This is to certify that the

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POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA:

A Study of Selected Characteristics

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ABSTRACT

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA:
A STUDY OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

By

David Gordon Bennett

The purpose of this thesis is to present prospective industrialists with an analysis of selected characteristics of the population of North Carolina, considering particularly those which would probably influence them the most in locating secondary and tertiary establishments within the state.

The some four and one-half million residents of North Carolina are unevenly distributed in the state's four major regions. The Tidewater region contains one-tenth of them; the Mountain section, one-seventh; the Coastal Plain, one-fourth; and the Piedmont, one-half. The most heavily populated part of the state is the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent." Outside of this industrialized area, there are only two counties with a high concentration of persons, namely Cumberland in the Coastal Plain and Buncombe in the Mountain section.

The Piedmont is the only region which has a density exceeding that of the state average. The highest densities are in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent", Cumberland and Buncombe counties and New Hanover County in the Tidewater section. Counties having the highest densities contained the largest cities.

During the 1950's, only the Piedmont had a larger numerical increase than in the 1940's. The Mountain and Coastal Plain regions accounted for 70% of the 38 counties (out of 100 in

the state) which lost population between 1950 and 1960. On the whole, there is a correlation between the counties which have experienced the largest numerical increase during the last three decades and those with the most residents in 1960.

Four-tenths of the residents of North Carolina are classified as urban, while over one-sixth are rural farm and over four-tenths, rural nonfarm. The rural farm population is the smallest proportion of the total population in every region except the Coastal Plain where the least important one is urban. The rural nonfarm share is greatest in all except in the Piedmont where it is exceeded by urban. The patterns reflect the facts that the Coastal Plain is the most agricultural region and the Piedmont is the most industrialized one.

Between 1950 and 1960 four-fifths of the numerical growth of the state occurred in the urban areas, where the population increased 36%. The largest numerical urban gain was in the Piedmont and the highest percentage loss of rural farm inhabitants and gain of rural nonfarm residents were in the Mountain region.

Although the nonwhite population is most numerous in the Piedmont section, its percentage is greatest in the Coastal Plain. Both the smallest number and lowest percentage of nonwhites are in the Mountain section. The Piedmont was the only region with a higher percentage of this class in 1960 than in 1950. For the state as a whole, the percentage of nonwhite in the total population is declining because of migration out of the state. Today it is about 25% and it may drop to only

10% by 1960.

The low income levels of families in the Tidewater and Coastal Plain sections are explained by the high percentages of rural and nonwhite inhabitants in these areas, while that of the dominantly white Mountain region reflects the high proportion of rural residents, poor resources and lack of industrial development there. The much higher level of family earnings in the Piedmont, especially the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent," results primarily from a more balanced ratio of whites and nonwhites and a high degree of urbanization and industrialization.

The greatest deviations in age group structure and in proportion of males 18 years of age and over as compared to females occur in Onslow County. This is explained by the presence there of two large military bases.

The Piedmont has by far the greatest number high school and college graduates, with the Coastal Plain, Mountain, and Tidewater sections following in that order. Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, and Forsyth are the leading counties primarily because of their larger populations, higher degree of urbanization, and greater wealth which have resulted in higher salaries paid to teachers, better schools, and the location here of a very high proportion of the colleges and universities of the state.

During the next two decades, the Piedmont in particular, will continue to increase in population, while only the Mountain section will possibly experience a decline. The "Piedmont Industrial Crescent" will probably become to an even greater extent than now, the educational and industrial center of North Carolina.

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA :

A Study of Selected Characteristics

By

David Gordon Bennett

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Approved: P. C. Morrison

To

my wife,

Carolyn

PREFACE

Population studies of states are most often made in an attempt to draw industries into the states. These investigations are usually promoted by the state government and carried out under the guidance of a special economic development department. Naturally, the resulting report tries to present information which shows the state in the most favorable position. Maps, charts, photographs and written material are most often directed toward an overview of the state's economic and social characteristics. This type of study is well-suited to the prospective industrialist who is contemplating the location of a secondary or tertiary establishment, whether or not he has decided to concentrate on a certain section of the county.

After surveying several states for his new location, the prospective entrepreneur would most certainly want to obtain more specific information about the state (or states) which seems to be most suitable for his purposes. Studies showing the distributions and trends of certain population characteristics of the counties of the state would supply most of the desired information.

This study on the population characteristics of North Carolina marks a continuance of my interest in the progress of this state. Although I graduated from East Carolina College located in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, most of my life has been spent in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. While

studying in the Geography Department at East Carolina, I became interested in the progress that the different sections of the state were making in the development of new industry. Although a number of the counties were making considerable gains in this direction, too many others were stagnate or decadent. The lack of development of industry in many of these counties could be averted if entrepreneurs were made aware of opportunities related to the population characteristics of the areas. The development of my interests and the discovery that no comprehensive study of this nature had been made prompted me to select this topic for investigation.

The purpose of this paper is to present prospective industrialists with an analysis of selected characteristics of the population of North Carolina, considering particularly those which would probably have the greatest influence on them in locating secondary and tertiary establishments within the state.

Most of the discussion and all maps and tables concerning the distribution of population are based on 1960 Bureau of Census figures. The writing and the maps and charts which deal with population trends are primarily based on one or more Bureau of Census reports for the years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960.

A tremendous debt of gratitude is hereby expressed to the many persons who gave their assistance and cooperation in the gathering of materials for this exposition. I am particularly indebted to the following persons, agencies, and libraries: the staff of the Reference Division of the Michigan

State University Library, especially those persons who work with Inter-Library Loan materials; Mrs. Lois S. Neal, Reference Librarian in the General Services Division of the North Carolina State Library, and others on the staff there; Mr. James R. Hinkle, Head of the Commerce and Industry Division of North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, and other department staff; the Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Public Library; the University of North Carolina Library; the North Carolina State College Library; the Wake County Planning Board; Mr. Bert A. Winterbottom, Assistant Director of the City-County Planning Board of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County; Mr. R. Albert Rumbough, Director of the Planning Department of Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mr. Allan D. Spader, City Planner in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission; and Jim Story, Editor of The News-Record of Marshall, North Carolina.

Throughout the preparation of this thesis, several professors and graduate students in the Geography Department of Michigan State University have offered their help and encouragement. I am especially grateful to Dr. Paul C. Morrison for offering suggestions and for critically reading the manuscript and to Dr. Clarence L. Vinge and Dr. Allen K. Philbrick for their many constructive criticisms. In addition, I received valuable assistance from Mr. Martin Knorr and Mr. Elbridge Renning.

Finally, I am deeply indebted to my wife, Carolyn, whose assistance in typing and reading my paper has been invaluable. Most of all, I am appreciative of her patience and understanding throughout its preparation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PREFACE iii

LIST OF TABLES vi

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS. vii

Chapter

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. THE OVERALL POPULATION 5

Total Population
- Tidewater
- Mountain
- Coastal Plain
- Piedmont

Population Density
- Mountain
- Tidewater
- Coastal Plain
- Piedmont

Discordance of Patterns

Population Trends
- Mountain
- Tidewater
- Coastal Plain
- Piedmont

Selected Counties

Tidewater Counties
- Carteret
- New Hanover
- Onslow

Coastal Plain Counties
- Cumberland
- Wayne
- Pitt and Lenoir

Mountain Counties
- Madison

Piedmont Counties
- Mecklenburg
- Guilford
- Forsyth
- Franklin, Warren, and Anson

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(cont.)

Chapter Page

III. URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION 34

Introduction
Urban Population
Tidewater
Coastal Plain
Mountain
Piedmont
Rural Population
Tidewater
Coastal Plain
Mountain
Piedmont
Rural Farm Population
Tidewater
Coastal Plain
Mountain
Piedmont
Rural Nonfarm Population
Tidewater
Coastal Plain
Mountin
Piedmont
Selected Tidewater Counties
Onslow
Pasquotank
New Hanover
Dare
Selected Coastal Plain Counties
Cumberland
Pitt
Johnston and Robeson
Selected Mountain Counties
Watauga
Mitchell
McDowell
Madison
Buncombe
Wilkes
Selected Piedmont Counties
Mecklenburg
Forsyth
Wake
Davie
Montgomery

IV. WHITE-NONWHITE AND INCOME 65

Per Cent Nonwhite
Coastal Plain
Tidewater
Mountain
Piedmont

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(cont.)

Chapter Page

Sex
Education
High School Education
Tidewater
Coastal Plain
Mountain
Piedmont
College Education
Tidewater
Coastal Plain
Mountain
Piedmont

VI. Summary and Conclusion 114

APPENDIX 122

BIBLIOGRAPHY 146

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
I.	Population, 1960	8
II.	Population Density, 1960	8
III.	Population Change by Decades, 1930-1960	16
IV.	Per Cent Population Change by Decades, 1930-1960	17
V.	Per Cent Urban, 1960	38
VI.	Urban Change by Decades, 1940-1960	38
VII.	Per Cent Urban Change by Decades 1940-1960	38
VIII.	Per Cent Rural, 1960	42
IX.	Rural Change by Decades, 1940-1960	42
X.	Per Cent Rural Change by Decades, 1940-1960	42
XI.	Per Cent Rural Farm, 1960	48
XII.	Rural Farm Change, 1950-1960	48
XIII.	Per Cent Rural Farm Change, 1950-1960	48
XIV.	Per Cent Rural Nonfarm, 1960	52
XV .	Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960	52
XVI.	Per Cent Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960	52
XVII.	Per Cent Nonwhite, 1960.	70
XVIII.	White Change, 1950-1960.	70
XIX.	Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960	70
XX.	Per Cent White Change, 1950-1960	73
XXI.	Per Cent Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960.	73
XXII.	Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000	78
XXIII.	Per Cent of Familes with Incomes over $10,000	78
XXIV.	Selected Population Characteristics, 1960	97
XXV.	Level of School Completed by North Carolina's Population, Aged 25 Years and Over, 1960	103
XXVI.	Persons over Twenty-four Years of Age with Four Years of High School Completed, 1960	106
XXVII.	Population Characteristics, 1960	106
XXVIII.	Persons over Twenty-four Years of Age with Four Years of College completed, 1960	113
XXIX .	Population by Classes, 1960	115

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure		Page
1.	North Carolina	2
2-A	Total Population, 1960	7
2-B	Population Density, 1960	7
2-C	Urban Places over 25,000 Population	7
3-A	Population Change, 1950-1960	18
3-B	Per Cent Population Change, 1950-1960	18
4-A	Per Cent Urban, 1960	37
4-B	Urban Change, 1950-1960	37
4-C	Per Cent Urban Change,1950-1960.	37
5-A	Per Cent Rural, 1960	43
5-B	Rural Change, 1950-1960	43
5-C	Per Cent Rural Change, 1950-1960	43
6-A	Per Cent Rural Farm, 1960.	47
6-B	Rural Farm Change, 1950-1960	47
6-C	Per Cent Rural Farm Change, 1950-1960	47
7-A	Per Cent Rural Nonfarm, 1960	51
7-B	Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960	51
7-C	Per Cent Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960 . . .	51
8-A	Per Cent Nonwhite, 1960	69
8-B	White Change, 1950-1960	69
8-C	Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960	69
9-A	Per Cent White Change, 1950-1960	74
9-B	Per Cent Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960.	74
10-A	Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000	77
10-B	Per Cent of Families with Incomes over $10,000	77
11-A	Persons over Twenty-four Years of age with Four Years of High School Completed, 1960	105
11-B	Persons over Twenty-four Years of age with Four Years or More of College Completed, 1960	105

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study of the population characteristics of North Carolina deals primarily with those trends and distributions which would probably have the greatest influence on the location of secondary and tertiary industries[1] in different sections of the state.

This work is not intended to be primarily a study in economic geography, and therefore, does not attempt to indicate the various industries which might logically locate in one county or another. Instead, a comprehensive analysis of the population structure of the state is given so that prospective extrepreneurs can select what in their judgement is the best location for their particular industry.

North Carolina is located in the southeastern part of the United States. The state lies roughly between 34° and 36° 30' North Latitude and between 75° 30' and 84° 30' West Longitude.[2] It is 503 miles in length between its eastern and western extremities and covers 52,712 square miles. Of this, less than 7% is water.[3] The area is divided into 100 counties

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[1]See Appendix A. for definitions.

[2]S. Huntington Hobbs, Jr. North Carolina: An Economic and Social Profile (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1958), p. 17.

[3]Ibid.

as shown in Figure 1. Topographically, the state is often divided into four major regions.[4] They are: the Tidewater, consisting mostly of a flat surface with an abundance of swamps and marshes; the Coastal Plain of level, sandy soil; the Piedmont, with its gently rolling hills; and the Mountains, whose terrain is the highest and most rugged in eastern America.[5]

The climate is moderate with an average temperature of 38-40° for January and 75-77° for July.[6] Precipitation averages about 50 inches, with approximately one-third being received during the summer months. Some mountain areas, however, have considerably higher averages than this which are attributable primarily to heavier snowfall in those regions.

In most instances, prospective entrepreneurs are interested in the location and concentration of people, either as a source of labor or as a market. In Chapter I, the overall population distribution and trends are discussed. The total population and the population density of certain counties are compared. The leading cities of the state are examined as to their relationship to the focusing of inhabitants within particular counties. Finally, population changes are compared percentage-wise in order to establish a clearer picture of the overall trends.

Chapter II contains an investigation of the patterns

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[4]See Appendix B for list of counties by regions.

[5]John L. Knapp, North Carolina: An Economic Profile (Richmond: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond [1962]), p.1.

[6]Hobbs, p. 17.

and trends of the urban, rural, ruralfarm, and rural nonfarm segments of the population. Although urban areas are usually considered more attractive industrial locations, certain regions with high rural population densities--especially those with a high percentage of rural nonfarm inhabitants--could be considered for some industries, as for example canneries and tourist businesses.

Chapter III deals with the relationship between the nonwhite population and the average family income in North Carolina. A comparison is also made between the white and nonwhite changes in population numbers. Prospective entrepreneurs needing highly skilled labor will, of course, be more interested in sections which contain a relatively high percentage of white population, while those requiring larger amounts of cheap labor will undoubtedly seek primarily those areas with comparatively more nonwhite inhabitants.

The ages and the sex of the population of an area can be very important in locating a secondary or tertiary industry. Some features of these two characteristics will be discussed in Chapter IV. The level of education of persons living in a region can also be important in choosing the location of specific establishments. Therefore, in this chapter, educational attainments of the population are considered and these are related to certain of the population characteristics previously discussed. The study ends with a brief chapter of summary and conclusions.

CHAPTER II

THE OVERALL POPULATION

Total Population

In 1960, North Carolina had a population of 4,556,155.[7] Over one-half of these persons were concentrated in the Piedmont region of the state, while the Coastal Plain had another one-fourth and the Mountain and Tidewater sections one-seventh and one-tenth respectively. The approximate distribution of the population by county in each region is shown in Figure 2-A and Table 1. The exact numbers can be determined from Appendix B.

Although the Piedmont contains the greatest concentration of persons, some counties within that region are not heavily populated. In general, the reverse holds true for the other sections of the state. Most of the counties have a small number of inhabitants, but one or two in each area have substantial totals. The most populous counties in all four sections are those which contain cities of 25,000 or more persons. (Compare Figs. 2-A and 2-C).

The Tidewater and Mountain sections have the highest proportions of their counties with less than 25,000 residents, these being 66.7% and 64%, respectively, while the figures in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain are 23.5% and 21.7%. More outstanding is the fact that no county in the Tidewater, only one

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[7]Knapp, p.2.

in the Coastal Plain, and only one in the Mountain area has 100,000 inhabitants, while six in the Piedmont are in this category. Two of the latter have more than 200,000 residents.

Tidewater.--Twelve of the eighteen counties in the Tidewater region have less then 25,000 persons while none has over 100,000 (Table 1). The most populous counties are New Hanover, Onslow, and Craven, each having 50,000 to 100,000 residents. Carteret, Beaufort, and Pasquotank are the only other ones with over 25,000 persons. The 1960 population of 428,260 in the Tidewater region was the smallest in any of the four major regions of the state.

Mountain.--The next to the smallest number of people reside in the western Mountain region. Here sixteen of the twenty-five counties have less than 25,000 residents each (Table 1). Only Buncombe County has over 100,000 and Burke is the only other one with a moderately large number (52,701). Asheville, the single large city in the region, is in Buncombe County. It has approximately 130,000 people.

Coastal Plain.--This region also has only one county with over 100,000 persons, namely Cumberland, which includes Fayetteville, a city of about 50,000. There are five counties with less than 25,000 inhabitants, and eight and nine with 25,000-50,000 and 50,000-100,000, respectively. In other words, a large proportion of the counties, 74% of them, are in the medium population ranges instead of at the extremes. Most of those with 50,000-100,000 residents have towns of moderate size (Fig. 2-A and 2-C). No county with under 50,000 persons contains a town of over 25,000.

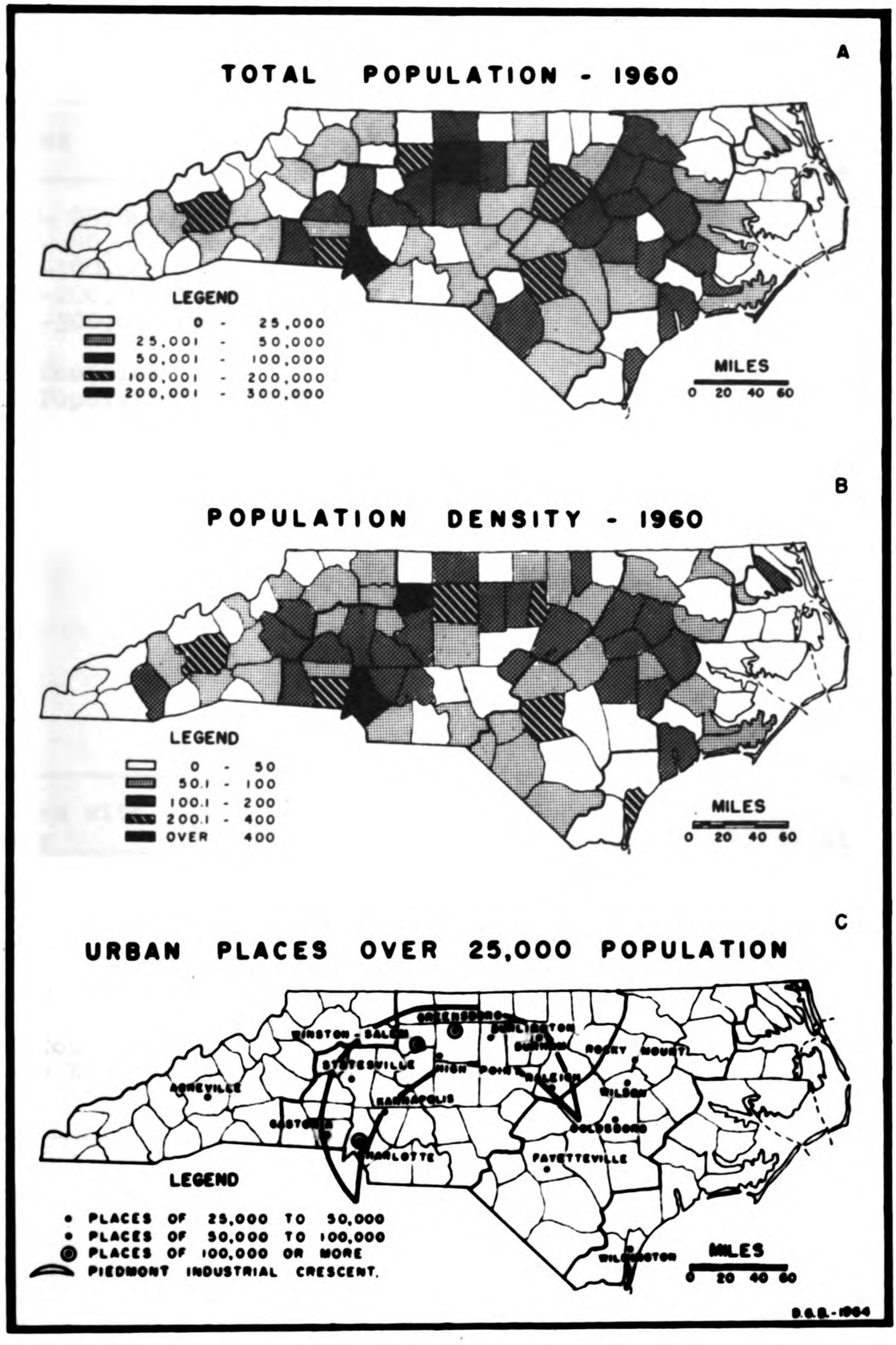
A
TOTAL POPULATION - 1960
LEGEND
0 - 25,000
25,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 100,000
100,001 - 200,000
200,001 - 300,000
MILES
0 20 40 60
B
POPULATION DENSITY - 1960
LEGEND
0 - 50
50.1 - 100
100.1 - 200
200.1 - 400
OVER 400
MILES
0 20 40 60
C
URBAN PLACES OVER 25,000 POPULATION
WINSTON - SALEM
GREENSBORO
BURLINGTON
DURHAM
ROCKY MOUNT
STATESVILLE
HIGH POINT
RALEIGH
ASHEVILLE
WILSON
KANNAPOLIS
GASTONIA
GOLDSBORO
CHARLOTTE
FAYETTEVILLE
WILMINGTON
LEGEND
PLACES OF 25,000 TO 50,000
PLACES OF 50,000 TO 100,000
PLACES OF 100,000 OR MORE
PIEDMONT INDUSTRIAL CRESCENT.
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 2

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TABLE I

Population, 1960

Counties with	Region			
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont
0- 25,000 People	12	5	16	9
25,001- 50,000 People	3	8	7	10
50,001-100,000 People	3	9	1	9
100,001-200,000 People	0	1	1	4
200,001-300,000 People	0	0	0	2
Total Counties	18	23	25	34
Total Population	428,260	1,122,558	695,645	2,309,692

TABLE II

Population Density, 1960

Counties with Density	Per Square Mile				
	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
0- 50	12	6	12	7	37
50.1-100	3	10	9	9	31
100.1-200	2	6	3	13	24
200.1-400	1	1	1	3	6
Over 400	0	0	0	2	2
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Average Density	65.9	84.1	63.7	143.2	92.9

Piedmont.--Although this section is the most heavily populated, the people are not evenly dispersed. The great majority of them are agglomerated in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent". This area encompasses twelve counties[8] and includes all of the cities of the state with a population of over 50,000 except Asheville (Fig. 2-C).[9] Not only does this "Crescent" contain two-thirds of the residents of the Piedmont, but it also includes one-third of all of those in North Carolina.[10] Half of the counties in the "Crescent" have over 100,000 inhabitants; two of these have over 200,000. Davie is the only one of nine Piedmont counties with less than 25,000 residents included in this industrial concentration, and none of those with over 100,000 are located outside its boundaries. In general, counties bordering the "Crescent" have lower population than those within it. (Fig.2-A).

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[8]Greensboro Planning Department, High Point Planning Department, and City-County Planning Board of Salem and Forsyth County, Census Tract Data, the Piedmont Triad of North Carolina: Greensboro-High Point, Guilford County; Winston-Salem, Forsyth County: 1950 1960, 1963, by John L. Booth, Philip W. Dondero, Chester C. Jandzinski, Silvia M. Maya, Anthony S. Bareta (October, 1963), p.5.

[9]Adapted from the following: Greensboro Planning Department, High Point Planning Department, and City-County Planning Board of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, Census Tract Data, The Piedmont Triad of North Carolina: Greensboro-High Point, Guilford County; Winston-Salem, Forsyth County: 1950,1960,1963, by John L. Booth, Philip W. Dondero, Chester C. Jandzinski, Silvia M. Maya, Anthony S. Bareta (October, 1963), P.5; and Hammer and Company Associates, Metropolitan Charlotte: An Economic Study of Its Commercial Development Potential (Atlanta: Hammer and Company Associates, January, 1964), p.5.

[10]Greensboro and High Point Planning Departments, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Planning Board, p.5.

Population Density

The average density of the population of North Carolina is 92.9 per square mile. Appendix B shows the density of individual counties by region. Only the Piedmont area, with a density of 143.2, exceeds the state average. The figure of 84.1 in the Coastal Plain is only slightly below this average. Those of the Tidewater and Mountain sections are far below-- 65.9 and 63.7, respectively.

Most of the counties in the Tidewater and Mountain areas have densities of 0-50, in the Coastal Plain of 50-100, and in the Piedmont of 100-200. (Fig.2-B and Table II). The percentages of counties within each section having less than 50 people per square mile are as follows: Tidewater, 66; Mountain, 48; Coastal Plain, 26; and Piedmont, 21. Three counties in the Piedmont have densities of 200-400, while only one in each of the other three regions is in this category. Two Piedmont counties, namely Forsyth and Mecklenburg, have densities of over 400. In general, the most thickly populated counties in the four regions are those which were previously shown to contain the largest number of residents and the largest cities. No county in North Carolina with a city of over 25,000 has less than 100 inhabitants per square mile. (Figs. 2-B and 2-C).

Mountain.--This region has the lowest average density in the state. Buncombe is its only county with a density of over 200, while twenty-one of the twenty-five counties have less than 100 persons per square mile. Only three counties are in the medium density range of 100-200. The absence of large

towns, with the exception of Asheville, contributes to the low density of individual counties and the region as a whole (Figs. 2-B and 2-C).

Tidewater.--In general, the counties of the Tidewater section are also low in population density. Only New Hanover County has over 200 people per square mile (Fig. 2-B). This one area of high density is due to the presence of Wilmington, the only city of over 25,000 in the Tidewater section, together with the small size of the county. Although the proportion of sparsely populated counties here is higher than in any of the other three regions, the average density is not as low as in the Mountain section (Table II).

Coastal Plain.--Almost one-half of the twenty-three counties of this region have 50-100 persons per square mile, while another one-fourth have 100-200 (Table II). No county with a city of over 25,000 has a density of less than 100. Only Cumberland, which contains the city of Fayetteville, has one of over 200 (Figs. 2-B and 2-C). The two counties with densities of 100-200 that do not now have cities of over 25,000 will probably have at least one place each of this size by 1970.

Piedmont.--The Piedmont has the highest average density of any of the four regions. Over one-third of its counties have 100-200 people per square mile, while less than one-half have under 100. Five counties contain over 200 persons per square mile. Two of these, Mecklenburg and Forsyth, have over 400. Each of the two has one of the three cities of this region and the state with over 100,000 residents (Fig. 2-C). All five of the densly populated counties are located within

the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent." The very high overall density of the Piedmont is due chiefly to the location here of ten of the sixteen cities of the state with a population of over 25,000.

Discordance of Patterns

The population densities of the various counties correlate closely in most cases to the numerical totals since most of the counties are of similar area. The most obvious discrepancies between the two patterns are found in Jackson County and Vance County in the Mountain region and the Piedmont, respectively. Although neither of these contains more than 25,000 persons, both have a density of over 100 per square mile--which is above the state average of 92.9. This, of course, is due to their small surface size.

Another inconsistency is present between Guilford County and Forsyth County in the Piedmont. The population of the former is more than 50,000 greater than that of the latter, but its density is substantially less. The greater population of Guilford County is attributable, in large part, to the fact that it contains two large cities namely Greensboro and High Point, while Forsyth County has only Winston-Salem (Fig. 2-C). The difference in the densities is because the area of Guilford is much greater than that of Forsyth.

Wake County in the Piedmont and New Hanover County in the Tidewater also have differences between their total populations and their densities that are worth noting. The location of the state capital, Raleigh, and of several colleges

within the borders of Wake County largely accounts for the nearly 100,000 more persons living there than in New Hanover County. The largest seaport in the state, Wilmington, on the other hand, is in New Hanover County. This fact, coupled with its much smaller size, largely accounts for its higher density.

Between 1950 and 1960 Little River Township of Hoke County was annexed to Moore County. This transfer of 88 square miles of land involved only 688[11] persons at an average density of 7.8 per square mile. If this annexation had not taken place, Moore County would have had a 1960 density of 53.6 instead of 48.3, while Hoke County would have had one of 41.2 rather than 50.2.

An anomalous situation in the case of Carteret County should be mentioned. When the 1960 census was taken, 3,502 persons aboard a naval fleet which happened to be passing were counted as part of the population.[12] If this "fictional" population were eliminated, the county would have had only 27,438 inhabitants with a density of 51.6 per square mile in 1960, rather than figures of 30,940 and 58.2 respectively. These

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[11] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties and Minor Civil Divisions: 1910-1960, Piedmont Subregion of North Carolina, by Josef Perry (Raleigh: By the author, January, 1962),(pages dealing with Moore County).

[12] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, 1980 Population Projections for North Carolina Counties with 1950,1960 and 1970 Population by Age Groups, By John H. Voorhees and Therese Ramsey ([Raleigh : By the author], October, 1963), p.vii.

differences, however, do not affect the position of the county shown by Figures 2 and 3.

Population Trends

During the 1930's only nine of the one hundred counties in North Carolina experienced a loss in population (See Appendix B for population changes of counties by region). The Tidewater region had the highest number and percentage of counties with a decline, while the Mountain region was the only one where no county lost inhabitants. During the following decade (1940-50) the number of those with a decrease rose to twenty-two, or over one-fifth of the total. The Mountain section was now the one with the highest number and percentage of counties with loss. In the succeeding ten year period, ending in 1960, thirty-eight counties, or nearly four-tenths of those in the state had a decline. The Mountain section retained its previous position with fifteen of its twenty-five counties losing population (Table III).

Most of the counties which gained residents during each of the three decades were within the 4000 increase range. With the exception of the 1930-1940 period, the greatest number of the counties were in the 0.1-10% range of population growth (Tables III and IV). Two of the three counties experiencing the greatest numerical increase during the decade ending in 1960 were in the Piedmont, while the one with the highest percentage gain was in the Tidewater section (Figs. 3-A and 3-B).

In general, the counties in North Carolina showing

the greatest growth of population during the last three decades agree closely with those having the most inhabitants in 1960. As might be expected, counties which led in population increase from 1930 to 1940 have continued to grow. Many of them have accelerated their numerical expansion, if not their rate of expansion. In direct contrast to this great growth in some counties have been declines in others, particularly in the Mountain and Coastal Plain sections of the state. Population changes for each decade from 1930 to 1960 and percentage changes for the same periods are summarized in Tables III and IV respectively.

Although Mecklenburg County in the Piedmont has grown the most numerically during the last three decades, it has not led in percentage gains in any of those periods. On the other hand, both Cumberland County in the Coastal Plain and Onslow County in the Tidewater region have shown an accelerated growth in numbers and high percentage gains as well. These two contrasting examples show that even though numerical changes in county inhabitants are vitally important to the prospective locator of secondary or tertiary industry, percentage variations in certain instances may indicate similarly attractive situations which might not be clear from an examination of only arithmetical shifts.

From 1950 to 1960, Cumberland, Onslow, and Wayne counties were the only ones outside the "Crescent" that had an increase in their populations of over 12,000 persons (Fig. 3-A). However, both Cumberland County and Onslow County mentioned previously had greater percentage advances than any

TABLE III

Population Change by Decades,

1930-1960

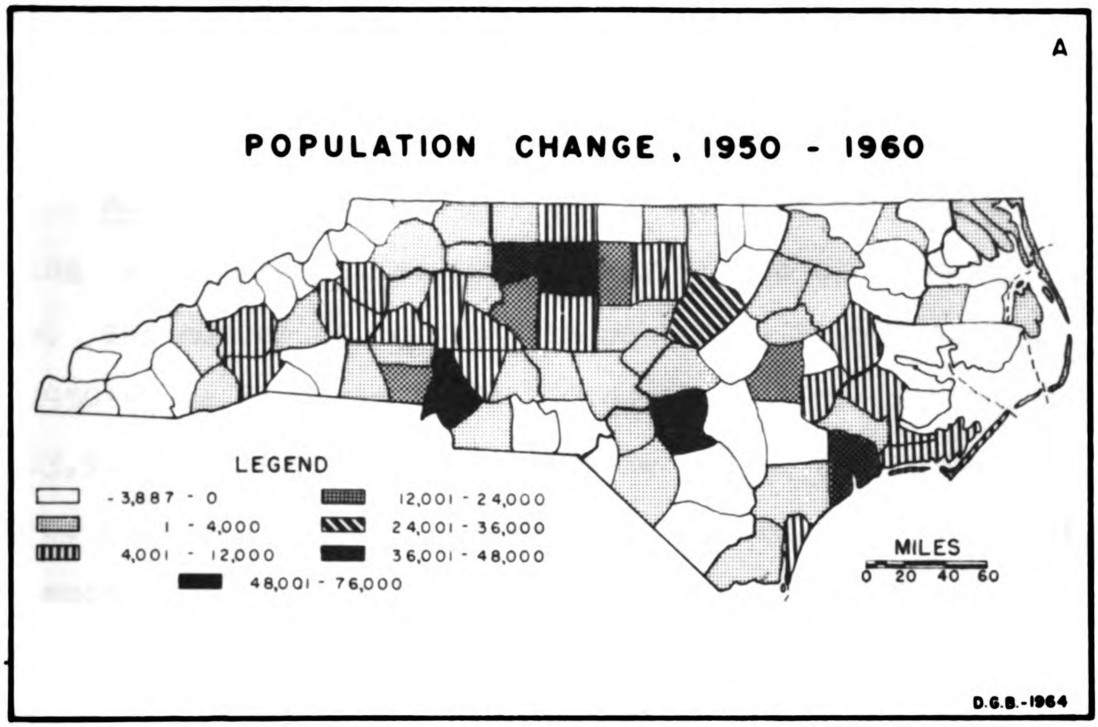
Range of Change	Number of Counties by Regions and State														
	Tidewater			Coastal Plain			Mountain			Piedmont			State		
	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
3,887 - 0	4	6	6	2	2	11	0	11	15	3	3	6	9	22	38
1 - 4,000	13	8	8	9	14	8	19	10	6	17	13	13	58	45	35
4,001 - 12,000	1	1	3	11	6	2	6	3	4	6	11	8	24	21	17
12,001 - 24,000	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	8	4	3	9	7	4
24,001 - 36,000	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1
36,001 - 48,000	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2
48,001 - 76,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Total Counties	18	18	18	23	23	23	25	25	25	34	34	34	100	100	100
Total Change	16,292	67,722	67,242	101,079	97,683	81,728	83,916	44,339	11,606	199,018	280,132	333,550	400,305	489,876	494,126

TABLE IV

Per Cent Population Change by Decades

1930-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Regions and State														
	Tidewater			Coastal Plain			Mountain			Piedmont			State		
	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1930-1940	1940-1950	195-196
18.5 - 0	4	6	6	2	2	11	0	11	15	3	3	6	9	22	38
0.1 - 10.	10	6	8	7	14	9	4	8	7	15	14	13	36	42	37
10.1 - 20	4	2	1	11	6	0	17	4	3	12	9	7	44	21	11
20.1 - 40	0	2	2	3	0	2	4	2	0	4	7	8	11	11	12
40.1 - 65	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Over 65	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total Counties	18	18	18	23	23	23	25	25	25	34	34	34	100	100	100
Total Change	5.9	23.3	19.3	12.0	10.4	8.1	15.1	6.9	1.8	13.2	16.4	16.3	12.6,	13.7,	12.


A
POPULATION CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
- 3,887 - 0
1 - 4,000
4,001 - 12,000
48,001 - 76,000
12,001 - 24,000
24,001 - 36,000
36,001 - 48,000
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

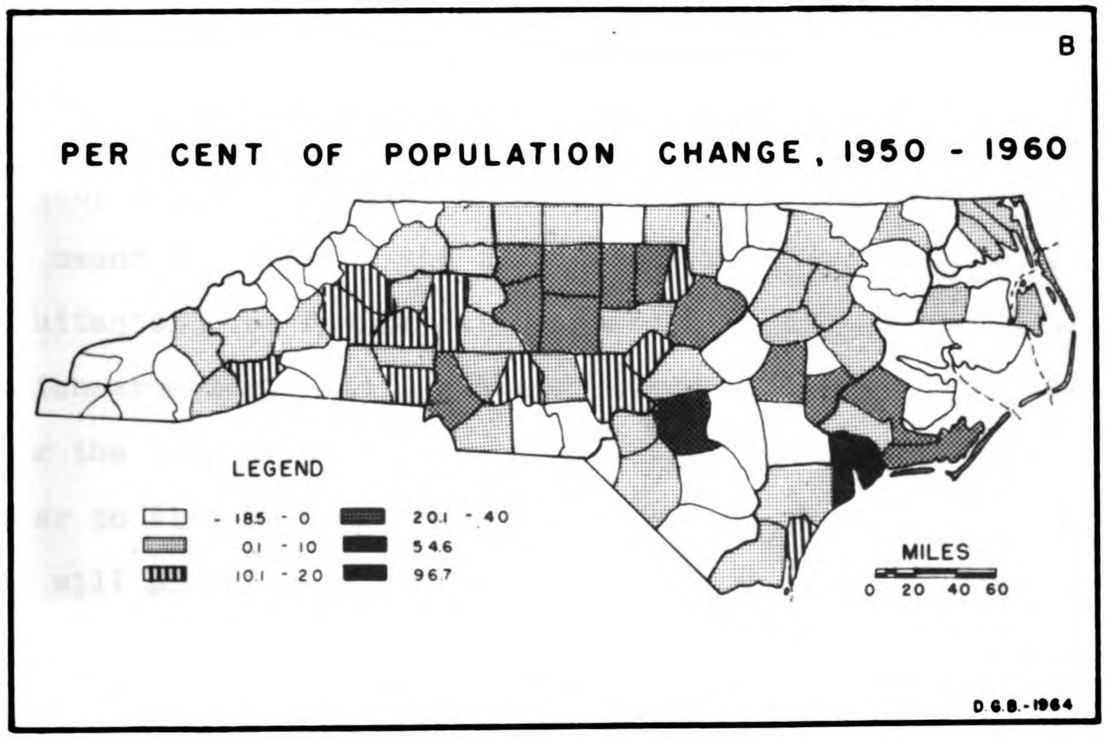

B
PER CENT OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
- 18.5 - 0
0.1 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 40
54.6
96.7
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 3

of the counties in the "Crescent" area. Thus, it becomes apparent that there are certain areas of North Carolina, not located within the "Crescent" or the Piedmont, which are showing significant gains in population.

Mountain.--The population of the Mountain region is growing less rapidly than that of any of the other major areas. The number of inhabitants rose only 11,606 during the 1950's, as compared to 44,339 during the previous decade and 83,916 the one before that (Table III). The percentage gain of only 1.8 for the ten years ending in 1960 indicates that much of the natural increase was siphoned off by migration to other areas. In fact, an increasing number of Mountain counties are losing population rather than gaining.

The acute drop in population of many of these counties began in the 1940's. Although none had a loss in its population during the 1930's, eleven did the following decade. This was 44% of the total. During the next ten year period ending in 1960, fifteen counties suffered a loss (Figs. 3-A and 3-B). This meant that 60% of the twenty-five counties declined in inhabitants. The future outlook for this part of the state is disheartening. Still another county is expected to enter the loss column during the present decade, bringing the number to sixteen or to 64% of the total. The decade after that will probably witness declines in two more counties, raising the total to 72%.

Of the counties which continue to grow, most will probably not make appreciable gains. It is predicted that four of the remaining seven counties will have an increase

of less than 2,000 persons each by 1980. One of the four is Buncombe, which includes the city of Asheville and is the most populous county in the area. This seems to indicate that the surge of growth promoted by the establishment of the American Enka Corporation near Asheville in 1939[16] and of other manufacturing companies is now slowing down. Although the location of additional large manufacturing plants in Buncombe County is not foreseen, the diversity of the economy already present will probably sustain its present position in the area.

Tidewater.--This region is gaining population less rapidly than any other except the Mountain area. Most of the gain of 67,242 was in four counties between 1950 and 1960 (Appendix B). The percentage of counties losing population increased from 22 in the 1930's to 33 in the 1950's--an increase from four to six in number. Furthermore, during the present decade a loss of population in 50% of the eighteen Tidewater counties is expected. This trend will probably continue until at least the 1980's.

Of the other nine counties in the Tidewater area, five are expected to grow less than 4% during each of the next two decades. The population of Craven County, which had an increase of almost 10,000 from 1950 to 1960--or slightly over 20%--is projected to increase only 13,000 in the next twenty

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[16] Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (2d ed. re.; Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1963), p. 598.

years,[13] in which no decade will show a gain of as much as 11%.

An examination of Figure 3-A reveals that Tidewater Jones County fell into the under 4,000 increase class for the ten year period 1950-1960. It did the same for the decades ending in 1950 and 1940. Although observation would seem to indicate a continuing increase subsequent to 1930, there was actually a gain of only one person during the 1950-1960 period. Moreover, projections for population change during the next two decades indicate a gradual decrease in the number of inhabitants in this county.[14]

Coastal Plain.--Each of the decades ending in 1940 and 1950 witnessed a loss in population in only two Coastal Plain counties. These were the same both decades, namely Greene and Gates. This was less than 9% of the twenty-three counties within the region. However, between 1950 and 1960 eleven counties showed a loss of inhabitants, including the two which had previously been in this loss class (Table III). Thus, some 48% of the counties lost population during the decade.

The outlook for the future is that an even larger number of Coastal Plain counties will lose people. Indications are that four more counties--Halifax, Nash, Harnett, and Robeson--will do this during the present decade and will

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[13] Ibid. (of footnote 12).

[14] Ibid. (of footnote 12).

continue the trend until at least 1980. This means that some 65% of the counties will probably suffer a loss of population during the 1960's and the 1970's. The eight remaining counties are expected to continue increasing at about the same rate as was true from 1950 to 1960.[15] Cumberland was then the only one with an increase of over 48,000, while growth in the other seven was much less (Table III and Appendix B). As can be clearly seen from Figure 3-A the population of the Coastal Plain is becoming focused in four counties--Cumberland, Wayne, Lenoir, and Pitt. Population growth in the Coastal Plain as a whole has been at a decreasing rate over the last thirty years, (Table IV).

Piedmont.--The Piedmont has shown the largest population growth of any of North Carolina's four regions. Moreover, the rate of growth has risen during each of the last three decades. The number of people increased over 333,000 during the 1950-1960 period, as compared to 280,132 the preceding decade and 199,000 the one before that (Table III). The great majority of the increase has been in the"Piedmont Industrial Crescent." Within this "Crescent" are found the first, second, fourth and sixth numerically most rapidly growing counties in the state--Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, and Wake, in that order. A marked contrast to this spectacular expansion in some counties is the condition in others, particularly Warren, and to a lesser extent in Franklin, Anson, Richmond, Caswell, and Vance. All of these lost people during

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[15] Ibid.

the 1950-1960 period (Figs. 3-A and 3-B).

In the future, population trends in Piedmont counties will probably continue much the same as in the recent past. All of the counties that had a loss of residents in the 1950's will no doubt extend this in the coming years. Of the counties which gained in the past, probably only Cleveland will reverse the trend and experience a loss during the 1960's.[17] On the whole, the outlook for the future growth of the Piedmont is bright.

Selected Counties

The discussion which follows will consider in more detail population numbers, densities, and changes in particular counties in each of the four regions of the state.

Tidewater Counties

Carteret.--Carteret County possesses a unique position in its anticipated growth for the next two decades. Since there were 3,502 navy personnel included as part of the population in 1960, as was mentioned before, there will be a definite difference in the true increase by 1970 and that computed by the Bureau of the Census. The 1970 census will probably show a net gain of about 1000 persons for the preceding ten years. If so, the apparent increase will be some 3%, while the true figure will be nearer 17%.[18] This

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[17]Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

[18]Ibid.

discrepancy will affect population figures for only the 1960-1970 decade.

New Hanover.--This is the most densely populated county in the Tidewater area, as well as the second largest numerically and the second most rapid in growth. During the two decades following 1960, it is expected to retain its position in all three of these categories. The principal city is Wilmington, which contains over 61% of the population. Surprisingly enough, however, during the decade ending in 1960 the city proper experienced a net loss of over 100 residents. This appears to have been due to the movement of persons into the adjacent suburbs of East Wilmington and South Wilmington. These two communities together had a growth of 6,000 the same decade.[19] This trend will probably continue.

Onslow.--Onslow County contains the largest number of people in the Tidewater section and has had the highest percentage growth in the entire state for the last two decades. This great growth is, indeed, in sharp contrast with the trend in most of the other Tidewater counties. The primary reason for it is the presence of Camp Lejeune, the "world's most complete amphibious training base,"[20] and Cherry Point, the Marine air base. These two Marine installations

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[19]Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Eastern Subregion..., (pages dealing with New Hanover County).

[20]Sharpe, II, 973.

have not only brought in military personnel, but also a large number of civilians to work on and off the bases. Over 75% of the growth of the county in the last decade was in Jacksonville Township just north and northwest of Camp Lejeune. Moreover, another 17% of the increase was in adjoining Swansboro Township[21]--about two-thirds the area of which is on the marine base.[22]

Coastal Plain Counties

Cumberland.--Cumberland County, which is the fastest growing county in the Coastal Plain, centers on Fayetteville. Although this city was originally established because of its transportation and water power advantages at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, its great surge of growth--and that of Cumberland County--first began in the 1920's with the building there of an army post after the end of World War I. The result was the spread of the trade area of Fayetteville and an increased demand for housing.[23] Cumberland County moved from the state's twelfth most populous county in

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[21]Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Eastern Subregion..., (pages dealing with Onslow County).

[22]Sharpe, II, 959.

[23]Mary McRae Colby, "The Geographic Structure of Southeastern North Carolina" Research Paper No. 58, Ph.D dissertation, Department of Geography, University of Chicago, August, 1958, pp. 198-200.

1940 to the fifth most in 1960.[24] Today, the city of Fayetteville is important for its manufacturing and tourism, and as a trade center for an area estimated to have a population of from 150,000 to 200,000 inhabitants. Nearly one-third of the people living in Cumberland County reside in Fayetteville.[25]

Wayne.--Goldsboro is Wayne County's population center. Like Fayetteville, the town contains about one-third of the inhabitants of the county.[26] Most of the others are dispersed in a rural pattern.[27] During the last decade, over 90% of the increase in Wayne County was concentrated in Goldsboro and the adjoining township on the east, New Hope.[28] Just as was true with

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[24] Fayetteville Planning Department, Population : Fayetteville, North Carolina (technical study No.2; Fayetteville: Department of Planning, January, 1963), p.1, originally prepared by N. Duncan McIntyre: a graduate student in the Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

[25] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties and Minor Civil Divisions: 1910-1960, Eastern Subregion of North Carolina, by Josef Perry [Raleigh: By the author], January, 1962, (pages dealing with Cumberland County).

[26] Ibid., (pages dealing with Wayne County).

[27] Colby, p.196

[28] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Eastern Subregion..., (pages dealing with Wayne County).

Cumberland County, the armed services caused the acceleration of the population growth in Wayne County. In 1942, Seymour Johnson Field was established here for Army flight training. Later, the curtailment of activities at the base halted the feverish phase of county growth. Nevertheless, the impetus for a growing county had been acquired. Not only did the civilians originally drawn by the base remain,[29] but there has also been a continuing rise in the number of inhabitants. The 1950-1960 increase was 17,792, approximately three times as many as during each of the previous two decades.

Pitt and Lenoir.--Pitt County and Lenoir County have as their principal towns Greenville and Kinston, respectively. Both places are important for their tobacco markets. Greenville also has East Carolina College as a significant part of its community. Although population figures do not include college students from outside the county, East Carolina's nearly 6,000 students play an important part in the economy of Greenville and Pitt County and in this way have contributed to the county's growth.

Kinston has a fairly broad economic base with a diversity of manufacturing enterprises. The town of Kinston and Lenoir County also benefit, to a limited degree, from residence there of military personnel stationed at the nearby Marine bases, Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune, in Onslow County.[30] During each of the two decades beginning with the years 1960

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[29] Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1954), I, 512.

[30] Ibid., III, 1385.

and 1970, the increase of population in Lenoir County will probably be approximately twice that of Pitt County. This will mean that the Pitt County lead of almost 15,000 persons in 1960 will be diminished to a little over 3,000 by 1980.[31]

Mountain Counties

Madison.--Madison County has experienced the sharpest drop in population of any county in the Mountain section. During the last decade it not only ranked first in the number and percentage of population decline in the Mountain region, but also second in both categories in the entire state only to Warren County in the Piedmont. A Letter of April 4, 1964, from Jim Story, Editor of The News-Record in Marshall, stated that the decrease has been chiefly due to the lack of opportunity for gainful employment. He also suggested that the low salaries paid in the county could not hold the young people because of better employment opportunities and higher salaries in adjoining Buncombe County and other industrial areas. Madison County is now listed among the "Depressed Areas" in the United States. The outlook appears bleak, indeed, if based solely on the past.

However, certain facts about the county and its county seat, Marshall, lend substantial hope for the future. Marshall is located on both the French Broad River and the Southern Railway, these providing an enormous water supply and good

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[31]Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

transportation, respectively. Suitable industrial sites are available. Mars Hill College, a four year institution, is located within the county.[32] The tourist industry, which is already developed on a moderate scale, could be expanded. Thus, there appears to be hidden opportunity here for the establishment of both secondary and tertiary industries which would undoubtedly result in a rising population, or at least a slowing of the loss. Sufficient local capital is lacking, but this can be brought in from other areas by men who have the imagination and willingness to invest their time, energy, and money. The aid program now being carried on by the federal government will also be a stimulus to the development of not only Madison County, but also other depressed Mountain counties as well.

Piedmont Counties

Mecklenburg.--Mecklenburg, the most populous county in the Piedmont section and in the entire state, is also the one that has experienced the largest numerical growth in both areas for the past three decades. Moreover, this trend is expected to continue until at least 1980.[33] The principal city of the county, and the state as well, is Charlotte. The city had 201,564 residents in 1960. From 1940 to 1960, 35% of the

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[32] Marshall Chamber of Commerce, Information Concerning Marshall and Madison County, a brochure, (1962).

[33] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

population growth in the Charlotte Trade Area took place in Metropolitan Charlotte. The increase of the some 340,000 inhabitants in the Charlotte Trade Area during this period was equivalent to the combined 1960 population of the cities of Greensboro, High Point, and Raleigh in North Carolina and Greenville in South Carolina.[34] In addition, by 1960 there were more people residing within a 75 mile radius of Charlotte than in an equal area around Atlanta or other southern cities several times the size of Charlotte.[35]

Guilford.--This county ranks second in total population and numerical growth in both the Piedmont section and the state. It also ranks third in population density in North Carolina. This rapidly growing county contains the state's second and sixth largest cities, namely, Greensboro and High Point.[36] Greensboro increased its population during the 1950's by over 45,000 and High point by over 22,000, while the county as a whole gained only about 55,000. In 1960, the two cities contained over 73% of the people residing in the county. The rapid expansion of both Greensboro and High Point has been aided by their numerous manufacturing, retail, financial, and service firms. The perimeter of these two cities, being less than seven

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[34] Hammer and Company Associates, p.11.

[35] LeGette Blythe and Charles Raven Brockmann, Hornet"s Nest: The Story of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (Charlotte: McNally, 1961), p.282.

[36] Greensboro and High Point Planning Departments; Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Planning Board, p. 5.

miles apart,[37] makes it probable that within a generation or two they will become one large unified metropolis. At the present, there is a definite increase in occupancy along the routes between the two places. They, and therefore Guilford County, are expected to continue growth until at least 1980.[38]

Forsyth.--Forsyth County is the third most populous county in the Piedmont section and in the entire state. It also ranks second in density within the two areas. The reason for the much higher density here as compared to Guilford County, which has over 60,000 more people, is that its area is 217 square miles smaller.[39] Winston-Salem, the principal city in Forsyth County, is the third largest one in the Piedmont region and in North Carolina.[40] It and Greensboro and High Point in Guilford County form the "Piedmont Triad of North Carolina."[41] Just as with Mecklenburg and Guilford counties, so too it is expected that Forsyth County will experience continued rapid growth until at least 1980.[42] A great deal of the expansion

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[37] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Piedmont Subregion..., (first map in book).

[38] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

[39] Sharpe, I, 146; II, 840.

[40] Greensboro and High Point Planning Departments; Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Planning Board, p. 5.

[41] Ibid., p. iii.

[42] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p. x.

has been because Winston-Salem is both the leading industrial center and the leading cultural center of North Carolina.[43]

Franklin, Warren, and Anson.---In contrast to the areas of phenomenal growth in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent" are six Piedmont counties which have experienced a decrease in population during the past decade. Losses were especially large in Franklin, Warren, and Anson counties.

Franklin County, which did not begin losing population until this past decade, then suffered a sharp drop. The 1960 population was 2,586 less than that of 1950, or a loss of a little more than 8%. Warren County, which had a slight increase in the number of persons living there during the 1940's, also underwent an acute loss the following decade. In fact, this county had the greatest numerical and percentage loss of any county in North Carolina during these years. This decrement was distributed more or less evenly throughout the county, except for the small town of Norlina which had an increase of 53 persons, or a little over 6%.[44]

Anson County is the only one in the Piedmont section, and one of the five in North Carolina, to experience a drop in population during each of the last three decades. All of its

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[43] Forsyth County, Board of County Commissioners,, A Decade of Progress in Forsyth County, North Carolina ([Winston-Salem, 1961]), p. 16.

[44] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Piedmont Subregion..., (pages dealing with Warren County).

townships and two of its eight towns lost population during the 1950's.[45] The largest town, Wadesboro, has less than 4,000 inhabitants. With the steady decline of agriculture in the county, more people are beginning to commute to jobs in the surrounding counties. The attributes which Anson offers new industries are "a coastal plains climate, massive hydro-electric power and transportation, a strategic location, a large labor force and conservative citizenry."[46] Still, industry does not come and the population continues to fall. The population projections for the next two decades do not forecast change in this trend.[47]

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[45] Ibid., (pages dealing with Anson County).

[46] Sharpe, III, 1123.

[47] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

CHAPTER III

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION[48]

Introduction

In the previous chapter, attention was brought to bear upon the unevenness of the areal distribution of the population of the state in the four defined regions. The Piedmont contains two counties with over 200,000 inhabitants and four more with over 100,000. The Mountain and Coastal Plain regions each have only one county with over 100,000 persons. The Tidewater area has none (Fig. 2-A). The density pattern has somewhat similar outlines with the Piedmont region having two counties with over 400 persons per square mile and three counties with over 200. Each of the other three sections has only one county with a density exceeding 200.

Recognition of these differences in the number and density of inhabitants suggests that other characteristics of the population might exhibit similar areal variations. This proves true of distributions of urban, rural farm and rural nonfarm populations of North Carolina, as is shown in Figures 4-A, 5-A, 6-A, and 7-A.

Urban Population

Almost four-tenths of the population of North Carolina, is classified as urban. In the Piedmont section approximately

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[48]See Appendix A for definitions.

one-half of the people are in this group, while in the other three regions it is between one-fourth and one-third (Table V). Over one-half of the counties in the Tidewater and Mountain sections are less than 10% urban,whereas less than one-third of those in the Coastal Plain and only one-fifth of those in the Piedmont are in this category. Nearly 20% of the Piedmont counties, or seven out of thirty-four, are over 60% urban. Only one other county in the state, New Hanover in the Tidewater region, is in this class (Fig. 4-A). Details of the number and per cent of urban population in the various counties and changes the last two decades can be determined from Appendix C.

During the last decade, the Piedmont accounted for nearly three-fourths of North Carolina's gain of 434,021 urban residents. The Coastal Plain also had a relatively large increase, amounting to 100,416 persons, but the Tidewater and Mountain sections gained only about 14,000 each (Table VI). Within the same ten year period, five counties in the Mountain, two in the Tidewater area and one in the Piedmont lost urban population (Table VI; Figs. 4-B, 4-C). Thus, it is apparent that although there was an overall growth of urban population in the state and in each of the major regions, eight North Carolina counties actually lost people of this class. The increase of 434,021 urban dwellers between 1950-1960 was much larger than the one of 266,632 the previous decade. Among the four regions only the Tidewater section had a smaller increase in the last decade than during the preceding one. Between 1950 and 1960 two Piedmont counties added over 35,000 urban residents each, These were Guilford with 61,370 and Mecklenburg with 71,194

(Fig. 4-B). This was a significant share of the total gain in urban population in the state. During the 1950's the Coastal Plain had the greatest percentage of urban increase (44.5%), while the Mountain region had the least (8.3%). The Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections had higher percentage increases in the 1950's than in the 1940's, whereas the Tidewater had less and the Mountain stayed about the same (Table VII). Six counties in the state recorded an urban population for the first time in 1950, and three more did this in 1960. During the 1950's Onslow County in the Tidewater region had the highest percentage gain of any county (Fig. 4-C). This was 130.4%, but the numerical gain was 9,992, less than in eleven other counties of the state and much less than the 71,194 added in Mecklenburg County which had the largest increase.

Tidewater.--Only the Mountain region is more rural. Nearly one-half of the Tidewater counties are less than 10% urban. Yet, one is over 60%, and is the only one outside the Piedmont in this class. This is New Hanover County in which the city of Wilmington is located. Between 1940 and 1950, two counties, Washington and Onslow, recorded their first urban population. During the 1950's, however, Beaufort and Chowan lost urban residents and no county had an increase of over 10,000. Nevertheless, Onslow County had the highest percentage gain in the state. Even though Pasquotank County and New Hanover County are much more urban, both in percentages and numbers, Onslow experienced the biggest urban growth. Its gain of 9,992 persons was the largest part of the 13,997 increase in the Tidewater region as a whole (Appendix C).

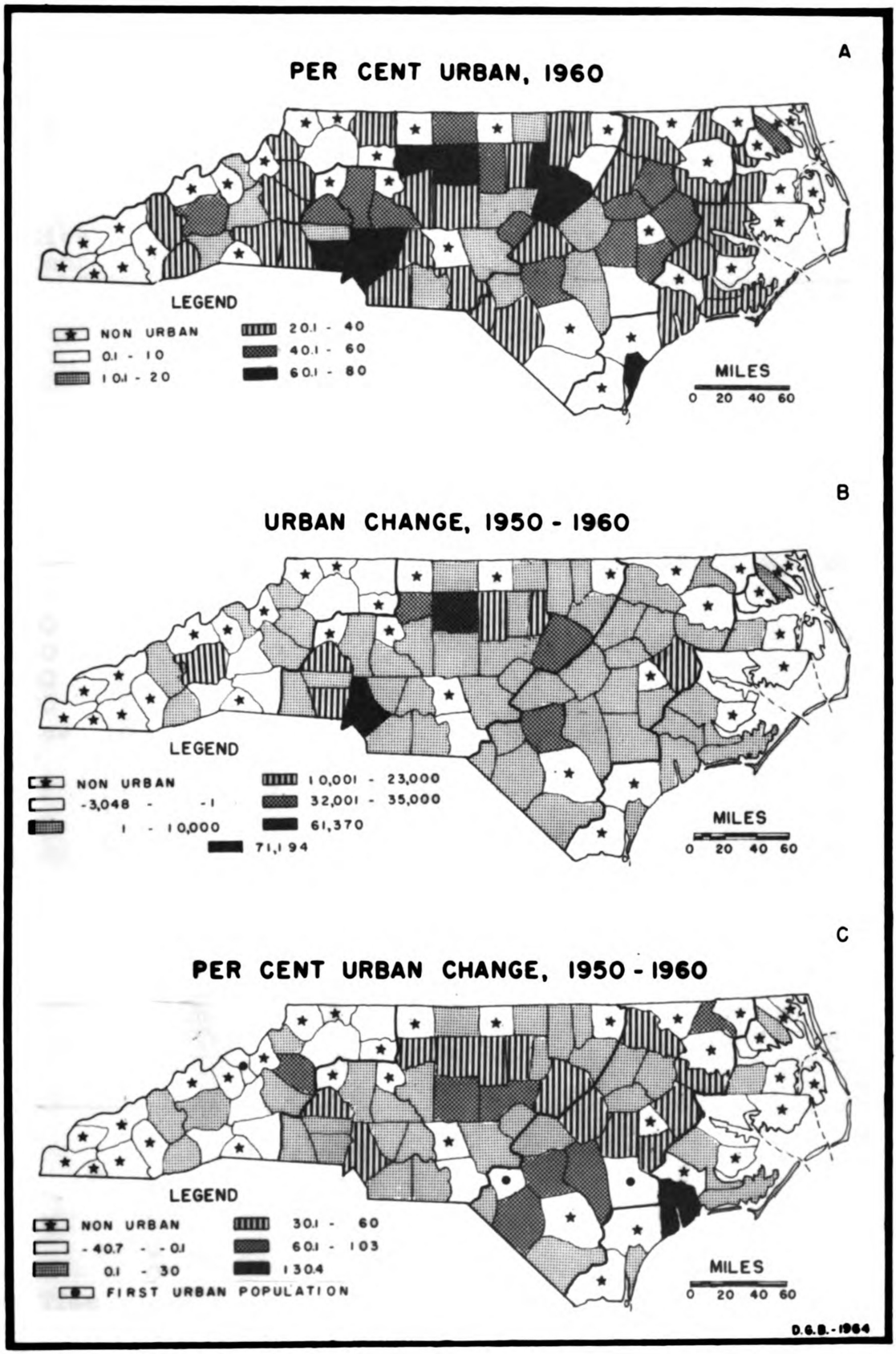
A
PER CENT URBAN, 1960
LEGEND
NON URBAN
0.1 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 40
40.1 - 60
60.1 - 80
MILES
0 20 40 60
B
URBAN CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
NON URBAN
-3,048 - -1
1 - 10,000
71,194
10,001 - 23,000
32,001 - 35,000
61,370
MILES
0 20 40 60
C
PER CENT URBAN CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
NON URBAN
-40.7 - -0.1
0.1 - 30
FIRST URBAN POPULATION
30.1 - 60
60.1 - 103
130.4
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 4

TABLE V

Per Cent Urban, 1960

Counties with	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
None*	10	5	13	6	34
o.1-10	0	2	1	1	4
10.1-20	0	3	3	5	11
20.1-40	6	7	7	9	29
40.1-60	1	6	1	6	14
60.1-80	1	0	0	7	8
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	29.1	29.3	26.8	50.4	39.5
People	144.565	324,522	153,360	1,204,905	1,827,352

TABLE VI

Urban Change by Decades
1940 - 1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Region and State									
	Tidewater		Coastal Plain		Mountain		Piedmont		State	
	1940-1950	1950 1960	1940-1950	1950 1960	1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1950	1950-1960
None*	10	10	7	5	14	13	6	6	37	34
Loss	0	2	1	0	2	5	3	1	6	8
1-10,000	7	6	14	16	9	6	20	19	50	47
10,001-23,000	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	4	6	6
32,000-35,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	3
61,000-72,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total Counties	18	18	23	23	25	25	34	34	100	100
Total Change	31,779	13,997	52,988	100,416	13,913	14,256	167,952	305,352	266,632	434,021

TABLE VII

Per Cent Urban Change by Decades
1940 - 1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Region and State									
	Tidewater		Coastal Plain		Mountain		Piedmont		State	
	1940-1950	1950 1960	1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1950	1950-1960	1940-1950	1950-1960
None*	10	10	7	5	14	13	6	6	37	34
Loss	0	2	1	0	2	5	3	1	6	8
o.1- 30	3	5	10	6	7	5	11	18	31	34
30.1- 60	3	0	2	6	1	0	6	7	12	13
60.1-103	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	2	5	7
120-152	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
190.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Urban First Time	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	6	3
Total Counties	18	18	23	23	25	25	34	34	100	100
Total Change	40.3	12.7	30.7	44.5	8.8	8.3	24.3	35.5	24.2	31.7

* No urban population

Coastal Plain.--No county in the Coastal Plain has over one-half of its population classified as urban. Its six major urbanized counties are Cumberland and the five surrounding Greene County, namely Wilson, Wayne, Lenoir, Pitt, and Edgecombe (Fig. 4-A). Within the last two decades three counties obtained an urban population for the first time. These were Hertford County in the 1940's and Hoke and Duplin Counties in the 1950's. The greatest numerical increases in the last decade occurred in Cumberland and Pitt, but percentage gains were as large in several other counties (Fig. 4-B, 4-C). No county lost urban inhabitants during the same period. The Coastal Plain has only five counties without any urban population. This is the smallest number in any of the state's four regions.

Mountain.--The Mountain section of North Carolina had the largest number (14) and highest percentage (60%) of counties with less than 10% of their population classified as urban of any region. Thirteen of these counties had no urban population (Fig. 4-A and Table V). During the last two decades, two counties have recorded an urban population for the first time--Watauga County in the 1940's and Mitchell County in the 1950's. On the other hand, within the last decade, five counties have declined in the number of urban inhabitants. McDowell showed the greatest loss, almost 2,300 persons, or over 40%. As would probably be expected, Buncombe County had the greatest numerical gain (10,155) during the same years. Five other counties, however, had higher percentage increases (Appendix C). Buncombe is the only county in the region whose population is over 40% urban (52.4%).

Piedmont.--The Piedmont section, which contains six

of the seven cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, and 50% of its people classed as urban, is the most urbanized part of the state. All of these cities are included in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent." Each county which contains one of these cities is over 60% urban. In addition, two other Piedmont counties are in this class. Both adjoin Mecklenburg County and have a city with a population of more than 25,000. On the whole, the greatest urban gains have been in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent." During the 1950's Mecklenburg County experienced the greatest increase adding 71,194 urban residents (Fig. 4-B). Seven other counties had an increase over 10,000. Even so, one county (Richmond) lost urban population and six others have no people of this class (Appendix C).

Rural Population

Approximately six-tenths of North Carolina's residents are classified as rural. Nearly one-half of the population of the Piedmont is rural, although this is the most urbanized region of the state. Each of the other three regions is 70% or more rural with the highest figure being 73.2% in the Mountains (Table VIII). Only eight of the 100 counties in North Carolina have a rural population of under 40%, whereas forty-nine of them have one of over 80% (Fig. 5-A). Thirty-four of the latter are completely rural (Appendix D).

Fifteen more counties had a decline in rural population during the 1950's than in the 1940's. (See Appendix D for rural changes by number and percent). However, only four counties gained over 10,000 rural inhabitants in the former period, while

nine did in the latter. Within the last decade, the Coastal Plain and the Mountain region lost rural population. The 16,122 loss in the Coastal Plain was the biggest one. However, Cumberland County in this section was the only one in the state with a rural increase of over 19,000 persons. The increase of 55,385 rural residents in the Tidewater region was the largest, and accounted for much of the 64,811 added in the whole state (Table IX). Although Onslow had the highest percentage gains during the last twenty years, the increase dropped from 112.3% to 89.2% in successive decades. During the 1950's the Tidewater region had by far the highest percentage increase in rural population (22.3%). Almost nine-tenths of the counties in North Carolina had one of less than 17%. The percentage gain for the state dropped from 9.0% in the 1940's to 2.4% in the 1950's (Table X).

Tidewater.--This section is 71% rural, the second highest in the state. Although one-third of its counties lost rural population during the 1950's, the region as a whole had the greatest numerical and percentage increase in this class of people of any in North Carolina (Tables IX and X).

The greatest increase occurred in Craven and Onslow counties (Fig. 5-B). New Hanover is the only county outside the Piedmont with a rural population of under 40%. Pasquotank is the only other one in the Tidewater region with one of less than 60%.

TABLE VIII

Per Cent Rural, 1960

Counties With	Region: Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
20.1- 40	1	0	0	7	8
40.1- 60	1	6	1	6	14
60.1- 80	6	7	6	9	28
80.1-100	10	10	18	12	50
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	70.9	70.7	73.2	49.6	60.5
People	283,695	798,036	542,285	1,104,787	2,728,803

TABLE IX

Rural Change by Decades
1940-1960

Range of Change	Tidewater 1940-1950	Tidewater 1950-1960	Coastal Plain 1940-1950	Coastal Plain 1950-1960	Piedmont 1940-1950	Piedmont 1950-1960	Mountain 1940-1950	Mountain 1950-1960	State 1940-1950	State 1950-1960
7,600- 7,200	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
5,907- 0	8	6	5	17	12	13	13	15	38	51
1- 5,000	8	9	16	2	13	18	9	7	46	36
5,001-10,000	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	7	7
10,001-14,000	1	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	3
19,001-21,000	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	1
Total Counties	18	18	23	23	34	34	25	25	100	100
Total Change	35,943	55,385	44,695	-16,122	112,180	28,198	30,426	-2,650	221,244	64,811

TABLE X

Per Cent Rural Change by Decades
1940-1960

Range of Change	Number of counties by Region and State: Tidewater 1940-1950	Tidewater 1950-1960	Coastal Plain 1940-1950	Coastal Plain 1950-1960	Mountain 1940-1950	Mountain 1950-1960	Piedmont 1940-1950	Piedmont 1950-1960	State 1940-1950	State 1950-1960
30 - 0	8	7	5	19	13	15	12	13	38	54
0.1-17	5	7	17	2	7	7	14	19	43	35
17.1-34	3	2	0	1	5	3	5	2	13	8
34.1-53	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	2
69.1-90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
112.3-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Counties	18	18	23	23	25	25	34	34	100	100
Total Change	16.9	22.3	5.8	-2.0	6.3	-0.5	11.2	2.5	9.0	2.4

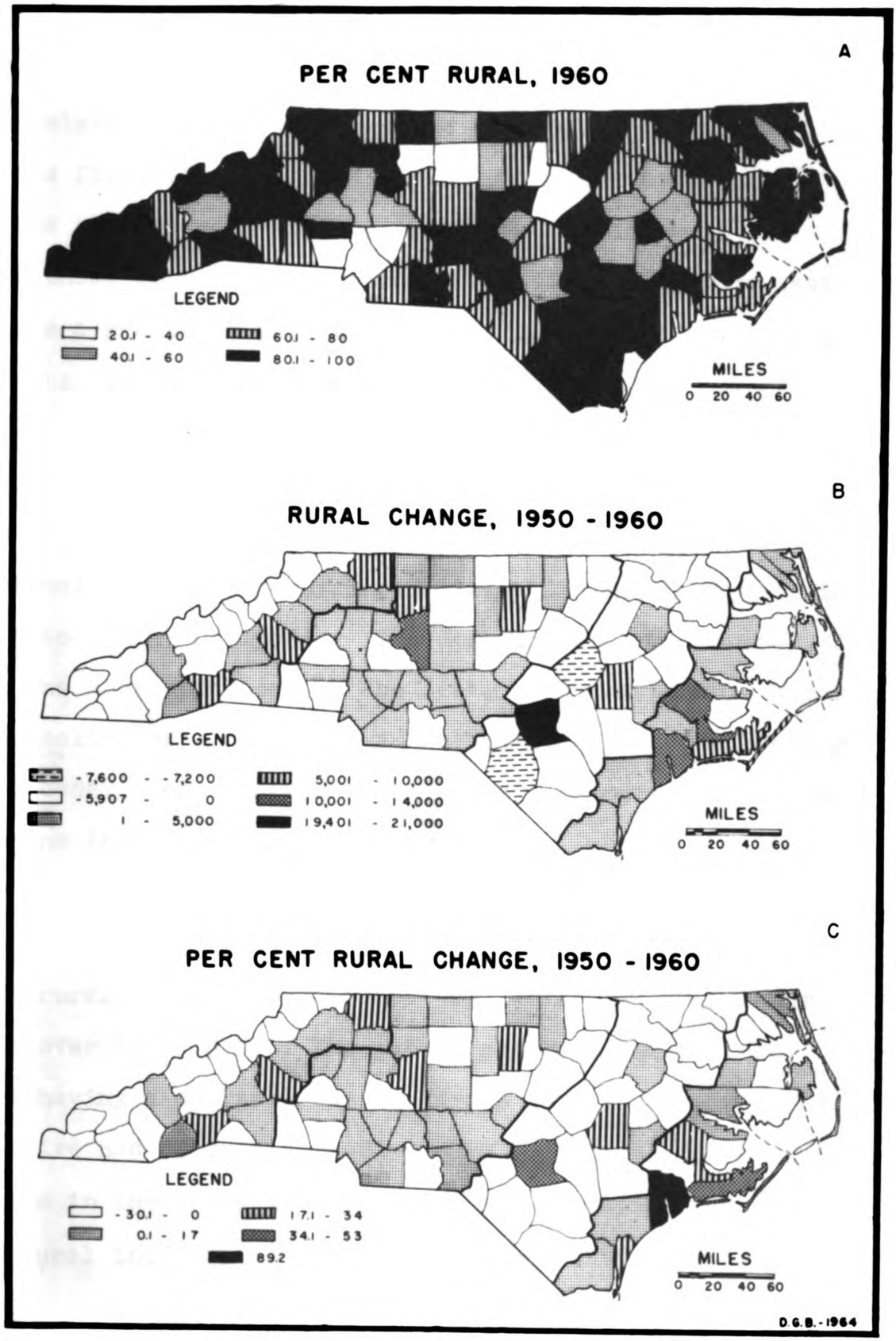
A
PER CENT RURAL, 1960
LEGEND
20.1 - 40
40.1 - 60
60.1 - 80
80.1 - 100
MILES
0 20 40 60
B
RURAL CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-7,600 - -7,200
-5,907 - 0
1 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 14,000
19,401 - 21,000
MILES
0 20 40 60
C
PER CENT RURAL CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-30.1 - 0
0.1 - 17
17.1 - 34
34.1 - 53
89.2
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 5

Coastal Plain.-- Between 1950 and 1960, the Coastal Plain section lost 16,122 rural inhabitants, a decrease of 2.0%. These were the greatest numerical and percentage declines in any of the state's four regions. This part of North Carolina contains five, or about 15%, of the 34 counties of North Carolina that have no urban population. Nineteen of its twenty-three counties lost rural population during the last decade. This was a greater number and proportion of counties losing rural residents than in any other region (Fig. 5-C).

Mountain.--Only one county, Buncombe, in the Mountain section has less than 60% of its population classified as rural, while 18 of the 25 have over 80%. The number of counties experiencing a loss in rural population increased from 13 in the 1940's to 15 in the 1950's. The Mountain region, however, is still the most rural one of the state. On the whole, this region had a decline of 2,650 rural inhabitants, or of o.5%, during the last decade. Ten counties gained, but none more than Burke where the increase was 6,097 persons.

Piedmont.--The Piedmont is almost 50% rural even though it is the most urbanized region of the state. Only seven counties have a rural population of under 40%, while twelve of them have one of over 80%. Six of the latter are completely rural. The number having a decrease was 12 in the 1940's and 13 in the 1950's, while five had an increase of over 10,000 in the former period and only one in the latter. During the last decade, only two counties had a rural increase of over 17%. In general, within the same period the Piedmont had an increase in rural population of

of 28,183, or 2.5%.

Rural Farm Population

In order to have a better understanding of the rural population, it should be divided into the rural farm and rural nonfarm components and each of these groups studied.

Almost one-fifth of the residents of North Carolina are classified as rural farm. Only two counties in the Coastal Plain have a rural farm population of under 20%, while nine, thirteen, and twenty-one in the Tidewater, Mountain, and Piedmont sections, respectively, are in this category. The number of counties in each region with over 40% rural farm residents are as follows: Tidewater, 1; Mountain and Piedmont, 6 each; and Coastal Plain, 10 (Fig. 6-A and Table XI).

Only Dare County in the Tidewater region had an increase in rural farm population during the last decade (Fig. 6-B). Every other county in the state lost people from their farms. Two, three, and four counties of the Mountain, Coastal Plain, and Piedmont sections, respectively, had a decline of over 10,000 rural farm inhabitants. The Piedmont had a decrease of over 217,000, the Coastal Plain and Mountain areas of approximately ~~over~~ 155,000 each, and the Tidewater of almost 40,000 (Table XII). Appendix E shows details of the changes in rural farm population.

During the 1950's over one-half of the counties in the Mountain section experienced a decline of more than 60%. No county in the Tidewater, one in the Coastal Plain, and four in the Piedmont were also in this category (Fig. 6-C). The

Mountain region had the highest percentage of rural farm losses and the Coastal Plain, the lowest. As a whole, the state had a loss in rural farm population of over 40%, amounting to 567,486 persons who left to become rural nonfarm or urban dwellers (Table XIII).

Tidewater.--The lowest proportion (0.5%) of rural farm population in the Tidewater section and the state is found in New Hanover County. During the 1950's, Dare was the only county in North Carolina in which there was an increase in the number of farm people (59). Only Jones County in the region has a rural farm population of over 40%, whereas five have one of less than 10% (Fig. 6-A). No Tidewater County had a loss of more than 6,000 rural farm persons, and only one had a decline over 60%. The Tidewater region lost 38,961 of its farm dwellers between 1950-1960. This was the smallest numerical loss and it had the second lowest percentage loss of any region in the state (Table XII).

Coastal Plain.--Over 30% of the people in the Coastal Plain are classified as rural farm. Thus, it is the most agricultural region in North Carolina. Greene County in this region is the only one in the state with a rural farm population of over 60%. Cumberland is the region's only county with less than 10% rural farm population, while ten have over 40% of their people so classified. During the 1950's, none had a decrease of less than 2,000 persons and three had a gain of over 10,000. All but two of the twenty-three counties experienced a loss of 17-40% (Fig. 6-C). The Coastal Plain region had a decline in rural farm inhabitants of just over 30% during this period, this being the smallest of any of the four regions.

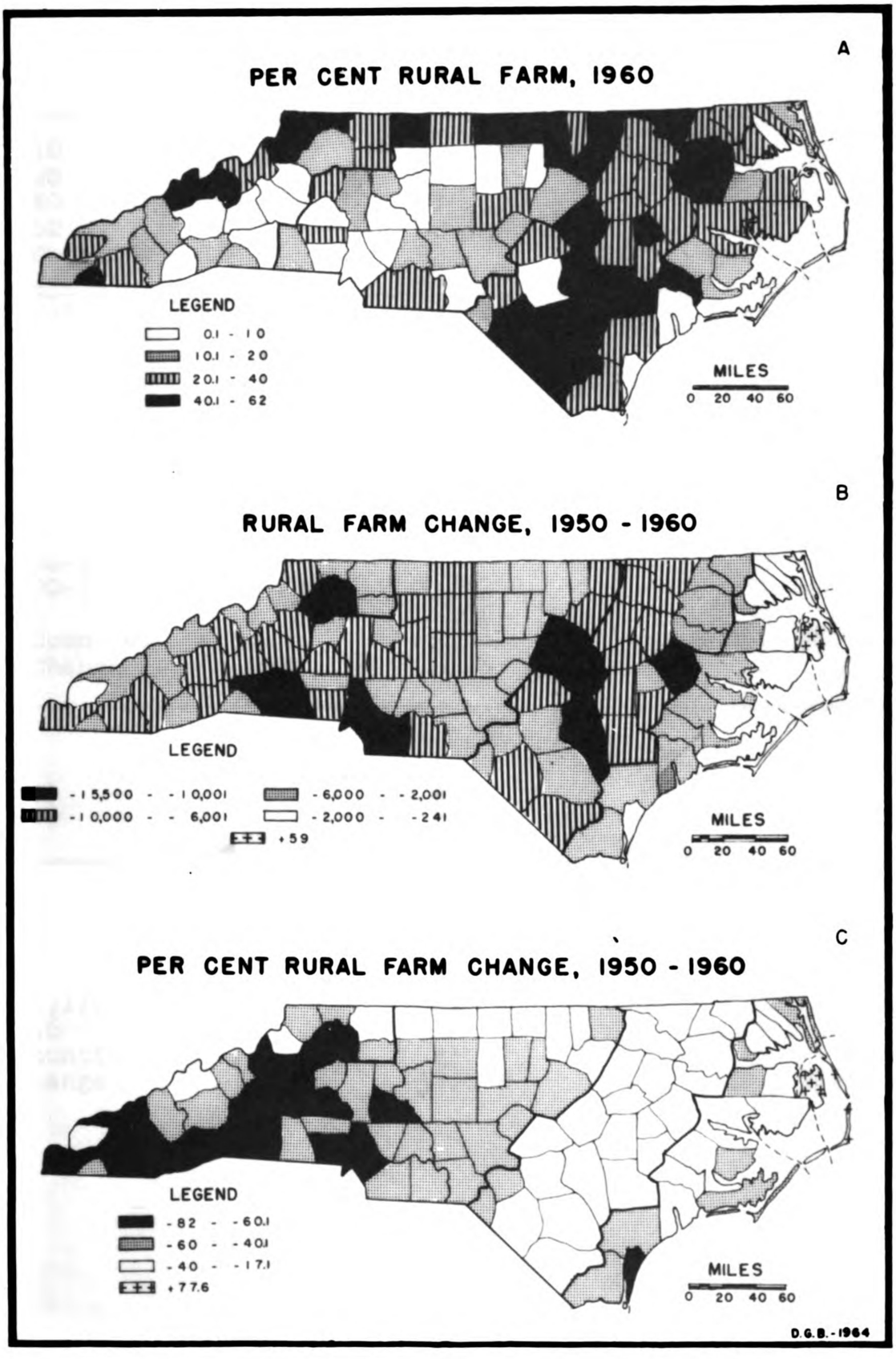
A
PER CENT RURAL FARM, 1960
LEGEND
0.1 - 10
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 40
40.1 - 62
MILES
0 20 40 60
B
RURAL FARM CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-15,500 - -10,001
-10,000 - -6,001
-6,000 - -2,001
-2,000 - -241
+59
MILES
0 20 40 60
C
PER CENT RURAL FARM CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-82 - -60.1
-60 - -40.1
-40 - -17.1
+77.6
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 6

TABLE XI

Per Cent Rural Farm
1960

Counties With	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
0 -10	5	1	6	11	23
10.1 -20	4	1	7	10	22
20.1 -40	8	11	6	7	32
40.1 -62	1	10	6	6	23
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	14.2	30.5	17.9	11.6	17.7
People	60,795	355,538	124,670	270,771	811,774

TABLE XII

Rural Farm Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Region and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
(-)15,500-(-)10,001	0	3	2	4	9
(-)10,000-(-) 6,001	0	11	10	12	33
(-) 6,000-(-) 2,001	8	9	12	18	47
(-) 2,000-(-) 241	9	0	1	0	10
+ 59	1	0	0	0	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Change	-38,961	-156,812	-154,466	-217,247	-567,486

TABLE XIII

Per Cent Rural Farm Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Region and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
(-)82-(-)60.1	1	0	13	4	18
(-)60-(-)40.1	7	2	8	22	39
(-)40-(-)17.1	9	21	4	8	42
+ 77.6	1	0	0	0	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Change	-39.1	-30.8	-55.3	-44.5	-41.2

Mountain.--The Mountain section is less than 20% rural farm. Although only Madison County has more than half its people (59.9%) in the rural farm class, the number of counties in each percentage division used in Table XI are almost evenly divided. During the last decade only one county lost less than 2,000 rural farm residents, while only two decreased by over 10,000. Percentage losses were generally high (Fig. 6-C and Table XIII). The region experienced a decline of about 55%, amounting to 154,466 persons (Table XII).

Piedmont.--Only slightly over one-tenth of the Piedmont population is classified as rural farm. Nearly one-third of the counties are less than 10% rural farm and almost two-thirds of them are under 20% (Table XI). Those that have the highest percentages of rural farm inhabitants are in the north and northeastern parts of this region (Fig. 6-A). From 1950 to 1960, no county decreased less than 2,000, and four declined by more than 10,000 farm dwellers (Table XII). Approximately two-thirds of the counties had a loss of from 40-60% of their farm population. Cleveland County had the largest drop in number (13,464), while Gaston had the highest percentage loss (70.6). The Piedmont rural farm population decreased by almost 45%. Its numerical loss of 217,247 farm people was the largest for any of the four regions and nearly one-half of the 567,486 in the entire state.

Rural Nonfarm Population

North Carolina has over 40% rural nonfarm population. In the Tidewater and Mountain sections it is approximately 55%

rural nonfarm, while in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions it is about 40%. The Tidewater area barely has the highest percentage of rural nonfarm dwellers and the Piedmont the lowest (Table XIV). Eighty-three of the counties of the state have more rural nonfarm than farm people (Appendix E). The rural nonfarm class is the largest proportion of the population in each of the four regions except in the Piedmont where it is exceeded by the urban group (compare Tables V, XI, XIV). Guilford County in the Piedmont is the only one in the state that is less than 20% rural nonfarm. Nine counties, on the other hand, have over 80% of this kind of people. Five of these counties are in the Mountains, three in the Tidewater area, and one in the Piedmont (Fig. 7-A).

During the 1950's every county in North Carolina had an increase in rural nonfarm ~~and~~ inhabitants. This is in direct contrast to the loss in rural farm people in every county except one, and similar to the gain in urban populations in all but eight. It is indicative of the great movement of people to the cities and suburban areas, or at least the adoption of nonfarm living and commuting to work in case they did not move.

Increases in rural nonfarm population in 1950-1960 ranged from a high of 25,672 in Cumberland County in the Coastal Plain to a low of 241 in Tyrrell County in the Tidewater area (Fig. 7-B). Percentages of gain varied between 164.4 in Union County and 5.9 in Guilford County, both of which are in the Piedmont (Appendix E; Fig. 7-C). The numerical increase was less than 2,000 in only sixteen of North Carolinas Counties and over 17,000 in three cases (Table XV). The percentage increase was

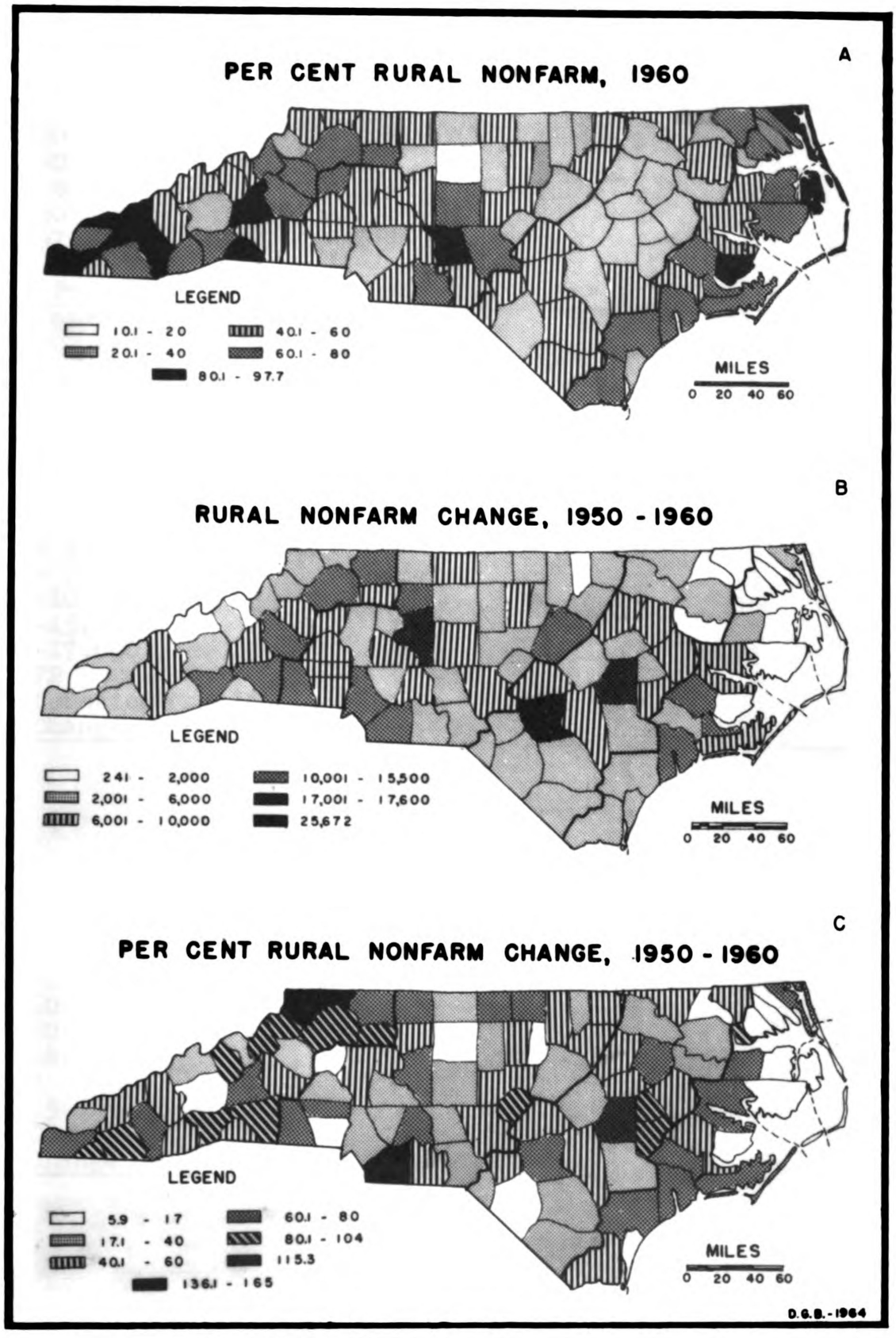
A
PER CENT RURAL NONFARM, 1960
LEGEND
10.1 - 20
20.1 - 40
40.1 - 60
60.1 - 80
80.1 - 97.7
MILES
0 20 40 60
B
RURAL NONFARM CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
241 - 2,000
2,001 - 6,000
6,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 15,500
17,001 - 17,600
25,672
MILES
0 20 40 60
C
PER CENT RURAL NONFARM CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
5.9 - 17
17.1 - 40
40.1 - 60
60.1 - 80
80.1 - 104
115.3
136.1 - 165
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 7

TABLE XIV

Per Cent Rural Nonfarm, 1960

Counties with	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
10.1-20	0	0	0	1	1
20.1-40	3	13	2	12	30
40.1-60	3	9	9	15	36
60.1-80	9	1	9	5	24
80.1-97.7	3	0	5	1	9
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	56.7	40.2	55.3	38.0	42.8
People	222,900	442,498	417,615	834,016	1,917,029

TABLE XV

Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Region and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
241- 2,000	8	3	4	1	16
2,001- 6,000	6	12	11	17	46
6,001-10,000	2	6	5	10	23
10,001-15,500	2	0	5	5	12
17,001-17,600	0	1	0	1	2
25,672	0	1	0	0	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Change	94,346	140,690	151,816	245,445	632,297

TABLE XVI

Per Cent Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of counties by Region and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
5.9- 17	6	2	1	4	13
17.1- 40	2	8	4	11	25
40.1- 60	2	8	5	10	25
60.1- 80	7	2	4	7	20
80.1-104	1	2	9	1	13
115.3	0	1	0	0	1
136.1-165	0	0	2	1	3
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Change	63.5	46.4	65.3	39.0	48.2

over 60 in thirty-seven counties (Table XVI). The state as a whole added 632,297 rural nonfarm residents, or 48.2%. The Piedmont had the largest numerical gain (245,445), but the smallest percentage increase (39.0) of any of the regions. The Tidewater area had the smallest numerical gain (94,346) but the next to the largest percentage increase (63.5). These facts indicate the earlier development of the trend towards rural nonfarm living in the Piedmont than in other areas, especially the Tidewater region.

Tidewater.--Dare County has the highest percentage (97.7) of rural nonfarm population in the Tidewater region and in the state. Two others in this section have one of over 80%, while none is under 20%. During the last decade, the greatest increase in rural nonfarm residents occurred in Craven and Onslow counties (Fig. 8-B). With only two counties having increased over 10,000 in this same period, this area gained the least rural nonfarm inhabitants of any region. However, its percentage increase was high, being less than 2% under that of the Mountain area where it was greatest.

Coastal Plain.--No county in the Coastal Plain is under 20% rural nonfarm and only one is over 60% (Table XIV). The range is less than in any other region. However, from 1950 to 1960 two counties increased over 17,000 in population of this class. Cumberland County had the greatest numerical gain in the state. This amounted to 25,672. In the Coastal Plain Wayne County experienced the highest percentage increase and the second largest one numerically.

Mountain.--One-fifth of the counties in the Mountain

region are over 80% rural nonfarm in population. In addition during the 1950's, five counties increased over 10,000 and nine by more than 80%. This section had the highest percentage of rural nonfarm growth (65.3%) of any area during the period (Table XVI).

Piedmont.--Only one county has a rural nonfarm population of over 80%, and in only one is it less than 20%. The highest percentages are found in Montgomery County and Davie County. Although six counties had an increase of more than 10,000 nonfarm persons during the last decade, only two had one of over 80%. On the whole, the greatest growth was in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent." Davidson County had the largest numerical increase, this amounting to 17,532 of the 245,445 for the whole region. Thus, it is evident that the increase was widespread. Only Vance County added less than 2,000 nonfarm residents. Even though this region had the largest numerical increase, it had the smallest percentage growth.

Selected Tidewater Counties

Onslow County.--The percentages of urban and rural population assigned to Onslow County present a distorted picture of the true conditions. Some of the apparent trends concerned with these population characteristics are also somewhat misleading. Although Onslow County is the twelfth largest county in population in North Carolina and experienced the greatest percentage gain (96.7%) during the last decade, only 21.3% of the persons residing there are classified as urban. Furthermore, its largest city, Jacksonville, accounting for over 95% of the urban growth of the county, had a population

in 1960 of only 13,491.[49] These figures might give one the idea that there is not a great deal of concentration of persons living within the county. Such an impression would be misleading. In spite of the fact that the highest percentage of rural growth occurred in Onslow County, the rural farm population actually decreased. The entire rural increase was in rural nonfarm residents. The reason for such a rapid increase in the rural nonfarm category was not a great surge of persons into suburbia, but rather the incrementation of military personnel at Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point. As a result of this increase in persons near Jacksonville, this city began to grow rapidly in response to the rising demand for products and services of secondary and tertiary industry. The county's growth of the population is expected to continue during the next two decades, though not at as rapid a rate as during the two previous ones. The urban growth rate will probably accelerate at the expense of that of the rural. The rural nonfarm population will doubtlessly continue to increase at a moderate rate.

Pasquotank County.--Pasquotank County is unique in that although it has only one town, Elizabeth City, it ranks second in the percentage of urban population (54.9%) in the Tidewater area. With a rural nonfarm percentage of 37.1, the county is becoming more and more oriented toward an urban economy. In 1960, only 8% of the population of the county

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[49]Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Eastern Subregion..., (pages dealing with Onslow County).

was classified as rural farm. The number of inhabitants in the county is expected to increase at a slow rate for the next two decades.[50]

New Hanover County.--New Hanover, which has the highest percentage of urban population and lowest proportion of rural farm inhabitants in the Tidewater area, also has the largest city of the region, Wilmington. While Wilmington, East Wilmington, and South Wilmington make up the urban areas of the county, resort centers such as Carolina Beach and Kure Beach account for a great deal of the rural nonfarm population.[51] Continuing increase of population is anticipated for the next two decades[52] and there is a chance that the extra population pressure will result in the elimination of almost all farms and rural farm population in the county.

Dare County.--Dare County, which has the highest percentage of rural nonfarm population in North Carolina, contains no town with over 600 persons. The increase in the rural farm population is not as significant as it first appears. Manteo, the largest town in the county, is located on Roanoke Island where the outdoor drama of the ill-fated first English colony is presented every summer. Dare County also includes a

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[50] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

[51] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of Counties...Eastern Subregion..., (pages dealing with New Hanover County).

[52] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

large part of the Outer Banks (Fig. 1) which are favorite vacation spots for cottagers, campers, hunters, and fishers.[53] Because of these vacation attractions and others, such as the Wright Memorial at Kill Devil Hill, Dare County ranks at the top in its accomodations for its tourists. Its vacation business has been increasing steadily for several years.[54]

> What the Lost Colony has done to tide Dare over into a new economy, the Seashore Park will do for another generation--except on a grander scale.[55]

This statement suggests a continued increase in tourism in the county. This in turn will undoubtedly result in further growth of the population serving the vacationer. The increase will be mostly in rural nonfarm residents making the already high percentage of this group even higher.

Selected Coastal Plain Counties

Cumberland County.--Among Coastal Plain counties, Cumberland ranks second and third respectively in the numerical and percentage growth of urban residents during the ten years 1950-1960. The same decade it also recorded the highest gain in rural population of any county in North Carolina. The city of Fayetteville accounted for a little over 50% of the county's urban growth.[56] Furthermore, the urban increment was less than

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[53] Carolina Telephone, Welcome to Eastern North Carolina, a pamphlet, January, 1962.

[54] Sharpe, I, 75-77, 84.

[55] Ibid., p. 77.

[56] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population of counties...Eastern Subregion...,(pages dealing with Cumberland County).

7,000 more than the rural one. This astounding increase in rural population was explained in a letter dated April 29, 1964, received from R. Albert Rumbough, Director of Planning for the city of Fayetteville, in which he stated that Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base populations were included as rural nonfarm--accounting for over 40% of the growth.[57] Indeed, this county had by far a larger number of persons added to its rural nonfarm population than did any other North Carolina county during the last decade (Figs. 10 and 11). Within the same period, the rural farm population actually decreased 5,300.

Pitt County.--Greenville, the principal city, had over 60% of the urban increase in Pitt County during the last decade. In contrast to the urban increase of 10,299 was a rural farm population decrease of 10,377. These are dramatic examples of the overall urban and rural farm trends that are continuing to take place throughout most of the state.

Johnston and Robeson Counties.--Both Johnston and Robeson counties had a net loss of over 7,000 rural inhabitants during the 1950's. These were the largest rural population losses in the state within that period of time. Johnston County also experienced the biggest overall loss in population in the Coastal Plain region. Robeson County, on the other hand, increased its number by a little over 1,300. However, population projections for the future indicate that this county

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[57]Fayetteville Planning Department, p. 48.

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will probably begin losing inhabitants in the present decade.[58]

Selected Mountain Counties

Watauga County.--Watauga County, which obtained an urban population for the first time in the 1940's, is now over 20% urban. Most of these people are concentrated in the town of Boone (3,686), which is the location of Appalachian State College. Although the county lost over 800 inhabitants during the last decade, Boone increased its number by over 500. With Appalachian State College as the county's biggest business, Boone is certain to grow as the college continues to expand. The town is also important for its tourist business. The most important attraction here is the summer play, "Horn in the West." Another summer tourist center is Blowing Rock. The business here is divided between well-to-do families who spend the summer in their cottages and traveling tourists who come to see the scenery.[59] This seasonal industry helps to explain why the percentage of rural nonfarm population (38.5%) is almost as large as that of the rural farm population (40.5%).

Mitchell County.--Mitchell County, which first witnessed an urban population within the last decade, is now almost 20% urban. Its large rural nonfarm population (52.8%) is attributable primarily to the fact that the chief occupation and principal source of revenue is mining. Spruce Pine, the

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[58]Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Special Projects Section, Voorhees and Ramsey, p.x.

[59]Sharpe, II, 1072-1073.

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focal point of the mining and mineral processing industry of the state,[60] contains the county's entire urban population. The growing tourist industry also makes a significant contribution to the support of the rural nonfarm population.[61]

McDowell County.--McDowell County lies between Buncombe, the most populous county in the Mountain section, and Burke, the fastest growing one. The sharp drop in urban population which has occurred here must be attributed largely to the adjoining industrialized counties attracting many of these people by offering them better jobs and more pay. This situation is similar to that in Madison County, which is also losing population to Buncombe County.[62]

Madison County.--Madison County, which has the largest rural farm population in the Mountain section, is the leading producer of burley tobacco in North Carolina.[63] During the last decade both its rural farm and rural nonfarm population decreased in number. This is one of the thirteen counties in the Mountain section that has no urban population. The largest town in the county, Marshall, has less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Buncombe County.--Buncombe County has over 50% of its population classified as urban. Almost 90% of this group live in Asheville. A combination of manufacturing and tourist industries is primarily responsible for this concentration. The

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[60] Ibid., I, 226.

[61] Ibid., 233.

[62] Letter from Jim Story, Editor, The News-Record, Marshall, North Carolina, April 21, 1962.

[63] Marshall Chamber of Commerce, Information Concerning Marshall and Madison County, a brochure, (1962).

majority of the rest of the population is listed as rural nonfarm. In light of the fact that the future growth of the overall population of the county is expected to be slow, the urban increase will probably be at a slightly more rapid rate, while the rural farm population will show a larger drop.

Wilkes County.--Despite the fact that Wilkes County had a rural population of over 90% in 1960, less than 20% was rural farm. The entire population increased 26 persons from 1950 to 1960, but the number of urban inhabitants decreased by 99. The greatest loss in the population, however, was in the rural farm classification. In the past, Wilkes County has been predominantly rural with small increases which resulted from a greater number of births than deaths and out-migrations. Nevertheless, within the last decade, a stepped-up pace of young adult emigration has reduced the natural increase of the county. This change in natural increase has been due to reduced potential births and increased deaths of older people. By 1980, this new trend is expected to cause a decrease in the population by a little over 5%. With a continuing decline in the urban and rural farm population, the proportion of the total of the already high (72.7%) rural nonfarm population will no doubt increase. Since the county is considered overpopulated, these losses in population are not a serious handicap to the economy.[64]

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[64] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Western Piedmont Planning Office, Population and Economy: Wilkes County, North Carolina, Prepared by Josef H. Perry ((Raleigh: By the author), October, 1962), pp. 40-43.

Selected Piedmont Counties

Mecklenburg County.--Mecklenburg, the most urbanized county in the state (78.0%), has a rural farm population of less than 2%. This heavy concentration of urbanites is due to the presence of the City of Charlotte. A wide diversification of tertiary enterprises, has been an enormous incentive for people to move into Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. If the trends of the last decade in rural-urban population continue during the next ten years, the rural farm inhabitants will have almost disappeared. Moreover, the rural nonfarm percentage of the population will decrease even with an absolute gain in numbers.

Forsyth County.--Forsyth County, like Mecklenburg, has a large urban and rural nonfarm population and only a small percentage of farmers. The greater percentage of rural nonfarm inhabitants in Forsyth County than in Mecklenburg County is largely attributable to the fact that there are several commuter towns and communities that have easy access to Winston-Salem. The areas of Forsyth County surrounding Winston-Salem really should not be thought of as rural.

> The rural family is penetrating industry and the urban family is penetrating the rural sections. Rural Forsyth, then, except for some sections to the north, really is semi-rural, or perhaps semi-urban.[65]

The combination of several large manufacturing industries and modern expressways radiating to outlying communities has

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[65]Sharpe, I, 120.

resulted in this rural-urban pattern.

Wake County.--Although Wake County experienced the greatest loss of any of the highly urbanized counties in the Piedmont, it still retained a rural farm population percentage twice as high as that of any of these counties. The rural nonfarm population pattern is similar to that of Forsyth County. Although the percentage of urban population in Wake County is less than that of Forsyth, the increase in urbanization has been greater. Raleigh, the largest city in the county, experienced an increase 13% greater than the county as a whole.[66]

Davie County.--Davie County, whose rural nonfarm population is 80% of the total inhabitants, adjoins Forsyth County. This high percentage of rural nonfarm population is due primarily to the large number of commuters who work in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. A new R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company cigarette factory, which is to be built in Davie County in the near future, will undoubtedly mean an increase in the population of the county. Mocksville, the largest town in the county (2,379), will probably grow considerably when the plant is opened, and therefore, give Davie County its first urban population.

Montgomery County.--Montgomery County, which has the highest percentage of rural nonfarm population in the Piedmont section and the third highest in the state, is similar to Davie County in that it has no urban population. However, unlike

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[66]The League of Women Voters of Raleigh, Handbook of Wake County (Raleigh, 1963(, p.7.

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Davie County, Montgomery County is not situated near a large industrialized center upon which it can rely for work for its population. Instead, five small towns scattered through the county provide a diversity of industries. Its principal industries are textiles, lumber, and woodworking. Machinery, furniture, and trailers are also products of the county.[67] Troy, the largest town in Montgomery County (2,346), may become the first urban place as the population of the county continues to increase.

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[67]Sharpe, III, 1466, 1469, 1486.

CHAPTER IV

WHITE-NONWHITE AND INCOME

Per Cent Nonwhite

In 1960, there were approximately 1,156,000 nonwhite inhabitants in North Carolina, or slightly over 25% of the total population.[68]

The proportion of this class to all residents was highest in the Coastal Plain and lowest in the Mountain region, while the concentration in the Tidewater area was higher than in the Piedmont (Table XVII). The percentages were: Coastal Plain, 41.5; Tidewater, 29.2; Piedmont, 22.5; and Mountain, 6.5.

Coastal Plain.--Although the number of nonwhites in the Coastal Plain is less than in the Piedmont, they constitute a larger part of the population. Eight of the twenty-three counties have over one-half of their residents classified as nonwhite (Fig. 8-A). No county has less than 15% of its population in this group. In all except Robeson, almost the entire nonwhite population are Negroes. Here, however, about one-half are American Indians.

Tidewater.--In the Tidewater section no county has a nonwhite percentage of over 50% or under 5%. On the other hand, three counties--Dare, Carteret, and Onslow--have 5-15% of their people in this class. Thirteen of the eighteen

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[68]Knapp, p. 5.

counties of the region have a nonwhite proportion of 30-50%.

Mountain.--The Mountain section has the lowest percentage of nonwhite residents of any of the four areas. Of its twenty-five counties, thirteen have a nonwhite proportion of under 5%, and eleven others one of 5-15%. The lack of concentration of the nonwhite population in this region is to a great extent the opposite of that in the Coastal Plain and Tidewater areas (Table XVII).

Piedmont.--No county in the Piedmont has a nonwhite population of less than 5%. Only one has a proportion of over one-half. This is the only county outside the Coastal Plain that is in this category. It is Warren County, with 64.7% nonwhite residents. Every county in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent" has between 15-30% nonwhites, except Gaston and Davidson counties where the figure is less than 15% and Durham County where it is over 30%. In fact, fifteen of the thirty-four counties have 15-30% of their populations classified as nonwhite. The highest percentages of nonwhites are in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the region (Fig. 8-A).

White and Nonwhite Numerical Changes

The increase in white inhabitants in North Carolina during the 1950's was approximately five times as great as that of the nonwhites (Tables XVIII and XIX). As was true with the overall population, the Piedmont and certain isolated counties in other regions showed by far the greatest increase in both white and nonwhite residents. Even in the Piedmont, however, some counties lost either or both white and nonwhite residents

(Figs. 8-B, 8-C). In the other three sections a larger number, or in some cases a majority, of the counties experienced such a loss. (See Appendix F for white and nonwhite numerical changes).

Although the number of white residents has increased more rapidly than that of the Negro, the majority of the growth of the latter has been in urban areas. This trend is due to migration resulting from the decline of farm employment in most areas of North Carolina and the increasing availability of jobs in the industrial areas. However, over one-half of the Negroes who are moving are going out of the state. By 1980, the percentage of Negroes in North Carolina could decrease from the present 25% to about 10%.[69]

Tidewater.--Comparisons of numerical gains and losses of whites and nonwhites reveal that during the 1950's eight Tidewater counties experienced an increase in the proportion of nonwhite residents. In three of the eight, the increase was due to a lower loss of nonwhite than white inhabitants (Appendix F). Eight counties lost white population and five of the same ones lost colored people. In the region as a whole, however, the white gain of 59,808 was much larger than that of 7,434 nonwhites. The greatest numerical gain in both classes was made in Onslow County. The nonwhite population increased in thirteen of the eighteen counties, while the number of whites gained in ten (Figs. 8-B and 8-C).

Coastal Plain.--During the last decade, eleven counties in the Coastal Plain region showed a relative increase in

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[69]Lefler and Newsome, pp. 604-605.

nonwhite population (Appendix F). Cumberland County not only had the largest numerical increase in white inhabitants during the 1950's, but also in the nonwhites. Twelve of the counties lost population in each class (Tables XVIII and XIX). In eight cases they were the same counties. Here, as in the Tidewater area, however, the total gain of whites in the region was much larger than that of nonwhites. It amounted to 62,418 and 19,310 respectively.

Mountain.--During the 1950's, the Mountain region had the least increase in white residents of any region, but it had a loss of nonwhite people (Tables XX, XXI). Thus the proportion of whites to colored increased. Nevertheless, fifteen of the twenty-five counties had a loss in the number of white residents, while fourteen had a decrease in nonwhites. Ten counties experienced a decline in both classes (Figs. 8-B and 8-C). Eleven increased in nonwhite population, while ten gained whites. Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, and Henderson counties all had gains of over 5,000 white people, while experiencing losses or only small gains of nonwhites (Appendix F).

Piedmont.--Between 1950 and 1960, the Piedmont had an increase of 280,094 whites and 2,456 nonwhites. Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, and Wake counties had the largest numerical increases in each class in the order given (Appendix F). There were three counties which experienced a loss in nonwhites of more than 1,000 each, while two of these and two others also had a decrease in white residents. Five other counties had a decline of less than 1,000 nonwhite inhabitants.

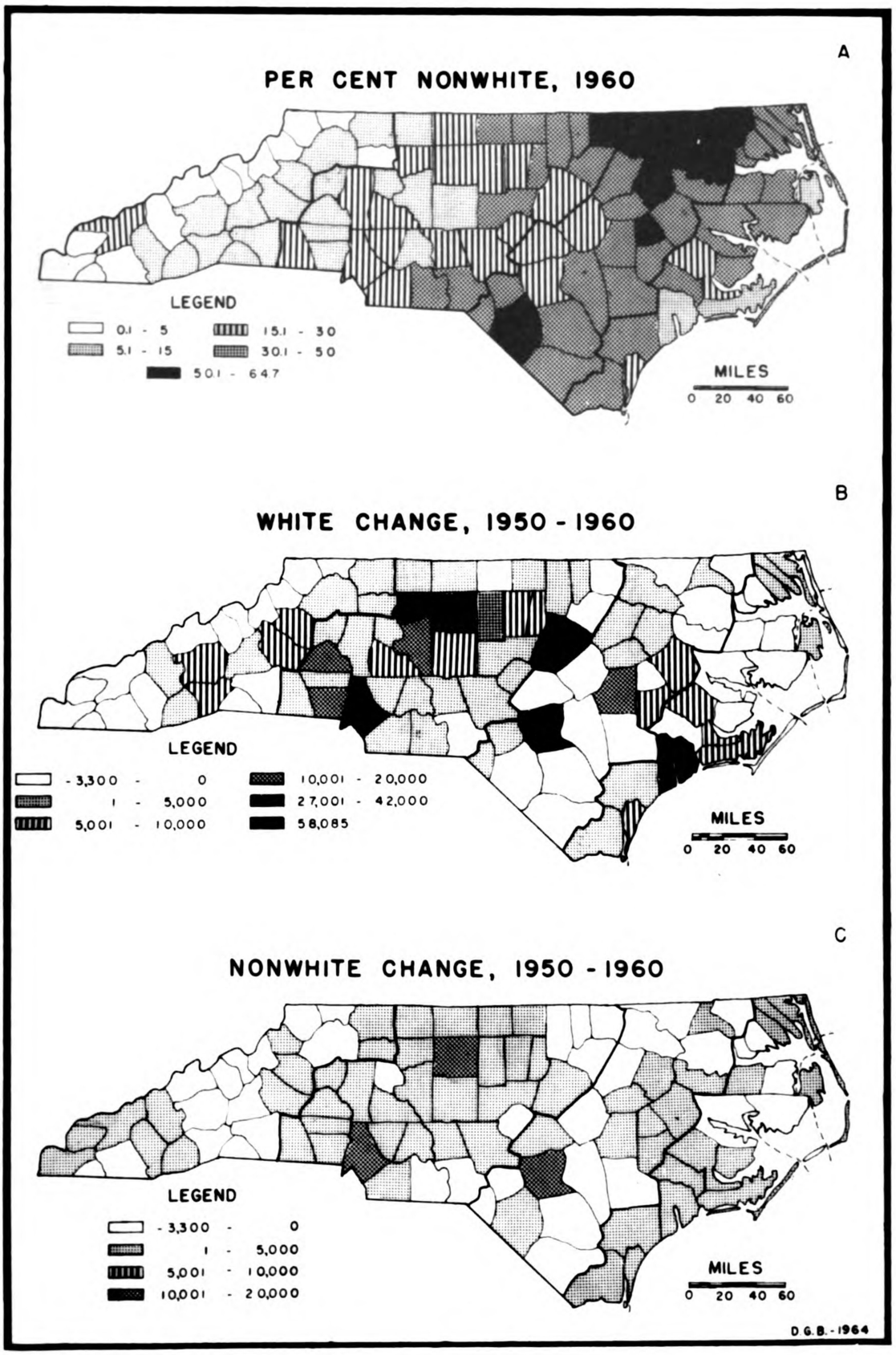

A
PER CENT NONWHITE, 1960
LEGEND
0.1 - 5
5.1 - 15
15.1 - 30
30.1 - 50
50.1 - 64.7
MILES
0 20 40 60
B
WHITE CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-3,300 - 0
1 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 20,000
27,001 - 42,000
58,085
MILES
0 20 40 60
C
NONWHITE CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-3,300 - 0
1 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 20,000
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 8

TABLE XVII

Per Cent Nonwhite, 1960

Counties With	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
0- 5	0	0	13	0	13
5.1-15	3	0	11	9	23
15.1-30	2	3	1	15	21
30.1-50	13	12	0	9	34
50.1-65	0	8	0	1	9
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	29.2	41.5	6.5	22.5	25.4
Number	125,254	455,570	45,783	521,457	1,148,064

TABLE XVIII

White Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Regions and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
(-)3,300- 0	8	12	15	4	39
1- 5,000	6	7	6	18	37
5,001-10,000	3	2	4	4	13
10,001-20,000	0	1	0	4	5
27,001-42,000	1	1	0	3	5
58,085	0	0	0	1	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Change	59,808	62,418	12,098	281,094	415,418

TABLE XIX

Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Regions and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
(-)3,300- 0	5	12	14	8	39
1- 5,000	13	10	11	24	58
5,001-10,000	0	0	0	0	0
10,001-20,000	0	1	0	2	3
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Change	7,434	19,310	-492	52,456	78,708

White and Nonwhite Per Cent Changes

On the whole, there was a relative decline in the proportion of nonwhite inhabitants in North Carolina during the decade ending in 1960 because the percentage gain in white population was greater in all four regions than that of the nonwhite (Tables XX and XXI). The Tidewater region had the highest percentage gain in white residents and also the highest proportional gain of whites to nonwhite, while the Mountain section had the lowest in both. The Piedmont experienced the greatest nonwhite percentage increase whereas the Mountain area had a small decrease in this class. See Appendix D for the percentage changes in whites and nonwhites in particular counties; also Figures 9-A and 9-B.

In not one of the four regions does the percentage gain of nonwhite residents between 1950-1960 appear to be as large as would be expected from normal natural increase. Only in the Piedmont where it was 11.2% does it come anywhere near this figure. This indicates a large amount of migration out of the state, and out of each of the regions. That there was also considerable movement within the state is indicated by the 10 year gain of over 20% in eight counties and the loss in thirty-nine of them. Four of the counties gaining over 20% were in the Piedmont, two in the Tidewater area and one each in the Coastal Plain and Mountain (Table XXI).

The percentage gain (13.9) of white residents in the state during the same ten years was much nearer what might be expected from natural increase, but even here the figure is below the national average for percent of population gain, thus

indicating out-of-state migration of whites as well as Negroes. Within the state the increase of 24.8% in the Tidewater area and of 18.5% in the Piedmont suggests movement of whites to these areas from the Coastal Plain and Mountains where the gains were 10.6% and 1.9%, respectively (Table XX).

The average increase in whites for the state as a whole was 13.9%; for nonwhites it was 7.3%. Four counties in the Coastal Plain, four in the Tidewater, four in the Mountains and eleven in the Piedmont had white increases bigger than the state average. The number of counties in each region in the order above that had nonwhite increases larger than the state average were four, five, nine, and eighteen (Appendix F). These counties can in general be considered focal points of internal migration.

Tidewater.--Eight of the eighteen counties in this region lost white residents during the decade ending 1960. Five lost nonwhite people. Tyrrell County had the highest percentage loss of whites (14%) and Hyde of Negroes (10.9%). Only Onslow County had a percentage increase in both white and nonwhite persons of over 40%. This was 102.7% in the former and 65% in the latter (Figs. 9-A and 9-B). Both were larger proportional gains than in any other county of the region.

Coastal Plain.--Twelve counties in this region suffered a decline in whites, while a like number had one in nonwhite residents. Cumberland County had the greatest percentage increases in both classes (Tables XX and XXI). However, the proportion of nonwhites in this county declined as the result of a larger

TABLE XX

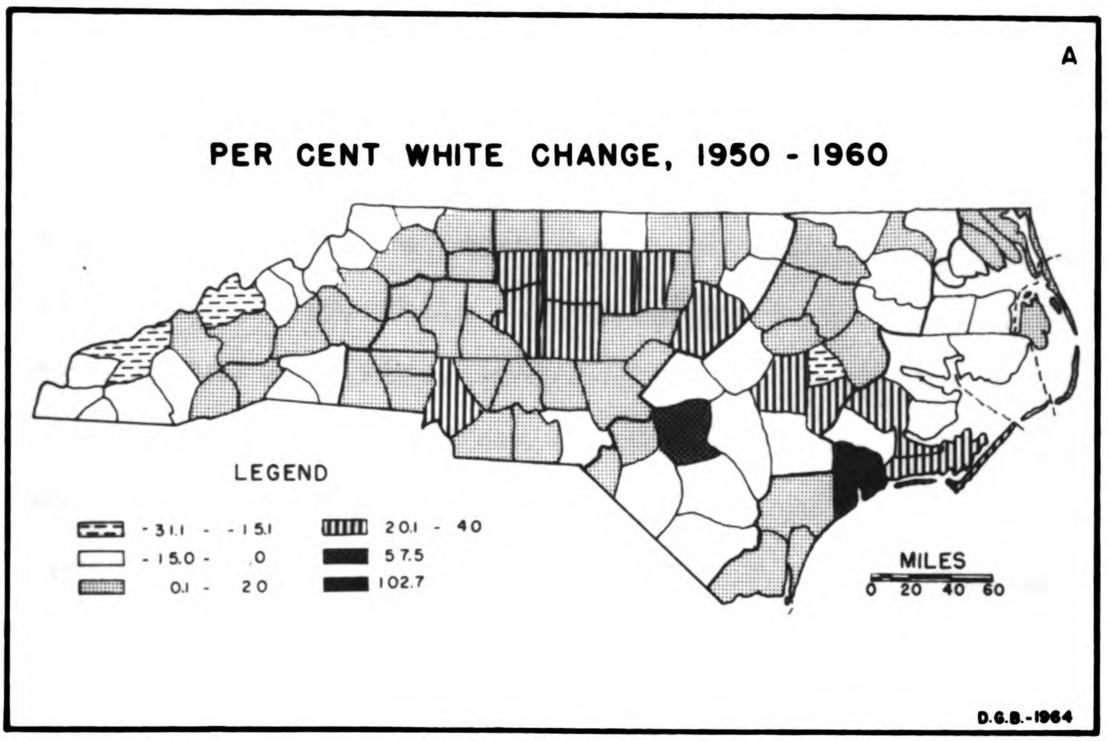
Per Cent White Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Regions and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmong	State
(-)31.1-(-)15.1	0	1	2	0	3
(-)15.0- 0	8	11	13	4	36
0.1- 20	7	8	10	22	47
20.1- 40	2	2	0	8	12
57.5	0	1	0	0	1
102.7	1	0	0	0	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	24.8	10.6	1.9	18.5	13.9

TABLE XXI

Per Cent Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960

Range of Change	Number of Counties by Regions and State				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
(-)31.1-(-)15.1	0	0	6	2	8
(-)15.0- 0	5	12	8	6	31
0.1- 20	11	10	10	22	53
20.1- 40	1	0	1	4	6
47	0	1	0	0	1
65	1	0	0	0	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Per Cent	6.3	4.3	-1.1	11.2	7.3


A
PER CENT WHITE CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-31.1 - -15.1
-15.0 - .0
0.1 - 20
20.1 - 40
57.5
102.7
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

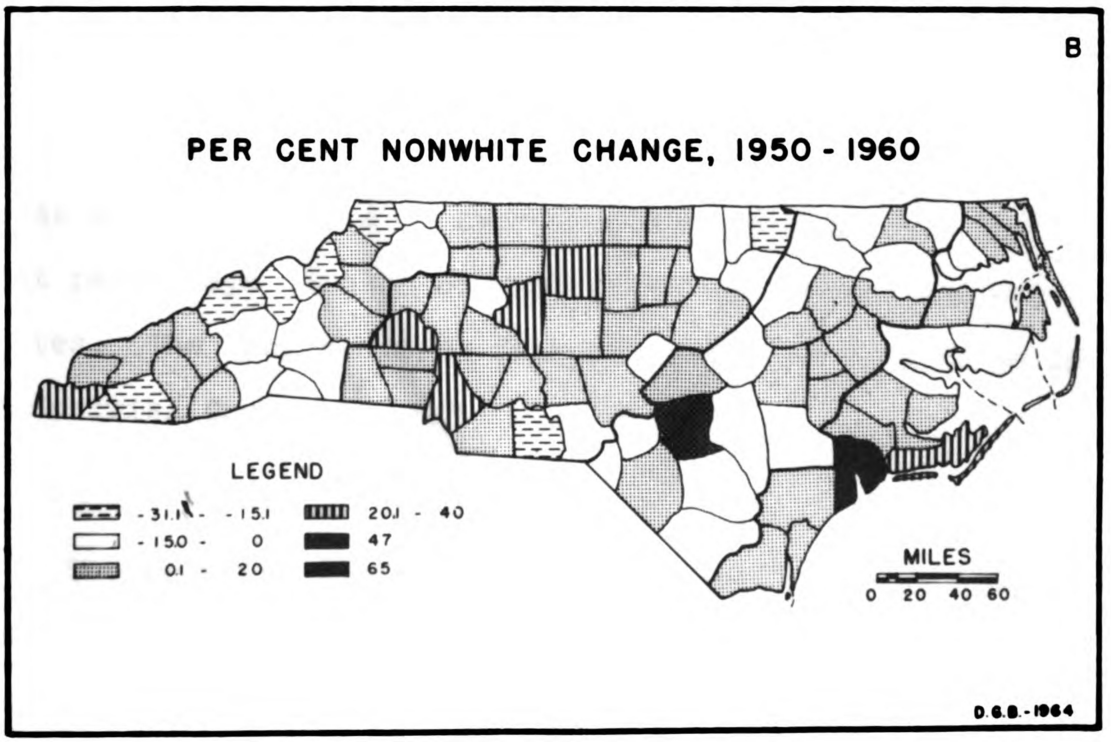

B
PER CENT NONWHITE CHANGE, 1950 - 1960
LEGEND
-31.1 - -15.1
-15.0 - 0
0.1 - 20
20.1 - 40
47
65
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 9

increase in white residents. The same was true in Wayne and Lenoir which stood second and third, respectively in increase of both classes.

Mountain.--During the last decade, fifteen counties in the Mountain region had a loss in whites and fourteen in nonwhites. Two declined more than 15% in white population, actually 16% and 19.7%, while six decreased their nonwhites by between 15 and 27% (Figs. 10-A and 10-B). Moreover, no county had an increase in whites, and only Cherokee had a gain in nonwhites, of over 20%. The Mountain area as a whole had the lowest percentage gain in white residents of any of the regions and was the only one that had a loss of nonwhite people.

Piedmont.--From 1950 to 1960, only four counties in the Piedmont had a decrease in whites, while eight had one in nonwhites. The largest percentage increases in the former were in Forsyth and Mecklenburg counties; in the latter they were in Guilford, Davidson, and Mecklenburg. See Appendix D for exact changes in both classes. Although no county had an increase in either class of over 40%, the Piedmont had the highest percentage gain in nonwhites and the second highest in whites. The largest gains in both classes tended to be in the "Industrial Crescent" (Figs. 9-A and 9-B).

Family Incomes

The relative proportion of the nonwhite population in the different regions can be used as one index of the income levels of families living in these regions. In North Carolina, the counties in the Tidewater, Coastal Plain, and

Piedmont sections having the lowest family incomes are usually those which have an extremely high percentage of nonwhite residents (Figs. 10-A and 10-B). In the Mountain region, where there is a low percentage of nonwhites, the low family incomes are attributed primarily to the topography of the area, which usually discourages the location of manufacturing industries, and to the poor agricultural resources.

The low per capita incomes of most of the counties in North Carolina are primarily attributed to four factors: (1) the low incomes earned in agriculture; (2) the below average wages in manufacturing industries; (3) the low proportion of wage earners as compared with dependents; and (4) the large number of unskilled nonwhite persons in the labor force. In 1958, only two counties in the state, Mecklenburg and Forsyth, had incomes which were above the national average for that year, while just 17 others had incomes above the average for North Carolina. The other 81 counties had incomes below both the state and national averages. For the most part, counties which had the highest incomes were located in the urban and industrialized Piedmont.[70] There is little hope that this situation will be altered without the investment of capital and the location of industry in the less industrialized areas of North Carolina.

Only the Piedmont section has some counties which have

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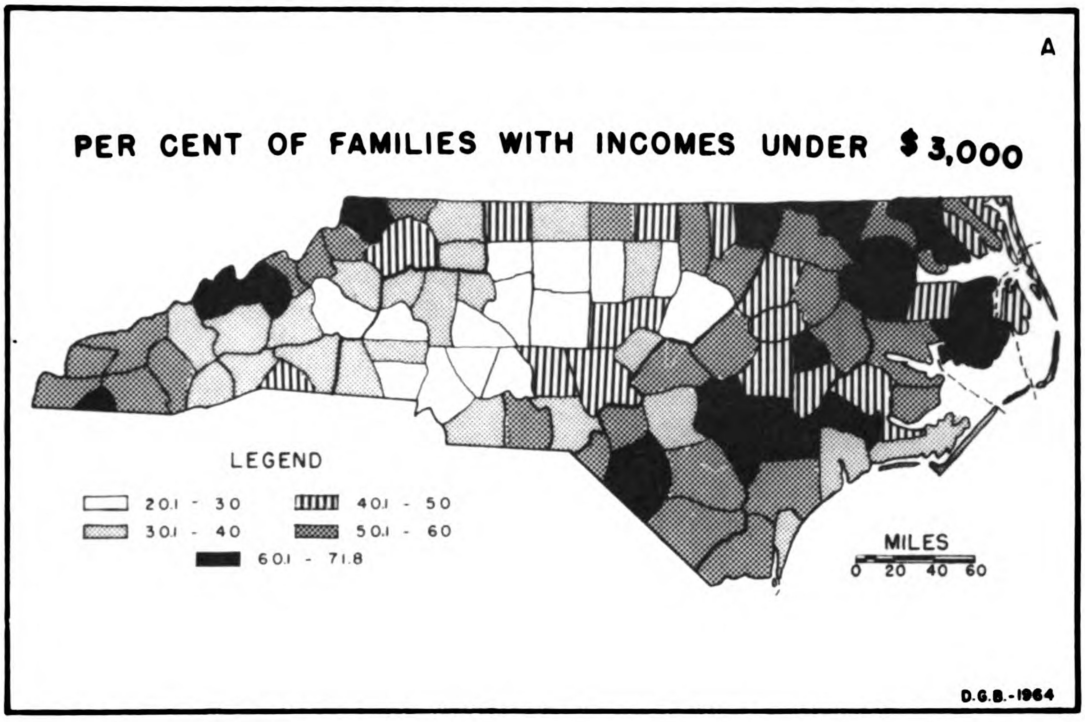
[70]Knapp, pp. 12-14


A
PER CENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES UNDER $3,000
LEGEND
20.1 - 30
30.1 - 40
40.1 - 50
50.1 - 60
60.1 - 71.8
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

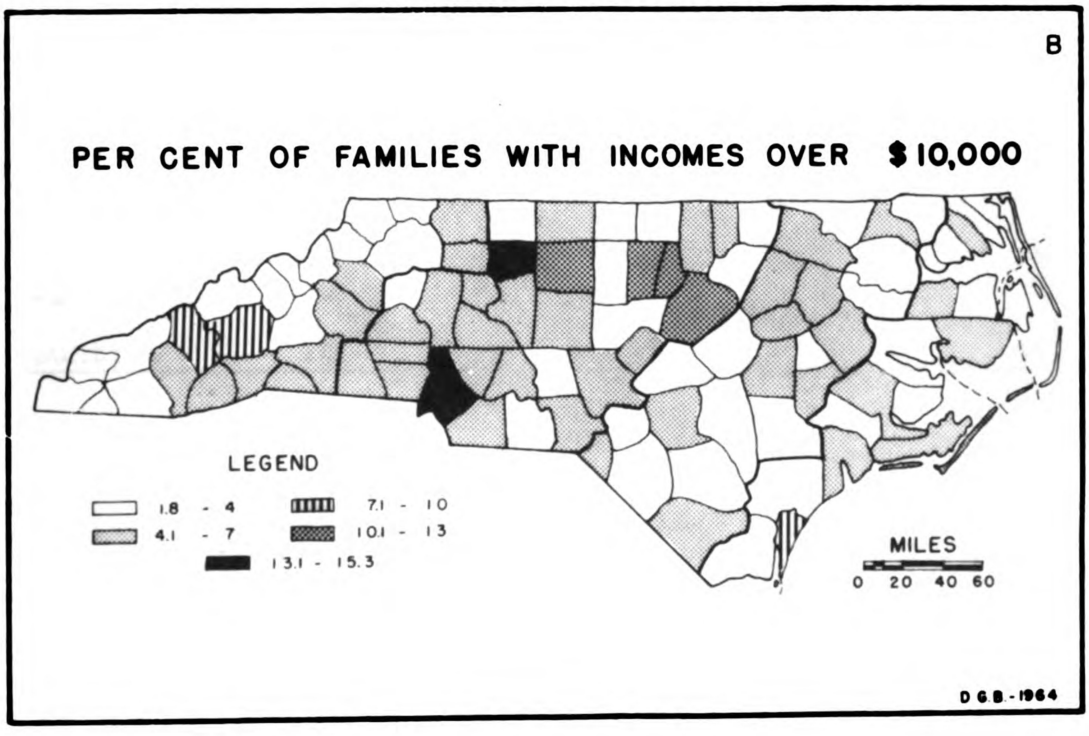

B
PER CENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES OVER $10,000
LEGEND
1.8 - 4
4.1 - 7
7.1 - 10
10.1 - 13
13.1 - 15.3
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

Fig. 10

TABLE XXII

Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000

Counties with	Region			
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont
20.1-30	0	0	1	13
30.1-40	3	1	9	10
40.1-50	5	4	2	6
50.1-60	6	10	9	4
60.1-72	4	8	4	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34

TABLE XXIII

Per Cent of Families with Incomes over $10,000

Counties with	Region			
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont
1.8- 4	11	12	14	9
4.1- 7	6	11	9	18
7.1-10	1	0	2	1
10.1-13	0	0	0	4
13.1-15.3	0	0	0	2
Total Counties	18	23	25	34

over 10% of their families having annual income exceeding $10,000. In the Tidewater and Coastal Plain regions, every county has more than 30% of its families earning less than $3,000 annually, and all but one in the Mountain section is in this category (Tables XXII and XXIII and Figs. 10-A, 10-B).

Tidewater.--In this region where thirteen of eighteen counties have over 30% of their population nonwhite, only eight counties have over one-half their workers earning more than a total of $3,000 annually, while in ten counties over one-half earn less than this amount. The high ratio of rural population in this area, the relatively high nonwhite population, and the low family incomes apparently coincide. New Hanover County has the highest percentage of urban population and of families with an income of over $10,000 and the lowest proportion of families earning under $3,000 annually (Fig. 10-A, 10-B). Onslow County, which experienced the greatest numerical and percentage gains in both whites and nonwhites during the 1950's, has over 4% of its families earning more than $10,000 a year and under 40% of them with an income less than $3,000.

Coastal Plain.--No county in the Coastal Plain area has over 7% of its families earning more than $10,000 annually, while only Cumberland County has less than 40% of them with an income under $3,000 (Figs. 10-A, 10-B). Every county in this region which contains a nonwhite proportion greater than 50% has over one-half of its families earning less than $3,000 a year (compare Figs. 8-A and 10-A). Moreover, only three of these counties have over 4% of their families with an income in

excess of $10,000. There seems to be even a better correlation between high proportions of nonwhites and low incomes in the Coastal Plain than in the Tidewater area.

Mountain.--Although the concentration of nonwhites in the Mountain section is the least of any of the four areas, family incomes are in general lower than in the Tidewater area, but not as little as in the Coastal Plain (Tables XXII, XXXIII). Even though Swain County is the only one in the Mountain region that has a nonwhite population of over 15%, four of the 25 counties have over 60% of their families with an income of under $3,000 and another nine have 50-60% of them in this bracket. Burke County is the only one with less than 30% of its families earning under $3,000 annually. No county has over 10% of its families earning more than $10,000 a year, although Haywood and Buncombe do have over 7% of their families with this income (Figs. 10-A, 10-B). Thus, it is apparent that the cause of low family income in the Mountain area is not the high proportion of nonwhites in the population but the poor agricultural and other resources.

Piedmont.--All five counties showing a decline in either whites or nonwhites during the last decade have less than 5% of their families with an income over $10,000, and four of them have more than one-half of their families earning under $3,000 a year. Ten of the twelve counties in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent" have less than 30% of their families with an income under $3,000 and in one-half of the "Crescent" counties over 10% of the families earn more than $10,000 annually. Forsyth County and Mecklenburg County have the lowest percentage

of families with income under $3,000 and the highest proportion earning over $10,000 a year. In the Piedmont as a whole, the lower percentage of nonwhites than in the Tidewater and Coastal Plain areas and the much greater industrialization and urbanization go far to explain why this area has the highest family income level of any of the regions.

Selected Tidewater Counties

Dare County.--The proportion of nonwhite inhabitants in Dare County is considerably lower than that of the Seven County Coastal Area,[71] which is composed of Beaufort, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, and Tyrrell counties. The 1960 nonwhite population in Dare County was only 6.8% of the total, while in the Seven County Coastal Area it as a whole was 36.3%. Most nonwhite workers living in urban areas are concentrated in menial trades and services. Nonwhites in rural sections are usually engaged in subsistence farming which is declining in importance. Although the nonwhites in Dare County fare better than elsewhere in Eastern North Carolina, they are steadily decreasing in number. Most of them live in Nags Head Township, the tourist center of the county, and have a median income of about $700 more than that obtained in the Seven County Coastal Area.[72] In this seven county

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[71] See Appendix A for definition.

[72] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population and Economy: Dare County, North Carolina, prepared by Bruce Briggs, Richard Sutton, and Joe Perry ([Raleigh: By the author]), March 1963, pp. 12-13.

area, only Dare, Currituck, and Pasquotank have less than 50% of their families earning under $3,000 a year, while only Hyde and Pasquotank have more than 4% of theirs with an income over $10,000.

Carteret County.--This county is not only one of the three in the Tidewater area having a percentage of nonwhites less than 15, but it is also one of the three in which less than 40% of the families earn under $3,000 annually. In addition, only three Tidewater counties have a higher percentage of families in the county earning more than $10,000 a year. In Carteret County 5.4% of the families are in this category.

Onslow County.--The tremendous increase in both white and nonwhite population in Onslow County has been largely the result of the presence of Camp Lejeune. The population growth in Jacksonville is about 75% dependent upon this marine base.[73] This includes military and civil personnel connected with the base, as well as persons working in businesses serving these people. Due to the enormous growth in the white population of the county since 1950, the proportion of nonwhite residents has dropped from 19% to 13%--even though the number of nonwhites has also increased greatly. While the tremendous gain in white population has been largely due to the increase in military personnel at the marine base, the rise in

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[73] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Planning Staff, Jacksonville, North Carolina: Population and Economic Summary, prepared by Robert D. Barbour, John Voorhees, and John G. Scott (Report No. 1; (Raleigh: By the author), 1960), pp. 1, 10.

the number of nonwhite residents, especially in Jacksonville, has been attributed to a high reproduction rate and in-migration from near by rural areas to fill newly created jobs. This growth in nonwhite population during the last decade amounted to 65%. In the future the nonwhite population will probably show a slow proportional rise as a result of the presence of stable government employment.[74]

The relatively high income level, as compared with that in most other counties of the Tidewater area, is due primarily to the large number of military and civil service workers in the county. The fact that the military base is the heart of the economy might be interpreted as putting Onslow County in a precarious situation. However, this is not true. Camp LeJeune is a permanent installation which operates at maximum efficiency when fully populated.[75]

New Hanover County.--Although New Hanover County had a nonwhite population of nearly 28% in 1960, this was a drop of 3.4% from the figure for 1950. The decrease was due primarily to the out-migration of Negroes from the city of Wilmington. In fact, over 70% of the Negro out-migration from the county was from Wilmington. During the same ten year period, 6,053 whites migrated out of the city, while the remaining sections of the county gained 6,983 whites by immigration-many of whom were outmigrants from Wilmington. Therefore, although there

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[74] Ibid.

[75] Ibid., pp. 29-31.

was a decrease in the proportion of nonwhites in New Hanover County, there was an increase in the ratio of nonwhites to whites within the city. On the whole, however, there was an increase in the number of whites and nonwhites in the county due to the high rate of natural increase. Wilmington, nevertheless, experienced a net decrease in total population of 1,030 because of the higher rate of out-migration from the city than the natural increase and in-migration.[76]

The nonwhite percentage for the county as a whole is 27.8; for the city, 37.8; and for the county excluding Wilmington, 12.1. The difference in the income level between Wilmington and the rest of the county reflects to a high degree the variation between the two areas in the proportion of nonwhite residents. The average family income of Wilmington is $4,892, while the median is only $3,870. This considerable difference indicates a highly uneven distribution of incomes within the city where a few families with a high income raise the mean without changing the median. The families of the county outside Wilmington have a higher median than the city which is only slightly less than the average. This denotes a more even balance in incomes here with a few families having incomes at either extreme. Thus, there appears to be a significant correlation between the high percentage (37.8%)

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[76]North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Population and Economic Report: Wilmington, North Carolina, prepared by Josef H. Perry ([Raleigh: By the author], October, 1962), p. 55.

of nonwhites in Wilmington and the high percentage of families with an income under $3,000 (37.8%). In fact, 66.7% of the nonwhite families in the city earn less than $3,000 a year, while only 23.6% of the white families are in this income bracket.[77] In addition, proportionate computations of the income levels of both races in Wilmington show the nonwhite families account for 54.6% of those in the low income range. This is nearly 17% higher than the nonwhite percentage would indicate. The fact that the population of New Hanover County is only .5% rural farm indicates that this factor is not significant in determining overall income levels of the county.

Selected Coastal Plain Counties

Robeson County.--Robeson County is outstanding in its ethnic diversification. The three major racial groups are whites (41%), Negroes (29%) and Indians (29%).[78] This is the most even distribution of the races in any county in the state. Segregation is complete. Elementary and high schools are provided for each race in all areas, and in the Smiling community there is a school attended by "Independents"--children rejected by all three racial groups. A separate college is also provided for the Indians.[79] There is reported evidence that some of the ascendants of these Indians were

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[77] Ibid., pp. 42-43, 67.

[78] (North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development), North Carolina Population--1960, a bulletin.

[79] Sharpe, I, 394-396.

members of the now famous "Lost Colony." Since Robeson County is expected to start decreasing in population during this decade and the number of whites declined during the 1950's while that of nonwhites increased, the racial distribution will probably become more even in the future. The increase in the nonwhite population has been due largely to the growth of the number of Indians. Indeed, Pembroke, the home and capital of the Indians,[80] claimed 12% of the increase of the county during the last decade.

Cumberland County.--Cumberland County has one of the lowest proportions of nonwhite population in the Coastal Plain. However, as in most areas of North Carolina, the natural increase rate of nonwhites is much higher than that of the whites. Despite this fact, the proportion of the nonwhites decreased from 27.9 to 26.6 per cent during the 1950's. This change was due to out-migration.[81] Even Fayetteville, the largest city in the county, has been experiencing an out-migration of young adult nonwhite males. There has also been an in-migration of young adult white males and females. This has been mostly on the urban fringe and is due largely to the presence of the military bases in the area and also to the process of suburbanization.[82] The smaller percentage of families in Cumberland

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[80] Ibid., p.396

[81] Letter from R. Albert Rumbough, Director of Planning, Planning Department, Fayetteville, North Carolina, April 29, 1964.

[82] Fayetteville Planning Department, p. 24.

County with an average income of less than $3,000 is not only attributable to the low proportion of Negroes (95% of the nonwhite population), but also to the presence of the industrial city of Fayetteville and the Fort Bragg army base.

Greene County.--Greene County has the highest percentage of Negroes of any of the Coastal Plain counties, and showed an increase in the proportion of Negroes during the 1950-1960 decade. As might be expected, this county has the greatest percentage of Coastal Plain families (70.3%) with an income under $3,000. All these facts show a significant correlation to the size of the rural farm population, which in 1960 was the highest on a percentage basis of any county in North Carolina.

Selected Mountain Counties

Swain County.--Although Swain County has the largest proportion of nonwhite residents of any Mountain county (19.8% in 1960), only 4.2% of these persons were Negroes. Most of the others were Cherokee Indians. The forefathers of these Indians were living in this area when the first white man came to settle. Just as the Negroes in the South have a low income level, so do the Indians. In fact, in Swain County 59% of the families earn under $3,000 a year and only 2.2% of all families have an income of more than $10,000. This income picture is perplexing when one notes that 84% of the inhabitants of the county are classified as rural-nonfarm. However, in 1950, 20.4% of those employed were in manufacturing with most of the remaining workers engaged in service or tourist

industries either directly or indirectly. In 1953, approximately 2,000,000 tourists visited Swain County.[83] During the 1950's the white population decreased by 19.7%, while the nonwhite population increased by 7.5%. This variation in the usual trends of change of the whites and nonwhites is probably due mostly to the fact that Indian residents have a much greater tendency to remain in their home area than do Negroes.

Burke County.--Burke County is the only one in North Carolina outside of the Piedmont region that has less than 30% of its families earning under $3,000 a year. This is largely because nearly 55% of those employed work in manufacturing industries, while only 4% work in agriculture. The low percentage of nonwhite (7%) may also be a contributory factor. Although both races increased their numbers from 1950 to 1960, the whites experienced a more rapid growth, thereby lowering the proportion of nonwhites in the county.

Haywood and Buncombe Counties.--Haywood and Buncombe counties have the highest percentage of families in the Mountain section with an income of over $10,000. After having seen how prosperous and fast growing Buncombe County is, to find that Haywood County has a slightly higher percentage of families earning more than $10,000 a year seems somewhat surprising at first. However, according to an account written in 1953, Haywood County possessed advantages which might explain this

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[83]Sharpe, I, 464, 468-469.

phenomenon. This stated:

> Haywood is the leading beef cattle producer in the state.
>
> It has the largest rubber, largest shoe factory and the largest paper factory in the state.
>
> It is among the five largest dairy counties.
>
> The weekly industrial wage is the highest in North Carolina.
>
> Its farmland values are the highest in the south; third highest in the nation.
>
> It contains more concrete silos than any other county in the South.
>
> It has the largest farm agent set-up in the state.[84]

Haywood County also has an extremely low percentage (2%) of nonwhites. Both whites and nonwhites increased between 1950 and 1960 with the nonwhite proportion becoming only slightly greater. On the other hand, in Buncombe County a little over one-tenth of the population is nonwhites. In 1960, the number of whites over nonwhites were almost 8,000 persons more than it had been in 1950.

The fact that nearly 10% of the persons living in Buncombe County are retired[85] partially explains why approximately 30% of the families had an income under $3,000. Executives of the large industries and the ample opportunity for double income families doubtlessly account for a significant portion

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[84] Ibid., 175-176.

[85] Ibid., II, 636.

of the high-salaried families.

Selected Piedmont Counties

Warren County.--The proportion of nonwhite population in Warren County, which is the highest in North Carolina, has changed little in the last 100 years. In 1860, Warren County had the highest proportion of slaves of any county in the state (68%).[86] One hundred years later, the nonwhite population was 64.7% of the total, with 96.8% of these being Negroes.[87] This was true although from 1950 to 1960, the nonwhite ratio dropped because the nonwhite population decreased percentagewise, more than did the whites. Warren County also has the third highest percentage of rural farm inhabitants in the Piedmont (47.1%). These facts help to explain the low income level of the county. It ranks highest in the Piedmont and fifth in the state in the percentage of families with an income under $3,000 (64.3%). In addition, only three counties in the Piedmont section have a lower proportion of their families earning more than $10,000 annually.

Mecklenburg County.--During the 1950's, the gains in both white and nonwhite residents of Mecklenburg County paralleled each other. The increase of nearly 17,000 nonwhites, or 34%, did not significantly change the nonwhite ratio of the total population. The large numerical increase in nonwhite residents

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[86] Lefler and Newsome, 399.

[87] (North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development), North Carolina Population--1960, a bulletin.

was basically the result of the same forces which also caused the growth of the white population.[88] For over 100 years the Negro population has averaged between 25-30% of the total for both the city of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.[89] With approximately 25% of the present population classified as nonwhite[90] and a fairly thoroughly diversified economy,[91] Mecklenburg County has the highest percentage of families in the state with an income in excess of $10,000 and the second lowest one of families earning under $3,000 a year. Projections for the next two decades indicate that the economy of the county will not show any large proportionate changes,[92] that the average household income will increase over $1,000 in each decade,[93] and that the ratio of nonwhites to whites will remain fairly constant.

Guilford County.--Between 1950 and 1960, Guilford County experienced the second largest growth of population in the state (Fig. 3-A). However, although the county ranked first in the percentage increase of nonwhite residents, it was ninth in gain of white inhabitants (Figs. 9-A and 9-B). The

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[88] Letter from Allan D. Spader, City Planner, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission, Charlotte, North Carolina, April 24, 1964.

[89] Blythe and Brockman, p.449.

[90] North Carolina, Department of Conservation and Development, North Carolina Population--1960, a bulletin.

[91] Hammer and Company Associates, pp. 18, 84.

[92] Ibid.

[93] Ibid., Appendix table B-XI.

nonwhite growth during this decade was 11.3% higher than that of the whites. This resulted in a small proportionate gain for nonwhites in total population.[94] The large textile, tobacco, and furniture industries in the county are doubtlessly responsible for a significant part of the increase in both the white and nonwhite residents. Guilford County has the third highest percentage of families in the state earning over $10,000 annually and the third lowest proportion of its households with an income under $3,000.

Forsyth County.--During the 1950's population growth of Forsyth County resulted primarily from the tremendous increase in the number of white residents. This was more than nine times greater than that of the nonwhites. The percentage gain of the former was nearly 27% higher than that of the latter with the result that the percentage of nonwhites in the total population of the county dropped 4% between 1950 and 1960.[95] The slow growth of the Negro population, which contains 99.8% of the nonwhite residents, seems to be largely attributable to

> ...(1) the large net out-migration (of Negroes) in the primary labor force age group, which is also the child-bearing age group; and (2) a consequently low birth rate.[96]

However, this trend is not expected to continue for much

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[94] Sharpe, II, 840.

[95] Ibid., I, 146.

[96] Letter from Bert A. Winterbottom, Assistant Director, City-County Planning Board, County of Forsyth and City of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, April 21, 1964.

longer as is indicated by the following statement:

> We believe that this condition must be in the process of modification in view of the many improved opportunities which are opening up locally for education, recreation, employment and medical care; and the harmonious progress in desegregation in employment, education and public accomodations.[97]

Forsyth County has the lowest percentage of families of any county in the state with an income under $3,000 and the second highest one of families earning more than $10,000 a year. This high income level is usually attributed to the attraction here of a large number of technical and professional workers by Western Electric since 1947. However, this popular hypothesis is not substantiated by census data. A more probable explanation is that the family incomes are supplemented by interest received from investments in the tobacco industry of Forsyth made by, or in the interest of, many generations of employees. Again, there are no investigations which have been conducted which might confirm or oppose this hypothesis.[98]

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[97] Ibid.

[98] Ibid.

CHAPTER V

AGE, SEX, AND EDUCATION

Age

North Carolina is experiencing the same trends in age distribution changes that are occurring in most areas of the United States. For one thing, the average age of the population is rising. From 1940 to 1950, North Carolina's population grew 13.7%, while persons over 64 years of age increased 43.9%. Better medical care was primarily responsible for this trend.[99] Another major reason for the increasing proportion of older people has been an out-migration of a large number of young adults. Almost 75% of those leaving during the 1950's was persons between 20 and 44 years of age.

The aging of the population during the last decade continued the previously established trend, but at a somewhat less rapid rate. Between 1950 and 1960, the number of people increased 12.1%, while those over 64 years of age increased 38.6%. During the same decade the proportion of persons 65 years of age and over increased from 5.5% to 6.8%. However, even with an aging population, North Carolina in 1960 had a larger part of its residents under 10 years of age and a smaller one of those over 64 than did the nation as a whole.[100]

With few exceptions, the proportion of persons in each

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[99]Hobbs, pp. 81-82.

[100]Knapp, pp. 5-6.

of the different age groups does not vary a great deal among the 100 counties of the state. The percentages do range, however, from 33.2% in Orange County to 48.2% in Hoke County for persons under 18 years of age: from 45.1% in Warren County to 60.5% in Onslow County for persons from 18 through 64 years of age, and from 2.0% in Onslow County to 13.0% in Hyde County for persons over 64 years of age (Appendix G). The respective ranges in these age groups, then, are 15.0%, 15.8%, and 11.0%. Moreover, the variations in the different age groups are distributed fairly evenly throughout the four sections of the state.[101]

Coastal Plain.--The Coastal Plain not only has the highest percentage of persons under eighteen years of age, but also the lowest of those from 18 to 65 and over 65 (Table XXIV). The fact that this region has the greatest proportions of rural farm and nonwhite residents is significantly reflected in the age structure of its population. The larger size of the young age group is probably the result of the higher birth rate and resultant higher natural increase associated with rural farm areas, particularly so with nonwhites. The high proportion of both these classes of people in one region largely explains the presence of a young population. The low percentage of persons in the other two classes are a result not only of the many children, but also of the out-migration of many residents 18 to 65 years of age during the last twenty years. Most of these persons moved to the more urbanized areas of the

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[101] See Appendix B for percentage age distributions.

state, where better vocational opportunities were to be found.

Mountain.--The Mountain section has the lowest percentage of residents under 18 years of age, and the highest over 65 of any of the four regions of North Carolina. This area also has the smallest proportions of persons classified as urban and nonwhite. The lack of a very young population is possibly best explained by the extremely small percentage of nonwhites resulting in a relatively low birth rate. On the other hand, the fairly old population in this area is probably caused by the tendency of older residents to remain in their present locations, whereas those persons in the other two age groups move much more frequently. The children go with their parents who are working age adults.

Piedmont.--The Piedmont region has the highest percentages of residents in the 18 to 65 age group and in urban places and the lowest in rural nonfarm and rural farm areas (Table XXIV). The relatively large proportion of the population in the middle age group results from the demand for these persons to work in the industries and businesses of this region. Although the Piedmont has the lowest rural nonfarm percentage, the great majority of these inhabitants commute to work in urban areas rather than just live on non-producing farms. Here,as elsewhere in the United States, the lower birthrate is associated with the higher percentage of urban dwellers.

Tidewater Counties

Dare and Hyde.--Dare County has the lowest percentage of Tidewater residents under 18 and the second highest over 65, while

TABLE XXIV

Selected Population Characteristics, 1960
(Per Cent)

Category	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
Urban	29.1	29.3	26.8	50.4	39.5
Rural Nonfarm	56.7	40.2	55.3	38.0	42.8
Rural Farm	14.2	30.5	17.9	11.6	17.7
Nonwhite	29.2	41.5	6.5	22.5	25.4
White	70.8	58.5	93.5	77.5	74.6
Under 18 years	39.4	42.9	36.9	37.6	39.0
18-65 years	54.2	51.1	54.2	55.7	54.2
Over 65 years	6.4	6.0	8.9	6.7	6.8

Hyde County has next to the lowest proportion from 18 to 65 and the highest over 65 (Appendix G). The relatively old population is chiefly a result of the rural nature of these counties. The somewhat lower percentage of younger persons in Dare than Hyde reflects the greater share of rural nonfarm population in the former which is largely connected with the tourist business in that county.

Onslow.--In the Tidewater region, Onslow County has the highest percentage of persons 18 to 65 and the lowest over 65. The explanation for the high proportion of persons in the middle age group is that most of the military personnel and their wives connected with the Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point Marine bases live in the county. This high percentage and that of young persons combine to produce a low proportion of residents in the old age group.

Coastal Plain Counties

Cumberland.--Cumberland County has the lowest percentage of residents in the Coastal Plain in both the under 18 and over 65 age groups, as well as the highest in the 18 to 65 one (Appendix G). The age distribution here is not typical of that elsewhere in the Coastal Plain. This is because of the presence in the county of Fort Bragg and the Pope Air Force Bases. Not only the military personnel and the civil employees connected with the bases, but most of the persons working in businesses in the area are in the 18 to 65 age group.

Hoke.--In the Coastal Plain, Hoke County has the highest proportion of persons under 18 and the lowest one of those 18 to

65. This extreme example of a very young population is nevertheless typical of the region. It is a reflection of a rural population of over 80%, a large part of which is nonwhite.

Mountain Counties

Buncombe.--In the Mountain section, Buncombe County has not only the lowest percentage of persons under 18, but also relatively high proportions of residents 18 to 65 and over 65 (Appendix G). The very low percentage of young persons results chiefly from the high ones in the other age groups. The high proportion of inhabitants in the middle age group reflects the high urban and white populations of this county. On the other hand, the high percentage of older residents is representative of the increasing importance of Buncombe as an area for retired persons.

Watauga.--Watauga County has the highest percentage of Mountain area residents from 18 to 65 years of age. This figure is associated with the fact that this county is one of eight in this region with an urban population of over 20%, as well as a large proportion of white residents.

Piedmont Counties

Mecklenburg.--In the Piedmont region, Mecklenburg County has the lowest percentage of residents over 65, as well as relatively high ones in the other two age groups (Appendix G). This age distribution reflects the urbanization of this county.

Orange.--Orange County has the lowest proportion of

inhabitants under 18 and the highest one from 18 to 65. The small percentage of young persons is related to both the low rural farm and low nonwhite proportions; 13.6% and 23.7%, respectively. The high percentage of residents in the middle age group reflects the moderate urbanization and high rural nonfarm proportion in the county.

Warren.--Within the Piedmont, Warren County has the highest percentage of persons under 18 and over 65 and the lowest one from 18 to 65 (Appendix G). The fact that the nonwhite proportion (64.7%) is the greatest in North Carolina and that the county is 100% rural (47.1% rural farm) accounts for the high percentages of children and old people, with a consequent low percentage in the middle age group.

Sex

The ratio of males 18 years of age and over in the population does not vary much from one county to another or among the regions. New Hanover has the lowest share of males in this age group and all the other counties in the state, except four, range from this low of 46.1%, to 50.9%. Although Carteret County and Cumberland County have relatively high proportions, with 56.6% and 57.0% respectively, Onslow County has by far the highest one with 64.2%. By subtracting the percentage of males from 100 the proportion of females can be determined.

The fact that many of the marines stationed at Camp Lejeune are single and must live in barracks on the base[102] accounts in large part for the much higher percentage of males

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[102]Sharpe, II, 964.

18 years of age and over living in Onslow County.

Education

Regionally, the Coastal Plain counties as a group, have the highest percentage of persons under 18 years of age (Table XXIV). As stated before, this seems to correlate with the larger proportions of nonwhites and rural farm dwellers, who have high natural increase rates, in this section. The presence of a larger percentage of persons under 18 years of age in the more heavily populated Coastal Plain than in the Tidewater and the Mountain sections indicates that a larger number of residents in the former region will have to be educated. Even though the Piedmont has a still greater number of young persons to be sent to public school, most of its counties are sufficiently wealthy to be able to finance a better school program than in the other three regions. Such ideas as these should be kept in mind as the education of the state and the four regions is discussed.

Education in North Carolina occupies an increasingly significant role in the development of the state's economy. In order to obtain higher paying jobs, additional schooling is becoming imperative. This causes problems. The low income level of the state combined with the large school enrollment results in teachers' salaries being below, and the student-teacher ratio above the national average. Another serious problem confronting North Carolina education is the large number of drop-outs. Less than 50% of the students who began the first grade in 1950 completed high school and only about

one-tenth will finish college.

In 1960, the median years of school completed in North Carolina by persons over 24 years of age was 8.9, which was nearly two years below the national average. The two major factors contributing to this position were the lower level of education attainment of the state's large rural and nonwhite populations. The latter particularly has a high percentage of persons with under four years of school completed (Table XXV).[103]

In order to raise the educational level of the people of North Carolina and to curtail the extremely high drop-out rate, the state must somehow overcome the three most serious problems confronting its educational system. These are (1) the growing school enrollments, (2) the lack of well-trained teachers, and (3) the inadequate physical facilities to house present and future students. Although the state is working hard at meeting the educational needs of its people, the demands will increase before they decrease.[104] The present administration, under the direction of Governor Terry Sanford, has placed its major emphasis on a program of providing quality education for the people of North Carolina.

High School Education

In North Carolina, among persons classified as urban and white there is a much higher percentage of high school graduates than among rural and nonwhite residents (Table XXV). The

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[103] Knapp, pp. 6-7.

[104] Hobbs, pp. 225-228.

TABLE XXV

Level of School Completed by North Carolina's Population Aged 25 Years and Over, 1960

	Per Cent by Level of School Completed				Median School Years Completed
	4 Years or less	5 to 8 Years	1 to 3 Years of High School	4 Years of High School and Over	
The State	16.5	34.3	17.0	32.3	8.9
Urban	13.1	28.7	17.4	40.7	10.4
Rural	18.9	38.2	16.7	26.2	8.3
White	12.2	33.0	17.7	37.1	9.8
Nonwhite	31.9	38.8	14.6	14.7	7.0

Source: John L. Knapp, North Carolina: An Economic Profile (Richmond: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, (1962), p.7.

counties in North Carolina which have the largest numbers of high school graduates over 24 years of age are among the most populous ones. These are Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, and Wake counties, which also rank first, second, fourth, and seventh, respectively, in the percentage of their urban populations.[105] The Piedmont has by far the greatest numerical concentration of high school graduates, with the Coastal Plain, Mountain, and Tidewater areas following in that order (Table XXVI). Percentage-wise, however, the arrangement is different, with the Tidewater, Mountain, and Coastal Plain regions following the Piedmont in turn.

Tidewater.--The educational level of the Tidewater section is very low. One-half of the counties have less than 1,000 residents each who have completed high school and only two have over 7,000 graduates (Fig. 11-A). The three Tidewater counties--New Hanover, Onslow, and Craven--which have the most high school graduates are those that contain the largest populations. In addition, New Hanover County has the highest percentage of urban population in this region, and Onslow County has the lowest nonwhite population.

Coastal Plain.--The Coastal Plain region has the lowest percentage of high school graduates (Table XXVII). Several factors seem to contribute to this situation. First, this section has the highest proportions of nonwhite and of rural

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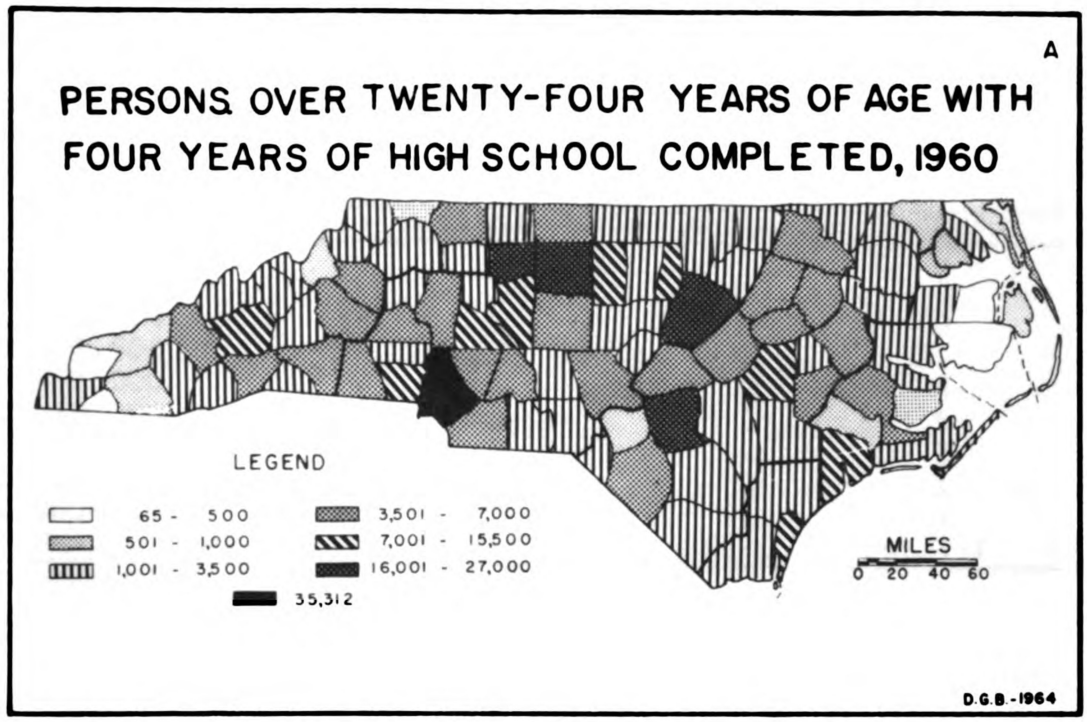
[105] See ~~Appendix G~~ Table XXV for per cent of urban-rural and white-nonwhite students who finish school.


A
PERSONS OVER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE WITH FOUR YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED, 1960
LEGEND
65 - 500
501 - 1,000
1,001 - 3,500
3,501 - 7,000
7,001 - 15,500
16,001 - 27,000
35,312
MILES
0 20 40 60
D.G.B.-1964

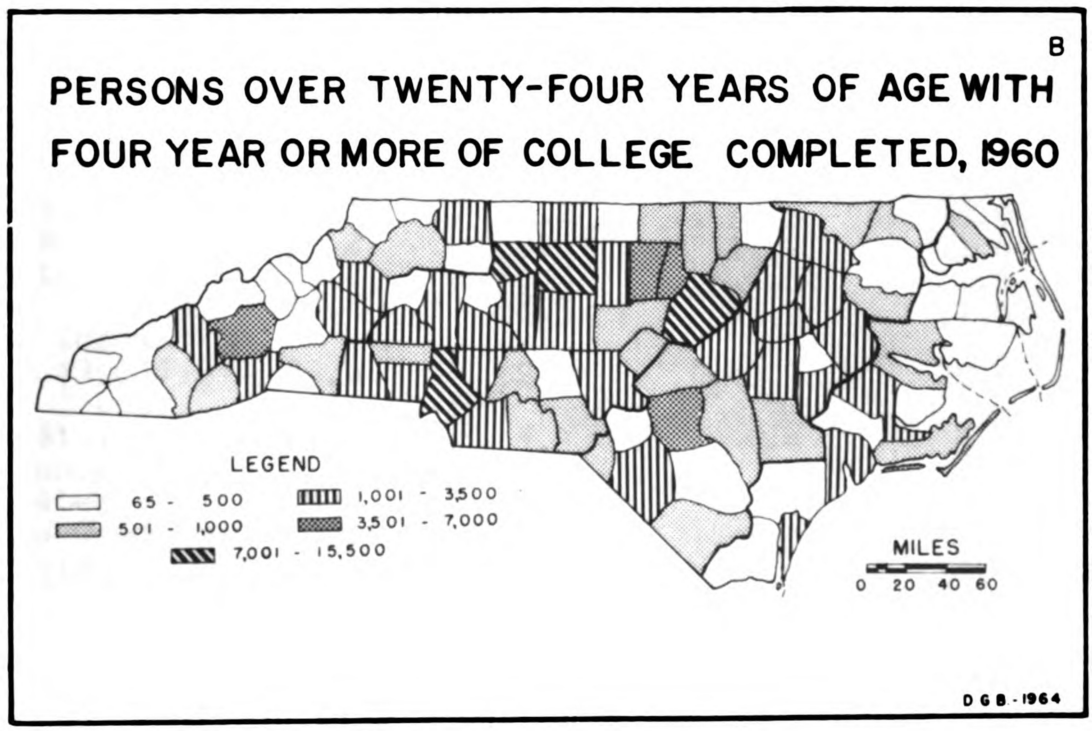

B
PERSONS OVER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE WITH FOUR YEAR OR MORE OF COLLEGE COMPLETED, 1960
LEGEND
65 - 500
501 - 1,000
7,001 - 15,500
1,001 - 3,500
3,501 - 7,000
MILES
0 20 40 60
D G B - 1964

Fig. 11

TABLE XXVI

Persons over Twenty-Four Years of Age with Four Years of High School Completed, 1960.

Counties With	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
65- 500	3	0	2	0	5
501- 1,000	6	2	4	0	12
1,001- 3,500	6	10	12	16	44
3,501- 7,000	1	9	6	9	25
7,001-15,000	2	1	1	5	9
16,001-27,000	0	1	0	3	4
35,312	0	0	0	1	1
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Number	42,095	87,496	62,865	239,337	431,793
Percentage of Total Population	9.8	7.8	9.4	10.4	9.5

TABLE XXVII

Population Characteristics, 1960 (Per Cent)

Category	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
Urban	29.1	29.3	26.8	50.4	39.5
Rural Nonfarm	56.7	40.2	55.3	38.0	42.8
Rural Farm	14.2	30.5	17.9	11.6	17.7
Nonwhite	29.2	41.5	6.5	22.5	25.4
White	70.8	58.5	93.5	77.5	74.6
Family Income Under $3,000	43.9	52.2	40.3	28.5	37.2
Family Income over $10,000	4.9	4.3	5.4	8.9	6.9
High School Graduates	9.8	7.8	9.4	10.4	9.5
College Graduates	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.2
Population of State	9.5	24.7	15.4	50.4	100.0

farm persons, many of whom fall into both of these categories. This in turn is reflected in the second factor, that of low income. This area has not only the highest percentage of families earning under $3,000 a year, but also the lowest with incomes over $10,000. Therefore, the greater tendency for nonwhites and children from low-income families to drop out of school before graduation leads to the very low percentage of high school graduates in this region.

In contrast, the Coastal Plain has the second largest number of high school graduates in the state.[106] Cumberland, Wayne, and Robeson contain the most residents with a high school education. The large number of graduates in Cumberland and Wayne counties is no doubt due to the larger population and greater urbanization of these two areas. Although the proportion of nonwhites in Robeson County is 15% greater than in Pitt County, the former has slightly over 200 more high school graduates. This is probably best explained by the fact that Robeson has nearly 20,000 more inhabitants than does Pitt. However, Pitt County has 6.9% of its population with a high school education, while Robeson has only 5.6%. This illustrates the effect of the large nonwhite population on lowering the educational level of the area as a whole.

Mountain.--Although the Mountain section has a relatively small number of high school graduates as compared

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[106] In this chapter, all statistics concerned with high school and college graduates represent those persons 25 years of age and over.

to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions, it has more than the Tidewater area (Table XXVI). It has a slightly lower proportion of its total population who hold diplomas than the average for the state (Table XXVI). Less than one-fourth of the counties in the Mountain region have under 1,000 residents with high school diplomas. Buncombe has the largest number of graduates (over 13,500). This is due to the large population and the high degree of urbanization. Graham County has the fourth lowest number of high school graduates in the state. However, it is also sixth from the bottom in population, so it has a smaller percentage of high school graduates than might be expected.

Piedmont.--The Piedmont has the highest percentage of high school graduates in North Carolina (Table XXVII). The higher educational level of the people in this region may be explained first by the facts that the highest urban and white population percentages and the lowest rural nonfarm and rural farm ones are located here; second by the facts that this section has the lowest proportion of families earning under $3,000 a year and the highest with an income over $10,000. Therefore, not only are the social and economic conditions more favorable for keeping children in school for additional years, but also more money is available to finance better education facilities. This is exemplified by five main conditions in the area: the larger population, the greater wealth and industrial development, the better teachers because of higher salaries paid, the better schools in the urbanized

places, and the location here of a very high proportion of the colleges and universities in the state.

In 1960, the Piedmont had no county with less than 1,000 persons who had graduated from high school (Table XXVI). Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, and Forsyth Counties, each of which had a city of over 50,000 residents, had over 16,000 high school graduates. In fact, 18 of the 34 counties in this region each had more than 3,500 persons who had graduated. In the Piedmont as a whole there were more individuals with this level of education than in the other three regions combined.

College Education

The counties in the state with the most college graduates over 24 years of age are those with the largest populations. For the most part, these are the same omes that have the most high school graduates (Compare Figs. 11-A and 11-B), and for much the same reasons.

Tidewater.--The Tidewater area has the lowest percentage of college graduates living within its borders, although it was second from lowest in the proportion of high school graduates. It also contains the highest percentage of rural nonfarm people and is the lowest in overall population (Table XXVII). There seems to be little reason however, to suspect that the proportion of rural nonfarm population bears much relation to that of the college graduates. Rather it is the presence in this section of only three small colleges out of the 63 colleges

and universities in North Carolina that is most important in explaining the low proportion of college graduates. The very low percentage of the state's population living in the Tidewater, which in turn demands fewer highly educated persons, is another reason for this relatively low concentration of persons with college degrees. Two-thirds of the counties in the Tidewater area have less than 500 college graduates each, while only one has more than 2,000 (Table XXVIII and Fig. 11-B). This region contains only three (5%) of the colleges in North Carolina. One of these is a senior college.[107] Although Pasquotank County contains two of the three colleges, only about 700 college graduates reside there. However, both schools are small: a Negro senior college with an enrollment of between 500 and 600;[108] and a junior college which opened in the fall of 1961.[109] Thus, the presence of colleges in a county does not necessarily guarantee the habitation of a large number of college graduates there, especially if the colleges are small and the county largely rural in character. The other junior college in this region is Wilmington College, which was founded in 1947 in New Hanover County.[110] New Hanover, Onslow, and Craven counties have the most college graduates and

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[107] Lefler and Newsome, p. 625.

[108] Sharpe, I, 355.

[109] Lefler and Newsome, p. 625.

[110] Hobbs, p. 236.

the largest populations.

Coastal Plain.--The second largest number of college graduates live in the Coastal Plain (Table XXVIII). Cumberland, Pitt, and Wayne counties have the most inhabitants holding a degree. Although Pitt County has only one-half as many high school graduates as Wayne County, it has approximately 100 more persons with a college degree. The most obvious reason for this discrepancy is the presence of East Carolina College in the town of Greenville in Pitt County. This state-supported college, having an enrollment of about 6,000, is the largest institution of higher education outside the Piedmont region. Together, Cumberland, Wayne, Pitt, and Robeson counties have four of the seven senior colleges and one of the four junior colleges in the Coastal Plain region, which in turn contains one-half of the junior and senior colleges located outside the Piedmont.[111] However, the institutions of higher education in this area are not always located in the counties which are experiencing the greatest growth. In fact, two Coastal Plain counties in which colleges are located lost population during the 1950's and two others are expected to lose residents during this decade. The losses,however, will be mostly of rural and nonwhite populations who have a much smaller percentage of college graduates.[112]

Mountain.--The number of college graduates in the Mountain region is smaller than in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain

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[111] Lefler and Newsome, p. 625.

[112] Knapp, p. 7.

sections, but it is larger than in the Tidewater area. The percentage of the total population holding a degree is higher than in either the Coastal Plain or Tidewater region. Nearly six-tenths of the counties in the Mountain section have less than 500 persons with a college education (Table XXVIII). All counties with under 1,000 high school graduates likewise have less than 500 residents with college degrees. This part of North Carolina has three senior colleges and five junior colleges. Three of these are located in Buncombe County.[113] The largest college in the Mountain region is Appalachian State College located in Watauga County. Buncombe is one of the six counties in this area containing colleges, but it is the only one of these with over 3,500 residents who have a college degree (Fig. 11-B). It has approximately 5,700 college graduates. Graham County has the smallest number of college graduates, as well as the next to least number of residents.

Piedmont.--The greatest number and per cent of college graduates in any region of North Carolina live in the Piedmont (Table XXVIII). Only six counties have less than 500 persons who have completed college. Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, and Forsyth counties each have more than 9,000 college graduates. Moreover, 18 of the 34 counties in this section have over 1,000 persons with college degrees. The four counties with the most college graduates have not only the largest populations in

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[113] Lefler and Newsome, p. 626.

North Carolina, but also contain a high proportion of the colleges in the state. In 1962, these four counties had four of the twelve public senior colleges or universities, two of the five public community colleges, twelve of the twenty-six private senior colleges or universities, four of the sixteen private junior colleges, and all four of the theological schools in the state. In other words, 26, or 41%, of the 63 colleges and universities in North Carolina are in these four counties. Moreover, 41 of the 63, or 63%, are in the Piedmont.[114] This situation, together with the highest percentages of urban dwellers and families with incomes over $10,000, the second highest percentage of whites, and the lowest one of familes earning under $3,000 a year result in this region having the highest educational level in North Carolina.

TABLE XXVIII

Persons over Twenty-Four Years of Age with Four Years or More of College Completed, 1960

Counties With	Region				
	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
65- 500	12	5	14	6	37
501- 1,000	3	8	5	10	26
1,001- 3,500	3	9	5	12	29
3,501- 7,000	0	1	1	2	4
7,001- 15,500	0	0	0	4	4
Total Counties	18	23	25	34	100
Total Number	10,222	25,962	18,921	89,490	144,595
Per Cent of Total Population	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.2

[114] *Ibid.*

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The population distribution and trends in North Carolina are uneven in different parts of the state. There are over four and one-half million persons living here. The Tidewater region contains one-tenth of them; the Mountain section, one-seventh; the Coastal Plain, one-fourth; and the Piedmont, one-half. The most heavily populated part of the state is the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent." Outside of this industrialized area, there are only two counties having many people, Cumberland in the Coastal Plain and Buncombe in the Mountain region.

Only the Piedmont area with a density of 143.2 persons per square mile exceeds the state average of 92.9. The counties of highest density are in the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent," except for Cumberland and Buncombe mentioned above, and New Hanover in the Tidewater section. Counties which contain the bigger towns have the larger populations and higher densities. Differences between total population and density patterns are usually due to the variable size of the counties.

An increase of 16 and 19% in the populations of the Piedmont and Tidewater sections occurred in the 1950's. During the same years the Coastal Plain experienced a growth of only about half as much, while the Mountain region had one of less than 2%. Although some counties in all four section lost population because of out-migration, the greatest decreases

numerically and percentage-wise occurred in those of the Mountain and Coastal Plain regions. Together these accounted for 70% of those experiencing losses. On the whole, the counties having the largest numerical increase in population during the last three decades agree closely with those possessing the most inhabitants in 1960. Counties which led in population growth in the 1930's continued to grow and many of them accelerated both their numerical and percentage expansions during each of the two succeeding decades.

The next twenty years after 1960 will probably show a continued increase in the number of people living in the Piedmont, Coastal Plain and Tidewater sections, whereas the Mountain region may experience a decline. The relief measures proposed by President Johnson for the "Depressed Areas" and the possibility of the location of new industries here seem to be the only chance for the Mountain region to reverse the loss trend.

TABLE XXIX

Population by Classes, 1960
(Per Cent)

	Tidewater	Coastal Plain	Mountain	Piedmont	State
Urban	29.1	29.3	26.8	50.4	39.5
Rural Farm	14.2	30.5	17.9	11.6	17.7
Rural Nonfarm	56.7	40.2	55.3	38.0	42.8

The rural farm population has the smallest proportion in every region except the Coastal Plain where the least one is urban (Table XXIX). The rural nonfarm percentage is greatest

except in the Piedmont where it is exceeded by urban. These patterns reflect that the Coastal Plain is the most agricultural region and the Piedmont is the most industrialized.

Over one-third of the residents of North Carolina are classified as urban. The Piedmont has an urban population of over 50% (actually 52%), while the Mountain region has one of 27% and the Coastal Plain and Tidewater areas have 29% each (Table XXIX).

Although the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent" appears to be highly urbanized, only three of its counties, namely Mecklenburg, Durham, and Guilford, have an urban percentage above the national one of 70%. Two other counties in the Piedmont (Forsyth and Cabarrus) and one in the Tidewater section (New Hanover) are near this figure. The lack of very large cities contributes significantly to the low proportion of urban inhabitants elsewhere.

Four-fifths of North Carolina's population growth in the 1950's occurred in urban areas. During the last decade, the urban population increased 36%. Both the greatest percentage loss of rural farm inhabitants and gain of rural nonfarm residents were in the Mountain region.

Although the nonwhite population is most numerous in the Piedmont section, its percentage is greatest in the Coastal Plain. The smallest number and lowest percentage of people of this class are in the Mountain section. The Piedmont was the only region in which the percentage of nonwhites was higher in 1960 than in 1950. During the interval the Tidewater

section experienced the greatest relative loss. The Piedmont had the largest numerical gains in both whites and nonwhites and the greatest percentage increase in the latter, while the Tidewater section was outstanding in the former.

Although the white population has grown more rapidly than that of the Negro, the major increases of both have been in the urban areas. This has probably been the result of the growing availability of jobs in the industrial areas and the decline of agriculture in most parts of the state. Nevertheless, more than 50% of the Negroes who are moving are going out of North Carolina. Within the next decade or two, the proportion of Negroes living in the state may drop from over 20 to about 10% if present trends continue. Although whites and Negroes are moving away from the farming areas at approximately the same rate, a greater proportion of Negroes than whites are leaving the state. Throughout the 1960's most of the counties in North Carolina will probably continue the same general trends of movement in both races.

The degree of concentration of nonwhites in an area can usually be used as one index of family income levels. In North Carolina, the counties with the lowest family incomes generally are those which have a very high proportion of nonwhites. Also, the greater the proportion of rural farm population the lower the incomes tend to be. Thus, the low income levels of the Tidewater and Coastal Plain sections are explained by their high percentages of rural and nonwhite inhabitants, while that of the Mountain region reflects the high

proportion of rural residents and the low wage levels paid in the industries. The much higher level of family earnings in the Piedmont, especially the "Piedmont Industrial Crescent", results primarily from a more balanced ratio of whites and nonwhites and a high degree of urbanization and industrialization.

Although North Carolina is experiencing an aging population, in 1960 it had a smaller proportion of persons over 64 years of age and a larger one of those under 10 than did the United States as a whole. The different age groups and the proportion of males 18 years and over do not have very great ranges throughout the state. Onslow County has the most notable deviations in age and sex distributions. This is explained by the presence of the two Military establishments there.

While the counties of the Coastal Plain together have the highest percentage of persons under 18 years of age, the Piedmont has the largest number of residents in this category. Persons in this age group must be educated if the state is to make progress. The high drop-out rate, low income level, growing school enrollments, lack of well-trained teachers, and the inadequate space to house present and future students are most critical problems facing North Carolina education today. However, under the supervision of Governor Terry Sanford, the present state administration has placed its major emphasis on a program of providing quality education for the people of the state.

The counties in North Carolina with the most high school and college graduates are as might be expected, the most populous

ones in the state. The Piedmont has by far the greatest concentration of persons with high school and college educations, with the Coastal Plain, Mountain and Tidewater sections following in the order. Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, and Forsyth are the leading counties. This is due to the larger populations and urbanization in these counties. The greater wealth and industrial development has resulted in higher salaries paid to teachers, better schools, and the location here of a very high proportion of the colleges and universities of the state.

The Tidewater region has the lowest percentages of overall population and college graduates and the highest one in rural nonfarm residents. The low proportions in the two former classifications appear to have a fairly significant relationship in that a smaller population does not demand as high a proportion of inhabitants with a college education as a larger one would. Also, there are only three small colleges in this section, two of which are junior colleges. The very high rural nonfarm percentage seems to be related to the presence of only one city of any size, and to the poor agricultural quality of the region.

The fact that the highest percentages of rural farm and nonwhite population are in the Coastal Plain is related significantly to the location here of the lowest percentages of families with incomes over $10,000, high school graduates, persons 18 to 65, and over 65 years of age. In addition, this section has the highest proportions of families with incomes

under $3,000 and persons under 18 years of age. Thus, the most rural farm and nonwhite region of North Carolina has the lowest educational and income levels and the youngest population resulting in the most critical problems of education in the state.

The Mountain region has the lowest percentages of nonwhites and city people. The low urban proportion has little or no relation to the small nonwhite population, but is because Asheville is the only city over 25,000 located here and the area is very rugged and mountainous with little in the way of resources except scenery. However, the fact that this section has the lowest percentage of inhabitants under 18 and the highest one of those over 65 is significantly related to the extremely low proportion of nonwhites.

The existence of the highest percentage of urbanites and lowest one of rural nonfarm and rural farm residents in the Piedmont strongly correlates with the location here of the highest proportion of families with incomes over $10,000 and the lowest one of those earning under $3,000 a year, These characteristics, together with that of the largest overall population being in this region, are related significantly to the highest percentages of both high school and college graduates living here. Finally, there is a definite relationship between the high degree of urbanization and education and the high percentage of persons 18 to 65 years of age.

This study, therefore, has shown significant relationships to exist among many of the characteristics of the population

of North Carolina. These correlations not only have made clearer the nature of North Carolina's population, but also have reinforced theories regarding many of the attributes and trends of population present in most areas of the United States today.

APPENDIX A

Glossary

Reference week.--"In the 1960 Census...the majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April."[115]

Rural population.--Those persons not classified as urban are defined as rural.[116]

Rural farm population.--"In the 1960 Census, the farm population included persons living in rural territory on places of ten or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more in 1959 or on places of less than ten acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more in 1959."[117]

Rural nonfarm population.--"Other persons in rural territory including those living on 'city lots', were classified as nonfarm residents. Persons were also classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming."[118]

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[115] Ibid. (of footnote 116 below).

[116] U. S., Bureau of the Census, A Report of the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part 33, p. XIII.

[117] Ibid., p. XV.

[118] Ibid.

Secondary industries.--All activities which are concerned with manufacturing are secondary industries.[119]

Seven County Coastal Area.--The Seven County Coastal Area is a seven county area along the coast of North Carolina which includes Beaufort, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, and Tyrrell counties.[120]

Tertiary industries.--All service activities which are concerned with such functions as finance, trade, the professions, government, recreation, construction, and transportation and communications are tertiary industries.[121]

Urban population.--"According to the new definition that was adopted for use in the 1950 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe...According to the old definition, the urban population was limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

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[119] Harvey S. Perloff with Vera W. Dodds, How a Region Grows: Area Development in the U. S. Economy (Supplementary Paper No. 17; New York: Committee for Economic Development, March, 1963), p. 24.

[120] Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Project Staff, Population and Economy: Dare County, North Carolina, p. 4.

[121] Perloff and Dodds, p. 24.

"In both definitions, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places would exclude a number of equally large and densely settled places, merely because they were not incorporated places. Under the old definition, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by the inclusion of the places classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places were excluded from the urban territory. To improve the situation in the 1950 Census, the Bureau of the Census set up, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for urban-fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more and for incorporated places outside urban fringes. All the population residing in urban-fringe areas and in incorporated places of 2,500 or more is classified as urban according to the 1950 definition, (of course, the incorporated places of 2,500 or more in these fringes are urban in their own right.) Consequently, the special rules of the old definition are no longer necessary."[122]

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[122] Bureau of the Census, A Report of the Seventeenth..., p. XIII.

APPENDIX B

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR COUNTIES

County	Population 1960	Density 1960	Total Population Change 1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
Coastal Plain					
Bertie	24,350	35.1	357	238	-2,087
Bladen	28,881	32.9	4,767	2,547	-812
Columbus	48,973	52.2	7,943	4,958	-1,648
Cumberland	148,418	224.5	14,101	36,686	52,412
Duplin	40,270	49.0	4,636	1,335	-804
Edgecombe	54,226	106.1	1,268	2,472	2,592
Gates	9,254	27.0	-491	-505	-301
Greene	16,741	62.2	-108	-524	-1,283
Halifax	58,957	81.7	3,266	1,865	579
Harnett	48,236	79.6	6,328	3,366	631
Hertford	22,718	63.8	1,810	2,101	1,265
Hoke	16,356	50.2	693	819	600
Johnston	62,936	79.2	6,177	2,208	-2,970
Lenoir	55,276	141.4	5,495	4,722	9,323
Martin	27,139	56.4	2,711	1,827	-799
Nash	61,002	110.5	2,826	4,311	1,083
Northampton	26,811	49.7	1,138	133	-1,621
Pitt	69,942	106.6	6,778	2,545	6,153
Robeson	89,102	94.4	10,348	10,909	1,333
Sampson	48,013	49.9	7,358	2,340	-1,767
Scotland	25,183	79.4	3,058	3,104	-1,153
Wayne	82,059	147.9	5,315	5,939	17,792
Wilson	57,716	154.7	5,305	4,287	3,210
Tidewater					
Beaufort	36,014	43.3	1,405	703	-1,120
Brunswick	20,278	23.2	1,307	2,113	1,040
Camden	5,598	23.4	-21	-217	375
Carteret	30,940	58.2	1,384	4,775	7,881
Chowan	11,729	65.2	290	968	-811
Craven	58,773	81.1	633	17,525	9,950
Currituck	6,601	24.2	-1	-508	400
Dare	5,935	15.3	839	-636	530
Hyde	5,765	9.1	-690	-1,381	-714
Jones	11,005	23.6	498	78	1
New Hanover	71,742	369.8	4,925	15,337	8,470
Onslow	82,706	109.4	1,650	24,108	40,659
Pamlico	9,850	28.9	.407	287	-143
Pasquotank	25,630	111.9	1,425	3,779	1,283
Pender	18,508	21.6	2,024	713	85
Perquimans	9,178	35.2	-895	-171	-424

County	Population 1960	Density 1960	Total Population Change 1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
Tyrrell	4,520	11.3	392	-508	-528
Washington	13,488	40.1	720	757	308
Mountain					
Alleghany	7,734	33.6	1,155	-186	-421
Ashe	19,768	46.3	1,645	-786	-2,110
Avery	12,009	48.6	1,758	-200	-1,343
Buncombe	130,074	201.7	10,818	15,648	5,671
Burke	52,701	104.2	9,205	6,903	7,183
Caldwell	49,552	104.1	7,779	7,557	6,200
Cherokee	16,335	36.0	2,652	-519	-1,959
Clay	5,526	25.9	971	-399	-480
Graham	6,432	22.3	577	468	-454
Haywood	39,711	73.1	6,531	2,827	2,080
Henderson	36,163	94.7	2,645	4,872	5,142
Jackson	17,780	105.9	1,847	-105	-1,489
Macon	14,935	28.9	1,847	294	-1,239
Madison	17,217	37.8	2,216	-2,000	-3,305
McDowell	26,742	60.5	2,660	2,724	1,022
Mitchell	13,906	63.2	2,018	-837	-1,237
Polk	11,395	48.7	1,658	-247	-232
Rutherford	45,091	79.7	5,125	779	-1,265
Surry	48,205	89.8	2,034	3,810	2,612
Swain	8,387	15.8	609	-2,256	-1,534
Transylvania	16 ,372	43.2	2,652	2,953	1,178
Watauga	17,529	54.8	2,949	228	-813
Wilkes	45,269	59.2	6,841	2,240	26
Yadkin	22,804	68.1	2,647	1,476	671
Yancey	14,008	45.0	2,716	-896	-2,298
Piedmont					
Alamance	85,674	197.4	15,287	13,793	14,454
Alexander	15,625	61.3	532	1,100	1,071
Anson	24,962	46.8	-906	-1,662	-1,819
Cabarrus	68,137	189.3	15,062	4,390	4,354
Caswell	19,912	45.8	1,818	838	-958
Catawba	73,191	180.3	7,662	10,141	11,397
Chatham	26,785	37.9	549	566	1,393
Cleveland	66,048	141.7	6,141	6,302	1,691
Davidson	79,493	145.6	5,512	8,867	17,249
Davie	16,728	63.4	523	511	10,356
Durham	111,995	374.6	13,048	21,395	10,356
Forsyth	189,428	446.8	14,794	19,360	43,293
Franklin	28,775	58.2	926	959	-2,586
Gaston	127,740	355.0	9,438	23,305	16,238
Granville	33,110	61.1	621	2,449	1,317
Guilford	246,520	378.7	20,906	37,141	55,463
Iredell	62,526	105.8	3,731	5,879	6,223
Lee	26,561	104.2	1,714	4,779	3,039
Lincoln	28,814	93.6	1,315	3,262	1,355
Mecklenburg	272,111	502.0	23,855	45,226	75,059
Montgomery	18,408	37.7	62	980	1,148

County	Population	Density	Total Population Change 1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
Moore	36,733	28.3	2,754	2,160	3,604
Orange	42,970	108.0	1,902	11,363	8,535
Person	26,394	66.0	2,990	-668	2,033
Randolph	61,497	76.8	8,295	6,250	10,693
Richmond	39,202	82.2	2,794	2,787	-395
Rockingham	69,629	121.7	6,815	6,918	4,813
Rowan	82,817	160.2	12,541	6,204	7,407
Stanly	40,873	102.4	2,618	4,296	3,743
Stokes	22,314	40.6	366	-1,136	794
Union	44,670	69.5	-1,882	2,937	2,636
Vance	32,002	128.5	2,667	2,140	-99
Wake	169,082	195.7	14,787	26,906	32,632
Warren	19,652	44.4	-219	394	-3,887

APPENDIX C

URBAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

County	Number Urban 1960	Per Cent Urban 1960	Urban Change 1940-1950 No.	Urban Change 1940-1950 Per Cent	Urban Change 1950-1960 No.	Urban Change 1950-1960 Per Cent
Coastal Plain						
Bertie	0	0	***	0	***	0
Bladen	0	0	***	0	***	0
Columbus	4,683	9.6	1,227	40.8	445	10.5
Cumberland	70,183	47.3	17,287*	99.2	32,040	84.0
Duplin	29	0.1	***	0	29**	0
Edgecombe	22,236	42.9	1,875	9.8	2,235	10.6
Gates	0	0	***	0	***	0
Greene	0	0	***	0	***	0
Halifax	19,273	32.7	-218*	-2.0	5,213	37.1
Harnett	10,749	22.3	1,060*	20.2	1,089	11.3
Hertford	7,226	31.8	3,579**	0	3,647	101.9
Hoke	3,058	18.7	***	0	3,058**	0
Johnston	11,921	19.9	4,535	123.3	4,308	52.5
Lenoir	24,819	44.9	2,948	19.2	6,483	35.4
Martin	6,924	25.5	1,009	25.4	1,949	39.2
Nash	16,382	28.4	1,226	9.0	2,506	16.9
Northampton	0	0	***	0	***	0
Pitt	29,965	42.8	4,012	25.6	10,299	52.4
Robeson	18,072	20.3	3,383	58.3	8,886	96.7
Sampson	7,491	15.5	857	24.1	3,047	69.0
Scotland	8,242	32.7	1,449	25.5	1,108	15.5
Wayne	33,847	40.8	4,983	24.7	8,331	33.1
Wilson	28,753	49.8	3,776	19.6	5,743	25.0
Tidewater						
Beaufort	9,969	27.6	3,657	42.7	-2,287	-18.7
Brunswick	0	0	***	0	***	0
Camden	0	0	***	0	***	0
Carteret	8,505	27.5	1,289	19.9	149	1.8
Chowan	4,458	38.0	633	16.5	-10	-0.2
Craven	15,717	26.7	3,997	33.8	106	+0.6
Durrituck	0	0	***	0	***	0
Dare	0	0	***	0	***	0
Hyde	0	0	***	0	***	0
Jones	0	0	***	0	***	0
New Hanover	49,533	69.0	12,636	34.8	4,490	10.0
Onslow	37,205	21.3	3,960*	0	9,992	130.4
Pamlico	0	0	***	0	***	0
Pasquotank	14,062	54.9	1,121	9.7	1,377	10.9
Pender	0	0	***	0	***	0
Perquimans	0	0	***	0	***	0
Tyrrell	0	0	***	0	***	0
Washington	4,666	34.6	4,486**	0	180	4.0

County	Number Urban 1960	Per Cent Urban 1960	Urban Change 1940-1950 No.	1940-1950 Per Cent	1950-1960 No.	1950-1960 Per Cent
Mountain						
Alleghany	0	0	***	0	***	0
Ashe	0	0	***	0	***	0
Avery	0	0	***	0	***	0
Buncombe	61,592	52.7	1,690*	3.3	10,155	17.4
Burke	12,127	23.0	756	7.4	1,086	9.8
Caldwell	12,901	26.0	914*	3.8	5,013	63.6
Cheroke	0	0	***	0	***	0
Clay	0	0	***	0	***	0
Graham	0	0	***	0	***	0
Haywood	11,227	28.3	2,224	27.9	1,026	10.1
Henderson	5,911	16.3	722	13.4	-192	-3.1
Jackson	0	0	***	0	***	0
Macon	0	0	***	0	***	0
Madison	0	0	***	0	***	0
McDowell	3,395	12.5	-149*	-5.2	-2,296	-40.7
Mitchell	2,504	18.0	***	0	2,504**	0
Polk	0	0	***	0	***	0
Rutherford	14,040	31.1	3,021*	33.6	-1,472	-9.5
Surry	9,923	20.6	1,014*	11.2	-3,048	-23 .5
Swain	0	0	***	0	***	0
Transylvania	4,857	29.7	847	27.7	949	24.3
Watauga	3,686	21.0	2,973**	0	713	24.0
Wilkes	4,197	9.3	-99	-2.2	-182	-4.2
Yadkin	0	0	***	0	***	0
Yancey	0	0	***	0	***	0
Piedmont						
Alamance	43,865	51.2	13,049	78.9	14,279	48.3
Alexander	0	0	***	0	***	0
Anson	3,564	15.0	-179	-5.0	336	9.9
Cabarrus	46,162	67.7	914*	5.9	4,055	9.6
Caswell	0	0	***	0	***	0
Catawba	32,257	44.1	1,900	10.1	11,463	55.1
Chatham	4,425	16.6	2,501**	0	1,954	78.1
Cleveland	25,706	38.9	2,130	10.3	2,992	13.2
Davidson	31,283	39.4	3,134	14.5	6,558	26.5
Davie	0	0	***	0	***	0
Durham	84,742	75.6	11,116*	18.5	11,274	15.4
Forsyth	131,118	69.2	7,996*	10.0	34,988	36.4
Franklin	2,862	10.0	2,545 **	0	317	12.5
Gaston	79,203	61.8	3,391 *	10.4	17,314	28.3
Granville	6,978	21.1	2,694	67.5	293	4.4
Guilford	187,552	76.1	16,548*	16.9	61,370	48.6
Iredell	33,728	42.8	5,900	32.6	2,740	11.4
Lee	12,253	46.1	5,053	101.9	2,240	22.4
Lincoln	5,704	19.8	898	19.8	246	5.1
Mecklenburg	212,124	78.0	34,143*	32.8	71,194	50.5
Montgomery	0	0	***	0	***	0

County	Number Urban 1960	Per Cent Urban 1960	Urban Change 1940-1950 No.	1940-1950 Per Cent	1950-1960 No.	1950-1960 Per Cent
Moore	5,198	14.2	1,047	32.5	956	21.7
Orange	12,573	29.3	5,523	151.1	3,396	37.0
Person	5,147	19.5	-278	-6.0	826	19.1
Randolph	15,579	25.3	720	10.3	7,878	102.3
Richmond	13,183	33.6	-351	-4.0	-414	-3.0
Rockingham	28,641	41.1	8,995*	86.6	3,717	14.9
Rowan	39,060	47.2	1,235*	5.6	8,087	26.1
Stanly	12,261	30.0	7,738	190.6	463	3.9
Stokes	0	0	***	0	***	0
Union	10,882	24.4	3,665	56.6	742	7.3
Vance	12,740	39.8	3,349	43.8	1,744	15.9
Wake	106,801	63.2	22,486*	47.9	34,344	47.4
Warren	0	0	***	0	***	0

* The old urban definition was used for the computations.
** These counties experienced an urban population for the first time.
*** These counties do not have any urban population.

APPENDIX D

RURAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

County	Number Rural 1960	PerCent Rural 1960	Rural Change 1940-1950 No.	1940-1950 Per Cent	1950-1960 No.	1950-1960 Per Cent
Coastal Plain						
Bertie	24,350	100.0	238	0.9	-2,089	-7.9
Bladen	28,881	100.0	2,547	9.4	-822	-2.8
Columbus	44,290	90.4	3,731	8.7	-2,093	-4.5
Cumberland	78,235	52.7	19,399*	46.3	20,372	35.2
Duplin	40,241	99.9	1,335	3.4	-833	-2.0
Edgecombe	30,990	57.1	597	2.0	357	1.2
Gates	9,254	100.0	-525	-5.0	-301	-3.2
Greene	16,741	100.0	-524	-2.8	-1,283	-7.1
Halifax	39,684	67.3	2,083*	4.6	-4,634	-10.5
Harnett	37,487	77.7	2,306*	5.9	-458	-1.2
Hertford	15,492	68.2	-1,578	-7.6	-2,382	-13.3
Hoke	13,298	81.3	819	5.5	-1,458	-15.6
Johnston	51,015	80.1	-2,427	-4.0	-7,278	-12.6
Lenoir	30,457	55.1	1,794	6.9	2,840	10.3
Martin	20,215	74.5	818	3.7	-2,748	-12.0
Nash	44,620	71.6	3,085	7.3	-423	-3.2
Northampton	26,811	100.0	133	0.5	-1,621	-5.7
Pitt	39,977	57.2	-1,467	-3.2	-4,146	-9.4
Robeson	71,030	79.7	7,526	10.6	-7,553	-9.6
Sampson	40,522	84.5	1,483	3.4	-4,844	-10.6
Scotland	16,941	67.3	1,655	9.4	-2,261	-11.8
Wayne	48,212	59.2	956	2.5	9,461	24.2
Wilson	28,963	50.8	511	1.6	-2,533	-8.0
Tidewater						
Beaufort	26,045	72.4	-2,954	-10.6	1,167	4.7
Brunswick	20,278	100.0	2,113	12.3	1,040	5.4
Camden	5,598	100.0	-217	-4.0	375	7.2
Carteret	22,435	72.5	3,386	29.9	7,732	52.6
Chowan	7,271	62.0	335	4.3	-801	-9.9
Craven	43,056	73.3	13,528	69.4	10,045	30.4
Currituck	6,601	100.0	-508	-7.6	400	6.5
Dare	5,935	100.0	-636	-10.5	530	9.8
Hyde	5,765	100.0	-1,381	-17.6	-714	-11.0
Jones	11,005	100.0	78	0.7	1	0
New Hanover	22,209	31.0	3,701	25.5	3,980	21.8
Onslow	45,051	78.7	20,148*	112.3	10,667	89.2
Pamlico	9,850	100.0	287	3.0	-143	-1.4
Pasquotank	11,568	45.1	2,658	29.5	-94	-0.8
Pender	18,508	100.0	713	4.0	85	0.5
Perquimans	9,178	100.0	-717	-1.7	-424	-4.4
Tyrrell	4,520	100.0	-508	-9.1	-528	-10.5
Washington	8,822	65.4	-3,629	-29.4	128	1.5

County	Number Rural 1960	Per Cent Rural 1960	Rural Change L940-1950 No.	1940-1950 Per Cent	1950-1960 No.	1950-1960 Per Cent
Mountain						
Alleghany	7,734	100.0	-186	-2.2	-421	-5.2
Ashe	19,768	100.0	-786	-3.5	-2,110	-9.6
Avery	12,009	100.0	-209	-1.5	-1,343	-10.1
Buncombe	61,482	47.3	13,958*	24.3	-4,484	-6.8
Burke	40,574	77.0	6,147	21.7	6,097	17.7
Caldwell	36,651	74.0	7,267	25.8	1,187	3.3
Cherokee	16,335	100.0	-519	-2.8	-1,959	-10.7
Clay	5,526	100.0	-399	-6.2	-480	-8.0
Graham	6,432	100.0	468	7.3	-454	-6.6
Haywood	28,484	71.7	503	2.2	1,054	3.8
Henderson	30,252	83.7	4,150	20.1	5,434	21.9
Jackson	17,780	100.0	-105	-0.5	-1,481	-7.7
Macon	14,935	100.0	294	1.9	-1,239	-7.7
Madison	17,217	100.0	-2,000	-8.9	-3,305	-16.1
McDowell	23,347	87.5	2,873*	14.3	3,318	16.5
Mitchell	11,402	82.0	-837	-5.2	-3,741	-24.7
Polk	11,395	100.0	-247	-2.1	-232	-2.0
Rutherford	31,051	68.9	-2,242*	-6.1	207	0.7
Surry	38,282	79.4	-2,796*	8.5	5,560	17.4
Swain	8,387	100.0	-2,256	-18.5	-1,534	-15.5
Transylvania	11,515	70.3	2,106	22.9	229	2.0
Watauga	13,843	79.0	-2,745	-15.2	-1,526	-9.9
Wilkes	41,072	90.7	2,339	6.1	208	0.5
Yadkin	22,804	100.0	1,476	7.1	671	3.0
Yancy	14,008	100.0	-896	-5.2	-2,298	-14.1
Piedmont						
Alamance	41,809	48.8	744	1.8	175	0.4
Alexander	15,625	100.0	1,100	8.2	1,071	7.4
Anson	21,398	85.0	-1,483	-6.0	-2,155	-9.2
Cabarrus	21,975	32.3	3,476*	7.9	299	1.4
Caswell	19,912	100.0	838	4.2	-958	-4.6
Catawba	40,934	55.9	8,241	25.2	-66	-0.2
Chatham	22,360	83.4	-1,835	-7.4	-561	-2.5
Cleveland	40,342	61.1	4,172	11.1	-1,301	-3.1
Davidson	48,210	60.6	5,733	18.0	10,691	28.5
Davie	16,728	100.0	511	3.4	1,308	8.5
Durham	27,253	24.4	10,279*	51.3	-918	-3.2
Forsyth	58,310	30.8	11,664*	25.0	8,305	16.6
Franklin	25,913	90.0	-1586	-5.2	-2,903	-10.1
Gaston	48,537	38.2	19,914	36.2	-1,076	-2.2
Granville	76,132	78.9	-245	-1.0	1,024	4.1
Guilford	58,968	23.9	20,593*	36.7	-5,907	-9.1
Iredell	28,788	57.2	-21	-0.1	3,483	-10.8
Lee	14,308	53.9	-274	-2.0	799	5.9
Lincoln	23,110	80.2	2,374	12.1	1,079	4.9
Mecklenburg	59,987	22.0	12,083*	23.7	3,865	6.9
Montgomery	18,408	100.0	980	6.0	1,148	6.7
Moore	31,535	85.8	1,113	4.0	2,678	9.3
Orange	30,397	70.7	5,840	30.1	5,139	20.3

County	Number Rural 1960	Per Cent Rural 1960	Rural Change 1940-1950 No.	1940-1950 Per Cent	1950-1960 No.	1950-1960 Per Cent
Person	21,247	80.5	-390	-1.9	1,207	6.3
Randolph	45,918	74.7	5,530	14.7	2,815	6.5
Richmond	26,019	66.4	3,138*	11.2	19	0.1
Rockingham	40,988	58.9	-2,077*	-4.4	1,096	2.7
Rowan	43,757	52.8	4,969*	10.6	-680	-1.5
Stanly	28,612	70.0	-3,442	-12.0	3,280	12.9
Stokes	22,314	100.0	-1,136	-5.0	794	3.7
Union	33,788	75.6	-728	-2.2	1,894	5.9
Vance	19,262	60.2	-1,209	-5.4	-1,843	-8.7
Wake	62,281	36.8	4,420	7.1	-1,712	-2.7
Warren	19,652	100.0	394	1.7	-3,887	-16.5

* The old urban definition was used for the computations.

APPENDIX E

RURAL FARM AND RURAL NONFARM POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

County	Rural Farm 1960	Rural Nonfarm 1960	Rural Farm Change 1950-1960		Rural Nonfarm Change 1950-1960	
			number	per Cent	number	per cent
Coastal Plain						
Bertie	11,638	12,712	-5,166	-30.7	3,077	31.9
Bladen	12,090	16,791	-5,542	-31.4	4,720	31.9
Columbus	21,950	22,340	-8,049	-26.8	5,956	36.4
Cumberland	9,907	68,328	-5,300	-34.9	25,672	60.2
Duplin	20,628	19,613	-6,359	-23.6	5,526	39.2
Edgecombe	15,611	15,379	-6,215	-28.5	6,572	74.6
Gates	5,697	3,557	-2,249	-38.8	1,948	51.8
Greene	10,364	6, 377	-4,522	-30.4	3,239	103.2
Halifax	17,998	21,686	-8,768	-32.8	4,134	23.6
Harnett	15,241	22,246	-8,320	-35.3	7,862	54.7
Hertford	6,867	8,625	-3,330	-32.7	948	12.3
Hoke	5,827	7,471	-4,056	-41.0	2,598	44.2
Johnston	26,653	24,362	12,730	-32.8	5,452	28.8
Lenoir	12,191	18,266	-6,224	-33.8	9.064	98.5
Martin	11,920	8,295	-4,125	-25.7	1,377	19.9
Nash	22,921	21,699	-7,809	-25.4	7,386	51.6
Northampton	10,876	15,935	-7056	-39.9	5,435	51.8
Pitt	19,854	20,123	10,377	-34.3	6,231	44.9
Robeson	37,905	33,125	-9.803	-20.5	2,250	7.3
Sampson	22,604	17,918	10,920	-32.6	6,076	51.3
Scotland	4,518	12,423	-5,254	-53.8	2,993	31.7
Wayne	16,686	31,865	-7,602	-31.3	17,063	115.3
Wilson	15,592	13,371	-7,036	-31.1	4,503	50.8
Tidewater						
Beaufort	9,495	16,550	-5,251	-35.6	6,418	63.2
Brunswick	5,714	14,564	-4,265	-42.7	5,305	57.3
Camden	1,504	4,094	-743	-33.1	1,118	37.6
Carteret	1,529	20,906	-1,127	-42.4	8,859	73.5
Chowan	3,635	3,636	-2,481	-40.6	1,680	85.9
Craven	7,203	35,853	-3,129	-30.3	13,174	58.1
Currituck	1,243	5,358	-1,631	-56.8	2,031	61.0
Dare	135	5,800	+59	+77.6	471	8.8
Hyde	1,733	4,032	-964	-35.7	250	6.6
Jones	5,400	5,605	-2,212	-29.1	2,213	65.2
New Hanover	354	21,855	-1,380	-79.6	5,360	32.5
Onslow	6,738	38,313	-4,036	-37.5	14,703	62.3
Pamlico	1,628	8,222	-1,243	-43.3	1,100	15.4
Pasquotank	2,056	9,512	-1,261	-38.0	1,167	14.0
Pender	5,787	12,721	-4,941	-46.1	5,026	65.3
Perquimans	2,769	6,409	-1,132	-29.0	708	12.4
Tyrrell	1,440	3,080	-769	-34.8	241	8.5
Washington	2,432	6,390	-2,455	-50.2	2,583	67.8

County	Rural Farm 1960	Rural Nonfarm 1960	Rural Farm Change 1950-1960 number	Rural Farm Change 1950-1960 per cent	Rural Nonfarm Change 1950-1960 number	Rural Nonfarm Change 1950-1960 per cent
Mountain						
Alleghany	3,355	4,379	-3,055	-47.7	2,634	150.9
Ashe	9.835	9,933	-7,845	-44.4	5,735	136.6
Avery	2,695	9,314	-5,753	-68.1	4,410	89.9
Buncombe	10,151	51,331	-9,550	-48.5	5,066	10.9
Burke	2,085	38,489	-7,122	-77.4	13,219	52.3
Caldwell	3,758	32,893	-8,191	-68.5	9,378	39.9
Cherokee	2,416	13,919	-7,343	-75.2	5,384	63.1
Clay	2,279	3,247	-2,053	-47.4	1,573	94.0
Graham	2,371	4,061	-1,269	-34.9	815	25.1
Haywood	6,903	21,581	-5,498	-44.3	6,552	43.6
Henderson	4,356	25,896	-6,577	-60.2	12,011	86.5
Jackson	3,219	14,561	-7,899	-71.0	6,418	78.8
Macon	3,458	11,477	-6,724	-66.0	5,485	91.5
Madison	10,321	6,896	-4,506	-30.4	1,201	21.1
McDowell	1,349	21,998	-6,259	-81.7	9,577	77.1
Mitchell	4,059	7,343	-5,113	-55.7	1,372	23.0
Polk	1,557	9,838	-3,570	-69.6	3,338	51.4
Rutherford	4,431	26,620	-12068	-73.1	12,275	85.6
Sury	13,576	24,706	-5,280	-28.0	10,940	79.5
Swain	1,363	7,024	-3,934	-74.3	2,400	51.9
Transylvania	1,335	10,180	-3,419	-71.9	3,648	55.8
Watauga	7,099	6,744	-4,676	-39.7	3,150	87.6
Wilkes	8,173	32,899	-14,861	-64.5	15,069	84.5
Yadkin	8,626	14,178	-5,864	-40.5	6,535	85.5
Yancey	5,900	8,108	-6,037	-50.6	3,739	85.6
Piedmont						
Alamance	7,739	34,070	-5,142	-39.9	5,317	18.5
Alexander	4,252	11,373	-5,043	-54.3	6,114	16.3
Anson	5,826	15,572	-6,977	-54.5	4,822	44.9
Cabarrus	4,197	17,778	-4,759	53.1	5,058	39.8
Caswell	11,216	8,696	-4,369	-28.0	9,378	64.5
Catawba	5,389	35,545	-9,277	-63.3	9,211	35.0
Chatham	7,701	14,659	-5,378	-41.1	4,817	49.1
Cleveland	12,323	28,019	-13,464	-52.2	12,163	76.7
Davidson	6,813	41,397	-6,841	-50.1	17,532	73.5
Davie	3,351	13,377	-3,418	-50.5	4,726	55.0
Durham	4,039	23,214	-3,734	-48.0	2,716	13.3
Forsyth	6,401	51,909	-7,129	-52.7	15,434	42.3
Franklin	13,868	12,045	-7,125	-34.5	4,222	54.0
Gaston	3,115	45,422	-7,467	-70.6	6,391	16.4
Granville	13,856	12,276	-2,853	-17.1	3,877	46.2
Guilford	12,206	46,762	-8,515	-41.1	2,608	5.9
Iredell	9,003	19,795	-9,266	-50.7	5,783	41.3
Lee	4,735	9,573	-3,528	-42.7	4,327	82.5
Lincoln	6,070	17,040	-5,899	-49.3	6,978	69.4
Mecklenburg	4,562	55,425	-10,019	-68.7	13,884	33.4
Montgomery	2,614	15,794	-3,166	-54.8	4,314	37.6
Moore	6,952	24,583	-4,988	-41.8	7,666	45.3
Orange	5,860	24,537	-3,949	-40.3	9,088	58.8

County	Rural Farm 1960	Rural Nonfarm 1960	Rural Farm Change 1950-1960		Rural Nonfarm Change 1950-1960	
			Number	Per cent	Number	per cent
Person	11,618	9,629	-3,001	-20.5	4,208	77.6
Randolph	8,679	37,239	-7,113	-45.0	9,928	36.4
Richmond	3,541	22,478	-5,042	-58.7	5,061	29.1
Rockingham	14,421	26,567	-6,279	-30.3	7,375	38.4
Rowan	5,345	38,412	-8,897	-62.5	8,217	27.2
Stanly	5,074	23,538	-5,804	-53.4	9,084	62.8
Stokes	12,528	9,786	-3,372	-21.2	4,166	74.1
Union	11,490	22,298	-11,970	-51.0	13,864	164.4
Vance	9,203	10,059	-3,413	-27.1	1,570	18.5
Wake	17,523	44,758	-12,275	-41.2	10,563	30.9
Warren	9,261	10,391	-7,775	-45.6	3,888	59.8

APPENDIX F

WHITE AND NONWHITE POPULRATION CHARACTERISTICS

County	White* 1960	White Change 1950-1960 Number	White Change 1950-1960 Per Cent	Nonwhite Change 1950-1960 Number	Nonwhite Change 1950-1960 Per Cent
Coastal Plain					
Bertie	9,897	-731	-6.9	-1,358	-8.6
Claden	16,667	-807	-4.6	-5	-0.04
Columbus	31,858	-1,590	-4.8	-58	-0.3
Cumberland	108,811	39,780	57.5	12,632	47.0
Duplin	25,126	-764	-3.0	-40	-0.3
Edgecombe	23,544	1,274	5.1	1,318	5.3
Gates	4,232	-300	-6.6	-1	-0.02
Greene	8,317	-1,317	-13.7	34	0.4
Halifax	26,492	1,143	4.5	-564	-1.7
Harnett	34,813	-294	-0.8	925	7.4
Hertford	9,318	727	8.5	538	4.2
Hoke	6,952	748	12.0	-148	-1.6
Johnston	48,807	-2,779	-5.4	-191	-1.3
Lenoir	33,404	7,273	27.8	2,050	10.3
Martin	12,539	-1,319	-9.5	520	3.7
Nash	32,256	2,233	6.5	-1,150	-4.5
Northampton	9,712	-470	-4.6	-1,151	-6.3
Pitt	39,458	5,185	15.1	968	3.3
Robeson	36,552	-938	-2.5	2,271	4.5
Sampson	29,863	-1,605	-5.1	-162	-0.9
Scotland	14,037	300	2.2	-1,453	-11.5
Wayne	51,835	14,693	39.6	3,099	11.4
Wilson	52,498	2,036	6.3	1,174	5.3
Tidewater					
Beaufort	22,724	-544	-2.3	-576	-4.2
Brunswick	13,103	899	7.4	141	2.0
Camden	3,240	39	1.2	336	16.6
Carteret	27,107	6,957	34.5	924	31.8
Chowan	6,265	-807	-11.4	-4	-0.1
Craven	41,767	8,768	26.6	1,182	7.5
Currituck	4,515	296	7.0	104	5.2
Dare	5,529	504	10.0	26	6.8
Hyde	3,330	-415	-11.1	-299	-10.9
Jones	5,832	-179	-3.0	180	3.6
New Hanover	51,744	8,314	19.1	156	0.8
Onslow	71,684	36,319	102.7	4,340	65.0
Pamlico	6,239	-298	-4.6	155	4.5
Pasquotank	15,501	452	3.0	831	8.9
Pender	9,602	79	0.8	6	0.1
Perquimans	4,875	-139	-2.8	-285	-6.2
Tyrrell	2,544	-415	-14.0	-113	-5.4
Washington	7,405	-22	-0.3	330	5.7

County	White* 1960	White Change 1950-1960 Number	White Change 1950-1960 Per Cent	Nonwhite Change 1950-1960 Number	Nonwhite Change 1950-1960 Per Cent
Mountain					
Alleghany	7,501	-386	-4.9	-35	-13.1
Ashe	19,549	-2,050	-9.5	-60	-21.5
Avery	11,854	-1,294	-9.8	-49	-24.0
Buncombe	115,950	6,824	6.3	-1,153	-7.5
Burke	48,968	6,852	16.3	331	9.7
Caldwell	46,040	5,686	14.1	514	17.1
Cherokee	15,951	-2,027	-11.3	68	21.5
Clay	5,476	-463	-7.8	-17	-25.4
Graham	6,186	-479	-7.2	35	11.3
Haywood	38,817	2,016	5.5	64	7.7
Henderson	34,094	5,243	18.2	-101	-4.9
Jackson	16,040	-1,756	-9.9	275	18.8
Macon	14,637	-1,176	-7.4	-63	-17.5
Madison	17,084	-3,245	-16.0	-60	-31.1
McDowell	25,366	1,087	4.5	-65	-4.5
Mitchell	13,863	-1,231	-8.2	-6	-12.2
Polk	9,972	-146	-1.4	-86	-5.7
Rutherford	39,691	-984	-2.4	-281	-4.9
Surry	45,398	2,413	5.6	199	7.6
Swain	6,520	-1,650	-19.7	116	7.5
Transylvania	16,505	2,063	14.3	115	15.3
Watauga	17,296	-818	-4.5	5	2.2
Wilkes	42,558	37	0.1	-11	-0.4
Yadkin	21,674	639	3.0	32	2.9
Yancey	12,872	-2,249	-14.0	-49	-26.5
Piedmont					
Alamance	70,875	12,827	22.1	1,627	12.3
Alexander	14,558	1,037	7.7	34	3.3
Anson	13,999	216	1.6	-2,035	-15.6
Cabarrus	57,309	3,285	6.1	1,069	11.0
Caswell	9,612	-1,330	-12.2	372	3.7
Catawba	66,378	10,182	18.1	1,215	21.7
Chatham	18,371	1,120	6.5	273	3.4
Cleveland	51,250	966	1.9	725	5.2
Davidson	70,846	14,997	26.9	2,252	35.2
Davie	13,657	1,390	11.3	-82	-3.8
Durham	75,965	8,149	12.0	2,207	6.5
Forsyth	143,660	38,967	37.2	4,326	10.4
Franklin	15,993	-1,051	-6.2	-1,535	-10.7
Gaston	110,446	14,496	15.1	1,742	11.7
Granville	18,389	1,443	8.5	-126	-0.8
Guilford	194,984	41,246	26.8	14,217	38.1
Iredell	51,393	5,088	11.0	1,135	11.4
Lee	20,658	3,258	18.7	-219	-3.6
Lincoln	25,288	1,310	5.5	45	1.3
Mecklenburg	205,164	58,058	39.5	16,974	34.0
Montgomery	13,820	518	3.9	630	16.0
Moore	26,998	2,769	11.4	835	9.4
Orange	32,765	6,986	27.1	1,549	17.9

County	White* 1960	White Change 1950-1960 Number	Per Cent	Nonwhite Change 1950-1960 Number	Per Cent
Person	16,911	1,375	8.8	658	7.5
Randolph	56,369	9,871	21.2	822	19.1
Richmond	27,376	-142	-0.5	-252	-2.1
Rockingham	54,957	3,152	6.1	1,661	12.8
Rowan	68,863	6,325	10.1	1,082	8.4
Stanly	36,376	3,479	10.6	264	6.2
Stokes	20,045	457	2.3	337	17.4
Union	35,092	2,538	7.8	98	1.0
Vance	17,973	485	2.8	-584	-4.0
Wake	124,956	28,547	29.6	4,085	10.2
Warren	6,939	-962	-12.2	-2,925	-18.7

* The nonwhite populations may be determined by subtracting the white populations from the total population in Appendix B

APPENDIX G

Population Age Characteristics of Counties
1960

County	Age by Per Cent		
	under 18	from 18 to 65	65 and over
Coastal Plain			
Bertie	45.0	47.0	8.0
Bladen	46.2	46.9	6.9
Columbus	44.4	49.3	6.3
Cumberland	39.9	57.3	3.3
Duplin	42.8	50.4	6.8
Edgecombe	44.8	49.0	6.3
Gates	41.1	49.3	9.6
Greene	47.4	48.2	4.4
Halifax	44.7	48.7	6.6
Harnett	40.2	53.1	6.7
Hertford	43.3	49.8	6.9
Hoke	48.2	45.8	6.0
Johnston	40.6	52.4	7.0
Lenoir	42.4	52.3	5.2
Martin	45.7	48.2	6.1
Nash	42.8	50.5	6.6
Northampton	45.5	46.4	8.0
Pitt	41.8	52.2	5.9
Robeson	47.8	46.4	5.8
Sampson	42.5	50.4	7.1
Scotland	46.3	47.5	6.2
Wayne	40.5	53.8	5.7
Wilson	40.9	52.7	6.3
Tidewater			
Beaufort	41.2	50.3	8.5
Brunswick	42.7	50.2	7.2
Camden	42.1	49.2	8.7
Carteret	34.9	58.2	6.9
Chowan	42.5	49.5	8.1
Craven	40.9	54.0	5.2
Currituck	37.3	52.6	10.1
Dare	33.5	55.8	10.7
Hyde	39.0	48.0	13.0
Jones	45.7	48.2	6.2
New Hanover	37.2	55.2	7.6
Onslow	37.1	60.9	2.0
Pamlico	42.4	48.6	9.0
Pasquotank	39.1	53.1	7.8
Pender	43.6	48.3	8.1
Perquimans	40.8	49.2	10.0
Tyrrell	42.4	47.5	10.0
Washington	44.7	48.6	6.7

County	Age by Per Cent		
	under 18	from 18 to 65	65 and over
Mountain			
Alleghany	34.7	53.6	11.6
Ashe	38.1	51.7	10.2
Avery	38.2	52.9	8.8
Buncombe	34.2	55.7	10.0
Burke	36.2	56.2	7.6
Caldwell	40.2	53.7	6.1
Cherokee	38.9	50.7	10.4
Clay	39.2	49.4	11.4
Graham	42.2	50.1	7.6
Haywood	36.6	55.2	8.2
Henderson	34.7	53.5	8.7
Jackson	35.8	54.8	9.4
Macon	37.3	52.0	10.7
Madison	35.1	55.0	9.9
McDowell	38.0	54.4	7.6
Mitchell	38.3	52.9	8.9
Polk	36.0	52.0	12.0
Rutherford	37.0	54.3	8.7
Surry	37.3	54.8	7.9
Swain	40.6	49.6	9.7
Transylvania	38.7	54.0	7.3
Watauga	34.4	56.9	8.7
Wilkes	39.9	52.3	7.9
Yadkin	35.7	56.0	8.3
Yancey	38.8	51.5	9.7

County	Age by Per Cent		
	under 18	from 18 to 65	65 and over
Piedmont			
Alamance	37.3	56.3	6.4
Alexander	38.3	53.7	8.0
Anson	43.8	47.7	8.5
Cabarrus	36.4	56.8	6.7
Caswell	44.1	48.9	7.0
Catawba	38.2	55.6	6.2
Chatham	39.0	52.6	8.4
Cleveland	39.7	53.2	7.2
Davidson	38.0	55.6	6.3
Davie	36.3	54.7	9.0
Durham	34.3	59.0	6.7
Forsyth	36.3	57.6	6.2
Franklin	41.2	51.0	7.7
Gaston	38.8	55.3	5.9
Granville	39.6	52.2	8.2
Guilford	36.5	57.4	6.1
Iredell	37.4	54.8	7.8
Lee	40.1	53.2	6.7
Lincoln	38.5	53.8	7.8
Mecklenburg	38.0	56.3	5.7
Montgomery	40.5	51.3	8.3
Moore	40.1	51.2	8.7
Orange	33.2	60.6	6.1
Person	41.8	51.2	7.0
Randolph	37.3	55.9	6.9
Richmond	41.2	51.6	7.2
Rockingham	37.4	55.4	7.1
Rowan	35.3	56.7	8.0
Stanly	36.3	56.5	7.2
Stokes	38.0	53.9	8.1
Union	39.8	52.9	7.3
Vance	41.1	51.2	7.7
Wake	35.4	58.1	6.5
Warren	45.7	45.1	9.2

Source: JohnL. Knapp, North Carolina: An Economic Profile (Richmond: Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, 1962), p. 46; and U.S., Bureau of the Census, The Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States: Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Part 35, p. 33.

APPENDIX H

COUNTIES EXHIBITING THE MOST EXTREME POSITIONS CONCERNING THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE POPULATION

Population Characteristic	Highest Number, Per Cent, Numerical Increase, or Percentage Increase*	Lowest Number Per Cent, Numerical Increase, or Percentage Increase**
Total Population 1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, Wake, Cumberland	Tyrrell, Clay, Camden, Hyde, Dare
Population Density 1960	Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Guilford, Durham New Hanover	Hyde, Tyrrell, Dare Swain, Pender
Per Cent Urban 1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Durham, Forsyth, New Hanover	Over one-third of the counties have no urban population.
Per Cent Rural Nonfarm - 1960	Dare, Polk, Montgomery, Cherokee, Swain	Guilford, Mecklenburg, Durham, Wilson, Cabarrus
Per Cent Rural Farm - 1960	Greene, Madison, Caswell, Stokes, Ashe	New Hanover, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Forsyth, Durham
Per Cent Unemployed 1960	Avery, Clay, Vance, Pamlico, Mitchell	Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Union, Moore, Duplin
Per Cent Employed in White Collar jobs - 1960	Wake, Mecklenburg, Orange, Cumberland, Durham	Stokes, Caswell, Jones, Alexander, Ashe
Per Cent Employed in Manufacturing 1960	Randolph, Caldwell, McDowell, Burke, Gaston	Onslow, Dare, Greene, Jones, Hyde, Carteret
Per Cent Nonwhite 1960	Warren, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, Robeson	Mitchell, Madison, Clay Ashe, Yancey
Per Cent with Income under $3,000 - 1960	Tyrrell, Clay, Greene, Hyde, Warren	Forsyth, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Alamance, Catawba
Per Cent with Income over $10,000 - 1960	Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Guilford, Orange, Wake	Pender, Madison, Graham, Perquimans, Ashe

Population Characteristic	Highest Number, Per Cent, Numerical Increase, or Percentage Increase*	Lowest Number Per Cent, Numerical Increase, or Percentage Increase**
Number with Four Years High School Completed - 1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, Wake, Cumberland	Tyrrell, Camden Clay, Graham, Hyde
Number with Four or More Years College Completed 1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Wake, Forsyth, Durham	Graham, Camden, Tyrrell, Hyde, Clay
Population Change 1930-1940	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Alamance, Cabarrus, Forsyth	Union, Anson, Perquimans, Hyde, Gates
Population Change 1940-1950	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cumberland, Wake, Onslow	Swain, Madison, Anson, Hyde, Stokes
Population Change 1950-1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cumberland, Forsyth, Onslow	Warren, Madison, Johnston, Franklin, Yancey
Per Cent Change 1930-1940	Alamance, Cabarrus, Burke, Cumberland, Caldwell	Perquimans, Hyde, Gates, Union, Anson
Per Cent Change 1940-1950	Onslow, Cumberland, Craven, Orange, New Hanover	Swain, Hyde, Dare, Tyrell, Madison
Per Cent Change 1950-1960	Onslow, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Carteret, Forsyth	Warren, Madison, Swain, Yancey, Hyde
White Change 1950-1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Cumberland, Forsyth, Onslow	Madison, Johnston, Yancey, Ashe, Cherokee
Nonwhite Change 1950-1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford Cumberland, Onslow, Forsyth	Warren, Anson, Franklin, Scotland, Bertie
Per Cent White Change, 1950-1960	Onslow, Cumberland, Wayne, Mecklenburg, Forsyth	Swain, Greene, Madison, Yancey, Tyrrell
Per Cent Nonwhite Change, 1950-1960	Onslow, Cumberland, Guilford, Davidson, Mecklenburg	Madison, Yancey, Clay, Avery, Ashe,

Population Characteristic	Highest Number, Per Cent, Numerical Increase, or Percentage Increase*	Lowest Number Per Cent, Numerical Increase, or Percentage Increase**
Urban Change 1940-1950	Mecklenburg, Wake, Cumberland, Guilford, Alamance	Richmond, Person, Halifax, Anson, McDowell
Urban Change 1950-1960	Mecklenburg, Guilford, Forsyth, Wake, Cumberland	Surry, McDowell, Beaufort, Rutherford, Richmond,
Per Cent Urban Change, 1940-1950	Stanly, Orange, Johnston, Lee, Cumberland	Person, McDowell, Anson Richmond, Wilkes
Per Cent Urban Change, 1950-1960	Onslow, Randolph, Hertford, Robeson, Cumberland	McDowell, Surry, Beaufort, Rutherford, Wilkes
Rural Change 1940-1950	Guilford, Onslow, Gaston, Cumberland, Buncombe	Washington, Stanly, Beaufort, Watauga, Johnston
Rural Change 1950-1960	Cumberland, Davidson, Onslow, Craven, Wayne	Robeson, Johnston, Guilford, Sampson, Halifax
Per Cent Rural Change, 1940-1950	Onslow, Craven, Durham Cumberland, Guilford	Tyrrell, Swain, Hyde, Stanly, Beaufort
Per Cent Rural Change, 1950-1960	Onslow, Carteret, Cumberland, Craven, Davidson	Mitchell, Warren, Madison, Hoke, Swain
Rural Farm Change 1950-1960	Dare, Camden, Tyrrell, Hyde, Carteret	Wilkes, Cleveland, Johnston, Wake, Rutherford
Rural Nonfarm Change, 1950-1960	Cumberland, Davidson, Wayne, Guilford, Wilkes	Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare, Pasquotank, Graham
Per Cent Rural Farm Change 1950-1960	Dare, Granville, Person, Robeson, Stokes	McDowell, New Hanover, Burke, Cherokee, Swain
Per Cent Rural Nonfarm Change 1950-1960	Union, Alleghany, Ashe, Wayne, Greene	Guilford, Hyde, Robeson, Tyrrell, Dare

* Ranked in order 1,...5.
** Also, greatest numerical or percentage decrease.

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