## Rural population: Global context

Global Population


## Rural population: Global context



## US Rural Demographics

## Rural Population Indicators for United States, 2000

| Rural is defined as areas outside... | Census Places with a population $\geq$ |  |  | U.S. total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,500 | 10,000 | 50,000 |  |
| Population |  |  |  |  |
| Total population considered rural (million) | 87.7 | 115.8 | 177 | 281.4 |
| Percent of population considered rural | 31.1 | 41.1 | 62.9 | N/A |
| Percent of land area considered rural | 97 | 97.9 | 99 | N/A |
| Population density (people/sq mile) | 25.6 | 33.4 | 50.5 | 79.6 |

## US Rural Demographics

| Rural is defined as areas outside.. | Census Places with a population $\geq$ |  |  | U.S. total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,500 | 10,000 | 50,000 |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| Percent younger than 18 | 26 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 25.6 |
| Percent 19 to 64 | 61.5 | 61 | 61.1 | 61.9 |
| Percent 65 or older | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.4 |
| Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |
| Percent non-Hispanic Black | 6.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 12 |
| Percent American Indian | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Percent Hispanic | 5 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 12.5 |

## US Rural Demographics

| Rural is defined as areas outside...     <br> Census Places with a <br> population $\geq$    U.S. total |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | 2,500 | 10,000 | 50,000 |  |  |
| Education | 19.2 | 19.1 | 18.4 | 19.6 |  |
| Percent not completing high school | 33.7 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 28.6 |  |
| Percent completing high school only | 20.4 | 20.5 | 21 | 21 |  |
| Percent with only some college | 26.8 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 30.7 |  |
| Percent with a college degree or higher |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income | 56 | 56 | 57 | 57 |  |
| Average household income (\$1,000) | 8 | 8.2 | 8 | 8.6 |  |
| Percent in near-poverty households | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 12.4 |  |
| Percent in below-poverty households | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.6 |  |
| Percent in deep-poverty households |  |  |  |  |  |

## US Rural Demographics

| Rural is defined as areas outside... | Census Places with a population $\geq$ |  |  | U.S. total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,500 | 10,000 | 50,000 |  |
| Employment |  |  |  |  |
| Percent in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining industries | 4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Percent traveling > 1/2 hour to work | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.4 |
| Housing |  |  |  |  |
| Percent seasonal housing | 7 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 |
| Percent without complete plumbing | 2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Houshold composition |  |  |  |  |
| Percent 65 and older and living alone | 25 | 26.4 | 27.2 | 28.2 |
| Percent of children under 18 in female-headed household | 13.5 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 20 |

## US Rural: Recent trends

## Population Growth: 2000 to 2009

## Rural Counties Fall Below The National <br> Average Growth Rate of 9.1\%



Population Growth in Rural, Urban and Exurban Counties 2000-2009

## US Rural: Recent trends and geographic distribution



## Mexico: Rural trends

$\square$ In the $20^{\text {th }}$ century, population in Mexico passed from a predominantly rural population to predominantly urban.
$\square \ln 1950,57 \%$ of the population lived in rural localities.
$\square$ In 2000, $25 \%$ of the population lived in rural localities.
$\square$ However, the process of urbanization has not been consistent across the country: while more than 90\% of the population of the Distrito Federal is urban, less than half the population in Oaxaca, Chiapas and Hidalgo states live in urban localities.

## Mexico: Geographic distribution

Degree of urbanization by state, 2002

Degree of Urbanization

- Predominately urban $>89 \%$
$\square$ Very urban 80-89.9\%
$\square$ Urban 67 - 79.9\%
$\square$ Semi-urban 59-66.9\%
Source: INEGI, in: Government of the United Mexican States, Second
$\square$ Rural < 59\% Report of Government, September 1, 2002


## Mexico: Poverty level


http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMEXICO/Resources/A_Study_of_Rural_Poverty_in_Mexico.pdf

## Mexico: Sources of income

Shares of Rural Incomes (\%)

|  | 1992 |  | 2002 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Shares from | All <br> Households | Extreme <br> Poor | All <br> Households | Extreme <br> Poor |
| Independent Farming | 38.5 | 38.1 | 12.6 | 16.8 |
| Agricultural Wage Labor | 12.3 | 19.6 | 11.3 | 21.9 |
| $\quad$ Sub-total Agriculture | 50.8 | 57.7 | 23.8 | 38.7 |
| Independent Non-Farm | 8.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.8 |
| Activities |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Farm Wage Labor | 20.4 | 15.9 | 36.1 | 17.2 |
| $\quad$ High return | 4.9 | 1.3 | 23.8 | 4.4 |
| Low return | 15.5 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 12.8 |
| Transfers | 8.0 | 6.0 | 16.5 | 25.4 |
| Other Sources | 12.6 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 11.9 |
| $\quad$ Sub-total Non-Agriculture | 49.2 | 42.3 | 76.2 | 61.3 |

Rural defined as localities of less than 2,500 residents.
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMEXICO/Resources/A_Study_of_Rural_Poverty_in_Mexico.pdf

## Mexico: Age distributions



Source: INEGI, in: Government of the United Mexican States, Second Report of Government, September 1, 2002, President of the Republic, Mexico, 2002.

## Canada: Rural trends



## Canadian provinces



## Canada: Geographic distribution



## Canada: Employment

## Employment by Major Industrial Sectors in Rural and Small Town areas, Canada, 1998



## Canada: Employment

## Employment by type of region, 1996



Employment/Population ages 15 to 64

## Canada: Availability of health care



## Canada: Availability of health care



Higher share of youth (<20) in rural, lower share of young adults (20-39) in rural areas


Understand ing Rural
Canada:
Structures and Trends Dr. Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada September, 1996

## Canada: Education

## Higher incidence of low education level in rural areas



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## Canada: Ethnicity

## Share of youth under 15 who are Aboriginals



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## Canada: Income

## Incidence of low income: <br> Rural is lower and declining

Percent of economic families and unattached individuals


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