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Jobs and Earnings in Nonmetro Industry, 1987

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In This Report. *Nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) job growth accelerated during 1987, but nonmetro real earnings grew slower than during earlier years of the U.S. economic recovery that began in 1982. Nonmetro jobs grew 2.5 percent during 1987, almost 1 percentage point faster than the average annual rate for 1982-86. Nonmetro real earnings grew 2 percent, nearly half a percentage point slower than in previous recovery years. In both jobs and earnings, nonmetro growth lagged metro, but by a smaller margin than earlier. The nonmetro Northeast had the best growth record. Nationwide, nonmetro goods-producing industries grew faster than their metro counterparts, but metro service-producing industries outperformed nonmetro service producers.*

Nonmetro jobs and earnings growth in 1987 lagged metro growth but by a smaller margin than earlier in the decade. We compare jobs and earnings by industry for nonmetro and metro areas of the United States during 1982-87, a time of recovery from recession, to see how well nonmetro business is faring, what types of jobs are being created, and how earnings are changing--especially real earnings per job. We also report regional differences.

Although nonmetro job growth accelerated in 1987, real earnings growth slowed. Job growth in nonmetro areas expanded almost 1 percentage point faster in 1987 than the average annual rate in 1982-86. Nonmetro real earnings (see definitions, p. 10), by contrast, grew nearly half a

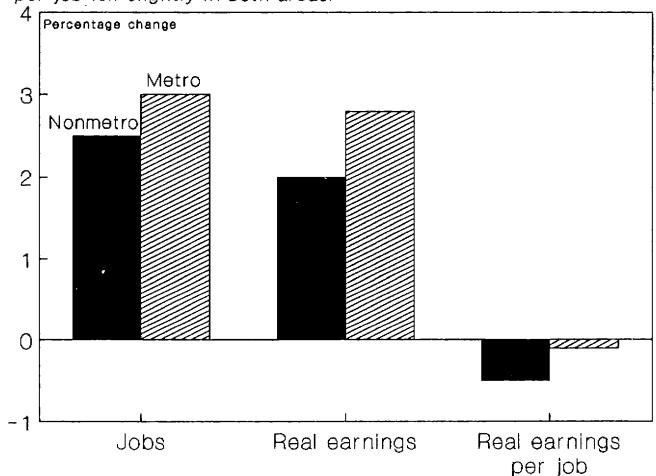
percentage point slower in 1987 than the 1982-86 average annual rate.

Faster growth in jobs than in real earnings caused real earnings per job to decline slightly in 1987, -0.5 percent in nonmetro areas and -0.1 percent in metro areas (fig. 1). But changes in earnings per job varied widely among industries.

Among goods-producing industries, real earnings per job fell in 1987 in both nonmetro and metro areas in all but farming. In service-producing industries, real earnings per job decreased in nonmetro areas, while they grew slightly in metro areas.

Figure 1
Jobs and earnings growth, 1986-87

Job growth outpaced real earnings growth, so real earnings per job fell slightly in both areas.



Source: Computed from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bur. of Economic Analysis data.

Nonmetro Job Growth Improved in 1987

Although nonmetro jobs grew faster in 1987 than in 1982-86, they continued to grow at a slower pace than metro jobs.

Nonmetro jobs expanded 2.5 percent in 1987, a pace almost 1 percentage point faster than the average annual growth rate for the 1982-86 recovery period (table 1). The nonmetro job growth rate, however, continued to lag that for metro areas. But the acceleration in nonmetro job growth, coupled with a slight slowing in metro areas, narrowed the gap between metro and nonmetro growth rates to half a percentage point.

Nationally, nonmetro jobs in goods-producing industries grew 1.6 percentage points faster than the average annual growth rate for 1982-86, while jobs in service-producing industries grew half a percentage point faster (table 1). Accelerated growth in construction and manufacturing jobs, coupled with slower decline in farming and mining jobs, accounted for the more rapid growth in nonmetro goods-producing jobs. Despite the improved job growth in nonmetro goods-producing industries, nonmetro service-producing industries continued to grow faster.

Nonmetro job growth rose in all regions during 1987, increasing in the Northeast and Midwest by more than a percentage point over the 1982-86 average growth rate (table 1). Much of the advance in these two nonmetro regions was tied to growth in construction and manufacturing jobs. The nonmetro Midwest had especially strong gains in construction, which expanded more than 5 percentage points faster than the 1982-86 average annual rate of increase. Although all nonmetro regions improved significantly, only in the Northeast did nonmetro jobs grow faster than metro jobs (fig. 2).

Among goods-producing industries, only manufacturing increased job growth in all nonmetro regions. The recovery in manufacturing may have been helped by increased exports due to the declining value of the dollar against the currencies of other industrialized nations in 1982-87. But the dollar remained strong against currencies of Southeast Asia, meaning continued competition in the production of textiles, apparel,

and other low-technology manufactured goods. Many of these routine manufacturing industries are disproportionately located in nonmetro areas, suggesting that future growth in these nonmetro manufacturing industries may be limited by foreign competitors.

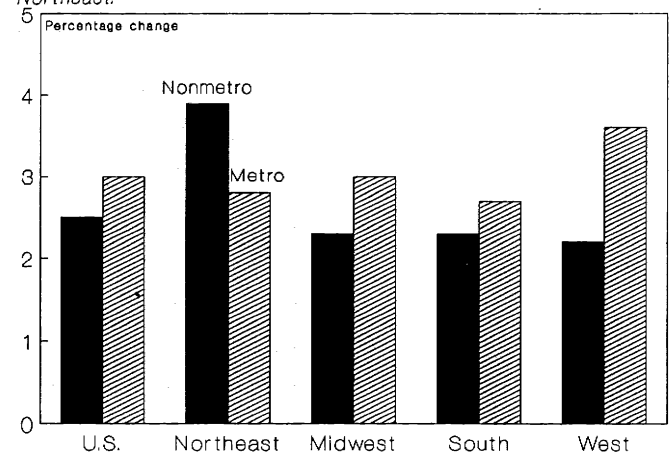
Job growth in other goods-producing industries varied regionally. While construction jobs grew faster in the nonmetro Northeast and Midwest, growth slowed in the nonmetro South, and the number of construction jobs in the nonmetro West actually declined. The number of farm jobs continued to fall in the nonmetro Midwest at the same rate as in 1982-86 but stabilized in other nonmetro regions. The number of mining jobs declined more slowly in 1987 in all nonmetro regions but the Northeast.

The widespread acceleration in the rate of job growth was limited mainly to nonmetro areas in 1987. The metro Midwest was the only metro region to increase its growth rate in 1987. Metro job growth remained constant in the Northeast and West (table 1). It fell in the South, mostly as a result of continued weakness in the oil industry and a drop in construction jobs.

Figure 2

Nonmetro job growth, 1986-87

Nonmetro job growth lagged metro in all regions but the Northeast.



Source: Computed from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bur. of Economic Analysis data.

Table 1--How nonmetro and metro jobs changed by industry and region in 1982-87

Region and industry	Total		Nonmetro		Metro	
	1982-86	1986-87	1982-86	1986-87	1982-86	1986-87
<i>Average annual percentage change</i>						
United States	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.5	3.1	3.0
Goods-producing	1.0	1.0	.1	1.7	1.3	.8
Farming	-2.1	-.8	-2.1	-1.0	-1.9	-.6
Mining	-6.5	-5.7	-7.6	-5.1	-5.7	-6.2
Construction	5.8	3.6	2.8	3.8	6.6	3.6
Manufacturing	.3	.4	1.4	2.6	0	-.2
Service-producing	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.6
Northeast	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.8
Goods-producing	.5	.7	1.2	2.6	.4	.5
Farming	-1.6	.4	-1.5	0	-1.6	.8
Mining	-3.4	-4.3	-5.5	-7.0	-2.0	-2.6
Construction	8.2	7.9	9.4	11.0	8.0	7.5
Manufacturing	-1.4	-1.6	-.2	.9	-1.6	-1.9
Service-producing	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.4
Midwest	2.3	2.8	1.2	2.3	2.7	3.0
Goods-producing	.8	.8	.1	1.5	1.2	.4
Farming	-1.8	-2.0	-1.8	-1.8	-1.5	-2.7
Mining	-3.8	-3.2	-5.1	-3.4	-1.7	-2.8
Construction	4.5	6.2	.1	5.3	6.2	6.5
Manufacturing	.6	0	1.9	3.2	.3	-.9
Service-producing	2.9	3.6	1.8	2.7	3.2	3.9
South	3.0	2.6	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.7
Goods-producing	.8	.2	-.1	1.4	1.4	-.6
Farming	-2.8	-.6	-2.9	-.5	-2.6	-.7
Mining	-7.4	-7.8	-8.3	-6.9	-6.7	-8.5
Construction	4.9	-.6	3.2	2.3	5.4	-1.5
Manufacturing	.8	1.2	1.4	2.7	.5	.4
Service-producing	3.8	3.6	2.4	3.1	4.2	3.7
West	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.6
Goods-producing	2.1	3.1	.3	1.4	2.4	3.4
Farming	-1.2	.5	-.8	0	-1.5	.8
Mining	-7.7	-3.0	-9.9	-3.3	-6.3	-2.8
Construction	6.6	4.6	1.3	-1.3	7.5	5.5
Manufacturing	1.5	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.4	2.8
Service-producing	3.8	3.6	2.2	3.2	4.0	3.6

Source: Computed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs Continued Growth Trend

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs grew in all regions and in all industries but mining between January 1988 and January 1989, very recent data show.

Very recent data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on nonfarm wage and salary jobs indicate continued growth in all regions. Construction, manufacturing, and service-producing jobs grew in all regions from January 1988 to January 1989 (table 2). All regions continued to lose mining jobs except the West, which showed very modest growth. Although these data are not available for metro and nonmetro areas, they show that the recovery continues in all regions and in most industries.

These estimates of change are based on data collected by the BLS and reported in "Table B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry," *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 36, Nos. 3 and 4, March and April, 1989. Jobs in this series include part-time and full-time employees in non-agricultural industries. These data exclude all jobs in farming and proprietors in all industries, jobs that are included in the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) jobs and earnings data presented in the body of this report.

Table 2--How nonfarm wage and salary jobs continued to grow in most industries

Region and industry	January 1988	January 1989	Growth rate
	-----1,000 jobs-----		Percent
United States	102,385	105,448	3.0
Goods-producing	24,260	24,785	2.2
Mining	707	698	-1.2
Construction	4,503	4,751	5.5
Manufacturing	19,050	19,337	1.5
Service-producing	78,125	80,663	3.2
Northeast	25,789	26,321	2.1
Goods-producing	5,690	5,763	1.3
Mining	42	41	-1.9
Construction	1,111	1,176	5.8
Manufacturing	4,536	4,546	.2
Service-producing	20,099	20,558	2.3
Midwest	24,999	25,726	2.9
Goods-producing	6,415	6,598	2.8
Mining	91	89	-1.8
Construction	835	901	7.9
Manufacturing	5,489	5,608	2.2
Service-producing	18,538	19,128	2.9
South	32,885	33,982	3.3
Goods-producing	8,147	8,264	1.4
Mining	454	446	-1.8
Construction	1,726	1,772	2.7
Manufacturing	5,967	6,046	1.3
Service-producing	24,737	25,718	4.0
West	18,053	18,737	3.8
Goods-producing	3,940	4,088	3.8
Mining	112	112	.3
Construction	802	871	8.6
Manufacturing	3,026	3,105	2.6
Service-producing	14,113	14,649	3.8

Source: Computed from data in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, "Table B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry," Vol. 36, Nos. 3 and 4, March and April, 1989.

Most Nonmetro Jobs Are in Service-Producing Industries

Both nonmetro and metro areas depend on service-producing industries for most of their jobs, but goods-producing industries provide a larger share of jobs in nonmetro areas than in metro areas.

Although job growth speeded up in nonmetro goods-producing industries in 1987, service-producing jobs continued to grow faster—slightly increasing their share of nonmetro jobs. Service-producing industry jobs, which accounted for 63 percent of nonmetro jobs in 1982, increased to 65.1 percent by 1986 and then rose slightly to 65.3 percent in 1987 (table 3).

Goods-producing industries provided about 35 percent of nonmetro jobs in 1987, a much larger share of jobs than in metro areas (22 percent). Among goods-producing industries, nonmetro areas depend more on farming and manufacturing for jobs than do metro areas. National growth in manufacturing jobs thus is likely to benefit nonmetro areas unless future growth is concentrated in high-technology manufacturing, which is disproportionately located in metro areas.

Table 3--How nonmetro and metro jobs compared by industry in 1982-87

Area and industry	1982		1986		1987	
	Jobs	Distribution by industry	Jobs	Distribution by industry	Jobs	Distribution by industry
	<i>Million</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million</i>	<i>Percent</i>
United States	112.6	100.0	125.8	100.0	129.4	100.0
Goods-producing*	30.5	27.1	31.7	25.2	32.0	24.7
Farming	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.3	2.6
Mining	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	1.0	.8
Construction	5.3	4.7	6.7	5.3	6.9	5.4
Manufacturing	19.3	17.1	19.5	15.5	19.6	15.1
Service-producing	82.1	72.9	94.1	74.8	97.4	75.3
Nonmetro	23.0	100.0	24.5	100.0	25.1	100.0
Goods-producing*	8.5	37.0	8.6	34.9	8.7	34.7
Farming	2.4	10.5	2.2	9.0	2.2	8.7
Mining	.6	2.7	.5	1.9	.4	1.7
Construction	1.2	5.1	1.3	5.3	1.3	5.4
Manufacturing	4.0	17.5	4.3	17.4	4.4	17.4
Service-producing	14.5	63.0	16.0	65.1	16.4	65.3
Metro	89.5	100.0	101.3	100.0	104.3	100.0
Goods-producing*	22.0	24.6	23.1	22.8	23.3	22.4
Farming	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mining	.7	.8	.6	.6	.5	.5
Construction	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4
Manufacturing	15.2	17.0	15.2	15.0	15.2	14.6
Service-producing	67.5	75.4	78.2	77.2	81.0	77.6

*Goods-producing also includes the combined category of agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other industries. Therefore, farming, mining, construction, and manufacturing do not add to goods-producing.

Source: Computed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Nonmetro Real Earnings Growth Slackened

Real earnings growth slowed in 1987 in all nonmetro regions except the Northeast. But an even more dramatic slowdown occurred in metro areas, reducing the difference in growth rates between metro and nonmetro areas.

Although nonmetro job growth increased, nonmetro real earnings (earnings adjusted for inflation) growth fell from 2.4 percent a year during 1982-86 to 2 percent in 1987 (table 4). Metro real earnings growth declined more sharply than nonmetro, so the gap between nonmetro and metro growth rates narrowed. The nonmetro West was the only region to continue growing at a much slower pace than its metro counterpart (fig. 3).

Factors contributing to slower real earnings growth may have included increases in the proportion of part-time jobs, increases in the proportion of jobs in low-wage industries, and slower increases in wages or proprietors' earnings than in inflation.

Nonmetro real earnings growth varied widely among regions. Nonmetro real earnings growth rose only in the Northeast (table 4). Farming, construction, and service-producing industries

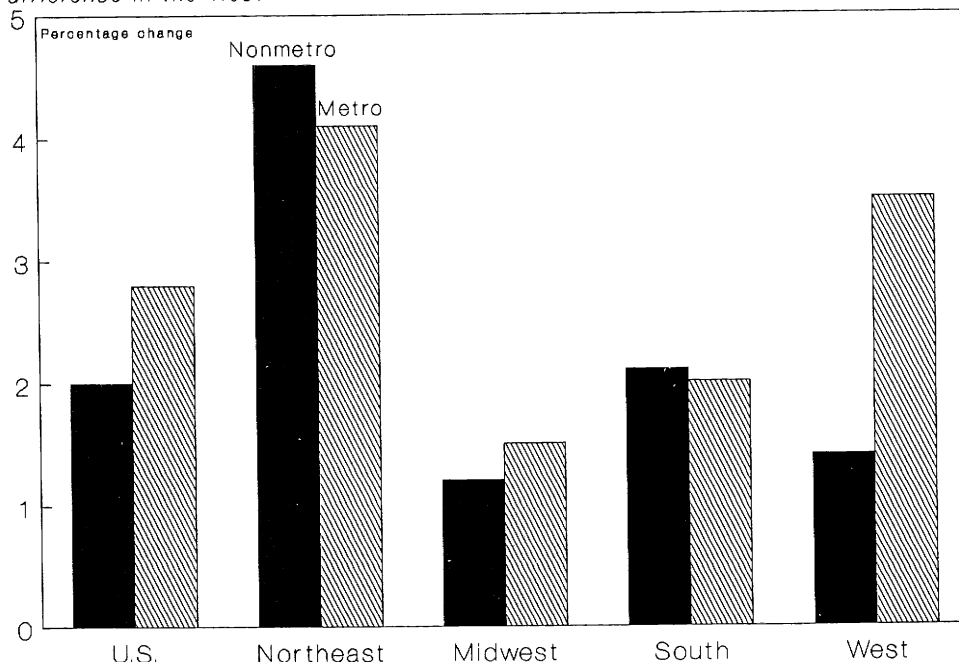
accounted for the nonmetro Northeast's improved performance. If not for large increases in farm earnings, nonmetro earnings in the South and West would have grown even slower. All other nonmetro industries in those two regions experienced earnings declines or slower growth in 1987 than in 1982-86. Construction earnings began growing in the nonmetro Midwest in 1987, but all other industries contributed to the area's slow earnings growth.

Only in the West did nonmetro real earnings grow much slower than metro earnings in 1987, 2 percentage points slower. Due mainly to the sharp difference between nonmetro and metro growth rates in the West, nonmetro real earnings in the United States grew almost 1 percentage point slower than metro earnings in 1987 (fig. 3). Real earnings in the nonmetro Northeast grew half a percentage point faster than in the metro Northeast. And, in the Midwest and the South, nonmetro and metro earnings grew at comparable rates.

Figure 3

Nonmetro real earnings growth, 1986-87

Nonmetro growth lagged metro, due mainly to the sharp metro-nonmetro difference in the West.



Source: Computed from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bur. of Economic Analysis data.

Table 4--How nonmetro and metro real earnings changed by region and industry in 1982-87

Region and industry	Total		Nonmetro		Metro	
	1982-86	1986-87	1982-86	1986-87	1982-86	1986-87
<i>Average percentage change per year</i>						
United States	4.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	4.4	2.8
Goods-producing	2.1	.1	1.5	2.1	2.2	-.4
Farming	4.3	9.4	4.8	10.6	3.6	7.2
Mining	-10.0	-7.7	-9.8	-7.7	-10.2	-7.8
Construction	6.0	2.5	2.4	1.2	6.7	2.8
Manufacturing	1.7	-1.1	2.4	1.1	1.5	-1.5
Service-producing	5.0	3.8	3.1	1.9	5.3	4.1
Northeast	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.1
Goods-producing	2.1	.7	2.4e*	2.5e*	2.0	.4e
Farming	1.3	4.3	-.4	5.5	2.3	3.7
Mining	-13.9	9.4	-9.4e	-3.5e	-15.9e	14.4e
Construction	10.7	8.7	13.1e	13.0e	10.1e	8.2e
Manufacturing	.4	-2.1	1.3	-.4	.3	-2.2
Service-producing	6.0	5.5	5.1e	5.8e	6.0e	5.5e
Midwest	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	3.6	1.5
Goods-producing	2.4	-1.0	3.7e#	1.7e#	2.3e	-1.7e
Farming	9.4	1.5	10.2	1.7	6.1	.5
Mining	-10.0	-2.6	NA	NA	-11.8e	4.5e
Construction	4.7	4.2	0 e	3.1e	6.3e	4.5e
Manufacturing	1.9	-2.4	2.5	1.2	1.7	-3.2
Service-producing	3.9	2.9	2.2e	1.2e	4.3e	3.4e
South	3.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.0
Goods-producing	1.2	-.2	.4e	2.6e	1.5e	-1.5e
Farming	-.1	19.2	-.6	22.6	1.0	12.6
Mining	-9.8	-10.7	-10.7e	-9.5e	-9.5e	12.5e
Construction	4.4	-2.7	3.0e	-1.0e	4.7e	3.1e
Manufacturing	2.1	.2	2.7	1.5	1.8	-.4
Service-producing	4.9	3.0	3.6e*	2.6e*	5.3e	3.4e
West	4.6	3.3	1.6	1.4	4.9	3.5
Goods-producing	2.9	1.8	.3e	2.5e	3.3e	1.7e
Farming	4.6	11.2	4.3	17.4	4.7	7.8
Mining	-10.2	-7.6	-10.0e	-7.4e	-10.6e	-8.0e
Construction	5.4	2.4	-1.1e	-4.1e	6.2e	3.2e
Manufacturing	2.8	.7	2.5	-.1	2.9	.8
Service-producing	5.3	3.9	2.3	.7	5.6	4.2

NA = Not available.

e = Change estimated using amounts purposely lowered by BEA to prevent disclosure of data on specific employers.

* = Combined category of agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other industries excluded from computations for the nonmetro Northeast due to nondisclosure.

= Mining excluded from computations for the nonmetro Midwest due to nondisclosure.

* = Transportation and public utilities excluded from computations for the nonmetro South due to nondisclosure.

Source: Computed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Nonmetro Real Earnings per Job Dropped

Nonmetro real earnings per job fell in all regions except the Northeast in 1987. Farming was the only nonmetro industry showing a gain.

Average real earnings per job fell slightly during 1987 in both metro and nonmetro areas, following growth in 1982-86 (table 5). Nonmetro real earnings per job averaged \$16,278 in 1982, rose to \$16,823 in 1986, and fell slightly to \$16,738 in 1987. This measure, calculated by dividing real earnings by the number of jobs, combines the effects of job and earnings trends to indicate the status of the average job in nonmetro and metro areas.

The Northeast was the only region in which real earnings per job grew in 1987, both in nonmetro and metro areas (fig. 4). All other regions, nonmetro and metro areas alike, had declining real earnings per job. Real earnings per job declined the most in the metro Midwest.

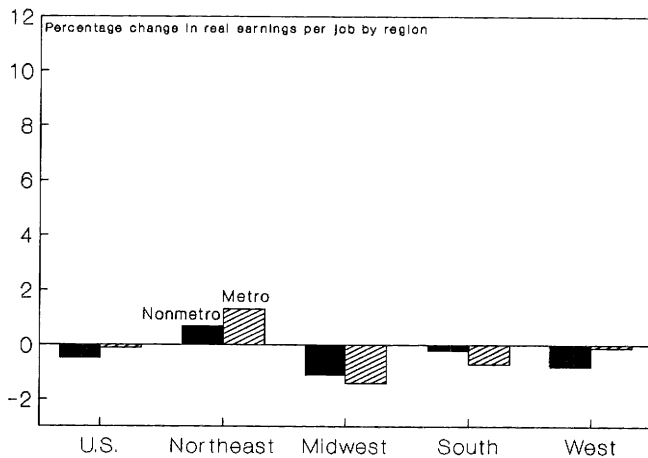
The ratio of nonmetro to metro average earnings fell from 76 percent in 1982 to 75 percent in 1987. The South has the highest ratio of nonmetro to metro earnings (81 percent in 1987), but it remains the region with the lowest average earnings per job in both nonmetro and metro areas (table 5).

Farming was the only nonmetro industry to increase average earnings per job in 1987, growing faster than metro farming (fig. 4). Farming remains the industry with the lowest average earnings per job, although it is closing the gap with service-producing industries--the industry group with the second lowest average earnings (table 6).

Figure 4

Nonmetro real earnings per job, 1986-87

Nonmetro real earning per job declined in most regions . . .



Source: Computed from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bur. of Economic Analysis data.

. . . and in most industries.

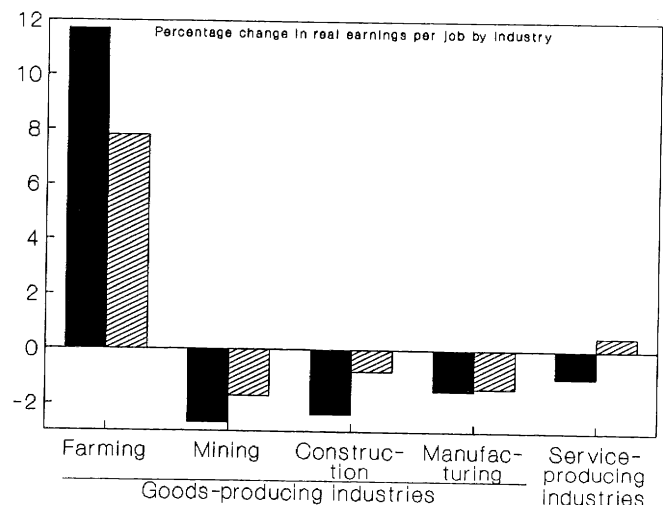


Table 5--How nonmetro and metro real earnings per job changed regionally in 1982-87

Area and region	1982	1986	1987	Average annual change:		
				1982-86	1986-87	1982-87
	----- 1987 dollars -----			----- Percent -----		
United States	20,346	21,342	21,304	1.2	-.2	0.9
Northeast	21,558	23,298	23,583	2.0	1.2	1.8
Midwest	20,271	21,141	20,871	1.1	-1.3	.6
South	18,821	19,361	19,252	.7	-.6	.5
West	21,476	22,504	22,483	1.2	-.1	.9
Nonmetro	16,278	16,823	16,738	.8	-.5	.6
Northeast	16,602	17,496	17,625	1.3	.7	1.2
Midwest	15,831	16,704	16,523	1.4	-1.1	.9
South	15,980	16,376	16,342	.6	-.2	.4
West	17,570	17,535	17,392	0	-.8	-.2
Metro	21,393	22,436	22,404	1.2	-.1	.9
Northeast	22,072	23,899	24,207	2.0	1.3	1.9
Midwest	21,900	22,678	22,366	.9	-1.4	.4
South	19,920	20,427	20,288	.6	-.7	.4
West	22,040	23,169	23,156	1.3	-.1	1.0

Source: Computed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 6--How nonmetro and metro real earnings per job changed by industry in 1982-87

Area and industry	1982	1986	1987	Average annual change:		
				1982-86	1986-87	1982-87
	----- 1987 dollars -----			----- Percent -----		
United States	20,346	21,342	21,304	1.2	-0.2	0.9
Goods-producing	25,245	26,359	26,125	1.1	-.9	.7
Farming	10,615	13,671	15,076	6.5	10.3	7.3
Mining	36,598	31,454	30,774	-3.7	-2.2	-3.4
Construction	25,995	26,137	25,864	.1	-1.0	-.1
Manufacturing	27,648	29,223	28,779	1.4	-1.5	.8
Service-producing	18,525	19,652	19,719	1.5	.3	1.3
Nonmetro	16,278	16,823	16,738	.8	-.5	.6
Goods-producing	18,757	19,783	19,872	1.3	.4	1.2
Farming	9,830	12,936	14,450	7.1	11.7	8.0
Mining	33,309	30,230	29,415	-2.4	-2.7	-2.5
Construction	21,672	21,323	20,805	-.4	-2.4	-.8
Manufacturing	21,590	22,474	22,130	1.0	-1.5	.5
Service-producing	14,822	15,234	15,076	.7	-1.0	.3
Metro	21,393	22,436	22,404	1.2	-.1	.9
Goods-producing	27,760	28,793	28,460	.9	-1.2	.5
Farming	12,174	15,116	16,302	5.6	7.8	6.0
Mining	39,418	32,419	31,859	-4.8	-1.7	-4.2
Construction	27,199	27,298	27,086	.1	-.8	-.1
Manufacturing	29,257	31,118	30,697	1.6	-1.4	1.0
Service-producing	19,321	20,554	20,660	1.6	.5	1.3

Source: Computed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Definitions

Earnings - The sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietor's income. Wages and salaries include commissions, tips, bonuses, and in-kind payments that represent income to the employee. Wages and salaries are measured before deductions such as social security contributions and union dues. Other labor income consists primarily of employer contributions to private pension and private welfare funds, including privately administered workers' compensation funds.

Real earnings - The value of earnings adjusted to reflect price changes. Earnings in 1982 and 1986 were adjusted using the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures to reflect their value as of 1987. With the deflator valued at 100 for 1987, the deflators for 1982 and 1986 were 83.7 and 95.6.

Real earnings per job - Real earnings in an industry or area divided by the total number of jobs in that industry or area.

Industries - Businesses and government agencies classified by the types of goods or services they produce.

Goods-producing Industries - Farming, mining, construction, manufacturing, and the combined category of agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other industries.

Service-producing Industries - Transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and Federal, State, and local government and government enterprises.

Metro - Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) defined as of June 1988 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Includes core counties containing a city of 50,000 or more people, or containing several smaller cities totaling 50,000 or more people and a total area population of at least 100,000. Additional contiguous counties are included in the MSA if they are economically and socially integrated with the core county.

Nonmetro - Counties outside metro areas.

Regions - Regions were aggregated from the eight regions defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. These regions differ slightly from the more familiar regions defined by the Bureau of the Census.

Northeast is a combination of New England and the Mideast including Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Midwest is a combination of the Great Lakes and Plains including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South is a combination of the Southeast and the Southwest including Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West is a combination of the Rocky Mountains and the Far West including California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Alaska and Hawaii are included in the national and total metro and nonmetro estimates, but are excluded from regions.

Data Sources

Estimates of changes in jobs, real earnings, and real earnings per job for all but table 2 are based on data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). These data reflect revised 1985-86 jobs and income estimates, and include newly released 1987 data. Jobs are counted at the place of work and include part-time and full-time employees and proprietors in all industries.

Estimates in table 2 are based on data collected by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These data exclude all jobs in farming and proprietors in all industries--jobs that are included in the BEA "jobs and earnings" data presented in most tables of this report.

For additional information...

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