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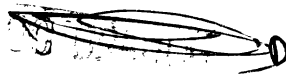
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New Manufacturing Plants in the Nonmetro Ozarks Region

John A. Kuehn
Curtis Braschler

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
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University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station

Agricultural Economic Report No. 384

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ABSTRACT

From 1967 to 1974, more manufacturing plants of all sizes located in non-metro communities than in metro areas in the five Ozarks States. Most of the new nonmetro plants were located in towns of less than 25,000 population not near metro core cities. New manufacturing plants with 10 or more employees were widely dispersed among nonmetro towns; 497 towns acquired new plants. Over 60 percent of all nonmetro towns of 2,500 or more population acquired new plants employing 10 or more workers; 241 towns of less than 2,500 population acquired such plants. Dispersed nonmetro location was greater during the latter part of the study period than the early part. New plants within the Ozarks nonmetro areas were very diversified, with 286 different industries represented.

Keywords: Industrial development, Industrial mix, Manufacturing, Regional growth, Rural industrial growth, Ozarks region.

THE AUTHORS

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HIGHLIGHTS

During the 1967-74 study period, new manufacturing plants of all sizes were located more in nonmetro areas of the Ozarks States than in metro areas, especially in nonmetro towns of fewer than 25,000 people. Of the total 2,617 new operating plants in the five-State region, nonmetro locations accounted for 60 percent and metro locations accounted for 40 percent of the new plants, according to this study of the distribution of new manufacturing plants within the Ozarks Economic Development Region.

Other findings of this study were as follows:

1. Proximity to a metro core did not appear to enhance attractiveness for new plants. Nonmetro locations not near a metro core had 44 percent of the total new plants while those nonmetro locations near a metro core acquired 15 percent of the new plants.
2. Overall, the distribution of plants by employment size was quite uniform by town size and by location relative to metro cores. There was no strong tendency for larger plants to prefer cities near metro cores versus smaller plants preferring cities not near metro cores. Furthermore, there was no strong tendency for larger plants to prefer larger cities versus smaller plants preferring smaller towns.
3. Manufacturing growth within the Ozarks nonmetro areas was diversified among 286 types of industry. Some concentration of industrial types did occur. Twelve industries, accounting for 41 percent of the new nonmetro plants, were identified as major new industries regionwide. These industries included agribusiness types as well as those oriented to consumer markets.
4. New manufacturing plants with 10 or more employees were widely distributed among nonmetro towns. The proportion of towns receiving a new plant between 1967 and 1974 was markedly high for all places of 2,500 or more population. In addition, 241 towns of fewer than 2,500 people received new plants.
5. Except for the smallest category of towns of less than 2,500 population, proximity to a metro core did not increase the percentages of towns in each size category acquiring a new plant. In fact, the reverse tendency was often observed.
6. The tendency for manufacturing plants to locate in nonmetro areas, especially in smaller rural towns not near metro cores, increased during the latter part of the 1967-74 period. Also, those nonmetro towns which acquired new plants and were not near metro cores, especially towns of less than 2,500 population, increased considerably in number during the last part of the study period.

NEW MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN THE NONMETRO OZARKS REGION

by

John A. Kuehn and Curtis Braschler

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the distribution of new plants locating in five Ozarks States from 1967 to 1974. The description uses two variables: plant employment size and town population size. The study finds that new plants within the Ozarks region are locating more in nonmetro towns than in metro areas. These new nonmetro plants represent diverse industries and are dispersed among many nonmetro towns of varying sizes.

Manufacturing has become a major source of growth in nonmetro areas. About 750,000 manufacturing jobs were added in the nonmetro South and about 400,000 in the nonmetro portions of the North Central region during the 1960's. 1/ Almost half of the growth in nonfarm jobs in the nonmetro South was in manufacturing. And, in four Ozarks States, over 75 percent of the nonmetro counties had a larger share of the Nation's manufacturing employees in 1970 than they had in 1960. The present authors have previously verified the major importance of manufacturing in the rural economic base of four Midwestern States. 2/

Net growth in an area's manufacturing employment results from subtracting job losses due to relocation, contraction, or termination of plant operations from jobs gained through plant expansion or relocation, as well as the establishment of new plants. About half of the new manufacturing jobs in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma towns from 1967 to 1974 resulted from the establishment of new or the relocation of existing plants. Creamer and Brown have argued that the location of new plants and the relocation of existing plants "result from deliberate decisions that... must give considerable weight to the economics of location. For this reason, the locational trend traced by [these] marginal changes should stand out in high relief compared with locational trends established by the net change in all operating

1/ See studies by Haren, Till, and Kuehn which document the importance of manufacturing growth during the 1960's in nonmetro areas and especially in the more rural areas of the South and North Central regions of the Nation: Claude C. Haren, "Location of Industrial Production and Distribution," In Rural Industrialization: Problems and Potentials. Iowa State Univ. Press, 1974; Thomas E. Till, "Industrialization and Poverty in Southern Nonmetropolitan Labor Markets," Growth and Change. Jan. 1974; and John A. Kuehn, Employment Growth in the Ozarks States, 1960-70. U.S. Dept. of Agr., AER-269, 1974.

2/ Curtis Braschler and John A. Kuehn, "Industry Sectors and the Export Base Determination of Nonmetropolitan Employment Change in Four Midwestern States," Review of Regional Studies. Vol. 5, No. 3, Winter 1975.

units." 3/ State and local industrial development policy has concentrated primarily on the location decisions of individual firms. Better knowledge of these changes should facilitate evaluation of past performance and development of future policy by industrial and community development specialists.

This report represents the first phase of a larger study to determine why industrial plants locate in certain towns. Future research will focus on the identification of characteristics that differentiate towns having new plants and towns not having new plants. Such characteristics include municipal services, educational facilities, commercial services, transportation services, labor force, health facilities, recreational facilities, property taxes, and industrial development activity.

Two Perspectives

The location of new manufacturing plants may be viewed from two perspectives. The industrial developer may focus attention on the distribution of plants among cities of various sizes. The community developer may focus attention on the distribution of towns acquiring new plants. As will be described more fully later, large numbers of new manufacturing plants within the Ozarks region are locating in small nonmetro towns. On the other hand, only a small proportion of the many small towns have acquired new plants (table 1). This report presents both perspectives; namely, the distribution of new plants among towns of various sizes and also the proportion of towns of different sizes with new plants.

Study Area

The study area included Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma, which comprise the Ozarks Economic Development Region as specified under P.L. 89-136, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Counties in these States were classified by metropolitan status; namely metro core, other metro, nonmetro adjacent to a metro core county, and nonmetro not adjacent to a metro core county. The classification of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) in this report conforms to that of the Office of Management and Budget as announced on February 8, 1974. 4/ Metro core counties were defined as those counties with 20 percent or more of their population residing inside urbanized areas as delineated in the 1970 Census of

3/ Daniel Creamer and Walter B. Brown, Manufacturing Employment by Type of Location: An Examination of Recent Trends. New York: Conference Board, Studies in Business Economics, No. 106, 1969, p. 79.

4/ SMSA's are defined as a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000.

Table 1--Summary distribution of new operating plants and towns with new plants in the nonmetro Ozarks region, 1967-74

	:	:	:	Towns with new operating
	:	New operating	Total towns	plants of 10 or more
Population size of nonmetro town, 1970	:	plants of 10 or more employees <u>1/</u>	listed in 1970 census <u>2/</u>	<u>employees</u>
	:	:	:	: Proportion of towns
	:	:	Total :	in each population
	:	:	towns :	size group with
	:	:	:	new plants
	:	----- <u>Number</u> -----		<u>Percent</u>
25,000 to 49,999	:	83	18	18
10,000 to 24,999	:	223	64	58
5,000 to 9,999	:	197	94	76
2,500 to 4,999	:	192	168	104
Less than 2,500 <u>3/</u>	:	272	1,939	206
	:			

- 1/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 11 or more employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 8 or more employees.
- 2/ Adjusted for changes in metro classification and corrections in population counts.
- 3/ Excludes 35 unincorporated towns of less than 1,000 population which had 43 new plants of 10 or more employees and were not listed in the 1970 Census of Population.

Population and/or the counties containing the central city of a metro area. 5/ Legally defined towns within urbanized areas were combined with the central city's urbanized area. Alexandria, Louisiana, and Fayetteville-Springdale, Arkansas, were placed in the category of towns with 50,000 to 99,999 persons even though their central cities had fewer than 50,000 people in 1970. Towns within each county classification were subdivided into subgroups based on city sizes in 1970, as shown in table 4 and most subsequent tables.

Data Sources

Primary data sources were State directories of manufacturers and also annual reports of new, announced, and expanded plants. These directories and annual reports were prepared by or published from data furnished by each

- 5/ Metro core counties were Crawford, Jefferson, Miller, Pulaski, Sebastian, and Washington in Arkansas; Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte in Kansas; Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Bernard, and West Baton Rouge (parishes) in Louisiana; Boone, Buchanan, Cass, Clay, Greene, Jackson, Platte, St. Charles, St. Louis, and St. Louis City in Missouri; Cleveland, Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa in Oklahoma; Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair in Illinois; Shelby in Tennessee; and Bowie, Grayson, and Wichita in Texas. Also Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., was excluded from the census' listing of towns with 25,000 to 49,999 population.

State's Department of Industrial Development. 6/ Annual reports included both newly operating plants and also announcements of intended new plants compiled from various sources including newspaper clippings and chambers of commerce. Directories of manufacturers, not necessarily published annually, catalogued all plants in operation at the time of publication, no matter when they were established. Annual reports of new and announced plants were not available for Louisiana; however, the State's 1975 directory of manufacturers did contain the year of establishment for plants. For all five States, SIC codes were determined according to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. 7/

New plants in each State included not only newly organized plants but also plants relocating from another State or from another town within the same State. Annual reports of new and announced plants were cross-checked with each State's directory of manufacturers to determine if the plants were actually operational and if they had survived at their chosen locations. Some new plants could cease operations because of poor location choices or management problems. Survival suggested that the chosen town was at least a viable location (but not necessarily an optimal location). 8/ In cross-checking annual reports and the directories of manufacturers, changes in plant names or affiliations were identified insofar as possible. Table 2 outlines the process used to define 1967-74 new operating plants in the five Ozarks States and 1967-69 new plants ceasing operation in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Manufacturing plants were classified by employment size into six categories. Actual employment was available only for Missouri and Oklahoma; the remaining States reported only employment size classes. In this report, the employment size class associated with each new operating plant was that reported in the States' latest directories of manufacturers. The employment size class for 1967-69 new plants which ceased operation was that reported in the State's 1970 or 1971 directories, if available, or, if not available, that reported in the annual reports.

Data Limitations

Differences in the States' reporting of new plants prevented some interstate comparisons. In the five-State area, 2,617 operating manufacturing plants, new during 1967 through 1974, were identified (table 3). Of these, 885

6/ Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, Kansas Department of Economic Development, Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry, Missouri Division of Commerce and Industrial Development, and Oklahoma Department of Industrial Development. We appreciate the assistance of these organizations in furnishing data.

7/ Office of Management and Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972.

8/ This is similar to the survival argument proposed by: Edgar M. Hoover, The Location of Economic Activity. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1948, pp. 9-10.

Table 2--Outline of data sources used to define new plants

New operating plants, 1967-74			New plants ceasing operation, 1967-69		
State	Initial plants considered	Selection of plants	State	Initial plants considered	Selection of plants
Arkansas Oklahoma Missouri	Plants listed in 1967-74 annual reports of new and announced plants	Plants also listed in State's 1976 Directory of Manufacturers	Arkansas Oklahoma	Plants listed in 1967-69 annual reports of new and announced plants	Plants also listed in 1970 Directory but not in 1976 Directory of Manufacturers
Kansas	Plants listed in 1967-74 annual reports of new and announced plants	Plants also listed in State's 1974 Directory of Manufacturers or in "New Plants in Production" section of: 1973 or 1974 annual reports of new and announced plants	Missouri	Plants listed in 1967-69 annual reports of new and announced plants	Plants also listed in 1971 Directory but not in 1976 Directory of Manufacturers
			Kansas	Plants listed in 1967-69 annual reports of new and announced plants	Plants also listed in 1970 Directory but not in 1974 Directory of Manufacturers
Louisiana	Plants listed in 1975 Directory of Manufacturers	Year of establishment stated to be 1967 through 1974 in 1975 Directory of Manufacturers	Louisiana	Not determined	Not determined

Table 3--Number of new operating plants according to location
and number of employees, 1967-74

Area	:	:	Plants with employment of							
	:	Total plants	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:		1	10	50	100	250	500		
	:		to	to	to	to	to	or		
	:		9 <u>1</u> /	49	99	249	499	more		
<hr/>										
	:		<u>Number</u>							
	:									
Arkansas	:	304	24	111	54	81	29	5		
Kansas	:	860	469	280	57	39	8	7		
Louisiana	:	383	44	187	61	60	22	9		
Missouri	:	816	308	285	91	80	37	15		
Oklahoma	:	254	40	100	39	49	18	8		
Region	:	2,617	885	963	302	309	114	44		
	:									

1/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 1 to 10 employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 1 to 7 employees. Because of differences in reporting new plants among States, interstate comparisons may not be completely accurate.

had fewer than 10 employees. 9/ Most of these small plants, 88 percent, were reported in Kansas and Missouri. The apparent omission of small plants in the other States' annual reports was either intentional because of their size or was associated with the exclusion of certain industry types, for example, bakeries and printing shops.

MORE NEW OPERATING PLANTS LOCATED IN NONMETRO THAN METRO OZARKS AREAS

The largest percentage of new plants for a specified county grouping went to the nonmetro counties not adjacent to metro cores (44 percent compared to 40 percent for metro counties and 15 percent for nonmetro counties adjacent to metro cores, according to table 4). Within the metro grouping, areas with cities of 100,000 or more people obtained most of the plants, while within the nonmetro grouping, towns of fewer than 25,000 persons not near a metro core had most of the new operating plants (table 4). Towns of fewer than 2,500 persons not near a metro core had a substantial share of these new plants. Considering both nonmetro town sizes and location relative to metro cores, over 64 percent of the plants locating in nonmetro towns of 25,000 or more people were in counties not adjacent to metro cores. Over 72 percent of the plants locating in each nonmetro town category of less than 25,000 population were in counties not adjacent to metro cores (also see app. table 1).

9/ For Arkansas, the employment size class was 1 to 10 employees; for Louisiana, the employment size class was 1 to 7 employees. For the remainder of this report, these size classes will be considered as equivalent to 1 to 9 employees.

Table 4--Distribution of new operating plants by 1970 town size,
five-State region, 1967-74

Area <u>1</u> /	:	:	Plants with employment of						
	:	Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	plants	:	1	10	50	100	250	500
	:	:	:	to	to	to	to	to	or
:	:	:	9 <u>2</u> /	49	99	249	499	more	
<hr/>									
	:		<u>Number</u>						
All places	:	2,617	885	963	302	309	114	44	
	:		<u>Percent <u>3</u>/</u>						
All places	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Metro counties with	:								
urbanized area of:	:	40.4	38.0	44.9	36.4	40.5	33.3	38.6	
100,000 or more	:	34.9	36.2	38.8	27.8	30.7	23.7	31.8	
50,000 to 99,999	:	5.5	1.8	6.0	8.6	9.7	9.6	6.8	
	:								
All nonmetro counties	:	59.6	62.0	55.1	63.6	59.5	66.7	61.4	
	:								
Nonmetro counties	:								
adjacent to metro core:	:	15.1	12.9	14.3	20.9	17.2	16.7	20.5	
25,000 to 49,999 city	:	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.9	2.3	
10,000 to 24,999 city	:	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.6	2.6	4.5	
5,000 to 9,999 city	:	1.9	0.9	1.6	3.6	2.9	2.6	6.8	
2,500 to 4,999 city	:	3.1	2.3	3.3	5.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	
1 to 2,499 city	:	5.7	4.9	5.4	7.0	7.1	8.8	4.5	
	:								
Nonmetro counties not	:								
adjacent to metro core:	:	44.4	49.2	40.8	42.7	42.4	50.0	40.9	
25,000 to 49,999 city	:	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.0	3.9	7.0	6.8	
10,000 to 24,999 city	:	8.6	5.8	9.1	10.3	10.0	13.2	18.2	
5,000 to 9,999 city	:	7.3	3.8	7.4	10.3	13.3	9.6	4.5	
2,500 to 4,999 city	:	8.2	9.3	7.7	8.9	6.5	6.1	9.1	
1 to 2,499 city	:	17.2	27.3	13.5	11.3	8.7	14.0	2.3	
	:								

1/ The classification of SMSA's in this report conforms to that of the Office of Management and Budget as announced on Feb. 8, 1974. City population is that given in the 1970 Census of Population. Metro core counties are listed in text footnote 5.

2/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 1 to 10 employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 1 to 7 employees.

3/ Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

The overall tendency of new operating plants within the Ozarks region to locate more in nonmetro towns, and especially in towns not near metro cores, was true in all States except Louisiana. The tendency of large new plants to locate in towns not near metro core areas, and especially in towns of less than 25,000 population, was particularly evident in Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas. The same could be stated for Oklahoma except for the very large plants of 500 or more employees. The tendency of those plants selecting metro locations to locate in urbanized areas of 100,000 or more population was true for all States except Arkansas (see app. tables 2 through 6 for more detailed data).

Distribution of New Plants by Employment Size Class

For metro areas, nonmetro areas adjacent to metro cores, and those not adjacent to metro cores, the distribution of new plants within each employment size category was fairly uniform (table 4). New plants within each employment size category located more in nonmetro areas than in metro areas, and especially in nonmetro towns not near metro cores. These distant nonmetro towns had greater shares of the new plants in each employment category than did metro areas, except for plants with 10 to 49 employees.

Generally, the distribution of new plants of specific employment sizes among the various city size classes was fairly uniform for both metro and nonmetro cities (table 4). The only sizeable deviations were noted in the nonmetro city sizes of fewer than 2,500 people and in towns of 10,000 to 24,999 people not near metro cores. The latter towns had a greater share of the large plants with more than 500 employees than of other plants. The smallest towns had a greater share of the small plants with 1 to 9 employees than of large plants with more than 500 employees.

Distribution of New Plants by Years

The tendency for new plants to locate in nonmetro areas, and especially in towns of fewer than 25,000 people not near metro core areas, intensified during the latter part of the 1967-74 period (table 5). Over half of the new plants in each year located in nonmetro communities. The proportion of new plants locating in nonmetro towns near metro core areas was greatest from 1969 to 1971. The proportion of new plants locating in nonmetro towns more distant from metro core areas was greatest in 1970 and from 1972 to 1974. Approximately half of the new plants in 1974 located in nonmetro towns of less than 25,000 population not near metro cores. And, in both 1973 and 1974, over a fifth of the new plants located in nonmetro towns of less than 2,500 population not near metro cores. This increasing trend towards nonmetro locations contrasts sharply with the existing distribution of plants in 1967, especially for plants of 500 or more employees (table 6).

NEW NONMETRO PLANTS WERE DIVERSIFIED

Manufacturing growth within the Ozarks nonmetro areas was diversified. Of the 451 industry types at the 4-digit SIC code level, 286 types were represented

Table 5--Distribution of new operating plants by year and 1970 town size, five-State region, 1967-74

Area <u>1/</u>	:	All years	Year							
			1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	:		<u>Number</u>							
All places	:	2,617	239	265	258	279	299	376	490	411
	:		<u>Percent <u>2/</u></u>							
All places	:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metro counties with urbanized area of:	:									
100,000 or more	:	40.4	47.3	43.0	44.6	38.0	40.1	40.7	38.2	36.5
50,000 to 99,999	:	34.9	41.4	34.7	37.2	31.9	35.1	34.8	33.7	33.3
	:	5.5	5.9	8.3	7.4	6.1	5.0	5.9	4.5	3.2
All nonmetro counties	:	59.6	52.7	57.0	55.4	62.0	59.9	59.3	61.8	63.5
Nonmetro counties adjacent to metro core:	:	15.1	15.5	16.2	18.2	16.8	17.1	14.1	15.5	10.2
25,000 to 49,999 city	:	1.8	0.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.5
10,000 to 24,999 city	:	2.7	4.6	3.0	1.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.7	1.7
5,000 to 9,999 city	:	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.3	0.8	2.2	0.5
2,500 to 4,999 city	:	3.1	2.5	2.6	5.0	2.2	2.7	3.5	4.1	1.7
1 to 2,499 city	:	5.7	5.4	6.0	7.0	8.6	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.9
Nonmetro counties not adjacent to metro core:	:	44.4	37.2	40.8	37.2	45.2	42.8	45.2	46.3	53.3
25,000 to 49,999 city	:	3.2	3.3	4.2	3.1	2.5	3.7	2.7	3.3	3.4
10,000 to 24,999 city	:	8.6	7.5	7.9	8.5	6.1	10.7	8.2	8.6	10.0
5,000 to 9,999 city	:	7.3	6.3	8.7	5.8	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.1	9.0
2,500 to 4,999 city	:	8.2	6.3	7.2	7.0	10.4	6.7	9.8	8.0	9.0
1 to 2,499 city	:	17.2	13.8	12.8	12.8	17.6	14.7	17.8	20.4	21.9

1/ The classificatin of SMSA's in this report conforms to that of the Office of Management and Budget as announced on Feb. 8, 1974. City population is that given in the 1970 Census of Population. Metro core counties are listed in text footnote 5.

2/ Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 6--Percentage distribution of new operating plants, 1967-74, compared to distribution of existing plants in 1967, five-State region

Area	:	:	Plants with employment of					
			Total plants	1	50	100	250	500
				to 49	to 99	to 249	to 499	or more
			<u>Percent</u>					
Metro counties	:	:						
New plants, 1967-74	:	40.4	41.6	36.4	40.5	33.3	38.6	
Existing plants, 1967 <u>1</u>	:	55.5	54.0	62.7	58.4	59.3	73.8	
Nonmetro counties adja-	:	:						
cent to metro cores:	:	:						
New plants, 1967-74	:	15.1	13.6	20.9	17.2	16.7	20.5	
Existing plants, 1967	:	12.8	13.4	10.6	11.3	9.4	8.6	
Nonmetro counties not ad-	:	:						
jacent to metro cores:	:	:						
New plants, 1967-74	:	44.4	44.8	42.7	42.4	50.0	40.9	
Existing plants, 1967	:	31.7	32.6	26.6	30.2	31.3	17.6	

1/ Source: Census of Manufactures, 1967. May include new operating plants established in 1967.

by new operating plants in nonmetro Ozarks areas. Of the 143 types at the 3-digit SIC code level, 121 types were identified (see footnote 7).

Predominant new industries in nonmetro areas throughout the Ozarks region were selected. A "predominant" industry had five or more new operating plants in nonmetro areas in each of three or more States. This set included 12 industries at the 3-digit SIC code level and constituted 41 percent of the new operating plants locating in nonmetro areas (table 7). These included not only agribusiness and forestry-related industries, but also plastic products, structural metal products, concrete products, mobile and modular homes, motor vehicles and parts, men's and boy's apparel, and boat building. The remaining 59 percent of the new operating plants included 109 industry types at the 3-digit SIC code level.

These 12 industries were the leading types locating in nonmetro communities and were also more likely to locate there than within metro areas. New plants representing these 12 industries were well dispersed among all nonmetro city sizes of less than 25,000 population. During the study period, cities of fewer than 2,500 people received the largest number of new plants in these 12 industries (table 7).

Table 7--Distribution of industries with five or more new operating plants in nonmetro areas of each of three or more States in the Ozarks region, 1967-74

SIC codes and industries ranked by number of plants in nonmetro areas <u>1/</u>	Total	Metro	Nonmetro areas						
			Total	City population, 1970					Number
				25,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	1	
				to	to	to	to	to	
				49,999	24,999	9,999	4,999	2,499	
3079 Miscellaneous plastics products <u>2/</u>	133	60	73	2	28	7	10	26	
344 Fabricated structural metal products	126	57	69	5	15	9	16	24	
204 Grain mill products	81	13	68	2	9	9	13	35	
2048 Prepared feeds, not elsewhere classified	(65)	(9)	(56)	(0)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(29)	
327 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	93	31	62	1	8	11	14	28	
352 Farm and garden machinery	67	6	61	9	7	6	7	32	
3523 Farm machinery and equipment	(64)	(5)	(59)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(7)	(32)	
245 Wood buildings and mobile homes	84	26	58	4	13	12	9	20	
2451 Mobile homes	(49)	(10)	(39)	(2)	(8)	(10)	(4)	(15)	
371 Motor vehicles and equipment	75	22	53	1	18	5	11	18	
3714 Motor vehicles parts and accessories	(34)	(8)	(26)	(0)	(10)	(5)	(4)	(7)	
201 Meat products	65	15	50	2	13	7	9	19	
232 Men's and boy's furnishings	60	17	43	0	2	8	6	27	
251 Household furniture	60	20	40	3	7	10	5	15	
242 Sawmills and planing mills	45	7	38	1	3	5	5	24	
373 Ship and boat building and repairing	43	18	25	0	4	5	5	11	

1/ These twelve 3-digit SIC industries constitute 41% of the new operating plants locating in nonmetro areas. The remaining 919 plants were distributed among one hundred and nine 3-digit SIC codes.

2/ Industry 3079 is the only industry in the 3-digit group 307.

Source: Based on data in app. tables 7 through 11.

In addition to the predominant industries listed in table 7, other industries were prevalent in the nonmetro portions of each State (see app. tables 7 through 11). Other major industries locating in rural Arkansas towns included converted paper products, leather footwear, women's and children's undergarments, and poultry dressing. Those in Kansas included travel trailers and campers, fertilizer mixing, nonelectrical machinery, millwork, construction machinery, and sporting goods. Other major rural industries in Louisiana not common to the overall region were fish processing, petroleum refining, and organic chemicals. In Missouri, there were commercial printing, fertilizer mixing, metalworking machinery, nonelectrical machinery, millwork, and miscellaneous wood products. The apparel industry was a major new industry in non-metro Oklahoma, as were iron foundries and electronic component industries.

NEW OPERATING PLANTS WERE DISPERSED AMONG MANY NONMETRO TOWNS

New manufacturing plants with 10 or more employees were widely distributed among nonmetro towns. From 1967 to 1974, 138 towns near metro core areas and 324 towns in counties not adjacent to metro cores obtained new plants employing 10 or more workers. In addition, there were 35 unincorporated towns of less than 1,000 population not listed in the 1970 Census of Population which acquired 43 new plants having 10 or more employees.

Incidence of Plant Acquisition by Town Size

For the five-State region, many of the new plants employing 10 or more workers located in small towns during the study period. A large town, however, was more likely to get a new plant than a small town, largely because there were simply a great many small towns (table 8). All towns with 25,000 to 49,000 population acquired new plants employing 10 or more workers. There was an obvious reduction in the chance of any individual town acquiring new industry as the town's size declined, especially below 2,500 population. Remarkably, over 60 percent of all towns of 2,500 or more population acquired new plants. The low proportion of towns of less than 2,500 population acquiring new plants was equivalent to 206 small towns listed in the 1970 Census of Population (table 8). These 206 small towns included 120 towns with 1,000 to 2,499 population and 86 towns of less than 1,000 population.

Nearness to a metro core did not appear to increase the proportion of towns acquiring a new plant employing 10 or more workers, except possibly for towns of less than 2,500 population (table 8). For example, the incidence of plant acquisitions was practically identical for near and distant towns of 2,500 to 4,999 population. Towns of 5,000 or more population not near a metro core had higher acquisition rates than similarly sized towns near metro cores.

The regional percentages of towns in the various size categories obtaining at least 1 plant employing 10 or more workers were similar to those of towns in the same size categories in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. In Louisiana, about 19 percent of the towns of less than 2,500 population acquired new plants, while only about 53 percent of the towns with a population between 2,500 and 25,000 obtained new plants (app. table 12).

Table 8--Distribution of nonmetro towns with new operating plants of 10 or more employees, by size of town, size of plant, and number of plants, five-State region, 1967-74

Population size of nonmetro town, 1970	Total listed in 1970 Census <u>1/</u>	Towns with new operating plants of 10 or more employees										Percent of total towns with plants		
		Total towns <u>2/</u>	Largest plant employment					Number of plants				Employment		
			10	50	100	250	500	:	:	:	4	10	100	2 or more
			to	to	to	to	or	1	2	3	or	or	or	plants
			49	3/	99	249	499	more	:	:	more	more	more	:
			-----Number-----										-----Percent-----	
County adjacent to metro core:														
25,000 to 49,999	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	100.0	66.7	66.7
10,000 to 24,999	22	17	4	3	6	2	2	5	4	3	5	77.3	45.5	54.5
5,000 to 9,999	26	16	1	4	5	3	3	4	6	2	4	61.5	42.3	46.2
2,500 to 4,999	54	34	12	11	8	2	1	14	15	4	1	63.0	20.4	37.0
1 to 2,499	457	65	31	15	12	6	1	49	15	1	0	14.2	4.2	3.5
County not adjacent to metro core:														
25,000 to 49,999	12	12	1	0	4	4	3	0	3	4	5	100.0	91.7	100.0
10,000 to 24,999	42	41	2	11	9	11	8	5	6	9	21	97.6	66.7	85.7
5,000 to 9,999	68	60	10	13	25	11	1	23	12	10	15	88.2	54.4	54.4
2,500 to 4,999	114	70	27	15	17	7	4	36	22	4	8	61.4	24.6	29.8
1 to 2,499	1,482	141	80	23	24	13	1	112	14	11	4	9.5	2.6	2.0

1/ Adjusted for changes in metro classification and corrections in population counts.

2/ Excludes towns not listed in 1970 Census of Population.

3/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 11 to 49 employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 8 to 49 employees.

Incidence of Multiple or Large Plant Acquisition

The proportion of towns acquiring two or more new plants or acquiring a plant employing 100 or more workers declined as the size of towns decreased, especially towns of less than 2,500 population (table 8). The percentage of towns with multiple or large plant acquisitions varied from about 20 percent for towns of 2,500 to 4,999 population to 100 percent for towns of 25,000 to 49,999 population. There were 57 towns of less than 2,500 population which obtained a plant employing 100 or more workers; 38 of these 57 were not near metro cores.

Nearness to a metro core did not appear to increase the percentage of towns having multiple or large plant acquisitions (table 8). Proportionately more towns of 5,000 or more population not near metro cores acquired two or more plants than similarly sized towns near metro cores. Similarly, proportionately more towns of 2,500 or more population not near metro cores acquired large plants than comparable towns near metro cores.

Annual Distribution of Towns With New Operating Plants

Plants locating in nonmetro areas evidenced a sizeable increase in dispersion during 1972 through 1974 (table 9). The number of towns not near metro cores which acquired new plants of 10 or more workers increased from an annual average of 64 during 1967-71 to 93 in 1972, 91 in 1973, and 100 in 1974. Most of this increase in dispersion occurred among rural towns of fewer than 2,500 people. The number of such towns with new plants more than doubled by 1972 to 1974. The number of nonmetro towns near metro cores which obtained new plants remained fairly constant in each year except for an increase in 1973.

SOME NEW PLANTS CEASED OPERATION

Of the 966 new plants established between 1967 and 1969 in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, 375 ceased operation and 591 remained operational (table 10). ^{10/} Many of the plants which ceased operation were small. At least 79 percent of them had fewer than 50 employees and at least 67 percent of them had fewer than 25 employees.

A slightly greater proportion of nonmetro new plants ceased operations, compared to metro new plants. This was especially true for towns of less than 5,000 population. Large metro areas with cities of 100,000 or more population had a higher proportion of plants ceasing operation than smaller metro areas with cities of 50,000 to 99,999 population. Within nonmetro areas, the largest proportions of plants discontinuing business appeared for towns of 2,500 to 4,999 population near metro cores and for towns of less than 2,500 population not near metro cores.

^{10/} As mentioned in the introduction, it was possible to identify new plants for the period 1967 to 1969 which were operational before 1971 but ceased operation by 1975 in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, or by 1973 in Kansas.

Table 9--Distribution of nonmetro towns with new operating plants of 10 or more employees, by size of town and by year, five-State region, 1967-74

Population size of nonmetro towns, 1970		:	:	Towns with new operating plants of 10 or more employees <u>3/</u>													
				Total listed in 1970 census <u>1/</u>	:	:	Year										
							Total number <u>2/</u>	Share of towns	:	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
				Number	Percent	Number											
15	County adjacent to metro core:	:	:														
	25,000 to 49,999	:	:	6	6	100.0	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	2			
	10,000 to 24,999	:	:	22	17	77.3	5	7	4	3	4	5	8	5			
	5,000 to 9,999	:	:	26	16	61.5	4	6	5	3	5	1	6	2			
	2,500 to 4,999	:	:	54	34	63.0	3	6	12	5	3	8	12	4			
	1 to 2,499	:	:	457	65	14.2	3	10	8	11	8	10	19	12			
	County not adjacent to metro core:	:	:														
	25,000 to 49,999	:	:	12	12	100.0	6	6	7	2	7	5	8	3			
	10,000 to 24,999	:	:	42	41	97.6	13	14	16	14	18	18	15	21			
	5,000 to 9,999	:	:	68	60	88.2	13	18	13	18	13	18	18	23			
	2,500 to 4,999	:	:	114	70	61.4	14	15	14	20	8	21	14	14			
	1 to 2,499	:	:	1,482	141	9.5	14	11	18	15	13	31	36	39			

1/ Adjusted for changes in metro classification and corrections in population counts.

2/ Excludes towns not listed in 1970 Census of Population.

3/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 11 to 49 employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 8 to 49 employees.

Table 10--Location of new plants, 1967-69 which ceased operation by 1975, four-State area

Area <u>1/</u>	:	:	Plants which ceased operation by 1975			
	:	:	Plants with employment of			
	:	Total	:	Proportion	:	100
	:	new	:	of total	:	to
	:	plants, 1967-69	:	new plants	:	99 or more
	:	Total	:		:	
	:	Number	:	Percent	:	Number
All places	:	966	:	375	:	338
	:		:	38.8	:	37
Metro counties with urbanized area of:	:		:		:	
100,000 or more	:	374	:	137	:	121
50,000 to 99,999	:	331	:	127	:	112
	:	43	:	10	:	9
	:		:	23.3	:	1
All nonmetro counties	:	592	:	238	:	217
	:		:	40.2	:	21
Nonmetro counties adjacent to metro core:	:	139	:	52	:	48
25,000 to 49,999 city	:	19	:	8	:	7
10,000 to 24,999 city	:	27	:	9	:	9
5,000 to 9,999 city	:	16	:	5	:	3
2,500 to 4,999 city	:	37	:	18	:	17
1 to 2,499 city	:	40	:	12	:	12
	:		:	30.0	:	0
Nonmetro counties not adjacent to metro core:	:	453	:	186	:	169
25,000 to 49,999 city	:	39	:	14	:	13
10,000 to 24,999 city	:	88	:	32	:	27
5,000 to 9,999 city	:	80	:	33	:	29
2,500 to 4,999 city	:	74	:	26	:	25
1 to 2,499 city	:	172	:	81	:	75
	:		:	47.1	:	6

1/ The classification of SMSA's in this report conforms to that of the Office of Management and Budget as announced on Feb. 8, 1974. City population is that given in the 1970 Census of Population. Metro core counties are listed in text footnote 5.

Within nonmetro areas, new 1967-69 plants which went out of business represented 70 of 143 industry groups at the 3-digit SIC code level. Twelve of these 70 groups had 5 or more nonmetro plants which ended operation (table 11). These industries included agribusinesses such as farm machinery, as well as more general market-oriented types such as mobile homes and travel trailers. Surprisingly, most of these industry types were also the principal groups locating new operating plants in nonmetro areas. Although these 12 industry types constituted 53 percent of the suspended operations, they also represented 39 percent of the 1967-69 new operating plants and 41 percent of the 1967-74 new operating plants in nonmetro areas of the four States. It appeared that the business failure of nonmetro plants, at least in these 12 industry groups, was not related to any widespread unsuitability of nonmetro areas but rather to specific towns chosen for location or to individual plant management.

In the four-State area, about half of the nonmetro towns in which new plants were established between 1967 and 1969 had new plants which terminated business by 1975 (table 12). More importantly, of these 178 towns with plant closings, 82 had other new plants which maintained operations. These 82 towns remained viable locations for manufacturing in general, as evidenced by the survival of some of their new plants. Only 96 of the 347 towns in which new plants were established between 1967 and 1969 had closings which left them without any new plants from the period. Only for these 96 towns would it appear reasonable to hypothesize that the specific location might not have been viable for manufacturing, even with qualified plant management.

In general, the incidence of all new plants closing increased as town sizes decreased (table 12). On the other hand, 58 percent of the smallest towns not near metro cores, which had new plants between 1967 and 1969, offered viable locations. Towns of 25,000 to 49,999 people and of less than 2,500 population near metro cores had less likelihood of all new plants closing than did similarly sized towns not near metro cores. The reverse was observed for towns between 2,500 and 24,999 population; towns of these sizes near metro cores had greater likelihood of all new plants ceasing operation than those towns not near metro cores.

Table 11--Distribution of industries with five or more new manufacturing plants, 1967-69 which ceased operation by 1975, nonmetro areas of four-State region

SIC codes and industries ranked by number of plants in nonmetro areas	New plants 1967-69 not operating by 1975										Nonmetro new plants, 1967-69, operating <u>2/</u> in 1975	Nonmetro new plants 1967-74, operating <u>3/</u> in 1975
	Total	Metro areas	Nonmetro areas									
			City population, 1970									
			Total <u>1/</u>	25,000 to	10,000 to	5,000 to	2,500 to	1 to				
			49,999	24,999	9,999	4,999	2,499					
379 Miscellaneous transportation equipment	17 (16)	1 (1)	16 (15)	2 (2)	5 (4)	1 (1)	3 (3)	5 (5)	13 (11)	47 (42)		
245 Wood buildings and mobile homes	20 (20)	7 (7)	13 (13)	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	6 (6)	12 (10)	47 (29)		
2451 Mobile homes												
327 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	16 (8)	4 (1)	12 (7)	0 (0)	1 (1)	3 (1)	3 (3)	5 (2)	15 (8)	56 (29)		
3273 Ready-mixed concrete												
344 Fabricated structural metal products	25	13	12	2	3	3	1	3	10	63		
352 Farm and garden machinery	12 (12)	0 (0)	12 (12)	0 (0)	2 (2)	0 (0)	5 (5)	5 (5)	13 (13)	61 (59)		
3523 Farm machinery and equipment												
201 Meat products	13 (7)	3 (0)	10 (7)	1 (1)	0 (0)	3 (1)	2 (2)	4 (3)	16 (8)	49 (31)		
2011 Meat packing plants												
204 Grain mill products	12 (7)	2 (0)	10 (7)	1 (1)	3 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)	5 (4)	14 (11)	58 (49)		
2048 Prepared feeds, not elsewhere classified												
287 Agricultural chemicals	11 (7)	1 (0)	10 (7)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	7 (5)	11 (10)	46 (37)		
2875 Fertilizers, mixing only												
251 Household furniture	11 (5)	2 (0)	9 (5)	2 (0)	5 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	9 (2)	37 (14)		
2511 Wood household furniture												
394 Toys and sporting goods	11 (6)	2 (0)	9 (6)	2 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	4 (2)	8 (5)	21 (15)		
3949 Sporting and athletic goods, not elsewhere classified												
3079 Miscellaneous plastic products <u>4/</u>	15	7	8	1	1	0	1	5	15	70		
373 Ship and boat building and repairing	8 (8)	3 (3)	5 (5)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (2)	20 (20)		
3732 Boat building and repairing												

1/ These twelve 3-digit SIC industries constitute 53 percent of the 1967-69 new plants locating in nonmetro areas which ceased operation by 1975. The remaining 112 plants were distributed among fifty-eight 3-digit SIC codes.

2/ These twelve 3-digit SIC industries constitute 39 percent of the 1967-69 new plants locating in nonmetro areas which were still operational by 1975.

3/ These twelve 3-digit SIC industries constitute 41 percent of the 1967-74 new plants locating in nonmetro areas which were still operational by 1975.

4/ Industry 3079 is the only industry in the 3-digit SIC group 307.

Table 12-Number and distribution of nonmetro towns with new plants, 1967-69, which ceased operation by 1975, four-State area

Population size of nonmetro place, 1970 <u>1</u> /	:	:	Towns with new plants which ceased operation by 1975								
	:	:	All towns						:Towns with no other new, :operating plants, 1967-69		
	:	Total	:	Percent of		Largest plant		Number of		:	:
	:	towns	:	towns with		employment		plants		:	:
	:	with	:	new		1 : 100		: 2		:	:
:	new	:	plants		to : or		1 : or		:	:	
:	plants	:	Total	1967-69		99 : more		more		:	Percent of towns
:	1967-69	:	:	:		:		:		:	with new plants
:	:	:	:	:		:		:		:	1967-69,
:	:	:	:	:		:		:		:	:
<hr/>											
County adjacent to metro core:	:	:									
25,000 to 49,999	:	:	3	2	66.7	1	1	0	2	0	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	:	:	8	4	50.0	4	0	3	1	1	12.5
5,000 to 9,999	:	:	10	5	50.0	3	2	5	0	2	20.0
2,500 to 4,999	:	:	22	13	59.1	12	1	9	4	7	31.8
1 to 2,499	:	:	36	11	30.6	11	0	10	1	9	25.0
Total	:	:	79	35	44.3	31	4	27	8	19	24.1
<hr/>											
County not adjacent to metro core:	:	:									
25,000 to 49,999	:	:	11	7	63.6	6	1	2	5	1	9.1
10,000 to 24,999	:	:	31	18	58.1	13	5	8	10	1	3.2
5,000 to 9,999	:	:	41	25	61.0	22	3	20	5	7	17.1
2,500 to 4,999	:	:	47	23	48.9	22	1	21	2	10	21.3
1 to 2,499	:	:	138	70	50.7	65	5	61	9	58	42.0
Total	:	:	268	143	53.4	128	15	112	31	77	28.7
<hr/>											

1/Adjusted for changes in metro classification and corrections in population counts.

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix table 1--Five-State region: Location of new operating plants by metro status and 1970 town size, 1967-74

Area <u>1</u> /	:	:	Plants with employment of					
	Total	1	10	50	100	250	500	
	plants	to	to	to	to	to	or	
	:	9 ² /	49	99	249	499	more	
	:	Number						
All areas	:	2,617	885	963	302	309	114	44
Metro counties	:	1,058	336	432	110	125	38	17
Large metro area:	:							
Urbanized area of 100,000 or more	:	670	242	288	56	55	18	11
Other metro places	:	244	78	86	28	40	9	3
Small metro area:	:							
Urbanized area of 50,000-99,999	:	112	12	46	24	19	8	3
Other metro places	:	32	4	12	2	11	3	0
Nonmetro counties	:	1,559	549	531	192	184	76	27
25,000-49,999 city	:	132	49	44	11	15	9	4
County adjacent to large metro core	:	35	18	10	4	2	1	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	12	5	4	1	1	0	1
Other nonmetro	:	85	26	30	6	12	8	3
10,000-24,999 city	:	294	71	113	40	42	18	10
County adjacent to large metro core	:	36	13	14	3	6	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	34	7	11	6	5	3	2
Other nonmetro	:	224	51	88	31	31	15	8
5,000-9,999 city	:	239	42	86	42	50	14	5
County adjacent to large metro core	:	23	6	7	7	1	2	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	26	2	8	4	8	1	3
Other nonmetro	:	190	34	71	31	41	11	2
2,500-4,999 city	:	294	102	106	44	28	9	5
County adjacent to large metro core	:	57	18	21	9	7	1	1
County adjacent to small metro core	:	23	2	11	8	1	1	0
Other nonmetro	:	214	82	74	27	20	7	4
1-2,499 city	:	600	285	182	55	49	26	3
County adjacent to large metro core	:	95	36	34	15	7	3	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	55	7	18	6	15	7	2
Other nonmetro	:	450	242	130	34	27	16	1

1/ The classification of SMSA's in this report conforms to that of the Office of Management and Budget as announced on Feb. 8, 1974. City population is that given in the 1970 Census of Population. Metro core counties are listed in text footnote 5.

2/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 1 to 10 employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 1 to 7 employees.

Appendix table 2--Arkansas: Location of new operating plants by metro status and 1970 town size,
1967-74

Area <u>1</u> /	:	:	Plants with employment of						
			Total plants	1	11	50	100	250	500
				to 10	to 49	to 99	to 249	to 499	or more
	:	:	Number						
Arkansas, all areas	:	:	304	24	111	54	81	29	5
Metro counties	:	:	100	8	41	17	25	7	2
Large metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 100,000 or more	:	:	16	2	7	2	4	1	0
Other metro places	:	:	19	1	10	3	4	1	0
Small metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 50,000-99,999	:	:	52	4	20	11	11	4	2
Other metro places	:	:	13	1	4	1	6	1	0
Nonmetro counties	:	:	204	16	70	37	56	22	3
25,000-49,999	:	:	18	3	6	1	5	3	0
County not adjacent to metro core	:	:	18	3	6	1	5	3	0
10,000-24,999 city	:	:	41	3	11	13	9	4	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	9	2	2	1	4	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	31	1	8	12	5	4	1
5,000-9,999 city	:	:	51	4	18	6	18	5	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	6	0	1	1	4	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	45	4	17	5	14	5	0
2,500-4,999 city	:	:	43	0	16	10	11	4	2
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	6	0	2	2	1	1	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	34	0	13	8	9	3	1
1-2,499 city	:	:	51	6	19	7	13	6	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	11	1	3	1	4	2	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	38	5	15	6	8	4	0

1/ The classification of SMSA's in this report conforms to that of the Office of Management and Budget as announced on Feb. 8, 1974. City population is that given in the 1970 Census of Population. Metro core counties are listed in text footnote 5. Area classifications which are nonexistent are not listed.

Appendix table 3--Kansas: Location of new operating plants by metro status and 1970 town size, 1967-74

Area <u>1/</u>	:	Plants with employment of						
	Total	1	10	50	100	250	500	
	plants	to	to	to	to	to	or	
	:	9	49	99	249	499	more	
	:	Number						
Kansas, all areas	:	860	469	280	57	39	8	7
Metro counties	:	219	103	84	17	14	0	1
Large metro area:	:							
Urbanized area of 100,000 or more	:	153	71	62	11	8	0	1
Other metro places	:	64	32	21	5	6	0	0
Small metro area:	:							
Urbanized area of 50,000-99,999 <u>2/</u>	:	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nonmetro counties	:	641	366	196	40	25	8	6
25,000-49,999 city	:	58	30	15	6	2	4	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	34	18	10	4	1	1	0
Other nonmetro	:	24	12	5	2	1	3	1
10,000-24,999 city	:	141	46	66	12	10	2	5
County adjacent to large metro core	:	20	9	9	1	1	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	121	37	57	11	9	2	5
5,000-9,999 city	:	43	14	20	7	2	0	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	8	3	5	0	0	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	35	11	15	7	2	0	0
2,500-4,999 city	:	125	79	36	6	4	0	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	18	11	5	1	1	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	107	68	31	5	3	0	0
1-2,499 city	:	274	197	59	9	7	2	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	37	24	10	3	0	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	236	173	49	6	6	2	0

1/ See footnote 1, app. table 2.2/ Elwood City in Doniphan Co., Kansas, is part of the St. Joseph, Mo., urbanized area; however, the county is classified as nonmetro.

Appendix table 4--Louisiana: Location of new operating plants by metro status and 1970 town size, 1967-74

Area <u>1</u> /	:	:	Plants with employment of						
			Total	1	8	50	100	250	500
			plants	to	to	to	to	to	or
				7	49	99	249	499	more
				Number					
Louisiana, all areas	:	:	383	44	187	61	60	22	9
Metro counties	:	:	222	34	122	21	31	9	5
Large metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 100,000 or more	:	:	126	19	74	10	15	4	4
Other metro places	:	:	53	12	22	6	10	3	0
Small metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 50,000-99,999	:	:	32	3	19	5	3	1	1
Other metro places	:	:	11	0	7	0	3	1	0
Nonmetro counties	:	:	161	10	65	40	29	13	4
25,000-49,999 city	:	:	6	0	4	1	1	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	4	0	2	1	1	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
10,000-24,999 city	:	:	26	2	14	3	3	3	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	15	2	5	2	2	3	1
Other nonmetro	:	:	10	0	8	1	1	0	0
5,000-9,999 city	:	:	33	3	12	10	6	0	2
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	11	2	2	2	3	0	2
Other nonmetro	:	:	18	1	9	6	2	0	0
2,500-4,999 city	:	:	24	1	11	10	2	0	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	9	1	4	4	0	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	11	0	5	4	2	0	0
1-2,499 city	:	:	72	4	24	16	17	10	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	27	2	11	6	6	2	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	25	0	7	4	9	4	1
Other nonmetro	:	:	20	2	6	6	2	4	0

1/ See footnote 1, app. table 2.

Appendix table 5--Missouri: Location of new operating plants by metro status and 1970 town size, 1967-74

Area <u>1/</u>	:	:	Plants with employment of						
			Total	1	10	50	100	250	500
			plants	to	to	to	to	to	or
	:	:	9	49	99	249	499	more	
	:	:	Number						
Missouri, all areas	:	:	816	308	285	91	80	37	15
Metro counties	:	:	411	173	142	42	35	14	5
Large metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 100,000 or more	:	:	308	137	113	26	19	10	3
Other metro places	:	:	79	31	24	9	11	2	2
Small metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 50,000-99,999	:	:	24	5	5	7	5	2	0
Other metro places	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmetro counties	:	:	405	135	143	49	45	23	10
25,000-49,999 city	:	:	38	16	14	2	2	1	3
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	8	5	2	0	0	0	1
Other nonmetro	:	:	30	11	12	2	2	1	2
10,000-24,999 city	:	:	63	17	15	8	14	8	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	6	2	1	1	2	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	53	13	13	6	12	8	1
5,000-9,999 city	:	:	73	17	24	11	13	6	2
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	8	2	0	4	0	2	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	62	15	22	6	13	4	2
2,500-4,999 city	:	:	70	18	28	11	8	2	3
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	25	7	9	4	4	1	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	43	11	18	6	4	1	3
1-2,499 city	:	:	161	67	62	17	8	6	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	26	9	11	6	0	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	5	3	1	0	1	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	130	55	50	11	7	6	1

1/ See footnote 1, app. table 2.

Appendix table 6--Oklahoma: Location of new operating plants by metro status and 1970 town size, 1967-74

Area <u>1</u> /	:	:	Plants with employment of						
			Total	1	10	50	100	250	500
			plants	to	to	to	to	to	or
	:	:	9	49	99	249	499	more	
	:	:	Number						
Oklahoma, all areas	:	:	254	40	100	39	49	18	8
Metro counties	:	:	106	18	43	13	20	8	4
Large metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 100,000 or more	:	:	67	13	32	7	9	3	3
Other metro places	:	:	29	2	9	5	9	3	1
Small metro area:	:	:							
Urbanized area of 50,000-99,999	:	:	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Other metro places	:	:	8	3	1	1	2	1	0
Nonmetro counties	:	:	148	22	57	26	29	10	4
25,000-49,999 city	:	:	12	0	5	1	5	1	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	11	0	5	1	4	1	0
10,000-24,999 city	:	:	23	3	7	4	6	1	2
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	12	3	4	3	1	0	1
Other nonmetro	:	:	9	0	2	1	4	1	1
5,000-9,999 city	:	:	39	4	12	8	11	3	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	6	0	3	0	1	1	1
Other nonmetro	:	:	30	3	8	7	10	2	0
2,500-4,999 city	:	:	32	4	15	7	3	3	0
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	7	0	4	2	1	0	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	6	1	4	1	0	0	0
Other nonmetro	:	:	19	3	7	4	2	3	0
1-2,499 city	:	:	42	11	18	6	4	2	1
County adjacent to large metro core	:	:	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
County adjacent to small metro core	:	:	13	3	7	1	0	1	1
Other nonmetro	:	:	26	7	10	5	4	0	0

1/ See footnote 1, app. table 2.

Appendix table 8--Kansas: Distribution of industries with five or more new operating plants in nonmetro areas, 1967-74

SIC codes 1/ and industries ranked by number of plants in nonmetro areas	Nonmetro areas							
	Total	Metro areas	Total	City population, 1970				
				25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1 to 2,499
				Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
352 Farm and garden machinery	49	3	46	7	5	3	6	25
3523 Farm machinery and equipment	(46)	(2)	(44)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(6)	(25)
204 Grain mill products	45	4	41	2	7	3	4	25
2048 Prepared feeds, not elsewhere classified	(35)	(2)	(33)	(0)	(6)	(3)	(3)	(21)
3079 Miscellaneous plastics products 2/	52	14	38	1	18	0	5	14
379 Miscellaneous transportation equipment	37	4	33	0	7	6	5	15
3792 Travel trailers and campers	(33)	(2)	(31)	(0)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(13)
344 Fabricated structural metal products	44	12	32	1	11	3	7	10
3441 Fabricated structural metal	(6)	(1)	(5)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(2)
3442 Metal doors, sash, and trim	(13)	(5)	(8)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(0)
3443 Fabricated plate work	(6)	(1)	(5)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(3)
3444 Sheet metal work	(9)	(2)	(7)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(2)
201 Meat products	31	4	27	0	7	2	6	12
2011 Meat packing plants	(23)	(2)	(21)	(0)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(8)
245 Wood buildings and mobile homes	36	10	26	3	8	2	5	8
2451 Mobile homes	(18)	(2)	(16)	(2)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(5)
2452 Prefabricated wood buildings	(18)	(8)	(10)	(1)	(3)	(0)	(3)	(3)
371 Motor vehicles and equipment	32	7	25	1	8	1	3	12
3714 Motor vehicle parts and accessories	(9)	(2)	(7)	(0)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(3)
3715 Truck trailers	(14)	(3)	(11)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(7)
287 Agricultural chemicals	24	0	24	1	3	0	2	18
2875 Fertilizers, mixing only	(23)	(0)	(23)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(18)
327 Concrete, gypsum and plaster products	28	4	24	0	4	2	6	12
3272 Concrete products, not elsewhere classified	(8)	(2)	(6)	(0)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
3273 Ready-mix concrete	(15)	(1)	(14)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(7)
359 Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	29	8	21	3	3	1	4	10
3599 Machinery, except electrical, not elsewhere classified	(29)	(8)	(21)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(10)
275 Commercial printing	29	13	16	4	4	0	5	3
2751 Commercial printing, letterpress	(23)	(9)	(14)	(3)	(4)	(0)	(4)	(3)
399 Miscellaneous manufacturers	17	3	14	3	0	0	5	6
3993 Signs and advertising displays	(8)	(3)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(3)
3999 Manufacturing industries, not elsewhere classified	(8)	(0)	(8)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(2)
239 Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	16	3	13	3	1	0	3	6
2391 Curtains and draperies	(7)	(1)	(6)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(3)
243 Millwork, plywood, and structural members	23	11	12	3	2	2	3	2
2434 Wood kitchen cabinets	(10)	(4)	(6)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)
353 Construction and related machinery	15	3	12	4	1	0	2	5
3531 Construction machinery	(6)	(1)	(5)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(2)
251 Household furniture	13	2	11	1	2	1	1	6
205 Bakery products	15	5	10	0	0	1	7	2
2051 Bread, cake, and related products	(15)	(5)	(10)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(7)	(2)
394 Toys and sporting goods	13	3	10	1	1	0	1	7
3949 Sporting and athletic goods, not elsewhere classified	(7)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)
207 Fats and oils	9	0	9	0	3	0	1	5
2077 Animal and marine fats and oils	(6)	(0)	(6)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(3)
349 Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	11	2	9	1	1	1	1	5
3499 Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	(6)	(1)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(4)
366 Communication equipment	9	0	9	2	2	0	1	4
3662 Radio and TV communication equipment	(8)	(0)	(8)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(4)
326 Pottery and related products	8	1	7	1	0	0	0	6
3269 Pottery products, not elsewhere classified	(8)	(1)	(7)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)
356 General industrial machinery	10	3	7	1	2	0	4	0
244 Wood containers	6	0	6	0	4	0	0	2
336 Nonferrous foundries	6	1	5	1	0	2	0	2
342 Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	8	3	5	1	1	0	1	2
355 Special industry machinery	10	5	5	0	1	0	4	0
373 Ship and boat building and repairing	7	2	5	0	0	1	1	3
3732 Boat building and repairing	(7)	(2)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(3)
384 Medical instruments and supplies	9	4	5	0	1	0	2	2
3842 Surgical appliances and supplies	(7)	(2)	(5)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(2)

1/ These thirty 3-digit SIC industries constitute 79 percent of the new operating plants locating in nonmetro counties. The remaining 134 industries were distributed among fifty-eight 3-digit SIC codes.

2/ Industry 3079 is the only industry in the 3-digit SIC group 307.

Appendix table 10--Missouri: Distribution of industries with five or more new operating plants in nonmetro areas, 1967-74

SIC codes 1/ and industries ranked by number of plants in nonmetro areas	Total	Metro areas	Nonmetro areas					
			City population, 1970					
			Total	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1 to 2,499
			Number					
327 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	36	12	24	0	3	3	6	12
3272 Concrete products, not elsewhere classified	(17)	(6)	(11)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(4)	(4)
3273 Ready-mixed concrete	(16)	(5)	(11)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(8)
275 Commercial printing	55	36	19	6	5	2	2	4
2752 Commercial printing, litho	(34)	(19)	(15)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(4)
3079 Miscellaneous plastics products 2/	40	22	18	1	5	2	2	8
287 Agricultural chemicals	21	4	17	0	2	1	3	11
2875 Fertilizers, mixing only	(13)	(0)	(13)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(8)
344 Fabricated structural metal products	39	23	16	2	2	2	3	7
3442 Metal doors, sash, and trim	(12)	(7)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(2)
201 Meat products	17	2	15	1	5	3	2	4
2011 Meat packing plants	(10)	(2)	(8)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
232 Men's and boys' furnishings	17	3	14	0	0	3	3	8
2327 Men's and boys' separate trousers	(7)	(2)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(2)
354 Metalworking machinery	39	25	14	2	3	3	1	5
3544 Special dies, tools, and fixtures	(25)	(16)	(9)	(2)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(5)
359 Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical	26	12	14	2	0	5	0	7
3599 Machinery, except electrical, not elsewhere classified	(26)	(12)	(14)	(2)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(7)
204 Grain mill products	15	3	12	0	1	3	4	4
2048 Prepared feeds, not elsewhere classified	(13)	(2)	(11)	(0)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(3)
245 Wood buildings and mobile homes	15	3	12	0	1	5	2	4
2451 Mobile homes	(7)	(0)	(7)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(3)
2452 Prefabricated wood buildings	(8)	(3)	(5)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
243 Millwork, plywood and structural members	20	9	11	1	1	3	2	4
2431 Millwork	(6)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(1)
249 Miscellaneous wood products	15	4	11	1	0	2	1	7
2499 Wood products, not elsewhere classified	(12)	(3)	(9)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(5)
251 Household furniture	17	6	11	1	2	0	4	4
371 Motor vehicles and equipment	17	7	10	0	2	2	3	3
3714 Motor vehicle parts and accessories	(14)	(5)	(9)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
373 Ship and boat building and repairing	13	3	10	0	1	2	3	4
3732 Boat building and repairing	(12)	(2)	(10)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
242 Sawmills and planing mills	8	0	8	1	1	0	3	3
314 Footwear except rubber	9	1	8	0	3	0	2	3
352 Farm and garden machinery	9	1	8	2	2	0	1	3
3523 Farm machinery and equipment	(9)	(1)	(8)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(3)
379 Miscellaneous transportation equipment	14	6	8	2	1	1	0	4
3792 Travel trailers and campers	(11)	(4)	(7)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(4)
363 Household appliances	8	1	7	0	2	2	0	3
3634 Electric housewares and fans	(5)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(2)
235 Hats, caps, and millinery	7	1	6	0	0	0	1	5
2352 Hats, caps, except millinery	(7)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(5)
244 Wood containers	6	0	6	0	0	4	1	1
362 Electrical industrial apparatus	9	3	6	0	1	2	2	1
238 Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	6	1	5	0	0	1	1	3
265 Paperboard containers and boxes	12	7	5	2	0	0	2	1
349 Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	7	2	5	1	2	0	0	2
353 Construction and related machinery	9	4	5	1	1	0	2	1
364 Electric lighting and wiring equipment	6	1	5	0	2	1	0	2
399 Miscellaneous manufacturers	12	7	5	1	0	2	1	1

1/ These thirty 3-digit SIC industries constitute 78 percent of the new operating plants locating in nonmetro counties. The remaining 90 plants in nonmetro counties were distributed among fifty-six 3-digit SIC codes.

2/ Industry 3079 is the only industry in the 3-digit SIC group 307.

Appendix table 11--Oklahoma: Distribution of industries with five or more new operating plants in nonmetro areas, 1967-74

SIC codes <u>1/</u> and industries ranked by number of plants in nonmetro areas	:	:	:	Nonmetro areas				
				City population, 1970				
				Total	25,000 to	10,000 to	5,000 to	2,500 to
				49,999	24,999	9,999	4,999	2,499
				Number				
233 Women's and misses' outerwear	:	13	1	12	0	1	3	5
2335 Women's and misses' dresses	:	(6)	(0)	(6)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(2)
2339 Women's and misses' outerwear, not elsewhere classified	:	(7)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(3)
371 Motor vehicles and equipment	:	13	4	9	0	3	1	2
232 Men's and boys' furnishings	:	11	3	8	0	0	4	0
251 Household furniture	:	11	3	8	0	2	4	1
344 Fabricated structural metal products	:	10	3	7	1	1	0	4
332 Iron and steel foundries	:	6	0	6	1	1	3	1
3321 Gray iron foundries	:	(5)	(0)	(5)	(1)	(0)	(3)	(1)
367 Electronic components and accessories	:	8	2	6	0	1	1	2
3679 Electronic components, not elsewhere classified	:	(7)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
234 Women's and children's undergarments	:	6	1	5	0	1	3	1
245 Wood buildings and mobile homes	:	6	1	5	0	1	1	0
352 Farm and garden machinery	:	6	1	5	0	0	1	0
3523 Farm machinery and equipment	:	(6)	(1)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)

1/ These ten 3-digit SIC industries constitute 48 percent of the new operating plants locating in nonmetro counties. The remaining 77 plants in nonmetro counties were distributed among fifty-one 3-digit SIC codes.

Appendix table 12--Number of nonmetro towns with new operating plants of 10 or more employees, 1967-74

Population size of nonmetro towns, 1970	Total listed in 1970 Census ^{1/}	Total ^{2/}	Towns with new operating plants of 10 or more employees										
			10	Largest plant employment					Number of plants				
				50	100	250	500	1	2	3	4	or more	
to	to	to	to	or	1	2	3	4	or more				
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			
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to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to			

1/ Adjusted for changes in metro classification and corrections in population counts.

2/ Excludes towns not listed in 1970 Census of Population: namely, 2 in Arkansas, 3 in Kansas, 26 in Louisiana, 2 in Missouri, and 2 in Oklahoma.

3/ For Arkansas, this group includes plants with 11 to 49 employees; for Louisiana, this group includes plants with 8 to 49 employees.

4/ Excludes Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.