	43	26.35	11.70	14.66
20 Ozark-Ouchita	214	280	24	42	31.10	11.42	19.68
21 Rio Grande	129	183	33	21	41.69	25.30	16.39
22 S Great Plains	296	342	41	6	15.71	13.78	1.94
23 N Great Plains	284	317	32	1	11.57	11.29	.28
24 Rockies, Mor, Columb	192	251	50	9	30.85	26.33	4.52
25 N Pac Coast (inc. AK)	108	152	27	18	41.42	24.97	16.45
26 Southwest (inc. HI)	112	188	34	42	66.99	29.90	37.09

(a) See footnote table 2c.

Table 2c
 COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE POPULATION 65 AND OVER
 BY SUBREGIONS 1960-70 (a)
 (Numbers in Thousands)

Subregions	Population		Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Components	
	1960	1970				NI	MIG
TOTAL NONMETRO	4,908	5,562	551	102	13.32	11.21	2.11
1 N New England	135	143	12	- 4	5.74	8.77	- 3.04
2 Northern Met Belt	162	193	17	14	18.74	10.30	8.44
3 Mohawk NY-Penn	189	192	14	- 11	1.79	7.39	- 5.60
4 N Appalach Coal	204	215	23	- 13	5.15	11.11	- 5.97
5 Low GT Lakes Indust	348	367	25	- 6	5.44	7.07	- 1.63
6 Upper Greak Lakes	128	145	9	9	13.69	6.96	6.73
7 Dairy Belt	124	142	10	8	14.65	7.96	6.69
8 Central Corn Belt	471	503	33	- 2	6.77	7.10	- .33
9 Southern Corn Belt	335	343	5	3	2.51	1.59	.91
10 S Interior Uplands	301	337	28	8	11.73	9.23	2.50
11 S Appalach Coal	141	163	28	- 6	15.52	19.91	- 4.38
12 Blue Ridge	132	160	23	5	20.87	17.00	3.88
13 S Piedmont	183	221	37	0	20.47	20.00	.47
14 Coastal Plain Tobac	124	152	31	- 3	22.51	24.71	- 2.20
15 Coastal Plain Cotton	308	355	46	1	15.28	15.03	.25
16 Mississippi Delta	131	148	19	- 3	12.34	14.59	- 2.25
17 Gulf - S Atl Coast	91	113	20	2	24.29	22.21	2.08
18 Florida Peninsula	30	60	2	27	99.26	7.53	91.72
19 East Texas	242	285	24	20	18.13	9.75	8.38
20 Ozark-Ouchita	173	208	11	24	20.12	6.53	13.58
21 Rio Grande	98	126	23	5	28.34	23.12	5.23
22 S Great Plains	251	287	30	5	14.19	12.02	2.17
23 N Great Plains	252	276	23	0	9.24	9.12	.12
24 Rockies, Mor, Columb	162	186	26	- 2	14.65	15.74	- 1.09
25 N Pac Coast (inc. AK)	85	105	13	7	23.61	15.10	8.52
26 Southwest (inc. HI)	81	109	17	11	34.48	20.42	14.06

(a) Nonmetropolitan county designation as of 1983 used throughout. Populations adjusted for underenumeration for 1980 and 1990 for table 2a and previously adjusted for 1970 and 1980 for table 2b. Thus 1980 figures are slightly different in the two tables (see text).

Table 3
 COMPONENTS OF RELATIVE CHANGE IN THE ELDERLY
 POPULATION METRO AND NONMETRO 1960-90(a)

	Percent 65 and Over			Components			
	Final	Initial	Diff	NI 65+	MIG 65+	NI <65	MIG <65
1980-90							
Metro	11.67	10.56	1.11	2.17	-.05	-.57	-.45
Nonmet	14.47	12.89	1.58	1.36	.53	-.53	.22
1970-80							
Metro	10.62	9.26	1.36	2.22	-.24	-.42	-.20
Nonmet	12.98	11.72	1.27	1.67	.71	-.48	-.63
1960-70							
Metro	9.28	8.79	.49	1.77	-.02	-.85	-.41
Nonmet	11.71	10.60	1.12	1.04	.19	-.91	.79

(a) Metro-nonmetropolitan county designation as of 1983 used throughout. Populations adjusted for underenumeration in 1980 and 1990 for the 1980-90 panel and previously adjusted for 1970 and 1980 for the 1970-80 panel. Thus the 1980 percents 65 and over are slightly different for the two panels (see text).

Table 4a
 COMPONENTS OF RELATIVE CHANGE IN THE ELDERLY
 POPULATION BY SUBREGIONS 1980-90 (a)

Subregions	Percent 65 and Over			Diff.	Components		
	1990	1980	1980		NI 65+	MIG 65+	NI <65
1 N New England	13.00	12.46	.54	1.27	.14	-.45	-.42
2 Northern Met Belt	13.75	12.93	.82	1.51	.83	-.38	-1.14
3 Mohawk NY-Penn	14.56	12.69	1.87	1.80	-.19	-.24	.50
4 N Appalachach Coal	15.09	13.00	2.09	1.86	-.24	-.11	.59
5 Low Gt Lakes Indust	13.27	11.43	1.84	1.80	-.09	-.47	.60
6 Upper Great Lakes	16.26	14.09	2.17	1.48	.79	-.36	.27
7 Dairy Belt	15.64	14.56	1.08	.48	.84	-.71	.47
8 Central Corn Belt	16.71	14.51	2.20	.74	.27	-.45	1.64
9 Southern Corn Belt	17.35	16.53	.82	.09	.16	-.35	.93
10 S Interior Uplands	14.10	12.79	1.31	1.34	.11	-.27	.13
11 S Appalachach Coal	13.14	11.17	1.98	1.82	-.81	-.27	1.23
12 Blue Ridge	14.32	12.11	2.21	1.86	.87	-.10	-.42
13 S Piedmont	13.17	11.47	1.70	2.11	.22	-.25	-.37
14 Coastal Plain Tobac	13.04	10.76	2.28	2.39	.55	-.32	-.33
15 Coastal Plain Cotton	13.20	12.25	.96	1.24	-.17	-.57	.45
16 Mississippi Delta	13.94	12.88	1.06	.98	-.82	-.74	1.64
17 Gulf - S Atl Coast	11.88	10.48	1.40	1.78	.40	-.76	-.03
18 Florida Peninsula	25.27	21.41	3.85	.89	9.81	.05	-6.89
19 East Texas	16.10	16.12	-.02	.36	.63	-.53	-.48
20 Ozark-Ouchita	17.15	15.92	1.23	.94	.88	-.25	-.35
21 Rio Grande	12.49	10.95	1.55	1.53	1.00	-1.12	.13
22 S Great Plains	15.80	14.84	.96	.45	-.04	-.91	1.47
23 N Great Plains	15.98	13.83	2.15	.71	.43	-.94	1.95
24 Rockies, Mor, Columb	12.01	9.97	2.04	1.73	.76	-.93	.49
25 N Pac Coast (inc. AK)	13.38	11.01	2.37	2.13	1.42	-.67	-.50
26 Southwest (inc. HI)	12.90	10.78	2.12	2.20	2.61	-.93	-1.77

(a) See footnote table 4c.

Table 4b
 COMPONENTS OF RELATIVE CHANGE IN THE ELDERLY
 POPULATION BY SUBREGIONS 1970-80 (a)

Subregions	Percent 65 and Over			Diff.	Components		
	1980	1970	1980		NI 65+	MIG 65+	NI <65
1 N New England	12.52	11.57	.95	1.46	.36	-.42	-.44
2 Northern Met Belt	12.99	11.37	1.62	1.52	1.49	-.32	-1.08
3 Mohawk NY-Penn	12.75	11.38	1.38	1.76	-.15	-.27	.04
4 N Appalachach Coal	13.06	12.00	1.06	1.90	-.10	-.19	-.54
5 Low Gt Lakes Indust	11.49	10.59	.90	1.51	-.04	-.59	.01
6 Upper Great Lakes	14.14	12.65	1.50	1.74	1.35	-.34	-1.25
7 Dairy Belt	14.63	13.74	.89	1.01	1.08	-.51	-.68
8 Central Corn Belt	14.58	13.36	1.22	1.00	.08	-.41	.56
9 Southern Corn Belt	16.61	16.30	.31	.56	.42	-.11	-.56
10 S Interior Uplands	12.85	11.88	.97	1.67	.62	-.37	-.95
11 S Appalachach Coal	11.22	11.08	.14	2.00	-.10	-.55	-1.21
12 Blue Ridge	12.17	10.53	1.64	2.16	1.00	-.26	-1.26
13 S Piedmont	11.51	9.35	2.16	2.49	.48	-.36	-.46
14 Coastal Plain Tobac	10.76	8.55	2.21	2.48	.54	-.42	-.40
15 Coastal Plain Cotton	12.25	10.43	1.83	2.03	.46	-.59	-.07
16 Mississippi Delta	12.90	10.92	1.98	1.92	-.18	-.71	.95
17 Gulf - S Atl Coast	10.51	8.81	1.69	2.14	.67	-.62	-.50
18 Florida Peninsula	21.50	17.15	4.34	.61	10.98	-.22	-7.03
19 East Texas	16.17	14.99	1.18	1.37	1.71	-.14	-1.75
20 Ozark-Ouchita	15.97	14.92	1.05	1.30	2.24	-.23	-2.26
21 Rio Grande	10.97	9.43	1.54	1.94	1.26	-.90	-.76
22 S Great Plains	14.90	13.55	1.35	1.56	.22	-.45	.02
23 N Great Plains	13.87	12.89	.99	1.24	.03	-.66	.38
24 Rockies, Mor, Columb	10.01	9.79	.22	2.06	.35	-.84	-1.35
25 N Pac Coast (inc. AK)	12.48	11.06	1.42	2.18	1.43	-.45	-1.74
26 Southwest (inc. HI)	10.86	9.12	1.74	2.07	2.57	-.79	-2.11

(a) See footnote table 4c.

Table 4c
 COMPONENTS OF RELATIVE CHANGE IN THE ELDERLY
 POPULATION BY SUBREGIONS 1960-70 (a)

Subregions	Percent 65 and Over		Diff.	Components		
	1970	1960		NI 65+	MIG 65+	MIG <65
1 N New England	11.48	11.17	.31	.86	-.30	-.91
2 Northern Met Belt	11.35	11.00	.36	.94	.77	-.87
3 Mohawk NY-Penn	11.29	11.53	-.24	.74	-.56	-.77
4 N Appalach Coal	11.92	11.21	.70	1.11	-.59	-.59
5 Low Gt Lakes Indust	10.51	10.89	-.38	.66	-.15	-.99
6 Upper Great Lakes	12.57	11.77	.80	.70	.67	-.85
7 Dairy Belt	13.64	12.43	1.21	.85	.70	-.92
8 Central Corn Belt	13.25	12.39	.87	.77	-.04	-.84
9 Southern Corn Belt	16.19	15.45	.73	.21	.12	-.39
10 S Interior Uplands	11.85	11.30	.55	.89	.24	-.81
11 S Appalach Coal	11.03	8.49	2.54	1.62	-.36	-.85
12 Blue Ridge	10.49	9.24	1.25	1.37	.31	-.75
13 S Piedmont	9.42	8.21	1.21	1.48	.01	-.84
14 Coastal Plain Tobac	8.77	7.04	1.73	1.62	-.14	-.82
15 Coastal Plain Cotton	10.68	9.09	1.59	1.24	.02	-1.06
16 Mississippi Delta	11.17	9.05	2.11	1.25	-.19	-1.33
17 Gulf - S Atl Coast	8.96	7.71	1.25	1.52	.14	-1.09
18 Florida Peninsula	17.25	12.11	5.14	.66	7.95	-1.16
19 East Texas	15.13	13.30	1.83	1.09	.94	-.48
20 Ozark-Ouchita	14.89	13.62	1.27	.73	1.51	-.49
21 Rio Grande	9.41	7.30	2.11	1.55	.35	-1.25
22 S Great Plains	13.48	11.12	2.36	1.21	.22	-.91
23 N Great Plains	12.81	11.06	1.76	.91	.01	-1.08
24 Rockies, Mor, Columb	9.73	9.01	.72	1.25	-.09	-.95
25 N Pac Coast (inc. AK)	11.00	9.75	1.24	1.26	.71	-.76
26 Southwest (inc. HI)	9.14	8.10	1.04	1.39	.95	-1.09

(a) Nonmetropolitan county designations as of 1983 used throughout. Populations adjusted for underenumeration in 1980 and 1990 for table 2a and previously adjusted for 1970 and 1980 for table 2b. Thus the 1980 percents 65 and over are slightly different for the two tables (see text).

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