

within SMSA's than elsewhere—on a full-time equivalent basis, 248.1 per 10,000 population in SMSA's and 228.8 per 10,000 outside.

Patterns of local government employment reveal a number of other differences between metropolitan areas and the rest of the country. There is considerably less part-time employment in metropolitan areas. Monthly earnings are higher for local government employees in metropolitan areas than elsewhere for all of the many functions reported. Thus, full-time teachers in public school systems showed an October 1962 average of \$589 within SMSA's, as against \$461 elsewhere; the respective October average for full-time fire protection employees was \$509 and \$376; and for water system employees, \$440 within SMSA's and \$333 elsewhere.

REVENUES

Local governments within metropolitan areas in 1962 accounted for 70 percent of the \$38.3 billion of general revenue received by all local governments in the United States. They received 27 percent more per capita revenue (a difference of \$48) than local governments outside metropolitan areas. The greatest part of this difference was due to relative reliance on the property tax. Local governments in SMSA's obtained 50 percent of their total general revenues from property taxes, whereas local governments outside SMSA's received 43.6 percent—a difference of \$36 per capita. On the other hand, local governments in SMSA's received relatively less in State aids than non-SMSA localities: 24.7 percent and 36.7 percent, respectively, or a difference of \$9 per person.

EXPENDITURES

In 1962, local governments in SMSA's spent over \$68, or 34 percent, more per capita than local governments outside SMSA's. The types of services associated with urban centers accounted for much of the difference. Public welfare expenditures were \$16.13 in SMSA's, \$9.78 outside; police protection \$12.59 and \$5.28; fire protection \$7.79 and \$2.91; sewerage \$8.44 and \$3.98; housing and urban renewal \$8.69 and \$1.61; and parks and recreation \$6.43 and \$1.77. On the other hand, local government expenditures outside SMSA's were greater than those inside SMSA's for highways (\$22.85 compared to \$18.46) and almost as great for education (\$95.29 outside SMSA's compared to \$97.29 inside). Education accounted for 47.7 percent of local governments' expenditures per capita outside SMSA's compared to 36.4 percent inside SMSA's.

TABLE 8.—*Local government revenue, 1962*

	Within SMSA's		Outside SMSA's		United States	
	Per capita amount	Percent	Per capita amount	Percent	Per capita amount	Percent
Total general revenue.....	\$223.78	100.0	\$175.06	100.0	\$206.36	100.0
Property taxes.....	111.78	50.0	76.30	43.6	99.09	48.0
Other local taxes.....	18.41	8.2	5.74	3.3	13.88	6.7
State aids.....	55.35	24.7	64.29	36.7	58.54	28.4
Other general revenues.....	38.24	17.1	28.73	16.4	34.85	16.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Governments: 1962*, vol. V, "Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas," table 9.