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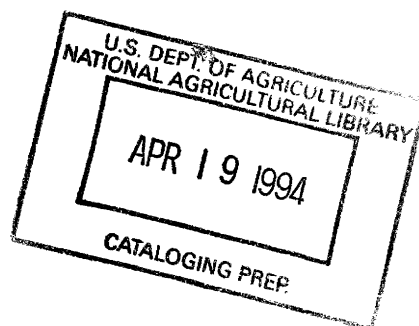
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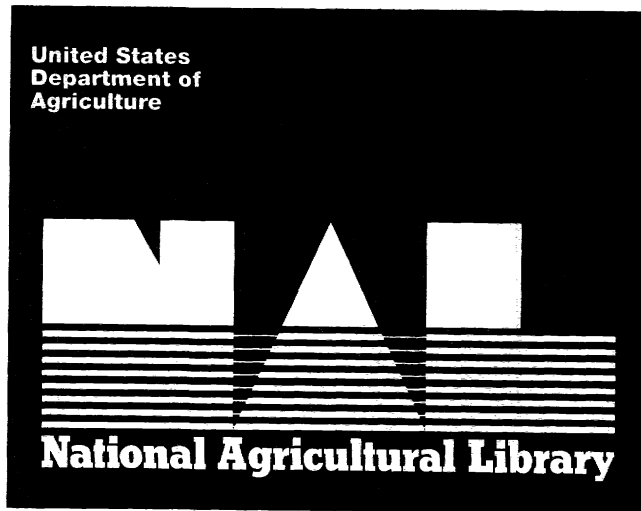
Updating the ERS County Typology

A View From the 1980's

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Updating the ERS County Typology: A View from the 1980's. By Peggy J. Cook and Thomas F. Hady. Agriculture and Rural Economy Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Staff Report No. AGES9327.

Abstract

This report updates a 1979 classification system of nonmetro counties, known as the ERS typology, which was designed to provide policy-relevant information about diverse rural conditions to policymakers, public officials, and researchers. The original classification summarized the economic and social conditions existing in nonmetro counties in 1979 into seven county types. Four (farming, manufacturing, mining, and government) reflect dependence on particular economic activities. Three (persistent-poverty, Federal lands, and retirement-destination) reflect other policy-relevant themes. Unclassified counties comprise a residual group. This analysis focuses on rural economic and socio-demographic change from 1979 to 1986. Results reflect rural trends of the 1980's--decline in natural resource-based activities, continuing industrial restructuring, employment growth in services, and regional shifts in industrial location.

Acknowledgments

This report is based on the collective efforts of a team of Economic Research Service analysts who developed the underlying rationale and approach for the 1986 update analysis of the ERS Typology. The team included Calvin Beale, Donald Bellamy, Herman Bluestone, Tom Carlin, Kenneth Deavers, Bernal Green, Thomas Hady, Molly Killian, Richard Long, David McGranahan, Karen Mizer, Elizabeth Morrissey, John Redman, and Peggy Cook. Each team member contributed individually and collectively to developing the rationale, designing the analysis for the 1986 update, and preparing written material as background and input to this report as well as a preliminary report released in 1990.

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Changes in ERS County Typology Show Responses of Diverse Rural Areas to Rural Conditions in the 1980's

A large increase in the unclassified county group emphasizes a need to modify the typology to better reflect the changing rural economy.

Agriculture is no longer the dominant, driving force for economic and social life in most rural areas of the United States. The number of nonmetro counties dependent on farming activities declined by more than 200 during 1979-86, from 716 to 512 counties. Declines in total earnings and jobs in these counties point to a shrinking economic base. Farming counties lost, on average, 5 percent of their population through outmigration from 1980 to 1986.

This report updates a 1979 classification system of nonmetro counties, which was designed to communicate policy-relevant information about rural America to policymakers, policy analysts, and researchers. The 1979 typology classified nonmetro counties into seven types. Four county types reflected dependence on particular economic activities (farming, manufacturing, mining, and government), and three reflected policy-relevant themes (persistent-poverty, Federal lands, and retirement-destination). The final type included unclassified counties. In the update, the original definitions of the four economic types were updated to 1986. The three remaining types were retained in the system using the 1979 definitions. Nonmetro status of the counties was updated to 1983 (based on the 1980 census), decreasing the number of nonmetro counties from 2,443 to 2,357.

Manufacturing counties declined by 68, from 621 in 1979 to 533 in 1986, but still emerged as the single most numerous type of nonmetro county in 1986. Total employment fell by more than 2 million jobs from 1979 to 1986; total earnings declined as well. Industrial restructuring in manufacturing especially affected the South, where most nonmetro manufacturing jobs are located.

Mining counties lost 51 counties but gained only 20 new counties, declining from 155 in 1979 to 124 in 1986. As a result of the decline in the number of mining counties, total earnings and employment fell in all sectors during 1979-86. The outgoing counties took with them 497,000 jobs, incoming counties brought 126,000 jobs, and continuing counties lost another 18,000 total jobs.

Government counties gained 114 counties during 1979-86, increasing from 233 to 347 counties. Nearly 75 percent of total jobs in the 1986 mining counties (like the 1979 group) were in government and private sector services. Government counties had faster job and earnings growth than all

nonmetro counties, but improvements in levels of well-being were not comparable. The 1986 government counties on average had lower incomes, higher unemployment rates, and a more restricted industrial mix than all nonmetro counties.

Retirement-destination counties were the most rapidly growing class of U.S. nonmetro counties in both the 1980's and the 1970's. Of the 515 nonmetro retirement-destination counties in 1979, 35 became metro counties, reducing the number in 1986 to 480. Population increased an average of three times faster than for the entire nonmetro population during 1980-86, and about 85 percent of retirement counties experienced job growth. Per capita income grew rapidly as well. The inmovement of older people serves as an apparent source of support in these counties.

Persistent-poverty counties accounted for 239 nonmetro counties in 1986. These counties had disproportionate shares of several groups prone to economic disadvantage: high school dropouts, blacks, and female-headed families. The employment situation in 1986 was marked by high unemployment, declining earnings, but growth in jobs. This could be the result of the industrial mix of jobs, although the 1979 industrial profile was similar to that for all nonmetro counties.

There were 243 Federal lands counties in 1986, a net loss to metro status of only 4 counties during 1979-86. These counties gained population from 1980 to 1986 at a much higher rate than all nonmetro counties. Income and job growth did not keep pace with population growth, with rates considerably lower than the comparable all-nonmetro rates. This group of counties received higher levels of Federal funding per capita for national functions.

Unclassified counties gained a net of 121 counties, increasing from 398 to 519 counties, with 202 counties joining the group during 1979-86. Of the 202 counties joining the unclassified group, more than half were former farming counties, and nearly one-third were former manufacturing counties. The newcomers appeared to be counties in decline. The large increase in the number of unclassified counties emphasizes a need to modify the typology in the 1990's to better reflect a substantially changed rural economy. A report about the 1990 modified typology is planned for early 1994.

The ERS Typology: A Tool to Measure Diversity Among Rural Areas

The ERS typology has been widely used by researchers, policy analysts, and public officials to depict the diverse social and economic conditions in rural America and to provide policy-relevant information to policymakers.

Dramatic change over the past two decades has reshaped the economic and social landscape of rural America. Agriculture is no longer the dominant, driving force for economic and social life in most rural communities.

Unprecedented population growth and economic expansion during the 1970's halted a long process of urban expansion and rural decline, bringing renewed economic vitality to many rural areas of the country. Nonmetro areas, taken as a whole, became more similar to metro areas in many respects. Concentrating on these aggregate changes, however, masks the economic and social diversity existing within the rural sector.

Analysts in the Economic Research Service (ERS) recognized that effective rural policymaking requires an understanding of the diverse economic and social structure of the changing rural landscape and how changes in rural conditions alter the landscape. A system was needed to monitor change in rural areas, to provide new perspectives on rural development strategies, and to communicate policy-relevant information quickly.

A team of ERS analysts devised a classification system of nonmetro counties as a tool to measure the social and economic structure of rural America as of 1979. The

classification, commonly known as the ERS typology, was designed to summarize the diversity of economic and social conditions in nonmetro counties into a small number of types meaningful for rural policy analyses. Four of the seven county types reflected dependence on particular economic activities--farming, government, manufacturing, and mining. Three types--persistent-poverty, Federal lands, and retirement-destination reflected themes with special policy relevancy for rural areas. The final type included counties that were unclassified. The original 1979 ERS typology has been widely used by researchers, policy analysts, and public officials. Major reports and articles describing the 1979 typology and its research and policy applications are listed in the references section.

The rural growth trends of the 1970's, which were already showing signs of slowing, came to a halt in the early 1980's. ERS analysts updated the 1979 rural county typology to study changes in the rural social and economic structure from 1979 to 1986. This report presents results of that 1986 update, which depicts how the changing economic conditions during the 1980's altered the rural landscape. The report also examines future revisions and improvements of the classification system as a tool for measuring the dynamics and diversity of rural change in the 1990's.

Highlights of the 1979 ERS Typology

- County classification designed to measure social and economic diversity.
- Four types (farming, government, manufacturing, mining) reflect dependence on economic activities.
 - Three types (poverty, retirement, Federal lands) represent rural policy-relevant themes.
 - Classification restricted to 1970 nonmetro counties in the continental United States.
 - Classification allowed counties to be in more than one (overlapping) type.
- Classification based on national data sources and involved systematic procedures to define and classify counties.
- Number of nonmetro counties in each group follows:¹
 - 702 Farming-dependent
 - 678 Manufacturing-dependent
 - 200 Mining-dependent
 - 315 Specialized government
 - 242 Persistent-poverty
 - 247 Federal lands
 - 515 Retirement-destination
- County types included 85 percent of 2,443 nonmetro counties.
- Fifteen percent (370) of the counties were unclassified.
- Amount of overlap varied among different county types.
 - About 60 percent of counties in only one type.
 - Least overlap for farming and manufacturing types.
 - Most overlap for poverty and Federal lands types.

¹Numbers are as reported for the original typology. The 1979 numbers were adjusted at the time of the update to reflect changes in the estimating procedures. See appendix for definitions of the 1979 county types.

Rural Conditions in the 1980's

Economic and global events of the 1980's resulted in major adjustments in the rural economy and in changing patterns of economic well-being across the rural countryside.

The rural growth trends of the 1970's changed significantly in the 1980's. The effects of two recessions in the early 1980's followed by a slow rural recovery caused economic strain and stagnation in many areas. In addition, the rural manufacturing sector underwent significant changes in the face of increasing globalization of national and world economies and continuing industrial restructuring of the rural economy. This further reduced the competitive advantage for some rural areas, shifting the locational advantage to more urbanized areas where information, technology, and a broad range of services were available, and to other rural areas with economies based on nontraditional sources, such as services for retirees and tourism.

The early 1980's saw major job losses in energy-producing and agricultural industries (fig. 1). The declining farming sector lost 337,000 jobs (13 percent), and the mining sector lost 78,000 (14 percent) between 1979 and 1986. The rural manufacturing sector, which had become a major provider of new jobs for rural workers in the 1970's, was particularly hard-hit, losing nearly 400,000 jobs between 1979 and 1986. Rural job growth over the period was concentrated in private

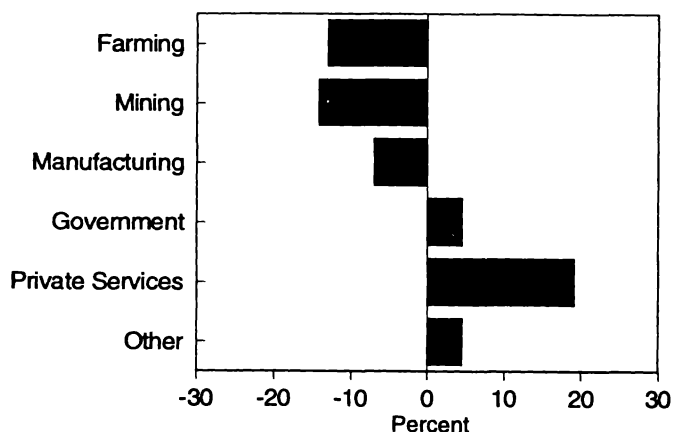
services, government, and "other" sectors, such as construction. Nearly all net new jobs over the period came from private and government services (fig. 2).

Unlike the previous decade, the nonmetro unemployment rate rose above the metro rate in the early 1980's. It peaked at 10.1 percent, (0.6 percentage point above the metro rate) and stayed higher throughout the decade. The nonmetro poverty rate also rose dramatically early in the decade, and remained substantially higher than the metro rate after economic recovery began. Per capita income dropped during the recessions, but even after economic recovery began, the metro/nonmetro income gap widened (fig. 3).

Although the economic stress of the 1980's adversely affected some rural areas, many areas did quite well, with about 60 percent of rural counties experiencing employment and/or population growth (table 1). Nearly one-fifth of the counties grew rapidly (faster than the U.S. county average) during the period. These tended to be larger, urbanized areas and areas with special amenities that make them attractive sites for business location and for rural living.

Figure 1
Nonmetro employment growth, 1979-86

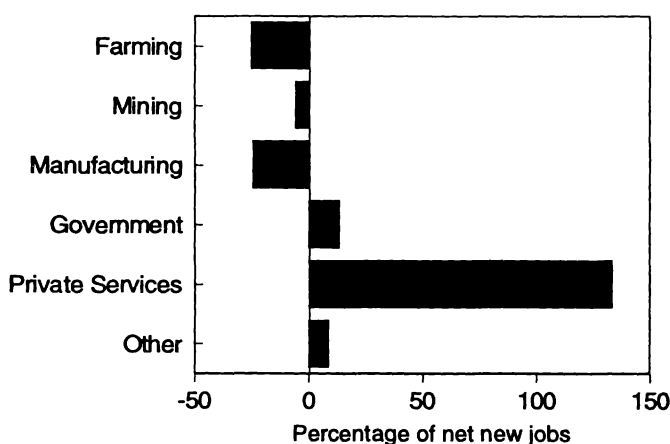
The farming sector declined by 13 percent (337,000 jobs), and the mining sector declined 14 percent (78,000 jobs).



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 2
Sources of nonmetro job growth, 1979-86

New jobs were concentrated in private and government services.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 3

Growth in per capita income, 1979-89

Per capita income dropped during two recessions in the early 1980's, but even after economic recovery began, the gap between metro and nonmetro income continued to widen.

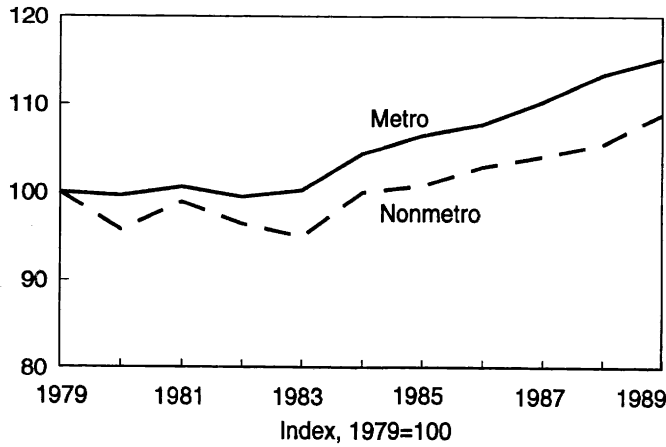


Table 1--Share of nonmetro fast-growing and declining counties, by county type, through 1986¹

About 60 percent of nonmetro counties experienced employment and population growth.

County type	Job growth		Population growth	
	Fast-growing ²	Declining	Fast-growing ³	Declining
	<i>Percent of counties⁴</i>			
Farming	5.7	68.5	7.4	69.4
Manufacturing	16.1	35.4	8.7	30.4
Mining	12.1	48.4	19.4	39.5
Government	21.3	32.0	28.5	30.3
Retirement	42.5	14.6	41.9	13.7
Poverty	18.8	38.9	11.3	30.5
Federal lands	35.0	30.0	39.9	26.4
All nonmetro	16.6	41.6	16.4	41.7

¹Reflects job growth, 1979-86; population growth, 1980-86.

²Counties with job growth greater than the U.S. average growth rate of 14.6 percent for all U.S. counties.

³Counties with population growth greater than the U.S. average growth rate of 8.6 percent for all U.S. counties.

⁴Percentages, computed by row, do not total 100 because the percent for "remaining growth" category is not shown.

Update Analysis Designed to Measure Change

Analysis shows significant shifts of nonmetro counties among the county types between 1979 and 1986.

The 1979 ERS typology provided a useful tool for measuring the diversity of rural conditions as of 1979. The significance and extent of national and rural economic change between 1979 and 1986 indicated a need to update the original study. The ERS typology update team considered two options: develop a new or substantially revised classification appropriate to rural conditions in the mid-1980's, or update the categories (as data permitted) and definitions in the original 1979 typology with 1986 data to measure the effects of change from 1979 to 1986 on classification of counties. The team chose the latter option.

Several initial decisions, discussed in the preliminary report, guided the updated analysis:

1. Update only the four economic base types (farming, manufacturing, mining, and government).
2. Retain the three remaining types (persistent-poverty, retirement, and Federal lands) using the 1979 definitions. The unavailability of data partially dictated this decision.
3. Use the 1974 definition of nonmetro status (based on the 1970 census), keeping the group of 2,443 nonmetro counties constant over the 1979-86 period.
4. Examine the effects of Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis data revisions on the distribution of counties in the 1979 set of counties as needed. The revisions resulted in some adjustments in the numbers of counties in the 1979 types.

This report reflects one modification to these decisions. The focus still remains on measuring change from 1979 to 1986. The widespread use of the 1980's delineation of nonmetro status by ERS and outside researchers prompted a decision to use the 1983 definition of nonmetro status (based on the 1980 census) with the 1986 county types. As a result, the number of nonmetro counties changed from 2,443 in 1979 to 2,357 in 1986. Thus, "incoming counties" (to a type) and "outgoing counties" (from a type) reflect changes in nonmetro status as well as changes in socioeconomic conditions between the two time periods.

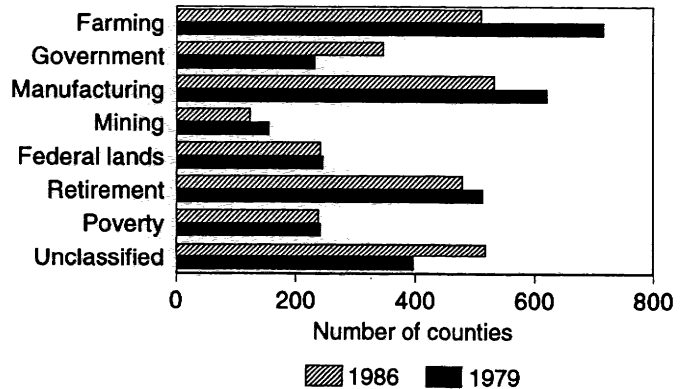
The results of the analysis show some interesting shifts in the relative relation of the county types to each other (fig. 4). The number of nonmetro counties dependent on farming, manufacturing, and mining dropped, while the number of specialized government and unclassified counties increased. However, the patterns of overlap showed little change between 1979 and 1986 (table 2). About 55 percent of the counties were classified in only one of the seven types in 1986, compared with 60 percent in 1979. In both time periods, the farming and manufacturing counties had the least amount of overlap, and Federal lands and poverty counties had the most overlap with other county types.

Detailed statistics on the classification shifts and other key indicators for each county type appear in appendix tables. These statistics form the basis for separate profiles of each county type that follow. Most of the statistics are unweighted county averages of measures calculated for the counties in a specific county grouping. In some instances, the statistics are aggregated measures for a specified set of counties.

Figure 4

Nonmetro counties by type, 1979* and 1986

The number of farming-, manufacturing-, and mining-dependent counties declined, while the number of government and unclassified counties increased.



*Reflects adjustments resulting from revisions in BEA data. 1986 counties use 1983 definitions. 1979 counties use 1974 metro definitions.

Table 2--Overlaps by county types, 1986 and 1979¹

About 55 percent of nonmetro counties were classified in only one county type in 1986, compared with 60 percent in 1979.

Number of Overlaps	Farming	Federal Lands	Government	Manufacturing	Mining	Poverty	Retirement	All counties
1986:	512	243	347	533	124	239	480	2,357
<i>Percent of counties</i>								
None	77.0	25.9	37.5	67.3	62.1	22.6	43.5	55.1
One	16.8	45.3	42.7	26.9	32.3	55.2	39.8	18.2
Two	5.1	25.9	18.2	5.2	5.6	18.8	15.2	4.3
Three	1.0	2.5	1.7	.4	--	2.9	1.3	.3
Four	.2	.4	--	.2	--	.4	.2	.1
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0
1979:	716	247	233	621	155	242	515	2,443
<i>Percent of counties</i>								
None	75.2	20.2	40.3	68.6	57.4	21.9	42.3	60.1
One	20.1	53.0	40.3	25.9	37.4	59.5	43.9	19.6
Two	3.9	23.5	16.7	5.2	5.2	15.3	12.6	3.6
Three	.8	3.3	2.7	.3	--	3.3	1.2	.4
Four	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.3
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- = Not applicable.

¹Nonmetro classification based on the 1980 census.

Definitions for the Updated County Types

Farming-dependent counties--Farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income in 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1986. (The year 1983, an extremely aberrant year for farm income, was dropped).

Manufacturing-dependent counties--Manufacturing contributed 30 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income in 1986.

Mining-dependent counties--Mining contributed 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income in 1986.

Specialized government counties--Government activities contributed 25 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income in 1986.

Persistent-poverty counties (definition not updated)--Per capita personal income in the county was in the lowest quintile in each of the years 1950, 1959, 1969, and 1979.

Federal lands counties (definition not updated)--Federal land made up 33 percent or more of the land area in a county in 1977.

Retirement-destination counties (definition not updated)--For the 1970-80 period, net immigration rates of people aged 60 and over were 15 percent or more of the expected 1980 population aged 60 and over.

Farm Counties' Change Reflected Farm Sector Stress

Major rural restructuring in the 1980's contributed to a changing profile of farming-dependent counties.

The early 1980's were difficult times for many American farmers. Returns from farming fell, and many farmers found it difficult to carry the debt on their farms, particularly as falling prices of farmland reduced its value as security for loans. The result was a continuing exodus of people from farming. This is part of a long-term trend of population and economic decline that has affected entire communities and regions whose economies are based on farming. The number of nonmetro counties where farming dominated the local economy dropped 30 percent (from 716 to 512 counties) between 1979 and 1986.

Farming-dependent counties, the largest county class in 1979, dropped to third place in 1986 behind manufacturing and unclassified types. The number of counties losing their farming-dependent status was 234 (of which 8 became metro) (fig. 5). About 7 out of 10 farming counties in 1979 were also classified as farming counties in 1986. Only 30 new counties came into the farming group.

The 1986 farming-dependent counties, like the 1979 counties, exclude a number of metro counties that produce large values of agricultural products. Over one-third of high-producing farms (gross sales over \$500,000) were located in metro counties in 1987. Metro counties would not likely meet the criteria for farming-dependent counties because they have a variety of other important economic activities.

Farming counties continued to be primarily concentrated in the Great Plains, stretching from North Dakota to the Texas Panhandle in 1986 (fig. 7). Over 57 percent are located in the Midwest, most on the western side of the region. Another 30 percent in the South are clustered in several parts of this large region, including the Plains areas of Oklahoma and Texas, the Mississippi Delta and the nearby livestock/poultry producing Ozark-Ouachita Mountains, the traditional small farm interior-uplands area of Kentucky, and the Coastal Plains of Georgia. No farming counties were identified in the Northeast, and only 71 were in the West. The 234 outgoing counties are clustered in the Corn Belt states of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Smaller but important clusters of outgoing counties are in the Mississippi Delta region of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and in eastern North Carolina. The 30 counties coming into the farming-dependent group are widely scattered, mainly in the Great Plains.

Declines in total earnings and jobs during the early 1980's point to a shrinking economic base in farming-

dependent counties. About 70 percent of farming counties showed job loss between 1979 and 1986. In contrast, well over half of the counties leaving the farming group experienced job growth between 1979 and 1986. Total employment in farming counties dropped from 3.4 million jobs in 1979 to 1.9 million in 1986 (fig. 6). The total number of farm jobs fell from 861,000 to 457,000 during the same period. Slightly over one-third of labor and proprietors' income, or earnings, came from farming in both the 1979 and 1986 counties. However, earnings from farming in the average farming county declined about 28 percent between the two time periods, and earnings per farming county from all sectors decreased 25 percent between 1979 and 1986.

Farming counties accounted for 22 percent of all nonmetro counties but less than 8 percent of the nonmetro population in 1986. This emphasizes their predominantly rural and sparsely populated character. The population of the average farming county declined from 11,107 in 1979 to 8,551 in 1986, compared with 23,766 population per county in the all-nonmetro group. Similarly, the average farming county had 12.8 persons per square mile, compared with 38.6 for the all-nonmetro group. From 1980 to 1986, the farming counties lost, on average, about 5 percent of their population through outmigration. Many outmigrants were young, leaving behind a population with a growing share of elderly.

Characteristics of farms in the farming-dependent counties changed as well. These changes include fewer farms per county, larger farms, more farms with gross sales over \$40,000, and greater dependence on nonfarm work.

Economic stress was the overriding issue in most farming-dependent counties in the mid-1980's. Global competitive pressures and output-increasing technology appear likely to move the agricultural sector of the Great Plains and smaller areas toward greater consolidation of farms, releasing more labor from production agriculture. The labor adjustment will likely continue to be made by predominantly younger farm people who will be searching for nonfarm jobs. Without greater success in generating jobs in the nonfarm sector, many farm counties will see continued pressure on youth and others to migrate to urban centers, in search of jobs. There is likely to be further population decline, which at some point threatens the viability of communities unable to support the continued operation of schools, hospitals, and the web of essential supportive services.

Figure 5
Changes in farming counties, 1979-86

The number of farming-dependent counties declined by 204, of which 8 became metro counties.

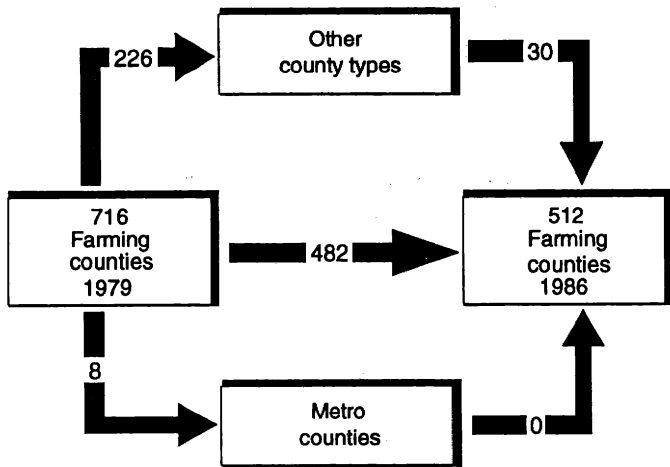


Figure 6
Employment in farming counties, 1979 and 1986

Total employment dropped from 3.4 million jobs in 1979 to 1.9 million in 1986. Farm jobs fell from 861,000 to 457,000.

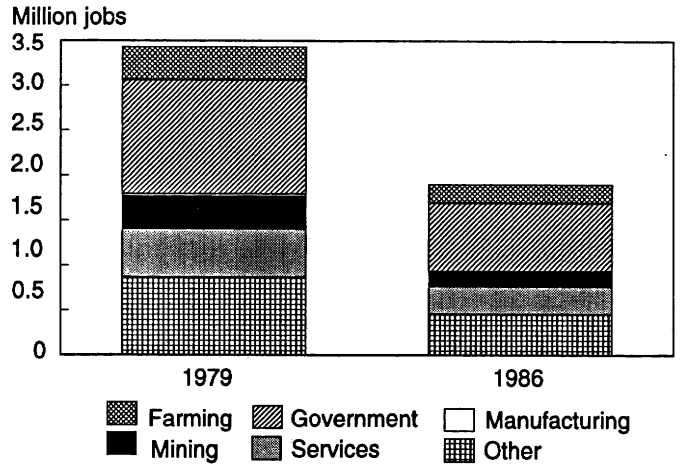
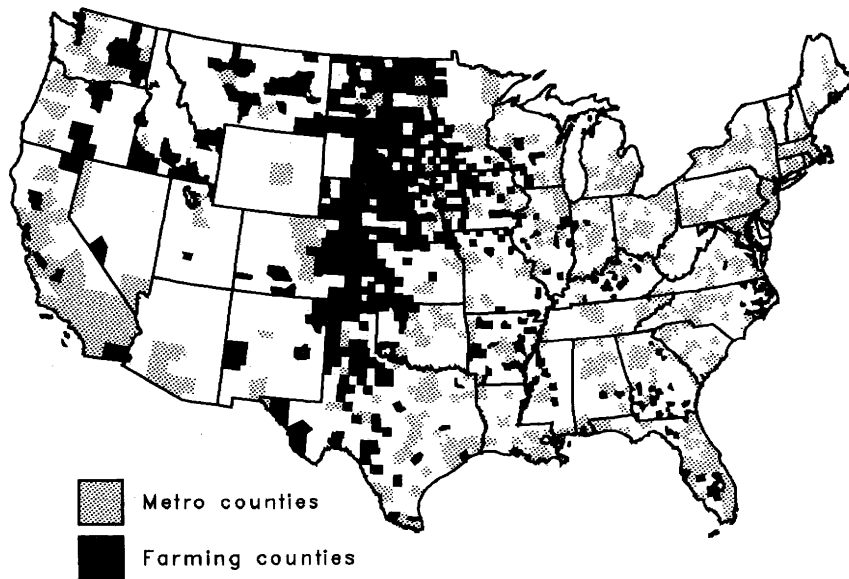


Figure 7
Nonmetro farming-dependent counties, 1986

Farming counties are primarily concentrated in the Great Plains, stretching from North Dakota to the Texas Panhandle.



Economies of Manufacturing Counties Performed Poorly

Overall job loss between 1979 and 1986 exceeded 2 million jobs. Both employment and earnings from manufacturing fell.

Although the number of manufacturing counties declined by 68, from 621 in 1979 to 553 in 1986, they still emerged as the single most numerous type of nonmetro county in 1986 (fig. 8). Their economies did not do well during the 1980's. Employment and earnings in the goods-producing industries were the hardest hit, while services (including government) held roughly steady.

Of the 621 manufacturing counties in 1979, 50 had become metro by 1986, and manufacturing income in another 107 was no longer important enough to qualify for the manufacturing group. These 157 outgoing counties took with them 3.3 million jobs in 1986. Employment in the 464 continuing counties rose by 3.7 percent, less than the 5.6 percent average for all nonmetro counties. Employment in manufacturing in the continuing counties fell by 6.6 percent, about as much as in manufacturing employment in all nonmetro counties. While employment in the 89 incoming counties (21 of them former metro counties) rose 7.3 percent, they added only 894,000 jobs in 1986. Thus, total employment in manufacturing counties fell by more than 2 million jobs from 1979 to 1986 (fig. 9). Changes in the patterns of earnings were similar. Economic growth was mainly elsewhere in rural America.

The effects of restructuring in manufacturing were widespread; only the West, with 21 manufacturing counties in 1986, escaped serious effects (fig. 10). The South, where nearly 60 percent of nonmetro manufacturing jobs were located, was most affected. The Northeast had a small proportion of nonmetro counties, and thus, of manufacturing counties, but manufacturing counties still accounted for 39 percent of the Northeast's nonmetro counties. Roughly 19 percent of the midwestern counties are in manufacturing. With the drop in the number of manufacturing counties, the share of all nonmetro manufacturing jobs located in the manufacturing-dependent counties dropped from 72 percent in 1979 to 57 percent in 1986.

The changes in the number of manufacturing counties had relatively few effects on the average characteristics of these counties. The unemployment rate rose from 6.4 percent in 1979 to 9.6 percent in 1986, but that mirrored a change in all nonmetro counties. Manufacturing counties continued to

be more populous, more densely settled, and closer to metro areas than the average nonmetro county. More than half were adjacent to a metro area. Their average population was 33,163 in 1986. This represents a decline from the average size of manufacturing counties in 1979, mainly because the average outgoing county had a population of 45,000 people. Reflecting the southern location of many of these counties, the typical manufacturing county had a higher than average proportion of Blacks and a smaller than average proportion of Hispanics in 1986. Blacks, on average, accounted for a higher share of the population in 1986 than in 1979. The proportion of high school graduates was 60 percent in 1986, compared with an all-nonmetro average of 65 percent. The population of the average manufacturing county was somewhat younger in 1986, with only 14 percent of the 1986 population age 65 and over, compared with 15 percent of the general nonmetro population. Per capita income in the typical manufacturing county in 1986 was \$10,798, slightly under the income for the average nonmetro county and below the average (\$10,997) for the 1979 manufacturing counties.

Evidence from the 1980's points to a growing competitive disadvantage for rural areas dependent on manufacturing. This was, in part, a result of shifts in the structure of U.S. manufacturing toward high-skill, high-wage jobs. But rural specialization in routine production jobs (blue collar) heightened the concentration of low-skill, low-wage jobs in rural areas. In turn, the lack of higher paying jobs for rural workers caused the rural/urban gap in earnings to widen, and high rates of outmigration of better-educated workers.

It is unknown whether the experience of the early 1980's tells the story of these counties' potential. If, as some argue, America has lost its competitive edge because of outdated plants, inept management, poorly prepared workers, or other causes, manufacturing counties will bear the brunt. On the other hand, the exchange value of the dollar rose steadily from 1979 to 1985, raising the prices of U.S. manufactures sold abroad, and 1981-82 saw the worst recession since the 1930's. Both events were hard on manufacturing employment and earnings. With a lower value of the dollar and national recovery, manufacturing counties might do better in the 1990's.

Figure 8

Changes in manufacturing counties, 1979-86

Manufacturing counties declined by 68, from 621 in 1979 to 553 in 1986.

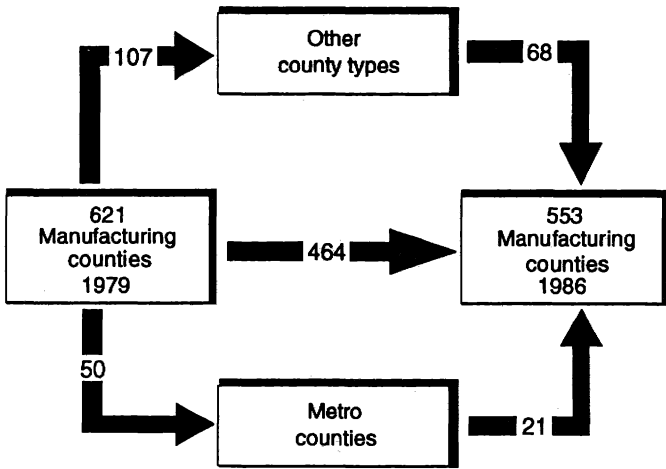


Figure 9

Employment in manufacturing counties, 1979 and 1986

Total employment fell by more than 2 million jobs.

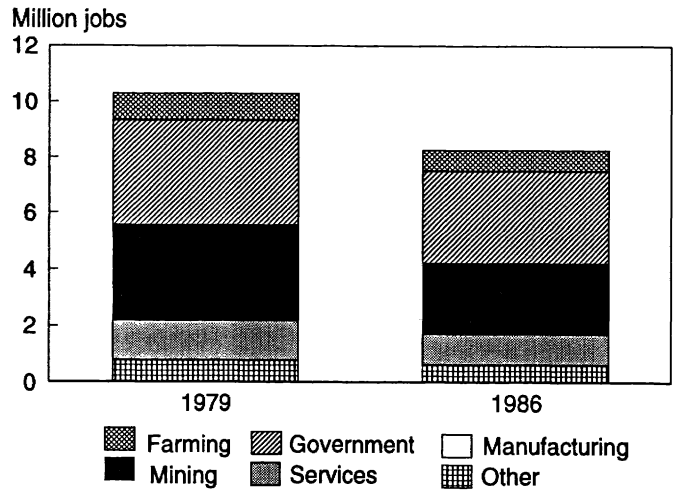
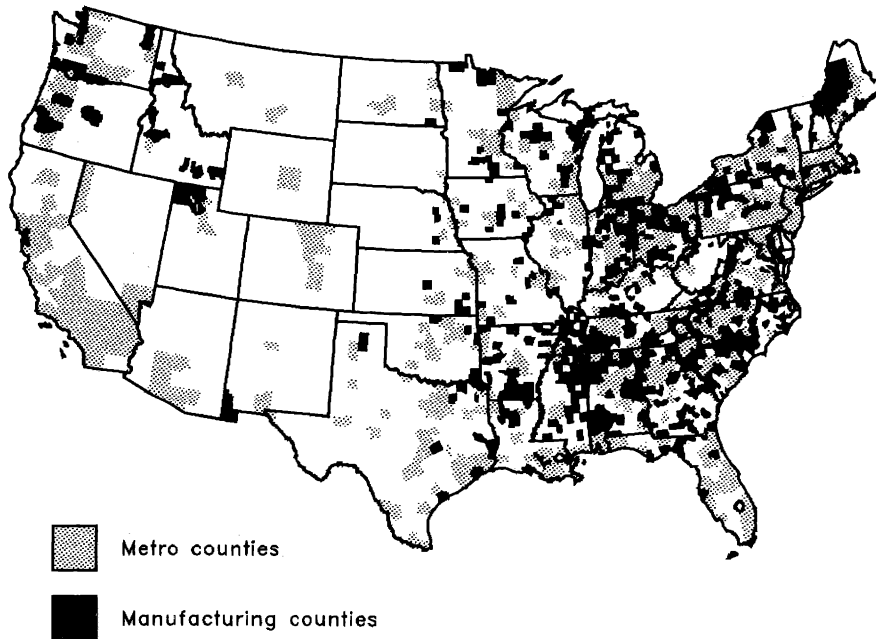


Figure 10

Nonmetro manufacturing-dependent counties, 1986

The South, where nearly 60 percent of nonmetro manufacturing jobs are located, was most heavily affected by the drop in the number of manufacturing counties.



Mining Counties Face an Uncertain Economic Future

Falling energy prices caused a drop in both earnings and employment in nonmetro mining counties.

There were hard times in the mining counties. After reaching a peak in early 1981, domestic crude oil prices fell nearly 30 percent by the end of 1985. By the end of 1986, prices were less than half their level at the start of the year. While the declines in other energy prices were not as spectacular, they also fell, along with metal mining. Mining in 49 counties declined in importance to the point where the counties no longer were counted in the mining group (two others became metro); only 20 newcomers (one formerly metro) joined the category (fig. 11). Losses were heavy in the West.

In the continuing mining counties, employment in mining fell nearly 23 percent, and mining jobs declined from 25 to 20 percent of all jobs. Since earnings from mining jobs are higher than from the average job, earnings from mining in the continuing counties represented 41 percent of total earnings in 1979 and 37 percent in 1986.

As a result of the decline in the number of mining counties, total earnings and employment fell between 1979 and 1986. The outgoing counties took with them 497,000 jobs, the incoming counties brought only 126,000, and the continuing counties lost another 18,000 total jobs. Employment fell in all sectors of mining counties (fig. 12).

The 1983 change in metro definitions seems to have affected some characteristics of mining counties. Only 27.4 percent of mining counties were adjacent to metro areas in 1986, down from 35.5 percent in 1979 (fig. 13). The proportion of totally rural mining counties dropped from 40 percent in 1979 to 29.8 percent in 1986. Population per square mile fell by less than 10 percent. Total population of the average mining county dropped from 21,901 to 20,485 between 1980 and 1986.

The 1979 mining counties predominantly located in the West had 8.9 percent Hispanic population in 1980, compared with 10.1 percent in the 1986 counties. The outgoing counties, of which nearly one-half were in the West, did not have high concentrations of Hispanic populations. Mining counties continued to have a smaller than average Black population. The outgoing counties had more high school graduates and fewer dropouts than did incoming counties, so the education of the labor force declined.

Unemployment, which stood at 5.8 percent of the labor force in the average mining county in 1979, just equal to the all-nonmetro average, had risen to 12.7 percent by 1986, significantly above the nonmetro average of 9.2.

Mining counties face an uncertain economic future. Mining activities are located at the site of the natural resource being extracted, and resource depletion at each site is inevitable. Global shifts in the supply and demand for fuels and minerals give rise to highly volatile prices, causing recurring boom and bust conditions in mining. Long-recognized problems arising from these conditions in Appalachia have spawned a variety of Federal programs, such as retraining and relocation programs and aid to local communities. Labor relations, health, and safety issues are also subjects of Federal programs. Environmental concerns have been in the spotlight over the past two decades, and they are likely to have both direct and indirect effects on mining. To cite a single example, regulation of power plant emissions is likely to affect both total demand for coal and comparative demand for Eastern high-sulfur coal and Western low-sulfur coal. Mining counties have a large stake in State and Federal policy.

Figure 11
Changes in mining counties, 1979-86

Fifty-one nonmetro counties lost their mining-dependent status, while 20 counties joined the mining group.

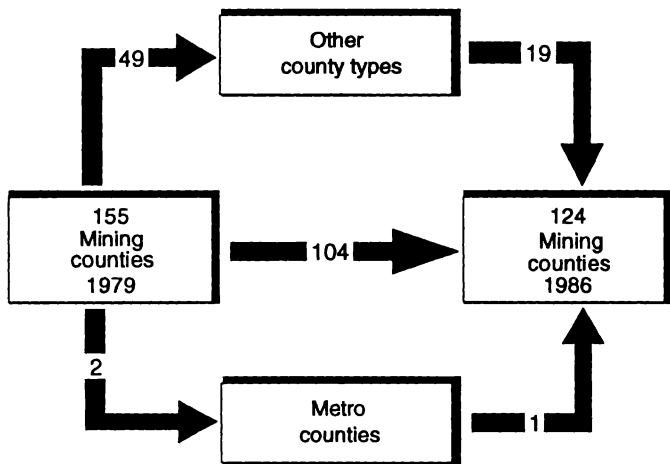


Figure 12
Employment in mining counties, 1979 and 1986

Employment fell in all sectors of mining counties.

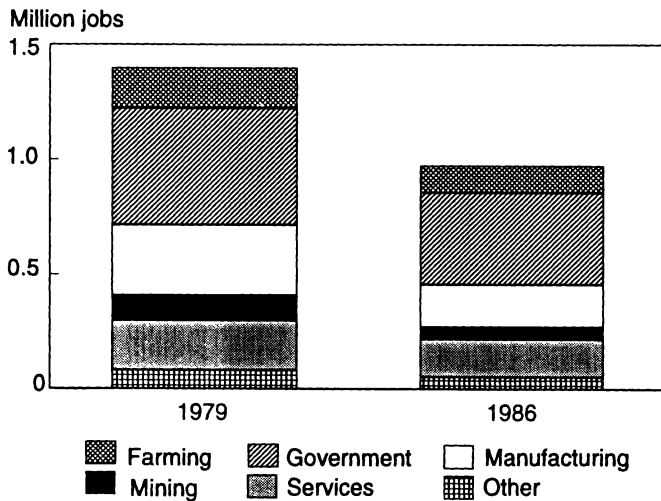
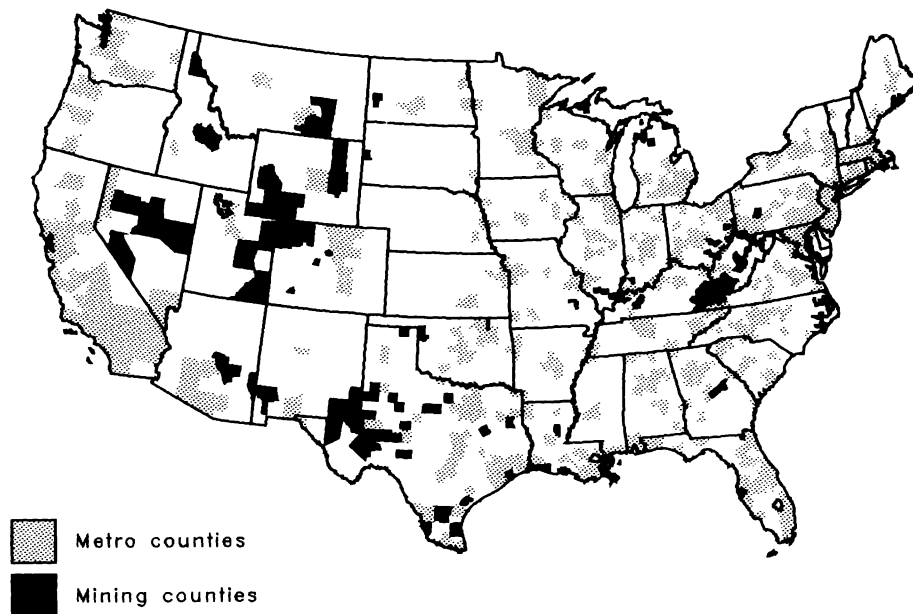


Figure 13
Nonmetro mining-dependent counties, 1986

Only 27.4 percent of mining counties were adjacent to a metro area in 1986, down from 35.5 percent in 1979.



Government Counties Increased in Number and Importance

The overall number of jobs in government counties increased by nearly 600,000 between 1979 and 1986. Despite faster economic growth, government counties did not show comparable improvement in levels of well-being.

There were 347 government counties in 1986, up 114 counties (50 percent) from 1979. A broad array of public entities are located in government counties. These include, among many others, Federal, State and local general government offices; military installations; public educational and health facilities; penal institutions; transit, housing, port, customs, airport and other special purpose authorities; units charged with management of publicly owned resources (for example, rangeland, forests, and parks) and public lending institutions.

The sharp rise in the number of government counties resulted from 150 counties coming into the group and only 36 counties leaving the group (fig. 14). More than 40 percent of the 1986 government counties entered the group between 1979 and 1986, by far the highest rate among the county types. (Twelve of the newcomers were metro in 1970).

With more counties in the group, the overall number of jobs in government counties increased by nearly 600,000 between 1979 and 1986. Although the economies in both the 1979 and 1986 counties were made up largely of government and private services jobs (nearly 75 percent of total jobs), jobs in the services sector represented a larger share of jobs in the 1986 counties (fig. 15). Over 40 percent of jobs in both continuing and new government counties were in the services sector.

The newcomers exhibited strong earnings growth from government activities between 1979 and 1986. Aggregate government earnings rose 24 percent, significantly more than government continuing counties (14 percent) and all nonmetro counties (14 percent). Over three-quarters of earnings growth from government jobs was attributable to increases in State and local government payrolls, and, to a lesser extent, Federal military earnings. Earnings declined sharply in all goods-producing sectors, and grew considerably more slowly in the services sector than either the continuing counties or all-nonmetro counties. The slower growth in newcomers' aggregate earnings (5 percent) was counteracted by a much faster growth from services (17 percent) in the continuing government counties. The earnings' losses in other sectors resulted in an overall loss of 6 percent for newcomer counties, compared with an 8-percent gain in continuing government counties and the resultant 4-percent gain in the government group.

Despite faster job and earnings growth, government counties did not show comparable improvement in levels of well-

being. As in 1979, the 1986 government counties had lower average incomes, higher unemployment rates, and a more restricted industrial mix than all nonmetro counties. Income and unemployment characteristics were even more pronounced among the newcomers to the government group.

The geographic distribution of government counties was uneven, although they were scattered throughout the country (fig. 16). Government counties were particularly prevalent in the South and West, and less common in the Midwest. Nearly one-half were in the South. Of these, one-half were newcomers to the group.

The demographic characteristics of government counties changed little between 1979 and 1986, and in many respects resembled those of nonmetro counties in general. Population size of the average county dropped from about 32,000 in 1979 to 26,000 in 1986, because the 150 incoming counties tended to be considerably less populated and more rural than the continuing counties. However, population grew faster in the government counties than in the all-nonmetro group--5 versus 2.7 percent.

Government counties include a much higher percentage of counties with urban populations of more than 20,000 (19.3 percent), compared with 12.1 percent of all-nonmetro. The percentage jumps to 26.9 percent if just the continuing government counties are considered.

The strong government county growth in private services (especially health care services) may have been influenced by the fact that over one in four government counties (28.5 percent) is also a retirement-destination county. The percentage of government counties that were also Federal lands counties (21.8 percent) was over double the all-nonmetro percentage (10.1 percent).

Overall, government counties appear to be well positioned for future growth. First, despite the pervasive fiscal problems of the public sector, real government spending seems unlikely to significantly decline. Such spending stability would provide an important element of economic stability to the government county economic base. Second, the role of government counties as service providers paid economic dividends over the 1979-86 period and will likely continue to do so. The parallel roles of government counties as retirement-destination and Federal lands counties indicate that both the continued aging of the population and the anticipated strong growth in recreational demand should work to government counties' particular benefit. However,

these counties may have a long-term problem closing the per capita income gap with other nonmetro counties if their high

population growth rate continues and/or most of their employment growth occurs from low-wage service jobs.

Figure 14
Changes in government counties, 1979-86

The number of government counties rose sharply, with 150 counties coming into the group and only 36 counties leaving.

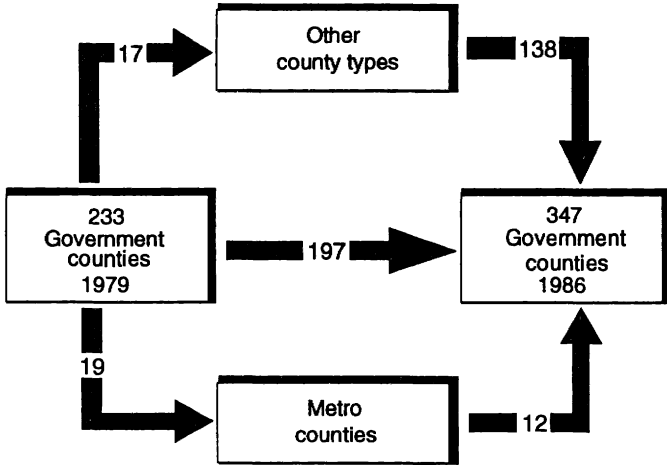


Figure 15
Employment in government counties, 1979 and 1986

More than 40 percent of jobs in both continuing and new government counties were in the services sector in 1986.

Million jobs

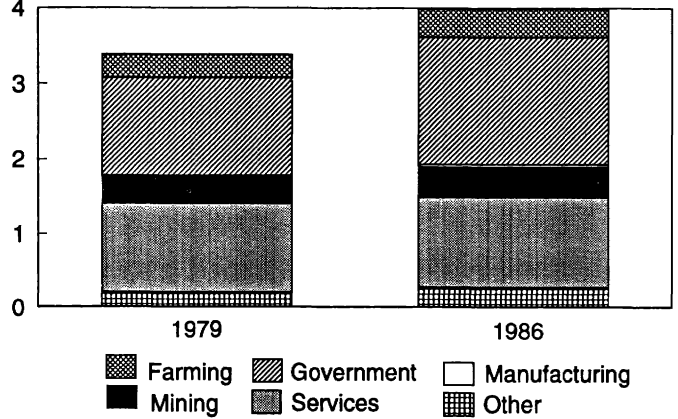
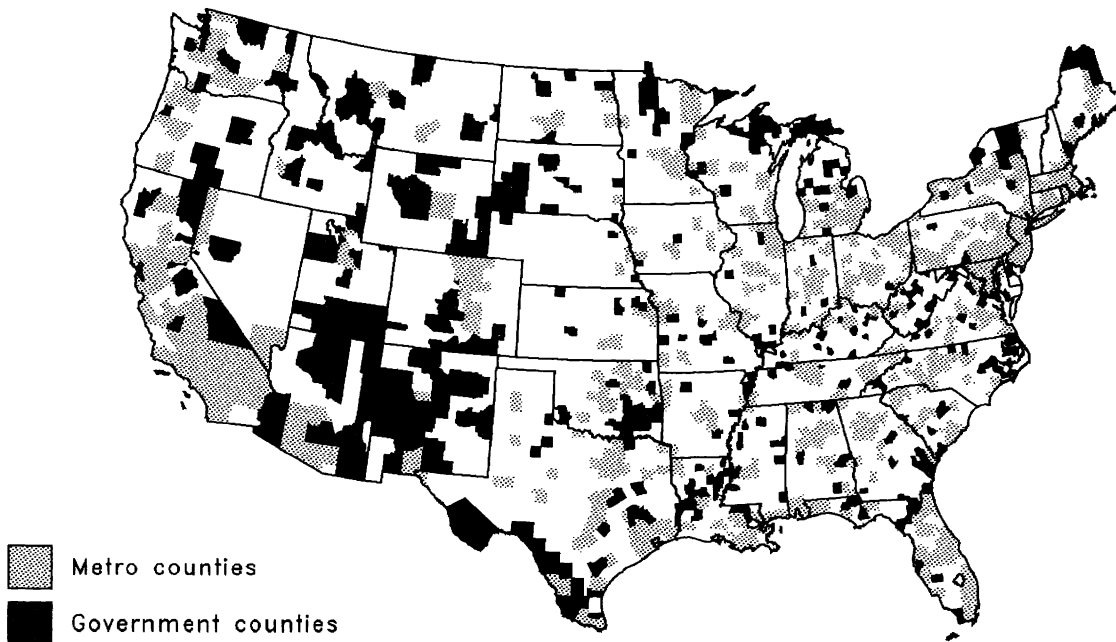


Figure 16
Nonmetro government-dependent counties, 1986

Government counties are prevalent in the South and West, and less common in the Midwest.



Retirement Counties Continued to Grow During the 1980's

The pace of population increase in retirement counties is not only higher than population growth in other types of nonmetro counties, but it is also well above that of metro America.

Retirement of older people into rural and small town areas has been a rapidly growing and spreading trend of the past several decades. Improved health of older people, later widowhood, earlier age at retirement, higher retirement incomes, and attractive amenities and living conditions in rural areas have all been factors inducing this movement.

Of the 515 nonmetro retirement-destination counties in 1979, 35 became metro counties, reducing the number to 480 in 1986 (fig. 17). The group accounted for 21 percent of all nonmetro counties. They contained 23 percent of the total nonmetro population in 1986 and 26 percent of all nonmetro people who were 60 years old and over. Because retirement county identification depends on availability of decennial census data, it is not possible to update the list during the intercensal years.

About 80 percent of retirement counties are located in the South and Midwest (fig. 19). They are widely distributed--not just concentrated in the areas of Florida, south Texas, and the Southwest that have subtropical climates. They also are common in places in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Ozark Plateau and Ouachita Mountains, the Hill Country of central Texas, the one-time Gold Rush counties of California, the Puget Sound area, the lake districts of northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and a number of Atlantic coastal counties. In general, lake, reservoir, coastal, or scenic upland areas are favorite destinations for retirees, wherever located, as well as regions with mild winter climates, which continue their earlier popularity.

The counties characterized here as retirement counties are not necessarily dominated by the influx of retirees. Many of the counties are also resort and recreation areas that attract large younger groups as well. They may have a substantial manufacturing, agricultural, or government presence in the economy, too, and the list of retirement counties partly overlaps that of other types. A growth in younger age groups (along with a growth in older population) lowered the percentage of the population 65 that years old and over in the average retirement county to 16 percent in 1986--a figure in line with the average nonmetro county (15 percent), and somewhat lower than that for the average farming county (17 percent). Only farming counties average a higher proportion of older people because many young people moved away as farm employment declined.

In all retirement counties, the inmovement of older people is a source of economic support and is usually associated with higher than average overall population growth. These counties were the most rapidly growing class of nonmetro

counties, both in the 1980's and the 1970's. They had an average population increase of 9.4 percent per county from 1980 to 1986, compared with 2.7 percent for the entire nonmetro population.

The annual growth rate of retirement counties in the 1980's was somewhat less than that of the same counties in the 1970's. Thus, even retirement counties, with their heavy dependence on income that was sheltered from the effects of the slow economic growth, have not been totally immune to some slowdown. But their pace of population increase is still not only higher than that of other types of nonmetro counties, it is also well above that of metro America.

Nonmetro retirement counties, as a whole, lost about 265,000 jobs from 1979 to 1986 (fig. 18). Counties attaining metro status accounted for a sizeable share of the loss. Still, 85 percent of the 1986 retirement counties experienced job growth from 1979 to 1986. Retirement counties have somewhat lower per capita income than do nonmetro counties as a whole, probably due to their greater dependence on pension income. With the benefit of cost-of-living adjustments in some pension income and the rapid growth in employment, however, retirement counties had the fastest rate of growth in per capita income levels from 1979 to 1986. For the 7-year period as a whole, retirement counties' per capita income rose by 8.4 percent, compared with 5.3 percent for all nonmetro counties. In general, older people who move into nonmetro retirement areas from metro areas have much higher incomes than do longer-term nonmetro residents of the same age.

Retirement counties average a higher ratio of transfer payments to earnings in their sources of personal income (.44) than do nonmetro counties as a whole (.36). They also have a higher percentage of their earnings income derived from work in service industries than is generally true in nonmetro areas, reflecting the enhanced service economy that is stimulated by the inmovement of retired people.

Retirement-destination counties show a wide range in their rate of inmovement of older people. About a third of the counties had a net immigration rate for persons 60 years old and over of 15-19.9 percent during 1970-80. In such counties, the inmovement trend had only a moderate effect on the counties' economies and facilities and was often of recent origin. About 15 percent of the retirement counties had 50 percent or more growth in older people from inmovement during the decade. In these areas, retirement has become a dominant, highly visible, and often even irresistible element in the economy and culture.

Figure 17
Changes in retirement counties, 1979-86

Thirty-five retirement counties became metro counties during 1979-86, reducing the number of retirement counties to 480 in 1986.

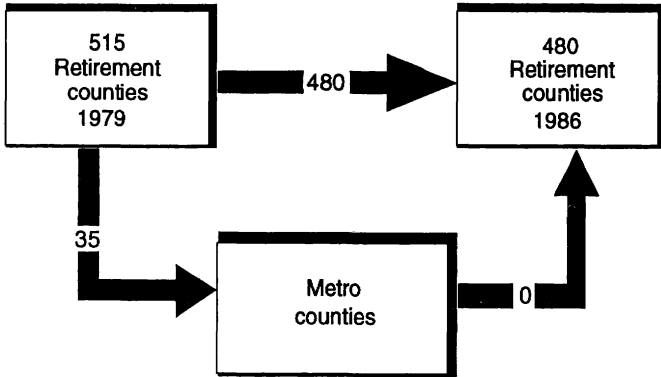


Figure 18
Employment in retirement counties, 1979 and 1986

Retirement counties lost about 265,000 jobs from 1979 to 1986.

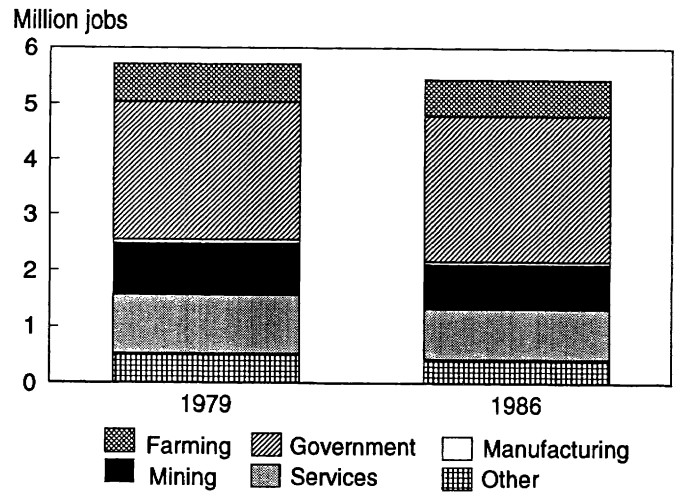
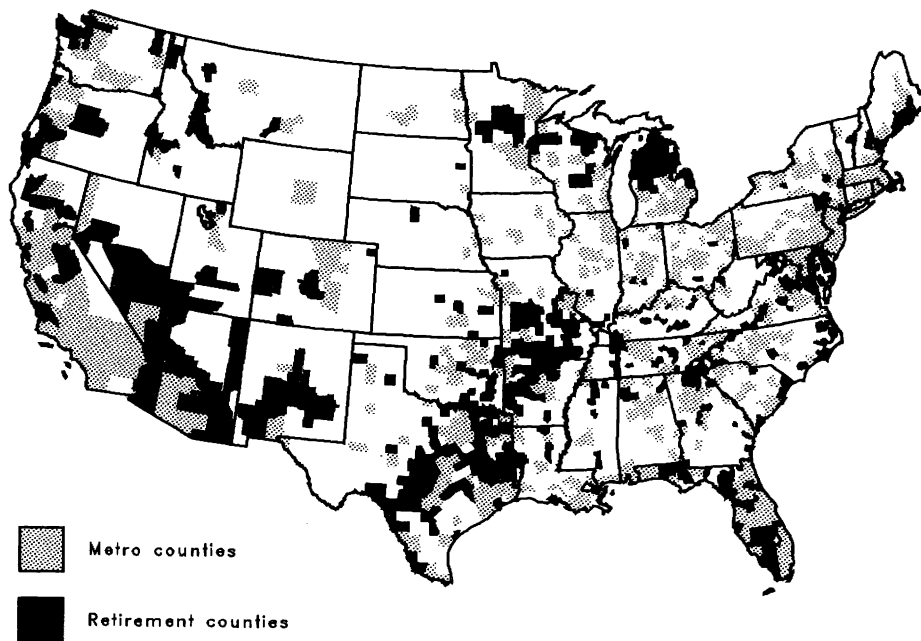


Figure 19
Nonmetro retirement-destination counties, 1979

About 80 percent of retirement-destination counties are in the South and Midwest.



Poverty a Chronic Problem in Some Nonmetro Areas

Poverty counties showed modest population and job growth, but earnings lagged and dependence on transfer payments increased.

In 1979, 242 nonmetro counties were designated as areas of persistent poverty. These were counties with per capita income consistently in the bottom quintile of all U.S. counties in 1950, 1959, 1969, and 1979. These counties represent 10 percent of all nonmetro counties, and they contain 6 percent of the nonmetro population. The county type was not updated because the 1990 census data on county socioeconomic characteristics are not yet available. As a result, the total number of poverty counties remained the same with the exception of three counties that gained metro status between 1979 and 1986 (fig. 20).

Persistent-poverty counties are concentrated in the Southeast: 92 percent are in Appalachia, the Ozark-Ouachita Plateau, and the Mississippi Delta. Others are scattered throughout the Southwest and the Northern Plains. Over half are concentrated in four States--Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. All but 19 are located in the South (fig. 22).

The dominant demographic features of the average poverty county in 1979 (smaller, more rural, chronic low incomes, and disproportionate shares of disadvantaged populations) still persisted in 1986. Poverty counties had substantially smaller populations than any other county type, with the exception of the farming-dependent counties. Population size averaged 15,494 in 1986, about two-thirds the size of the average nonmetro county. Over half of the poverty counties were totally rural in 1986, although over a third were adjacent to metro areas. Interestingly, the 1980-86 rate of population growth (just under 3 percent) paralleled that for nonmetro counties as a whole.

The population make-up of the poverty counties included disproportionate shares of three groups particularly prone to economic disadvantage. Based on 1980 data, only 48 percent of the adult population had completed high school, compared with 65 percent for all nonmetro

counties. Poverty counties had the highest dropout rate of any of the county types. Nearly one-fourth of the population was black, three times the proportion in all nonmetro counties. About 14 percent of families were female-headed, a higher share than in the average all-nonmetro county.

By definition, incomes in poverty counties have remained low for several decades. In both 1979 and 1986, the average per capita income in the poverty counties lagged that for all nonmetro counties by about \$3,000. Nearly one-fourth of 1986 personal income came from transfer payments and two-thirds from earnings. The 1986 ratio of transfer income to earnings averaged .55, substantially higher than the all-nonmetro average of .36. Greater reliance on transfer income is in line with the higher proportions of disadvantaged groups.

The poverty group's employment situation in 1986 was marked by high unemployment (13 percent on average), declining earnings, and growth in jobs (fig. 21). While jobs grew by over 2 percent from 1979 to 1986, earnings declined by a similar percentage. This could be the result of the industrial mix of jobs, yet, as in 1979, the 1986 overall mix of industrial activities in the poverty counties was strikingly similar to that for all nonmetro counties. The exception was a somewhat higher concentration of jobs in farming and manufacturing, two sectors that were heavily affected by economic conditions in the early 1980's.

Although the poverty counties may receive disproportionate benefits from Federal, State, and local programs, these programs have been unsuccessful in raising the overall well-being of the population. It is likely that individuals who benefit from human resource programs migrate out of the county in search of better employment opportunities, leaving behind the most disadvantaged.

Figure 20

Changes in poverty counties, 1979-86

The number of poverty counties remained the same, with the exception of three counties that gained metro status.

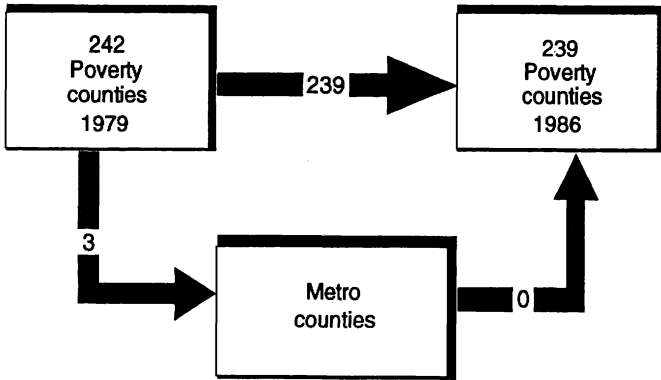


Figure 21

Employment in poverty counties, 1979 and 1986

While jobs grew by 2 percent from 1979 to 1986, earnings declined by a similar percentage.

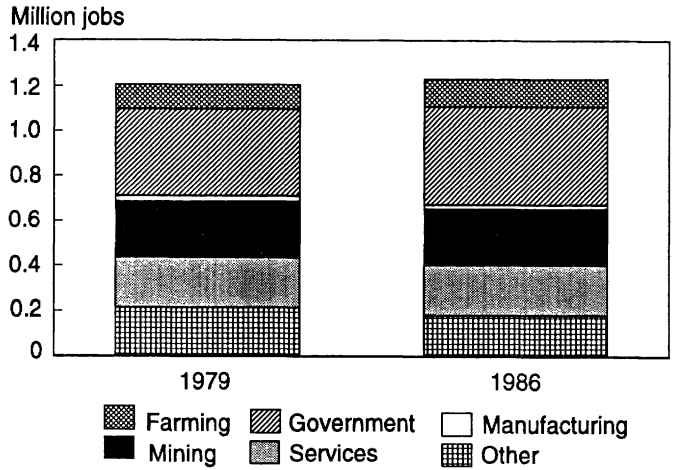
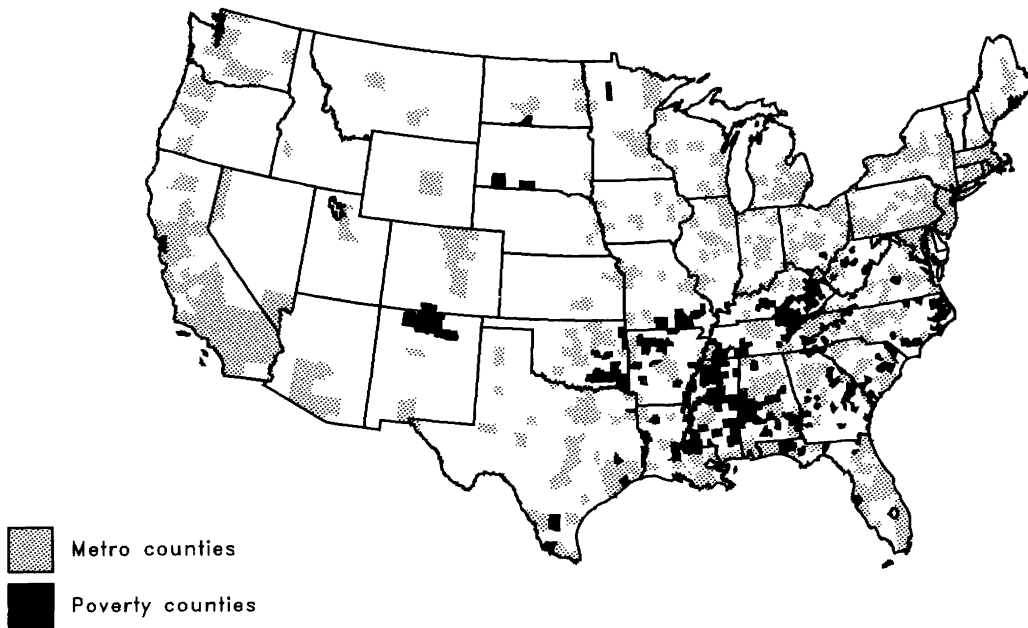


Figure 22

Nonmetro persistent-poverty counties, 1979

More than half of persistent-poverty counties are concentrated in Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.



Federal Lands Counties Gained Jobs and People, but Not Income

Both population and employment in Federal lands counties grew much faster than the all-nonmetro county average.

Federal Lands counties were defined as those which had at least a third of their area in Federal ownership in 1977. More recent data on Federal landownership were not available for this update, so the list changed only as a result of changes in the metro classification in 1983 (fig. 23).

The Federal lands counties are primarily a western group; nearly 80 percent of these counties were in the western census region (fig. 25). They are more likely than the average nonmetro county to be rural; 39 percent were rural, compared with 33 percent of all nonmetro counties, and only 22 percent were adjacent to a metro area, compared with 39 percent of all nonmetro counties.

A bright spot in the performance of these counties was population change. With a 7.7 percent population increase over the 1980-86 period, the average Federal lands county far outstripped the 2.7 percent change in the average nonmetro county. Seventy percent experienced employment growth from 1979 to 1986, again more than the average. However, per capita income in the average lands county grew only 1.7 percent, much less than the nonmetro average of 5.3 percent. This trend is mirrored in the aggregate employment and earnings figures (fig. 24). Employment in continuing Federal lands counties, (which in this instance are the bulk of the group) rose 10 percent, but total earnings fell slightly from 1979 to 1986.

Federal lands counties have, on average, a smaller share of population who are elderly (age 65 and over)--12.4 percent in 1986, compared with 15 percent in all nonmetro counties, but there is some evidence that Federal lands counties are catching up.

Unemployment in Federal lands counties remained slightly higher than in the average nonmetro county, with 10.2 percent of the labor force unemployed in the average Federal

lands county in 1986, compared with 9.2 percent in the average nonmetro county. While this was a higher rate than that in 1979 (6.9 percent), the changes roughly paralleled the rise in unemployment in the typical nonmetro county. Federal lands counties did not do significantly better or worse.

Real labor and proprietors' incomes in Federal lands counties grew only 0.1 percent from 1979 to 1986. All-nonmetro counties fared slightly better. Compared with all-nonmetro counties, Federal lands counties relied slightly more heavily on government and mining for their income, and substantially less on manufacturing.

Federal lands counties get only about a third as much Federal funding per capita for agriculture as the average nonmetro county. On the other hand, they get 3.3 times the average for national functions, and almost twice the average for community development. The larger expenditures on national functions likely result from Federal expenditures to support the lands the Federal Government owns in the county. The community development total may reflect similar factors. The low expenditures for agriculture are more difficult to explain. Farming accounted for 6.9 percent of employment in these counties in 1986.

With government and services the most rapidly growing sectors in these counties, they seem to be concentrating more on their Federal lands and the tourism they frequently attract as sources from which to earn a living. These counties are likely to be particularly affected by Federal initiatives affecting lands, ranging from payments in lieu of taxes to fire suppression policies to military base closings. They also have a particular stake in governmental actions that affect tourism: highway construction, changes in gasoline taxation, and similar actions.

Figure 23
Changes in Federal lands counties, 1979-86

There were 243 Federal lands counties in 1986, a net loss of only 4 counties during 1979-86.

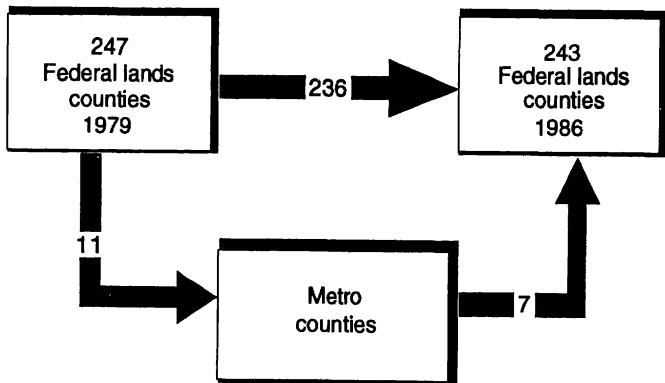


Figure 24
Employment in Federal lands counties, 1979 and 1986

Employment in continuing Federal lands counties rose 10 percent. Federal lands counties relied on government for their income.

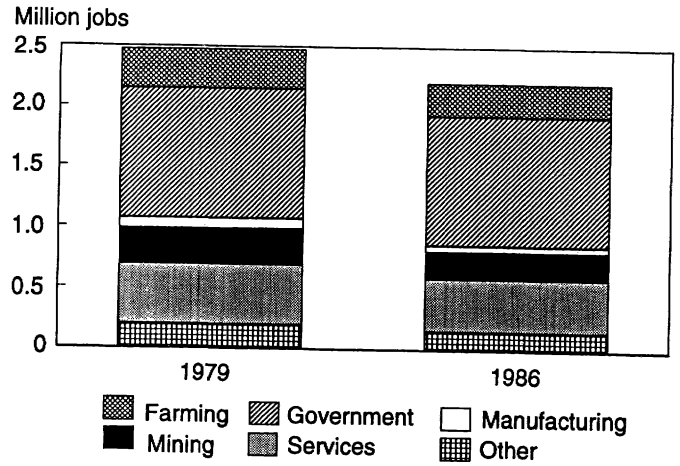
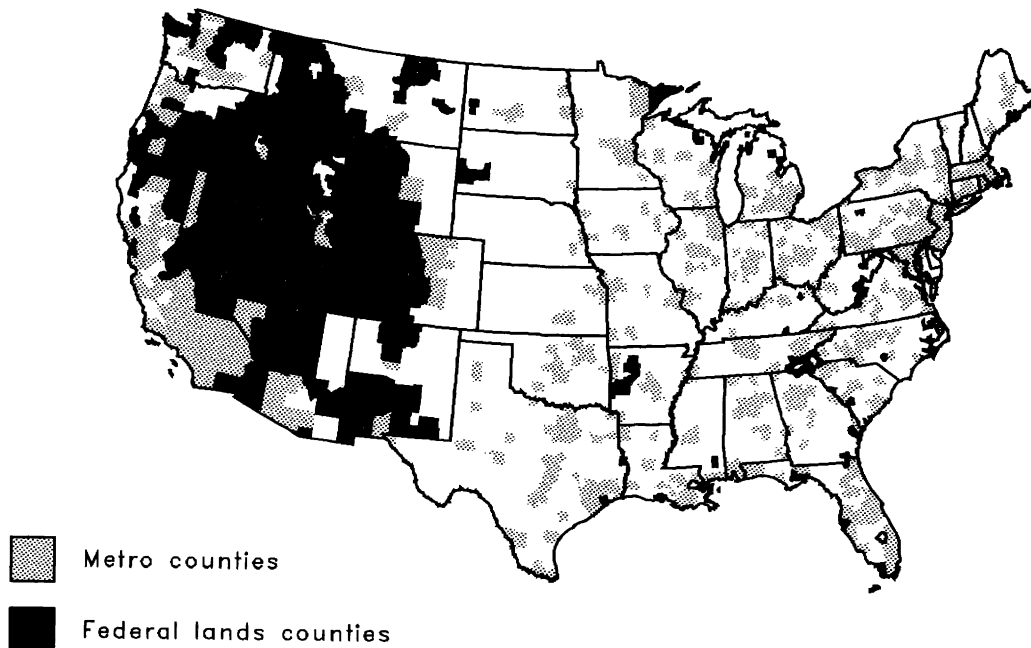


Figure 25
Nonmetro Federal lands counties, 1979

Nearly 80 percent of Federal lands counties are in the West.



Unclassified Counties Became the Second Most Numerous

The sizeable jump in number of unclassified counties needs to be addressed in the 1990 typology update.

As a group, unclassified counties grew in numbers and in the proportion of nonmetro economic activity they encompass from 1979 to 1986. Total employment rose from 5.3 million in 398 unclassified counties in 1979 to 6.3 million in 519 unclassified counties in 1986. Unclassified counties were second only to manufacturing counties in number and in total employment in 1986.

One might expect that unclassified counties would be particularly affected by the 1983 metro/nonmetro reclassification, but this was not the case. Twenty-eight counties, roughly 7 percent of the 398 unclassified counties in 1979, were reclassified metro in 1983 (fig. 26). The proportions of both manufacturing and government counties reclassified as metro were slightly higher. The most important change was 202 nonmetro counties, previously in other categories, that joined the unclassified group between 1979 and 1986. Of these, over half are former farming counties and nearly one-third are former manufacturing counties.

Eighty-five percent of the unclassified counties are in the Midwest and South (fig. 28). A majority of the incoming unclassified counties were in the Midwest, while a majority of the outgoing counties were in the South. Hence, by 1985 the Midwest had nearly half of the unclassified counties, while the South had just over a third.

Total employment in the unclassified group gained sharply, but the distribution of jobs among industries changed relatively little, and in line with trends elsewhere (fig. 27). Employment in manufacturing became somewhat less important; employment in services became somewhat more important.

Growth in the number of unclassified counties was not necessarily reflected in growth in the economies of individual unclassified counties. These trends are most easily seen by analyzing the continuing counties, those that were unclassified in both 1979 and 1986. Unemployment in the average continuing county rose from 5.5 percent, slightly under the nonmetro average in 1979, to 9.5 percent in 1986, slightly above the nonmetro average. Population grew 1.8 percent in the average continuing unclassified county, compared with a 2.7 percent gain in the average nonmetro county, and the average continuing county had a larger rate of outmigration than the average nonmetro county. Between 1979 and 1986, the average nonmetro county experienced

a moderate population growth, and a significant increase in per capita income. During this period, the average outgoing unclassified county experienced greater than average rates of growth in both population and per capita income. In contrast, the average incoming county gained only 169 new residents during this period (primarily due to large net outmigration) and showed little growth in per capita income. Changes in employment also fit the pattern. The proportion of incoming unclassified counties experiencing 1979-86 employment growth is not as high as the nonmetro average.

Unclassified counties are less rural than the average nonmetro county. Only 17.3 percent were rural in 1986, compared with an average of 32.8 percent of all nonmetro counties. Only 14.6 percent of unclassified counties were rural in 1979. Unclassified counties also tend to be more densely populated than the average nonmetro county, despite the fact that the average population density dropped between 1979 and 1986.

Unclassified counties had few racial and ethnic minorities and a slightly higher percentage of high school graduates. Changes from 1979 to 1986 reflected the shift from the South to the Midwest. Outgoing unclassified counties tended, on average, to have larger shares of Black and Hispanic populations, as well as female-headed families, and incoming unclassified counties had smaller shares of these groups. Similarly, newcomers to the group had somewhat higher proportions of high school graduates.

It is tempting to think of unclassified counties as diversified, and some analysts have tried to do so. The unclassified category, however, is a residual group, which might be expected to collect two groups of counties: those with strong, diversified economies and those with weak economies on account of no strong industries. The demographic, social, and economic differences reviewed here suggest that both groups are present among the unclassified counties, but that widespread rural economic stagnation may have been more important in explaining the 1979 to 1986 changes. Outgoing counties from the unclassified category appear to be expanding, developing counties, while incoming counties appear to be counties in decline. At any rate, the unclassified group has become too large since the original definitions were adopted in 1979. This problem needs to be considered in the next update of the typology.

Figure 26
Changes in unclassified counties, 1979-86
More than 200 counties previously classified as other county types joined the unclassified group.

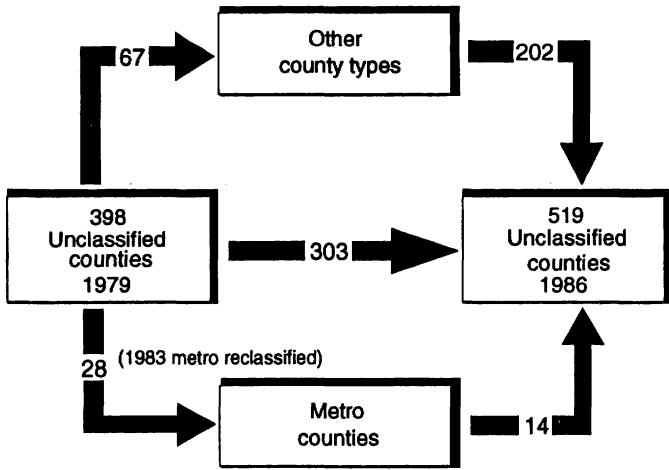


Figure 27
Employment in unclassified counties, 1979 and 1986
Total employment in unclassified counties rose sharply, but the distribution of jobs among industries changed little.

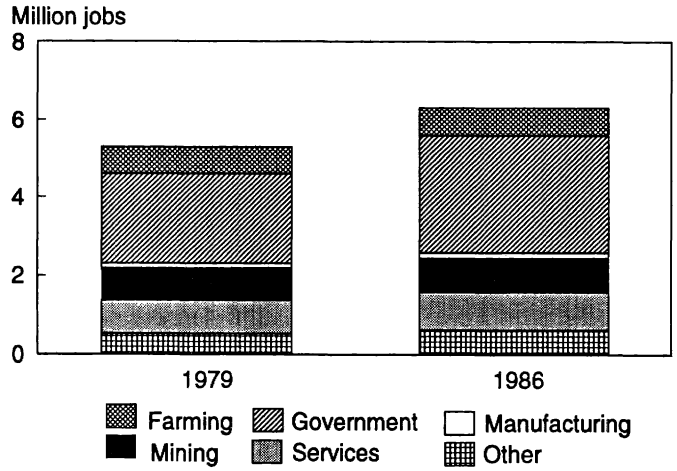
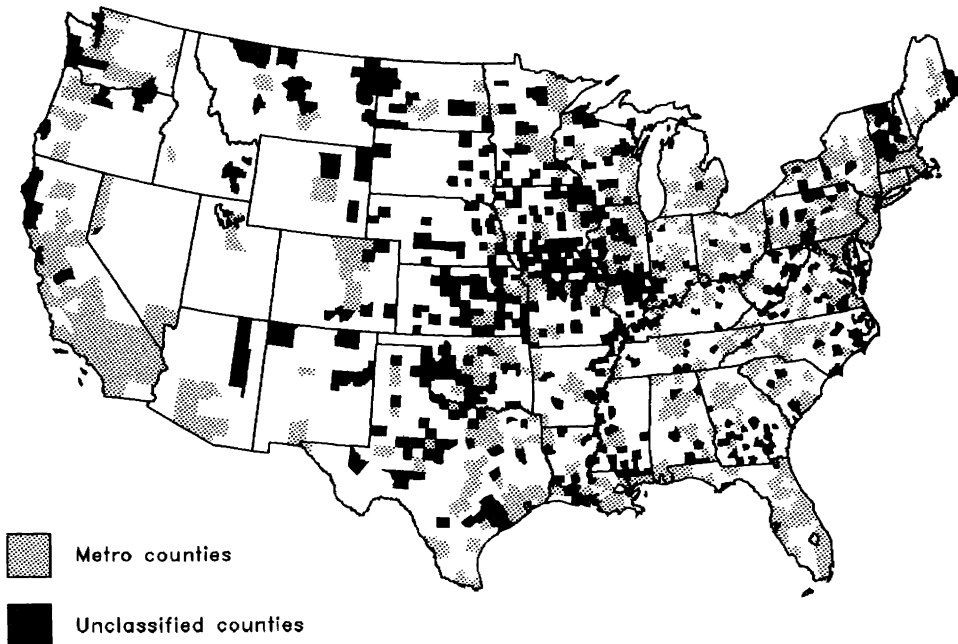


Figure 28
Nonmetro unclassified counties, 1986

About 85 percent of unclassified counties are in the Midwest and South.



A Look to the Future

Growing economic diversity among nonmetro areas requires a range of policies and programs geared to changing economic situations.

The ERS county typology was developed with the intent of providing researchers, policy analysts, and policymakers with information about the diversity of social and economic conditions in nonmetro areas. The typology was initially constructed to summarize the main patterns of rural diversity established during the the 1970's--a time of relative prosperity and economic growth. The typology was subsequently updated to study changes in rural social and economic structure from 1979 to 1986, during a time when a reversal of earlier growth trends strained the rural economy and quickened the trend of industrial restructuring of the rural economy.

The fact that the typology has been widely recognized and applied for many different research and policy purposes attests to the need for such a system and its potential merits as a vehicle for portraying rural conditions and change in the future. However, its continued usefulness depends on re-examining its applicability to the dynamics of the ever-changing rural scene.

The results of this update (summarized above) have several implications for modifying the typology for the 1990's. The results of the update reflect the rural trends of the 1980's--decline in natural resource-based activities, continuing industrial restructuring, employment growth in services, and regional shifts in industrial location. Importantly, the results of the 1986 update re-emphasize the diversity of social and economic conditions existing among rural places. At the same time, the large increase in the unclassified group indicates the need to modify the typology to reflect a substantially changed rural economy.

The results from the preliminary analysis of unclassified counties in this report suggest that the group is made up of a number of subgroups. The bulk of counties entering the unclassified group between 1979 and 1986 were former farming and/or manufacturing counties. The economies of these counties may have been weakened temporarily and they may have returned to their former status as the economy improved. The unclassified group may also include counties that represent a distinct group, such as counties with diversified economies, that needs to be captured in future modifications. In examining the typology's relevancy, the influence of services employment as a major economic factor in some communities may need to be considered.

This report also suggests the need to examine both the validity and reliability of the definitions of the types. This means looking at the measures and levels that define dependency on a particular economic activity, and how well they work overtime. On the policy front, the results also emphasize the need for a new, fresh look at the future economic development of rural areas. In the face of growing economic diversity, assuring the economic well-being of rural areas requires a range of policies and programs geared to different, changing economic situations. It depends on the ability and foresight, especially of State and local officials, to facilitate new employment opportunities based on an understanding of the economic strengths of particular localities within the broader context of the ever-changing national and global marketplace. As Ken Deavers suggested in a recent *Rural Development Perspectives* article, there is a need for a new rural development paradigm.

Need for a New Rural Development Paradigm²

The weak connection between farming activity and rural community vitality, between farm family and farm business success and the well-being of most rural people, between natural resource production generally and rural development, means we need a new paradigm for future economic development. That paradigm needs to include a broad range of employment-creating sectors.

More than ever, future rural economic progress depends on shrinking the "space" between urban and rural places and people, which will test the adequacy of the rural physical and institutional infrastructure. It may also require a substantial shift in the horizons of rural business people and public officials who need to see their future development in terms of broad forces of change in the marketplace. Distance and tradition cannot be relied upon to insulate local economies from structural change.

The challenge is to find ways of linking remote rural areas more fully into the national and global marketplace so that they can reduce their continuing dependence on economic sectors that are stagnant or declining in employment.

²Excerpt from Kenneth L. Deavers, "1980's A Decade of Broad Rural Stress," *Rural Development Perspectives*, Vol. 7, No. 3, June-Sept., 1991: 2-5.

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Appendix

The appendix contains information that may be useful for analysts interested in the study of rural conditions. The appendix includes definitions for the 1979 county types and tables reporting detailed statistics from the 1986 update analysis.

The statistics are reported as either numbers, unweighted county averages, or aggregated values. The units of measure are specified in the tables. The 1979 county types reflect nonmetro status as of 1974 and as of 1983 for the 1986 county types. Therefore, outgoing counties are those that either left a particular category between 1979-86 or changed nonmetro status. Incoming counties are those that either joined a particular category between 1979-86 or joined because of change from metro to nonmetro status.

Definitions of the 1979 County Types

Farming-dependent counties--Farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 5 years from 1975 to 1979.

Manufacturing-dependent counties--Manufacturing contributed 30 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income in 1979.

Mining-dependent counties--Mining contributed 20 percent or more to total labor and proprietor income in 1979.

Specialized government counties--Government activities contributed 25 percent or more to total labor and proprietor income in 1979.

Persistent-poverty counties--Per capita personal income in the county was in the lowest quintile in each of the years 1950, 1959, 1969, and 1979.

Federal lands counties--Federal land was 33 percent or more of the land area in a county in 1977.

Retirement-destination counties--For the 1970-80 period, net immigration rates of people aged 60 and over were 15 percent or more of the expected 1980 population aged 60 and over.

Appendix table 1--Regional distribution of nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	1979 ¹	Outgoing ²	Continuing ³	Incoming ⁴	1986 ⁵	All nonmetro
<i>Number of counties</i>						
Farming counties	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Northeast	1	1	0	0	0	100
Midwest	402	121	281	11	292	859
South	213	82	131	18	149	1,061
West	100	30	70	1	71	337
Government counties	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Northeast	11	2	9	5	14	100
Midwest	66	7	59	20	79	859
South	102	21	81	81	162	1,061
West	54	6	48	44	92	337
Manufacturing counties	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Northeast	55	18	37	2	39	100
Midwest	168	40	128	32	160	859
South	362	82	280	53	333	1,061
West	36	17	19	2	21	337
Mining counties	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Northeast	3	1	2	0	2	100
Midwest	23	5	18	1	19	859
South	80	22	58	15	73	1,061
West	49	23	26	4	30	337
Unclassified counties	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Northeast	29	9	20	12	32	100
Midwest	177	37	140	115	255	859
South	161	45	116	73	189	1,061
West	31	4	27	16	43	337
Federal lands counties	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Northeast	1	0	1	0	1	100
Midwest	12	0	12	0	12	859
South	37	3	34	3	37	1,061
West	197	8	189	4	193	337
Retirement counties	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Northeast	21	4	17	0	17	100
Midwest	109	2	107	0	107	859
South	298	21	277	0	277	1,061
West	87	8	79	0	79	337
Poverty counties	242	3	239	0	239	2,357
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	100
Midwest	15	0	15	0	15	859
South	223	3	220	0	220	1,061
West	4	0	4	0	4	337

¹Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

²Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

³Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

Appendix table 2--Population characteristics of nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Rural counties ⁸	Percent ⁹	60.3	41.9	67.0	43.3	65.6	32.8
Adjacent counties ¹⁰	Percent	27.2	32.5	23.9	23.3	23.8	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	11,107	16,284	8,594	8,467	8,587	22,909
1986	Do.	11,252	16,862	8,529	8,906	8,551	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	16.7	24.6	12.8	14.8	12.9	37.4
1986	Do.	16.6	25.0	12.6	15.5	12.8	38.6
Population change, 1980-86	Percent	-.8	.9	-1.7	2.7	-1.4	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86	Do.	-3.9	-2.1	-4.7	-.1	-4.5	-.7
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	32.2	27.8	31.5	42.0	36.0	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	39.1	22.2	36.5	38.7	37.5	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	32,334	49,529	29,191	18,803	24,701	22,909
1986	Do.	34,642	54,944	30,932	19,867	26,149	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	53.3	94.9	45.7	25.5	37.0	37.4
1986	Do.	56.6	103.2	48.1	26.8	38.9	38.6
Population change, 1980-86	Percent	5.4	8.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86	Do.	.6	3.7	.0	.5	.2	-.7
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	16.3	14.6	13.6	28.1	15.9	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	53.5	30.6	50.4	59.6	51.9	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	36,680	44,089	34,173	23,431	32,444	22,909
1986	Do.	37,461	45,159	34,853	24,353	33,163	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	68.1	81.8	63.4	48.7	61.1	37.4
1986	Do.	69.8	84.5	64.8	50.4	62.5	38.6
Population change, 1980-86	Percent	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86	Do.	-1.0	-.8	-1.0	-.5	-.9	-.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 2--Population characteristics of nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1979	All nonmetro
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	40.0	35.3	26.9	45.0	29.8	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	35.5	33.3	28.8	20.0	27.4	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	21,901	23,643	21,047	14,790	20,038	22,909
1986	Do.	22,334	24,043	21,495	15,233	20,485	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	31.7	24.3	35.3	28.0	34.1	37.4
1986	Do.	31.8	24.8	35.2	28.4	34.1	38.6
Population change, 1980-86	Percent	3.1	1.8	3.8	5.7	4.1	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86	Do.	-3.0	-4.4	-2.3	3.4	-1.4	-.7
Unclassified counties	Number	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	14.6	12.6	12.5	24.1	17.3	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	41.0	24.2	40.9	44.9	42.6	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	29,798	37,101	27,508	24,616	26,304	22,909
1986	Do.	30,657	38,829	28,095	24,785	26,717	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	45.8	56.3	42.5	38.5	40.9	37.4
1986	Do.	47.0	59.2	43.2	38.7	41.3	38.6
Population change, 1980-86	Percent	2.2	3.5	1.8	.2	1.1	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86	Do.	-1.2	-.5	-1.5	-2.7	-2.0	-.7
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	43.7	-	38.6	57.1	39.1	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	23.5	-	19.5	100.0	21.8	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	22,084	107,290	18,112	13,703	17,985	22,909
1986	Do.	24,350	123,624	19,722	17,942	19,671	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	15.4	61.6	13.3	13.8	13.3	37.4
1986	Do.	16.7	69.6	14.3	17.4	14.3	38.6
Population change, 1980-86	Percent	7.5	13.4	7.2	25.1	7.7	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86	Do.	1.4	7.4	1.1	16.2	1.6	-.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 2--Population characteristics of nonmetro counties, by type county--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	37.1	-	31.7	-	31.7	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	46.6	-	45.2	-	45.2	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	27,490	77,280	23,859	-	23,859	22,909
1986	Do.	31,048	92,767	26,548	-	26,548	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	42.4	103.5	37.9	-	37.9	37.4
1986	Do.	47.2	123.5	41.7	-	41.7	38.6
Population change, 1980-86							
	Percent	10.1	19.5	9.4	-	9.4	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86							
	Do.	7.3	14.8	6.7	-	6.7	-.7
Poverty counties	Number	242	3	239	0	239	2,357
Rural counties	Percent	62.8	-	56.5	-	56.5	32.8
Adjacent counties	Percent	30.6	-	33.5	-	33.5	38.9
Population:							
1980	Number	15,180	27,808	15,021	-	15,021	22,909
1986	Do.	15,689	31,236	15,494	-	15,494	23,766
Population per square mile:							
1980	Do.	29.9	60.3	29.6	-	29.6	37.4
1986	Do.	30.8	65.6	30.4	-	30.4	38.6
Population change, 1980-86							
	Percent	2.9	9.0	2.8	-	2.8	2.7
Migration rate, 1980-86							
	Do.	-.8	4.0	-.9	-	-.9	-.7

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are unweighted county averages unless otherwise indicated.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes designated for farming counties apply to all county types.

⁸Counties with no population living in places of 2,500 or more.

⁹Percent of counties.

¹⁰Counties adjacent to metro areas.

Appendix table 3--Demographic characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1998 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	15.9	15.6	16.1	15.6	16.0	14.2
1986	Do.	16.7	16.2	16.9	15.9	16.8	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	8.2	9.6	7.5	9.5	7.6	10.0
Black, 1980	Do.	5.7	8.6	4.3	7.9	4.5	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	4.4	3.8	4.7	9.8	5.0	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	67.8	65.7	68.9	63.1	68.5	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	18.0	20.1	17.0	23.4	17.4	20.7
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	11.6	10.6	11.7	13.4	12.4	14.2
1986	Do.	12.4	11.4	12.6	13.9	13.2	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	11.5	12.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.0
Black, 1980	Do.	9.0	15.1	7.9	11.4	9.4	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	7.0	3.0	7.7	8.9	8.2	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	67.2	65.5	67.6	61.5	65.0	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	19.8	19.3	19.9	23.2	21.3	20.7
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.5	13.0	14.2
1986	Do.	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.0	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.5	10.0
Black, 1980	Do.	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.7	13.0	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9	1.1	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	60.9	63.7	59.9	60.1	60.0	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	22.6	21.1	23.1	22.3	23.0	20.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 3--Demographic characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	10.7	11.0	10.6	14.3	11.2	14.2
1986	Do.	11.4	11.7	11.2	14.3	11.7	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.						
1980	Do.	9.0	8.9	9.1	10.0	9.2	10.0
Black, 1980	Do.	2.7	2.9	2.6	7.3	3.3	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	8.9	6.3	10.3	9.5	10.1	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	62.2	67.0	59.8	58.0	59.5	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	26.3	23.5	27.6	27.4	27.16	20.7
	Number						
Unclassified counties	Number	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	14.2	13.1	14.6	14.9	14.7	14.2
1986	Do.	14.8	13.6	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.3	10.0	10.0
Black, 1980	Do.	7.9	8.1	7.9	6.1	7.1	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	3.6	5.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	66.8	67.2	66.6	68.4	67.4	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	18.9	18.3	19.0	17.9	18.6	20.7
	Number						
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	11.3	10.0	11.4	8.8	11.3	14.2
1986	Do.	12.4	11.2	12.5	9.4	12.4	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	8.5	10.7	8.4	9.3	8.4	14.2
Black, 1980	Do.	1.6	1.4	1.6	5.7	1.7	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	7.0	9.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	74.2	73.9	74.2	69.8	74.1	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	20.2	18.1	20.3	19.0	20.2	20.7

See footnotes at the end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 3--Demographic characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	15.3	13.0	15.4	-	15.4	14.2
1986	Do.	16.2	13.8	16.3	-	16.3	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	9.7	11.0	9.7	-	9.7	10.0
Black, 1980	Do.	6.9	8.9	6.8	-	6.8	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	4.6	3.7	4.7	-	4.7	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	63.7	69.7	63.3	-	63.3	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	23.1	20.5	23.3	-	23.3	20.7
Poverty counties	Number	242	3	239	0	239	2,357
Population 65+:							
1980	Percent	13.5	11.1	13.6	-	13.6	14.2
1986	Do.	14.2	11.6	14.3	-	14.3	15.0
Female-headed families, 1980	Do.	14.0	13.5	11.1	-	11.1	14.2
Black, 1980	Do.	23.3	19.2	23.4	-	23.4	8.3
Hispanic, 1980	Do.	2.8	.6	2.9	-	2.9	3.8
High school graduates, 1980	Do.	48.2	47.5	48.2	-	48.2	64.9
High school dropouts, 1980	Do.	29.0	28.6	29.0	-	29.0	20.7

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are unweighted county averages unless otherwise indicated.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes designated for farming counties apply to all county types.

Appendix table 4--Income characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Per capita income, 1986	Dollars	11,838	10,829	12,328	12,190	12,319	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	4.0	-.3	6.1	14.8	6.6	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-6.5	-8.3	-5.6	4.2	-5.1	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	11.3	8.7	12.5	10.4	12.4	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earnings	Percent	59.6	58.5	60.1	61.7	60.2	61.6
Property	Do.	21.7	21.1	22.0	20.0	21.9	18.7
Transfers	Do.	18.7	20.4	17.8	18.3	17.6	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.367	.424	.340	.348	.340	.364
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Per capita income, 1986	Dollars	10,359	10,732	10,291	9,559	9,974	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	8.5	12.6	7.8	-.1	4.4	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-1.1	.5	-1.4	-4.5	-2.7	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	9.9	12.2	9.4	4.6	7.3	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earnings	Percent	62.9	66.4	62.2	59.3	61.0	61.6
Property	Do.	15.6	14.3	15.8	17.3	16.5	18.7
Transfers	Do.	21.5	19.3	21.9	23.4	22.6	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.399	.333	.411	.501	.450	.364
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	533	2,357
Per capita income, 1986	Dollars	10,997	11,318	10,889	10,321	10,798	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.9	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-3.8	-3.3	-3.9	-4.5	-4.0	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.2	11.4	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earnings	Percent	65.4	64.3	65.7	64.1	65.5	61.6
Property	Do.	15.7	16.5	15.5	15.8	15.5	18.7
Transfers	Do.	18.9	19.2	18.8	20.1	19.0	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.308	.334	.299	.372	.311	.364

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 4--Income characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Per capita income, 1986:	Dollars	10,867	10,590	11,003	10,899	10,986	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	-3.2	-4.3	-2.7	4.9	-1.5	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-2.5	-3.4	-2.0	2.5	-1.3	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	-.4	-.9	-.2	2.7	.3	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earning	Percent	64.4	63.0	65.1	62.2	64.6	61.6
Property	Do.	16.3	17.9	15.5	17.3	15.8	18.7
Transfers	Do.	19.3	19.1	19.4	20.5	19.6	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.308	.344	.290	.342	.299	.364
Unclassified counties	Number	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Per capita income, 1986:	Dollars	11,514	11,906	11,391	11,540	11,453	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	4.6	5.7	4.3	1.1	3.0	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-2.0	-.9	-2.3	-6.0	-3.9	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.8	7.3	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earning	Percent	61.8	63.7	61.3	60.5	60.9	61.6
Property	Do.	19.0	18.4	19.2	20.8	19.9	18.7
Transfers	Do.	19.2	17.9	19.6	18.7	19.2	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.343	.324	.349	.352	.350	.364
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Per capita income, 1986:	Dollars	11,193	11,809	11,164	10,950	11,158	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	1.5	2.0	1.5	10.2	1.7	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-5.5	-4.0	-5.6	-.5	-5.4	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	7.5	6.3	7.5	10.6	7.6	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earnings	Percent	62.7	65.5	62.5	72.7	62.8	61.6
Property	Do.	18.2	16.3	18.3	12.1	18.1	18.7
Transfers	Do.	19.1	18.2	19.2	15.2	19.1	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.332	.307	.333	.411	.335	.364

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 4--Income characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	-	480	2,357
Per capita income, 1986	Dollars	11,026	12,174	10,942	-	10,942	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	8.5	10.0	8.4	-	8.4	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-1.6	-.8	-1.7	-	-1.7	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	10.3	10.8	10.3	-	10.3	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earnings	Percent	59.3	64.1	58.9	-	58.9	61.6
Property	Do.	19.5	17.8	19.6	-	19.6	18.7
Transfers	Do.	21.3	18.1	21.5	-	21.5	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.434	.373	.438	-	.438	.364
Poverty counties	Number	242	3	239	-	239	2,357
Per capita income, 1986	Dollars	8,219	7,820	8,224	-	8,224	11,235
Change in per capita income:							
1979-86	Percent	6.9	-3.1	7.0	-	7.0	5.3
1979-82	Do.	-2.0	-5.1	-2.0	-	-2.0	-3.6
1982-86	Do.	9.2	2.0	9.3	-	9.3	9.3
Personal income, 1986, from:							
Earnings	Percent	60.3	66.3	60.3	-	60.3	61.6
Property	Do.	13.8	11.6	13.8	-	13.8	18.7
Transfers	Do.	25.9	22.1	25.9	-	25.9	19.7
Ratio of transfers to earnings, 1986	Ratio	.546	.524	.546	-	.546	.364

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are unweighted county averages unless otherwise indicated.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes designated for farming counties apply to all county types.

Appendix table 5--Employment characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	4.7	5.4	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.8
1986	Do.	7.9	9.0	7.4	8.3	7.4	9.2
Employment rate: ⁸							
1979	Do.	95.3	94.6	95.7	95.3	95.7	94.3
1986	Do.	92.1	91.0	92.6	91.7	92.6	90.8
Services/goods employment:							
1979	Ratio ⁹	1.26	1.35	1.22	1.46	1.24	1.61
1986	Do.	1.50	1.59	1.45	1.78	1.47	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent ¹⁰	38.7	56.4	30.1	53.3	31.5	58.4
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.7	7.0	5.8
1986	Do.	9.0	7.4	9.3	11.5	10.2	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	92.9	93.6	92.8	93.3	93.0	94.3
1986	Do.	91.0	92.6	90.7	88.5	89.8	90.8
Service/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	3.38	3.37	3.38	1.82	2.71	1.61
1986	Do.	3.77	3.42	3.84	2.33	3.19	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	76.8	91.7	74.1	60.0	68.0	58.4
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.8
1986	Do.	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	93.6	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.9	94.3
1986	Do.	90.5	90.8	90.4	90.4	90.4	90.8
Service/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	1.10	1.29	1.03	1.24	1.06	1.61
1986	Do.	1.38	1.78	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	61.4	58.6	62.3	76.4	64.6	58.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 5--Employment characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	5.8	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.8
1986	Do.	13.0	12.6	13.2	10.3	12.7	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	94.2	94.8	94.0	93.8	93.9	94.3
1986	Do.	87.0	87.4	86.8	89.8	87.3	90.8
Services/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	1.27	1.41	1.21	2.12	1.35	1.61
1986	Do.	1.94	2.44	1.69	1.86	1.72	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	41.9	33.3	46.2	80.0	51.6	58.4
Unclassified counties	Number	389	95	303	216	519	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.8
1986	Do.	9.3	8.8	9.5	8.7	9.2	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	94.6	94.6	94.5	95.1	94.8	94.3
1986	Do.	90.7	91.2	90.5	91.3	90.8	90.8
Services/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	1.81	1.84	1.80	1.41	1.64	1.61
1986	Do.	2.22	2.27	2.20	1.79	2.03	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	61.8	66.3	60.4	50.5	56.3	58.4
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.8	6.8	5.8
1986	Do.	10.2	9.0	10.3	7.1	10.2	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	93.1	92.8	93.1	95.2	93.2	94.3
1986	Do.	89.8	91.0	89.7	92.9	89.8	90.8
Services/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	2.42	2.69	2.41	6.51	2.53	1.61
1986	Do.	2.83	3.12	2.81	6.82	2.93	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	70.0	90.9	69.1	100.0	70.0	58.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 5--Employment characteristics for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	6.5	7.3	6.5	-	6.5	5.8
1986	Do.	9.1	7.5	9.2	-	9.2	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	93.5	92.7	93.5	-	93.5	94.3
1986	Do.	90.9	92.5	90.8	-	90.8	90.8
Services/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	1.85	2.65	1.79	-	1.79	1.61
1986	Do.	2.23	3.11	2.17	-	2.17	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	86.2	97.1	85.4	-	85.4	58.4
Poverty counties	Number	242	3	239	0	239	2,357
Unemployment rate:							
1979	Percent	8.0	9.1	7.9	-	7.9	5.8
1986	Do.	13.0	15.1	13.0	-	13.0	9.2
Employment rate:							
1979	Do.	92.0	90.9	92.1	-	92.1	94.3
1986	Do.	87.0	84.9	87.0	-	87.0	90.8
Services/goods, employment:							
1979	Ratio	1.26	1.15	1.26	-	1.26	1.61
1986	Do.	1.45	1.65	1.45	-	1.45	1.94
Counties experiencing employment growth, 1979-86	Percent	61.6	100.0	61.1	-	61.1	58.4

-- = Not applicable.

¹Data are unweighted county averages, unless otherwise indicated.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes designated for farming counties apply to all county types.

⁸Rate is employment relative to civilian labor force, age 16 and over.

⁹Ratio of services to those in goods jobs.

¹⁰Percent of counties.

Appendix table 6--Total earnings (thousand dollars) by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	17,848,042	6,705,238	11,142,804	268,042	11,410,846	37,299,228
Government	Do.	7,743,958	3,673,848	4,070,110	252,420	4,322,529	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	6,598,857	3,833,604	2,765,253	236,987	3,002,240	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	688,224	364,253	323,971	43,199	367,170	17,631,621
Services ⁸	Do.	16,982,804	8,180,066	8,802,738	522,477	9,325,215	124,795,844
Other ⁹	Do.	8,111,570	3,869,330	4,242,240	240,684	4,482,924	60,796,858
Total	Do.	57,973,455	26,626,330	31,347,116	1,563,809	32,910,924	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	12,822,863	3,740,183	9,082,680	453,251	9,535,931	27,646,886
Government	Do.	8,568,920	4,111,038	4,457,882	288,444	4,746,326	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	6,345,599	3,910,368	2,435,231	211,023	2,646,254	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	623,525	324,262	229,263	36,492	335,755	13,612,354
Services	Do.	16,312,608	8,186,275	8,126,333	508,970	8,635,303	135,736,443
Other	Do.	7,169,890	3,592,509	3,577,381	220,171	3,797,552	56,365,130
Total	Do.	51,843,405	23,864,635	27,978,770	1,718,351	2,697,121	396,960,041
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	2,398,178	371,449	2,026,730	2,146,886	4,173,615	37,299,228
Government	Do.	21,438,004	5,862,019	15,575,985	4,131,443	19,707,428	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	7,091,640	1,938,602	5,153,038	3,248,779	8,401,817	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	816,481	85,586	730,895	1,144,732	1,875,627	17,631,621
Services ⁸	Do.	16,907,776	4,379,918	12,527,858	5,149,246	17,677,104	124,795,844
Other ⁹	Do.	7,183,806	1,730,251	5,453,554	2,484,174	7,937,728	60,796,858
Total	Do.	55,835,886	14,367,825	41,468,060	18,305,260	59,773,319	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	1,943,687	359,552	1,584,135	1,076,991	2,661,126	27,646,886
Government	Do.	24,529,596	6,833,876	17,695,720	5,133,199	22,828,919	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	7,366,288	2,087,761	5,278,527	2,999,865	8,278,392	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	709,004	125,486	583,518	493,830	1,077,348	13,612,354
Services	Do.	20,452,001	5,738,495	14,713,506	5,390,834	20,104,340	135,736,443
Other	Do.	7,138,708	1,875,699	5,263,039	2,135,644	7,398,683	56,365,130
Total	Do.	62,139,284	17,020,839	45,118,445	17,230,363	62,348,808	396,960,041

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 6--Total earnings (thousand dollars) by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	8,602,194	2,223,961	6,378,234	1,305,940	7,684,174	37,299,288
Government	Do.	21,006,016	6,935,875	14,070,140	1,952,348	16,022,488	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	75,570,898	23,122,309	52,448,588	4,064,034	56,512,621	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	1,906,480	545,815	1,360,664	186,724	1,547,387	17,631,621
Services	Do.	50,280,380	17,013,35	33,266,746	3,886,387	37,153,133	124,795,844
Other	Do.	22,805,958	7,945,791	14,860,167	1,946,124	16,806,291	60,796,858
Total	Do.	180,171,925	57,787,387	122,384,539	13,341,557	135,726,094	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	6,766,762	2,223,961	4,702,924	794,834	5,497,758	27,646,886
Government	Do.	23,894,567	6,935,875	15,975,041	2,196,900	18,171,941	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	70,276,598	23,122,309	50,575,005	4,910,158	55,485,163	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	1,674,340	545,816	1,140,816	143,650	1,284,466	13,612,354
Services	Do.	55,789,522	17,013,635	36,345,851	4,056,291	40,402,142	135,736,443
Other	Do.	21,305,074	7,945,791	14,146,915	1,572,452	15,719,367	56,365,130
Total	Do.	179,706,863	57,787,387	122,886,552	13,674,285	136,560,837	396,960,041
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	1,057,982	444,259	613,724	115,382	729,105	37,299,288
Government	Do.	3,408,102	1,421,988	1,986,114	423,238	2,409,352	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	2,500,025	1,067,503	1,432,522	179,689	1,612,211	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	110,993,291	3,010,259	7,983,032	354,711	8,337,743	17,631,621
Services	Do.	7,707,244	3,141,249	4,565,996	600,952	5,166,947	124,795,844
Other	Do.	4,797,827	1,895,547	2,902,281	435,816	3,338,096	60,796,858
Total	Do.	30,464,471	10,980,805	19,483,669	2,109,787	21,593,454	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	539,958	238,165	301,484	44,369	345,853	27,646,886
Government	Do.	4,063,897	1,692,006	2,371,891	440,782	2,812,673	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	1,955,753	901,626	1,054,127	148,295	1,202,422	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	7,547,079	1,305,235	6,241,844	565,792	6,807,636	13,612,354
Services	Do.	7,495,328	2,904,414	4,590,914	681,462	5,272,376	135,736,443
Other	Do.	3,929,861	1,490,084	2,439,777	348,971	2,788,748	56,365,130
Total	Do.	25,531,876	8,531,839	17,000,037	2,229,671	19,229,708	396,960,041

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 6--Total earnings (thousand dollars) by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Unclassified counties	Number	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	7,009,357	1,651,946	5,357,411	5,064,018	10,421,428	37,299,228
Government	Do.	13,044,387	4,133,126	8,911,262	5,290,800	14,202,061	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	16,815,883	5,376,452	11,439,431	10,027,136	21,466,567	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	3,306,725	694,623	2,612,102	1,595,496	4,207,598	17,631,621
Services	Do.	32,438,602	9,160,234	23,278,368	13,185,826	36,464,194	124,795,844
Other	Do.	17,271,985	4,471,117	12,800,868	6,239,750	19,040,618	60,796,858
Total	Do.	89,886,940	25,487,498	64,399,442	41,403,026	105,802,466	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	4,925,678	1,125,946	3,799,732	3,240,966	7,040,698	27,646,886
Government	Do.	15,059,728	5,081,457	9,978,271	5,854,723	15,832,994	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	15,859,609	5,250,197	10,609,412	7,813,350	18,422,762	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	2,738,442	656,674	2,081,768	1,030,292	3,112,060	13,612,354
Services	Do.	35,261,472	10,495,655	24,765,817	13,709,683	38,475,500	135,736,443
Other	Do.	15,206,058	4,169,073	11,036,985	5,505,652	16,542,637	56,365,130
Total	Do.	89,050,987	26,779,002	62,271,985	37,154,666	99,426,651	396,960,041
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	3,328,165	702,459	2,625,706	16,247	2,641,953	37,299,228
Government	Do.	8,778,993	2,047,898	6,731,095	407,564	7,138,659	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	7,075,722	1,529,278	5,546,444	68,446	5,614,890	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	2,906,902	290,334	2,616,567	29,743	2,646,310	17,631,621
Services	Do.	15,276,627	3,476,965	11,799,662	101,038	11,900,700	124,795,844
Other	Do.	8,103,443	1,802,143	6,301,300	64,258	6,365,558	60,796,858
Total	Do.	45,469,852	9,849,077	35,620,774	687,296	36,308,070	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	2,472,422	556,147	1,916,275	15,289	1,931,564	27,646,886
Government	Do.	10,152,978	2,399,177	7,753,801	457,486	8,211,287	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	6,511,277	1,528,542	4,982,735	90,668	5,073,403	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	1,921,550	147,130	1,774,420	16,470	1,790,890	13,612,354
Services	Do.	17,045,559	4,064,034	12,981,525	141,828	13,123,353	135,736,443
Other	Do.	7,416,389	1,725,994	5,690,395	73,684	5,764,079	56,365,130
Total	Do.	45,520,175	10,421,024	35,099,151	795,425	35,894,576	396,960,041

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 6--Total earnings (thousand dollars) by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	6,180,681	730,702	5,449,980	-	5,449,980	37,299,228
Government	Do.	16,993,775	3,990,051	13,003,724	-	13,003,724	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	18,147,586	2,622,986	15,524,618	-	15,524,618	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	1,972,981	129,829	1,843,152	-	1,843,152	17,631,621
Services	Do.	33,288,465	7,067,700	26,220,765	-	26,220,765	124,795,844
Other	Do.	15,422,629	3,230,655	12,191,974	-	12,191,974	60,796,858
Total	Do.	92,006,117	17,771,905	74,234,213	-	74,234,213	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	5,516,163	657,073	4,859,090	-	4,859,090	27,646,886
Government	Do.	20,682,709	5,008,660	15,674,049	-	15,674,049	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	18,700,710	2,960,361	15,740,349	-	15,740,349	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	1,661,545	175,262	1,486,283	-	1,486,283	13,612,354
Services	Do.	41,375,177	9,588,998	31,786,179	-	31,786,179	135,736,443
Other	Do.	16,589,505	3,718,217	12,871,288	-	12,871,288	56,365,130
Total	Do.	104,525,809	22,108,571	82,417,238	-	82,417,238	396,960,041
Poverty counties	Number	242	3	239	0	239	2,357
Earnings, 1979:							
Farming	Dollars	2,192,760	41,042	2,151,718	-	2,151,718	37,299,228
Government	Do.	2,931,898	43,612	2,888,285	-	2,888,285	62,412,379
Manufacturing	Do.	3,752,623	76,803	3,675,820	-	3,675,820	97,566,386
Mining	Do.	587,446	8,224	579,107	-	579,107	17,631,621
Services	Do.	4,811,019	107,082	4,703,937	-	4,703,937	124,795,844
Other	Do.	2,115,250	44,547	2,070,703	-	2,070,703	60,796,858
Total	Do.	16,390,996	321,425	16,069,570	-	16,069,570	400,502,316
Earnings, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	1,255,711	9,407	1,246,304	-	1,246,304	27,646,886
Government	Do.	3,275,299	55,463	3,219,836	-	3,219,836	71,306,412
Manufacturing	Do.	4,001,727	75,807	3,925,920	-	3,925,920	92,292,816
Mining	Do.	531,726	8,224	505,502	-	505,502	13,612,354
Services	Do.	5,065,153	152,539	4,912,614	-	4,912,614	135,736,443
Other	Do.	2,490,852	46,671	2,444,181	-	2,444,181	56,365,130
Total	Do.	16,602,468	348,111	16,254,357	-	16,254,357	396,960,041

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are aggregated dollars (in millions) or calculated from aggregated data, unless otherwise indicated.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes designated for farming counties apply to all county types.

⁸Services includes wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; personal and business services.

⁹Other includes agricultural services: forestry and fisheries; construction; transportation; and public utilities.

Appendix table 7--Distribution of earnings by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type¹

Item	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
	<i>Percent</i>					
Farming counties						
Earnings, 1979:⁷						
Farming	30.8	25.2	35.5	17.1	34.7	9.3
Government	13.4	13.8	13.0	16.1	13.1	15.6
Manufacturing	11.4	14.4	8.8	15.2	9.1	24.4
Mining	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.8	1.1	4.4
Services ⁸	29.3	30.7	28.1	33.4	28.3	31.2
Other ⁹	14.0	14.5	13.5	15.4	13.6	15.2
Total	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	24.7	15.7	32.5	26.4	32.1	7.0
Government	16.5	17.2	15.9	16.8	16.0	18.0
Manufacturing	12.2	16.4	8.7	12.3	8.9	23.2
Mining	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.1	3.4
Services	31.5	34.3	29.0	29.6	29.1	34.2
Other	13.8	15.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government counties						
Earnings 1979:						
Farming	4.3	4.9	7.0	11.7	7.0	9.3
Government	38.4	37.6	33.0	22.6	33.0	15.6
Manufacturing	12.7	12.4	14.1	17.7	14.1	24.4
Mining	1.5	1.8	3.1	6.3	3.1	4.4
Services	30.3	30.2	29.6	28.1	29.6	31.2
Other	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.3	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	3.1	2.1	3.5	6.3	4.3	7.0
Government	39.5	40.2	39.2	29.8	36.6	18.0
Manufacturing	11.9	12.3	11.7	17.4	13.3	23.2
Mining	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.4
Services	32.9	33.7	32.6	32.1	32.2	34.2
Other	11.5	11.0	11.7	12.4	11.9	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 7--Distribution of earnings by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
<i>Percent</i>						
Manufacturing counties						
Earnings, 1979:						
Farming	4.8	3.8	5.2	9.8	5.7	9.3
Government	11.7	12.0	11.5	14.6	11.8	15.6
Manufacturing	41.9	40.0	42.9	30.5	41.6	24.4
Mining	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	4.4
Services	27.9	29.4	27.2	29.1	27.4	31.2
Other	12.7	13.8	12.1	14.6	12.4	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	3.8	3.6	3.8	5.8	4.0	7.0
Government	13.3	13.9	13.0	16.1	13.3	18.0
Manufacturing	39.1	34.7	41.2	35.9	40.6	23.2
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.4
Services	31.0	34.2	29.6	29.7	29.6	34.2
Other	11.9	12.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining counties						
Earnings, 1979:						
Farming	3.5	4.0	3.1	5.5	3.4	9.3
Government	11.2	12.9	10.2	20.1	11.2	15.6
Manufacturing	8.2	9.7	7.4	8.5	7.5	24.4
Mining	36.1	27.4	41.0	16.8	38.6	4.4
Services	25.3	28.6	23.4	28.5	23.9	31.2
Other	15.7	17.3	14.9	20.7	15.5	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	2.1	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	7.0
Government	15.9	19.8	14.0	19.8	14.6	18.0
Manufacturing	7.7	10.6	6.2	6.7	6.3	23.2
Mining	29.6	15.3	36.7	25.4	35.4	3.4
Services	29.4	34.0	27.0	30.6	27.4	34.2
Other	15.4	17.5	14.4	15.7	14.5	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix Table 7--Distribution of earnings by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
	<i>Percent</i>					
Unclassified counties						
Earnings, 1979:						
Farming	7.8	6.5	8.3	12.2	9.8	9.3
Government	14.5	16.2	13.8	12.8	13.4	15.6
Manufacturing	18.7	21.1	17.8	24.2	20.3	24.4
Mining	3.7	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.4
Services	36.1	35.9	36.1	31.8	34.5	31.2
Other	19.2	17.5	19.9	15.1	18.0	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	5.5	4.2	6.1	8.7	7.1	7.0
Government	16.9	19.0	16.0	15.8	15.9	18.0
Manufacturing	17.8	19.6	17.0	21.0	18.5	23.2
Mining	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.4
Services	39.6	39.2	39.8	36.9	38.7	34.2
Other	17.1	15.6	17.7	14.8	16.6	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal lands counties						
Earnings, 1979:						
Farming	7.3	7.1	7.4	2.4	7.3	9.3
Government	19.3	20.8	18.9	59.3	19.7	15.6
Manufacturing	15.6	15.5	15.6	10.0	15.5	24.4
Mining	6.4	2.9	7.3	4.3	7.3	4.4
Services	33.6	35.3	33.1	14.7	32.8	31.2
Other	17.8	18.3	17.7	9.3	17.5	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.9	5.4	7.0
Government	22.3	23.0	22.1	57.5	22.9	18.0
Manufacturing	14.3	14.7	14.2	11.4	14.1	23.2
Mining	4.2	1.4	5.1	2.1	5.0	3.4
Services	37.4	39.0	37.0	17.8	36.6	34.2
Other	16.3	16.6	16.2	9.3	16.1	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 7: Distribution of earnings by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All Nonmetro
<i>Percent</i>						
Retirement counties						
Earnings 1979:						
Farming	6.7	4.1	7.3	NA	7.3	9.3
Government	18.5	22.5	17.5	NA	17.5	15.6
Manufacturing	19.7	14.8	20.9	NA	20.9	24.4
Mining	2.1	0.7	2.5	NA	2.5	4.4
Services	36.2	39.8	35.3	NA	35.3	31.2
Other	16.8	18.2	16.4	NA	16.4	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	5.3	3.0	5.9	NA	5.9	7.0
Government	19.8	22.7	19.0	NA	19.0	18.0
Manufacturing	17.9	13.4	19.1	NA	19.1	23.2
Mining	1.6	0.8	1.8	NA	1.8	3.4
Services	39.6	43.4	38.6	NA	38.6	34.2
Other	15.9	16.8	15.6	NA	15.6	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	100.0
Poverty counties						
Earnings, 1979:						
Farming	13.4	12.8	13.4	NA	13.4	9.3
Government	17.9	13.6	18.0	NA	18.0	15.6
Manufacturing	22.9	23.9	22.9	NA	22.9	24.4
Mining	3.6	2.6	3.6	NA	3.6	4.4
Services	29.4	33.3	29.3	NA	29.3	31.2
Other	12.9	13.9	12.9	NA	12.9	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	100.0
Earnings, 1986:						
Farming	7.6	2.7	7.7	NA	7.7	7.0
Government	19.7	15.9	19.8	NA	19.8	18.0
Manufacturing	24.1	21.8	24.2	NA	24.2	23.2
Mining	3.1	2.4	3.1	NA	3.1	3.4
Services	30.5	43.8	30.2	NA	30.2	34.2
Other	15.0	13.4	15.0	NA	15.0	14.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	100.0

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are percentages calculated from aggregated dollars reported in appendix table 6.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979-1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 86.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 86.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties.

⁸Services includes wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; personal and business services.

⁹Other includes agricultural services: forestry and fisheries; construction; transportation; and public utilities.

Appendix table 8--Total jobs by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	860,848	345,594	515,254	22,378	537,632	2,582,395
Government	Do.	538,131	250,473	287,658	18,430	306,088	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	355,295	201,340	153,955	13,425	167,380	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	27,503	13,950	13,553	2,016	15,569	552,370
Services ⁸	Do.	1,275,184	611,065	664,119	38,274	702,393	9,232,141
Other ⁹	Do.	378,418	182,407	196,011	10,740	206,751	2,559,458
Total	Do.	3,435,379	1,604,829	1,830,550	105,263	1,935,813	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	728,764	291,557	437,207	18,937	456,144	2,245,229
Government	Do.	550,743	257,616	293,127	19,156	312,283	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	347,946	206,659	141,287	11,795	153,082	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	29,197	14,085	15,112	2,316	17,428	474,010
Services	Do.	1,399,688	693,323	706,365	43,791	750,156	10,995,588
Other	Do.	386,355	193,524	192,831	11,360	204,191	2,678,322
Total	Do.	3,442,693	1,656,764	1,785,929	107,355	1,893,284	24,856,356
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	198,147	31,269	166,878	141,010	307,888	2,582,395
Government	Do.	1,198,393	320,501	877,892	258,126	1,136,018	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	363,121	95,382	267,739	162,398	403,137	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	24,718	2,560	22,158	34,233	56,391	552,370
Services	Do.	1,287,813	324,375	963,438	387,527	1,361,965	9,232,141
Other	Do.	316,512	76,674	239,838	109,026	348,864	2,559,458
Total	Do.	3,388,704	850,761	2,537,943	1,103,320	3,641,263	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	174,527	26,868	147,659	124,482	272,141	2,245,229
Government	Do.	1,273,363	348,302	925,061	291,190	1,216,251	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	306,609	98,931	261,678	143,275	404,953	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	22,566	3,477	19,089	16,502	35,591	474,010
Services	Do.	1,660,743	445,189	1,215,554	464,181	1,679,735	10,995,588
Other	Do.	356,411	91,840	264,571	110,074	374,645	2,678,322
Total	Do.	3,848,219	1,014,607	2,833,612	1,149,704	3,983,316	24,856,356

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 8--Total jobs by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	781,621	194,836	586,785	108,944	695,729	2,582,395
Government	Do.	1,378,948	435,562	943,386	130,449	1,073,835	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	3,340,055	965,363	2,374,692	199,568	2,574,260	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	68,666	20,630	48,036	8,210	56,246	552,370
Services	Do.	3,740,247	1,237,868	2,502,379	302,189	2,804,568	9,232,141
Other	Do.	970,240	326,095	644,145	83,974	728,119	2,559,458
Total	Do.	10,279,777	3,180,354	7,099,423	833,334	7,932,757	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	678,778	171,652	507,126	95,753	602,879	2,245,229
Government	Do.	1,424,851	456,408	968,443	134,261	1,102,704	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	3,028,651	810,404	2,218,247	224,413	2,442,660	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	69,432	23,423	46,009	9,493	55,502	474,010
Services	Do.	4,437,745	1,492,907	2,944,838	350,607	3,295,445	10,995,588
Other	Do.	1,014,937	335,264	679,673	79,535	759,208	2,856,356
Total	Do.	10,654,394	3,290,058	7,364,336	894,062	8,258,398	24,856,356
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	82,741	33,996	48,745	10,203	58,948	2,582,395
Government	Do.	214,613	88,055	126,558	26,843	153,401	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	111,135	48,326	62,809	10,136	72,945	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	306,962	85,688	221,274	11,536	232,810	552,370
Services	Do.	508,343	203,626	304,416	43,107	347,523	9,232,141
Other	Do.	177,590	71,669	105,921	15,481	121,402	2,559,458
Total	Do.	1,401,083	531,360	869,723	117,306	987,029	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	76,458	32,285	44,173	8,779	52,952	2,245,229
Government	Do.	234,987	96,155	138,832	25,745	164,577	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	88,300	41,715	46,585	8,302	54,887	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	212,355	41,836	170,519	16,251	186,770	474,010
Services	Do.	568,896	219,518	349,378	52,535	401,913	10,995,588
Other	Do.	167,277	65,401	101,876	14,301	116,177	2,678,322
Total	Do.	1,348,273	496,910	851,363	125,913	977,276	24,856,356

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 8--Total jobs by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Unclassified counties	Number	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	505,343	124,799	308,544	311,771	692,315	2,582,395
Government	Do.	850,775	265,892	584,883	349,752	934,635	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	818,007	248,275	569,732	444,517	1,014,249	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	118,880	26,585	92,295	54,972	147,267	552,370
Services	Do.	2,317,742	651,110	1,666,632	956,200	2,622,832	9,232,141
Other	Do.	679,483	180,376	499,107	257,240	756,347	2,559,458
Total	Do.	5,290,230	1,497,037	3,793,193	2,374,452	6,167,645	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	442,995	110,296	332,699	264,167	596,866	2,245,229
Government	Do.	887,461	286,301	601,160	358,552	959,712	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	753,308	228,532	524,776	359,311	884,087	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	123,572	29,979	93,593	44,509	138,102	474,010
Services	Do.	2,706,897	768,604	1,918,293	1,089,913	3,008,206	10,995,588
Other	Do.	663,659	184,822	478,837	260,618	739,455	2,678,322
Total	Do.	5,577,892	1,628,534	3,949,358	2,377,070	6,326,428	24,856,356
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	194,849	35,871	158,978	1,448	160,426	2,582,395
Government	Do.	492,381	107,095	385,286	23,013	408,299	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	294,731	62,001	232,730	3,114	235,844	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	83,933	8,680	75,253	843	76,096	552,370
Services	Do.	1,080,674	235,931	844,743	8,626	853,369	9,232,141
Other	Do.	330,679	77,004	253,675	2,971	256,646	2,559,458
Total	Do.	2,477,247	526,582	1,950,665	40,015	1,990,680	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	182,556	32,311	150,245	1,373	151,618	2,245,229
Government	Do.	528,050	118,325	490,725	25,130	434,855	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	284,890	63,329	221,561	3,720	225,281	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	55,738	5,307	50,431	399	50,830	474,010
Services	Do.	1,364,220	312,473	1,051,747	13,989	1,065,736	10,995,588
Other	Do.	359,323	86,860	272,463	3,825	276,288	2,678,322
Total	Do.	2,774,777	618,605	2,156,172	48,436	2,204,608	24,856,356

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 8--Total jobs by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	519,237	53,671	465,566	-	465,566	2,582,395
Government	Do.	1,033,771	223,132	810,639	-	810,639	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	924,886	124,811	800,075	-	800,075	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	66,285	3,858	62,427	-	62,427	552,370
Services	Do.	2,478,271	505,030	1,973,241	-	1,973,241	9,232,141
Other	Do.	692,182	139,547	552,635	-	552,635	2,559,458
Total	Do.	5,714,632	1,050,049	4,664,583	-	4,664,583	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	471,231	49,250	421,981	-	421,981	2,245,229
Government	Do.	1,141,361	256,666	884,695	-	884,695	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	937,774	137,961	799,813	-	799,813	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	60,706	4,934	55,772	-	55,772	474,010
Services	Do.	3,363,953	736,481	2,627,472	-	2,627,472	10,995,588
Other	Do.	840,820	180,846	659,974	-	659,974	2,678,322
Total	Do.	6,815,845	1,366,138	5,449,707	-	5,449,707	24,856,356
Poverty counties	Number	424	3	239	0	239	2,357
Employment, 1979:							
Farming	Do.	213,801	4,154	209,647	-	209,647	2,582,395
Government	Do.	221,546	3,482	218,064	-	218,064	3,984,197
Manufacturing	Do.	253,814	4,689	249,125	-	249,125	4,621,964
Mining	Do.	21,805	277	21,528	-	21,528	552,370
Services	Do.	389,084	8,453	308,631	-	308,631	9,232,141
Other	Do.	107,562	2,266	105,296	-	105,296	2,559,458
Total	Do.	1,207,612	23,321	1,184,291	-	1,184,291	23,532,525
Employment, 1986:							
Farming	Do.	183,854	3,958	179,896	-	179,896	2,245,229
Government	Do.	225,645	3,921	221,724	-	221,724	4,166,771
Manufacturing	Do.	257,695	4,451	253,244	-	253,244	4,296,436
Mining	Do.	20,300	326	19,974	-	19,974	474,010
Services	Do.	448,920	13,304	453,616	-	453,616	10,995,588
Other	Do.	128,252	2,763	125,489	-	125,489	2,678,322
Total	Do.	1,264,666	28,723	1,235,943	-	1,235,943	24,856,356

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are aggregated values, or calculated from aggregated data, unless otherwise indicated.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes designated for farming counties apply to all county types.

⁸Services includes wholesalae and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; personal and business services.

⁹Other includes agricultural services: forestry and fisheries; construction; transportation; and public utilities.

Appendix table 9--Distribution of employment by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type¹

Item	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
<i>Percent</i>						
Farming counties						
Employment, 1979: ⁷						
Farming	25.1	21.5	28.1	21.3	27.8	11.0
Government	15.7	15.6	15.7	17.5	15.8	16.9
Manufacturing	10.3	12.5	8.4	12.8	8.6	19.6
Mining	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.8	2.3
Services ⁸	37.1	38.1	36.3	36.4	36.3	39.2
Other ⁹	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.2	10.7	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	21.2	17.6	24.5	17.6	24.1	9.0
Government	16.0	15.5	16.4	17.8	16.5	16.8
Manufacturing	10.1	12.5	7.9	11.0	8.1	17.3
Mining	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.9
Services	40.7	41.8	39.6	40.8	39.6	44.2
Other	11.2	11.7	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	5.8	3.7	6.6	12.8	8.5	11.0
Government	35.4	37.7	34.6	23.4	31.2	16.9
Manufacturing	10.7	11.2	10.5	14.7	11.8	19.6
Mining	0.7	0.3	0.9	3.1	1.5	2.3
Services	38.0	38.1	38.0	36.1	37.4	39.2
Other	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.6	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	4.5	2.6	5.2	10.8	6.8	9.0
Government	33.1	34.3	32.6	25.3	30.5	16.8
Manufacturing	9.4	9.8	9.2	12.5	10.2	17.3
Mining	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.9
Services	43.2	43.9	42.9	40.4	42.2	44.2
Other	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.4	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 9--Distribution of employment by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
<i>Percent</i>						
Manufacturing counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	7.6	6.1	8.3	13.1	8.8	11.0
Government	13.4	13.7	13.3	15.7	13.5	16.9
Manufacturing	32.5	30.4	33.4	23.9	32.5	19.6
Mining	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.3
Services	36.4	38.9	35.2	36.3	35.4	39.2
Other	9.4	10.3	9.1	10.1	9.2	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	6.4	5.2	6.9	10.7	7.3	9.0
Government	13.4	13.9	13.2	15.0	13.4	16.8
Manufacturing	28.4	24.6	30.1	25.1	29.6	17.3
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.9
Services	41.7	45.4	40.0	39.2	39.9	44.2
Other	9.5	10.2	9.2	8.9	9.2	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	5.9	6.4	5.6	8.7	6.0	11.0
Government	15.3	16.6	14.6	22.9	15.5	16.9
Manufacturing	7.9	9.1	7.2	8.6	7.4	19.6
Mining	21.9	16.1	25.4	9.8	23.6	2.3
Services	36.3	38.3	35.0	36.7	35.2	39.2
Other	12.7	13.5	12.2	13.2	12.3	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	5.7	6.5	5.2	7.0	5.4	9.0
Government	17.4	19.4	16.3	20.4	16.8	16.8
Manufacturing	6.5	8.4	5.5	6.6	5.6	17.3
Mining	15.8	8.4	20.0	12.9	19.1	1.9
Services	42.2	44.2	41.0	41.7	41.1	44.2
Other	12.4	13.2	12.0	11.4	11.9	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 9--Distribution of employment by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
<i>Percent</i>						
Unclassified counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	9.6	8.3	10.0	13.1	11.2	11.0
Government	16.1	17.8	15.4	14.7	15.2	16.9
Manufacturing	15.5	16.6	15.0	18.7	16.4	19.6
Mining	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Services	43.8	43.5	43.9	40.3	42.5	39.2
Other	12.8	12.0	13.2	10.8	12.3	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment 1986:						
Farming	7.9	6.8	8.4	11.1	9.4	9.0
Government	15.9	17.6	15.2	15.1	15.2	16.8
Manufacturing	13.5	14.0	13.3	15.1	14.0	17.3
Mining	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9
Services	48.5	48.4	48.6	45.9	47.5	44.2
Other	11.9	11.3	12.1	11.0	11.7	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal lands counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	7.9	6.8	8.1	3.6	8.1	11.0
Government	19.9	20.3	19.8	57.5	20.5	16.9
Manufacturing	11.9	11.8	11.9	7.8	11.8	19.6
Mining	3.4	1.6	3.9	2.1	3.8	2.3
Services	43.6	44.8	43.3	21.6	42.9	39.2
Other	13.3	14.6	13.0	7.4	12.9	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	6.6	5.2	7.0	2.8	6.9	9.0
Government	19.0	19.1	19.0	51.9	19.7	16.8
Manufacturing	10.3	10.2	10.3	7.7	10.2	17.3
Mining	2.0	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.3	1.9
Services	49.2	50.5	48.8	28.9	48.3	44.2
Other	12.9	14.0	12.6	7.9	12.5	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 9--Distribution of employment by industry for nonmetro counties, by county type--Continued

Item	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
<i>Percent</i>						
Retirement counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	9.1	5.1	10.0	--	10.0	11.0
Government	18.1	21.2	17.4	--	17.4	16.9
Manufacturing	16.2	11.9	17.2	--	17.2	19.6
Mining	1.2	0.4	1.3	--	1.3	2.3
Services	43.4	48.1	42.3	--	42.3	39.2
Other	12.1	13.3	11.8	--	11.8	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	6.9	3.6	7.7	--	7.7	9.0
Government	16.7	18.8	16.2	--	16.2	16.8
Manufacturing	13.8	10.1	14.7	--	14.7	17.3
Mining	0.9	0.4	1.0	--	1.0	1.9
Services	49.4	53.9	48.2	--	48.2	44.2
Other	12.3	13.2	12.1	--	12.1	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0
Poverty counties						
Employment, 1979:						
Farming	17.7	17.8	17.7	--	17.7	11.0
Government	18.3	14.9	18.4	--	18.4	16.9
Manufacturing	21.0	20.1	21.0	--	21.0	19.6
Mining	1.8	1.2	1.8	--	1.8	2.3
Services	32.2	36.2	32.1	--	32.1	39.2
Other	8.9	9.7	8.9	--	8.9	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0
Employment, 1986:						
Farming	14.5	13.8	14.6	--	14.6	9.0
Government	17.8	13.7	17.9	--	17.9	16.8
Manufacturing	20.4	15.5	20.5	--	20.5	17.3
Mining	1.6	1.1	1.6	--	1.6	1.9
Services	35.5	46.3	35.2	--	35.2	44.2
Other	10.1	9.6	10.2	--	10.2	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are percentages calculated from aggregated dollars reported in appendix table 8.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did change county type and remained a nonmetro county between 1979 and 86.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or became a nonmetro county between 1979 and 86.

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties.

⁸Services includes wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; personal and business services.

⁹Other includes agricultural services: forestry and fisheries; construction; transportation; and public utilities.

Appendix table 10--Per capita 1985 Federal funds by program area for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit ¹	1979 ²	Outgoing ³	Continuing ⁴	Incoming ⁵	1986 ⁶	All nonmetro
Farming counties	Number ⁷	716	234	482	30	512	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	820	408	1,019	444	986	314
Community resources	Do.	157	140	165	189	166	136
Defense and space	Do.	70	90	60	50	60	216
Human resources	Do.	32	34	30	26	30	30
Income security	Do.	1,703	1,721	1,695	1,718	1,696	1,683
National functions ⁸	Do.	237	240	235	165	231	261
Government counties	Number	233	36	197	150	347	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	89	50	96	169	128	314
Community resources	Do.	119	104	121	128	124	136
Defense and space	Do.	965	1,230	917	343	669	216
Human resources	Do.	57	42	60	40	51	30
Income security	Do.	1,608	1,553	1,618	1,663	1,638	1,683
National functions	Do.	662	304	727	290	538	261
Manufacturing counties	Number	621	157	464	89	553	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	65	55	68	122	77	314
Community resources	Do.	106	140	94	92	94	136
Defense and space	Do.	237	218	244	498	285	216
Human resources	Do.	23	24	22	26	23	30
Income security	Do.	1,598	1,638	1,584	1,620	1,590	1,683
National functions	Do.	208	224	203	145	194	261
Mining counties	Number	155	51	104	20	124	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	103	92	108	153	115	314
Community resources	Do.	150	158	146	521	206	136
Defense and space	Do.	98	195	50	306	92	216
Human resources	Do.	37	42	35	40	36	30
Income and security	Do.	1,465	1,446	1,475	1,741	1,518	1,683
National functions	Do.	274	297	263	242	206	261
Unclassified counties	Number	398	95	303	216	519	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	195	196	195	340	255	314
Community resources	Do.	136	193	118	141	128	136
Defense and space	Do.	123	162	111	130	119	216
Human resources	Do.	28	23	30	24	27	30
Income security	Do.	1,685	1,561	1,724	1,683	1,707	1,683
National functions	Do.	221	261	223	185	207	261

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 10--Per capita 1985 Federal funds by program area for nonmetro counties, by county type

Item	Unit	1979	Outgoing	Continuing	Incoming	1986	All nonmetro
Federal lands counties	Number	247	11	236	7	243	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	108	53	110	5	107	314
Community resources	Do.	244	114	250	125	247	136
Defense and space	Do.	229	613	211	4,276	328	216
Human resources	Do.	29	21	30	53	30	30
Income security	Do.	1,528	1,499	1,529	1,326	1,524	1,683
National functions	Do.	873	579	887	152	865	261
Retirement counties	Number	515	35	480	0	480	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	62	35	64	-	64	314
Community resources	Do.	115	110	116	-	116	136
Defense and space	Do.	164	357	150	-	150	216
Human resources	Do.	27	27	27	-	27	30
Income security	Do.	1,853	1,675	1,866	-	1,866	1,683
National functions	Do.	233	187	236	-	236	261
Poverty counties	Number	242	3	239	0	239	2,357
Per capita Federal funds for:							
Agriculture	Dollars	76	47	76	-	76	314
Community resources	Do.	90	35	91	-	91	136
Defense and space	Do.	87	385	83	-	83	216
Human resources	Do.	51	113	51	-	51	30
Income security	Do.	1,720	1,421	1,724	-	1,724	1,683
National functions	Do.	144	100	144	-	144	261

-- = Not applicable.

¹All data are unweighted county averages.

²Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1974.

³Includes counties that left a county type or became a metro county between 1979 and 1986.

⁴Includes counties that did not change county type or and remained nonmetro between 1979 and 1986.

⁵Includes counties that became a county type or a nonmetro county between 1979 and 86

⁶Includes counties classified as nonmetro in 1983.

⁷Number of counties. Footnotes for farming counties apply to all county types.

⁸National functions includes funds for criminal justice, energy, higher education and research, other nondefense wages and salaries, and nondefense procurement.