

**THE GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN
DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED
STATES: 1900-1940**



**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

J. C. CAPT, *Director*



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POPULATION

THE GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1900-1940

By

Dr. Warren S. Thompson

Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research
in Population Problems
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL

Chief, Population Division

Bureau of the Census

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., February, 1947.

SIR:

I transmit herewith a report on the growth of metropolitan districts in the United States from 1900 to 1940. This report brings together in one publication population data for all of the metropolitan districts for the entire period for which such data are available and supplements the figures presented in the regular census reports by providing metropolitan district estimates for a considerable number of cities originally shown on the less definite "adjacent territory" basis. The comparisons are presented decade by decade, and minor adjustments in the population at the beginning of the decade have been made for those metropolitan districts where there were changes in boundaries during the decade, in order to place the comparisons on an "identical area" basis. Because of these adjustments many of the figures differ slightly from those found in the regular census reports, since the latter refer to the districts as constituted at the time of each census.

The report was planned and the text written by Dr. Warren S. Thompson, Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, and the tables were prepared for the most part under his supervision by the staff of the foundation. Minor revisions of both tables and text, mainly in the direction of standardization with other census reports, were made under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief of the Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

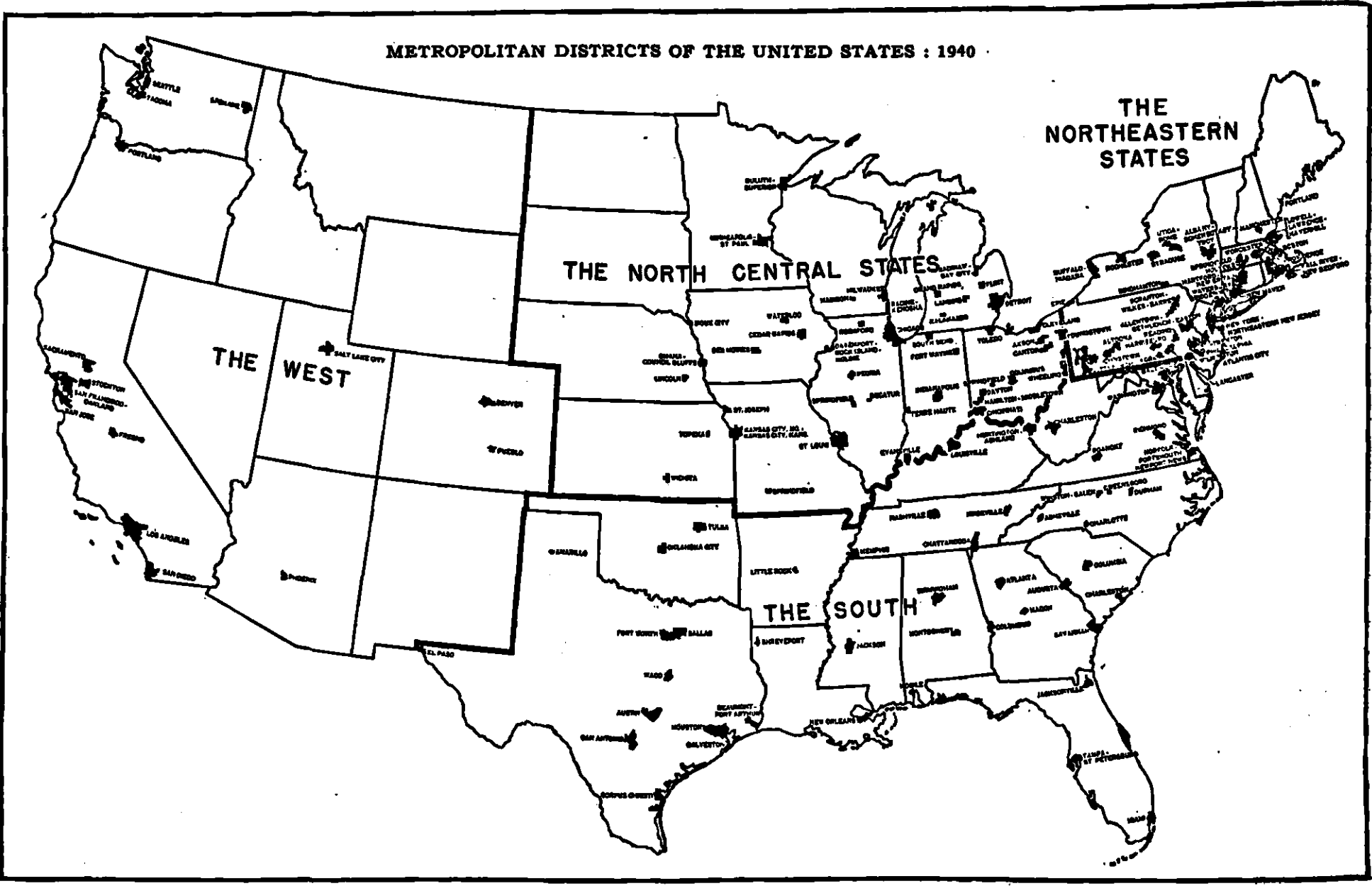
This report will meet a definite and frequently expressed need for a single brief publication summarizing the data on metropolitan districts, by way of supplement to the more detailed figures which are found scattered through many volumes of the census reports for 1940 and earlier years, in addition to the presentation of comparative data for each of the four decades on the new basis referred to above and the historical summary for the 40-year period.

Respectfully,

HON. W. AVERELL HARRIMAN,
Secretary of Commerce.

J. C. CAPT,
Director of the Census.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940



CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Map.—Metropolitan districts of the United States: 1940.....	iv	Chapter 4.—Growth of metropolitan districts by size.....	13
Chapter 1.—Introduction.....	1	Size classes, 1900–1910.....	18
Data for 1900, 1910, and 1920.....	1	Size classes, 1910–20.....	14
Data for 1920 and 1930.....	1	Size classes, 1920–30.....	14
Data for 1930 and 1940.....	2	Size classes, 1930–40.....	14
Urban-rural classification.....	2	Summary.....	14
Relation of present data to census reports.....	2	Distribution of increase.....	15
Size classification.....	3	Chapter 5.—Factors affecting the redistribution of population	
Satellite areas.....	3	within metropolitan districts.....	17
Arrangement of tables.....	3	Location of manufacturing plants.....	17
Grouping of districts.....	3	General economic factors.....	17
Chapter 2.—The growth and distribution of metropolitan		Chapter 6.—The demographic significance of the growth of	
population.....	5	metropolitan districts.....	19
Changes between 1900 and 1910.....	5	Chapter 7.—The future growth of metropolitan districts.....	21
Changes between 1910 and 1920.....	5	In the United States as a whole.....	21
Changes between 1920 and 1930.....	7	In the four regions.....	22
Changes between 1930 and 1940.....	8	Expansion in manufacturing plant.....	22
Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth.....	8	Wage earners in manufacturing.....	22
Decentralization within cities.....	9	Sources of new labor supply.....	23
Chapter 3.—Regional growth of metropolitan districts.....	11	Differential expansion.....	24
Regional changes in group IV districts.....	11	Dispersion of industry.....	24
Regional changes in group III districts.....	11	Summary.....	25
Regional changes in group II districts.....	11		
Changes in regional proportions of total.....	11		
Metropolitan urban and total urban.....	12		

TEXT TABLES

	Page
I. Population and area of groups of metropolitan districts, and population per square mile: 1910–40.....	3
II. Percent of increase in population of metropolitan districts and of nonmetropolitan urban and rural areas, by decades: 1900–1940..	5
III. Percentage of United States total population and of total decennial increase in metropolitan districts and in nonmetropolitan urban and rural areas, by decades: 1900–1940.....	6
IV. Percentage of metropolitan district population and of metropolitan increase in central cities and satellite areas: 1900–1940.....	6
V. Percent of increase in population of groups of census tracts lying within given distances from center of city, for selected cities: 1930–40	9
VI. Number of metropolitan districts and percent of increase in population, by decades, by regions: 1900–1940.....	11
VII. Number of metropolitan districts and percentage of total metropolitan population, by regions: 1900–1940.....	12
VIII. Percentage of total urban population living in metropolitan districts, by regions: 1910–40.....	12
IX. Number of metropolitan districts in the United States, by size: 1900–1940.....	13
X. Percent of increase in population of metropolitan districts, by decades, by size: 1900–1940.....	13
XI. Percentage of metropolitan population and of metropolitan increase, by decades, by size of district: 1900–1940.....	15
XII. Increase in population in the 58 group III metropolitan districts, by decades, by size: 1910–40.....	15
XIII. Percent distribution of manufacturing wage earners in the United States by groups of counties, and between central cities and satellite areas: 1939 and 1929.....	17
XIV. Net reproduction rates and replacement indexes for five metropolitan districts: 1940.....	19
XV. Civilian population and rate of change, April 1, 1940, to November 1, 1943, in metropolitan counties containing 139 metropolitan districts classified by size, and for nonmetropolitan counties, by regions.....	21
XVI. Percent distribution by regions of authorizations for expenditures on manufacturing plant and equipment, July 1940, to May 1944; of similar actual expenditures in 1939; and of manufacturing wage earners in 1939, 1929, and 1919.....	22
XVII. Percent distribution by groups of counties of expenditures for manufacturing plant and equipment in 1939 and of manufacturing wage earners in 1939, 1929, and 1919, by regions.....	25

CONTENTS

GENERAL TABLES

Table	Page
1.—Population of individual metropolitan districts in each region, 1910 to 1940, with indication of group assignment.....	26
2.—Population and area of individual metropolitan districts, and population per square mile: 1910-40.....	27
3.—Population of individual metropolitan districts and their constituent parts, with percent of increase, by decades: 1900-1940.....	33
4.—Population of groups of metropolitan districts and their constituent parts, with percent of increase, by decades, by regions: 1900-1940.....	45
5.—Percentage of population of each region and of region's increase in metropolitan districts and their constituent parts: 1900-1940.....	47
6.—Percentage of metropolitan district population and of metropolitan increase in the constituent parts of the districts, by regions: 1900-1940.....	49
7.—Population and rate of increase in groups of census tracts lying within specified distances from center of city, for selected cities: 1930-1940.....	50
8.—Total urban population and metropolitan urban, by regions: 1910-40.....	50
9.—Population of groups of metropolitan districts, by size: 1900-1940.....	51
10.—Distribution of the population of each group and of the group increase among the districts, classified by size and their constituent parts: 1900-1940.....	52
11.—Percentage of the population of the United States and of the United States increase in metropolitan districts and their constituent parts, by size of district: 1900-1940.....	53
12.—Standardized number of white children under 5 years of age per 1,000 white women 15 to 44 years old and replacement indexes, in groups of census tracts within given distances from center of city, for selected cities: 1940.....	54
13.—Replacement indexes and net reproduction rates for white population of cities of 250,000 or more: 1940.....	54
14.—Standardized number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old, and replacement indexes, by color, for metropolitan districts: 1940.....	55
15.—Civilian population in counties containing 139 metropolitan districts, November 1943 estimates and 1940 census, by size of district in 1940, by regions.....	56
16.—Expenditures for manufacturing plant and equipment in 1939, and manufacturing wage earners in 1939, 1929, and 1919, by groups of counties, by regions.....	58
17.—Expenditures for manufacturing plant and equipment in 1939, and manufacturing wage earners in 1939, 1929, and 1919, for the United States, for 33 major industrial areas, and for counties containing major industrial cities.....	59
18.—Expenditures for manufacturing plant and equipment in 1939, and manufacturing wage earners in 1939, 1929, and 1919, for counties having cities of 100,000 or more not in major industrial areas.....	60
19.—Expenditures for manufacturing plant and equipment in 1939, and manufacturing wage earners in 1939, 1929, and 1919, for other important industrial counties.....	61

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Data for 1900, 1910, and 1920.—In 1910 the Bureau of the Census published material relating to the population of 25 "metropolitan districts" containing 28 central cities having 200,000 inhabitants or more, and data for 19 districts comprising cities of 100,000 to 200,000 with their "adjacent territory." The distinction between these two types of urban areas can best be made clear by quoting the census report:

The "metropolitan district," which, as previously noted, has, as its nucleus, a city of at least 200,000 inhabitants, includes the population and area of the central city itself and of all minor civil divisions lying within the "adjacent territory" except, as a rule, those which had a density of population of less than 150 per square mile. Where the density was less than that the division was considered as rural rather than urban in character, and as not properly a part of the metropolitan district. This limit of density, however, was not always rigidly applied. In some instances for special reasons divisions having a somewhat higher density, perhaps as high as 200 per square mile, have been omitted, and in a few instances a minor civil division has been included within the metropolitan district, even though it had a lower density than that just stated, because that division was completely or almost surrounded by other civil divisions having a density which would require them to be included. The exception in such cases seems justified in order to avoid undue irregularity in the shape of the districts, or gaps lying wholly within their area.

In general, the city with its "adjacent territory," as here defined, includes the central city, and in addition all cities, towns, villages, or other divisions located within 10 miles of the boundary of the central city; while the metropolitan district includes, besides the central city, only those divisions within the 10-mile limit which had a density of population of not less than 150 persons per square mile.¹

The 25 metropolitan districts thus represented a more definitely urban population than the 19 cities combined with their "adjacent territory." The former did not include, in general, unincorporated rural areas having a density of less than 150 per square mile, even though lying within 10 miles of the city boundaries, while the latter included all territory within this 10-mile limit. As a result of these different definitions of areas in 1910 the 25 metropolitan districts had an "outside" area of only 5,519 square miles while the 19 smaller cities included "adjacent territory" amounting to 10,229 square miles,² or almost twice as much, although their outside population was less than one-third that of the metropolitan districts.

In 1920 the Bureau of the Census published data on metropolitan districts and cities with adjacent territory similar to those published in 1910. By that time, however, there were 29 metropolitan districts, with 32 central cities of 200,000 inhabitants or more and 29 central cities of 100,000 to 200,000 with adjacent territory. The 1920 Census Report presented data for all the minor civil divisions (townships, election districts, etc.) in both metropolitan districts and adjacent territory. As in 1910 the metropolitan districts of 1920 had an outside area much smaller (8,277 square miles) than the adjacent territory of the cities of 100,000 to 200,000 (15,043 square miles),³ although the outside population of the metropolitan districts was again almost three times as great as that of the adjacent territory of the smaller cities.

As published in the census reports, the population of the central cities for 1900 is the population of the cities as they were in 1900, no account being taken of annexations made between census dates. Thus a central city which annexed

a city adjacent to it is credited with the growth due to the annexation and the outside area is charged with an equal loss, although there was no spatial redistribution of population. On the other hand, the total area of each metropolitan district and each city combined with its adjacent territory was the same at the beginning as at the end of the decade. The same comment applies to the data published in the 1920 Census Reports for the decade 1910-20, that is, the 1910 figures for each district as a whole relate to the area as established for 1920, but the 1910 figures for the central cities represent the population of the city within its 1910 boundaries, not including annexations made during the decade.

In order to get population figures for the 19 cities with adjacent territory, as shown in the 1910 Census Report, which would be comparable with the figures for the 25 metropolitan districts, it was necessary to find some means of reducing the amount of outside territory assigned to each central city. Since metropolitan districts were set up in later censuses for all these cities, a convenient and satisfactory procedure seemed to be to accept these later-established boundaries for 1910. Metropolitan districts for 1910 were therefore set up for these cities, using the boundaries established in 1920 for those cities which had attained a population of 200,000 in 1920 (3 cities), and the 1930 boundaries for the remaining cities. The 1900 and 1910 figures for these reconstructed metropolitan districts were obtained by putting together the census figures for the various minor civil divisions making up the district in 1920 or 1930. Since there were some changes in the boundaries of minor civil divisions during this period which could not be traced, it was not always possible to get precise data for exactly identical areas. Estimates⁴ had therefore to be made in some cases, but it is believed that the errors involved in these estimates are too small to affect the comparisons either for the districts as a whole or for their constituent parts.

At the same time, minor changes were made in the 1900 population as published for some of the central cities (and converse changes for their outside areas) in order to bring them into line with the general proposition that the population data for the beginning of the decade should in every case represent the population of the district or the central city or the outside area, as delineated for the census at the end of the decade.

Metropolitan districts were likewise constructed for the 29 cities which were presented in the 1920 reports with adjacent territory, all of these districts being set up on the basis of the metropolitan districts established for the cities in the 1930 census. Adjustments were also made in the 1910 population of some of the central cities, in order that the figure presented for the beginning of the decade might represent the population of the areas as they stood at the end of the decade, that is, in 1920.

Data for 1920 and 1930.—In the 1930 Census Report the distinction between metropolitan districts and cities with adjacent territory was dropped, all districts definitely delineated being called metropolitan districts, and essentially the same principle was used in defining them as was applied in determining the metropolitan districts for cities over 200,000

¹ Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910, vol. I, p. 73.

² See vol. I, 1910, p. 77.

³ See vol. I, 1920, p. 72.

⁴ For the details of these estimates, see table 2.

inhabitants at the censuses of 1910 and 1920, except that the area which might be included within the metropolitan district was no longer limited to the territory within 10 miles of the city boundary. In addition, the lower limit of 100,000 inhabitants for the central city was dropped and every city which had 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1920, with a fairly dense surrounding population amounting to an aggregate of 100,000 or more within territory which might fairly be called "contiguous," was set up as a metropolitan district. This resulted in the addition of 38 new metropolitan districts, which brought the total up to 96.⁵ In the present report, one of the 1930 districts, that for Providence-Fall River-New Bedford, has been split into 2 (a separate district for Providence and one for Fall River-New Bedford) following the pattern of 1940, so that there are 97 districts for 1920-30, rather than 96.

In addition, 1920 population figures have been made up for 11 districts which appeared in the census report with 1930 figures only, by reason of radical changes in the boundaries of minor civil divisions between 1920 and 1930, which made exact comparisons impossible. Approximate population data were worked up for these cases, through the use of generally satisfactory estimates, so that the series of comparisons might be complete.

Data for 1930 and 1940.—In 1940, 43 additional metropolitan districts were added, which made a total of 140, since Providence and Fall River-New Bedford were now separated and counted as 2 districts. In the comparative data for population in these districts in 1930 and in 1940 two different principles were used by the Bureau of the Census: (a) For the 96 (97) districts defined in 1930, the 1930 area was used to determine the population in that year for both central cities and outside areas and the 1940 areas were used of course as a basis for the 1940 population; (b) for the new metropolitan districts first defined in 1940, the 1940 areas were used to determine the 1930 population also, both in the central cities and in the outside areas. There were seven districts, however, for which exactly comparable data for 1930 were not obtainable, by reason of changes in local area boundaries, and for which 1940 figures alone were presented in the 1940 Census Report. Figures for 1930 have been supplied, for these cities, on the basis of estimates, as in the case of the 11 cities shown without comparative figures in the 1930 Census Report.

For the new areas, except the seven just mentioned, the 1930 figures presented in the 1940 Census Reports previously represented the population of the 1940 area of the districts and their constituent parts. In order to obtain 1930 figures for the 1940 area in some of the older metropolitan districts, however, so as to provide a measure of their growth during the decade on an identical-area basis, it was necessary to make various adjustments through transfer of the population of territory annexed, etc., supplemented by estimates where there had been changes in the boundaries of townships or other transferred areas between 1930 and 1940. An example of one of the more complicated cases will serve to make this point clear. The census reports indicate that there was only a slight change in the area of the Los Angeles metropolitan district as a whole between 1930 and 1940, this resulting from the elimination of one township (Catalina, 1930 population 1,986) from the district, the addition of parts of other townships caused by the redistricting of Los Angeles County, and slight changes in some Orange County townships. After a study of these changes and the census enumeration districts used in 1930 and 1940, it was decided that there was also a negligible change in the 1930 population by reason of these changes in the area. As concerns the 1930 population of the central city of Los Angeles itself, however, a careful examination of the boundaries of the census enumeration districts of the city in 1930 and in

1940 led to the estimate that the area of 8 square miles which had been annexed during the decade had a population of 2,311 in 1930. Hence, in the columns showing 1930-40 comparative data in this report, Los Angeles city was given a 1930 population of 1,240,359 instead of the census figure of 1,238,048 and its rate of growth became 21.3 percent instead of 21.5 percent, as shown in the census reports. At the same time this number of persons (2,311) was subtracted from the actual population of the outside area in 1930 to secure its comparative 1930 population.

In this instance it made very little difference whether or not the population of territory annexed during a decade was added to the population of the city at the beginning of the decade, but in many metropolitan districts, particularly in some of the smaller districts, it makes a significant difference in the rate of the city's growth and an even greater difference in the growth of the outside (satellite) area and of the urban and rural portions of this area.

Urban-rural classification.—While the population at the beginning of each decade has been adjusted, where necessary, to reflect the number of inhabitants in the area as it stood at the end of the decade, the contrary practice has been followed in the classification of the area outside the central city as urban or rural ("satellite urban" or "satellite rural"). In other words, the various minor civil divisions or other subareas are classified as urban or rural for the decade in accordance with their classification at the beginning of the decade. Thus if a village in the Los Angeles satellite area had fewer than 2,500 persons in 1930 but passed this number before 1940 it was considered as rural throughout the decade and its growth was counted as growth in rural population.⁶ The reason for following this practice is that insofar as size influenced people in choosing their residence this choice had to be based on the size at the preceding census, since this was the only knowledge available until the new census.

The procedure of treating a place as urban only if it was urban at the beginning of the decade leads to a larger figure for growth of satellite rural population and consequently a smaller figure for growth of satellite urban population than if urban-rural status at the close of the decade had been made the basis of classification. It does not similarly affect the growth of the central city, since the population in any territory, urban or rural, annexed during the decade was added to the population of the central city at the beginning of the decade.

Relation of present data to census reports.—Because of adjustments made in the population figures for many of the metropolitan districts in order to provide comparative data for areas identical at the beginning and the end of the decade, the figures given for individual districts in table 1, and the totals for all metropolitan districts or for various groups of districts which are given in other tables in this report differ somewhat from those published in the regular reports of the Bureau of the Census for what may at first appear to be the same areas. In addition to these changes, usually minor, in the data for established metropolitan districts, figures are also presented here for a number of metropolitan districts of cities which appear in the census reports with data only for the more inclusive "adjacent territory," and the list of districts available for comparison is augmented by the presentation of estimates of the population at the beginning of the decade for a number of districts which appear without comparative figures in the census reports for 1930 and 1940.

While the adjustments referred to above represent material changes in the comparative figures for many individual metropolitan districts, the gross effect on the comparisons is relatively minor. The percentage increase in the population of the 140 metropolitan districts between 1930 and

⁵ See Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 Metropolitan Districts.

⁶ An exception was made for a few large towns, mainly in New England, which were classified as urban by the Bureau of the Census in 1930 and 1940 under special rule, though not incorporated as cities. These were classified according to their urban-rural status at the end of the decade.

1940 on the basis of the completed and adjusted figures is 8.1 percent, which may be compared with an increase of 8.2 percent in the 133 districts for which comparative figures were presented in the 1940 Census Reports. The expansion of the 1930 population data to cover the 1940 area in those districts whose area was expanded during the decade 1930-40 tended, of course, to make smaller the percentage of increase in the total metropolitan population. On the other hand, the addition of the seven "new" districts, those for which the 1940 Census Report gave no comparative figures, tended to make it larger, since these districts taken alone showed a population increase of 25.6 percent.

The material additions to the original metropolitan districts of 1910 and 1920, through the setting up of districts for the smaller cities of 100,000 to 200,000, result of course in materially different trends for the total metropolitan population as compared with the original metropolitan district totals, limited to districts with central cities of 200,000 or more, which are presented in the census reports; but these additions at least make the data for the decades 1900-1910 and 1910-20 more closely comparable with those for the two later decades in which still smaller cities were included.

Size classification.—Where either central cities or metropolitan districts are classified by size the classification is based on the size at the beginning of the decade for which comparisons are presented.

Satellite areas.—The term "satellite area" has been used to indicate that part of the metropolitan district outside the central city or central cities; and the urban and rural parts of this outside area have been designated for brevity, in tables and elsewhere, "satellite urban" and "satellite rural," respectively. The term "satellite cities" has been used in the literature relating to metropolitan districts for a long time, and while the expression seems not quite so appropriate as applied to the rural territory outside a central city, this slight expansion of the figure may be permissible, especially as it provides a brief and convenient term for frequent use.

Arrangement of tables.—The statistical data which form the main part of this report are presented in two series of tables, a series of summary tables numbered from I to XVII and printed in close connection with the text relating to the various topics under discussion, and a series of more detailed general tables numbered from 1 to 19 and assembled at the end of the report.

Grouping of districts.—For convenience in discussion, the four groups of metropolitan districts for which data are available for one or more of the four decades between 1900 and 1940 have been given arbitrary designations, as follows:

- Group I, for the 140 districts set up for the 1940 census; this is the most inclusive of the groups, but data are available for it only for the single decade 1930-40.
- Group II, for the 97 districts of the 1930 census (the 96 original groups increased to 97 by splitting the Providence-Fall River-New Bedford district into 2 districts); data for 2 decades are available for this group.
- Group III, for the 58 districts constructively of 1920, including the 29 original districts and 29 additional districts established for the cities presented with adjacent area in the 1930 Census Report; data for this group are available for 3 decades, beginning with 1910.

Group IV, for the 44 districts constructively of 1910, including the 25 original districts and 19 districts set up for the cities shown with adjacent area in the 1910 Census Report; data are available for this group covering the entire period from 1900 to 1940.

Groups III and IV are limited to areas with central cities of 100,000 or more. Group II, comprising the 1930 areas, includes a considerable number of districts with central cities smaller than this, but with a population of at least 100,000 in the metropolitan district as a whole. Group I, comprising the districts of 1940, includes not only smaller cities, but a considerable number of districts whose total population is less than 100,000. Some allowance for these differences should be made in comparing the trends indicated by the data for the several groups.

Where it is desired to discuss the changes which have taken place over the whole 4 decades from 1900 to 1940, the available data are obviously limited to the 44 districts of group IV (1910). At the other extreme, where the main points at issue relate to the most recent decade (1930-40) the most adequate data are obviously the 140 districts of group I.

The individual districts making up each of the four groups are shown, by regions, with their population, in table 1, the first of the general tables, beginning on p. 26.

The population, area, population density, and average population per district are summarized for the four groups of districts in table I, while corresponding figures for the individual districts are presented in table 2. It may be noted that the 44 districts of group IV—the group for which comparative figures for 4 censuses are available—expanded very materially in area, especially between 1920 and 1930. The total area of the 44 districts in this group was nearly twice as great in 1940 as in 1910, with approximately the same increase in population, though the average population per square mile was slightly less in 1940 than in 1910 and 1920. Other significant background relationships which may be drawn from this table include the fact that the average population in 1940 of the 140 districts of group I was decidedly less than one-half the average population of the 44 districts of group IV, though the difference in population per square mile was much less than this.

TABLE I.—POPULATION AND AREA OF GROUPS OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, AND POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 1910-40

[Figures for individual districts in table 2]

GROUP AND CENSUS YEAR	Population	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Average population per district
Group I, 140 districts.....1940..	62,965,773	44,626.0	1,411.0	449,766
Group II, 97 districts.....1940..	59,118,592	38,494.8	1,535.8	609,479
	54,753,645	36,577.9	1,496.9	564,471
Group III, 58 districts.....1940..	52,740,537	29,254.5	1,802.8	909,320
	49,013,484	27,728.2	1,767.6	845,000
	35,992,323	20,128.3	1,788.1	620,556
Group IV, 44 districts.....1940..	48,424,642	23,538.7	2,057.2	1,100,560
	45,186,403	22,415.4	2,016.9	1,020,904
	32,970,096	14,880.5	2,215.7	749,320
	26,039,836	12,131.8	2,148.4	691,814

CHAPTER 2

THE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION

Table II shows the rates of increase of the four groups of metropolitan districts for which it has been possible to secure the population for identical areas decade by decade since 1900,¹ and of their constituent parts. Because our cities and their surrounding areas have been growing rapidly during this whole period, new metropolitan districts would have been making their appearance from census to census even if there had been no change in the definition or size of metropolitan districts. Because the changes in size in 1930 and 1940, in particular, introduced new metropolitan districts which in most cases were smaller than those outlined earlier, it was thought advisable to give data for the four groups of metropolitan districts, increasing in numbers from census to census. These are the 140 districts of the 1940 census (designated in the table as group I), for which data are available only for the decade 1930-40; the 97 districts of 1930 (including 2 districts instead of 1 for Providence, Fall River, and New Bedford, and designated group II), with data for 2 decades; the 58 districts set up for 1920 (designated group III), with data for 3 decades; and the 44 districts set up for 1910 (designated group IV), with figures for 4 decades.

TABLE II.—PERCENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND OF NONMETROPOLITAN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, BY DECADES: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade]

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40	1920-30	1910-20	1900-1910
Group I (140 districts):				
Metropolitan districts.....	8.1			
Central cities.....	5.1			
Satellite areas.....	15.1			
Satellite urban.....	7.4			
Satellite rural.....	30.0			
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	6.5			
Urban outside.....	9.1			
Rural outside.....	5.6			
Group II (97 districts):				
Metropolitan districts.....	7.7	28.3		
Central cities.....	4.7	22.3		
Satellite areas.....	14.4	44.0		
Satellite urban.....	7.4	37.7		
Satellite rural.....	29.4	56.0		
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	6.9	7.9		
Urban outside.....	9.4	17.7		
Rural outside.....	5.9	4.6		
Group III (58 districts):				
Metropolitan districts.....	7.3	27.8	26.9	
Central cities.....	4.4	20.9	25.2	
Satellite areas.....	13.6	46.4	32.0	
Satellite urban.....	7.2	39.4	30.7	
Satellite rural.....	29.2	61.9	35.1	
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	7.2	9.5	9.6	
Urban outside.....	8.9	20.5	21.3	
Rural outside.....	6.4	6.1	5.7	
Group IV (44 districts):				
Metropolitan districts.....	6.9	28.0	25.3	34.6
Central cities.....	4.2	20.5	23.4	33.6
Satellite areas.....	13.0	48.7	31.3	38.2
Satellite urban.....	7.3	40.6	30.2	35.9
Satellite rural.....	28.1	68.1	34.5	43.2
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	7.4	10.2	10.8	16.4
Urban outside.....	8.7	21.0	24.0	29.1
Rural outside.....	6.7	5.3	6.0	12.8

Changes between 1900 and 1910.—There were only 44 metropolitan districts in which there was a central city of 100,000 or more in 1910 and for which data are available for the decade 1900-1910. These 44 metropolitan districts grew by 34.6 percent, or by more than one-third, while the remainder of the population of the United States increased

by 16.4 percent, or a little less than one-half as fast. Moreover, the growth in this remainder was by no means uniform. There was a great difference between the rate of growth of the nonmetropolitan urban population (29.1 percent) and the nonmetropolitan rural population (12.8 percent). There was also a substantial difference in the rate of growth in the central cities (33.6 percent) and their satellite areas (38.2 percent) and within the satellite areas there was a difference between the cities (35.9 percent) and the rural areas (43.2 percent). Although these differences were much smaller than those which developed later, it would seem that they are probably significant. The satellite areas, in spite of the difficulties of local transportation in those days and in spite of the great numbers of immigrants entering the cities, were beginning to grow at a faster rate than the central cities.

Since the population of the nonmetropolitan urban communities grew by only 29.1 percent and the nonmetropolitan rural population by only 12.8 percent between 1900 and 1910, it is apparent that these 44 metropolitan districts were getting far more than their proportionate share of the Nation's increase, as indicated in table III. Twenty-five and five-tenths percent of the total population lived in these metropolitan districts in 1900, but in 1910 the same 44 metropolitan districts with identical areas contained 28.3 percent. In order to increase their proportion in this way they had to absorb 41.9 percent of the Nation's total increase during this decade.

The great predominance of the central cities in the metropolitan districts at the beginning of the century is shown by the fact that they contained 77.3 percent of the total population of these districts in 1900, as indicated in table IV. But since they absorbed only 74.9 percent of the metropolitan increase during the decade it appears that the districts were even then beginning to decentralize to a modest degree, if we define decentralization as a decline in the relative importance of the population of the central city in the entire metropolitan district. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that even though decentralization was beginning, the central cities represented an increasing proportion of the total population of the Nation and that in these 44 metropolitan districts they continued to do so until the decade 1930-40.

Changes between 1910 and 1920.—In the decade 1910-20 the growth of the 44 metropolitan districts (on the basis of their slightly larger 1920 areas, but still with identical areas at the beginning and end of the decade) was only 25.3 percent, as compared with 34.6 percent in the preceding decade. Undoubtedly this slower growth is accounted for in large part by the slackening of immigration during the decade of World War I, which also affected the growth of the entire Nation, accounting for a significant portion of the reduction from 21 percent increase in the decade 1900-1910 to 14.9 percent in this decade. The fact is that following the exhaustion of good homestead land about 1890 our immigrants settled chiefly in the larger cities and any considerable reduction in their numbers was bound to affect city growth directly and significantly, although this might be compensated for in part by the increased migration from farms to cities, as appears to have happened since. In spite of the slower growth of these metropolitan districts in this decade they absorbed an even larger proportion of the Nation's

¹ For details of population changes in each metropolitan district, see table 3.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGE OF UNITED STATES TOTAL POPULATION AND OF TOTAL DECENNIAL INCREASE IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND IN NONMETROPOLITAN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, BY DECADES: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. For figures by regions, see table 5]

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS		1900-1910 AREAS			
	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase, 1930-40	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase, 1920-30	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase, 1910-20	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Group I (140 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	47.8	47.4	53.0									
Central cities.....	32.5	33.2	23.3									
Satellite areas.....	15.3	14.3	26.7									
Satellite urban.....	9.4	9.4	9.7									
Satellite rural.....	5.9	4.8	20.1									
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	52.2	52.6	47.0									
Urban outside.....	18.9	13.6	17.1									
Rural outside.....	38.3	38.9	29.9									
Group II (97 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	44.9	44.7	47.3	44.6	40.4	70.8						
Central cities.....	30.2	31.0	20.0	30.8	29.2	40.5						
Satellite areas.....	14.7	13.8	27.4	13.8	11.1	30.3						
Satellite urban.....	9.4	9.3	9.5	8.7	7.3	17.1						
Satellite rural.....	5.3	4.4	17.9	5.1	3.8	13.3						
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	55.1	55.3	52.7	55.4	59.6	29.2						
Urban outside.....	16.2	15.9	20.5	15.2	15.0	16.4						
Rural outside.....	38.9	39.4	32.1	40.2	44.7	12.8						
Group III (58 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	40.1	40.0	40.3	39.9	36.3	62.5	34.0	30.8	55.5			
Central cities.....	26.9	27.6	16.8	27.5	26.4	34.3	25.3	23.3	39.2			
Satellite areas.....	13.2	12.5	23.5	12.4	9.8	28.2	8.7	7.6	16.3			
Satellite urban.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.1	6.7	16.5	6.0	5.3	10.9			
Satellite rural.....	4.4	3.6	14.6	4.3	3.1	11.8	2.7	2.3	5.4			
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	59.9	60.0	59.7	60.1	63.7	37.5	66.0	69.2	44.5			
Urban outside.....	20.1	19.8	24.3	19.0	18.3	23.2	18.3	17.3	24.7			
Rural outside.....	39.8	40.1	35.4	41.1	45.4	14.3	47.7	51.8	19.8			
Group IV (44 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	36.8	36.9	35.2	36.8	33.4	58.0	31.2	28.6	48.4	28.3	25.5	41.9
Central cities.....	24.7	25.4	14.6	25.4	24.5	31.2	23.4	21.8	34.1	21.7	19.7	31.4
Satellite areas.....	12.1	11.5	20.6	11.4	8.9	26.8	7.8	6.8	14.3	6.6	5.8	10.5
Satellite urban.....	8.3	8.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	15.8	5.6	4.9	10.0	4.4	3.9	6.7
Satellite rural.....	3.8	3.2	12.2	3.8	2.6	11.0	2.2	1.9	4.3	2.2	1.8	3.8
Area outside metropolitan districts.....	63.2	63.1	64.8	63.2	66.6	42.0	68.8	71.4	51.6	71.7	74.5	58.1
Urban outside.....	22.8	22.5	27.0	21.6	20.7	27.0	20.6	19.1	30.7	17.4	16.3	22.6
Rural outside.....	40.4	40.6	37.8	41.6	45.9	15.0	48.2	52.2	20.9	54.3	58.2	35.4

TABLE IV.—PERCENTAGE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT POPULATION AND OF METROPOLITAN INCREASE IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SATELLITE AREAS: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. For figures by regions, see table 6]

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS		1900-1910 AREAS			
	Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan increase, 1930-40	Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan increase, 1920-30	Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan increase, 1910-20	Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Group I (140 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	100.0	100.0	100.0									
Central cities.....	68.0	69.9	43.9									
Satellite areas.....	32.0	30.1	56.1									
Satellite urban.....	19.8	19.9	18.3									
Satellite rural.....	12.3	10.2	37.8									
Group II (97 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Central cities.....	67.3	69.2	42.2	69.1	72.4	57.2						
Satellite areas.....	32.7	30.8	57.8	30.9	27.6	42.8						
Satellite urban.....	20.8	20.9	20.1	19.4	18.1	24.1						
Satellite rural.....	11.8	9.9	37.8	11.5	9.5	18.8						
Group III (58 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Central cities.....	67.1	68.9	41.8	69.0	72.9	54.8	74.4	75.4	70.7			
Satellite areas.....	32.9	31.1	58.2	31.0	27.1	45.2	25.6	24.6	29.3			
Satellite urban.....	22.0	22.0	21.9	20.3	18.6	26.3	17.7	17.2	19.7			
Satellite rural.....	10.9	9.1	36.3	10.7	8.5	18.8	7.9	7.4	9.7			
Group IV (44 districts):												
Metropolitan districts.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	67.1	68.9	41.5	69.1	73.4	53.8	75.1	78.2	70.5	76.7	77.3	74.9
Satellite areas.....	32.9	31.1	58.5	30.9	26.6	46.2	24.9	23.8	29.5	23.3	22.7	25.1
Satellite urban.....	22.6	22.5	23.9	20.6	18.7	27.2	18.0	17.3	20.6	15.6	15.5	16.0
Satellite rural.....	10.2	8.5	34.7	10.3	7.8	19.0	7.0	6.5	8.9	7.7	7.2	9.0

total increase than they did 10 years earlier, 48.4 percent as compared with 41.9 percent, and their proportion of the total population increased from 28.6 percent in 1910 to 31.2 percent in 1920.

During this decade the difference in rate of growth between central cities (23.4 percent) and satellite areas (31.3 percent) was considerably larger than in the preceding decade. The decentralizing trend was gaining momentum. There could no longer be any doubt that metropolitan districts were decentralizing. The proportion of our total population living in the satellite areas of these 44 metropolitan districts increased by a little over one-seventh, from 6.8 percent to 7.8 percent, during this decade while the proportion in the central cities increased by only about one-half as much. Furthermore, within the satellite areas the difference between the rates of growth of urban and rural areas increased. The former grew by 30.2 percent while the satellite rural areas grew by 34.5 percent. It should be borne in mind that in all these comparisons we are dealing with identical areas in the same 44 metropolitan districts in 1910 and 1920.

For the decade 1910-20 we can also study the growth of 14 additional metropolitan districts, this number of additional central cities having passed the 100,000 mark between 1910 and 1920. The area of each of these 14 new metropolitan districts used here, as for most of the cities originally shown with "adjacent territory" among the 44 group IV districts already discussed,² is their area as delineated for the Census of 1930. Since these new metropolitan districts were, with 1 or 2 exceptions, smaller than any of the 44, they did not add greatly to the proportion of the Nation's population living in metropolitan districts, raising it only from the 28.6 percent in the 44 group IV districts in 1910 to 30.8 percent in the 58 group III districts in the same year and from 31.2 percent in the 44 in 1920 to 34 percent in the 58. That these 14 new metropolitan districts grew somewhat faster than the original 44 is shown by the fact that the 58 group III districts had a rate of increase of 26.9 percent while the rate of the 44 group IV districts was 25.3 percent. In each constituent part the rate was also higher for the 58 than for the 44, the difference being greater for the central cities than for the satellite areas. Since the growth of metropolitan districts by size will be treated in some detail in chapter 4 this point will not be pursued further here.

As a result of the differences in the rate of growth in the constituent parts of the metropolitan districts, the proportion of the metropolitan population living in the central cities again declined during this decade. In the 44 districts the decline was from 76.2 percent in 1910 to 75.1 percent in 1920, and in the 58 it was from 75.4 percent to 74.4 percent. Only 70.7 percent of the metropolitan increase during the decade went to the central cities of the 58 districts. It is sufficient to say here that the addition of these 14 new metropolitan districts does not change the decentralizing trend significantly, although the rate of increase in the satellite areas in the 58 was slightly higher than in the 44.

Changes between 1920 and 1930.—In the decade 1920-30 there was a partial resumption of immigration, and World War I had given impetus to urban development, both of which facts were reflected in a growth of metropolitan districts more rapid than during the preceding decade. In the original 44 metropolitan districts (group IV) the rate of increase rose from 25.3 percent (1910-20) to 28 percent (1920-30); in the 58 (group III), from 26.9 percent to 27.8 percent, and in the new group of 97 (group II) it was higher (28.3 percent) than in either of these groups. As compared with an average rate of increase of about 28 percent in the several groups of metropolitan districts during this decade, the increase in the remainder of the Nation was 10.2 percent, deducting the 44 metropolitan districts, and only 7.9, de-

ducting the 97 metropolitan districts of 1930. The 97 metropolitan districts absorbed almost 12 million of our total increase of about 17 million during this decade.

The trend toward decentralization within metropolitan districts was also greatly accelerated during the 1920's. In the original 44 metropolitan districts (group IV) the rate of growth of the central cities fell from 23.4 percent in the decade 1910-20 to 20.5 percent in the decade 1920-30 and that of the satellite areas rose from 31.3 percent to 48.7 percent. Thus their satellite areas grew almost two and one-half times as fast as their central cities. In the 58 metropolitan districts (group III) the corresponding percentages for these two decades were 25.2 and 20.9 for central cities and 32 and 46.4 for satellite areas. However, the central cities of both of these groups were still absorbing an increasing proportion of our national population. The proportion of our total population in the central cities of the 44 metropolitan districts rose from 24.5 percent in 1920 to 25.4 percent in 1930 and in the 58, from 26.4 percent to 27.5 percent.

There was no significant difference in the rate of growth of the 58 districts and the 44 although the satellite areas of the 58 grew at a somewhat slower rate. As between the 97 districts of group II (1930) and the original 44, however, there are some substantial differences but they do not fundamentally change the trends. In the 97 districts the central cities grew somewhat faster than in the 44 and the satellite areas grew more slowly, but the rate of growth of the latter was still far ahead of that of the former. It seems probable that in many of the relatively small central cities added to the list in setting up the new group of 97, decentralization was less urgent than in the larger and more densely settled cities of the original group of 44.

A significant difference between the growth of metropolitan population in the 44 districts in this decade (1920-30) and in the two preceding decades is found in the growth of satellite cities (40.6 percent) and satellite rural areas (68.1 percent). Metropolitan people now began to show a decided preference for satellite areas which were rural at the beginning of the decade. The satellite rural areas of the original 44 metropolitan districts not only had a much higher rate of growth than the satellite urban areas, but their absolute increase amounted to approximately 70 percent of that of the satellite urban areas. Because of these differences in rates of growth the satellite rural areas (in the 44 group IV metropolitan districts) increased their proportion of the metropolitan population from 7.8 percent in 1920 to 10.3 percent in 1930, while the satellite urban population increased only from 18.7 percent to 20.6 percent. The proportion in the central cities declined from 73.4 percent to 69.1 percent. It appears from the data in tables III and IV that there were only minor differences between the rates of growth of the groups of 44 and 58 metropolitan districts and those of the 97 metropolitan districts, although the more rapid growth of central cities in the 97 than in the 44 and 58, since it is due to the addition of new and smaller metropolitan districts, is in itself a type of decentralizing movement.

The proportion of our total population living in metropolitan districts of course increases directly as new metropolitan districts are added. The proportion of the Nation's population living in the 58 districts of 1920 (group III) was 2.9 percent higher in 1920 and 3.1 percent higher in 1930 than in the original 44; and in the 97 districts of 1930 (group II) it was 7.1 percent higher in 1920 and 7.8 percent higher in 1930 than in the 44.

It should be noted also that there were substantial increases from one decade to another in the area included, even in the same group of districts—perhaps especially in the 44 districts of group IV. (See table I which gives the area of each group and district in square miles for each census date.)

² For three of these cities the districts established for 1910 were based on boundaries set up for metropolitan districts in 1920.

As was indicated above, the most striking fact in the growth of metropolitan populations between 1920 and 1930 was the change in the distribution of their growth between the central cities and the satellite areas, and within the satellite areas, the more rapid growth of the rural portions.³ Although the satellite areas contained but 26.6 percent of the metropolitan population in the 44 districts in 1920 they absorbed 4.6 million persons during the decade 1920-30, or 46.2 percent of the total metropolitan increase in these districts, while the central cities, with 73.4 percent of the population in 1920, absorbed only 5.3 million, or 53.8 percent of the increase. At the end of the decade (in 1930), therefore, the proportion of the metropolitan population in the satellite areas of these 44 districts had risen to 30.9 percent and that in the central cities had fallen to 69.1 percent. More and more of the people living in metropolitan districts were choosing the satellite areas for their residence and of these, more and more were settling in the areas which were rural at the beginning of the decade.

Changes between 1930 and 1940.—The decade 1930-40 (the decade of the depression) was one in which the earlier rapid movement toward urbanization came to a halt—probably temporary, but none the less real. In this decade there was, as one would expect, a marked slackening in the movement of population toward metropolitan districts. In the 140 metropolitan districts of group I the rate of growth was the highest of any of the 4 groups, perhaps because this group contained more relatively small cities; but it was only 8.1 percent here, while the national average was 7.2 percent. In general, this rate was less in the smaller groups of metropolitan districts, which had the larger average size. It was 7.7 percent in the 97 districts of group II, 7.3 percent in the 58 districts of group III, and 6.9 percent in the 44 districts of group IV. Thus in the group containing most of our older and larger metropolitan districts (group IV) the growth of population fell below that of the remainder of the Nation, whereas previously it had been from two to three times as high. As a consequence of this slackening of growth in metropolitan districts the 44 districts of group IV absorbed only 35.2 percent of the national increase in this decade, as compared with 58 percent in the preceding decade. The 58 districts absorbed 40.3 percent of the national increase in the decade 1930-40 and 62.5 percent in the preceding decade. For the 97 districts the percentages were 47.3 in 1930-40 and 70.8 percent in 1920-30. The 140 districts absorbed 53 percent of the total national increase during the decade 1930-40.

The rates of growth of the constituent parts of the metropolitan districts in this decade show that in the original 44 metropolitan districts the central cities had the slowest growth (4.2 percent) and that the rate was significantly below the national rate of increase (7.2 percent) and only about one-fifth as high as their rate in the preceding decade. The rate of growth in their satellite areas, however, was 13 percent, or more than three times that of the central cities, whereas it was less than two and a half times as high in the decade 1920-30. Moreover, the difference in rates of growth between satellite cities and satellite rural areas was even greater proportionally, that for the satellite cities being 7.3 percent and that for the satellite rural areas, 28.1 percent. Thus the growth of satellite rural areas was almost four times as rapid as that of the satellite urban areas and over six times that of the central cities. This resulted in a significant change in the distribution of the increase of population as between the constituent parts of these 44 metropolitan districts. Whereas only 46.2 percent of their population increase between 1920 and 1930 took place in their satellite areas

this proportion rose to 58.5 percent in the decade 1930-40, with 34.7 percent going into satellite rural areas as compared with only 19 percent in the preceding decade.

The distribution of population increase between central cities and satellite areas varies somewhat as between one and another of the four groups of metropolitan districts but it is certainly significant that the proportion of the metropolitan population increase going into satellite areas was larger than that going into the central cities in all these groups. (See table IV.) In the 97 metropolitan districts of group II, 57.8 percent of the metropolitan increase between 1930 and 1940 was found in the satellite areas, with the satellite rural areas absorbing 37.8 percent, while in the 140 metropolitan districts of group I the satellite areas absorbed 56.1 percent of the total increase, with the satellite rural areas taking 37.8 percent. Thus for the first time the major portion of the increase in numbers in our metropolitan districts was found in the satellite areas and the slower growth of metropolitan districts as a whole, which might have been expected to retard decentralization, had just the opposite effect.

The net effect of this decentralizing movement over 40 years has been to increase largely the proportion of the metropolitan population living in the satellite areas. The satellite areas of the 44 districts of group IV contained only 22.7 percent of the metropolitan population in 1900, as compared with 32.9 percent in 1940. In the 58 metropolitan districts of group III the proportional increase in the metropolitan population living in the satellite areas was from 24.6 percent in 1910 to 32.9 percent in 1940; in the 97 districts of group II it was from 27.6 percent in 1920 to 32.7 in 1940; and in the 140 districts of group I the percentage increased from 30.1 in 1930 to 32 in 1940.

It is, of course, impossible at this time to say with any assurance that the central cities are approaching the end of their growth, as the 1930-40 data might suggest, but there is no doubt that the trend is in this direction. In the 44 original metropolitan districts the rate of growth of central cities declined during the four decades from 33.6 percent in the decade 1900-1910, to 23.4 percent in 1910-20, to 20.5 percent in 1920-30, and to 4.2 percent in the decade 1930-40, while the rates of population growth in the Nation during these four decades were 21 percent, 14.9 percent, 16.1 percent, and 7.2 percent, respectively. In the 58 districts of group III and the 97 districts of group II, the decline is of much the same magnitude in the decades for which data are available. It may well be, however, that the slow growth of central cities during this last decade was largely a consequence of the depression rather than of a rapid and fundamental change in the pattern of distribution of the metropolitan population.

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth.—Although the metropolitan districts had grown much faster than the total population up to 1930, their urban areas have not conspicuously exceeded other urban areas in rate of growth, except as new metropolitan districts have been added. In the original 44 metropolitan districts the rate of growth in the decade 1900-1910 was 34.6 percent, and that of the metropolitan urban population was 33.9 percent, while that of the nonmetropolitan urban areas was 29.1 percent. In the following decade, when the same group of metropolitan districts grew by 25.3 percent, their metropolitan urban population grew by 24.6 percent and the nonmetropolitan urban population, by 24 percent. The differences are somewhat larger in the 58 metropolitan districts of group II, probably because the metropolitan districts added here were smaller on the average than the 44 original districts, and were growing faster; hence, when combined with the original metropolitan urban areas they increased the rate of growth of this class, the percentages being 26.9 for the 58 metropolitan districts, 26.2 for the metropolitan urban, and 21.3 for the nonmetro-

³ It should be recalled that in measuring this growth the areas which were classified as rural in 1920, consisting of all incorporated villages having fewer than 2,500 people, and all unincorporated areas except towns and townships first classified as urban under special rule in 1930, were considered rural throughout the decade although they may have passed the 2,500 mark during the decade.

GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION

9

politan urban. In the decade 1920-30 the 44 original metropolitan districts had a growth of 28 percent, their urban population a rate of 24.6 percent, and the nonmetropolitan urban population a rate of 21 percent. In the 58 districts of group III the corresponding percentages were 27.8, 24.7, and 20.5, respectively, and in the 97 districts of group II they were 28.3, 25.4, and 17.7. Thus the metropolitan urban communities as a whole did not grow much faster than the nonmetropolitan urban communities in any decade before 1920-1930, except as new and smaller and faster growing metropolitan districts were shifted from nonmetropolitan urban to metropolitan urban.

In the decade 1930-40, on the other hand, there was a reversal of this slightly more rapid growth of metropolitan urban than of nonmetropolitan urban communities. For the first time the nonmetropolitan urban communities grew somewhat faster than either the metropolitan districts as a whole or their metropolitan urban population.

It is not possible, of course, to say with any assurance whether this represents a permanent reversal of the past trend, or whether in the future the smaller nonmetropolitan urban communities will grow faster than the larger metropolitan urban communities. The relatively slower rate of growth of the latter may be the result of the unusual economic conditions which prevailed during much of this decade. The probable future growth of metropolitan districts is discussed in chapter 7.

Decentralization within cities.—The preceding discussion deals with the growth of the generally recognized constituent parts of metropolitan districts in the United States. The emphasis has been placed on facts showing the strong decentralizing movement within the metropolitan districts, from the central cities to the satellite areas. In view of this outward movement to satellite areas it would seem highly probable that a similar movement has been taking place within the central cities, a movement from the central or "downtown" areas of these cities to their outer portions, particularly in those cities where the fringes are but thinly settled. Using the data for "census tracts" available for a considerable number of cities in 1930 and 1940, we can measure this centrifugal movement in those cities where there were no significant changes in tract boundaries during the decade.

The method employed in the calculations given in table 7 and summarized in table V is to use identical groups of tracts (or, in New York City, health districts) for 1930 and 1940 as comparable areas within the cities. The areas used here are bounded by concentric circles having an increasing radius. These circles of course cut through tracts, which must necessarily use street boundaries; hence, it was necessary to establish a practical rule to determine whether a given tract which was cut, let us say by the circle with a 2-mile radius, would be considered as part of the area lying between the circles described by the 1- and the 2-mile radii, or between those described by the 2- and the 3-mile radii. The practice followed here was to throw the tract into whichever circular segment contained half or more of the tract

as determined by visual inspection, since there was no convenient means of determining what proportion of its population lived inside or outside a given circle. Furthermore, since each circular segment contains the same tracts in both years a mistake in judgment as to the group in which a particular tract belonged would probably make only a negligible difference in the results.

TABLE V.—PERCENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OF GROUPS OF CENSUS TRACTS LYING WITHIN GIVEN DISTANCES FROM CENTER OF CITY, FOR SELECTED CITIES: 1930-40

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease]

DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF CITY	Los Angeles	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Cincinnati	Boston	Pittsburgh
Total.....	21.5	7.6	0.6	-1.0	-2.5	1.0	-1.3	0.3
Within 1 mile.....	3.9	-10.7	-7.2	-10.5	-11.5	-6.6	-11.8	-5.0
1-2 miles.....	7.4		-10.7	-8.9	-7.9	-7.5	-8.3	-1.1
2-3 miles.....	10.8	0.7	-8.4	-1.8	0.2	2.0	0.9	-0.3
3-4 miles.....	9.6		-1.5	-2.3	-3.4	1.3	4.0	2.6
4-5 miles.....	9.0	7.4	0.6	-2.4	-4.6	3.0	4.2	5.5
5-6 miles.....	16.6		2.5	0.5	13.9	6.7		
6-7 miles.....	34.8	8.3	3.9	19.7	0.7	16.9		
7-8 miles.....	65.2		35.1					
8-10 miles.....	82.4	12.8	4.9				8.1	-1.2
10-12 miles.....	109.8	21.1	4.7	20.3	5.0	13.2		
12 and over.....	52.6							

DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF CITY	Buffalo	St. Louis	Indianapolis	Columbus, Ohio	Washington, D. C.	Nashville	Dayton	New Haven
Total.....	0.5	-0.7	6.3	5.3	39.2	8.8	4.8	-1.3
Within 1 mile.....	0.6	-18.3	0.4	6.7	20.9	2.3	8.3	-3.1
1-2 miles.....	0.6	-4.6	5.6	1.7	31.2	8.3	1.1	-0.3
2-3 miles.....	-3.6	-2.7	4.6	3.7	46.3	10.1		
3-4 miles.....	-2.3	-0.7	5.8				8.3	-0.2
4-5 miles.....	3.1	2.7						
5 and over.....	16.8	14.3	21.7	12.2	83.3	16.7		

There is no need to describe in detail the growth of the population in the several areas obtained by the use of concentric circles as just described. It can be said that in general the areas near the center of the cities lost population, or grew quite slowly, while the areas nearer their peripheries grew at a fairly rapid rate. In some of the smaller cities in the group of 16 for which such tabulations were made, namely, Dayton, Columbus, Nashville, and Indianapolis; in Washington, D. C.; and in Los Angeles there was no group of tracts which actually lost population but even in most of these cities the more distant tracts gained more rapidly than those near the center. In practically all the other cities the central tracts either lost population or remained about stationary while the peripheral areas gained quite rapidly, the rate of growth increasing with the increase in the length of the radius used. Thus the decentralizing trend appears to be about as great within the limits of most of these cities as it is between the central cities and their satellite areas. Only in Dayton is it doubtful whether there was a decentralizing trend within the city, while such a trend was clearly marked as between the city of Dayton and its satellite area.

CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Regional changes in group IV districts.—Of the 44 original metropolitan districts of 1910, two-thirds were found in the Northeastern States (15) and the North Central States (14) there being only 9 in the South and 6 in the West. In following the development of these 44 districts by regions,¹ as presented in table VI, we find that there have been substantial differences in their rates of growth. In the decade 1900–1910 the metropolitan districts of the South grew by only 22.7 percent while those of the Northeast grew by 31.6 percent, those of the North Central States by 33.9 percent, and those of the West by 97.3 percent. In the following decade (1910–20) the 15 metropolitan districts of the Northeast increased by only 19.2 percent and grew more slowly than the 9 in the South (21.8 percent). The North Central districts (33.7 percent) grew slightly slower than in 1900–1910, while the rate in the West fell to less than one-half (41.8 percent) that of the preceding decade. The order of growth by regions was the same in the decade 1920–30 as in the preceding decade but the differential between the lowest and highest regions, the Northeastern States, with a rate of 20.7 percent and the West with a rate of 61.3 percent, was increased. The metropolitan districts of the North Central States again grew by almost one-third and those of the South by 24.5 percent, or only a little faster than between 1910 and 1920.

In the 1930–40 decade, as we have already noted, there was a very marked decrease in the rate of growth of the 44 metropolitan districts. This was true also of those in each region, but the decline was highly differential. The rate of growth of the 15 districts in the Northeast fell from 20.7 percent in the decade 1920–30 to 4.4 percent in the last decade, and that of the 14 in the North Central region fell from 32.8 percent to 4.8 percent. On the other hand the rate of the nine in the South fell only from 24.5 percent to 16.5 percent, and that of the six in the West declined from 61.3 percent to 17.1 percent.

Regional changes in group III districts.—For some of the regions the rate of growth was changed significantly as data for more metropolitan districts were added. In the 58 metropolitan districts of 1920 (group III), the growth of those in the Northeastern States was but little affected by the addition of new metropolitan districts, the rate rising only from 19.2 percent to 19.6 percent. In the North

Central States the corresponding percentages were 33.7 and 36.4, in the South 21.8 and 28.7, and in the West 41.8 and 40.9, the West being the only region in which the larger number of metropolitan districts grew more slowly than the original group.

In the next two decades, 1920–30 and 1930–40, the differences in regional growth between the 44 and the 58 metropolitan districts were of the same character as in the decade 1910–20. Those of the 58 in the West grew a little less rapidly than those of the 44, and in the South a little more rapidly, with practically no difference in the Northeastern and North Central States.

Regional changes in group II districts.—When the 97 metropolitan districts of 1930 (group II) are compared with the 58, the same type of difference is found as between the 44 and the 58. In the West the larger number of metropolitan districts had a slower rate of growth than the smaller number, while in the South the rate of growth continued to increase as the number of metropolitan districts increased. Again there was very little difference in the rate of growth of these two groups of metropolitan districts in the Northeastern and North Central States.

In the decade 1930–40, comparing the 97 districts of group II and the 140 of group I, this situation is reversed. In the West the larger number of metropolitan districts had the higher rate of growth. In the South the larger number still continued to have the higher rate of growth but the difference was smaller than before and is probably not significant. In the Northeastern and North Central States the differences in the rates of growth of these groups are negligible.

Changes in regional proportions of total.—These differences in the rate of growth of metropolitan districts in the four regions have resulted in significant changes in their proportions of the metropolitan population of the Nation, as shown in table VII. In 1900, the Northeastern States contained 56.1 percent of the population of the 44 metropolitan districts, while in 1940 this region had only 42.6 percent of the population of the 140 metropolitan districts of that year. The proportions in the other regions at the same dates and in the same groups of metropolitan districts are as follows: The North Central region, 28.3 percent and 29.2 percent; the South, 10.6 percent and 17 percent; and the West, 5 percent and 11.1 percent. The large proportional gains were in the South and West, and were made at the expense

¹ The individual districts in each region, including both the original 44 of 1910 (group IV) and those established subsequently, are listed in table I.

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND PERCENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, BY DECADES, BY REGIONS: 1900–1940

[Based on figures in table 4]

REGION	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III			GROUP IV			
	1930–40	1920–30	1930–40	1920–30	1930–40	1920–30	1910–20	1930–40	1920–30	1910–20	1900–1910
NUMBER OF DISTRICTS											
United States.....	140	97	97	58	58	58	58	44	44	44	44
The Northeastern States.....	32	29	29	19	19	19	19	15	15	15	15
The North Central States.....	44	28	28	17	17	17	17	14	14	14	14
The South.....	49	29	29	15	15	15	15	9	9	9	9
The West.....	15	11	11	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
PERCENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION											
United States.....	8.1	7.7	28.3	7.8	27.8	26.9	26.9	6.9	28.0	25.3	34.6
The Northeastern States.....	4.3	4.2	20.1	4.3	20.5	19.6	19.6	4.4	20.7	19.2	31.6
The North Central States.....	4.9	4.8	31.9	4.6	32.1	30.4	30.4	4.8	32.8	33.7	33.9
The South.....	18.6	18.0	32.5	18.5	27.4	28.7	28.7	10.5	24.5	21.8	22.7
The West.....	18.1	17.6	57.9	16.8	59.3	40.9	40.9	17.1	61.3	41.8	97.0

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

of the Northeastern region, since the North Central region only slightly more than held its proportion.

Metropolitan urban and total urban.—The proportion of the total urban population represented by the urban parts of the metropolitan districts at the end of each of the four decades is shown by regions in table VIII, with separate figures for the four groups of metropolitan districts. In the

United States as a whole the change in this percentage for a given group from the beginning to the end of the period covered was relatively small, there being a slight decrease in groups II and IV, and a little increase in group III, though of course the 140 districts of group I represented in 1940 a much larger percentage of the total urban population than did the 44 districts of group IV.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL METROPOLITAN POPULATION, BY REGIONS: 1900-1940

[Based on figures in table 4]

REGION	GROUP I			GROUP II			GROUP III			GROUP IV		
	Number of districts	Percent of population		Number of districts	Percent of population		Number of districts	Percent of population		Number of districts	Percent of population	
		1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900
United States.....	140	100.0	100.0	97	100.0	100.0	58	100.0	100.0	44	100.0	100.0
The Northeastern States.....	32	42.6	44.2	29	46.5	40.6	19	50.6	53.6	15	54.8	56.1
The North Central States.....	44	29.2	30.1	28	29.6	28.8	17	29.5	27.4	14	28.2	28.3
The South.....	49	17.0	15.5	29	13.7	13.3	15	11.7	11.5	9	9.6	10.6
The West.....	15	11.1	10.2	11	10.2	8.3	7	8.2	7.4	6	7.4	5.0

TABLE VIII.—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, BY REGIONS: 1910-40

Figures represent the situation at the end of each of the 4 decades for which data are presented in this series of tables. Based on figures in table 8]

AREA AND GROUP	Number of districts	PERCENT OF TOTAL URBAN POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS ¹			
		1940	1930	1920	1910
GROUP I					
United States.....	140	75.2			
The Northeastern States.....	32	87.3			
The North Central States.....	44	71.8			
The South.....	49	58.8			
The West.....	15	73.3			
GROUP II					
United States.....	97	70.9	72.2		
The Northeastern States.....	29	80.4	86.4		
The North Central States.....	28	66.6	67.2		
The South.....	29	49.2	51.4		
The West.....	11	70.3	71.0		
GROUP III					
United States.....	58	63.9	65.2	68.2	
The Northeastern States.....	19	81.8	81.8	76.6	
The North Central States.....	17	60.5	60.8	57.6	
The South.....	15	36.4	37.9	41.6	
The West.....	7	63.5	64.5	60.5	
GROUP IV					
United States.....	44	59.2	60.4	58.4	60.0
The Northeastern States.....	15	78.1	78.0	72.7	72.8
The North Central States.....	14	57.1	57.3	54.1	53.0
The South.....	9	26.1	27.3	31.3	36.3
The West.....	6	61.5	62.3	57.7	59.3

¹ The base or divisor used in the computation of these percents is the population in the stated year of the territory in each region which was classified as urban 10 years earlier; the dividend is the metropolitan urban population of the stated year obtained by adding the central city population and the satellite urban, as shown in table 4. All of the figures used in the computation are presented in table 8 on p. 50.

In 1910, the 15 group IV metropolitan districts of the Northeast contained 72.8 percent of the total urban population of the region. By 1940, this had risen to 78.1 percent in the same metropolitan districts, as indicated by the figures in table VIII. When the metropolitan districts, added in the meantime, are included to make the total of 32 in this region in 1940, their proportion of the region's urban population becomes 87.3 percent. The increase in the proportion of the urban population of the region living in the urban parts of the metropolitan districts was not constant from decade to decade, even in the 15 original metropolitan districts, and was much affected by the addition of new metropolitan dis-

tricts from time to time. In the decade 1930-40, because of the relatively large increase in the metropolitan rural population (15.8 percent) and the very slow growth of the nonmetropolitan urban population (1.7 percent), the metropolitan districts in the Northeastern States absorbed more people than the total gain in urban population in this region.

The 14 group IV metropolitan districts of the North Central States like those of the Northeast, absorbed an increasing proportion of the urban population of the region between 1910 (53 percent) and 1930 (57.3 percent). In the decade 1930-40, however, these 14 metropolitan districts of the North Central States did not quite obtain their share of the urban increase. This is also true for each of the larger groups of metropolitan districts—the 17 of group III (1920), the 28 of group II (1930), and the 44 of group I (1940). But, of course, whenever new metropolitan districts were added, the proportion of the region's urban population living in metropolitan districts increased, although it remained well below that in the Northeast at all times.

In the South, where there were but 9 metropolitan districts in the original 44, these 9, unlike those in the Northeastern and North Central States, registered a rather steady decline in their proportion of the urban population of the region, falling from 36.3 percent in 1910, to 26.1 percent in 1940. But as new metropolitan districts were added from decade to decade, the proportion of the region's urban population living in metropolitan districts rose steadily and fairly rapidly from 36.3 percent in 1910 to 58.8 percent in the 49 districts of 1940. On the basis of the 1940 metropolitan classification (group I—140 districts), the South had only about 13 percent less of its urban population in metropolitan districts than the North Central States which in turn was about 16 percent behind the Northeast.

The proportion of the urban population living in metropolitan districts in the West will probably surprise most people. Even as early as 1910, 59.3 percent of its urban population lived in six metropolitan districts, which continued to increase their proportion until they contained 61.5 percent in 1940. In 1940 the 15 metropolitan districts then recognized in the West (group I) contained 73.3 percent of the urban population of the region. Throughout all this time the West has ranked next to the Northeast in the proportion of its urban population living in metropolitan districts, no matter whether the comparison is made on the basis of its original six metropolitan districts or on the basis of those added from census to census. The major part of the urban population of the West has always been found in a few relatively large centers.

CHAPTER 4

GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS BY SIZE

The total number of metropolitan districts increased from 44, in group IV, as presented for the decade 1900-1910, to 140, in group I, as presented for the decade 1930-40. The major part of the increase took place through the addition of new districts, smaller than those of the preceding decade. The numbers in any one of the size-groups were affected materially, however, by the "graduation" of districts from one group into the next larger. The number of districts in each group is presented, by size, for each of the decades in its coverage in table IX.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SIZE: 1900-1940

[Classification based on size at beginning of decade]

DECADE AND GROUP	Total	Under 250,000 inhabitants	250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	1,000,000 inhabitants and over
Group I.....1930-40	140	92	29	9	10
Group II.....1930-40	97	49	29	9	10
1920-30	97	56	23	11	7
Group III.....1930-40	58	11	28	9	10
1920-30	58	18	22	11	7
1910-20	58	31	14	8	5
Group IV.....1930-40	44	5	20	9	10
1920-30	44	9	17	11	7
1910-20	44	19	12	8	5
1900-1910	44	23	14	3	4

Size classes, 1900-1910.—In the 44 metropolitan districts of 1910 the smallest size class, namely, that comprising metropolitan districts having fewer than 250,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the decade, grew by 51.3 percent, much faster than any other class, as indicated by the figures in table X. The next larger class—metropolitan districts of 250,000-500,000—grew by 30.5 percent and the largest size class—metropolitan districts of over 1,000,000—grew by 33.2 percent. The 500,000-1,000,000 group grew by only 25.2 percent. Moreover, the central cities of the smallest size class grew faster (55.8 percent) than either their satellite urban areas (32.5 percent) or their satellite rural areas (30.3 percent) and faster than any other constituent part of any of the four size classes. In the next larger group—250,000-500,000 inhabitants—the satellite cities grew most rapidly (32.2 percent) while their satellite rural areas, like those of the smaller metropolitan districts, had a slightly slower growth (31 percent), but the differences in the rates of growth of the constituent parts was much less in this class than in the smallest size class. In the 500,000-1,000,000 group, however, the satellite areas, both urban (55.7 percent) and rural (54.5 percent), had much higher rates of growth than the central cities (15.9 percent). In the metropolitan districts of over 1,000,000 the satellite urban areas (35.3 percent) and the satellite rural areas (62 percent) also had higher rates of growth than the central cities (31.2 percent), but the differences between the rates of growth in the constituent parts were less than in the preceding class.

TABLE X.—PERCENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, BY DECADES, BY SIZE: 1900-1940

[Based on figures in table 9]

SIZE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AT BEGINNING OF DECADE AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS					1920-30 AREAS					1910-20 AREAS					1900-1910 AREAS				
	Number of districts	Percent of increase in population				Number of districts	Percent of increase in population				Number of districts	Percent of increase in population				Number of districts	Percent of increase in population			
		Total	Central cities	Satellite areas			Total	Central cities	Satellite areas			Total	Central cities	Satellite areas			Total	Central cities	Satellite areas	
				Urban	Rural				Urban	Rural				Urban	Rural				Urban	Rural
Group I.....	140	8.1	5.1	7.4	30.0	97	28.3	22.3	37.7	56.0	58	26.9	25.2	30.7	35.1	44	34.6	33.6	35.9	43.2
Under 250,000.....	92	12.2	7.8	11.4	32.8	56	32.1	32.6	17.6	37.3	31	34.3	33.9	41.0	34.2	23	51.3	55.8	32.5	30.3
250,000-500,000.....	29	8.0	4.6	5.8	30.0	23	19.6	15.8	21.6	41.3	14	28.5	26.2	31.4	43.0	14	30.5	30.1	32.2	31.0
500,000-1,000,000.....	9	8.8	6.2	6.8	33.7	11	35.2	24.2	53.8	89.5	8	32.7	33.0	43.0	12.1	3	25.2	15.9	55.7	54.5
1,000,000 and over.....	10	6.5	3.9	7.4	26.8	7	27.2	20.1	38.4	64.3	5	21.4	18.0	27.2	43.8	4	35.2	31.2	35.3	62.0
Group II.....	97	7.7	4.7	7.4	29.4	97	28.3	22.3	37.7	56.0	58	26.9	25.2	30.7	35.1	44	34.6	33.6	35.9	43.2
Under 250,000.....	49	10.9	6.3	10.7	31.3	23	32.1	32.6	17.6	37.3	14	34.3	33.9	41.0	34.2	23	51.3	55.8	32.5	30.3
250,000-500,000.....	29	8.0	4.6	5.8	30.0	23	19.6	15.8	21.6	41.3	14	28.5	26.2	31.4	43.0	14	30.5	30.1	32.2	31.0
500,000-1,000,000.....	9	8.8	6.2	6.8	33.7	11	35.2	24.2	53.8	89.5	8	32.7	33.0	43.0	12.1	3	25.2	15.9	55.7	54.5
1,000,000 and over.....	10	6.5	3.9	7.4	26.8	7	27.2	20.1	38.4	64.3	5	21.4	18.0	27.2	43.8	4	35.2	31.2	35.3	62.0
Group III.....	58	7.3	4.4	7.3	29.2	58	27.8	20.9	39.4	61.9	58	26.9	25.2	30.7	35.1	44	34.6	33.6	35.9	43.2
Under 250,000.....	11	9.5	4.8	10.4	29.0	18	29.7	27.6	21.4	43.5	31	34.3	33.9	41.0	34.2	23	51.3	55.8	32.5	30.3
250,000-500,000.....	28	8.2	4.6	6.2	31.5	22	19.8	15.9	21.7	43.4	14	28.5	26.2	31.4	43.0	14	30.5	30.1	32.2	31.0
500,000-1,000,000.....	9	8.8	6.2	6.8	33.7	11	35.2	24.2	53.8	89.5	8	32.7	33.0	43.0	12.1	3	25.2	15.9	55.7	54.5
1,000,000 and over.....	10	6.5	3.9	7.4	26.8	7	27.2	20.1	38.4	64.3	5	21.4	18.0	27.2	43.8	4	35.2	31.2	35.3	62.0
Group IV.....	44	6.9	4.3	7.3	28.1	44	28.0	20.5	40.6	68.1	44	25.3	23.4	30.2	34.5	44	34.6	33.6	35.9	43.2
Under 250,000.....	5	8.8	3.4	15.2	32.0	9	23.2	20.8	26.1	38.5	19	25.7	25.2	27.8	28.1	23	51.3	55.8	32.5	30.3
250,000-500,000.....	20	6.6	3.5	6.8	29.7	17	21.4	16.9	20.0	61.5	12	28.5	25.7	33.8	48.9	14	30.5	30.1	32.2	31.0
500,000-1,000,000.....	9	8.8	6.2	6.8	33.7	11	35.2	24.2	53.8	89.5	8	32.7	33.0	43.0	12.1	3	25.2	15.9	55.7	54.5
1,000,000 and over.....	10	6.5	3.9	7.4	26.8	7	27.2	20.1	38.4	64.3	5	21.4	18.0	27.2	43.8	4	35.2	31.2	35.3	62.0

Size classes, 1910-20.—In the next decade (1910-20) the smallest metropolitan districts in the original 44 no longer had the highest rate of increase. Their growth was 25.7 percent, while that of the 500,000-1,000,000 class was 32.7 percent. The lowest rate (21.4 percent) was found in the largest size class and that for the 250,000-500,000 class was 28.5 percent. When the 58 districts of 1920 (group III) are considered, however, the smallest size class again had the highest rate of growth (34.3 percent). The rates for the 3 larger classes were not changed by the addition of new metropolitan districts, only 2 of which were above 250,000 in population.

The rank in order of growth of the constituent parts of the different size classes was much the same as that of the size classes as a whole in both the 44 districts of 1910 (group IV) and the 58 districts of 1920 (group III). The chief departure from that order was in the satellite rural areas, where the largest size class held first place in the group of 58 and was only slightly behind the 250,000-500,000 class in the group of 44 while the 500,000-1,000,000 class had the lowest rate of growth in both groups.

Size classes, 1920-30.—In the following decade (1920-30) the next to the largest size class had the highest rate of growth in all three groups of metropolitan districts for which comparative data are available, including the 97 districts of 1930 (group II). Its rate was consistently almost one-third above the rate of the largest size class and 70 percent to 80 percent above that of the 250,000-500,000 class. The variation in rate of growth between the 500,000-1,000,000 class and the smallest size class in the three groups of metropolitan districts was greater than that just described, the rate of growth of the smallest size class being much influenced by the addition of new metropolitan districts. This is the decade (1920-30) that saw such a remarkable growth in the satellite areas of all metropolitan districts, but there were considerable differences in the rates of growth of central cities and satellite areas in the different size classes. In the smallest size class in the original group of 44 the satellite cities (26.1 percent) grew somewhat faster than the central cities (20.8 percent) but this was reversed (satellite cities 21.4 percent and central cities 27.6 percent) in the next group of 58 (group III), with a still larger swing to the central cities in the 97 districts of 1930 (group II), where they gained 32.6 percent while their satellite cities gained only 17.6 percent. In the size class 250,000-500,000 in the 44 group the central cities (16.9 percent) grew at a slower rate than the satellite cities (20 percent) and in the 58 and 97 groups the satellite cities (21.7 and 21.6 percent, respectively) grew over one-third faster than the central cities (15.9 and 15.8 percent, respectively). In the two larger size classes in all three groups the satellite cities grew much faster than the central cities. Growth in these larger size classes was changed very little by the addition of new metropolitan districts. The satellite rural areas grew at still higher rates than the satellite cities in this decade (1920-30), 64.3 percent in the largest class and 91.1 percent in the next largest. Thus the pattern of growth in the constituent parts of metropolitan districts of less than 500,000 was quite different from that in metropolitan districts over this size. The former grew about as rapidly in their central cities as in their satellite urban areas and only about twice as fast in their satellite rural areas as in their central cities, while the larger metropolitan districts grew about twice as fast in their satellite urban areas as in their central cities and three to four times as fast in their satellite rural areas as in their central cities.

Size classes, 1930-40.—In the last decade (1930-40), even though the metropolitan rate of growth was low as compared with the past, all but the largest size class of metropolitan communities grew faster than the country as a whole (7.2 percent), except in the original group of 44, where the

250,000-500,000 class also fell below that level. The rates in ascending order of size class in the 140 group (group I, 1940) were 12.2 percent, 8 percent, 8.8 percent, and 6.5 percent and were the same in the two larger size classes in all four groups of metropolitan districts (group I to group IV). For the smallest size class the rate of growth declined steadily as the number of metropolitan districts in this class became smaller but in the 250,000-500,000 class the rate changed but little except that in the 44 group it was only 6.6 percent. In the central cities, however, only the smallest size class in the 140 group had a rate (7.8 percent) as high as that of the Nation. The central cities were no longer holding their own in the metropolitan districts, except in the new small districts. The rate was uniformly 4.6 for cities of 250,000-500,000 in groups I, II, and III and 3.5 in group IV. The rates in the central cities in the other size classes were the same in all four groups of metropolitan districts and were 6.2 percent for metropolitan districts of 500,000-1,000,000 and 3.9 percent for those of over 1,000,000.

In all size classes and in all four groups the rate of growth in the satellite urban areas was higher than in the central cities, although the differences were hardly significant in the metropolitan districts of 250,000-1,000,000. They were a little larger in the smallest and largest size classes but even here were probably not significant. Finally, in all size classes and in all four groups of metropolitan districts the satellite rural population grew several times as fast as that of the central cities and the satellite urban areas. In the smallest size class of the 140 (group I) districts the rate of growth of the satellite rural areas was about 3 times as high as in the satellite urban areas, while in the largest size metropolitan districts the satellite rural population grew more than 3 times as fast as the satellite urban and in the other 2 the satellite rural rate of growth was approximately 5 times as great as the satellite urban, except in the 44 districts of group IV.

Summary.—From this brief review of the growth of metropolitan districts by size it is clear that in general, the metropolitan districts having fewer than 250,000 inhabitants have grown faster than those with over 1,000,000. The 500,000-1,000,000 class, on the other hand, has grown as fast or faster than the next smaller class. The 250,000-500,000 class has, as a rule, grown slowly in comparison with the others. There are some variations from this pattern in the different groups of metropolitan districts but they do not appear to invalidate this generalization.

The central cities show considerable variations in growth both as between size classes and in the four groups from decade to decade but in the largest size class they have generally, though not always, had a lower rate of growth than in the smaller size classes.

It may be noted that in 1940 the 10 metropolitan districts with over 1,000,000 inhabitants still contained over one-half (51.8 percent) of all the metropolitan population in the 140 metropolitan districts, although this proportion had declined slightly during the decade (from 52.6 percent in 1930). Their increase in population was only 1,998,674, while the remainder of the metropolitan districts, with 47.4 percent of the metropolitan population in 1930, increased by 2,716,068, thus absorbing 57.6 percent of the metropolitan increase during the decade. The movement of new metropolitan districts into the largest size class has prevented any significant decrease in the proportion of our metropolitan population living in such districts since 1900. The four metropolitan districts of over 1,000,000 in 1900 contained 48.2 percent of the metropolitan population of the 44 metropolitan districts in that year. The 5 of this size in 1910 contained almost the same proportion of the population (47.8 percent) in the 58 metropolitan districts; the 7 of 1920 contained 47.5 percent of the population of the 97 in that year and the 10 of that size in 1930 had 52.6 percent of the popu-

DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE

TABLE XI.—PERCENTAGE OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION AND OF METROPOLITAN INCREASE, BY DECADES, BY SIZE OF DISTRICT: 1900-1940

[Based on figures in table 9]

SIZE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AT BEGINNING OF DECADE AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS		1920-30 AREAS		1910-20 AREAS		1900-1910 AREAS	
	Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan population		Percent of metropolitan population	
	1940	1930	1930	1920	1920	1910	1910	1900
Group I	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Under 250,000	19.2	18.5	28.0					
250,000-500,000	17.4	17.4	17.2					
500,000-1,000,000	11.6	11.5	12.4					
1,000,000 and over	51.8	52.6	42.4					
Group II	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Under 250,000	14.0	13.6	10.3	17.2	16.7	18.9		
250,000-500,000	18.5	18.4	19.3	15.4	16.5	11.4		
500,000-1,000,000	12.3	12.2	13.9	20.4	19.3	24.0		
1,000,000 and over	55.2	55.8	47.5	47.1	47.5	45.6		
Group III	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 250,000	4.2	4.1	5.4	8.1	8.0	8.6	18.5	17.5
250,000-500,000	20.1	19.9	22.5	16.5	17.6	12.6	17.0	17.3
500,000-1,000,000	13.8	13.6	16.4	22.7	21.5	27.2	18.1	17.3
1,000,000 and over	61.9	62.3	55.8	52.6	52.8	51.7	45.8	47.8
Group IV	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 250,000	2.2	2.1	2.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	13.3	13.2
250,000-500,000	15.4	15.4	14.7	15.7	16.5	12.6	16.9	16.5
500,000-1,000,000	15.0	14.8	18.7	22.8	21.4	27.8	19.8	18.7
1,000,000 and over	67.4	67.7	63.8	57.0	57.4	55.7	50.0	51.6

lation of the 140 at that time. Additional data are summarized in table XI.

Distribution of increase.—That vast numbers of people have been moving into the larger metropolitan districts and also that the proportion of the metropolitan population living in a fixed group of metropolitan districts, the 58

districts of group III (1920), for example, has been increasing is shown in tables XI and XII. In these tables, both the numerical increase in the different size classes in these 58 metropolitan districts for three decades and the changes in the proportions living in these size classes during each decade are given.

TABLE XII.—INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE 58 GROUP III METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, BY DECADES, BY SIZE: 1910-40

DECADE AND SIZE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AT BEGINNING OF DECADE	INCREASE IN POPULATION				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE			
	Total	Central cities	Satellite areas		Total	Central cities	Satellite areas	
			Urban	Rural			Urban	Rural
1930-40								
Total	3,584,793	1,468,188	784,040	1,302,687	100.0	41.8	21.9	38.3
Under 250,000	191,818	74,028	10,302	107,488	100.0	38.6	5.4	56.0
250,000-500,000	807,431	244,440	69,294	393,697	100.0	42.7	8.0	48.8
500,000-1,000,000	586,870	289,796	94,035	203,039	100.0	49.4	16.0	34.6
1,000,000 and over	1,988,674	789,922	610,409	598,343	100.0	39.5	30.5	29.9
1920-30								
Total	10,671,679	5,851,909	2,808,889	2,010,881	100.0	54.8	26.3	18.8
Under 250,000	813,817	704,055	16,229	193,533	100.0	77.0	1.8	21.2
250,000-500,000	1,339,846	808,254	198,300	333,232	100.0	60.3	14.8	24.0
500,000-1,000,000	2,902,390	1,458,091	828,783	615,516	100.0	50.2	28.0	21.2
1,000,000 and over	5,515,626	2,881,509	1,765,517	868,600	100.0	52.2	32.0	16.7
1910-20								
Total	7,621,911	5,985,116	1,500,050	736,765	100.0	70.7	19.7	9.7
Under 250,000	1,703,078	1,350,946	119,576	232,456	100.0	79.3	7.0	13.6
250,000-500,000	1,402,615	976,771	239,398	186,446	100.0	69.6	17.1	13.3
500,000-1,000,000	1,610,184	1,301,972	264,584	43,628	100.0	80.9	16.4	2.7
1,000,000 and over	2,906,034	1,755,427	876,372	274,235	100.0	60.4	30.2	9.4

In these 58 metropolitan districts an increasing proportion of the increase has been going into the largest size class during the last 3 decades. Until the last decade this was also true for the 500,000-1,000,000 class. Both of the smaller size classes have been irregular in their proportion of the metropolitan increase. But the most significant fact from the standpoint of decentralization is the steady and, in all but one case, the rather rapid decline in the proportion of the increase in the central cities of all size classes. It is also significant that in this group of 58 districts there is no very clear relation

between size and the proportion of the metropolitan increase found in the central cities. In the decade 1910-20 the largest metropolitan districts had the smallest proportion of their increase in central cities, with the largest proportions in the under 250,000 and the 500,000-1,000,000 class. In the next decade (1920-30) there was little difference in the proportions of the increase in the two larger size classes going into the central cities. The smallest class was at the top by a relatively large margin. This would seem the natural distribution, if it is density of population and size of densely

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

populated area which lead people to stay out of the central cities. In the last decade, however, the smallest size class had the smallest proportion of its increase in the central cities although the difference between it and the largest size class in this respect was negligible.

On the whole one can say that there has been a large decline in the proportion of the increase in all these metropolitan districts taking place in the central cities and some decline, except in the largest class, in the proportion going into satellite urban areas, with a large gain in the proportion

going into satellite rural areas, this latter movement being particularly marked during the decade 1930-40. In this decade there was also a definite relation between the size of the metropolitan districts and the proportion of their increase going into satellite rural areas—the smaller the metropolitan districts the larger the proportion of the increase in rural areas. This situation is no doubt in part a consequence of the tendency for any suburban area with a moderately dense population to incorporate and become a city and would be more marked around a large city than a small city.

CHAPTER 5

FACTORS AFFECTING THE REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITHIN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

There seems little reason to doubt that the increasing use of automobiles is a factor of great importance in bringing about the decentralization of metropolitan districts which has been noted from time to time in the preceding discussion. The improvement in public transportation serving the suburbs should not be overlooked, however, as a factor increasing the willingness of people to live in the suburbs and work in the city. In addition to these improvements in transportation, the prestige of living in certain suburbs, the movement of industry into the peripheral areas of cities, and the extension of telephone and electric service throughout the metropolitan districts, have also exerted a significant influence on the growth of satellite areas.

Most of the factors which have just been mentioned do not need to be elaborated upon. We are all more or less familiar with their effects in making life in the suburbs easier and more enjoyable for an increasing portion of the metropolitan population. In any event we have little precise information regarding their influence. The movement of industry to satellite areas, however, is not so generally recognized as an important factor in the situation. Since we have some useful information about this, it will be profitable to present this information and to try to relate it to the pattern of metropolitan population movements described above.

Location of manufacturing plants.—The Census Bureau has established 33 major industrial areas in the United States for purposes of the Census of Manufactures. Manufacturing plants in these areas, which are defined by county lines, employed 58.2 percent of all wage earners in manufacturing in 1919. This proportion fell to 56.2 percent in 1929 and to 54.7 percent in 1939, as indicated in table XIII. Since 1929 the wage earners in these 33 industrial areas can be further divided into those employed in the central cities of these areas and in their satellite areas. In 1929 the central cities employed 35.1 percent of all the wage earners in manufacturing; by 1939 this proportion had fallen to 31.9 percent. The proportion of wage earners in the remainder of the 33 major industrial areas, on the other hand, rose from 21.1 percent in 1929 to 22.8 percent in 1939. This may not appear to be a large increase in wage earners in the satellite areas; but when considered in conjunction with the decline in the proportion of wage earners in the central cities, it clearly indicates a changing distribution in the place of employment of their industrial workers. There can be little doubt that this shift of manufacturing to the satellite areas has had an influence on the place of residence of the workers, although there are no statistics measuring the extent to which workers have followed the factories into the suburbs. The relatively rapid growth of the satellite areas themselves cannot be regarded as such, for the shift of population to the satellite areas of a metropolitan district may frequently consist chiefly of white-collar workers. Also, the location of new plants is influenced by the changes in population distribution themselves. However, there are enough instances of the development of new communities around plants which have moved from central cities to their satellite areas to render it clear that in many cases the outward movement of plants has resulted in a like movement of workers.

TABLE XIII.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN THE UNITED STATES BY GROUPS OF COUNTIES, AND BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES AND SATELLITE AREAS: 1939 AND 1929

AREA	1939 ¹	1929 ²
United States.....	100.0	100.0
In counties of 33 major industrial areas.....	54.7	56.2
Central cities.....	31.9	35.1
Satellite cities.....	2.0	2.9
Remainder of counties.....	20.2	18.2
In counties outside major industrial areas:		
Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more.....	8.2	8.6
Central cities.....	6.5	6.0
Remainder of counties.....	1.7	1.6
Other important industrial counties.....	9.6	9.3
All other counties.....	27.5	26.0

¹ Census of Manufacturers, 1939, vol. III.
² National Resources Planning Board, "Industrial Location and Resources," Washington, Government Printing Office, 1943, p. 106.

Under the circumstances it seems only reasonable to look upon the decline in the actual numbers of wage earners employed in industry in the central cities of these 33 industrial areas (from 3,089,000 in 1929 to 2,514,000 in 1939, a decline of 18.6 percent, while the decline in the Nation as a whole was only 10.8 percent) as a partial explanation of the relatively slow growth of the large central cities during this decade (4.4 percent in the central cities of the 58 metropolitan districts of 1920). The fact that the decline in the number of wage earners in the satellite portions of the 33 industrial areas (from 1,874,000 to 1,797,000, or a decline of 4.1 percent) was much smaller proportionally than in the central cities also makes it appear probable that the centrifugal movement of industry was a factor in the much more rapid population growth in satellite metropolitan areas (13.6 percent in the satellite areas of these 58 metropolitan districts) than in the central cities.

But while it seems eminently reasonable to believe that this slow but steady shift of industry from central cities to satellite areas is a factor of some importance in the relatively more rapid growth of population in the satellite areas, yet we should not overlook the fact that the number of manufacturing wage earners declined in most satellite areas between 1929 and 1939 as well as in the central cities. The increase in population in most metropolitan districts and especially in their central cities during this decade must, therefore, have resulted chiefly from an expansion of non-manufacturing employment. The growth of trade and service industries, and the increasing tendency for retail stores, service establishments, etc., to be located in the periphery of large cities, are important in this connection.

General economic factors.—The New York metropolitan district may be divided into the New York and New Jersey divisions, which had quite different rates of growth in the decade 1930-40. The New Jersey division grew by only 2.3 percent and in this respect was more like Boston (1.6 percent), Philadelphia (1.4 percent), and Pittsburgh (2.1 percent) than like the New York division, which grew by 9 percent. Moreover, the central cities of the New Jersey division, like the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, lost population, while New York City gained 7.6 percent.

The growth of New York City in numbers amounted to over one-half million (524,549) while that of the satellite areas in the New York division was only a little over one-third as much (193,291). The New York division of this district was the only metropolitan area in the United States having over 1,000,000 inhabitants in 1930 in which the satellite territory had a smaller numerical growth than the central city. Table V shows that while New York City had a decline in population within an area having a 2-mile radius from the center of the city, and in this respect was quite similar to a number of other large cities, it had a slight gain in the area bounded by the 2-mile and 4-mile circles which most of the other large cities did not have. Beyond the 4-mile circle the rate of gain increased with the length of the radius until in the area within the city but over 10 miles from the center of the city there was an increase of 190,936, or 21.1 percent, which is a higher rate of growth than in the satellite area of the New York division (18.2 percent) and is almost equal in numbers to the gain in the entire satellite area (193,291). Clearly New York City and its satellite area east of the Hudson constitute a unique metropolitan area in the Northeast and in certain respects in the country as a whole, so far as population trends during the 1930's are concerned.

The fact that there was a fairly large increase in the New York division of its metropolitan district and particularly in the city itself suggests either that New York City experienced a smaller decline in manufacturing wage earners during the decade 1930-40 than the other large cities of the Northeast or that the services New York City was performing for the rest of the country were growing so rapidly it could provide more jobs than these other large cities. On the first point there is definite evidence. Between 1929 and 1939 the central cities in the 33 major industrial areas of the United States had a decline of 18.6 percent in the number of their manufacturing wage earners as already noted. New York City, on the other hand, had a decline of only 9 percent, as compared with 23.9 percent in Boston, 20.5 percent in Philadelphia, and 29.1 percent in Pittsburgh. It would appear, then, that New York City suffered less from the decline in manufacturing wage earners than the other large cities in that region. The difference is presumably related to differences in types of manufacturing in New York and other Northeastern cities. For one thing, it appears that heavy industries tend to spread to areas near sources of supply more than light industries, which tend to locate near markets. Boston, on the other hand, has probably been affected by the continued dispersion in the shoe industry and the cotton industry, which has been going on for several decades.

It also seems likely that as large cities tend to become commercial and service centers rather than manufacturing centers New York City has been able to make more satisfactory adjustments to these changing city functions than most other large cities in the Northeast. New York, like Washington, D. C., although in quite different respects, has increasingly become a national city performing an increasing variety of services in the national economy.

In contrast to what was happening in the New York division, or in the whole of the New York-New Jersey metropolitan district for that matter, the Los Angeles metropolitan district was growing much faster in its satellite areas than in the central city. About 55 percent of its metropolitan growth between 1930 and 1940 took place in

satellite areas and its absolute satellite growth (324,138) was much larger than that in the New York division (193,291). In addition the growth of the Los Angeles metropolitan district as a whole was nearly three times as rapid as that of the New York division. These differences in pattern of growth are all the more significant in view of the fact that the city of Los Angeles has an area of 448 square miles, as compared with 299 square miles in New York City. Thus in spite of its relatively low density the majority of people added to the Los Angeles metropolitan district went outside the city to find a place to live, which is in strong contrast with what took place in the New York division.

As a result of the operation of these different patterns of growth over several decades the New York division of the New York-New Jersey metropolitan district had only 14.4 percent (and the entire district only 27.8 percent) of its population in satellite areas in 1940, while in the Los Angeles district this proportion rose to 48.2 percent. A recent release by the Bureau of the Census (Series P-SC, No. 119, April 10, 1946), based on a special census, shows that Los Angeles city had an increase of 301,410 between April 1, 1940, and January 28, 1946. This is an increase of 20 percent or almost as much as in the 1930-40 decade (21.5 percent). There is no indication of the relative rate of growth of Los Angeles city and its satellite area, but a census release of the same date (Series P-SC, No. 118) for Long Beach, the largest satellite city in the district, shows that it grew by 46.8 percent in the same period. It seems reasonably safe to assume, therefore, that the Los Angeles metropolitan district retained its 1930-40 pattern of much more rapid growth in satellite areas than in the city.

In the districts established for some of the older cities such as Boston and Pittsburgh, where the city boundaries are determined more largely by geographic conditions and perhaps by a greater unwillingness of old established suburban communities to join the central city, the satellite population greatly exceeds that of the central cities. In Detroit, the third metropolitan district of over 1,000,000 in 1930 which grew fairly rapidly during the decade 1930-40, the pattern of growth was more like that of Los Angeles than that of New York. The satellite areas grew at a much faster rate (22.5 percent) than Detroit (3.5 percent) and they also claimed over two-thirds of the district's increase (123,496 out of a total of 178,286).

This brief description of the rates and patterns of growth in several of the larger metropolitan districts would seem to lend support to the view tentatively expressed above that the degree of decentralization within metropolitan districts depends more largely on the ease of automobile transportation within the given district rather than on the congestion of population in that district. Certainly there is a vast difference between New York on the one hand, and Los Angeles and Detroit on the other, in the ease with which private cars can be used within their metropolitan districts. In the latter, traffic congestion and parking problems, bad as they are, constitute but a mild deterrent as compared with their effect in New York. Then, too, New York's huge size and its water barriers not only make it a long drive from downtown to the suburbs but also create bottlenecks which often delay traffic movements for long periods. There can be little doubt that these are important factors in preventing a higher degree of decentralization in the New York area.

CHAPTER 6

THE DEMOGRAPHIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

The demographic importance of this vast growth in the larger metropolitan districts lies chiefly in two facts: (a) That people in modern large cities do not reproduce at a rate sufficient to maintain their numbers; and (b) that the physical structure of such cities is, with few exceptions, ideal for destruction by A-bombs. For some time we have known that the native white population in our large cities was not reproducing itself, but the full import of this fact for our future growth as a Nation was obscured by the great influx into these cities of immigrants who had the reproductive habits of rural people and by the relatively high rate of natural increase in our native rural population, which outnumbered all other groups combined until about the time of World War I.

The second of these two facts, namely, the vulnerability of the modern city to attack by aerial bombs, has been fully realized only since 1940. This matter will not be discussed here more than to point out that in 1940 more than 40 percent of our population lived in metropolitan districts with central cities of over 100,000. Anyone of these could be largely destroyed by a single A-bomb, as we now know, and probably not more than a half dozen would be able to function at all after six or eight such bombs as that dropped at Hiroshima had fallen on them.

Table 14 shows the standard ratios of children under 5 to women 15-44 years of age and the replacement indexes for the white population in those metropolitan districts of 1940 for which age data were available.¹

A careful scrutiny of this table shows that very few of the metropolitan districts of 1940 had a replacement index of 100 or over (for their white population). Johnstown, Pa., a relatively small steel city, is the only metropolitan district in the Northeast which has a replacement index of over 100. In the North Central States only Flint and Saginaw-Bay City, in Michigan, had indexes of over 100. They are both heavy manufacturing centers which have had a large influx of people from the South. In the South only Huntington-Ashland reached 100, although San Antonio was only a little short of this figure. The former has had many migrants from the hills of West Virginia and Kentucky and the latter has a large Mexican population. In the West only Salt Lake City had an index exceeding 100. This city is the center of the Mormon community. At the other extreme there are 15 metropolitan districts where the replacement index is below 70, among which are New York, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. There are 22 others where the index is between 70 and 75, including Los Angeles, Baltimore, Minneapolis, and Philadelphia. In this connection it should be remembered that we are dealing here with metropolitan districts, not cities. This is quite important for, as will be shown below, the index is always significantly higher for a metropolitan district than for its central city.

¹ The replacement index referred to here is secured by dividing the standardized ratio of children to women in a given city or district by the ratio of children to women in a life table for the white population of the United States in the years 1939-41. An index of 100 means that there are just enough children to maintain the present population. A higher index means that this population will continue to grow in each generation by the remainder obtained by subtracting 100 from this index. Thus 120-100 leaves 20 and indicates the percentage by which, birth rates and death rates remaining as they were at this time, population will increase in a generation. An index below 100 means that there are too few children to maintain the present numbers. The replacement index has been used here because it is simple to calculate. Furthermore the replacement index and the net reproduction rate are so nearly alike that they can be used interchangeably.

Columns 3 and 4 in table 14 give the same data for the nonwhite population, where the metropolitan district had over 1,000 nonwhite children under 5 years of age. The nonwhites have indexes of over 100 in only three metropolitan districts and on the whole there is not as much difference between whites and nonwhites as is generally assumed.

In 1940 only 38.3 percent of our total population was non-metropolitan rural, using the 140 metropolitan districts of that year, while 47.8 percent was metropolitan. The non-metropolitan rural areas would need to have a replacement index in the neighborhood of 130 or 135 to raise the index for both groups to the maintenance level of 100. That this estimate of about 130 to 135 as the replacement index needed for the nonmetropolitan rural population to make the average for it and the metropolitan population 100 is approximately correct is also shown by the net reproduction rates for our white urban and rural populations as calculated by the Bureau of the Census. These are 73.1 for the white urban population, 114.6 for the white rural-nonfarm population, and 157.2 for the white rural-farm population, and for the total white population 95.7.²

Net reproduction rates and replacement indexes for five metropolitan districts and their central cities and satellite areas are presented in table XIV. When these rates are compared we find that in every case the reproduction rate for the satellite area is significantly higher than that for the central city, varying from a little less than 10 percentage points higher in New York and Philadelphia to 13 points in Chicago, and to 19 or 20 points in Detroit and Los Angeles. (The use of replacement indexes yields essentially the same results.) These are substantial differences. It is possible, therefore, that the continued decentralization of metropolitan population may have a significant effect upon our future population growth, though of course there is no way of knowing whether this differential will endure; nor do we know whether it is due to the selective influence of the satellite areas in drawing people with families into them or to the direct effect of such environments on reproduction.

TABLE XIV.—NET REPRODUCTION RATES AND REPLACEMENT INDEXES FOR 5 METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	TOTAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT		CENTRAL CITY		SATELLITE AREA	
	Net reproduction rate	Replacement index	Net reproduction rate	Replacement index	Net reproduction rate	Replacement index
Chicago.....	68.4	68.3	65.2	65.2	78.6	78.2
Detroit.....	82.7	84.0	76.7	77.9	95.9	98.5
Los Angeles.....	71.8	71.7	62.0	62.1	82.6	82.1
New York.....	63.7	65.5	61.2	63.0	68.5	70.0
Philadelphia.....	73.8	74.5	70.0	71.4	79.8	80.6

In order to see whether the decentralizing movement within the city was having any effect upon birth rates, replacement indexes were prepared for zones bounded by circles at different distances from the center of the city (see table 12). These are the zones that were used in the measurement of

² Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, "Population, Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910, Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates," p. 20.

the movement of population to the peripheries of these cities. In general it can be said that within these cities there were no more children per 1,000 white women in the outer zones than in the inner zones, although in some cities the indexes for the central zones were very low. The higher birth rates commonly associated with poorer living conditions seem to balance any tendency for people who live near the peripheries of cities to have larger families. Indeed, the highest ratios of children to women are found near the centers of these cities quite as frequently as near the edges. It is of some interest that, aside from the extremely low replace-

ment indexes in the centers of several cities, which is probably due to the presence of boarding houses and a high proportion of unmarried women, the lowest ratios are generally found in the middle zones. There is less reason to believe that a low proportion of married women is an important cause of low ratios of children in the middle zones than in the central zone or zones but there are no data bearing directly on this point. It is not until the satellite areas are reached that there is a clear relation between increasing distance from the center of the city and a higher replacement index.

CHAPTER 7

THE FUTURE GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

In the United States as a whole.—Will metropolitan districts continue to absorb the larger part of any future increase in our population, as they did before 1930? Or does the decade 1930-40 represent a turning point, so that in the future we may expect a rate of population growth in metropolitan districts no greater than, or even lower than, in the Nation as a whole? Will metropolitan districts continue to decentralize in the sense in which that term is used here, namely, to grow more rapidly in their rather thinly settled satellite areas than in the central cities? Finally, is there any indication that dispersion, that is, the scattering of population more widely over the country, as distinguished from decentralization, is taking place and, if so, how is it likely to affect metropolitan growth?

Naturally such questions cannot be answered with any assurance even for metropolitan districts as a whole and with much less certainty for particular metropolitan districts and size classes. However, it will be possible to adduce certain considerations which will be helpful in judging the general trends in the future.

The best evidence regarding population changes in the country as a whole since 1940 comes from a series of civilian population estimates based on a count of the ration books issued in November 1943. These figures were compiled on a county basis, and are thus not altogether comparable with the data for metropolitan districts. As an approximation to metropolitan district figures, however, estimates for what were termed "metropolitan counties" were presented. Metropolitan counties were defined as those counties 50 percent or more of whose population was included in some metropolitan district. On this basis, figures were presented for 139 metropolitan counties or groups of counties, one metropolitan district (Greensboro, N. C.) not being represented because it contained less than one-half the population of the county in which it was located.

The figures representing the civilian population of these counties for 1940 and 1943 are given in table 15, and are summarized in table XV, classified by size of metropolitan district and region. The population of the entire group of metropolitan counties increased 2.2 percent between 1940 and 1943, during which period the civilian population of the entire United States decreased by 3.1 percent. The population of metropolitan counties containing districts with 250,000-500,000 inhabitants increased 6.7 percent, while the increase for counties with districts of 1,000,000 or over was only 0.1 percent. The population in those counties in the United States outside the metropolitan group, on the other hand, decreased 8.5 percent.

In the Northeastern States the decrease in the total civilian population was 5.7 percent, and the decrease in the metropolitan counties in these States only slightly less, 5.1 percent. In the North Central States the total civilian population decreased 4.3 percent, and the metropolitan county population increased 1.8 percent. In the South there was a decrease of 3.4 percent in the total civilian population as compared with an increase of 11.6 percent in the civilian population of the metropolitan counties in that region. In the West the total civilian population increased 8.5 percent, while the population of the metropolitan counties increased 16.9 percent, or almost twice as fast.

TABLE XV.—CIVILIAN POPULATION AND RATE OF CHANGE, APR. 1, 1940, TO NOV. 1, 1943, IN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES CONTAINING 139¹ METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, AND FOR NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, BY REGIONS

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

REGION AND SIZE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT IN 1940	ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION		Percent of Increase
	Nov. 1, 1943	Apr. 1, 1940	
United States.....	127,307,884	131,329,104	-3.1
Counties containing metropolitan districts.....	68,267,003	66,775,729	2.2
Under 250,000.....	14,364,690	13,853,617	3.7
250,000-500,000.....	11,132,629	10,435,849	6.7
500,000-1,000,000.....	8,268,254	8,031,701	2.9
1,000,000 and over.....	34,501,530	34,454,562	0.1
Nonmetropolitan counties.....	69,040,881	64,553,375	-8.5
The Northeastern States.....	33,884,320	35,914,411	-5.7
Counties containing metropolitan districts.....	26,965,496	28,411,767	-5.1
Under 250,000.....	2,717,320	2,801,166	-3.0
250,000-500,000.....	3,166,827	3,302,198	-4.1
500,000-1,000,000.....	2,737,867	2,883,016	-5.0
1,000,000 and over.....	18,343,782	19,425,388	-5.6
Nonmetropolitan counties.....	6,918,824	7,502,644	-7.8
The North Central States.....	36,361,463	40,100,828	-4.3
Counties containing metropolitan districts.....	19,808,681	19,458,719	1.8
Under 250,000.....	4,193,971	4,197,858	-0.1
250,000-500,000.....	2,609,859	2,510,401	4.0
500,000-1,000,000.....	3,169,573	3,155,583	0.4
1,000,000 and over.....	9,835,278	9,594,817	2.5
Nonmetropolitan counties.....	18,552,782	20,642,209	-10.1
The South.....	40,082,776	41,504,982	-3.4
Counties containing metropolitan districts.....	12,854,338	11,514,306	11.6
Under 250,000.....	5,835,710	5,307,720	8.1
250,000-500,000.....	3,450,378	3,050,202	13.1
500,000-1,000,000.....	2,390,814	1,993,103	18.4
1,000,000 and over.....	1,207,436	1,073,221	12.5
Nonmetropolitan counties.....	27,228,438	29,990,656	-9.2
The West.....	14,979,325	13,808,803	8.5
Counties containing metropolitan districts.....	8,638,488	7,390,037	16.9
Under 250,000.....	1,617,589	1,456,873	11.0
250,000-500,000.....	1,905,865	1,572,928	21.2
500,000-1,000,000.....	5,115,034	4,361,136	17.3
1,000,000 and over.....	6,340,837	6,417,860	-1.2

¹ Metropolitan counties were defined as counties more than 50 percent of whose population was within a metropolitan district in 1940. The Greensboro, N. C., metropolitan district is not represented in this series because this district contained less than 50 percent of the population of Guilford County in which it was located.

Although many of these changes reflect war conditions, and the return movement of military personnel and civilian workers back to their prewar homes will be large, it seems likely that a large residue of the workers called into metropolitan districts for war work will remain and that more of the returning military personnel than came from these districts will find its way there. The data cited above showing the early 1946 population of Los Angeles and Long Beach also point to this conclusion. It seems likely, therefore, that the decade 1940-50 will witness a relatively large increase in metropolitan population, the cityward movement being more similar to that which occurred in the decade 1920-30 than to that in the decade 1930-40. A boom in industry and trade such as many people expect will almost certainly be favorable to the increase of metropolitan population. The nonmetropolitan rural population will, of course, remain about stationary or will decline, depending on the magnitude of the movement to metropolitan districts.

There is no evidence which would justify assuming that the decentralization of metropolitan districts will be less rapid than in the past two decades. On the contrary new arterial and express highways are being built in many metropolitan districts and improvement in the techniques of building automobiles should cheapen them in relation to incomes in the course of 2 or 3 years. Then, too, the reduction in hours of work and the longer week ends should encourage living at some distance from one's work. When all these matters are taken into account it seems only reasonable to expect a continued and perhaps an even more rapid decentralization of metropolitan districts than in the past.

In the four regions.—It would be of great interest to every metropolitan district if its future growth could be predicted within a moderate range of error. However, a careful study of the growth of the individual districts (see table 3) gives little hope of finding a sound basis for such prediction, nor does consideration of the wartime growth (1940 to 1943) of metropolitan counties aid appreciably in the making of such predictions. The most that will be attempted here is some general prediction relating to regions and based on the trends shown by the data already presented.

During the early part of the war period (that is, 1940 to 1943) the counties in the Northeast in which were located the metropolitan districts of New York (decrease, 7.1 percent), Boston (decrease, 5.1 percent), and Pittsburgh (decrease, 7.8 percent) all lost population, while Philadelphia (gain, 1.7 percent) a little more than held its own. Elsewhere in this region the counties containing the Buffalo metropolitan district gained 0.4 percent while those of the Providence district lost 2.5 percent and those of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre district lost 21.3 percent.

These details regarding the larger metropolitan districts of the Northeast are given to show how dependent the growth of particular metropolitan districts is upon the economic conditions of the period. The war required products and economic services different from those of peacetime. New York, which had made a relatively good adaptation to the changing economy of the decade 1930-40, was unable to adapt itself to the war economy and hence lost population at a faster rate than any of the larger metropolitan districts of the Northeast except the anthracite coal region of Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, which had been losing population since about 1930.

Detroit and Los Angeles may be cited as metropolitan districts which had been growing at a rapid rate for some years and whose counties continued to gain rapidly during the war.

Many examples of even more remarkable growth among metropolitan districts during the war might be cited but all they tell us is that a particular area was so located that it could undertake a special war job to advantage (Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, Savannah, Mobile, San Francisco-Oakland, Portland, Oreg., etc.).

In view of these uncertainties and irregularities in the growth of particular metropolitan districts it seems that we must be content to study the trends of regional growth and the probabilities of economic expansion in regions to secure a helpful view of probable future growth in metropolitan districts. The general conclusion justified by such a study is that the relatively rapid and steady regional increases in metropolitan population in the West and South will continue and that these regions will absorb metropolitan population at the expense of the Northeastern and North Central States. It seems likely, however, that the pattern of metropolitan growth will be somewhat different in these two regions. It appears more likely to be concentrated in a few large metropolitan districts in the West than in the South.

In addition to the evidence of population trends already given, there is also some evidence regarding economic developments which seems quite enlightening as one tries to assay the probabilities of the future regional growth of metropolitan

population. "The spread of manufacturing to the West and to the South has been accelerated during the war, with important industrial operations being established in most Southern, central Western, and far Western States . . . Although many of the plants in these three younger manufacturing areas are not easily convertible, the great variety of raw materials and parts industries which have gone into these three new areas suggests that they may retain after the war much of their new importance."¹

Expansion in manufacturing plant.—Between July 1940 and May 1944, the War Production Board authorized expenditures for manufacturing plant and equipment to the amount of somewhat over 14 billions of dollars. These were distributed by regions as shown in table XVI. The table also shows the distribution of expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939 (the last normal prewar year) as reported in the census, and the distribution of wage earners in manufacturing for the years 1939, 1929, and 1919. In order to eliminate as much as possible of the wartime expenditure for plants whose convertibility to peacetime production is extremely doubtful, all shipbuilding, all ammunition and explosives, and one-half of aircraft expenditures have been eliminated from the authorizations referred to above. Admittedly much other expenditure for war plants would be omitted and some of that omitted would be included if an adequate standard of convertibility could be applied in each of the 12 categories of expenditure used in these tabulations. But it is believed that even with these shortcomings the percentages given here do not particularly discriminate against any region by unduly reducing the proportion of authorizations for new plant and equipment it received during the war.

TABLE XVI.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY REGIONS OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPENDITURES ON MANUFACTURING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, JULY 1940, TO MAY 1944; OF SIMILAR ACTUAL EXPENDITURES IN 1939; AND OF MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN 1939, 1929, AND 1919

REGION	Value of facilities authorized, July 1940 to May 1944 ¹	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING		
			1939	1929	1919
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Northeastern States.....	25.4	32.9	40.6	41.4	46.4
The North Central States.....	37.4	37.5	32.7	34.1	31.8
The South.....	24.4	21.6	20.4	18.0	15.7
The West.....	12.8	8.0	6.3	6.5	6.0

¹ Excludes all shipbuilding, all ammunition and explosives, and ½ of aircraft expenditures.

It is recognized, moreover, that the distribution of expenditure for plant and equipment in a single year (1939) cannot be regarded as a norm against which to measure the wartime departure. Nevertheless, when coupled with the data on the regional distribution of wage earners it seems that the differences between the regional distributions of these two types of expenditures may have some significance.

Wage earners in manufacturing.—The trend in the regional distribution of wage earners in manufacturing during the 20 years between 1919 and 1939 may be in itself a better measure of the regional changes in industrial capacity than the expenditures for new plant and equipment. But when both of these measures point in the same direction it would seem that they ought not to be ignored in searching for an explanation of the differences in the regional growth of metropolitan districts and in trying to get a useful view of probable future changes.

In 1939 the Northeast had 40.6 percent of the Nation's manufacturing wage earners. It had 41.4 percent in 1929

¹ McLaughlin, Glenn E.: "Industrial Expansion and Location," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 242, p. 27.

and 46.4 percent in 1919. There can be no reasonable doubt that the manufacturing industry of the Northeast did not hold its own during the interwar period. Moreover, in 1939 the Northeast reported only 32.9 percent of the national expenditure for new plant and equipment in that year and it received only 25.4 percent of the wartime authorizations for plant and equipment between July 1940, and May 1944, after certain deductions were made, as explained above.

In the North Central States the proportion of the Nation's manufacturing wage earners rose from 31.9 percent in 1919 to 34.1 percent in 1929 and then declined to 32.7 percent in 1939. In 1939 this region claimed 37.5 percent of the expenditures for plant and equipment reported to the Bureau of the Census and it received almost the same proportion (37.4 percent) of the wartime authorizations for plant and equipment. Although its proportion of manufacturing wage earners declined somewhat between 1929 and 1939 it reported a proportion of new capital equipment somewhat higher than it had of wage earners in the latter year. The fact that a large part of the heavy industry of the Nation, which requires heavy capital outlay, is located in this region may account in part for the high proportional expenditures of new capital.

In the South there has been a slow but steady increase in the proportion of the Nation's manufacturing wage earners since 1919, from 15.7 percent in that year to 18 percent in 1929 and to 20.4 percent in 1939. In 1939 this region received only a little more than this proportion of new plant and equipment (21.6 percent) and during the war years it received 24.4 percent, a significant increase in proportion when it is recalled that all expenditures for shipbuilding and ammunition and explosives and half of those for aircraft have been deducted. It would appear that the South did gain proportionally as compared with both the Northeast and the North Central States in new manufacturing facilities developed during the war.

The West gained slightly in its proportion of manufacturing wage earners between 1919 (6 percent) and 1929 (6.5 percent) and then did not quite hold its own between 1929 and 1939 (6.3 percent). In 1939, however, it received 8 percent of the reported expenditures for new plant and equipment and during the war period, 12.8 percent. There can be little doubt that manufacturing facilities were increasing fairly rapidly in the West before the war and that the war greatly enhanced the rate of increase.

When these trends are compared with trends in metropolitan population growth there seems to be a fairly close relationship. Between 1920 and 1930 there was a rapid increase in metropolitan population. In the 97 metropolitan districts the slowest growth was in the Northeast (20.1 percent). In the North Central States (31.9 percent) and the South (32.5 percent) it was over one-half higher than in the Northeast, and in the West (57.9 percent) it was nearly three times as high. The Northeast was the only region in which the proportion of the Nation's manufacturing wage earners declined during this decade.

In the decade 1930-40 the Northeast again lost in its proportion of manufacturing wage earners, though only slightly, and the North Central States now showed a similar loss. The South kept on gaining proportionally, about as in the preceding decade, while the West lost at about the same rate as the Northeast. In this decade the rate of metropolitan growth (in the 97 metropolitan districts of the previous decade) in both the Northeast (4.2 percent) and the North Central States (4.8 percent) fell well below that of the Nation (7.2 percent). In the South (18 percent) and the West (17.6 percent), on the other hand, although the rate was far below what it had been, especially in the West, it was still over twice the national rate. Metropolitan growth in the South remained more nearly at the level of previous decades than in any other part of the country.

The continued increase in the proportion of the wage earners in the South would seem to accord well with the relatively high metropolitan increase in this region during the last decade. In the West, climatic factors have long played a much larger part in population increase than elsewhere in the country and apparently have continued to do so, but the relatively large expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939 and during the war should not be ignored as factors likely to influence metropolitan growth during the next few years.

It is not suggested that the expansion of peacetime industry will be determined by the pattern of wartime authorizations or even by the prewar trend in proportions of manufacturing wage earners but the conclusion that the South and West now have considerably larger manufacturing facilities in comparison with the Northeast and the North Central States than they had in 1939 seems fully justified. Moreover, there seems no reasonable doubt that there has been a trend in the distribution of industry toward a proportional increase in manufacturing in these regions. It seems not unlikely, therefore, that in a period when new building is difficult and expensive and when new machine tools are hard to get the South and West may draw some industry beyond what might be considered their normal increment, just because they now have the facilities for such expansion.

In addition to the relative increase in plant and equipment in these regions it also seems highly probable that large war profits and the rapid amortization of wartime capital expenditures have resulted in making relatively more local capital available in these regions than has been available in the past. Finally, it seems reasonably certain that they now have a much larger supply of labor trained in the use of modern machinery than they had possessed heretofore. In view of these new conditions the statement of Dr. McLaughlin quoted above to the effect that these regions are likely to expand their manufacturing even more rapidly in the postwar years than in the prewar years seems highly plausible. There is, of course, nothing inevitable in this southward and westward movement of industry. People go where jobs are to be found. They move from areas where it is relatively hard to make a living to areas where they believe they can do better. If the South and the West are able to take advantage of the conditions noted above which seem to favor their more rapid industrial development we may witness a rather rapid growth of metropolitan population in these regions.

Sources of new labor supply.—There is also a basic demographic fact which should not be overlooked in this connection. It has been shown above that only a very few of the metropolitan districts for which age data are available had enough children in 1940 to maintain their numbers if they were deprived of in-migrants for several years and if there were no increase in birth rates. This means that the growth of metropolitan districts depends almost wholly upon their ability to attract in-migrants. As long as there was a large and fairly steady stream of immigrants from abroad which went to the northern cities and as long as there was still a relatively large rural population in these regions which was not needed on the farms, as the mechanization of agriculture took place, and which also had a relatively high natural increase, the metropolitan districts of the Northeastern and North Central States had a labor supply ample to the needs of a very rapid industrial expansion. With the diminution of foreign immigration, the decline in the proportion of rural population, and the reduction in the birth rate in the rural population as well as in the urban, the older industrial regions became more dependent on attracting native laborers from rural areas at a greater and greater distance.

Migration is relatively easy in the United States and except for a few attempts by certain States during the depression to exclude migrants who might become public charges there

have never been any legal bars against "free" movement from State to State and region to region. But it must be recognized that in spite of this lack of legal barriers the migration of workers from place to place is never entirely free. There are many factors which make the movement of labor sluggish even when this movement is only from a rural community to a nearby city and the sluggishness increases as distance increases because of intervening opportunities, because of the many personal factors which make people reluctant to go to strange places where they must live among people with strange habits and because of the increasing economic difficulties involved in making long moves and great changes in type of occupation.

This imperfect mobility of the labor force gives a certain advantage, so far as population growth is concerned, to the area in which there is a natural increase in population, as compared with one which is dependent chiefly on migration for the increase of its workers, particularly if the latter is at a distance from the sources of migrants and also has a climate which is quite different from that to which the possible migrants are accustomed. (The resulting "advantage," of course, is not an advantage from the standpoint of the economic welfare of the people in an area of growing labor supply, unless it makes possible a higher per capita product.) For this reason the South, which has the largest natural increase of any part of the country, now has an increasing advantage in its natural population growth over other regions, so far as the potential increase of its metropolitan population through migration from the surrounding rural areas is concerned, and will probably have still more in the next decade or two as the decline in the birth rate following World War I reduces proportionally the native labor supply of the northern regions. Whether in the long run this advantage in the increase of the native labor supply will be great enough to overcome the disadvantages of inadequate capital, untrained labor, unfavorable freight rates, and the semimonopolistic control exercised by certain industries already well established elsewhere, is impossible to say. It would seem that these inertias are, as a whole, losing some of their force as time passes. Certainly the facts given above should not be ignored when trying to assess the probable regional development of American industry in the next decade or two.

Differential expansion.—It should be said again that the development of trade and service industries in our larger metropolitan districts has probably accounted for much of their population growth in the past decade and this may become even more important in the future. As noted in chapter 6, not only the larger cities but also some of the larger metropolitan districts are slowly but rather steadily losing their industrial preeminence to peripheral areas. The larger metropolitan districts are more and more becoming trade and service centers and centers of financial and industrial control in an increasingly complex economic system. How long this can continue no one can say but that this development accounts for a significant part of our metropolitan growth during the last three or four decades no one can doubt.

If there should be a gradual increase in the proportion of our national metropolitan population in the South and West, will their metropolitan populations tend to aggregate in the larger metropolitan districts, as they have in the Northeastern and North Central States, and will their pattern of decentralization be the same? Again one can only speak in terms of probabilities not certainties.

It has been noted in chapter 3 that the development of metropolitan districts in the South has taken a somewhat different form in both of these respects than in other parts

of the country. Baltimore and Washington, D. C., are the only two metropolitan districts in the South having more than 500,000 inhabitants in 1930. New Orleans and Houston passed into this class between 1930 and 1940. Since Baltimore and Washington are not distinctly southern cities, it appears that the metropolitan population of the South has not tended to congregate in a few large places to anything like the same extent as in the remainder of the country. In 1940 the South had 49 of the 140 metropolitan districts—5 more than the North Central States, which had the next highest number. These differences between the South and other regions in size and number of metropolitan districts suggest the possibility that the further development of industry in the South may be accompanied by its dispersion into more relatively small communities than has been the case in the other regions.

Dispersion of industry.—Table XVII, which shows the change in manufacturing wage earners in certain groups of counties between 1919 and 1939 and the proportion of expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1939 in these same groups of counties, has been prepared to show whether there is any discernible trend towards the dispersion of industry which might be expected in due time to influence the growth of metropolitan districts. The grouping of counties used here is that adopted by the authors of "Migration and Economic Opportunity."² The new data available here are those which appeared in the reports of the 1939 Census of Manufactures supplemented by a special tabulation of the expenditures for plant and equipment, by counties, made for this report. The counties containing the 33 major industrial cities show a steady decline in their proportion of the Nation's manufacturing wage earners from 1919 to 1939. Furthermore their share of expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939 was substantially less (5.4 percent) than their proportion of wage earners in that year. The figures for the total of all counties in the 33 major industrial areas also show a substantial decline in the proportion of wage earners, but the proportion of expenditures for new plant and equipment in them in 1939 was only 1.6 percent below their proportion of wage earners. In the group of counties having cities of over 100,000, but not in the 33 major industrial areas, there was a slight increase (0.7 percent) in the proportion of wage earners between 1919 and 1929 and then a very small decline (0.4 percent) by 1939. Their proportion of the expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1939 was but slightly above—9.1 percent as compared to 8.2 percent—their proportion of wage earners.

In the group of counties designated "other important industrial counties" the proportion of the Nation's manufacturing wage earners increased steadily but slowly from 8.4 percent in 1919 to 9.6 percent in 1939. In this last year they received only 8.8 percent of the expenditures for plant and equipment. In the remainder of the counties of the United States, which may be called minor industrial counties, there was a slow but steady increase in wage earners from 25.6 percent in 1919 to 27.5 percent in 1939. This group of counties reported 29.1 percent of the expenditures for plant and equipment in the latter year.

The conclusion would appear justified that there is a slightly dispersive movement of industry away from the major industrial areas and toward those of lesser importance when the country is considered as a whole. However, when regions are considered there appear to be significant differences. (See table XVII.) Within the Northeastern and North Central States, the percent distribution of manufacturing wage earners among the different groups of counties

² Goodrich, Carter and Others. "Migration and Economic Opportunity," Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1936, appendix C, table 76, pp. 704-707.

did not change appreciably between 1919 and 1939, although the proportion of these regions' expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939 that was reported by the counties containing the major industrial cities was somewhat smaller than the proportion of wage earners in those counties. Thus there seems to have been at most only a mild measure of dispersion in the industry of the North.

TABLE XVII.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS OF COUNTIES OF EXPENDITURES FOR MANUFACTURING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT IN 1939 AND OF MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN 1939, 1929, AND 1919, BY REGIONS

REGION AND COUNTY GROUP	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS		
		1939	1929	1919
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counties in 33 major industrial areas:				
Total.....	53.1	54.7	56.2	58.1
Counties containing major industrial cities.....	36.8	42.2	43.8	44.6
Counties outside 33 major industrial areas:				
Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more.....	9.1	8.2	8.6	7.9
Other important industrial counties.....	8.8	9.6	9.3	8.4
Remaining counties.....	29.1	27.5	26.0	25.6
The Northeastern States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counties in major industrial areas:				
Total.....	75.1	74.5	75.0	74.9
Counties containing major industrial cities.....	46.7	51.2	51.3	51.6
Counties outside major industrial areas:				
Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8
Other important industrial counties.....	7.8	10.6	10.5	10.2
Remaining counties.....	13.8	12.0	11.5	12.0
The North Central States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counties in major industrial areas:				
Total.....	61.8	60.1	60.7	60.5
Counties containing major industrial cities.....	46.6	52.6	54.6	53.3
Counties outside major industrial areas:				
Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more.....	7.1	7.6	8.2	7.8
Other important industrial counties.....	7.6	7.5	7.5	6.3
Remaining counties.....	23.5	24.7	23.7	25.4
The South.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counties in major industrial areas:				
Total.....	5.1	8.4	8.3	9.6
Counties containing major industrial cities.....	1.8	7.0	6.8	8.4
Counties outside major industrial areas:				
Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more.....	21.6	19.5	21.4	21.3
Other important industrial counties.....	14.0	12.5	11.4	8.6
Remaining counties.....	59.3	59.6	59.0	60.5
The West.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counties in major industrial areas:				
Total.....	51.0	49.1	44.6	43.0
Counties containing major industrial cities.....	44.2	44.5	41.5	39.2
Counties outside major industrial areas:				
Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more.....	8.3	9.4	10.6	12.1
Other important industrial counties.....	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.4
Remaining counties.....	36.6	38.3	40.0	40.4

Since only 2 of the 33 major industrial areas, namely, Baltimore and Wheeling, are in the South, the figures for major industrial areas are not of much significance for this region. Their proportion of regional expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939 was far below that of their wage earners. In the South, the group "other important industrial counties" (outside of the major industrial areas and not

containing cities of 100,000 or more) is the only one in which the proportion of the region's wage earners showed a substantial increase between 1919 and 1939, rising from 8.6 to 12.5 percent of the regional total. In this group of counties, as well as in the counties containing cities of 100,000 or more outside major industrial areas, the proportion of the region's expenditures for plant and equipment in 1939 exceeded the proportion of wage earners, although the margin was not large. Decentralization of industry in the South, therefore, appears to have been considerable.

In the West the proportion of the region's wage earners in the three major industrial areas included in this region, and also the proportion in the counties containing the major industrial cities increased sharply between 1919 and 1939. Moreover, in the major industrial areas the proportion of the region's 1939 expenditures for manufacturing facilities were significantly in excess of the proportion of wage earners. Thus in the West there seems to have been a trend toward increasing centralization of industry in the major industrial areas, rather than dispersion.

Summary.—The conclusions justified by these data are: (a) That there was a significant and steady shift of industry, as measured by proportions of manufacturing wage earners, toward the South and a slight shift toward the West over the 20-year period as a whole; and (b) that within the regions only the South shows a definite tendency to greater dispersal into relatively small communities.

By way of a general forecast of the trend of metropolitan growth for the next few years the following statements seem to be justified:

1. The rapid growth of metropolitan districts, which was interrupted by the depression of the 1930's, seems likely to be resumed during the next few years.

2. The growth of metropolitan districts will probably continue to be somewhat more rapid in the South and the West than in the Northeastern and North Central States.

3. In the Northeastern and North Central States the larger metropolitan districts seem likely to hold their proportions both of the total population and of the metropolitan population. In the West these larger metropolitan districts seem likely to increase in relative importance while in the South the smaller metropolitan districts seem likely to gain relatively.

4. There is nothing in the proportions of expenditures for plant and equipment which would indicate a probable shift in the near future from the pattern described in 3.

5. There is no evidence in the data presented here to indicate in advance probable changes in growth in particular metropolitan districts. The rate and pattern of past growth, however, does create a presumption that such growth is "natural" and will be modified only slowly as the basic conditions affecting growth change. Each metropolitan district and each region has its own distinctive problems, which must be studied closely if one would predict with even moderate accuracy its probable future growth.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN EACH REGION, 1910 TO 1940, WITH INDICATION OF GROUP ASSIGNMENT

[Group I, comprising the districts of 1940, includes all the districts listed; group II comprises all districts in existence in 1930, that is, those for which figures are given in the table for 1930 as well as 1940; group III comprises those districts for which figures are given for 1920, 1930, and 1940; and group IV, those for which figures are given for 1910 and the 3 later dates. For group totals and number of districts in each region, see table VI]

REGION AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	Popula- tion, 1940 (group I)	Popula- tion, 1930 (group II)	Popula- tion, 1920 (group III)	Popula- tion, 1910 (group IV)	REGION AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	Popula- tion, 1940 (group I)	Popula- tion, 1930 (group II)	Popula- tion, 1920 (group III)	Popula- tion, 1910 (group IV)
THE NORTHEASTERN STATES					THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Con.				
Portland, Maine	106,566				Topeka, Kans.	77,749			
Manchester, N. H.	81,932				Wichita, Kans.	127,808	119,174		
Boston, Mass.	2,350,514	2,307,897	1,772,254	1,520,470	Number of districts	44	28	17	14
Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.	272,648	273,055	274,345	241,622	THE SOUTH				
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.	334,969	332,028	342,706	307,189	Wilmington, Del.	188,974	163,592	152,302	
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	394,423	398,991	359,778		Baltimore, Md.	1,046,692	949,247	787,458	658,715
Worcester, Mass.	306,104	305,293	276,755	233,004	Washington, D. C.	907,816	821,059	506,588	307,869
Providence, R. I.	711,500	690,631	444,228	395,972	Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, Va.	330,396	273,233	289,179	
Bridgeport, Conn.	216,621	203,969	185,580	127,398	Richmond, Va.	245,674	220,513	194,890	158,659
Hartford-New Britain, Conn.	502,193	471,185	381,875		Roanoke, Va.	110,593	103,120		
New Haven, Conn.	308,228	293,724	258,912	206,151	Charleston, W. Va.	136,332	108,160		
Waterbury, Conn.	144,822	140,575			Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.	170,979	163,367		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	431,575	425,259	377,185	348,151	Wheeling, W. Va.	196,340	190,623		
Binghamton, N. Y.	145,156	130,005			Asheville, N. C.	76,324			
Buffalo-Niagara, N. Y.	857,719	820,573	602,847	488,661	Charlotte, N. C.	112,986			
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	11,600,520	10,901,424	7,910,415	6,474,568	Durham, N. C.	99,683			
Rochester, N. Y.	411,970	398,591	320,966	248,512	Greensboro, N. C.	73,055			
Syracuse, N. Y.	258,352	245,015	200,868	159,801	Winston-Salem, N. C.	109,833			
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	197,128	190,918			Charleston, S. C.	98,711			
Atlantic City, N. J.	100,096	102,024			Columbia, S. C.	89,555			
Trenton, N. J.	200,128	190,219	162,331		Atlanta, Ga.	442,294	370,920	249,226	185,235
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	325,142	322,172			Augusta, Ga.	87,809			
Altoona, Pa.	114,094	114,232			Columbus, Ga.	92,478			
Erie, Pa.	134,039	129,817			Macon, Ga.	74,830			
Harrisburg, Pa.	173,367	161,672			Savannah, Ga.	117,970	105,431		
Johnstown, Pa.	151,781	147,611			Jacksonville, Fla.	195,619	148,713		
Lancaster, Pa.	132,027	123,156			Miami, Fla.	250,537	132,189		
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,898,644	2,847,148	2,407,234	1,972,342	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	209,693	169,010		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,994,060	1,953,608	1,207,504	1,042,855	Louisville, Ky.	434,408	404,396	318,159	236,158
Reading, Pa.	175,355	170,486	143,699		Chattanooga, Tenn.	193,215	168,589		
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	629,581	652,312	574,264	509,112	Knoxville, Tenn.	151,829	135,714		
York, Pa.	92,627				Memphis, Tenn.	332,477	276,126	214,169	159,474
Number of districts	32	29	19	15	Nashville, Tenn.	241,769	209,422	156,238	137,871
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES					Birmingham, Ala.	407,851	382,792	266,772	208,066
Akron, Ohio	349,705	346,681	285,113		Mobile, Ala.	114,906			
Canton, Ohio	200,352	191,231			Montgomery, Ala.	93,697			
Cincinnati, Ohio	789,309	759,464	606,850	553,804	Jackson, Miss.	88,003			
Cleveland, Ohio	1,214,943	1,194,989	925,720	613,270	Little Rock, Ark.	126,724	113,137		
Columbus, Ohio	365,796	340,400	260,338	199,146	New Orleans, La.	540,030	494,877	397,915	348,109
Dayton, Ohio	271,813	251,928	189,360	145,121	Shreveport, La.	112,225			
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	112,686				Oklahoma City, Okla.	221,229	202,183		
Springfield, Ohio	77,406				Tulsa, Okla.	188,562	183,207		
Toledo, Ohio	341,663	346,530	263,717	180,376	Amarillo, Tex.	53,463			
Youngstown, Ohio	372,428	364,560	283,521		Austin, Tex.	106,193			
Evansville, Ind.	141,614	123,130			Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	138,608			
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	134,385	126,558			Corpus Christi, Tex.	70,677			
Indianapolis, Ind.	456,357	417,685	339,105	237,783	Dallas, Tex.	376,548	309,658	195,565	
South Bend, Ind.	147,022	146,569			El Paso, Tex.	115,801	118,461		
Terre Haute, Ind.	83,370				Fort Worth, Tex.	207,677	174,575	129,744	
Chicago, Ill.	4,499,126	4,364,755	3,178,924	2,446,921	Galveston, Tex.	71,677			
Decatur, Ill.	65,764				Houston, Tex.	510,397	339,216	171,062	
Peoria, Ill.	162,566	144,732			San Antonio, Tex.	319,010	279,271	177,995	
Rockford, Ill.	105,259	103,204			Waco, Tex.	71,114			
Springfield, Ill.	89,484				Number of districts	49	29	15	9
Detroit, Mich.	2,295,867	2,104,764	1,165,153	500,982	THE WEST				
Flint, Mich.	188,554	179,939			Denver, Colo.	384,372	330,761	264,232	219,314
Grand Rapids, Mich.	209,873	207,154	154,264	128,263	Pueblo, Colo.	62,039			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	77,213				Phoenix, Ariz.	121,628			
Lansing, Mich.	110,356				Salt Lake City, Utah	204,488	184,451	150,066	
Saginaw-Bay City, Mich.	153,388				Seattle, Wash.	452,639	420,663	357,950	239,269
Madison, Wis.	78,349				Spokane, Wash.	141,370	128,798	114,236	123,922
Milwaukee, Wis.	790,336	743,414	537,737	427,175	Tacoma, Wash.	166,018	146,771		
Racine-Kenosha, Wis.	135,076	133,463			Portland, Oreg.	406,406	378,728	299,882	215,048
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	157,098	155,390			Fresno, Calif.	97,504			
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	911,077	832,258	629,216	526,250	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,904,696	2,318,526	879,008	438,226
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	73,219				Sacramento, Calif.	158,090	126,995		
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.	174,995	154,491			San Diego, Calif.	258,368	181,020		
Des Moines, Iowa	183,973	160,963	139,997		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1,428,625	1,290,094	891,477	686,873
Sioux City, Iowa	87,791				San Jose, Calif.	129,367	103,428		
Waterloo, Iowa	67,050				Stockton, Calif.	79,337			
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kans.	634,093	608,186	477,354	340,446	Number of districts	15	11	7	6
St. Joseph, Mo.	86,991								
St. Louis, Mo.	1,367,977	1,293,516	952,012	828,733					
Springfield, Mo.	70,514								
Lincoln, Nebr.	88,191								
Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa	287,698	273,851	236,083	192,946					

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 2.—POPULATION AND AREA OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, AND POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:
1910-40—Continued

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1940			1930			1920			1910		
	Population	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Population	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Population	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Population	Area in square miles	Population per square mile
Springfield, Ohio	77,408	52.8	1,468.0									
In central city	70,662	11.8	5,988.3									
Outside central city	6,744	41.0	164.5									
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	394,623	529.2	745.7	398,991	518.69	769.2	359,778	518.7	693.6			
In central cities	203,304	52.7	3,857.8	206,437	52.86	3,905.4	189,817	52.9	3,588.2			
Springfield	149,554	31.7	4,717.8	149,900	31.70	4,728.7	129,614	31.7	4,088.8			
Holyoke	53,750	21.0	2,559.8	56,537	21.18	2,671.9	60,203	21.2	2,839.8			
Outside central cities	191,319	476.5	401.5	192,554	465.83	413.4	169,961	465.8	364.9			
Stockton, Calif.	79,337	255.7	310.3									
In central city	54,714	9.9	5,526.7									
Outside central city	24,623	245.8	100.2									
Syracuse, N. Y.	258,352	228.5	1,140.6	245,015	139.73	1,753.5	200,868	139.7	1,437.9	159,801	139.7	1,143.9
In central city	205,967	25.3	8,141.0	209,326	25.34	8,280.7	171,717	25.3	6,787.2	137,249	25.3	5,424.9
Outside central city	52,385	201.2	260.4	35,689	114.39	312.0	29,151	114.4	254.8	22,552	114.4	197.1
Tacoma, Wash.	156,018	184.2	847.0	148,771	190.67	769.8						
In central city	109,408	46.5	2,352.9	106,817	46.35	2,304.6						
Outside central city	46,610	137.7	338.5	39,954	144.32	276.8						
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	209,693	262.8	797.9	199,010	286.18	694.9						
In central cities	169,203	71.2	2,376.4	141,586	71.58	1,978.0						
Tampa	108,391	19.0	5,704.8	101,181	19.00	5,324.3						
St. Petersburg	60,812	52.2	1,165.0	40,425	52.58	768.8						
Outside central cities	40,490	191.6	211.3	27,424	194.60	140.9						
Terre Haute, Ind.	83,370	104.9	794.8									
In central city	62,693	9.8	6,397.2									
Outside central city	20,677	95.1	217.4									
Toledo, Ohio	341,683	294.1	1,174.0	346,530	294.36	1,195.7	283,717	93.2	2,829.6	180,375	93.2	1,955.4
In central city	282,349	37.1	7,610.5	290,718	32.97	8,817.7	243,164	28.1	8,653.5	168,497	28.1	5,990.3
Outside central city	59,334	167.0	355.2	55,812	171.39	325.6	20,553	65.1	315.7	11,878	65.1	182.5
Topeka, Kans.	77,749	43.1	1,803.9									
In central city	67,833	11.3	6,002.9									
Outside central city	9,916	31.8	311.8									
Trenton, N. J.	200,128	159.7	1,253.1	190,219	172.97	1,099.7	162,331	172.9	938.9			
In central city	124,697	7.2	17,319.0	123,356	7.23	17,061.7	119,289	7.2	16,567.9			
Outside central city	75,431	152.5	494.6	66,863	165.74	403.4	43,042	165.7	259.8			
Tulsa, Okla.	188,582	398.4	468.0	183,207	391.40	468.1						
In central city	142,157	21.4	6,642.9	141,258	21.60	6,539.7						
Outside central city	46,425	365.0	127.1	41,949	369.80	113.4						
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	197,128	394.3	499.9	190,918	358.15	533.1						
In central cities	134,732	92.9	1,450.3	101,740	92.20	1,099.1						
Utica	100,518	15.8	6,361.9	101,740	21.20	4,799.1						
Rome	34,214	77.1	443.8			4,799.1						
Outside central cities	62,396	301.4	207.0	89,178	336.95	264.7						
Waco, Tex.	71,114	220.5	322.5									
In central city	55,982	12.5	4,478.6									
Outside central city	15,132	208.0	72.8									
Washington, D. C.	907,816	520.0	1,745.8	621,059	484.99	1,280.6	506,588	265.9	1,905.2	367,869	297.5	1,236.5
In central city	663,091	61.4	10,799.5	486,869	62.00	7,852.7	437,571	60.0	7,292.9	331,089	60.0	5,517.8
Outside central city	244,725	458.6	533.6	134,190	422.99	317.2	69,017	205.9	335.2	36,800	237.5	154.9
Waterbury, Conn.	144,822	203.0	713.4	140,575	206.66	680.2						
In central city	99,314	27.6	3,598.3	99,902	28.10	3,555.2						
Outside central city	45,508	175.4	259.5	40,673	178.56	227.8						
Waterloo, Iowa	87,050	95.5	702.1									
In central city	51,743	13.0	3,980.2									
Outside central city	15,307	82.5	185.5									
Wheeling, W. Va.	196,340	420.0	467.5	190,623	399.31	477.4						
In central city	61,099	9.6	6,364.5	61,659	9.00	6,851.0						
Outside central city	135,241	410.4	329.5	128,964	390.31	330.4						
Wichita, Kans.	127,308	141.8	897.8	119,174	142.97	833.6						
In central city	114,966	21.1	5,445.6	111,110	20.71	5,365.0						
Outside central city	12,342	120.7	102.3	8,064	122.26	66.0						
Wilmington, Del.	188,974	248.3	761.1	163,592	228.64	715.5	152,802	228.6	668.2			
In central city	112,504	9.8	11,480.0	106,597	7.19	14,825.7	110,168	7.2	15,301.1			
Outside central city	76,470	238.5	320.6	56,995	221.45	257.4	42,134	221.4	190.3			
Winston-Salem, N. C.	109,833	177.7	618.1									
In central city	79,815	15.1	5,285.8									
Outside central city	30,018	162.6	184.6									
Worcester, Mass.	306,194	396.2	772.8	305,293	399.56	764.1	276,755	399.6	692.6	233,004	399.6	583.1
In central city	193,694	37.1	5,220.9	195,311	37.20	5,250.3	179,754	37.2	4,832.1	145,986	37.2	3,924.4
Outside central city	112,500	359.1	313.3	109,982	362.36	303.5	97,001	362.4	267.7	87,018	362.4	240.1
York, Pa.	92,627	92.6	1,000.3									
In central city	56,712	4.1	13,832.2									
Outside central city	35,915	88.5	405.8									
Youngstown, Ohio	372,428	353.7	1,052.9	364,560	363.47	1,003.0	293,621	363.4	780.2			
In central city	167,720	32.8	5,113.4	170,002	33.84	5,023.7	132,358	33.8	3,915.9			
Outside central city	204,708	320.9	637.9	194,558	329.63	590.2	151,163	329.6	458.6			

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Akron, Ohio ¹	349,705	356,625	-1.9	349,681	268,371	29.3	285,113	104,320	173.3			
Akron	244,791	262,018	-6.6	255,040	221,118	15.3	208,435	69,067	291.8			
Satellite areas	104,914	94,607	10.9	91,641	67,253	36.3	76,678	35,253	117.5			
Satellite urban	68,188	60,055	3.2	58,036	40,823	42.2	40,823	20,991	94.5			
Satellite rural	36,726	28,552	28.6	33,605	26,430	27.1	35,855	14,262	-161.4			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	431,575	425,259	1.5	425,259	377,185	12.7	377,185	348,851	8.1	348,151	282,846	23.1
Central cities	288,430	295,867	-2.5	295,867	274,063	8.0	274,080	249,892	9.7	240,892	186,494	34.0
Albany	130,577	127,412	2.5	127,412	113,344	12.4	113,344	100,253	13.1	100,253	94,151	6.5
Schenectady	87,549	95,692	-8.5	95,692	88,723	7.9	88,723	72,826	21.8	72,826	31,682	129.9
Troy	70,304	72,763	-3.4	72,763	71,996	1.1	72,013	70,813	-6.2	70,813	60,651	26.6
Satellite areas	143,145	129,392	10.6	129,392	103,122	25.5	103,105	98,959	4.2	98,259	96,362	2.0
Satellite urban	63,688	65,221	-2.4	65,221	61,289	6.4	61,289	61,433	-0.2	61,433	53,613	9.1
Satellite rural	79,457	64,171	23.8	64,171	41,833	53.4	41,816	37,526	11.4	39,783	42,749	-6.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	325,142	322,172	0.9	322,172	281,083	14.6						
Central cities	188,083	184,923	2.2	184,923	164,013	12.7						
Allentown	90,904	92,563	4.7	92,563	76,051	21.7						
Bethlehem	58,490	57,892	1.0	57,892	54,149	6.9						
Easton	33,589	34,468	-2.6	34,468	33,813	1.9						
Satellite areas	136,159	137,249	-0.8	137,249	117,070	17.2						
Satellite urban	71,905	72,666	-1.0	72,666	54,617	19.7						
Satellite rural	64,254	64,583	-0.5	64,583	62,453	15.0						
Altoona, Pa.	114,084	114,232	-0.1	114,232	103,804	9.9						
Altoona	80,214	82,054	-2.2	82,054	67,991	20.7						
Satellite areas	33,870	32,178	5.3	32,178	35,813	-10.4						
Satellite urban	9,528	9,427	1.1	9,427	8,648	9.0						
Satellite rural	24,342	22,751	7.0	22,751	27,165	-16.6						
Amarillo, Tex. ²	53,483	44,668	19.7									
Amarillo	51,686	43,132	19.8									
Satellite areas	1,777	1,536	15.7									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural	1,777	1,536										
Asheville, N. C.	76,324	70,537	8.2									
Asheville	51,310	50,193	2.2									
Satellite areas	25,014	20,344	23.0									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural	25,014	20,344										
Atlanta, Ga. ³	443,294	374,758	18.0	370,920	280,424	42.4	249,226	185,235	34.5	180,235	121,009	53.1
Atlanta	302,288	270,366	11.8	270,366	203,550	32.8	200,616	154,839	29.6	154,839	92,203	67.9
Satellite areas	140,006	104,392	34.1	100,554	56,874	76.8	48,610	30,396	59.9	30,396	28,806	5.5
Satellite urban	54,050	42,076	28.5	29,392	15,013	95.8	11,391	6,361	78.5			
Satellite rural	85,956	62,316	37.9	71,162	41,861	70.0	37,219	24,035	55.0	30,396	28,806	5.5
Atlantic City, N. J.	100,098	102,024	-1.9	102,024	84,970	57.0						
Atlantic City	64,094	66,198	-3.2	66,198	50,707	30.6						
Satellite areas	36,002	35,826	0.5	35,826	14,263	151.2						
Satellite urban	29,741	29,496	0.8	17,105	8,399	103.7						
Satellite rural	6,261	6,330	-1.1	18,721	5,864	219.3						
Augusta, Ga.	87,809	77,431	13.4									
Augusta	65,919	60,342	9.2									
Satellite areas	21,890	17,089	28.1									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural	21,890	17,089										
Austin, Tex. ⁴	108,193	73,726	44.0									
Austin	87,930	53,120	65.5									
Satellite areas	18,263	20,605	-11.4									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural	18,263	20,605										
Baltimore, Md. ⁵	1,046,662	951,589	10.0	949,247	817,646	18.1	787,458	663,810	18.6	658,715	577,670	14.0
Baltimore	859,100	804,874	6.7	804,874	733,826	9.7	733,826	558,485	31.4	558,485	508,957	9.7
Satellite areas	187,562	146,715	27.9	144,373	83,820	72.2	53,632	105,325	-49.1	100,230	68,713	45.9
Satellite urban	41,871	34,553	21.2	12,531	11,214	11.7						
Satellite rural	145,721	112,162	29.9	131,842	72,606	81.6	53,632	105,325	-49.1	100,230	68,713	45.9

¹ Akron, 1930-40.—Ravenna Township in Portage County was included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Its population, 9,944 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population for the 1930-40 comparison. Annexations to Akron in 1930, 1931, and 1932 affect the comparability of the 1940 and 1930 figures for the city and each of 14 tracts added by these annexations. The 1930 population within the 1940 boundaries of these 14 tracts was 58,497 while the 1930 population within the 1930 boundaries of these 14 tracts was 51,519. The difference between these two 1930 populations, 6,978, is added to Akron city in 1930 to allow for this difference in their area at these 2 censuses. 1920-30.—Kenmore village, population 12,683 in 1920, annexed to Akron city between 1920 and 1930. This number was added to the 1920 central city population to secure comparable figures for 1920 and 1930.

² Amarillo, 1930-40.—We assumed that the population in the satellite area in 1930 was 86,425 percent of the population outside the central city as it was in 1940.

³ Atlanta, 1930-40.—That part of district 1446, Oak, in Clayton County, outside of College

Park city, and districts 479, Bryants, and 1289, Adamsville, both in Fulton County, were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 3,838 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—Kirkwood town, population 2,934 in 1920, annexed to Atlanta city between 1920 and 1930. 1900-1910.—Edgewood, Oakland City, and Battle Hill, total population 2,331 in 1900, annexed to Atlanta city between 1900 and 1910.

⁴ Austin, 1930-40.—The 1930 metropolitan district population includes the following: Precinct 1, population 1,750 in 1930; precinct 2, population 5,162 in 1930; precinct 3, population 54,628 in 1930; precinct 5 and precinct 8, population 5,446 in 1930; precinct 6, population 6,739 in 1930; all in Travis County. Total 73,726.

⁵ Baltimore, 1930-40.—That part of district 2, Howard County, outside of Ellicott City was included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Its population, 2,342 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	138,608	127,849	8.4									
Central cities	105,201	108,634	-3.2									
Beaumont	59,061	57,732	2.3									
Port Arthur	46,140	50,902	-9.4									
Satellite areas	33,407	19,215	73.9									
Satellite urban	33,407	19,215	73.9									
Satellite rural												
Binghamton, N. Y.	145,156	130,005	11.7	130,005	98,703	31.7						
Binghamton	78,309	76,662	2.1	76,662	66,800	14.8						
Satellite areas	66,847	53,343	25.3	53,343	31,903	67.2						
Satellite urban	35,741	29,798	19.9	29,798	21,390	39.3						
Satellite rural	31,106	23,545	32.1	23,545	10,513	124.0						
Birmingham, Ala. ⁶	407,851	387,717	5.2	382,792	266,772	43.5	266,772	188,667	41.4	208,086	115,336	80.4
Birmingham	267,533	250,678	3.0	250,678	180,396	43.9	178,806	132,685	34.8	132,685	44,000	201.6
Satellite areas	140,268	128,039	9.6	123,114	86,376	42.5	87,966	55,982	57.1	75,381	71,336	5.7
Satellite urban	48,759	45,224	7.8	33,488	27,342	22.5	18,674	12,843	45.4	10,864	6,358	70.9
Satellite rural	91,509	82,815	10.5	89,626	59,034	51.8	69,292	43,139	60.6	64,517	64,978	-0.7
Boston, Mass. ⁷	2,350,514	2,313,145	1.6	2,307,897	2,007,425	15.0	1,772,254	1,531,138	15.7	1,520,470	1,249,604	21.7
Boston	770,816	781,188	-1.3	781,188	748,060	4.4	748,060	686,092	9.0	670,585	560,892	19.6
Satellite areas	1,579,698	1,531,957	3.1	1,526,709	1,259,365	21.2	1,024,194	845,046	21.2	849,885	688,612	23.4
Satellite urban	1,493,862	1,457,050	2.5	1,457,050	1,203,146	21.1	1,007,772	829,107	21.5	844,614	682,517	23.7
Satellite rural	85,836	74,907	14.6	69,659	56,219	23.9	16,422	15,939	3.0	5,271	6,095	-13.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	216,621	203,969	6.2	203,969	185,580	9.9	185,580	127,398	45.7	127,398	91,278	39.6
Bridgeport	147,121	146,716	0.3	146,716	143,555	2.2	143,555	102,054	40.7	102,054	70,996	43.7
Satellite areas	69,500	57,253	21.4	57,253	42,025	36.2	42,025	25,344	65.8	25,344	20,282	25.0
Satellite urban	33,551	29,325	14.4	29,325	21,822	34.4	21,822	12,257	78.0	10,519	6,494	62.0
Satellite rural	35,949	27,928	28.7	27,928	20,203	38.2	20,203	13,087	54.4	14,825	13,788	7.5
Buffalo-Niagara, N. Y. ⁸	857,719	820,573	4.5	820,573	671,893	22.1	602,847	493,290	22.2	488,681	394,031	24.0
Central cities	653,930	648,536	0.8	648,536	561,348	15.5						
Buffalo	575,901	573,076	0.5	573,076	506,775	13.1	506,775	423,715	19.6	423,715	352,387	20.2
Niagara	78,029	75,460	3.4	75,460	54,573	38.3						
Satellite areas	203,789	172,037	18.5	172,037	110,545	55.6	96,072	69,575	38.1	64,946	41,644	56.0
Satellite urban	107,422	101,853	5.5	95,252	65,425	45.6	55,377	43,079	28.5	28,530	23,619	20.8
Satellite rural	96,367	70,184	37.3	76,785	45,120	70.2	40,695	26,496	53.6	36,416	18,025	102.0
Canton, Ohio	200,352	191,231	4.8	191,231	163,309	24.7						
Canton	108,401	104,906	3.3	104,906	87,091	20.5						
Satellite areas	91,951	86,325	6.5	86,325	66,218	30.4						
Satellite urban	55,416	55,225	0.3	49,447	39,031	26.7						
Satellite rural	36,535	31,100	17.5	36,878	27,187	35.6						
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	73,219	66,591	10.0									
Cedar Rapids	62,120	56,097	10.7									
Satellite areas	11,099	10,494	5.8									
Satellite urban	4,721	4,348	8.6									
Satellite rural	6,378	6,146	3.8									
Charleston, S. C.	98,711	79,760	23.8									
Charleston	71,275	62,265	14.5									
Satellite areas	27,436	17,495	56.8									
Satellite urban	27,436	17,495	56.8									
Satellite rural												
Charleston, W. Va.	136,332	108,160	26.0	108,160	73,025	48.1						
Charleston	67,914	60,408	12.4	60,408	39,608	52.5						
Satellite areas	68,418	47,752	43.3	47,752	33,417	42.9						
Satellite urban	16,711	13,347	25.2	9,158	6,475	41.4						
Satellite rural	51,707	34,405	50.3	38,594	26,942	43.2						
Charlotte, N. C.	112,986	91,264	23.8									
Charlotte	100,899	82,675	22.0									
Satellite areas	12,087	8,589	40.7									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural	12,087	8,589	40.7									
Chattanooga, Tenn. ⁹	193,215	168,589	14.6	168,589	121,941	38.3						
Chattanooga	128,163	119,798	7.0	119,798	71,930	66.5						
Satellite areas	65,052	48,791	33.3	48,791	50,011	-2.4						
Satellite urban	3,538	3,230	9.5									
Satellite rural	61,514	45,561	35.0	48,791	50,011	-2.4						

⁶ Birmingham, 1930-40.—All of precincts 22, 38, and 44, Jefferson County, were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 4,925 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—Inglenook town, population 1,500 in 1920, annexed to Birmingham city between 1920 and 1930. 1900-1910.—Pratt City and Ensley, total population 5,585 in 1900, annexed to Birmingham between 1900 and 1910. The population of the metropolitan district in the decade 1900-1910 is that of the adjacent area as defined in 1920.

⁷ Boston, 1930-40.—Wenham town, Essex County; North Reading town, Middlesex County; and Hanson town, Plymouth County, were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 5,243 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1910-20.—Hyde Park, population 15,507 in 1910, annexed to Boston city between 1910 and 1920.

⁸ Buffalo-Niagara, 1920-30.—La Salle village, population 3,813 in 1920, annexed to Niagara Falls city in 1927. This was added to the 1920 central cities population. 1910-20 and 1900-1910.—Niagara not considered as a central city in the decades.

⁹ Chattanooga, 1920-30.—It was assumed that 95.87 percent of the population of Hamilton County, Tenn., was in the metropolitan district in 1920 as that part of it was in the 1930 metropolitan district; also the population of those districts in Georgia which were included in 1930 were added to the 1920 population. East Chattanooga town, population 4,720 in 1920; St. Elmo town, population 3,890 in 1920; Alton Park town, population 3,020 in 1920; North Chattanooga town, population 2,198 in 1920; and River View town, population 209 in 1920 annexed to Chattanooga city between 1920 and 1930. Their combined population, 14,035 in 1920, was added to the 1920 population of Chattanooga city.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Chicago, Ill.¹⁰	4,499,198	4,374,542	2.8	4,364,755	3,271,557	33.4	3,178,924	2,455,942	29.4	2,446,991	1,937,997	33.1
Chicago.....	3,396,808	3,376,438	0.6	3,376,438	2,703,146	24.9	2,701,705	2,189,520	23.4	2,185,233	1,698,575	28.7
Satellite areas.....	1,102,318	998,104	10.4	988,317	568,411	73.9	477,219	266,422	79.1	201,038	139,412	87.7
Satellite urban.....	937,688	884,464	6.0	801,634	459,175	74.6	376,079	199,730	88.3	145,603	90,001	61.8
Satellite rural.....	164,630	113,640	44.9	186,683	109,236	70.9	101,140	66,692	51.7	110,035	49,411	134.8
Cincinnati, Ohio¹¹	769,309	759,464	3.9	759,464	630,696	20.4	608,850	587,876	6.9	563,804	495,979	13.7
Cincinnati.....	455,610	451,160	1.0	451,160	401,247	12.4	401,247	394,745	4.3	363,501	331,806	9.6
Satellite areas.....	333,699	308,304	8.2	308,304	229,649	34.3	205,603	183,131	12.3	200,213	164,113	22.0
Satellite urban.....	222,686	222,522	0.1	202,447	167,251	21.0	149,861	135,189	10.9	138,631	112,353	23.4
Satellite rural.....	111,013	85,782	29.4	105,857	62,398	69.6	55,742	47,942	16.3	61,582	51,760	19.0
Cleveland, Ohio¹²	1,214,943	1,200,254	1.2	1,194,989	935,854	27.7	925,720	622,571	48.7	613,370	490,020	46.0
Cleveland.....	878,336	902,471	-2.7	900,429	805,422	11.8	796,841	568,863	40.1	560,603	384,111	46.0
Satellite areas.....	336,607	297,783	13.0	294,560	130,432	125.8	128,879	63,708	140.0	62,607	35,900	46.5
Satellite urban.....	291,917	266,964	9.3	210,376	101,422	107.4	95,800	33,103	189.4	32,782	15,750	108.0
Satellite rural.....	44,690	30,819	45.0	84,184	29,010	190.2	33,079	20,605	60.5	10,825	20,150	-1.6
Columbia, S. C.	89,555	73,963	21.1									
Columbia.....	62,396	51,581	21.0									
Satellite areas.....	27,159	22,382	21.3									
Satellite urban.....	3,508	2,915	20.3									
Satellite rural.....	23,651	19,467	21.5									
Columbus, Ga.¹³	92,478	71,718	28.9									
Columbus.....	53,280	43,131	23.5									
Satellite areas.....	39,198	28,587	37.1									
Satellite urban.....	15,351	13,862	10.7									
Satellite rural.....	23,847	14,725	61.9									
Columbus, Ohio¹⁴	365,796	340,400	7.5	340,400	267,413	27.3	260,338	199,148	30.7	199,148	142,797	59.5
Columbus.....	306,087	292,522	4.6	290,564	239,486	21.3	237,031	181,511	30.6	181,511	125,660	44.6
Satellite areas.....	59,709	47,878	24.7	49,836	27,927	78.5	23,307	17,635	32.2	17,635	17,237	2.3
Satellite urban.....	24,181	19,692	22.8									
Satellite rural.....	35,528	28,186	26.0	49,836	27,927	78.5	23,307	17,635	32.2	17,635	17,237	2.3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	70,677	34,232	108.5									
Corpus Christi.....	57,301	27,741	106.6									
Satellite areas.....	13,376	6,491	106.1									
Satellite urban.....	13,376	6,491	106.1									
Dallas, Tex.	376,548	309,658	21.6	309,658	195,585	58.8	195,565	191,059	61.5			
Dallas.....	294,734	260,475	13.2	260,475	158,976	63.8	158,976	92,104	72.6			
Satellite areas.....	81,814	49,183	66.3	49,183	36,589	34.4	36,589	28,955	26.4			
Satellite urban.....	24,746	12,622	96.1									
Satellite rural.....	57,068	36,561	58.1	49,183	36,589	34.4	36,589	28,955	26.4			
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.¹⁵	174,995	155,104	12.8	154,491	144,669	6.8						
Central cities.....	143,422	130,940	9.5	60,751	56,727	7.1						
Davenport.....	60,039	60,751	8.7	60,751	56,727	7.1						
Rock Island.....	42,775	37,953	12.7									
Moline.....	34,608	32,236	7.4									
Satellite areas.....	31,573	24,164	30.7	93,740	87,942	6.6						
Satellite urban.....	18,492	15,525	19.1	82,946	77,127	7.5						
Satellite rural.....	13,081	8,639	51.4	10,794	10,815	-0.2						
Dayton, Ohio	271,513	251,928	7.8	251,928	189,360	33.0	189,360	145,121	30.5	145,121	112,030	29.5
Dayton.....	210,718	200,982	4.8	200,982	152,559	31.7	152,559	116,577	30.9	116,577	85,333	36.6
Satellite areas.....	60,795	50,946	19.3	50,946	36,801	38.4	36,801	28,544	28.9	28,544	26,697	6.9
Satellite urban.....	13,196	12,012	9.9	5,518	4,383	25.9	4,383	4,271	2.6	4,271	3,941	8.4
Satellite rural.....	47,599	38,934	22.3	45,428	32,418	40.1	32,418	24,273	33.0	24,273	22,756	6.7
Decatur, Ill.	65,764	62,867	4.6									
Decatur.....	59,305	57,510	3.1									
Satellite areas.....	6,459	5,357	20.6									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	6,459	5,357	20.6									

¹⁰ Chicago, 1930-40.—Lisle Township and that part of Naperville Township in Naperville city, Du Page County, Ill., and that part of Waukegan Township, Lake County, Ill., outside Waukegan and North Chicago cities were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 9,787 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—Mount Greenwood village, population 1,441 in 1920, annexed to Chicago in 1920. This was added to the 1920 central city population. 1910-20.—Morgan Park village, population 3,004 in 1910, and Edison Park village, population 543 in 1910, annexed to Chicago city during the decade and therefore added to Chicago in 1910.

¹¹ Cincinnati, 1910-20.—Incorporated places with a total population of 21,154 in 1910 annexed to Cincinnati city between 1910 and 1920. 1900-1910.—Spencer, Bond Hill, Winton Place, Evanston, and Hyde Park, total population of 5,904 in 1900, annexed to Cincinnati city between 1900 and 1910.

¹² Cleveland, 1930-40.—Beachwood, Highland Heights, Mayfield, Mayfield Heights, Olmsted Falls, and Westview villages, and Olmsted Township, all in Cuyahoga County, were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 5,265 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. Miles Heights village annexed to Cleveland city in 1932. Its population, 2,042 in 1930, was added to the 1930 population of Cleveland city. 1910-20.—Nottingham village, population 2,387 in 1910 and

Newburgh Township, population 5,813 in 1910, annexed to Cleveland city between 1910 and 1920. 1900-1910.—South Brooklyn, population 2,343 in 1900, annexed to Cleveland city between 1900 and 1910.

¹³ Columbus, Ga., 1930-40.—The 1930 metropolitan district population was assumed to include the following: District 698, Lower Town, population 8,623 in 1930; district 772, McCrary, population 20,293 in 1930; district 773, Upper Town, population 8,305 in 1930; district 921, Bozemans, population 18,230 in 1930, all in Muscogee County, Ga.; precinct 1, Girard, Russell County, Ala., population 9,668 in 1930 and old precinct 10, Lee County, Ala., population 6,599 in 1930. Total, 71,718 in 1930.

¹⁴ Columbus, Ohio, 1930-40.—East Columbus village annexed to Columbus city in 1932. Its population 1,958 in 1930 was added to the 1930 population of Columbus city. 1920-30.—East Linden village, population 724 in 1920, and Linden Heights village, population 1,731 in 1920, annexed to Columbus city between 1920 and 1930. Their combined population, 2,455 in 1920, was added to the 1920 population of Columbus city.

¹⁵ Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill., 1930-40.—Port Byron Township, Rock Island County, Ill., was included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Its population, 613 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—Rock Island and Moline not considered as central cities.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Fresno, Calif.-----	97,504	78,118	24.8									
Fresno.....	60,685	52,513	15.6									
Satellite areas.....	36,819	25,605	43.8									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	36,819	25,605	43.8									
Galveston, Tex.-----	71,677	58,301	22.9									
Galveston.....	60,862	52,938	15.0									
Satellite areas.....	10,815	5,363	101.7									
Satellite urban.....	5,748	3,534	62.6									
Satellite rural.....	5,067	1,829	177.0									
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	209,873	207,154	1.3	207,154	154,264	34.3	154,264	128,263	20.3	128,263	97,633	31.0
Grand Rapids.....	164,292	168,592	-2.6	168,592	137,634	22.5	137,634	112,571	22.3	112,571	87,565	28.6
Satellite areas.....	45,581	38,562	18.2	38,562	16,630	131.9	16,630	15,692	6.0	15,692	10,368	51.4
Satellite urban.....	4,899	4,024	21.7									
Satellite rural.....	40,682	34,538	17.8	38,562	16,630	131.9	16,630	15,692	6.0	15,692	10,368	51.4
Greensboro, N. C.-----	73,055	63,469	15.1									
Greensboro.....	59,319	53,569	10.7									
Satellite areas.....	13,736	9,900	38.7									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	13,736	9,900	38.7									
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio.-----	112,686	108,989	5.3									
Central cities.....	81,812	82,168	-0.4									
Hamilton.....	50,592	52,176	-3.0									
Middletown.....	31,220	29,992	4.1									
Satellite areas.....	30,874	24,821	24.4									
Satellite urban.....	4,511	4,491	0.4									
Satellite rural.....	26,363	20,330	29.7									
Harrisburg, Pa.-----	173,367	161,672	7.2	161,672	144,917	11.6						
Harrisburg.....	83,893	80,339	4.4	80,339	75,917	5.8						
Satellite areas.....	89,474	81,333	10.0	81,333	68,900	18.0						
Satellite urban.....	45,274	43,191	4.8	43,191	26,690	5.1						
Satellite rural.....	44,200	38,142	15.9	38,142	42,210	26.2						
Hartford-New Britain, Conn. ²³ -----	502,193	471,155	6.6	471,155	381,875	23.4	381,875	294,222	29.6			
Central cities.....	234,952	232,200	1.2	164,072	138,036	18.9	138,036	98,915	39.6			
Hartford.....	166,267	164,072	1.3	164,072	138,036	18.9	138,036	98,915	39.6			
New Britain.....	68,685	68,128	0.8									
Satellite areas.....	267,241	238,955	11.8	307,113	243,839	25.6	243,839	195,307	24.8			
Satellite urban.....	161,207	146,122	10.3	214,250	170,142	25.9	147,900	116,363	27.1			
Satellite rural.....	106,034	92,833	14.2	92,863	73,697	26.0	95,939	78,944	21.6			
Houston, Tex. ²⁴ -----	510,397	346,368	47.8	339,216	171,062	98.3	171,062	103,850	64.7			
Houston.....	384,514	292,352	31.5	292,352	144,962	101.7	138,276	85,784	61.2			
Satellite areas.....	125,883	53,016	137.4	46,864	26,100	79.6	32,786	18,066	81.6			
Satellite urban.....	10,641	8,660	22.9									
Satellite rural.....	115,242	44,356	159.8	46,864	26,100	79.6	32,786	18,066	81.6			
Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.-----	170,979	163,367	4.7	163,367	114,878	42.2						
Central cities.....	108,373	104,646	3.6	104,646	64,906	61.2						
Huntington.....	78,836	75,572	4.3	75,572	50,177	50.6						
Ashland.....	29,537	29,074	1.6	29,074	14,729	97.4						
Satellite areas.....	62,606	58,721	6.6	58,721	49,972	17.5						
Satellite urban.....	24,277	25,326	-4.1	21,646	18,190	19.0						
Satellite rural.....	38,329	33,395	14.8	37,075	31,782	16.7						
Indianapolis, Ind. ²⁵ -----	455,357	417,685	9.0	417,685	343,868	21.5	339,105	254,494	33.2	237,783	173,632	36.9
Indianapolis.....	386,972	364,161	6.3	364,161	316,223	15.2	314,194	233,650	34.5	233,650	170,963	36.7
Satellite areas.....	68,385	53,524	27.8	53,524	27,645	93.6	24,911	20,844	19.5	4,133	2,669	54.9
Satellite urban.....	3,907	3,552	10.0									
Satellite rural.....	64,478	49,972	29.0	53,524	27,645	93.6	24,911	20,844	19.5	4,133	2,669	54.9
Jackson, Miss. ²⁶ -----	88,003	65,603	34.1									
Jackson.....	62,107	45,633	36.1									
Satellite areas.....	25,896	19,970	29.7									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	25,896	19,970	29.7									
Jacksonville, Fla. ²⁷ -----	195,619	148,713	31.5	148,713	108,578	37.0						
Jacksonville.....	173,065	135,146	28.1	129,549	91,558	41.5						
Satellite areas.....	22,554	13,567	66.2	19,164	17,020	12.6						
Satellite urban.....				5,597	5,997	101.7						
Satellite rural.....	22,554	13,567	66.2	13,567	14,245	-4.8						

²³ Hartford-New Britain, 1920-30 and 1910-20.—New Britain not considered as a central city in these decades.

²⁴ Houston, 1930-40.—Old precinct 8, population 6,152 in 1930, added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—All of precincts 1, 2, and 3, Harris County, were considered in the metropolitan district in 1920. Magnolia Park, population 4,080 in 1920, Harrisburg, population 1,461 in 1920, Park Place, population 430 in 1920, and Independence Heights, population 715 in 1920, annexed to Houston city between 1920 and 1930.

²⁵ Indianapolis, 1920-30.—University Heights town, population 477 in 1920, and Broad Ripple town, population 1,552 in 1920, annexed to Indianapolis city between 1920 and 1930. Their combined population, 2,029 in 1920, was added to the 1920 central city population.

1900-1910.—Irvington, population 1,709 in 1900, annexed to Indianapolis city between 1900 and 1910.

²⁶ Jackson, 1930-40.—The Mississippi State Hospital was moved from Jackson city to another county which was not considered in the metropolitan district of 1940; hence, its population, 2,649 in 1930, was subtracted from both the city and the metropolitan district population in 1930.

²⁷ Jacksonville, 1930-40.—South Jacksonville city annexed to Jacksonville in 1932. Its population 5,597 in 1930, was added to the 1930 population of Jacksonville city. 1920-30.—It was assumed that 95.63 percent of Duval County, Fla., was in the metropolitan district in 1920 as that part of it was in the 1930 metropolitan district.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Johnstown, Pa.	151,781	147,611	2.8	147,611	142,044	3.9						
Johnstown.....	66,668	66,993	-0.5	66,993	67,327	-0.5						
Satellite areas.....	85,113	80,618	5.6	80,618	74,717	7.9						
Satellite urban.....	30,785	31,337	-1.8	27,530	29,508	-6.7						
Satellite rural.....	54,328	49,281	10.2	53,088	45,209	17.4						
Kalamazoo, Mich.	77,213	72,739	6.2									
Kalamazoo.....	54,097	54,736	-1.3									
Satellite areas.....	23,116	17,953	28.8									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	23,116	17,953	28.8									
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kans.²⁷	634,093	613,954	3.3	608,186	479,893	28.7	477,354	369,276	29.3	340,446	228,235	49.2
Central cities.....	520,636	521,603	-0.2	521,603	433,261	20.4	425,587	330,712	28.7	330,712	221,048	49.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	399,178	399,746	-0.1	399,746	324,410	23.2	324,410	248,381	30.6	248,381	163,752	51.7
Kansas City, Kans.....	121,458	121,857	-0.3	121,857	108,851	11.9	101,177	82,331	22.9	82,331	57,296	43.7
Satellite areas.....	113,457	92,351	22.9	86,583	46,632	85.7	51,767	38,564	34.2	9,734	7,187	35.4
Satellite urban.....	18,754	17,870	4.9	15,296	11,686	30.9	19,360	15,819	22.4	5,960	3,270	82.3
Satellite rural.....	94,703	74,481	27.2	71,287	34,946	104.0	32,407	22,745	42.5	3,774	3,917	-3.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	151,829	135,714	11.9	135,714	95,835	41.6						
Knoxville.....	111,580	105,802	5.5	105,802	77,818	36.0						
Satellite areas.....	40,249	29,912	34.6	29,912	18,017	66.0						
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	40,249	29,912	34.6	29,912	18,017	66.0						
Lancaster, Pa.	132,027	123,166	7.2	123,166	105,492	16.7						
Lancaster.....	61,345	59,949	2.3	59,949	53,150	12.8						
Satellite areas.....	70,682	63,207	11.8	63,207	52,332	20.8						
Satellite urban.....	22,586	20,705	9.1	20,705	18,251	13.4						
Satellite rural.....	48,096	42,502	13.2	42,502	34,081	24.7						
Lansing, Mich.	110,356	98,694	11.8									
Lansing.....	78,753	78,397	.5									
Satellite areas.....	31,603	20,297	55.7									
Satellite urban.....	5,839	4,389	33.0									
Satellite rural.....	25,764	15,908	62.0									
Lincoln, Nebr.²¹	88,191	85,840	2.7									
Lincoln.....	81,084	79,592	3.0									
Satellite areas.....	6,207	6,248	-0.7									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	6,207	6,248	-0.7									
Little Rock, Ark.	126,724	113,137	12.0	113,137	86,454	27.9						
Little Rock.....	88,039	81,679	7.8	81,679	65,142	25.4						
Satellite areas.....	38,685	31,458	23.0	31,458	23,312	34.9						
Satellite urban.....	21,137	19,418	8.9	19,418	14,048	38.2						
Satellite rural.....	17,548	12,040	45.7	12,040	9,264	30.0						
Los Angeles, Calif.²²	2,904,596	2,316,540	25.4	2,318,526	995,603	132.9	879,008	464,841	89.1	438,226	123,062	256.1
Los Angeles.....	1,504,277	1,240,359	21.3	1,238,048	576,673	114.7	576,673	319,198	80.7	319,198	104,266	206.1
Satellite areas.....	1,400,319	1,076,181	30.1	1,080,478	418,930	157.9	302,335	145,643	107.6	119,028	18,796	533.3
Satellite urban.....	942,510	753,987	25.0	626,526	252,214	148.4	167,261	77,993	114.5	38,138	14,638	160.5
Satellite rural.....	457,809	322,194	42.1	453,952	166,716	172.3	135,074	67,650	99.7	80,890	4,158	1,845.4
Louisville, Ky.²³	434,408	404,396	7.4	404,396	330,048	22.5	318,169	294,606	8.0	298,159	259,856	10.1
Louisville.....	319,077	307,745	3.7	307,745	242,068	27.1	234,891	223,928	4.9	223,928	205,173	9.1
Satellite areas.....	115,331	96,651	19.3	96,651	87,980	9.9	83,268	70,678	17.8	62,230	54,683	13.8
Satellite urban.....	36,907	37,765	-2.3	37,765	33,090	14.1	33,090	31,824	4.0	31,041	31,402	-1.1
Satellite rural.....	78,424	58,886	33.2	58,886	54,890	7.3	50,178	38,854	29.1	31,189	23,281	34.0
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.²⁴	334,069	332,028	0.9	332,028	342,706	-3.1	342,706	307,189	11.6	307,189	257,755	19.2
Central cities.....	232,464	234,012	-0.7	185,302	207,020	-10.5	207,029	192,186	7.7	192,186	157,528	22.0
Lowell.....	101,389	100,234	1.2	100,234	112,759	-11.1	112,759	106,294	6.1	106,294	94,969	11.9
Lawrence.....	84,323	85,068	-0.9	85,068	94,270	-9.8	94,270	85,892	9.8	85,892	62,559	37.3
Haverhill.....	46,752	48,710	-4.0									
Satellite areas.....	102,605	98,016	4.6	146,726	135,677	8.1	135,677	115,003	18.0	115,003	100,227	14.7
Satellite urban.....	72,643	71,894	1.0	120,604	114,540	5.3	114,540	96,697	18.5	96,697	82,047	16.6
Satellite rural.....	29,962	26,122	14.3	26,122	21,137	23.6	21,137	18,306	15.5	18,306	17,280	5.9
Macon, Ga.	74,830	67,927	11.3									
Macon.....	57,865	53,829	7.5									
Satellite areas.....	16,965	13,398	26.6									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	16,965	13,398	26.6									

²⁷ Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kans., 1930-40.—Shawnee Township, Johnson County, Kans., was included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Its population, 5,768 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1900-1910.—Argentina, population 5,878 in 1900, was annexed to Kansas City during this decade.

²¹ Lincoln, 1930-40.—Havelock city annexed to Lincoln city in 1930. Its population, 3,659 in 1930, was added to the 1930 population of Lincoln city.

²² Los Angeles, 1930-40.—Catalina Township, Los Angeles County, population 1,986 in 1930, was in the metropolitan district in 1930 but not in 1940 so it was subtracted from the 1930 metropolitan district population. Tujunga city, population 2,311 in 1930, was annexed to Los Angeles in 1932, hence, it was added to the 1930 city population. 1920-30.—It was

assumed that 99.2 percent of the population of Los Angeles County outside of Los Angeles city, and 91.1 percent of the population of Orange County were in the metropolitan district in 1920 as these percentages were in the metropolitan district in 1930. Besides, Ontario Township and Upland city in San Bernardino County were included. 1900-1910.—San Pedro, population 1,787 in 1900, was annexed to Los Angeles during the decade.

²³ Louisville, 1920-30.—Highland Park and Oakdale towns, population 7,177 in 1920, were annexed to Louisville city between 1920 and 1930. 1900-1910.—Crescent Hill, population 442 in 1900, was annexed to Louisville city between 1900 and 1910.

²⁴ Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill, 1930-40.—Haverhill considered a central city for the first time in this decade.

GENERAL TABLES

39

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Madison, Wis.....	78,349	64,350	21.8									
Madison.....	67,447	57,899	16.5									
Satellite areas.....	10,902	6,451	69.0									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	10,902	6,451	69.0									
Manchester, N. H.....	81,932	80,673	1.8									
Manchester.....	77,685	76,834	1.1									
Satellite areas.....	4,247	3,839	10.6									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	4,247	3,839	10.6									
Memphis, Tenn. ¹¹	332,477	276,877	20.1	276,126	199,691	36.3	214,169	181,143	18.9	159,474	129,725	22.9
Memphis.....	292,942	253,143	15.7	253,143	162,351	55.9	162,351	131,105	23.8	131,105	102,647	27.7
Satellite areas.....	39,535	23,734	66.6	22,983	37,340	-38.4	51,818	50,038	3.6	28,369	27,078	4.8
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	39,535	23,734	66.6	22,983	37,340	-38.4	51,818	50,038	3.6	28,369	27,078	4.8
Miami, Fla. ¹²	250,537	133,995	87.0	132,189	39,533	234.4						
Miami.....	172,172	110,637	55.6	110,637	30,967	257.3						
Satellite areas.....	78,365	23,358	235.5	21,552	8,566	151.6						
Satellite urban.....	40,264	14,791	172.2									
Satellite rural.....	38,101	8,567	344.7	21,552	8,566	151.0						
Milwaukee, Wis.....	790,336	743,414	6.3	743,414	553,118	34.4	537,737	431,417	24.6	427,175	324,963	31.5
Milwaukee.....	537,472	578,249	1.6	578,249	460,194	25.7	457,147	373,857	22.3	373,857	285,315	31.0
Satellite areas.....	252,864	165,165	22.8	165,165	92,924	77.7	80,590	57,560	40.0	53,318	39,648	24.5
Satellite urban.....	134,915	117,387	14.9	107,857	49,094	119.7	33,896	19,774	71.4	9,438	6,234	51.4
Satellite rural.....	67,949	47,778	42.2	57,308	43,830	30.8	46,704	37,786	23.6	43,880	33,414	31.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	911,077	832,258	9.5	832,258	680,344	22.3	689,216	526,258	19.6	526,258	372,009	41.5
Central cities.....	780,106	735,962	6.0	735,962	615,280	19.6	615,280	516,152	19.2	516,152	365,783	41.1
Minneapolis.....	492,370	464,356	6.0	464,356	380,582	22.0	380,582	301,408	26.3	301,408	202,718	48.7
St. Paul.....	287,736	271,606	5.9	271,606	234,698	15.7	234,698	214,744	9.3	214,744	163,065	31.7
Satellite areas.....	130,971	96,296	36.0	96,296	65,064	48.0	13,936	10,104	37.9	10,104	6,220	62.3
Satellite urban.....	76,137	59,667	27.6	35,943	27,867	29.0	9,822	7,170	37.0			
Satellite rural.....	54,834	36,629	49.7	60,353	37,197	62.3	4,114	2,934	40.2	10,104	6,220	62.3
Mobile, Ala. ¹³	114,908	98,607	18.9									
Mobile.....	78,720	69,412	13.4									
Satellite areas.....	36,186	27,195	33.1									
Satellite urban.....	6,084	4,580	32.8									
Satellite rural.....	30,102	22,615	33.1									
Montgomery, Ala.....	93,697	78,589	19.5									
Montgomery.....	78,084	66,079	18.2									
Satellite areas.....	15,613	12,510	26.8									
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	15,613	12,510	26.8									
Nashville, Tenn.....	241,769	209,422	15.4	209,422	166,238	34.0	166,238	137,871	13.9	137,871	111,195	24.0
Nashville.....	167,492	153,866	8.8	153,866	118,342	30.0	118,342	110,364	7.2	110,364	80,805	26.5
Satellite areas.....	74,367	55,556	33.9	55,556	37,896	46.6	37,896	27,507	37.8	27,507	30,300	-9.2
Satellite urban.....												
Satellite rural.....	74,367	55,556	33.9	55,556	37,896	46.6	37,896	27,507	37.8	27,507	30,300	-9.2
New Haven, Conn.....	308,228	293,724	4.9	293,724	258,912	13.4	258,912	206,151	26.8	206,151	168,473	23.8
New Haven.....	160,605	162,655	-1.3	162,655	162,537	0.1	162,537	133,665	21.7	133,665	108,027	23.7
Satellite areas.....	147,623	131,069	12.6	131,069	96,375	36.0	96,375	72,546	32.8	72,546	68,446	24.1
Satellite urban.....	70,943	67,664	4.8	71,559	57,762	23.9	57,762	46,665	23.8	41,376	32,695	26.9
Satellite rural.....	76,680	63,405	20.9	59,510	38,613	54.1	38,613	25,881	49.2	31,170	25,861	20.6
New Orleans, La. ¹⁴	540,030	494,877	9.1	494,877	405,946	21.9	397,916	348,109	14.3	348,109	294,615	18.2
New Orleans.....	494,537	458,762	7.8	458,762	387,219	18.5	387,219	339,075	14.2	339,075	287,104	18.1
Satellite areas.....	45,493	36,115	26.0	36,115	18,727	92.8	10,696	9,034	18.4	9,034	7,511	20.3
Satellite urban.....	15,871	13,571	16.9	9,584	7,197	33.2						
Satellite rural.....	29,622	22,544	31.4	26,531	11,530	130.1	10,696	9,034	18.4	9,034	7,511	20.3

¹¹ Memphis, 1930-40.—Bartlett and Germantown towns, Shelby County, included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 751 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—It was assumed that 89.4 percent of Shelby County, Tenn., was in the metropolitan district in 1920 and all of Mississippi Township, Ark. 1910-20.—The population of this metropolitan district is that of the 1920 city and "adjacent area." 1900-1910.—Lenox, population 327 in 1900, annexed to Memphis city since 1900. The population called "metropolitan district" for this city is really the 1920 definition of "adjacent area."
¹² Miami, 1930-40.—Dade County was restructured in 1939. Old precinct 1, population 923 in 1930; old precinct 2, less part in Miami Shores town, population 512 in 1930, old precinct 8, less part in Miami Shores town, population 371 in 1930, were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 1,806 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—It was assumed that 92.47 percent of Dade County, Fla., was in the metropolitan district in 1920 as that part of it was

in the 1930 metropolitan district. Coconut Grove city, population 1,396 in 1920, was annexed to Miami city between 1920 and 1930.
¹³ Mobile, 1930-40.—The 1930 metropolitan district population includes the following: Mobile city, population 68,202 in 1930; precinct 9, population 7,169 in 1930; precinct 10, population 4,480 in 1930; precinct 11, population 4,858 in 1930; precinct 12, population 2,284 in 1930; precinct 21, population 1,443 in 1930; precinct 23, population 931 in 1930; Pritchard city, population 4,580 in 1930; precinct 32, population 1,450 in 1930; and old precinct 31, Government Street Loop, population 1,210 in 1930. Total, 96,607 in 1930. Government Street Loop, population 1,210 in 1930 was annexed to Mobile city between 1930 and 1940, hence, was added to Mobile city population in 1930 making it 69,412.
¹⁴ New Orleans, 1920-30.—It was assumed that 48.36 percent of St. Bernard Parish was in the metropolitan district in 1920 since that part of it was in the 1930 metropolitan district. The population of wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 in Jefferson Parish were also included in the 1920 metropolitan district population.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Portland, Oreg. ⁴¹	406,406	378,274	7.2	378,728	309,087	22.5	299,892	240,005	24.9	215,048	91,668	134.6
Portland	305,304	301,815	1.2	301,815	258,288	16.9	258,288	213,251	21.1	207,214	90,426	129.2
Satellite areas	101,012	77,459	30.4	76,913	50,799	51.4	41,594	20,754	55.5	7,834	1,242	530.8
Satellite urban	24,912	21,527	15.7	21,527	18,323	17.5	18,323	13,587	34.9	7,834	1,242	530.8
Satellite rural	76,100	55,932	36.1	55,386	32,476	70.5	23,271	13,167	76.7	7,834	1,242	530.8
Providence, R. I. ⁴²	711,500	690,631	3.0	690,631	604,383	14.3	444,228	395,979	19.2	395,979	306,110	89.4
Providence	253,504	252,981	0.2	252,981	237,595	6.5	237,595	224,326	6.0	224,326	175,597	27.8
Satellite areas	457,996	437,650	4.6	437,650	366,788	19.3	206,633	171,646	20.4	171,646	130,513	31.5
Satellite urban	424,794	407,442	4.3	407,442	342,655	18.9	202,736	169,194	19.8	169,194	129,378	30.8
Satellite rural	33,202	30,208	9.9	30,208	24,133	25.3	3,897	2,452	58.9	2,452	1,136	116.0
Pueblo, Colo. ⁴³	62,039	57,869	7.2									
Pueblo	62,039	57,869	7.2									
Satellite areas												
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												
Racine-Kenosha, Wis.	135,076	133,463	1.3	133,463	111,292	18.9						
Central cities												
Racine	115,060	117,804	-1.6	117,804	99,065	18.9						
Kenosha	67,195	67,542	-0.5	67,542	58,593	15.3						
Satellite areas	48,765	50,262	-3.0	50,262	40,472	24.2						
Satellite urban	19,115	15,659	22.1	15,659	12,227	28.1						
Satellite rural	19,115	15,659	22.1	15,659	12,227	28.1						
Reading, Pa.	175,355	170,486	2.9	170,486	144,496	18.0	143,699	125,021	14.9			
Reading	110,568	111,171	-0.5	111,171	107,784	3.1	107,784	96,071	12.2			
Satellite areas	64,787	59,315	9.2	59,315	38,712	61.8	35,015	28,950	24.1			
Satellite urban	20,126	18,979	6.0	18,979	8,450	35.9	8,290	2,030	12.6			
Satellite rural	44,661	40,336	10.7	40,336	30,262	66.8	32,616	20,920	25.3			
Richmond, Va. ⁴⁴	245,674	220,513	11.4	220,513	194,890	13.1	194,890	168,659	22.8	158,659	130,417	91.7
Richmond	193,042	182,929	5.5	182,929	171,667	6.6	171,667	130,833	31.2	127,628	94,765	34.7
Satellite areas	52,632	37,584	40.0	37,584	23,223	61.8	23,223	27,826	-16.5	31,031	35,652	-13.0
Satellite urban	52,632	37,584	40.0	37,584	23,223	61.8	23,223	27,826	-16.5	31,031	35,652	-13.0
Satellite rural												
Roanoke, Va.	110,593	103,120	7.3	103,120	72,034	43.3						
Roanoke	69,287	69,206	0.1	69,206	50,842	36.1						
Satellite areas	41,306	33,914	21.8	33,914	21,192	60.0						
Satellite urban	9,192	8,443	8.9	8,443	5,938	21.7						
Satellite rural	32,114	25,471	26.1	25,471	14,254	78.7						
Rochester, N. Y. ⁴⁵	411,970	398,591	3.4	398,591	328,925	21.2	320,966	248,519	29.2	248,519	185,409	34.0
Rochester	324,975	328,132	-1.0	328,132	295,750	10.9	295,750	220,087	34.4	218,149	163,496	23.4
Satellite areas	86,995	70,459	23.5	70,459	33,175	112.4	25,216	28,425	-11.3	30,303	21,013	38.6
Satellite urban	34,711	29,255	18.6	29,255	13,650	114.3	4,626	3,112	48.7			
Satellite rural	52,284	41,204	26.9	41,204	19,525	111.0	20,590	25,313	-18.7	30,303	21,013	38.6
Rockford, Ill.	105,259	103,204	2.0	103,204	78,616	31.3						
Rockford	84,637	85,864	-1.4	85,864	65,651	30.8						
Satellite areas	20,622	17,340	18.9	17,340	12,965	33.7						
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												
Sacramento, Calif.	168,999	128,995	35.2	128,995	84,709	49.9						
Sacramento	105,958	93,750	13.0	93,750	65,008	42.2						
Satellite areas	63,041	33,245	59.5	33,245	18,801	76.8						
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												
Saginaw-Bay City, Mich.	153,388	144,647	6.0									
Central cities												
Saginaw	130,750	128,070	2.1									
Bay City	82,794	80,715	2.6									
Satellite areas	47,956	47,355	1.3									
Satellite urban	22,638	16,577	36.6									
Satellite rural	22,638	16,577	36.6									
St. Joseph, Mo.	88,991	91,519	-4.9									
St. Joseph	75,711	80,935	-6.5									
Satellite areas	11,280	10,584	6.6									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												

⁴¹ Portland, Oreg., 1930-40.—Old precinct 43, Clackamas County, population 172 in 1930, and old precinct 1, population 374 in 1930, were added to the 1930 metropolitan district population since they were first included in the metropolitan district in 1940. 1920-30.—It was assumed that 51.73 percent of the population of Clackamas County, 98.46 percent of that of Multnomah County, and 17.23 percent of that of Washington County were in the metropolitan district in 1920 as these percentages were in the metropolitan district in 1930; Minnehaha precinct and Vancouver precinct in Clark County, Washington, were added in 1920 for the same reason.

⁴² Providence, 1920-30.—The 1930 census combined the Fall River-New Bedford metro-

politan district with the Providence metropolitan district. They are treated separately here.

⁴³ Pueblo, 1930-40.—The 1930 metropolitan district includes Pueblo city, and the balance of precincts 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18, 21, and 37, and the entire precincts 112, 113, 115, and 117. Their combined population was 57,832 in 1930.

⁴⁴ Richmond, 1900-1910.—Manchester, population 9,715 in 1900, annexed to Richmond city between 1900 and 1910.

⁴⁵ Rochester, 1910-20.—Charlotte village, population 1,938 in 1910, annexed to Rochester city between 1910 and 1920. 1900-1910.—Brighton, population 888 in 1900, annexed to Rochester city between 1900 and 1910.

GENERAL TABLES

43

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Spokane, Wash. ¹³	141,370	129,798	9.8	129,798	118,178	9.0	114,298	112,491	1.6	123,929	49,809	148.8
Spokane	122,001	115,514	5.6	115,514	108,379	6.6	104,437	104,402	—	104,402	36,848	183.3
Satellite areas	19,369	13,284	45.8	13,284	9,799	35.6	9,799	8,080	21.1	19,520	12,954	50.7
Satellite urban	19,369	13,284	45.8	13,284	9,799	35.6	9,799	8,080	21.1	19,520	12,954	50.7
Satellite rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Ill.	89,484	82,367	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield	75,503	71,864	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	13,981	10,503	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	13,981	10,503	33.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Mo.	70,514	63,866	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield	61,238	57,527	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	9,276	6,339	51.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	9,276	6,339	51.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Ohio	77,406	73,929	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield	70,662	68,743	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	6,744	5,186	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	6,744	5,186	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	394,623	398,991	-1.1	398,991	359,778	10.9	359,778	281,423	27.8	—	—	—
Central cities	203,304	206,437	-1.5	206,437	189,817	8.8	189,817	146,656	29.4	—	—	—
Springfield	149,554	149,900	-0.2	149,900	129,814	15.7	129,814	88,926	45.8	—	—	—
Holyoke	53,750	56,537	-4.9	56,537	60,203	-6.1	60,203	57,730	4.3	—	—	—
Satellite areas	191,319	192,554	-0.6	192,554	169,961	13.3	169,961	134,767	26.1	—	—	—
Satellite urban	156,045	159,029	-1.9	159,029	141,059	12.7	138,441	110,982	24.8	—	—	—
Satellite rural	34,674	33,525	3.4	33,525	28,902	16.0	31,520	23,806	32.4	—	—	—
Stockton, Calif.	79,337	61,880	28.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockton	54,714	47,963	14.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	24,623	13,917	76.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	24,623	13,917	76.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syracuse, N. Y. ¹⁴	258,352	256,701	0.6	245,015	200,868	22.0	200,868	159,801	25.7	159,801	127,206	25.6
Syracuse	205,967	209,326	-1.6	209,326	173,911	20.4	171,717	137,249	25.1	137,249	108,374	26.6
Satellite areas	52,385	47,375	10.6	35,689	26,957	32.4	29,151	22,552	29.3	22,552	18,831	19.8
Satellite urban	12,721	12,632	0.7	12,632	11,458	10.2	11,458	8,413	36.2	8,413	6,002	40.2
Satellite rural	39,664	34,743	14.2	23,057	15,499	48.8	17,693	14,139	25.1	14,139	12,829	10.2
Tacoma, Wash.	156,018	146,771	6.3	146,771	127,251	15.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma	109,408	106,817	2.4	106,817	97,658	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	46,610	39,954	16.7	39,954	25,593	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	12,100	11,000	10.0	11,000	9,486	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	34,510	28,954	19.2	28,954	20,107	44.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. ¹⁴	209,693	189,010	24.1	169,010	91,954	83.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central cities	169,203	141,586	19.5	141,586	74,308	90.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampa	108,391	101,161	7.1	101,161	60,071	68.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	60,812	40,425	50.4	40,425	14,237	183.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	40,490	27,424	47.6	27,424	17,646	55.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	40,490	27,424	47.6	27,424	17,646	55.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	83,370	82,240	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terre Haute	62,693	62,810	-0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	20,677	19,430	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	3,729	3,588	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	16,948	15,842	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toledo, Ohio	341,663	346,530	-1.4	346,530	275,062	26.0	263,717	180,375	46.2	180,375	146,350	28.5
Toledo	282,349	290,718	-2.9	290,718	243,164	19.6	243,164	168,497	44.3	168,497	131,822	27.8
Satellite areas	59,314	55,812	6.3	55,812	31,899	75.0	20,553	11,878	73.0	11,878	8,528	39.3
Satellite urban	8,140	7,770	4.8	4,588	3,185	43.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	51,174	48,042	6.5	51,224	28,703	78.5	20,553	11,878	73.0	11,878	8,528	39.3
Topeka, Kans.	77,749	71,679	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Topeka	67,833	64,120	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite areas	9,916	7,559	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satellite rural	9,916	7,559	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton, N. J.	200,128	190,219	5.2	190,219	162,331	17.2	162,331	127,421	27.4	—	—	—
Trenton	124,697	123,356	1.1	123,356	119,299	3.4	119,299	96,815	23.2	—	—	—
Satellite areas	75,431	66,863	12.8	66,863	43,042	55.3	43,042	30,606	40.6	—	—	—
Satellite urban	17,435	16,765	4.0	16,765	13,927	20.4	10,288	9,380	9.6	—	—	—
Satellite rural	57,996	50,098	15.8	50,098	29,115	72.1	32,754	21,220	54.4	—	—	—

¹³ Spokane, 1900-1910.—The population in the metropolitan district is the population for the city and the "adjacent area" as defined in 1920.

¹⁴ Syracuse, 1930-40.—Camillus and Manlius towns, Onondaga County, were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 11,686 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—Eastwood village,

population 2,194 in 1920, annexed to Syracuse city during the decade. This was added to the 1920 Syracuse city population.

¹⁵ Tampa-St. Petersburg, 1920-30.—It was assumed that 81.9 percent of Hillsboro County and 69.6 percent of Pinellas County were in the metropolitan district in 1920 as these proportions were in the 1930 metropolitan district.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
Tulsa, Okla.	188,562	183,207	2.9	183,207	104,378	75.5						
Tulsa	142,157	141,258	0.6	141,258	72,919	93.7						
Satellite areas	46,405	41,949	10.6	41,949	31,460	33.3						
Satellite urban	18,386	17,207	6.9	17,207	15,710	9.5						
Satellite rural	28,019	24,742	13.2	24,742	15,750	57.1						
Utica-Rome, N. Y. ¹⁶	197,128	195,977	0.6	190,918	174,784	8.2						
Central cities	134,732	134,078	0.5									
Utica	100,518	101,740	-1.2	101,740	94,150	8.1						
Rome	34,214	32,338	5.8									
Satellite areas	62,396	61,899	0.8	89,178	80,628	10.6						
Satellite urban	35,756	38,161	-6.3	63,087	57,118	10.5						
Satellite rural	26,640	23,738	12.2	26,091	23,510	11.0						
Waco, Tex. ¹⁷	71,114	64,497	10.3									
Waco	55,982	52,848	5.9									
Satellite areas	15,132	11,649	29.9									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												
Washington, D. C. ¹⁸	907,816	627,058	44.8	621,059	524,469	18.4	506,588	380,508	33.1	367,869	305,684	20.3
Washington, D. C.	663,091	486,869	36.2	486,869	437,571	11.3	437,571	331,069	32.2	331,069	278,718	18.8
Satellite areas	244,725	140,189	74.6	134,190	86,898	54.4	99,017	49,439	39.6	36,800	26,966	36.5
Satellite urban	113,729	67,807	67.7	34,828	23,903	45.7	18,060	15,329	17.8	15,329	14,528	5.5
Satellite rural	130,996	72,382	81.0	99,362	62,995	57.7	50,957	34,110	49.4	21,471	12,438	72.6
Waterbury, Conn.	144,822	140,575	3.0	140,575	129,251	8.8						
Waterbury	99,314	99,902	-0.6	99,902	91,715	8.9						
Satellite areas	45,508	40,673	11.9	40,673	37,536	8.4						
Satellite urban	15,388	14,315	7.5	14,315	15,051	-4.9						
Satellite rural	30,120	26,358	14.3	26,358	22,485	17.2						
Waterloo, Iowa	67,050	57,052	17.5									
Waterloo	51,743	46,191	12.0									
Satellite areas	15,307	10,861	40.9									
Satellite urban	9,349	7,362	27.0									
Satellite rural	5,958	3,499	70.3									
Wheeling, W. Va. ¹⁹	196,340	192,080	2.2	190,623	170,479	11.8						
Wheeling	61,099	61,659	-0.9	61,659	56,208	9.7						
Satellite areas	135,241	130,401	3.7	128,964	114,271	12.9						
Satellite urban	65,186	65,073	0.2	65,073	57,472	13.2						
Satellite rural	70,055	65,328	7.2	63,891	56,799	12.5						
Wichita, Kans.	127,308	119,174	6.8	119,174	76,976	66.9						
Wichita	114,966	111,110	3.5	111,110	72,217	53.9						
Satellite areas	12,342	8,064	53.1	8,064	3,761	114.4						
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												
Wilmington, Del. ²⁰	188,974	166,746	13.3	163,592	152,302	7.4	152,302	115,709	31.6			
Wilmington	112,504	106,597	5.5	106,597	110,168	-3.2	110,168	87,411	26.0			
Satellite areas	76,470	60,149	27.1	56,995	42,134	35.3	42,134	28,298	48.9			
Satellite urban	15,404	13,925	10.6	10,028	9,014	1.1	3,854	3,351	15.0			
Satellite rural	61,066	46,224	32.1	46,969	32,220	45.8	38,280	24,947	53.4			
Winston-Salem, N. C.	109,833	97,274	12.9									
Winston-Salem	79,815	75,274	6.0									
Satellite areas	30,018	22,000	36.4									
Satellite urban												
Satellite rural												
Worcester, Mass.	306,194	305,293	0.3	305,293	276,755	10.3	276,755	233,004	18.8	233,004	202,494	15.1
Worcester	193,694	195,311	-0.8	195,311	179,754	8.7	179,754	145,986	23.1	145,986	118,421	23.3
Satellite areas	112,500	109,982	2.3	109,982	97,001	13.4	97,001	87,018	11.5	87,018	84,073	3.5
Satellite urban	72,548	72,247	0.4	72,247	66,646	8.4	62,755	59,355	5.7	59,355	55,452	7.0
Satellite rural	39,952	37,735	5.9	37,735	30,355	24.3	34,246	27,663	23.8	27,663	28,621	-3.3
York, Pa.	92,627	87,195	6.2									
York	56,712	55,254	2.6									
Satellite areas	35,915	31,941	12.4									
Satellite urban	13,398	12,987	3.2									
Satellite rural	22,517	18,954	18.8									

¹⁶ Utica-Rome, 1930-40.—Kirkland town, Oneida County, was included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Its population, 5,059 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population. 1920-30.—Rome, N. Y., was not considered a central city in this decade.

¹⁷ Waco, 1930-40.—The metropolitan district in 1930 includes all of precinct 1, population 64,497 in 1930.

¹⁸ Washington, D. C., 1930-40.—District 10, Laurel, in Prince Georges County, Md., and that part of Falls Church district, Fairfax County, Va., outside Falls Church town, were included

in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 5,099 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population.

¹⁹ Wheeling, 1930-40.—That part of Clay district, Marshall County, W. Va., outside of Moundsville city, was included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Its population, 1,437 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population.

²⁰ Wilmington, 1930-40.—New Garden township and Avondale Borough, both in Chester County, Pa., were included in the metropolitan district in 1940 for the first time. Their combined population, 3,154 in 1930, was added to the 1930 metropolitan district population.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF GROUPS OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, WITH PERCENT OF INCREASE, BY DECADES, BY REGIONS: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade]

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Population		Percent of increase, 1930-40	Population		Percent of increase, 1920-30	Population		Percent of increase, 1910-20	Population		Percent of increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
THE WEST												
Group I (15 districts).....	6,983,856	5,915,133	18.1									
Central cities.....	4,429,158	3,978,926	11.3									
Satellite areas.....	2,554,698	1,936,207	31.9									
Satellite urban.....	1,397,819	1,143,967	22.2									
Satellite rural.....	1,156,879	792,240	46.0									
New districts in group I (4 districts).....	360,708	284,208	26.9									
Central cities.....	232,975	198,690	17.3									
Satellite areas.....	127,733	85,516	49.4									
Satellite urban.....	4,855	3,665	32.5									
Satellite rural.....	122,878	81,851	50.1									
Group II (11 districts).....	6,623,148	5,830,927	17.6	5,610,235	3,552,350	57.9						
Central cities.....	4,196,183	3,780,236	11.0	3,773,758	2,638,280	43.0						
Satellite areas.....	2,426,965	1,850,691	31.1	1,836,477	914,070	100.9						
Satellite urban.....	1,392,964	1,140,302	22.2	962,018	482,621	99.3						
Satellite rural.....	1,034,001	710,389	45.6	874,459	431,449	102.7						
Group III (7 districts).....	5,922,396	5,068,496	16.8	5,052,021	3,171,121	59.3	2,956,851	2,099,049	40.9			
Central cities.....	3,709,019	3,369,856	10.1	3,367,545	2,350,563	42.9	2,352,248	1,748,071	34.6			
Satellite areas.....	2,213,377	1,698,640	30.3	1,684,476	814,558	106.8	604,603	350,978	72.3			
Satellite urban.....	1,339,556	1,097,490	22.1	931,990	461,510	101.9	322,383	186,034	72.5			
Satellite rural.....	873,821	601,150	45.4	752,486	353,048	113.1	282,220	164,044	72.0			
Group IV (6 districts).....	5,717,908	4,884,045	17.1	4,867,570	3,018,373	61.3	2,806,785	1,979,146	41.8	1,922,652	976,097	97.0
Central cities.....	3,550,085	3,229,589	10.2	3,227,278	2,238,453	44.2	2,234,138	1,655,204	35.0	1,648,475	867,957	80.9
Satellite areas.....	2,158,823	1,654,456	30.5	1,640,292	779,920	110.3	572,647	323,852	76.8	274,177	108,140	153.5
Satellite urban.....	1,330,459	1,089,747	22.1	926,818	459,926	102.8	317,769	182,877	73.8	107,889	48,105	123.9
Satellite rural.....	828,364	564,709	46.7	713,474	322,994	120.9	254,848	140,975	80.8	106,288	59,945	177.4

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF EACH REGION AND OF REGION'S INCREASE IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS: 1900-1940

Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. For corresponding figures for the United States as a whole, see table III. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1930-40	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1920-30	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1910-20	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
THE NORTHEASTERN STATES												
Group I (32 districts).....	74.6	74.8	70.7									
Central cities.....	46.1	46.8	29.5									
Satellite areas.....	28.5	28.0	41.2									
Satellite urban.....	20.7	20.9	17.5									
Satellite rural.....	7.8	7.1	23.7									
New districts in group I (3 districts).....	0.8	0.8	0.9									
Central cities.....	0.6	0.6	0.3									
Satellite areas.....	0.2	0.2	0.5									
Satellite urban.....	0.1	0.1	0.2									
Satellite rural.....	0.1	0.1	0.4									
Group II (29 districts).....	73.8	74.0	69.8	73.9	71.4	69.5						
Central cities.....	45.5	46.2	29.2	45.8	46.7	40.4						
Satellite areas.....	28.3	27.8	40.7	28.1	24.7	49.1						
Satellite urban.....	20.6	20.8	17.4	20.2	18.4	31.2						
Satellite rural.....	7.7	7.0	23.3	7.9	6.3	17.9						
Group III (19 districts).....	69.3	69.5	66.6	69.4	68.8	65.2	61.4	68.8	78.8			
Central cities.....	42.8	43.4	28.7	43.1	43.9	38.1	40.3	39.5	46.1			
Satellite areas.....	26.5	26.0	37.9	26.3	22.9	47.1	21.0	19.3	32.6			
Satellite urban.....	19.8	19.9	16.9	19.4	17.6	30.4	16.5	15.5	23.5			
Satellite rural.....	6.8	6.1	21.0	6.9	5.3	16.6	4.5	3.8	9.1			
Group IV (15 districts).....	65.8	65.9	63.9	65.8	63.3	61.4	67.8	65.6	73.0	65.2	61.6	71.1
Central cities.....	40.9	41.5	28.7	41.3	42.0	37.1	38.5	37.8	43.1	37.7	35.7	40.8
Satellite areas.....	24.9	24.4	35.2	24.5	21.3	44.3	19.4	17.8	29.9	17.5	15.9	24.4
Satellite urban.....	18.8	18.9	15.9	18.2	16.5	29.0	15.5	14.6	21.9	13.4	12.3	17.9
Satellite rural.....	6.1	5.5	19.3	6.2	4.8	15.3	3.8	3.2	8.0	4.1	3.6	6.4

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF EACH REGION AND OF REGION'S INCREASE IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS: 1900-1940—Continued

Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. For corresponding figures for the United States as a whole, see table III. Percent not shown where less than 01

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1930-40	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1920-30	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1910-20	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES												
Group I (44 districts)	45.9	45.5	58.0									
Central cities	34.1	35.0	12.2									
Satellite areas	11.8	10.5	43.7									
Satellite urban	7.4	7.1	13.4									
Satellite rural	4.4	3.4	30.4									
New districts in group I (16 districts)	3.5	3.4	5.8									
Central cities	2.9	2.9	2.5									
Satellite areas	0.6	0.5	3.4									
Satellite urban	0.1	0.1	0.3									
Satellite rural	0.5	0.4	3.1									
Group II (28 districts)	42.4	42.1	50.1	41.9	38.1	85.6						
Central cities	31.2	32.1	9.8	32.0	29.2	62.1						
Satellite areas	11.2	10.0	40.4	10.0	8.8	33.5						
Satellite urban	7.3	7.1	13.1	6.2	4.4	19.2						
Satellite rural	3.9	3.0	27.3	3.8	2.4	14.3						
Group III (17 districts)	38.2	38.0	43.9	37.9	32.5	77.7	31.3	26.1	68.7			
Central cities	28.0	28.8	9.2	28.9	26.6	46.2	26.3	22.6	53.1			
Satellite areas	10.2	9.2	34.7	8.9	5.9	31.5	4.9	3.5	15.6			
Satellite urban	6.9	6.7	12.4	5.6	3.8	18.5	3.1	2.1	11.1			
Satellite rural	3.3	2.5	22.3	3.3	2.1	13.0	1.8	1.4	4.5			
Group IV (14 districts)	36.0	35.7	42.4	35.8	30.4	74.2	29.1	24.3	60.5	24.5	20.8	52.2
Central cities	26.6	27.3	9.3	27.5	25.2	44.3	24.9	21.8	47.5	21.6	18.5	44.1
Satellite areas	9.4	8.4	33.0	8.1	5.2	29.9	4.2	3.0	13.0	3.0	2.3	8.1
Satellite urban	6.4	6.1	12.2	5.0	3.4	17.4	2.7	1.8	9.5	1.5	1.1	4.0
Satellite rural	3.0	2.3	20.8	3.1	1.8	12.5	1.5	1.2	3.6	1.6	1.1	4.1
THE SOUTH												
Group I (49 districts)	23.7	23.9	44.2									
Central cities	19.4	18.8	25.5									
Satellite areas	6.3	5.0	18.7									
Satellite urban	1.5	1.3	3.4									
Satellite rural	4.8	3.7	15.3									
New districts in group I (20 dists.)	4.3	3.9	8.5									
Central cities	3.4	3.1	5.7									
Satellite areas	1.0	0.8	2.8									
Satellite urban	0.1	0.1	0.2									
Satellite rural	0.9	0.7	2.6									
Group II (29 districts)	21.4	20.0	35.7	19.8	17.1	39.9						
Central cities	16.1	15.7	19.8	15.7	13.5	30.9						
Satellite areas	5.3	4.3	15.8	4.1	3.6	8.0						
Satellite urban	1.4	1.2	3.2	0.9	0.8	1.4						
Satellite rural	3.9	3.0	12.7	3.3	2.8	6.7						
Group III (15 districts)	15.7	14.6	28.7	14.4	13.0	24.9	12.7	11.1	25.1			
Central cities	12.0	11.7	15.0	11.7	10.7	19.3	10.6	9.1	22.4			
Satellite areas	3.6	2.8	11.7	2.7	2.3	5.6	2.1	2.0	2.7			
Satellite urban	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4			
Satellite rural	2.7	2.0	9.4	2.2	1.9	4.8	1.8	1.8	2.3			
Group IV (9 districts)	11.0	10.4	17.1	10.4	9.5	16.3	9.3	8.6	14.8	8.5	8.3	9.5
Central cities	8.5	8.4	10.0	8.4	8.0	11.4	7.9	7.2	13.7	7.2	6.9	8.5
Satellite areas	2.5	2.0	7.1	2.0	1.6	4.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0
Satellite urban	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Satellite rural	1.7	1.4	5.3	1.6	1.2	4.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0
THE WEST												
Group I (15 districts)	50.3	48.7	63.8									
Central cities	31.9	33.4	22.7									
Satellite areas	18.4	16.3	31.1									
Satellite urban	10.1	9.6	12.8									
Satellite rural	8.3	6.7	18.4									
New districts in group I (4 dists.)	2.6	2.4	3.9									
Central cities	1.7	1.7	1.7									
Satellite areas	0.9	0.7	2.1									
Satellite urban			0.1									
Satellite rural	0.9	0.7	2.1									
Group II (11 districts)	47.7	47.3	49.8	47.2	39.9	68.8						
Central cities	30.2	31.8	20.9	31.7	29.6	37.9						
Satellite areas	17.5	15.6	29.0	15.4	10.3	30.8						
Satellite urban	10.0	9.6	12.7	8.1	5.4	18.0						
Satellite rural	7.4	6.0	16.3	7.4	4.8	14.8						
Group III (7 districts)	42.7	42.6	45.0	42.5	35.6	62.5	33.2	30.8	41.3			
Central cities	28.7	28.3	17.1	28.3	26.5	33.8	26.4	25.6	29.1			
Satellite areas	15.9	14.3	25.9	14.2	9.1	29.1	6.8	5.1	12.2			
Satellite urban	9.6	9.2	12.2	7.8	5.2	15.7	3.6	2.7	6.5			
Satellite rural	6.3	5.1	13.7	6.3	4.0	13.3	3.2	2.4	5.7			

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF EACH REGION AND OF REGION'S INCREASE IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS: 1900-1940—Continued

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. For corresponding figures for the United States as a whole, see table III. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

AREA AND GROUP	1930-40 AREAS			1920-30 AREAS			1910-20 AREAS			1900-1910 AREAS		
	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1930-40	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1920-30	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1910-20	Percent of regional population		Percent of regional increase, 1900-1910
	1940	1930		1930	1920		1920	1910		1910	1900	
THE WEST—Continued												
Group IV (6 districts).....	41.2	41.1	42.0	40.9	33.9	61.8	31.5	29.0	39.8	28.2	23.9	34.6
Central cities.....	25.6	27.1	16.6	27.1	25.1	33.0	25.1	24.3	27.9	24.2	21.2	28.5
Satellite areas.....	15.5	13.9	25.4	13.8	8.8	28.7	6.4	4.7	12.0	4.0	2.6	6.1
Satellite urban.....	9.6	9.2	12.1	7.8	5.1	15.7	3.6	2.7	6.5	1.6	1.2	2.2
Satellite rural.....	6.0	4.7	13.3	6.0	3.6	13.0	2.9	2.1	5.5	2.4	1.5	3.0

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT POPULATION AND OF METROPOLITAN INCREASE IN THE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE DISTRICTS, BY REGIONS: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade]

DECADE, AREA, AND GROUP	UNITED STATES			THE NORTHEASTERN STATES			THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES			THE SOUTH			THE WEST		
	Population		Increase, 1930-40	Population		Increase, 1930-40	Population		Increase, 1930-40	Population		Increase, 1930-40	Population		Increase, 1930-40
	1940	1930		1940	1930		1940	1930		1940	1930		1940	1930	
1930-40															
Group I.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	68.0	69.9	43.9	61.8	62.6	41.7	74.3	76.9	21.8	75.5	78.9	57.8	63.4	67.3	42.1
Satellite urban.....	19.8	19.9	18.3	27.8	27.9	24.8	16.1	15.7	23.9	5.8	5.5	7.6	20.0	19.3	23.8
Satellite rural.....	12.3	10.2	37.8	10.5	9.5	33.5	9.6	7.4	54.3	18.6	15.7	34.6	16.6	13.4	34.1
Group II.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	67.3	69.2	42.2	61.6	62.5	41.8	73.6	76.2	19.5	75.2	78.7	55.6	63.4	67.1	41.9
Satellite urban.....	20.8	20.9	20.1	27.9	28.1	24.9	17.2	16.8	26.1	6.6	6.2	8.9	21.0	20.3	25.5
Satellite rural.....	11.8	9.9	37.8	10.5	9.5	33.4	9.2	7.0	54.4	18.2	15.1	35.5	15.6	12.6	32.6
Group III.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	67.1	68.9	41.8	61.7	62.5	43.1	73.3	75.7	20.9	76.8	80.6	58.2	62.6	66.5	39.7
Satellite urban.....	22.0	22.0	21.9	28.5	28.7	25.3	18.0	17.6	28.2	6.0	5.5	8.7	22.6	21.7	28.3
Satellite rural.....	10.9	9.1	36.3	9.8	8.8	31.6	8.6	6.7	50.9	17.3	14.0	35.2	14.8	11.9	31.9
Group IV.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	67.1	68.9	41.5	62.2	62.9	44.9	73.9	76.4	22.0	77.4	80.5	58.4	62.2	66.1	39.5
Satellite urban.....	22.6	22.5	23.9	28.6	28.7	24.9	17.7	17.1	28.9	6.8	6.1	10.8	23.3	22.3	28.9
Satellite rural.....	10.2	8.5	34.7	9.2	8.3	30.2	8.4	6.4	49.1	15.8	13.4	30.8	14.5	11.0	31.6
1920-30															
Group II.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	69.1	72.4	57.2	62.0	65.4	45.2	76.2	81.1	60.8	79.1	79.0	79.4	67.3	74.3	55.2
Satellite urban.....	19.4	18.1	24.1	27.3	25.8	34.8	14.7	12.2	22.6	4.4	4.7	3.5	17.1	13.6	23.3
Satellite rural.....	11.5	9.5	18.6	10.7	8.8	20.0	9.1	6.7	16.7	10.5	16.3	17.1	15.6	12.1	21.5
Group III.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	69.0	72.9	54.8	62.1	65.7	44.8	76.4	81.9	59.4	81.2	82.3	77.5	66.7	74.3	53.7
Satellite urban.....	20.3	18.6	26.3	27.9	26.4	35.7	14.7	11.8	23.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	18.4	14.6	25.0
Satellite rural.....	10.7	8.5	18.8	9.9	8.0	19.5	8.8	6.3	16.7	15.4	14.4	19.1	14.9	11.1	21.2
Group IV.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	69.1	73.4	53.8	62.8	66.4	45.6	77.2	82.9	59.6	80.9	83.6	70.0	66.3	74.2	53.5
Satellite urban.....	20.6	18.7	27.2	27.7	26.1	35.7	14.2	11.1	23.5	4.0	3.7	5.2	19.0	15.1	25.4
Satellite rural.....	10.3	7.8	19.0	9.5	7.6	18.8	8.7	6.0	16.9	15.1	12.7	24.8	14.7	10.7	21.1
1910-20															
Group III.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	74.4	75.4	70.7	65.7	67.1	58.6	84.2	86.7	77.3	83.3	81.6	89.2	79.6	83.3	70.4
Satellite urban.....	17.7	17.2	19.7	26.9	26.4	29.8	10.1	7.9	16.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	10.9	8.9	15.8
Satellite rural.....	7.9	7.4	9.7	7.3	6.5	11.6	5.7	5.4	6.6	14.5	16.0	9.1	9.5	7.8	13.8
Group IV.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	75.1	78.2	70.5	66.5	68.0	59.0	85.5	87.9	78.4	84.9	83.2	92.8	79.6	83.6	69.9
Satellite urban.....	18.0	17.3	20.6	26.8	26.2	30.0	9.3	7.1	15.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	11.3	9.2	16.3
Satellite rural.....	7.0	6.5	8.9	6.6	5.8	11.0	5.2	5.0	6.9	12.5	14.2	4.5	9.1	7.1	13.8
1900-1910															
Group IV.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central cities.....	76.7	77.3	74.9	68.4	69.2	65.7	88.0	89.1	84.5	84.0	82.8	89.3	85.7	88.9	82.5
Satellite urban.....	15.6	15.5	16.0	24.2	23.9	25.2	6.1	5.5	7.7	2.3	2.6	1.1	5.6	4.9	6.3
Satellite rural.....	7.7	7.2	9.0	7.4	6.9	9.0	6.0	5.4	7.8	13.7	14.6	9.7	8.6	6.1	11.2

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF EACH GROUP AND OF THE GROUP INCREASE AMONG THE DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade]

DECADE, SIZE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AT BEGINNING OF DECADE, AND GROUP	Number of districts	TOTAL			CENTRAL CITIES			SATELLITE URBAN			SATELLITE RURAL		
		Population		Increase	Percent of population group		Percent of group increase	Percent of population group		Percent of group increase	Percent of population group		Percent of group increase
		1940	1930		1940	1930		1940	1930		1940	1930	
1930-40													
Group I	140	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.0	69.9	43.9	19.9	19.9	18.3	12.3	10.2	37.8
Under 250,000	92	19.2	18.5	28.0	14.1	14.1	13.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.8	3.1	12.5
250,000-500,000	29	17.4	17.4	17.2	12.6	13.1	7.4	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.3	8.3
500,000-1,000,000	9	11.6	11.5	12.4	7.9	8.1	6.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.0	4.3
1,000,000 or more	10	51.8	52.6	42.4	33.3	34.6	16.8	14.1	14.1	12.9	4.5	3.8	12.7
Group II	97	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.3	69.2	42.2	20.8	20.9	20.1	11.8	9.9	37.8
Under 250,000	49	14.0	13.6	19.3	9.9	10.1	8.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.3	9.4
250,000-500,000	29	18.5	18.4	19.3	13.5	13.9	8.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.4	9.3
500,000-1,000,000	9	12.3	12.2	13.9	8.5	8.6	6.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1	4.8
1,000,000 or more	10	55.2	55.8	47.6	35.5	36.7	18.8	15.0	15.0	14.5	4.8	4.1	14.2
Group III	58	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.1	68.9	41.8	22.0	22.0	21.9	10.9	9.1	36.3
Under 250,000	11	4.2	4.1	5.4	3.1	3.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	3.0
250,000-500,000	28	20.1	19.9	22.5	14.7	15.1	9.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.5	11.0
500,000-1,000,000	9	13.8	13.6	16.4	9.5	9.6	8.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.2	5.7
1,000,000 or more	10	61.9	62.3	55.8	39.7	41.0	22.0	16.8	16.8	17.0	5.4	4.5	16.7
Group IV	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.1	68.9	41.5	22.6	22.5	23.9	10.2	8.5	34.7
Under 250,000	5	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.7
250,000-500,000	20	15.4	15.4	14.7	11.9	12.3	6.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.9	7.4
500,000-1,000,000	9	15.0	14.8	18.7	10.3	10.4	9.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.3	6.5
1,000,000 or more	10	67.4	67.7	63.8	43.3	44.5	25.2	18.3	18.2	19.5	5.9	4.9	19.1
1920-30													
Group II	97	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.1	72.4	57.2	19.4	18.1	24.1	11.5	9.5	18.8
Under 250,000	56	17.2	16.7	18.9	12.9	12.5	14.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	3.0	2.8	3.6
250,000-500,000	23	15.4	16.5	11.4	11.1	12.3	6.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.8
500,000-1,000,000	11	20.4	19.3	24.0	13.6	14.1	12.1	4.3	3.6	6.9	2.4	1.6	5.1
1,000,000 or more	7	47.1	47.5	45.6	31.4	33.5	23.8	11.6	10.8	14.6	4.1	3.2	7.2
Group III	58	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.0	72.9	54.8	20.3	18.6	26.3	10.7	8.5	18.8
Under 250,000	18	8.1	8.0	8.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.8
250,000-500,000	22	16.5	17.6	12.6	12.0	13.3	7.6	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.0	3.1
500,000-1,000,000	11	22.7	21.5	27.2	15.2	15.7	13.7	4.8	4.0	7.8	2.7	1.8	5.8
1,000,000 or more	7	52.6	52.8	51.7	35.1	37.3	27.0	13.0	12.0	16.5	4.5	3.5	8.1
Group IV	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.1	73.4	53.6	20.6	18.7	27.2	10.3	7.8	19.0
Under 250,000	9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8
250,000-500,000	17	15.7	16.5	12.6	12.4	13.6	8.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.5
500,000-1,000,000	11	22.8	21.4	27.8	14.9	15.3	13.5	5.2	4.3	8.3	2.8	1.8	6.0
1,000,000 or more	7	57.0	57.4	55.7	38.0	40.5	29.1	14.1	13.0	17.8	4.9	3.8	8.8
1910-20													
Group III	58	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.4	75.4	70.7	17.7	17.9	19.7	7.9	7.4	9.7
Under 250,000	31	18.5	17.5	22.3	14.8	14.1	17.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.4	3.0
250,000-500,000	14	17.6	17.3	18.4	13.1	13.1	12.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.4
500,000-1,000,000	8	18.1	17.3	21.1	14.6	13.9	17.1	2.4	2.2	3.5	1.1	1.3	0.6
1,000,000 or more	5	45.8	47.8	38.1	31.9	34.3	23.0	11.4	11.3	11.5	2.5	2.2	3.6
Group IV	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.1	76.2	70.5	18.0	17.3	20.6	7.0	6.5	8.9
Under 250,000	19	13.3	13.2	13.5	11.1	11.1	11.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
250,000-500,000	12	16.9	16.5	18.6	13.3	13.2	13.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.4
500,000-1,000,000	8	19.8	18.7	24.2	15.9	15.0	19.6	2.7	2.3	4.0	1.2	1.4	0.7
1,000,000 or more	5	50.0	51.6	43.7	34.8	37.0	26.4	12.4	12.2	13.2	2.7	2.4	4.1
1900-1910													
Group IV	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.7	77.3	74.9	15.6	15.5	16.0	7.7	7.2	9.0
Under 250,000	23	18.1	16.1	23.9	15.3	13.2	21.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
250,000-500,000	14	24.5	25.2	22.2	19.3	20.0	17.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
500,000-1,000,000	3	9.7	10.4	7.6	6.8	7.9	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.3
1,000,000 or more	4	47.7	48.2	46.2	35.2	36.1	32.6	10.3	10.2	10.4	2.2	1.8	3.2

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE UNITED STATES INCREASE IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARTS, BY SIZE OF DISTRICT: 1900-1940

[Total areas as of end of decade; urban-rural classification as of beginning of decade. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

DECADE, SIZE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AT BEGINNING OF DECADE, AND GROUP	Number of districts	TOTAL			CENTRAL CITIES			SATELLITE URBAN			SATELLITE RURAL		
		Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase	Percent of United States population		Percent of United States increase
		1940	1930	1930-40	1940	1930	1930-40	1940	1930	1930-40	1940	1930	1930-40
1930-40													
Group I	140	47.8	47.4	53.0	32.5	33.2	23.3	9.4	9.4	6.7	5.9	4.8	20.1
Under 250,000	92	9.2	8.8	14.8	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.5	6.0
250,000-500,000	29	8.3	8.2	9.1	6.0	6.2	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	4.4
500,000-1,000,000	9	5.5	5.5	6.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.3
1,000,000 or more	10	24.8	25.0	22.5	15.9	16.4	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	2.2	1.8	6.7
Group II	97	44.9	44.7	47.3	30.2	31.0	20.0	9.4	9.3	8.5	5.3	4.4	17.9
Under 250,000	49	6.3	6.1	9.1	4.5	4.5	3.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	4.4
250,000-500,000	29	8.3	8.2	9.1	6.0	6.2	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	4.4
500,000-1,000,000	9	5.5	5.5	6.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.3
1,000,000 or more	10	24.8	25.0	22.5	15.9	16.4	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	2.2	1.8	6.7
Group III	58	40.1	40.0	40.3	28.9	27.6	18.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	4.4	3.6	14.6
Under 250,000	11	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2
250,000-500,000	28	8.1	8.0	9.1	5.9	6.0	3.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	4.4
500,000-1,000,000	9	5.5	5.5	6.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.3
1,000,000 or more	10	24.8	25.0	22.5	15.9	16.4	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	2.2	1.8	6.7
Group IV	44	36.8	36.9	35.2	24.7	25.4	14.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	3.8	3.2	12.2
Under 250,000	5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3			0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
250,000-500,000	20	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.5	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.6
500,000-1,000,000	9	5.5	5.5	6.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.3
1,000,000 or more	10	24.8	25.0	22.5	15.9	16.4	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	2.2	1.8	6.7
1920-30													
Group II	97	44.6	40.4	70.8	30.8	29.2	40.5	8.7	7.3	17.1	5.1	3.8	13.8
Under 250,000	56	7.7	6.7	13.4	5.8	5.1	10.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.1	2.6
250,000-500,000	23	6.9	6.7	8.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.0
500,000-1,000,000	11	9.1	7.8	17.0	6.1	5.7	8.5	1.9	1.5	4.9	1.1	0.7	3.8
1,000,000 or more	7	21.0	19.2	32.3	14.0	13.5	16.9	5.2	4.4	10.3	1.8	1.3	5.1
Group III	58	39.9	36.3	62.5	27.5	26.4	34.3	8.1	6.7	16.5	4.3	3.1	11.8
Under 250,000	18	3.2	2.9	5.4	2.7	2.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1
250,000-500,000	22	6.6	6.4	7.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.0
500,000-1,000,000	11	9.1	7.8	17.0	6.1	5.7	8.5	1.9	1.5	4.9	1.1	0.7	3.8
1,000,000 or more	7	21.0	19.2	32.3	14.0	13.5	16.9	5.2	4.4	10.3	1.8	1.3	5.1
Group IV	44	36.8	33.4	58.0	25.4	24.5	31.2	7.6	6.3	15.8	3.8	2.6	11.0
Under 250,000	9	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.7			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
250,000-500,000	17	5.8	5.5	7.3	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.0
500,000-1,000,000	11	8.4	7.2	16.1	5.5	5.1	7.8	1.9	1.4	4.8	1.0	0.6	3.5
1,000,000 or more	7	21.0	19.2	32.3	14.0	13.5	16.9	5.2	4.4	10.3	1.8	1.3	5.1
1910-20													
Group III	58	34.0	30.8	55.5	25.3	23.3	39.3	6.0	5.3	10.9	2.7	2.3	8.4
Under 250,000	31	6.3	5.4	12.4	5.0	4.3	9.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7
250,000-500,000	14	6.0	5.3	10.2	4.4	4.1	7.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.4
500,000-1,000,000	8	6.2	5.4	11.7	5.0	4.3	9.5	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
1,000,000 or more	5	15.6	14.8	21.2	10.9	10.6	12.8	3.9	3.5	6.4	0.9	0.7	2.0
Group IV	44	31.2	28.6	48.4	23.4	21.8	34.1	5.6	4.9	10.0	2.2	1.9	4.3
Under 250,000	19	4.1	3.8	6.5	3.4	3.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
250,000-500,000	12	5.3	4.7	9.0	4.1	3.8	6.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.2
500,000-1,000,000	8	6.2	5.4	11.7	5.0	4.3	9.5	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
1,000,000 or more	5	15.6	14.8	21.2	10.9	10.6	12.8	3.9	3.5	6.4	0.9	0.7	2.0
1900-1910													
Group IV	44	28.3	25.5	41.9	21.7	19.7	31.4	4.4	3.9	6.7	2.2	1.8	5.8
Under 250,000	23	5.1	4.1	10.0	4.3	3.4	8.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8
250,000-500,000	14	6.9	6.4	9.3	5.5	5.1	7.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
500,000-1,000,000	3	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0
1,000,000 or more	4	13.5	12.3	19.4	10.0	9.2	13.7	2.9	2.6	4.4	0.6	0.5	1.4

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 12.—STANDARDIZED NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OLD AND REPLACEMENT INDEXES, IN GROUPS OF CENSUS TRACTS WITHIN GIVEN DISTANCES FROM CENTER OF CITY, FOR SELECTED CITIES: 1940¹

CITY AND DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF CITY	Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index	CITY AND DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF CITY	Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index	CITY AND DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF CITY	Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index
Boston	270	78	Columbus, Ohio	243	68	New York City	224	63
Within 1 mile.....	187	53	Within 1 mile.....	291	82	Within 2 miles.....	196	55
1-2 miles.....	290	82	1-2 miles.....	249	70	2-4 miles.....	235	66
2-3 miles.....	312	88	2-3 miles.....	230	65	4-6 miles.....	207	58
3-4 miles.....	265	74	3 and over.....	246	69	6-8 miles.....	238	67
4-5 miles.....	252	71	Dayton	273	77	8-10 miles.....	219	62
5-6 miles.....	253	71	Within 1 mile.....	266	75	10 and over.....	240	67
6 and over.....	310	87	1-2 miles.....	278	78	Philadelphia	254	71
Buffalo	271	76	2 and over.....	275	77	Within 1 mile.....	165	46
Within 1 mile.....	207	83	Indianapolis	259	73	1-2 miles.....	259	73
1-2 miles.....	283	80	Within 1 mile.....	149	42	2-3 miles.....	265	74
2-3 miles.....	268	75	1-2 miles.....	285	80	3-4 miles.....	257	72
3-4 miles.....	268	75	2-3 miles.....	283	80	4-5 miles.....	250	70
4-5 miles.....	254	71	3-4 miles.....	253	71	5-6 miles.....	242	68
5 and over.....	281	79	4 and over.....	257	72	6-7 miles.....	266	75
Chicago	282	65	Los Angeles	221	62	7-8 miles.....	264	74
Within 1 mile.....	113	32	Within 1 mile.....	201	56	8 and over.....	264	74
1-2 miles.....	241	68	1-2 miles.....	210	59	Pittsburgh	280	73
2-3 miles.....	253	71	2-3 miles.....	199	56	Within 1 mile.....	269	76
3-4 miles.....	245	69	3-4 miles.....	180	51	1-2 miles.....	290	82
4-6 miles.....	221	62	4-5 miles.....	185	52	2-3 miles.....	265	74
6-8 miles.....	214	60	5-6 miles.....	192	54	3-4 miles.....	230	65
8-10 miles.....	232	65	6-7 miles.....	238	67	4-5 miles.....	227	64
10 and over.....	300	84	7-8 miles.....	307	86	5 and over.....	306	86
Cincinnati	243	88	8-10 miles.....	241	68	St. Louis	219	62
Within 1 mile.....	291	82	10-12 miles.....	278	78	Within 1 mile.....	294	83
1-2 miles.....	275	77	12 and over.....	317	89	1-2 miles.....	299	84
2-3 miles.....	212	60	Nashville	258	73	2-3 miles.....	210	59
3-4 miles.....	207	58	Within 1 mile.....	195	55	3-4 miles.....	185	52
4-5 miles.....	237	67	1-2 miles.....	326	92	4-5 miles.....	189	53
5-6 miles.....	237	67	2-3 miles.....	187	53	5 and over.....	231	65
6-7 miles.....	256	72	3 and over.....	286	80	Washington, D. C.	188	52
7 and over.....	258	73	New Haven	237	67	Within 1 mile.....	207	58
Cleveland	287	67	Within 1 mile.....	223	63	1-2 miles.....	162	46
Within 1 mile.....	275	77	1-2 miles.....	241	68	2-3 miles.....	190	53
1-2 miles.....	288	81	2 and over.....	262	74	3 and over.....	204	57
2-3 miles.....	285	74						
3-4 miles.....	216	61						
4-5 miles.....	217	61						
5-6 miles.....	226	64						
6-7 miles.....	243	68						
7 and over.....	260	73						

¹ Standardized on United States 1935-39 rates; replacement index based on United States life table 1939-41. (See ch. VI.)

TABLE 13.—REPLACEMENT INDEXES AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES FOR WHITE POPULATION OF CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE: 1940

CITY	Replacement index	Net reproduction rate (adjusted) ¹	CITY	Replacement index	Net reproduction rate (adjusted) ¹	CITY	Replacement index	Net reproduction rate (adjusted) ¹
Atlanta, Ga.....	63.5	62.2	Houston, Tex.....	67.5	65.8	Oakland, Calif.....	65.8	66.1
Baltimore, Md.....	69.7	68.6	Indianapolis, Ind.....	72.8	71.0	Philadelphia, Pa.....	71.4	70.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	68.0	63.0	Jersey City, N. J.....	66.3	68.3	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	73.1	73.4
Boston, Mass.....	75.9	75.4	Kansas City, Mo.....	59.6	57.8	Portland, Ore.....	59.9	56.8
Buffalo, N. Y.....	76.2	75.8	Los Angeles, Calif.....	62.1	62.0	Providence, R. I.....	71.1	72.1
Chicago, Ill.....	65.2	65.2	Louisville, Ky.....	75.6	71.4	Rochester, N. Y.....	65.5	64.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	68.3	68.5	Memphis, Tenn.....	63.5	58.9	St. Louis, Mo.....	61.6	60.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	66.6	66.9	Milwaukee, Wis.....	73.1	70.8	St. Paul, Minn.....	75.6	72.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	68.3	68.2	Minneapolis, Minn.....	65.8	63.3	San Antonio, Tex.....	94.4	92.7
Dallas, Tex.....	61.3	59.0	Newark, N. J.....	64.9	66.8	San Francisco, Calif.....	53.1	53.1
Denver, Colo.....	74.5	70.1	New Orleans, La.....	64.4	60.8	Seattle, Wash.....	61.0	58.0
Detroit, Mich.....	77.9	76.7	New York, N. Y.....	63.0	61.2	Toledo, Ohio.....	74.8	73.8
						Washington, D. C.....	52.3	54.6

¹ Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Report on Population: Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910—Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates. Sup. 1944. pp. 29-30.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 14.—STANDARDIZED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OLD, AND REPLACEMENT INDEXES, BY COLOR, FOR METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940

[The number of children is standardized on the basis of the women aged 15 to 44 in the population of the United States. No data are given for the nonwhite where the number of nonwhite children under 5 was less than 1,000]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	WHITE		NONWHITE		METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	WHITE		NONWHITE	
	Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index	Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index		Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index	Children per 1,000 women	Replacement index
Akron, Ohio.....	274	77	360	96	Milwaukee, Wis.....	275	77		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.....	254	71			Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	260	73		
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.....	288	81			Nashville, Tenn.....	281	79	238	63
Atlanta, Ga.....	255	72	250	68	New Haven, Conn.....	252	71		
Baltimore, Md.....	260	73	325	86	New Orleans, La.....	239	67	310	82
Birmingham, Ala.....	281	79	310	82	New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	233	65	237	63
Boston, Mass.....	283	80	310	82	Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News, Va.....	274	77	322	85
Bridgeport, Conn.....	255	72			Oklahoma City, Okla.....	268	75	224	59
Buffalo-Niagara, N. Y.....	290	82	361	96	Omaha, Nebr.-Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	268	81		
Canton, Ohio.....	303	85			Peoria, Ill.....	291	82		
Charlotte, N. C.....	263	74	266	71	Philadelphia, Pa.....	265	74	322	85
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	324	91	268	71	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	304	85	379	101
Chicago, Ill.....	243	68	277	74	Portland, Oreg.....	237	67		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	268	75	283	75	Providence, R. I.....	250	79	472	125
Cleveland, Ohio.....	235	66	296	79	Reading, Pa.....	249	70		
Columbus, Ohio.....	253	71	327	87	Richmond, Va.....	207	58	202	70
Dallas, Tex.....	237	67	215	57	Rochester, N. Y.....	260	70		
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.....	296	83			Sacramento, Calif.....	201	73		
Dayton, Ohio.....	290	82	317	84	Saginaw-Bay City, Mich.....	366	103		
Denver, Colo.....	284	80			St. Louis, Mo.....	246	69	205	76
Des Moines, Iowa.....	280	79			Salt Lake City, Utah.....	397	112		
Detroit, Mich.....	299	84	305	81	San Antonio, Tex.....	340	96	217	58
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.....	298	84			San Diego, Calif.....	292	82		
Erie, Pa.....	317	89			San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	225	63	200	79
Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.....	281	79			Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	266	83		
Flint, Mich.....	364	102			Seattle, Wash.....	238	67		
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	266	75			South Bend, Ind.....	284	80		
Fort Worth, Tex.....	258	73	237	63	Spokane, Wash.....	274	77		
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	325	91			Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	265	74		
Harrisburg, Pa.....	252	71			Syracuse, N. Y.....	275	77		
Hartford-New Britain, Conn.....	256	72			Tacoma, Wash.....	277	78		
Houston, Tex.....	277	78	233	62	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	237	67	240	64
Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky.....	355	100			Toledo, Ohio.....	283	80	314	83
Indianapolis, Ind.....	273	77	288	76	Trenton, N. J.....	255	72	381	101
Jacksonville, Fla.....	265	74	240	64	Tulsa, Okla.....	282	79	243	64
Johnstown, Pa.....	375	105			Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	287	81		
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas City, Kans.....	246	69	275	73	Washington, D. C.....	229	64	279	74
Knoxville, Tenn.....	316	89	242	64	Wheeling, W. Va.....	321	90		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	255	72	260	69	Wichita, Kans.....	276	78		
Louisville, Ky.....	289	81	246	65	Wilmington, Del.....	286	80	315	84
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.....	296	83			Worcester, Mass.....	291	82		
Memphis, Tenn.....	237	67	274	73	Youngstown, Ohio.....	284	80	370	98
Miami, Fla.....	222	62	221	59					

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 15.—CIVILIAN POPULATION IN COUNTIES CONTAINING 139 METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1943 ESTIMATES AND 1940 CENSUS, BY SIZE OF DISTRICT IN 1940, BY REGIONS

[For summary figures, both for the United States and for the 4 regions, see table XV in the text. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease]

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES	DISTRICTS UNDER 250,000			DISTRICTS OF 250,000-500,000			DISTRICTS OF 500,000-1,000,000			DISTRICTS OF 1,000,000 OR OVER		
	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase
THE NORTHEASTERN STATES												
Portland, Maine, metropolitan county (Cumberland County, Maine).....	152,877	143,686	+6.4									
Manchester metropolitan county (Hillsborough County, N. H.).....	136,039	144,888	-6.1									
Boston metropolitan counties (Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk Counties, Mass.) ¹										2,677,740	2,821,477	-5.1
Fall River-New Bedford metropolitan county (Bristol County, Mass.).....				342,529	364,604	-6.1						
Springfield, Mass.-Holyoke metropolitan counties (Hampden and Hampshire Counties, Mass.).....				392,640	404,509	-2.9						
Worcester metropolitan county (Worcester County, Mass.).....				472,224	503,481	-6.2						
Providence metropolitan counties (Bristol, Kent, Newport, and Providence Counties, R. I.).....							659,319	676,389	-2.5			
Bridgeport metropolitan county (Fairfield County, Conn.).....	434,265	418,384	+3.8									
Hartford-New Britain metropolitan counties (Hartford and Middlesex Counties, Conn.).....							532,921	506,188	+5.3			
New Haven metropolitan county (New Haven County, Conn.) ²				477,763	484,316	-1.4						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan counties (Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties, N. Y.).....				446,558	465,500	-4.1						
Binghamton metropolitan county (Broome County, N. Y.).....	164,443	165,749	-0.8									
Buffalo-Niagara metropolitan counties (Erie and Niagara Counties, N. Y.).....							961,345	957,677	+0.4			
New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan counties (Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, N. Y.; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, and Union Counties, N. J.).....										10,703,374	11,524,018	-7.1
Rochester metropolitan county (Monroe County, N. Y.).....				418,655	438,188	-4.5						
Syracuse metropolitan county (Onondaga County, N. Y.).....				283,237	295,168	-4.0						
Utica-Rome metropolitan counties (Herkimer and Oneida Counties, N. Y.).....	258,433	263,163	-1.8									
Atlantic City metropolitan county (Atlantic County, N. J.).....	107,491	124,037	-13.3									
Trenton metropolitan county (Mercer County, N. J.).....	196,424	197,318	-0.5									
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton metropolitan counties (Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa.).....				332,921	346,492	-3.9						
Altoona metropolitan county (Blair County, Pa.).....	126,001	140,358	-10.2									
Erie metropolitan county (Erie County, Pa.).....	185,179	180,813	+2.4									
Harrisburg metropolitan county (Dauphin County, Pa.).....	173,677	176,952	-1.9									
Johnstown metropolitan county (Cambria County, Pa.).....	187,384	213,459	-12.2									
Lancaster metropolitan county (Lancaster County, Pa.).....	201,649	212,504	-5.1									
Philadelphia metropolitan counties (Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pa.; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N. J.).....										3,002,565	2,953,124	+1.7
Pittsburgh metropolitan counties (Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties, Pa.).....										1,960,103	2,128,769	-7.8
Reading metropolitan county (Berks County, Pa.).....	223,095	241,884	-7.8									
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre metropolitan counties (Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, Pa.).....							584,282	742,761	-21.3			
York metropolitan county (York County, Pa.).....	170,363	177,971	-4.3									
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES												
Akron metropolitan county (Summit County, Ohio).....				363,652	339,405	+7.1						
Canton metropolitan county (Stark County, Ohio).....	247,668	234,887	+5.4									
Cincinnati metropolitan counties (Hamilton County, Ohio; Dearborn County, Ind.; Campbell and Kenton Counties, Ky.).....							834,281	808,156	+3.2			
Cleveland metropolitan county (Cuyahoga County, Ohio).....										1,228,803	1,216,859	+1.0
Columbus, Ohio, metropolitan county (Franklin County, Ohio).....				415,930	387,644	+7.3						
Dayton metropolitan county (Montgomery County, Ohio).....				338,688	295,480	+14.6						
Hamilton-Middletown metropolitan county (Butler County, Ohio).....	123,344	120,249	+2.6									
Springfield, Ohio, metropolitan county (Clark County, Ohio).....	100,466	95,647	+5.0									
Toledo metropolitan county (Lucas County, Ohio).....				336,396	344,833	-2.3						
Youngstown metropolitan counties (Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio).....				361,613	372,566	-2.9						
Evansville metropolitan counties (Vanderburgh County, Ind.; Henderson County, Ky.).....	179,995	157,766	+14.1									
Fort Wayne metropolitan county (Allen County, Ind.).....	152,686	155,084	-1.6									
Indianapolis metropolitan county (Marion County, Ind.).....				491,053	457,591	+7.3						
South Bend metropolitan county (St. Joseph County, Ind.).....	173,111	161,823	+7.0									
Terre Haute metropolitan county (Vigo County, Ind.).....	90,633	99,709	-9.1									
Chicago metropolitan counties (Cook, Du Page, and Lake Counties, Ill.; Lake County, Ind.).....										4,508,492	4,574,692	-1.4
Decatur metropolitan county (Macon County, Ill.).....	84,638	84,693	-0.1									
Peoria metropolitan counties (Peoria and Tazewell Counties, Ill.).....	199,525	211,736	-5.8									
Rockford metropolitan county (Winnebago County, Ill.).....	126,110	121,115	+4.1									
Springfield, Ill., metropolitan county (Sangamon County, Ill.).....	113,393	117,912	-3.8									
Detroit metropolitan counties (Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties, Mich.).....										2,612,115	2,373,823	+10.0
Flint metropolitan county (Genesee County, Mich.).....	228,183	227,944	+0.1									
Grand Rapids metropolitan county (Kent County, Mich.).....	231,381	246,338	-6.1									
Kalamazoo metropolitan county (Kalamazoo County, Mich.).....	101,716	100,060	+1.7									
Lansing metropolitan county (Ingham County, Mich.).....	135,958	130,616	+4.1									
Saginaw-Bay City metropolitan counties (Bay and Saginaw Counties, Mich.).....	206,551	205,449	+0.5									
Madison metropolitan county (Dane County, Wis.).....	135,232	130,660	+3.5									
Milwaukee metropolitan county (Milwaukee County, Wis.).....							762,105	766,769	-0.6			
Racine-Kenosha metropolitan counties (Kenosha and Racine Counties, Wis.).....	164,167	157,470	-2.1									

See footnotes at end of table.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 15.—CIVILIAN POPULATION IN COUNTIES CONTAINING 139 METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1943 ESTIMATES AND 1940 CENSUS, BY SIZE OF DISTRICT IN 1940, BY REGIONS—Continued

[For summary figures, both for the United States and for the 4 regions, see table XV in the text. A minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES	DISTRICTS UNDER 250,000			DISTRICTS OF 250,000-500,000			DISTRICTS OF 500,000-1,000,000			DISTRICTS OF 1,000,000 OR OVER		
	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued:												
Duluth, Minn., Superior, Wis., metropolitan counties (St. Louis County, Minn.; Douglas County, Wis.)	228,716	253,986	-9.9									
Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan counties (Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties, Minn.)	87,246	89,142	-2.1				902,612	924,433	-2.4			
Cedar Rapids metropolitan county (Linn County, Iowa)	201,244	197,673	+1.8									
Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island-Moline, Ill., metropolitan counties (Scott County, Iowa; Rock Island County, Ill.)	188,572	194,575	-3.1									
Des Moines metropolitan county (Polk County, Iowa)	89,736	103,627	-13.4									
Sioux City metropolitan county (Woodbury County, Iowa)	75,979	79,946	-5.0									
Waterloo metropolitan county (Black Hawk County, Iowa)												
Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kans., metropolitan counties (Jackson County, Mo.; Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kans.)							670,575	656,225	+2.2			
St. Joseph metropolitan county (Buchanan County, Mo.)	79,960	94,067	-15.0									
St. Louis metropolitan counties (St. Louis city, and St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, Mo.; Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.)										1,485,808	1,429,443	+3.9
Springfield, Mo., metropolitan county (Greene County, Mo.)	85,256	90,541	-5.8									
Lincoln metropolitan county (Lancaster County, Nebr.)	92,795	100,585	-7.7									
Omaha, Nebr.; Council Bluffs, Iowa, metropolitan counties (Douglas County, Nebr.; Pottawattamie County, Iowa)				302,527	313,442	-3.5						
Topeka metropolitan county (Shawnee County, Kans.)	84,765	91,247	-7.1									
Wichita metropolitan county (Sedgewick County, Kans.)	194,945	143,311	+36.0									
THE SOUTH												
Wilmington metropolitan county (New Castle County, Del.)	189,532	178,483	+6.2									
Baltimore metropolitan counties (Baltimore city, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties, Md.)										1,207,436	1,073,221	+12.5
Washington, D. C., metropolitan counties (District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md.; Alexandria city and Arlington County, Va.)							1,175,384	919,632	+27.8			
Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News metropolitan counties (Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and South Norfolk cities; and Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Princess Anne, and Warwick Counties, Va.)				505,119	321,560	+57.1						
Richmond metropolitan counties (Richmond city, Henrico County, Va.)	252,777	235,002	+7.6									
Roanoke metropolitan counties (Roanoke city, Roanoke County, Va.)	104,808	112,184	-6.6									
Charleston, W. Va., metropolitan county (Kanawha County, W. Va.)	224,174	195,368	+14.7									
Huntington, W. Va.; Ashland, Ky., metropolitan counties (Cabell County, W. Va.; Boyd County, Ky.; Lawrence County, Ohio)	172,311	190,102	-9.4									
Wheeling metropolitan counties (Brooks, Marshall, and Ohio Counties, W. Va.; Belmont County, Ohio)	204,373	234,431	-12.8									
Asheville metropolitan county (Buncombe County, N. C.)	97,423	108,755	-10.4									
Charlotte metropolitan county (Mecklenburg County, N. C.)	140,168	151,826	-3.7									
Durham metropolitan county (Durham County, N. C.)	80,481	80,244	+0.3									
Winston-Salem metropolitan county (Forsyth County, N. C.)	109,847	126,475	-13.1									
Charleston, S. C., metropolitan county (Charleston County, S. C.)	161,819	117,694	+37.5									
Columbia metropolitan county (Richland County, S. C.)	117,175	104,839	+11.8									
Atlanta metropolitan counties (De Kalb and Fulton Counties, Ga.)				486,362	477,281	+1.9						
Augusta metropolitan county (Richmond County, Ga.)	88,871	81,337	+9.3									
Columbus, Ga., metropolitan counties (Muscogee County, Ga.; Russell County, Ala.)	135,980	111,209	+22.2									
Macon metropolitan county (Bibb County, Ga.)	101,811	83,783	+21.6									
Savannah metropolitan county (Chatham County, Ga.)	150,111	116,412	+28.9									
Jacksonville metropolitan county (Duval County, Fla.)	245,123	210,143	+16.6									
Miami metropolitan county (Dade County, Fla.)				294,445	267,730	+10.0						
Tampa-St. Petersburg metropolitan counties (Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties, Fla.)	301,412	272,000	+10.8									
Louisville metropolitan counties (Jefferson County, Ky.; Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.)				508,719	451,350	+12.7						
Chattanooga metropolitan counties (Hamilton County, Tenn.; Walker County, Ga.)	208,333	211,334	-1.4									
Knoxville metropolitan county (Knox County, Tenn.)	195,616	178,468	+9.6									
Memphis metropolitan county (Shelby County, Tenn.)				378,108	358,151	+5.6						
Nashville metropolitan county (Davidson County, Tenn.)	201,258	257,267	-1.0									
Birmingham metropolitan county (Jefferson County, Ala.)				470,388	459,930	+2.3						
Mobile metropolitan county (Mobile County, Ala.)	227,763	141,616	+60.9									
Montgomery metropolitan county (Montgomery County, Ala.)	115,246	111,428	+3.4									
Jackson metropolitan county (Hines County, Miss.)	110,836	107,273	+3.3									
Little Rock metropolitan county (Pulaski County, Ark.)	165,771	156,020	+6.2									
Little Rock metropolitan counties (Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, La.)							584,181	544,510	+7.3			
New Orleans metropolitan county (Caddo Parish, La.)	139,693	150,203	-7.0									
Shreveport metropolitan county (Caddo Parish, La.)	256,559	244,159	+5.1									
Oklahoma City metropolitan county (Oklahoma County, Okla.)	213,200	193,363	+10.2									
Tulsa metropolitan county (Tulsa County, Okla.)	88,042	54,265	+7.0									
Amarillo metropolitan county (Potter County, Tex.)	106,152	111,053	-4.4									
Austin metropolitan county (Travis County, Tex.)												
Beaumont-Port Arthur metropolitan county (Jefferson County, Tex.)	178,214	145,296	+22.7									
Corpus Christi metropolitan county (Nueces County, Tex.)	113,403	92,644	+22.4									
Dallas metropolitan county (Dallas County, Tex.)				442,967	398,471	+11.2						
Dallas metropolitan county (El Paso County, Tex.)	136,173	125,868	+8.2									
El Paso metropolitan county (Tarrant County, Tex.)	267,856	225,521	+18.8									
Fort Worth metropolitan county (Galveston County, Tex.)	94,314	79,798	+18.2									
Galveston metropolitan county (Harris County, Tex.)							601,249	528,961	+13.7			
Houston metropolitan county (Bexar County, Tex.)				364,275	315,800	+15.3						
San Antonio metropolitan county (McLennan County, Tex.)	103,185	101,888	+1.3									
Waco metropolitan county (McLennan County, Tex.)												

See footnotes at end of table

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 15.—CIVILIAN POPULATION IN COUNTIES CONTAINING 139 METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 1943 ESTIMATES AND 1940 CENSUS, BY SIZE OF DISTRICT IN 1940, BY REGIONS—Continued

[For summary figures, both for the United States and for the 4 regions, see table XV in the text. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease]

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES	DISTRICTS UNDER 250,000			DISTRICTS OF 250,000-500,000			DISTRICTS OF 500,000-1,000,000			DISTRICTS OF 1,000,000 OR OVER		
	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase	1943	1940	Percent of increase
THE WEST												
Denver metropolitan counties (Arapahoe, Denver, and Jefferson Counties, Colo.)				405,274	381,267	+6.3						
Pueblo metropolitan county (Pueblo County, Colo.)	73,268	68,870	+6.4									
Phoenix metropolitan county (Maricopa County, Ariz.)	206,095	186,193	+10.7									
Salt Lake City metropolitan county (Salt Lake County, Utah)	230,447	211,085	+9.2									
Seattle metropolitan county (King County, Wash.)				594,793	503,353	+18.2						
Spokane metropolitan county (Spokane County, Wash.)	172,352	162,620	+6.0									
Tacoma metropolitan county (Pierce County, Wash.)	208,991	173,262	+20.6									
Portland Oreg., metropolitan counties (Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, Oreg.)				511,229	412,229	+24.0						
Fresno metropolitan county (Fresno County, Calif.)	194,652	178,565	+9.0									
Los Angeles metropolitan counties (Los Angeles and Orange Counties, Calif.)										3,292,050	2,913,758	+13.0
Sacramento metropolitan county (Sacramento County, Calif.)	188,168	169,770	+10.8									
San Diego metropolitan county (San Diego County, Calif.)				394,569	276,079	+42.9						
San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties, Calif.)										1,822,984	1,447,378	+26.0
San Jose metropolitan county (Santa Clara County, Calif.)	191,811	172,301	+11.3									
Stockton metropolitan county (San Joaquin County, Calif.)	151,805	134,207	+13.1									

NOTE.—Metropolitan counties were defined as counties more than 50 percent of whose population was within a metropolitan district in 1940. The Greensboro, N. C., metropolitan district is not represented in this series because this metropolitan district contained less than 50 percent of the population of Guilford County in which it was located.

¹ Boston metropolitan counties include data for metropolitan counties in both the Boston

metropolitan district (population 2,350,514 in 1940) and the Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill metropolitan district (population 334,969 in 1940).

² New Haven counties include metropolitan counties in both the New Haven metropolitan district (population 308,228 in 1940) and the Waterbury metropolitan district (population 144,822 in 1940).

TABLE 16.—EXPENDITURES FOR MANUFACTURING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT IN 1939, AND MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN 1939, 1929, AND 1919, BY GROUPS OF COUNTIES, BY REGIONS

The grouping of counties used here is the one made by the authors of "Migration and Economic Opportunity"; the counties in each group are listed on pp. 704-707 of that report. The data on expenditures for plant and equipment were derived from a special tabulation made for this study.

ITEM	All counties	COUNTIES IN 33 MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS		COUNTIES OUTSIDE 33 MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS		
		Total	Counties containing major industrial cities	Counties containing cities of 100,000 or more	Other important industrial counties	Remaining counties
EXPENDITURES FOR PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, 1939						
United States	\$1,337,586,872	\$710,297,708	\$491,924,062	\$121,184,489	\$117,088,470	\$389,019,205
The Northeastern States	440,046,783	330,673,189	205,299,325	14,244,669	34,343,057	60,785,868
The North Central States	502,058,110	310,247,643	234,035,873	35,871,376	37,959,114	117,979,977
The South	288,316,996	14,752,495	5,253,345	62,192,962	40,340,652	171,029,947
The West	107,167,983	54,624,381	47,335,519	8,876,542	4,446,647	39,222,413
MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS (ANNUAL AVERAGE)						
1939						
United States	7,886,567	4,311,566	3,329,648	650,063	766,307	2,168,641
The Northeastern States	3,203,291	2,386,173	1,639,771	93,185	340,620	383,313
The North Central States	2,577,680	1,550,179	1,355,553	197,054	193,527	636,920
The South	1,806,928	135,596	112,251	312,792	201,140	957,400
The West	498,668	239,618	222,073	47,022	21,020	191,008
1929						
United States	8,858,743	4,963,875	3,671,261	766,300	817,648	2,300,920
The Northeastern States	3,660,854	2,746,734	1,878,961	108,531	383,953	421,636
The North Central States	3,016,291	1,830,343	1,646,803	247,601	224,821	713,626
The South	1,587,860	131,072	107,365	339,077	181,338	936,373
The West	573,738	255,726	238,122	61,091	27,636	229,385
1919						
United States	9,096,372	5,289,409	4,056,788	717,250	761,029	2,328,684
The Northeastern States	4,224,042	3,165,078	2,180,336	120,201	431,349	507,414
The North Central States	2,896,253	1,762,261	1,542,889	226,286	182,045	735,601
The South	1,431,682	137,890	120,237	304,803	123,459	865,530
The West	544,395	234,180	213,326	65,960	24,176	220,079

GENERAL TABLES

59

TABLE 17.—EXPENDITURES FOR MANUFACTURING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT IN 1939, AND MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN 1939, 1929, AND 1919, FOR THE UNITED STATES, FOR 33 MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS, AND FOR COUNTIES CONTAINING MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITIES

[See headnote to table 16. For those industrial areas which are made up entirely of counties containing major industrial cities, only the totals for the area are given; for those which contain other counties, subtotals for the counties containing major industrial cities are also given]

INDUSTRIAL AREA AND COUNTY	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS (ANNUAL AVERAGE)			PERCENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL			
		1939	1929 ¹	1919 ²	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	Manufacturing wage earners		
						1939	1929	1919
United States.....	\$1,337,586,872	7,886,567	8,838,743	9,086,372	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total of industrial areas.....	710,297,708	4,311,506	4,963,875	5,289,409	53.10	54.67	56.16	58.15
Total of counties containing major industrial cities.....	491,924,002	3,329,648	3,871,251	4,056,788	36.78	42.22	43.80	44.60
Boston area.....	26,800,529	237,496	285,652	371,374	2.00	3.01	3.23	4.08
Suffolk County, Mass.....	5,731,715	62,467	81,963	98,111	0.43	0.70	0.94	1.08
Springfield-Holyoke area.....	6,149,508	36,446	54,208	62,235	0.46	0.46	0.61	0.68
Worcester area.....	9,572,848	78,373	83,620	102,740	0.72	0.69	0.95	1.13
Providence-Fall River-New Bedford area.....	14,437,649	153,013	184,895	220,734	1.08	1.64	2.09	2.43
Bridgeport-New Haven-Waterbury area.....	17,292,467	128,396	136,147	163,623	1.29	1.63	1.54	1.80
Hartford area.....	12,195,331	62,244	65,482	70,000	0.91	0.79	0.74	0.77
Albany-Schenectady-Troy area.....	6,336,148	36,368	63,112	63,815	0.47	0.46	0.71	0.70
Buffalo area.....	23,729,725	91,328	115,212	116,633	1.77	1.16	1.30	1.28
Erie County, N. Y.....	17,323,050	70,489	92,607	94,051	1.30	0.89	1.05	1.03
New York City area.....	109,559,382	849,608	918,206	1,035,830	8.19	10.77	10.39	11.39
Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond Counties, N. Y.....	45,215,468	512,066	663,249	638,775	3.38	0.60	0.37	7.02
Rochester area.....	12,618,224	51,331	63,248	67,553	0.94	0.65	0.72	0.74
Allentown-Bethlehem area.....	4,367,665	55,342	58,483	56,891	0.33	0.70	0.66	0.63
Philadelphia area.....	49,135,725	321,725	376,009	465,487	3.67	4.08	4.25	5.12
Philadelphia County, Pa.....	25,781,354	196,356	246,908	281,105	1.93	2.49	2.79	3.09
Pittsburgh area.....	29,634,575	191,903	227,221	244,991	2.22	2.43	2.57	2.69
Allegheny County, Pa.....	21,506,141	124,216	155,374	173,561	1.61	1.58	1.76	1.91
Reading area.....	4,177,760	40,612	47,350	41,072	0.31	0.61	0.54	0.45
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre area.....	2,594,017	31,462	42,268	45,980	0.19	0.40	0.48	0.51
Akron area.....	11,081,483	40,155	67,298	71,050	0.83	0.51	0.76	0.78
Cincinnati area.....	18,621,184	87,384	114,068	112,684	1.39	1.11	1.20	1.24
Hamilton County, Ohio.....	10,019,254	67,014	85,421	88,912	0.75	0.85	0.97	0.98
Cleveland area.....	22,362,071	140,653	176,840	184,982	1.67	1.78	2.00	2.03
Cuyahoga County, Ohio.....	20,959,449	125,876	161,256	167,630	1.57	1.60	1.82	1.84
Dayton area.....	6,249,001	39,367	42,591	33,085	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.36
Toledo area.....	10,201,154	30,676	53,996	44,713	0.76	0.39	0.61	0.49
Youngstown area.....	12,203,975	72,826	78,903	84,159	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.93
Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio.....	10,132,329	52,290	53,282	48,135	0.76	0.66	0.60	0.53
Indianapolis area.....	12,986,713	38,838	51,117	52,142	0.97	0.49	0.58	0.57
Chicago area.....	91,165,623	483,593	550,903	520,133	6.82	6.13	6.23	5.72
Cook County, Ill.....	52,123,271	393,837	462,760	442,193	3.90	4.99	5.24	4.86
Detroit area ³	73,298,113	311,332	293,252	264,269	5.48	3.95	3.32	2.61
Milwaukee area.....	15,472,021	98,415	144,760	136,085	1.16	1.25	1.64	1.50
Milwaukee County, Wis.....	12,704,328	80,255	117,658	106,137	0.95	1.02	1.33	1.17
Minneapolis-St. Paul area.....	7,234,058	48,607	65,148	66,588	0.54	0.62	0.74	0.73
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, Minn.....	7,094,011	44,115	60,828	62,524	0.53	0.56	0.69	0.69
Kansas City area.....	6,304,175	38,378	48,332	48,378	0.47	0.49	0.55	0.53
Jackson County, Mo., Wyandotte County, Kans.....	5,866,073	35,644	45,071	47,298	0.44	0.45	0.52	0.52
St. Louis area.....	22,255,012	126,831	164,321	162,911	1.66	1.61	1.75	1.68
St. Louis County, Mo.....	1,320,694	96,154	151,283	114,801	0.10	1.22	1.71	1.26
Baltimore area.....	4,559,036	105,737	99,601	111,205	0.34	1.34	1.13	1.22
Wheeling area.....	13,078,165	43,519	45,906	43,791	0.98	0.55	0.52	0.48
Ohio County, W. Va.....	694,309	6,514	7,764	9,032	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10
Seattle-Tacoma area.....	4,877,696	36,853	47,440	67,202	0.36	0.47	0.54	0.74
Los Angeles area.....	31,379,774	120,391	114,480	61,665	2.35	1.60	1.30	0.68
San Francisco-Oakland area.....	18,366,911	70,374	93,797	103,313	1.37	0.97	1.06	1.16
San Francisco and Alameda Counties, Calif.....	11,078,049	58,829	76,193	84,459	0.83	0.75	0.86	0.93

¹ The figures for 1929 in this table include data for railroad repair shops (both steam and electric).
² The figures for 1919 in this table include data for establishments reporting \$500 or more but less than \$5,000.
³ Subtotals for Wayne County omitted in order to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900-1940

TABLE 18.—EXPENDITURES FOR MANUFACTURING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT IN 1939, AND MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN 1939, 1929, AND 1919, FOR COUNTIES HAVING CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE NOT IN MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS

[See headnote to table 16]

COUNTY AND CITY OF 100,000 OR MORE	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS (ANNUAL AVERAGE)			PERCENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL			
		1939	1929	1919	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	Manufacturing wage earners		
						1939	1929	1919
Oneida County, N. Y. (Utica).....	\$2,483,520	22,961	26,728	29,370	0.19	0.29	0.30	0.32
Onondaga County, N. Y. (Syracuse).....	4,433,788	25,644	35,644	37,372	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.41
Mercer County, N. J. (Trenton).....	4,317,265	25,329	23,721	30,515	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.34
Erie County, Pa. (Erie).....	3,010,096	19,251	23,022	22,944	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.25
Franklin County, Ohio (Columbus).....	3,292,078	25,606	32,349	31,573	0.25	0.32	0.37	0.35
Stark County, Ohio (Canton).....	5,643,143	28,898	32,202	34,182	0.42	0.37	0.36	0.38
Allen County, Ind. (Fort Wayne).....	2,229,886	14,175	23,306	16,500	0.17	0.18	0.26	0.18
St. Joseph County, Ind. (South Bend).....	3,091,841	20,840	31,400	19,957	0.23	0.28	0.36	0.22
Vanderburgh County, Ind. (Evansville).....	2,066,574	13,854	15,917	14,475	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.16
Peoria County, Ill. (Peoria).....	2,957,121	8,704	8,473	9,313	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.10
Genesee, Kent Counties, Mich. (Flint, Grand Rapids).....	11,847,615	57,070	62,980	50,524	0.89	0.72	0.71	0.56
St. Louis County, Minn. (Duluth).....	687,117	4,580	9,054	15,546	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.17
Polk County, Iowa (Des Moines).....	926,863	7,109	9,666	8,232	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.09
Douglas County, Nebr. (Omaha).....	1,955,769	11,144	16,339	21,543	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.24
Sedgwick County, Kans. (Wichita).....	1,173,369	5,074	5,925	4,432	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.05
New Castle County, Del. (Wilmington).....	2,514,895	15,633	19,711	25,751	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.28
Henrico County, Va. (Richmond).....	1,476,212	18,940	18,336	22,459	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.25
Norfolk County, Va. (Norfolk).....	1,717,785	9,955	12,187	12,278	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13
Fulton County, Ga. (Atlanta).....	4,305,253	24,718	24,744	20,184	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.22
Dade County, Fla. (Miami).....	741,511	3,545	2,398	1,335	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02
Duval County, Fla. (Jacksonville).....	2,098,568	7,711	7,065	12,378	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.14
Hillsborough County, Fla. (Tampa).....	1,830,917	12,301	14,286	14,637	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16
Jefferson County, Ky. (Louisville).....	5,215,206	31,114	36,860	30,960	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.34
Davidson County, Tenn. (Nashville).....	5,461,873	17,427	20,043	14,068	0.41	0.22	0.23	0.15
Hamilton County, Tenn. (Chattanooga).....	1,925,971	20,074	21,033	15,394	0.14	0.25	0.24	0.17
Knox County, Tenn. (Knoxville).....	1,611,703	14,893	15,865	11,750	0.12	0.19	0.18	0.13
Shelby County, Tenn. (Memphis).....	2,955,374	18,225	19,521	16,431	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.18
Jefferson County, Ala. (Birmingham).....	3,932,846	28,921	31,544	28,909	0.29	0.37	0.36	0.32
Orleans Parish, La. (New Orleans).....	2,172,993	19,707	22,592	26,641	0.16	0.25	0.26	0.29
Oklahoma County, Okla. (Oklahoma City).....	870,318	6,107	6,552	5,822	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06
Tulsa County, Okla. (Tulsa).....	1,733,519	6,387	6,137	4,765	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.05
Bexar County, Tex. (San Antonio).....	1,012,561	6,827	9,395	6,860	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.08
Dallas County, Tex. (Dallas).....	3,991,304	16,339	13,853	8,708	0.30	0.21	0.16	0.10
El Paso County, Tex. (El Paso).....	491,392	3,081	6,224	4,816	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.05
Harris County, Tex. (Houston).....	12,906,141	22,765	22,131	11,411	0.96	0.29	0.25	0.13
Tarrant County, Tex. (Fort Worth).....	1,226,555	8,122	8,600	9,196	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Denver County, Colo. (Denver).....	2,454,444	11,477	16,239	16,635	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.18
Salt Lake County, Utah (Salt Lake City).....	1,036,234	5,453	8,135	9,063	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10
Spokane County, Wash. (Spokane).....	1,473,774	5,482	8,051	7,707	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.08
Multnomah County, Oreg. (Portland).....	2,399,391	18,594	24,427	28,713	0.18	0.24	0.28	0.32
San Diego County, Calif. (San Diego).....	1,511,659	6,016	4,239	3,842	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.04

† Henrico County and Richmond city.
‡ Norfolk County and Portsmouth city.

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 19.—EXPENDITURES FOR MANUFACTURING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT IN 1939, AND MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS IN 1939, 1929, AND 1919, FOR OTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL COUNTIES

[See headnote to table 16]

COUNTY	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS (ANNUAL AVERAGE)			PERCENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL			
		1939	1929	1919	Expenditures for plant and equipment, 1939	Manufacturing wage earners		
						1939	1929	1919
Androscoggin, Maine.....	\$635, 015	14, 308	12, 726	14, 278	0. 05	0. 18	0. 14	0. 16
Cumberland, Maine.....	1, 332, 235	9, 260	9, 648	12, 214	0. 10	0. 12	0. 11	0. 13
York, Maine.....	568, 731	13, 020	10, 976	11, 495	0. 04	0. 17	0. 12	0. 13
Hillsborough, N. H.....	1, 778, 000	22, 284	28, 650	37, 057	0. 13	0. 28	0. 32	0. 41
Stráfford, N. H.....	463, 663	8, 754	7, 184	8, 632	0. 03	0. 11	0. 08	0. 09
Berkshire, Mass.....	2, 392, 301	18, 136	20, 115	22, 505	0. 18	0. 23	0. 23	0. 25
Plymouth, Mass.....	970, 347	15, 139	22, 600	33, 497	0. 07	0. 19	0. 26	0. 37
Litchfield, Conn.....	1, 013, 020	10, 559	11, 986	13, 095	0. 08	0. 13	0. 14	0. 14
New London, Conn.....	1, 644, 337	13, 267	16, 578	20, 144	0. 12	0. 17	0. 19	0. 22
Windham, Conn.....	641, 457	9, 325	10, 747	13, 345	0. 05	0. 12	0. 12	0. 15
Broome, N. Y.....	2, 571, 953	27, 679	24, 937	20, 027	0. 19	0. 35	0. 28	0. 22
Chautauqua, N. Y.....	1, 787, 968	13, 787	15, 508	17, 000	0. 13	0. 17	0. 18	0. 19
Fulton, N. Y.....	209, 404	9, 818	9, 079	9, 101	0. 02	0. 12	0. 10	0. 10
Herkimer, N. Y.....	820, 516	9, 363	11, 246	14, 603	0. 06	0. 12	0. 13	0. 16
Montgomery, N. Y.....	1, 060, 578	11, 649	11, 851	13, 168	0. 08	0. 15	0. 13	0. 14
Orange, N. Y.....	917, 730	8, 843	10, 558	16, 035	0. 07	0. 11	0. 12	0. 18
Cambria and Blair, Pa.....	3, 224, 329	19, 296	31, 712	34, 996	0. 24	0. 24	0. 36	0. 38
Dauphin, Pa.....	2, 139, 244	15, 685	19, 622	23, 765	0. 16	0. 20	0. 22	0. 26
Lancaster, Pa.....	3, 168, 408	27, 718	23, 300	23, 590	0. 24	0. 35	0. 26	0. 26
Lebanon, Pa.....	1, 656, 865	10, 942	10, 146	10, 076	0. 12	0. 14	0. 11	0. 11
Lycoming, Pa.....	1, 475, 312	9, 297	12, 005	12, 081	0. 11	0. 12	0. 14	0. 13
Northumberland, Pa.....	514, 649	6, 673	10, 358	11, 468	0. 04	0. 08	0. 12	0. 13
Schuylkill, Pa.....	507, 147	8, 516	12, 110	12, 060	0. 04	0. 11	0. 14	0. 13
York, Pa.....	2, 849, 848	27, 302	30, 331	27, 117	0. 21	0. 35	0. 34	0. 30
Clark, Ohio.....	1, 566, 891	10, 325	12, 437	12, 813	0. 12	0. 13	0. 14	0. 14
Scioto, Ohio.....	572, 731	8, 059	11, 229	9, 096	0. 04	0. 10	0. 13	0. 10
Delaware, Ind.....	1, 145, 306	10, 478	10, 720	7, 822	0. 09	0. 13	0. 12	0. 09
Elkhart, Ind.....	1, 161, 371	8, 194	8, 578	8, 021	0. 09	0. 10	0. 10	0. 09
Madison, Ind.....	1, 934, 645	13, 031	15, 962	11, 542	0. 14	0. 17	0. 18	0. 13
La Salle, Ill.....	5, 765, 733	9, 338	11, 259	9, 414	0. 43	0. 12	0. 13	0. 10
Rock Island, Ill.....	3, 664, 040	14, 651	15, 361	13, 625	0. 27	0. 19	0. 17	0. 15
Tazewell, Ill.....	3, 764, 331	10, 256	6, 300	2, 991	0. 28	0. 13	0. 07	0. 03
Winnebago, Ill.....	2, 341, 283	17, 466	19, 916	15, 825	0. 18	0. 22	0. 23	0. 17
Calhoun, Mich.....	1, 660, 522	9, 775	11, 869	9, 969	0. 12	0. 12	0. 13	0. 11
Ingham, Jackson, Mich.....	3, 101, 007	19, 706	30, 507	22, 514	0. 23	0. 25	0. 35	0. 25
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3, 197, 853	11, 025	12, 145	10, 228	0. 24	0. 14	0. 14	0. 11
Muskegon, Mich.....	2, 097, 136	13, 493	15, 716	12, 664	0. 16	0. 17	0. 18	0. 14
Saginaw, Mich.....	1, 756, 960	12, 155	15, 217	12, 319	0. 13	0. 15	0. 17	0. 14
Shelbygan, Wis.....	1, 023, 501	9, 065	10, 000	8, 597	0. 08	0. 11	0. 11	0. 09
Winnebago, Wis.....	1, 161, 310	8, 424	10, 491	9, 582	0. 09	0. 11	0. 12	0. 11
Black Hawk, Iowa.....	2, 044, 494	8, 086	7, 114	5, 023	0. 15	0. 10	0. 08	0. 06
Allegany, Md.....	2, 036, 125	11, 157	9, 940	5, 990	0. 15	0. 14	0. 11	0. 07
Roanoke, Va.....	1, 037, 773	7, 754	12, 237	8, 421	0. 08	0. 10	0. 14	0. 09
Cabell, W. Va.....	609, 907	5, 748	8, 479	6, 606	0. 05	0. 07	0. 10	0. 07
Cabarrus, Forsyth, and Gaston, N. C.....	6, 479, 609	61, 837	47, 330	30, 048	0. 48	0. 78	0. 54	0. 33
Guilford, N. C.....	1, 697, 176	25, 176	19, 269	11, 074	0. 13	0. 32	0. 22	0. 12
Mecklenburg, N. C.....	1, 547, 677	12, 067	9, 299	6, 242	0. 12	0. 15	0. 11	0. 07
Greenville, S. C.....	1, 932, 674	18, 231	15, 976	8, 017	0. 14	0. 23	0. 18	0. 09
Spartanburg, S. C.....	1, 046, 806	17, 536	12, 265	8, 924	0. 08	0. 22	0. 14	0. 10
Muscogee, Ga.....	1, 409, 092	12, 496	12, 185	10, 123	0. 11	0. 16	0. 14	0. 11
Etowah, Ala.....	1, 508, 292	8, 835	7, 196	4, 666	0. 11	0. 11	0. 08	0. 05
Pulaski, Ark.....	956, 369	4, 576	6, 776	7, 746	0. 07	0. 06	0. 08	0. 09
East Baton Rouge, La.....	6, 127, 576	3, 519	6, 000	3, 602	0. 46	0. 04	0. 07	0. 04
Jefferson, Tex.....	13, 951, 576	12, 208	14, 386	12, 000	1. 04	0. 15	0. 16	0. 13
Pueblo, Colo.....	1, 767, 023	5, 019	5, 831	6, 585	0. 13	0. 06	0. 07	0. 07
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	1, 073, 058	6, 685	10, 854	10, 405	0. 08	0. 08	0. 12	0. 11
Santa Clara, Calif.....	1, 605, 566	9, 316	10, 851	7, 186	0. 12	0. 12	0. 12	0. 08

I Roanoke County and Roanoke city.

