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National Interregional Demographic Accounts: A Prototype

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ERRATA

Pages 45 and 49, bottom:	Titles "SUBSIDY TARGETS," "SUBSIDIZED," "NOT SUBSIDIZED" should be disregarded. There are no added subsidies in the neutral projections.
Pages 75 and 79, top:	Abbreviated titles "TUSP," "TMP," "IPC," "ATE," "II," "EE," "SEE," "IEE," "CBS," "TCTC," "MRI," and "TIMM," which are visible beneath the column headings "U.S. POP. (10^6)," "MET. POP. (10^6)," etc., should be disregarded.

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Chapter I. INTRODUCTION

New data gathered by the Census, larger computers, and significant advances in the statistical and mathematical treatment of demographic variables make it possible to conceive of a system of National Interregional Demographic Accounts. Such a system of accounts would subdivide the nation into a number of areas, possibly as fine as counties, and provide a complete picture of their population changes through births, deaths, migratory flows from all other localities and from abroad. It would be superior to the individual analyses and projections of particular localities by recognizing the interdependence of all localities, linking intimately the past and future history of each with those of the rest of the system. This system of accounts could be used to make projections of the national distribution of population under alternative birth rates, and it would serve to test the direct and indirect consequences of a variety of alternative national growth policies.

In a sense, the demographic accounts model is analagous to input-output model. Both begin by working up consistent tables of stocks and flows from diverse sources. These tables themselves are of great interest, but they are merely descriptive. The next step is to find relations among these descriptive data. The principal relation in input-output is the technical coefficient, which supposes that there is a fixed amount of each input necessary per unit of each output. Once these coefficients are established, the input-output model can be used for testing alternative policies or assumptions, such as tracing the effects of increased private or public demand for certain outputs.

The key step is the establishment of a set of regularities. The equivalents to the input-output technical coefficient in the demographic accounts are migration relations, natural increase changes, and income changes. Although even in our initial formulations, they are at least as accurate, they are far more complicated in their structure than technical coefficients. Just how complicated they need to be is as yet undetermined. The ones used in the prototype are excellent taken one at a time, but their errors cumulate in the functioning of the model, yielding unsatisfactory overall results. Thus it appears that somewhat more detailed disaggregation of data and relations than the ones used will be necessary for accuracy, but this seems quite doable. Nonetheless, the logic is quite simple: once a functional set of relations of flow and change is established, the model may be used for projecting alternative futures under diverse policies or no policies.

The following pages will describe the concepts, problems, virtues and limitations of this instrument, illustrate its uses, and show the structure and the findings of a crude prototype we have constructed and run. They will also sketch the direction of refinement of the data, of the relations, and of the theory which would make the model more reliable and operationally useful. In this sense this report has several objectives. It presents the concept of a national system of demographic accounts which will be of great value for localities, regions, and the national government for the anticipation of the future and the setting of policy. It reports on the beginnings which our prototype represents, but, more importantly, it tries to tell how it could be more fully carried out and urges that this be done.

The decision to develop a system of National Interregional Demographic Accounts would not be a trivial one, for the cost would be in the order of half a million to a million dollars for the establishment of the system and initial operation and application. Yet the value for national, state and local growth policies would be much greater. The development, maintenance, and client-oriented use of national demographic accounts cannot be done by an ad hoc research team. It must be institutionally grounded in an organization with a capacity for large and sustained efforts both for the sake of efficiency and of value for the potential users. To be well and efficiently done, the work must be situated in an institution that serves as a data bank for much of the necessary information, that contains the necessary advanced levels of competence in large-scale data management, advanced statistics, technical demography, and other forms of institutional infrastructure.

Another point must be stressed about the results of running our prototype. It is transparent that the model is now crude and the results untrustworthy. Our projections of the future, either without intervention or under alternative policies, are certainly in error to an undetermined but substantial degree. The results offered in later sections must thus be seen as illustrative of the questions rather than of the answers. Therefore, although we provide the results of our simulations for alternative policies (including no policy) for regions and classes of metropolitan areas, we purposely do not reproduce the projections the computer so facilely produces for particular localities. The model is meant to anticipate the future for the system as a whole, or for broad classes within the system, rather than for particular localities, where social, economic, or ecological events will produce local conditions which can only be anticipated by particular knowledge if at all. In this sense it is a policy rather than a program model, and for this reason this report does not exhibit the future histories futures of individual urban areas, which might be misinterpreted beyond their meaning.

Finally, in spite of our making no claims for the accuracy of our results, it must be stressed that a great deal was learned about the structure and properties of the proposed national demographic accounting system. Its structure may be said to be undoubtedly "true" because, in its general form, it is based on necessary relations. Indeed, it belongs to a general class of stock and flow models whose mathematics have been well worked out in the statistical mechanics of physics. It is, however, not completely "true" because of two shortcomings, one remediable in the short run, the other possibly in the long run. The first shortcoming is its crudeness. In the short run, improvements in the quality and disaggregation of data, and consequent refinement of the functional relations, cannot fail to improve the accuracy of our prototype. The longer run difficulty is that the model largely assumes that the distribution of people determines the distribution of jobs. In fact, much applied regional economics assumes precisely the opposite: that the distribution of people follows exactly the distribution of jobs. Of course, jobs and people seek each other, so the truth lies in between. Thus the model, even with the suggested improvements, is partial in that it does not consider the dynamics of the distribution of economic activity as such. In the long run one may conceive of the integration of interregional economic models with interregional demographic ones such as this. In spite of this limitation the model can provide a serviceable instrument for diagnosis, projection, and the testing of policies of great usefulness for the federal government in its consideration of national growth, and to localities and states by making available to them a set of consistent interregional projections under alternative policies and assumptions. Since these projections take account of the interacting nature of the system, where the past and future history of each locality is linked to those of every other locality, they will certainly be better than local projections made one at a time.

Chapter II. THE MODEL IN BRIEF

The model may be presented at different levels of detail within its logic. Its overall structure is quite general, responding to basic theory, and the particular relations employed are susceptible to variations of form and detail, many of which would be improvements over our prototype. Here is presented a very brief, non-technical overview of the model's relations, and the sense of some of the projections and policy experiments that may be tried, and the output of the model and its usefulness.

The Form of the Model

The population of each locality changes from period to period by natural increase and migratory balances. Natural increase varies widely among localities, but it changes in them over time in a manner parallel to national shifts. Further, it is affected in each place by its migratory experience. Migrants tend to be young, and therefore a demographic multiplier sets in, whereby places which gain migrants experience increased birth rates, and those which lose migrants also decline in births. Migration between two localities in the U.S. depends on the characteristics of the locality and the people at origin and destination, the facility of movement between them, and the systemic alternative opportunities open from that origin and the degree of competition occuring at the destination. In our prototype version of the model, localities are the 242 metropolitan areas within the continental United States as of 1970. The non-metropolitan areas, in our version, are treated somewhat as one more metropolitan area. The very important flow of migrants from abroad is treated more crudely.

Income at a locality, on a per capita basis, is treated as responding to local opportunities and to access to the national system, as modified by local deviations. Local income is one of the factors influencing migration. It is of particualr interest because it is an important determinant of population flows, and it is policy-sensitive through taxes, subsidies and other government actions.

Other determinants of population shifts, such as local climate and past demographic rates, are not similarly available for policy.

The distribution of population changes over time through the flows of population movements and natural increase. Population distribution in turn affects and is affected by the distribution of local levels of income. Once assumptions about national futures are made in terms of natural increase and income, the model proceeds to shift populations, adjust incomes and natural increase rates, and thus to forecast future history as well as it can.

Projections and policy experiments.

Given the structure of the model and assuming a sufficient degree of validity, it is possible to use it to test alternative assumptions and policies. We have experimented with different projections of the national birth rate, but other possibilities are open, such as local booms or busts, or physical limits to local growth. But of greater interest, we have experimented with 12 policies which are based on federally induced increases or decreases in local per capita income. These include maximization of national personal income, several income equalization strategies, a growth-center policy in depressed areas, an alternative growth centers policy within megalopolis, a policy of discouraging the growth of big cities, and so forth. Others which we have not tried but are possible within the powers and validity of the model, include the use of control theory for the testing of optimal strategies for investment in growth centers and new cities, to see if an initial big push or more sustained modulated ones subsidization programs are better. It should also be possible to determine whether encouraging growth in a center promotes or discourages growth in nearby ones. Other possible questions that might be asked of the model include: If growth is limited or inhibited in a certain area, where do the people who would have lived there go? Or, if levels of population are to be maintained in certain areas, what levels of subsidy are required, and to what degree do they retain the present population or attract newcomers?

The Output of the Model and Its Usefulness.

The model can produce simulations of alternative futures, either neutral or policy-modified ones. But the simulations each consist of many thousands of numbers, and their interpretation and comparison requires that they be reduced to a much smaller number of indicators which can give intelligible information about the changes in the overall structure, particularly along dimensions which are of interest for the evaluation of alternatives. Thus, the output of each alternative future has been reduced to a set of indicators for each period. These include typical city size, growth experience of size classes, of particular regions (such as Title V Commission regions, U.S. regions, megapolitan regions), variations in incomes, amounts of taxes and subsidies involved in the policy, various measures of equity, and others.

It is important to devise the indicators in advance of the use of the model. This is not only because otherwise the result is an undigestible mass of data, but principally because constructing the indicators forces the users and builders of the model to be specific as to the classes of localities that are of interest and the information about a policy and its consequences that it is important to know about.

The model also produces local projections of population, migration, natural increase, and income, to which reference may be made for greater detail. However, we have chosen not to report this level of detail for our prototype because, given its low level of accuracy, these detailed projections might be given too much weight and be misinterpreted by naive users.

CHAPTER III. THE PROTOTYPE MODEL

The general conception of the system of demographic accounts is basically simple, but it may be presented at different levels of complexity. The following presentation follows mostly the model we had intended to use. It is slightly more complex than the one actually used in the simulations.* On the other hand, it is simpler than what would result from our later suggested improvements for a full-scale operational system of national demographic accounts.

The definition of localities.

The model was calibrated and run for the 242 Standard Metropolitan Statistical areas defined in 1970 in the continental United States. These areas contained 69% of the American population. The non-metropolitan remainder was treated as a single locality, somewhat as if it were another metropolitan area, although it would be possible to disaggregate it into more detail. Thus the whole U.S. was viewed as consisting of these 243 elements.

The basic population equation.

The population of each element at any given period is, by definition, equal to its population at an earlier period plus the changes during the period arising from natural increase (excess of births over deaths), minus the sum total of those who left, plus the sum total of those who arrived there. In our formulation, migrants are of three types: (a) intermetropolitan migrants, (b) rural-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrants (in effect, migrants between metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan America),** and (c) migrants from abroad.

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* The decision to use the simpler model after considerable investment in the fuller one was based on the remaining statistical problems, principally ones of indeterminacy, and on the very substantial difference of computing costs.

** It is little appreciated that this is a heavy two-way flow. For our calibration period of 1955-1960, the net migration into metropolitan areas from the rest of the U.S. was 1,200,000. But this represented the balance between 5,700,000 moves from non-metropolitan into metropolitan areas, and 4,500,000 moves in the other direction.

The basic accounting equation for each locality is definitional:

$$P_{i,t+1} = P_{i,t} + NI_{i,t} + \sum_j M_{ji,t} - \sum_j M_{ij,t} + U_{i,t} - RU_{i,t} + F_{i,t} \quad \text{(III:1)}$$

where,

$P_{i,t+1}$: population of metropolitan area i at year t+1, which is five years later than year t;

$P_{i,t}$: population of metropolitan area i at year t;

$NI_{i,t}$: natural increase of area i during the period from t to t+1;

$M_{ij,t}$: flow of migrants from area i to area j in the period from t to t+1;

$\sum_j M_{ji}$: total migrants into area i from all other metropolitan areas;

$\sum_j M_{ij}$: total outmigrants from area i into all other metropolitan areas;

$U_{i,t}$: inmigrants into area i from non-metropolitan areas during the period from t to t+1;

$RU_{i,t}$: migrants from area i to non-metropolitan areas during the period from t to t+1;

$F_{i,t}$: migrants into area i coming from abroad during the period t to t+1

This basic equation links the elements of the system to each other. The populations are the stocks; natural increase and the various types of migration are the flows. Within the U.S. each departing migrant arrives somewhere of necessity, each child born is entered into the accounts, and every departure through death is noted. Needed next are equations, based on theory and empirical data, specifying each of these flows. These are now discussed.

Natural Increase ($NI_{i,t}$)

The rates of natural increase for metropolitan areas vary from virtually zero-growth to rates exceeding even those of developing countries. Although death rates differ somewhat, the main reason for this range lies with differences in the birth rates. Certain ethnic groups, such as blacks and Mexican-Americans have had historically rates in the order of 30 to 50% above the national average.* Thus, places with high proportions of these elements will have high rates of natural increase. It appears, however, that local birth rates move proportionally to national trends. That is, if the national rate drops by 10%, so does the local one.

Beyond this, however, there is a phenomenon which has been unremarked in the literature which we call a <u>demographic multiplier</u>. Its logic is simple. Most migrants are in the most fertile ages. Therefore a place which receives more migrants than it loses will experience a high birthrate, while one with net outmigration will show a lower birthrate because of its relative dearth of young and fertile people.

Natural increase in absolute numbers ($N_{i,t}$) is the local rate of natural increase, $n_{i,t}$, times the population:

$$N_{i,t} = n_{i,t} \, P_{i,t} \qquad \text{(III:2)}$$

Our conception of $n_{i,t}$ would have it a function of net migrations at various earlier periods, of the earlier local rate of natural increase (or births and death rates), and of shifts in the national rates. The actual equation used, which can undoubtedly be improved, is simply:

$$n_{i,t} = -.000025 + \underset{(.04)}{1.01} \; n_{i,t-1} \left(\frac{n_{us,t}}{n_{us,t-1}} \right) + \underset{(.02)}{.04} \; m_{i,t-1} \qquad \text{(III:3)}$$

$$R^2 = .77$$

where:

$n_{i,t}$: local rate of natural increase;

$n_{i,t-1}$: local rate of natural increase, during the previous period;

$n_{us,t}$: U.S. rate of natural increase;

$n_{us,t-1}$: U.S. rate of natural increase, during the previous period;

$m_{i,t-1}$: net migration rate from all sources into i.

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* Recent experience, however, has shown black fertility rates converging rapidly to national averages.

The U.S. natural increase to the year 2000 was taken from alternative projections by the U.S. Census national population projections V and W.* Projection W (which assumes that the fertility rate drops immediately and permanently to 2,110) was used as the base for the various policy experiments. Projection V is more radical, and is provided as a basis for comparison. It assumes that the fertility rate declines to 1,500 by 1980 and returns to 2,110 gradually.

The sum of local natural increases was adjusted for each period to coincide with the national projection of natural increase.

Intermetropolitan Migration ($M_{ij,t}$)

This is probably the relation of greatest interest. The flow M_{ij} between locality i and locality j should depend upon characteristics of the localities of origin and of destination, upon the ease of movement between them, and upon the alternative opportunities available from that origin and the degree of competition existing at that destination:

$$M_{ij} = k\, v_i w_j d_{ij}^a O_i^b C_j^c, \qquad \text{(III:4)}$$

where:

- M_{ij} : number of migrants between localities i and j;
- v_i : a function of certain characteristics of the sending locality and its population;
- w_j : a function of certain characteristics of the receiving locality and its population;
- d_{ij} : distance between the two localities;
- O_i : total opportunities available from origin locality i;
- C_j : competition among migrants at destination j.

One may interpret the local characteristics v_i of the origin as the potential pool of migrants, modified by the systemic opportunities variable O_i. If many opportunities are available from a locality, the flow of its out-migrants may be expected to increase as a whole, but the flow to any particular destination will decrease since there are

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* Census Population Reports, Ser. P-25, #480, April 1972.

other attractive destinations. Operationally, we define

$$O_i = \sum_k w_k d_{ik}^a C_k^c \qquad \text{(III:5)}$$

Similarly, the local characteristics of a potential destination, w_j, may be interpreted as the basic attractiveness of that destination, modified by the difficulty of access (d_{ij}^a), and the competition from other migrants at that destination (C_j). If a great number of migrants is competing for the opportunities at a destination, one may expect a negative feedback reducing the value of its attractiveness and diminishing the flows. Operationally, we define:

$$C_j = \sum_k v_k d_{kj}^a O_k^b \qquad \text{(III:6)}$$

From these considerations we would expect that the exponents b and c will be negative, between minus one and zero. If one or the other is zero, it means that that variable (opportunity or competition) does not have any effect in the place to place flows.

Total metropolitan outmigration from locality i can be seen to be, from eq. (III:4):

$$\sum_j M_{ij} = \sum_j k\ v_i w_j d_{ij}^a O_i^b C_j^c = k\ v_i O_i^b\ (\sum_j w_j d_{ij}^a C_j^c).$$

But, from eq. (III:5), we see that the expression within the parentheses at the extreme right is precisely O_i. Thus, by substituting eq. (III:5) for this expression we obtain:

$$\sum_j M_{ij} = k\ v_i O_i^{1+b} \qquad \text{(III:7)}$$

Comparably, total metropolitan inmigration into locality j can be seen to be from eq. (III:4):

$$\sum_i M_{ij} = \sum_i k\ v_i w_j d_{ij}^a O_i^b C_j^c = k\ w_j C_j^c\ (\sum_i v_i d_{ij}^a O_i^b).$$

The expression within the parenthes at the extreme right is precisely C_j, from eq. (III:6). Thus, we may write:

$$\sum_i M_{ij} = k\, w_j C_j^{1+c} \qquad \text{(III:8)}$$

The interpretation of eqs. (III:7,8) is straightforward. Eq. (III:7) says that total outmigration from i depends on the characteristics of the locality and population of i (v_i), and to some extent on the temptation of available opportunities (O_i^{1+b}). If opportunities are not a factor in determining the total rate of outmigration in eq. (III:7), then 1+b=0, which means that in eq. (III:4) b=-1. Similarly, eq. (III:8) can be interpreted to mean that the total inmigration into j depends on the attractiveness of j (w_j), and to some degree on the available pool of migrants available to j (C_j^{1+c}). Note that the meaning of competition is quite naturally transformed. Whereas C_j in eq. (III:4) is competition from the point of view of potential migrants into j, in eq. (III:8) it is the pool of potential migrants from the point of view of j. Thus if competition is not a factor in the place to place flows of eq. (III:4) (i.e., c=0), the total inmigration of eq. (III:8) will be proportional to the pool of migrants, C_j.

This concern for such rather abstract variables as opportunity and competition may seem surprising at first. But we want to call attention to them as essential to a system of national demographic accounts. They are not fabrications, but rather integral to the logic. Lowry's* well known study of flows between i and j omitted explicit inclusion of opportunity and competition, which is to say that his version of eq. (III:4) set b=c=0. But, if this is so, then it follows that opportunity and competition in eqs. (III:7,8) have exponents at unity. Conversely, a great many recent studies, largely seeking to rebut Lowry, have employed equations equivalent to eqs. (III:7,8), without considering opportunity or competition (i.e., 1+b = 1+c = 0). This would mean, perforce, that b=c=-1 in the flow equation (III:4). Thus, Lowry and his critics are unknowingly testing quite different models. The point here is not so much whether one or the other approach is correct (actually, b and c are not likely to be either 0 or -1, but an intermediate value), but that opportunity and competition are intrinsic to the system, and that if they are ignored in one or another

* I. Lowry, Migration and Metropolitan Growth: Two Analytical Models, San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co., 1966.

formulation they are not thereby eliminated; they are merely implicitly assigned plus or minus one values in the other formulation.

It is far more likely that the coefficients b and c will be intermediate between zero and minus one. If b, the coefficient of opportunity in eq. (III:4) is -1, this implies that the level of available opportunities does not at all affect the rate of outmigration, by eq. (III:7).* This is conceivable, but it seems likelier that if there are more and better choices there will be more takers. Conversely, if b=0, it would mean by eq. (III:4) that no flow from a given origin is at all affected by the other flows from that origin. That is to say, by eq. (III:7), that total outflow from a locality is perfectly proportional outside opportunities. While this is barely conceivable, it seems likelier that a greater number of opportunities, while encouraging an increased outflow, will reduce the proportion choosing a particular opportunity. Thus, we may expect that $-1<b<0$.

A similar logic holds for the coefficient of competition. If c=0, then, by eq. (III:4), no flow into a locality is diminished by there being a great many others going to that same place. According to eq. (III:8), the total flow into a locality would be exactly proportional to the potential pool of migrants. It is likelier, however, that the attractiveness of a place to any potential migrant will be reduced if there are many others crowding in for the same opportunities. Conversely, if c=-1, eq. (III:4) would say that the likelihood of a migrant going to a destination would be reduced exactly in proportion to the arrival of other migrants; and, from eq. (III:8), since 1+c=0, the total number of arrivals would be totally unaffected by the pool of potential migrants. It seems likelier that the number of potential migrants would play a role, if less than a fully proportional one. Hence, we may expect that $-1<c<0$.

For all of this, the prototype runs of the model use equations equivalent to (III:7,8), which omit O and C, and thus implicitly set b=c=-1. The reason for this is expediency. Indeed, in extensive statistical treatment of the flows [e.g., (III:4)] we found consistently $b\approx-.7$ and $c\approx-.9$, which are far more credible coefficients. But the

* This is precisely the nature of the proportionality adjustment to gravity models of shopping proposed by D. L. Huff's "Ecological Characteristics of Consumer Behavior," Papers of the Regional Science Association, 1961.

difficulty was that, in spite of the high significance (statistical and behavioral) of these findings, which was accompanied by R^2's in the order of .85, the equations for the flows showed an unwanted indeterminacy for the internal coefficients of v_i and w_j. On the other hand, statistical investigation of the aggregate flows [equivalent to eqs. (III:7,8)] gave excellent internal coefficients for v_i and w_j, both in terms of statistical (t-value) and behavioral considerations, but it failed to give the expected coefficients for O and C (i.e., if b=-.7, 1+b=.3; if c=-.9, 1+c=.1). We suspect that the reason for this inconsistency is insufficient disaggregation, and that a subsequent more detailed analysis must result in consistent findings by force of logic. In this quandry, we finally opted for place characteristics (v_i and w_j) over systemic variables (O_i and C_j), and used the equations for aggregate flows without O and C. In effect, this puts b=c=0 in the aggregate in- and out-migration flows, and b=c=-1 in the place to place flows.

Throughout the previous discussion we have not mentioned the variables or internal structure of v_i and w_j. These have been the central interest of much social science and debate addressed to migration: What local characteristics affect the rate of outmigration? And what local characteristics determine local attractiveness? Our findings have been strong and consistent within normal statistical interpretations. But the general concept of a national system of demographic accounts does not depend on the particular configuration of these findings, and consequently we merely report our statistical results here but do not stress their interpretation.

We offered the following independent variables for each v_i and w_j: population, past natural increase, past migration, local per capita income, local climate. Other variables would have been possible, such as industrial, age, and racial composition, or unemployment. But for the operation of the model it was necessary that each variable be capable of being generated either endogenously or exogenously into the future. Given our level of disaggregation and the availability of credible exogenous series, we were forced to omit some variables which entered significantly in past series, such as median age and unemployment. The former could be incorporated into a more elaborate measure of the model through disaggregation, whereas the latter cannot be incorporated into an essentially demographic, non-economic model.* In brief, the relations used in our simulation are:

total metropolitan outmigration from i:

$$\sum_j M_{ij} = e^{-3.3} \underset{(.02)}{P_i^{.88}} \underset{(.15)}{y_i^{.29}} \underset{(.6)}{(1+n_{i,t-1})^{3.3}} \underset{(.11)}{(1+m_{i,t-1})^{.47}} O_i^0 \qquad \text{(III:9)}$$

$R^2 = .903 \qquad S_y = .283$

total metropolitan inmigration into j:

$$\sum_i M_{ij} = e^{-5.2} \underset{(.03)}{P_j^{.80}} \underset{(.23)}{y_j^{1.20}} \underset{(.87)}{(1+n_{i,t-1})^{.67}} \underset{(.18)}{(1+m_{i,t-1})^{.99}} \underset{(.06)}{H_j^{-.44}} C_j^0 \qquad \text{(III:10)}$$

$R^2 = .848 \qquad S_y = .403$

where:

y_i : mean per capita income of metropolitan area i, 1970 dollars;

$1+n_{i,t-1}$: rate of natural increase of metropolitan area i, lagged one period (5 years); $n_{i,t-1}$ is a decimal fraction, so this rate will vary around 1.0;

$1+m_{t-1}$: rate of net migration from all sources into metropolitan area i, lagged one period (5 years); $m_{i,t-1}$ is a decimal fraction so that this rate will vary around 1.0;

H_j : yearly heating degree days at i; a measure of how cold a place is.

To balance entries and exits, we require that $\sum_j(\sum_i M_{ij}) = \sum_i (\sum_j M_{ij})$, and we

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*Our model assumes, in effect, unit elasticity of jobs to population. The normal economic-base model assumes unit elasticity of people to jobs. Both assume zero elasticity for the neglected relation. Yet it is credible that both are other than zero or unity (see R. Muth, "Migration: Chicken or Egg?," S.E.J., January 1971), and thus both are corner solutions. An integrated model of population and economic activity is not in sight, except in purely formal terms (see A. Rogers and S. Choy, "Multisectoral Models of Regional Demographic and Economic Growth," Working Paper No. 92, Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, 1969.).

used a factor of 1.02 in the initial period to adjust total arrivals to total departures.*

Although it was not used in the prototype simulation, it is interesting to look at the comparable equation for place to place flows, equivalent to eq. (III:4), for a stratified sample of 652 pairs of metropolitan areas:

$$M_{ij} = k\, v_i\, w_j\, d_{ij}^{a}\, O_i^{b}\, C_j^{c} =$$

$$e^{.14} \left[\underset{(.03)}{P_i^{1.09}}\; \underset{(1.4)}{(1+n_{i,t-1})^{2.5}}\; \underset{(.36)}{(1+m_{i,t-1})^{.73}} \right]$$

$$\left[\underset{(.04)}{P_j^{.87}}\; \underset{(.37)}{Y_j^{1.25}}\; \underset{(.39)}{(1+m_{j,t-1})^{.42}}\; \underset{(.08)}{H_j^{-.62}} \right] \underset{(.03)}{d_{ij}^{-1.08}}\; \underset{(.10)}{O_i^{-.73}}\; \underset{(.11)}{C_j^{-1.01}} \qquad \text{(III:11)}$$

$$R^2 = .852$$

The expression within the first bracket is, in effect, v_i, and should be compared with (III:9). The expression within the second bracket is in effect w_j, and should be compared with (III:10). There are obvious differences in the values of the exponents, but their general magnitudes are consistent. Note particularly that the exponent of C_j is -1.01, which is consistent with the exponent zero in (III:10), although in other versions of (III:11) the exponent of C_j ranged down to -.85, which would imply an exponent of .15 in (III:10). Note too that the exponent of O_i is -.73, from which we would expect an exponent of approximately .30 in (III:9), significantly different from zero. In other versions of (III:11), the exponent of O_i ranged from -.63 to -.75. Thus, our use of zero exponents of O_i and C_j in (III:9,10) is unlikely to be correct. However, for a variety of theoretical reasons (discussed in Appendix B) we were less satisfied with the internal exponents of v_i and w_j in equations such as (III:11), and opted to use (III:9,10) in the prototype. A final point

*Because the exponent of population in outmigration is larger than its exponent in the inmigration equation, the long run increase of population drops this ratio to 0.77 in the final period.

worth noting in favor of use of flow relations such as that in (III:11) in the operational model is that total in- and out-flows will automatically be equal and not require the sort of proportioning device we were forced to use to balance entries and exits.

Non-metropolitan to Metropolitan Migration and Vice Versa ($U_{i,t}$ and $RU_{i,t}$)

Relatively little work was done to develop these flows. In part, the non-metropolitan residual is treated as an invariant environment, and only the characteristics of the metropolitan areas are given play. The basic relations are:

$$U_{i,t} = e^{-4.1} \underset{(.04)}{P_i^{.73}} \underset{(.32)}{Y_i^{.79}} \underset{(1.2)}{(1+n_{i,t-1})^{7.0}} \underset{(.25)}{(1+m_{i,t-1})^{.54}} \underset{(.08)}{H_i^{-2.1}} \qquad R^2 = .68 \tag{III:12}$$

$$RU_{i,t} = e^{-4.1} \underset{(.03)}{P_i^{.81}} \underset{(.20)}{Y_i^{.39}} \underset{(.77)}{(1+n_{i,t-1})^{6.4}} \qquad R^2 = .81 \tag{III:13}$$

where:

$U_{i,t}$: number of migrants from non-metropolitan areas into metropolis i;

$RU_{i,t}$: migrants from metropolis i to non-metropolitan areas;

$n_{i,t-1}$: natural increase rate, lagged one period, as proportion of population;

$m_{i,t-1}$: net migration into or out of i, as proportion of population;

H_i : yearly heating degree days at i; a measure of how cold a place is.

and all other variables are as previously defined.

However, because the residue between these movements is small as compared to their magnitudes, we introduced the constraint that total net migration into all metropolitan areas be a constant proportion (i.e., net outmigration rate) of the non-metropolitan population. This proportion was set as that which obtained in the 1955-1960 period, .016.

Thus the constraint was:

$$\sum_i U_i - \sum_i RU_i = .016 \text{ (non-metropolitan population).} \qquad \text{(III:14)}$$

The non-metropolitan population was adjusted for each period for its net outmigration and its natural increase.

Migrants coming from abroad ($F_{i,t}$).

Migrants coming from abroad are not necessarily foreigners: many are returning Americans. The difficulty here is that this is our weakest information. Yearly data is available on net (legal) civilian immigration into the United States as a whole, but not as to its internal distribution within the U.S. Data is also available for 1955 residence by 1960 residence, but it is not consistent with the other source, and mixes military and civilian population. This information is for gross migration in, but no information is available for gross migration out, which would be necessary to determine net migration from abroad as a contributor to population growth.

We have tried to allow for the continuing exchanges of military personnel by proportioning an assumed military out-migration to local SMSA military personnel, but the results did not look credible. We have also tried to fit multiple regressions to this data without success. Under the circumstances, we have opted to regard the vector of gross in-migration from abroad as a constant one to represent net migration. Fortuitously, this vector totals about two million, the equivalent of the Census' assumption of a 400,000 per year net civilian inmigration.

This clearly is a very weak part of the model because of the weakness of the data. Its importance can be gauged by comparing the net non-metropolitan to metropolitan inmigration of 1.2 million for the 1955-1960 period with the larger net for inmigration from abroad (in which a 2.0 million national total results in a 1.6 million migration into metropolitan areas). It is obvious that improvement in this data would be a first priority in a reliable operational model.

Metropolitan per capita income ($y_{i,t}$).

We estimate per capita income at each locality by the regression

$$y_i = e^{5.01} P_i^{.066} V_i^{.087} \qquad (III:15)$$

$$(.010)(.023) \qquad R^2 = .26$$

where:

y_i : is mean income per capita in locality i in 1970 dollars;

V_i : population potential at locality i, defined as

$$\sum_j P_j d_{ij}^{-1}$$

The general logic of this relation is that local income will reflect opportunities for interacting: the more opportunities, the higher the income. Thus, local population is an indicator of such opportunities within the metropolitan areas, while V_i is a measure of accessibility to the opportunities for interaction with the rest of the metropolitan system.* Beyond interaction there are a myriad other variables which may be presumed to determine income levels, including local capital, institutions, history, and resources. Since we are unable to include these explicitly in our model, we assume that they result in a constant

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* V_i is used as a substitute for C_i or O_i, or their combination. All three are closely correlated, although with significant differences. We were unable to resolve whether O_i or C_i would be logically better in theory. O_i is more clearly a measure of system-wide opportunities from the point of view of i, while C_i is a more logical measure for the competition from the rest of the system for opportunities at i. We did not explore the use of both these variables simultaneously. We settled on V_i as a compromise partly because of the ease of computation. Neither did we use in the model net migration as an independent variable, although it raises the R^2 from .26 to .35. The reason is that we are explaining migration by income, and it would be a dangerous over-determinacy to use also the reverse relation. However, there is some logic of multipliers and the selectivity of migration to support the use of this variable. The construction of an operational model should make use of simultaneous equations for the calibration of relations to sort these interactions.

local differential (this is not, obviously, the only possible way of handling this), so that in the model:

$$y_i = e^{5.01} P^{.0661} V^{.0866} + e_i \tag{III:16}$$

where e_i is the difference between the value estimated by the regression in the initial period and actual per capita income.

A further word is necessary. We use constant 1970 dollars throughout the running of the prototype to the year 2000. But real incomes have historically risen by about 2% per year. We have chosen not to incorporate such a secular rise in the model because it would result in ever-increasing mobility, whereas historical mobility has remained fairly constant. Thus, in effect we have opted for a form of relative incomes as a factor in mobility in order to preserve an overall rate of movement comparable to today's. This assumption can be explored empirically but we have not done so. It should be noted that this does not altogether fix overall income. Insofar as people concentrate in cities of high income, or large cities, or cities of high population potential, there will be a slight increase in incomes from the structure of the model and whatever validity it has as a representation of the real world.

Taxes and Subsidies as Control or Policy Variables

The model described thus far would be capable of producing alternative simulations of the future based on varying assumptions as to future national rates of natural increase. But in order to test policies, it is necessary to introduce what engineers call control variables and applied social scientists policy variables. In all of our policy simulations we have used taxes and subsidies on local incomes as the policy variables. Thus, in the equations for migrations (III:9, 10, 12, 13), the variable y_i of eq. (III:16) is expanded to include taxes and subsidies. It becomes:

$$y_i^* = e^{5.01} P^{.0661} V^{.0866} + e_i + s_i - t_i \tag{III:17}$$

where:

y_i^* : income at i used in policy simulations;

s_i : subsidy per capita at i;

t_i : taxes per capita at i.

The design for the distribution of taxes and subsidies becomes in effect the policy, and several variations are discussed in Chapter IV, with their consequences presented in Chapter V.

The simplest interpretation of taxes and subsidies is as cash transfer payments, negative or positive. But they may take other forms in reality. Taxes may be masked as higher costs in certain localities resulting from such public actions as the setting of transportation rates. Subsidies may take the form not only of direct income transfers but also of subsidies to schools, or to housing, or artificially lowered prices for certain services and commodities. If there is a labor surplus, they may also take the form of employment generation through public works, protected industries, preferential treatment in procurement, and the like.

Finally, subsidies may be in the form of infrastructure, where highway, railroad, port, water, industrial parks, or other forms of improvements better the locality's comparative advantage and enable its inhabitants to earn higher incomes. It should be noted, however, that subsidies that take this form would modify local income not by their full cost at the time of the subsidy, but by contributing a stream of benefits over time. While this may be done without undue difficulty if the stream of benefits is known,* we have assumed that benefits from subsidies are enjoyed in the period granted.

A test of the model, 1960-1970

In order to have some idea of the predictive power of the model, it was set to run with input data as of 1960, made to perform through two 5-year cycles, and the results were compared to the figures reported in the 1970 Census.

*There is another complication in this case, also manageable. We assume throughout the policy experiments of Chapter IV that the total taxes and subsidies balance out in every period. If subsidies to investments with long run benefit streams are considered, total taxes would equal total subsidy expenditures in every period (unless deficit financing is allowed), but total benefits in each period would be a combination of direct cash or price subsidies plus the relevant segment of the benefit stream of investment subsidies. Total benefits might therefore be greater or smaller than total taxes in any given period.

All of the relations, which are reported immediately, are most significant in statistical terms, but it is clear that the model as it stands is far from accurate. In each of these relations the ideal would have been a zero intercept and a coefficient of one, and this we are some distance from achieving. The improvements which are suggested in Appendix A should do much to improve the model's accuracy, but the statistical significance of the output of the prototype is greatly encouraging.

Table III.1 summarizes the results of these tests. The simulation underestimated growth slightly, both for net migration and natural increase. More interestingly, it over-estimated the growth of slow-growing SMSA's and underestimated that of fast growers, in spite of a higher standard deviation. We suspect that this may be in some measure due to the omission of Opportunity and Competition, which results in a damping of the variability of the slower rates and a tendency to exaggerate the faster rates. It is worth noting that the model in general failed to predict population losses. The higher R^2 for absolute numbers as opposed to rates reflects, of course, the explanatory power of the population variable.

Net migration is much more poorly predicted than natural increase, although it is encouraging that the R^2 of the rate is not very much lower than that for absolute numbers. Again, the model is conservative in predicting negative rates, and tends to exaggerate the faster ones. It must be noted, however, that the estimate of the fit suffers because of two distinct data sources. The "observed" 1970 data is from the Census, which estimates net migration as a residual from population change after deducting an estimate of natural increase. The model, however, is based on direct responses. These two sources of data for migration fit poorly.*
In brief, the direction of error is undoubtedly correct, but the accuracy may be somewhat better than indicated.

Natural increase relations are fairly good, especially because of their near-zero intercepts.

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*See W. Apgar, "Interregional Migration: Evaluation of 1960 Census Data and Evaluation of the 1970 Census," Program on Regional and Urban Economics, Harvard University, 1972.

Table III.1 Regression simulated on actual variables for the 1960-1970 period, for 242 SMSA's.

Variable	Intercept	Coefficient	R^2	Mean		Std. dev.	
				Actual	Sim.	Actual	Sim.
1. Population Change 1960-1970	27,073	.68	.69	81,315	79,647	145,000	177,000
2. Rate of Population Change, 1960-1970	.10	.44	.26	.177	.168	.167	.193
3. Total Net Migration, 1965-1970	8,130	.32	.27	11,604	10,617	38,038	60,859
4. Net Migration Rate, 1965-1970	.013	.34	.19	.0181	.0147	.0604	.0778
5. Natural increase, 1965-1970	-1,288	1.07	.97	25,015	24,571	44,387	40,824
6. Natural increase Rate, 1965-1970	.015	.70	.54	.0503	.0503	.0167	.0174
7. Per capita income 1970	561	.82	.84	3,080	3,080	503	564
8. Change in per capita income, 1960-1970	561	.55	.28	1,235	1,235	236	227

Predicted income and income change are, in the nature of the conversion to 1970 dollars, adjusted to a preset total. Again, the model underestimates low values and exaggerates high values, both for levels and changes. The high coefficient of income levels is lower than what would be obtainable by simple extrapolation of earlier local incomes, but here it depends, of course, on more structural relations. Although the R^2 of the income changes is low, it is gratifying as a strong validation of the structural approach to incomes represented by the income equation (III:16). The common intercept of income and income changes appears to be a coincidence.

Chapter IV. POLICIES AND INDICATORS

Policies.

Once the model is constructed as described in the preceeding chapter, it may be run forward as a simulation. All that is necessary is the initial data for the localities, and two exogenous series into the future: the number of migrants from abroad and the rate of natural increase from the nation. Given these, the model will produce endogenously in every period all of the necessary inputs needed to calculate the subsequent period. Two such projections were run, each corresponding to an alternative projection of natural increase.

Such projections involve no purposeful intervention and are called neutral projections. But the advantage of a model such as this is that it permits projections based on policy experiments. This requires the use of control or policy variables in the model. In all of our policy projections we have used income subsidies and taxes to modify the migration equations, thus affecting local growth rates, sizes, incomes, and natural increase. It is possible to use other control variables, such as local growth rates (assuming that these could be controlled directly by a system of permits), or distances among places (assuming improvements in transportation). It is also possible to conceive of policy experiments such as the use of control theory to determine an efficient flow of subsidies to bring a growth center or a new city to take-off.

The policies tested on the prototype including the two neutral projections, were:

1. Census Projection W;
2. Census Projection V;
3. Help all small cities;
4. Help small cities outside of Urban Regions;
5. Help small cities within Urban Regions;
6. Help medium-sized cities;
7. Restrain the growth of big cities;
8. Help all cities in distressed regions (large subsidies);

9. Help all cities in distressed regions (small subsidies);
10. Help growth centers in distressed regions (small subsidies);
11. Massive income equalization;
12. Aggregate income maximization;
13. Worst first income equalization;
14. Combat very high and very low growth rates.

In all policy simulations (numbers three through fourteen) we have used Number 1, Census Projection W, as the benchmark, and sustained its natural increase assumptions. In all cases (with the exception of nine, ten, and eleven), total subsidies were held to a constant $8.5 billion per year, and taxes were levied on all cities at the necessary rate proportional to income. The total amount of subsidies is, of course, a rather arbitrary number. Our rather intuitive justification for this particular level was based on a sense of the magnitude of federal spending programs such as EDA. Further, we noted that per capita federal expenditures varied among states by some $1900 in 1970.* The chosen level kept subsidies to favored cities in this order of magnitude, and generally below it.

In greater detail, the simulations were as follows:

1. Census Projection W. This assumes that the fertility rate drops immediately to 2,110 (replacement level) and remains there. This is about where the fertility rate is now. Immigration from abroad is assumed to be 400,000 annually. This was used throughout the subsequent policy simulations as the benchmark.

2. Census Projection V. This assumes that the fertility rate drops to 1,500 by 1980 and then moves gradually to 2,110 and remains there. Immigration from abroad is assumed to be 400,000 annually.

3. Help all small cities. The total subsidy was distributed at a uniform per capita rate among all SMSA's of less than 250,000 population in each period.

4. Help small cities outside urban regions. We accepted J. Pickard's definition of Urban Regions** as the megapolitan complexes

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* Calculated from data in M. Barone, G. Ujifusa, and D. Matthews, The Almanac of American Politics, Gambit, 1972. The actual range was from $549 to $2411.

** J. Pickard, Dimensions of Metropolitanism, Washington, D.C. Urban Land Institute, 1967, Research Monograph #14.

of cities (existing or emerging) in the Atlantic Seaboard, the Great Lakes, California, and the Florida peninsula. The subsidy was distributed in equal per capita shares among the metropolitan areas smaller than 250,000 outside these megalopolitan regions.

5. Help small cities within urban regions. The subsidy was distributed in equal per capita shares among SMSA's under 250,000 within the urban regions.

6. Help medium-sized cities. The subsidy was distributed in equal per capita shares among all SMSA's between 500,000 and 1,000,000 population in each time period.

7. Restrain the growth of big cities. Subsidies were distributed at a uniform per capita level among all SMSA's smaller than 2,000,000 population.

8. Help cities in distressed regions (large subsidies). Subsidies were evenly distributed on a per capita basis among all SMSA's within the boundaries of the Appalachian, Ozarks, Four Corners, Upper Great Lakes, and Coastal Plains Regional Commissions.

9. Help all cities in distressed regions (small subsidies). In order to provide a standard for comparison for a given level of per capita subsidy in simulation #10 below, a total subsidy of $1.25 billion was distributed on an equal per capita basis among all SMSA's in the Appalachian, Ozarks, and Four Corners Economic Development Regions.

10. Help growth centers in distressed regions (small subsidies). The same yearly $1.25 billion as in #9 was distributed among the SMSA's within the Appalachian, Ozarks, and Four Corners Economic Development Regions on an equal per capita basis (initially set at $500 per capita, the total thereafter held constant) among SMSA's with an income-subsidy indicator (defined in #12) of .10 or greater (cf. the .25 income-subsidy indicator criterion in #12).

11. Massive income equalization. This was the only policy for which total subsidy was not limited. Taxes and subsidies were calculated to bring net per capita incomes of all SMSA's to a common level.

12. Aggregate income maximization. The purpose is to raise total income in the system by directing the subsidy to those cities that

combine an ability to attract migrants with a rapid increase in total income with rising population. Total migration into each metropolitan area was functionally expressed by combining equations (III:9,10,12,13). The partial derivative of these with respect to per capita income is the number of migrants for that city that would result per dollar of per capita subsidy; this number divided by the population of the city yields the marginal ratio of the number of migrants over the total subsidy to that city. The inverse of this ratio is somewhat more intelligible: it is the subsidy costs per additional migrant. Thus the ratio is a subsidy-migration effectiveness indicator. This is multiplied by the partial derivative with respect to population of total local income, which is the product of population and per capita income (as in Eq. III:16). This partial derivative is the marginal increase in total local income resulting from a population increase, and may be thought of as a marginal population-income indicator. The product of the two indicators yields an income-subsidy indicator, which is a measure of induced total local income per dollar of subsidy. Very briefly:

(subsidy-migration effectiveness indicator)	X	(marginal population-income indicator)	=	(income-subsidy indicator)
(people/subsidy)	X	(income/people)	=	(income-subsidy).

Subsidies were allocated equally per capita among all SMSA's with income-subsidy indicators greater than .25.

13. <u>Worst-first income equalization.</u> This is the equivalent of the worst-first policy of the early years of EDA. Those SMSA's with lowest per capita incomes were subsidized by an amount large enough to raise their per capita incomes to a common level. The number of cities and the level were calculated to expend the available $8.5 billion, and the level was no higher than the per capita income of the poorest unsubsidized city.

14. <u>Combat very high and very low growth rates.</u> The SMSA's were ranked from fastest to slowest growing (i.e., greatest rate of population loss). A per capita tax of $500 per capita was applied starting

with the fastest growing until $8.5 billion had been levied. Subsidies of 500 dollars per capita were distributed starting with the slowest growing until the available subsidy was exhausted.

It is obvious that many other policies might have been tried, and that different strategies and levels of subsidy would yield different results. Nonetheless, these policies were selected as illustrative because they represented versions of commonly made proposals in national growth policy. Thus, policies # 3,4,5,6, and 7 reflect variations on the these of preferred urban sizes. Policies # 8,9,10,11, and 13 represent different approaches to an equity objective. Policy 12 is aimed at an efficiency objective, and policy # 14 is aimed at problems of growth and decline rather than to problems of size.

The Format of the Output: Indicators and Classes of Metropolitan Areas. General Considerations.

The output of any neutral or policy simulation consists of many thousands of numbers relating to incomes, populations, movements, natural increase, and taxes and subsidies. These numbers must be combined and compared for the output to be intelligible. It is important to do as much of this as possible in advance if the researchers are not to drown in a deluge of numbers. On the other hand, if one has a sense of some categories of cities which are of interest (such as those in a certain region or of a certain size), and of some of the questions which are important (such as whether income inequalities are increasing, or what types of cities are growing faster), one can organize the output data into a set of summary measures or indicators that give a sense of the evolution of the system along some of its important dimensions.

The computer will obligingly provide all the numbers for each locality, and these will be undoubtedly of interest. But it seems certain that the National Demographic Accounts will do better at predicting overall patterns and policy consequences than at predicting local future history. Local futures involve many particularities and unique events which this approach will not deal with, and thus local predictions must be considered more skeptically than systemic ones. It is hard to know whether a particular couple will marry or divorce this coming year, but it is easy to predict fairly accurately next year's number of marriages or divorces. In the prototype, where the predictive power is lower than we might hope for, we have abstained from providing local future histories as it were out of professional ethics.

The categories and indicators we have organized are a small fraction of those possible, of course, and by the time of the writing of this report we would have changed many and added others. But this is to be expected: in this important but confused subject of national territorial policy we are struggling to think of the right questions and to judge what are relevant answers.

On a more technical plane, two most important considerations must be kept in mind for a mature understanding of what is being said. The first is that questions and answers must be of necessity constrained to the dimensionality of the model. For instance, our prototype ignores race and intra-metropolitan income distributions. It is useless to ask the model to answer our questions on these topics. But it does tell us about other things, such as regional intermetropolitan income distribution. Other more advanced versions of the model may incorporate other variables or dimensions. Indeed, this is certain if this work is continued. But at any time the model will consist of certain variables, whether endogenous, exogenous, or control, and questions that involve other variables will not receive answers. This is disappointing, but any model built by man is poorer in dimensions than man's reality.

It is the other side of the coin that is important. A limited number of variables can tell us a great deal (but not everything about everything). The richness of information that a limited set of variables can provide must not be underestimated. Even a few variables can provide an extraordinary richness of combinational and cross-distributional effects. The challenge is to see if we have the wit to make use of these.

In the next pages we will describe the indicators and classifications used in our prototype. Many improvements are obviously possible. But it is essential (and this is the second point) to realize that if an indicator is of interest, it is likely to be the objective of some policy. Conversely, if some policy objective is of interest, there must be some indicators that tell us of its performance. In brief, the realm of indicators and of policy objectives must be the same, and both realms will be constrained by the realm of the behavioral and state variables of the model. This has obvious implications for the design of the model, of its output, and for the design of policy. All three must go together. The limitations and the advances of one or another will be mirrored in the others.

Classes of Areas.

From the operationally infinite alternative classifications of SMSA's, we report on five different ways of classing them: (1) all of the SMSA's in the continental United States; (2) nine regions corresponding to Census Divisions; (3) five Urban Regions corresponding to four megapolitan regions* and the remainder; (4) six categories by population size; and (5) seven regions corresponding to six Economic Development Regions and the remainder. In addition, the policy runs have a sixth two-fold classification: those subsidized and those not subsidized.

The indicators in brief.

A set of indicators is provided for each of these categories in each period. Their equations are listed in an appendix to this section. They fall into two groups: indicators for the set of all metropolitan areas and indicators for the classes of metropolitan areas.

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*Following J. Pickard's definition in Dimensions of Metropolitanism, Urban Land Institute, Research Monograph 14, Washington, D.C., 1967.

I. Indicators for the set of all metropolitan areas.

I.1. Total U.S. population, in millions. [U.S. POP (10^6)]

I.2. Total metropolitan population, in millions. [MET POP (10^6)]

I.3. Metropolitan income per capita, 1970 dollars. [INCOME/CAP ($)]

I.4. Transfer effort, cents per dollar. [TRANSFER EFFORT (¢/$)]
This is the ratio of total taxes or subsidies to total metropolitan income.

I.5. Income inequality, cents per dollar. [INCOME INEQUALITY (¢/$)]

This is a measure of the cents per dollar that would have to be transferred from rich to poor places to make all SMSA per capita incomes exactly equal. It is weighted relative to mean deviation from metropolitan income per capita. It is elaborated as follows:

I.5.a Actual income inequality. [ACTUAL]
This is the existing inequality after taking account of taxes and subsidies.

I.5.b Difference from the corresponding income inequality in the neutral simulation. [DIFF NEUTRAL]
This is the difference of I.5.a from I.5.a in the neutral simulation. The number is positive if inequality has decreased, negative if it has increased.

I.5.c Transfer effect. [TRANSFER EFFECT]
This is the cents per dollar by which income inequality has changed directly from subsidies and taxes.

I.5.d Induced effect. [INDUCED EFFECT]
Income inequality may also change as a result of policy because of induced changes of the distribution of people and consequent income changes. It may be thought of as the "real" change in inequality without transfer payments. Together with I.5.c, it adds up to I.5.b.

I.6. Population concentration index. [POP CON INDEX (%)]
This is the relative deviation from mean SMSA size. Its interpretation is the percent of the national metropolitan population that would have to be moved to make all 242 SMSA's the same size.

I.7. Typical citizen's city, in thousands. [TYPCIAL CITY (10^3)]
This is the weighted mean of SMSA sizes. It is the expected value of city size in the sense that, if a random sample of the metropolitan population were taken, this would be the average size of the respondents' cities.

I.8. Metrpolitan population growth, percent for five year period. [MET POP GROWTH (%)]

I.9. Total intermetropolitan migration for the five year period, in millions. [INTERMET MOVES (10^6)]

II. Indicators for classes of metropolitan areas.

II.1. Number of SMSA's in class. [SMSAS IN CLASS]

II.2. Population in the class, in millions. [CLASS MET POP (10^6)]

II.3. Percent in this class of all metropolitan population. [% OF US MET POP]

II.4. Income per capita measures. [INCOME PER CAPITA]

II.4.a Income per capita, in 1970 dollars, after tax or subsidy. [($/CAP)]

II.4.b Class income per capita relative to US metropolitan income per capita in this policy, after taxes and subsidies. [RELATIVE TO US MEAN]

II.4.c Classincome per capita before tax or subsidy relative to class income per capita in the neutral simulation. [RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL]

II.5. Income inequality within this class. [INTERN INC ≠ (¢/$)]
A measure of the cents per dollar that would have to be transferred among cities in this class to make the per capita income in each equal.

II.6. Contribution to national income inequality.
[CONTRIB TO US ≠ (¢/$)]
The sum of these for any set of classes is equal to the total U.S. inequality (I.5.a)

II.7. Net transfers per capita to this class. [NET TRANSF ($/CAP)]
Mean per capita subsidies minus mean per capita taxes for this class of cities.

II.8. Gross subsidies per capita to this class [GROSS SUBSIDY ($/CAP)]
This minus II.7 equals per capita taxes for this class.

II.9. Typical citizen's city in this class, in thousands.
[TYPICAL CITY (10^3)]
See I.7. for explanation

II.10. Population growth and components of change for this class, in percentages. [CLASS POP GROWTH & COMPONENTS]

II.10.a Share of U.S. metropolitan population growth represented by this class's growth, in percentage. [% SHARE OF US]

II.10.b Population growth rate of this class, in percentage.
[GROWTH RATE (%)]

II.10.c Standard deviation of growth rates among SMSA's in this class. [STND DEV RATES (%)]
A measure of the diversity of growth rates within this class.

II.10.d Rate of natural increase in this class, in percentage.
[NAT INCREASE (%)]

II.10.e Rate of migration from U.S. non-metropolitan areas, in percentage. [FROM NON-MET (%)]

II.10.f Rate of migration from metropolitan areas outside this class, in percentage [FROM MET]

II.11. Number of SMSA's in this class losing population.
[NO. OF POP LOSERS]

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

Formulae for Indicators.

For convenience, the following additional notation will be followed:

P : total metropolitan population ($\sum_i P_i$);

Y : total metropolitan income ($\sum_i P_i y_i$);

y : per capita metropolitan income, (Y/P);

S_i : total subsidy to $SMSA_i$;

s_i : per capita subsidy to $SMSA_i$, (s_i/P_i);

T_i : total taxes on $SMSA_i$;

t_i : per capita taxes on $SMSA_i$, (T_i/P_i);

y_i^* : income per capita of $SMSA_i$, after subsidy and taxes ($y_i^* = y_i + s_i - t_i$).

Subscript c to indicate members of a class.

Following the numbering of the indicators in the text of the chapter, the formulae are:

I.1. (U.S. Population)/10^6

I.2. $P\ /\ 10^6$

I.3. y

I.4. $\frac{100}{2}\ (\Sigma|T_i - S_i|)\ /Y$

I.5.a $\frac{100}{2}\ \Sigma(P_i|y_i^* - y|)\ /Y$

I.5.b I.5.a from the neutral simulation minus I.5.a from the policy simulation.

I.5.c $\frac{100}{2}\ \Sigma(P_i|y_i - y|)\ /Y$ minus I.5a.

I.5.d I.5.a from the neutral simulation minus $\frac{100}{2}\ \Sigma(P_i|y_i - y|)\ /Y$

I.6. $\frac{100}{2}\ \Sigma(|P_i - \frac{P}{242}|)\ /P$

I.7. $\frac{1}{1000}\ \Sigma P_i^2\ /P$

I.8.	$100\ (P_{t+5}-P_t)\ /P_t$
I.9.	$1/2\ \Sigma\Sigma M_{ij}\ /10^6$
II.1.	counted in class c
II.2.	$\Sigma_c P_c/10^6$
II.3.	$100\Sigma_c\ P_c\ /P$
II.4.a	$(\Sigma_c P_c y^*_c)\ \Sigma_c P_c$
II.4.b	II.4.a /y; y from this simulation
II.4.c	II.4.a divided by II.4.a from the neutral simulation
II.5.	$\frac{100}{2} \Sigma_c\ (P_c \lvert y^*_c - \text{II.4.a}\rvert)\ /\ \Sigma_c\ P_c y^*_c$
II.6.	$\frac{100}{2} \Sigma_c\ (P_c \lvert y^*_c - y\rvert)\ /Y$
II.7.	$\Sigma_c(S_c-T_c)\ /\Sigma_c P_c$
II.8.	$\Sigma_c S_c\ /\ \Sigma_c P_c$
II.9.	$\Sigma_c P^2_c\ /\ \Sigma_c P_c$
II.10.a	$100\ \Sigma_c\ (P_{c,t+5} - P_{c,t})\ /\ (P_{t+5} - P_t)$
II.10.b	$100\ \Sigma_c\ (P_{c,t+5} - P_{c,t})\ /\ \Sigma_c P_{c,t}$
II.10.c	$100\ \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_c\left(\frac{P_{c,t+5} - P_{c,t}}{P_{c,t}} - \text{II.10.b}\right)^2}}{\text{II.1}}$
II.10.d	$100\ \Sigma_c\ NI_c\ /\ \Sigma_c\ P_{c,t}$

II.10.e $100 \sum_{c} (U_c - RU_c) / \sum_{c} P_{c,t}$

II.10.f $100 \sum_{c} (M_{ic} - M_{ci}) / \sum_{c} P_{c,t}$

II.11. Counted within class

Chapter V. NEUTRAL AND POLICY SIMULATIONS

Fourteen simulations in all were run for the period 1970-2000. Table V-1 summarizes their national indicators for the year 2000. All of the policy simulations (#3 through #14) used Projection W as their basis. Projection V, which assumes a lower rate of natural increase, especially in the early years, exhibits quite naturally lower population levels, a smaller typical city, a slightly lower income, but is otherwise equivalent to Projection W.

On the whole, national per capita income is not much affected by any of these policies. The highest is only 2.7% higher than the lowest, although class and city incomes vary substantially from one policy to another. Income inequality, on the other hand, varies more widely. Excluding the policy of massive income equalization, the highest of the remaining policies has an inequality index 30% higher than the lowest. However, the majority of the policies which reduce income inequality do so exclusively on the basis of transfer effects, while the induced inequality in fact increases slightly. In other words, they make the system slightly more unequal, but then redistribute money. The range of the population concentration index is 8.8%, and that of the typical citizen's city is 13%. The number of population losers varies dramatically between 5 and 109.

Each of the policies has its points of interest, many of which will be discussed in the following pages. But some are worth remarking upon here. A policy of trying to maximize incomes (#12) is strongly regressive and leads to a greater concentration of population and to a proliferation of population losers. On the other hand, a policy massive income redistribution (#11) results in a slight drop in income, to a slight induced equality effect in addition to that due directly to transfers, to a substantially lower concentration of population, and to the virtual elimination of population losers. A policy which tries to avoid population loss or excessive growth rates (#14) manages to be inefficient and regressive, although it does lower concentration, typical city size and the number of population losers.

Table V-1. Summary of indicators for the set of metropolitan areas in the year 2000.

	US POP (10^6)	MET POP (10^6)	INCOME /CAP ($)	TRANSFER EFFORT (¢/$)	INCOME INEQUALITY (¢/$) Actual	Diff Neutral	Transfer Effect	Induced Effect	POPCON INDEX (%)	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	NO. OF POP LOSERS
1. Projection W	262	190	3,517	--	5.8	--	--	--	49.0	3,690	41
2. Projection V	252	183	3,510	--	5.7	--	--	--	49.0	3,560	42
3. help small cities	262	190	3,507	1.2	5.3	.41	.44	-.03	48.0	3,568	27
4. small cities outside urban regions	262	190	3,505	1.2	5.6	.15	.19	-.04	48.1	3,608	34
5. small cities within urban regions	262	190	3,512	1.2	5.8	-.08	-.09	.01	48.3	3,628	27
6. help medium-sized cities	262	190	3,517	1.1	5.4	.39	.41	-.01	48.8	3,607	45
7. restrain big cities	262	190	3,514		5.3	.43	.44	-.01	48.6	3,603	38
8. all cities in distressed regions (large subs.)	262	190	3,510	1.2	5.3	.49	.50	-.01	48.6	3,644	34
9. all cities in distressed regions (small subs.)	262	190	3,516	.2	5.7	.10	.11	-.01	48.8	3,634	42
10. growth centers in distressed regions (small subs.)	262	190	3,516	.2	5.7	.07	.09	-.01	48.7	3,630	43
11. massive income equalization	262	190	3,461	5.4	.3	5.43	5.39	.04	46.5	3,383	5
12. aggregate income maximization	262	190	3,556	1.2	6.7	-.90	-.63	-.27	50.6	4,035	109
13. worst-first income equalization	262	190	3,501	1.1	5.2	.58	.67	-.10	48.3	3,616	38
14. combat extreme growth rates	262	190	3,487	1.4	6.0	-.26	-.39	.12	47.3	3,553	10

Policies to help small and medium-sized cities (#3, 4, 5, 6) do not lower income much and tend to be progressive, but they do not lower concentration or typical city size, and they have varying results upon the number of population losers. Policies addressed to distressed regions (#8, 9, 10) are not costly in terms of per capita income and are effective in reducing income inequality, but they do not do much to population concentration or city size, nor to the number of losers. The worst-first policy (#13) is slightly more costly in per capita income, but otherwise behaves similarly.

Several other patterns emerge, although at this writing we have not fully analyzed the output. In general, classes of cities which benefit from a policy tend to increase in income inequality, primarily because of the differences created by having some members of the class subsidized while others are not. Overall, there seems to be a vague general tradeoff between equity and efficiency. The most equitable policy (#11) is the least efficient, while the most efficient (#12) is the most inequitable. Within these extremes, however, there is no strong pattern of tradeoff between equity and efficient. It would appear that there are policies which are more or less efficient in their pursuit of equity, and more or less equitable in their pursuit of efficiency. Similarly, policies that pursue preferred city sizes are variously efficient or equitable. In summary, there is a great deal of artistry in the design of policies and the balancing of objectives, and there are a great many unanticipated consequences to any particular strategy.

The following pages present the summary tables of the various simulations, together with some brief interpretive comments, based primarily on the situation in the year 2000. These do not pretend to be exhaustive, or even to have discovered the principal patterns in each case. The complications are too many for this, and considerable further analysis will be needed.

In the following pages, the output of each simulation takes three pages of tables. Interpretation of any policy simulation will require from the reader frequent references to the neutral simulation W, which is the benchmark for the policy simulations. Consequently, we have paged the tables so that each starts on an odd-numbered page, and have left blank pages as needed to achieve this.

1. Census Projection W.

1. CENSUS PROJECTION W

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF. EFFORT ¢/.	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$: ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.	3430.		5.5				47.2	2752.	6.01	.75	1.11	4.15	12.
1975	212.	147.	3442.		5.5				47.3	2883.	5.75	.73	1.04	3.98	11.
1980	222.	156.	3454.		5.5				47.3	3014.	6.00	.70	.99	4.31	12.
1985	233.	165.	3467.		5.6				47.6	3164.	5.75	.68	.93	4.14	13.
1990	244.	174.	3482.		5.6				47.9	3326.	4.56	.65	.88	3.02	13.
1995	253.	182.	3498.		5.7				48.4	3487.	4.42	.63	.84	2.94	13.
2000	262.	190.	3517.		5.8				49.0	3690.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

Division	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2	3564.	104.		5.0	.3			1165.	3.8	3.7	.6	3.23	.15	-.76	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3578.	104.		5.0	.3			1198.	3.3	3.1	.6	3.04	.09	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3592.	104.		5.1	.3			1227.	3.1	3.2	.6	3.22	.09	-1.13	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3607.	104.		5.2	.3			1258.	2.7	2.7	.5	3.01	.06	-1.33	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3621.	104.		5.3	.3			1286.	1.9	1.6	.5	2.11	.07	-1.55	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3634.	104.		5.4	.3			1301.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.95	.03	-1.74	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3645.	104.		5.4	.3			1312.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0	3604.	105.		4.7	1.1			5648.	12.2	3.3	.4	3.02	-.11	-.98	3.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3612.	105.		4.7	1.1			5915.	10.6	2.9	.4	2.84	-.18	-1.16	4.
	1980	25.	32.	20.9	3619.	105.		4.7	1.1			6171.	10.0	2.9	.4	3.00	-.17	-1.28	4.
	1985	25.	33.	20.2	3626.	105.		4.7	1.0			6441.	8.8	2.5	.4	2.80	-.16	-1.42	4.
	1990	25.	34.	19.6	3633.	104.		4.7	1.0			6700.	6.3	1.5	.3	1.96	-.15	-1.59	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.0	3637.	104.		4.7	1.0			6899.	4.9	1.1	.3	1.81	-.16	-1.73	9.
	2000	25.	35.	18.4	3641.	104.		4.7	.9			7084.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9	3310.	97.		6.6	.9			1151.	23.8	11.1	1.7	4.64	1.28	4.02	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3340.	97.		6.6	.9			1266.	26.9	11.5	1.7	4.61	1.33	4.51	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.2	3375.	98.		6.7	1.0			1414.	29.4	12.4	1.7	5.18	1.29	4.99	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.1	3417.	99.		6.8	1.0			1623.	35.5	13.5	2.0	5.24	1.56	5.90	1.
	1990	37.	28.	16.2	3470.	100.		6.9	1.1			1942.	45.9	12.9	2.0	4.15	1.54	6.51	3.
	1995	37.	32.	17.5	3532.	101.		7.0	1.2			2395.	53.3	13.5	2.0	4.41	1.73	6.68	3.
	2000	37.	36.	19.0	3604.	102.		7.2	1.4			3066.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4	3498.	102.		3.6	.8			2749.	12.0	3.4	.2	4.19	.50	-2.05	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.8	3503.	102.		3.6	.8			2853.	11.3	3.1	.2	3.91	.51	-2.00	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.3	3507.	102.		3.6	.8			2955.	10.7	3.2	.2	4.10	.48	-2.12	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.8	3511.	101.		3.6	.7			3063.	9.3	2.7	.2	3.80	.41	-2.18	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.2	3515.	101.		3.6	.7			3163.	5.4	1.3	.2	2.63	.37	-2.37	6.
	1995	48.	34.	18.6	3517.	101.		3.6	.7			3225.	4.1	1.0	.1	2.40	.32	-2.40	11.
	2000	48.	34.	18.0	3518.	100.		3.6	.7			3280.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4	3334.	97.		2.6	.2			1281.	3.9	3.7	.4	4.41	.86	-2.31	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3341.	97.		2.6	.2			1323.	3.9	3.5	.4	4.12	.92	-2.19	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.2	3347.	97.		2.6	.2			1362.	3.6	3.6	.4	4.34	.86	-2.31	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3354.	97.		2.6	.2			1404.	3.2	3.1	.4	4.03	.75	-2.36	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.9	3361.	97.		2.6	.2			1441.	2.0	1.6	.3	2.79	.69	-2.56	4.
	1995	20.	10.	5.7	3365.	96.		2.6	.2			1459.	1.6	1.2	.3	2.56	.61	-2.57	5.
	2000	20.	11.	5.5	3368.	96.		2.6	.2			1474.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1	2590.	76.		6.1	.4			474.	2.6	5.0	.7	4.58	1.08	-1.15	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2600.	76.		6.0	.4			492.	2.6	4.9	.7	4.34	1.13	-1.07	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2609.	76.		6.0	.4			511.	2.5	4.9	.7	4.62	1.07	-1.23	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.0	2619.	76.		6.0	.4			531.	2.3	4.4	.7	4.34	.96	-1.34	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.0	2627.	75.		5.9	.4			549.	1.8	2.8	.5	3.06	.88	-1.58	0.
	1995	13.	5.	3.0	2633.	75.		5.9	.4			561.	1.6	2.3	.5	2.85	.75	-1.69	0.
	2000	13.	6.	2.9	2639.	75.		5.8	.4			570.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8	2948.	86.		6.5	.7			859.	12.6	8.6	.5	5.50	1.38	.73	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	2963.	86.		6.4	.7			947.	12.8	8.2	.5	5.29	1.33	.66	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	2977.	86.		6.4	.7			1036.	12.7	8.3	.5	5.72	1.25	.44	0.
	1985	37.	15.	9.4	2990.	86.		6.4	.7			1133.	12.2	7.5	.5	5.44	1.11	.10	0.
	1990	37.	17.	9.5	3001.	86.		6.4	.7			1226.	11.4	5.5	.4	3.91	1.01	-.22	1.
	1995	37.	18.	9.6	3011.	86.		6.3	.7			1301.	10.4	4.8	.4	3.70	.82	-.48	2.
	2000	37.	18.	9.6	3019.	86.		6.3	.7			1371.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4	3172.	92.		4.3	.2			678.	4.7	8.3	1.4	5.47	2.45	-.97	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3189.	93.		4.3	.2			731.	4.7	7.8	1.3	5.24	2.24	-.91	0.
	1980	14.	6.	3.5	3204.	93.		4.2	.2			787.	4.6	7.8	1.2	5.65	2.07	-1.05	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3218.	93.		4.2	.2			848.	4.2	6.7	1.0	5.35	1.72	-1.46	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3231.	93.		4.1	.2			906.	3.7	4.7	.9	3.81	1.54	-1.70	1.
	1995	14.	7.	3.6	3241.	93.		4.1	.2			952.	3.3	4.0	.7	3.59	1.31	-1.83	1.
	2000	14.	7.	3.6	3250.	92.		4.1	.2			995.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9	3667.	107.		4.6	1.0			3187.	24.4	9.2	.9	4.39	1.27	2.12	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.4	3691.	107.		4.6	1.0			3467.	23.7	8.3	.8	4.31	1.12	1.58	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.8	3711.	107.		4.6	1.0			3761.	23.4	8.4	.8	4.73	1.05	1.37	0.
	1985	22.	28.	17.1	3730.	108.		4.6	1.0			4083.	21.9	7.3	.6	4.55	.88	.77	0.
	1990	22.	30.	17.4	3747.	108.		4.6	1.1			4410.	21.5	5.6	.6	3.31	.80	.46	0.
	1995	22.	32.	17.6	3762.	108.		4.6	1.1			4693.	19.5	4.9	.5	3.17	.66	.06	0.
	2000	22.	34.	17.7	3774.	107.		4.6	1.0			4963.							

1. CENSUS PROJECTION W

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7	3662.	107.		4.9	1.6			4690.	19.8	4.1	.4	3.40	.10	-.79	2.
	1975	50.	42.	28.2	3672.	107.		4.9	1.6			4900.	17.9	3.6	.4	3.22	.03	-.97	2.
	1980	50.	43.	27.7	3682.	107.		4.9	1.6			5099.	17.0	3.7	.4	3.44	.03	-1.10	2.
	1985	50.	45.	27.1	3692.	106.		4.9	1.6			5310.	15.1	3.2	.3	3.23	.00	-1.28	2.
	1990	50.	46.	26.4	3701.	106.		5.0	1.5			5512.	11.8	2.0	.3	2.27	.01	-1.48	9.
	1995	50.	47.	25.8	3708.	106.		5.0	1.5			5664.	9.7	1.7	.3	2.12	-.02	-1.64	15.
	2000	50.	48.	25.1	3714.	106.		5.0	1.4			5805.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1	3443.	100.		3.6	1.0			2471.	14.7	3.1	.2	3.99	.44	-2.00	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3448.	100.		3.6	1.0			2560.	13.7	2.9	.2	3.72	.44	-1.97	2.
	1980	59.	41.	26.6	3453.	100.		3.6	1.0			2646.	12.9	2.9	.2	3.91	.42	-2.10	2.
	1985	59.	43.	25.8	3458.	100.		3.6	.9			2738.	11.0	2.5	.2	3.62	.35	-2.16	3.
	1990	59.	44.	25.0	3462.	99.		3.6	.9			2822.	6.1	1.1	.2	2.50	.32	-2.35	10.
	1995	59.	44.	24.2	3464.	99.		3.6	.9			2872.	4.4	.8	.1	2.28	.27	-2.38	15.
	2000	59.	44.	23.4	3466.	99.		3.6	.9			2917.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3	3697.	108.		4.5	.8			3613.	22.1	10.0	1.1	4.56	1.30	2.61	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3722.	108.		4.5	.9			3916.	21.6	9.0	.8	4.48	1.12	2.02	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.2	3742.	108.		4.5	.9			4237.	21.4	9.0	.8	4.92	1.05	1.79	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.7	3762.	108.		4.5	.9			4586.	20.1	7.9	.6	4.75	.87	1.12	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.9	3780.	109.		4.4	.9			4941.	20.0	6.1	.6	3.46	.80	.79	0.
	1995	16.	28.	15.2	3794.	108.		4.4	1.0			5247.	18.3	5.3	.5	3.32	.65	.35	0.
	2000	16.	29.	15.3	3807.	108.		4.4	.9			5537.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2	3323.	97.		5.2	.2			821.	13.6	25.7	5.3	3.69	1.97	18.62	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3393.	99.		5.2	.2			1048.	16.9	25.8	5.7	4.32	2.27	18.13	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3468.	100.		5.2	.2			1355.	19.7	26.3	5.5	5.46	2.11	17.89	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.3	3548.	102.		5.2	.3			1774.	26.6	28.6	7.1	6.10	3.02	18.80	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.5	3641.	105.		5.0	.4			2403.	38.5	27.0	6.7	5.29	2.80	18.35	0.
	1995	8.	14.	7.9	3736.	107.		4.8	.5			3236.	46.8	26.2	6.7	5.92	3.14	16.68	0.
	2000	8.	18.	9.5	3834.	109.		4.8	.7			4354.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7	3046.	89.		6.2	1.8			759.	29.8	6.7	.3	4.97	1.37	-.57	0.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3057.	89.		6.2	1.8			815.	29.9	6.4	.3	4.75	1.34	-.56	0.
	1980	109.	42.	27.0	3067.	89.		6.2	1.8			873.	29.1	6.5	.3	5.10	1.25	-.73	0.
	1985	109.	45.	27.1	3077.	89.		6.2	1.8			936.	27.1	5.7	.3	4.83	1.09	-.97	0.
	1990	109.	47.	27.1	3086.	89.		6.1	1.8			995.	23.5	4.0	.2	3.44	.99	-1.23	9.
	1995	109.	49.	27.0	3092.	88.		6.1	1.8			1042.	20.8	3.4	.2	3.24	.83	-1.39	11.
	2000	109.	51.	26.7	3098.	88.		6.1	1.8			1085.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
5,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4	3886.	113.		.4	1.2			9047.	17.1	5.6	2.0	3.65	.28	-.25	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3900.	113.		.5	1.2			9509.	16.8	5.3	2.0	3.50	.30	-.35	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.2	3911.	113.		.5	1.2			9966.	16.2	5.3	2.0	3.78	.29	-.45	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.1	3922.	113.		.5	1.2			10458.	15.4	4.9	1.9	3.59	.27	-.60	0.
	1990	3.	31.	18.0	3932.	113.		.6	1.2			10939.	14.2	3.6	1.7	2.58	.25	-.78	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.8	3940.	113.		.6	1.1			11317.	12.9	3.2	1.5	2.45	.21	-.96	0.
	2000	3.	34.	17.6	3947.	112.		.6	1.1			11670.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2	3659.	107.		3.8	.9			3235.	12.1	3.8	.8	3.78	.18	-1.03	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3671.	107.		3.9	.9			3354.	11.0	3.4	.7	3.55	.13	-1.12	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3656.	106.		4.0	.9			3385.	13.0	3.9	.9	3.93	.20	-.97	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.3	3663.	106.		3.7	.9			3467.	22.6	6.1	3.1	3.94	.36	1.03	0.
	1990	14.	44.	25.1	3707.	106.		3.5	1.1			3449.	27.5	5.0	2.2	2.98	.38	.91	1.
	1995	16.	51.	27.7	3706.	106.		3.3	1.2			3549.	31.7	5.0	1.8	3.01	.44	.90	1.
	2000	17.	58.	30.3	3770.	107.		3.7	1.5			3908.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5	3524.	103.		3.3	.7			1406.	29.2	8.6	1.6	4.39	1.19	1.97	0.
	1975	21.	31.	21.0	3536.	103.		3.3	.7			1524.	29.9	8.2	1.6	4.29	1.12	1.87	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.7	3552.	103.		3.3	.8			1589.	29.6	8.6	1.5	4.67	1.10	1.92	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.9	3550.	102.		4.0	.9			1615.	24.1	6.6	1.1	4.46	.96	.39	0.
	1990	22.	34.	19.7	3528.	101.		4.1	.8			1616.	35.0	8.1	2.5	3.54	1.29	2.54	0.
	1995	21.	34.	18.5	3559.	102.		4.9	.9			1714.	36.2	8.7	2.5	3.60	1.43	2.98	0.
	2000	22.	34.	17.8	3509.	100.		4.2	.7			1624.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9	3180.	93.		3.9	1.0			633.	20.5	5.9	.8	4.38	.87	-.31	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.8	3191.	93.		3.9	1.0			671.	20.2	5.6	.7	4.18	.85	-.36	0.
	1980	54.	34.	21.5	3217.	93.		4.2	1.1			682.	24.1	6.7	1.1	4.54	.89	.46	0.
	1985	60.	36.	22.1	3210.	93.		4.1	1.1			678.	24.6	6.4	1.0	4.42	.94	.26	0.
	1990	65.	38.	21.6	3162.	91.		4.0	1.2			640.	14.6	3.1	.4	3.04	.65	-1.40	2.
	1995	69.	40.	21.8	3147.	90.		4.2	1.2			635.	12.8	2.6	.3	2.87	.54	-1.60	8.
	2000	68.	39.	20.5	3159.	90.		4.4	1.3			629.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8	3023.	88.		5.0	1.1			253.	16.4	6.2	.6	4.39	1.13	-.18	3.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3041.	88.		5.1	1.2			272.	17.4	6.3	.7	4.23	1.10	.12	3.
	1980	93.	24.	15.1	3007.	87.		5.2	1.2			269.	13.3	5.3	.4	4.55	.93	-1.04	3.
	1985	89.	22.	13.5	3007.	87.		5.4	1.1			267.	10.2	4.3	.3	4.16	.77	-1.38	4.
	1990	87.	21.	12.1	3020.	87.		5.8	1.0			259.	7.0	2.6	.3	2.90	.76	-1.75	14.
	1995	89.	21.	11.5	3034.	87.		5.8	1.0			251.	5.6	2.2	.3	2.70	.71	-1.90	19.
	2000	89.	21.	11.1	2972.	84.		5.0	.9			254.							
150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2	2847.	83.		6.0	.5			113.	4.7	5.4	.4	4.70	1.16	-1.30	0.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2855.	83.		6.0	.5			120.	4.7	5.3	.5	4.46	1.17	-1.18	1.
	1980	61.	7.	4.5	2891.	84.		5.7	.4			120.	3.8	5.0	.4	4.68	1.10	-1.41	1.
	1985	57.	7.	4.1	2912.	84.		5.8	.4			123.	3.1	4.3	.4	4.38	.95	-1.58	1.
	1990	51.	6.	3.4	2865.	82.		5.1	.3			123.	1.7	2.2	.3	3.00	.81	-2.13	11.
	1995	44.	5.	2.7	2856.	82.		4.9	.3			118.	.7	1.2	.3	2.58	.30	-2.24	13.
	2000	43.	5.	2.6	2865.	81.		4.9	.2			118.							

1. CENSUS PROJECTION W

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5	3471.	101.		5.1	4.5			3030.	92.3	6.4	.4	4.26	.82	.19	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3483.	101.		5.1	4.5			3170.	93.0	6.2	.4	4.09	.80	.20	0.
	1980	183.	136.	87.2	3494.	101.		5.2	4.6			3310.	93.4	6.4	.4	4.44	.77	.21	0.
	1985	183.	144.	87.5	3507.	101.		5.2	4.6			3470.	94.2	6.2	.4	4.27	.74	.22	0.
	1990	183.	153.	87.9	3522.	101.		5.3	4.7			3642.	96.1	5.0	.4	3.12	.71	.25	11.
	1995	183.	161.	88.2	3538.	101.		5.3	4.8			3813.	97.1	4.9	.4	3.05	.70	.26	19.
	2000	183.	169.	88.6	3557.	101.		5.4	4.9			4031.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1	2904.	85.		3.9	.4			1060.	1.8	2.1	.6	2.94	.11	-1.27	3.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2906.	84.		3.9	.4			1070.	1.5	1.7	.6	2.74	.05	-1.41	4.
	1980	18.	7.	4.7	2908.	84.		3.9	.4			1076.	1.4	1.7	.6	2.89	.05	-1.53	4.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2910.	84.		3.9	.4			1082.	1.1	1.4	.6	2.68	.04	-1.63	5.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2911.	84.		3.9	.4			1086.	.4	.4	.5	1.85	.04	-1.83	10.
	1995	18.	8.	4.2	2911.	83.		3.9	.4			1082.	.0	.0	.4	1.68	.00	-1.96	10.
	2000	18.	8.	4.0	2911.	83.		3.8	.3			1076.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5	2636.	77.		4.0	.1			241.	.4	4.9	1.3	4.06	1.43	-1.10	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2647.	77.		3.9	.1			255.	.4	4.6	1.4	3.85	1.53	-1.25	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.4	2657.	77.		3.9	.1			269.	.3	4.6	1.4	4.10	1.43	-1.41	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2667.	77.		3.8	.1			284.	.3	3.9	1.3	3.85	1.25	-1.65	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2677.	77.		3.8	.1			298.	.2	2.4	1.2	2.71	1.14	-1.89	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2684.	77.		3.7	.0			307.	.2	1.9	1.1	2.51	1.00	-2.03	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2690.	76.		3.7	.0			315.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5	2834.	83.		1.8	.0			253.	.5	6.3	2.2	5.34	1.88	-2.98	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2848.	83.		1.8	.0			271.	.5	6.2	2.1	5.07	1.84	-2.68	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2860.	83.		1.7	.0			290.	.5	6.1	2.1	5.40	1.70	-2.83	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2872.	83.		1.7	.0			311.	.4	5.3	1.8	5.08	1.43	-2.96	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2883.	83.		1.7	.0			330.	.4	3.4	1.5	3.58	1.29	-3.18	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2891.	83.		1.7	.0			343.	.3	2.9	1.5	3.34	1.11	-3.13	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2897.	82.		1.6	.0			356.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3	2784.	81.		1.1	.0			225.	.1	1.3	1.5	3.66	.93	-3.79	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2787.	81.		1.1	.0			227.	.1	1.4	1.7	3.37	1.01	-3.56	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2789.	81.		1.1	.0			229.	.1	1.3	1.8	3.50	.96	-3.67	0.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2791.	80.		1.2	.0			231.	.0	1.0	1.6	3.21	.85	-3.60	0.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	2793.	80.		1.2	.0			232.	-.0	-.3	.9	2.18	.79	-3.77	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2792.	80.		1.2	.0			231.	-.0	-.5	.9	1.94	.73	-3.71	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2791.	79.		1.2	.0			229.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2	3564.	104.		5.0	.3			1165.	3.8	3.7	.6	3.23	.15	-.76	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3578.	104.		5.0	.3			1198.	3.3	3.1	.6	3.04	.09	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3592.	104.		5.1	.3			1227.	3.1	3.2	.6	3.22	.09	-1.13	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3607.	104.		5.2	.3			1258.	2.7	2.7	.5	3.01	.06	-1.33	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3621.	104.		5.3	.3			1286.	1.9	1.6	.5	2.11	.07	-1.55	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3634.	104.		5.4	.3			1301.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.95	.03	-1.74	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3645.	104.		5.4	.3			1312.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0	2525.	74.		2.3	.1			217.	1.2	7.6	.7	6.39	1.12	-1.78	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2536.	74.		2.2	.1			234.	1.3	7.5	.7	6.06	.87	-1.17	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2547.	74.		2.2	.1			253.	1.3	7.5	.7	6.46	.84	-1.37	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2558.	74.		2.2	.1			273.	1.2	6.9	.7	6.08	.73	-1.40	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2569.	74.		2.2	.1			293.	1.1	4.7	.6	4.31	.69	-1.70	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2578.	74.		2.1	.1			309.	1.0	4.1	.6	4.03	.50	-1.73	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2586.	74.		2.1	.1			323.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

NOT SUBSIDIZED

SUBSIDIZED

2. Census Projection V.

2. CENSUS PROJECTION V

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP. (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF. EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.	3430.		5.5				47.2	2752.	4.96	.75	1.11	3.10	12.
1975	210.	146.	3441.		5.5				47.3	2860.	4.79	.73	1.05	3.01	11.
1980	218.	153.	3452.		5.5				47.4	2967.	4.92	.70	1.01	3.21	11.
1985	227.	160.	3464.		5.6				47.6	3088.	4.75	.68	.96	3.11	11.
1990	235.	168.	3477.		5.6				48.0	3219.	4.56	.66	.92	2.99	12.
1995	244.	175.	3492.		5.7				48.4	3370.	4.42	.64	.88	2.91	12.
2000	252.	183.	3510.		5.7				49.0	3560.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2	3564.	104.		5.0	.3			1165.	3.5	2.9	.6	2.40	.15	-.76	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3577.	104.		5.0	.3			1188.	2.9	2.3	.5	2.27	.05	-1.02	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3589.	104.		5.1	.3			1208.	2.7	2.3	.5	2.36	.06	-1.15	2.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3602.	104.		5.2	.3			1228.	2.2	1.9	.5	2.21	.00	-1.33	2.
	1990	26.	9.	5.6	3615.	104.		5.3	.3			1245.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.02	.01	-1.53	7.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3627.	104.		5.3	.3			1259.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.86	-.00	-1.67	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3638.	104.		5.4	.3			1270.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0	3604.	105.		4.7	1.1			5648.	11.3	2.6	.3	2.25	-.11	-.98	4.
	1975	25.	31.	21.5	3611.	105.		4.7	1.1			5871.	9.4	2.1	.3	2.12	-.21	-1.18	5.
	1980	25.	32.	21.0	3617.	105.		4.7	1.1			6081.	8.7	2.0	.4	2.19	-.20	-1.29	5.
	1985	25.	33.	20.4	3622.	105.		4.7	1.0			6298.	7.4	1.7	.3	2.05	-.22	-1.41	7.
	1990	25.	33.	19.8	3627.	104.		4.7	1.0			6505.	6.0	1.4	.3	1.87	-.21	-1.57	7.
	1995	25.	34.	19.2	3631.	104.		4.7	1.0			6698.	4.9	1.1	.3	1.73	-.19	-1.67	9.
	2000	25.	34.	18.6	3635.	104.		4.7	.9			6882.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9	3310.	97.		6.6	.9			1151.	25.9	10.0	1.7	3.52	1.28	4.02	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3339.	97.		6.6	.9			1252.	29.2	10.4	1.7	3.57	1.35	4.40	2.
	1980	37.	22.	14.2	3372.	98.		6.7	1.0			1385.	32.2	11.1	1.7	4.01	1.31	4.87	2.
	1985	37.	24.	15.0	3412.	99.		6.8	1.0			1573.	38.3	12.1	1.9	4.16	1.58	5.50	3.
	1990	37.	27.	16.1	3462.	100.		6.9	1.1			1853.	44.8	12.7	1.9	4.31	1.56	6.04	3.
	1995	37.	30.	17.4	3521.	101.		7.0	1.2			2268.	52.0	13.2	2.0	4.57	1.77	6.23	3.
	2000	37.	34.	18.8	3591.	102.		7.2	1.4			2882.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4	3498.	102.		3.6	.8			2749.	9.9	2.3	.2	3.11	.50	-2.05	0.
	1975	48.	30.	20.8	3501.	102.		3.6	.8			2824.	9.6	2.2	.2	2.91	.52	-1.93	0.
	1980	48.	31.	20.3	3504.	102.		3.6	.8			2901.	8.8	2.1	.2	2.98	.49	-2.06	0.
	1985	48.	32.	19.8	3507.	101.		3.6	.7			2978.	7.7	1.8	.2	2.76	.43	-2.03	2.
	1990	48.	32.	19.2	3509.	101.		3.6	.7			3051.	5.8	1.4	.2	2.51	.40	-2.20	5.
	1995	48.	33.	18.6	3511.	101.		3.6	.7			3114.	4.3	1.0	.2	2.29	.33	-2.26	11.
	2000	48.	33.	18.0	3512.	100.		3.6	.7			3169.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4	3334.	97.		2.6	.2			1281.	3.3	2.5	.4	3.27	.86	-2.31	1.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3339.	97.		2.6	.2			1309.	3.4	2.6	.4	3.07	.95	-2.10	1.
	1980	20.	9.	6.2	3344.	97.		2.6	.2			1336.	3.1	2.5	.4	3.16	.90	-2.23	1.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3350.	97.		2.6	.2			1363.	2.9	2.3	.4	2.94	.83	-2.18	1.
	1990	20.	10.	5.9	3355.	96.		2.6	.2			1387.	2.2	1.7	.3	2.68	.76	-2.35	4.
	1995	20.	10.	5.7	3359.	96.		2.6	.2			1406.	1.7	1.3	.3	2.46	.64	-2.41	5.
	2000	20.	10.	5.5	3363.	96.		2.6	.2			1421.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1	2590.	76.		6.1	.4			474.	2.4	3.8	.6	3.41	1.08	-1.15	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2599.	76.		6.0	.4			487.	2.5	3.9	.7	3.25	1.16	-1.02	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2607.	76.		6.0	.4			501.	2.4	3.8	.7	3.39	1.10	-1.17	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.0	2615.	75.		6.0	.4			516.	2.2	3.5	.7	3.21	1.01	-1.20	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.0	2622.	75.		5.9	.4			529.	1.9	2.9	.6	2.97	.92	-1.41	0.
	1995	13.	5.	3.0	2628.	75.		5.9	.4			541.	1.6	2.4	.5	2.77	.77	-1.55	1.
	2000	13.	5.	2.9	2634.	75.		5.9	.4			550.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8	2948.	86.		6.5	.7			859.	12.8	7.3	.5	4.12	1.38	.73	0.
	1975	37.	13.	8.9	2962.	86.		6.4	.7			936.	13.1	7.0	.5	4.01	1.32	.70	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.1	2974.	86.		6.4	.7			1012.	12.8	6.9	.5	4.26	1.24	.49	0.
	1985	37.	15.	9.3	2986.	86.		6.4	.7			1094.	12.3	6.3	.5	4.10	1.09	.24	0.
	1990	37.	16.	9.4	2996.	86.		6.3	.7			1170.	11.6	5.6	.4	3.86	.99	-.04	1.
	1995	37.	17.	9.5	3006.	86.		6.3	.7			1244.	10.6	4.9	.4	3.65	.81	-.32	2.
	2000	37.	18.	9.6	3014.	86.		6.3	.7			1313.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4	3172.	92.		4.3	.2			678.	4.7	6.9	1.5	4.09	2.45	-.97	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3188.	93.		4.3	.2			723.	4.9	6.8	1.4	3.98	2.32	-.79	0.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3201.	93.		4.2	.2			770.	4.8	6.6	1.2	4.22	2.15	-.93	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3214.	93.		4.2	.2			821.	4.4	5.8	1.0	4.05	1.87	-1.22	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3225.	93.		4.1	.2			870.	4.1	5.1	.9	3.79	1.68	-1.44	1.
	1995	14.	6.	3.6	3235.	93.		4.1	.2			917.	3.5	4.3	.8	3.57	1.37	-1.65	1.
	2000	14.	7.	3.6	3244.	92.		4.1	.2			960.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9	3667.	107.		4.6	1.0			3187.	26.1	8.2	.9	3.31	1.27	2.12	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.4	3690.	107.		4.6	1.0			3435.	25.0	7.3	.7	3.30	1.13	1.54	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.8	3708.	107.		4.6	1.0			3693.	24.6	7.2	.7	3.58	1.06	1.34	0.
	1985	22.	27.	17.1	3725.	108.		4.6	1.0			3969.	22.7	6.3	.6	3.49	.90	.75	0.
	1990	22.	29.	17.4	3741.	108.		4.6	1.1			4247.	21.8	5.7	.6	3.32	.82	.48	0.
	1995	22.	31.	17.6	3755.	108.		4.6	1.1			4521.	19.9	5.0	.5	3.18	.67	.14	0.
	2000	22.	32.	17.7	3767.	107.		4.6	1.1			4787.							

2. CENSUS PROJECTION V

URBAN REGIONS

	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7	3662.	107.		4.9	1.6			4690.	18.9	3.3	.4	2.53	.10	-.79	2.
	1975	50.	41.	28.3	3670.	107.		4.9	1.6			4864.	16.6	2.8	.3	2.42	-.00	-.97	2.
	1980	50.	42.	27.7	3679.	107.		4.9	1.6			5026.	15.6	2.8	.3	2.52	.00	-1.10	4.
	1985	50.	43.	27.2	3687.	106.		4.9	1.6			5192.	13.6	2.4	.3	2.38	-.05	-1.26	5.
	1990	50.	45.	26.5	3695.	106.		5.0	1.5			5351.	11.6	2.0	.3	2.19	-.04	-1.43	10.
	1995	50.	45.	25.9	3701.	106.		5.0	1.5			5499.	9.9	1.7	.3	2.04	-.05	-1.56	15.
	2000	50.	46.	25.2	3707.	106.		5.0	1.4			5639.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1	3443.	100.		3.6	1.0			2471.	12.0	2.1	.2	2.96	.44	-2.00	2.
	1975	59.	40.	27.3	3447.	100.		3.6	1.0			2535.	11.4	2.0	.2	2.77	.45	-1.92	4.
	1980	59.	41.	26.6	3450.	100.		3.6	1.0			2598.	10.3	1.9	.2	2.83	.43	-2.04	4.
	1985	59.	41.	25.9	3453.	100.		3.6	.9			2662.	8.9	1.6	.2	2.63	.37	-2.03	6.
	1990	59.	42.	25.1	3456.	99.		3.6	.9			2722.	6.5	1.2	.2	2.38	.34	-2.19	9.
	1995	59.	43.	24.3	3458.	99.		3.6	.9			2774.	4.7	.9	.2	2.17	.28	-2.25	15.
	2000	59.	43.	23.4	3460.	99.		3.6	.9			2818.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3	3697.	108.		4.5	.8			3613.	23.8	8.8	1.0	3.44	1.30	2.61	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3721.	108.		4.5	.9			3881.	22.8	7.9	.8	3.44	1.11	1.97	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.2	3739.	108.		4.5	.9			4161.	22.6	7.8	.8	3.73	1.05	1.75	0.
	1985	16.	23.	14.6	3757.	108.		4.5	.9			4460.	20.9	6.8	.6	3.64	.88	1.10	0.
	1990	16.	25.	14.9	3773.	109.		4.4	.9			4762.	20.2	6.2	.6	3.48	.80	.81	0.
	1995	16.	27.	15.1	3787.	108.		4.4	1.0			5059.	18.6	5.4	.5	3.33	.65	.43	0.
	2000	16.	28.	15.3	3800.	108.		4.4	.9			5345.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2	3323.	97.		5.2	.2			821.	16.0	25.0	5.4	2.97	1.97	18.62	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3392.	99.		5.2	.2			1044.	19.4	24.6	5.6	3.63	2.32	17.49	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3466.	100.		5.2	.2			1336.	22.8	24.9	5.4	4.62	2.16	17.26	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.4	3544.	102.		5.2	.3			1727.	29.7	26.3	6.6	5.26	3.06	17.29	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.5	3631.	104.		5.0	.4			2290.	37.1	26.1	6.4	5.83	2.85	16.91	0.
	1995	8.	14.	7.8	3722.	107.		4.8	.5			3051.	45.3	25.7	6.5	6.39	3.24	15.58	0.
	2000	8.	17.	9.4	3818.	109.		4.8	.7			4076.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7	3046.	89.		6.2	1.8			759.	29.3	5.5	.3	3.71	1.37	-.57	1.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3056.	89.		6.2	1.8			806.	29.9	5.3	.3	3.58	1.36	-.50	2.
	1980	109.	41.	26.9	3065.	89.		6.2	1.8			854.	28.8	5.3	.3	3.78	1.27	-.66	2.
	1985	109.	43.	27.0	3074.	89.		6.2	1.8			906.	26.9	4.7	.3	3.61	1.13	-.82	4.
	1990	109.	45.	27.0	3081.	89.		6.1	1.8			954.	24.6	4.1	.3	3.38	1.03	-1.05	9.
	1995	109.	47.	26.9	3088.	88.		6.1	1.8			1000.	21.6	3.5	.2	3.18	.85	-1.23	12.
	2000	109.	49.	26.7	3094.	88.		6.1	1.8			1043.							

POPULATION SIZE

	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4	3886.	113.		.4	1.2			9047.	17.3	4.7	2.0	2.73	.28	-.25	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.4	3898.	113.		.5	1.2			9432.	16.9	4.4	1.9	2.65	.31	-.37	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.3	3908.	113.		.5	1.2			9809.	16.3	4.4	1.9	2.81	.29	-.47	0.
	1985	3.	29.	18.2	3917.	113.		.5	1.2			10204.	15.5	4.1	1.8	2.70	.28	-.60	0.
	1990	3.	30.	18.1	3926.	113.		.6	1.2			10589.	14.5	3.7	1.7	2.54	.26	-.76	0.
	1995	3.	31.	17.9	3934.	113.		.6	1.1			10956.	13.3	3.3	1.5	2.41	.21	-.90	0.
	2000	3.	32.	17.7	3941.	112.		.6	1.1			11304.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2	3659.	107.		3.8	.9			3235.	10.9	2.8	.7	2.81	.18	-1.03	0.
	1975	9.	27.	18.8	3669.	107.		3.9	.9			3323.	9.7	2.5	.7	2.65	.11	-1.11	1.
	1980	10.	30.	19.9	3653.	106.		4.0	.9			3323.	11.7	2.9	.9	2.87	.18	-.95	1.
	1985	11.	34.	21.4	3658.	106.		3.7	.9			3369.	22.5	5.0	2.9	2.97	.33	.93	1.
	1990	12.	38.	22.7	3689.	106.		3.6	1.0			3455.	26.2	5.3	2.5	3.00	.40	1.11	1.
	1995	14.	44.	25.4	3688.	106.		3.5	1.0			3529.	30.8	5.4	2.0	3.06	.48	1.11	1.
	2000	17.	55.	30.1	3760.	107.		3.7	1.4			3722.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5	3524.	103.		3.3	.7			1406.	30.9	7.5	1.6	3.31	1.19	1.97	0.
	1975	21.	31.	21.0	3534.	103.		3.3	.7			1509.	31.4	7.2	1.5	3.28	1.14	1.82	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.7	3549.	103.		3.3	.8			1558.	31.4	7.5	1.5	3.54	1.13	1.88	0.
	1985	21.	32.	20.2	3576.	103.		3.8	.8			1583.	23.9	5.6	1.1	3.36	1.02	.42	0.
	1990	23.	36.	21.4	3556.	102.		4.2	.9			1615.	34.7	7.4	2.3	3.48	1.19	1.95	0.
	1995	22.	35.	20.2	3584.	103.		4.8	1.0			1699.	35.6	7.8	2.3	3.52	1.32	2.27	0.
	2000	20.	31.	16.8	3496.	100.		4.3	.7			1605.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9	3180.	93.		3.9	1.0			633.	20.1	4.8	.8	3.27	.87	-.31	0.
	1975	50.	30.	20.8	3190.	93.		3.9	1.0			664.	19.9	4.6	.7	3.15	.86	-.33	0.
	1980	52.	32.	21.1	3218.	93.		4.2	1.1			675.	24.2	5.7	1.1	3.40	.92	.48	0.
	1985	57.	35.	21.8	3198.	92.		4.2	1.1			682.	24.6	5.4	1.0	3.35	.95	.24	0.
	1990	60.	35.	20.9	3170.	91.		3.9	1.1			643.	14.4	3.1	.4	2.95	.68	-1.30	2.
	1995	66.	38.	21.5	3155.	90.		4.0	1.2			631.	13.1	2.7	.3	2.78	.53	-1.41	9.
	2000	68.	39.	21.2	3175.	90.		4.5	1.3			630.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8	3023.	88.		5.0	1.1			253.	16.4	5.1	.6	3.28	1.13	-.18	4.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3040.	88.		5.1	1.2			269.	17.5	5.3	.6	3.20	1.09	.13	6.
	1980	94.	24.	15.5	3016.	87.		5.0	1.2			267.	12.8	4.1	.3	3.32	.91	-.99	8.
	1985	91.	23.	14.2	3001.	87.		5.4	1.1			267.	10.5	3.5	.3	3.11	.73	-1.17	12.
	1990	89.	22.	13.1	3026.	87.		5.7	1.1			262.	8.2	2.9	.3	2.83	.70	-1.45	14.
	1995	87.	21.	11.8	3031.	87.		5.7	1.0			253.	6.2	2.3	.3	2.64	.70	-1.74	19.
	2000	88.	21.	11.3	2983.	85.		5.0	.9			250.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2	2847.	83.		6.0	.5			113.	4.4	4.2	.4	3.50	1.16	-1.30	1.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2854.	83.		6.0	.5			118.	4.5	4.2	.5	3.35	1.15	-1.12	1.
	1980	62.	7.	4.6	2861.	83.		6.1	.5			119.	3.6	3.9	.4	3.50	.99	-1.34	1.
	1985	59.	7.	4.2	2914.	84.		5.7	.4			121.	3.0	3.4	.4	3.23	.96	-1.42	2.
	1990	55.	6.	3.8	2863.	82.		5.2	.4			122.	2.1	2.5	.4	2.95	.84	-1.87	11.
	1995	50.	6.	3.2	2854.	82.		5.4	.3			119.	1.1	1.5	.3	2.59	.38	-2.11	13.
	2000	46.	5.	2.8	2858.	81.		4.7	.3			117.							

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5	3471.	101.		5.1	4.5			3030.	93.0	5.3	.4	3.18	.82	.19	0.
	1975	183.	126.	86.8	3482.	101.		5.1	4.5			3144.	93.9	5.2	.4	3.10	.80	.19	0.
	1980	183.	133.	87.1	3492.	101.		5.2	4.6			3259.	94.4	5.3	.4	3.31	.77	.21	0.
	1985	183.	140.	87.5	3503.	101.		5.2	4.6			3387.	95.2	5.2	.4	3.22	.75	.22	2.
	1990	183.	147.	87.8	3516.	101.		5.3	4.7			3525.	96.2	5.0	.4	3.10	.73	.24	10.
	1995	183.	155.	88.2	3532.	101.		5.3	4.7			3686.	97.1	4.9	.4	3.03	.70	.24	19.
	2000	183.	162.	88.6	3550.	101.		5.4	4.8			3889.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1	2904.	85.		3.9	.4			1060.	1.4	1.4	.5	2.18	.11	-1.27	4.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2905.	84.		3.9	.4			1064.	1.0	1.0	.6	2.03	.02	-1.42	7.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2905.	84.		3.9	.4			1063.	.9	.9	.6	2.07	.02	-1.54	7.
	1985	18.	7.	4.6	2906.	84.		3.9	.4			1062.	.6	.6	.5	1.91	-.02	-1.62	10.
	1990	18.	7.	4.4	2907.	84.		3.9	.4			1059.	.3	.3	.5	1.72	-.01	-1.79	10.
	1995	18.	7.	4.2	2907.	83.		3.9	.4			1053.	-.0	-.0	.5	1.56	-.03	-1.88	11.
	2000	18.	7.	4.0	2907.	83.		3.9	.3			1046.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5	2636.	77.		4.0	.1			241.	.4	3.9	1.2	3.03	1.43	-1.10	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2645.	77.		3.9	.1			252.	.4	3.8	1.4	2.89	1.60	-1.22	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.4	2654.	77.		3.9	.1			264.	.3	3.6	1.4	3.03	1.50	-1.38	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2664.	77.		3.8	.1			275.	.3	3.1	1.4	2.86	1.37	-1.55	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2672.	77.		3.8	.1			286.	.2	2.6	1.3	2.64	1.25	-1.76	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2680.	77.		3.7	.0			296.	.2	2.0	1.2	2.45	1.04	-1.91	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2686.	77.		3.7	.0			304.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5	2834.	83.		1.8	.0			253.	.5	5.0	2.1	3.98	1.88	-2.98	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2846.	83.		1.8	.0			267.	.5	5.2	2.0	3.81	1.91	-2.52	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2857.	83.		1.7	.0			283.	.5	5.0	2.0	3.99	1.78	-2.66	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2867.	83.		1.7	.0			300.	.5	4.5	1.8	3.79	1.57	-2.63	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2877.	83.		1.7	.0			316.	.4	3.8	1.7	3.52	1.42	-2.83	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2886.	83.		1.7	.0			331.	.3	3.2	1.6	3.28	1.16	-2.91	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2893.	82.		1.6	.0			344.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3	2784.	81.		1.1	.0			225.	.0	.4	.9	2.69	.93	-3.79	1.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2785.	81.		1.1	.0			226.	.0	.6	1.4	2.48	1.06	-3.45	1.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2786.	81.		1.1	.0			226.	.0	.5	1.3	2.50	1.02	-3.56	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2787.	80.		1.1	.0			226.	.0	.4	1.3	2.28	.96	-3.40	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	2788.	80.		1.2	.0			226.	-.0	-.1	1.1	2.03	.90	-3.55	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2788.	80.		1.2	.0			225.	-.0	-.4	1.0	1.81	.77	-3.55	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2787.	79.		1.2	.0			224.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2	3564.	104.		5.0	.3			1165.	3.5	2.9	.6	2.40	.15	-.76	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3577.	104.		5.0	.3			1188.	2.9	2.3	.5	2.27	.05	-1.02	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3589.	104.		5.1	.3			1208.	2.7	2.3	.5	2.36	.06	-1.15	2.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3602.	104.		5.2	.3			1228.	2.2	1.9	.5	2.21	.00	-1.33	2.
	1990	26.	9.	5.6	3615.	104.		5.3	.3			1245.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.02	.01	-1.53	7.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3627.	104.		5.3	.3			1259.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.86	-.00	-1.67	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3638.	104.		5.4	.3			1270.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0	2525.	74.		2.3	.1			217.	1.2	5.9	.7	4.76	1.12	-1.78	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2534.	74.		2.3	.1			230.	1.2	6.1	.8	4.55	.78	-1.00	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2544.	74.		2.2	.1			245.	1.2	6.0	.7	4.76	.75	-1.19	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2553.	74.		2.2	.1			261.	1.2	5.6	.8	4.52	.58	-1.04	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2562.	74.		2.2	.1			277.	1.1	4.9	.7	4.20	.55	-1.31	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2571.	74.		2.2	.1			292.	1.0	4.3	.7	3.93	.43	-1.46	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2579.	73.		2.1	.1			307.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

NOT SUBSIDIZED

SUBSIDIZED

3. Help all small (under 250,000) cities.

Overall per capita income is down $10 by 2000, while inequality drops, entirely from transfers. Overall induced inequality increases. Population concentration decreases, as does typical city size. The number of population losers by the year 2000 are reduced to 27 from 41 in the neutral.

The overall effects on classes are what might be expected. The income of small cities rises, as does that of the Development Regions (except for the Coastal Plains); income in the Pacific Division drops. There is a significant induced income effect in small cities. But internal income inequality, while generally dropping, is increased within certain Development Regions. Typical city size generally drops for all classes. There is a strong overall decline of population losers, but increases in the Mountain and Pacific Divisions.

3. HELP SMALL CITIES

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP. (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3441.	1.5	4.9	.55	.56	-.00	47.1	2867.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3451.	1.4	5.0	.51	.51	-.01	46.9	2980.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3462.	1.3	5.0	.51	.52	-.01	47.0	3109.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3475.	1.3	5.2	.44	.46	-.02	47.2	3249.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3490.	1.2	5.3	.41	.43	-.02	47.5	3388.	4.42				13.
2000		190.	3507.	1.2	5.3	.41	.44	-.03	48.0	3568.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.2	4.1	.8	3.24	.37	-.53	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3663.	106.	100.0	4.0	.3	83.	144.	1191.	3.9	3.7	.8	3.08	.36	-.74	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3692.	107.	100.1	4.3	.3	96.	153.	1212.	3.6	3.7	.7	3.28	.34	-.93	0.
	1985	26.	10.	5.8	3686.	106.	100.2	4.2	.3	73.	127.	1235.	3.3	3.2	.7	3.09	.31	-1.10	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.7	3716.	107.	100.3	4.5	.3	86.	138.	1256.	2.5	2.0	.6	2.18	.29	-1.34	2.
	1995	26.	10.	5.5	3720.	107.	100.3	4.8	.3	74.	124.	1265.	2.0	1.6	.5	2.03	.22	-1.57	3.
	2000	26.	10.	5.4	3730.	106.	100.4	5.0	.3	71.	119.	1271.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.1	3.3	.4	3.02	-.03	-1.07	2.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3560.	103.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-52.	10.	5907.	10.7	2.9	.4	2.84	-.09	-1.23	2.
	1980	25.	32.	20.9	3571.	103.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-48.	11.	6154.	10.1	2.9	.4	3.00	-.08	-1.33	2.
	1985	25.	33.	20.3	3581.	103.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-45.	11.	6415.	9.0	2.5	.4	2.80	-.08	-1.45	3.
	1990	25.	34.	19.6	3591.	103.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-41.	11.	6666.	6.6	1.5	.3	1.96	-.07	-1.61	6.
	1995	25.	35.	19.1	3599.	103.	100.0	4.5	.9	-37.	13.	6858.	5.3	1.2	.3	1.81	-.09	-1.73	9.
	2000	25.	35.	18.5	3609.	103.	100.0	4.5	.9	-32.	16.	7036.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.5	11.5	1.6	4.66	1.65	3.99	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3358.	98.	99.9	5.7	.8	19.	72.	1263.	27.9	11.8	1.7	4.63	1.79	4.38	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.3	3377.	98.	99.9	6.0	.9	5.	54.	1409.	30.1	12.6	1.6	5.22	1.69	4.81	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.2	3412.	99.	99.9	6.2	.9	-0.	47.	1610.	36.1	13.7	1.9	5.27	1.93	5.64	0.
	1990	37.	29.	16.3	3460.	100.	99.8	6.4	1.0	-2.	42.	1914.	46.3	12.9	1.9	4.16	1.85	6.19	1.
	1995	37.	32.	17.7	3509.	101.	99.7	6.7	1.2	-13.	30.	2340.	53.7	13.4	1.9	4.40	2.03	6.36	2.
	2000	37.	37.	19.2	3577.	102.	99.7	6.9	1.3	-15.	26.	2977.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	12.9	3.6	.3	4.20	.71	-2.02	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3505.	102.	100.0	3.1	.7	3.	63.	2845.	12.6	3.5	.3	3.93	.78	-1.96	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.4	3512.	102.	100.0	3.1	.7	5.	62.	2939.	11.8	3.5	.2	4.14	.73	-2.08	0.
	1985	48.	33.	20.0	3515.	102.	100.0	3.1	.6	5.	59.	3039.	10.4	3.0	.2	3.84	.62	-2.14	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.4	3518.	101.	100.0	3.2	.6	5.	55.	3132.	6.7	1.6	.2	2.66	.57	-2.31	1.
	1995	48.	34.	18.9	3524.	101.	100.0	3.2	.6	9.	58.	3187.	5.2	1.2	.2	2.45	.49	-2.35	3.
	2000	48.	35.	18.3	3525.	100.	99.9	3.2	.6	9.	55.	3236.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.5	3.3	.6	4.39	.43	-2.27	1.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3355.	98.	100.0	2.3	.1	16.	73.	1310.	3.3	3.0	.6	4.09	.38	-2.13	1.
	1980	20.	9.	6.1	3368.	98.	99.9	2.3	.1	23.	77.	1334.	3.1	3.1	.6	4.29	.36	-2.25	1.
	1985	20.	10.	5.9	3378.	98.	99.9	2.2	.1	27.	78.	1359.	2.7	2.6	.5	3.97	.28	-2.27	2.
	1990	20.	10.	5.8	3393.	98.	99.9	2.3	.1	37.	85.	1380.	1.5	1.2	.5	2.74	.26	-2.43	5.
	1995	20.	10.	5.6	3410.	98.	99.8	2.3	.1	50.	97.	1385.	1.1	.9	.4	2.51	.20	-2.45	5.
	2000	20.	10.	5.4	3411.	97.	99.8	2.3	.1	49.	93.	1386.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.9	5.5	1.1	4.60	1.30	-.92	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2660.	77.	100.0	6.2	.4	59.	102.	491.	2.9	5.4	1.0	4.38	1.40	-.89	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2654.	77.	100.1	5.9	.4	42.	84.	508.	2.8	5.4	1.0	4.68	1.30	-1.03	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2669.	77.	100.1	5.9	.4	48.	87.	527.	2.6	4.9	.9	4.42	1.17	-1.17	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2663.	77.	100.1	5.8	.4	33.	70.	545.	2.1	3.2	.8	3.13	1.05	-1.43	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.0	2655.	76.	100.1	5.6	.4	19.	54.	555.	1.8	2.7	.7	2.93	.89	-1.56	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.0	2662.	76.	100.1	5.5	.4	20.	54.	564.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	13.2	9.0	.6	5.52	1.57	.91	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	3012.	88.	99.9	5.4	.6	51.	99.	943.	13.7	8.8	.7	5.33	1.58	.92	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.3	3030.	88.	99.8	5.4	.6	59.	104.	1026.	13.6	8.8	.6	5.78	1.47	.72	0.
	1985	37.	16.	9.5	3045.	88.	99.8	5.4	.6	62.	105.	1119.	13.3	8.0	.6	5.52	1.33	.39	0.
	1990	37.	17.	9.7	3049.	88.	99.7	5.4	.6	57.	97.	1205.	12.7	6.0	.5	3.98	1.20	.04	0.
	1995	37.	18.	9.8	3054.	88.	99.6	5.7	.7	54.	94.	1275.	11.6	5.2	.4	3.79	.97	-.26	1.
	2000	37.	19.	9.9	3062.	87.	99.6	5.7	.7	55.	93.	1340.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.4	7.8	1.5	5.45	1.88	-.91	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3235.	94.	100.0	3.7	.1	47.	99.	725.	4.2	7.1	1.5	5.19	1.51	-.89	1.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3230.	94.	99.9	3.8	.1	29.	78.	773.	4.2	7.1	1.3	5.57	1.41	-1.02	1.
	1985	14.	6.	3.5	3244.	94.	99.9	3.7	.1	30.	77.	826.	3.7	6.1	1.1	5.26	1.09	-1.37	1.
	1990	14.	6.	3.5	3262.	94.	99.8	3.7	.1	37.	82.	877.	3.3	4.2	1.0	3.73	.99	-1.58	1.
	1995	14.	6.	3.5	3282.	94.	99.8	3.7	.1	48.	91.	916.	2.9	3.6	.9	3.50	.79	-1.70	2.
	2000	14.	7.	3.5	3286.	94.	99.7	3.6	.1	45.	86.	953.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	22.3	8.4	1.0	4.36	.65	1.96	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.2	3650.	106.	99.9	4.2	.9	-38.	22.	3422.	20.8	7.4	.9	4.25	.34	1.43	1.
	1980	22.	26.	16.5	3664.	106.	99.8	4.3	.9	-40.	17.	3655.	20.6	7.5	.9	4.64	.36	1.25	1.
	1985	22.	28.	16.7	3682.	106.	99.7	4.3	.9	-37.	17.	3913.	18.9	6.5	.8	4.45	.25	.66	1.
	1990	22.	29.	16.8	3690.	106.	99.6	4.5	.9	-43.	8.	4175.	18.3	4.9	.7	3.22	.25	.39	2.
	1995	22.	31.	16.9	3704.	106.	99.5	4.4	.9	-41.	9.	4398.	16.4	4.3	.6	3.08	.15	.03	2.
	2000	22.	32.	16.9	3715.	106.	99.5	4.4	.9	-39.	8.	4610.							

3. HELP SMALL CITIES

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ $/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ $/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	20.5	4.3	.5	3.41	.28	-.82	1.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3648.	106.	100.0	4.5	1.5	-24.	39.	4888.	19.0	3.9	.5	3.24	.25	-.97	1.
	1980	50.	43.	27.8	3664.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.5	-18.	41.	5073.	18.0	3.9	.4	3.46	.24	-1.10	1.
	1985	50.	45.	27.2	3672.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.5	-21.	35.	5270.	16.3	3.4	.4	3.26	.20	-1.27	2.
	1990	50.	46.	26.6	3687.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.5	-15.	38.	5459.	13.2	2.3	.3	2.30	.18	-1.45	5.
	1995	50.	47.	26.0	3695.	106.	100.1	4.7	1.4	-15.	36.	5600.	11.0	1.9	.3	2.15	.13	-1.61	7.
	2000	50.	48.	25.4	3702.	106.	100.1	4.7	1.4	-14.	34.	5732.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	15.3	3.3	.3	4.00	.56	-2.00	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3439.	100.	100.0	3.4	.9	-9.	50.	2553.	14.6	3.1	.3	3.73	.60	-1.96	1.
	1980	59.	42.	26.7	3447.	100.	100.0	3.3	.9	-6.	50.	2632.	13.7	3.1	.3	3.92	.56	-2.08	1.
	1985	59.	43.	26.0	3452.	100.	100.0	3.4	.9	-5.	48.	2716.	11.9	2.6	.2	3.64	.48	-2.13	1.
	1990	59.	44.	25.2	3460.	100.	100.0	3.4	.9	-1.	48.	2794.	7.1	1.3	.2	2.52	.43	-2.31	5.
	1995	59.	44.	24.4	3464.	99.	100.0	3.4	.8	0.	48.	2838.	5.3	1.0	.2	2.31	.37	-2.34	8.
	2000	59.	45.	23.6	3468.	99.	100.0	3.3	.8	4.	49.	2877.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	20.6	9.3	1.2	4.54	.82	2.42	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.7	3675.	107.	99.9	4.2	.8	-44.	16.	3863.	19.5	8.1	1.0	4.43	.51	1.84	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.1	3688.	107.	99.8	4.3	.8	-47.	10.	4111.	19.3	8.3	.9	4.85	.52	1.64	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.4	3707.	107.	99.7	4.3	.8	-44.	10.	4385.	17.9	7.2	.7	4.66	.38	.98	0.
	1990	16.	25.	14.5	3713.	107.	99.6	4.5	.9	-52.	0.	4663.	17.6	5.5	.6	3.38	.37	.68	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.7	3726.	107.	99.5	4.5	.9	-50.	0.	4898.	16.0	4.8	.6	3.23	.26	.29	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.7	3738.	107.	99.5	4.4	.9	-48.	0.	5121.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.4	25.4	4.9	3.68	2.18	18.12	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3362.	98.	99.9	5.0	.2	-29.	19.	1041.	16.7	25.6	5.3	4.30	2.61	17.57	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3438.	100.	99.9	5.0	.2	-27.	18.	1336.	19.4	26.1	5.1	5.43	2.41	17.35	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.3	3516.	102.	99.8	4.9	.3	-26.	17.	1737.	26.2	28.4	6.6	6.05	3.40	18.22	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.5	3609.	104.	99.8	4.8	.4	-24.	17.	2339.	37.9	26.8	6.1	5.25	3.12	17.85	0.
	1995	8.	14.	7.8	3703.	106.	99.7	4.6	.5	-23.	17.	3136.	46.3	26.1	6.3	5.87	3.51	16.31	0.
	2000	8.	18.	9.4	3800.	108.	99.7	4.7	.6	-24.	15.	4215.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	30.2	6.8	.4	4.97	1.26	-.38	1.
	1975	109.	40.	26.9	3115.	91.	99.9	5.3	1.5	61.	111.	809.	30.2	6.5	.4	4.76	1.20	-.38	3.
	1980	109.	42.	27.0	3114.	90.	99.8	5.4	1.6	53.	101.	860.	29.5	6.6	.4	5.12	1.13	-.54	3.
	1985	109.	45.	27.2	3122.	90.	99.7	5.5	1.6	54.	99.	916.	27.6	5.8	.4	4.86	.98	-.78	4.
	1990	109.	47.	27.2	3123.	90.	99.6	5.6	1.6	49.	92.	969.	24.2	4.1	.3	3.47	.89	-1.04	8.
	1995	109.	49.	27.1	3126.	90.	99.5	5.8	1.7	47.	89.	1009.	21.4	3.5	.3	3.27	.72	-1.21	12.
	2000	109.	51.	26.8	3128.	89.	99.5	5.7	1.7	46.	86.	1047.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ $/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ $/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	15.9	5.2	1.6	3.63	.04	-.37	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3833.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-66.	0.	9485.	15.3	4.8	1.4	3.47	.00	-.47	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.1	3847.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-62.	0.	9907.	14.8	4.9	1.5	3.72	.01	-.57	0.
	1985	3.	30.	17.9	3861.	112.	99.9	.5	1.0	-59.	0.	10360.	14.0	4.5	1.4	3.52	.01	-.71	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.7	3874.	111.	99.9	.5	1.0	-56.	0.	10797.	12.6	3.2	1.3	2.52	.02	-.87	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.5	3883.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11132.	11.4	2.9	1.2	2.38	-.01	-1.02	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.2	3892.	111.	99.9	.6	.9	-51.	0.	11441.							
2,000,000–5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.3	3.5	.8	3.77	.06	-1.15	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.7	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-63.	0.	3348.	10.0	3.1	.8	3.53	-.04	-1.23	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.8	3596.	104.	100.0	4.0	.8	-59.	0.	3371.	12.1	3.7	1.0	3.90	.07	-1.08	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3606.	104.	99.9	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	3443.	21.3	5.8	3.1	3.90	.26	.87	0.
	1990	13.	41.	23.7	3655.	105.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-52.	0.	3484.	25.7	4.9	2.4	2.94	.30	.97	2.
	1995	16.	50.	27.4	3653.	105.	99.9	3.3	1.1	-49.	0.	3505.	30.2	4.9	1.8	2.97	.40	.80	2.
	2000	17.	57.	29.9	3720.	106.	99.9	3.8	1.4	-46.	0.	3847.							
1,000,000–1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	28.1	8.2	1.6	4.38	1.13	1.73	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3477.	101.	100.0	3.3	.7	-58.	0.	1520.	28.7	7.9	1.6	4.27	1.05	1.66	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.6	3496.	101.	100.0	3.4	.7	-55.	0.	1580.	28.4	8.3	1.5	4.63	1.03	1.73	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.7	3496.	101.	99.9	4.1	.8	-52.	0.	1606.	23.1	6.4	1.1	4.43	.87	.29	0.
	1990	22.	35.	20.0	3487.	100.	100.2	4.1	.8	-48.	0.	1643.	33.4	7.6	2.5	3.48	1.21	2.17	1.
	1995	22.	34.	18.8	3507.	101.	99.8	4.8	.9	-46.	0.	1671.	35.4	8.3	2.4	3.54	1.40	2.73	1.
	2000	22.	34.	17.6	3459.	99.	99.8	4.2	.7	-45.	0.	1605.							
350,000–999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.0	5.8	.8	4.38	.94	-.49	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.8	3138.	91.	100.0	3.9	1.1	-53.	0.	670.	19.9	5.5	.7	4.17	.95	-.51	0.
	1980	53.	33.	21.3	3171.	92.	100.1	4.2	1.2	-50.	0.	684.	23.6	6.7	1.1	4.52	1.02	.30	0.
	1985	61.	37.	22.3	3161.	91.	100.0	4.0	1.2	-47.	0.	673.	24.7	6.4	1.0	4.42	1.05	.10	0.
	1990	65.	38.	22.0	3125.	90.	100.3	4.0	1.2	-45.	0.	653.	15.1	3.1	.4	3.04	.74	-1.45	1.
	1995	69.	39.	21.4	3129.	90.	100.8	4.5	1.4	-43.	0.	622.	13.4	2.8	.3	2.89	.64	-1.57	5.
	2000	69.	40.	20.8	3122.	89.	100.1	4.5	1.4	-41.	0.	627.							
150,000–349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	18.4	7.0	.6	4.41	1.43	.25	3.
	1975	92.	24.	16.0	3199.	93.	100.0	5.7	1.0	158.	208.	273.	19.4	7.0	.7	4.29	1.44	.42	4.
	1980	96.	25.	15.8	3162.	92.	99.8	6.0	1.0	162.	209.	272.	16.1	6.1	.4	4.67	1.23	-.62	4.
	1985	91.	23.	14.0	3211.	93.	100.6	6.1	.9	186.	231.	268.	12.9	5.3	.4	4.30	1.11	-.87	5.
	1990	93.	23.	13.4	3214.	92.	99.9	6.4	.9	198.	240.	266.	10.5	3.6	.4	3.08	1.06	-1.25	9.
	1995	95.	23.	12.6	3185.	91.	97.7	5.9	.8	221.	261.	255.	8.2	2.9	.3	2.88	.92	-1.53	11.
	2000	96.	24.	12.4	3194.	91.	99.8	5.7	.8	228.	266.	260.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	6.2	7.2	.5	4.76	1.53	.02	0.
	1975	67.	8.	5.3	3270.	95.	100.0	5.2	.3	414.	461.	122.	6.6	7.3	.6	4.60	1.64	.20	1.
	1980	59.	7.	4.4	3348.	97.	100.8	4.9	.2	435.	481.	123.	5.0	6.8	.6	4.85	1.43	-.09	1.
	1985	54.	7.	4.0	3294.	95.	98.1	4.4	.2	438.	480.	127.	4.1	5.9	.5	4.60	1.25	-.46	2.
	1990	46.	6.	3.2	3365.	97.	100.9	4.4	.1	475.	516.	126.	2.8	3.9	.5	3.16	1.02	-.80	5.
	1995	37.	4.	2.3	3443.	99.	101.7	4.1	.1	539.	578.	120.	1.5	2.7	.5	2.83	.47	-1.06	8.
	2000	35.	4.	2.1	3409.	97.	101.1	4.3	.1	512.	550.	121.							

3. HELP SMALL CITIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.2	6.3	.4	4.25	.79	.14	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3467.	101.	100.0	4.7	4.1	-15.	43.	3154.	91.8	6.1	.4	4.09	.77	.16	2.
	1980	183.	135.	87.1	3477.	101.	99.9	4.7	4.1	-14.	41.	3276.	92.3	6.4	.4	4.43	.74	.18	2.
	1985	183.	144.	87.4	3490.	101.	99.8	4.8	4.2	-11.	41.	3414.	93.1	6.1	.4	4.26	.72	.19	3.
	1990	183.	153.	87.7	3503.	101.	99.8	4.9	4.3	-12.	37.	3564.	94.9	4.9	.4	3.12	.70	.22	9.
	1995	183.	160.	88.0	3518.	101.	99.7	5.0	4.4	-10.	37.	3712.	96.1	4.8	.4	3.05	.68	.24	14.
	2000	183.	168.	88.3	3536.	101.	99.7	5.1	4.5	-10.	35.	3906.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.1	2.4	.8	2.95	.26	-1.12	2.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2959.	86.	100.0	3.9	.3	54.	104.	1066.	1.8	2.0	.8	2.77	.23	-1.29	2.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2952.	86.	100.0	3.7	.3	45.	93.	1068.	1.7	2.1	.7	2.93	.22	-1.41	2.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2957.	85.	100.0	3.7	.3	48.	93.	1070.	1.4	1.8	.7	2.73	.20	-1.48	3.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2968.	85.	99.9	3.7	.3	58.	100.	1071.	.7	.7	.6	1.90	.19	-1.68	6.
	1995	18.	8.	4.3	2962.	85.	99.9	3.7	.3	53.	93.	1063.	.4	.4	.5	1.73	.14	-1.80	8.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	2977.	85.	99.9	3.2	.3	69.	107.	1054.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.4	5.4	.9	4.08	1.33	-.52	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2833.	82.	100.0	3.4	.0	187.	231.	255.	.4	5.1	1.1	3.88	1.43	-.72	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2854.	83.	100.0	3.5	.0	198.	240.	269.	.4	5.0	1.1	4.14	1.33	-.90	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2864.	83.	100.0	3.5	.0	198.	237.	283.	.3	4.3	1.0	3.89	1.13	-1.14	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2892.	83.	100.0	3.6	.0	215.	253.	296.	.3	2.9	.9	2.75	1.03	-1.34	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2928.	84.	100.0	3.8	.0	245.	281.	305.	.2	2.3	.8	2.56	.88	-1.58	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2921.	83.	100.0	3.7	.0	231.	266.	313.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.5	6.3	2.6	5.34	1.28	-2.41	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3047.	89.	100.0	3.6	.0	199.	246.	270.	.4	5.3	1.9	5.02	.95	-2.64	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2896.	84.	100.0	.8	.0	37.	83.	287.	.4	5.3	1.9	5.32	.89	-2.78	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2906.	84.	99.9	.8	.0	37.	79.	304.	.4	4.5	1.5	4.97	.64	-2.87	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2920.	84.	99.8	.8	.0	42.	82.	320.	.3	2.7	1.2	3.48	.59	-3.06	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2935.	84.	99.8	1.0	.0	50.	89.	330.	.2	2.3	1.3	3.22	.45	-3.01	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2936.	84.	99.8	.8	.0	45.	83.	339.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	1.1	3.2	3.65	.46	-3.53	1.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2921.	85.	100.0	5.0	.0	134.	183.	226.	.0	.9	3.7	3.36	.36	-3.32	1.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2938.	85.	100.0	5.2	.0	149.	195.	226.	.0	.9	3.7	3.50	.35	-3.44	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2949.	85.	100.0	5.2	.0	157.	200.	226.	.0	.6	3.3	3.21	.26	-3.37	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	2973.	86.	100.1	5.6	.0	179.	220.	225.	-.0	-.6	2.5	2.18	.25	-3.51	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	3007.	86.	100.1	6.1	.0	212.	251.	223.	-.0	-.8	2.3	1.95	.18	-3.47	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2999.	86.	100.1	5.9	.0	206.	243.	220.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.2	4.1	.8	3.24	.37	-.53	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3663.	106.	100.0	4.0	.3	83.	144.	1191.	3.9	3.7	.8	3.08	.36	-.74	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3692.	107.	100.1	4.3	.3	96.	153.	1212.	3.6	3.7	.7	3.28	.34	-.93	0.
	1985	26.	10.	5.8	3686.	106.	100.2	4.2	.3	73.	127.	1235.	3.3	3.2	.7	3.09	.31	-1.10	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.7	3716.	107.	100.3	4.5	.3	86.	138.	1256.	2.5	2.0	.6	2.18	.29	-1.34	2.
	1995	26.	10.	5.5	3720.	107.	100.3	4.8	.3	74.	124.	1265.	2.0	1.6	.5	2.03	.22	-1.57	3.
	2000	26.	10.	5.4	3730.	106.	100.4	5.0	.3	71.	119.	1271.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.5	9.5	.7	6.46	1.85	-.68	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2847.	83.	100.1	3.8	.1	309.	350.	237.	1.6	9.2	.5	6.18	1.63	-.29	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2793.	81.	100.2	4.9	.1	240.	279.	259.	1.5	8.9	.5	6.64	1.43	-.70	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.1	2735.	79.	100.3	6.1	.1	168.	205.	282.	1.5	8.0	.6	6.27	1.24	-.96	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.1	2686.	77.	100.4	4.9	.1	107.	142.	305.	1.3	5.4	.5	4.45	1.09	-1.48	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.1	2637.	76.	100.4	3.7	.1	48.	82.	321.	1.2	4.7	.5	4.18	.81	-1.57	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.1	2644.	75.	100.5	3.6	.1	46.	78.	337.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	$/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	124.	129.	87.5	3450.	100.		4.9	4.3	-59.	0.	3251.	85.0	5.6	.6	3.92	.60	-.01	4.
	1980	131.	138.	88.7	3456.	100.		5.0	4.4	-55.	0.	3338.	87.3	5.9	.5	4.27	.60	.01	4.
	1985	135.	147.	89.3	3475.	100.		5.1	4.6	-52.	0.	3460.	88.8	5.7	.6	4.11	.60	.04	4.
	1990	143.	158.	90.6	3481.	100.		5.2	4.8	-49.	0.	3569.	91.4	4.6	.5	3.01	.59	.08	12.
	1995	152.	168.	91.9	3491.	100.		5.3	4.9	-47.	0.	3670.	93.8	4.5	.4	2.94	.60	.09	18.
	2000	151.	175.	91.9	3513.	100.		5.4	5.0	-45.	0.	3867.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	118.	18.	12.5	3377.	98.		5.0	.6	413.	461.	175.	15.0	6.9	.4	4.41	1.64	.04	1.
	1980	111.	18.	11.3	3406.	99.		5.2	.6	434.	480.	176.	12.7	6.7	.4	4.65	1.46	-.09	1.
	1985	107.	18.	10.7	3356.	97.		4.4	.5	436.	479.	183.	11.2	6.0	.4	4.41	1.32	-.36	3.
	1990	99.	16.	9.4	3418.	98.		4.3	.4	472.	513.	183.	8.6	4.2	.4	3.13	1.22	-.78	6.
	1995	90.	15.	8.1	3474.	100.		4.3	.3	535.	574.	178.	6.2	3.4	.3	2.94	.95	-1.03	9.
	2000	91.	15.	8.1	3447.	98.		4.4	.4	512.	550.	186.							

4. Help small (under 250,000) cities outside of Urban Regions.

Population shares of the metropolitan areas outside Urban regions increase, in particular that of the West South Central Division. Income drops in New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, Pacific, and East North Central Divisions, while it rises in the West North Central, West South Central and Mountain Divisions. The Development Regions of the Ozarks, Four Corners and Coastal Plains are substantially up, as are the incomes of cities under 150,000 population. West North Central, West South Central and Four Corners improve their position with respect to average income. The Coastal Plains and small cities experience induced income. Internal income inequality increases in West North Central, West South Central, in the non-Urban Regions, in the Ozarks and Four Corners Development Regions.

Typical city size rises in the Coastal Plains, and population growth increases in West South Central and Mountain Divisions. The number of population losers decreases in the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain Divisions. In the non-Urban Regions they drop from 11 to 4 in the year 2000.

Net migration of the West South Central Division is up, and small cities lose less.

4. SMALL CITIES OUTSIDE URBAN REGIONS

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP. (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$: ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3440.	1.6	5.0	.46	.47	-.01	47.1	2873.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3450.	1.5	5.1	.39	.41	-.02	47.0	2995.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3461.	1.4	5.2	.32	.35	-.03	47.1	3133.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3474.	1.3	5.3	.27	.31	-.04	47.3	3282.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3488.	1.3	5.5	.21	.25	-.04	47.6	3426.	4.42				13.
2000	262.	190.	3505.	1.2	5.6	.15	.19	-.04	48.1	3608.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.6	3.5	.6	3.22	.13	-.94	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3516.	102.	100.0	5.0	.3	-61.	0.	1197.	3.1	3.0	.5	3.02	.06	-1.15	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.8	3533.	102.	100.0	5.1	.3	-58.	0.	1225.	2.9	3.0	.5	3.20	.07	-1.26	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3550.	103.	99.9	5.2	.3	-55.	0.	1254.	2.5	2.6	.5	2.98	.04	-1.42	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3566.	103.	99.9	5.3	.3	-52.	0.	1281.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.09	.05	-1.60	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.3	3580.	103.	99.9	5.4	.3	-50.	0.	1296.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.93	.01	-1.75	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3593.	103.	99.9	5.4	.3	-48.	0.	1307.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	11.7	3.2	.4	3.01	-.12	-1.11	3.
	1975	25.	32.	21.4	3550.	103.	100.0	4.7	1.1	-62.	0.	5909.	10.2	2.7	.4	2.83	-.18	-1.27	4.
	1980	25.	32.	20.8	3560.	103.	100.0	4.7	1.0	-59.	0.	6160.	9.6	2.8	.4	2.99	-.17	-1.37	4.
	1985	25.	33.	20.2	3570.	103.	100.0	4.7	1.0	-55.	0.	6425.	8.5	2.4	.4	2.78	-.17	-1.48	4.
	1990	25.	34.	19.5	3579.	103.	100.0	4.7	1.0	-52.	0.	6680.	6.1	1.4	.3	1.95	-.16	-1.63	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.0	3585.	103.	100.0	4.7	.9	-50.	0.	6876.	4.8	1.1	.3	1.80	-.17	-1.73	9.
	2000	25.	35.	18.4	3591.	102.	100.0	4.7	.9	-48.	0.	7060.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.0	11.2	1.6	4.65	1.30	4.11	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3398.	99.	99.9	5.7	.8	61.	114.	1257.	26.7	11.4	1.6	4.61	1.32	4.40	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.2	3401.	99.	99.8	6.2	.9	32.	82.	1395.	28.8	12.1	1.6	5.17	1.26	4.79	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.0	3422.	99.	99.7	6.5	1.0	15.	62.	1589.	34.0	13.0	1.8	5.20	1.47	5.51	1.
	1990	37.	28.	16.1	3453.	99.	99.6	6.7	1.1	-3.	41.	1879.	43.5	12.3	1.8	4.08	1.45	6.08	3.
	1995	37.	32.	17.3	3503.	100.	99.5	6.9	1.2	-11.	32.	2285.	50.2	12.8	1.9	4.31	1.62	6.24	3.
	2000	37.	36.	18.7	3562.	102.	99.4	7.0	1.3	-16.	23.	2882.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	11.5	3.2	.2	4.19	.48	-2.16	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.8	3455.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-48.	12.	2849.	10.9	3.0	.2	3.90	.48	-2.08	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.3	3463.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-44.	13.	2947.	10.3	3.0	.2	4.09	.46	-2.20	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.7	3463.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-48.	6.	3051.	8.9	2.6	.2	3.78	.39	-2.23	0.
	1990	48.	33.	19.1	3469.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-45.	6.	3149.	5.2	1.2	.2	2.61	.36	-2.38	5.
	1995	48.	34.	18.5	3473.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-42.	7.	3208.	4.1	1.0	.2	2.39	.31	-2.38	10.
	2000	48.	34.	17.9	3477.	99.	100.0	3.6	.6	-39.	7.	3262.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	4.2	3.9	.6	4.42	.88	-2.13	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3413.	99.	100.0	3.0	.2	73.	130.	1317.	4.1	3.8	.6	4.14	.95	-1.99	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.2	3433.	99.	99.9	3.1	.2	87.	141.	1350.	4.0	3.9	.6	4.37	.90	-2.08	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.1	3454.	100.	99.9	3.2	.2	102.	153.	1385.	3.6	3.4	.6	4.07	.80	-2.11	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.9	3473.	100.	99.9	3.3	.2	116.	164.	1416.	2.5	1.9	.5	2.84	.74	-2.27	2.
	1995	20.	11.	5.8	3493.	100.	99.9	3.5	.2	132.	178.	1429.	2.1	1.6	.4	2.62	.67	-2.31	2.
	2000	20.	11.	5.6	3488.	100.	99.9	3.5	.2	123.	167.	1439.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.9	5.6	1.3	4.60	1.17	-.68	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2718.	79.	100.0	6.9	.3	117.	161.	491.	2.9	5.3	1.2	4.38	1.19	-.71	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2693.	78.	100.0	6.3	.3	84.	125.	507.	2.8	5.5	1.2	4.69	1.14	-.80	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2719.	79.	100.0	6.4	.3	100.	139.	526.	2.6	4.9	1.2	4.44	1.03	-1.00	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2687.	77.	100.0	6.1	.3	61.	98.	543.	2.3	3.4	1.1	3.15	.96	-1.18	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.0	2708.	78.	100.0	6.2	.3	76.	111.	553.	1.9	2.7	.8	2.96	.81	-1.47	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.0	2673.	76.	99.9	6.1	.4	36.	70.	562.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	13.6	9.3	.7	5.53	1.49	1.28	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	3101.	90.	99.9	5.5	.5	142.	190.	937.	14.4	9.1	.8	5.35	1.48	1.36	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.3	3128.	91.	99.7	5.5	.5	160.	205.	1014.	14.3	9.2	.7	5.82	1.39	1.13	0.
	1985	37.	16.	9.6	3144.	91.	99.6	5.9	.6	165.	208.	1098.	14.2	8.5	.8	5.58	1.31	.84	0.
	1990	37.	17.	9.9	3151.	91.	99.5	5.8	.6	164.	205.	1175.	13.7	6.4	.7	4.04	1.18	.39	0.
	1995	37.	18.	10.0	3131.	90.	99.4	6.2	.7	137.	176.	1238.	12.7	5.6	.6	3.87	.98	.07	0.
	2000	37.	19.	10.1	3143.	90.	99.4	6.6	.7	142.	180.	1296.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.9	8.7	1.3	5.48	2.46	-.66	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3326.	97.	100.0	4.4	.1	137.	189.	726.	4.9	8.0	1.2	5.26	2.24	-.72	0.
	1980	14.	6.	3.6	3307.	96.	99.9	4.4	.2	105.	154.	777.	4.8	8.1	1.1	5.67	2.08	-.84	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3333.	96.	99.9	4.5	.2	117.	164.	832.	4.4	7.0	.9	5.37	1.74	-1.21	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.7	3356.	97.	99.9	4.5	.2	128.	172.	885.	4.0	5.0	.8	3.84	1.58	-1.41	0.
	1995	14.	7.	3.7	3380.	97.	99.9	4.6	.2	142.	185.	926.	3.7	4.5	.6	3.63	1.38	-1.52	0.
	2000	14.	7.	3.7	3407.	97.	99.9	4.8	.2	161.	202.	964.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	23.7	9.0	.9	4.38	1.22	1.90	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3646.	106.	100.0	4.4	.9	-44.	16.	3457.	22.9	8.1	.7	4.29	1.07	1.40	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.7	3669.	106.	100.0	4.4	1.0	-40.	17.	3740.	22.6	8.1	.7	4.69	1.00	1.20	0.
	1985	22.	28.	17.0	3681.	106.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-46.	8.	4051.	21.1	7.1	.6	4.51	.84	.65	0.
	1990	22.	30.	17.2	3701.	107.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-43.	8.	4368.	20.8	5.5	.5	3.28	.77	.40	0.
	1995	22.	32.	17.4	3717.	107.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-41.	9.	4642.	19.2	4.9	.5	3.15	.65	.06	0.
	2000	22.	33.	17.5	3731.	106.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-38.	9.	4907.							

4. SMALL CITIES OUTSIDE URBAN REGIONS

URBAN REGIONS

	Year	SMSAs in class	Class met. pop. 10^6	% of U.S. met. pop.	Income per capita $/cap	Income per capita relative to U.S. mean	Income per capita relative to neutral	Intern inc ≠ $/$	Contrib. to U.S. ≠ $/$	Net transf. $/cap.	Gross subsidy $/cap	Typical city 10^3	Class % share of U.S.	Pop. growth rate %	Std. dev. rate %	Nat. incr.	From non met.	From met.	No. of pop losers
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	18.9	4.0	.4	3.39	.08	-.94	2.
	1975	50.	41.	28.2	3609.	105.	100.0	4.9	1.5	-63.	0.	4895.	17.1	3.5	.4	3.21	.01	-1.09	2.
	1980	50.	43.	27.6	3622.	105.	100.0	4.9	1.5	-59.	0.	5090.	16.3	3.5	.4	3.41	.02	-1.20	2.
	1985	50.	44.	26.9	3635.	105.	100.0	4.9	1.5	-56.	0.	5297.	14.6	3.1	.3	3.20	-.01	-1.36	2.
	1990	50.	46.	26.3	3646.	105.	100.0	5.0	1.5	-53.	0.	5496.	11.3	2.0	.3	2.26	-.00	-1.52	9.
	1995	50.	47.	25.6	3655.	105.	99.9	5.0	1.4	-51.	0.	5647.	9.5	1.6	.3	2.10	-.03	-1.64	15.
	2000	50.	47.	24.9	3663.	105.	99.9	5.0	1.4	-48.	0.	5787.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	13.9	3.0	.2	3.99	.41	-2.13	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.3	3389.	98.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-59.	0.	2557.	12.9	2.7	.2	3.71	.41	-2.08	2.
	1980	59.	41.	26.5	3397.	98.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-56.	0.	2641.	12.2	2.8	.2	3.89	.39	-2.18	2.
	1985	59.	42.	25.7	3404.	98.	100.0	3.6	.9	-53.	0.	2729.	10.6	2.4	.2	3.59	.33	-2.22	3.
	1990	59.	43.	24.9	3411.	98.	100.0	3.6	.9	-50.	0.	2812.	5.8	1.1	.2	2.48	.31	-2.37	11.
	1995	59.	44.	24.1	3416.	98.	100.0	3.6	.9	-48.	0.	2861.	4.3	.8	.1	2.27	.27	-2.38	15.
	2000	59.	44.	23.2	3419.	98.	100.0	3.6	.9	-46.	0.	2905.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	21.3	9.6	1.0	4.55	1.23	2.32	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3662.	106.	100.0	4.5	.8	-60.	0.	3908.	20.7	8.6	.8	4.45	1.05	1.78	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.2	3684.	107.	100.0	4.5	.9	-57.	0.	4218.	20.5	8.7	.8	4.88	.99	1.59	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.5	3705.	107.	99.9	4.5	.9	-54.	0.	4557.	19.3	7.7	.6	4.70	.82	.98	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.8	3725.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-52.	0.	4902.	19.3	6.0	.5	3.42	.76	.71	0.
	1995	16.	27.	15.0	3741.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-50.	0.	5199.	17.9	5.3	.5	3.29	.64	.34	0.
	2000	16.	29.	15.1	3755.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-48.	0.	5486.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.1	24.8	5.1	3.66	1.88	17.88	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.7	3344.	97.	99.9	5.3	.2	-47.	0.	1040.	16.1	24.8	5.5	4.25	2.14	17.29	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.4	3419.	99.	99.9	5.3	.2	-45.	0.	1333.	18.7	25.4	5.3	5.34	2.00	17.14	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.2	3497.	101.	99.8	5.2	.3	-44.	0.	1730.	24.9	27.3	6.7	5.94	2.78	17.91	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.3	3588.	103.	99.7	5.1	.4	-41.	0.	2315.	35.8	25.9	6.4	5.13	2.60	17.61	0.
	1995	8.	14.	7.6	3680.	106.	99.6	4.9	.5	-40.	0.	3084.	43.3	25.2	6.4	5.73	2.93	16.11	0.
	2000	8.	17.	9.1	3775.	108.	99.5	4.8	.6	-39.	0.	4106.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	32.7	7.4	.4	4.99	1.46	-.03	0.
	1975	109.	40.	27.0	3217.	94.	99.9	5.7	1.5	162.	213.	809.	33.1	7.1	.4	4.80	1.43	-.06	0.
	1980	109.	43.	27.3	3213.	93.	99.8	5.8	1.6	151.	199.	859.	32.3	7.1	.4	5.18	1.33	-.26	0.
	1985	109.	46.	27.6	3211.	93.	99.8	6.1	1.6	141.	186.	914.	30.7	6.4	.4	4.93	1.20	-.52	0.
	1990	109.	48.	27.8	3208.	92.	99.7	6.2	1.7	132.	174.	966.	27.8	4.6	.3	3.53	1.09	-.80	3.
	1995	109.	51.	27.8	3207.	92.	99.7	6.4	1.8	126.	167.	1006.	25.0	4.0	.3	3.35	.93	-1.01	4.
	2000	109.	53.	27.7	3208.	92.	99.6	6.6	1.8	121.	161.	1043.							

POPULATION SIZE

	Year	SMSAs in class	Class met. pop. 10^6	% of U.S. met. pop.	Income per capita $/cap	Income per capita relative to U.S. mean	Income per capita relative to neutral	Intern inc ≠ $/$	Contrib. to U.S. ≠ $/$	Net transf. $/cap.	Gross subsidy $/cap	Typical city 10^3	Class % share of U.S.	Pop. growth rate %	Std. dev. rate %	Nat. incr.	From non met.	From met.	No. of pop losers
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.6	5.4	2.0	3.64	.26	-.39	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3834.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-65.	0.	9496.	16.2	5.1	1.9	3.49	.28	-.48	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.2	3848.	112.	100.0	.5	1.0	-62.	0.	9938.	15.7	5.2	1.9	3.76	.27	-.56	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.1	3862.	112.	100.0	.5	1.0	-59.	0.	10416.	15.0	4.8	1.8	3.57	.25	-.68	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.9	3875.	112.	100.0	.6	1.0	-55.	0.	10885.	13.9	3.5	1.6	2.56	.23	-.83	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.7	3885.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11253.	12.7	3.2	1.5	2.43	.20	-.97	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.5	3894.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-51.	0.	11601.							
2,000,000–5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.5	3.6	.8	3.77	.16	-1.17	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-63.	0.	3349.	10.5	3.2	.7	3.54	.11	-1.24	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3597.	104.	100.0	4.0	.8	-59.	0.	3374.	12.5	3.8	.9	3.91	.18	-1.08	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3607.	104.	100.0	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	3447.	21.5	5.8	3.0	3.90	.33	.85	0.
	1990	13.	41.	23.7	3656.	105.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-52.	0.	3485.	25.7	4.9	2.3	2.93	.32	.95	1.
	1995	16.	50.	27.4	3654.	105.	99.9	3.3	1.1	-49.	0.	3500.	30.3	4.9	1.8	2.96	.41	.79	1.
	2000	17.	57.	29.8	3717.	106.	99.8	3.7	1.3	-46.	0.	3807.							
1,000,000–1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	28.0	8.2	1.6	4.38	1.13	1.70	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3477.	101.	100.0	3.3	.7	-58.	0.	1520.	28.6	7.9	1.5	4.26	1.06	1.61	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.6	3496.	101.	100.0	3.4	.7	-55.	0.	1578.	28.3	8.3	1.5	4.62	1.05	1.69	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.7	3497.	101.	100.0	4.0	.8	-52.	0.	1602.	23.0	6.4	1.0	4.42	.90	.25	0.
	1990	22.	35.	20.0	3487.	100.	100.2	4.0	.8	-48.	0.	1635.	32.5	7.4	2.4	3.45	1.19	2.03	0.
	1995	20.	32.	17.6	3512.	101.	100.0	4.9	.9	-46.	0.	1689.	33.2	8.4	2.5	3.53	1.36	2.79	0.
	2000	21.	33.	17.1	3460.	99.	99.9	4.3	.7	-45.	0.	1618.							
350,000–999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	19.5	5.6	.8	4.37	.82	-.52	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.8	3137.	91.	100.0	3.9	1.1	-53.	0.	669.	19.2	5.3	.7	4.16	.80	-.54	0.
	1980	53.	33.	21.2	3169.	92.	100.1	4.2	1.2	-50.	0.	681.	22.7	6.4	1.0	4.50	.85	.25	0.
	1985	59.	36.	21.7	3168.	92.	100.2	4.0	1.2	-48.	0.	675.	23.0	6.1	1.0	4.35	.88	.07	0.
	1990	64.	38.	21.6	3119.	90.	100.0	3.9	1.2	-45.	0.	652.	14.2	3.0	.4	3.03	.63	-1.45	2.
	1995	68.	40.	21.7	3105.	89.	100.0	4.1	1.3	-43.	0.	645.	12.9	2.6	.3	2.86	.53	-1.55	8.
	2000	70.	40.	21.1	3125.	89.	100.2	4.4	1.4	-41.	0.	631.							
150,000–349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.8	6.7	.7	4.40	1.20	.23	3.
	1975	92.	23.	16.0	3172.	92.	99.9	5.8	1.1	134.	184.	272.	18.4	6.6	.7	4.27	1.14	.37	3.
	1980	96.	25.	15.7	3136.	91.	99.5	5.9	1.1	143.	190.	271.	15.3	5.8	.4	4.66	.98	-.64	3.
	1985	92.	23.	14.2	3133.	90.	99.2	6.4	1.1	150.	194.	271.	12.6	5.1	.5	4.37	.90	-.95	4.
	1990	94.	24.	13.5	3186.	92.	99.7	6.8	1.1	174.	217.	266.	10.3	3.5	.4	3.09	.90	-1.21	14.
	1995	97.	24.	13.1	3216.	92.	99.4	7.1	1.1	201.	241.	261.	8.8	3.0	.3	2.92	.84	-1.40	18.
	2000	95.	23.	12.3	3148.	90.	99.2	7.0	1.0	200.	238.	261.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	6.5	7.5	.6	4.78	1.51	.38	0.
	1975	67.	8.	5.3	3338.	97.	99.9	5.4	.3	486.	533.	122.	7.1	7.7	.6	4.64	1.60	.68	1.
	1980	59.	7.	4.5	3408.	99.	100.5	5.7	.3	503.	548.	123.	5.5	7.4	.6	4.92	1.50	.37	1.
	1985	55.	7.	4.1	3464.	100.	100.7	6.1	.3	532.	575.	129.	4.9	6.9	.6	4.62	1.40	.29	1.
	1990	46.	6.	3.3	3428.	99.	100.5	5.8	.2	549.	589.	129.	3.4	4.8	.6	3.24	1.23	-.20	6.
	1995	38.	5.	2.5	3435.	98.	100.9	6.3	.2	553.	591.	125.	2.0	3.5	.7	2.94	.73	-.61	7.
	2000	36.	4.	2.3	3509.	100.	100.8	6.5	.1	621.	658.	127.							

4. SMALL CITIES OUTSIDE URBAN REGIONS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.5	6.4	.4	4.25	.81	.15	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3471.	101.	100.0	4.8	4.2	-11.	47.	3160.	92.4	6.1	.4	4.09	.79	.17	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1980	183.	136.	87.1	3484.	101.	99.9	4.9	4.3	-7.	48.	3291.	92.9	6.4	.4	4.43	.76	.19	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1985	183.	144.	87.4	3497.	101.	99.8	4.9	4.4	-5.	47.	3438.	93.7	6.2	.5	4.26	.74	.21	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1990	183.	153.	87.8	3512.	101.	99.8	5.0	4.5	-2.	46.	3597.	95.5	5.0	.4	3.12	.71	.23	6.
OTHER SMSAS	1995	183.	161.	88.1	3525.	101.	99.7	5.2	4.6	-3.	43.	3751.	96.4	4.8	.4	3.05	.69	.23	13.
OTHER SMSAS	2000	183.	168.	88.5	3540.	101.	99.7	5.3	4.8	-5.	40.	3945.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.95	.16	-1.07	3.
APPALACHIAN	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2961.	86.	100.0	4.6	.4	56.	106.	1066.	1.6	1.9	.9	2.77	.08	-1.28	4.
APPALACHIAN	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2942.	85.	100.0	4.2	.4	36.	84.	1069.	1.6	2.0	.9	2.92	.09	-1.37	4.
APPALACHIAN	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2954.	85.	99.9	4.3	.4	47.	91.	1072.	1.3	1.6	.9	2.72	.07	-1.49	5.
APPALACHIAN	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2929.	84.	99.9	4.0	.4	21.	63.	1073.	.6	.6	.8	1.89	.08	-1.65	10.
APPALACHIAN	1995	18.	8.	4.2	2938.	84.	99.9	4.0	.3	30.	70.	1067.	.3	.4	.8	1.73	.04	-1.74	10.
APPALACHIAN	2000	18.	8.	4.1	2948.	84.	99.8	4.1	.3	42.	80.	1058.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.5	6.4	1.0	4.12	1.58	.19	0.
OZARKS	1975	3.	1.	.5	3041.	88.	100.0	5.2	.0	395.	439.	256.	.5	6.1	.9	3.95	1.70	-.02	0.
OZARKS	1980	3.	1.	.5	3081.	89.	100.0	5.6	.0	425.	467.	270.	.5	6.2	.9	4.25	1.60	-.13	0.
OZARKS	1985	3.	1.	.5	3122.	90.	100.0	6.0	.0	456.	495.	286.	.4	5.4	.8	4.02	1.42	-.43	0.
OZARKS	1990	3.	1.	.5	3156.	91.	99.9	6.2	.0	481.	518.	300.	.4	4.0	.9	2.88	1.31	-.64	0.
OZARKS	1995	3.	1.	.5	3198.	92.	99.9	6.6	.0	515.	551.	311.	.4	3.5	.8	2.72	1.19	-.82	0.
OZARKS	2000	3.	1.	.5	3254.	93.	99.9	7.2	.0	565.	600.	320.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.6	7.8	2.5	5.40	2.06	-1.71	0.
FOUR CORNERS	1975	3.	1.	.5	3269.	95.	100.1	6.2	.0	419.	466.	273.	.5	6.4	.9	5.11	1.84	-2.45	0.
FOUR CORNERS	1980	3.	1.	.5	2977.	86.	100.0	2.8	.0	116.	161.	292.	.5	6.4	.8	5.45	1.71	-2.57	0.
FOUR CORNERS	1985	3.	1.	.5	2997.	87.	100.0	3.0	.0	125.	167.	312.	.5	5.6	.5	5.12	1.44	-2.70	0.
FOUR CORNERS	1990	3.	1.	.5	3013.	87.	100.0	3.1	.0	131.	171.	330.	.4	3.7	.2	3.62	1.30	-2.88	0.
FOUR CORNERS	1995	3.	1.	.5	3031.	87.	99.9	3.4	.0	142.	181.	343.	.4	3.3	.2	3.39	1.16	-2.81	0.
FOUR CORNERS	2000	3.	1.	.5	3052.	87.	99.9	3.7	.0	157.	194.	354.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	1.2	1.4	3.65	.89	-3.90	0.
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1975	2.	0.	.3	2738.	80.	100.0	1.1	.0	-49.	0.	227.	.1	1.2	1.7	3.36	.96	-3.64	0.
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1980	2.	0.	.3	2742.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-46.	0.	229.	.1	1.2	1.7	3.48	.92	-3.74	0.
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1985	2.	0.	.3	2747.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-43.	0.	230.	.0	.9	1.6	3.18	.82	-3.65	0.
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1990	2.	0.	.3	2751.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-41.	0.	231.	-.0	-.3	.8	2.16	.76	-3.79	1.
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1995	2.	0.	.2	2752.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-39.	0.	230.	-.0	-.5	.9	1.93	.72	-3.70	1.
UPPER GREAT LAKES	2000	2.	0.	.2	2753.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-37.	0.	228.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.6	3.5	.6	3.22	.13	-.94	0.
NEW ENGLAND	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3516.	102.	100.0	5.0	.3	-61.	0.	1197.	3.1	3.0	.5	3.02	.06	-1.15	0.
NEW ENGLAND	1980	26.	9.	5.8	3533.	102.	100.0	5.1	.3	-58.	0.	1225.	2.9	3.0	.5	3.20	.07	-1.26	0.
NEW ENGLAND	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3550.	103.	99.9	5.2	.3	-55.	0.	1254.	2.5	2.6	.5	2.98	.04	-1.42	0.
NEW ENGLAND	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3566.	103.	99.9	5.3	.3	-52.	0.	1281.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.09	.05	-1.60	6.
NEW ENGLAND	1995	26.	10.	5.3	3580.	103.	99.9	5.4	.3	-50.	0.	1296.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.93	.01	-1.75	10.
NEW ENGLAND	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3593.	103.	99.9	5.4	.3	-48.	0.	1307.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.7	10.6	.8	6.50	1.68	.58	0.
COASTAL PLAINS	1975	7.	1.	1.0	3165.	92.	100.2	5.2	.0	624.	665.	239.	1.8	10.1	.6	6.25	1.37	.78	0.
COASTAL PLAINS	1980	7.	2.	1.1	3061.	89.	100.4	7.9	.1	505.	544.	261.	1.6	9.0	.9	6.70	1.07	-.33	0.
COASTAL PLAINS	1985	7.	2.	1.1	2813.	81.	100.5	7.8	.1	243.	280.	283.	1.5	7.7	.8	6.31	.92	-.90	0.
COASTAL PLAINS	1990	7.	2.	1.1	2699.	78.	100.5	5.1	.1	117.	152.	304.	1.3	5.5	.9	4.49	.87	-1.15	0.
COASTAL PLAINS	1995	7.	2.	1.1	2725.	78.	100.6	5.4	.1	132.	166.	319.	1.2	4.9	.8	4.22	.65	-1.19	0.
COASTAL PLAINS	2000	7.	2.	1.1	2754.	79.	100.6	5.8	.1	152.	185.	334.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1975	178.	137.	93.4	3433.	100.		5.1	4.7	-58.	0.	3065.	88.8	5.5	.4	3.90	.64	-.11	4.
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1980	183.	146.	94.0	3441.	100.		5.1	4.8	-55.	0.	3174.	90.5	5.8	.4	4.23	.63	-.09	4.
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1985	188.	156.	94.7	3449.	100.		5.3	5.0	-52.	0.	3300.	91.2	5.5	.4	4.08	.61	-.09	5.
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1990	192.	166.	95.1	3461.	100.		5.3	5.1	-49.	0.	3440.	92.2	4.4	.4	2.97	.59	-.05	23.
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1995	196.	174.	95.6	3474.	100.		5.5	5.2	-47.	0.	3575.	93.8	4.3	.4	2.90	.59	-.02	34.
NOT SUBSIDIZED	2000	200.	183.	96.1	3488.	100.		5.6	5.4	-45.	0.	3745.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
SUBSIDIZED	1975	64.	10.	6.6	3545.	103.		4.0	.3	820.	864.	174.	11.2	9.7	.5	5.20	1.95	1.48	0.
SUBSIDIZED	1980	59.	9.	6.0	3591.	104.		4.2	.3	869.	910.	176.	9.5	9.5	.6	5.59	1.78	1.37	0.
SUBSIDIZED	1985	54.	9.	5.3	3685.	106.		3.8	.3	919.	959.	180.	8.8	9.4	.6	5.29	1.89	1.53	0.
SUBSIDIZED	1990	50.	9.	4.9	3723.	107.		4.1	.3	956.	994.	186.	7.8	7.3	.5	3.95	1.84	.88	0.
SUBSIDIZED	1995	46.	8.	4.4	3800.	109.		4.2	.3	1023.	1058.	188.	6.2	6.3	.5	3.77	1.51	.46	0.
SUBSIDIZED	2000	42.	7.	3.9	3929.	112.		3.5	.3	1113.	1148.	188.							

5. Help small (under 250,000) cities within Urban Regions

As compared with the strategy of helping small cities outside Urban Regions, per capita income is down less, but equity is substantially unchanged from the neutral. Concentration and typical city size are less down. Surprisingly, the number of population losers is down substantially, from 41 in the neutral, 34 in the small cities outside Urban Regions, to 27 in this case.

The population shares of New England and the East South Central Divisions are up. New England's income is up considerably, and that of the East North Central Division somewhat, as are those of the Atlantic Urban Region (the other Urban Regions are down). Surprisingly, the incomes of Appalachia and the Upper Great Lakes are up. Induced income is generally down in the Urban Regions.

As is often the case, internal income inequality increases in the favored classes. Thus, the internal inequality of New England, the Upper Great Lakes, and small cities in general increases sharply, while those of the East North Central Division, the Great Lakes Urban Region, and Appalachia increase somewhat.

Typical city size is generally down except in the Upper Great Lakes, where it increases.

Population growth is up in New England, the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes Urban Regions, and the East North Central Division. The growth of small cities is naturally up, but curiously that of cities between one and two million is down. The number of population losers is substantially down in the Urban Regions, particularly in New England.

5. SMALL CITIES WITHIN URBAN REGIONS

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3442.	1.6	5.6	-.15	-.15	.00	47.1	2875.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3453.	1.5	5.6	-.12	-.12	-.00	47.1	2999.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3466.	1.4	5.7	-.12	-.12	.00	47.2	3139.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3480.	1.3	5.7	-.10	-.11	.00	47.4	3292.	4.55				13.
1995	253.	182.	3495.	1.3	5.8	-.13	-.14	.01	47.8	3440.	4.41				13.
2000	262.	190.	3512.	1.2	5.8	-.08	-.09	.01	48.3	3628.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF US	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.6	4.5	.9	3.26	.26	-.07	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.1	3818.	111.	100.0	5.4	.4	239.	300.	1188.	4.2	4.0	.8	3.10	.23	-.32	0.
	1980	26.	9.	6.0	3845.	111.	100.1	5.6	.4	249.	307.	1208.	4.0	4.0	.8	3.33	.22	-.52	0.
	1985	26.	10.	5.9	3840.	111.	100.1	5.6	.4	229.	283.	1230.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.14	.19	-.84	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.7	3817.	110.	100.1	5.8	.4	191.	242.	1250.	2.8	2.3	.7	2.22	.19	-1.07	1.
	1995	26.	10.	5.6	3830.	110.	100.2	6.4	.4	190.	240.	1257.	2.3	1.8	.6	2.08	.14	-1.32	3.
	2000	26.	10.	5.5	3842.	109.	100.2	6.5	.4	190.	237.	1263.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.0	3.3	.4	3.02	-.11	-1.03	2.
	1975	25.	32.	21.4	3571.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-40.	22.	5907.	10.5	2.8	.4	2.84	-.18	-1.19	2.
	1980	25.	32.	20.8	3581.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-37.	22.	6154.	9.9	2.9	.4	3.00	-.16	-1.29	2.
	1985	25.	33.	20.2	3594.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-31.	24.	6416.	8.8	2.5	.4	2.80	-.16	-1.41	2.
	1990	25.	34.	19.6	3604.	104.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-27.	25.	6667.	6.4	1.5	.4	1.96	-.15	-1.58	6.
	1995	25.	35.	19.0	3604.	103.	99.9	4.6	.9	-31.	19.	6861.	5.2	1.2	.3	1.81	-.16	-1.67	7.
	2000	25.	35.	18.4	3626.	103.	99.9	4.4	.9	-12.	36.	7040.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	23.4	10.9	1.7	4.64	1.26	3.87	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3313.	96.	100.0	6.5	.9	-26.	27.	1261.	26.4	11.3	1.7	4.59	1.31	4.34	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.2	3349.	97.	99.9	6.6	.9	-23.	27.	1402.	28.8	12.2	1.7	5.16	1.27	4.83	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.0	3394.	98.	99.8	6.7	1.0	-17.	30.	1599.	34.6	13.3	2.0	5.21	1.53	5.69	0.
	1990	37.	28.	16.1	3447.	99.	99.7	6.8	1.1	-14.	31.	1895.	44.6	12.6	1.9	4.11	1.51	6.28	2.
	1995	37.	32.	17.3	3510.	100.	99.6	6.9	1.2	-9.	34.	2309.	51.1	13.0	1.9	4.35	1.67	6.36	2.
	2000	37.	36.	18.7	3558.	101.	99.5	7.1	1.4	-28.	13.	2922.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	12.8	3.6	.3	4.20	.54	-1.87	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3560.	103.	100.0	3.8	.9	58.	118.	2842.	12.2	3.3	.3	3.92	.54	-1.83	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.4	3561.	103.	100.0	3.7	.8	55.	112.	2933.	11.5	3.4	.3	4.13	.51	-1.95	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.9	3564.	103.	99.9	3.8	.8	55.	108.	3030.	10.2	2.9	.3	3.83	.45	-2.00	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.4	3577.	103.	99.9	3.9	.8	65.	115.	3119.	6.6	1.6	.3	2.66	.41	-2.17	3.
	1995	48.	34.	18.8	3585.	103.	99.9	4.0	.8	72.	120.	3171.	5.3	1.2	.2	2.45	.36	-2.20	8.
	2000	48.	35.	18.3	3586.	102.	99.9	3.9	.8	72.	119.	3218.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.8	3.6	.4	4.40	.84	-2.41	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3293.	96.	100.0	2.6	.2	-47.	10.	1321.	3.8	3.4	.4	4.11	.89	-2.26	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.1	3303.	96.	100.0	2.6	.2	-44.	10.	1359.	3.6	3.5	.4	4.33	.84	-2.37	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3314.	96.	100.0	2.6	.2	-40.	11.	1399.	3.2	3.0	.4	4.02	.74	-2.39	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.8	3323.	95.	100.0	2.6	.2	-36.	12.	1435.	2.0	1.5	.3	2.79	.68	-2.56	4.
	1995	20.	10.	5.7	3330.	95.	99.9	2.6	.2	-33.	13.	1452.	1.6	1.3	.3	2.56	.61	-2.54	4.
	2000	20.	10.	5.5	3335.	95.	99.9	2.6	.2	-31.	13.	1467.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.6	5.0	.9	4.58	1.07	-1.17	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2597.	75.	100.0	6.6	.4	-4.	39.	491.	2.6	4.9	.9	4.34	1.13	-1.07	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2611.	76.	100.1	6.6	.4	0.	42.	509.	2.5	5.0	.9	4.63	1.07	-1.19	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.0	2630.	76.	100.1	6.7	.4	9.	48.	529.	2.4	4.5	.8	4.35	.97	-1.27	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.0	2647.	76.	100.1	6.8	.4	16.	54.	547.	1.8	2.7	.5	3.07	.87	-1.62	0.
	1995	13.	5.	3.0	2601.	74.	100.1	5.9	.4	-36.	0.	557.	1.6	2.3	.5	2.86	.75	-1.70	0.
	2000	13.	6.	2.9	2608.	74.	100.1	5.9	.4	-34.	0.	567.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	12.2	8.4	.5	5.49	1.34	.51	0.
	1975	37.	13.	8.9	2914.	85.	100.0	6.5	.7	-48.	0.	944.	12.4	8.0	.5	5.27	1.28	.49	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.1	2930.	85.	100.0	6.4	.7	-46.	0.	1030.	12.3	8.1	.5	5.69	1.20	.30	0.
	1985	37.	15.	9.3	2945.	85.	99.9	6.4	.7	-43.	0.	1125.	11.9	7.3	.5	5.42	1.08	.01	0.
	1990	37.	16.	9.5	2958.	85.	99.9	6.4	.7	-41.	0.	1215.	11.1	5.4	.4	3.89	.98	-.28	1.
	1995	37.	17.	9.5	2969.	85.	99.9	6.3	.7	-40.	0.	1289.	10.3	4.8	.4	3.69	.82	-.48	2.
	2000	37.	18.	9.6	2979.	85.	99.9	6.3	.7	-38.	0.	1358.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.5	8.0	1.4	5.46	2.38	-1.18	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3137.	91.	100.0	4.3	.2	-52.	0.	729.	4.6	7.6	1.3	5.23	2.19	-1.06	0.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3153.	91.	100.0	4.2	.2	-49.	0.	783.	4.5	7.6	1.2	5.62	2.02	-1.19	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3170.	91.	99.9	4.2	.2	-47.	0.	843.	4.1	6.6	1.0	5.32	1.68	-1.53	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3184.	92.	99.9	4.1	.2	-45.	0.	900.	3.6	4.6	.8	3.80	1.52	-1.74	1.
	1995	14.	7.	3.6	3196.	91.	99.9	4.1	.2	-43.	0.	944.	3.3	4.1	.7	3.58	1.32	-1.82	1.
	2000	14.	7.	3.6	3206.	91.	99.9	4.1	.2	-41.	0.	987.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	24.1	9.1	1.0	4.39	1.25	2.01	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3658.	106.	100.0	4.4	.9	-32.	28.	3456.	23.3	8.2	.8	4.30	1.10	1.48	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.7	3670.	106.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-39.	18.	3740.	22.9	8.2	.8	4.71	1.03	1.26	0.
	1985	22.	28.	17.1	3683.	106.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-44.	10.	4052.	21.4	7.2	.6	4.54	.86	.67	0.
	1990	22.	30.	17.3	3692.	106.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-51.	0.	4372.	21.1	5.5	.5	3.30	.79	.40	0.
	1995	22.	32.	17.5	3708.	106.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-49.	0.	4649.	19.3	4.9	.5	3.17	.66	.05	0.
	2000	22.	33.	17.5	3722.	106.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-48.	0.	4916.							

5. SMALL CITIES WITHIN URBAN REGIONS

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	20.3	4.3	.5	3.41	.12	-.69	1.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3690.	107.	100.0	4.6	1.6	18.	81.	4884.	18.6	3.8	.5	3.23	.05	-.85	1.
	1980	50.	43.	27.7	3705.	107.	100.0	4.7	1.6	23.	82.	5067.	17.7	3.8	.5	3.45	.06	-.98	1.
	1985	50.	45.	27.2	3714.	107.	100.0	4.7	1.6	23.	79.	5261.	15.9	3.4	.4	3.25	.03	-1.17	1.
	1990	50.	46.	26.6	3718.	107.	100.0	4.7	1.5	19.	71.	5448.	12.8	2.2	.4	2.30	.04	-1.37	4.
	1995	50.	47.	26.0	3722.	107.	100.0	4.9	1.5	16.	66.	5588.	10.8	1.8	.3	2.15	.00	-1.50	7.
	2000	50.	48.	25.3	3735.	106.	99.9	4.9	1.5	24.	72.	5718.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	15.6	3.3	.3	4.00	.47	-1.85	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3493.	101.	100.0	3.9	1.1	45.	105.	2551.	14.6	3.1	.3	3.74	.47	-1.83	1.
	1980	59.	42.	26.7	3496.	101.	100.0	3.9	1.0	45.	100.	2628.	13.8	3.1	.3	3.93	.45	-1.94	1.
	1985	59.	43.	26.0	3503.	101.	99.9	4.0	1.0	47.	100.	2710.	12.2	2.7	.3	3.65	.39	-1.99	1.
	1990	59.	44.	25.2	3517.	101.	99.9	4.0	1.0	57.	107.	2786.	7.5	1.4	.3	2.53	.36	-2.17	5.
	1995	59.	45.	24.5	3519.	101.	99.9	4.1	1.0	58.	106.	2828.	5.9	1.1	.2	2.33	.31	-2.20	9.
	2000	59.	45.	23.7	3527.	100.	99.9	4.0	.9	65.	111.	2866.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	21.8	9.8	1.1	4.56	1.28	2.51	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3694.	107.	100.0	4.1	.8	-27.	33.	3904.	21.2	8.8	.8	4.47	1.09	1.92	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.2	3704.	107.	99.9	4.3	.9	-36.	21.	4212.	20.9	8.8	.8	4.91	1.02	1.67	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.6	3716.	107.	99.9	4.3	.9	-43.	11.	4550.	19.7	7.7	.6	4.73	.85	1.02	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.9	3724.	107.	99.9	4.5	.9	-52.	0.	4897.	19.6	6.0	.5	3.44	.78	.73	0.
	1995	16.	27.	15.1	3740.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-50.	0.	5196.	18.1	5.3	.5	3.31	.65	.34	0.
	2000	16.	29.	15.2	3754.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-48.	0.	5484.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.4	25.4	4.7	3.68	1.98	18.34	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3381.	98.	99.9	4.9	.2	-8.	39.	1039.	16.6	25.4	5.0	4.30	2.25	17.74	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3454.	100.	99.8	4.9	.2	-7.	38.	1330.	19.3	25.9	4.8	5.43	2.11	17.53	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.3	3534.	102.	99.7	4.8	.3	-3.	40.	1724.	25.8	28.0	6.1	6.04	2.95	18.29	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.4	3623.	104.	99.5	4.6	.4	-0.	40.	2308.	37.2	26.4	5.7	5.22	2.74	17.88	0.
	1995	8.	14.	7.8	3716.	106.	99.4	4.6	.5	3.	43.	3076.	44.5	25.3	6.3	5.81	3.01	16.07	0.
	2000	8.	18.	9.3	3769.	107.	99.3	4.9	.6	-39.	0.	4110.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	28.8	6.5	.3	4.96	1.32	-.75	0.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3006.	87.	100.0	6.2	1.9	-51.	0.	813.	28.9	6.2	.3	4.73	1.29	-.71	0.
	1980	109.	42.	26.9	3018.	87.	100.0	6.2	1.9	-48.	0.	869.	28.2	6.3	.3	5.08	1.21	-.85	0.
	1985	109.	44.	27.0	3031.	87.	100.0	6.2	1.9	-45.	0.	930.	26.4	5.6	.3	4.81	1.06	-1.05	0.
	1990	109.	47.	26.9	3041.	87.	99.9	6.1	1.9	-43.	0.	988.	22.9	3.9	.2	3.43	.97	-1.28	9.
	1995	109.	49.	26.8	3049.	87.	99.9	6.1	1.9	-41.	0.	1034.	20.7	3.4	.2	3.23	.83	-1.38	11.
	2000	109.	50.	26.5	3057.	87.	99.9	6.1	1.9	-40.	0.	1076.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.7	5.5	2.0	3.64	.27	-.37	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3834.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-65.	0.	9498.	16.4	5.1	1.9	3.49	.29	-.45	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.2	3849.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-62.	0.	9943.	15.8	5.2	1.9	3.76	.28	-.54	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.1	3863.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-58.	0.	10425.	15.1	4.8	1.8	3.58	.26	-.66	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.9	3876.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-55.	0.	10897.	14.0	3.6	1.6	2.57	.24	-.82	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.7	3886.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11268.	12.8	3.2	1.5	2.44	.21	-.96	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.5	3895.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-51.	0.	11619.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.6	3.6	.8	3.77	.17	-1.15	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-63.	0.	3350.	10.6	3.3	.7	3.54	.11	-1.22	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3597.	104.	100.0	4.0	.8	-59.	0.	3376.	12.6	3.8	.9	3.91	.19	-1.06	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3608.	104.	100.0	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	3451.	21.8	5.9	3.0	3.91	.34	.89	0.
	1990	14.	44.	24.9	3654.	105.	100.0	3.5	1.1	-52.	0.	3424.	26.4	4.8	2.2	2.95	.35	.78	1.
	1995	16.	50.	27.5	3654.	105.	99.9	3.4	1.1	-49.	0.	3510.	30.7	4.9	1.8	2.98	.42	.82	1.
	2000	17.	57.	29.9	3718.	106.	99.8	3.7	1.3	-46.	0.	3829.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	28.3	8.3	1.6	4.38	1.16	1.74	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3478.	101.	100.0	3.3	.7	-58.	0.	1520.	28.9	7.9	1.5	4.27	1.08	1.66	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.6	3496.	101.	100.0	3.4	.7	-55.	0.	1580.	28.6	8.3	1.5	4.64	1.07	1.73	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.7	3497.	101.	100.0	4.0	.8	-52.	0.	1605.	23.3	6.5	1.0	4.43	.93	.29	0.
	1990	22.	34.	19.5	3476.	100.	99.9	4.1	.8	-48.	0.	1598.	33.4	7.8	2.4	3.49	1.24	2.32	0.
	1995	20.	32.	17.6	3513.	101.	100.0	4.9	.9	-45.	0.	1700.	33.9	8.5	2.6	3.56	1.40	2.87	0.
	2000	22.	34.	17.7	3461.	99.	99.9	4.2	.7	-44.	0.	1606.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	19.7	5.7	.8	4.37	.84	-.48	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.8	3137.	91.	100.0	3.9	1.1	-53.	0.	669.	19.5	5.4	.7	4.17	.82	-.50	0.
	1980	53.	33.	21.2	3169.	92.	100.1	4.2	1.2	-50.	0.	682.	23.0	6.5	1.1	4.51	.86	.29	0.
	1985	60.	36.	22.0	3160.	91.	99.9	4.1	1.2	-47.	0.	673.	23.6	6.2	1.0	4.39	.90	.10	0.
	1990	63.	37.	21.1	3112.	89.	99.8	4.0	1.2	-45.	0.	641.	13.8	3.0	.4	3.03	.63	-1.47	2.
	1995	67.	39.	21.6	3149.	90.	101.5	4.4	1.4	-43.	0.	649.	13.0	2.7	.3	2.85	.53	-1.49	8.
	2000	68.	39.	20.4	3120.	89.	100.0	4.5	1.4	-41.	0.	625.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.9	6.8	.6	4.41	1.20	.29	2.
	1975	92.	23.	16.0	3227.	94.	100.1	8.3	1.4	184.	235.	272.	18.7	6.7	.6	4.26	1.16	.47	2.
	1980	94.	24.	15.5	3213.	93.	100.5	8.4	1.4	192.	239.	272.	14.8	5.7	.3	4.58	.99	-.66	2.
	1985	96.	24.	14.5	3256.	94.	100.7	8.9	1.4	226.	271.	265.	13.1	5.2	.4	4.28	.92	-.76	2.
	1990	93.	23.	13.4	3285.	94.	100.7	9.1	1.3	242.	285.	265.	10.2	3.5	.4	3.00	.87	-1.11	9.
	1995	96.	24.	13.0	3213.	92.	98.3	8.5	1.2	229.	269.	262.	8.2	2.8	.3	2.87	.81	-1.56	12.
	2000	95.	23.	12.3	3249.	93.	100.6	8.4	1.1	258.	297.	260.							
150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	5.8	6.7	.5	4.75	1.33	-.26	0.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	3196.	93.	100.2	11.1	.6	336.	383.	121.	6.0	6.6	.5	4.55	1.37	-.15	0.
	1980	61.	7.	4.6	3193.	92.	99.1	11.1	.5	328.	373.	124.	5.1	6.7	.6	4.95	1.25	-.20	0.
	1985	50.	6.	3.5	3154.	91.	98.1	10.5	.4	298.	340.	120.	3.0	4.9	.4	4.46	1.04	-1.20	0.
	1990	47.	6.	3.2	3157.	91.	100.3	10.4	.3	284.	324.	124.	2.3	3.3	.4	3.15	.98	-1.40	6.
	1995	40.	5.	2.5	3281.	94.	100.6	11.7	.3	409.	448.	120.	1.3	2.3	.3	2.78	.47	-1.43	6.
	2000	37.	4.	2.2	3187.	91.	100.1	11.3	.3	319.	356.	119.							

5. SMALL CITIES WITHIN URBAN REGIONS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^3	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.3	6.3	.4	4.25	.81	.13	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3463.	101.	100.0	5.2	4.6	-20.	38.	3163.	91.9	6.1	.4	4.09	.79	.14	0.
	1980	183.	135.	87.1	3473.	101.	100.0	5.2	4.6	-20.	35.	3296.	92.4	6.4	.4	4.43	.76	.16	0.
	1985	183.	144.	87.4	3486.	101.	99.9	5.3	4.6	-19.	32.	3448.	93.2	6.1	.4	4.26	.73	.18	0.
	1990	183.	153.	87.7	3502.	101.	99.9	5.3	4.7	-17.	32.	3611.	95.0	4.9	.4	3.11	.71	.21	9.
	1995	183.	160.	88.0	3518.	101.	99.9	5.4	4.8	-15.	32.	3771.	95.9	4.8	.4	3.04	.69	.22	16.
	2000	183.	168.	88.3	3533.	101.	99.8	5.5	4.9	-18.	27.	3972.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	1.9	2.2	.6	2.95	.12	-1.17	2.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2957.	86.	100.0	4.8	.4	52.	102.	1068.	1.6	1.9	.6	2.75	.06	-1.30	2.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2961.	86.	100.0	4.8	.4	54.	102.	1071.	1.5	1.9	.6	2.90	.07	-1.39	2.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2976.	86.	100.0	4.9	.4	67.	112.	1075.	1.3	1.6	.5	2.69	.06	-1.46	2.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2985.	86.	100.0	4.9	.4	75.	117.	1077.	.5	.5	.5	1.86	.06	-1.69	7.
	1995	18.	8.	4.2	2959.	85.	100.0	4.8	.4	48.	89.	1071.	.3	.4	.4	1.70	.03	-1.71	6.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	3035.	86.	100.0	4.8	.3	125.	164.	1062.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.4	4.7	1.2	4.05	1.39	-1.26	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2602.	76.	100.0	3.9	.1	-45.	0.	254.	.3	4.4	1.4	3.84	1.49	-1.38	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.4	2614.	76.	100.0	3.9	.1	-42.	0.	268.	.3	4.4	1.4	4.09	1.40	-1.52	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2626.	76.	100.0	3.8	.1	-40.	0.	282.	.3	3.8	1.3	3.83	1.22	-1.71	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2637.	76.	100.0	3.8	.1	-38.	0.	296.	.2	2.3	1.2	2.69	1.12	-1.92	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2646.	76.	99.9	3.7	.1	-36.	0.	305.	.2	1.9	1.1	2.50	1.01	-2.03	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2654.	76.	99.9	3.7	.1	-35.	0.	313.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.5	6.1	2.1	5.33	1.83	-3.13	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2800.	81.	100.0	1.8	.0	-47.	0.	270.	.5	6.0	2.1	5.05	1.79	-2.79	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2814.	82.	100.0	1.7	.0	-45.	0.	289.	.5	6.0	2.0	5.39	1.66	-2.92	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2828.	82.	100.0	1.7	.0	-42.	0.	309.	.4	5.2	1.8	5.06	1.40	-3.00	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2841.	82.	100.0	1.7	.0	-40.	0.	328.	.4	3.3	1.5	3.57	1.27	-3.20	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2850.	82.	99.9	1.7	.0	-39.	0.	341.	.3	3.0	1.5	3.33	1.12	-3.12	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2859.	81.	99.9	1.6	.0	-37.	0.	354.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	2.3	3.5	3.69	1.15	-3.09	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	3117.	91.	100.1	8.5	.0	328.	377.	228.	.1	2.2	3.5	3.46	1.21	-2.95	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	3131.	91.	100.1	8.5	.0	338.	383.	231.	.1	2.3	3.7	3.65	1.17	-3.00	0.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	3186.	92.	100.2	9.1	.0	389.	432.	234.	.1	2.0	3.3	3.40	1.05	-2.99	0.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	3223.	93.	100.3	9.5	.0	422.	463.	237.	.0	.7	2.6	2.36	.99	-3.11	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.3	3285.	94.	100.4	10.2	.0	482.	521.	238.	.0	.4	2.3	2.16	.89	-3.13	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	3280.	93.	100.5	10.0	.0	475.	512.	238.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.6	4.5	.9	3.26	.26	-.07	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.1	3818.	111.	100.0	5.4	.4	239.	300.	1188.	4.2	4.0	.8	3.10	.23	-.32	0.
	1980	26.	9.	6.0	3845.	111.	100.1	5.6	.4	249.	307.	1208.	4.0	4.0	.8	3.33	.22	-.52	0.
	1985	26.	10.	5.9	3840.	111.	100.1	5.6	.4	229.	283.	1230.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.14	.19	-.84	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.7	3817.	110.	100.1	5.8	.4	191.	242.	1250.	2.8	2.3	.7	2.22	.19	-1.07	1.
	1995	26.	10.	5.6	3830.	110.	100.2	6.4	.4	190.	240.	1257.	2.3	1.8	.6	2.08	.14	-1.32	3.
	2000	26.	10.	5.5	3842.	109.	100.2	6.5	.4	190.	237.	1263.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.2	7.3	.7	6.38	1.06	-1.96	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2494.	72.	100.0	2.2	.1	-42.	0.	233.	1.2	7.3	.7	6.04	.82	-1.32	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2507.	73.	100.0	2.2	.1	-39.	0.	252.	1.2	7.3	.7	6.44	.80	-1.50	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2520.	73.	100.0	2.2	.1	-37.	0.	272.	1.2	6.8	.7	6.06	.69	-1.48	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2532.	73.	99.9	2.2	.1	-35.	0.	291.	1.0	4.6	.6	4.29	.65	-1.74	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2542.	73.	99.9	2.1	.1	-34.	0.	306.	.9	4.1	.6	4.02	.48	-1.72	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2552.	73.	99.9	2.1	.1	-33.	0.	320.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^3	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	188.	138.	94.0	3398.	99.		5.4	5.0	-58.	0.	3047.	92.7	5.7	.4	4.00	.69	-.08	2.
	1980	190.	147.	94.3	3412.	99.		5.4	5.1	-55.	0.	3169.	93.4	5.9	.4	4.33	.67	-.07	2.
	1985	195.	157.	95.1	3431.	99.		5.5	5.2	-52.	0.	3292.	94.7	5.7	.4	4.15	.65	-.03	2.
	1990	198.	167.	95.5	3447.	99.		5.6	5.3	-49.	0.	3437.	95.2	4.5	.4	3.03	.63	-.02	17.
	1995	202.	175.	96.1	3462.	99.		5.6	5.4	-47.	0.	3572.	96.5	4.4	.3	2.94	.62	.01	27.
	2000	202.	183.	96.2	3483.	99.		5.7	5.4	-45.	0.	3763.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	54.	9.	6.0	4136.	120.		3.9	.6	905.	958.	180.	7.3	7.0	.6	3.78	1.33	1.31	0.
	1980	52.	9.	5.7	4139.	120.		4.0	.6	902.	952.	188.	6.6	7.0	.6	4.07	1.25	1.09	0.
	1985	47.	8.	4.9	4129.	119.		2.8	.5	998.	1044.	187.	5.3	6.2	.6	3.88	1.19	.65	0.
	1990	44.	8.	4.5	4172.	120.		2.8	.4	1043.	1087.	191.	4.8	4.9	.6	2.83	1.15	.43	1.
	1995	40.	7.	3.9	4292.	123.		2.9	.4	1148.	1190.	192.	3.5	4.0	.4	2.80	.95	-.18	0.
	2000	40.	7.	3.8	4256.	121.		3.2	.4	1126.	1166.	193.							

6. Help medium-sized (between 500,000 and 1,000,000) cities

There is no loss of per capita income and an appreciable decrease in inequality. Population concentration is not much reduced, but typical city size is substantially down. However, the number of population losers is increased from 41 in the neutral to 45.

There is a strong increase in population shares in the South Atlantic Region, and decreases in the Pacific Division and the California Urban Region. Per capita income in the East South Central Division is up sharply, and that of Appalachia somewhat; however, many other Divisions and Development Regions are slightly down. Income of cities between 350,000 and 1,000,000 is, of course, up; but cities in the one to two million range are surprisingly down. This has to do with the transfer effects, since their induced income is up. Internal inequality increases among cities in the 350,000 to 1,000,000 range, and for Appalachia and the Upper Great Lakes.

Net subsidies favor particularly the East South Central Region, and to a lesser degree Appalachia. Other Development Regions do worse.

Typical city size increases in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions. The number of population losers increases in the Mountain and Pacific Divisions, and among cities under 350,000.

6. HELP MEDIUM SIZED CITIES

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$: ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3442.	1.4	5.3	.21	.21	.00	47.2	2871.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3453.	1.3	5.3	.23	.23	.01	47.3	2987.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3465.	1.3	5.3	.24	.23	.01	47.5	3119.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3480.	1.2	5.3	.31	.30	.01	47.8	3264.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3496.	1.2	5.3	.40	.40	-.00	48.3	3410.	4.42				13.
2000		190.	3517.	1.1	5.4	.39	.41	-.01	48.8	3607.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC.≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S.≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.0	3.9	.7	3.24	.33	-.72	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3612.	105.	100.0	4.4	.3	33.	94.	1195.	3.6	3.4	.6	3.06	.30	-.98	1.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3622.	105.	100.1	4.5	.3	27.	85.	1222.	3.4	3.4	.6	3.25	.29	-1.10	1.
	1985	26.	9.	5.8	3643.	105.	100.1	4.6	.3	32.	86.	1249.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.24	-1.31	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3661.	105.	100.2	4.8	.3	33.	85.	1274.	2.2	1.8	.5	2.14	.23	-1.54	5.
	1995	26.	10.	5.5	3681.	105.	100.2	4.9	.3	40.	89.	1286.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.97	.17	-1.74	9.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3692.	105.	100.3	5.1	.3	37.	85.	1295.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.4	3.4	.4	3.02	-.03	-1.00	3.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3593.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.1	-19.	43.	5905.	10.9	2.9	.4	2.84	-.08	-1.19	4.
	1980	25.	33.	20.9	3599.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.1	-20.	39.	6150.	10.3	2.9	.4	3.01	-.07	-1.30	4.
	1985	25.	33.	20.3	3610.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-16.	39.	6408.	9.0	2.6	.4	2.81	-.08	-1.44	4.
	1990	25.	34.	19.7	3619.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-14.	39.	6655.	6.4	1.5	.3	1.96	-.07	-1.64	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.1	3617.	103.	100.0	4.4	.9	-20.	30.	6843.	5.0	1.2	.3	1.81	-.08	-1.78	8.
	2000	25.	35.	18.5	3622.	103.	100.0	4.3	.9	-19.	28.	7018.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.7	11.5	1.7	4.66	1.66	4.05	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3347.	97.	100.0	6.5	.9	6.	59.	1267.	28.9	12.3	1.9	4.65	1.85	4.73	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.4	3407.	99.	100.1	6.6	1.0	29.	79.	1418.	31.3	13.1	1.8	5.26	1.74	5.14	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.3	3443.	99.	100.2	6.5	1.0	21.	68.	1629.	37.9	14.2	2.1	5.34	2.05	6.03	0.
	1990	37.	29.	16.6	3493.	100.	100.2	6.4	1.1	15.	59.	1951.	49.3	13.6	2.0	4.25	1.96	6.65	2.
	1995	37.	33.	18.0	3560.	102.	100.4	6.5	1.2	16.	59.	2415.	56.8	14.0	2.1	4.53	2.14	6.67	4.
	2000	37.	37.	19.6	3621.	103.	100.5	6.8	1.4	1.	42.	3120.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	12.9	3.6	.2	4.20	.72	-2.02	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3516.	102.	100.0	3.3	.8	13.	73.	2848.	12.5	3.5	.2	3.93	.79	-1.98	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.4	3522.	102.	100.0	3.2	.7	15.	72.	2945.	11.7	3.4	.2	4.13	.73	-2.11	0.
	1985	48.	33.	20.0	3520.	102.	100.0	3.2	.7	9.	62.	3048.	10.2	2.9	.2	3.83	.62	-2.19	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.4	3527.	101.	100.0	3.2	.7	11.	62.	3142.	6.2	1.4	.2	2.65	.55	-2.40	4.
	1995	48.	34.	18.8	3523.	101.	100.0	3.1	.6	6.	54.	3199.	4.7	1.1	.2	2.43	.46	-2.42	8.
	2000	48.	35.	18.2	3529.	100.	100.0	3.1	.6	11.	57.	3248.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.4	3.1	.5	4.39	.41	-2.37	2.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3306.	96.	100.0	2.7	.2	-34.	23.	1313.	3.1	2.9	.5	4.08	.34	-2.26	3.
	1980	20.	9.	6.1	3313.	96.	100.0	2.7	.2	-33.	21.	1338.	2.9	2.9	.5	4.27	.32	-2.38	3.
	1985	20.	10.	5.9	3323.	96.	99.9	2.7	.2	-29.	22.	1366.	2.5	2.4	.5	3.94	.23	-2.42	4.
	1990	20.	10.	5.7	3332.	96.	99.9	2.7	.2	-26.	22.	1389.	1.2	1.0	.4	2.71	.21	-2.62	6.
	1995	20.	10.	5.5	3339.	95.	99.9	2.7	.2	-22.	24.	1395.	.8	.6	.4	2.46	.15	-2.61	7.
	2000	20.	10.	5.3	3343.	95.	99.9	2.6	.2	-21.	23.	1399.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.9	5.5	.7	4.60	1.30	-.88	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2735.	79.	100.0	6.3	.3	134.	178.	496.	2.9	5.4	.7	4.37	1.41	-.87	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2729.	79.	100.1	6.3	.3	118.	159.	519.	2.8	5.4	.7	4.67	1.31	-1.03	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2743.	79.	100.1	6.3	.3	122.	161.	543.	2.6	4.8	.6	4.40	1.15	-1.16	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2751.	79.	100.1	6.3	.3	121.	158.	565.	2.1	3.1	.5	3.11	1.02	-1.43	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.0	2769.	79.	100.2	6.3	.3	131.	167.	580.	1.8	2.6	.5	2.90	.84	-1.58	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.0	2768.	79.	100.2	6.3	.3	124.	158.	592.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	12.9	8.8	.6	5.51	1.53	.77	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	2983.	87.	100.0	6.6	.7	20.	68.	949.	13.2	8.4	.6	5.31	1.52	.67	1.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	2993.	87.	100.0	6.5	.7	16.	62.	1039.	12.9	8.4	.6	5.73	1.40	.42	1.
	1985	37.	16.	9.4	2997.	86.	100.0	7.1	.7	7.	50.	1138.	12.4	7.5	.5	5.45	1.21	.07	1.
	1990	37.	17.	9.6	3010.	86.	100.0	7.1	.7	8.	49.	1231.	11.4	5.4	.5	3.91	1.08	-.30	2.
	1995	37.	18.	9.7	3011.	86.	100.0	6.5	.7	-0.	39.	1306.	10.3	4.7	.4	3.69	.84	-.56	2.
	2000	37.	18.	9.7	3026.	86.	100.0	6.5	.7	7.	45.	1374.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.5	8.0	1.7	5.46	1.93	-.73	1.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3256.	95.	100.0	4.4	.1	67.	119.	733.	4.2	7.0	1.6	5.20	1.51	-.98	1.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3191.	92.	100.0	3.6	.1	-11.	38.	784.	4.1	7.1	1.5	5.58	1.41	-1.11	1.
	1985	14.	6.	3.5	3207.	93.	99.9	3.6	.1	-9.	38.	842.	3.6	5.9	1.2	5.26	1.05	-1.52	1.
	1990	14.	6.	3.5	3219.	93.	99.9	3.5	.1	-7.	37.	896.	3.2	4.1	1.1	3.72	.96	-1.67	3.
	1995	14.	6.	3.5	3261.	93.	99.8	3.1	.1	26.	69.	937.	2.8	3.5	1.0	3.48	.75	-1.78	4.
	2000	14.	7.	3.5	3267.	93.	99.8	3.1	.1	25.	66.	976.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	22.3	8.4	1.1	4.36	.65	1.96	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.2	3642.	106.	99.9	4.4	.9	-47.	13.	3424.	20.7	7.3	1.0	4.25	.35	1.41	1.
	1980	22.	26.	16.5	3660.	106.	99.8	4.4	.9	-45.	12.	3659.	20.6	7.5	1.0	4.64	.37	1.25	1.
	1985	22.	28.	16.7	3685.	106.	99.7	4.3	.9	-35.	19.	3918.	18.9	6.5	.8	4.45	.25	.63	1.
	1990	22.	29.	16.8	3696.	106.	99.7	4.4	.9	-39.	13.	4178.	18.0	4.9	.7	3.22	.25	.32	3.
	1995	22.	31.	16.9	3710.	106.	99.6	4.3	.9	-35.	14.	4396.	16.2	4.2	.7	3.06	.15	-.01	3.
	2000	22.	32.	16.9	3732.	106.	99.5	4.1	.9	-23.	25.	4603.							

6. HELP MEDIUM SIZED CITIES

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAR	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	20.6	4.3	.4	3.41	.28	-.80	2.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3659.	106.	100.0	4.3	1.5	-13.	49.	4889.	19.0	3.9	.4	3.24	.25	-.98	3.
	1980	50.	43.	27.8	3672.	106.	100.0	4.4	1.5	-10.	49.	5076.	18.0	3.9	.4	3.46	.24	-1.11	3.
	1985	50.	45.	27.2	3686.	106.	100.0	4.4	1.5	-6.	50.	5274.	16.1	3.4	.4	3.26	.19	-1.30	3.
	1990	50.	46.	26.6	3698.	106.	100.0	4.4	1.4	-4.	49.	5463.	12.8	2.2	.3	2.30	.18	-1.51	8.
	1995	50.	47.	26.0	3710.	106.	100.0	4.4	1.4	1.	52.	5604.	10.6	1.8	.3	2.14	.13	-1.66	12.
	2000	50.	48.	25.4	3717.	106.	100.0	4.5	1.4	1.	49.	5734.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	15.5	3.3	.2	4.00	.57	-1.97	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3460.	101.	100.0	3.7	1.0	12.	71.	2555.	14.6	3.1	.2	3.73	.61	-1.96	2.
	1980	59.	42.	26.7	3466.	100.	100.0	3.6	1.0	13.	69.	2636.	13.7	3.1	.2	3.93	.57	-2.09	2.
	1985	59.	43.	26.0	3467.	100.	100.0	3.6	.9	9.	62.	2722.	11.7	2.6	.2	3.64	.47	-2.17	2.
	1990	59.	44.	25.2	3474.	100.	100.0	3.6	.9	12.	61.	2801.	6.5	1.2	.2	2.51	.42	-2.38	9.
	1995	59.	44.	24.4	3465.	99.	100.0	3.4	.8	0.	48.	2846.	4.7	.9	.2	2.29	.35	-2.41	14.
	2000	59.	45.	23.5	3471.	99.	100.0	3.4	.8	4.	50.	2886.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	20.6	9.3	1.2	4.54	.84	2.44	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.7	3675.	107.	99.9	4.2	.8	-44.	16.	3865.	19.5	8.2	1.0	4.43	.53	1.84	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.1	3693.	107.	99.8	4.2	.8	-43.	14.	4113.	19.5	8.3	1.0	4.85	.54	1.67	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.4	3719.	107.	99.7	4.1	.9	-32.	22.	4386.	17.9	7.2	.8	4.66	.39	.96	0.
	1990	16.	25.	14.6	3722.	107.	99.6	4.3	.9	-44.	8.	4661.	17.4	5.5	.7	3.38	.38	.63	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.7	3736.	107.	99.5	4.3	.9	-41.	9.	4891.	15.8	4.8	.6	3.22	.26	.25	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.7	3759.	107.	99.5	4.0	.8	-26.	22.	5107.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.9	26.2	5.3	3.71	2.27	18.85	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3430.	100.	100.1	5.2	.2	35.	82.	1047.	17.9	27.2	6.3	4.39	2.80	18.92	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.6	3557.	103.	100.2	5.3	.2	80.	125.	1352.	20.7	27.3	5.9	5.58	2.55	18.27	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.5	3602.	104.	100.3	4.8	.3	43.	86.	1766.	28.2	29.7	7.4	6.26	3.69	19.02	0.
	1990	8.	12.	6.7	3662.	105.	100.4	4.4	.4	5.	46.	2394.	41.1	27.9	6.9	5.45	3.37	18.56	0.
	1995	8.	15.	8.2	3760.	108.	100.6	4.5	.5	3.	43.	3242.	49.7	26.7	6.9	6.10	3.71	16.52	0.
	2000	8.	19.	10.0	3838.	109.	100.7	4.9	.7	-23.	17.	4414.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	29.4	6.6	.4	4.96	1.23	-.53	3.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3075.	89.	100.0	6.3	1.7	20.	70.	814.	29.0	6.2	.4	4.74	1.16	-.58	6.
	1980	109.	42.	26.9	3070.	89.	99.9	6.2	1.7	7.	55.	868.	28.1	6.3	.3	5.09	1.08	-.75	6.
	1985	109.	45.	27.0	3078.	89.	99.8	6.4	1.7	6.	51.	929.	26.0	5.5	.3	4.81	.91	-.98	7.
	1990	109.	47.	26.9	3094.	89.	99.8	6.4	1.7	15.	58.	986.	22.2	3.7	.3	3.42	.82	-1.25	15.
	1995	109.	49.	26.7	3104.	89.	99.7	6.3	1.7	20.	61.	1029.	19.2	3.2	.3	3.20	.64	-1.39	19.
	2000	109.	50.	26.4	3110.	88.	99.7	6.2	1.7	21.	61.	1069.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAR	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.0	5.2	1.6	3.63	.04	-.35	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3833.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-66.	0.	9486.	15.3	4.8	1.4	3.47	.00	-.47	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.1	3848.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-62.	0.	9908.	14.7	4.9	1.5	3.72	.01	-.58	0.
	1985	3.	30.	17.9	3861.	111.	99.9	.5	1.0	-59.	0.	10360.	13.9	4.5	1.4	3.52	.01	-.73	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.7	3874.	111.	99.9	.5	1.0	-56.	0.	10795.	12.4	3.2	1.3	2.51	.02	-.92	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.5	3883.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11123.	11.1	2.8	1.1	2.36	-.01	-1.08	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.2	3892.	111.	99.9	.6	.9	-51.	0.	11425.							
2,000,000–5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.3	3.5	.8	3.77	.06	-1.13	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-63.	0.	3348.	10.0	3.1	.8	3.53	-.04	-1.23	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.8	3596.	104.	100.0	4.0	.8	-59.	0.	3371.	12.1	3.6	1.0	3.90	.07	-1.08	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3607.	104.	99.9	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	3444.	21.2	5.8	3.0	3.90	.26	.84	0.
	1990	13.	41.	23.7	3656.	105.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-52.	0.	3485.	25.2	4.9	2.4	2.93	.30	.89	2.
	1995	17.	53.	29.3	3692.	106.	100.9	3.6	1.3	-48.	0.	3498.	52.0	7.8	3.4	3.41	.93	2.84	2.
	2000	18.	60.	31.6	3751.	107.	100.7	4.0	1.5	-46.	0.	3853.							
1,000,000–1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	28.3	8.3	1.6	4.38	1.16	1.76	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3477.	101.	100.0	3.3	.7	-58.	0.	1521.	28.9	7.9	1.6	4.27	1.08	1.66	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.6	3496.	101.	100.0	3.4	.7	-55.	0.	1582.	28.6	8.3	1.6	4.64	1.05	1.73	0.
	1985	23.	35.	21.5	3491.	101.	99.8	4.0	.9	-52.	0.	1596.	23.9	6.4	1.1	4.46	.90	.23	0.
	1990	23.	37.	21.0	3490.	100.	100.3	4.1	.9	-48.	0.	1652.	36.8	8.0	2.5	3.56	1.29	2.42	1.
	1995	22.	33.	17.9	3450.	99.	98.2	4.1	.7	-46.	0.	1547.	16.3	4.0	.8	2.97	.70	-.35	1.
	2000	22.	33.	17.1	3394.	97.	98.0	3.7	.7	-44.	0.	1544.							
350,000–999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	23.3	6.7	.8	4.41	1.09	.26	0.
	1975	50.	31.	21.0	3414.	99.	100.1	4.6	.9	221.	273.	677.	23.3	6.4	.7	4.24	1.11	.14	0.
	1980	53.	34.	21.6	3426.	99.	100.3	4.7	1.0	201.	251.	700.	27.3	7.6	1.2	4.63	1.16	.97	0.
	1985	60.	36.	22.1	3395.	98.	100.0	4.9	1.0	185.	232.	683.	28.1	7.3	1.1	4.53	1.21	.77	0.
	1990	64.	38.	21.9	3345.	96.	100.2	4.9	1.0	177.	221.	663.	17.0	3.5	.4	3.10	.82	-1.14	0.
	1995	68.	39.	21.4	3335.	95.	100.4	5.2	1.0	175.	217.	635.	15.1	3.1	.3	2.97	.69	-1.31	2.
	2000	67.	39.	20.5	3341.	95.	100.2	5.3	1.0	176.	217.	640.							
150,000–349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	16.5	6.2	.6	4.39	1.31	-.36	4.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	2991.	87.	100.0	5.1	1.2	-51.	0.	272.	17.9	6.5	.7	4.24	1.35	.06	5.
	1980	94.	24.	15.4	2958.	86.	99.9	5.2	1.3	-47.	0.	271.	13.7	5.4	.4	4.57	1.11	-1.16	5.
	1985	88.	22.	13.3	2963.	86.	100.0	5.5	1.1	-45.	0.	266.	10.1	4.4	.4	4.14	.93	-1.48	5.
	1990	87.	21.	12.3	2988.	86.	100.3	5.7	1.1	-43.	0.	262.	7.2	2.7	.3	2.89	.87	-1.82	16.
	1995	84.	20.	11.0	2934.	84.	98.0	4.9	.9	-40.	0.	252.	4.9	2.0	.3	2.65	.76	-2.08	23.
	2000	88.	21.	11.0	2934.	83.	99.8	5.0	1.0	-31.	7.	254.							
150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	4.6	5.3	.5	4.69	1.18	-1.46	2.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2806.	82.	100.0	6.0	.5	-48.	0.	120.	4.6	5.2	.5	4.45	1.20	-1.33	6.
	1980	61.	7.	4.5	2845.	82.	100.0	5.8	.4	-46.	0.	120.	3.6	4.8	.5	4.65	1.04	-1.54	6.
	1985	57.	7.	4.0	2869.	83.	100.0	5.8	.4	-44.	0.	123.	2.9	4.1	.5	4.34	.84	-1.69	7.
	1990	52.	6.	3.5	2805.	81.	99.3	5.3	.3	-41.	0.	123.	1.4	1.9	.4	2.98	.62	-2.32	13.
	1995	48.	6.	3.0	2824.	81.	100.2	5.4	.3	-39.	0.	120.	.7	1.0	.3	2.61	.15	-2.40	17.
	2000	44.	5.	2.6	2857.	81.	101.0	5.4	.3	-38.	0.	117.							

6. HELP MEDIUM SIZED CITIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.9	6.4	.4	4.26	.80	.18	2.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3480.	101.	100.0	4.9	4.3	-2.	55.	3157.	92.6	6.1	.5	4.09	.78	.19	5.
	1980	183.	136.	87.1	3491.	101.	100.0	4.9	4.4	-2.	53.	3280.	93.0	6.4	.4	4.44	.75	.21	5.
	1985	183.	144.	87.5	3502.	101.	99.9	4.9	4.4	-2.	49.	3420.	93.9	6.2	.5	4.27	.73	.22	6.
	1990	183.	153.	87.8	3516.	101.	99.9	4.9	4.4	-3.	46.	3574.	95.8	5.0	.4	3.12	.70	.25	15.
	1995	183.	161.	88.2	3532.	101.	99.9	4.9	4.4	-3.	43.	3729.	96.9	4.9	.4	3.06	.69	.26	22.
	2000	183.	169.	88.5	3553.	101.	99.9	5.0	4.5	-2.	42.	3940.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.0	2.3	.7	2.95	.24	-1.20	3.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2929.	85.	100.0	4.4	.4	23.	73.	1069.	1.7	2.0	.7	2.76	.21	-1.36	4.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2928.	85.	100.0	4.3	.4	20.	68.	1074.	1.6	2.0	.7	2.92	.21	-1.47	4.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2936.	85.	100.0	4.3	.3	26.	71.	1079.	1.3	1.7	.6	2.71	.18	-1.57	4.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2942.	85.	100.0	4.3	.3	30.	72.	1083.	.6	.6	.5	1.88	.17	-1.78	9.
	1995	18.	8.	4.2	2950.	84.	100.0	4.4	.3	38.	78.	1079.	.2	.2	.5	1.71	.12	-1.92	11.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	2950.	84.	100.1	4.4	.3	37.	76.	1072.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.3	4.5	1.4	4.05	1.23	-1.24	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2602.	76.	100.0	3.9	.1	-45.	0.	254.	.3	4.2	1.7	3.82	1.30	-1.39	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.4	2615.	76.	100.0	3.9	.1	-42.	0.	268.	.3	4.2	1.6	4.06	1.21	-1.54	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2627.	76.	100.0	3.8	.1	-40.	0.	282.	.3	3.5	1.6	3.79	1.00	-1.76	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2639.	76.	100.0	3.7	.1	-38.	0.	295.	.2	2.0	1.4	2.65	.89	-2.01	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2647.	76.	100.0	3.7	.1	-37.	0.	303.	.1	1.5	1.3	2.44	.75	-2.13	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2655.	75.	100.0	3.6	.0	-35.	0.	310.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.4	5.4	2.5	5.31	1.14	-3.11	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2799.	81.	100.0	1.8	.0	-48.	0.	269.	.4	5.1	2.5	4.99	.91	-2.81	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2813.	81.	99.9	1.7	.0	-45.	0.	285.	.4	5.1	2.5	5.28	.85	-2.95	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2826.	82.	99.9	1.7	.0	-43.	0.	303.	.4	4.3	2.2	4.93	.60	-3.04	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2838.	82.	99.8	1.7	.0	-41.	0.	319.	.3	2.4	1.9	3.44	.54	-3.26	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2846.	81.	99.8	1.6	.0	-39.	0.	329.	.2	2.1	1.8	3.17	.40	-3.18	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2853.	81.	99.8	1.6	.0	-37.	0.	338.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.0	.6	2.2	3.63	.33	-3.87	1.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2737.	80.	100.0	1.1	.0	-49.	0.	225.	.0	.4	2.8	3.32	.22	-3.64	1.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2741.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-46.	0.	224.	.0	.4	2.8	3.42	.22	-3.75	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2745.	79.	99.9	1.2	.0	-44.	0.	224.	.0	.1	2.5	3.11	.13	-3.66	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.2	2749.	79.	99.9	1.3	.0	-41.	0.	223.	-.1	-1.1	1.7	2.09	.12	-3.84	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2749.	79.	99.9	1.3	.0	-39.	0.	219.	-.1	-1.3	1.6	1.84	.08	-3.75	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2750.	78.	99.9	1.3	.0	-37.	0.	216.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.0	3.9	.7	3.24	.33	-.72	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3612.	105.	100.0	4.4	.3	33.	94.	1195.	3.6	3.4	.6	3.06	.30	-.98	1.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3622.	105.	100.1	4.5	.3	27.	85.	1222.	3.4	3.4	.6	3.25	.29	-1.10	1.
	1985	26.	9.	5.8	3643.	105.	100.1	4.6	.3	32.	86.	1249.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.24	-1.31	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3661.	105.	100.2	4.8	.3	33.	85.	1274.	2.2	1.8	.5	2.14	.23	-1.54	5.
	1995	26.	10.	5.5	3681.	105.	100.2	4.9	.3	40.	89.	1286.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.97	.17	-1.74	9.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3692.	105.	100.3	5.1	.3	37.	85.	1295.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.3	7.8	.7	6.39	1.48	-1.94	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2495.	72.	100.0	2.2	.1	-42.	0.	235.	1.3	7.8	.8	6.08	1.31	-1.33	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2508.	73.	100.0	2.2	.1	-39.	0.	254.	1.3	7.8	.8	6.49	1.23	-1.52	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2522.	73.	100.0	2.2	.1	-37.	0.	276.	1.3	7.1	.7	6.11	1.05	-1.55	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2535.	73.	100.1	2.1	.1	-35.	0.	297.	1.1	4.8	.7	4.33	.95	-1.86	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2546.	73.	100.1	2.1	.1	-34.	0.	313.	1.0	4.2	.6	4.04	.70	-1.87	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2555.	73.	100.1	2.1	.1	-33.	0.	327.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	211.	124.	84.5	3426.	100.		5.5	4.6	-58.	0.	3256.	82.8	5.6	.4	3.95	.65	-.05	11.
	1980	208.	130.	83.6	3437.	100.		5.5	4.6	-55.	0.	3419.	77.8	5.6	.3	4.25	.61	-.31	11.
	1985	209.	140.	84.8	3449.	100.		5.6	4.7	-52.	0.	3535.	78.6	5.3	.3	4.08	.57	-.30	12.
	1990	209.	149.	85.7	3475.	100.		5.7	4.9	-49.	0.	3677.	89.7	4.8	.4	3.04	.63	.19	32.
	1995	210.	159.	87.0	3500.	100.		5.6	4.9	-47.	0.	3804.	91.4	4.6	.4	2.96	.63	.20	45.
	2000	207.	166.	86.9	3525.	100.		5.7	5.0	-45.	0.	4037.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	31.	23.	15.5	3529.	103.		3.5	.6	318.	371.	765.	17.2	6.4	1.0	4.15	1.13	.30	0.
	1980	34.	26.	16.4	3533.	102.		3.8	.7	281.	331.	786.	22.2	8.1	1.8	4.63	1.18	1.58	0.
	1985	33.	25.	15.2	3554.	103.		3.4	.6	289.	337.	800.	21.4	8.1	2.0	4.45	1.30	1.65	0.
	1990	33.	25.	14.3	3511.	101.		2.9	.4	294.	339.	786.	10.3	3.3	.6	2.95	.78	-1.12	0.
	1995	32.	24.	13.0	3472.	99.		3.1	.4	315.	358.	768.	8.6	2.9	.5	2.85	.64	-1.32	0.
	2000	35.	25.	13.1	3465.	99.		3.2	.4	305.	346.	753.							

7. Restrain the growth of big (over 2,000,000) cities.

This policy shows a very modest ($3) drop in per capita income, a substantial drop in income inequality, a modest drop in population concentration, and a noticeable drop in typical city size. The number of losers is reduced from 41 to 38.

On population shares, we find the South Atlantic Division up, the Pacific down, as is the California Urban Region, while the Florida Urban Region is up. Curiously, the population share of cities in the 150,000 to 350,000 range is slightly down.

The income of the North East, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain Divisions is up, while that of the Middle Atlantic, and Pacific is down. The income of the non-Urban Regions is up. Induced income is up in the 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 range. In general, income inequality is down, particularly in the 1 to 2 million class; it is down for all Divisions and Development Regions, excepting the Upper Great Lakes.

Typical city size is up in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions, and down in the Pacific.

Population losers diminish in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions, but they increase in the Mountain and Pacific. The number of losers is particularly reduced in the 350,000 to 1,000,000 range.

7. RESTRAIN BIG CITIES

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/.	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3441.	.7	5.1	.39	.38	.00	47.2	2870.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3452.	.7	5.2	.35	.35	.00	47.2	2986.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3465.	.6	5.2	.35	.34	.01	47.3	3119.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3479.	.6	5.2	.37	.37	.00	47.6	3264.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3495.	.7	5.3	.42	.42	-.00	48.1	3410.	4.42				13.
2000		190.	3514.	.7	5.3	.43	.44	-.01	48.6	3603.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.9	3.8	.7	3.23	.32	-.77	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3582.	104.	100.0	4.6	.3	3.	64.	1194.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.05	.30	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3599.	104.	100.1	4.7	.3	4.	61.	1219.	3.3	3.4	.7	3.25	.29	-1.12	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3616.	104.	100.1	4.8	.3	4.	59.	1245.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.25	-1.32	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3635.	104.	100.2	4.9	.3	7.	58.	1268.	2.2	1.8	.5	2.14	.24	-1.53	4.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3654.	105.	100.3	5.0	.3	11.	61.	1279.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.98	.18	-1.73	7.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3669.	104.	100.3	5.1	.3	13.	60.	1288.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.3	3.4	.4	3.02	-.03	-1.02	2.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3587.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-25.	36.	5906.	10.9	2.9	.4	2.84	-.08	-1.20	4.
	1980	25.	32.	20.9	3596.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-24.	35.	6150.	10.2	2.9	.4	3.01	-.07	-1.31	4.
	1985	25.	33.	20.3	3605.	104.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-22.	33.	6409.	9.0	2.5	.4	2.81	-.08	-1.46	4.
	1990	25.	34.	19.7	3608.	104.	100.0	4.5	.9	-25.	28.	6658.	6.5	1.5	.3	1.96	-.07	-1.62	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.1	3616.	103.	100.0	4.5	.9	-21.	29.	6847.	5.1	1.2	.3	1.81	-.09	-1.76	8.
	2000	25.	35.	18.5	3622.	103.	100.0	4.5	.9	-20.	28.	7022.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.7	11.5	1.7	4.66	1.65	4.07	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3351.	97.	100.0	6.3	.9	11.	63.	1268.	28.5	12.1	1.8	4.65	1.82	4.59	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.4	3388.	98.	100.0	6.5	.9	12.	61.	1421.	30.8	12.9	1.7	5.24	1.72	4.99	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.3	3423.	99.	100.0	6.5	1.0	4.	51.	1634.	37.3	14.0	2.0	5.31	2.00	5.90	0.
	1990	37.	29.	16.5	3478.	100.	100.1	6.6	1.1	5.	50.	1957.	48.1	13.3	2.0	4.21	1.91	6.46	1.
	1995	37.	33.	17.9	3538.	101.	100.1	6.6	1.2	3.	45.	2415.	55.6	13.8	2.0	4.47	2.09	6.56	3.
	2000	37.	37.	19.5	3605.	103.	100.1	6.7	1.4	-4.	37.	3098.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	12.7	3.6	.2	4.20	.71	-2.07	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3495.	102.	100.0	3.0	.7	-8.	52.	2848.	12.3	3.4	.2	3.92	.78	-2.01	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.4	3500.	101.	100.0	3.0	.6	-6.	50.	2945.	11.6	3.4	.2	4.13	.72	-2.13	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.9	3506.	101.	100.0	3.1	.6	-5.	48.	3048.	10.1	2.9	.2	3.83	.61	-2.20	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.4	3512.	101.	100.0	3.1	.6	-3.	47.	3142.	6.2	1.5	.2	2.65	.55	-2.38	2.
	1995	48.	34.	18.8	3518.	101.	100.0	3.0	.6	1.	49.	3199.	4.8	1.1	.1	2.43	.47	-2.41	6.
	2000	48.	35.	18.2	3520.	100.	100.0	3.1	.6	3.	49.	3249.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.4	3.2	.5	4.39	.42	-2.31	1.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3352.	97.	100.0	2.9	.2	12.	70.	1313.	3.2	2.9	.5	4.08	.36	-2.19	2.
	1980	20.	9.	6.1	3359.	97.	100.0	2.9	.2	13.	67.	1339.	3.0	3.0	.5	4.28	.34	-2.32	2.
	1985	20.	10.	5.9	3366.	97.	99.9	2.9	.2	13.	65.	1367.	2.6	2.5	.5	3.95	.25	-2.36	3.
	1990	20.	10.	5.7	3374.	97.	99.9	2.8	.2	16.	64.	1391.	1.3	1.0	.4	2.72	.23	-2.56	5.
	1995	20.	10.	5.5	3364.	96.	99.9	2.5	.2	3.	49.	1397.	.9	.7	.4	2.48	.16	-2.56	6.
	2000	20.	10.	5.3	3369.	96.	99.9	2.5	.1	4.	49.	1401.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.8	5.3	.8	4.59	1.27	-1.05	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2650.	77.	100.0	5.8	.4	49.	93.	493.	2.8	5.3	.8	4.36	1.39	-.98	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2658.	77.	100.0	5.8	.4	48.	89.	512.	2.7	5.3	.8	4.66	1.29	-1.14	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2667.	77.	100.1	5.8	.4	46.	85.	533.	2.5	4.7	.7	4.39	1.14	-1.26	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.0	2676.	77.	100.1	5.7	.4	47.	84.	552.	2.0	3.1	.6	3.10	1.03	-1.50	0.
	1995	13.	5.	3.0	2689.	77.	100.1	5.7	.3	52.	88.	563.	1.7	2.5	.5	2.89	.86	-1.62	0.
	2000	13.	6.	2.9	2695.	77.	100.1	5.6	.3	53.	87.	573.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	13.0	8.9	.6	5.51	1.55	.84	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	3005.	87.	100.0	6.3	.6	42.	90.	950.	13.3	8.5	.6	5.31	1.53	.73	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	3002.	87.	100.0	6.0	.7	26.	72.	1040.	13.1	8.6	.6	5.75	1.42	.51	0.
	1985	37.	16.	9.5	3015.	87.	100.0	6.0	.7	26.	69.	1139.	12.7	7.7	.5	5.47	1.25	.17	1.
	1990	37.	17.	9.6	3027.	87.	100.0	6.0	.7	27.	68.	1232.	11.9	5.6	.5	3.93	1.12	-.16	2.
	1995	37.	18.	9.7	3030.	87.	99.9	5.8	.7	21.	60.	1308.	10.8	4.9	.4	3.73	.89	-.43	2.
	2000	37.	19.	9.8	3046.	87.	99.9	5.8	.7	29.	67.	1377.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.4	7.8	1.6	5.45	1.90	-.90	1.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3227.	94.	100.0	4.1	.2	38.	91.	728.	4.3	7.2	1.6	5.20	1.53	-.84	1.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3240.	94.	100.0	4.1	.2	38.	87.	780.	4.2	7.2	1.5	5.58	1.43	-.98	1.
	1985	14.	6.	3.5	3253.	94.	99.9	4.0	.2	37.	84.	838.	3.7	6.1	1.2	5.27	1.09	-1.38	1.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3266.	94.	99.9	4.0	.2	38.	83.	893.	3.2	4.2	1.1	3.74	.98	-1.61	3.
	1995	14.	6.	3.5	3281.	94.	99.9	4.0	.2	43.	87.	936.	2.8	3.5	1.0	3.50	.77	-1.73	3.
	2000	14.	7.	3.5	3289.	94.	99.9	3.9	.1	44.	86.	977.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	22.6	8.6	1.1	4.37	.67	2.07	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3677.	107.	99.9	4.2	.9	-11.	49.	3422.	21.2	7.5	1.0	4.26	.37	1.52	1.
	1980	22.	26.	16.5	3695.	107.	99.8	4.2	.9	-10.	48.	3655.	21.0	7.6	1.0	4.66	.39	1.34	1.
	1985	22.	28.	16.8	3712.	107.	99.8	4.2	.9	-8.	46.	3912.	19.3	6.6	.8	4.47	.27	.70	1.
	1990	22.	29.	16.9	3723.	107.	99.7	4.1	.9	-12.	40.	4172.	18.5	5.0	.7	3.24	.27	.40	2.
	1995	22.	31.	17.0	3732.	107.	99.6	4.2	.9	-15.	35.	4390.	16.5	4.3	.6	3.09	.16	.03	3.
	2000	22.	32.	17.0	3743.	107.	99.5	4.2	.9	-13.	35.	4598.							

7. RESTRAIN BIG CITIES

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	20.4	4.3	.4	3.41	.28	-.84	1.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3647.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.5	-25.	37.	4890.	18.8	3.8	.4	3.23	.24	-1.01	2.
	1980	50.	43.	27.7	3659.	106.	100.0	4.7	1.5	-23.	36.	5077.	17.9	3.9	.4	3.45	.23	-1.13	2.
	1985	50.	45.	27.2	3671.	106.	100.0	4.7	1.5	-22.	34.	5276.	16.0	3.4	.4	3.25	.19	-1.32	3.
	1990	50.	46.	26.6	3680.	106.	100.1	4.7	1.4	-23.	30.	5467.	12.7	2.2	.3	2.29	.17	-1.51	7.
	1995	50.	47.	26.0	3690.	106.	100.1	4.7	1.4	-20.	31.	5609.	10.6	1.8	.3	2.14	.13	-1.66	11.
	2000	50.	48.	25.3	3699.	105.	100.1	4.8	1.4	-18.	30.	5741.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	15.2	3.2	.2	4.00	.56	-2.02	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3440.	100.	100.0	3.2	.9	-8.	51.	2555.	14.4	3.0	.3	3.73	.60	-1.99	2.
	1980	59.	41.	26.7	3446.	100.	100.0	3.2	.9	-7.	49.	2636.	13.5	3.0	.2	3.92	.56	-2.11	2.
	1985	59.	43.	25.9	3452.	100.	100.0	3.2	.8	-6.	47.	2722.	11.6	2.6	.2	3.63	.47	-2.18	2.
	1990	59.	44.	25.1	3459.	99.	100.0	3.2	.8	-3.	47.	2801.	6.7	1.2	.2	2.51	.42	-2.36	7.
	1995	59.	44.	24.3	3465.	99.	100.0	3.2	.8	1.	49.	2847.	4.9	.9	.2	2.29	.36	-2.39	11.
	2000	59.	45.	23.5	3468.	99.	100.0	3.2	.8	3.	48.	2886.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	20.9	9.4	1.2	4.54	.86	2.55	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3700.	108.	99.9	4.0	.8	-20.	40.	3862.	19.8	8.3	1.0	4.44	.55	1.95	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.1	3719.	108.	99.8	4.1	.8	-17.	40.	4108.	19.7	8.4	1.0	4.87	.55	1.74	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.4	3736.	108.	99.7	4.1	.8	-15.	39.	4380.	18.3	7.3	.8	4.68	.41	1.04	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.6	3746.	108.	99.6	4.0	.8	-19.	32.	4654.	17.9	5.6	.7	3.40	.39	.70	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.8	3754.	107.	99.6	4.1	.8	-23.	27.	4884.	16.1	4.8	.6	3.25	.27	.29	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.8	3766.	107.	99.5	4.1	.8	-21.	27.	5102.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.9	26.2	5.3	3.71	2.24	18.84	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3424.	99.	100.0	5.1	.2	31.	77.	1051.	17.5	26.6	5.8	4.37	2.71	18.39	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3500.	101.	100.1	5.1	.2	29.	74.	1365.	20.2	26.7	5.5	5.52	2.48	17.85	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.4	3556.	103.	100.1	4.9	.3	5.	48.	1784.	27.6	29.3	7.3	6.18	3.56	18.82	0.
	1990	8.	12.	6.6	3651.	105.	100.2	4.8	.4	4.	45.	2419.	39.7	27.4	6.6	5.36	3.24	18.21	0.
	1995	8.	15.	8.1	3737.	107.	100.2	4.7	.5	-7.	33.	3261.	48.3	26.5	6.8	5.99	3.62	16.43	0.
	2000	8.	19.	9.8	3825.	109.	100.3	4.7	.7	-19.	20.	4400.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	29.6	6.7	.4	4.97	1.24	-.49	2.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3097.	90.	100.0	6.0	1.7	41.	92.	814.	29.5	6.3	.4	4.74	1.18	-.50	4.
	1980	109.	42.	27.0	3099.	90.	99.9	5.9	1.8	35.	83.	869.	28.7	6.4	.4	5.10	1.10	-.66	4.
	1985	109.	45.	27.1	3106.	90.	99.8	5.9	1.8	34.	79.	929.	26.6	5.7	.3	4.83	.93	-.90	6.
	1990	109.	47.	27.0	3114.	90.	99.8	5.9	1.8	35.	78.	986.	23.0	3.9	.3	3.44	.85	-1.16	12.
	1995	109.	49.	26.9	3117.	89.	99.7	5.8	1.7	33.	74.	1031.	20.1	3.3	.3	3.23	.68	-1.32	16.
	2000	109.	51.	26.6	3125.	89.	99.7	5.7	1.7	36.	76.	1071.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.0	5.2	1.6	3.63	.04	-.37	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3833.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-66.	0.	9485.	15.3	4.8	1.4	3.47	.00	-.48	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.1	3848.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-62.	0.	9907.	14.7	4.9	1.5	3.72	.01	-.58	0.
	1985	3.	30.	17.9	3862.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-59.	0.	10358.	13.9	4.5	1.4	3.52	.01	-.73	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.7	3874.	111.	99.9	.5	1.0	-56.	0.	10793.	12.5	3.2	1.3	2.51	.02	-.90	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.5	3884.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11124.	11.2	2.8	1.1	2.37	-.01	-1.06	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.2	3892.	111.	99.9	.6	.9	-51.	0.	11428.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.3	3.5	.8	3.77	.06	-1.15	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.7	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-63.	0.	3348.	10.0	3.1	.8	3.53	-.04	-1.24	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.8	3596.	104.	100.0	4.0	.8	-59.	0.	3371.	12.1	3.7	1.0	3.90	.07	-1.08	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3607.	104.	99.9	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	3448.	21.6	5.8	3.1	3.91	.28	.90	0.
	1990	13.	41.	23.8	3656.	105.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-52.	0.	3496.	26.0	5.0	2.4	2.95	.32	.98	2.
	1995	17.	53.	29.3	3689.	106.	100.9	3.6	1.3	-48.	0.	3506.	51.1	7.7	3.4	3.39	.90	2.75	2.
	2000	18.	60.	31.5	3745.	107.	100.6	3.9	1.5	-46.	0.	3845.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	29.4	8.6	1.7	4.39	1.19	2.03	0.
	1975	21.	31.	21.0	3568.	104.	100.0	3.2	.8	32.	90.	1526.	30.1	8.3	1.6	4.29	1.11	1.92	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.7	3583.	104.	100.0	3.3	.8	32.	86.	1593.	29.7	8.6	1.6	4.68	1.08	1.95	0.
	1985	23.	36.	21.5	3575.	103.	99.8	3.9	.9	32.	83.	1604.	24.6	6.6	1.1	4.47	.93	.37	0.
	1990	22.	35.	20.3	3572.	103.	100.3	4.0	.9	33.	81.	1669.	35.5	8.0	2.5	3.54	1.28	2.42	0.
	1995	21.	32.	17.3	3528.	101.	98.0	4.1	.7	40.	86.	1567.	17.0	4.3	.9	3.00	.75	-.13	1.
	2000	22.	33.	17.2	3482.	99.	98.0	3.6	.6	42.	86.	1559.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	21.2	6.1	.8	4.39	1.00	-.24	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3231.	94.	100.0	3.8	.9	39.	92.	672.	21.1	5.8	.7	4.20	1.01	-.29	0.
	1980	54.	34.	21.6	3256.	94.	100.1	4.1	1.0	38.	88.	685.	25.3	7.0	1.1	4.57	1.07	.55	0.
	1985	62.	37.	22.3	3241.	94.	99.8	4.0	1.1	37.	84.	664.	26.4	6.8	1.1	4.48	1.13	.42	0.
	1990	67.	40.	22.7	3205.	92.	100.1	3.9	1.1	39.	84.	655.	16.4	3.3	.4	3.07	.78	-1.32	0.
	1995	69.	40.	21.7	3217.	92.	100.8	4.4	1.2	45.	87.	630.	14.2	2.9	.3	2.92	.66	-1.47	4.
	2000	69.	39.	20.6	3201.	91.	99.9	4.5	1.2	46.	87.	619.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.3	6.6	.6	4.40	1.36	-.10	3.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3083.	90.	100.0	4.9	1.1	41.	92.	273.	18.6	6.7	.7	4.26	1.39	.21	5.
	1980	93.	24.	15.2	3050.	88.	100.0	5.0	1.1	41.	88.	271.	14.4	5.7	.4	4.60	1.19	-.95	5.
	1985	87.	22.	13.1	3062.	88.	100.5	5.6	1.0	40.	85.	263.	10.6	4.6	.4	4.17	.99	-1.30	5.
	1990	87.	21.	12.2	3070.	88.	100.3	5.6	1.0	41.	84.	260.	8.2	3.1	.3	2.96	.97	-1.58	13.
	1995	86.	21.	11.3	3015.	86.	97.8	4.9	.8	48.	88.	254.	5.7	2.2	.3	2.71	.81	-1.92	19.
	2000	87.	21.	10.9	3025.	86.	99.9	4.9	.8	55.	94.	254.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	4.9	5.6	.5	4.70	1.24	-1.20	1.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2899.	84.	100.0	5.8	.5	45.	92.	120.	5.0	5.5	.5	4.48	1.27	-1.08	3.
	1980	61.	7.	4.5	2935.	85.	100.0	5.6	.4	43.	89.	121.	3.9	5.1	.5	4.69	1.10	-1.30	3.
	1985	56.	7.	4.0	2902.	84.	98.2	5.0	.3	43.	85.	123.	3.0	4.3	.5	4.40	.90	-1.58	6.
	1990	50.	6.	3.3	2912.	84.	100.1	5.0	.3	44.	85.	122.	1.4	1.9	.4	2.94	.62	-2.21	11.
	1995	46.	5.	2.9	2938.	84.	101.2	5.1	.2	49.	89.	120.	.9	1.3	.3	2.62	.21	-2.13	12.
	2000	43.	5.	2.6	2967.	84.	101.8	5.0	.2	50.	88.	118.							

7. RESTRAIN BIG CITIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.9	6.4	.4	4.26	.80	.18	1.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3480.	101.	100.0	4.7	4.2	-2.	56.	3156.	92.6	6.1	.4	4.09	.78	.19	3.
	1980	183.	136.	87.1	3490.	101.	99.9	4.8	4.3	-2.	53.	3280.	93.0	6.4	.4	4.44	.75	.21	3.
	1985	183.	144.	87.5	3502.	101.	99.9	4.8	4.3	-2.	49.	3421.	93.8	6.2	.5	4.26	.73	.22	5.
	1990	183.	153.	87.8	3516.	101.	99.9	4.9	4.3	-2.	46.	3576.	95.7	5.0	.4	3.12	.70	.24	12.
	1995	183.	161.	88.1	3531.	101.	99.9	4.9	4.4	-3.	44.	3731.	96.7	4.8	.4	3.05	.69	.25	18.
	2000	183.	169.	88.5	3550.	101.	99.9	5.0	4.5	-2.	42.	3937.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	1.9	2.3	.7	2.95	.24	-1.25	2.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2918.	85.	100.0	3.2	.4	13.	63.	1068.	1.7	1.9	.7	2.76	.21	-1.38	4.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2921.	85.	100.0	3.2	.4	14.	61.	1071.	1.5	1.9	.7	2.91	.20	-1.51	4.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2923.	84.	100.0	3.3	.4	14.	59.	1075.	1.3	1.6	.6	2.71	.18	-1.61	4.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2927.	84.	100.0	3.3	.3	16.	58.	1077.	.5	.6	.5	1.87	.17	-1.80	7.
	1995	18.	8.	4.2	2932.	84.	100.0	3.2	.3	21.	61.	1071.	.2	.2	.5	1.71	.12	-1.93	10.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	2933.	83.	100.0	3.2	.3	22.	61.	1063.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.4	4.9	1.4	4.06	1.27	-.99	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2695.	78.	100.0	3.8	.0	48.	93.	255.	.4	4.5	1.6	3.85	1.35	-1.16	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.4	2705.	78.	100.0	3.7	.0	47.	89.	269.	.3	4.5	1.6	4.09	1.26	-1.33	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2714.	78.	100.0	3.7	.0	46.	86.	284.	.3	3.8	1.6	3.83	1.05	-1.58	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2725.	78.	100.1	3.6	.0	47.	85.	298.	.2	2.3	1.4	2.69	.94	-1.81	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2737.	78.	100.1	3.6	.0	52.	88.	307.	.2	1.7	1.3	2.49	.80	-1.96	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2744.	78.	100.1	3.5	.0	52.	87.	315.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.5	5.7	2.5	5.32	1.20	-2.90	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2892.	84.	100.0	1.7	.0	45.	92.	269.	.4	5.3	2.5	5.01	.97	-2.63	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2902.	84.	100.0	1.7	.0	44.	89.	287.	.4	5.3	2.5	5.31	.90	-2.78	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2912.	84.	99.9	1.6	.0	42.	85.	305.	.4	4.5	2.2	4.96	.65	-2.90	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2923.	84.	99.9	1.6	.0	43.	84.	322.	.3	2.7	1.9	3.47	.59	-3.11	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2936.	84.	99.9	1.6	.0	49.	88.	333.	.2	2.3	1.8	3.21	.45	-3.05	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2942.	84.	99.8	1.5	.0	50.	87.	343.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.0	.8	2.3	3.64	.37	-3.75	1.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2834.	82.	100.0	1.1	.0	48.	97.	226.	.0	.6	2.8	3.33	.26	-3.53	1.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2835.	82.	100.0	1.1	.0	47.	93.	225.	.0	.6	2.8	3.44	.25	-3.64	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2835.	82.	100.0	1.2	.0	45.	89.	225.	.0	.3	2.5	3.14	.16	-3.57	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.2	2837.	82.	99.9	1.2	.0	46.	88.	224.	-.1	-.9	1.7	2.11	.15	-3.74	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2842.	81.	99.9	1.2	.0	52.	91.	221.	-.1	-1.2	1.7	1.87	.10	-3.66	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2841.	81.	99.9	1.3	.0	53.	90.	218.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.9	3.8	.7	3.23	.32	-.77	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3582.	104.	100.0	4.6	.3	3.	64.	1194.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.05	.30	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3599.	104.	100.1	4.7	.3	4.	61.	1219.	3.3	3.4	.7	3.25	.29	-1.12	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3616.	104.	100.1	4.8	.3	4.	59.	1245.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.25	-1.32	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3635.	104.	100.2	4.9	.3	7.	58.	1268.	2.2	1.8	.5	2.14	.24	-1.53	4.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3654.	105.	100.3	5.0	.3	11.	61.	1279.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.98	.18	-1.73	7.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3669.	104.	100.3	5.1	.3	13.	60.	1288.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.3	8.2	.7	6.41	1.57	-1.65	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2585.	75.	100.0	2.2	.1	49.	90.	235.	1.4	8.2	.8	6.10	1.41	-1.04	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2596.	75.	100.1	2.1	.1	47.	86.	256.	1.4	8.2	.7	6.53	1.32	-1.25	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2606.	75.	100.1	2.1	.1	46.	83.	278.	1.3	7.5	.7	6.17	1.14	-1.30	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2619.	75.	100.1	2.1	.1	47.	82.	301.	1.2	5.2	.6	4.38	1.04	-1.60	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.1	2634.	75.	100.2	2.0	.1	52.	86.	318.	1.1	4.5	.6	4.11	.78	-1.65	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.1	2644.	75.	100.2	2.0	.1	52.	85.	334.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	12.	54.	37.0	3719.	108.		2.8	1.9	-64.	0.	6376.	25.3	3.9	.7	3.50	-.02	-.86	0.
	1980	13.	59.	37.9	3716.	108.		3.0	1.9	-60.	0.	6490.	26.8	4.2	.8	3.81	.04	-.84	0.
	1985	14.	65.	39.1	3723.	107.		3.0	1.9	-56.	0.	6612.	35.4	5.2	2.4	3.73	.16	.15	0.
	1990	16.	72.	41.5	3749.	108.		2.9	2.0	-53.	0.	6608.	38.5	4.2	1.9	2.76	.19	.18	2.
	1995	20.	85.	46.8	3762.	108.		3.0	2.2	-50.	0.	6351.	62.3	5.9	2.9	3.01	.56	1.33	2.
	2000	21.	93.	48.7	3797.	108.		3.0	2.4	-48.	0.	6524.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	230.	93.	63.0	3278.	95.		5.0	3.2	38.	91.	810.	74.7	6.8	.4	4.27	1.16	.51	8.
	1980	229.	97.	62.1	3291.	95.		5.2	3.3	37.	88.	846.	73.2	7.1	.4	4.62	1.11	.51	8.
	1985	228.	100.	60.9	3299.	95.		5.3	3.3	36.	84.	875.	64.6	6.1	.4	4.40	1.01	-.10	11.
	1990	226.	102.	58.5	3288.	94.		5.2	3.2	38.	83.	895.	61.5	4.8	.3	3.21	.98	-.13	24.
	1995	222.	97.	53.2	3260.	93.		5.0	3.0	44.	87.	828.	37.7	3.1	.2	2.89	.70	-1.16	36.
	2000	221.	98.	51.3	3246.	92.		4.8	2.9	47.	88.	831.							

8. Help cities in distressed regions (large subsidies)

Per capita income drops slightly and income inequality is substantially improved, although not through induced effect. Population concentration and typical city size are down slightly, as is the number of population losers.

Population shares increase for the East South Central Division, the Development Regions, and for cities in the 350,000 to 1,000,000 range. Incomes are up sharply in these same classes, including some induced income in the Development Regions, whose internal income inequality is reduced, whose typical city size increases (it decreases elsewhere), and whose population losers are reduced from 12 to 1. The Development Regions still experience negative net migration, but substantially lower.

8. ALL CITIES IN DISTRESSED REGIONS [LARGE SUBS.]

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP. (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF. EFFORT %.	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF. EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3441.	1.6	5.0	.47	.47	-.00	47.2	2877.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3452.	1.5	5.0	.49	.49	-.01	47.2	3004.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3464.	1.4	5.1	.50	.51	-.01	47.4	3147.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3477.	1.3	5.1	.50	.51	-.01	47.7	3302.	4.55				13.
1995	253.	182.	3492.	1.3	5.2	.50	.51	-.01	48.1	3454.	4.41				13.
2000	262.	193.	3510.	1.2	5.3	.49	.50	-.01	48.6	3644.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC.≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S.≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.6	3.5	.6	3.22	.14	-.88	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3517.	102.	100.0	5.0	.3	-61.	0.	1197.	3.2	3.0	.6	3.03	.07	-1.09	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3533.	102.	100.0	5.1	.3	-58.	0.	1226.	3.0	3.1	.6	3.21	.07	-1.21	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3550.	102.	100.0	5.2	.3	-55.	0.	1255.	2.6	2.6	.5	3.00	.05	-1.38	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3567.	103.	99.9	5.3	.3	-52.	0.	1283.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.10	.05	-1.58	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3582.	103.	99.9	5.4	.3	-50.	0.	1297.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.94	.01	-1.74	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3595.	102.	99.9	5.4	.3	-48.	0.	1309.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.4	3.4	.2	3.02	-.10	-.92	0.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3645.	106.	100.0	3.9	1.0	34.	96.	5906.	10.9	2.9	.2	2.84	-.17	-1.11	0.
	1980	25.	33.	20.9	3649.	106.	99.9	3.9	1.0	31.	90.	6153.	10.2	2.9	.3	3.01	-.16	-1.22	0.
	1985	25.	33.	20.3	3653.	105.	99.9	3.9	1.0	29.	84.	6414.	9.1	2.6	.3	2.81	-.16	-1.36	0.
	1990	25.	34.	19.7	3656.	105.	99.9	3.9	.9	27.	79.	6665.	6.6	1.5	.2	1.97	-.14	-1.53	4.
	1995	25.	35.	19.1	3658.	105.	99.9	3.9	.9	26.	76.	6858.	5.3	1.2	.2	1.82	-.16	-1.66	7.
	2000	25.	35.	18.5	3660.	104.	99.9	3.9	.8	25.	72.	7037.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.2	11.3	1.6	4.65	1.32	4.15	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3400.	99.	99.9	5.5	.7	62.	115.	1260.	27.2	11.6	1.6	4.62	1.37	4.56	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.3	3425.	99.	99.8	5.6	.8	56.	106.	1400.	29.5	12.4	1.6	5.19	1.32	4.98	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.1	3457.	100.	99.7	5.7	.9	49.	97.	1597.	35.2	13.4	1.9	5.24	1.56	5.77	0.
	1990	37.	28.	16.2	3500.	101.	99.6	5.9	1.0	43.	87.	1894.	45.2	12.7	1.8	4.13	1.53	6.32	0.
	1995	37.	32.	17.5	3551.	102.	99.5	6.1	1.1	37.	79.	2311.	52.1	13.2	1.9	4.37	1.70	6.45	0.
	2000	37.	36.	18.9	3612.	103.	99.4	6.3	1.2	30.	72.	2926.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	11.7	3.3	.2	4.19	.49	-2.12	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.8	3451.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-51.	9.	2851.	11.1	3.1	.2	3.90	.49	-2.05	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.3	3458.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-48.	8.	2950.	10.5	3.1	.2	4.10	.47	-2.16	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.7	3465.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-45.	8.	3056.	9.1	2.7	.2	3.79	.40	-2.20	0.
	1990	48.	33.	19.2	3472.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-43.	8.	3154.	5.4	1.3	.1	2.62	.37	-2.37	5.
	1995	48.	34.	18.6	3475.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-41.	8.	3215.	4.1	1.0	.1	2.40	.32	-2.38	10.
	2000	48.	34.	18.0	3478.	99.	100.0	3.5	.6	-39.	7.	3270.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.9	3.6	.4	4.41	.85	-2.33	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3321.	96.	100.0	2.4	.2	-20.	38.	1321.	3.8	3.5	.4	4.12	.90	-2.19	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.2	3328.	96.	100.0	2.4	.2	-18.	36.	1359.	3.6	3.5	.4	4.34	.85	-2.31	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3336.	96.	100.0	2.4	.2	-17.	34.	1398.	3.2	3.1	.4	4.02	.75	-2.34	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.9	3343.	96.	99.9	2.3	.2	-16.	33.	1434.	2.0	1.6	.3	2.79	.69	-2.52	3.
	1995	20.	10.	5.7	3348.	96.	99.9	2.3	.2	-14.	32.	1451.	1.6	1.3	.3	2.57	.62	-2.52	5.
	2000.	20.	11.	5.5	3353.	96.	99.9	2.3	.2	-13.	31.	1466.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	3.2	6.1	.8	4.62	1.22	-.24	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2899.	84.	100.1	9.5	.3	296.	340.	496.	3.2	5.9	.8	4.41	1.28	-.23	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2899.	84.	100.2	9.3	.3	284.	325.	520.	3.1	5.9	.7	4.73	1.20	-.44	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2900.	84.	100.3	9.0	.3	272.	311.	544.	2.9	5.4	.7	4.48	1.10	-.62	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2901.	83.	100.4	8.8	.3	262.	299.	567.	2.5	3.7	.5	3.19	1.00	-.91	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.1	2904.	83.	100.5	8.7	.3	256.	292.	583.	2.2	3.1	.5	3.00	.86	-1.11	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.1	2907.	83.	100.6	8.5	.3	252.	286.	597.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	12.4	8.5	.5	5.50	1.36	.65	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	2945.	86.	100.0	6.4	.7	-18.	30.	944.	12.7	8.1	.5	5.28	1.31	.60	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	2958.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	-17.	29.	1030.	12.5	8.2	.5	5.71	1.23	.40	0.
	1985	37.	15.	9.4	2972.	86.	99.9	6.3	.7	-16.	27.	1125.	12.1	7.4	.4	5.43	1.10	.08	0.
	1990	37.	17.	9.5	2984.	86.	99.9	6.3	.7	-15.	26.	1215.	11.4	5.5	.4	3.90	1.01	-.21	1.
	1995	37.	17.	9.6	2994.	86.	99.9	6.3	.7	-15.	25.	1288.	10.4	4.8	.4	3.70	.83	-.44	1.
	2000	37.	18.	9.6	3003.	86.	99.9	6.2	.7	-14.	24.	1358.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.8	8.5	1.4	5.47	2.47	-.83	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3245.	94.	100.0	4.0	.1	57.	109.	729.	4.8	8.0	1.3	5.25	2.26	-.79	0.
	1980	14.	6.	3.5	3256.	94.	99.9	3.9	.1	55.	104.	783.	4.7	8.0	1.1	5.66	2.08	-.94	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3268.	94.	99.9	3.7	.1	53.	99.	842.	4.3	6.8	.9	5.37	1.74	-1.35	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.7	3279.	94.	99.9	3.7	.1	51.	96.	898.	3.9	4.8	.8	3.83	1.57	-1.59	1.
	1995	14.	7.	3.7	3287.	94.	99.9	3.6	.1	51.	93.	943.	3.5	4.2	.7	3.62	1.35	-1.72	1.
	2000	14.	7.	3.7	3295.	94.	99.9	3.5	.1	50.	91.	985.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	23.8	9.0	.9	4.39	1.24	1.93	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3631.	106.	100.0	4.6	.9	-60.	0.	3461.	23.1	8.1	.8	4.29	1.09	1.43	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.7	3653.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-57.	0.	3750.	22.8	8.2	.7	4.70	1.03	1.25	0.
	1985	22.	28.	17.0	3674.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-54.	0.	4066.	21.4	7.2	.6	4.53	.86	.69	0.
	1990	22.	30.	17.3	3694.	106.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-51.	0.	4387.	21.1	5.6	.6	3.30	.79	.41	0.
	1995	22.	32.	17.4	3710.	106.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-49.	0.	4666.	19.3	4.9	.5	3.16	.66	.05	0.
	2000	22.	33.	17.5	3724.	106.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-48.	0.	4934.							

8. ALL CITIES IN DISTRESSED REGIONS [LARGE SUBS.]

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ≠/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	19.3	4.0	.4	3.40	.09	-.87	0.
	1975	50.	41.	28.2	3621.	105.	100.0	4.7	1.5	-51.	12.	4895.	17.5	3.6	.3	3.22	.01	-1.03	0.
	1980	50.	43.	27.6	3632.	105.	100.0	4.8	1.5	-48.	11.	5091.	16.6	3.6	.3	3.43	.02	-1.15	0.
	1985	50.	45.	27.0	3644.	105.	100.0	4.8	1.5	-46.	10.	5298.	14.9	3.2	.3	3.22	-.01	-1.31	0.
	1990	50.	46.	26.3	3655.	105.	99.9	4.8	1.4	-44.	9.	5497.	11.6	2.0	.3	2.27	.00	-1.49	9.
	1995	50.	47.	25.7	3664.	105.	99.9	4.9	1.4	-42.	9.	5647.	9.7	1.7	.3	2.11	-.03	-1.62	15.
	2000	50.	48.	25.0	3671.	105.	99.9	4.9	1.4	-40.	8.	5787.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	14.8	3.2	.2	3.99	.44	-1.98	0.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3462.	101.	100.0	3.6	1.0	14.	74.	2559.	13.8	2.9	.2	3.72	.44	-1.95	0.
	1980	59.	41.	26.6	3466.	100.	100.0	3.5	.9	14.	69.	2643.	13.0	2.9	.2	3.91	.42	-2.06	0.
	1985	59.	43.	25.8	3469.	100.	100.0	3.5	.9	13.	65.	2733.	11.3	2.5	.2	3.62	.35	-2.12	0.
	1990	59.	44.	25.1	3472.	100.	100.0	3.5	.9	12.	62.	2816.	6.5	1.2	.1	2.50	.33	-2.29	5.
	1995	59.	44.	24.2	3474.	99.	99.9	3.4	.8	11.	59.	2867.	4.8	.9	.1	2.29	.28	-2.32	11.
	2000	59.	45.	23.4	3475.	99.	99.9	3.4	.8	12.	57.	2911.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	21.6	9.7	1.0	4.55	1.26	2.40	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3662.	106.	100.0	4.5	.8	-60.	0.	3910.	21.0	8.8	.8	4.46	1.08	1.86	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.2	3684.	107.	100.0	4.5	.9	-57.	0.	4225.	20.8	8.8	.8	4.90	1.02	1.65	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.6	3706.	107.	100.0	4.5	.9	-54.	0.	4567.	19.7	7.8	.6	4.72	.85	1.04	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.8	3726.	107.	100.0	4.4	.9	-52.	0.	4916.	19.6	6.0	.6	3.44	.78	.74	0.
	1995	16.	27.	15.1	3742.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-50.	0.	5218.	18.1	5.3	.5	3.30	.65	.34	0.
	2000	16.	29.	15.2	3756.	107.	99.9	4.4	.9	-48.	0.	5507.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.3	25.1	5.2	3.67	1.93	18.08	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3344.	97.	100.0	5.3	.2	-47.	0.	1042.	16.4	25.1	5.5	4.27	2.20	17.54	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.4	3420.	99.	99.9	5.3	.2	-45.	0.	1340.	19.0	25.7	5.4	5.38	2.06	17.36	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.3	3500.	101.	99.9	5.2	.3	-43.	0.	1743.	25.5	27.8	6.8	5.99	2.90	18.20	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.4	3592.	103.	99.8	5.1	.4	-41.	0.	2342.	36.7	26.3	6.5	5.19	2.70	17.84	0.
	1995	8.	14.	7.7	3685.	106.	99.7	4.9	.5	-40.	0.	3132.	44.5	25.6	6.5	5.80	3.04	16.30	0.
	2000	8.	18.	9.2	3782.	108.	99.7	4.8	.6	-39.	0.	4186.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	31.1	7.0	.3	4.98	1.40	-.34	0.
	1975	109.	40.	26.9	3132.	91.	100.0	5.8	1.5	76.	127.	813.	31.3	6.7	.3	4.77	1.38	-.34	0.
	1980	109.	42.	27.1	3138.	91.	99.9	5.7	1.5	73.	121.	868.	30.5	6.7	.3	5.13	1.29	-.51	0.
	1985	109.	45.	27.3	3145.	91.	99.9	5.6	1.5	71.	116.	929.	28.7	6.0	.3	4.87	1.14	-.76	0.
	1990	109.	48.	27.4	3150.	91.	99.9	5.6	1.5	69.	112.	987.	25.5	4.2	.2	3.48	1.04	-1.02	6.
	1995	109.	50.	27.3	3155.	90.	99.8	5.5	1.6	68.	109.	1031.	22.8	3.7	.2	3.29	.88	-1.19	8.
	2000	109.	52.	27.1	3160.	90.	99.8	5.5	1.6	67.	107.	1073.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ≠/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.8	5.5	2.0	3.64	.27	-.35	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3834.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-65.	0.	9500.	16.4	5.2	2.0	3.49	.29	-.43	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.2	3849.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-62.	0.	9947.	15.9	5.2	1.9	3.76	.28	-.52	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.1	3863.	112.	100.0	.5	1.0	-58.	0.	10430.	15.2	4.8	1.8	3.58	.26	-.65	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.9	3876.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-55.	0.	10904.	14.0	3.6	1.7	2.57	.24	-.81	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.8	3886.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11277.	12.8	3.2	1.5	2.44	.21	-.97	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.5	3895.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-51.	0.	11627.							
2,000,000–5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	12.0	3.8	.7	3.78	.18	-1.03	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3680.	107.	100.0	3.6	.9	10.	72.	3352.	11.0	3.4	.7	3.55	.12	-1.12	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3659.	106.	100.0	3.7	.9	4.	62.	3381.	12.9	3.9	.9	3.92	.20	-.98	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.3	3660.	106.	100.0	3.5	.9	-1.	53.	3457.	22.2	6.0	3.0	3.92	.35	.96	0.
	1990	14.	44.	25.0	3694.	106.	99.9	3.2	1.1	-10.	41.	3432.	26.9	4.9	2.2	2.96	.36	.84	0.
	1995	16.	50.	27.6	3689.	106.	99.9	3.1	1.1	-14.	35.	3520.	31.0	5.0	1.8	2.99	.43	.85	0.
	2000	17.	57.	30.0	3748.	107.	99.8	3.5	1.3	-16.	30.	3843.							
1,000,000–1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	28.4	8.3	1.6	4.38	1.16	1.78	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3478.	101.	100.0	3.3	.7	-58.	0.	1521.	29.1	8.0	1.5	4.27	1.09	1.70	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.6	3497.	101.	100.0	3.4	.7	-55.	0.	1582.	28.8	8.4	1.5	4.64	1.08	1.77	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.8	3497.	101.	100.0	4.0	.8	-52.	0.	1607.	23.5	6.5	1.1	4.44	.94	.30	0.
	1990	22.	34.	19.5	3477.	100.	99.9	4.1	.8	-48.	0.	1601.	33.7	7.8	2.4	3.50	1.25	2.36	0.
	1995	21.	33.	18.3	3508.	100.	99.9	4.9	.9	-45.	0.	1685.	34.7	8.4	2.4	3.55	1.39	2.79	0.
	2000	22.	34.	17.7	3462.	99.	99.9	4.2	.7	-45.	0.	1609.							
350,000–999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.3	5.9	.8	4.38	.86	-.33	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.8	3184.	93.	100.0	3.9	1.0	-6.	47.	670.	20.1	5.5	.7	4.18	.84	-.37	0.
	1980	55.	34.	21.8	3211.	93.	99.8	4.2	1.1	1.	51.	677.	24.2	6.7	1.0	4.54	.89	.41	0.
	1985	60.	36.	22.1	3223.	93.	99.9	3.8	1.1	16.	64.	677.	24.7	6.4	1.0	4.42	.94	.26	0.
	1990	65.	38.	21.7	3179.	91.	99.5	3.7	1.1	31.	76.	641.	15.0	3.2	.4	3.04	.66	-1.30	3.
	1995	69.	40.	21.9	3180.	91.	99.7	3.8	1.1	43.	85.	638.	13.8	2.8	.3	2.89	.56	-1.45	9.
	2000	70.	40.	21.1	3190.	91.	99.7	4.1	1.2	40.	80.	629.							
150,000–349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.6	6.7	.6	4.40	1.20	.17	0.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3174.	92.	99.9	4.8	.9	135.	185.	273.	18.5	6.7	.6	4.26	1.16	.41	0.
	1980	92.	23.	15.0	3149.	91.	100.3	4.7	.9	134.	181.	270.	14.2	5.7	.4	4.56	1.01	-.72	0.
	1985	89.	23.	13.7	3124.	90.	99.9	5.0	.9	120.	164.	270.	11.2	4.7	.3	4.21	.84	-1.10	0.
	1990	87.	22.	12.4	3143.	90.	100.4	5.3	.8	111.	154.	264.	8.5	3.1	.3	3.00	.84	-1.42	7.
	1995	91.	22.	11.9	3126.	90.	99.9	5.4	.9	94.	135.	255.	6.9	2.6	.3	2.79	.79	-1.67	12.
	2000	89.	21.	11.2	3071.	88.	99.6	4.7	.8	110.	149.	255.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	4.8	5.6	.4	4.70	1.18	-1.15	0.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2894.	84.	100.0	5.9	.5	40.	88.	120.	4.9	5.5	.5	4.47	1.18	-1.03	0.
	1980	61.	7.	4.5	2897.	84.	99.1	5.9	.4	34.	79.	121.	4.0	5.3	.4	4.83	1.04	-1.26	0.
	1985	57.	7.	4.1	2949.	85.	99.9	5.4	.4	41.	84.	124.	3.3	4.6	.4	4.41	.99	-1.39	0.
	1990	51.	6.	3.5	2917.	84.	100.6	4.7	.3	36.	77.	125.	1.9	2.5	.3	3.03	.86	-1.97	10.
	1995	42.	5.	2.6	2913.	83.	100.7	4.5	.2	37.	77.	117.	.8	1.3	.3	2.61	.29	-2.14	13.
	2000	41.	5.	2.4	2926.	83.	100.7	4.4	.2	40.	78.	118.							

8. ALL CITIES IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (LARGE SUBS.)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA			INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS						NO. OF POP. LOSERS
					$/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL						% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	89.7	6.2	.4	4.25	.79	.04	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.7	3425.	100.	100.0	5.2	4.5	-58.	0.	3167.	90.4	6.0	.4	4.08	.77	.07	0.
	1980	183.	135.	86.9	3439.	100.	100.0	5.2	4.5	-55.	0.	3305.	90.9	6.3	.4	4.42	.74	.10	0.
	1985	183.	144.	87.1	3454.	100.	100.0	5.2	4.5	-52.	0.	3461.	91.6	6.0	.4	4.24	.72	.12	0.
	1990	183.	152.	87.4	3471.	100.	100.0	5.3	4.6	-49.	0.	3629.	93.2	4.9	.4	3.10	.69	.16	11.
	1995	183.	160.	87.6	3489.	100.	99.9	5.3	4.7	-47.	0.	3794.	94.5	4.8	.4	3.03	.68	.19	19.
	2000	183.	167.	87.9	3509.	100.	99.9	5.4	4.8	-45.	0.	4000.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	3.4	4.0	.8	3.01	[illegible]	.31	0.
	1975	18.	7.	5.0	3656.	106.	100.1	3.1	.2	749.	798.	1080.	3.1	3.5	.8	2.88	.30	.01	0.
	1980	18.	8.	4.9	3624.	105.	100.1	3.1	.2	714.	761.	1095.	2.9	3.5	.8	3.10	.29	-.22	0.
	1985	18.	8.	4.8	3594.	104.	100.2	3.1	.2	680.	724.	1110.	2.6	3.1	.7	2.94	.28	-.44	0.
	1990	18.	8.	4.7	3567.	103.	100.2	3.1	.1	650.	691.	1124.	2.0	1.9	.6	2.09	.26	-.73	3.
	1995	18.	8.	4.6	3548.	102.	100.3	3.1	.1	629.	668.	1129.	1.5	1.4	.5	1.95	.19	-1.02	4.
	2000	18.	8.	4.4	3533.	101.	100.3	3.1	.1	613.	651.	1130.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.6	7.8	1.2	4.17	1.81	1.31	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3377.	98.	100.1	2.9	.0	727.	770.	262.	.6	7.2	1.3	4.05	1.91	.81	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	3356.	97.	100.2	2.9	.0	693.	734.	283.	.6	7.1	1.3	4.40	1.75	.47	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3337.	96.	100.3	2.9	.0	661.	700.	306.	.5	6.1	1.3	4.20	1.56	-.06	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3323.	96.	100.4	2.9	.0	634.	672.	327.	.5	4.4	1.1	3.02	1.40	-.45	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3315.	95.	100.5	2.9	.0	617.	653.	344.	.4	3.6	1.0	2.86	1.21	-.85	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	3309.	94.	100.6	2.9	.0	603.	638.	358.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.7	9.0	2.5	5.44	2.34	-.92	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3567.	104.	100.1	1.2	.0	716.	762.	278.	.7	8.4	2.2	5.24	2.25	-1.02	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	3548.	103.	100.2	1.2	.0	682.	726.	304.	.7	8.2	2.1	5.66	2.05	-1.31	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3531.	102.	100.3	1.2	.0	651.	693.	331.	.6	7.0	1.7	5.37	1.74	-1.75	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3520.	101.	100.4	1.3	.0	626.	666.	358.	.6	4.8	1.4	3.84	1.55	-2.09	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3514.	101.	100.4	1.3	.0	611.	650.	377.	.5	4.1	1.3	3.62	1.30	-2.24	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	3508.	100.	100.5	1.3	.0	597.	634.	395.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	2.9	2.2	3.72	1.20	-2.57	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	3548.	103.	100.1	.7	.0	759.	807.	230.	.1	2.7	2.2	3.48	1.27	-2.53	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	3514.	102.	100.2	.8	.0	721.	766.	235.	.1	2.6	2.2	3.67	1.19	-2.73	0.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	3484.	101.	100.2	.8	.0	687.	730.	240.	.1	2.2	1.9	3.41	1.05	-2.81	0.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	3458.	99.	100.3	.9	.0	657.	698.	244.	.0	.8	1.1	2.36	.97	-3.05	0.
	1995	2.	0.	.3	3439.	98.	100.3	.9	.0	637.	676.	245.	.0	.4	1.1	2.15	.86	-3.10	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	3423.	98.	100.4	.9	.0	621.	658.	246.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.6	3.5	.6	3.22	.14	-.88	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3517.	102.	100.0	5.0	.3	-61.	0.	1197.	3.2	3.0	.6	3.03	.07	-1.09	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3533.	102.	100.0	5.1	.3	-58.	0.	1226.	3.0	3.1	.6	3.21	.07	-1.21	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3550.	102.	100.0	5.2	.3	-55.	0.	1255.	2.6	2.6	.5	3.00	.05	-1.38	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3567.	103.	99.9	5.3	.3	-52.	0.	1283.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.10	.05	-1.58	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3582.	103.	99.9	5.4	.3	-50.	0.	1297.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.94	.01	-1.74	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3595.	102.	99.9	5.4	.3	-48.	0.	1309.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.8	11.2	.6	6.53	1.81	1.01	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	3247.	94.	100.2	1.8	.0	706.	747.	242.	1.9	11.0	.6	6.31	1.57	1.43	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.1	3227.	93.	100.4	1.8	.0	671.	710.	269.	1.9	10.8	.6	6.84	1.47	1.00	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.1	3211.	93.	100.5	1.8	.0	640.	676.	299.	1.9	10.0	.6	6.54	1.40	.74	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.2	3200.	92.	100.7	1.7	.0	613.	648.	331.	1.9	7.4	.6	4.72	1.27	.23	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.2	3201.	92.	100.9	1.7	.0	601.	634.	357.	1.7	6.5	.6	4.50	.97	-.13	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.2	3200.	91.	101.0	1.7	.1	588.	620.	381.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	$/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	209.	136.	92.7	3431.	100.		5.2	4.8	-58.	0.	3039.	93.5	5.8	.4	4.01	.72	-.01	0.
	1980	209.	144.	92.7	3445.	100.		5.2	4.8	-55.	0.	3174.	93.8	6.1	.4	4.34	.70	.01	0.
	1985	209.	153.	92.8	3460.	100.		5.2	4.8	-52.	0.	3326.	94.2	5.8	.4	4.17	.68	.03	0.
	1990	209.	162.	92.9	3477.	100.		5.3	4.9	-49.	0.	3490.	95.1	4.7	.4	3.04	.66	.06	17.
	1995	209.	170.	93.0	3494.	100.		5.3	5.0	-47.	0.	3650.	95.9	4.6	.3	2.97	.64	.08	29.
	2000	209.	177.	93.1	3514.	100.		5.4	5.1	-45.	0.	3850.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	33.	11.	7.3	3571.	104.		3.1	.3	740.	787.	822.	6.5	5.1	.7	3.62	.75	.08	0.
	1980	33.	11.	7.3	3539.	103.		3.0	.2	704.	749.	831.	6.2	5.1	.7	3.94	.72	-.17	0.
	1985	33.	12.	7.2	3509.	101.		3.0	.2	670.	713.	841.	5.8	4.6	.6	3.78	.67	-.42	0.
	1990	33.	12.	7.1	3483.	100.		3.0	.2	641.	681.	851.	4.9	3.2	.5	2.72	.62	-.74	3.
	1995	33.	13.	7.0	3466.	99.		3.0	.2	622.	660.	855.	4.1	2.6	.5	2.58	.50	-1.03	5.
	2000	33.	13.	6.9	3453.	98.		3.0	.2	607.	644.	857.							

9. Help all cities in distressed regions (small subsidies)

The results are similar to those of policy #8, but naturally smaller since the level of transfer effort was one sixth as large. The purpose of this simulation is to provide a banchmark for the following one, of aid to growth centers in Development Regions, where the level of subsidies had to be reduced from 8.5 billion to 1.5 in order to avoid unrealistically high per capita subsidies in the favored areas.

9. ALL CITIES IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (SMALL SUBS.)

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10⁶) TUSP	MET POP. (10⁶) TMP	INCOME PER CAP. ($) IPC	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/$ ATE	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL II	DIFF. NEUTRAL EE	TRANSF EFFECT SEE	INDUCED EFFECT IEE	POP CON INDEX % CBS	TYPICAL CITY (10³) TCTC	MET.POP. GROWTH % MR1	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10⁶) TIMM
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3442.	.2	5.4	.13	.12	.00	47.2	2875.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3453.	.2	5.4	.12	.12	.00	47.2	2996.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3466.	.2	5.4	.11	.11	.00	47.4	3134.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3480.	.2	5.5	.11	.11	.00	47.7	3284.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3496.	.2	5.6	.10	.10	-.00	48.2	3435.	4.42				13.
2000		190.	3516.	.2	5.7	.10	.11	-.01	48.8	3634.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10⁶)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC.≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S.≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10³)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.9	3.8	.7	3.23	.32	-.78	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3570.	104.	100.0	5.1	.3	-9.	0.	1196.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.05	.29	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3587.	104.	100.1	5.1	.3	-9.	0.	1222.	3.3	3.4	.7	3.25	.29	-1.13	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3604.	104.	100.2	5.2	.3	-8.	0.	1250.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.24	-1.33	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3622.	104.	100.2	5.3	.3	-8.	0.	1275.	2.1	1.7	.6	2.13	.23	-1.55	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3637.	104.	100.3	5.4	.3	-8.	0.	1287.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.98	.17	-1.77	9.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3651.	104.	100.4	5.5	.3	-7.	0.	1296.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.6	3.4	.3	3.02	-.03	-.96	1.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3621.	105.	100.0	4.5	1.0	9.	17.	5913.	11.1	3.0	.4	2.85	-.08	-1.15	3.
	1980	25.	33.	20.9	3628.	105.	100.0	4.5	1.0	9.	16.	6165.	10.4	3.0	.4	3.01	-.07	-1.26	3.
	1985	25.	34.	20.3	3635.	105.	100.0	4.5	1.0	8.	16.	6430.	9.2	2.6	.3	2.81	-.08	-1.41	4.
	1990	25.	34.	19.7	3641.	105.	100.0	4.5	1.0	8.	15.	6686.	6.7	1.5	.3	1.97	-.07	-1.60	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.1	3645.	104.	100.0	4.5	.9	8.	14.	6880.	5.2	1.2	.3	1.82	-.08	-1.75	9.
	2000	25.	35.	18.6	3649.	104.	100.0	4.5	.9	7.	14.	7060.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.6	11.5	1.7	4.66	1.66	4.01	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3343.	97.	100.0	6.5	.9	3.	11.	1270.	28.2	12.0	1.7	4.64	1.83	4.51	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.3	3379.	98.	100.0	6.6	.9	2.	10.	1423.	30.7	12.9	1.7	5.23	1.73	4.97	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.3	3420.	99.	100.1	6.7	1.0	1.	9.	1638.	37.2	14.0	2.0	5.30	2.01	5.88	0.
	1990	37.	29.	16.5	3474.	100.	100.1	6.8	1.1	1.	8.	1965.	48.1	13.3	2.0	4.20	1.92	6.49	1.
	1995	37.	33.	17.8	3537.	101.	100.1	7.0	1.3	0.	7.	2430.	56.1	13.9	2.1	4.48	2.11	6.66	2.
	2000	37.	37.	19.5	3611.	103.	100.2	7.2	1.4	-0.	6.	3129.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	12.8	3.6	.2	4.20	.71	-2.06	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3494.	102.	100.0	3.6	.8	-8.	1.	2852.	12.4	3.4	.2	3.93	.78	-2.00	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.4	3499.	101.	100.0	3.6	.8	-8.	1.	2954.	11.6	3.4	.2	4.13	.73	-2.13	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.9	3504.	101.	100.0	3.6	.7	-8.	1.	3060.	10.1	2.9	.2	3.83	.62	-2.20	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.4	3509.	101.	100.0	3.6	.7	-7.	1.	3159.	6.2	1.5	.2	2.65	.55	-2.39	3.
	1995	48.	34.	18.8	3511.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-7.	1.	3219.	4.7	1.1	.1	2.43	.47	-2.43	8.
	2000	48.	35.	18.2	3512.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-6.	1.	3272.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.4	3.2	.5	4.39	.42	-2.32	2.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3333.	97.	100.0	2.6	.2	-7.	2.	1314.	3.2	2.9	.5	4.08	.35	-2.20	3.
	1980	20.	9.	6.1	3340.	97.	100.0	2.6	.2	-6.	2.	1341.	3.0	3.0	.5	4.28	.33	-2.33	3.
	1985	20.	10.	5.9	3347.	97.	99.9	2.6	.2	-6.	2.	1369.	2.6	2.5	.5	3.95	.24	-2.37	4.
	1990	20.	10.	5.7	3353.	96.	99.9	2.6	.2	-5.	2.	1394.	1.3	1.0	.4	2.72	.22	-2.57	5.
	1995	20.	10.	5.5	3357.	96.	99.9	2.6	.2	-5.	2.	1401.	.9	.7	.4	2.48	.16	-2.58	6.
	2000	20.	10.	5.3	3360.	96.	99.9	2.6	.2	-5.	2.	1405.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.8	5.4	.8	4.59	1.29	-.99	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2658.	77.	100.0	6.7	.4	57.	62.	493.	2.9	5.3	.8	4.37	1.41	-.92	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2666.	77.	100.1	6.7	.4	55.	60.	513.	2.8	5.3	.8	4.67	1.31	-1.09	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2675.	77.	100.1	6.6	.4	53.	58.	534.	2.6	4.8	.7	4.40	1.16	-1.22	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2683.	77.	100.2	6.5	.3	52.	56.	553.	2.1	3.1	.5	3.11	1.04	-1.48	0.
	1995	13.	5.	3.0	2690.	77.	100.2	6.5	.3	51.	55.	565.	1.7	2.5	.5	2.90	.86	-1.63	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.0	2695.	77.	100.2	6.4	.3	51.	55.	574.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	12.8	8.8	.5	5.51	1.53	.72	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	2960.	86.	100.0	6.4	.7	-3.	5.	949.	13.2	8.4	.6	5.30	1.52	.66	1.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	2974.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	-3.	5.	1040.	13.0	8.5	.6	5.73	1.41	.45	1.
	1985	37.	16.	9.4	2987.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	-3.	5.	1140.	12.5	7.6	.5	5.46	1.24	.10	1.
	1990	37.	17.	9.6	2999.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	-3.	5.	1235.	11.7	5.6	.5	3.92	1.11	-.23	2.
	1995	37.	18.	9.7	3008.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	-3.	4.	1313.	10.5	4.8	.4	3.71	.87	-.51	2.
	2000	37.	18.	9.7	3024.	86.	100.0	6.2	.7	6.	12.	1384.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.4	7.8	1.6	5.45	1.90	-.94	1.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3201.	93.	100.0	3.9	.2	12.	20.	728.	4.3	7.1	1.6	5.20	1.53	-.88	1.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3214.	93.	99.9	3.8	.2	12.	19.	779.	4.2	7.2	1.5	5.58	1.43	-1.02	1.
	1985	14.	6.	3.5	3227.	93.	99.9	3.8	.2	11.	18.	836.	3.7	6.0	1.2	5.26	1.09	-1.42	1.
	1990	14.	6.	3.5	3238.	93.	99.9	3.8	.2	11.	18.	890.	3.2	4.1	1.1	3.73	.98	-1.67	3.
	1995	14.	6.	3.5	3247.	93.	99.8	3.7	.2	11.	17.	932.	2.8	3.5	1.0	3.49	.77	-1.80	3.
	2000	14.	7.	3.5	3255.	93.	99.8	3.7	.2	11.	17.	970.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	22.7	8.6	1.1	4.37	.67	2.10	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3680.	107.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-9.	0.	3430.	21.2	7.5	1.0	4.26	.37	1.55	1.
	1980	22.	26.	16.5	3697.	107.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-8.	0.	3672.	21.0	7.6	1.0	4.66	.39	1.35	1.
	1985	22.	28.	16.8	3714.	107.	99.8	4.6	1.0	-8.	0.	3939.	19.3	6.6	.8	4.47	.27	.73	1.
	1990	22.	30.	16.9	3729.	107.	99.7	4.6	1.0	-8.	0.	4209.	18.6	5.0	.7	3.24	.27	.42	3.
	1995	22.	31.	17.0	3741.	107.	99.6	4.6	1.0	-7.	0.	4437.	16.6	4.3	.6	3.09	.16	.03	3.
	2000	22.	32.	17.0	3752.	107.	99.6	4.6	1.0	-7.	0.	4653.							

9. ALL CITIES IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (SMALL SUBS.)

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	20.6	4.3	.4	3.41	.28	-.80	1.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3665.	106.	100.0	4.9	1.6	-7.	2.	4896.	19.0	3.9	.4	3.24	.25	-.97	2.
	1980	50.	43.	27.8	3676.	106.	100.0	4.9	1.6	-7.	2.	5091.	18.1	3.9	.4	3.46	.24	-1.10	2.
	1985	50.	45.	27.2	3687.	106.	100.1	4.9	1.6	-6.	2.	5297.	16.2	3.4	.4	3.26	.19	-1.29	3.
	1990	50.	46.	26.6	3698.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.5	-6.	2.	5494.	12.8	2.2	.3	2.30	.17	-1.50	9.
	1995	50.	47.	26.0	3706.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.5	-6.	2.	5642.	10.6	1.8	.3	2.14	.13	-1.67	13.
	2000	50.	48.	25.4	3713.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.5	-6.	2.	5778.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	15.3	3.3	.2	4.00	.56	-1.99	0.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3452.	100.	100.0	3.4	.9	4.	13.	2559.	14.6	3.1	.2	3.73	.60	-1.97	1.
	1980	59.	42.	26.7	3457.	100.	100.0	3.4	.9	4.	12.	2643.	13.6	3.1	.2	3.92	.56	-2.09	1.
	1985	59.	43.	25.9	3462.	100.	100.0	3.5	.9	4.	12.	2733.	11.7	2.6	.2	3.64	.47	-2.17	2.
	1990	59.	44.	25.2	3466.	100.	100.0	3.5	.9	4.	11.	2815.	6.7	1.2	.2	2.52	.43	-2.36	7.
	1995	59.	44.	24.4	3469.	99.	100.0	3.5	.9	4.	11.	2864.	4.8	.9	.1	2.30	.36	-2.41	14.
	2000	59.	45.	23.5	3470.	99.	100.0	3.5	.8	4.	10.	2906.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	21.0	9.5	1.2	4.54	.86	2.58	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3711.	108.	99.9	4.5	.9	-9.	0.	3871.	20.0	8.3	1.0	4.44	.55	1.99	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.1	3728.	108.	99.9	4.5	.9	-8.	0.	4128.	19.8	8.4	1.0	4.87	.55	1.76	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.4	3745.	108.	99.8	4.5	.9	-8.	0.	4411.	18.4	7.3	.8	4.68	.42	1.07	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.6	3760.	108.	99.7	4.5	.9	-8.	0.	4696.	18.1	5.6	.7	3.40	.40	.74	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.8	3772.	108.	99.6	4.5	.9	-7.	0.	4935.	16.2	4.8	.6	3.25	.27	.30	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.9	3782.	108.	99.6	4.4	.9	-7.	0.	5161.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.7	25.9	5.3	3.70	2.23	18.55	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3385.	98.	100.0	5.3	.2	-8.	0.	1048.	17.2	26.2	5.8	4.34	2.70	18.09	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3463.	100.	100.0	5.3	.2	-7.	0.	1357.	20.1	26.7	5.6	5.50	2.49	17.84	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.4	3544.	102.	100.1	5.2	.3	-7.	0.	1779.	27.4	29.3	7.3	6.16	3.58	18.84	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.6	3639.	105.	100.1	5.1	.4	-6.	0.	2422.	39.8	27.6	6.8	5.36	3.27	18.39	0.
	1995	8.	15.	8.0	3737.	107.	100.2	4.8	.5	-6.	0.	3278.	48.8	26.8	7.0	6.01	3.67	16.75	0.
	2000	8.	19.	9.8	3840.	109.	100.3	4.9	.7	-6.	0.	4445.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	29.3	6.6	.3	4.96	1.23	-.55	3.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3065.	89.	100.0	6.0	1.8	9.	17.	813.	29.2	6.3	.4	4.74	1.17	-.54	6.
	1980	109.	42.	26.9	3072.	89.	99.9	6.0	1.8	9.	16.	868.	28.4	6.3	.4	5.09	1.10	-.70	6.
	1985	109.	45.	27.0	3080.	89.	99.8	5.9	1.8	8.	15.	929.	26.3	5.6	.3	4.82	.93	-.95	7.
	1990	109.	47.	27.0	3087.	89.	99.8	5.9	1.8	8.	15.	986.	22.6	3.8	.3	3.43	.84	-1.21	14.
	1995	109.	49.	26.8	3092.	88.	99.7	5.9	1.8	8.	15.	1031.	19.6	3.2	.3	3.22	.66	-1.38	15.
	2000	109.	50.	26.5	3100.	88.	99.7	5.9	1.8	11.	17.	1072.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.3	5.3	1.6	3.64	.05	-.26	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3890.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	-9.	0.	9495.	15.7	4.9	1.5	3.48	.01	-.38	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.1	3901.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	-9.	0.	9928.	15.1	5.0	1.5	3.74	.02	-.49	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.0	3912.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	-8.	0.	10391.	14.2	4.6	1.4	3.54	.02	-.65	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.8	3923.	113.	100.0	.5	1.1	-8.	0.	10836.	12.8	3.3	1.3	2.53	.02	-.84	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.6	3930.	112.	99.9	.6	1.1	-7.	0.	11177.	11.5	2.9	1.2	2.38	.00	-1.02	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.3	3937.	112.	99.9	.6	1.0	-7.	0.	11489.							
2,000,000–5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.8	3.7	.8	3.77	.08	-1.02	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3675.	107.	100.0	3.6	.8	5.	13.	3352.	10.5	3.2	.8	3.54	-.02	-1.13	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3659.	106.	100.0	3.8	.8	3.	11.	3379.	12.5	3.8	1.0	3.92	.09	-.98	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.3	3664.	106.	100.0	3.6	.9	2.	10.	3459.	22.2	6.0	3.1	3.93	.30	1.02	0.
	1990	13.	42.	23.9	3709.	107.	100.0	3.5	1.1	1.	8.	3511.	26.9	5.1	2.4	2.97	.33	1.09	1.
	1995	17.	54.	29.4	3737.	107.	100.9	3.5	1.3	-1.	6.	3523.	52.2	7.8	3.4	3.41	.92	2.86	2.
	2000	18.	60.	31.6	3791.	108.	100.6	3.8	1.6	-1.	5.	3871.							
1,000,000–1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	29.1	8.5	1.6	4.39	1.19	1.94	0.
	1975	21.	31.	21.0	3527.	102.	100.0	3.3	.7	-9.	0.	1525.	29.8	8.2	1.6	4.29	1.11	1.85	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.7	3543.	103.	100.0	3.4	.7	-8.	0.	1589.	29.5	8.6	1.6	4.67	1.08	1.91	0.
	1985	23.	35.	21.5	3535.	102.	99.8	4.0	.9	-8.	0.	1600.	24.3	6.5	1.1	4.46	.92	.32	0.
	1990	22.	35.	20.3	3531.	101.	100.3	4.1	.8	-7.	0.	1662.	35.1	7.9	2.6	3.53	1.28	2.38	1.
	1995	21.	31.	17.3	3480.	100.	98.0	4.2	.7	-7.	0.	1559.	16.5	4.2	.9	2.99	.74	-.21	1.
	2000	21.	31.	16.5	3441.	98.	98.3	3.7	.6	-7.	0.	1565.							
350,000–999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.9	6.0	.8	4.38	.99	-.31	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3192.	93.	100.0	3.8	1.0	-0.	9.	671.	20.8	5.7	.7	4.19	1.01	-.35	0.
	1980	53.	33.	21.4	3222.	93.	100.2	4.1	1.1	-0.	8.	688.	24.7	6.9	1.1	4.55	1.08	.48	0.
	1985	61.	36.	22.0	3209.	93.	99.9	3.9	1.1	3.	10.	665.	25.6	6.7	1.1	4.45	1.11	.32	0.
	1990	66.	39.	22.4	3173.	91.	100.3	3.8	1.1	3.	10.	656.	15.8	3.2	.4	3.06	.77	-1.40	1.
	1995	70.	40.	21.8	3173.	91.	100.7	4.4	1.3	4.	11.	625.	13.7	2.8	.3	2.90	.64	-1.55	5.
	2000	70.	40.	21.1	3165.	90.	100.0	4.3	1.3	6.	12.	631.							
150,000–349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.2	6.5	.6	4.40	1.36	-.15	2.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3057.	89.	100.0	4.7	1.1	16.	23.	272.	18.4	6.6	.7	4.26	1.39	.16	5.
	1980	94.	24.	15.4	3022.	88.	100.0	4.8	1.2	16.	23.	273.	14.4	5.6	.4	4.60	1.16	-.99	5.
	1985	88.	22.	13.3	3035.	88.	100.4	5.4	1.1	15.	22.	265.	10.8	4.7	.4	4.19	1.00	-1.30	5.
	1990	87.	21.	12.3	3042.	87.	100.2	5.5	1.0	16.	22.	262.	7.9	2.9	.3	2.95	.94	-1.65	14.
	1995	85.	20.	11.1	2986.	85.	97.9	4.7	.9	16.	22.	252.	5.4	2.2	.3	2.70	.82	-1.99	19.
	2000	86.	21.	10.8	2988.	85.	99.9	4.8	.9	21.	27.	254.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	4.8	5.5	.5	4.70	1.22	-1.29	2.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2858.	83.	100.0	5.8	.5	4.	12.	120.	4.8	5.4	.5	4.47	1.25	-1.16	4.
	1980	61.	7.	4.5	2897.	84.	100.0	5.5	.4	5.	13.	121.	3.8	5.0	.5	4.68	1.08	-1.38	4.
	1985	56.	7.	4.0	2862.	83.	98.2	4.9	.4	3.	11.	122.	2.9	4.2	.5	4.38	.88	-1.66	7.
	1990	51.	6.	3.4	2862.	82.	99.8	5.0	.3	5.	12.	123.	1.5	2.0	.4	2.98	.64	-2.24	13.
	1995	46.	5.	2.9	2890.	83.	101.1	5.1	.3	3.	10.	119.	.7	1.0	.3	2.62	.13	-2.32	15.
	2000	44.	5.	2.6	2899.	82.	101.1	5.2	.2	3.	10.	119.							

9. ALL CITIES IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (SMALL SUBS.)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC $/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. $/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.6	6.4	.4	4.25	.80	.17	2.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3474.	101.	100.0	5.2	4.5	-9.	0.	3162.	92.3	6.1	.4	4.09	.77	.18	5.
	1980	183.	136.	87.1	3485.	101.	100.0	5.2	4.6	-9.	0.	3291.	92.7	6.4	.4	4.43	.74	.19	5.
	1985	183.	144.	87.4	3497.	101.	99.9	5.2	4.6	-8.	0.	3438.	93.6	6.2	.5	4.26	.72	.21	6.
	1990	183.	153.	87.8	3512.	101.	99.9	5.3	4.7	-8.	0.	3598.	95.5	5.0	.4	3.12	.70	.24	14.
	1995	183.	161.	88.1	3528.	101.	99.9	5.3	4.7	-7.	0.	3760.	96.6	4.8	.4	3.05	.68	.25	21.
	2000	183.	168.	88.4	3549.	101.	99.9	5.4	4.8	-6.	1.	3973.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.2	2.6	.7	2.96	.28	-.98	1.
	1975	18.	7.	5.0	3052.	89.	100.0	3.7	.3	146.	146.	1071.	1.9	2.2	.7	2.78	.26	-1.15	3.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	3051.	88.	100.0	3.7	.3	142.	142.	1077.	1.8	2.2	.7	2.95	.25	-1.29	3.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	3049.	88.	100.0	3.7	.3	139.	139.	1084.	1.5	1.9	.6	2.75	.22	-1.42	4.
	1990	18.	8.	4.5	3048.	88.	100.0	3.7	.3	135.	135.	1089.	.8	.8	.5	1.91	.21	-1.64	7.
	1995	18.	8.	4.3	3047.	87.	100.1	3.7	.3	134.	134.	1085.	.4	.4	.5	1.75	.15	-1.81	9.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	3046.	87.	100.1	3.7	.3	133.	133.	1079.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.4	5.3	1.4	4.08	1.35	-.66	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2790.	81.	100.0	3.7	.0	143.	143.	256.	.4	4.9	1.7	3.87	1.43	-.88	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2798.	81.	100.1	3.6	.0	139.	139.	271.	.4	4.9	1.6	4.14	1.33	-1.07	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2805.	81.	100.1	3.6	.0	135.	135.	287.	.3	4.1	1.6	3.89	1.11	-1.36	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2813.	81.	100.1	3.5	.0	133.	133.	302.	.2	2.5	1.4	2.74	1.00	-1.64	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2819.	81.	100.1	3.5	.0	132.	132.	312.	.2	1.9	1.3	2.54	.83	-1.84	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2825.	80.	100.2	3.4	.0	131.	131.	321.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.5	6.1	2.6	5.33	1.29	-2.60	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2989.	87.	100.0	1.6	.0	141.	141.	271.	.5	5.7	2.5	5.04	1.05	-2.39	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2998.	87.	100.0	1.6	.0	138.	138.	289.	.5	5.6	2.5	5.35	.98	-2.56	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3005.	87.	100.0	1.6	.0	134.	134.	308.	.4	4.8	2.2	5.01	.72	-2.73	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3013.	87.	100.0	1.6	.0	132.	132.	326.	.3	2.9	1.9	3.51	.65	-2.98	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3020.	86.	99.9	1.5	.0	131.	131.	338.	.3	2.4	1.8	3.26	.48	-2.96	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	3025.	86.	99.9	1.5	.0	130.	130.	348.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.0	.7	2.3	3.63	.35	-3.80	1.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2777.	81.	100.0	1.1	.0	-10.	0.	225.	.0	.5	2.8	3.32	.24	-3.57	1.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2779.	80.	100.0	1.2	.0	-9.	0.	225.	.0	.5	2.8	3.44	.23	-3.69	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2781.	80.	99.9	1.2	.0	-9.	0.	224.	.0	.2	2.5	3.13	.15	-3.61	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.2	2782.	80.	99.9	1.3	.0	-8.	0.	223.	-.1	-1.0	1.7	2.10	.14	-3.79	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2782.	80.	99.9	1.3	.0	-8.	0.	220.	-.1	-1.2	1.7	1.86	.09	-3.72	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2780.	79.	99.9	1.3	.0	-7.	0.	217.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.9	3.8	.7	3.23	.32	-.78	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3570.	104.	100.0	5.1	.3	-9.	0.	1196.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.05	.29	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3587.	104.	100.1	5.1	.3	-9.	0.	1222.	3.3	3.4	.7	3.25	.29	-1.13	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3604.	104.	100.2	5.2	.3	-8.	0.	1250.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.24	-1.33	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3622.	104.	100.2	5.3	.3	-8.	0.	1275.	2.1	1.7	.6	2.13	.23	-1.55	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3637.	104.	100.3	5.4	.3	-8.	0.	1287.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.98	.17	-1.77	9.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3651.	104.	100.4	5.5	.3	-7.	0.	1296.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.3	8.0	.7	6.40	1.53	-1.81	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2527.	73.	100.0	2.3	.1	-9.	0.	235.	1.4	8.0	.8	6.09	1.36	-1.19	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2539.	74.	100.0	2.2	.1	-8.	0.	255.	1.3	8.0	.8	6.51	1.27	-1.39	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2552.	74.	100.1	2.2	.1	-8.	0.	277.	1.3	7.3	.7	6.14	1.10	-1.44	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2564.	74.	100.1	2.1	.1	-8.	0.	299.	1.1	5.0	.7	4.36	1.00	-1.75	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2573.	74.	100.1	2.1	.1	-7.	0.	315.	1.0	4.3	.6	4.08	.74	-1.80	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2582.	73.	100.1	2.1	.1	-7.	0.	331.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC $/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. $/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	218.	138.	94.1	3468.	101.		5.3	5.0	-9.	0.	2996.	97.2	5.9	.4	4.04	.75	.08	6.
	1980	218.	147.	94.3	3479.	101.		5.3	5.0	-9.	0.	3121.	97.4	6.2	.4	4.38	.72	.08	6.
	1985	218.	156.	94.5	3491.	101.		5.3	5.1	-8.	0.	3262.	97.8	6.0	.4	4.20	.70	.09	8.
	1990	218.	165.	94.6	3506.	101.		5.4	5.1	-8.	0.	3416.	98.7	4.8	.4	3.07	.67	.10	21.
	1995	218.	173.	94.8	3522.	101.		5.5	5.2	-7.	0.	3571.	99.2	4.6	.3	3.00	.65	.11	31.
	2000	217.	181.	94.9	3542.	101.		5.6	5.3	-7.	0.	3779.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	24.	9.	5.9	3027.	88.		3.5	.4	146.	146.	942.	2.8	2.7	.6	3.05	.41	-1.23	3.
	1980	24.	9.	5.7	3026.	88.		3.5	.4	142.	142.	947.	2.6	2.7	.6	3.24	.40	-1.38	3.
	1985	24.	9.	5.5	3026.	87.		3.5	.4	138.	138.	953.	2.2	2.3	.5	3.04	.34	-1.53	4.
	1990	24.	9.	5.4	3026.	87.		3.5	.4	135.	135.	956.	1.3	1.1	.4	2.12	.31	-1.76	9.
	1995	24.	9.	5.2	3025.	87.		3.4	.3	133.	133.	953.	.8	.7	.4	1.95	.23	-1.92	11.
	2000	25.	10.	5.1	3033.	86.		3.5	.3	146.	146.	935.							

10. Help growth centers in distressed regions (small subsidies)

The effects on national indicators are slight, except perhaps for a surprising drop in typical city size given the small level of subsidies (see #9 for explanation). The growth centers are defined as SMSA's with an income-subsidy indicator of at least .1, which is not high by national standards but high for the regions. Growth centers were identified in Appalachia, Ozarks and Four Corners Regions. The following analysis compares this policy with #9.

Net subsidies are greatest for the Ozarks, and initially for Four Corners, but toward the end of the period Four Corners ceases to receive subsidies because its erstwhile growth centers drop below the threshold criterion. Appalachia still receives subsidies, but smaller.

There is no effect on population shares. Incomes are slightly lower in Appalachia, much higher in the Ozarks, and higher in the Four Corners Region. Induced income is reduced in Appalachia but increased in the Ozarks and Four Corners Regions. Internal income inequality is much increased in all three regions. Typical city size is increased in the Ozarks and Four Corners Regions, while it is reduced in Appalachia, which also experiences one more loser.

10. GROWTH CENTERS IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (SMALL SUBS.)

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6) TUSP	MET POP. (10^6) TMP	INCOME PER CAP. ($) IPC	TRANSF. EFFORT ¢/$ ATE	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$: ACTUAL II	DIFF. NEUTRAL EE	TRANSF EFFECT SEE	INDUCED EFFECT IEE	POP CON INDEX % CBS	TYPICAL CITY (10^3) TCTC	MET.POP. GROWTH % MRI	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6) TIMM
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3442.	.2	5.4	.11	.11	.00	47.2	2875.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3453.	.2	5.4	.11	.11	.00	47.2	2995.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3465.	.2	5.5	.10	.10	.00	47.4	3132.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3480.	.2	5.5	.10	.10	.00	47.7	3282.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3496.	.2	5.6	.09	.09	-.00	48.1	3432.	4.42				13.
2000		190.	3516.	.2	5.7	.07	.09	-.01	48.7	3630.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.9	3.8	.7	3.23	.32	-.78	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3570.	104.	100.0	5.1	.3	-9.	0.	1196.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.05	.29	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3587.	104.	100.1	5.1	.3	-8.	0.	1222.	3.3	3.4	.7	3.24	.28	-1.14	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3604.	104.	100.2	5.2	.3	-8.	0.	1250.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.24	-1.33	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3622.	104.	100.2	5.3	.3	-8.	0.	1274.	2.1	1.7	.6	2.13	.23	-1.56	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3637.	104.	100.3	5.4	.3	-7.	0.	1287.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.97	.17	-1.77	9.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3651.	104.	100.4	5.5	.3	-7.	0.	1296.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	12.4	3.4	.4	3.02	-.03	-.99	3.
	1975	25.	32.	21.5	3603.	105.	100.0	4.8	1.1	-9.	0.	5914.	11.0	2.9	.4	2.84	-.08	-1.17	4.
	1980	25.	33.	20.9	3611.	105.	100.0	4.7	1.1	-9.	0.	6166.	10.3	3.0	.4	3.01	-.08	-1.29	4.
	1985	25.	33.	20.3	3619.	104.	100.0	4.7	1.0	-8.	0.	6433.	9.1	2.6	.4	2.81	-.08	-1.43	4.
	1990	25.	34.	19.7	3626.	104.	100.0	4.7	1.0	-8.	0.	6689.	6.6	1.5	.3	1.96	-.07	-1.61	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.1	3631.	104.	100.0	4.7	1.0	-7.	0.	6885.	5.1	1.2	.3	1.81	-.09	-1.76	9.
	2000	25.	35.	18.5	3636.	103.	100.1	4.7	.9	-7.	0.	7065.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.6	11.5	1.7	4.66	1.66	4.02	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3351.	97.	100.0	6.5	.9	10.	18.	1269.	28.3	12.0	1.7	4.64	1.83	4.51	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.3	3385.	98.	100.0	6.6	.9	8.	16.	1423.	30.6	12.8	1.7	5.23	1.71	4.94	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.3	3412.	98.	100.1	6.8	1.0	-7.	0.	1637.	37.1	14.0	2.0	5.30	1.99	5.85	0.
	1990	37.	29.	16.4	3466.	100.	100.1	7.0	1.1	-7.	0.	1963.	48.0	13.3	2.0	4.20	1.91	6.46	2.
	1995	37.	32.	17.8	3530.	101.	100.1	7.1	1.3	-6.	0.	2427.	55.9	13.8	2.1	4.47	2.10	6.64	3.
	2000	37.	37.	19.4	3605.	103.	100.2	7.3	1.5	-6.	0.	3125.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	12.7	3.6	.2	4.20	.71	-2.07	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3494.	102.	100.0	3.6	.8	-9.	0.	2852.	12.4	3.4	.2	3.92	.78	-2.01	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.4	3499.	101.	100.0	3.6	.8	-8.	0.	2953.	11.6	3.4	.2	4.13	.72	-2.14	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.9	3504.	101.	100.0	3.6	.7	-8.	0.	3060.	10.1	2.9	.2	3.83	.61	-2.21	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.4	3508.	101.	100.0	3.6	.7	-8.	0.	3159.	6.2	1.5	.2	2.65	.55	-2.40	3.
	1995	48.	34.	18.8	3510.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-7.	0.	3219.	4.7	1.1	.1	2.43	.47	-2.44	8.
	2000	48.	35.	18.2	3512.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-7.	0.	3271.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.5	3.2	.5	4.39	.42	-2.30	2.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3339.	97.	100.0	2.5	.2	-1.	8.	1313.	3.2	2.9	.5	4.08	.35	-2.19	3.
	1980	20.	9.	6.1	3345.	97.	100.0	2.5	.2	-1.	8.	1340.	3.0	3.0	.5	4.28	.34	-2.31	3.
	1985	20.	10.	5.9	3355.	97.	99.9	2.5	.2	3.	11.	1369.	2.6	2.5	.5	3.95	.25	-2.35	4.
	1990	20.	10.	5.7	3361.	97.	99.9	2.5	.2	3.	10.	1393.	1.3	1.0	.4	2.72	.23	-2.55	5.
	1995	20.	10.	5.5	3366.	96.	99.9	2.5	.2	5.	12.	1399.	.9	.7	.4	2.48	.16	-2.56	6.
	2000	20.	10.	5.4	3372.	96.	99.9	2.5	.1	8.	14.	1403.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.9	5.5	.9	4.60	1.31	-.90	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2671.	78.	100.0	6.6	.3	69.	76.	492.	2.9	5.5	.9	4.38	1.44	-.84	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2678.	78.	100.1	6.5	.3	66.	73.	511.	2.9	5.6	.9	4.69	1.36	-.91	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2721.	79.	100.2	6.8	.3	98.	104.	531.	2.7	5.0	.8	4.43	1.21	-1.07	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2727.	78.	100.2	6.7	.3	94.	100.	549.	2.3	3.3	.7	3.15	1.09	-1.31	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.0	2748.	79.	100.3	6.8	.3	107.	112.	561.	2.0	2.8	.6	2.95	.92	-1.42	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.0	2780.	79.	100.3	7.2	.3	132.	138.	570.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	12.9	8.8	.5	5.51	1.53	.74	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	2972.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	9.	17.	948.	13.2	8.5	.6	5.30	1.52	.69	1.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	2984.	86.	100.0	6.3	.7	8.	16.	1039.	13.0	8.5	.6	5.74	1.41	.47	1.
	1985	37.	16.	9.4	2997.	86.	100.0	6.4	.7	7.	15.	1139.	12.5	7.6	.5	5.46	1.24	.12	1.
	1990	37.	17.	9.6	3008.	86.	100.0	6.4	.7	7.	14.	1234.	11.8	5.6	.5	3.92	1.11	-.21	2.
	1995	37.	18.	9.7	3019.	86.	100.0	6.4	.7	8.	15.	1311.	10.6	4.8	.4	3.72	.88	-.48	2.
	2000	37.	19.	9.7	3038.	86.	100.0	6.4	.7	19.	26.	1382.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.5	7.9	1.6	5.45	1.92	-.86	1.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3232.	94.	100.0	3.7	.1	44.	51.	727.	4.3	7.2	1.6	5.20	1.55	-.82	1.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3243.	94.	99.9	3.6	.1	41.	48.	778.	4.3	7.3	1.5	5.59	1.46	-.92	1.
	1985	14.	6.	3.5	3276.	95.	99.9	3.7	.1	61.	67.	835.	3.8	6.1	1.2	5.28	1.11	-1.35	1.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3283.	94.	99.9	3.6	.1	57.	63.	889.	3.2	4.1	1.1	3.74	.99	-1.64	3.
	1995	14.	6.	3.5	3269.	94.	99.8	3.8	.1	33.	40.	930.	2.7	3.4	1.0	3.50	.76	-1.84	3.
	2000	14.	7.	3.5	3236.	92.	99.8	4.0	.2	-7.	0.	969.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	22.7	8.6	1.1	4.37	.67	2.09	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3681.	107.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-9.	0.	3430.	21.2	7.5	1.0	4.26	.37	1.54	1.
	1980	22.	26.	16.5	3698.	107.	99.9	4.6	1.0	-8.	0.	3672.	21.0	7.6	1.0	4.66	.38	1.34	1.
	1985	22.	28.	16.8	3714.	107.	99.8	4.6	1.0	-8.	0.	3939.	19.3	6.6	.8	4.47	.27	.73	1.
	1990	22.	30.	16.9	3729.	107.	99.7	4.6	1.0	-7.	0.	4208.	18.6	5.0	.7	3.24	.27	.42	3.
	1995	22.	31.	17.0	3741.	107.	99.6	4.6	1.0	-7.	0.	4436.	16.6	4.3	.6	3.09	.16	.03	3.
	2000	22.	32.	17.0	3752.	107.	99.6	4.6	1.0	-7.	0.	4652.							

10. GROWTH CENTERS IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (SMALL SUBS.)

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAR	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	20.6	4.3	.4	3.41	.28	-.81	2.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3664.	106.	100.0	4.9	1.6	-9.	0.	4897.	19.0	3.9	.4	3.24	.25	-.98	2.
	1980	50.	43.	27.8	3675.	106.	100.0	4.9	1.6	-8.	0.	5091.	18.0	3.9	.4	3.46	.23	-1.11	2.
	1985	50.	45.	27.2	3686.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.6	-8.	0.	5297.	16.1	3.4	.4	3.26	.19	-1.30	3.
	1990	50.	46.	26.6	3696.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.5	-8.	0.	5494.	12.8	2.2	.3	2.30	.17	-1.50	9.
	1995	50.	47.	26.0	3704.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.5	-7.	0.	5642.	10.6	1.8	.3	2.14	.12	-1.67	13.
	2000	50.	48.	25.3	3711.	106.	100.1	5.0	1.5	-7.	0.	5779.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	15.2	3.2	.2	4.00	.56	-2.02	1.
	1975	59.	40.	27.4	3439.	100.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-9.	0.	2558.	14.4	3.0	.2	3.73	.60	-1.99	2.
	1980	59.	41.	26.7	3445.	100.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-8.	0.	2643.	13.5	3.0	.2	3.92	.56	-2.11	2.
	1985	59.	43.	25.9	3450.	100.	100.0	3.6	.9	-8.	0.	2732.	11.6	2.6	.2	3.63	.47	-2.18	2.
	1990	59.	44.	25.1	3455.	99.	100.0	3.6	.9	-8.	0.	2814.	6.6	1.2	.2	2.51	.42	-2.37	7.
	1995	59.	44.	24.3	3458.	99.	100.0	3.6	.9	-7.	0.	2863.	4.7	.9	.2	2.29	.35	-2.42	14.
	2000	59.	45.	23.5	3460.	98.	100.0	3.6	.9	-7.	0.	2905.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	21.0	9.5	1.2	4.54	.86	2.57	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3712.	108.	99.9	4.5	.9	-8.	0.	3871.	19.9	8.3	1.0	4.44	.55	1.98	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.1	3729.	108.	99.9	4.5	.9	-8.	0.	4128.	19.8	8.4	1.0	4.87	.55	1.75	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.4	3745.	108.	99.8	4.5	.9	-8.	0.	4410.	18.4	7.3	.8	4.68	.42	1.07	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.6	3760.	108.	99.7	4.5	.9	-7.	0.	4695.	18.0	5.6	.7	3.40	.40	.74	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.8	3772.	108.	99.6	4.5	.9	-7.	0.	4934.	16.2	4.8	.6	3.25	.27	.29	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.8	3783.	108.	99.5	4.4	.9	-7.	0.	5160.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.7	25.9	5.3	3.70	2.23	18.52	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3386.	98.	100.0	5.3	.2	-7.	0.	1048.	17.2	26.2	5.8	4.34	2.69	18.07	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.5	3463.	100.	100.0	5.3	.2	-7.	0.	1357.	20.0	26.7	5.6	5.50	2.49	17.82	0.
	1985	8.	9.	5.4	3544.	102.	100.1	5.2	.3	-6.	0.	1778.	27.4	29.2	7.3	6.15	3.56	18.82	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.6	3639.	105.	100.1	5.1	.4	-6.	0.	2419.	39.7	27.5	6.8	5.35	3.26	18.36	0.
	1995	8.	15.	8.0	3737.	107.	100.2	4.8	.5	-6.	0.	3273.	48.7	26.8	7.0	6.00	3.65	16.73	0.
	2000	8.	19.	9.7	3839.	109.	100.3	4.9	.7	-6.	0.	4436.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	29.6	6.7	.4	4.96	1.24	-.50	3.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3080.	89.	100.0	6.2	1.7	24.	32.	813.	29.5	6.3	.4	4.74	1.18	-.50	6.
	1980	109.	42.	27.0	3086.	89.	99.9	6.1	1.7	22.	30.	867.	28.7	6.4	.4	5.10	1.11	-.67	6.
	1985	109.	45.	27.1	3093.	89.	99.8	6.2	1.7	21.	28.	928.	26.5	5.6	.3	4.83	.94	-.92	7.
	1990	109.	47.	27.0	3099.	89.	99.8	6.1	1.7	20.	27.	985.	22.8	3.9	.3	3.43	.85	-1.18	15.
	1995	109.	49.	26.8	3103.	89.	99.7	6.1	1.8	19.	26.	1029.	19.9	3.3	.3	3.23	.67	-1.36	16.
	2000	109.	51.	26.5	3110.	88.	99.7	6.1	1.8	21.	28.	1070.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAR	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.3	5.3	1.6	3.64	.05	-.26	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3890.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	-9.	0.	9495.	15.6	4.9	1.5	3.48	.01	-.38	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.1	3902.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	-8.	0.	9927.	15.1	5.0	1.5	3.73	.02	-.49	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.0	3913.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	-8.	0.	10389.	14.2	4.5	1.4	3.54	.02	-.66	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.8	3923.	113.	100.0	.5	1.1	-7.	0.	10835.	12.8	3.3	1.3	2.53	.02	-.84	0.
	1995	3.	32.	17.5	3930.	112.	99.9	.6	1.1	-7.	0.	11175.	11.5	2.9	1.2	2.38	.00	-1.02	0.
	2000	3.	33.	17.3	3937.	112.	99.9	.6	1.0	-7.	0.	11487.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.7	3.7	.8	3.77	.07	-1.04	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3662.	106.	100.0	3.9	.9	-9.	0.	3352.	10.4	3.2	.8	3.54	-.02	-1.15	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3647.	106.	100.0	4.0	.9	-8.	0.	3379.	12.5	3.8	1.0	3.91	.08	-1.00	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.3	3654.	105.	100.0	3.7	.9	-8.	0.	3458.	22.1	6.0	3.1	3.93	.29	1.01	0.
	1990	13.	42.	23.9	3701.	106.	100.0	3.6	1.1	-7.	0.	3509.	26.8	5.1	2.4	2.97	.33	1.08	1.
	1995	17.	54.	29.4	3731.	107.	100.9	3.5	1.3	-7.	0.	3521.	52.1	7.8	3.4	3.40	.91	2.85	2.
	2000	18.	60.	31.6	3785.	108.	100.6	3.9	1.6	-6.	0.	3866.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	29.0	8.5	1.6	4.39	1.18	1.93	0.
	1975	21.	31.	21.0	3527.	102.	100.0	3.3	.7	-9.	0.	1524.	29.8	8.2	1.6	4.29	1.10	1.84	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.7	3543.	103.	100.0	3.4	.7	-8.	0.	1589.	29.4	8.5	1.6	4.67	1.08	1.90	0.
	1985	23.	35.	21.5	3535.	102.	99.8	4.0	.9	-8.	0.	1600.	24.3	6.5	1.1	4.46	.92	.31	0.
	1990	22.	35.	20.3	3531.	101.	100.3	4.1	.8	-7.	0.	1661.	35.1	7.9	2.6	3.53	1.28	2.37	1.
	1995	21.	31.	17.3	3480.	100.	98.0	4.2	.7	-7.	0.	1558.	16.5	4.2	.9	2.98	.74	-.21	1.
	2000	21.	31.	16.5	3442.	98.	98.3	3.7	.6	-7.	0.	1564.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.9	6.0	.8	4.38	.99	-.31	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3192.	93.	100.0	4.0	1.0	1.	9.	671.	20.8	5.7	.7	4.19	1.00	-.35	0.
	1980	53.	33.	21.4	3223.	93.	100.2	4.2	1.1	0.	8.	688.	24.6	6.9	1.1	4.55	1.07	.45	0.
	1985	61.	36.	22.0	3211.	93.	99.9	4.0	1.1	5.	12.	665.	25.6	6.7	1.1	4.45	1.11	.32	0.
	1990	67.	39.	22.6	3177.	91.	100.2	3.8	1.1	9.	17.	653.	15.9	3.2	.4	3.06	.77	-1.38	1.
	1995	71.	40.	22.0	3185.	91.	100.7	4.5	1.3	17.	24.	623.	14.1	2.8	.3	2.92	.66	-1.54	5.
	2000	70.	40.	21.2	3175.	90.	100.0	4.5	1.3	16.	22.	631.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.3	6.6	.6	4.40	1.37	-.10	4.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3068.	89.	100.0	5.1	1.1	27.	35.	273.	18.5	6.7	.7	4.26	1.40	.19	5.
	1980	95.	24.	15.6	3033.	88.	99.9	5.2	1.1	29.	36.	272.	14.7	5.7	.4	4.60	1.17	-.93	5.
	1985	88.	22.	13.3	3043.	88.	100.4	6.0	1.1	23.	30.	266.	10.9	4.7	.4	4.20	1.00	-1.28	5.
	1990	86.	21.	12.1	3044.	87.	100.3	6.1	1.0	15.	22.	261.	7.9	3.0	.3	2.96	.95	-1.66	15.
	1995	84.	20.	10.9	2973.	85.	97.8	5.1	.9	4.	11.	250.	5.2	2.1	.3	2.67	.81	-1.99	20.
	2000	86.	21.	10.8	2981.	85.	99.8	5.1	.9	14.	21.	254.							
150,000-	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	4.8	5.5	.5	4.70	1.22	-1.26	2.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2868.	83.	100.0	5.8	.5	14.	22.	120.	4.9	5.4	.5	4.47	1.25	-1.13	5.
	1980	60.	7.	4.4	2902.	84.	100.2	5.6	.4	6.	15.	120.	3.8	5.1	.5	4.72	1.10	-1.33	5.
	1985	56.	7.	4.0	2874.	83.	98.1	4.8	.4	15.	23.	123.	2.9	4.2	.5	4.39	.89	-1.61	7.
	1990	51.	6.	3.4	2875.	83.	99.7	4.9	.3	18.	25.	123.	1.5	2.1	.4	2.99	.65	-2.17	13.
	1995	46.	5.	2.9	2894.	83.	101.1	5.1	.3	7.	14.	120.	.7	1.1	.3	2.63	.14	-2.28	15.
	2000	44.	5.	2.6	2907.	83.	101.1	5.3	.2	12.	19.	119.							

10. GROWTH CENTERS IN DISTRESSED REGIONS (SMALL SUBS.)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF US	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.5	6.4	.4	4.25	.79	.16	2.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3474.	101.	100.0	5.2	4.5	-9.	0.	3162.	92.1	6.1	.4	4.09	.77	.17	5.
	1980	183.	135.	87.1	3485.	101.	100.0	5.2	4.6	-8.	0.	3291.	92.5	6.4	.4	4.43	.74	.19	[illegible]
	1985	183.	144.	87.4	3497.	101.	99.9	5.2	4.6	-8.	0.	3438.	93.4	6.1	.5	4.26	.72	.21	6.
	1990	183.	153.	87.7	3512.	101.	99.9	5.3	4.7	-7.	0.	3598.	95.3	4.9	.4	3.12	.70	.23	14.
	1995	183.	161.	88.0	3528.	101.	99.9	5.3	4.7	-7.	0.	3759.	96.4	4.8	.4	3.05	.68	.25	21.
	2000	183.	168.	88.4	3549.	101.	99.9	5.4	4.8	-6.	1.	3971.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.2	2.6	.9	2.96	.29	-1.00	3.
	1975	18.	7.	5.0	2995.	87.	100.0	4.6	.3	89.	96.	1068.	1.9	2.2	.9	2.79	.27	-1.16	4.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	2996.	87.	100.0	4.6	.3	88.	94.	1071.	1.8	2.2	.9	2.96	.26	-1.33	4.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	2973.	86.	100.0	4.2	.3	63.	70.	1075.	1.5	1.9	.8	2.77	.23	-1.45	4.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	2974.	85.	100.0	4.2	.3	62.	69.	1076.	.8	.8	.7	1.93	.23	-1.64	8.
	1995	18.	8.	4.3	2985.	85.	100.0	4.2	.3	73.	79.	1070.	.5	.5	.7	1.77	.17	-1.77	10.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	3006.	85.	100.0	4.4	.3	94.	100.	1061.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.5	6.5	1.4	4.12	1.53	.31	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3091.	90.	100.1	3.3	.0	442.	442.	259.	.5	6.0	1.6	3.96	1.63	-.09	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	3076.	89.	100.2	3.2	.0	415.	415.	277.	.5	6.0	2.4	4.26	1.51	-.24	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3115.	90.	100.3	6.5	.0	439.	441.	298.	.4	5.1	2.3	4.04	1.28	-.67	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3104.	89.	100.5	6.2	.0	415.	417.	317.	.4	3.6	2.1	2.88	1.16	-.90	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3161.	90.	100.6	6.2	.0	461.	463.	332.	.3	3.1	2.0	2.71	1.01	-1.01	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	3268.	93.	100.7	6.5	.0	559.	560.	347.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.6	7.0	3.3	5.37	1.47	-1.94	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3211.	93.	100.1	3.5	.0	361.	363.	273.	.5	6.4	3.1	5.09	1.22	-1.90	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	3206.	93.	100.1	3.2	.0	343.	344.	294.	.6	6.8	3.3	5.46	1.23	-1.76	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3360.	97.	100.2	3.6	.0	483.	485.	319.	.5	5.7	2.8	5.14	.93	-2.13	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3346.	96.	100.2	3.3	.0	457.	458.	341.	.4	3.3	2.3	3.62	.77	-2.70	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3183.	91.	100.2	5.1	.0	286.	290.	356.	.2	2.2	1.9	3.35	.45	-3.19	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2896.	82.	100.2	1.5	.0	-7.	0.	366.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.0	.7	2.3	3.63	.35	-3.81	1.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2777.	81.	100.0	1.1	.0	-9.	0.	225.	.0	.5	2.8	3.32	.24	-3.58	1.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2779.	80.	100.0	1.2	.0	-9.	0.	225.	.0	.5	2.8	3.44	.23	-3.69	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2781.	80.	99.9	1.2	.0	-8.	0.	224.	.0	.2	2.5	3.13	.15	-3.61	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.2	2783.	80.	99.9	1.3	.0	-8.	0.	223.	-.1	-1.0	1.7	2.10	.13	-3.79	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2782.	80.	99.9	1.3	.0	-7.	0.	220.	-.1	-1.2	1.7	1.85	.09	-3.72	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2781.	79.	99.9	1.3	.0	-7.	0.	217.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.9	3.8	.7	3.23	.32	-.78	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3570.	104.	100.0	5.1	.3	-9.	0.	1196.	3.5	3.4	.7	3.05	.29	-1.00	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3587.	104.	100.1	5.1	.3	-8.	0.	1222.	3.3	3.4	.7	3.24	.28	-1.14	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3604.	104.	100.2	5.2	.3	-8.	0.	1250.	2.9	2.9	.6	3.04	.24	-1.33	1.
	1990	26.	10.	5.6	3622.	104.	100.2	5.3	.3	-8.	0.	1274.	2.1	1.7	.6	2.13	.23	-1.56	6.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3637.	104.	100.3	5.4	.3	-7.	0.	1287.	1.6	1.3	.5	1.97	.17	-1.77	9.
	2000	26.	10.	5.3	3651.	104.	100.4	5.5	.3	-7.	0.	1296.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.3	7.9	.7	6.40	1.52	-1.82	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2528.	73.	100.0	2.3	.1	-9.	0.	235.	1.4	7.9	.8	6.09	1.35	-1.20	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2540.	74.	100.0	2.2	.1	-8.	0.	255.	1.3	8.0	.8	6.51	1.27	-1.40	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2552.	74.	100.1	2.2	.1	-8.	0.	277.	1.3	7.3	.7	6.14	1.10	-1.44	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2564.	74.	100.1	2.1	.1	-7.	0.	299.	1.1	5.0	.7	4.35	1.00	-1.75	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2574.	74.	100.1	2.1	.1	-7.	0.	315.	1.0	4.3	.6	4.08	.74	-1.80	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2583.	73.	100.1	2.1	.1	-7.	0.	330.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF US	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	231.	144.	98.0	3445.	100.		5.4	5.3	-9.	0.	2925.	97.7	5.7	.4	3.97	.71	.01	10.
	1980	231.	153.	98.0	3457.	100.		5.4	5.3	-8.	0.	3048.	97.8	6.0	.4	4.30	.68	.01	10.
	1985	234.	163.	98.7	3466.	100.		5.5	5.4	-8.	0.	3171.	98.4	5.7	.4	4.13	.67	.01	12.
	1990	234.	172.	98.6	3481.	100.		5.6	5.5	-7.	0.	3323.	98.5	4.6	.3	3.01	.64	.01	31.
	1995	235.	180.	98.8	3497.	100.		5.6	5.6	-7.	0.	3469.	98.8	4.4	.3	2.94	.63	.01	43.
	2000	235.	188.	99.0	3516.	100.		5.7	5.7	-7.	0.	3665.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	11.	3.	2.0	3263.	95.		2.6	.1	439.	439.	344.	2.3	6.8	.8	4.51	1.72	-.26	0.
	1980	11.	3.	2.0	3246.	94.		2.7	.1	411.	411.	367.	2.2	6.7	1.0	4.86	1.60	-.49	0.
	1985	8.	2.	1.3	3395.	98.		1.8	.0	568.	568.	318.	1.6	6.9	.7	4.96	1.53	-.50	0.
	1990	8.	2.	1.4	3368.	97.		1.8	.0	531.	531.	340.	1.5	4.9	.6	3.56	1.36	-.89	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.2	3408.	97.		1.9	.0	584.	584.	360.	1.2	4.3	.7	3.44	1.15	-.84	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	3504.	100.		2.0	.0	718.	719.	340.							

11. Massive income equalization

The level of transfer effort is four and a half times as large in this policy than in the majority of the others. Incomes are not perfectly equalized because of the lagged technique of taxing and subsidizing in the simulation. Nonetheless, income inequality is almost wiped out. Per capita income is the lowest of all our simulations, but only 1.6% below the neutral. The induced effect also contributes to reducing income inequality. Population concentration and typical city size are much reduced, and the number of population losers drops to 5.

The principal increases in population shares are the non-Urban Regions, Appalachia, Coastal Plains, East and West South Central. The South Atlantic Division drops considerably, primarily because of the drop in the Florida Urban Region. Income rises and drops behave similarly. In general, low income classes in the neutral experienced an induced income effect. Typical city size declines in the major Urban Regions, and rises in others such as East South Central. There is, however, relatively little net transfer by most classes, indicating that there are strong transfers within the classes.

11.MASSIVE INCOME EQUALIZATION

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP. (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF. EFFORT $/.	INCOME INEQUALITY $/$: ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF. EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3435.	5.1	.4	5.13	5.13	.00	46.9	2847.	5.76				12.
1980	222.	156.	3440.	5.2	.3	5.17	5.17	.00	46.6	2940.	6.01				12.
1985	233.	165.	3445.	5.2	.4	5.19	5.19	.00	46.5	3047.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3450.	5.2	.4	5.24	5.24	.00	46.4	3160.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3455.	5.4	.3	5.35	5.34	.02	46.4	3262.	4.41				13.
2000	262.	190.	3461.	5.4	.3	5.43	5.39	.04	46.5	3383.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

Division		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.2	3.2	.3	3.21	.11	-1.21	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3438.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	-130.	112.	1192.	2.7	2.6	.2	3.00	.03	-1.43	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.8	3441.	100.	99.4	.1	.0	-129.	114.	1217.	2.6	2.7	.2	3.15	.04	-1.53	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.6	3445.	100.	99.1	.1	.0	-127.	115.	1243.	2.2	2.3	.2	2.93	-.00	-1.65	0.
	1990	26.	9.	5.4	3449.	100.	98.7	.1	.0	-125.	117.	1266.	1.5	1.2	.2	2.03	.00	-1.76	0.
	1995	26.	10.	5.3	3451.	100.	98.4	.1	.0	-123.	120.	1278.	1.2	1.0	.1	1.88	-.03	-1.79	1.
	2000	26.	10.	5.1	3456.	100.	98.0	.1	.0	-118.	122.	1288.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	11.0	3.0	.2	3.01	-.12	-1.28	0.
	1975	25.	31.	21.4	3440.	100.	99.9	.2	.0	-169.	85.	5868.	9.6	2.6	.2	2.81	-.18	-1.42	0.
	1980	25.	32.	20.7	3443.	100.	99.8	.1	.0	-169.	86.	6077.	9.1	2.6	.2	2.97	-.17	-1.49	0.
	1985	25.	33.	20.1	3448.	100.	99.7	.1	.0	-169.	87.	6298.	8.1	2.3	.2	2.76	-.17	-1.56	0.
	1990	25.	34.	19.4	3452.	100.	99.6	.1	.0	-168.	88.	6510.	5.9	1.4	.2	1.93	-.16	-1.65	2.
	1995	25.	34.	18.8	3454.	100.	99.6	.1	.0	-167.	90.	6667.	5.0	1.2	.2	1.79	-.18	-1.67	4.
	2000	25.	35.	18.3	3458.	100.	99.5	.1	.0	-164.	92.	6817.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.1	11.2	1.4	4.65	1.29	4.15	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3437.	100.	99.7	.7	.1	107.	259.	1243.	26.5	11.3	1.4	4.60	1.31	4.35	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.2	3447.	100.	99.3	.7	.1	95.	253.	1363.	28.2	11.9	1.3	5.14	1.25	4.57	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.0	3457.	100.	98.9	.8	.1	79.	243.	1529.	31.8	12.2	1.4	5.12	1.36	4.87	0.
	1990	37.	28.	15.9	3470.	101.	98.3	.8	.1	59.	234.	1765.	38.7	11.1	1.3	3.95	1.30	5.07	0.
	1995	37.	31.	16.9	3481.	101.	97.6	.8	.1	36.	226.	2069.	41.6	10.9	1.3	4.05	1.33	4.81	0.
	2000	37.	34.	18.0	3493.	101.	96.7	.9	.1	8.	215.	2469.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	11.5	3.2	.2	4.19	.48	-2.17	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.8	3436.	100.	100.0	.1	.0	-66.	93.	2830.	10.8	3.0	.2	3.89	.48	-2.09	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.3	3440.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	-64.	94.	2909.	10.3	3.1	.2	4.08	.45	-2.17	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.7	3445.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	-63.	94.	2994.	9.2	2.7	.2	3.78	.39	-2.16	0.
	1990	48.	33.	19.1	3449.	100.	99.8	.1	.0	-61.	95.	3072.	5.8	1.4	.1	2.62	.36	-2.26	0.
	1995	48.	34.	18.6	3451.	100.	99.8	.1	.0	-59.	98.	3115.	5.1	1.2	.1	2.41	.34	-2.18	0.
	2000	48.	34.	18.0	3456.	100.	99.8	.0	.0	-55.	100.	3156.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	4.0	3.7	.4	4.41	.84	-2.24	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3432.	100.	100.0	.1	.0	93.	140.	1319.	3.9	3.6	.4	4.12	.88	-2.11	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.2	3438.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	93.	140.	1354.	3.7	3.6	.4	4.34	.83	-2.20	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3443.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	91.	138.	1392.	3.4	3.2	.3	4.03	.74	-2.19	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.9	3448.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	90.	137.	1425.	2.4	1.8	.3	2.81	.69	-2.30	0.
	1995	20.	10.	5.7	3452.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	90.	138.	1442.	2.2	1.7	.3	2.60	.66	-2.21	0.
	2000	20.	11.	5.6	3457.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	91.	139.	1457.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	3.9	7.5	1.0	4.68	1.39	.97	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.2	3380.	98.	100.0	.4	.0	781.	781.	503.	4.1	7.4	1.0	4.52	1.46	.98	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.2	3387.	98.	100.0	.5	.0	778.	778.	533.	4.0	7.5	1.0	4.91	1.37	.79	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.3	3392.	98.	100.0	.5	.0	772.	772.	566.	4.1	7.1	1.0	4.72	1.30	.72	0.
	1990	13.	6.	3.3	3399.	99.	100.1	.4	.0	771.	771.	599.	4.0	5.5	.9	3.43	1.21	.50	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.3	3415.	99.	100.1	.3	.0	779.	779.	625.	3.9	5.1	.8	3.31	1.11	.34	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.4	3422.	99.	100.2	.3	.0	779.	779.	651.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	15.4	10.5	.7	5.57	1.65	2.28	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.1	3392.	99.	99.7	.7	.1	436.	451.	943.	16.4	10.3	.8	5.45	1.63	2.30	0.
	1980	37.	15.	9.5	3396.	99.	99.5	.7	.1	435.	451.	1026.	16.5	10.4	.8	5.98	1.53	2.07	0.
	1985	37.	16.	9.9	3400.	99.	99.2	.7	.1	434.	450.	1118.	17.4	10.1	1.0	5.80	1.54	1.96	0.
	1990	37.	18.	10.3	3402.	99.	98.8	.7	.1	435.	452.	1206.	18.5	8.2	.8	4.29	1.45	1.72	0.
	1995	37.	19.	10.7	3413.	99.	98.5	.6	.1	447.	464.	1280.	18.7	7.7	.8	4.20	1.33	1.53	0.
	2000	37.	21.	11.0	3418.	99.	98.2	.6	.1	454.	471.	1354.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	5.0	8.8	1.3	5.48	2.42	-.51	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3424.	100.	99.9	.3	.0	237.	271.	730.	5.0	8.2	1.2	5.27	2.19	-.50	0.
	1980	14.	6.	3.6	3429.	100.	99.8	.3	.0	230.	265.	785.	4.9	8.2	1.1	5.69	2.02	-.63	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3434.	100.	99.8	.3	.0	223.	259.	846.	4.6	7.2	.9	5.40	1.70	-.98	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.7	3440.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	218.	256.	905.	4.3	5.3	.8	3.87	1.55	-1.14	0.
	1995	14.	7.	3.7	3447.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	216.	256.	954.	4.1	4.9	.7	3.69	1.42	-1.17	0.
	2000	14.	7.	3.7	3453.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	213.	253.	1003.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	21.9	8.3	.9	4.36	1.13	1.37	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.2	3466.	101.	99.8	.4	.1	-219.	81.	3408.	21.0	7.5	.7	4.24	.98	.90	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.5	3466.	101.	99.7	.3	.1	-233.	78.	3634.	20.7	7.5	.7	4.62	.92	.75	0.
	1985	22.	28.	16.7	3470.	101.	99.5	.3	.1	-241.	75.	3880.	19.4	6.7	.6	4.43	.77	.31	0.
	1990	22.	29.	16.9	3473.	101.	99.3	.3	.1	-250.	73.	4126.	19.1	5.2	.5	3.21	.71	.14	0.
	1995	22.	31.	17.0	3472.	100.	99.2	.2	.1	-259.	73.	4332.	18.2	4.7	.5	3.09	.65	-.04	0.
	2000	22.	32.	17.0	3476.	100.	99.1	.2	.0	-264.	72.	4535.							

11.MASSIVE INCOME EQUALIZATION

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP.	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	17.3	3.6	.2	3.38	.06	-1.24	0.
	1975	50.	41.	28.1	3443.	100.	99.9	.2	.1	-224.	75.	4862.	15.5	3.2	.2	3.18	-.01	-1.36	0.
	1980	50.	43.	27.4	3446.	100.	99.7	.2	.1	-224.	76.	5024.	14.8	3.2	.2	3.37	-.01	-1.45	0.
	1985	50.	44.	26.7	3451.	100.	99.5	.2	.1	-224.	77.	5195.	13.3	2.9	.2	3.15	-.03	-1.54	0.
	1990	50.	45.	26.0	3454.	100.	99.4	.2	.0	-223.	78.	5360.	10.3	1.8	.2	2.22	-.03	-1.64	1.
	1995	50.	46.	25.3	3455.	100.	99.2	.1	.0	-224.	81.	5480.	9.1	1.6	.2	2.07	-.06	-1.65	3.
	2000	50.	47.	24.6	3460.	100.	99.1	.1	.0	-220.	83.	5594.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	14.3	3.1	.2	3.99	.42	-2.06	0.
	1975	59.	40.	27.3	3434.	100.	100.0	.1	.0	-12.	114.	2542.	13.3	2.8	.2	3.71	.42	-2.02	0.
	1980	59.	41.	26.6	3439.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	-11.	115.	2611.	12.7	2.9	.2	3.89	.40	-2.10	0.
	1985	59.	43.	25.8	3444.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	-10.	115.	2683.	11.2	2.5	.2	3.60	.34	-2.10	0.
	1990	59.	44.	25.0	3448.	100.	99.9	.1	.0	-9.	116.	2750.	6.9	1.3	.1	2.50	.32	-2.20	1.
	1995	59.	44.	24.2	3451.	100.	99.8	.1	.0	-7.	118.	2787.	6.0	1.1	.1	2.30	.30	-2.13	2.
	2000	59.	45.	23.4	3456.	100.	99.8	.0	.0	-3.	121.	2821.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	19.8	8.9	1.0	4.52	1.14	1.76	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.7	3471.	101.	99.8	.4	.1	-245.	75.	3851.	19.0	8.0	.8	4.40	.96	1.26	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.0	3469.	101.	99.7	.3	.1	-260.	72.	4097.	18.8	8.1	.8	4.80	.90	1.09	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.3	3474.	101.	99.5	.3	.1	-268.	68.	4363.	17.7	7.1	.7	4.61	.75	.60	0.
	1990	16.	25.	14.4	3476.	101.	99.3	.3	.1	-277.	67.	4629.	17.6	5.6	.6	3.35	.70	.42	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.6	3475.	101.	99.2	.2	.1	-288.	66.	4851.	16.9	5.1	.5	3.23	.62	.22	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.7	3478.	100.	99.0	.2	.0	-292.	65.	5069.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.2	25.0	3.6	3.67	1.89	18.00	0.
	1975	8.	6.	3.7	3465.	101.	99.6	1.0	.0	85.	179.	1041.	15.6	24.0	3.6	4.21	2.06	16.57	0.
	1980	8.	7.	4.4	3483.	101.	99.1	1.0	.0	45.	162.	1323.	17.5	23.9	3.4	5.22	1.88	15.86	0.
	1985	8.	8.	5.1	3499.	102.	98.6	1.0	.1	1.	145.	1688.	21.5	24.1	4.0	5.65	2.32	15.42	0.
	1990	8.	11.	6.0	3518.	102.	97.8	1.1	.1	-43.	128.	2189.	29.2	22.1	3.8	4.73	2.11	14.68	0.
	1995	8.	13.	7.0	3533.	102.	97.0	1.0	.1	-91.	114.	2803.	32.6	20.5	3.6	5.11	2.18	12.69	0.
	2000	8.	15.	8.1	3545.	102.	96.1	.9	.1	-140.	101.	3543.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	35.4	8.0	.4	5.01	1.51	.48	0.
	1975	109.	40.	27.1	3407.	99.	99.8	.5	.1	356.	395.	811.	36.5	7.7	.4	4.85	1.50	.52	0.
	1980	109.	43.	27.7	3411.	99.	99.6	.5	.1	357.	397.	865.	36.3	7.9	.4	5.27	1.41	.38	0.
	1985	109.	46.	28.1	3415.	99.	99.4	.5	.1	357.	397.	924.	36.2	7.4	.5	5.06	1.32	.26	0.
	1990	109.	50.	28.6	3420.	99.	99.2	.5	.1	360.	400.	982.	36.0	5.7	.4	3.68	1.23	.10	0.
	1995	109.	53.	28.9	3429.	99.	99.0	.4	.1	369.	409.	1029.	35.4	5.4	.4	3.56	1.14	.03	0.
	2000	109.	56.	29.2	3434.	99.	98.8	.4	.1	375.	414.	1077.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP.	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	14.5	4.7	1.7	3.61	.20	-.99	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.2	3463.	101.	100.0	.3	.1	-435.	0.	9438.	14.0	4.4	1.7	3.43	.21	-1.05	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.0	3464.	101.	99.9	.2	.1	-443.	0.	9818.	13.5	4.5	1.6	3.67	.20	-1.11	0.
	1985	3.	29.	17.7	3469.	101.	99.8	.2	.1	-447.	0.	10226.	12.8	4.2	1.5	3.47	.18	-1.17	0.
	1990	3.	30.	17.4	3472.	101.	99.8	.2	.1	-452.	0.	10623.	11.5	3.0	1.4	2.48	.17	-1.25	0.
	1995	3.	31.	17.2	3470.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	-460.	0.	10926.	10.9	2.8	1.3	2.35	.16	-1.27	0.
	2000	3.	32.	16.9	3473.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	-462.	0.	11218.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	10.1	3.2	.5	3.75	.11	-1.56	0.
	1975	9.	27.	18.7	3446.	100.	99.9	.2	.0	-222.	38.	3335.	9.1	2.8	.5	3.50	.06	-1.59	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.7	3449.	100.	99.8	.2	.0	-201.	43.	3347.	11.2	3.4	.9	3.86	.14	-1.35	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.0	3459.	100.	99.7	.3	.1	-194.	39.	3404.	19.7	5.4	2.8	3.83	.27	.53	0.
	1990	11.	36.	20.9	3466.	100.	98.8	.3	.1	-198.	37.	3574.	21.0	4.6	2.6	2.82	.29	.74	1.
	1995	15.	47.	25.7	3470.	100.	99.2	.3	.1	-207.	30.	3475.	27.5	4.7	1.7	2.94	.42	.65	1.
	2000	16.	51.	27.0	3476.	100.	97.3	.3	.1	-192.	39.	3652.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	27.4	8.0	1.6	4.37	1.08	1.59	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3445.	100.	99.9	.3	.1	-87.	70.	1516.	27.9	7.7	1.5	4.24	1.00	1.53	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.5	3450.	100.	99.8	.3	.1	-94.	70.	1568.	27.6	8.1	1.5	4.60	.98	1.60	0.
	1985	21.	33.	19.9	3449.	100.	99.0	.3	.1	-66.	100.	1603.	20.4	5.9	.9	4.37	.83	-.13	0.
	1990	24.	38.	21.9	3456.	100.	100.1	.3	.1	-74.	96.	1652.	23.0	4.8	.8	3.18	.80	.03	0.
	1995	23.	35.	19.4	3467.	100.	97.9	.5	.1	-15.	156.	1591.	26.1	5.9	1.5	3.17	.93	1.15	0.
	2000	23.	36.	19.1	3476.	100.	100.0	.6	.1	-33.	152.	1660.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	22.1	6.4	.7	4.40	.92	.09	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3422.	100.	99.9	.3	.1	235.	272.	673.	21.8	6.0	.7	4.22	.89	-.01	0.
	1980	55.	34.	21.9	3432.	100.	99.5	.3	.1	230.	274.	679.	24.4	6.7	.9	4.55	.89	.44	0.
	1985	66.	40.	24.2	3437.	100.	99.8	.4	.1	233.	279.	676.	28.4	6.7	.8	4.50	.93	.55	0.
	1990	72.	43.	24.5	3434.	100.	99.3	.4	.1	294.	331.	668.	30.0	5.6	.7	3.37	.93	.53	1.
	1995	72.	42.	23.2	3434.	99.	99.2	.3	.1	312.	336.	644.	22.4	4.3	.5	3.15	.75	-.38	1.
	2000	74.	44.	23.1	3436.	99.	98.3	.4	.1	331.	355.	650.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	19.3	7.3	.6	4.43	1.27	.73	0.
	1975	92.	24.	16.0	3412.	99.	99.7	.4	.1	380.	420.	274.	20.2	7.2	.6	4.31	1.24	.85	0.
	1980	94.	24.	15.5	3407.	99.	99.3	.5	.1	422.	457.	274.	18.0	7.0	.5	4.78	1.16	.22	0.
	1985	87.	22.	13.2	3410.	99.	99.0	.5	.1	432.	470.	267.	14.4	6.2	.6	4.40	1.13	-.03	0.
	1990	88.	21.	12.2	3419.	99.	99.6	.4	.1	410.	449.	257.	11.7	4.3	.5	3.12	1.06	-.47	0.
	1995	90.	22.	12.0	3428.	99.	98.9	.4	.0	427.	463.	259.	11.2	4.1	.4	3.02	1.07	-.57	2.
	2000	88.	22.	11.4	3439.	99.	101.5	.2	.0	423.	459.	262.							
150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	6.6	7.6	.6	4.78	1.51	.44	0.
	1975	67.	8.	5.3	3388.	99.	99.7	.6	.0	542.	577.	122.	7.1	7.7	.6	4.65	1.57	.66	0.
	1980	59.	7.	4.5	3401.	99.	100.1	.5	.0	507.	548.	123.	5.2	7.1	.6	4.90	1.41	.15	0.
	1985	54.	7.	4.0	3409.	99.	100.3	.4	.0	488.	533.	127.	4.3	6.2	.6	4.55	1.27	-.16	0.
	1990	44.	5.	3.0	3418.	99.	102.9	.4	.0	470.	529.	125.	2.7	4.1	.5	3.16	1.02	-.59	0.
	1995	39.	5.	2.5	3431.	99.	104.0	.3	.0	460.	528.	124.	2.0	3.4	.5	2.92	.60	-.62	1.
	2000	38.	5.	2.4	3436.	99.	103.7	.3	.0	467.	536.	128.							

11. MASSIVE INCOME EQUALIZATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	90.8	6.3	.4	4.25	.80	.10	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3438.	100.	99.8	.4	.3	-39.	148.	3131.	91.4	6.1	.4	4.09	.78	.12	0.
	1980	183.	135.	87.0	3442.	100.	99.6	.3	.3	-39.	149.	3231.	91.7	6.3	.4	4.43	.75	.13	0.
	1985	183.	144.	87.3	3447.	100.	99.4	.4	.3	-39.	150.	3345.	92.2	6.1	.4	4.25	.73	.14	0.
	1990	183.	153.	87.5	3452.	100.	99.1	.4	.3	-39.	152.	3465.	93.5	4.9	.4	3.11	.70	.16	0.
	1995	183.	160.	87.8	3457.	100.	98.8	.3	.3	-40.	156.	3573.	94.1	4.7	.4	3.03	.68	.16	0.
	2000	183.	168.	88.1	3463.	100.	98.5	.3	.3	-40.	159.	3703.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.8	3.3	.8	2.99	.25	-.26	0.
	1975	18.	7.	5.0	3415.	99.	100.0	.2	.0	509.	509.	1069.	2.6	3.0	.8	2.83	.23	-.43	0.
	1980	18.	8.	4.9	3422.	99.	100.0	.2	.0	515.	515.	1074.	2.5	3.1	.8	3.03	.23	-.53	0.
	1985	18.	8.	4.7	3426.	99.	100.0	.2	.0	517.	517.	1080.	2.3	2.8	.8	2.86	.23	-.59	0.
	1990	18.	8.	4.6	3432.	99.	100.0	.1	.0	521.	521.	1085.	1.9	1.9	.7	2.03	.22	-.72	2.
	1995	18.	8.	4.5	3440.	100.	100.0	.1	.0	530.	530.	1083.	1.6	1.6	.6	1.91	.19	-.81	4.
	2000	18.	8.	4.4	3447.	100.	100.0	.1	.0	536.	536.	1080.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.6	7.5	.4	4.16	1.70	1.15	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3386.	99.	100.0	.2	.0	738.	738.	260.	.6	7.0	.6	4.03	1.79	.75	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	3395.	99.	100.1	.2	.0	736.	736.	280.	.6	7.0	.6	4.37	1.66	.55	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3400.	99.	100.1	.2	.0	729.	729.	301.	.5	6.3	.6	4.17	1.49	.18	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3410.	99.	100.2	.1	.0	728.	728.	321.	.5	4.7	.4	3.02	1.37	-.04	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3424.	99.	100.2	.1	.0	734.	734.	338.	.5	4.3	.4	2.89	1.28	-.25	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	3432.	99.	100.3	.1	.0	733.	733.	353.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.6	7.9	1.9	5.40	2.08	-1.68	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3401.	99.	100.1	.0	.0	552.	552.	274.	.6	7.5	1.7	5.16	1.99	-1.59	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	3408.	99.	100.1	.0	.0	545.	545.	297.	.6	7.4	1.6	5.55	1.83	-1.74	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3413.	99.	100.2	.0	.0	537.	537.	322.	.6	6.5	1.3	5.25	1.57	-1.95	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	3422.	99.	100.2	.0	.0	534.	534.	345.	.5	4.6	1.0	3.75	1.43	-2.12	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3434.	99.	100.2	.0	.0	537.	537.	363.	.5	4.3	1.0	3.55	1.31	-2.06	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	3441.	99.	100.3	.0	.0	534.	534.	380.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	2.3	1.7	3.69	1.07	-2.96	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	3419.	100.	100.1	.1	.0	631.	631.	229.	.1	2.3	1.9	3.44	1.13	-2.82	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	3424.	100.	100.1	.1	.0	633.	633.	233.	.1	2.3	1.9	3.61	1.08	-2.91	0.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	3429.	100.	100.1	.1	.0	634.	634.	238.	.1	1.9	1.6	3.34	.96	-2.85	0.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	3435.	100.	100.2	.1	.0	637.	637.	241.	.0	.7	.9	2.31	.90	-2.97	0.
	1995	2.	0.	.3	3446.	100.	100.3	.0	.0	647.	647.	242.	.0	.6	1.0	2.11	.88	-2.87	0.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	3452.	100.	100.3	.0	.0	652.	652.	243.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.2	3.2	.3	3.21	.11	-1.21	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3438.	100.	99.7	.2	.0	-130.	112.	1192.	2.7	2.6	.2	3.00	.03	-1.43	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.8	3441.	100.	99.4	.1	.0	-129.	114.	1217.	2.6	2.7	.2	3.15	.04	-1.53	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.6	3445.	100.	99.1	.1	.0	-127.	115.	1243.	2.2	2.3	.2	2.93	-.00	-1.65	0.
	1990	26.	9.	5.4	3449.	100.	98.7	.1	.0	-125.	117.	1266.	1.5	1.2	.2	2.03	.00	-1.76	0.
	1995	26.	10.	5.3	3451.	100.	98.4	.1	.0	-123.	120.	1278.	1.2	1.0	.1	1.88	-.03	-1.79	1.
	2000	26.	10.	5.1	3456.	100.	98.0	.1	.0	-118.	122.	1288.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.8	11.4	.6	6.53	1.82	1.17	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	3352.	98.	100.1	.2	.0	812.	812.	242.	2.0	11.3	.6	6.33	1.59	1.68	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.1	3360.	98.	100.3	.2	.0	805.	805.	271.	2.0	11.2	.6	6.88	1.51	1.38	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.1	3366.	98.	100.5	.2	.0	795.	795.	303.	2.1	10.7	.6	6.60	1.46	1.29	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.2	3376.	98.	100.7	.2	.0	789.	789.	337.	2.2	8.3	.5	4.80	1.36	.96	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.2	3397.	98.	100.9	.1	.0	796.	796.	366.	2.1	7.7	.5	4.62	1.14	.80	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.3	3407.	98.	101.1	.1	.0	793.	793.	396.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	41.	69.	46.7	3461.	101.		.3	.2	-378.	0.	4897.	43.4	5.3	1.2	3.79	.40	-.15	0.
	1980	41.	72.	46.6	3464.	101.		.3	.2	-383.	0.	5070.	43.9	5.7	1.2	4.10	.39	-.06	0.
	1985	42.	78.	47.6	3471.	101.		.3	.2	-376.	0.	5179.	47.0	5.7	1.2	3.96	.42	.11	0.
	1990	43.	83.	47.8	3476.	101.		.4	.2	-378.	0.	5348.	49.4	4.7	1.1	2.91	.42	.25	0.
	1995	43.	87.	47.9	3477.	101.		.4	.2	-386.	0.	5519.	51.0	4.7	1.0	2.86	.45	.32	0.
	2000	42.	91.	47.9	3484.	101.		.4	.2	-391.	0.	5733.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	201.	78.	53.3	3413.	99.		.3	.2	331.	331.	1048.	56.6	6.1	.3	4.15	1.02	.13	0.
	1980	201.	83.	53.4	3418.	99.		.3	.2	333.	333.	1085.	56.1	6.3	.3	4.51	.97	.05	0.
	1985	200.	86.	52.4	3421.	99.		.3	.2	341.	341.	1112.	53.0	5.8	.3	4.30	.91	-.10	0.
	1990	199.	91.	52.2	3426.	99.		.3	.2	347.	347.	1156.	50.6	4.4	.3	3.12	.86	-.23	2.
	1995	199.	95.	52.1	3435.	99.		.3	.2	355.	355.	1189.	49.0	4.1	.3	3.01	.80	-.30	5.
	2000	200.	99.	52.1	3440.	99.		.3	.2	359.	359.	1222.							

12. Aggregate income maximization.

The technique is to compute the income-subsidy index for all SMSA's, and to award subsidies to those with an index greater than .25. It is, of course, not a true maximization in the sense that some other pattern might result in yet higher income.

Per capita income is increased by 1.1%, and inequality is greatly increased, both by direct transfers and by induced effects. Population concentration and typical city size increase sharply, and the number of losers explodes to 109.

The main effect is to raise dramatically all indicators for the Florida Urban Region, and the South Atlantic Division which contains it. Virtually all other classes decline by most indicators.

The technique happens to select primarily centers in the Florida Urban Region, and in the absence of the negative feedback of the Competition variable, just keeps pouring it on. Although this is probably not realistic, what is interesting is the relatively small effect on national income and the sharp effects on inequality, city size and population concentration, and the number of population losers.

12. AGGREGATE INCOME MAXIMIZATION

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP. (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF. EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6) TIMM
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3444.	1.7	6.3	-.81	-.81	-.00	47.2	2872.	5.76				11.
1980	222.	156.	3458.	1.6	6.3	-.78	-.76	-.02	47.5	2995.	6.01				12.
1985	233.	165.	3475.	1.5	6.3	-.73	-.69	-.04	47.9	3146.	5.76				13.
1990	244.	174.	3497.	1.4	6.4	-.76	-.67	-.09	48.6	3348.	4.58				14.
1995	253.	182.	3524.	1.3	6.5	-.82	-.65	-.16	49.5	3620.	4.45				14.
2000	262.	191.	3556.	1.2	6.7	-.90	-.63	-.27	50.6	4035.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC.≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S.≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.4	3.3	.7	3.21	.14	-1.09	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3549.	103.	100.1	5.5	.3	-31.	29.	1194.	2.8	2.7	.7	3.01	.08	-1.42	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.8	3570.	103.	100.1	5.6	.3	-27.	30.	1218.	2.5	2.6	.6	3.16	.08	-1.65	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.6	3593.	103.	100.2	5.8	.3	-20.	34.	1243.	1.8	1.8	.5	2.90	.04	-2.09	5.
	1990	26.	9.	5.4	3605.	103.	100.2	5.8	.3	-23.	28.	1262.	.6	.5	.5	1.97	.04	-2.46	14.
	1995	26.	10.	5.2	3614.	103.	100.2	5.9	.3	-26.	24.	1268.	.1	.1	.4	1.74	.00	-2.59	16.
	2000	26.	10.	5.0	3618.	102.	100.1	5.9	.3	-30.	19.	1271.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	11.0	3.0	.4	3.01	-.12	-1.30	4.
	1975	25.	31.	21.4	3549.	103.	100.0	4.8	1.1	-62.	0.	5901.	9.0	2.4	.4	2.81	-.18	-1.56	4.
	1980	25.	32.	20.7	3559.	103.	100.0	4.8	1.0	-59.	0.	6138.	8.1	2.3	.4	2.94	-.17	-1.76	4.
	1985	25.	33.	20.0	3568.	103.	99.9	4.8	1.0	-56.	0.	6382.	6.2	1.8	.4	2.70	-.14	-2.07	7.
	1990	25.	34.	19.2	3575.	102.	99.9	4.8	1.0	-54.	0.	6604.	2.7	.6	.3	1.83	-.12	-2.34	16.
	1995	25.	34.	18.5	3579.	102.	99.8	4.8	.9	-52.	0.	6759.	1.5	.4	.3	1.63	-.12	-2.40	19.
	2000	25.	34.	17.8	3582.	101.	99.8	4.8	.9	-51.	0.	6901.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	27.2	12.7	2.5	4.70	1.34	5.50	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.7	3480.	101.	100.2	9.1	1.2	132.	180.	1280.	33.9	14.2	2.6	4.77	1.50	6.95	1.
	1980	37.	23.	14.8	3564.	103.	100.7	9.4	1.4	165.	207.	1494.	39.4	16.0	2.6	5.55	1.50	8.08	1.
	1985	37.	27.	16.2	3685.	106.	101.4	9.9	1.7	221.	257.	1864.	52.0	18.5	3.1	5.87	2.13	9.74	3.
	1990	37.	32.	18.1	3755.	107.	102.5	9.3	1.8	199.	230.	2563.	70.1	17.7	2.9	4.88	2.06	10.12	6.
	1995	37.	37.	20.4	3852.	109.	103.6	9.0	2.1	193.	219.	3647.	78.1	17.0	2.7	5.32	2.17	8.99	7.
	2000	37.	44.	22.9	3935.	111.	104.6	8.6	2.4	166.	188.	5175.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	10.6	3.0	.2	4.18	.46	-2.39	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.8	3440.	100.	100.0	3.7	.8	-62.	0.	2846.	9.5	2.6	.2	3.87	.46	-2.42	0.
	1980	48.	31.	20.2	3447.	100.	100.0	3.7	.7	-59.	0.	2939.	8.5	2.5	.2	4.03	.43	-2.63	0.
	1985	48.	32.	19.5	3454.	99.	99.9	3.7	.7	-56.	0.	3033.	6.1	1.8	.2	3.67	.30	-2.86	2.
	1990	48.	33.	18.8	3458.	99.	99.9	3.7	.7	-54.	0.	3113.	1.1	.3	.1	2.47	.26	-3.14	30.
	1995	48.	33.	18.0	3460.	98.	99.9	3.7	.7	-52.	0.	3152.	-.2	-.0	.1	2.17	.19	-3.08	42.
	2000	48.	33.	17.2	3460.	97.	99.8	3.7	.6	-52.	0.	3183.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.5	3.2	.4	4.39	.80	-2.68	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3278.	95.	100.0	2.7	.2	-62.	0.	1318.	3.2	3.0	.4	4.08	.84	-2.64	0.
	1980	20.	9.	6.1	3287.	95.	100.0	2.7	.2	-59.	0.	1352.	2.9	2.9	.4	4.25	.79	-2.85	1.
	1985	20.	10.	5.9	3297.	95.	99.9	2.7	.2	-56.	0.	1386.	2.1	2.0	.3	3.89	.57	-3.07	1.
	1990	20.	10.	5.7	3304.	94.	99.9	2.6	.2	-54.	0.	1412.	.5	.4	.3	2.62	.49	-3.37	9.
	1995	20.	10.	5.5	3308.	94.	99.9	2.7	.2	-52.	0.	1417.	.1	.0	.3	2.31	.38	-3.28	13.
	2000	20.	10.	5.2	3311.	93.	99.8	2.7	.2	-52.	0.	1419.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	2.3	4.4	.7	4.56	1.01	-1.63	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2538.	74.	100.0	6.2	.4	-61.	0.	490.	2.2	4.1	.7	4.28	1.04	-1.67	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.0	2549.	74.	99.9	6.1	.4	-58.	0.	506.	2.0	4.0	.7	4.52	.97	-1.93	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.0	2560.	74.	99.9	6.1	.4	-55.	0.	522.	1.6	3.1	.6	4.17	.72	-2.27	0.
	1990	13.	5.	2.9	2568.	73.	99.8	6.1	.4	-53.	0.	534.	.8	1.3	.4	2.85	.62	-2.63	3.
	1995	13.	5.	2.8	2574.	73.	99.7	6.0	.4	-52.	0.	538.	.5	.8	.4	2.54	.46	-2.63	3.
	2000	13.	5.	2.7	2578.	72.	99.6	6.0	.4	-51.	0.	540.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	11.7	8.1	.7	5.48	1.31	.24	0.
	1975	37.	13.	8.9	2926.	85.	100.0	6.9	.7	-36.	22.	939.	11.4	7.3	.6	5.23	1.22	-.08	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.1	2924.	85.	99.9	6.6	.7	-50.	6.	1016.	11.0	7.3	.6	5.60	1.15	-.33	0.
	1985	37.	15.	9.2	2957.	85.	99.9	6.8	.7	-29.	23.	1098.	9.3	5.8	.5	5.24	.83	-1.09	1.
	1990	37.	16.	9.2	2949.	84.	99.8	6.5	.7	-46.	5.	1168.	7.2	3.6	.4	3.65	.71	-1.57	4.
	1995	37.	17.	9.1	2957.	84.	99.7	6.5	.7	-46.	4.	1217.	5.9	2.9	.3	3.32	.49	-1.69	5.
	2000	37.	17.	8.9	2962.	83.	99.6	6.4	.8	-46.	3.	1259.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.7	8.2	2.0	5.46	2.46	-1.04	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3203.	93.	100.1	5.3	.2	12.	68.	726.	4.5	7.5	1.6	5.24	2.20	-1.16	0.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3229.	93.	100.1	5.4	.2	21.	73.	776.	4.3	7.4	1.4	5.62	2.03	-1.43	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3256.	94.	100.2	5.5	.2	32.	81.	829.	3.4	5.5	.9	5.26	1.39	-2.26	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3257.	93.	100.2	5.2	.2	20.	67.	874.	2.3	3.0	.7	3.64	1.14	-2.87	3.
	1995	14.	6.	3.5	3193.	91.	100.1	4.3	.2	-51.	0.	903.	1.8	2.3	.6	3.30	.83	-2.86	3.
	2000	14.	7.	3.4	3200.	90.	100.0	4.2	.2	-50.	0.	928.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	25.6	9.7	1.6	4.41	1.36	2.48	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.4	3806.	111.	100.0	5.7	1.3	113.	163.	3440.	23.5	8.2	1.2	4.33	1.15	1.43	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.8	3777.	109.	100.1	5.2	1.2	62.	112.	3702.	21.3	7.6	.9	4.72	1.01	.65	0.
	1985	22.	28.	17.1	3698.	106.	100.1	4.7	1.0	-36.	16.	3983.	17.6	6.0	.7	4.47	.69	-.35	0.
	1990	22.	30.	17.1	3713.	106.	100.1	4.6	1.0	-37.	13.	4246.	14.7	3.9	.5	3.15	.59	-.87	1.
	1995	22.	31.	17.0	3710.	105.	100.0	4.6	1.0	-51.	0.	4452.	12.2	3.2	.4	2.90	.41	-1.14	1.
	2000	22.	32.	16.8	3719.	105.	99.9	4.6	.9	-50.	0.	4640.							

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	18.0	3.8	.4	3.39	.08	-1.14	2.
	1975	50.	41.	28.1	3617.	105.	100.0	5.1	1.6	-55.	6.	4888.	15.4	3.2	.4	3.19	.01	-1.40	2.
	1980	50.	43.	27.4	3630.	105.	100.0	5.1	1.6	-52.	6.	5071.	14.1	3.1	.4	3.36	.02	-1.63	2.
	1985	50.	44.	26.7	3643.	105.	100.0	5.1	1.5	-48.	7.	5260.	11.0	2.4	.3	3.11	-.01	-2.00	8.
	1990	50.	45.	25.8	3652.	104.	99.9	5.1	1.5	-47.	6.	5432.	6.0	1.1	.3	2.13	-.01	-2.31	24.
	1995	50.	46.	25.0	3657.	104.	99.9	5.1	1.4	-46.	5.	5550.	4.1	.7	.3	1.91	-.03	-2.38	29.
	2000	50.	46.	24.1	3661.	103.	99.8	5.1	1.3	-47.	4.	5657.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	12.9	2.8	.2	3.98	.41	-2.34	2.
	1975	59.	40.	27.2	3386.	98.	100.0	3.7	1.0	-62.	0.	2554.	11.3	2.4	.2	3.68	.40	-2.39	3.
	1980	59.	41.	26.4	3393.	98.	100.0	3.7	1.0	-59.	0.	2631.	10.0	2.3	.2	3.83	.38	-2.60	3.
	1985	59.	42.	25.5	3400.	98.	99.9	3.7	1.0	-56.	0.	2710.	7.0	1.6	.2	3.49	.26	-2.83	6.
	1990	59.	43.	24.4	3405.	97.	99.9	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	2776.	.6	.1	.1	2.34	.22	-3.10	37.
	1995	59.	43.	23.4	3407.	97.	99.9	3.7	.9	-52.	0.	2806.	-1.0	-.2	.1	2.06	.16	-3.06	51.
	2000	59.	43.	22.4	3408.	96.	99.8	3.7	.9	-52.	0.	2828.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	23.6	10.6	2.0	4.59	1.42	3.12	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.9	3868.	112.	100.0	5.5	1.2	144.	193.	3880.	21.6	9.0	1.4	4.52	1.16	1.93	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.3	3830.	111.	100.1	5.0	1.1	83.	132.	4161.	19.6	8.2	1.1	4.93	1.01	1.04	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.6	3734.	107.	100.1	4.5	.9	-33.	19.	4464.	16.4	6.5	.8	4.67	.69	-.04	0.
	1990	16.	26.	14.7	3748.	107.	100.1	4.4	.9	-35.	16.	4747.	14.0	4.4	.5	3.30	.59	-.60	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.7	3743.	106.	100.0	4.5	.9	-50.	0.	4968.	11.7	3.6	.4	3.04	.39	-.90	0.
	2000	16.	28.	14.6	3752.	106.	99.9	4.5	.8	-50.	0.	5169.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	18.0	34.0	7.6	4.01	2.44	26.16	0.
	1975	8.	6.	4.0	4012.	117.	100.7	7.9	.5	595.	612.	1127.	25.2	36.1	8.7	5.04	2.99	27.02	0.
	1980	8.	8.	5.2	4104.	119.	101.7	7.1	.7	578.	591.	1622.	31.3	36.4	8.1	6.68	2.74	26.22	0.
	1985	8.	11.	6.7	4254.	122.	102.6	6.5	.9	614.	624.	2368.	45.5	39.4	10.6	7.69	4.38	26.74	0.
	1990	8.	15.	8.8	4242.	121.	103.6	5.4	1.1	468.	476.	3607.	66.1	34.5	9.2	6.73	3.73	23.60	0.
	1995	8.	21.	11.3	4293.	122.	104.5	4.7	1.4	390.	396.	5278.	74.9	29.6	8.2	7.33	3.64	18.29	0.
	2000	8.	27.	14.0	4329.	122.	105.0	4.6	1.7	303.	308.	7396.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	27.6	6.2	.4	4.95	1.30	-1.00	0.
	1975	109.	39.	26.7	3014.	88.	100.0	6.6	2.0	-43.	16.	810.	26.4	5.7	.3	4.70	1.25	-1.16	0.
	1980	109.	42.	26.7	3021.	87.	100.0	6.5	2.0	-45.	12.	860.	25.0	5.6	.3	5.00	1.17	-1.41	1.
	1985	109.	44.	26.6	3042.	88.	100.0	6.5	2.0	-34.	19.	913.	20.0	4.3	.3	4.66	.83	-1.96	5.
	1990	109.	46.	26.2	3042.	87.	99.9	6.4	1.9	-41.	11.	958.	13.3	2.3	.2	3.22	.71	-2.39	25.
	1995	109.	47.	25.7	3038.	86.	99.9	6.2	1.9	-50.	2.	986.	10.1	1.8	.2	2.91	.51	-2.42	29.
	2000	109.	48.	25.0	3042.	86.	99.8	6.2	1.9	-49.	1.	1010.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.0	5.2	1.9	3.63	.26	-.58	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3838.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-61.	0.	9479.	15.1	4.8	1.8	3.46	.28	-.79	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.1	3853.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-58.	0.	9891.	14.2	4.7	1.8	3.70	.26	-.98	0.
	1985	3.	29.	17.9	3867.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-55.	0.	10322.	12.4	4.0	1.6	3.47	.20	-1.33	0.
	1990	3.	31.	17.6	3878.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	10710.	9.9	2.6	1.4	2.42	.17	-1.62	0.
	1995	3.	31.	17.2	3884.	110.	99.9	.6	.9	-51.	0.	10975.	8.4	2.2	1.2	2.21	.12	-1.72	0.
	2000	4.	43.	22.3	3984.	112.	99.7	1.8	1.3	48.	86.	11011.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	10.9	3.4	.7	3.76	.16	-1.37	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.7	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-62.	0.	3343.	9.4	2.9	.7	3.52	.10	-1.56	0.
	1980	10.	31.	19.7	3596.	104.	100.0	4.0	.9	-59.	0.	3356.	10.7	3.2	.8	3.85	.17	-1.54	0.
	1985	12.	38.	23.1	3718.	107.	100.6	4.8	1.3	32.	82.	3452.	29.9	7.5	3.8	4.25	.55	1.93	1.
	1990	12.	41.	23.5	3742.	107.	100.0	4.8	1.3	36.	81.	3821.	33.3	6.5	3.2	3.21	.55	2.04	1.
	1995	18.	60.	33.0	3890.	110.	102.8	5.7	2.3	82.	120.	4079.	77.4	10.4	3.6	4.01	1.26	4.57	5.
	2000	17.	56.	29.4	3886.	109.	102.3	6.1	2.0	27.	67.	4070.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	31.5	9.2	2.3	4.42	1.25	2.57	0.
	1975	21.	31.	21.1	3640.	106.	100.1	6.1	1.2	101.	152.	1537.	32.6	8.9	2.3	4.35	1.16	2.47	0.
	1980	21.	33.	21.0	3638.	105.	100.2	5.6	1.1	78.	127.	1647.	32.4	9.3	2.1	4.78	1.11	2.50	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.6	3594.	103.	100.4	5.7	1.1	28.	77.	1584.	35.1	9.8	3.9	4.71	1.36	2.97	0.
	1990	23.	38.	21.9	3638.	104.	102.2	6.1	1.3	31.	76.	1797.	44.1	9.2	3.0	3.70	1.36	3.42	2.
	1995	19.	28.	15.1	3405.	97.	96.4	4.0	.6	-25.	24.	1483.	7.9	2.3	.7	2.68	.53	-1.64	4.
	2000	19.	28.	14.8	3404.	96.	97.8	4.0	.6	-28.	20.	1520.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.6	5.9	1.1	4.38	.86	-.27	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3194.	93.	100.1	4.8	1.3	1.	59.	671.	20.4	5.6	1.0	4.18	.85	-.31	0.
	1980	53.	33.	21.5	3285.	95.	100.7	6.0	1.5	47.	98.	700.	28.1	7.9	1.5	4.71	1.00	1.33	0.
	1985	57.	34.	20.8	3188.	92.	99.4	4.4	1.2	-2.	50.	659.	12.9	3.6	.5	4.14	.60	-1.96	0.
	1990	63.	37.	21.2	3157.	90.	100.1	4.6	1.3	-8.	42.	653.	8.5	1.8	.3	2.91	.50	-2.36	17.
	1995	66.	37.	20.5	3149.	89.	101.5	4.7	1.4	-45.	6.	623.	4.7	1.0	.2	2.56	.30	-2.62	23.
	2000	67.	38.	20.0	3145.	88.	101.0	4.7	1.4	-46.	5.	626.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	16.6	6.3	.9	4.39	1.13	-.13	3.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3057.	89.	100.2	6.5	1.4	11.	68.	274.	18.1	6.6	.9	4.25	1.11	.36	4.
	1980	93.	23.	15.1	2983.	86.	100.2	5.5	1.3	-29.	28.	269.	11.1	4.4	.4	4.37	.84	-1.64	5.
	1985	91.	23.	13.7	2986.	86.	99.7	6.1	1.3	-12.	41.	265.	7.9	3.3	.4	4.08	.60	-2.18	12.
	1990	88.	21.	12.3	3019.	86.	100.8	6.2	1.1	-24.	27.	259.	3.7	1.4	.3	2.73	.55	-2.67	37.
	1995	86.	20.	11.1	2927.	83.	97.7	5.3	1.0	-37.	14.	250.	1.5	.6	.2	2.44	.39	-2.94	46.
	2000	87.	20.	10.7	2928.	82.	99.8	5.2	1.0	-39.	11.	249.							
UNDER 150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	4.5	5.2	.6	4.69	1.13	-1.53	1.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	2839.	82.	100.0	6.7	.5	-14.	44.	119.	4.4	4.9	.6	4.44	1.13	-1.52	1.
	1980	62.	7.	4.6	2858.	83.	98.9	7.0	.5	-2.	53.	121.	3.5	4.6	.6	4.73	.99	-1.81	1.
	1985	57.	7.	4.0	2875.	83.	100.1	6.1	.4	-40.	14.	121.	1.8	2.6	.4	4.13	.69	-2.81	6.
	1990	53.	6.	3.5	2810.	80.	99.5	5.5	.4	-39.	14.	120.	.5	.6	.3	2.82	.60	-3.35	29.
	1995	50.	6.	3.1	2831.	80.	100.5	5.3	.3	-38.	13.	119.	.1	.1	.2	2.44	.38	-3.31	31.
	2000	48.	5.	2.8	2835.	80.	100.4	5.2	.3	-40.	11.	117.							

12. AGGREGATE INCOME MAXIMIZATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	93.2	6.5	.6	4.26	.82	.24	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.9	3492.	101.	100.0	6.0	5.3	7.	64.	3156.	94.3	6.2	.6	4.10	.80	.27	0.
	1980	183.	136.	87.3	3505.	101.	100.1	6.0	5.3	6.	60.	3285.	94.9	6.5	.6	4.46	.77	.29	0.
	1985	183.	145.	87.7	3521.	101.	100.2	6.0	5.3	6.	56.	3445.	96.4	6.3	.6	4.30	.75	.33	3.
	1990	183.	154.	88.2	3543.	101.	100.5	6.0	5.4	5.	53.	3660.	99.2	5.1	.5	3.17	.72	.36	54.
	1995	183.	162.	88.7	3570.	101.	100.8	6.2	5.5	5.	51.	3953.	100.1	5.0	.5	3.12	.70	.35	75.
	2000	183.	170.	89.2	3604.	101.	101.2	6.3	5.7	5.	49.	4402.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	1.5	1.7	.6	2.93	.08	-1.64	4.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	2843.	83.	100.0	4.0	.4	-63.	0.	1068.	1.0	1.2	.6	2.70	.02	-1.87	5.
	1980	18.	7.	4.7	2847.	82.	100.0	4.0	.4	-60.	0.	1071.	.9	1.1	.6	2.81	.03	-2.08	5.
	1985	18.	7.	4.5	2851.	82.	99.9	4.0	.4	-56.	0.	1073.	.4	.5	.5	2.56	.00	-2.37	10.
	1990	18.	7.	4.3	2854.	82.	99.9	4.0	.4	-54.	0.	1071.	-.6	-.6	.4	1.70	.01	-2.68	14.
	1995	18.	7.	4.0	2854.	81.	99.9	3.9	.4	-53.	0.	1060.	-.9	-.9	.3	1.47	-.02	-2.72	14.
	2000	18.	7.	3.8	2854.	80.	99.8	3.9	.4	-52.	0.	1048.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.3	4.3	1.2	4.04	1.34	-1.61	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2584.	75.	100.0	4.0	.1	-61.	0.	253.	.3	3.8	1.3	3.79	1.41	-1.86	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.4	2597.	75.	99.9	4.0	.1	-58.	0.	265.	.3	3.7	1.3	4.00	1.31	-2.13	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.4	2609.	75.	99.9	3.9	.1	-55.	0.	277.	.2	2.5	1.2	3.68	.95	-2.57	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2618.	75.	99.8	3.9	.1	-53.	0.	287.	.1	.8	1.0	2.50	.82	-2.93	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2624.	74.	99.7	3.8	.1	-52.	0.	291.	.0	.3	.9	2.21	.63	-2.95	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2628.	74.	99.6	3.8	.1	-51.	0.	294.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.5	5.7	2.1	5.32	1.76	-3.47	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2786.	81.	100.0	1.8	.0	-61.	0.	269.	.5	5.5	2.0	5.01	1.70	-3.24	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2801.	81.	99.9	1.8	.0	-57.	0.	286.	.4	5.2	2.0	5.29	1.57	-3.50	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2815.	81.	99.9	1.7	.0	-54.	0.	304.	.3	4.0	1.7	4.90	1.09	-3.77	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2825.	81.	99.8	1.7	.0	-53.	0.	319.	.2	1.9	1.4	3.35	.93	-4.11	1.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2832.	80.	99.8	1.7	.0	-52.	0.	327.	.2	1.5	1.4	3.01	.70	-3.93	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2838.	80.	99.7	1.7	.0	-51.	0.	333.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.0	1.0	1.3	3.64	.87	-4.10	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2723.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-63.	0.	227.	.0	.9	1.6	3.33	.93	-3.93	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2728.	79.	100.0	1.2	.0	-60.	0.	228.	.0	.7	1.6	3.43	.88	-4.12	1.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2732.	79.	99.9	1.2	.0	-57.	0.	228.	.0	.1	1.3	3.08	.65	-4.19	1.
	1990	2.	0.	.2	2734.	78.	99.9	1.2	.0	-55.	0.	227.	-.1	-1.3	.6	2.02	.57	-4.45	2.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2733.	78.	99.8	1.2	.0	-53.	0.	224.	-.1	-1.6	.6	1.73	.46	-4.30	2.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2732.	77.	99.7	1.2	.0	-52.	0.	220.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.4	3.3	.7	3.21	.14	-1.09	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3549.	103.	100.1	5.5	.3	-31.	29.	1194.	2.8	2.7	.7	3.01	.08	-1.42	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.8	3570.	103.	100.1	5.6	.3	-27.	30.	1218.	2.5	2.6	.6	3.16	.08	-1.65	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.6	3593.	103.	100.2	5.8	.3	-20.	34.	1243.	1.8	1.8	.5	2.90	.04	-2.09	5.
	1990	26.	9.	5.4	3605.	103.	100.2	5.8	.3	-23.	28.	1262.	.6	.5	.5	1.97	.04	-2.46	14.
	1995	26.	10.	5.2	3614.	103.	100.2	5.9	.3	-26.	24.	1268.	.1	.1	.4	1.74	.00	-2.59	16.
	2000	26.	10.	5.0	3618.	102.	100.1	5.9	.3	-30.	19.	1271.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.1	6.8	.7	6.36	1.01	-2.37	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2475.	72.	100.0	2.3	.1	-60.	0.	232.	1.1	6.6	.8	5.99	.76	-1.91	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2488.	72.	99.9	2.3	.1	-57.	0.	249.	1.1	6.4	.7	6.33	.73	-2.23	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2502.	72.	99.9	2.2	.1	-54.	0.	266.	.9	5.4	.7	5.87	.50	-2.54	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.0	2513.	72.	99.8	2.2	.1	-52.	0.	282.	.6	2.9	.6	4.04	.44	-2.98	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.0	2521.	72.	99.8	2.2	.1	-51.	0.	292.	.5	2.5	.6	3.65	.26	-2.85	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.0	2529.	71.	99.7	2.2	.1	-50.	0.	301.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

Region	Year	SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET.POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET.POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD.DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	228.	138.	94.0	3364.	98.		5.6	5.2	-61.	0.	2982.	68.0	4.2	.2	3.85	.58	-1.30	5.
	1980	230.	146.	93.6	3378.	98.		5.6	5.2	-58.	0.	3089.	64.9	4.2	.2	4.11	.56	-1.49	6.
	1985	231.	154.	93.6	3397.	98.		5.6	5.2	-55.	0.	3205.	54.2	3.3	.2	3.87	.41	-1.89	19.
	1990	232.	160.	91.6	3405.	97.		5.6	5.2	-53.	0.	3323.	34.4	1.7	.1	2.66	.36	-2.22	86.
	1995	234.	164.	89.8	3412.	97.		5.6	5.1	-52.	0.	3389.	26.3	1.3	.1	2.42	.25	-2.28	109.
	2000	234.	166.	87.1	3416.	96.		5.6	4.9	-51.	0.	3467.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	14.	9.	6.0	4683.	136.		3.9	1.1	950.	950.	1159.	32.0	30.5	5.1	6.07	3.05	20.26	0.
	1980	12.	10.	6.4	4625.	134.		4.0	1.1	847.	847.	1614.	35.1	32.8	5.4	7.43	2.80	21.79	0.
	1985	11.	11.	6.4	4616.	133.		3.8	1.0	801.	801.	2289.	45.8	41.3	8.9	8.39	4.63	27.68	0.
	1990	10.	15.	8.4	4507.	129.		3.8	1.2	579.	579.	3627.	65.6	35.8	8.5	7.19	3.92	24.33	0.
	1995	8.	19.	10.2	4510.	128.		3.9	1.4	453.	453.	5651.	73.7	32.1	8.7	7.88	3.95	19.99	0.
	2000	8.	25.	12.9	4500.	127.		3.9	1.7	343.	343.	7859.							

13. Worst-first income equalization.

The effect on incomes is downward but not very large. Inequality is substantially reduced, but the induced effect is negative, almost as if a form of subsidy addiction were developed. Population concentration and typical city size are reduced, but the number of population losers declines by only 3.

The main beneficiaries are the East and West South Central Divisions, the Development Regions, the non-Urban Region, and cities under 1,000,000, particularly those under 150,000. Induced income is generally lower, however, except for the Upper Great Lakes, the Coastal Plains, and cities under 350,000. Internal income inequality is reduced, in many cases sharply, in the beneficiary regions.

13. WORST-FIRST INCOME EQUALIZATION

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10⁶)	MET POP (10⁶)	INCOME PER CAP. ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/.	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10³)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10⁶)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3440.	1.4	4.6	.85	.87	-.02	47.1	2875.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3450.	1.4	4.7	.79	.82	-.03	47.1	2998.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3461.	1.3	4.8	.73	.78	-.05	47.2	3138.	5.75				13.
1990	244.	174.	3472.	1.2	4.9	.67	.74	-.07	47.5	3288.	4.56				13.
1995	253.	182.	3487.	1.2	5.0	.64	.73	-.09	47.8	3434.	4.42				13.
2000	262.	190.	3501.	1.1	5.2	.58	.67	-.10	48.3	3616.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10⁶)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC.≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S.≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10³)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.6	3.5	.6	3.22	.14	-.90	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3528.	103.	100.0	4.8	.3	-50.	12.	1196.	3.1	3.0	.5	3.03	.07	-1.12	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3543.	103.	100.0	4.9	.3	-48.	10.	1225.	3.0	3.0	.5	3.20	.08	-1.24	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3558.	103.	99.9	5.0	.3	-46.	9.	1254.	2.6	2.6	.5	2.99	.05	-1.41	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3573.	103.	99.9	5.1	.3	-44.	8.	1281.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.09	.05	-1.60	5.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3587.	103.	99.9	5.2	.3	-43.	7.	1295.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.93	.01	-1.75	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3599.	103.	99.9	5.3	.3	-41.	6.	1306.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	11.8	3.2	.3	3.02	-.11	-1.06	0.
	1975	25.	32.	21.4	3567.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-45.	17.	5908.	10.3	2.8	.3	2.83	-.18	-1.23	2.
	1980	25.	32.	20.8	3576.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-43.	16.	6156.	9.7	2.8	.3	2.99	-.17	-1.33	3.
	1985	25.	33.	20.2	3584.	104.	100.0	4.5	1.0	-40.	15.	6420.	8.6	2.4	.3	2.79	-.17	-1.46	3.
	1990	25.	34.	19.6	3592.	103.	99.9	4.5	.9	-39.	14.	6673.	6.2	1.4	.3	1.95	-.15	-1.61	7.
	1995	25.	35.	19.0	3598.	103.	99.9	4.5	.9	-37.	13.	6868.	4.9	1.1	.3	1.80	-.16	-1.72	9.
	2000	25.	35.	18.4	3602.	103.	99.9	4.5	.9	-35.	12.	7049.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	23.8	11.1	1.6	4.64	1.29	4.04	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3375.	98.	99.9	5.4	.7	38.	91.	1259.	26.7	11.4	1.6	4.61	1.32	4.42	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.2	3399.	99.	99.8	5.6	.8	30.	80.	1398.	28.9	12.2	1.6	5.17	1.28	4.85	0.
	1985	37.	25.	15.0	3431.	99.	99.7	5.8	.9	24.	71.	1593.	34.4	13.1	1.9	5.21	1.49	5.60	0.
	1990	37.	28.	16.1	3472.	100.	99.6	6.1	1.0	16.	61.	1884.	43.9	12.4	1.8	4.09	1.47	6.15	2.
	1995	37.	32.	17.3	3524.	101.	99.5	6.3	1.1	12.	54.	2291.	50.5	12.9	1.9	4.32	1.63	6.28	2.
	2000	37.	36.	18.7	3583.	102.	99.3	6.6	1.3	4.	45.	2887.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	11.5	3.2	.2	4.19	.48	-2.16	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.8	3451.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-52.	8.	2850.	10.9	3.0	.2	3.90	.48	-2.09	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.3	3457.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-49.	7.	2949.	10.3	3.0	.2	4.09	.46	-2.19	0.
	1985	48.	33.	19.7	3464.	100.	100.0	3.5	.7	-47.	7.	3053.	8.9	2.6	.2	3.78	.38	-2.23	0.
	1990	48.	33.	19.1	3469.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-45.	6.	3151.	5.2	1.2	.1	2.61	.35	-2.39	6.
	1995	48.	34.	18.5	3472.	100.	100.0	3.6	.7	-43.	5.	3210.	4.0	1.0	.1	2.39	.31	-2.39	10.
	2000	48.	34.	17.9	3475.	99.	100.0	3.6	.6	-42.	5.	3265.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.8	3.6	.4	4.40	.83	-2.39	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3308.	96.	100.0	2.3	.2	-32.	25.	1320.	3.7	3.4	.4	4.11	.88	-2.26	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.1	3316.	96.	100.0	2.3	.2	-31.	23.	1358.	3.5	3.5	.4	4.32	.83	-2.37	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3323.	96.	100.0	2.3	.2	-30.	21.	1397.	3.1	3.0	.3	4.01	.72	-2.40	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.8	3330.	96.	100.0	2.4	.2	-30.	19.	1433.	1.9	1.5	.3	2.78	.66	-2.57	2.
	1995	20.	10.	5.7	3335.	96.	100.0	2.4	.2	-29.	18.	1450.	1.6	1.2	.3	2.55	.60	-2.55	5.
	2000	20.	10.	5.5	3339.	95.	100.0	2.4	.2	-28.	16.	1464.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	3.3	6.3	.8	4.63	1.25	-.11	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2987.	87.	99.9	.4	.2	389.	432.	498.	3.3	6.1	.9	4.43	1.31	-.12	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2980.	86.	99.9	.5	.2	374.	415.	523.	3.2	6.1	.9	4.76	1.22	-.34	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2974.	86.	99.8	.6	.2	361.	399.	549.	3.0	5.5	.8	4.52	1.12	-.51	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2965.	85.	99.7	.6	.2	345.	381.	574.	2.7	3.8	.7	3.22	1.02	-.80	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.1	2968.	85.	99.7	.7	.2	342.	378.	591.	2.3	3.3	.6	3.04	.88	-1.02	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.1	2958.	84.	99.7	.8	.2	328.	362.	607.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	13.8	9.5	.6	5.53	1.53	1.37	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	3128.	91.	99.8	2.8	.4	171.	219.	942.	14.3	9.1	.7	5.36	1.49	1.32	0.
	1980	37.	15.	9.3	3127.	91.	99.6	3.0	.5	164.	209.	1024.	14.2	9.2	.7	5.84	1.39	1.06	0.
	1985	37.	16.	9.6	3129.	90.	99.4	3.2	.5	158.	201.	1114.	14.2	8.5	.8	5.61	1.32	.76	0.
	1990	37.	17.	9.9	3126.	90.	99.1	3.4	.5	151.	192.	1199.	13.9	6.4	.6	4.07	1.21	.42	0.
	1995	37.	18.	10.0	3130.	90.	98.9	3.4	.5	153.	192.	1268.	13.0	5.7	.6	3.91	1.01	.11	1.
	2000	37.	19.	10.2	3125.	89.	98.6	3.6	.6	147.	184.	1333.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	4.6	8.2	1.3	5.46	2.40	-1.02	0.
	1975	14.	5.	3.5	3212.	93.	100.0	3.0	.1	25.	77.	729.	4.7	7.7	1.2	5.23	2.19	-.97	0.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3216.	93.	99.9	3.0	.1	15.	65.	782.	4.5	7.7	1.1	5.63	2.01	-1.12	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.6	3222.	93.	99.9	3.2	.1	7.	54.	840.	4.1	6.6	.9	5.33	1.67	-1.50	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.6	3226.	93.	99.9	3.3	.1	-0.	45.	895.	3.6	4.6	.8	3.79	1.50	-1.72	0.
	1995	14.	7.	3.6	3233.	93.	99.8	3.4	.2	-3.	40.	939.	3.3	4.0	.7	3.57	1.31	-1.81	1.
	2000	14.	7.	3.6	3235.	92.	99.8	3.5	.2	-10.	32.	981.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	23.7	9.0	.9	4.38	1.22	1.91	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.3	3642.	106.	100.0	4.4	.9	-48.	11.	3458.	22.9	8.1	.7	4.29	1.07	1.40	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.7	3661.	106.	100.0	4.5	.9	-48.	9.	3743.	22.6	8.1	.7	4.69	1.01	1.21	0.
	1985	22.	28.	17.0	3681.	106.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-46.	8.	4055.	21.1	7.1	.6	4.51	.84	.66	0.
	1990	22.	30.	17.2	3699.	107.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-45.	6.	4372.	20.8	5.5	.5	3.28	.77	.39	0.
	1995	22.	32.	17.4	3714.	107.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-44.	5.	4646.	19.1	4.8	.5	3.14	.65	.05	0.
	2000	22.	33.	17.5	3726.	106.	99.9	4.5	1.0	-43.	4.	4911.							

13. WORST-FIRST INCOME EQUALIZATION

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ≠/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAR	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	19.2	4.0	.4	3.40	.09	-.90	0.
ATLANTIC	1975	50.	41.	28.2	3623.	105.	100.0	4.7	1.5	-49.	14.	4894.	17.3	3.5	.3	3.21	.02	-1.06	2.
ATLANTIC	1980	50.	43.	27.6	3634.	105.	100.0	4.7	1.5	-47.	12.	5088.	16.5	3.6	.3	3.42	.02	-1.18	2.
ATLANTIC	1985	50.	44.	27.0	3645.	105.	99.9	4.8	1.5	-45.	11.	5294.	14.7	3.1	.3	3.21	-.00	-1.34	2.
ATLANTIC	1990	50.	46.	26.3	3655.	105.	99.9	4.8	1.4	-43.	10.	5492.	11.4	2.0	.3	2.26	.00	-1.51	8.
ATLANTIC	1995	50.	47.	25.6	3664.	105.	99.9	4.8	1.4	-41.	10.	5641.	9.6	1.7	.3	2.10	-.03	-1.63	15.
ATLANTIC	2000	50.	48.	25.0	3671.	105.	99.9	4.9	1.4	-40.	9.	5780.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	14.1	3.0	.2	3.99	.42	-2.09	0.
GREAT LAKES	1975	59.	40.	27.3	3402.	99.	100.0	3.4	.9	-46.	14.	2557.	13.1	2.8	.2	3.71	.42	-2.05	0.
GREAT LAKES	1980	59.	41.	26.5	3409.	99.	100.0	3.4	.9	-43.	13.	2640.	12.4	2.8	.2	3.89	.40	-2.16	1.
GREAT LAKES	1985	59.	42.	25.7	3416.	99.	100.0	3.5	.9	-41.	12.	2728.	10.7	2.4	.2	3.60	.33	-2.20	1.
GREAT LAKES	1990	59.	43.	24.9	3421.	99.	100.0	3.5	.9	-40.	10.	2810.	5.8	1.1	.1	2.48	.31	-2.36	10.
GREAT LAKES	1995	59.	44.	24.1	3425.	98.	100.0	3.5	.9	-38.	10.	2859.	4.3	.8	.1	2.27	.27	-2.37	14.
GREAT LAKES	2000	59.	44.	23.3	3428.	98.	100.0	3.5	.8	-37.	9.	2902.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	21.4	9.7	1.0	4.55	1.24	2.38	0.
CALIFORNIA	1975	16.	20.	13.8	3673.	107.	100.0	4.3	.8	-49.	11.	3907.	20.8	8.7	.8	4.46	1.06	1.82	0.
CALIFORNIA	1980	16.	22.	14.2	3693.	107.	100.0	4.3	.8	-48.	9.	4217.	20.7	8.8	.8	4.89	1.00	1.62	0.
CALIFORNIA	1985	16.	24.	14.5	3713.	107.	99.9	4.3	.9	-46.	8.	4555.	19.4	7.7	.6	4.70	.83	1.01	0.
CALIFORNIA	1990	16.	26.	14.8	3731.	107.	99.9	4.3	.9	-45.	6.	4899.	19.4	6.0	.5	3.42	.76	.72	0.
CALIFORNIA	1995	16.	27.	15.0	3746.	107.	99.9	4.3	.9	-44.	5.	5195.	17.9	5.3	.5	3.29	.64	.33	0.
CALIFORNIA	2000	16.	29.	15.1	3759.	107.	99.9	4.3	.9	-44.	4.	5480.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	13.3	25.1	4.9	3.67	1.92	18.13	0.
FLORIDA	1975	8.	6.	3.8	3373.	98.	99.9	4.8	.2	-17.	30.	1040.	16.3	25.0	5.3	4.27	2.17	17.45	0.
FLORIDA	1980	8.	7.	4.4	3438.	100.	99.8	4.9	.2	-25.	21.	1333.	18.9	25.5	5.2	5.37	2.02	17.24	0.
FLORIDA	1985	8.	9.	5.3	3511.	101.	99.8	5.0	.3	-28.	15.	1729.	25.1	27.4	6.6	5.96	2.80	17.95	0.
FLORIDA	1990	8.	11.	6.3	3597.	104.	99.6	4.9	.4	-31.	10.	2314.	36.0	25.9	6.3	5.14	2.60	17.59	0.
FLORIDA	1995	8.	14.	7.6	3685.	106.	99.5	4.8	.5	-34.	7.	3082.	43.4	25.1	6.4	5.74	2.92	16.04	0.
FLORIDA	2000	8.	17.	9.1	3777.	108.	99.4	4.8	.6	-36.	3.	4103.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	32.0	7.2	.4	4.99	1.43	-.18	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1975	109.	40.	27.0	3179.	92.	99.9	3.3	1.2	126.	177.	812.	32.4	6.9	.4	4.79	1.41	-.17	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1980	109.	42.	27.2	3179.	92.	99.7	3.5	1.3	120.	168.	867.	31.6	7.0	.4	5.17	1.32	-.36	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1985	109.	45.	27.5	3180.	92.	99.6	3.6	1.3	115.	160.	926.	30.1	6.3	.4	4.92	1.18	-.59	0.
OTHER SMSAS	1990	109.	48.	27.6	3178.	92.	99.5	3.7	1.4	109.	152.	983.	27.3	4.5	.3	3.53	1.08	-.84	4.
OTHER SMSAS	1995	109.	50.	27.6	3181.	91.	99.3	3.8	1.4	110.	151.	1027.	24.8	4.0	.3	3.35	.93	-1.02	9.
OTHER SMSAS	2000	109.	52.	27.5	3177.	91.	99.2	3.9	1.5	104.	143.	1069.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ≠/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ≠/$	NET TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAR	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.6	5.4	2.0	3.64	.26	-.38	0.
6,000,000 +	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3834.	111.	100.0	.5	1.0	-65.	0.	9497.	16.3	5.1	1.9	3.49	.29	-.47	0.
6,000,000 +	1980	3.	28.	18.2	3848.	112.	100.0	.5	1.1	-62.	0.	9940.	15.7	5.2	1.9	3.76	.27	-.55	0.
6,000,000 +	1985	3.	30.	18.1	3862.	112.	100.0	.5	1.0	-59.	0.	10419.	15.0	4.8	1.8	3.57	.25	-.68	0.
6,000,000 +	1990	3.	31.	17.9	3875.	112.	100.0	.6	1.0	-55.	0.	10888.	13.8	3.5	1.6	2.56	.23	-.83	0.
6,000,000 +	1995	3.	32.	17.7	3885.	111.	100.0	.6	1.0	-53.	0.	11256.	12.7	3.2	1.5	2.43	.20	-.98	0.
6,000,000 +	2000	3.	33.	17.5	3894.	111.	99.9	.6	1.0	-51.	0.	11603.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	11.6	3.6	.8	3.77	.16	-1.16	0.
2,000,000-5,999,999	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3608.	105.	100.0	3.9	.8	-63.	0.	3350.	10.6	3.2	.7	3.54	.11	-1.23	0.
2,000,000-5,999,999	1980	10.	31.	19.9	3597.	104.	100.0	4.0	.8	-59.	0.	3375.	12.5	3.8	.9	3.91	.18	-1.07	0.
2,000,000-5,999,999	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3607.	104.	100.0	3.7	.9	-54.	0.	3448.	21.5	5.8	3.0	3.90	.33	.85	0.
2,000,000-5,999,999	1990	13.	41.	23.7	3656.	105.	100.0	3.6	1.0	-52.	0.	3487.	25.7	4.9	2.3	2.93	.32	.95	1.
2,000,000-5,999,999	1995	16.	50.	27.4	3654.	105.	99.9	3.3	1.1	-49.	0.	3502.	30.2	4.9	1.7	2.96	.41	.79	1.
2,000,000-5,999,999	2000	17.	57.	29.8	3717.	106.	99.8	3.7	1.4	-46.	0.	3810.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	28.2	8.3	1.6	4.38	1.14	1.75	0.
1,000,000-1,999,999	1975	21.	31.	20.9	3485.	101.	100.0	3.2	.7	-50.	8.	1520.	28.8	7.9	1.5	4.26	1.06	1.66	0.
1,000,000-1,999,999	1980	21.	32.	20.6	3503.	102.	100.0	3.3	.7	-47.	7.	1579.	28.5	8.3	1.5	4.63	1.05	1.73	0.
1,000,000-1,999,999	1985	22.	34.	20.8	3514.	102.	99.9	3.8	.8	-33.	19.	1605.	23.4	6.5	1.0	4.43	.92	.31	0.
1,000,000-1,999,999	1990	22.	35.	20.1	3503.	101.	100.1	3.8	.8	-30.	18.	1640.	32.9	7.5	2.4	3.47	1.20	2.08	0.
1,000,000-1,999,999	1995	20.	32.	17.7	3528.	101.	99.9	4.7	.8	-26.	19.	1697.	33.5	8.4	2.5	3.54	1.37	2.81	0.
1,000,000-1,999,999	2000	22.	34.	17.7	3475.	99.	99.8	3.9	.7	-28.	17.	1608.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.6	5.9	.8	4.38	.87	-.27	0.
350,000-999,999	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3219.	94.	99.9	2.6	.9	30.	84.	671.	20.3	5.6	.7	4.18	.85	-.33	0.
350,000-999,999	1980	54.	34.	21.5	3241.	94.	99.9	3.0	1.0	29.	79.	682.	24.0	6.7	1.0	4.54	.88	.44	0.
350,000-999,999	1985	61.	37.	22.3	3225.	93.	99.6	3.0	1.0	29.	76.	673.	24.7	6.4	1.0	4.44	.91	.24	0.
350,000-999,999	1990	65.	39.	22.1	3186.	92.	99.7	2.7	1.0	34.	79.	656.	15.8	3.3	.4	3.08	.67	-1.28	2.
350,000-999,999	1995	70.	41.	22.6	3175.	91.	99.1	2.8	1.1	56.	98.	649.	15.6	3.0	.4	2.98	.61	-1.32	8.
350,000-999,999	2000	72.	41.	21.6	3176.	91.	98.6	3.2	1.3	61.	101.	627.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.3	6.6	.6	4.40	1.18	.10	0.
150,000-349,999	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3141.	91.	99.9	3.1	.9	103.	154.	272.	18.3	6.6	.7	4.26	1.14	.36	2.
150,000-349,999	1980	95.	24.	15.5	3113.	90.	99.5	2.9	.9	121.	168.	270.	15.1	5.9	.4	4.64	1.02	-.64	3.
150,000-349,999	1985	89.	22.	13.6	3116.	90.	99.7	3.1	.8	118.	163.	268.	11.7	5.0	.5	4.24	.92	-1.00	3.
150,000-349,999	1990	91.	23.	12.9	3127.	90.	99.4	3.6	.9	125.	167.	265.	9.9	3.5	.4	3.04	.91	-1.16	13.
150,000-349,999	1995	92.	22.	12.1	3141.	90.	100.2	3.7	.8	100.	141.	255.	7.0	2.6	.3	2.76	.79	-1.61	16.
150,000-349,999	2000	88.	21.	11.0	3079.	88.	100.2	2.7	.7	100.	139.	252.							
-150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	5.6	6.5	.5	4.74	1.35	-.49	0.
-150,000	1975	67.	8.	5.2	3076.	89.	99.8	2.4	.3	226.	274.	121.	5.8	6.4	.6	4.56	1.38	-.35	0.
-150,000	1980	59.	7.	4.4	3087.	89.	100.4	2.7	.3	186.	231.	120.	4.2	5.8	.5	4.76	1.24	-.84	0.
-150,000	1985	56.	7.	4.1	3088.	89.	100.2	3.0	.3	171.	214.	126.	3.7	5.2	.5	4.47	1.10	-.96	0.
-150,000	1990	48.	6.	3.2	3046.	88.	101.3	2.1	.2	143.	185.	123.	1.9	2.7	.4	3.01	.91	-1.84	6.
-150,000	1995	41.	5.	2.6	3034.	87.	100.6	1.9	.2	159.	199.	119.	1.0	1.7	.4	2.63	.38	-1.79	13.
-150,000	2000	40.	5.	2.4	3028.	86.	100.6	2.0	.2	147.	184.	119.							

13. WORST-FIRST INCOME EQUALIZATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	91.6	6.4	.4	4.25	.81	.15	0.
	1975	183.	128.	86.8	3469.	101.	99.9	4.5	3.9	-12.	46.	3162.	92.3	6.1	.4	4.09	.79	.17	0.
	1980	183.	136.	87.1	3478.	101.	99.9	4.6	4.0	-12.	43.	3294.	92.7	6.4	.4	4.43	.76	.18	0.
	1985	183.	144.	87.4	3490.	101.	99.8	4.6	4.1	-10.	41.	3443.	93.5	6.2	.4	4.26	.74	.20	0.
	1990	183.	153.	87.8	3502.	101.	99.7	4.8	4.2	-10.	39.	3604.	95.3	4.9	.4	3.12	.71	.22	7.
	1995	183.	161.	88.1	3517.	101.	99.6	4.8	4.3	-8.	39.	3760.	96.4	4.8	.4	3.05	.69	.24	18.
	2000	183.	168.	88.4	3533.	101.	99.6	5.0	4.4	-9.	36.	3955.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	2.1	2.5	.7	2.96	.15	-.95	0.
	1975	18.	7.	4.9	3044.	88.	100.0	1.0	.3	139.	189.	1067.	1.8	2.1	.7	2.77	.10	-1.12	2.
	1980	18.	7.	4.8	3039.	88.	99.9	1.1	.3	133.	180.	1070.	1.7	2.1	.7	2.92	.10	-1.26	3.
	1985	18.	8.	4.6	3034.	88.	99.9	1.2	.3	126.	171.	1074.	1.4	1.8	.7	2.72	.09	-1.37	3.
	1990	18.	8.	4.4	3026.	87.	99.9	1.3	.3	118.	160.	1076.	.7	.7	.5	1.89	.09	-1.56	9.
	1995	18.	8.	4.3	3024.	87.	99.9	1.4	.3	117.	157.	1070.	.4	.4	.5	1.73	.05	-1.72	9.
	2000	18.	8.	4.1	3015.	86.	99.8	1.5	.3	109.	147.	1062.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.5	6.1	.5	4.11	1.57	-.04	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2987.	87.	100.0	.2	.0	341.	385.	257.	.5	5.7	.7	3.93	1.66	-.38	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2977.	86.	100.0	.2	.0	321.	363.	273.	.4	5.6	.7	4.22	1.54	-.62	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2967.	86.	99.9	.2	.0	302.	342.	290.	.4	4.8	.7	3.98	1.34	-1.00	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2955.	85.	99.9	.1	.0	280.	318.	305.	.3	3.2	.5	2.82	1.21	-1.28	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2953.	85.	99.9	.1	.0	272.	308.	316.	.3	2.6	.5	2.64	1.07	-1.53	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2937.	84.	99.9	.1	.0	251.	285.	326.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.5	6.7	1.8	5.35	1.92	-2.66	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	3001.	87.	100.0	.1	.0	153.	200.	271.	.5	6.5	1.7	5.08	1.86	-2.45	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2989.	87.	100.0	.1	.0	129.	174.	291.	.5	6.3	1.6	5.43	1.71	-2.64	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2980.	86.	100.0	.1	.0	108.	150.	312.	.5	5.5	1.4	5.10	1.43	-2.81	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2965.	85.	100.0	.1	.0	83.	123.	331.	.4	3.5	1.1	3.60	1.28	-3.04	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	2960.	85.	100.0	.0	.0	70.	109.	344.	.3	3.1	1.1	3.36	1.12	-3.02	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2943.	84.	100.0	.0	.0	47.	84.	357.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	1.6	1.4	3.67	.97	-3.53	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	2998.	87.	100.0	.0	.0	210.	259.	228.	.1	1.6	1.7	3.39	1.03	-3.35	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	2985.	87.	100.0	.0	.0	195.	241.	231.	.1	1.6	1.7	3.53	.98	-3.47	0.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	2974.	86.	100.0	.0	.0	182.	225.	233.	.1	1.2	1.5	3.23	.87	-3.43	0.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	2959.	85.	100.0	.0	.0	165.	206.	235.	-.0	-.1	.7	2.20	.80	-3.60	1.
	1995	2.	0.	.2	2955.	85.	100.0	.0	.0	161.	200.	234.	-.0	-.3	.8	1.97	.75	-3.56	1.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	2938.	84.	100.1	.0	.0	145.	182.	233.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	3.6	3.5	.6	3.22	.14	-.90	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3528.	103.	100.0	4.8	.3	-50.	12.	1196.	3.1	3.0	.5	3.03	.07	-1.12	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3543.	103.	100.0	4.9	.3	-48.	10.	1225.	3.0	3.0	.5	3.20	.08	-1.24	0.
	1985	26.	9.	5.7	3558.	103.	99.9	5.0	.3	-46.	9.	1254.	2.6	2.6	.5	2.99	.05	-1.41	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.5	3573.	103.	99.9	5.1	.3	-44.	8.	1281.	1.8	1.5	.5	2.09	.05	-1.60	5.
	1995	26.	10.	5.4	3587.	103.	99.9	5.2	.3	-43.	7.	1295.	1.4	1.1	.4	1.93	.01	-1.75	10.
	2000	26.	10.	5.2	3599.	103.	99.9	5.3	.3	-41.	6.	1306.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.5	9.6	.6	6.46	1.53	-.23	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2969.	86.	100.1	.2	.1	431.	472.	239.	1.6	9.4	.7	6.20	1.27	.22	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2960.	86.	100.1	.2	.1	409.	448.	262.	1.6	9.3	.7	6.68	1.20	-.11	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.1	2952.	85.	100.2	.2	.1	388.	425.	288.	1.6	8.5	.6	6.34	1.08	-.31	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.1	2941.	85.	100.3	.2	.1	365.	400.	315.	1.5	6.1	.6	4.53	.99	-.71	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.1	2944.	84.	100.3	.1	.1	357.	391.	335.	1.3	5.3	.5	4.29	.74	-.92	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.1	2930.	84.	100.4	.1	.1	334.	366.	355.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO U.S. ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	% SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	128.	119.	80.6	3549.	103.		4.0	3.4	-60.	0.	3465.	76.1	5.4	.5	3.81	.59	-.02	0.
	1980	134.	128.	82.2	3552.	103.		4.1	3.5	-57.	0.	3557.	79.4	5.8	.5	4.14	.59	.08	0.
	1985	141.	138.	83.4	3560.	103.		4.2	3.6	-54.	0.	3672.	81.4	5.6	.5	3.98	.59	.09	0.
	1990	144.	146.	83.9	3573.	103.		4.3	3.7	-51.	0.	3826.	83.3	4.5	.5	2.91	.58	.14	8.
	1995	147.	153.	84.2	3588.	103.		4.4	3.8	-48.	0.	3980.	85.1	4.5	.4	2.85	.59	.17	19.
	2000	150.	161.	84.5	3606.	103.		4.5	3.9	-46.	0.	4175.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	114.	28.	19.4	2988.	87.		.3	1.3	254.	299.	413.	23.9	7.1	.4	4.71	1.31	.07	2.
	1980	108.	28.	17.8	2974.	86.		.3	1.2	266.	308.	408.	20.6	7.0	.4	5.15	1.22	-.35	3.
	1985	101.	27.	16.6	2962.	86.		.3	1.2	273.	313.	450.	18.6	6.4	.5	4.93	1.13	-.47	3.
	1990	98.	28.	16.1	2947.	85.		.3	1.2	264.	302.	491.	16.7	4.7	.4	3.58	1.05	-.72	14.
	1995	95.	29.	15.8	2946.	84.		.3	1.2	266.	302.	528.	14.9	4.2	.4	3.41	.87	-.89	19.
	2000	92.	29.	15.5	2931.	84.		.2	1.3	254.	288.	566.							

14. Combat very high and very low growth rates.

This policy is surprisingly bad. Income drops nearly as much as in massive income equalization (#11), while inequality increases. Curiously, there is a noticeable tendency toward induced equality, and the increase is totally the result of the transfers. Population concentration and typical city size are down substantially, and the number of population losers drops to 10.

Population shares drop strongly in the Pacific Division and the Florida and California Urban Regions, and tend to rise in other classes. Income behaves similarly. Induced income is down sharply in the Florida Urban Region. Internal income inequality rises strongly in some regions like the Upper Great Lakes and among cities under 150,000 (which curiously experience a declining population share), while in the Florida Urban Region they decline at first and rise later. Typical city size increases in East and West North Central and the East and West South Central, and drops sharply in the South Atlantic Division. Population losers decline for all classes, but rise by one in the Mountain and Pacific Divisions.

14. COMBAT EXTREME GROWTH RATES

UNITED STATES TOTALS

	U.S. POP. (10^6)	MET POP (10^6)	INCOME PER CAP ($)	TRANSF EFFORT ¢/$	INCOME INEQUALITY ¢/$ ACTUAL	DIFF. NEUTRAL	TRANSF EFFECT	INDUCED EFFECT	POP CON INDEX %	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	MET.POP. GROWTH %	NON MET. MIGR. %	FROM ABROAD %	NAT INCR. %	INTER-MET. MOVES (10^6)
1970	201.	139.							47.2	2752.	6.01				12.
1975	212.	147.	3432.	1.9	6.0	-.55	-.54	-.00	47.1	2879.	5.75				11.
1980	222.	156.	3449.	1.6	6.3	-.82	-.83	.01	47.0	3008.	6.00				12.
1985	233.	165.	3458.	1.6	6.1	-.55	-.57	.02	47.0	3149.	5.74				12.
1990	244.	174.	3465.	1.5	6.2	-.58	-.62	.04	47.1	3295.	4.55				13.
1995	253.	182.	3471.	1.5	6.1	-.47	-.54	.07	47.2	3422.	4.40				13.
2000		190.	3487.	1.4	6.0	-.26	-.39	.12	47.3	3553.					

CENSUS DIVISIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. (10^6)	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA ($/CAP.)	RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN. INC. ≠ (¢/$)	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ (¢/$)	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY (10^3)	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF US.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.1	4.0	.7	3.24	.33	-.59	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3580.	104.	100.1	5.3	.3	-0.	17.	1198.	4.3	4.1	.6	3.09	.37	-.38	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3763.	109.	100.0	4.2	.4	170.	197.	1227.	3.9	3.9	.7	3.31	.32	-.70	0.
	1985	26.	10.	5.8	3637.	105.	100.1	5.2	.3	26.	26.	1257.	4.0	3.9	.5	3.14	.34	-.52	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.7	3778.	109.	100.1	4.3	.4	153.	185.	1287.	3.5	2.8	.6	2.25	.32	-.72	1.
	1995	26.	10.	5.6	3693.	106.	100.3	5.2	.3	50.	50.	1304.	3.3	2.6	.5	2.15	.30	-.72	0.
	2000	26.	11.	5.5	3800.	109.	100.3	4.6	.3	143.	183.	1321.							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1970	25.	31.	22.0			100.0					5648.	14.0	3.8	.3	3.04	-.00	-.60	0.
	1975	25.	32.	21.6	3744.	109.	100.0	4.1	1.2	133.	133.	5913.	12.7	3.4	.3	2.88	-.06	-.78	1.
	1980	25.	33.	21.1	3692.	107.	100.0	4.3	1.1	73.	73.	6168.	12.4	3.5	.2	3.07	-.04	-.80	0.
	1985	25.	34.	20.6	3753.	109.	100.0	4.1	1.2	127.	127.	6441.	11.6	3.2	.2	2.89	-.05	-.85	0.
	1990	25.	35.	20.1	3712.	107.	100.0	4.2	1.0	80.	80.	6709.	10.3	2.3	.2	2.06	-.05	-.91	0.
	1995	25.	36.	19.7	3744.	108.	100.0	4.1	1.1	106.	106.	6928.	9.0	2.0	.3	1.95	-.08	-1.04	5.
	2000	25.	37.	19.2	3696.	106.	100.1	4.6	1.0	53.	53.	7139.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1970	37.	18.	12.9			100.0					1151.	24.1	11.2	1.3	4.65	1.70	3.73	0.
	1975	37.	20.	13.5	3314.	97.	99.9	6.3	.9	-23.	45.	1274.	23.1	9.8	1.1	4.55	1.68	2.57	0.
	1980	37.	22.	14.0	3133.	91.	99.6	8.0	1.2	-230.	0.	1402.	25.0	10.7	1.0	5.06	1.62	3.08	0.
	1985	37.	24.	14.7	3230.	93.	99.2	7.0	1.1	-159.	31.	1561.	26.1	10.2	1.1	4.96	1.62	2.78	0.
	1990	37.	27.	15.3	3177.	92.	98.5	7.4	1.2	-241.	0.	1737.	30.9	9.2	1.1	3.76	1.55	3.11	0.
	1995	37.	29.	16.0	3230.	93.	97.6	6.8	1.2	-217.	18.	1933.	32.3	8.9	1.1	3.79	1.55	2.87	0.
	2000	37.	32.	16.6	3196.	92.	96.5	7.1	1.3	-282.	0.	2158.							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	48.	30.	21.4			100.0					2749.	13.7	3.9	.2	4.21	.76	-1.86	0.
	1975	48.	31.	20.9	3515.	102.	100.0	3.6	.8	12.	12.	2855.	13.9	3.8	.2	3.95	.85	-1.69	0.
	1980	48.	32.	20.6	3528.	102.	100.0	3.5	.8	20.	20.	2962.	13.4	3.9	.2	4.18	.80	-1.75	0.
	1985	48.	33.	20.2	3547.	103.	100.0	3.8	.8	35.	35.	3075.	12.6	3.6	.2	3.91	.73	-1.71	0.
	1990	48.	34.	19.7	3528.	102.	100.1	3.6	.7	10.	10.	3186.	10.1	2.3	.2	2.76	.69	-1.76	0.
	1995	48.	35.	19.3	3552.	102.	100.1	3.8	.8	32.	32.	3262.	9.5	2.2	.2	2.59	.67	-1.72	0.
	2000	48.	36.	18.9	3549.	102.	100.1	3.6	.7	27.	27.	3335.							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1970	20.	9.	6.4			100.0					1281.	3.8	3.6	.4	4.41	.47	-2.00	0.
	1975	20.	9.	6.3	3419.	100.	100.0	3.1	.2	79.	88.	1315.	4.3	3.9	.5	4.14	.49	-1.40	0.
	1980	20.	10.	6.2	3675.	107.	100.0	5.2	.3	328.	328.	1360.	3.6	3.5	.4	4.36	.39	-1.91	0.
	1985	20.	10.	6.0	3408.	99.	100.0	2.6	.2	55.	55.	1393.	3.8	3.7	.4	4.08	.39	-1.45	0.
	1990	20.	10.	5.9	3672.	106.	100.0	5.1	.3	312.	312.	1439.	2.5	1.9	.4	2.86	.31	-1.89	1.
	1995	20.	11.	5.8	3417.	98.	100.0	2.6	.1	53.	53.	1453.	2.8	2.1	.3	2.68	.33	-1.47	1.
	2000	20.	11.	5.6	3688.	106.	100.0	5.1	.3	321.	321.	1480.							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	13.	4.	3.1			100.0					474.	3.2	6.1	.8	4.62	1.36	-.41	0.
	1975	13.	5.	3.1	2786.	81.	100.1	9.7	.3	185.	237.	499.	3.1	5.6	.8	4.39	1.46	-.70	0.
	1980	13.	5.	3.1	2612.	76.	100.1	6.0	.4	0.	0.	520.	3.0	5.7	.8	4.72	1.37	-.81	0.
	1985	13.	5.	3.1	2623.	76.	100.2	5.9	.4	0.	0.	543.	3.0	5.5	.8	4.48	1.32	-.73	0.
	1990	13.	5.	3.1	2633.	76.	100.2	5.9	.4	0.	0.	565.	2.8	4.1	.7	3.22	1.25	-.82	0.
	1995	13.	6.	3.1	2641.	76.	100.3	5.8	.4	0.	0.	582.	2.7	3.8	.6	3.09	1.17	-.83	0.
	2000	13.	6.	3.1	2649.	76.	100.4	5.8	.4	0.	0.	599.							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1970	37.	12.	8.8			100.0					859.	13.0	9.0	.7	5.51	1.63	.78	0.
	1975	37.	13.	9.0	2899.	84.	99.8	7.3	.8	-59.	99.	925.	13.1	8.4	.5	5.32	1.47	.64	0.
	1980	37.	14.	9.2	2870.	83.	99.9	8.1	.8	-103.	0.	1020.	13.6	8.8	.5	5.77	1.47	.71	0.
	1985	37.	16.	9.5	2914.	84.	99.9	8.1	.8	-72.	17.	1117.	14.0	8.5	.5	5.54	1.40	.74	0.
	1990	37.	17.	9.7	2967.	86.	99.9	7.0	.8	-32.	0.	1223.	13.7	6.4	.4	4.03	1.26	.37	0.
	1995	37.	18.	9.9	2900.	84.	100.0	8.8	.9	-111.	16.	1310.	14.4	6.4	.5	3.91	1.22	.59	1.
	2000	37.	19.	10.1	3014.	86.	100.1	6.6	.7	-8.	8.	1404.							
MOUNTAIN	1970	14.	5.	3.4			100.0					678.	3.5	6.2	1.3	5.39	1.62	-2.14	1.
	1975	14.	5.	3.4	2872.	84.	99.8	7.2	.3	-312.	25.	717.	4.4	7.5	1.3	5.16	1.60	-.54	0.
	1980	14.	5.	3.5	3244.	94.	99.8	4.4	.2	47.	68.	768.	4.1	7.2	1.1	5.54	1.39	-.95	0.
	1985	14.	6.	3.5	3161.	91.	99.7	4.8	.2	-47.	38.	826.	4.1	6.8	1.1	5.26	1.24	-.82	0.
	1990	14.	6.	3.5	3210.	93.	99.7	4.6	.2	-10.	14.	885.	4.0	5.2	1.0	3.79	1.18	-.84	1.
	1995	14.	6.	3.6	3239.	93.	99.7	4.4	.2	9.	34.	936.	4.0	5.0	1.1	3.64	1.09	-.77	2.
	2000	14.	7.	3.6	3276.	94.	99.7	3.6	.1	37.	37.	988.							
PACIFIC	1970	22.	22.	15.9			100.0					3187.	20.5	7.8	.7	4.34	.51	1.46	0.
	1975	22.	24.	16.1	3499.	102.	99.9	7.0	1.2	-190.	0.	3449.	21.1	7.5	.9	4.22	.30	1.67	0.
	1980	22.	26.	16.4	3639.	106.	99.8	6.0	1.2	-64.	12.	3708.	21.1	7.7	.7	4.62	.31	1.51	0.
	1985	22.	27.	16.7	3667.	106.	99.7	6.0	1.2	-51.	49.	3997.	20.8	7.2	.8	4.46	.25	1.27	0.
	1990	22.	29.	16.9	3674.	106.	99.6	5.8	1.2	-58.	11.	4298.	22.3	6.0	.6	3.29	.30	1.34	1.
	1995	22.	31.	17.1	3764.	108.	99.6	5.1	1.2	18.	46.	4571.	21.9	5.6	.7	3.21	.24	1.16	1.
	2000	22.	33.	17.3	3767.	108.	99.6	4.5	1.1	10.	10.	4843.							

14. COMBAT EXTREME GROWTH RATES

URBAN REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
ATLANTIC	1970	50.	40.	28.7			100.0					4690.	22.0	4.6	.4	3.42	.30	-.55	0.
	1975	50.	42.	28.3	3702.	108.	100.0	4.7	1.6	30.	34.	4899.	21.5	4.4	.4	3.27	.29	-.56	1.
	1980	50.	44.	28.0	3753.	109.	100.0	4.5	1.7	70.	76.	5097.	20.4	4.4	.4	3.51	.27	-.70	0.
	1985	50.	45.	27.5	3727.	108.	100.1	4.7	1.6	33.	33.	5311.	20.0	4.2	.3	3.34	.25	-.68	0.
	1990	50.	47.	27.1	3774.	109.	100.1	4.5	1.7	70.	77.	5520.	18.0	3.0	.4	2.40	.24	-.82	1.
	1995	50.	49.	26.7	3737.	108.	100.1	4.8	1.6	24.	24.	5689.	17.1	2.8	.3	2.30	.21	-.86	2.
	2000	50.	50.	26.3	3776.	108.	100.2	4.8	1.6	54.	63.	5850.							
GREAT LAKES	1970	59.	39.	28.1			100.0					2471.	17.0	3.6	.2	4.01	.61	-1.70	0.
	1975	59.	40.	27.5	3535.	103.	100.0	3.8	1.1	87.	87.	2563.	17.0	3.6	.2	3.76	.67	-1.57	0.
	1980	59.	42.	26.9	3544.	103.	100.0	4.1	1.1	90.	90.	2655.	16.3	3.6	.2	3.98	.63	-1.64	0.
	1985	59.	43.	26.3	3560.	103.	100.0	4.0	1.1	102.	102.	2751.	15.4	3.3	.2	3.73	.58	-1.60	0.
	1990	59.	45.	25.7	3546.	102.	100.0	4.1	1.1	82.	82.	2847.	12.1	2.1	.2	2.63	.55	-1.66	0.
	1995	59.	46.	25.1	3565.	103.	100.1	4.0	1.0	99.	99.	2911.	11.2	2.0	.2	2.46	.52	-1.64	3.
	2000	59.	47.	24.5	3560.	102.	100.1	4.2	1.1	90.	90.	2973.							
CALIFORNIA	1970	16.	19.	13.3			100.0					3613.	18.7	8.4	.7	4.50	.66	1.78	0.
	1975	16.	20.	13.6	3495.	102.	99.9	7.6	1.1	-225.	0.	3898.	19.6	8.3	.9	4.40	.47	2.04	0.
	1980	16.	22.	14.0	3645.	106.	99.8	6.3	1.1	-89.	0.	4177.	19.3	8.3	.7	4.82	.45	1.76	0.
	1985	16.	24.	14.3	3632.	105.	99.7	6.0	1.0	-117.	0.	4490.	19.5	7.8	.8	4.66	.41	1.60	0.
	1990	16.	25.	14.5	3684.	106.	99.6	6.0	1.1	-80.	0.	4813.	21.0	6.6	.6	3.44	.43	1.60	0.
	1995	16.	27.	14.8	3745.	108.	99.6	5.1	1.0	-32.	0.	5106.	21.0	6.2	.7	3.37	.38	1.48	0.
	2000	16.	29.	15.1	3789.	109.	99.5	4.4	1.0	0.	0.	5392.							
FLORIDA	1970	8.	4.	3.2			100.0					821.	12.4	23.4	4.0	3.61	2.12	16.32	0.
	1975	8.	5.	3.7	3170.	92.	99.6	3.4	.2	-208.	0.	1050.	11.2	17.4	3.5	3.92	1.94	10.41	0.
	1980	8.	6.	4.1	2645.	77.	98.8	6.3	.5	-783.	0.	1252.	13.1	19.1	3.3	4.75	1.93	11.49	0.
	1985	8.	8.	4.6	2875.	83.	98.0	4.6	.4	-602.	0.	1522.	14.5	18.0	3.7	5.00	2.22	10.02	0.
	1990	8.	9.	5.2	2815.	81.	97.0	5.3	.5	-715.	0.	1825.	19.6	17.3	3.6	4.11	2.11	10.39	0.
	1995	8.	11.	5.8	2934.	85.	95.9	4.5	.4	-647.	0.	2190.	21.5	16.3	3.2	4.40	2.24	9.12	0.
	2000	8.	12.	6.5	2906.	83.	94.8	5.1	.5	-728.	0.	2597.							
OTHER SMSAS	1970	109.	37.	26.7			100.0					759.	29.9	6.7	.4	4.97	1.26	-.45	1.
	1975	109.	39.	26.8	3046.	89.	99.9	7.6	2.1	-7.	103.	805.	30.7	6.6	.3	4.76	1.20	-.28	0.
	1980	109.	42.	27.0	3063.	89.	99.8	7.1	2.0	1.	38.	862.	30.9	6.8	.3	5.13	1.16	-.30	0.
	1985	109.	45.	27.3	3094.	89.	99.8	7.2	2.0	23.	65.	924.	30.7	6.5	.3	4.90	1.08	-.31	0.
	1990	109.	48.	27.4	3091.	89.	99.8	6.6	1.9	12.	27.	988.	29.3	4.9	.3	3.54	1.01	-.44	3.
	1995	109.	50.	27.5	3092.	89.	99.8	7.4	2.1	7.	56.	1041.	29.2	4.7	.3	3.41	.94	-.38	5.
	2000	109.	53.	27.6	3116.	89.	99.8	6.3	1.8	26.	31.	1096.							

POPULATION SIZE

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	% OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO U.S. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ≠ ¢/$	CONTRIB. TO U.S. ≠ ¢/$	NET. TRANSF. $/CAP.	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATE %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP LOSERS
6,000,000 +	1970	3.	26.	18.4			100.0					9047.	16.9	5.5	1.7	3.64	.05	-.08	0.
	1975	3.	27.	18.3	3899.	114.	100.0	.5	1.2	0.	0.	9510.	16.6	5.2	1.5	3.50	.02	-.10	0.
	1980	3.	28.	18.2	3910.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	0.	0.	9969.	16.3	5.3	1.6	3.78	.03	-.17	0.
	1985	3.	30.	18.1	3921.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	0.	0.	10467.	16.1	5.1	1.5	3.61	.03	-.17	0.
	1990	3.	31.	18.0	3931.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	0.	0.	10970.	15.8	4.0	1.4	2.62	.04	-.23	0.
	1995	3.	33.	17.9	3939.	113.	100.0	.5	1.2	0.	0.	11386.	15.2	3.7	1.4	2.52	.02	-.30	0.
	2000	3.	34.	17.8	3947.	113.	100.0	.6	1.2	0.	0.	11794.							
2,000,000-5,999,999	1970	9.	27.	19.2			100.0					3235.	12.8	4.0	.8	3.79	.09	-.73	0.
	1975	9.	28.	18.8	3762.	110.	100.0	3.9	1.0	91.	91.	3360.	12.0	3.7	.8	3.57	.00	-.73	0.
	1980	10.	31.	20.0	3738.	108.	100.0	4.2	1.1	82.	82.	3395.	14.1	4.2	.9	3.95	.10	-.58	0.
	1985	11.	35.	21.2	3673.	106.	99.9	4.7	1.1	12.	75.	3459.	19.4	5.3	1.9	3.87	.18	.45	0.
	1990	13.	41.	23.5	3684.	106.	99.4	4.8	1.3	-1.	66.	3464.	21.9	4.2	1.5	2.85	.20	.46	0.
	1995	16.	50.	27.2	3686.	106.	99.8	4.3	1.4	-12.	55.	3420.	27.5	4.4	1.2	2.91	.33	.49	1.
	2000	16.	52.	27.2	3686.	106.	98.3	4.6	1.5	-22.	54.	3572.							
1,000,000-1,999,999	1970	21.	28.	20.5			100.0					1406.	26.7	7.8	1.6	4.36	1.08	1.38	0.
	1975	21.	31.	20.8	3341.	97.	100.0	5.7	1.1	-193.	0.	1512.	27.0	7.5	1.1	4.23	1.05	1.25	0.
	1980	21.	32.	20.4	3402.	99.	99.9	5.8	1.1	-147.	0.	1565.	26.8	7.9	1.1	4.59	1.02	1.34	0.
	1985	22.	34.	20.5	3455.	100.	99.1	5.1	1.0	-64.	33.	1596.	21.9	6.1	.7	4.41	.91	-.04	0.
	1990	22.	34.	19.5	3371.	97.	99.5	5.6	1.0	-138.	0.	1603.	23.8	5.6	.8	3.26	1.02	.49	0.
	1995	24.	35.	19.1	3411.	98.	98.3	4.9	.9	-88.	34.	1505.	25.2	5.8	1.4	3.13	1.04	.94	0.
	2000	24.	37.	19.4	3411.	98.	100.2	4.5	.9	-106.	29.	1604.							
350,000-999,999	1970	50.	29.	20.9			100.0					633.	20.7	5.9	.6	4.38	1.01	-.39	0.
	1975	50.	31.	20.9	3182.	93.	99.9	4.9	1.1	-8.	60.	669.	21.0	5.8	.5	4.19	1.03	-.32	0.
	1980	55.	34.	21.8	3222.	93.	99.6	4.8	1.2	19.	74.	675.	22.6	6.2	.7	4.47	1.01	-.06	0.
	1985	62.	37.	22.6	3178.	92.	99.8	4.7	1.3	-27.	47.	667.	25.2	6.4	.7	4.33	1.07	.25	0.
	1990	68.	41.	23.2	3234.	93.	100.6	4.7	1.3	52.	75.	666.	24.6	4.8	.5	3.21	.98	-.12	0.
	1995	68.	39.	21.2	3103.	89.	99.0	5.2	1.4	-13.	31.	619.	20.1	4.2	.4	3.09	.92	-.59	1.
	2000	70.	41.	21.6	3198.	92.	99.8	5.2	1.4	45.	56.	640.							
150,000-349,999	1970	92.	22.	15.8			100.0					253.	17.3	6.6	.5	4.40	1.38	-.11	0.
	1975	92.	23.	15.9	3088.	90.	99.9	5.7	1.1	50.	121.	271.	18.1	6.6	.5	4.25	1.40	.06	1.
	1980	92.	23.	15.1	3048.	88.	100.2	7.2	1.2	36.	116.	271.	15.9	6.3	.4	4.69	1.29	-.51	0.
	1985	89.	22.	13.6	3120.	90.	101.3	6.2	1.0	74.	106.	269.	13.9	5.9	.3	4.39	1.20	-.52	0.
	1990	87.	22.	12.4	3107.	90.	100.4	6.7	1.0	75.	111.	264.	11.2	4.1	.3	3.11	1.16	-.85	1.
	1995	89.	22.	11.9	3113.	90.	100.1	7.2	1.0	76.	118.	260.	10.4	3.8	.3	2.97	1.18	-.92	3.
	2000	90.	22.	11.7	3067.	88.	100.2	6.0	.9	87.	101.	263.							
150,000	1970	67.	7.	5.2			100.0					113.	5.6	6.5	.6	4.74	1.41	-.55	1.
	1975	67.	8.	5.2	3020.	88.	99.9	7.6	.5	167.	230.	121.	5.2	5.7	.4	4.53	1.28	-.90	0.
	1980	61.	7.	4.5	2966.	86.	100.0	7.8	.5	75.	129.	122.	4.4	5.8	.4	4.75	1.19	-.79	0.
	1985	55.	6.	3.9	2958.	86.	97.8	7.5	.4	108.	149.	124.	3.4	5.0	.4	4.50	1.01	-1.08	0.
	1990	49.	6.	3.3	2896.	84.	100.4	7.1	.3	18.	85.	125.	2.7	3.7	.4	3.15	.90	-.92	3.
	1995	42.	5.	2.7	3086.	89.	102.1	6.7	.2	172.	172.	121.	1.6	2.6	.4	2.81	.28	-1.00	5.
	2000	39.	5.	2.4	3068.	88.	102.4	6.4	.2	135.	135.	121.							

14. COMBAT EXTREME GROWTH RATES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
OTHER SMSAS	1970	183.	120.	86.5			100.0					3030.	90.3	6.3	.4	4.25	.79	.08	1.
	1975	183.	128.	86.7	3431.	100.	99.9	5.8	5.0	-50.	23.	3168.	91.0	6.0	.3	4.08	.77	.11	0.
	1980	183.	135.	87.0	3469.	101.	99.9	6.2	5.4	-21.	42.	3307.	90.8	6.3	.3	4.42	.73	.09	0.
	1985	183.	144.	87.2	3459.	100.	99.8	5.9	5.1	-41.	23.	3460.	91.5	6.0	.3	4.24	.71	.12	0.
	1990	183.	152.	87.4	3484.	101.	99.7	6.0	5.3	-26.	34.	3618.	91.9	4.8	.3	3.09	.68	.10	3.
	1995	183.	160.	87.6	3474.	100.	99.5	5.9	5.2	-45.	19.	3756.	93.3	4.7	.3	3.01	.67	.14	4.
	2000	183.	167.	87.8	3512.	101.	99.2	5.7	5.1	-17.	39.	3896.							
APPALACHIAN	1970	18.	7.	5.1			100.0					1060.	3.3	3.9	.5	3.01	.37	.16	0.
	1975	18.	7.	5.0	3595.	105.	100.0	7.1	.4	688.	721.	1089.	2.2	2.6	.6	2.83	.27	-.88	1.
	1980	18.	8.	4.9	3033.	88.	100.1	4.4	.3	124.	124.	1095.	2.8	3.5	.5	3.04	.38	-.25	0.
	1985	18.	8.	4.8	3504.	101.	100.1	8.2	.4	590.	590.	1118.	2.1	2.6	.6	2.86	.27	-.86	0.
	1990	18.	8.	4.6	3069.	89.	100.1	4.5	.3	154.	154.	1124.	2.3	2.3	.4	2.05	.34	-.43	0.
	1995	18.	8.	4.5	3445.	99.	100.2	8.5	.4	527.	527.	1140.	1.2	1.2	.5	1.92	.20	-1.22	5.
	2000	18.	8.	4.4	2956.	85.	100.3	4.3	.4	38.	38.	1138.							
OZARKS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					241.	.4	5.0	1.5	4.07	1.34	-.87	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2647.	77.	100.0	3.9	.1	0.	0.	256.	.4	4.9	1.8	3.87	1.42	-.90	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2659.	77.	100.1	3.8	.1	0.	0.	271.	.4	5.8	.5	4.18	1.50	-.30	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	2905.	84.	100.0	2.7	.0	237.	237.	288.	.4	4.6	1.6	3.95	1.23	-1.04	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.4	2678.	77.	100.1	3.8	.1	0.	0.	304.	.4	4.1	.3	2.85	1.29	-.49	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.4	2919.	84.	100.0	2.7	.0	234.	234.	317.	.3	3.0	1.4	2.71	1.09	-1.19	0.
	2000	3.	1.	.4	2693.	77.	100.1	3.7	.0	0.	0.	329.							
FOUR CORNERS	1970	3.	1.	.5			100.0					253.	.4	5.1	.9	5.29	1.07	-3.38	0.
	1975	3.	1.	.5	2668.	78.	99.9	9.7	.1	-176.	177.	267.	.5	5.6	2.5	5.01	.99	-2.39	0.
	1980	3.	1.	.5	2855.	83.	99.8	1.7	.0	0.	0.	285.	.5	6.2	1.1	5.35	1.04	-2.11	0.
	1985	3.	1.	.5	3032.	88.	99.8	2.9	.0	166.	166.	304.	.4	5.2	2.2	5.04	.77	-2.40	0.
	1990	3.	1.	.5	2876.	83.	99.8	1.7	.0	0.	0.	322.	.4	4.0	.7	3.59	.82	-2.13	0.
	1995	3.	1.	.5	3043.	88.	99.8	2.8	.0	159.	159.	336.	.4	3.3	1.9	3.39	.62	-2.34	1.
	2000	3.	1.	.5	2891.	83.	99.8	1.7	.0	0.	0.	350.							
UPPER GREAT LAKES	1970	2.	0.	.3			100.0					225.	.1	2.0	1.2	3.68	.53	-2.74	0.
	1975	2.	0.	.3	3435.	100.	100.0	6.2	.0	648.	648.	229.	.1	1.9	1.7	3.41	.47	-2.48	0.
	1980	2.	0.	.3	3435.	100.	100.1	6.3	.0	645.	645.	232.	.1	2.0	1.7	3.57	.45	-2.58	0.
	1985	2.	0.	.3	3432.	99.	100.1	6.3	.0	639.	639.	236.	.1	1.8	1.5	3.31	.39	-2.38	0.
	1990	2.	0.	.3	3430.	99.	100.1	6.3	.0	634.	634.	239.	.0	.7	.8	2.30	.37	-2.47	0.
	1995	2.	0.	.3	3433.	99.	100.2	6.4	.0	636.	636.	240.	.0	.5	.9	2.11	.33	-2.39	0.
	2000	2.	0.	.2	3432.	98.	100.2	6.4	.0	635.	635.	241.							
NEW ENGLAND	1970	26.	9.	6.2			100.0					1165.	4.1	4.0	.7	3.24	.33	-.59	0.
	1975	26.	9.	6.0	3580.	104.	100.1	5.3	.3	-0.	17.	1198.	4.3	4.1	.6	3.09	.37	-.38	0.
	1980	26.	9.	5.9	3763.	109.	100.0	4.2	.4	170.	197.	1227.	3.9	3.9	.7	3.31	.32	-.70	0.
	1985	26.	10.	5.8	3637.	105.	100.1	5.2	.3	26.	26.	1257.	4.0	3.9	.5	3.14	.34	-.52	0.
	1990	26.	10.	5.7	3778.	109.	100.1	4.3	.4	153.	185.	1287.	3.5	2.8	.6	2.25	.32	-.72	1.
	1995	26.	10.	5.6	3693.	106.	100.3	5.2	.3	50.	50.	1304.	3.3	2.6	.5	2.15	.30	-.72	0.
	2000	26.	11.	5.5	3800.	109.	100.3	4.6	.3	143.	183.	1321.							
COASTAL PLAINS	1970	7.	1.	1.0			100.0					217.	1.3	8.4	1.3	6.42	1.43	-1.32	0.
	1975	7.	1.	1.0	2521.	73.	100.1	7.9	.1	-18.	136.	236.	1.5	8.6	.8	6.11	1.45	-.68	0.
	1980	7.	2.	1.0	2552.	74.	100.2	2.2	.1	0.	0.	257.	1.5	8.7	.7	6.57	1.37	-.82	0.
	1985	7.	2.	1.0	2564.	74.	100.2	2.2	.1	0.	0.	281.	1.5	8.4	.8	6.25	1.34	-.63	0.
	1990	7.	2.	1.1	2577.	74.	100.3	2.2	.1	0.	0.	306.	1.5	6.4	.7	4.51	1.27	-.75	0.
	1995	7.	2.	1.1	2587.	75.	100.4	2.2	.1	0.	0.	328.	1.5	6.0	.7	4.32	1.09	-.67	0.
	2000	7.	2.	1.1	2597.	74.	100.4	2.1	.1	0.	0.	349.							

SUBSIDY TARGETS

		SMSAS IN CLASS	CLASS MET. POP. 10^6	%OF U.S. MET. POP.	INCOME PER CAPITA $/CAP.	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO US. MEAN	INCOME PER CAPITA RELATIVE TO NEUTRAL	INTERN INC ¢/$	CONTRIB TO US ¢/$	NET TRANSF $/CAP	GROSS SUBSIDY $/CAP	TYPICAL CITY 10^3	CLASS POP. GROWTH & COMPONENTS: % SHARE OF U.S.	GROWTH RATE %	STD. DEV. RATES %	NAT. INCR.	FROM NON MET.	FROM MET.	NO. OF POP. LOSERS
NOT SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	212.	138.	93.9	3405.	99.		6.0	5.6	-73.	0.	3007.	96.9	5.9	.3	4.03	.77	.07	0.
	1980	218.	147.	94.5	3410.	99.		6.2	5.8	-60.	0.	3122.	98.3	6.2	.3	4.37	.77	.09	0.
	1985	219.	156.	94.8	3422.	99.		6.0	5.6	-59.	0.	3263.	98.7	6.0	.3	4.23	.73	.06	0.
	1990	222.	166.	95.2	3431.	99.		6.0	5.7	-57.	0.	3404.	99.3	4.7	.2	3.06	.71	.07	0.
	1995	221.	174.	95.5	3441.	99.		6.0	5.7	-58.	0.	3529.	100.0	4.6	.2	2.99	.69	.07	0.
	2000	221.	182.	95.4	3453.	99.		5.9	5.6	-53.	0.	3667.							
SUBSIDIZED	1970																		
	1975	30.	9.	6.1	3856.	112.		3.9	.5	996.	996.	917.	3.1	2.9	.6	3.18	.03	-1.09	1.
	1980	24.	9.	5.5	4124.	120.		3.1	.5	1018.	1018.	1042.	1.7	1.8	.2	3.27	-.39	-1.60	0.
	1985	23.	9.	5.2	4100.	119.		3.5	.5	1021.	1021.	1092.	1.3	1.4	.1	2.44	-.35	-1.10	0.
	1990	20.	8.	4.8	4133.	119.		3.0	.5	1022.	1022.	1158.	.7	.6	.2	1.98	-.40	-1.45	4.
	1995	21.	8.	4.5	4109.	118.		3.4	.4	1033.	1033.	1170.	.0	.0	.2	1.64	-.49	-1.55	10.
	2000	21.	9.	4.6	4178.	120.		2.8	.5	1029.	1029.	1190.							

APPENDIX A. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS FOR A FULL MODEL

We are very aware that the prototype model has many deficiencies. Although we were not able to correct them in this effort, the purpose of this appendix is to offer some suggestions that would improve the reliability of a full-scale model.

Most obviously, with the publication of the 1970 Census now being completed, the data and the relations should be based on this more recent information. This involves a more careful reconciliation of diverse sources within the Census, most particularly in the gross migration data vis-a-vis the "components of change" data, but also attempting to correct for undercounting of certain populations.

The appearance of the 1970 Census also makes possible a comparison of the structure of its data with that of the 1960 Census. For instance, it should be interesting to see the constancy of parameters for the postulated relations, or whether there are important trends or other changes.

Probably the most important improvement in the model would be a disaggregation of the population by types, minimally by race and by military or civilian status. We know that their patterns are very different (for instance a great many of the major metropolitan areas have a net outmigration of whites and a net inmigration of non-whites). It would be ideal to include disaggregation by sex and by age. There is no logical difficulty in doing this since the data is available and the logical structure of accounting is unchanged. The benefits would be greater refinements in such crucial equations as that for local natural increase, which could be disaggregated into age-specific birth and death rates. The difficulty, of course, is the cost and complexity of computation, which climb rapidly with the proliferation of classes of population. An important early step would be an estimate of the additional cost of further disaggregation against estimates of improvements in accuracy.

As far as the definitions of areas, the continued use of metropolitan areas is possible, and probably would be much improved if the non-metropolitan remainder is further disaggregated, rather than treated as a single region. One serious problem with the use of metropolitan areas, however, is the question of their validity as units in today's urban regions. Another problem is the anomalous data situation for the New England Regions. Therefore there should be exploration of alternative means of regionalizing the national territory. One that suggests itself as likely is the use of State Economic Areas. The use of county data seems excessive because of the size of the resulting matrices and because counties are clearly not very relevant functional units any longer for demographic processes.

In the calibration of the functional relations several things suggest themselves and several remain as problems. If place-to-place gross flows are used, a random sample produces an extremely high proportion of very small flows (so small -- 2 to 10 people -- that there is great error in the 25% sample estimate), and relatively few large ones. Therefore some technique of stratification is necessary. However, in our extended attempts with stratified flow samples (not reported here) we were unable to produce a satisfactory sample of flows in terms of having internal correlations among the cities' variables similar to those in the sample of cities as such. This may be the source of our inability to reconcile the relations derived from city-to-city gross flow data with those derived from the city-by-city aggregate flow data. This is probably a soluble problem for those with greater statistical sophistication than the authors.

Opportunity and Competition should be brought back if indeed, as hypothesized, their value is intermediate between zero and unity rather than zero or unity. They introduce both behavioral realism and systemic controls providing negative feedback which is lacking in our prototype as demonstrated, for instance, in the runaway growth of the Florida peninsula in the income maximizing simulation.

The introduction of Opportunity and Competition would have the further advantage of providing an articulated mathematical structure for the model which can not only give valuable insights and analytical solutions to certain problems, but which should also permit the reduction of certain relations to reduced forms, thus easing the computational burden and permitting either cheaper operation or a richer disaggregation of data. For instance, it may make possible the substitute of aggregate flows for place-to-place flows without loss.

A particular problem remains unsolved in the use of Opportunity and Competition. These variables entered strongly in the disaggregated flows even when they were approximated simply as population potential. They were improved when they incorporated the v_i and w_j variables and their coefficients (exponents) by successive iterations. The coefficients of the variables of v and w in the flow equation and those of v and w within the Opportunity and Competition converged rapidly, three or four iterations sufficing for three digits. But we were unable to bring about a last convergence necessary since Opportunity is part of the formula for Competition and vice versa. Thus, they are implicit functions of each other, and require simultaneous calculation. In effect, then, what is needed is to converge the coefficients of v and w with those internal to Opportunity and Competition, and simultaneously to obtain the mutually dependent coefficients of Opportunity and Competition. We could easily do one at a time, but our attempts to do both by numerical brute force were not successful. Hopefully a way can be found.

Throughout this report we have not laid stress on the internal structure of v_i and w_j. A vigorous scholarly debate is underway, and much statistical analysis, trying to confirm and refute the frequent finding of "no push": that is, that low income and high unemployment do not accelerate outmigration. The consequence of this finding, if true, is that policies that better local conditions will not staunch the outflow, but rather bring in more people. The implications of this for policy are most important.

Our statistical results support the no-push hypothesis. Indeed, higher incomes increase slightly the rate of out-migration in our equations (probably through education and other mechanisms). But the particular form of v and w can be changed without fundamentally affecting the functioning of the model Thus, one of the most important potential uses of the model is to test the alternative futures and alternative policy consequences of different definitions of v and w, where, for instance, there would be push in some cases but not in others.

An important area of improvement is now open which was not available for the calibration of the prototype. In several relations, primarily the migration and natural increase ones, past history in terms of rates of birth and of net migration are certain to affect current rates, principally because it is the young who move and have babies, and because there is a 20 to 25 year lag involved in either. Our accessible data permitted us to lag variables only by 5 or 10 years, rather than the 20 to 25 year lag required, or the system of lagged relations. This rather mechanical improvement, which should now be possible because of the accumulation of data, should do much to improve the handling of local vital rates, particularly those of fast growing and slow growing places with sustained histories.

Two other most important areas of improvement should be explored. With respect to migration from abroad (F), there is urgent need to develop estimates of its distribution by localities, and to distinguish military from civilian movements. This will require the gathering and analysis of new data, and possibly collaboration from such agencies as the Department of Justice. As it stands, it is the weakest link in the chain.

The other area of improvement would lie in refinements of the migration to and from non-metropolitan areas. A further exploration of the functional form should be followed. In addition, some effort should be made to determine how much of the apparent return to non-metropolitan areas is in reality suburbanization beyond the boundaries of the SMSA as defined by the Census. If SEA's or some other definition which exhausts the national territory is used, it may (or may not) be necessary to distinguish between urban and rural areas in the functional forms.

Some work might also be devoted to exploration of the alternative functional forms of the distance variable. Although the extraordinarily high t-value makes it hard to fault the form in our equations, two concerns suggest themselves. First, that in our work with migration flows among the hundred largest SMSA's, the exponent of distance was consistently about .9. When the full complement of SMSA's is used, it rises to 1.1. The t-value is extremely high in both cases, but this suggests that the exponent of distance may to some degree be a function of the size of the cities involved, with larger cities being less subject to the friction of space (i.e., a lower exponent). Thus, the exponent might vary between .8 and 1.2 depending on the sizes of the city pair. This makes intuitive sense, and might be explored through statistical analysis.

Another line of exploration lies with the frequently mentioned mathematical structure of the model. This mathematical structure is close (but not identical) to the entropy-based traffic models of A. G. Wilson and his disciples. They have used the form e^{ad}, where e is the natural logarithm base and a is an empirically determined constant for the system. They claim both theoretical justification and empirical success with this form. Therefore there would be sense in exploring both the mathematical properties and empirical fit both of our simple power of distance and of Wilson's exponential form.

One frequent concern about distance in this type of model seems to be of lesser priority. This is that the model uses air distance, whereas some form of functional distance would be preferable. This is probably the case, but there is such an infinity of possible functional distances (by road, by rail, by air, by time, by fare, and so forth), so many ways of combining them into an index, and so little basis for choosing, that no particular avenue suggests itself. Further, on the basis of work we have done but not yet fully reported, the highway distance among metropolitan areas, as the national highway building program nears completion, is very close to the air distance (about 18% greater road than air distance, with about a 2% standard deviation). On this basis, there would be little to gain from shifting from air to road distances.

The income relation is one that urgently requires improvement. While the one we use is highly significant, its standard error of estimate is very high, even if some comfort can be taken in the ability of the 1960-1970 test simulation to predict income changes about as well as our original estimate of incomes. Here there is no ready line to be suggested for improvement. Alternative functional forms are possible. For instance, SMSA-size varies by a factor of 106, and per capita income varies by a factor of 4. Yet the form of the income equation we have used gives only a 36% range for that population spread, and therefore is relatively insensitive. This may account for the generally disappointing induced income effects in the simulations. Although the variables that may be used in a simulation model to generate local incomes are of necessity limited to either local constants or to endogenously generated variables, some further investigation should be rewarding. We know that regional dummy variables will increase R^2's, substantially, but prefer to avoid this route as difficult to invest with meaning. Similarly local climate can improve the fit, but unless one believes that cold winters contribute to the Puritan Ethic, there is no meaning to this. Growth experience also contributes and holds more meaning (some sort of quasi-rent or present value), but cannot be used by simply throwing the variable into the regression. Aside from theoretical considerations, a condition where growth explains income and income explains growth would be explosive. A fruitful line would be the use of simultaneous equation regression techniques on migration and income, in effect allocating the effect of growth between them.

Other improvements must include the uses rather than the structure of the model. Many other variations of policy simulations are possible over and above the ones we have run. Population limitation policies, constraints on migration, local family planning, and other policies might be tried rather simply. A particular policy-area we had hoped to test was, by means of dynamic programming, the best subsidization strategy for growth centers or new cities. The idea was to optimize the stream of subsidies for a growth center or new city to find the least discounted stream of transfer payments that would bring about self-sustaining growth (defined as a greater immigration than emigration). The prototype model did not seem structurally interesting or accurate enough to try this, but a more fully developed model might tell us whether a big initial push or a more modulated push over some decades would be needed, and give us a sense of the magnitude of subsidies needed. We believe that with some imagination many other interesting questions might be posed.

Finally, the model remains a demographic one, which assumes in effect that the dynamics of population movement will bring about the necessary movements of jobs and money (the distinction is necessary because much of our population, on welfare, retirement, childhood or other forms of dependency is not tied to jobs for its location) whereas most conventional approaches assume just the opposite: that jobs find where they want to be and that population adapts. In the long run it would be most desirable if a joint model could be constructed mediating the demographic dynamics with those of the dynamics of the location of economic activity. But such a synthesis is very far away, and for the moment thesis and anti-thesis must have their runs. Given the poverty of location theory for footloose industry and for service activity in general, and the growing importance of such activities in our society, together with the growth of retired and other populations which are not tied to jobs, a purely demographic model can make important if partial contributions to our understanding and to the making of policy.

APPENDIX B. THE EXPONENTS OF THE VARIABLES v_i and w_j.

Our experience with two years of working with alternative forms of the migration equations has left us rather skeptical of the t-value as a measure of the certainty of the exponent of a variable. The intercorrelations among the many variables are so many and so subtle that we produced intentionally and unintentionally, a great many alternative values for these exponents, all with very small standard errors, but many of them quite different. This leads us to adopt a quasi-Bayesian atittude: we know from outside knowledge and from analysis of the properties of the model, what some of the coefficients can and cannot be. Although the equations we used in the simulation used exponents as delivered by the computer, our choice of regressions was made after careful examination of the behavioral credibility of the exponents.

It is very important, we believe, not to accept what the computer says on faith. Many of the relations we tried seemed to give impeccable statistical results, but their implications were nonsense. It is worth remarking that, when the values of certain coefficients are artificially constrained to preferred values (or to produce shifts on the coefficients of inter-correlated variables), the predictive power as measured by the R^2 is generally substantially unchanged.

The exponents of population should be, we believe, generally near unity but slightly below unity. In behavioral terms this means, for the city of origin, that the larger it is, the more likely a potential migrant is to find a place within and thus not have to migrate; for a city of destination, it may be interpreted as an aversion to size, so that if there are two potential destinations, one twice the size of the other, the opportunities of the larger city are less than twice as attractive. Both of these are behavioral propositions, credible but possibly wrong. The more important reason is that, since the territorial division is of necessity somewhat arbitrary, if in one version of the model two adjacent areas are lumped into one, then the rather substantial cross-flows between them are not viewed as migrations, and the rates of in and out-migration for the joined pair are lower than they would be for each. Obviously, then, if the exponent of population is one or greater, the joined cities version will exaggerate migration flows.

The exponent of lagged natural increase at the origin should be positive, since it is an indicator of the number of people reaching the age of high migratory potential. At destination, on the other hand, there is not much basis for expecting a particular outcome. On the one hand natural increase may bring about some sort of multiplier, and this would result in a positive exponent. On the other hand it may represent the number of young local people about to enter the labor market and thus be a form of competition which would depress immigration.

Past net migration may be expected to be positive both at origin and destination, but for different reasons. At the origin it represents a measure of the habitual movers and a measure of recent arrivals who are still in the prime moving age. It is well documented that cities that have high rates of immigration also have high rates of outmigration. The reasons to expect a positive coefficient at destination are different. First, since population size as a measure of opportunities is an attractive force, a migrant may consider not only the present number but also their rate of growth, in effect looking at present value: Secondly, there is the well known phenomenon of the "beaten track" in migration streams, so that, as earlier migrants provide information to those still at home, having a pool of earlier migrants increases the probability of being the destination of present migrants. Thirdly, it is possible that in many cases the earlier migration stream sets off a multiplier effect which increases local opportunities.

Good climate may be expected to be an attraction at destination, and indeed we find it to be so. Our measure, degree days, is a measure of cold, and therefore its exponent is negative. By converse, bad climate would be a push factor at the origin (i.e., a positive exponent), but none of our equations yielded this, indicating that climate serves as pull but not as push. Indeed, in a few forms we found that warm climate appeared as a push factor, with a significant t-value, but chose to disbelieve this. It is probably a statistical accident based on the inter-correlation of climate with other variables.

Income is a variable of particular interest. The fulfilled expectation is that it would be positive at destination. However, it is harder to form a basis for expectation as to magnitude. Since the exponent is a measure of the income elasticity of migration streams, and since incomes vary by a factor of four, a very high income elasticity would be explosive. On rather subjective gounds and on the basis of the stability of the model, a range of one to two seems believable. We obtained in some cases both higher and lower values, but generally it was in this range. The t-values were strong most of the time.

At the origin, if people leave low income areas, we would expect a negative exponent. None of our regressions yielded this: either it was not significant or it was positive, with an exponent less than one. From the recent work of others in this area, we attribute this positive exponent not to higher income as such but to the association of higher income and higher mobility with education. Thus, if a positive exponent for income at origin is allowed, as we have in the prototype, it is as a stand-in for other variables not included in the model. The wisdom of doing this will bear further thinking.

A small point is easily cleared up. This is that it is the relative incomes at origin and destination that matter, rather than their absolute values. Whether this is true (and the heavy cross-migrations between pairs of cities of different incomes make it doubtful), the use of logarithmic forms in the regression make it de facto a sort of relative incomes test. If, say, the proper form were 1.5 (y_j/y_i), we would find in the regression output $y_i^{-1.5}$ and $y_j^{1.5}$. We do not, of course, but as long as the exponent of y_j is greater than that of y_i (even if that of y_i is positive), we are in fact using a rather subtle form of the ratio of incomes.

APPENDIX C. INPUT VARIABLES: DEFINITIONS, SOURCES, AND ADJUSTMENTS

A detailed discussion of sources and estimating procedures for the input data of the prototype model follows. Table C-1 lists the sections in the pages following corresponding to each variable and its use in the calibration, 1960-1970 test simulation, 1970 data against which the 1960-1970 simulation was tested, and the prototype neutral and policy simulations 1970-2000. To find the definitions, sources, and adjustments of any variable, find it on Table C-1 and consult that section in this appendix.

Table C-1. KEY LIST OF INPUT VARIABLES

Variable	Calibration 1955-1960	1960-1970 Test Simulation	Regressions 1970	Prototype Simulations 1970-2000
M_{ij}	1.	1.	--	1.
d_{ij}	2.	2.	--	2.
$P_i(0)$	3.	4.	5.	5.
$P_i(-5)$		6.	--	7.
$P_i(-10)$	--	8.	--	4.
y_i	9.	10.	11.	12.
NI_i, n_i	13.	14.	15.	15.
NM_i, M_i	16.	17.	18.	18.
H_i	19.	19.	--	19.
F_i	20.	20.	--	20.
U_i, RU_i	21.	--	--	--
U.S. Population	--	22.	--	22.
Non-metropolitan Population, 1955, 1965	--	23.	--	23.
U.S. Natural Increase, 1955-1970	--	24.	--	24.
U.S. Natural Increase and Population, 1970-2000	--	--	--	25.

1. M_{ij}, Inter Metropolitan Migration

A 211 x 211 matrix of intermetropolitan migrations during the period 1955 to 1960, where M_{ij} is the number of migrants who lived in metropolis i in 1955 living in metropolis j in 1960. Only people 5 years of age or older in 1960 are included; moves with origin and destination within a given metropolitan area are excluded, as are other intra-period moves. 1960 area definitions are used for both dates.

Migration flows among the 100 largest SMSA's are directly available from the Census,* and considerable work was done on these flows. However, to cover the 211 SMSA's defined in 1960 it became necessary to use data for migration among the 509 State Economic Areas.** Of the 211 SMSA's, 164 corresponded exactly to SEA's. Migration flows for the remaining 47 SMSA's was estimated by assigning to the SMSA a proportion of each migratory flow to or from an SEA equal to the proportion of the SMSA's population in the population of the SEA.

Approximately one fourth of migrants identified in 1960 were classified as "unreported" as to their 1955 residence. Since a separate question was asked about foreign residence, it was assumed that all of these were domestic migrants. It was next assumed that the unreported for each SMSA had the same distribution of origins as its reported migrants, and the unreported were assigned proportionately to each of the inflows, resulting in an adjusted matrix of population flows.

Considerable work was done on these flows, but the prototype model was actually run not on pairwise flows, M_{ij}, but on totals of metropolitan gross flows by metropolitan areas. These are $\sum_j M_{ij}$ and $\sum_j M_{ji}$, and are obtained simply by adding up the corresponding rows and columns of the matrix.

For the simulation runs, migration was generated by equations (III:9) and (III:10) with the appropriate data as described below.

*1960 Census of Population, Ser. PC(2)-2C, Table 2.

**1960 Census of Population, Ser. PC(2)-2E, Table 3.

2. d_{ij}, distance between SMSA's

Distances were calculated in kilometers on Great Circle routes. Distances are calculated from the latitude and longitude* of a point at the official center -- usually city hall -- of the principal city of the SMSA, i.e., the one which shares its name. Where more than one principal city is in the name of the SMSA, an average of the two pairs of coordinates, weighted by city size, is used.

3. P_i, 1955 SMSA Population

This was estimated by straight line interpolation of 1950 and 1960 populations of the area as defined in 1960, for 211 areas.**

4. P_i, 1960 SMSA Population

1960 population in 1970 SMSA boundaries for 242 areas.***

5. P_i, 1970 SMSA Population

1970 population within 1970 boundaries for 242 areas.****

6. P_i, 1955 SMSA Populations, 1970 Areas

1955 populations for 242 areas were interpolated between 1950 and 1960 populations by 1970 boundaries***** using the ratio (.49891) of U.S. total population in 1955 to the sum of U.S. population in 1950 and 1960. This ratio was multiplied by the sum of local populations in 1950 and 1960.

7. P_i, 1965 populations, 1970 Areas

1965 populations for 242 areas were interpolated between 1960 and 1970 populations using the ratio (.50379) of U.S. total population in 1965 to the sum of U.S. population in 1960 and 1970. This ratio was multiplied by the sum of local populations in 1960 and 1970.

8. P_i, 1950 populations, 1970 Areas

As reported in the Census for 242 areas.******

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* Times World Index-Gazeteer, London, The Times Publishing Co., 1965.

** County and City Data Book, 1962, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 3.

*** 1970 Census of Population, Ser. PC(1)-A1, Table 36.

**** Ibid., Table 34.

***** Ibid., Table 34.

****** 1970 Census of Population, Ser. PC(1)-A1, Table 34.

9. y_i, Per Capita Income, 1960 Areas, 1955 dollars

1955 per capita income for 211 areas was estimated by straight line interpolation between 1950 and 1960 values.* However, since 1950 per capita income was not directly available, it was estimated by assuming it was the same proportion of 1960 mean income as 1950 local median family incomes** had been of 1960 local median family incomes.*** Actually, all incomes are for the previous year (1949, 1954, 1959), but for simplicity, we refer to the Censal year.

10. y_i, 1960 Per Capita Incomes, 1970 Areas, 1955/1970 dollars

1960 per capita incomes for 242 areas in 1960 (actually 1959) dollars, were taken from the Census**** and adjusting for the counties***** added in the 1970 definitions. In New England, the nearest equivalent aggregate of counties or cities was used for new or expanded SMSA's. The conversion to 1958 dollars needed to match the calibrated parameters of the regression equations was effected by multiplying 1960 incomes by the ratio (.81357) of the grand mean income of 1955 to the grand mean income of 1960, for 211 areas. It should be noted that this is an adjustment both for inflation and for changes in real income [see the discussion following equation (III:16)]. In the output, these are reconverted to 1970 dollars.

11. y_i, 1970 Per Capita Incomes, 1970 Areas, 1955 dollars

Reported in the Census.****** These incomes were compared to the output of the 1960-1970 simulation. To make the distributional comparison meaningful, these incomes were scaled proportionately to a control total corresponding to simulation's output.

12. y_i, 1970 Per Capita Incomes, 1970 Areas, 1955 dollars

The reported per capita incomes for 242 areas in 1970 were scaled down to 1955 dollars (see #10 above) by multiplying each by the ratio (.47387) of 1955 to 1970 per capita incomes for 211 areas.

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* 1960 per capita incomes from 1962 County and City Data Book, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 4, Item 25.

** 1952 County and City Data Book, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 2, Item 20.

*** 1962 County and City Data Book, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 4, Item 22.

**** Ibid., Table 3, Item 25.

***** Ibid., Table 2, Item 25.

****** 1970 Census of Population, Ser. PC(1)-C (State Report), Table 89.

13. NI_i, $1+n_i$, 1940-1950 Natural Increase Rate, 1960 Areas

NI is the excess of births over deaths by SMSA's using the most nearly equivalent combination of 1950 SMSA's or SEA's* to the 1960 SMSA definitions. This, divided by the 1940 population yields n_i, the rate of natural increase. In the regressions $1+n_i$ is used to facilitate the use of logarithms. This is equivalent to $(P_{40}NI)/P_{40}$, or the ratio of what the 1950 population would have been to the 1940 population if only natural increase (not migration) had operated.

14. NI_0, Natural Increase 1950-1960, 1970 Areas

Births minus deaths in the SMSA for the period 1950-1960, using 1970 SMSA definitions. Data were taken from Census Bureau estimates,** based on 1960 definitions adjusted to 1970 areas by assuming the per capita rate for the most nearly equivalent 1960 SEA or SMSA.

15. NI_i, Natural Increase 1960-1970, 1970 Areas

Births minus deaths within the 1970 SMSA boundaries in the period 1960-1970, as estimated by the Census Bureau.***

16. m_i, Net Migration Rate, 1940-1950, 1960 Areas

The ratio of net migration from all sources in the period 1940-1950 (metropolitan, non-metropolitan and from abroad) to 1940 population.**** Where needed, the most nearly equivalent combination of 1950 SMSA's or SEA's was used for 1960 SMSA's. In the regressions $1+m_i$ is used to make possible the use of logarithms, since m_i may be negative. It may be interpreted as the ratio to the 1940 population of the 1950 population if only migration (not natural increase) had operated.

17. NM_i, Net Migration, 1950-1960, 1970 Areas

Net migration by 1970 SMSA boundaries for 1950-1960. Data from Census estimates***** adjusted where needed to 1970 definitions by assuming the migration rate for the most nearly equivalent 1960 SMSA or SEA.

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* D. J. Bogue, Components of Population Change, 1940-1950, Oxford, Ohio, Miami, University, 1957.

** Current Population Reports, Ser. P-23, #7.

*** 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing, General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, Ser. PHC(2)-1, Table 6.

**** D. J. Bogue, op. cit.

***** Current Population Report, Ser. P-23, #7.

18. NM_i, Net Migration, 1960-1970, 1970 Areas

Net migration as estimated by the Census.*

19. H_i, Heating Degree Days, 65° Base

Yearly sum of the difference between 65° and the temperature for days on which the average temperature is below 65°. The variable is large in cold places. Data for nearest reporting weather station, or for average of nearby stations if there are more than one and a substantial difference between them.**

20. F_i, Foreign Inmigration, 1955-1960 and Subsequent Period

The same sources and adjustments for unreported as in variable 1, M_{ij}, above. But the Census, in asking about residence abroad 5 years prior, reports only the gross flow in, not the flow from SMSA's to foreign countries. A particular problem is posed by military personnel, since heavy movements in and out are concentrated in relatively few SMSA's. Gross flows out are probably heavily correlated with gross flows in, so that net flows, if known, would exhibit a smaller variance than gross flows. Migrants coming from abroad are not necessarily foreigners: many are returning Americans. The difficulty here is that this is our weakest information. Yearly data is available on net (legal) civilian inmigration into the United States as a whole, but not as to its internal distribution within the U.S. Data is also available for 1955 residence by 1960 residence, but it is not consistent with the other source, and mixes military and civilian population. This information is for gross migration in, but no information is available for gross migration out, which would be necessary to determine net migration from abroad as a contributor to population growth.

21. $(U_i - RU_i)$, Net Migration from Non-Metropolitan Areas, 1955-1960

U_i is the gross migration 1955-1960 into $SMSA_i$ (as defined in 1960) from the non-metropolitan U.S.; RU_i is the gross migration from that SMSA to the non-metropolitan U.S. The net for each SMSA is this difference. Same sources and adjustments as variable 1, M_{ij}.

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* 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing, General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, Ser. PHC(2)-1, Table 6.

** 1962 County and City Data Book, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Climatic Atlas of the U.S., Environmental Data Service, 1968.

22. U.S. Population, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970

From standard Census sources.

23. Non-metropolitan population, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970; 1970 Boundaries

1950, 1960 and 1970 non-metropolitan populations from 1970 Census of Population, Ser. PC(1) A-1, Table 34. The intercensal years estimated by the same method as used in variables 6 and 7 above.

24. U.S. Natural Increase, 1955-59, 1960-64, and 1965-69.

From the Statistical Abstract of the U.S.

25. U.S. Natural Increase and Population Projection, 1970-2000

From U.S. Census Series W projection,* which assumes that the fertility rate drops immediately to 2,110 (replacement level), and on yearly civilian inmigration of 400,000. Five year estimates by straight line interpolation.

*Current Population Reports, Ser. P-25, #480, Table 1.