APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT

by

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(Under the Direction of Jerome S. Legge)

ABSTRACT

This dissertation is an empirical study of the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). Founded in 1965, the ARC is the federal government's most significant attempt to address development in a multi-state region. It thus offers a one-of-a-kind case for understanding how the government's investment in an array of development projects across a multi-state region can impact socio-economic outcomes. Framed in the context of regional development theory and anti-poverty policy, the dissertation examines the extent to which ARC has proven to be an effective governmental tool for improving socio-economic conditions in the region it serves. The results indicate that there is statistical evidence that throughout ARC's history, ARC has been an effective change agent for reducing poverty and increasing income, especially in the poorer, at-risk and distressed counties. The findings from this dissertation suggest that the ARC's Distressed Counties approach to regional community economic development has merit, and therefore should be considered for replication to other poor regions of the nation.

INDEX WORDS: Appalachia, Appalachian Regional Commission, ARC, Growth Centers Strategy, Distressed Counties Program, regional development theory, growth center theory, socio-economic change, public policy, poverty

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This dissertation is an empirical study of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Founded in 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is the federal

government's most significant attempt to address development in a multi-state region. It

thus offers a one-of-a-kind case for understanding how the government's investment in

an array of development projects across a multi-state region can impact socio-economic

outcomes. Although much analysis has been undertaken to understand several

programmatic areas ARC has engaged since its inception, little empirical work has

ensued to track the ARC's overall impact on the 13-state Appalachian region that spans

from Mississippi in the South to New York in the North. Thus, the half-century existence

of the ARC provides a unique context for studying empirically the effectiveness of a

comprehensive public policy aimed at developing one of the poorest regions of the

nation.

In this dissertation, the area of public administration/policy to be addressed is

regional development policy. This area of public administration/policy is justified for

further inquiry because of the implications for policy designers at a practical level – if the

ARC has proven to be an effective mechanism for government intervention at the

regional level to deal with persistent problems of poverty and underdevelopment, then

similar interventions are warranted for other underdeveloped regions. At the scholarly

level, this area of public administration/policy is justified because of the scarcity of

regional development policy analysis. While much has been written about regional development policy from the economic and geography perspectives, the public administration contribution has been light. Given the extensive documentation of the cases-variables problem in the public policy literature (Goggin 1986; Goggin et. al 1990; O'Toole 2000), and the fact that there has been little empirical study of the ARC as a regional development agency (Wood 2006), this dissertation provides added value to both the public policy academician and practitioner as it examines the role of the government in developing Appalachia.

The question that has guided this study is *What has been the influence of the ARC on improving socio-economic conditions in the 420 counties it has served over the last half-century?* Given its uniqueness as a development agency of the government to address regional development issues, to what extent has the ARC been successful in bringing about positive change in the counties it serves? This study undertakes an empirical analysis to explore that question.

Following this introductory chapter, the dissertation is divided into six additional chapters. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the Appalachian Regional Commission, its history and creation, how the commission itself is structured, examples of projects, and a description of the two policies that have guided the ARC in its funding decisions – a Growth Centers Strategy and a Distressed Counties Program.

There are 420 counties in 13 states stretching from Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama in the Deep South to New York and Pennsylvania in the Northeast that comprise the Appalachia Regional Commission's geographic region. Through a one-of-a-kind intergovernmental partnership between local, state, and federal government, the

ARC funds an array of development projects in those 420 counties with an overall aim of creating community and economic development in the Appalachian region.

Poverty in Appalachia had become a topic of national discussion when then presidential candidate John F. Kennedy campaigned in West Virginia in 1960. Kennedy, as President, worked with several Appalachian governors to create the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, the precursor to the ARC.

Parallel to President Kennedy's rising interest in governmental assistance to Appalachia was the publication of Michael Harrington's seminal piece, *The Other America* (1963). In his book Harrington points out that there are two distinct Americas: an affluent middle class that a vast majority of us belong to and share generally the same values; and an invisible, poor "other" America that exists within that affluent society. The "other" America lives in a culture of poverty with its own social values and economy. The affluent society hardly knows the "other" America exists. Harrington argues that the New Deal programs stemming from the Great Depression worked to benefit the affluent society, not the "other" America.

It was in the context of the "other" America, and in loyalty to the abruptly assassinated President Kennedy, that President Lyndon B. Johnson established the Appalachian Regional Commission in 1965. ARC reflected a governmental response to the poverty that had persistently plagued the Appalachian region. ARC accompanied other major social welfare programs conceptualized and enacted into law during President Johnson's War on Poverty that he declared in his 1964 State of the Union address. Some of those other social welfare programs were the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Community Action Program, Adult Basic Education Programs, Rural

Loans Program, Migrant Farm Workers Program, Small Business Loan Program, Work Experience, and AmeriCorps Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA).

Nearly fifty years later the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) still has a mission "to be a strategic partner and advocate for sustainable community and economic development in Appalachia." Fourteen members comprise the commission itself: the thirteen Appalachian governors and a federal co-chair appointed by the President. ARC works directly with local development districts (LDDs) as local funding partners to identify programmatic areas. LDDs are typically aligned with the states' regional development entities, and work with their local board members (local elected officials and private sector representatives) to develop community economic development plans for their target communities. Strategic direction comes from the ARC in terms of programmatic areas and as long as projects fit into one of the ARC's strategic programmatic areas, the projects are eligible for ARC funding.

In terms of overall policy for how projects should be funded, the ARC has implemented two distinct policies since its inception in 1965: a Growth Center Strategy implemented from 1965-1982 that focuses on funding projects within the economic centers/markets of Appalachia; and the Distressed Counties Program, a "worst-first" policy that has been implemented since 1983 that classifies all 420 counties into five distinct categories based on the county's national ranking on an index of per capita income, poverty rate, and unemployment rate.

Following the basic overview of ARC, Chapter 3 reviews relevant literature on regions, regional development theory, growth center strategy, and empirical works on

poverty. This review ultimately frames the methodology for an empirical study of the

ARC outlined in Chapter 4.

Considerable scholarly work defines regions. From Christaller's (1933) and

Losch's (1954) definition of regions as hierarchical systems of central places or cities,

where each region has a small number of higher order larger cities and a larger number of

lower order smaller cities, to Hoover and Giarratani's (1985) and Richardson's (1979)

spatially interdependent labor market nodes, the regional science and economics

literature is rich with definitions of what constitutes a "region". One of the most widely

used definitions is Fox and Kumar's (1994) "functional economic area" concept. The US

Census Bureau's metropolitan statistical areas that follow county boundaries and Bureau

of Economic Analysis's economic areas are based on Fox and Kumar's functional

economic area definition.

Beyond definitions of what constitutes a region, there is an extensive academic

literature on regional development theory. Regional development theory has its

theoretical roots in several different academic traditions. Neoclassical trade and growth

theory, location theory, external scale economics, and central place theory have all

contributed significantly to the foundation of regional development theory.

Casey Dawkins (2003) provides a comprehensive synthesis of the regional

development literature where he outlines the conceptual foundations and major

competing paradigms of regional development theory. In addition, Dawkins discusses

theoretical perspectives on the role of regional development planning and policy and

addresses the market failures debate of justified state intervention.

In addition to Dawkins's work, Lawrence Wood (2006) outlines five broad categories for how regional development theory literatures might be organized: neoclassical regional growth models; neoclassical interregional growth models; interregional disequilibrium models; structural theories of regional growth and development; and critical theories of regional development.

One particular approach to regional development, with its foundation in the disequilibrium interregional growth model is the growth center strategy. At the time of ARC's inception in 1965, growth center strategy was regarded as a tool to grow regions under the assumption that concentrating development efforts and investment in specific urban locales would have both direct and indirect development impacts across and within the entire region. In this way, the conceptual aim of the growth center was for development to spill over into areas surrounding the urban center (Berry 1973; Friedmann 1964; Hoover and Giarratani 1984; Parr 1999a; Wood 2001; Wood 2006). Critics of growth center strategy posit that there is little agreement as to a definition what constitutes a growth center (i.e., what is the optimal size and what are the characteristics of a growth center?) (Darwent 1969).

Despite criticisms of a uniform definition for growth center, growth center theory was the basis for ARC's regional development policy through 1982. However, ARC shifted its funding strategy to a "worst-first" policy with its Distressed Counties Program in 1983. The shift from a growth center strategy to the Distressed Counties Program had more to do with political factors relating to the Reagan administration than with grounding the policy shift in any regional development theory. The Distressed Counties Program remains the core funding philosophy of the ARC today.

Chapter 3 also provides a review of literature on the evolution of anti-poverty policy and contemporary poverty research. The concept of poverty has long been examined across virtually every field of the social sciences. From economic arguments that point generally to income deprivation to sociological arguments that consider cultural and psychological deprivation of individuals and groups, researchers have posited multiple explanations of the causes or explanations of poverty. Recent scholarly work has focused on how "place" affects poverty, and the literature is rich with "social interaction" and "spatial interaction" models developed by multiple scholars across various disciplines (Beeghley 1988; Tomaskovic-Devey 1988; Katz 1989; Cotter 2002; Brown and Hirschl 1995; Haynie and Gorman 1999; Weber and Jensen 2004; Fisher 2005; Nord 1998; Friedman and Lichter 1998; Powell, Boyne, and Ashworth 2001). Social interaction models posit that "places" are the sources of information, networks, and norms that determine individual opportunities. Thus, where one lives provides the basis for social interactions as to aspirations for prosperity and well-being. Likewise, spatial interaction models explicitly account for where one lives as to explanations of how place affects poverty. Spatial proximity to jobs and other opportunities are used to explain poverty in the spatial interaction models as opposed to how social interactions mold aspirations for prosperity in the social interactions models (Weber and Jensen 2004).

The review of poverty, along with the review of the literature on regions and regional development theory in general, and growth center strategy in particular, serves as the basis for Chapter 4, where I outline a methodological approach for studying the Appalachian Regional Commission. The fundamental research question is *To what extent*

has the Appalachian Regional Commission been effective in bringing about change in socio-economic conditions in the 420 counties it has served over the last four decades? Following from that fundamental question are other questions. Relative to the nation as a whole, how has the Appalachian region changed over time? To what extent can those changes in socio-economic and community status be attributed to ARC programs? How does socio-economic change across Appalachia compare to change in the communities that border Appalachia? Given that the ARC has implemented two distinct policies throughout its existence, a growth center strategy from 1965-1982, and then a Distressed Counties Program strategy from 1983-present, which policy was more effective in improving socio-economic conditions?

Given these research questions, and the theoretical underpinnings of regional development theory, Chapter 4 outlines an empirical analysis of socio-economic conditions for the 420 counties that comprise the ARC region. In addition, an area comprising 135 counties contiguous to the ARC's 420 counties (i.e., the ARC's border counties) serves as a comparable region for the analysis. As such, Chapter 4 includes discussion of a set of testable hypotheses, the dataset used to test the hypotheses, appropriate research methods, and the analytical approach (to include a mathematical expression of the model) for an empirical assessment of ARC's effectiveness in improving county-level, socio-economic conditions.

The dataset used in this dissertation includes county-level socio-economic indicators for Decennial Census years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, and Census American Community Survey for year 2009. Data were obtained for the 13 states that comprise the Appalachian Regional Commission service area for a number of socio-economic

indicators to include population, poverty, income, employment, educational attainment, and housing.

The analytical approach is broken into two main parts: a univariate description of change in conditions for a number of important socio-economic constructs, and analysis of multivariate regression results modeling those socio-economic constructs on changes in poverty and income. For the univariate description of change in socio-economic conditions, tables of various descriptive statistics of socio-economic conditions have been created to indicate how the ARC region has changed over time. For the analysis of regression results, a least squares regression model has been developed to better understand the influence of the ARC on county-level socio-economic status over time. The model is designed to assess empirically the extent to which change in poverty status and per capita income for counties within the ARC region and comparable region are impacted by the ARC. Controlling for various factors such as change in educational attainment, industry mix, dependency on government-subsidized public assistance, and home ownership, the model predicts the impact of ARC on changes in poverty rates and per capita income.

Chapters 5 and 6 report the findings. Specifically, Chapter 5 provides an analysis of the multiple data tables found in Appendix B that summarize the univariate descriptions of socio-economic conditions. The tables divide the analysis into three time periods (1970-1990, 1990-2009, and 1970-2009) for the three geographical areas of analysis: the United States as a whole, the ARC Region and 13 states that comprise it, and the ARC Comparable Region and the 13 states that comprise it.

Chapter 6 takes the analysis in Chapter 5 a step further by reporting the results of ordinary least squares regression equations. The regression equations, conceptualized in Chapter 4 and fully developed in Chapter 6, model the influence of the ARC and several important control variables on changes in poverty rates and per capita income. Ordinary least squares regression analysis allows for a controlled examination of ARC's influence on change in socio-economic conditions than does the simple univariate, descriptive statistical analysis of Chapter 5.

Finally, in light of the findings in Chapters 5 and 6, the concluding chapter of the dissertation, Chapter 7, provides summative discussion of findings and discusses several important implications that this empirical work has for policymakers, practitioners, and academicians alike. The conclusions in Chapter 7 outline important findings that ARC has indeed improved socio-economic conditions in the counties it serves over time, and that ARC has narrowed socio-economic gaps between Appalachia and the nation as a whole. Moreover, the findings suggest that the ARC's shift in funding strategy from the Growth Centers to the Distressed Counties Program improved ARC's ability to impact socio-economic conditions, particularly in Appalachia's rural communities. Ultimately, this dissertation makes a compelling argument for replication of the ARC to other poor regions of the country.

CHAPTER 2

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) stands as the only real attempt of the federal government to address community economic development challenges from a multi-state, regional perspective (Wood 2006). Other regional commissions have been authorized by Congress – the Denali Commission in Alaska, the Mississippi Delta Regional Authority, the Northern Great Plains Commission, and the Southwest Border Counties program – but little funding has been appropriated to these other regional commissions for implementation (*Study on Persistent Poverty in the South* 2002). As such, 420 counties in 13 states stretching from Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama in the Deep South to New York and Pennsylvania in the Northeast comprise the Appalachia Regional Commission's geographic region. All of the state of West Virginia is located in ARC's service area. Through a one-of-a-kind intergovernmental partnership between local, state, and federal government, the ARC funds many projects in those 420 counties with an overall aim of developing the Appalachian region. See Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 in Appendix A for a map and listing of the ARC counties.

History

The Appalachian Regional Commission was established during the 1960's in response to Appalachia's persistent poverty. The broader national political context of the Great Society undoubtedly helped the Appalachian Regional Development Act's chances

of passing Congress. Congress had debated different forms of area/regional development since the New Deal programs, but not until the latter half of the 1950's did the Congress take up legislation that would specifically provide aid to depressed areas for the purposes of development (as opposed to federal response to some natural disaster or otherwise reacting to issues of the poor). In particular, Congress debated the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA) in the late 1950's whose proponents suggested that programs of ARA would serve to supplement market-driven forces resulting in local and area development, not substitute for those market forces. Moreover, proponents cited the fact that New Deal programs of the 1930's-1950's were not benefitting poor people and communities as they were designed to do. For example, Social Security and unemployment insurance are programs that benefit those who are employed, not those who are entrenched in unemployment. Consequently, upon his election in 1960, President Kennedy signed the ARA into law, authorizing a four-year program of federal aid to be administered by the federal government for loans and grants to areas of economic distress. The ARA provided the impetus for the Appalachian governors to formally discuss creating a regional commission to address issues and consequences of persistent poverty in Appalachia (Halloran 1968; Harrington 1963; Miller 1964; Wood 2006).

At the same time Congress was debating federal initiatives geared at area/regional development, discussions about the need for federal assistance were also taking place in Eastern Kentucky. The worst flood in Eastern Kentucky's history hit the region in 1957. The flood destroyed many individual homes and a great deal of the public infrastructure (i.e., roads and bridges). As a result of the devastation the 1957 flood brought to the area, the Eastern Kentucky Development Council, under the leadership of John Whisman (then

Chair of the Kentucky Jaycee's), met to formulate a development plan for Eastern Kentucky. The Council eventually pushed the Kentucky legislature and governor to create the Eastern Kentucky Regional Planning Commission (EKRPC) as a way to formalize the authority of the Eastern Kentucky Development Council. The EKRPC's role was to create a long-range regional development plan for the area, and John Whisman would be appointed EKRPC's first Executive Director (Wood 2006). Under Whisman's direction, the EKRPC developed *Program 60: A Decade of Action for Progress in Eastern Kentucky* (EKRPC 1960), which would outline an organizational structure, policy objectives, and long-term plan for Eastern Kentucky whom many cite as the precursor to a larger Appalachian Regional Commission. At the heart of *Program 60* was the recommendation for a better highway and road system developed throughout the region, and Whisman, Kentucky Governor Bert Combs, and the other members of the EKRPC went about lobbying the federal government for funding. It was at this point during the late 1950's-early 1960's that the EKRPC realized that without couching Eastern Kentucky's needs as a problem that is general to the whole of Appalachia, requests for federal aid would fall on deaf ears (EKRPC 1960; Wood 2006). Thus, governors from eight Appalachian states met in 1960 to further discuss the inception of a regional, federally-supported Appalachian Regional Commission – the group came to be called the "Conference of Appalachian Governors" (Wood 2006).

The Governors took their issues to newly elected President Kennedy in 1961, who had witnessed firsthand the deplorable socio-economic conditions of the region during the fall 1960 presidential campaign. During their meeting with President Kennedy, the Conference of Appalachian Governors (CAG) outlined their plan to establish an

Appalachian Regional Commission that included five priority areas: highways, water resource development, education, forestry initiatives, and establishment of the Commission itself. Highways were the top priority of CAG (reflecting the earlier programmatic areas outlined in *Program 60*) (Wood 2006).

The establishment of the Commission itself in 1961 was deemed politically unfeasible, so as an alternative, President Kennedy created the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) later in 1963, and directed the commission to create a comprehensive plan for developing Appalachia. Kennedy's executive mandate resulted in the publication of *Appalachia: A Report by the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, 1964*. Supported by PARC and high-level cabinet members, the report paved the way for the landmark Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 – the authorizing legislation submitted to Congress by President Johnson, and passed by Congress, that establishes the ARC (ARC website 2011).

Some of the arguments in favor of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 were that Appalachia was a burden on the national economy and any investment in Appalachia would result in positive economic benefits to the nation as a whole; that the federal government had a moral responsibility to address Appalachia's persistent poverty; that consumer demand was not being tapped in Appalachia because of sheer isolation from the rest of the country; and that the region's natural and human resources were underutilized. All of these arguments were consistent with the justifications for other Great Society programs as part of President Johnson's declaration of "unconditional war on poverty in America" he made in his 1964 State of the Union address.

Another landmark Great Society initiative of the Johnson administration was the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The Act created an independent Office of Economic Opportunity to oversee several of Johnson's Great Society programs designed to ameliorate poverty in America: the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Community Action Program, Adult Basic Education Programs, Rural Loans Program, Migrant Farm Workers Program, Small Business Loan Program, Work Experience, and VISTA.

Beyond the economic arguments President Johnson cited for his Great Society program was a more impassioned, moral argument articulated in Michael Harrington's seminal piece, *The Other America* (1963). Harrington points out that there are two distinct Americas: an affluent middle class that a vast majority of us belong to and share generally the same values; and an invisible, poor "other" America that exists within that affluent society. The "other" America lives in a culture of poverty with its own social values and economy. The affluent society hardly knows the "other" America exists. Harrington (p. 161) explains that the New Deal programs stemming from the Great Depression worked to benefit the affluent society, not the "other" America. To wit:

> "The welfare state was designed during that great burst of social creativity that took place in the 1930's. As previously noted, its structure corresponds to the needs of those who played the most important role in building it: the middle third, the organized workers, the forces of urban liberalism, and so on…So there is a fundamental paradox of the welfare state: that it is not built for the desperate, but for those who are already capable of helping themselves…The poor get less out of the welfare state than any other group in America."

Structure, Funding, and Projects

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) today has a mission "to be a strategic partner and advocate for sustainable community and economic development in Appalachia." To do so, the Commission itself is comprised of 14 members: the governors of its 13 member states (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia) and a federal co-chair appointed by the President. Earl F. Gohl was confirmed as federal co-chair of the ARC by the U.S. Senate on March 10, 2010. He is the eleventh federal co-chair to be appointed since the Commission was established by an act of Congress in 1965.

The States' Co-Chair is a governor selected by and among the 13 member state governors. Governor Robert Bentley of Alabama is presently the ARC Co-Chair. The 13 member state governors appoint alternate members as well. The alternates oversee the day-to-day management of ARC at the state level, and serve as the primary state level contact for entities seeking assistance from ARC. In addition to the alternate members, each state has a state program manager who reports directly to the alternate member on the day-to-day state-level operations of ARC. In Georgia, the Commissioner of the state Department of Community Affairs is the Governor's ARC alternate member, and a Department of Community Affairs staffer is assigned by the Commissioner to be Georgia's state program manager. Funding for state program management comes equally from ARC and the state.

Finally, an Executive Director provides administrative leadership to the 50 or so federal staff who administers ARC's programs from the federal level (beyond the state

program managers). The staff is comprised of researchers, financial analysts, administrators, and program evaluators. As ARC programs and policies are developed by the local-state-federal partners, the ARC Executive Director and staff are charged with implementation. The ARC office is located in Washington, DC, and there are no field offices. Thomas M. Hunter serves as Executive Director of the ARC.

As a "regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government," the ARC works directly with local development districts (LDDs) to identify programmatic areas. LDDs are typically aligned with the states' regional development entities. For example, the Atlanta Regional Commission, Georgia Mountains Regional Commission, Northeast Georgia Regional Commission, Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, and Three Rivers Regional Commission serve as Georgia's LDDs for the 37 ARC-designated counties in Georgia. LDDs work with their local board members (local elected officials and private sector representatives) to develop community economic development plans for their target communities.

The local development districts also serve as funding partners for the several hundred projects that ARC funds across Appalachia each year. ARC funding comes directly from Congress, and is distributed across the region to local and state development agencies, local governing bodies, and non-profit organizations. Municipal/county governments, schools, low-income housing entities, and economic development authorities are among the organizations typically awarded ARC funding through the LDDs. The Commission also uses non-highway funding from Congress (beyond the state allocations) to funds its own initiatives.

Table 2.2 in Appendix A shows that since 1993 (the first year the federal government began its Federal Consolidated Funds Report), the ARC has been allocated nearly $1 billion. In real dollars (2009) – see Table 2.3 – ARC federal appropriations are nearly $1.2 billion. The peak of federal funding for ARC was in 2002, and over time, the states of Kentucky and West Virginia have received the highest levels of funding, primarily because those states have the highest concentrations of poverty across the Appalachian Region.

To be considered for ARC funding, projects must address one of the ARC's four primary goals: (1) increase job opportunities and per capita income in Appalachia to reach parity with the nation; (2) strengthen the capacity of the people of Appalachia to compete in the global economy; (3) develop and improve Appalachia's infrastructure to make the region economically competitive; and (4) build the Appalachian Development Highway System to reduce Appalachia's isolation. Projects must also fit into one of the programmatic areas defined by the Commission. The ARC programmatic areas are asset-based development, community infrastructure, education and training, energy, entrepreneurship and business development, export and trade development, health, leadership development and capacity building, and telecommunications, tourism development, and transportation and highways. More than 400 projects across the 13-state ARC region were funded in FY11.

Growth Centers v. Distressed Counties

Since its inception in 1965, the ARC has implemented two distinct policies for how it funds projects and programs. The first, a "growth center strategy" policy

implemented from 1965-1982, focused on funding projects and programs within the economic centers/markets of Appalachia, and has its theoretical roots in the early academic works on regional development; the second is a "worst-first" Distressed Counties Program policy designed to provide funding for the region's most depressed areas (Wood 2001).

The impetus for ARC's growth center strategy was political in nature – policymakers considering the Appalachian Regional Development Act did not want the legislation to be mired in a debate about the potential for funding to become yet another federal "handout program." Thus, language in the Act stated that the ARC was to concentrate its investments in areas with a significant potential for future growth where the return on public dollars invested will be the greatest. This language provided the basis for ARC designating certain growth centers within the region and essentially excluding more isolated, rural areas. Moreover, the rationale used by policymakers in creating said growth centers came from pertinent regional science literature of the day (Wood 2001).

Beyond the directives for growth centers in the Appalachian Regional Development Act (ARDA) legislation were the parameters about funding, the ARC's structure, and the ARC service area that impacted the ARC growth center strategy. Larger metropolitan areas such as Charlotte and Atlanta were not included in the ARC service areas as part of ARDA, so the prospects of successfully implementing a growth center strategy without including major growth centers were questioned. Additionally, ARDA authorized funding for two broad programs: highways and area development projects. Yet the highway program had been established prior to the ARDA and ARC (i.e., transportation corridors linking growth centers were determined before ARC was

established). Thus, ARC would have to implement its growth center strategy around non-highway, area development projects. Finally, the thirteen individual states comprising the ARC were charged with initially defining their state's growth centers, translating into thirteen set of criteria for how the growth centers were conceptualized.

For these reasons, implementing a growth center strategy was more complicated than originally conceived when including the growth center directive in the ARDA. Nonetheless, within the 420 counties of the 13 states that comprise the ARC service area, 154 places were initially designated as primary centers and 132 places were designated as secondary centers. In the end, more than 300 cities/towns located in 274 counties – more than two-thirds of the total ARC area and representing over 90 percent of the population – could qualify for funds through the growth center strategy of the ARC (Wood 2001).

Regardless of the number of growth centers established by the states in the early years of ARC, a growth center strategy was implemented through the early 1980's. Facing political pressure from the Reagan administration to show greater return on the concentration of resources throughout ARC's growth centers, coupled with important national economic and political trends of the 1980's, ARC officials found themselves having to devise another way to implement ARC policy. Specifically, the nation faced double-digit inflation, budget deficits, and a host of other economic problems that served as the basis for President Reagan's aspirations to scale back government and return programs like the ARC back to the states. Reagan's view was that social welfare programs, to include the ARC, represented inappropriate overreaching of the federal government into the free market place; and thus policy moves were afoot to eliminate the ARC. Additionally, Republicans gained control of the Senate in 1980 for the first time

since the 1950's, and the ARC's seemingly unending support in the Congress had been diminished. Early on during his first year in office, President Reagan explicitly called for elimination of the Appalachian Regional Commission and found supportive brethren among Senate Republicans. ARC went on the proverbial budget chopping block and ARC officials scrambled to buy time for a "finish-up" report in 1981 (Wood 2001; 2006).

Included in the "finish-up" report presented to Congress was the idea of a Distressed Counties Program. The distressed counties program essentially shifted the focus of ARC programming from funding projects and initiatives in urban, economic growth centers throughout the region to funding projects that addressed socio-economic conditions in the region's most economically distressed areas. In this way, the Distressed Counties Program is a "worst-first" policy (i.e., provide funding to the most economically distressed communities within the region first). Remarkably, ARC advocates convinced Senate and White House policymakers to continue funding the ARC at reduced levels, but allowing for the Distressed Counties to become the overall funding policy for how ARC operates (Wood 2006).

ARC began implementation of its Distressed Counties Program in earnest in 1983, and with some minor variations in definitions, it remains the core funding strategy of ARC. In fact, in 2002, Congress eliminated the growth center language from the Appalachian Act and mandated that ARC allocate at least 50 percent of its non-highway funding to distressed areas. In essence, the law provides that ARC focus its efforts on distressed areas (Wood 2001).

The following outlines how the Distressed Counties Program works. It classifies all 420 ARC counties into five distinct categories based on the county's national ranking

stratified on an index of per capita income, poverty rate, and unemployment rate. The five categories are:

- *Distressed* – the most economically depressed counties; ranked in the worst 10 percent in the national ranking of counties;

- *At-Risk* – those counties that are at risk of becoming economically distressed; at-risk counties are ranked in the worst 10 percent to 25 percent of the nation's counties;

- *Transitional* – ARC counties transitioning between strong and weak economies; ranked between the worst 25 percent and the best 25 percent of the nation's counties;

- *Competitive* – ARC counties that are able to compete in the national economy but are not the highest ranking; ranked between the best 10 percent and 25 percent of the nation's counties;

- *Attainment* – counties that are the economically strongest in Appalachia; ranked among the best 10 percent of county economies in the nation.

The rankings are updated annually for the primary purpose of determining eligibility for funding. Specifically, projects within the 420-county Appalachia are eligible for ARC funding as long as the project fits into one of the core ARC programmatic areas. ARC will generally cover up to 50 percent of total project costs. Projects in Distressed Counties are eligible for up to 80 percent, and in At-Risk Counties up to 70 percent. On the other hand, projects in Competitive Counties are eligible for only 30 percent of total project costs while projects in Attainment Counties are not

eligible for ARC funding (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.4 in Appendix A are a map of Appalachia and break down of counties by economic status for FY11).

This chapter provided a basic history and background of the Appalachian Regional Commission, its structure, strategic initiatives, and funding policies that have evolved over time. Given that regional development theory is attributed as the conceptual basis for the ARC and its initial growth center strategy, the following Chapter 3 reviews the literature on regional development theory and anti-poverty policy. Following the review, Chapter 4 outlines a methodology for studying empirically the ARC and the aforementioned Growth Centers and Distressed Counties Program policies.

CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY AND ANTI-POVERTY POLICY

In the following chapter, I provide a review of literature on regional development theory and anti-poverty policy. The regional development theory review pays particular attention to academic works defining *regions*, Dawkins's annotated bibliography on regional development theory in a 2003 *Journal of Planning Literature* article, and Wood's dissertation that categorizes regional development theory into five distinct categories (2006). The review then examines growth center theory/strategy that has regional development theory as its conceptual framework and which provides the theoretical backdrop for government intervention as manifested by the Appalachian Regional Commission in its programs/initiatives. The review ends with a synopsis of the regional science and Appalachian studies criticisms of ARC as a regional development agency of government designed to address poverty in Appalachia.

The second part of the chapter is a review of anti-poverty policy. The review highlights the history of poverty in the United States and how government policy and organization have evolved to address problems and conditions associated with the social problem. Additionally, the review examines academic works on the explanations of poverty, and recent works on poverty and place, that have posited various ways to explore causes of poverty. This review of regional development and anti-poverty policy ultimately frames the methodology for an empirical study of ARC outlined in Chapter 4.

Regions

Before exploring the literature on regional development theory, a discussion of some academic works on regions is necessary. What is meant by the term region? How are regions defined?

Christaller (1933) and Losch (1954) define regions as hierarchical systems of central places or cities, where each region has a small number of higher order larger cities and a larger number of lower order smaller cities. The diversity of goods offered by the city determines the city's order, and it is assumed that cities export goods to lower order cities, import goods from higher order cities, and not interact with cities of the same order.

Hoover and Giarratani (1985) define regions in terms of spatially interdependent labor markets, or nodes. Nodal regions are thus functionally integrated internally in that labor, capital, or commodity flows are more common within the region than with another region, and within the region, those flows are oriented towards a central node where that node exhibits dominance over the surrounding peripheral area. Richardson (1979) extends the nodal concept of regions suggesting that regions might include multiple nodes and peripheries that exhibit the internal functional integration Hoover and Giarratani (1985) observed.

A variation on the nodal approach to defining regions is Fox and Kumar's (1994) "functional economic area" concept – where the dominance of a central node over the surrounding peripheral area is attributable to the spatial dependence of workers on adjacent employment centers. The US Census Bureau's metropolitan statistical areas that

follow county boundaries and the Bureau of Economic Analysis's economic areas are based on Fox and Kumar's functional economic area definition.

There are limitations to defining regions in terms of spatial interdependence of workers with employment centers, primarily the notion that advances in technology ease the constraint for workers to live in close proximity to work places. Another limitation is the idea that local political boundaries are hardly ever consistent with functional economic areas or nodes, suggesting difficulties with planners attempting to resolve regional problems (Dawkins 2003).

Finally, some academics have defined regions in terms of natural resources, ecosystems, or other geographic boundaries (Dawkins 2003). Markusen (1987), for example, defines a region as a "historically evolved, contiguous territorial society that possesses a physical environment, a socioeconomic, political, and cultural milieu, and a spatial structure distinct from other regions and from the other major territorial units, city, and nation" (pp. 16-17).

Interestingly, no academic definition of 'region' was invoked in determining the geographic area to be served by the Appalachian Regional Commission. Although many have devoted time to defining Appalachia, political exigencies as much as economic and spatial considerations defined the ARC's catchment area (Wood 2006).

Regional Development Theory

Beyond definitions of what constitutes a region, there is an extensive academic literature on regional development theory. Casey Dawkins provides a comprehensive synthesis of the regional development literature in a 2003 *Journal of Planning Literature*

article. In this annotated bibliography of regional development theory, Dawkins provides an overview of the conceptual foundations and major competing paradigms of regional development theory. In addition, Dawkins discusses theoretical perspectives on the role of regional development planning and policy where he addresses the market failures debate of justified state intervention.

Regional development has its theoretical roots in several different academic traditions. Neoclassical trade and growth theory, location theory, external scale economics, and central place theory have all contributed significantly to the foundation of regional development theory (Dawkins 2003).

The neoclassical economic theories of comparative advantage – the theory of why countries specialize in the production of goods according to the production factors abundant for that particular region – and the similar interregional convergence hypothesis have greatly influenced regional development theory. The underlying premise of both comparative advantage and interregional convergence is that the initial endowment factors of countries determine the extent to which production is specialized and subsequent trade for production factors and goods between countries balances (Ricardo 1817; Heckscher 1919; Ohlin 1933; Samuelson 1948).

Location theory, another contributor to the theoretical base of regional development theory, focuses primarily on developing formal models to locate industry optimally in a given geographic location. Firms tend to locate in markets where the monetary benefits of the final product exceed the costs of production (Weber 1929; Hoover 1937; Isard 1956). Location theory eventually led to the field of regional science, a branch of social science founded by Walter Isard. Regional science examines the

impact of 'space' on economic decision making, and the analytical methodologies developed by Isard have become standard in regional development planning circles (1956).

External scale economies also contribute to the theoretical framework of regional development theory. External scale economies theory gives meaning to factors external to the processes of production, thus providing some explanation for why firms may cluster together for reasons unrelated to internal cost considerations. Two ways firms may cluster as a result of external economies: 1) firms from the same industry collocate; and 2) firms from different industries collocate. Knowledge spillovers, labor pooling, and economies of scale in the costs of production of inputs are all contributing external scale economies factors for why firms choose to cluster (Marshall [1890] 1961; Hoover 1937).

Christaller (1933) and Losch (1954) contributed to the conceptual framework of regional development theory as well with central place theory. Central place theory essentially argues that if one considers transportation costs alone, the optimal configuration of market areas is a pattern of adjacent hexagons. Because of the varying size of market areas, urban centers emerge naturally as several-sized market areas are concentrated. Those places with the most diversity in the range of goods offered are the 'central places.' Central place theory predicts three outcomes: (1) towns of a given size will be located roughly the same distance apart; (2) there will be few large cities and many small cities dispersed throughout economic space; and (3) small towns exist to serve local customers and large cities exist to serve local markets and customers from smaller towns. Central place theory provided the conceptual framework for the Appalachian Regional Commission.

As comparative advantage, interregional convergence, location, external scale economies, and central place theories all provide the conceptual underpinnings for regional development theory, Lawrence Wood (2006) outlines five broad categories for how regional development theory literatures might be organized: neoclassical regional growth models; neoclassical interregional growth models; interregional disequilibrium models; structural theories of regional growth and development; and critical theories of regional development.

Neoclassical theories of regional growth can be traced back to the early twentieth century. Early theories related growth to rates of savings, investment, and capital accumulation (Ramsey 1928; Harrod 1939; Domar 1946). One model in particular, the "Solow Model" suggests that in addition to savings rates and population growth, economic growth is related to the rate of technological change (Solow 1956; Swan 1956). A conclusion of these neoclassical theories of regional growth is that the state can encourage regional growth through incentives geared at savings and investment (Wood 2006).

Other neoclassical regional growth economists have put forth an endogenous growth theory that emphasizes human capital in relation to economic growth. In essence, human skills, talents, and knowledge of a regional workforce can boost a regional economy. As such, the state can play a role in regional development by investing in ways to enhance human capital (e.g., workforce training, research and development, public education) (Florida 1995; Romer 1996; Mathur 1999).

Neoclassical interregional growth models are primarily based on notions of convergence and equilibrium where regional growth is a function of the movement of

labor and capital across space. Neoclassical interregional growth models are largely about laissez-faire, free markets that decry any active role for government intervention in the regional economy. However, there are opportunities for government intervention within the neoclassical interregional theories, namely where there exists market failures due to information asymmetries, monopolies, among others (Weinstein, Gross, and Ress 1985; Weimer and Vining 1999).

In contrast to interregional models of convergence and equilibrium, some scholars have suggested that market forces tend to work toward disequilibrium, or non-convergent, unbalanced growth (Myrdal 1957; Hirschman 1958; Friedmann 1964). In this way, interregional disequilibrium models of growth advocate that state intervention is necessary to diminish market inequalities. Concepts derived from disequilibrium models, such as the role of growth centers in promoting regional economic development, have served as the basis for some state policies (Hansen, Higgins, and Savoie 1990; Parr 1999).

Structural theories of regional growth and development include concepts such as comparative advantage, a region's export base, and developed and sustained local economic linkages. Structural theories of regional growth include the idea that governments can impact regional growth through promotion of mechanisms to exploit the region's comparative advantage, reducing leakages in supply and demand in a given economy, forging strong linkages between industries within a given region, and clustering like industries (Ricardo 1817; Heckscher 1919; Ohlin 1933; Tiebout 1962; Holland, Geier, and Schuster 1997).

Finally, critical theories of regional development are in contrast to the aforementioned groupings of regional development theory. Dependency theory (Frank 1966) and uneven development theory (Harvey 1982; Smith 1984; Harvey 1985; Storper and Walker 1989) primarily are the basis for critical theories of regional development as they both purport that uneven development across space is a problem inherent capitalism itself. Moreover, the state is implicated in perpetuating uneven development through political-economic tensions. Wood (2006) points that scholars advocating critical theories of regional development are less concerned with promoting means for the state to promote development in a capitalistic society; rather, they are more concerned with advocating alternatives to capitalism in general.

Growth Center Strategy

One particular approach to regional development, with its foundation in the disequilibrium interregional growth model previously described is the growth center strategy. At the time of ARC's inception in 1965, growth center strategy was regarded as a tool to grow regions under the assumption that concentrating development efforts and investment in specific urban locales would have both direct and indirect development impacts across and within the entire region. Growth center regional development strategy was seen as a way to get the "biggest bang for the buck" with limited investment dollars. Moreover, growth center strategy implied concentrating investments in a limited number of urban centers and to create strong linkages between the growth center and industries. In this way, the conceptual aim of the growth center was for development to spill over

into areas surrounding the urban center (Berry 1973; Friedmann 1964; Hoover and Giarratani 1984; Parr 1999a; Wood 2001; Wood 2006).

Growth center strategy was at its apex as a viable, sustainable development approach when ARC was formed during the 1960's. Wood (2001) provides some empirical evidence that ARC implemented a growth center strategy during its early years through 1982 with the creation of ARC's Distressed Counties Program. Wood's analysis purports that ARC had actually implemented a modified growth center strategy in how it funded programs throughout Appalachia as not much attention was paid to specific guidelines for defining what a growth center is/should be and the spatial extent of spillover effects. The states were given the discretion to devise their own guidelines for the size of a growth center; so with thirteen ARC states, there were ultimately thirteen different variations for how ARC defined growth centers. Beyond ARC, there is still little agreement in the literature on the optimal size of a growth center and the extent of spillover. For example, as noted by Darwent (1969), optimal population-size estimates for growth centers had, by the late 1960's, ranged from 10,000 to 1,000,000.

Notwithstanding various definitions of growth centers formulated by ARC, other policymakers, and academicians, growth center theory was the basis for ARC's regional development policy through 1982. The demise of growth center theory as the foundation for ARC's funding philosophy has been discussed by regional science scholars and ARC historians alike (ARC 1985; Widner 1990; Brandshaw 1992). The general consensus in the literature is that the political process ultimately brought about the end of the ARC growth center strategy. That is, elected officials on all levels of government felt political pressure to fund projects in areas that did not qualify as growth centers. Coupled with an

anti-government administration in the White House in the early 1980's, the pressure to shift funding beyond the growth centers was great enough to shift ARC policy wholesale (Isserman and Rephann 1995).

Thus, ARC shifted its funding strategy to a "worst-first" policy with its Distressed Counties Program in 1983. As previously discussed in Chapter 2, the shift from a growth center strategy to the Distressed Counties Program had more to do with political expediency than grounding the policy shift in any regional development theory that had been studied empirically in other regional development efforts (Wood 2001). The Distressed Counties Program remains the core funding philosophy of the ARC today as it ranks ARC counties on a national index of poverty, per capita income, and unemployment. The rankings are updated annually and the basis for determining funding eligibility of projects throughout ARC.

Criticisms of ARC as a Regional Development Agency

The Appalachian Regional Commission, as a regional development agency of the government, has attracted an array of critics. Isserman and Rephann (1995) divide criticisms of ARC into two major perspectives, a regional science perspective and the Appalachian studies perspective. First, regional science critics such as Hansen (1965) questioned whether or not investments in the region could ever translate into development. Other regional scientists were concerned that the ARC's preference for hard infrastructure, namely development of the Appalachian Development Highway System, would benefit areas outside of Appalachia and not communities within it by providing efficient routes for passing through Appalachia. Moreover, ARC did not place

enough emphasis on the region's most basic industry – coal mining (Britt 1971;
Cumberland 1971; Friedmann 1966; Gauthier 1973; Hansen 1970; Miernyk 1967; Munro
1969).

Critics in the Appalachian Studies perspective assert that ARC has failed to
benefit Appalachian residents. Coming largely from within Appalachia, the Appalachian
Studies literature argues that ARC programs and funding have served external
landowners and stockholders more so than the people of Appalachia. Wealth produced in
Appalachia resulting from ARC investments is exported to non-resident ownership.
Likewise, education and workforce development programs, improved transportation and
communication systems, enhanced healthcare facilities ARC has put in place have
assisted wealth creation for those non-resident owners (Isserman and Rephann 1995;
Bingham 1983; Van Atta 1993; Gaventa 1983).

David Whisnant (1980, p. xxi), may have summed up the criticisms of the
Appalachian Studies perspective best. To wit:

> "The main Appalachian development agency since the mid-1960's has been ARC,
> a nearly unmitigated disaster in every respect. ARC is conventional, business-
> oriented, status quo, pork-barrel politics masquerading as creative federalism.
> Prohibited by its legislative charter from addressing the critical problem of natural
> resource development, ARC settled for a growth-center, trickle down,
> infrastructure approach. In practice this amounted to building roads and
> vocational schools to serve business and industry; hiring consultants to rationalize
> the importation of fugitive apparel plants; paying doctors to create themselves

new hospitals; encouraging socially and culturally destructive, economically marginal tourist development; and cavalierly advising people in its administratively created hinterlands to move to town if they wanted jobs or services or out of the region if they didn't like it."

The literature reviewed above on regional development theory, regions, and growth centers provide a look at the theoretical work that framed the inception and evolution of the organizational structure of the Appalachian Regional Commission. The review of the regional science and Appalachian Studies perspectives are criticisms of ARC as a regional development agency. The remainder of this chapter focuses on the history and evolution of anti-poverty policy in the United States (i.e., how government policy and organization have evolved to address poverty). Understanding how the U.S. government has organized and programmed itself to address challenges of poverty throughout its history provides the proper context for an analysis of the Appalachian Regional Commission as the government's unique, regional development approach to poverty alleviation.

Evolution of Anti-Poverty Policy

In its infancy during the late 18th and 19th centuries, the American economy was characterized by an attempt to exercise individual freedom over the rigid stratification of European society. Along with political equality, the concept that the barriers of upward economic and social mobility that had pervaded European nation-states be removed was a cornerstone of the early American economy. The founders were not naïve in believing

America could rid itself of economic stratification; rather, the founders held ideal the notion that anyone, not just a select few, could reach the top of America's economic structure. Very inexpensive land in the "frontier" enabled this ideal generally to be realized. The concept of poverty in early America was thus counter to the very ideals of America's founding. Generally, widespread poverty did not exist in early America, and where it did local communities provided assistance. The newly formed state and federal governments did not play a substantive role in providing assistance to the poor.

Fast forward to America's Industrial Revolution during late 19th and early 20th century America, and the shape of the American economic structure and governmental action towards poverty changed. Specifically, the Industrial Revolution witnessed mass migration of workers into cities. Couple that migration into cities with large-scale European immigration and the closing of the American frontier, which ended the practice of utilizing cheap land as a mechanism for economic opportunity, and local communities could no longer handle providing assistance to the poor alone (Iceland 2006).

Thus, with the exception of large cities, local public assistance programs were supplemented by state government programs. The earliest state assistance program was developed in Ohio in 1898 as a way to provide aid to the blind. Other state programs were developed in Illinois and Missouri to provide aid to needy children in 1911. The first "old-age" pension plan was passed in Montana in 1923. Still, the US government played no overarching role in providing assistance to the less fortunate, and poverty was not considered a federal priority. Moreover, the concept that one could work his/her way out of poverty was generally accepted (e.g., people are poor because they are lazy and lack moral character).

In addition to state and local government, urban political machines played a role in providing assistance to the poor throughout the Industrial Revolution and into the Great Depression. There is little doubt about the ulterior interests of the urban political machines of the early 1900's, yet the machines played a vital social function in integrating European immigrants into the mainstream economic structure. Political machines provided aid to the needy, jobs through local public works programs, and served as broker between city bureaucracies and citizens that so desperately needed those city services (Halloran 1968).

The stock market crash of 1929 that led to the Great Depression brought on widespread unemployment in the US with one-quarter of the American workforce without jobs. Poverty became a national epidemic that touched not only the unfortunate but also the average American. Virtually everyone felt the pinch of economic deprivation during the Great Depression. For the first time in the nation's history, the idea that poverty was about individual, self-imposed laziness was questioned. With the 1932 election of President Franklin Roosevelt, the federal government, through the New Deal, began to deal with poverty in earnest as local and state governments simply could not handle the social ills of the Great Depression (Iceland 2006).

Some of the more popular New Deal programs included the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), Social Security Administration (SSA), Rural Electrification Administration (REA), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and Farm Security Administration (FSA). Many of these programs, which brought about unemployment insurance, social security,

public health initiatives, and federal housing assistance, are still in existence today and the basis for the modern welfare state (Halloran 1968).

Numerous academicians and commentators have cited the "great irony" of the social programs stemming from the New Deal (e.g., Evans and Novak 1966; Hacker 1965; Halloran 1968; Harrington 1963; Keyserling 1967; Miller 1964; Reston 1967). Specifically, the irony is that the poor are the least likely to benefit from the programs intended to help the poor. For example, social security and unemployment insurance are programs that benefit those that work, not those who are entrenched in unemployment and poverty. Michael Harrington (1963) pointed out this irony in his seminal piece on poverty, *The Other America*, where he posits that there are two distinct Americas: an affluent middle class that a vast majority of us belong to and share generally the same values; and an invisible, poor "other" America that exists within that affluent society. The "other" America lives in a culture of poverty with its own social values and economy. The affluent society hardly knows the "other" America exists. Harrington explains that the New Deal programs stemming from the Great Depression worked to benefit the affluent society, not the "other" America.

Harringon's work was embraced by President Kennedy and later President Johnson. President Johnson would declare "unconditional war on poverty in America" in his 1964 State of the Union address, and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 went before Congress. The Act created an independent Office of Economic Opportunity to oversee several of Johnson's Great Society programs designed to ameliorate poverty in America: the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Community Action Program, Adult Basic Education Programs, Rural Loans Program, Migrant Farm Workers Program,

Small Business Loan Program, Work Experience, and AmeriCorps VISTA. All of these

programs were at their core intended to help the "other" America by addressing the

causes of poverty and not just the symptoms.

Reston (1967) cites several factors that have limited the success of Johnson's

Great Society programs. One, the Economic Opportunity Act was rushed through

Congress without proper debate. President Johnson promised to embrace the platform of

President Kennedy, and many were sympathetic to Johnson's wishes as a result of the

emotional state of America in the months after Kennedy's assassination. The result of

that sympathy was a rush to get a cluster of programs passed through Congress. Those

programs were aimed at perceptions of poverty, not a well-thought administrative plan

for attacking the realities of poverty. Two, the Act was never fully vetted and likewise

embraced by the American public. Because it was rushed through Congress, little effort

was put forth to build the broad public support an act as sweeping as the Economic

Opportunity Act requires. Without that broad support from key constituent groups, there

was little political will to fully fund the programs contained in the act. Finally, the

Vietnam War was a high priority for the Johnson administration and the general public.

Despite those limitations with the Great Society programs, the War on Poverty

brought about the most sweeping federal programs in history to tackle the problem of

poverty in America. With those programs came the need to measure poverty, and thus the

federal poverty thresholds were developed.

The federal poverty thresholds are the primary means of the government to

determine which individuals and households are poor (or not). The federal poverty

thresholds were originally developed in 1963-1964 by Mollie Orshansky. Orshansky was

an economist working within the Social Security Administration. Orshansky originally developed two different thresholds – both thresholds were based on the US Department of Agriculture's economy food budget, but one reflected a much less stringent, lower-cost food plan.

Fisher (1992) provides a comprehensive look at the history and development of the poverty thresholds. According to Fisher, Orshansky's food budgets were not intended to introduce a new general measure of poverty; rather, she intended to develop a measure that assessed the relativity of economic status among different demographic groups of families and children. Nonetheless, the Johnson Administration's War on Poverty had begun and the Office of Economic Opportunity adopted the less stringent of Orshansky's food budgets as the official working definition of poverty in 1965. The Bureau of the Budget would later adopt a slightly revised version of the definition in 1969. Thus, Orshansky's food budgets (federal poverty thresholds) became the federal government's official statistical definition of poverty. Slight revisions to the thresholds have been made over time (to include annual inflationary adjustments), but today's federal poverty thresholds still reflect Orshansky's food budget calculations as a general premise for who is and who is not poor. The thresholds vary depending on household size. In 2011, the poverty threshold for a household of four was $23,018.

There is an extensive literature on criticisms of the federal poverty thresholds which includes multiple approaches for alternative measures of poverty (e.g., Citro and Michael 1995; Short, Garner, Johnson, and Doyle 1999; National Research Council 2005; Iceland 2005; Besharov and Germanis 2004; EPI website 2005). A general synthesis of the alternative measures debated in the academic literature and public policy arenas is

that a new poverty threshold should be calculated and implemented using basic family

needs[1] (as opposed to a food budget) to determine poverty threshold dollar amounts and

family resources[2] (as opposed to income) as the basis for determining whether or not

families are in poverty. The resulting thresholds would then be scaled down according to

median spending for basic needs using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey of

the Bureau of Labor Statistics. To account for geographical differences, the thresholds

would then be adjusted to reflect housing cost variations across regions and metropolitan

areas of different population sizes. While this alternative measure of poverty responds to

the limitations of the official poverty measure used by the Census, there are currently no

plans by the federal government to adopt an alternative measure of poverty (Iceland

2005).

Despite present calls for alternative measures of poverty, the federal poverty

thresholds have stood as the government's policy for determining who is and who is not

poor since 1965, and were the basis for the welfare state in America brought about by the

Great Society programs of the 1960's. Along with the poverty thresholds, federal anti-

poverty policies of the Great Society were characterized as highly structured,

bureaucratic, paternalistic, and entitlements for the poor. By the late 1960's, a growing

number of politicians, academicians, and policymakers denounced welfare arguing that

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[1] Basic family needs would be calculated by determining a dollar amount for food, clothing, shelter, and utilities, and then increasing that dollar amount by a modest amount for other needs such as household supplies, personal care, childcare, healthcare, and non-work-related transportation, using a reference family of two adults and two children.

[2] In determining who is in poverty, family resources would be defined as the value of cash income from all sources plus the value of near-money benefits that are available to buy goods and services covered by the new thresholds. Cash income would include all sources of income in the current poverty measure, while near-money benefits would include food stamps, housing subsidies, free and reduced breakfasts and lunches for children, home energy assistance, realized capital gains/losses, Earned Income Tax Credits, and assistance under the Women, Infants, and Children nutritional supplement program (Short, Garner, Johnson, and Doyle 1999; Iceland 2005).

the rigidity of the government's anti-poverty policies made them less responsive to the actual needs of the poor. Nevertheless, several anti-poverty programs were expanded under the Nixon administration, including the Earned Income Tax Credit that provides tax rebates for low-income workers, and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act which subsidizes public service jobs for the unemployed (Iceland 2006; Pressman 1994; Piven 1993).

With high unemployment and inflation, the economic crisis of the mid-1970's resulted in many social welfare programs coming under attack by social conservatives. Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan led a movement to limit welfare and social spending. Upon his election in 1980, Reagan eliminated funding for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and cut funding for other anti-poverty programs such as AFDC, child care, unemployment insurance, food stamps, housing, public and mental health services, and legal aid. Reagan also led a devolution movement that gave states much more authority in administering welfare policies. As was outlined in Chapter 2, the Reagan administration recommended eliminating the Appalachian Regional Commission.

The broadest attempt to reform anti-poverty programs in America since the federal welfare system's inception took place during the 1990's under the Clinton administration and the Republican-controlled Congress. The passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) marked the broadest philosophical shift in how government addresses poverty in history as the legislation brought about broad-based structural and programmatic changes for the welfare system. In essence, PRWORA ended an era of individual entitlement to cash and child care assistance and began time-limited, work-focused assistance (Ryan 1998).

Three important political dynamics clearly defined the opportunity to pass sweeping welfare reform legislation. First, the election of President Bill Clinton in 1992 marked an important shift in traditional Democratic social platforms as Clinton, ever the political pragmatist, came down on the conservative side of the welfare debate advocating for moving families from welfare to work. Secondly, the 1994 mid-term elections saw a significant legislative shift in the United States Congress. Led by Newt Gingrich (R-GA), the Republican-controlled Congress worked to pass their "Contract with America" agenda that also called for welfare recipients to take personal responsibility for individual decisions (Stoesz 1999; O'Connor 2002). Thirdly, the National Governors' Association had lobbied Congress and the President to overhaul welfare by supporting a federal block grant program to the states in order for each state to administer the welfare system based on unique needs (Hager and Rubin 1996). Together with President Clinton's goal to "end welfare as we know it" (Clinton 1996), the Republican-controlled Congress's "Contract with America", and the National Governors' Association pledge to take on welfare systems within the states, welfare reform stood as a bipartisan, political opportunity to reform AFDC and eventually create TANF under PRWORA.

In addition to the political climate warming for change, advocates of reform were able to cite increasing numbers of unwed mothers and families on the welfare rolls as clear evidence that AFDC was not working. By 1993, the number of families receiving AFDC aid had risen to 4.9 million (Westman 1995), and a conservative Congress – reflecting President Reagan's "welfare queen" theme – was able to portray the poor as lazy and derelict (Weaver et al, 1995). Indeed, the politics and the popular idea that poor

people were taking advantage of the system made it quite easy for advocates of reform to pass sweeping legislation.

Of all the changes of the 1996 reform, the establishment of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program marked the most significant as it abolished the old welfare programs known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program, and the Emergency Assistance (EA) program. The explicit purposes for TANF can be found in literature from the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the federal agency that administers TANF. HHS lists the following purposes for the TANF program: (1) assist needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; (2) reduce the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; (3) prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and (4) encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families (HHS Website; PRWORA Fact Sheet 2005).

The passage of TANF transformed the welfare system in the United States from a federal entitlement program for assistance to a federal block grant system with stringent work requirements imposed on recipients of aid. Implementation of TANF was delegated to the states, giving each state a great deal of flexibility to develop their own programs as long as federal requirements were met in the administering of the federal block grant.

Several key provisions of the TANF legislation are worth noting. These provisions are used as guidelines for the states as the states develop their own implementation strategies. First, strong emphasis is placed on work requirements. TANF recipients must work as soon as they are job-ready or no later than two years after coming on assistance, and benefits will be reduced or terminated if work requirements are not

met. Secondly, TANF requirements impose time limits on assistance. The general guideline is that states may not use federal funds to provide assistance to a family that includes an adult head of household or a spouse of the head of household who has received assistance for 60 months (whether or not consecutive). Thirdly, there is an annual cost-sharing requirement of states in the TANF legislation, referred to as maintenance of effort, or MOE. The intent of MOE is to provide an incentive for states to participate in the program, much like federal transportation and community development grants with similar cost-sharing requirements. For those states meeting the MOE provision, the TANF block grant funds can be used not only for benefits paid, but also for administrative expenses and other services targeted at needy families at the state level. Finally, a fourth major provision of TANF is that states must operate a child support enforcement program in order to be eligible for TANF funding. General guidelines require that TANF recipients in the states assign rights to child support and cooperate with paternity establishment efforts. States can deny or reduce cash assistance by at least 25 percent to those participants who fail to comply with paternity establishment or child support requirements (HHS Website 2005; Georgia TANF Fact Sheet 2005).

The TANF program represents an example of how governmental, anti-poverty policy has evolved from cash entitlements for the poor administered by the federal bureaucracy to a stringent, time-limited, welfare-to-work system implemented through the states. TANF is the cornerstone of modern welfare programming in the United States, and is used here to illustrate how the federal government provides assistance to the poor on a national level as distinguished from ARC programs that target communities and the socio-economic factors that impact community change on a regional level.

Beyond TANF, one other way the government has responded to poverty is through funding of the Area Poverty Research Centers (APRC). The APRC's are university-based centers established for research into the causes and consequences of poverty and social inequality in the United States. The APRC's obtain federal funding directly from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Because of their university affiliations, the APRC's are nonprofit and nonpartisan. Faculty and research associates of the APRC's represent a variety of academic disciplines and since the first one was at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1966 (Institute for Research of Poverty), they have formulated and tested basic theories of poverty and social inequality, evaluated social policy alternatives, and analyzed trends in poverty and economic well-being. In addition to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the other two APRC's are the University of Kentucky Poverty Research Center and the West Coast Poverty Research Center, a collaboration of the University of Washington and Public Policy Institute of California. ASPE also funds the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan (National Poverty Center 2012; Institute for Research on Poverty 2012). Much of the recent academic works on poverty in Appalachia are produced at the Poverty Research Center at the University of Kentucky (Ziliak 2012).

Contemporary Poverty Research

The Area Poverty Research Centers have produced significant contributions to multiple academic disciplines interested in poverty, as well as informed policy debates. Along with the work of the APRC's, the concept of poverty has long been examined

across virtually every field of the social sciences. For the purposes of this analysis, the following provides a snapshot of contemporary poverty research.

Researchers have provided both qualitative and quantitative approaches for understanding poverty and the impacts of governmental policy in the United States. From economic arguments that point generally to income deprivation to sociological arguments that consider cultural and psychological deprivation of individuals and groups, researchers have undertaken extensive work in methodological issues, welfare reform, group memberships and poverty, health and poverty, inequality, child and family well-being, low-wage labor markets, nutrition, food assistance and poverty, education and poverty, and reorganization of social policy (National Poverty Center 2012; Institute for Research on Poverty 2012).

Several books on poverty are as well-known in pop culture as they are in undergraduate and graduate school classrooms. *Nickel and Dimed* (Ehrenreich 2008) and *The Working Poor* (Shipler 2005) are pop culture sensations for the stories of individual struggles with living in poverty. Other volumes with stories about surviving inner-city economic deprivation and violence, children growing up in deplorable conditions in urban housing complexes, and working in under-paid occupations across America are part of the literature that provides first-hand, qualitative experiences of poverty (Kotlowitz 1992; Kozol 1996; Ehrenreich 2008; Germany 2007; Yankoski 2005; and Shipler 2005).

Others have posited more objective, quantitative work on the causes or explanations of poverty. The causes of poverty can be grouped into two broad categories: individual and structural (Beeghley 1988; Tomaskovic-Devey 1988). Individual

explanations of poverty rely on the characteristics, traits, attitudes, and behaviors of poor people as to the causes of poverty. One's race, gender, socio-economic stratification, and educational attainment level, among other characteristics are why one is poor or not (Katz 1989). Much of the academic literature on poverty has focused on individual explanations.

On the other hand, structural explanations of poverty rely on broader, macro-level social phenomena as the roots of poverty. In essence, poverty is not caused by characteristics of those who are poor, but rather by the economic and social structures afforded the poor. Individuals are constrained by the range of economic and social options available to them, not by their own characteristics. Thus, a community's ability to provide adequate jobs (i.e., industry mix), healthcare, housing, and social service network are the roots of poverty (Tomaskovic-Devey 1988). The individual and structural perspectives as explanations of poverty complement one another and academic works in the rural sociology literature have attempted to model poverty combining the two (Cotter 2002; Brown and Hirschl 1995; Haynie and Gorman 1999; Weber and Jensen 2004; Fisher 2005; Nord 1998; Friedman and Lichter 1998; Powell, Boyne, and Ashworth 2001).

Along with structural and individual explanations of poverty, recent scholarly work has focused on poverty and place. It is well recognized that poverty is unevenly distributed across space (e.g., poverty is concentrated primarily in inner-city America and rural places and disproportionately low in suburban areas). The focus of the literature has been to consider how place affects poverty. One way of thinking is through the framework of the "social interaction models" where places are the sources of

information, networks, and norms that determine individual opportunities. Where one lives provides the basis for social interactions as to aspirations for prosperity and well-being. Similar to models of social interaction, "spatial interaction models" explicitly account for where one lives as to explanations of how place affects poverty. Spatial proximity to jobs and other opportunities are used to explain poverty in the spatial interaction models as opposed to how social interactions mold aspirations for prosperity in the social interactions models (Weber and Jensen 2004).

This review of the academic work on contemporary poverty research and the individual and structural characteristics of poverty, along with the review of the evolution of anti-poverty policy, literature on regions and regional development theory in general, and growth center strategy in particular, serves as the basis for the next chapter on methodology. Chapter 4 outlines a methodological approach for studying the Appalachian Regional Commission's influence on improvements in socio-economic conditions in the counties it serves.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY

Given the background of the Appalachian Regional Commission as a half-century-old, federal-state-local government partnership, and general claims of its success (*Study on Persistent Poverty in the South* 2001), the ARC is a unique case for testing whether or not a federal government intervention has resulted in anticipated outcomes. Specifically, the 50-year history of the ARC provides a unique opportunity to examine empirically the state's role as a change agent in bringing about community economic development in Appalachia.

The fundamental research question for this work is thus,

- *To what extent has the ARC been effective in bringing about change in socio-economic conditions in the Appalachian region? Stated differently, as measured by changes in socio-economic conditions for the 420 counties that comprise Appalachia, what has been the influence of the Appalachian Regional Commission's work on those changes?*

Following from that fundamental question are other research questions,

- *Relative to the nation as a whole, how has the Appalachian region changed over time?*

- *To what extent can those changes in socio-economic and community status be attributed to ARC programs?*

- *How does socio-economic change across Appalachia compare to change in the communities that border Appalachia?*

- *Given that the ARC has implemented two distinct policies throughout its existence, a growth center strategy from 1965-1982, and then a Distressed Counties Program strategy from 1983-present, which policy was more effective in improving socio-economic conditions?*

In answering these questions, the area of public administration/policy to be addressed in this work is regional development policy (e.g., investigation of the Appalachian Regional Commission as a regional development strategy of the federal government). This area of public administration/policy is justified for further inquiry because of the implications for policy designers at a practical level – if the ARC has proven to be an effective mechanism for state intervention at the 'regional' level to deal with persistent problems of poverty and underdevelopment, then similar interventions are warranted for other historically underdeveloped regions.

At the scholarly level, this area of public administration/policy is justified because of the scarcity of regional development policy analysis. While much has been written about regional development policy from the economic and geography perspectives, the public administration-policy literature has been short in exploring it. Given the extensive documentation of the cases-variables problem in the public policy literature (Goggin 1986; Goggin et. al 1990; O'Toole 2000), and the fact that there has been little done to empirically study the ARC as a regional development tool of the state (Wood 2006), this dissertation provides added value to both the public policy academician and practitioner as it examines the role of the state in developing the Appalachian region.

Based on the academic definitions of regions and the theoretical underpinnings of regional development theory and growth center theory outlined above, the following outlines a methodology for studying empirically the Appalachian Regional Commission in light of its half-century existence as an agent of the state designed to address underdeveloped areas of Appalachia. This methodological approach is an empirical analysis of socio-economic conditions of the 420 ARC counties since the ARC's inception in 1965, and is reported in Chapters 5 and 6. An area comprising 135 counties contiguous to the ARC's 420 counties (e.g., the ARC's border counties) will serve as a comparable region for the analysis. The comparable region was defined as any county contiguous to the ARC counties but with less than 250 thousand in population. Isserman and Rephann (1995) constructed a similar border county region in their economic analysis of the ARC. As such, Chapter 4 that follows includes discussion of a set of testable hypotheses, the dataset used to test the hypotheses, appropriate research methods, and the analytical approach (to include a mathematical expression of the model) for an empirical assessment of ARC's effectiveness.

Testable Hypotheses

As pointed out in the aforementioned section on the Appalachian Regional Commission's history and background, ARC's regional development approach has evolved from one based on growth center strategies to the current Distressed Counties Program that focuses on a "worst-first" funding philosophy. Regardless of the strategy, the ARC's comprehensive approach to development of Appalachia is one grounded in regional development theory. Specifically, the inception of ARC as a regional partnership

that connects federal programs through the governors to multi-county projects identified by local development districts is based on the tenets of the one theme that dominates the regional development literature – that concentrating of resources in specific locations is important to the effectiveness of a development program (Wood 2006).

This regional development philosophy of concentrating resources in specific locations throughout Appalachia has manifested itself in various forms throughout the history of ARC. The early strategy of ARC was clearly to increase access of residents of the region to markets and services through the construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS). Ralph Widner (1971, p. 19 in Isserman and Rephann 1995), the first Executive Director of ARC, saw the construction of roads as a cornerstone to the overall development of the region. To wit:

"If children cannot get to school for lack of decent transportation, if a pregnant mother cannot get to a hospital for lack of a decent road, if a breadwinner cannot get to a job because the job 30 miles away cannot be reached in a reasonable time, then is such an investment an investment in people or an investment in concrete?"

More than 85 percent of the funds appropriated for highways in 1965 were thus earmarked for the ADHS. These roads were to not only open areas of Appalachia to development opportunities, but also to improve local access to educational, health, commercial, recreational, and industrial opportunities.

The second programmatic approach for how regional development theory manifests itself in ARC is through the aforementioned growth centers strategy that has its

theoretical roots in the regional economics literature. The President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) in fact recommended in its report to President Johnson that ARC designate both growth centers where investments would be made as well as rural, isolated areas of the region that would not qualify for investments (1964). As such, Litton Industries, a consultant working on behalf of ARC, identified multiple growth centers in its 1965 report, and the 13 governors eventually identified 125 growth centers throughout Appalachia (ARC 1968).

Many have documented the demise of ARC's growth center strategy (Widner 1990; Bradshaw 1992; Isserman and Rephann 1995; Wood 2006) – even the ARC itself (1985). A particular reason for the demise of ARC's growth center strategy often cited in the literature is the influence of the political process in policymakers' decisions to designate areas of Appalachia as growth centers or not. These political pressures, coupled with other tensions about how to define growth centers and the national political scene defined by the Reagan administration's desire to cut government program**s**, led to the advent of the Distressed Counties Program in 1983 that shifted ARC regional development policy from growth centers to worst-first.

Given the inception of ARC and its development policies being grounded in regional development theory as described above, the following hypotheses are therefore driven by the regional development literature as applied to ARC:

1) The primary hypothesis for the study is that given the ARC's role as a one-of-a-kind regional development entity of the federal government that has invested billions of dollars in an extremely underdeveloped region of the country, it is expected that county-level socio-economic indicators for the

ARC service delivery region should improve over time. That is, ARC programs/policies should result in in positive change for the counties it serves.

2) It is also expected that county-level socio-economic indicators for the ARC service delivery region should improve over time when compared to the area contiguous to the ARC region comprised of 135 counties. That is, county-level socio-economic conditions for ARC should improve relative to county-level socio-economic conditions for the ARC's border counties.

3) Given the ARC's reliance on a Growth Center Strategy during its early existence, it is expected that indicators for urban counties within the ARC service area would have outperformed indicators for the ARC rural counterparts from 1965-1983 (as measured by change from 1970-1990).

4) After 1983, when the ARC shifted its policy from Growth Centers to the Distressed Counties Program, it is expected that ARC rural county indicators will at least keep pace with, if not outperform, the ARC urban counties from 1983-present (as measured by change from 1990-2009).

Dataset

To test the hypotheses above, a dataset of county-level socio-economic indicators has been compiled. Data for Decennial Census years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, and Census American Community Survey year 2009 were obtained using the U.S. Census Bureau's Social Explorer website data engine published online (Social Explorer Tables accessed through University of Georgia Galileo 2011). Data were obtained for each county in the 13 states that comprise the Appalachian Regional Commission service area

– Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Because boundaries for census blocks, block groups, and tracts change over time, data were obtained at the county level. County level data allows for comparisons across geographical areas over time. County level data were obtained for the following socio-economic indicators:

- o Total Population
- o Population Density (per square mile)
- o Population by Age
- o Population by Race
- o Poverty Rates
- o Family Poverty Rates
- o Per Capita Income
- o Household Income by Type (Public Assistance Income)
- o Civilian Labor Force
- o Unemployment Rate
- o Employment by Sector (Public v. Private)
- o Employment by Industry Sector
    - i. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining
    - ii. Construction
    - iii. Manufacturing
    - iv. Retail Trade
    - v. Services

vi. Other

- Educational Attainment by Race

    i. Less than High School

    ii. High School Graduate

    iii. Some College

    iv. College Degree or Higher

- Housing Tenure

    i. Owner-Occupied

    ii. Renter-Occupied

- Housing Structure

    i. Single Family Units

    ii. Multi-Family Units

    iii. Mobile Homes

- Housing Values

Analytical Approach

Using the aforementioned dataset, the analytical approach is broken into two main parts: analysis of change in socio-economic conditions, and analysis of regression results.

Univariate Analysis of Change in Socio-Economic Conditions – Tables of various descriptive statistics of socio-economic conditions have been created to indicate how the ARC region has changed over time. The tables show aggregate comparisons for the ARC's 420-county region (e.g., the ARC Region), the region comprised of the 135 border counties contiguous to the ARC region (e.g., the ARC Comparable Region), and

the United States as a whole. In addition to the aggregations for the United States, ARC Region, and ARC Comparable Region, aggregations for the 13 states within the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region are also reported. These are presented in Chapter 5.

The tables show aggregate change for the three aforementioned geographical areas for the time period of the ARC since inception (as measured using the 1970-2000 Decennial Census and 2009 American Community Survey data), the ARC's Growth Centers Strategy time period (as measured using the 1970-1990 Decennial Census data), and the ARC's Distressed Counties Program period (as measured using the 1990-2000 Decennial Census and 2009 American Community Survey data). (See Appendix B for Tables 5.1-5.54 that reports all tables.)

Analysis of Regression Results – In addition to the analysis of change in socio-economic conditions, an empirical model has been developed to better understand the influence of the ARC on county-level socio-economic status over time. The model is designed to assess empirically the extent to which change in poverty status and per capita income for counties within the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region are impacted by the ARC. Controlling for various factors such as change in educational attainment, industry mix, dependency on government-subsidized public assistance, and home ownership, the model predicts the impact of ARC on changes in poverty rates and per capita income for counties in the ARC and ARC Comparable Regions.

The model is mathematically represented as such:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(x_1) + \beta_n(x_n) + \varepsilon,$$

where:

y =   change in socio-economic condition

$$x_1 \quad = \quad \text{ARC influence}$$

$$x_n \quad = \quad \text{other factors influencing change in socio-economic condition}$$

Unit of Analysis – For the various reasons stated above about the limitations and consistency in Census data finer than the county level, the county unit serves as the unit of analysis for the regression analysis.

Dependent Variable(s) – The base model includes prediction of the influence of the ARC on two distinct dependent variables: (1) change in poverty rates; and (2) change in per capita income.

Independent Variable – For both dependent variables (e.g., change in poverty rates and change in per capita income), the model will include ARC influence as the main independent variable. That is, the model will estimate the effects of ARC on change in poverty rates and change in per capita income. ARC influence as the main independent variable is constructed as a dummy variable where 0 = county is not part of the ARC service delivery region and 1 = county is part of the ARC service delivery region.

Control Variables – To control for various community and economic factors that impact changes in county socio-economic status, multiple control independent variables are included in the model. These controls account for the effects of a number of important labor market, human ecology, and political economy concepts that affect growth and development in Appalachia (e.g., changes in home ownership, industry mix, educational attainment, and dependency on government assistance). Secondly, control is handled in the model by inclusion of data for the 135-county ARC Comparable Region. The ARC

Comparable Region is included in the model to account for effects of development, political, economic, etc. spillover into the 420-county ARC region.

Model Estimates – Using the base model equation and aforementioned variables, multiple models will be analyzed. For both dependent variables (change in poverty rates and change in per capita income), models will be predicted for the ARC time period (1970-2009), the ARC Growth Centers Strategy period (1970-1990), and the ARC Distressed Counties Program period (1990-2009) separately. In addition to the separate time period runs, the models will be estimated for:

- All counties in the ARC and ARC Comparable Region;

- All At-Risk and Distressed counties (as designated in the FY11 Distressed Counties Program classification) in the ARC and ARC Comparable Region; and

- ARC and ARC Comparable Region counties within the state of Kentucky only.

The model is estimated for the At-Risk and Distressed counties in the ARC and ARC Comparable Regions for an analysis of ARC's poorest counties relative to its border counties, and for all the ARC and ARC Comparable Region counties within the State of Kentucky only as Kentucky contains the most ARC and ARC Comparable Region counties of all the ARC states. The following two chapters, Chapter 5 and Chapter 6, present the results of both the analysis of change in socio-economic conditions and the analysis of the regression results as outlined in the aforementioned methodology.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS: UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Using the methodological approach described in the previous chapter, Chapter 5

provides a univariate analysis of change in various socio-economic conditions that impact

community and economic development throughout Appalachia. To understand whether

or not the ARC as a regional development policy has contributed to positive change in

Appalachia, this analysis is in order. Simply, how do the changes in data over time for the

ARC service delivery region compare with changes in data over the same time period for

the nation as a whole and the ARC Comparable Region?

The chapter is a synopsis of multiple data tables found in Appendix B. These

tables provide a concise summary of how socio-economic conditions in the ARC Region

have changed over three time periods (1970-1990, 1990-2009, and 1970-2009). They also

indicate change for the three geographical areas of analysis: the United States as a whole,

the ARC Region and 13 states that comprise it, and the ARC Comparable Region and the

13 states that comprise it.

Population

As ARC has worked to develop Appalachia, one would expect that the region's

population would increase as development occurs. Table 5.1 (Total Population) shows

that the ARC Region has experienced population growth from about 19 million in 1970

to nearly 25 million in 2009, a 27.7 percent growth rate for the four-decade period. That rate is about half the growth rate for the United States and ARC Comparable Region, 48.3 percent and 51.1 percent, respectively. Not surprisingly, population density (persons per square mile) growth rates (as presented in Table 5.2) parallel the total population growth rates. Within the ARC Region, the state with counties experiencing the highest growth rate was Georgia (229 percent) while ARC counties in Pennsylvania experienced a population loss of 3.2 percent. For the ARC Comparable Region, Maryland experienced the greatest growth rate at 164 percent; however, one county comprises Maryland's ARC Comparable Region – Frederick County, MD.

Looking at the two time periods representing the Growth Centers period (1970-1990) and the Distressed Counties Program (1990-2009), there is little difference between the two time periods in terms of percentage change – population growth was steady across the time periods. That trend was true for all three geographical areas.

Breaking down population change by age for the time period 1970-2009 (Tables 5.3-5.5), there are contrasts between the ARC Region and nation and ARC Comparable Region. The ARC Region experienced a 13.6 percent decline in the child/youth age (0-17 years of age), compared to growth rates of 6.1 percent and 5.2 percent for the US and ARC Comparable Region, respectively. All geographical areas experienced declines in child/youth age population during 1970-1990 while all geographical areas experienced increases during 1990-2009.

The working adult age population (18-64 years of age) and the elderly age population (over 65 years of age) grew for all three geographical areas from 1970-2009 (Tables 5.4-5.5). The 1970-1990 time period saw the greater increases for both groups as

the percentage increases during 1970-1990 were about one and a half times the percentage increases for 1990-2009 for the 18-64 age population and between two and three times the percentage increases for 1990-2009 for the elderly population.

The age group with the greatest percentage increase was the elderly population. The over 65 population in the ARC Region grew by 78.4 percent, while it nearly doubled itself in the ARC Comparable Region (98.9 percent growth rate). ARC counties in Georgia experienced the greatest growth rates across age brackets of any state in the ARC Region. Thus, even though the total population of the ARC Region grew for the four-decade period, it lost population in the 0-17 age bracket; and for all age brackets, the ARC Region growth rate was less than that of the nation as a whole and the counties contiguous to the ARC Region that comprise the ARC Comparable Region. Like with total population, Georgia's ARC counties led the ARC Region and Frederick County, Maryland led the ARC Comparable Region in terms of growth across all age brackets for 1970-2009.

Tables 5.6-5.8 indicate how the ARC Region changed since 1970 with regard to race. All categories of race (white, black, and other) show positive growth rates. The other population table represents the greatest percentage increase across racial groups as the United States experienced a 1,454 percent growth rate. Both the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region more than doubled the national rate for the other population at growth rates of 3,161 percent and 3,237 percent, respectively. Again, Georgia produced the greatest percentage increases from 1970-2009 across all racial groups for the ARC Region. Other population grew by an astounding 53.5 thousand percent primarily due to the proliferation of the chicken processing, carpet, and construction industries in north

Georgia. In the surrounding counties comprising the ARC Comparable Region, Maryland counties showed the greatest percentage increases in the other population category.

Breaking down the population by race percentage changes by time periods, the white population grew steadily over the two time periods across the nation. However, the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region experienced greater growth rates (11 percent and 20.2 percent) during the Growth Centers period than in the Distressed Counties program period (8 percent and 18.4 percent). That same trend holds true for the other population category – the ARC Region experienced a 574 percent increase from 1970-1990 while only a 384 percent increase from 1990-2009, and the ARC Comparable Region experienced a 621 percent increase from 1970-1990 while only a 362 percent increase from 1990-2009. Conversely, the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region saw their black population increase more dramatically during 1990-2009.

In summary, the ARC Region's population has grown since the inception of the ARC, but not quite as fast as its surrounding counties or the nation. This same trend was experienced across both the Growth Centers time period from 1970-1990 and the Distressed Counties Program period from 1990-2009. Moreover, the ARC Region's population has gotten relatively older and more diverse over time. The increased diversity of the population of the ARC is attributed to increases in the other population category, as the black population as a percentage of total population has remained relatively constant over time. For the ARC Region, the white and other populations had higher growth rates during 1970-1990 while the black population's growth was more pronounced from 1990-2009.

Poverty

Just as one would expect the ARC Region's population to grow since the ARC's inception, one would also expect ARC would have a positive influence on poverty rates (e.g,. ARC = decreased poverty rates for the counties it serves). Table 5.9 indicates that poverty rates for the ARC Region declined by 10.8 percent from 17.2 percent in 1970 to 15.4 percent in 2009. The 10.8 percent decrease in the poverty rate for the ARC Region bests the nation's poverty rate decline of 1.6 percent; however, the ARC Region's poverty rate remains higher than the nation's as a whole (ARC Region poverty rate in 2009 was 15.4 percent, while the US poverty rate was 13.5 percent). The ARC Comparable Region's poverty rate decreased at a rate (13.2 percent) slightly better than the ARC Region (10.8 percent).

For all three geographical areas, there were reductions in the poverty rate during 1970-1990 and increases in the poverty rate for 1990-2009. The ARC Region experienced an 11.1 percent decrease in the poverty rate from 1970-1990 while the ARC Comparable Region saw a 17.4 percent reduction. Both of those reductions were better than the nation's reduction of 4.2 percent.

Kentucky's ARC counties saw the greatest decrease in the poverty rate at 36.4 percent from 38.6 percent in 1970 to 24.5 percent in 2009. On the other hand, the ARC Region of three states (North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) experienced overall increases in the poverty rate.

Just as the overall poverty rate has declined for the ARC Region, so has the poverty rate for families. Table 5.10 shows that the family poverty rate for the ARC Region declined 22.8 percent from 1970-2009, besting the nation's decline of 7.6 percent.

The ARC Comparable Region's family poverty rate decline (26.8 percent) was slightly better than the ARC Region's decline. Moreover, just as the poverty rates experienced greater declines during 1970-1990, so do the family poverty declines. Specifically, the ARC Region's family poverty declined by 18.3 percent from 1970-1990, topped only by the ARC Comparable Region's decline of 27.8 percent. On the other hand, the ARC Region's decline in family poverty rate for 1990-2009 was just 5.5 percent while the ARC Comparable Region's poverty rate actually increased by 1.4 percent during 1990-2009.

As with the individual poverty rate, ARC Kentucky counties led the ARC Region's family poverty rate decreases with an overall decrease in the family poverty rate of 41.4 percent. Conversely, the ARC portions of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania saw their family poverty rates increase from 1970-2009.

In sum, the ARC Region has experienced declines in the overall and family poverty rates, translating into less individuals and families living in households with income levels less than that of the federal poverty thresholds. However, poverty rates for the ARC Region remain higher than that of the nation as a whole and the ARC Comparable Region. The gains in poverty reduction were realized during 1970-1990 more so than 1990-2009 in all three geographical areas.

Income

While declining poverty rates indicate positive socio-economic change, so do relative increases in per capita income. Table 5.11 indicates that the ARC Region has experienced a 59.5 percent increase in real (2009) per capita income since 1970, which is

slightly better than the national percentage increase of 55.8 percent. The ARC

Comparable Region saw a 68.9 percent increase over the same time period. On the other

hand, US per capita income in 2009 of $27,041 is still $4,661 greater than the ARC

Region's per capita income of $22,380, and $1,600 greater than the ARC Comparable

Region's per capita income of $25,341.

Just as poverty rates decreased at far greater rates during 1970-1990 than 1990-

2009 for the nation, ARC Region, and ARC Comparable Region, the same trend holds

true for per capita income. Per capita income increased by 36.6 percent from 1970-1990

for the ARC Region, more than double the increase of 16.8 percent for 1990-2009. The

United States and ARC Comparable Region experienced the same trend where the 1970-

1990 rate is more than double the 1990-2009 rate.

Within the ARC Region, Maryland has the highest per capita income while

Georgia experienced the greatest growth in real per capita income since 1970 (81.6

percent increase). All states comprising the ARC experienced increases in real per capita

income from 1970-2009.

Related to per capita income change is public assistance income change, or the

percentage of households that rely on public assistance for income. Table 5.12 shows that

for all three geographical areas – the nation, ARC Region, ARC Comparable Region –

there was a decline of between 55 and 58.8 percent in the percentage of households with

public assistance income – indicating that household are less reliant upon public

assistance, a positive socioeconomic trend. Looking more closely at the two time periods,

the overall percentage decrease is attributed to 1990-2009. While there were substantial

increases in the percentage of households that received public assistance from 1970-1990,

there were dramatic decreases of 68.3 percent, 72.9 percent, and 71 percent in the United

States, ARC Region, and ARC Comparable Region, respectively, for 1990-2009. Within

the ARC Region, Mississippi experienced the greatest reduction in the percentage of

households with public assistance income, a 86.2 percent decrease from 1970-2009.

To sum, the ARC Region has experienced positive, real growth in per capita

income over 1970-2009, and the ARC Region's growth rate is slightly higher than the US

rate. However, the ARC Region lags behind the national per capita income by $4,661.

Employment

If poverty rates are improving, per capita income is increasing, and public

assistance income is decreasing, a reasonable relationship to anticipate is that

employment indicators are improving. Tables 5.13-5.21 represents a variety of

employment indicators.

First, as Table 5.13 demonstrates, the civilian labor force (age 16+) for the ARC

Region has grown by 63.9 percent since 1970, a rate far less than that of the United States

and the ARC Comparable Region at 90.2 percent and 93 percent, respectively. The ARC

Region's civilian labor force represented about 9 percent of the US civilian labor force in

1970 and only about 7.8 percent of it in 2009. Within ARC, Georgia ARC counties saw

the greatest increase in its civilian labor with a 304.5 percent increase from 1970-2009.

Another indicator for understanding employment changes is with the

unemployment rate (Table 5.14). The ARC Region's unemployment rate in 1970 was 4.5

percent, compared to 4.4 percent for the nation, and 3.6 percent for the ARC Comparable

Region. The ARC Region experienced an increase to 7.4 percent over the four decades,

similar to the nation's 2009 unemployment rate of 7.2 percent. The ARC Comparable

Region's unemployment rose to 6.7 percent in 2009. The ARC Region in Kentucky has

the highest employment for 2009 at 9.1 percent. All geographical areas experienced

increases in their unemployment rates for the four decade time period from 1970-2009.

The employment picture is incomplete without an analysis of industry sectors that

comprise the economy. An assumption of the ARC's goal of developing Appalachia is

job creation in the private sector. Table 5.15 shows the percentage of jobs that are public

sector jobs. While the US as a whole saw the percentage of public sector jobs decline by

9.2 percent from 1970-2009, and the ARC Comparable Region also saw a slight decline

of 1.1 percent, the ARC Region actually experienced a 1.4 percent increase in public

sector jobs as a percentage of total jobs. Within ARC, nine of the 13 states experienced

increases in public sector jobs with North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina

experiencing the highest rates of growth at 21.9 percent, 28.8 percent, and 31.7 percent,

respectively.

Tables 5.16-5.21 show the percentage of private sector jobs by industry sector

(Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining; Construction; Manufacturing; Retail Trade;

Services; and Other). In 1970, over 50 percent of employment in the United States, ARC

Region, and ARC Comparable Region was in the Manufacturing and Services sector.

Manufacturing was the strongest sector in the ARC Region with 34.2 percent of total

employment being manufacturing and in the ARC Comparable Region where 33.5

percent of total employment was manufacturing. The Services sector was the strongest

sector nationally in 1970 with 28.8 percent of all employment being services

employment.

Since 1970, the Manufacturing sector has declined across all three geographical areas where only11.2 percent, 15.0 percent, and 14.4 percent of total employment is Manufacturing employment in 2009 in the US, the ARC Region, and the ARC Comparable Region, respectively (see Table 5.18). These numbers represent a 56-57 percent decrease in manufacturing employment since 1970. Within the ARC Region, Georgia and Maryland experienced the greatest decline in Manufacturing employment with 69 percent and 66 percent decreases, respectively. Looking closely at the two time periods, Manufacturing jobs declined in all three geographical areas for both 1970-1990 and 1990-2009, though the declines were slightly more pronounced from 1990-2009.

While Manufacturing jobs are on the decline, Services and Construction jobs as a percentage of total jobs are increasing. The ARC Region saw an 18.3 percent increase in Construction jobs from 1970-2009 (see Table 5.17) – not as high a growth rate as the US, but higher than that of the ARC Comparable Region. Across all geographical areas, Services employment as a percentage of total employment (Table 5.20) increased more than 100 percent from 1970-2009. In the ARC Region, Services employment increased 137.9 percent, and in the ARC Comparable Region by 135.2 percent, both increases better than that of the national growth trend in Services employment from 1970-1990 of 108.1 percent.

Retail Trade employment (Table 5.19) declined from 1970-2009 in all three geographical areas, most dramatically across the United States with a 27.9 percent decrease. Both the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region experienced a decline in Retail Trade jobs of approximately 16 percent. The 1990-2009 time period contributed

the most to the overall decline. Perhaps the internet is one reason for the decline in Retail Trade Employment.

All of these numbers suggest two things about employment and the economy of the ARC Region. First, the ARC has helped to create jobs in the counties/states in which it serves; however, job creation increases for the ARC Region are in public sector employment and those increases have not kept pace with the growth trends of the nation as a whole or the Comparable Region contiguous to the ARC Region. Two, the shifting of the national economy from one based on manufacturing jobs to a service economy has been realized in Appalachia as well.

Educational Attainment

Closely tied to community and economic development is education (e.g., the more educated community typically wins the economic development game). Thus, another indicator of socio-economic change is educational attainment. Tables 5.22-5.37 represents educational attainment levels for the United States, ARC Region, and ARC Comparable Region. Like the other tables, these tables break down the percentage changes for the geographical areas for 1970-1990, 1990-2009, and 1970-2009; additionally, these tables divide educational attainment by racial group as well.

In 1970, 47.7 percent of the total population aged 25 and over in the United States had not graduated from high school (Table 5.22). That number jumped to 54 percent for the ARC Comparable Region and 56.2 percent for the ARC Region. Fast forward to 2009 and the numbers improve significantly – only 15.4 percent of the total population aged 25 and over in the US have not graduated from high school while the ARC Region and ARC

Comparable Region's totals are 17.7 percent and 15.4 percent, respectively. These

numbers represent a decline from 67-71 percent from 1970-2009, a very positive

educational attainment trend. The ARC counties in Georgia and Pennsylvania led the

ARC counties in educational attainment improvements for the percentage of the total

population with less than a high school education. Although the rate of change

diminished somewhat from 1970-1990 to 1990-2009 for the United States, the rate of

change for the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region was relatively constant over

the two time periods.

Looking closer at educational attainment (less than high school) by race (Tables

5.26, 5.30, and 5.34), the percentage changes from 1970-2009 for the white and black

populations are approximately same (i.e., the percentage of whites and blacks aged 25

and over that did not have a high school diploma declined by approximately 70 percent

for the nation as a whole and both the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region). For

the non-white and non-black population (e.g., the Other population), the percentage

change across the time period was less dramatic – a 42.5 percent decrease for the US,

41.2 decrease for the ARC Region, and 52.3 percent decrease for the ARC Comparable

Region.

Although there were positive changes across racial groups in the percentage of the

population that had less than a high school education (e.g., from 1970-2009, the

percentage of the population with less than a high school education declined and thus

improved), minorities are disproportionately worse off than the white population across

all three geographical areas. Specifically, for 2009, the percentage of the white

population with less than high school education is 17.1 percent for the ARC Region, yet

it is 21.5 percent for the black population and 26.7 percent for the Other population in the ARC Region.

On the other end of the educational attainment spectrum is the percentage of the population aged 25 years and over with at least a college degree (Tables 5.25, 5.29, 5.33, and 5.37). From Table 5.25, 7.3 percent of the 25 and over population in the ARC Region had a college degree or better in 1970. That percentage jumps to 20.4 percent for 2009, a 181.1 percent increase over the time period. The ARC Comparable Region showed a similar percentage increase at 182.7 percent. The nation as a whole experienced a 158.3 percent increase. Within the ARC, Georgia ARC counties produced a 373 percent increase, by far the highest percentage increase across the ARC states.

Although there are major improvements with regard to educational attainment from 1970-2009 as measured by the population with a college degree or better, there is a gap between the ARC Region and the rest of the country and even the ARC Comparable Region. Only 20.4 percent of the population 25 and over has at least a college degree in the ARC Region compared to 24.1 percent for the ARC Comparable Region and 27.5 percent for the United States.

The gains in college graduates were realized at a much greater rate during 1970-1990. The ARC Region's college graduate rate grew 95.4 percent from 1970-1990 compared to only 43.9 percent from 1990-2009. The nation as a whole and the ARC Comparable Region's college graduate rates grew at approximately the same rates as the ARC Region's over the same time periods.

What about college educated by race? We see from Tables 5.29, 5.33, and 5.37 that the black population 25 years and over experienced great improvements from 1970-

2009 in all three geographical areas. The ARC Region had the highest percentage increase with a 300.3 percent increase in the percentage of blacks with at least a college degree. The Other population in the ARC Region showed only a marginal improvement moving from 26.2 percent in 1970 to 28.2 percent in 2009, an 8 percent increase. The white population experienced increases across the three geographical areas that paralleled the total population increases. Within the ARC Region, Georgia experienced a whopping 891.1 percent increase in the percentage of blacks aged 25 and over with at least a college degree improving from 2.4 percent of the total black population in 1970 to 23.6 percent in 2009.

Housing

Another key indicator of socio-economic change is housing. Homeownership rates, housing structures, and housing values are all ways to determine if Appalachia has developed relative to the country and the ARC Comparable Region over time.

Tables 5.38 and 5.39 show owner v. renter occupied housing units for 1970-2009. An indicator of economic growth and community stability is home ownership, thus increasing owner-occupied housing units is a positive indicator. The ARC Region experienced 3 percent growth in homeownership from 1970-2009, with 72.6 percent of housing units being occupied by owners in 2009. That is somewhat better than the homeownership rate for the nation as a whole as only 66.9 percent of housing units in the US are owner-occupied. The ARC Comparable Region data closely parallel the ARC Region data. In 2009, the highest homeownership rates in the ARC Region are within ARC Georgia and ARC West Virginia.

On the other hand, the ARC Region experienced an increase in home ownership from 1970-2009 of only 3.0 percent – less than half the US's increase of 6.4 percent. Moreover, the US's growth rate during the most recent two decade period from 1990-2009 doubled its 1970-1990 growth rate while the ARC Region's homeownership growth rate diminished from 2.6 percent to 0.4 percent from 1970-1990 to 1990-2009.

Another housing indicator of community economic development is housing structure. Tables 5.40-5.42 show single family, multi-family, and mobile home housing units. The percentage of housing units that are single family units and multi-family units declined for all three geographical areas over 1970-2009. Conversely, the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes increased. Because mobile homes are not appreciating assets like single family and multi-family dwellings, and therefore are not a revenue generator for state and local government, they are not considered a viable tool for development. Yet the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes is 12.5 percent for the ARC Region in 2009, nearly double the percentage for the United States, and about one and a half times that of the ARC Comparable Region. The percentage change for the ARC Region was 177.6 percent for 1970-2009, increasing from 4.5 percent to 12.5 percent. Within ARC, Kentucky has the mobile home rate for 2009 where one in four housing units is mobile homes (24.5 percent).

Breaking the ARC Region's mobile home growth rate of 177.6 percent down into the two time periods, nearly all of the growth occurred during 1970-1990 for the Growth Center Strategies period of the ARC. Specifically, the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes increased by nearly 170 percent during the Growth Center Strategies period compared to only 3.6 percent during the Distressed Counties program period.

One other housing indicator of community economic development is housing values (e.g., are housing values increasing relative to national trends?). Table 5.43 represents percentage changes for the US, ARC, and ARC Comparable Region for the four decade period from 1970-2009 for the percentage of housing units valued at $50,000 or more. Dramatic increases were experienced in all three geographical areas – partly because the percentages do not reflect housing values in real dollars (i.e., they are not adjusted for inflation). Within the ARC Region, 84.6 percent of all housing units have a value of $50,000 or more in 2009 – about seven percentage points less than that of the nation as a whole at 91.7 percent and the ARC Comparable Region at 91.4 percent. Over time, there have been marked improvements in housing values increasing within the ARC Region; however, work remains to close the gap between ARC Region communities and the national standard.

Conclusion

The analysis of change in multiple socio-economic conditions above tells a story of how counties served by the Appalachian Regional Commission have progressed (or not) since 1970 relative to the United States and the ARC Comparable Region. This chapter concludes with a synopsis of the analysis discussed in light of the stated hypotheses.

Hypothesis #1: *County-level socio-economic conditions for the ARC service delivery region should improve over time.*

Stated as a question, Hypothesis #1 reads, "Did socio-economic conditions for the ARC service delivery region improve over time?" In all of the socio-economic indicators tied to community economic development that were analyzed, change from 1970-2009 occurred in the expected direction. Total population, per capita income, homeownership rates, housing values, and educational attainment increased, while poverty rates, public assistance, and high-school non-completion rates declined. Therefore, generally speaking, the answer is yes, there were improvements in socio-economic conditions in the ARC Region from 1970-2009. Two phenomena are worth noting: (1) manufacturing and retail trade employment (as a percentage of total employment) decreased over the four-decade time period; and (2) the percentage of total housing units that are mobile homes increased significantly in the ARC Region over the time period (177.6 percent).

When benchmarked against the United States' total changes for the same time period, there are some differences worth noting. (See Table 5.44 for a summary of percentage changes for various variables.) In terms of population, the ARC Region grew 27 percent, but at a rate of only about half of the nation's population growth rate. While the United States and ARC Region have become more diverse since 1970, the increased diversity of the population of the ARC is attributed to increases in the Other Population category as the ARC Region's Other Population growth rate more than doubles the nation's rate. The percentage of Whites and Blacks that comprise the total population of the ARC has remained relatively constant since 1970, while the nation's Black population as a percentage of total population has increased.

The ARC Region experienced declines in the overall and family poverty rates as well as the percentage of households with public assistance income from 1970-2009,

translating into less individuals and families living in households with income levels less than that of the federal poverty thresholds and less households dependent on the government for day-to-day living expenses. Furthermore, real per capita income for the ARC Region increased by about 60 percent over the four-decade period. However, the ARC's individual and family poverty rates remain higher than US rates, and the ARC Region lags behind the national per capita income by $4,661.

In terms of employment and jobs, a couple of observations are worth noting. First, jobs have been created in the ARC over the last four decades, but a closer at job creation indicates that the increased jobs are public sector employment and those increases have not kept pace with the job growth rates of the nation as a whole. Two, the shifting of the national economy from one based on manufacturing jobs to a service economy has been realized in Appalachia as well. Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment declined by more than 50 percent while service jobs increased nearly 140 percent.

The ARC's overall educational attainment rates improved as the percentage of the adult population aged 25 and older without a high school diploma declined by nearly 70 percent from 1970-2009. That improvement was only slightly better than the US improvement, and the ARC Region still lags behind the nation as a whole – the ARC Region's percentage of the adult population with no high school education was 17.7 percent in 2009 compared to the nation's 15.4 percent.

On the upper end of educational attainment, again, the ARC Region showed vast improvements over the four-decades of 1970-2009. The percentage of the adult population with a college degree or more increased by 181 percent, besting the national

improvement of 158 percent for the same time period. However, as with the less than high school data, the ARC Region lags behind the nation as only 20 percent of the adult population were college-educated in 2009 compared to the nation's 27.5 percent.

From a housing perspective, the ARC Region's homeownership rate improved but only slightly by 3 percent. Relative to the nation as whole, the ARC Region's 3 percent rate of improvement was less than half of the nation's 6.4 percent improvement. However, the ARC Region's percentage of owner-occupied housing units to total occupied housing units was 72.6 percent in 2009 while the nation's is only 67 percent.

Housing values have increased across the board for the ARC Region since 1970, even relative to the nation. On the other hand, the mobile home rate for the ARC Region has increased 178 percent over the same time period. With mobile homes considered depreciating assets, the increases in housing values in the ARC Region is somewhat diminished by the disproportionate addition of mobile homes as housing structures.

To sum, the hypothesis that ARC counties will show improvement in socio-economic conditions over 1970-2009 is generally true. However, a closer look at comparisons of the ARC Region's improvements relative to national trends shows that there remain gaps between the ARC Region and the United States as a whole.

Hypothesis #2: *County-level socio-economic conditions for the ARC service delivery region should improve over time relative to the 135-county area contiguous to the ARC Region.*

What about the ARC Comparable Region? Are there differences between the ARC Region and the ARC Comparable Region? Given the location of the 135 counties

that border the ARC Region and thus comprise the ARC Comparable Region, it is hypothesized that socio-economic conditions should improve relatively more for the ARC Region than for the ARC Comparable Region because ARC Region counties benefit directly from ARC funding and programs.

Looking closely at differences between the ARC Region and the ARC Comparable Region as described above and summarized in Table 5.44, the hypothesis cannot be confirmed (e.g., the ARC Comparable generally outperformed the ARC Region). First, the rate of population growth for the ARC Comparable Region nearly doubled the ARC Region's growth rate; and for all categories of age and race except Black population, the ARC Comparable Region's growth rates exceeded the ARC Region's.

Secondly, individual and family poverty rates decreased more for the ARC Comparable Region than for the ARC Region. While the ARC Region's poverty rate declined 10.8 percent from 1970-2009, the ARC Comparable Region's rate declined 13.2 percent. The family poverty rates for the ARC Region declined 22.8 percent yet the ARC Comparable Region's rate declined 26.8 percent.

The ARC Region did perform better than the ARC Comparable Region in terms of decreasing the percentage of households dependent on public assistance for income. However, in 2009, the ARC Comparable Region only had 1.9 percent of households with public assistance income while the ARC Region had 2.3 percent. Moreover, per capita income increased in the ARC Region by nearly 60 percent, but the ARC Comparable Region's per capita income increased nearly 70 percent.

The unemployment rate was consistently better for the ARC Comparable Region than for the ARC Region over the four decade period, and the ability of the ARC Comparable Region to provide a workforce increased 1.5 times for the ARC Comparable Region compared to the ARC Region (see Tables 5.13 and 5.14 for civilian labor force and unemployment rate changes). While public sector jobs as a percentage of total jobs increased for the ARC Region, that same statistic decreased by 1.1 percent for the ARC Comparable Region. Within the private sector, the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region performed relatively the same in terms of employment and jobs in the agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, retail trade, services, and "other" industry sectors.

In terms of educational attainment, like with the national and ARC Region comparisons, the percentage changes from 1970-2009 for the percentage of the adult population aged 25 and over without having graduated from high school and for the college-educated are relatively the same for the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region. On the other hand, the ARC Comparable Region has consistently bested the ARC Region in terms of the percentage of the adult population having at least a college education.

The same housing trends observed between the ARC Region and the nation hold true between the ARC Region and the ARC Comparable Region. Specifically, housing values have increased across the board for the ARC Region and the ARC Comparable Region since 1970, both relative to the nation; and the mobile home rates for the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region have increased significantly percent over the same time period. However, the ARC Comparable Region's increase in the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes was significantly less than that of the ARC Region's.

Finally, the ARC Comparable Region's homeownership rate increased at 5.3 percent compared to the ARC Region's 3 percent.

To sum, the hypothesis that socio-economic conditions within the ARC Region will improve at relatively better rates than the border counties contiguous to the ARC that make up the ARC Comparable Region is not confirmed. Questions therefore remain about why the ARC Comparable Region outperformed the ARC Region from 1970-2009.

The above analyses and synopses of Hypotheses #1 and #2 provide a summary of changes for the ARC Region relative to the United States and ARC Comparable Region for 1970-2009 – the four-decade history of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Given that ARC has implemented two distinct funding programs throughout its four-decade history (a Growth Center Strategies program during the early years and a Distressed Counties program from 1983-present), an analysis of two time periods is in order. Some of this analysis on differences between the two programs (as measured by data for 1970-1990 and 1990-2009) is discussed above in the general overview. The discussion below on Hypotheses #3 and #4 provides a more detailed analysis of change in socio-economic conditions for the ARC Region in terms of rural and urban areas during both the early Growth Center Strategies period and the existing Distressed Counties program.

Tables 5.45-5.54 divide the ARC Region data by rural v. urban areas for the various socio-economic conditions previously discussed (e.g., population, poverty, income, employment, educational attainment, housing). Using a broad interpretation of the US Census Bureau's 'rural-urban' definition (US Census Bureau website 2011), a county is defined as "rural" if it has a mean population of less than 50,000 for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2009. Likewise, "urban" counties are defined as having a mean

population of 50,000 or more for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2009. Furthermore, as previously mentioned in Chapter 4, because of limitations with county-level data being available on an annual basis, and thus only available for various socio-economic phenomena at the Decennial Census level, 1970-1990 data is used to measure the Growth Center Strategies period, and 1990-2009 data is used to measure the Distressed Counties program period.

Hypothesis #3: *County-level socio-economic conditions for urban areas within the ARC service area should outperform county-level socio-economic conditions for ARC rural areas during the Growth Center Strategy period (as measured by changes from 1970-1990).*

As discussed in previous chapters, the Appalachian Regional Commission implemented a Growth Center Strategy from its inception in 1965 through 1983. The basic premise behind this strategy is to concentrate development efforts and resources on population and economic centers throughout Appalachia and there would result both direct and indirect impacts across and within the center's region. Given this strategy, it is hypothesized that socio-economic conditions for ARC urban areas should outperform their rural counterparts during the Growth Center Strategy period.

Table 5.45 breaks down population change within the ARC Region for rural and urban areas. In 1970, 5.8 million people lived in the rural areas of the ARC Region, while 13.5 million people lived in the urban areas. By 1990, the rural counties saw a 17.7 percent increase while the urban areas experienced only a 10.2 percent increase. By large margins, ARC Georgia saw the greatest percentage increases in both rural and urban

populations for all the ARC states. ARC Pennsylvania and ARC West Virginia actually experienced losses in their urban populations.

In terms of poverty rate change during the Growth Centers Strategy period of ARC (Table 5.46), the rural region experienced a 13.5 percent reduction in the poverty range from 22.8 percent in 1970 to 19.7 percent in 1990 while the decline in the urban region was only 13.3 percent. However, the urban region's poverty rate 13.3 percent in 1990 was only about two-thirds the 19.7 percent poverty rate of the rural region. Thus, even though the rural region poverty rate improved more dramatically during the Growth Centers Strategy period than the urban region did, the rural region has a significantly higher poverty rate.

Per capita income (in 2009 dollars) in ARC's rural regions increased nearly 41 percent during the 1970-1990 Growth Centers Strategy timeframe; the urban areas experienced a 36 percent growth rate (see Table 5.47). Again, the growth rates do not tell the whole story as per capita income for 1990 in the ARC rural region was over $4,500 less than per capita income for the ARC urban region. ARC Kentucky had the lowest per capita income of all the ARC states for 1970, 1980, and 1990 for both rural and urban regions.

Another measure of income is public assistance income – how dependent are households on government-subsidized public assistance for their income needs? Table 5.48 indicates that from 1970-1990, the percentage of households in rural ARC on public assistance grew 41 percent while the percentage of households in urban ARC grew 59 percent. Like with other trends, even though the growth rate is higher for urban ARC, the actual percentage is consistently higher for rural ARC (e.g., in 1990, the percentage of

households in rural ARC with public assistance income was 10.6 percent while the

percentage of households in urban ARC was only 7.5 percent).

From a jobs perspective (Tables 5.49-5.50), the rural region of ARC saw a 19.5

percent decline in manufacturing jobs and a 17.6 percent increase in retail jobs from

1970-1990, while the urban region of ARC experienced a 35.6 percent decrease in

manufacturing jobs and a 16.6 percent increase in retail jobs over the same time period.

Thus, the rural and urban regions of ARC performed about the same in terms of retail

development during the Growth Centers Strategy period of ARC; conversely, the urban

region saw their manufacturing base decline at a greater rate than the rural region.

Changes in housing data are another indicator that can be broken down for the

rural and urban parts of the ARC Region. Tables 5.51 and 5.52 show the percentage of

housing units that are owner-occupied and that are mobile homes. During the Growth

Centers Strategy period (1970-1990), rural ARC experienced a 5.3 percent increase in

homeownership while the urban region of ARC saw only a 1.2 percent increase. On the

other hand, rural ARC's percentage of housing units that are mobile homes increased by

208 percent compared to a 136 percent increase for urban ARC. Moreover, in 1990, rural

ARC's mobile home rate of 18.1 percent doubled urban ARC's rate of 9.2 percent.

Finally, there are differences between the rural and urban regions of ARC for the

Growth Centers Strategy period with regard to educational attainment. For one, urban

ARC areas outperformed rural ARC areas in reducing the percentage of the adult

population aged 25 and over with no high school diploma (see Table 5.53). In addition,

by 1990, urban ARC areas had 27.8 percent of the adult population with less than a high

school education while the rural areas still had 40.2 percent. Conversely, urban ARC

areas outperformed rural ARC areas in the percentage of the adult population aged 25 and over with a college education or better (see Table 5.54). Specifically, from 1970-1990, the urban ARC region experienced a 98.3 percent increase while the rural ARC region's increase was only 89.5 percent. The urban region of ARC consistently had a higher percentage of the adult population from 1970-1990 as well. By 1990, 16.3 percent of the urban ARC adult population had a college degree or better while only 9.5 percent of the rural ARC adult population was college educated.

What does all this say about differences between the rural and urban regions of the ARC during the Growth Centers Strategy period (1970-1990)? First, the hypothesis that urban areas performed better than rural areas because of the targeting of urban and economic centers with investment and resources is not confirmed. On a number of socio-economic measures, the ARC rural region experienced more positive change than the ARC urban region. Rural ARC experienced better growth rates than urban ARC in population, income, and homeownership, and saw reductions in poverty and public assistance income at rates that outperformed urban ARC. However, even in light of those positive trends, there remain gaps between urban and rural ARC especially in the areas of per capita income, jobs, dependency on mobile homes as housing structures, and educational attainment.

Hypothesis #4: *County-level socio-economic conditions for rural counties within the ARC service area should have at least kept pace with (and possibly out-paced) county-level socio-economic conditions for the ARC urban counties during the Distressed Counties Program period (as measured by changes from 1990-2009).*

In 1984, the Appalachian Regional Commission began implementation of its Distressed Counties program. As described in Chapter 2 above, the Distressed Counties program awards ARC funding to local development districts based on a nationally stratified classification system of counties that uses three-year moving averages of per capita income, poverty rates, and unemployment rates to rank counties. Unlike the early Growth Centers Strategy of the ARC that funded urban and economic centers, the Distressed Counties program's emphasis is on providing matching funds for projects based on the Distressed Counties program's county rankings and the strategic initiatives of the ARC. Hypothesis #4 is developed on the premise that rural areas are worse off in terms of community and economic need, and are thus more likely to be eligible for greater proportions of ARC funding than are their urban counterparts. As such, it is hypothesized that change in socio-economic conditions in the rural regions of the ARC service area will have at least kept pace, if not outperformed, conditions in the urban regions of the ARC for 1990-2009 because of the influx of resources and investments resulting from the ARC's shift to the Distressed Counties Program in 1984.

Tables 5.45-5.54 outline changes in various socio-economic conditions for 1990-2009. Looking closely at population (Table 5.45), there is little difference in the growth rate of the rural and urban regions of the ARC for 1990-2009. In 2009, the nearly 17 million people that lived in urban ARC more than doubled the 7.7 million people in the rural areas.

In terms of poverty rate changes, the rural region of the ARC saw a decrease of 8.5 percent for 1990-2009 while the urban regions' poverty rate increased 6.5 percent. The rural region's poverty rate in 2009 was 18 percent compared to the urban region's

poverty rate of 14.2 percent. So while the urban region experienced an increase in poverty from 1990-2009, it still has an overall poverty rate of nearly 4 percentage points better than the ARC's rural region.

Likewise, per capita income for the rural region of ARC lags behind urban ARC by $4,183 (see Table 5.47). However, as we saw the aforementioned section, the gap between rural and urban per capita income in the ARC region for 1990 was $4,528; thus, the gap narrowed in the two-decade period of 1990-2009. Moreover, the rural region's per capita income saw a 20 percent increase while urban ARC only experienced a 15.5 percent increase.

There were improvements in both the rural and urban regions of the ARC in terms of change in the percentage of households with public assistance income from 1990-2009 (see Table 5.48). Rural ARC decreased from 10.6 percent of households receiving public assistance income in 1990 to only 2.3 percent in 2009, a 78.4 percent decline. The urban region saw a 69.5 percent decrease from 7.5 percent in 1990 to 2.3 percent in 2009. Thus, from 1990-2009, the rural region of ARC actually caught up with the urban region in terms of households receiving public assistance income.

As was observed for the other time periods, both manufacturing and retail employment as a percentage of total employment has diminished since 1970 in the ARC Region. For the Distressed Counties Program period (1990-2009), manufacturing employment in both urban and rural ARC decreased by between 36-37 percent. On the other hand, retail employment decreased by 30.5 percent in urban ARC and by only 21.7 percent in rural ARC. A closer look at the states within ARC indicates that rural

Maryland and urban Virginia, as well as both rural and urban North Carolina, lost half of their manufacturing base during the 1990-2009 two-decade period (see Tables 5.49-5.50).

Homeownership rates from 1990-2009 (see Table 5.51) declined slightly for rural ARC while increasing slightly for the urban region of ARC (-1.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively). By 1990, rural ARC had a homeownership rate of 75.4 percent compared to the urban region's rate of 71.4 percent. On the other hand, the rural region of ARC experienced a 7.7 percent increase in the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes bringing the 2009 mobile home rate in rural ARC to 19.5 percent, a full 10.4 percentage points higher than the mobile home rate for urban ARC (Table 5.52).

Finally, there were some differences between rural and urban ARC in changes in educational attainment during the Distressed Counties Program time period (Tables 5.53 and 5.54). By 2009, the rural region of ARC had decreased its less than high school education percentage by nearly 40 percent to 23.3 percent. Yet the urban region's less than high school percentage had dropped 47 percent to 15.2 percent. However, urban ARC and rural ARC had relatively similar increases in the percentage of the adult population with at least a college education from 1990-2009. Even still, the percentage of the population college-educated in urban ARC was far higher than in rural ARC by 2009 (23.4 percent for urban and only 13.8 percent for rural ARC).

What does all of this say about the Distressed Counties Program and change in socio-economic conditions across rural-urban ARC? For one, Hypothesis #4 is generally confirmed: Socio-economic conditions in the rural areas of ARC have kept pace with, and oftentimes have out-paced, their ARC urban counterparts for the 1990-2009 Distressed Counties Program period. Population growth rates for both regions are about

the same, rural poverty rates decreased at a rate higher than urban poverty rates, the per capita income gap between rural-urban ARC narrowed, public assistance reliance in rural-urban ARC leveled out, there were no significant differences between rural and urban in manufacturing job losses, rural homeownership outpaced the urban areas, and the growth rate of college degrees (or better) was relatively the same across rural and urban ARC. The exceptions are that rural ARC experienced a greater rate of growth for mobile homes and a lower rate for educational attainment at the high school level than urban ARC.

In summary, a basic analysis of change in socio-economic conditions confirms Hypotheses #1 and #4, but does not confirm Hypotheses #2 and #3. Specifically, the analysis indicates that indeed ARC counties have shown improvement over the four-decades from 1970-2009, and that during the Distressed Counties Program period, or 1990-2009, the rural region of the ARC service area did as well as, and in some cases better than, the urban region of the ARC service area. Just the same, the premise that ARC programs and funding would result in the ARC Region outperforming its border counties (e.g., the ARC Comparable Region) over 1970-2009 was found not to be true. Additionally, during the early years of the ARC when the Growth Centers Strategy was being implemented (as measured by change in conditions from 1970-1990), the expected outcome that urban ARC would outperform rural ARC was not confirmed.

Finally, regardless of expected versus observed outcome, the data reveal several gaps between the ARC Region and the nation as a whole in several key socio-economic areas. These gaps call into question the real influence of the ARC on impacting community economic development throughout Appalachia. A more in-depth analysis of

the influence of the ARC on socio-economic change is needed. Chapter 6 that follows

provides that analysis.

CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS: ANALYSIS OF REGRESSION RESULTS

Chapter 5 provided a synopsis of change in socio-economic conditions for the ARC Region, ARC Comparable Region, and nation as a whole for the Growth Centers Strategy period, the Distressed Counties Program period, and four-decade history of the Appalachian Regional Commission. However, the analysis in Chapter 5 was a simple examination of whether or not conditions had improved, not an analysis of the influence of the ARC on those changes. Ordinary least squares regression analysis allows for a more in-depth look at ARC's influence on change in socio-economic condition in the counties ARC serves.

To better understand ARC's influence on county-level socio-economic status over time, a regression model has been developed. As mentioned in the methodological approach outlined in Chapter 4, the model is designed to assess empirically the extent to which change in poverty status and per capita income for counties within the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region are impacted by the ARC. Controlling for various factors such as change in educational attainment, industry mix, dependency on government-subsidized public assistance, and home ownership, the model predicts the impact of ARC on changes in poverty rates and per capita income for counties in the ARC and ARC Comparable Regions.

The model is mathematically expressed as such:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(x_1) + \beta_n(x_n) + \varepsilon,$$

where:

y =   change in county-level, socio-economic condition (change in

poverty rate and change in per capita income)

x_1 =   ARC influence (represented by a dummy variable where 1 =

county is part of the ARC service area, 0 = county is not

part of the ARC service area)

x_n =   other factors influencing change in county-level, socio-economic

condition (e.g., educational attainment, industry mix,

dependency on government-subsidized public assistance,

and home ownership)

Regression Model Development

This mathematical expression serves as the basis for developing an empirical

model to test ARC influence on changes in poverty rate and per capita income. Several

important labor market, human ecology, and political economy concepts that were

discussed in Chapter 4 are included in regression model development, and Table 6.1 in

Appendix C provides a listing and description of those variables with appropriate labels.

The two dependent variables of inquiry are change in poverty status and change in per

capita income. ARC Participation, defined as a dummy variable where 0 = the county is

not served by the ARC and 1 = the county is served by the ARC, is the main independent

variable. Population change, educational attainment, government dependency, industry

mix (both manufacturing and retail trade), home ownership, housing structure, and

housing values are control variables representing other socio-economic characteristics of

a county that influence poverty rate and per capita income. Poverty status for 1970 and 1990, and "state effect" variables are additional controls considered in model development.

As discussed in Chapter 5, there were sizeable changes in socio-economic conditions for the ARC Region and its ARC Comparable Region relative to the nation as a whole. For the purposes of model development, Table 6.2 provides a summary of the descriptive statistics for the non-dummy variables. The table is divided into the three time periods: the ARC since inception (1970-2009), the ARC's Growth Centers Strategy period (1970-1990), and the ARC's Distressed Counties Program period (1990-2009). The descriptive statistics across all three time periods indicate the variation in the variables is appropriate for using ordinary least squares regression.[3]

In addition to necessary variation in the variables, testing for and properly diagnosing multicollinearity is critical to regression model development. Multicollinearity is the situation that arises when independent variables are highly correlated with one another, potentially distorting the impact of the independent variables and erroneously computing the variance explained by the model. Signs of multicollinearity are present when regression results indicate a statistically significant F-score (and corresponding relatively high Adjusted R-Square score) but the model's independent variables are not statistically significant (as indicated by t-scores) (Belsley, Kuh, and Welsch 1980).

Several tests can be conducted to test for multicollinearity. The first test is to analyze a correlation matrix of the independent variables. As a general rule of thumb, correlations between two or more independent variables of .6 that are statistically

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[3] The variables are not skewed and approximate a normal distribution.

significant may be problematic. Another test is to command Variance Inflation Factors in the regression results. VIF scores indicate whether or not adding independent variables to the model inflate the Adjusted R-Square score. An individual VIF score of 2.0 for any given independent variable may indicate problems with that variable's influence on the other independent variables; and where the sum of the VIF scores is greater than 10.0, further investigation of multicollinearity for the model as a whole may be warranted.

Tables 6.3-6.5 are the pairwise correlation matrices for the non-dummy, independent variables for each of the three time periods. Table 6.3 indicates that for the 1970-2009 time period, there are statistically significant relationships at the .05 level for many of the variables. The correlation coefficients for all of the statistically significant correlated variables did not exceed .501, so using the general rule of thumb of .6, multicollinearity is not problematic for using these variables in model development. However, no statistically significant relationships exist between TotPop/PercRTEmpl/ OwnOcc/HomeVal50K; CollGradPlus/OwnOcc; PublicAssInc/HomeVal50K; PercManufEmpl/PercRTEmpl/HomeVal50K; PercRTEmpl/OwnOcc/MobHomes; OwnOcc/HomeVal50K; and MobHomes/HomeVal50K.

Table 6.4 shows the pairwise correlations between non-dummy, independent variables for the Growth Centers Strategy time period of the ARC (1970-1990). The statistical significance of the correlations between the variables for 1970-1990 are basically the same as 1970-2009 found in Table 1 except for there are statistically significant relationships between TotPop/OwnOcc and PercManufEmpl/PercRTEmpl for 1970-1990. Again, multicollinearity does not appear to be a problem among the variables

as no statistically significant correlation coefficient exceeds .411, below the general rule of .6.

Table 6.5 shows the pairwise correlations between non-dummy, independent variables for the Distressed Counties Program period of the ARC (1990-2009). Several of the variables that were not significantly correlated in the 1970-2009 full model are correlated for this period: TotPop/HomeVal50K, PublicAssInc/HomeVal50K, PercManufEmpl/PercRTEmpl, PercRTEmpl/OwnOcc/MobHomes, OwnOcc/MobHomes, and MobHomes/HomeVal50K. Conversely, several of the variables that were significantly correlated in the full 1970-2009 model do not have significant correlations in the 1990-2009 model: CollGradPlus/HomeVal50K, PublicAssInc/ PercManufEmpl, PercManufEmpl/MobHomes. No statistically significant correlation coefficient in Table 6.5 exceeds .406 – under the general rule of thumb of .6. Given the results from the correlation matrices as expressed in Tables 6.3-6.5, multicollinearity does not appear to be a problem with the non-dummy, independent variables.

Model 1 – With sufficient variation in the variables to utilize regression as an empirical tool, and multicollinearity not appearing to be a problem at this point, the analysis proceeds with the development of a base model (Model 1) inclusive of ARC participation as the main independent variable and eight control variables representing important socio-economic conditions that impact changes in poverty rates and per capita income. Change in poverty rate and change in per capita income are predicted by those variables for the three time periods for a total of six equations for the base Model 1 (Models 1a-1f can be found in Tables 6.6-6.11 in Appendix C.).

The regression results for Model 1a, 1970-2009, where change in poverty rate is the dependent variable and all counties in the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region are included, can be found in Table 6.6. The F score of 20.897 and Adjusted R-Square score of .242 give us confidence that the model explains a significant amount of variance. On closer inspection however, many of the standardized beta coefficients and corresponding t-scores are not significant (e.g., Total Population Change, Mobile Homes Change, and Home Values at $50K+), and the sum of the VIF scores for the independent variables exceed the general rule of thumb of 10.0. Thus, there is some reason to believe Model 1a may suffer from multicollinearity.

An examination of the regression results for the 1970-1990 model (Table 6.7 Model 1b) show similar results to Model 1a in that there is a statistically significant F score and relatively high Adjusted R-Square score, but some of the independent variables are insignificant and the sum of VIF scores is greater than 10.0. Thus, the 1970-1990 model may also suffer from multicollinearity.

Furthermore, the regression results for the 1990-2009 model (Table 6.8 Model 1c) verify that the base Model 1 may suffer from multicollinearity. Specifically, the F score is statistically significant but two of the independent variables are not. In addition, the sum of the VIF scores for the non-dummy, independent variables is greater than 10.0.

The regressions are also estimated using change in per capita income as the dependent variable (Models 1d-1f found in Tables 6.9-6.11). Like with change in poverty rate as the dependent variable, multicollinearity is a potential problem as evidenced by the insignificant standardized Beta scores (and corresponding t-scores) of the independent variables across Models 1d-1f.

Model 2 – Noting the potential problems with multicollinearity observed in Models 1a-1f, another control considered during model development is to incorporate a poverty rate constant into the equation. As such, Models 2a-2f found in Tables 6.12-6.17 in Appendix C include the control "PovRate70" for models with 1970 as the base year (Tables 6.12, 6.13, 6.15, and 6.16), and control "PovRate90" for models with 1990 as the base year (Tables 6.14 and 6.17).

Inclusion of the poverty rate constant in the base model alters the results in two ways: (1) as expected, because the dependent variable is the same construct (e.g., change in poverty rate) as the additional control variable (e.g., poverty rate in 1970, 1990), the Adjusted R-Square scores for Model 2 improve dramatically relative to Model 1; (2) the addition of the control "PovRate70" and "PovRate90" alter both the signs and significance levels of the standardized beta coefficients and t-scores. In summary, although explanation of the dependent variables is greatly improved (as evidenced by higher R-square statistics), the inclusion of the poverty rates for 1970 and 1990 as a constant, controlling variable alters the expected effects of other independent variables and the statistical significance of several of the control variables. The sum of the variance inflation factors for the model far exceeds the general rule of thumb of 10.0 as well. Thus, inclusion of the poverty rate constant variables introduces additional evidence of multicollinearity in the model.

Model 3 – An additional consideration for developing an appropriate regression model for testing ARC's influence on changes in socio-economic conditions is whether or not there is a "state" effect within the ARC Region. Because the ARC is comprised of a variety of counties representing a large region of 13 states from Mississippi, Alabama,

and Georgia in the South to New York and Pennsylvania in the North, are there particular

effects stemming from the fact that counties are located in a certain state (i.e., a "state"

effect)? To incorporate the influence of the states, dummy variables are created for each

state in Model 3 (e.g., the dummy variable for a particular state is coded as 0 for all non-

state counties and 1 for all counties located in the state). Tables 6.18-6.23 in Appendix C

outline the results for Models 3a-3f that includes the "state" effect dummy variables.[4]

Like with the results of the regressions for Models 2a-2f, inclusion of the "state" effect

dummy variables contributes to overall higher Adjusted R-Square scores for the models,

but also alters predicted effects of independent variables along with significance levels.

Moreover, VIF scores and tolerances more than quadruple when including the "state"

effect dummy variables. Multicollinearity is undoubtedly a problem for Models 3a-3f.

 Given these issues with multicollinearity observed in regression Models 1-3, a

reasonable solution is to drop independent variables that are the cause of multicollinearity

from the model. As discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the inclusion of the poverty

rate constants and "state" effect dummy variables do not add any explanatory power to

the model; therefore they are not included in Model 4 below. Additionally, three

variables – Total Population Change, Mobile Homes Change, and Home Values at

$50K+ Change – that are consistently insignificantly influencing both dependent

variables across all three time periods, and are thus inflating multicollinearity measures,

are dropped from the equation in Model 4 below as well.

 Model 4 – After dropping three independent variables and the poverty rate

constant and "state" effect control variables because of their inflation of multicollinearity

measures, the resulting Model 4 contains the main independent variable of ARC and the

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[4] Models 3a-3f build on Models 2a-2f as they simply include the "state" effect dummy variables.

control, independent variables of CollGradPlus (change in the percentage of the adult population with a college degree or better), PublicAssIn (change in the percentage of households receiving public assistance income), PercManufEmpl (change in the percentage of employment that is manufacturing employment), PercRTEmpl (change in the percentage of employment that is retail employment), and OwnOcc (change in the percentage of housing units that are owner-occupied). The five control, independent variables account for important predictors of changes in poverty rates and per capita income (e.g., educational attainment, government dependency, industry mix, and home ownership). As such, dropping the three variables as discussed above does not diminish the model's power to understand ARC influence on changes in socio-economic condition when controlling for a number of other changes in a county's community economic profile.

The revised correlation matrices for the non-dummy, independent variables in Model 4 can be found in Appendix C, Tables 6.24-6.26. Multicollinearity does not appear to be problematic as there are no statistically significant correlation coefficients above the .6 rule of thumb (i.e., the greatest coefficient across all three time periods is .411).

Model 4 therefore is the base model for exploring ARC's influence on socio-economic conditions in the counties it has served over time. The analysis follows as such: Model 4 is estimated for change in poverty rate for all counties in the ARC Region and ARC Comparable Region combined (n = 564) for the three time periods of ARC since inception (1970-2009), the Growth Centers Strategy period from 1970-1990, and for the Distressed Counties Program period from 1990-2009.

Model 4 is also estimated for ARC's At-Risk and Distressed counties and ARC Comparable Region counties combined (n = 298). Estimating Model 4 for the At-Risk/Distressed counties (as designated in the FY09 Distressed Counties Program) and the ARC Comparable Region counties allows for an analysis of ARC's poorest counties relative to its border counties.

Finally, Model 4 is estimated for all the ARC and ARC Comparable Region counties within the State of Kentucky only (n = 74) for all three time periods. The ARC/ARC Comparable Region of the State of Kentucky is chosen to analyze separately from the other regions for two reasons: (1) "state" effect dummy variables included in previous models altered interpretive power because of multicollinearity; therefore carving out the ARC/ARC Comparable Region of Kentucky allows for an interpretation of a "state" effect; and (2) Kentucky contains the most ARC and ARC Comparable Region counties of all the ARC states (n = 74).

After estimating Model 4 for the dependent variable, change in poverty rate, Model 4 is estimated again for the other dependent variable, change in per capita income, in the same way as described above across all three time periods for all three geographies.

Before an interpretation of the regression results, Table 6.27 indicates the predicted effects of the independent variables on the dependent variables. In essence, positive changes in educational attainment, manufacturing/retail employment, and home ownership should result in decreases in poverty rates, while increases in public assistance income (i.e., government dependency) should result in increased poverty rates. Conversely, per capita income should decline with greater government dependency while higher educational attainment, manufacturing/retail employment, and home ownership

rates should result in greater per capita income. The following provides an analysis of predicted versus observed outcomes. While Tables 6.35-6.52 provide detailed tables of each regression analysis (i.e., Models 4a-4r), Tables 6.28-6.34 provide summary tables for the different independent variables.

Table 6.28 indicates that Model 4 is constructed in a statistically significant way to predict variation in the two dependent variables, change in poverty rates and change in per capita income. All F-statistics are significant at the .05 confidence level with the exception of Model 4i and Model 4r, which would be significant at the .10 confidence level. Adjusted R-Square scores are the lowest of all models for Model 4i and 4r. In general, Adjusted R-Square scores are higher for the models where per capita income is the dependent variable, but the Adjusted R-Square scores across Model 4 indicates that the equation overall explains a significant amount of variance.

ARC Influence

The main independent variable and therefore the primary construct under investigation is whether or not the ARC influences changes in socio-economic condition. The predicted effects of ARC on poverty rate and per capita income changes are that ARC should contribute to decreasing poverty rates and increasing per capita income. Table 6.29 provides a summary of the observed effects for ARC across all 18 regressions. The statistically significant betas and t-scores indicate there is some relationship between ARC and change in poverty rate and/or per capita income.

The observed effects are interesting to note. First, when looking at the ARC and ARC Comparable Region as a whole for the history of the ARC since inception (1970-

2009), there are no statistically significant relationships between ARC and the dependent variables. However, when looking separately at the two time periods of Growth Centers Strategy (1970-1990) and Distressed Counties Program (1990-2009), significance improves for both dependent variables suggesting that ARC, regardless of a Growth Centers Strategy or Distressed Counties Program approach, has had some impact on changes in poverty rates and per capita income. Moreover, looking closely at the At-Risk and Distressed Counties, the stronger, statistically significant betas suggest that for both dependent variables ARC has had a stronger impact in the ARC's poorest communities.

Secondly, where there are statistically significant relationships (e.g., Models 4 b, c, e, f, k, n, o), the observed effect of the ARC's influence on poverty rates and per capita income is opposite of the predicted effects for the Growth Centers Strategy period (1970-1990). That is, for the 1970-1990 time period, ARC exhibited a positive relationship with change in poverty rate and a negative relationship with change in per capita income. On the other hand, for the Distressed Counties Program period (1990-2009), the observed effects of ARC on poverty rates and per capita income are as predicted where there are statistically significant relationships – poverty rates decrease while per capita income increases for the 1990-2009 time period in the ARC areas. From a policy perspective, this suggests that the ARC's shift from a Growth Strategy for funding projects and programs to one based on need (e.g., Distressed Counties Program) improved ARC's ability to impact socio-economic conditions in the counties it serves.

Finally, for both dependent variables for all time periods, there are no statistically significant relationships between ARC and the dependent variables when looking at the

State of Kentucky only (Models 4 g, h, i, p, q, and r). This suggests perhaps that there are other predictors of changes in poverty rate and per capita income for that particular state.

Educational Attainment

Beyond ARC's influence, Model 4 includes a number of socio-economic constructs that impact changes in a community's poverty status and per capita income. Educational attainment, defined in Model 4 as the percentage of the adult population aged 25 and older who have attained a college degree or more, is one of those constructs. Table 6.30 summarizes the influence of educational attainment on poverty rate and per capita income changes across the three time periods and all three geographies.

As was observed with ARC influence, there is no statistical relationship between educational attainment and the dependent variables for Models 4 g, h, i, p, q, and r – the State of Kentucky models – suggesting the poverty and per capita income changes are not tied to educational attainment in the ARC and ARC Comparable Regions of the State of Kentucky.

When looking at the broad ARC Region as well as the At-Risk and Distressed Counties of the ARC Region with the ARC Comparable Region, statistical significance is observed for all time periods. In addition, as hypothesized, the predicted effects that positive changes in educational attainment predict negative changes in poverty rates and positive changes in per capita income is substantiated as all of the betas and t-scores' signs are in the hypothesized direction. In sum, educational attainment is a predictor of changes in poverty status and per capita income for both the Growth Centers Strategy and

Distressed Counties Program periods of the ARC. The observed effects in Model 4 confirm the predicted effects.

Government Dependency

Another socio-economic construct that impacts changes in socio-economic conditions is government dependency. Specifically, it is predicted that as the percentage of households receiving public assistance income increases, poverty rates will increase and per capita income will decrease.

A close examination of Table 6.31 confirms this prediction. There are statistically significant relationships between changes in public assistance income and changes in poverty rates and per capita income across all three time periods in all three geographical areas. The only exception is for the Distressed Counties Program period (1990-2009) for the State of Kentucky models (Models 4 i and r) for both dependent variables. Moreover, the observed signs of the betas and t-scores are as predicted. The results also suggest that government dependency is a stronger influence on changes in poverty rates for the ARC-ARC Comparable Region and At-Risk-Distressed Counties-ARC Comparable Region in the Distressed Counties Program time period from 1990-2009. The overall conclusion is that Model 4 predicts that government dependency (in the form of public assistance income) has an impact on changes in poverty rates and per capita income with a stronger impact on changes in poverty rates during the ARC's Distressed Counties Program period from 1990-2009.

Manufacturing and Retail Employment

Industry mix is another important characteristic of community economic development contributing to whether or not the community experiences improvements in poverty rates and per capita income. For the purposes of this analysis, industry mix is modeled as the change in the percentage of employment that is manufacturing employment and change in the percentage of employment that is retail employment. The predicted effect for both variables is that positive changes in manufacturing and retail jobs creates decreased poverty rates and increased per capita income.

Table 6.32 and 6.33 report the results of the influence of manufacturing and retail employment, respectively, on the dependent variables. First, the observed effect of changes in manufacturing employment on changes on the dependent variables is that there are no statistically significant relationships between manufacturing employment and per capita income change for any of the time periods or geographies. One exception exists: there is a positive relationship between per capita income change and manufacturing employment for the State of Kentucky within the ARC-ARC Comparable Regions (beta = .394). This suggests that although there is some relationship for the State of Kentucky, changes in manufacturing employment are not tied to per capita income change for the ARC-ARC Comparable Regions; not even the poor counties as represented by the At-Risk and Distressed Counties of the ARC.

On the other hand, there is more evidence that manufacturing jobs matter with respect to changes in poverty rates. There are significant relationships across all three geographies, and for the ARC-ARC Comparable Region in particular, there are

significant relationships between manufacturing and poverty for all three time periods. Moreover, the signs of the betas confirm the expected direction.

What about retail employment? Again, the predicted effect is that positive trends in retail employment should be associated with declining poverty rates and increasing per capita income. A close look at Table 6.33 reveals that unlike with manufacturing employment where there is little evidence that manufacturing employment changes impact per capita income changes, the opposite is true for retail employment where there is little evidence that retail employment changes impact changes in poverty rate. Only one of the nine standardized beta coefficients is statistically significant at the .05 confidence level – the standardized beta coefficient for the 1970-2009 time period for the At-Risk and Distressed Counties-ARC Comparable Region. Given that betas are not statistically significant for the two time periods (1970-1990 and 1990-2009) that make up the 1970-2009 time period, there is little assurance that a substantive argument can be made for a relationship between retail employment changes and poverty rate changes.

On the other hand, there is more evidence in Model 4 of a relationship between changes in retail employment and changes in per capita income. Six of the nine coefficients are statistically significant at the .05 confidence level (i.e., Model 4 k, l, n, p, and r). However, the signs of the observed coefficients counter the predicted effects. Specifically, of the six statistically significant coefficients, four are negative suggesting that positive change in total employment that is retail employment is associated with decreases in per capita income.

The concluding observation on the impact of industry mix (as measured by manufacturing and retail employment) on the dependent variables is that manufacturing

jobs matter when it comes to changes in poverty rates just as retail jobs matter when it comes to changes in per capita income.

Home Ownership

One other socio-economic construct included in Model 4 is home ownership. The predicted effect is that increasing rates of home ownership should translate into reduced rates of poverty and increased per capita income over time. Table 6.34 details the impacts home ownership (as measured by the percentage of total housing units that are owner-occupied) has on change in poverty rate and change in per capita income for all three geographical areas of inquiry and for all three time periods. As the statistics in Table 6.34 suggest, change in home ownership does have a statistically significant relationship with both changes in poverty rate and changes in per capita income.

First, for the broad ARC-ARC Comparable Region, the standardized beta coefficients are statistically significant and of the correct sign where change in poverty rate is the dependent variable for all three time periods. Thus, for the ARC Region as a whole, home ownership mattered to poverty rate reduction regardless of whether or not the ARC was implementing a Growth Centers Strategy or Distressed Counties Program approach. For the At-Risk and Distressed Counties region, the standardized beta coefficient for the Growth Centers Strategy period (1970-1990) loses statistical significance. Finally, home ownership is statistically associated with changes in poverty rate during the Growth Centers Strategy period only for the State of Kentucky models.

For change in per capita income as the dependent variable, the standardized beta coefficients and corresponding significance levels suggest no relationship between

changes in home ownership and per capita income change for the State of Kentucky. On the other hand, regardless of time period, home ownership change and per capita income are positively, statistically associated within the ARC and ARC Comparable Region and the At-Risk and Distressed Counties Region.

Conclusion

This chapter began with a broad discussion of developing a regression model to better understand ARC's influence and other socio-economic factors on changes in poverty rates and per capita income. An equation was established and considerations for poverty constants, state effects, and multicollinearity were discussed. Ultimately, Model 4 was devised as a base model in order to estimate regressions for three different time periods (the ARC since inception – 1970-2009, the Growth Centers Strategy period – 1970-1990, and the Distressed Counties Program period – 1990-2009) and three different geographies (ARC-ARC Comparable Region, At-Risk/Distressed ARC-ARC Comparable Region, and ARC-ARC Comparable Region: State of Kentucky only). With two different dependent variables, Model 4 included 18 separate sub-models (i.e., Models 4 a – 4 r). Diagnostic tests were run to test the appropriateness of Model 4 and its predictive power. These tests are presented in Table 6.28 showing that the model is appropriately constructed.

Model 4 includes ARC influence as the main independent variable. Educational attainment, government dependency, manufacturing and retail employment, and home ownership were included as the secondary independent variables. Tables 6.28-6.34 reports the summaries of the impacts of those independent variables on changes in

poverty rates and changes in per capita income while Tables 6.35-6.52 report the detailed statistics for all 18 models.

In general, the regression results confirm predicted effects of the secondary independent variables on changes in poverty rate and changes in per capita income. There is statistically significant evidence that on a number of levels, educational attainment, home ownership, government dependency, and industry mix all matter when it comes to impacting poverty and per capita income in the ARC and ARC Comparable Region. The evidence is less strong for the poorer counties (i.e., the At-Risk and Distressed Counties) of the ARC and the ARC-ARC Comparable Region of the State of Kentucky. Furthermore, there is wide variation across the Growth Centers Strategy and Distressed Counties Program time periods for which variable matters where and when. Nonetheless, the statistical relationships observed between the controls and dependent variables raise questions about the overall effectiveness of ARC (i.e., changes in poverty rates and per capita income may be associated with changes in other socio-economic conditions more so than the influence of the ARC).

On the other hand, ARC Influence, the variable of primary interest in Model 4, is associated with changes in poverty rates and changes in per capita income for the poorer counties of the ARC – the At-Risk/Distressed Counties, and for the ARC-ARC Comparable Region as a whole. For the ARC-ARC Comparable Region, the ARC Influence variable matters for both the Growth Center Strategy and Distressed Counties Program period for changes in poverty, but only the Growth Centers Strategy period for changes in per capita income. As to the At-Risk/Distressed Counties, the poorer counties in the ARC service area, the ARC variable is statistically significant across both the

Growth Center Strategy and Distressed Counties Program periods for changes in poverty

rates and per capita income. These findings suggest that indeed the ARC has mattered,

more so in the poorer counties of Appalachia regardless of funding policy.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH

This dissertation was designed to assess the Appalachian Regional Commission's influence on changes in socio-economic indicators in the ARC region since inception. The dissertation began with a background of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the shift in its funding policy from one underpinned by growth center theory to one based on a "worst-first" strategy that incentivizes poorer counties to apply for ARC funding. A review of the literature on regional development theory, growth center strategy, and the evolution of anti-poverty policy was then discussed. Chapter 4 followed with a description of a methodological approach for understanding change in ARC county-level, socio-economic indicators using both univariate analysis and regression modeling to predict ARC influence on changes in poverty rates and per capita income. Chapters 5 and 6 then report on the results of the analysis. This final chapter provides some concluding observations about those results, outlines several important implications of this research for policymakers and academicians, and suggests future research that will further explore ARC's effectiveness as a regional, governmental approach to community economic development.

Conclusions

Based on the results of Chapter 5, there is strong evidence to support the hypothesis that county-level, socio-economic conditions for the ARC service delivery

have improved over time. In all of the socio-economic indicators tied to community economic development that were analyzed, change from 1970-2009 occurred in the expected direction. Total population, per capita income, homeownership rates, housing values, and educational attainment increased, while poverty rates, public assistance, and high-school non-completion rates declined. Two observed outcomes that conflict with expected outcomes are worth noting: (1) manufacturing and retail trade employment (as a percentage of total employment) decreased over the four-decade time period; and (2) the percentage of total housing units that are mobile homes increased significantly in the ARC Region over the time period (177.6 percent). Moreover, when benchmarked against the United States' total changes for 1970-2009, total population in the ARC Region grew at a rate of only half the nation's rate, and the national population increases are in the black and other population categories while increases in population for ARC are attributed to increases in the other population.

In terms of poverty, government dependency, and employment, ARC experienced declines in individual and family poverty rates and the percentage of households with public assistance income while experiencing overall employment increases from 1970-2009. Moreover, real per capita income for ARC increased by about 60 percent over the four-decade period. However, ARC's individual and family poverty rates remain higher than US rates, ARC lags behind the national per capita income by $4,661, and employment increases happened in the public sector.

ARC's overall educational attainment rates improved as the percentage of the adult population aged 25 and older without a high school diploma declined by nearly 70 percent while the percentage of those with college degrees or better improved by 181

percent from 1970-2009. On the other hand, the improvements in high school graduation was only slightly better than the national improvement, and ARC still lags behind the nation in the percentage of the adult population with at least a college degree.

From a housing perspective, ARC's 3.0 percent rate of improvement in home ownership was less than half of the nation's 6.4 percent improvement. ARC bests the national average in terms of total percentage as the percentage of owner-occupied housing units to total occupied housing units was 72.6 percent in 2009 for ARC while the nation's percentage is only 67.0 percent. Housing values have increased across the board for the ARC Region since 1970, relative to the national increases. On the other hand, the mobile home rate for ARC has increased 178.0 percent, well above the national rate for the same time period.

Another hypothesis of the dissertation is that ARC conditions should improve relative to conditions in the ARC border counties (i.e., the ARC Comparable Region). Because ARC counties benefit directly from ARC investments and programs, the ARC region should improve relative to the ARC Comparable Region. Chapter 5 results disprove this hypothesis. On virtually all indicators of socio-economic improvements, the ARC Comparable Region counties outperformed ARC counties. Population and per capita income growth rates in the Comparable Region exceeded ARC growth rates, individual and family poverty rates decreased more for the ARC Comparable Region than for the ARC Region, the unemployment rate was consistently better in the Comparable Region than in ARC, the percentage of the adult population with a college degree or better for the Comparable Region consistently exceeds the ARC's percentage, ARC Comparable Region's increase in the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes

was significantly less than that of the ARC Region's, and the ARC Comparable Region's homeownership rate increased at 5.3 percent compared to the ARC Region's 3.0 percent.

On the hypothesis that urban counties should outperform rural counties during the Growth Centers Strategy period of ARC, the hypothesis is not confirmed. On a number of socio-economic measures, the ARC rural region experienced greater improvements than the ARC urban region during the Growth Center Strategy period. Rural ARC experienced higher growth rates than urban ARC in population, income, and homeownership, and saw reductions in poverty and public assistance income at rates that outperformed urban ARC. Moreover, gaps between rural and urban ARC in per capita income and educational attainment have narrowed over time. These findings therefore suggest that the Growth Center Strategy utilized by the ARC as a regional development policy during its early years did not produced intended outcomes.

The hypothesis that ARC rural counties will outperform ARC urban counties during the Distressed Counties Program is confirmed. Socio-economic conditions in the rural areas of ARC have kept pace with, and oftentimes have out-paced, their ARC urban counterparts for the 1990-2009 Distressed Counties Program period. Population growth rates for both regions are about the same, rural poverty rates decreased at a rate higher than urban poverty rates, the per capita income gap between rural-urban ARC narrowed, public assistance reliance in rural-urban ARC leveled out, there were no significant differences between rural and urban in manufacturing job losses, rural homeownership outpaced the urban areas, and the growth rate of college degrees (or better) was relatively the same across rural and urban ARC. The exceptions are that rural ARC experienced a

greater rate of growth for mobile homes and a lower rate for educational attainment at the high school level than urban ARC.

The results from Chapter 5 report change in socio-economic status for the ARC relative to ARC border counties and the nation as a whole. Chapter 6 takes the analysis further and reports on the impacts ARC has had on those changes in socio-economic status when controlling for a number of important labor market and community development factors. The regression equation ultimately devised to predict ARC influence on poverty and income change was divided into eighteen separate regression models analyzed across three separate time periods for three separate geographical areas.

First, the regression results generally confirm predicted effects of the secondary independent variables on the dependent variables, changes in poverty and per capita income. Specifically, there is statistically significant evidence that on a number of levels, educational attainment, home ownership, government dependency, and industry mix all matter when it comes to reducing poverty and enhancing per capita income across the counties that comprise the ARC and ARC Comparable Region. When the analysis is divided into the At-Risk and Distressed Counties and State of Kentucky levels, the results are mixed (i.e., there is less statistical evidence in the regression models presented that the secondary independent variables are impacting changes in poverty and per capita income). Furthermore, there is wide variation across the Growth Centers Strategy and Distressed Counties Program time periods for which secondary independent variable matters where and when (i.e., when dividing the analysis by 1970-1990 and 1990-2009 time periods, the secondary independent variables vary widely in terms of statistical association with the dependent variables).

For ARC Influence, the variable of primary interest for this dissertation, the regression results reveal that when looking separately at the two time periods of Growth Centers Strategy (1970-1990) and Distressed Counties Program (1990-2009), there is statistical evidence that ARC influences changes in poverty rates and per capita income. However, during the Growth Centers Strategy period, the observed effects of the ARC's influence on poverty and per capita income conflict with predicted effects, while during the Distressed Counties Program period, observed effects are as predicted. This suggests that the ARC's shift from Growth Centers Strategy to Distressed Counties Program as a funding policy improved ARC's ability to impact socio-economic conditions in the counties it serves. Moreover, the results from the At-Risk and Distressed Counties models indicate that ARC has had a stronger impact on conditions in the poorer counties throughout its service area.

In summary, socio-economic conditions in the ARC service area have undoubtedly improved over time, and although gaps remain between the ARC service area and its border counties and the nation, those gaps have narrowed since the inception of ARC in 1965. Rural counties within ARC have outperformed their urban counterparts during both the Growth Centers Strategy and Distressed Counties Program periods, but statistical evidence suggests that ARC has had more of an impact on changes in poorer, rural counties after ARC shifted its funding policy from one based on growth centers to the "worst-first" Distressed Counties Program.

Policy Implications and Future Research Agenda

Given the results of this dissertation, there are multiple implications for both policymakers and academicians alike interested in regional development theory and practice. First, for the policymaker, the results indicate that the ARC, as a regional development tool of the government, has proven to impact positive change and is associated with reductions in poverty in the poorer, rural counties ARC serves. A closer examination of the results, however, suggests that the ARC's initial reliance on a growth center strategy did not result in anticipated outcomes. That is, the predicted outcome that ARC investments in cities and urban areas would translate into positive community economic development change simply did not occur – rural counties outpaced their urban counterparts on a number of socio-economic variables and predicted outcomes of ARC influence on change were not realized. When ARC adopted its "worst-first" strategy that resulted in the inception of the Distressed Counties Program, the predicted outcomes were realized. There is statistical evidence that the ARC had a positive impact on socio-economic changes in the counties it serves during the Distressed Counties Program period, even more so for the poorer, rural counties of ARC. Thus, ARC's shift from a Growth Centers Strategy to one based on need through the Distressed Counties Program improved ARC's ability to impact socio-economic conditions in the counties it serves. Therefore, future regional development policies should be designed to address the more distressed, at-risk communities within a region first.

Another policy implication of this dissertation is the implementation structure of the ARC. As described in Chapter 2, ARC funding and programs are implemented through local development districts which are the regional development commissions

established to work with business and government leaders in addressing local community economic development. As the empirical chapters suggest that ARC has been most effective in bringing about positive change in the poorer, rural counties it serves, some evaluation of the regional commission's role in identifying appropriate projects for ARC funding is warranted. That is, ARC's impact on poorer, rural communities might be further enhanced if the strategic relationships between regional commissions and local communities are optimized.

One other policy implication of this dissertation is that the ARC's Distressed Counties Program be replicated to other poor regions of the nation. Couple the finding that ARC has a stronger impact on poorer, rural counties with the finding that rural counties outperformed their urban counterparts as expected during the Distressed Counties Program, the case can be made that ARC's Distressed Counties Program is a viable regional development policy that should be replicated in other poor regions of the nation such as the Southeastern Black Belt to address community economic development challenges. This implication is not novel to this dissertation as federally-sponsored, regional initiatives have been established in the Mississippi Delta, Northern Great Plains, Southwest Border, and Alaska Denali regions. Though these initiatives have not been fully funded by the federal government, they all replicate ARC's federal-state-local partnership arrangement for addressing development issues.

The publication of the *Study on Persistent Poverty in the South* (2002) is the latest call to replicate ARC. Responding to a federal appropriation to identify counties experiencing persistent poverty in the Black Belt, the study concludes that indeed a region of poverty exists across the southeast, and that therefore a federal commission,

similar to that of the Appalachian Regional Commission, should be established to bring together interested individuals and entities to alleviate the problems associated with poverty. The findings from this dissertation provide further evidence that regional development policies such as the ARC's Distressed Counties Program can be successful in bringing about positive socio-economic change in poor, rural communities. Advocates for an ARC-like Black Belt Commission are well-served by the findings of this dissertation.

For the academician, this dissertation opens the door to a number of new lines of inquiry that will undoubtedly add value to the field of public administration and policy. First, although Wood (2006) framed a chapter of his dissertation on the ARC around policy implementation, a more in-depth case study of ARC in light of challenges and issues of policy implementation is in order. Similar to Pressman and Wildavsky's (1973) seminal *Implementation*, the Appalachian Regional Commission, its structure, local development districts, and funding strategies provide a unique, ideal case study for scholars interested in understanding policy implementation. Moreover, given that the literature focuses on theoretical concepts for how regions might behave and justifications for state intervention, and does not consider the implementation of regional policy itself, the ARC provides fertile ground for the public administration/policy scholar interested in the investigation of implementation in growth center/regional development contexts. As one of the criticisms of the policy implementation literature is lack of large-n studies, this dissertation opens the door to several areas in policy implementation that deserve empirical validation.

Future research agendas resulting from this dissertation might also include expanding the network theory literature using the ARC's local development districts as a unit of analysis, and an investigation of how public administration/policy might be more explicit in addressing poverty reduction in underdeveloped areas of the nation. Other lines of inquiry might include an analysis of the ARC's creation and 50-year history through the lens of Deborah Stone's *Policy Paradox* (1997) and a more in-depth, time-series analysis of investment policy of ARC now that a wider array of data are available on annual basis through the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey. One particular endeavor of value is a meta-analysis of the program evaluations of ARC programs that ARC has sponsored over time. Specifically, ARC has hired a number of experts and consultants to evaluate ARC programs and policies. A fruitful endeavor would be to conduct a meta-analysis of these various evaluations to understand whether or not specific ARC programs/policies have resulted in their intended outcomes.

In summary, the ARC presents a number of opportunities for further inquiry from the evaluation of a particular program to broad investigation of governance structures across multi-state regions, and there are multiple implications for how ARC policies and organizational structures might be replicated elsewhere. Whatever the future holds, this much is clear – the Appalachian Regional Commission stands as a one-of-a-kind government tool that brings together federal, state, and local partners to address broad community economic development challenges from a regional perspective.

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APPENDIX A

CHAPTER 2 TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Map of Appalachian Regional Commission Service Delivery Area

October 8, 2008
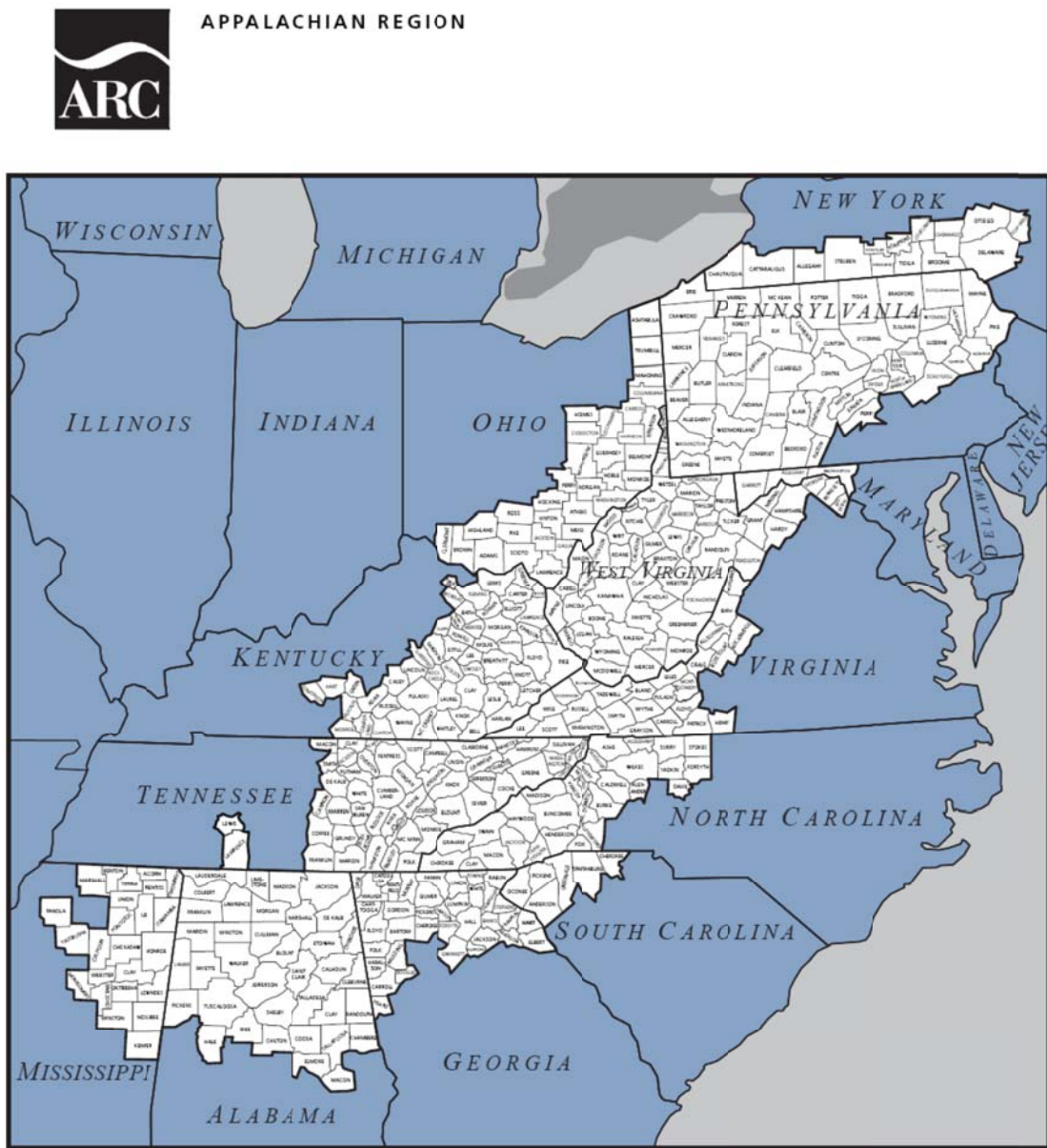
Table 2.1 Appalachian Regional Commission Counties by State (420)

Alabama (37)	Dade	Floyd
Bibb	Dawson	Garrard
Blount	Douglas	Green
Calhoun	Elbert	Greenup
Chambers	Fannin	Harlan
Cherokee	Floyd	Hart
Chilton	Forsyth	Jackson
Clay	Franklin	Johnson
Cleburne	Gilmer	Knott
Colbert	Gordon	Knox
Coosa	Gwinnett	Laurel
Cullman	Habersham	Lawrence
DeKalb	Hall	Lee
Elmore	Haralson	Leslie
Etowah	Hart	Letcher
Fayette	Heard	Lewis
Franklin	Jackson	Lincoln
Hale	Lumpkin	McCreary
Jackson	Madison	Madison
Jefferson	Murray	Magoffin
Lamar	Paulding	Martin
Lauderdale	Pickens	Menifee
Lawrence	Polk	Metcalfe
Limestone	Rabun	Monroe
Macon	Stephens	Montgomery
Madison	Towns	Morgan
Marion	Union	Nicholas
Marshall	Walker	Owsley
Morgan	White	Perry
Pickens	Whitfield	Pike
Randolph		Powell
St. Clair	**Kentucky (54)**	Pulaski
Shelby	Adair	Robertson
Talladega	Bath	Rockcastle
Tallapoosa	Bell	Rowan
Tuscaloosa	Boyd	Russell
Walker	Breathitt	Wayne
Winston	Carter	Whitley
	Casey	Wolfe
Georgia (37)	Clark	
Banks	Clay	**Maryland (3)**
Barrow	Clinton	Allegany
Bartow	Cumberland	Garrett
Carroll	Edmonson	Washington
Catoosa	Elliott	
Chattooga	Estill	**Mississippi (24)**
Cherokee	Fleming	Alcorn

Table 2.1 (cont.) Appalachian Regional Commission Counties by State (420)

Mississippi (cont.)	Caldwell	Noble
Benton	Cherokee	Perry
Calhoun	Clay	Pike
Chickasaw	Davie	Ross
Choctaw	Forsyth	Scioto
Clay	Graham	Trumbull
Itawamba	Haywood	Tuscarawas
Kemper	Henderson	Vinton
Lee	Jackson	Washington
Lowndes	McDowell	
Marshall	Macon	**Pennsylvania (52)**
Monroe	Madison	Allegheny
Montgomery	Mitchell	Armstrong
Noxubee	Polk	Beaver
Oktibbeha	Rutherford	Bedford
Panola	Stokes	Blair
Pontotoc	Surry	Bradford
Prentiss	Swain	Butler
Tippah	Transylvania	Cambria
Tishomingo	Watauga	Cameron
Union	Wilkes	Carbon
Webster	Yadkin	Centre
Winston	Yancey	Clarion
Yalobusha		Clearfield
	Ohio (32)	Clinton
New York (14)	Adams	Columbia
Allegany	Ashtabula	Crawford
Broome	Athens	Elk
Cattaraugus	Belmont	Erie
Chautauqua	Brown	Fayette
Chemung	Carroll	Forest
Chenango	Clermont	Fulton
Cortland	Columbiana	Greene
Delaware	Coshocton	Huntingdon
Otsego	Gallia	Indiana
Schoharie	Guernsey	Jefferson
Schuyler	Harrison	Juniata
Steuben	Highland	Lackawanna
Tioga	Hocking	Lawrence
Tompkins	Holmes	Luzerne
	Jackson	Lycoming
North Carolina (29)	Jefferson	McKean
Alexander	Lawrence	Mercer
Alleghany	Mahoning	Mifflin
Ashe	Meigs	Monroe
Avery	Monroe	Montour
Buncombe	Morgan	Northumberland
Burke	Muskingum	Perry

Table 2.1 (cont.) Appalachian Regional Commission Counties by State (420)

Pennsylvania (cont.)	Jackson	Pulaski
Pike	Jefferson	Rockbridge
Potter	Johnson	Russell
Schuylkill	Knox	Scott
Snyder	Lawrence	Smyth
Somerset	Lewis	Tazewell
Sullivan	Loudon	Washington
Susquehanna	McMinn	Wise
Tioga	Macon	Wythe
Union	Marion	
Venango	Meigs	**West Virginia (55)**
Warren	Monroe	Barbour
Washington	Morgan	Berkeley
Wayne	Overton	Boone
Westmoreland	Pickett	Braxton
Wyoming	Polk	Brooke
	Putnam	Cabell
South Carolina (6)	Rhea	Calhoun
Anderson	Roane	Clay
Cherokee	Scott	Doddridge
Greenville	Sequatchie	Fayette
Oconee	Sevier	Gilmer
Pickens	Smith	Grant
Spartanburg	Sullivan	Greenbrier
	Unicoi	Hampshire
Tennessee (52)	Union	Hancock
Anderson	Van Buren	Hardy
Bledsoe	Warren	Harrison
Blount	Washington	Jackson
Bradley	White	Jefferson
Campbell		Kanawha
Cannon	**Virginia (25)**	Lewis
Carter	Alleghany	Lincoln
Claiborne	Bath	Logan
Clay	Bland	McDowell
Cocke	Botetourt	Marion
Coffee	Buchanan	Marshall
Cumberland	Carroll	Mason
DeKalb	Craig	Mercer
Fentress	Dickenson	Mineral
Franklin	Floyd	Mingo
Grainger	Giles	Monongalia
Greene	Grayson	Monroe
Grundy	Henry	Morgan
Hamblen	Highland	Nicholas
Hamilton	Lee	Ohio
Hancock	Montgomery	Pendleton
Hawkins	Patrick	Pleasants

Table 2.1 (cont.) Appalachian Regional Commission Counties by State (420)

West Virginia (cont.)
Pocahontas
Preston
Putnam
Raleigh
Randolph
Ritchie
Roane
Summers
Taylor
Tucker
Tyler
Upshur
Wayne
Webster
Wetzel
Wirt
Wood
Wyoming

Table 2.2 ARC Expenditures ($000) by State, 1993-2009

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ARC	$15,782	$17,125	$31,979	$20,850	$53,199	$79,574	$78,189	$58,284	$62,159
Alabama	$1,476	$1,267	$1,370	$1,691	$3,271	$4,317	$5,892	$4,083	$5,035
Georgia	$518	$991	$1,027	$1,817	$2,366	$4,363	$5,362	$2,960	$4,126
Kentucky	$1,208	$698	$3,025	$3,523	$6,512	$12,546	$10,093	$9,669	$9,499
Maryland	$612	$684	$5,085	$497	$2,938	$2,335	$3,263	$2,230	$963
Mississippi	$8	$916	$709	$197	$4,302	$4,519	$4,385	$4,015	$4,655
New York	$993	$1,397	$3,022	$943	$2,544	$4,481	$3,330	$3,505	$3,021
North Carolina	$768	$1,777	$2,871	$1,202	$2,594	$3,510	$5,935	$3,845	$3,523
Ohio	$473	$1,355	$1,051	$904	$4,378	$6,790	$4,775	$4,101	$5,072
Pennsylvania	$5,482	$4,614	$9,076	$5,077	$6,501	$9,351	$7,870	$5,848	$6,150
South Carolina	$482	$387	$1,752	$1,147	$2,126	$4,658	$3,914	$2,559	$2,753
Tennessee	$1,384	$843	$1,164	$1,205	$4,616	$8,628	$6,618	$4,802	$5,938
Virginia	$731	$572	$778	$900	$2,627	$3,931	$4,888	$3,320	$4,112
West Virginia	$1,643	$1,568	$908	$1,573	$8,254	$9,977	$11,862	$7,348	$7,312
U.S. undistributed	$4	$57	$141	$176	$170	$168	$0	$0	$0

Source: US Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total (1993-2009)
ARC	$98,271	$72,038	$64,962	$76,545	$61,431	$60,215	$66,224	$78,314	$995,141
Alabama	$13,386	$9,084	$6,257	$7,411	$4,725	$5,199	$5,115	$5,156	$84,734
Georgia	$6,312	$2,716	$4,821	$3,493	$3,415	$3,498	$3,712	$3,664	$55,161
Kentucky	$12,986	$10,723	$6,740	$9,122	$10,777	$10,045	$11,065	$13,235	$141,466
Maryland	$1,260	$2,678	$2,401	$13,078	$1,945	$1,723	$2,554	$2,643	$46,890
Mississippi	$4,711	$5,768	$3,928	$5,228	$6,581	$5,490	$6,548	$7,149	$69,108
New York	$3,027	$3,139	$3,537	$2,671	$2,353	$2,116	$3,229	$2,564	$45,873
North Carolina	$11,373	$3,735	$4,188	$3,441	$3,216	$3,678	$3,665	$2,833	$62,154
Ohio	$6,428	$6,467	$5,655	$5,155	$5,131	$3,793	$4,383	$6,322	$72,232
Pennsylvania	$13,928	$6,492	$8,800	$5,810	$5,205	$5,538	$5,709	$6,586	$118,035
South Carolina	$4,369	$1,216	$2,504	$3,435	$2,178	$2,084	$2,471	$3,531	$41,567
Tennessee	$6,724	$5,187	$6,206	$5,966	$3,212	$4,761	$5,488	$9,100	$81,841
Virginia	$3,638	$4,405	$4,342	$3,289	$2,648	$2,239	$4,241	$2,987	$49,648
West Virginia	$10,129	$10,207	$5,376	$8,268	$9,886	$9,880	$7,818	$8,522	$120,531
U.S. undistributed	$0	$222	$207	$178	$158	$169	$228	$4,023	$5,901

Source: US Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

Table 2.3 ARC Expenditures ($000) by State, 1993-2009, in Real Dollars (2009)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ARC	$23,431	$24,790	$45,018	$28,509	$71,110	$104,734	$100,687	$72,614	$75,299
Alabama	$2,191	$1,834	$1,928	$2,312	$4,372	$5,682	$7,588	$5,086	$6,099
Georgia	$768	$1,434	$1,445	$2,484	$3,163	$5,743	$6,905	$3,688	$4,999
Kentucky	$1,794	$1,010	$4,259	$4,817	$8,704	$16,513	$12,998	$12,047	$11,506
Maryland	$909	$990	$7,158	$680	$3,928	$3,074	$4,202	$2,778	$1,167
Mississippi	$11	$1,326	$998	$269	$5,751	$5,948	$5,647	$5,002	$5,639
New York	$1,475	$2,022	$4,254	$1,289	$3,401	$5,897	$4,288	$4,367	$3,660
North Carolina	$1,140	$2,573	$4,042	$1,643	$3,468	$4,620	$7,642	$4,790	$4,268
Ohio	$702	$1,961	$1,479	$1,236	$5,852	$8,936	$6,149	$5,109	$6,144
Pennsylvania	$8,139	$6,679	$12,777	$6,941	$8,689	$12,307	$10,134	$7,286	$7,450
South Carolina	$716	$560	$2,466	$1,569	$2,841	$6,131	$5,040	$3,188	$3,335
Tennessee	$2,056	$1,221	$1,638	$1,648	$6,170	$11,356	$8,523	$5,982	$7,194
Virginia	$1,085	$828	$1,095	$1,230	$3,511	$5,174	$6,295	$4,136	$4,981
West Virginia	$2,439	$2,269	$1,278	$2,151	$11,033	$13,132	$15,276	$9,155	$8,857
U.S. undistributed	$7	$83	$199	$240	$227	$221	$0	$0	$0

Source: US Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total (1993-2009)
ARC	$117,192	$83,994	$73,778	$84,085	$65,373	$62,305	$65,988	$78,314	$1,177,221
Alabama	$15,964	$10,591	$7,106	$8,141	$5,029	$5,380	$5,097	$5,156	$99,555
Georgia	$7,528	$3,166	$5,475	$3,837	$3,634	$3,619	$3,699	$3,664	$65,252
Kentucky	$15,486	$12,503	$7,655	$10,020	$11,468	$10,394	$11,026	$13,235	$165,434
Maryland	$1,502	$3,123	$2,727	$14,366	$2,070	$1,783	$2,544	$2,643	$55,644
Mississippi	$5,618	$6,725	$4,462	$5,743	$7,003	$5,681	$6,524	$7,149	$79,495
New York	$3,610	$3,660	$4,017	$2,934	$2,504	$2,190	$3,217	$2,564	$55,350
North Carolina	$13,563	$4,355	$4,756	$3,780	$3,423	$3,806	$3,652	$2,833	$74,353
Ohio	$7,666	$7,540	$6,423	$5,662	$5,460	$3,925	$4,367	$6,322	$84,935
Pennsylvania	$16,609	$7,569	$9,994	$6,383	$5,539	$5,731	$5,688	$6,586	$144,501
South Carolina	$5,210	$1,418	$2,844	$3,774	$2,318	$2,157	$2,462	$3,531	$49,560
Tennessee	$8,018	$6,048	$7,048	$6,554	$3,418	$4,926	$5,468	$9,100	$96,366
Virginia	$4,339	$5,136	$4,931	$3,613	$2,818	$2,317	$4,226	$2,987	$58,703
West Virginia	$12,079	$11,902	$6,105	$9,083	$10,521	$10,223	$7,790	$8,522	$141,814
U.S. undistributed	$0	$259	$235	$195	$168	$175	$227	$4,023	$6,259

Source: US Census Bureau, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

Figure 2.2 Map of ARC Counties by Economic Status, FY11

County Economic Status in Appalachia, Fiscal Year 2011
(Effective October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011)
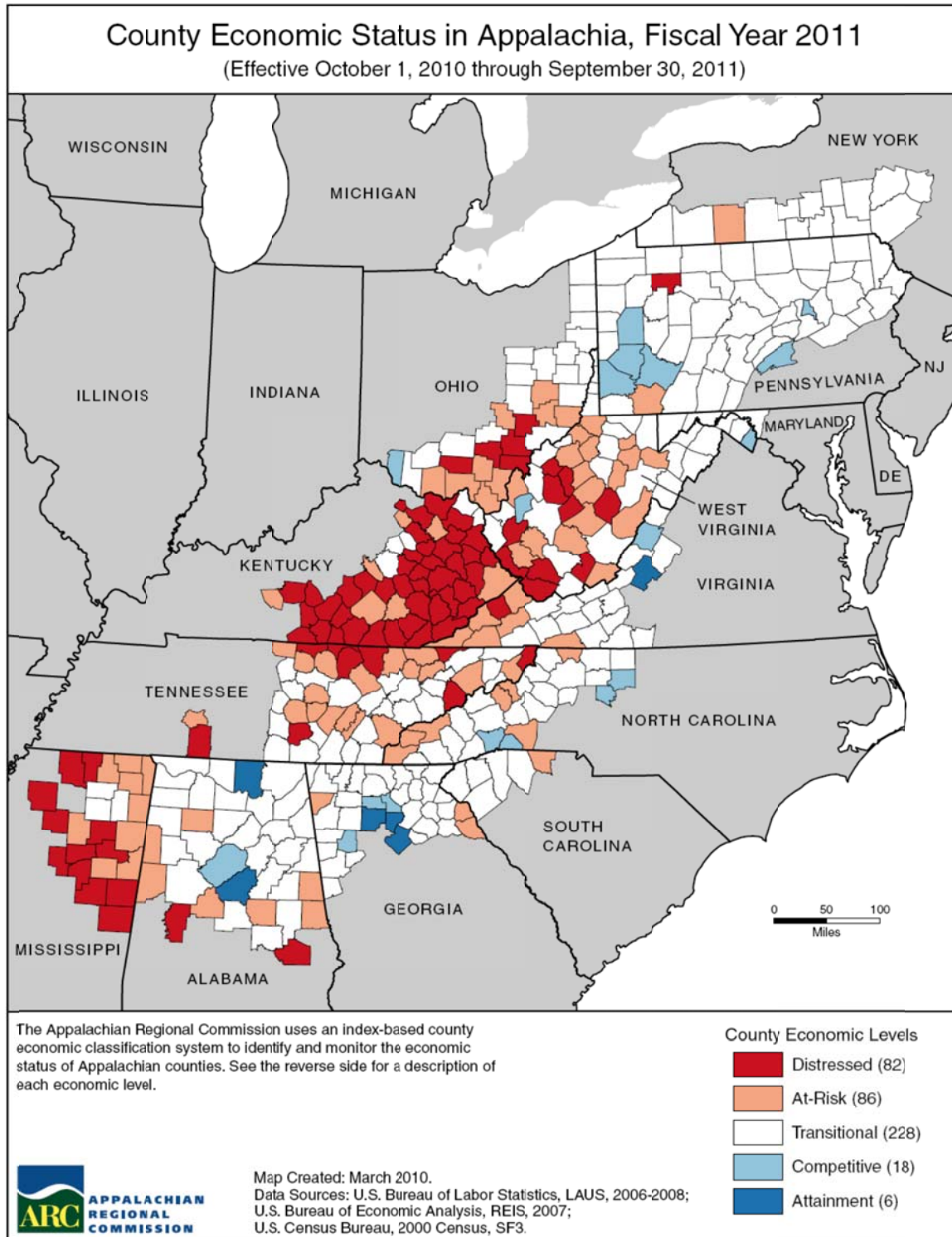
Table 2.4 ARC Counties' Economic Status by State, FY11

	Distressed			At-Risk			Transitional			Competitive			Attainment		
	#	%	% of Total	#	%	% of Total	#	%	% of Total	#	%	% of Total	#	%	% of Total
ARC Total (420)	82	100.0	19.5	86	100.0	20.5	228	100.0	54.3	18	100.0	4.3	6	100.0	1.4
Alabama	2	2.4	0.5	7	8.1	1.7	25	11.0	6.0	1	5.6	0.2	2	33.3	0.5
Georgia	0	0.0	0.0	3	3.5	0.7	28	12.3	6.7	3	16.7	0.7	3	50.0	0.7
Kentucky	42	51.2	10.0	7	8.1	1.7	5	2.2	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	12	14.6	2.9	9	10.5	2.1	3	1.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
New York	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.2	0.2	13	5.7	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0	0.0	0.0	7	8.1	1.7	18	7.9	4.3	4	22.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	5	6.1	1.2	9	10.5	2.1	17	7.5	4.0	1	5.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	1	1.2	0.2	1	1.2	0.2	44	19.3	10.5	6	33.3	1.4	0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.2	0.2	5	2.2	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	9	11.0	2.1	18	20.9	4.3	25	11.0	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	1	1.2	0.2	6	7.0	1.4	16	7.0	3.8	1	5.6	0.2	1	16.7	0.2
West Virginia	10	12.2	2.4	17	19.8	4.0	26	11.4	6.2	2	11.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX B

CHAPTER 5 TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 5.1 Total Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	203,212,877	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	301,461,533	22.4%	21.2%	48.3%
ARC Region	19,345,685	21,459,890	21,755,350	23,663,040	24,696,306	12.5%	13.5%	27.7%
Alabama	2,178,007	2,472,519	2,570,049	2,837,224	2,972,041	18.0%	15.6%	36.5%
Georgia	846,707	1,141,422	1,546,691	2,207,531	2,788,987	82.7%	80.3%	229.4%
Kentucky	915,501	1,121,365	1,088,416	1,160,627	1,188,615	18.9%	9.2%	29.8%
Maryland	209,349	220,132	224,477	236,699	246,387	7.2%	9.8%	17.7%
Mississippi	484,929	553,045	565,014	615,452	619,864	16.5%	9.7%	27.8%
New York	1,056,367	1,083,241	1,088,470	1,072,786	1,052,964	3.0%	-3.3%	-0.3%
North Carolina	1,037,212	1,217,711	1,306,682	1,526,207	1,632,266	26.0%	24.9%	57.4%
Ohio	1,871,900	2,011,695	1,965,333	2,040,712	2,022,174	5.0%	2.9%	8.0%
Pennsylvania	5,930,301	5,994,240	5,769,410	5,819,800	5,741,255	-2.7%	-0.5%	-3.2%
South Carolina	656,219	791,895	888,057	1,028,656	1,127,505	35.3%	27.0%	71.8%
Tennessee	1,769,614	2,117,644	2,187,654	2,524,918	2,708,871	23.6%	23.8%	53.1%
Virginia	645,342	785,337	761,620	784,084	783,974	18.0%	2.9%	21.5%
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,793,477	1,808,344	1,811,403	2.8%	1.0%	3.9%
ARC Comp. Region	6,460,058	7,233,689	7,823,068	8,937,894	9,762,777	21.1%	24.8%	51.1%
Alabama	432,863	485,501	498,655	549,280	562,594	15.2%	12.8%	30.0%
Georgia	226,621	286,214	352,868	461,871	551,307	55.7%	56.2%	143.3%
Kentucky	646,641	738,356	772,597	870,807	932,612	19.5%	20.7%	44.2%
Maryland	84,927	114,792	150,208	195,277	224,185	76.9%	49.2%	164.0%
Mississippi	298,468	335,016	343,387	408,876	457,097	15.0%	33.1%	53.1%
New Jersey	151,407	200,548	222,550	246,603	260,806	47.0%	17.2%	72.3%
New York	1,150,284	1,173,785	1,205,125	1,213,412	1,216,835	4.8%	1.0%	5.8%
North Carolina	526,372	609,327	669,722	793,926	861,989	27.2%	28.7%	63.8%
Ohio	921,287	1,032,688	1,092,460	1,237,390	1,341,373	18.6%	22.8%	45.6%
Pennsylvania	796,877	858,487	915,001	982,178	1,047,306	14.8%	14.5%	31.4%
South Carolina	193,226	220,109	252,656	300,187	342,282	30.8%	35.5%	77.1%
Tennessee	387,532	495,869	570,580	736,061	862,637	47.2%	51.2%	122.6%
Virginia	643,553	682,997	777,259	942,026	1,101,754	20.8%	41.7%	71.2%

Table 5.2 Population Density, Persons per Square Mile

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	56.6	59.7	70.3	79.6	85.2	24.2%	21.2%	50.5%
ARC Region	93.2	103.5	106.3	115.6	120.7	14.0%	13.5%	29.4%
Alabama	82.3	93.4	99.5	109.9	115.1	20.9%	15.7%	39.8%
Georgia	73.0	98.4	135.4	193.3	244.2	85.6%	80.4%	234.7%
Kentucky	49.6	60.7	59.5	63.4	64.9	20.0%	9.2%	31.1%
Maryland	134.8	141.7	146.6	154.6	160.9	8.7%	9.8%	19.4%
Mississippi	38.7	44.1	45.6	49.7	50.0	17.9%	9.7%	29.4%
New York	89.2	91.5	93.0	91.7	90.0	4.3%	-3.3%	0.9%
North Carolina	86.5	101.5	109.8	128.2	137.2	27.0%	24.9%	58.6%
Ohio	115.9	124.6	122.7	127.5	126.3	5.9%	2.9%	8.9%
Pennsylvania	160.9	162.7	158.1	159.5	157.3	-1.8%	-0.5%	-2.2%
South Carolina	166.0	200.3	231.5	268.3	294.1	39.5%	27.0%	77.2%
Tennessee	85.8	102.6	108.6	125.3	134.5	26.6%	23.8%	56.8%
Virginia	57.3	70.7	68.9	70.9	70.9	20.1%	3.0%	23.7%
West Virginia	72.0	80.5	74.5	75.1	75.2	3.4%	1.0%	4.5%
ARC Comp. Region	96.6	110.2	121.3	138.6	151.4	25.5%	24.8%	56.7%
Alabama	57.2	64.2	66.6	73.3	75.1	16.4%	12.8%	31.3%
Georgia	68.5	86.5	109.9	143.9	171.7	60.4%	56.3%	150.7%
Kentucky	100.3	114.5	121.1	136.5	146.2	20.7%	20.7%	45.7%
Maryland	127.3	172.0	226.6	294.6	338.2	78.0%	49.3%	165.7%
Mississippi	40.3	45.3	47.4	56.5	63.2	17.6%	33.1%	56.6%
New Jersey	168.5	223.1	253.1	280.5	296.7	50.3%	17.2%	76.1%
New York	112.6	114.9	122.2	123.1	123.4	8.5%	1.0%	9.6%
North Carolina	152.6	176.7	198.9	235.7	255.9	30.3%	28.7%	67.7%
Ohio	164.8	184.7	197.1	223.3	242.0	19.6%	22.8%	46.9%
Pennsylvania	304.0	327.5	354.2	380.2	405.5	16.5%	14.5%	33.4%
South Carolina	68.0	77.5	91.0	108.0	123.2	33.7%	35.4%	81.0%
Tennessee	45.2	57.8	67.1	86.6	101.5	48.6%	51.2%	124.6%
Virginia	88.2	113.1	129.3	156.7	183.3	46.5%	41.8%	107.7%

Table 5.3 Child Population, age 0-17

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	69,930,512	63,754,960	63,604,432	72,293,812	74,182,525	-9.0%	16.6%	6.1%
ARC Region	6,542,491	6,031,245	5,326,397	5,612,760	5,651,612	-18.6%	6.1%	-13.6%
Alabama	764,977	718,600	650,192	701,014	710,484	-15.0%	9.3%	-7.1%
Georgia	298,953	348,687	411,299	592,265	776,588	37.6%	88.8%	159.8%
Kentucky	328,976	353,895	290,855	281,421	274,002	-11.6%	-5.8%	-16.7%
Maryland	67,988	58,195	51,521	53,804	53,395	-24.2%	3.6%	-21.5%
Mississippi	177,198	172,850	157,862	162,847	156,745	-10.9%	-0.7%	-11.5%
New York	362,967	298,025	270,153	257,163	225,749	-25.6%	-16.4%	-37.8%
North Carolina	342,131	328,885	293,814	342,182	359,589	-14.1%	22.4%	5.1%
Ohio	651,761	589,237	516,473	509,434	471,386	-20.8%	-8.7%	-27.7%
Pennsylvania	1,930,538	1,568,486	1,331,553	1,315,142	1,207,128	-31.0%	-9.3%	-37.5%
South Carolina	226,282	225,146	217,306	250,451	271,897	-4.0%	25.1%	20.2%
Tennessee	589,527	591,510	518,641	579,167	601,533	-12.0%	16.0%	2.0%
Virginia	216,453	218,093	173,151	165,477	156,288	-20.0%	-9.7%	-27.8%
West Virginia	584,740	559,636	443,577	402,393	386,828	-24.1%	-12.8%	-33.8%
ARC Comp. Region	2,233,538	2,069,919	1,971,086	2,233,786	2,349,180	-11.8%	19.2%	5.2%
Alabama	163,515	149,851	136,845	143,622	140,378	-16.3%	2.6%	-14.1%
Georgia	76,579	82,085	91,375	118,486	139,681	19.3%	52.9%	82.4%
Kentucky	212,338	207,588	194,018	209,034	217,215	-8.6%	12.0%	2.3%
Maryland	29,741	34,270	39,731	53,887	58,700	33.6%	47.7%	97.4%
Mississippi	113,058	107,158	97,514	109,540	121,407	-13.7%	24.5%	7.4%
New Jersey	53,302	61,009	59,041	66,908	64,291	10.8%	8.9%	20.6%
New York	388,985	323,550	294,834	294,770	268,994	-24.2%	-8.8%	-30.8%
North Carolina	179,773	173,103	160,952	195,235	210,808	-10.5%	31.0%	17.3%
Ohio	341,450	311,106	286,644	319,910	329,031	-16.1%	14.8%	-3.6%
Pennsylvania	258,161	225,725	213,172	229,933	234,743	-17.4%	10.1%	-9.1%
South Carolina	69,232	65,422	64,674	76,555	83,509	-6.6%	29.1%	20.6%
Tennessee	133,383	147,273	151,458	188,286	214,983	13.6%	41.9%	61.2%
Virginia	214,021	181,779	180,828	227,620	265,440	-15.5%	46.8%	24.0%

Table 5.4 Adult Population, age 18-64

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	113,180,491	137,241,418	153,863,610	174,136,341	189,278,138	35.9%	23.0%	67.2%
ARC Region	10,774,989	12,840,347	13,317,241	14,647,132	15,425,840	23.6%	15.8%	43.2%
Alabama	1,203,437	1,472,442	1,584,024	1,763,031	1,857,921	31.6%	17.3%	54.4%
Georgia	474,092	681,672	983,432	1,411,121	1,740,556	107.4%	77.0%	267.1%
Kentucky	484,650	642,242	659,871	729,909	751,656	36.2%	13.9%	55.1%
Maryland	118,565	132,887	138,418	146,315	154,866	16.7%	11.9%	30.6%
Mississippi	253,168	310,094	330,886	372,072	377,884	30.7%	14.2%	49.3%
New York	577,373	649,883	665,439	656,479	668,319	15.3%	0.4%	15.8%
North Carolina	592,181	740,601	818,213	951,201	1,009,836	38.2%	23.4%	70.5%
Ohio	1,019,364	1,187,114	1,168,675	1,236,042	1,248,189	14.6%	6.8%	22.4%
Pennsylvania	3,336,013	3,620,853	3,475,956	3,507,359	3,567,577	4.2%	2.6%	6.9%
South Carolina	376,880	487,045	560,004	649,821	706,115	48.6%	26.1%	87.4%
Tennessee	1,007,287	1,284,644	1,368,153	1,592,017	1,697,823	35.8%	24.1%	68.6%
Virginia	366,966	478,730	483,167	502,709	502,016	31.7%	3.9%	36.8%
West Virginia	965,013	1,152,140	1,081,003	1,129,056	1,143,082	12.0%	5.7%	18.5%
ARC Comp. Region	3,593,102	4,354,287	4,862,163	5,576,758	6,153,620	35.3%	26.6%	71.3%
Alabama	229,965	284,004	303,050	342,476	356,480	31.8%	17.6%	55.0%
Georgia	129,771	175,017	224,192	298,225	354,819	72.8%	58.3%	173.4%
Kentucky	371,739	453,993	488,680	561,315	602,671	31.5%	23.3%	62.1%
Maryland	47,729	70,301	96,268	122,554	142,781	101.7%	48.3%	199.1%
Mississippi	152,547	186,608	201,897	249,270	279,682	32.4%	38.5%	83.3%
New Jersey	82,552	119,215	139,682	153,337	166,415	69.2%	19.1%	101.6%
New York	627,790	693,443	734,203	738,109	767,294	17.0%	4.5%	22.2%
North Carolina	301,928	369,763	420,492	495,206	532,465	39.3%	26.6%	76.4%
Ohio	508,436	628,582	682,095	768,846	839,392	34.2%	23.1%	65.1%
Pennsylvania	456,028	528,891	570,089	602,170	653,960	25.0%	14.7%	43.4%
South Carolina	107,720	132,089	157,000	187,235	214,564	45.7%	36.7%	99.2%
Tennessee	212,661	291,893	350,818	465,937	547,062	65.0%	55.9%	157.2%
Virginia	364,236	420,488	493,697	592,078	696,035	35.5%	41.0%	91.1%

Table 5.5 Elderly Population, age 65+

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	20,101,874	25,549,427	31,241,831	34,991,753	38,000,870	55.4%	21.6%	89.0%
ARC Region	2,028,205	2,588,298	3,111,712	3,403,148	3,618,854	53.4%	16.3%	78.4%
Alabama	209,593	281,477	335,833	373,179	403,636	60.2%	20.2%	92.6%
Georgia	73,662	111,063	151,960	204,145	271,843	106.3%	78.9%	269.0%
Kentucky	101,875	125,228	137,690	149,297	162,957	35.2%	18.4%	60.0%
Maryland	22,796	29,050	34,538	36,580	38,126	51.5%	10.4%	67.2%
Mississippi	54,563	70,101	76,266	80,533	85,235	39.8%	11.8%	56.2%
New York	116,027	135,333	152,878	159,144	158,896	31.8%	3.9%	36.9%
North Carolina	102,900	148,225	194,655	232,824	262,841	89.2%	35.0%	155.4%
Ohio	200,775	235,344	280,185	295,236	302,599	39.6%	8.0%	50.7%
Pennsylvania	663,750	804,901	961,901	997,299	966,550	44.9%	0.5%	45.6%
South Carolina	53,057	79,704	110,747	128,384	149,493	108.7%	35.0%	181.8%
Tennessee	172,800	241,490	300,860	353,734	409,515	74.1%	36.1%	137.0%
Virginia	61,923	88,514	105,302	115,898	125,670	70.1%	19.3%	102.9%
West Virginia	194,484	237,868	268,897	276,895	281,493	38.3%	4.7%	44.7%
ARC Comp. Region	633,418	809,483	989,819	1,127,350	1,259,977	56.3%	27.3%	98.9%
Alabama	39,383	51,646	58,760	63,182	65,736	49.2%	11.9%	66.9%
Georgia	20,271	29,112	37,301	45,160	56,807	84.0%	52.3%	180.2%
Kentucky	62,564	76,775	89,899	100,458	112,726	43.7%	25.4%	80.2%
Maryland	7,457	10,221	14,209	18,836	22,704	90.5%	59.8%	204.5%
Mississippi	32,863	41,250	43,976	50,066	56,008	33.8%	27.4%	70.4%
New Jersey	15,553	20,324	23,827	26,358	30,100	53.2%	26.3%	93.5%
New York	133,509	156,792	176,088	180,533	180,547	31.9%	2.5%	35.2%
North Carolina	44,671	66,461	88,278	103,485	118,716	97.6%	34.5%	165.8%
Ohio	71,401	93,000	123,721	148,634	172,950	73.3%	39.8%	142.2%
Pennsylvania	82,688	103,871	131,740	150,075	158,603	59.3%	20.4%	91.8%
South Carolina	16,274	22,598	30,982	36,397	44,209	90.4%	42.7%	171.7%
Tennessee	41,488	56,703	68,304	81,838	100,592	64.6%	47.3%	142.5%
Virginia	65,296	80,730	102,734	122,328	140,279	57.3%	36.5%	114.8%

Table 5.6 White Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	178,107,190	188,371,622	199,686,070	211,460,626	224,469,780	12.1%	12.4%	26.0%
ARC Region	17,884,703	19,721,493	19,852,229	20,963,241	21,433,726	11.0%	8.0%	19.8%
Alabama	1,712,132	1,940,933	2,010,473	2,144,928	2,216,428	17.4%	10.2%	29.5%
Georgia	771,893	1,054,568	1,413,867	1,847,416	2,162,657	83.2%	53.0%	180.2%
Kentucky	894,321	1,098,533	1,066,853	1,126,029	1,143,632	19.3%	7.2%	27.9%
Maryland	204,605	212,837	213,746	217,546	220,327	4.5%	3.1%	7.7%
Mississippi	333,809	388,924	390,543	412,030	411,047	17.0%	5.3%	23.1%
New York	1,040,924	1,054,137	1,045,777	1,005,300	975,583	0.5%	-6.7%	-6.3%
North Carolina	937,360	1,094,529	1,170,532	1,324,984	1,386,634	24.9%	18.5%	47.9%
Ohio	1,788,988	1,911,527	1,863,358	1,906,614	1,881,816	4.2%	1.0%	5.2%
Pennsylvania	5,708,261	5,736,894	5,489,193	5,421,493	5,277,562	-3.8%	-3.9%	-7.5%
South Carolina	543,805	654,335	730,035	819,482	889,133	34.2%	21.8%	63.5%
Tennessee	1,665,199	1,986,491	2,048,860	2,324,793	2,473,055	23.0%	20.7%	48.5%
Virginia	608,390	713,034	683,469	693,849	688,724	12.3%	0.8%	13.2%
West Virginia	1,675,016	1,874,751	1,725,523	1,718,777	1,707,128	3.0%	-1.1%	1.9%
ARC Comp. Region	5,677,937	6,350,673	6,827,101	7,575,099	8,085,940	20.2%	18.4%	42.4%
Alabama	248,616	280,943	285,625	297,368	295,573	14.9%	3.5%	18.9%
Georgia	162,574	213,105	268,602	341,591	391,403	65.2%	45.7%	140.8%
Kentucky	595,766	673,006	700,731	768,815	813,240	17.6%	16.1%	36.5%
Maryland	79,050	107,511	139,909	174,432	186,928	77.0%	33.6%	136.5%
Mississippi	180,772	218,917	228,126	271,973	293,387	26.2%	28.6%	62.3%
New Jersey	150,110	197,258	216,859	234,861	241,262	44.5%	11.3%	60.7%
New York	1,120,335	1,128,925	1,136,767	1,111,043	1,095,309	1.5%	-3.6%	-2.2%
North Carolina	449,013	517,538	568,689	656,284	703,396	26.7%	23.7%	56.7%
Ohio	905,203	1,010,825	1,062,318	1,181,723	1,259,081	17.4%	18.5%	39.1%
Pennsylvania	761,506	806,436	845,679	876,454	915,452	11.1%	8.3%	20.2%
South Carolina	138,261	158,148	186,075	219,553	252,074	34.6%	35.5%	82.3%
Tennessee	327,898	431,545	502,942	636,952	733,593	53.4%	45.9%	123.7%
Virginia	558,833	606,516	684,779	804,050	905,242	22.5%	32.2%	62.0%

Table 5.7 Black Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	22,549,815	26,495,025	29,986,060	34,658,190	37,264,679	33.0%	24.3%	65.3%
ARC Region	1,429,229	1,611,917	1,691,411	1,997,293	2,238,502	18.3%	32.3%	56.6%
Alabama	463,657	518,816	533,941	609,186	646,405	15.2%	21.1%	39.4%
Georgia	74,276	81,125	104,138	195,762	337,731	40.2%	224.3%	354.7%
Kentucky	20,631	20,007	17,608	19,099	21,665	-14.7%	23.0%	5.0%
Maryland	4,500	6,112	8,885	14,381	17,918	97.4%	101.7%	298.2%
Mississippi	150,156	161,753	171,046	192,992	194,421	13.9%	13.7%	29.5%
New York	11,280	15,151	20,247	24,484	27,281	79.5%	34.7%	141.9%
North Carolina	94,922	112,305	118,830	134,985	145,088	25.2%	22.1%	52.8%
Ohio	80,061	86,753	86,803	92,889	89,548	8.4%	3.2%	11.8%
Pennsylvania	212,098	223,178	231,888	273,643	291,284	9.3%	25.6%	37.3%
South Carolina	111,675	133,281	149,716	173,631	187,255	34.1%	25.1%	67.7%
Tennessee	102,771	119,822	120,555	135,867	147,334	17.3%	22.2%	43.4%
Virginia	36,398	68,563	71,459	73,142	72,895	96.3%	2.0%	100.3%
West Virginia	66,804	65,051	56,295	57,232	59,677	-15.7%	6.0%	-10.7%
ARC Comp. Region	767,220	820,367	888,453	1,041,965	1,179,593	15.8%	32.8%	53.7%
Alabama	183,738	201,467	207,977	238,948	249,982	13.2%	20.2%	36.1%
Georgia	63,560	70,945	79,323	100,205	130,830	24.8%	64.9%	105.8%
Kentucky	49,215	58,259	61,211	69,899	75,634	24.4%	23.6%	53.7%
Maryland	5,786	6,344	8,010	12,429	18,148	38.4%	126.6%	213.7%
Mississippi	114,810	110,943	108,443	123,242	143,989	-5.5%	32.8%	25.4%
New Jersey	976	1,613	2,544	3,416	6,250	160.7%	145.7%	540.4%
New York	26,774	30,950	46,479	54,463	60,245	73.6%	29.6%	125.0%
North Carolina	76,885	89,354	95,042	104,899	108,101	23.6%	13.7%	40.6%
Ohio	14,151	15,428	21,087	28,474	39,236	49.0%	86.1%	177.3%
Pennsylvania	33,599	40,254	47,417	59,592	67,542	41.1%	42.4%	101.0%
South Carolina	54,411	60,162	64,536	72,346	77,472	18.6%	20.0%	42.4%
Tennessee	59,406	62,295	62,963	76,904	90,511	6.0%	43.8%	52.4%
Virginia	83,909	72,353	83,421	97,148	111,653	-0.6%	33.8%	33.1%

Table 5.8 Other Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	2,555,872	11,679,158	19,037,743	35,303,090	39,727,074	644.9%	108.7%	1454.3%
ARC Region	31,400	126,480	211,710	702,506	1,024,078	574.2%	383.7%	3161.4%
Alabama	2,218	12,770	25,635	83,110	109,208	1055.8%	326.0%	4823.7%
Georgia	538	5,729	28,686	164,353	288,599	5232.0%	906.1%	53542.9%
Kentucky	484	2,825	3,955	15,499	23,318	717.1%	489.6%	4717.8%
Maryland	244	1,183	1,846	4,772	8,142	656.6%	341.1%	3236.9%
Mississippi	964	2,368	3,425	10,430	14,396	255.3%	320.3%	1393.4%
New York	4,163	13,953	22,446	43,002	50,100	439.2%	123.2%	1103.5%
North Carolina	4,814	10,877	17,320	66,238	100,544	259.8%	480.5%	1988.6%
Ohio	2,851	13,415	15,172	41,209	50,810	432.2%	234.9%	1682.2%
Pennsylvania	9,901	34,168	48,329	124,664	172,409	388.1%	256.7%	1641.3%
South Carolina	739	4,279	8,306	35,543	51,117	1024.0%	515.4%	6817.1%
Tennessee	1,634	11,331	18,239	64,258	88,482	1016.2%	385.1%	5315.1%
Virginia	554	3,740	6,692	17,093	22,355	1107.9%	234.1%	3935.2%
West Virginia	2,296	9,842	11,659	32,335	44,598	407.8%	282.5%	1842.4%
ARC Comp. Region	14,901	62,649	107,514	320,830	497,244	621.5%	362.5%	3237.0%
Alabama	509	3,091	5,053	12,964	17,039	892.7%	237.2%	3247.5%
Georgia	487	2,164	4,943	20,075	29,074	915.0%	488.2%	5870.0%
Kentucky	1,660	7,091	10,655	32,093	43,738	541.9%	310.5%	2534.8%
Maryland	91	937	2,289	8,416	19,109	2415.4%	734.8%	20898.9%
Mississippi	2,886	5,156	6,818	13,661	19,721	136.2%	189.2%	583.3%
New Jersey	321	1,677	3,147	8,326	13,294	880.4%	322.4%	4041.4%
New York	3,175	13,910	21,879	47,906	61,281	589.1%	180.1%	1830.1%
North Carolina	474	2,435	5,991	32,743	50,492	1163.9%	742.8%	10552.3%
Ohio	1,933	6,435	9,055	27,193	43,056	368.4%	375.5%	2127.4%
Pennsylvania	1,772	11,797	21,905	46,132	64,312	1136.2%	193.6%	3529.3%
South Carolina	554	1,799	2,045	8,288	12,736	269.1%	522.8%	2198.9%
Tennessee	228	2,029	4,675	22,205	38,533	1950.4%	724.2%	16800.4%
Virginia	811	4,128	9,059	40,828	84,859	1017.0%	836.7%	10363.5%

Table 5.9 Poverty Rate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	13.7%	12.4%	13.1%	12.4%	13.5%	-4.2%	2.7%	-1.6%
ARC Region	17.2%	14.0%	15.3%	13.6%	15.4%	-11.1%	0.4%	-10.8%
Alabama	22.6%	16.9%	16.1%	14.4%	15.4%	-28.7%	-4.3%	-31.8%
Georgia	17.4%	12.5%	10.2%	9.2%	12.3%	-41.5%	20.6%	-29.5%
Kentucky	38.6%	26.0%	28.9%	24.4%	24.5%	-25.0%	-15.2%	-36.4%
Maryland	14.8%	11.9%	12.5%	11.7%	11.4%	-16.1%	-8.5%	-23.2%
Mississippi	35.1%	23.1%	23.5%	19.4%	22.5%	-33.0%	-4.4%	-36.0%
New York	16.3%	12.0%	12.9%	13.6%	15.1%	-21.0%	17.5%	-7.2%
North Carolina	10.1%	13.8%	12.4%	11.7%	15.3%	23.9%	22.9%	52.2%
Ohio	13.1%	11.7%	16.4%	13.0%	16.0%	25.7%	-2.6%	22.4%
Pennsylvania	11.4%	10.0%	12.5%	11.4%	12.7%	8.8%	2.1%	11.1%
South Carolina	16.2%	12.6%	11.6%	11.7%	14.8%	-28.8%	27.9%	-8.9%
Tennessee	22.5%	16.6%	16.1%	14.1%	16.7%	-28.4%	3.7%	-25.8%
Virginia	21.8%	15.3%	17.6%	15.7%	17.8%	-19.6%	1.2%	-18.6%
West Virginia	22.2%	15.0%	19.7%	17.9%	17.6%	-11.6%	-10.5%	-20.9%
ARC Comp. Region	14.5%	12.4%	12.0%	10.9%	12.6%	-17.4%	5.1%	-13.2%
Alabama	32.8%	24.8%	23.8%	21.1%	20.6%	-27.3%	-13.5%	-37.1%
Georgia	22.9%	16.8%	15.8%	13.7%	16.5%	-31.4%	5.0%	-27.9%
Kentucky	18.4%	15.4%	15.9%	12.9%	16.2%	-13.8%	2.2%	-11.9%
Maryland	10.3%	6.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	-52.9%	-0.5%	-53.2%
Mississippi	39.2%	25.3%	23.9%	17.7%	18.6%	-39.1%	-22.3%	-52.7%
New Jersey	22.8%	5.9%	4.3%	4.6%	5.4%	-81.3%	26.3%	-76.4%
New York	22.3%	10.8%	10.1%	11.5%	12.2%	-54.6%	19.8%	-45.5%
North Carolina	7.9%	10.6%	9.7%	10.3%	14.2%	21.8%	46.9%	78.9%
Ohio	8.6%	7.7%	9.1%	6.9%	9.7%	5.6%	6.7%	12.7%
Pennsylvania	8.6%	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%	8.4%	-10.0%	8.8%	-2.1%
South Carolina	18.0%	12.2%	12.4%	12.0%	15.2%	-31.0%	22.1%	-15.7%
Tennessee	24.9%	14.9%	13.6%	10.8%	12.8%	-45.6%	-5.3%	-48.5%
Virginia	15.2%	10.7%	9.5%	9.1%	9.8%	-37.3%	2.7%	-35.7%

Table 5.10 Family Poverty Rate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	10.7%	9.6%	10.0%	9.2%	9.9%	-6.6%	-1.1%	-7.6%
ARC Region	14.7%	11.0%	12.0%	10.2%	11.3%	-18.3%	-5.5%	-22.8%
Alabama	18.7%	13.4%	12.6%	11.1%	11.5%	-32.8%	-8.8%	-38.7%
Georgia	15.0%	10.2%	7.8%	6.8%	9.4%	-47.8%	20.4%	-37.1%
Kentucky	33.4%	22.2%	25.2%	20.3%	19.6%	-24.7%	-22.3%	-41.4%
Maryland	11.5%	9.0%	9.6%	8.2%	8.1%	-16.4%	-15.6%	-29.4%
Mississippi	29.2%	18.1%	18.6%	15.4%	17.6%	-36.5%	-5.1%	-39.7%
New York	8.1%	8.4%	8.6%	9.1%	10.0%	5.9%	16.8%	23.7%
North Carolina	16.1%	10.9%	9.2%	8.3%	10.8%	-43.0%	18.0%	-32.8%
Ohio	10.5%	9.2%	13.4%	9.9%	12.1%	26.6%	-9.5%	14.6%
Pennsylvania	8.7%	7.4%	9.3%	8.0%	8.8%	6.9%	-6.1%	0.3%
South Carolina	13.0%	9.7%	8.3%	8.6%	10.8%	-35.8%	29.8%	-16.6%
Tennessee	19.2%	13.4%	12.8%	10.7%	12.6%	-33.6%	-1.3%	-34.5%
Virginia	18.5%	11.9%	13.4%	11.0%	12.3%	-27.6%	-7.8%	-33.2%
West Virginia	18.0%	11.7%	16.0%	13.9%	13.2%	-11.0%	-17.5%	-26.6%
ARC Comp. Region	12.2%	9.4%	8.8%	7.8%	8.9%	-27.8%	1.4%	-26.8%
Alabama	25.6%	18.5%	18.3%	16.0%	16.1%	-28.7%	-11.7%	-37.1%
Georgia	18.1%	12.4%	10.6%	8.9%	10.6%	-41.3%	-0.1%	-41.3%
Kentucky	15.1%	12.3%	12.7%	9.6%	11.4%	-15.8%	-10.8%	-24.9%
Maryland	7.0%	4.9%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	-50.4%	-5.7%	-53.2%
Mississippi	31.7%	19.6%	18.9%	13.9%	14.4%	-40.5%	-23.9%	-54.7%
New Jersey	5.4%	4.5%	3.0%	3.1%	4.0%	-44.0%	32.5%	-25.8%
New York	7.4%	7.9%	7.1%	8.0%	8.1%	-3.6%	14.7%	10.5%
North Carolina	10.7%	8.2%	7.1%	7.7%	10.9%	-33.5%	52.4%	1.4%
Ohio	6.5%	5.9%	6.8%	4.8%	6.8%	4.6%	0.7%	5.4%
Pennsylvania	6.1%	5.6%	5.2%	5.7%	5.7%	-15.1%	9.8%	-6.8%
South Carolina	14.8%	9.3%	9.5%	9.2%	11.6%	-35.8%	22.7%	-21.3%
Tennessee	21.2%	12.1%	10.5%	8.0%	9.3%	-50.6%	-11.0%	-56.1%
Virginia	11.8%	7.9%	6.7%	6.1%	6.5%	-43.2%	-2.6%	-44.7%

Table 5.11 Per Capita Income* (in 2009 dollars)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	$17,356	$19,001	$23,670	$26,894	$27,041	36.4%	14.2%	55.8%
ARC Region	$14,029	$16,114	$19,164	$22,703	$22,380	36.6%	16.8%	59.5%
Alabama	$13,429	$15,853	$19,577	$23,548	$23,482	45.8%	19.9%	74.9%
Georgia	$13,392	$15,994	$21,864	$25,979	$24,322	63.3%	11.2%	81.6%
Kentucky	$9,625	$12,538	$13,779	$17,125	$17,195	43.2%	24.8%	78.7%
Maryland	$14,462	$16,445	$19,839	$23,096	$24,541	37.2%	23.7%	69.7%
Mississippi	$10,144	$12,595	$15,195	$18,875	$17,797	49.8%	17.1%	75.4%
New York	$15,819	$15,960	$19,753	$22,089	$22,622	24.9%	14.5%	43.0%
North Carolina	$13,571	$15,733	$20,703	$23,998	$22,844	52.5%	10.3%	68.3%
Ohio	$14,969	$16,722	$17,927	$21,639	$20,790	19.8%	16.0%	38.9%
Pennsylvania	$15,558	$17,523	$20,283	$23,329	$23,587	30.4%	16.3%	51.6%
South Carolina	$14,252	$16,507	$20,738	$24,503	$23,125	45.5%	11.5%	62.3%
Tennessee	$12,907	$15,464	$18,989	$22,673	$21,960	47.1%	15.6%	70.1%
Virginia	$12,759	$14,765	$17,103	$20,747	$19,904	34.0%	16.4%	56.0%
West Virginia	$12,930	$15,990	$17,268	$20,528	$20,891	33.6%	21.0%	61.6%
ARC Comp. Region	$15,003	$16,928	$21,389	$25,170	$25,341	42.6%	18.5%	68.9%
Alabama	$12,048	$14,586	$18,042	$21,185	$22,009	49.7%	22.0%	82.7%
Georgia	$13,211	$15,853	$20,899	$24,624	$23,104	58.2%	10.6%	74.9%
Kentucky	$14,459	$16,100	$19,869	$24,285	$24,033	37.4%	21.0%	66.2%
Maryland	$16,034	$19,472	$27,201	$31,650	$34,746	69.6%	27.7%	116.7%
Mississippi	$9,996	$13,030	$15,742	$20,258	$20,009	57.5%	27.1%	100.2%
New Jersey	$17,913	$19,872	$29,226	$32,974	$34,019	63.2%	16.4%	89.9%
New York	$16,498	$16,538	$21,348	$23,980	$24,621	29.4%	15.3%	49.2%
North Carolina	$14,587	$16,203	$20,560	$23,602	$22,175	41.0%	7.9%	52.0%
Ohio	$16,798	$18,794	$22,268	$26,896	$26,172	32.6%	17.5%	55.8%
Pennsylvania	$17,461	$19,115	$23,873	$26,908	$27,550	36.7%	15.4%	57.8%
South Carolina	$12,631	$15,220	$19,366	$22,829	$22,750	53.3%	17.5%	80.1%
Tennessee	$11,957	$15,431	$19,309	$23,874	$23,515	61.5%	21.8%	96.7%
Virginia	$14,268	$17,944	$23,204	$27,861	$29,908	62.6%	28.9%	109.6%

*The Census calculation for per capita income is used throughout the study. The Census calculates as Aggregate Income for the Population 15 years and over for any given time period divided by the Total Population for the same time period.

Table 5.12 Households with Public Assistance Income, as a % of Total Households

	1970*	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	5.3%	8.0%	7.5%	3.4%	2.4%	42.0%	-68.3%	-55.0%
ARC Region	5.6%	8.7%	8.5%	3.0%	2.3%	52.0%	-72.9%	-58.8%
Alabama	7.4%	10.0%	7.9%	2.1%	1.3%	6.7%	-83.3%	-82.2%
Georgia	6.8%	7.8%	5.9%	1.8%	1.3%	-12.5%	-78.7%	-81.4%
Kentucky	11.8%	13.8%	14.6%	6.0%	2.7%	23.8%	-81.4%	-77.0%
Maryland	3.4%	5.7%	7.6%	2.5%	2.3%	126.3%	-70.2%	-32.6%
Mississippi	12.5%	14.6%	12.8%	3.3%	1.7%	2.5%	-86.5%	-86.2%
New York	3.5%	6.8%	7.1%	3.1%	3.0%	101.7%	-57.4%	-14.1%
North Carolina	4.2%	7.2%	6.1%	2.5%	1.5%	46.2%	-76.1%	-65.1%
Ohio	4.7%	8.2%	10.8%	3.7%	3.0%	132.3%	-71.8%	-34.4%
Pennsylvania	4.7%	8.2%	7.9%	2.8%	3.0%	66.5%	-62.1%	-37.0%
South Carolina	3.0%	6.6%	5.8%	1.9%	1.5%	92.4%	-74.1%	-50.1%
Tennessee	5.4%	8.9%	8.6%	3.4%	2.7%	58.7%	-68.5%	-50.0%
Virginia	3.4%	8.6%	8.7%	4.1%	2.6%	156.9%	-70.1%	-23.3%
West Virginia	5.7%	8.7%	9.7%	4.0%	2.3%	71.1%	-76.8%	-60.3%
ARC Comp. Region	4.4%	7.3%	6.6%	2.4%	1.9%	52.6%	-71.0%	-55.8%
Alabama	9.5%	13.3%	10.8%	2.7%	2.0%	14.4%	-81.4%	-78.7%
Georgia	8.4%	9.0%	8.1%	2.5%	1.5%	-3.7%	-81.1%	-81.8%
Kentucky	4.8%	8.0%	7.8%	2.7%	2.0%	60.2%	-74.5%	-59.1%
Maryland	2.2%	3.7%	3.5%	1.4%	1.2%	60.5%	-65.1%	-43.9%
Mississippi	12.0%	15.1%	12.3%	2.9%	1.3%	2.5%	-89.3%	-89.1%
New Jersey	3.3%	4.4%	3.7%	1.9%	1.7%	11.1%	-54.3%	-49.2%
New York	3.5%	6.8%	6.5%	2.9%	2.5%	83.5%	-61.5%	-29.3%
North Carolina	3.2%	6.0%	5.4%	2.4%	1.6%	68.4%	-69.5%	-48.6%
Ohio	2.1%	5.0%	5.8%	2.0%	2.0%	176.6%	-65.7%	-5.2%
Pennsylvania	2.9%	5.4%	4.9%	1.9%	2.2%	65.6%	-55.5%	-26.3%
South Carolina	3.9%	7.7%	6.9%	2.5%	1.5%	77.0%	-77.9%	-60.9%
Tennessee	6.6%	9.2%	7.7%	2.7%	2.1%	16.4%	-72.6%	-68.1%
Virginia	2.6%	6.1%	5.2%	2.2%	1.7%	99.8%	-66.6%	-33.3%

*1970 Census does not include Income Type by Household, thus Income Type by Family was used as a proxy.

Table 5.13 Civilian Labor Force, age 16+

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	80,051,046	104,449,817	123,473,450	137,668,798	152,273,029	54.2%	23.3%	90.2%
ARC Region	7,240,777	9,224,942	10,157,408	11,215,838	11,867,875	40.3%	16.8%	63.9%
Alabama	806,248	1,058,370	1,212,521	1,337,797	1,422,703	50.4%	17.3%	76.5%
Georgia	347,104	534,606	821,879	1,134,619	1,404,082	136.8%	70.8%	304.5%
Kentucky	268,063	393,395	427,757	467,389	486,333	59.6%	13.7%	81.4%
Maryland	78,570	95,001	103,643	110,351	123,271	31.9%	18.9%	56.9%
Mississippi	174,537	228,275	256,502	276,819	281,346	47.0%	9.7%	61.2%
New York	415,866	484,198	522,697	522,466	525,023	25.7%	0.4%	26.2%
North Carolina	427,447	573,924	670,291	763,727	800,917	56.8%	19.5%	87.4%
Ohio	689,493	847,547	867,216	945,779	953,356	25.8%	9.9%	38.3%
Pennsylvania	2,253,475	2,603,173	2,660,449	2,770,001	2,834,760	18.1%	6.6%	25.8%
South Carolina	284,274	383,223	460,207	518,631	554,714	61.9%	20.5%	95.1%
Tennessee	679,953	940,234	1,063,664	1,220,419	1,303,588	56.4%	22.6%	91.7%
Virginia	236,431	329,920	348,355	357,146	362,310	47.3%	4.0%	53.2%
West Virginia	579,316	753,076	742,227	790,694	815,472	28.1%	9.9%	40.8%
ARC Comp. Region	2,580,201	3,323,117	3,931,493	4,503,321	4,979,448	52.4%	26.7%	93.0%
Alabama	153,908	198,865	226,884	243,484	264,290	47.4%	16.5%	71.7%
Georgia	91,457	131,664	177,504	234,587	277,313	94.1%	56.2%	203.2%
Kentucky	241,630	327,730	379,963	446,721	475,049	57.2%	25.0%	96.6%
Maryland	34,763	55,674	83,121	106,145	124,774	139.1%	50.1%	258.9%
Mississippi	99,604	132,640	152,632	186,848	215,158	53.2%	41.0%	116.0%
New Jersey	60,488	94,157	118,475	129,899	143,578	95.9%	21.2%	137.4%
New York	450,488	519,181	579,230	587,518	608,292	28.6%	5.0%	35.0%
North Carolina	242,637	309,511	364,400	410,763	429,754	50.2%	17.9%	77.1%
Ohio	363,470	483,824	549,515	641,865	704,280	51.2%	28.2%	93.8%
Pennsylvania	341,580	412,476	474,898	500,242	551,185	39.0%	16.1%	61.4%
South Carolina	81,485	104,777	128,943	150,163	172,685	58.2%	33.9%	111.9%
Tennessee	151,488	226,188	287,310	375,993	440,104	89.7%	53.2%	190.5%
Virginia	267,203	326,430	408,618	489,093	572,986	52.9%	40.2%	114.4%

Table 5.14 Unemployment Rate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	4.4%	6.5%	6.3%	5.8%	7.2%	44.4%	14.2%	64.9%
ARC Region	4.5%	7.8%	6.9%	5.7%	7.4%	53.5%	8.4%	66.4%
Alabama	4.5%	7.6%	6.4%	5.8%	7.6%	41.2%	19.9%	69.2%
Georgia	2.9%	5.5%	4.5%	3.7%	7.2%	58.8%	57.2%	149.7%
Kentucky	6.0%	11.2%	10.6%	7.9%	9.1%	75.0%	-13.9%	50.7%
Maryland	4.9%	7.3%	5.8%	5.3%	6.7%	16.9%	15.6%	35.0%
Mississippi	5.2%	7.1%	7.6%	7.0%	9.8%	44.9%	29.5%	87.6%
New York	4.5%	7.4%	6.5%	6.9%	7.0%	44.0%	7.3%	54.6%
North Carolina	3.7%	5.7%	4.7%	4.8%	7.1%	26.6%	51.9%	92.3%
Ohio	5.3%	9.6%	8.6%	6.1%	8.6%	62.5%	0.8%	63.8%
Pennsylvania	4.4%	8.3%	6.9%	5.9%	6.7%	57.7%	-3.4%	52.3%
South Carolina	2.9%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	8.3%	73.9%	67.4%	191.2%
Tennessee	4.7%	7.9%	6.7%	5.4%	7.8%	43.0%	16.0%	65.9%
Virginia	3.7%	6.6%	6.6%	5.8%	7.2%	77.7%	8.3%	92.5%
West Virginia	5.1%	8.4%	9.6%	7.3%	6.7%	86.9%	-29.8%	31.2%
ARC Comp. Region	3.6%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	6.7%	43.9%	29.2%	85.9%
Alabama	4.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.0%	8.6%	82.7%	13.2%	106.8%
Georgia	2.8%	6.0%	5.4%	5.5%	7.6%	91.0%	40.2%	167.8%
Kentucky	4.0%	6.8%	5.9%	5.1%	6.4%	48.8%	8.0%	60.7%
Maryland	2.8%	4.0%	2.8%	3.1%	4.2%	-0.9%	52.9%	51.5%
Mississippi	4.9%	7.3%	7.7%	6.3%	8.4%	56.7%	9.4%	71.5%
New Jersey	3.3%	5.6%	4.2%	3.7%	5.8%	29.5%	37.8%	78.5%
New York	4.9%	7.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	22.3%	2.4%	25.3%
North Carolina	2.5%	4.9%	3.9%	4.6%	8.3%	58.9%	111.0%	235.3%
Ohio	3.8%	6.7%	5.3%	3.7%	6.7%	38.5%	27.2%	76.2%
Pennsylvania	2.2%	4.8%	3.9%	4.1%	5.4%	76.2%	38.1%	143.3%
South Carolina	4.3%	5.8%	5.7%	6.4%	9.4%	31.8%	63.7%	115.7%
Tennessee	4.3%	6.8%	5.5%	4.6%	7.7%	27.3%	39.8%	77.9%
Virginia	2.6%	4.6%	3.8%	3.8%	4.7%	47.1%	24.7%	83.4%

Table 5.15 Public Sector Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	16.1%	17.1%	15.2%	14.6%	14.6%	-5.6%	-3.8%	-9.2%
ARC Region	14.0%	16.3%	13.8%	13.6%	14.2%	-1.7%	3.1%	1.4%
Alabama	17.0%	18.9%	16.1%	14.8%	15.5%	-5.6%	-3.5%	-8.9%
Georgia	10.9%	13.5%	11.5%	11.6%	12.2%	5.9%	6.5%	12.7%
Kentucky	18.2%	17.5%	15.6%	16.6%	17.9%	-13.9%	14.7%	-1.3%
Maryland	14.4%	18.8%	17.5%	18.1%	17.2%	20.9%	-1.5%	19.1%
Mississippi	15.7%	18.0%	15.1%	14.9%	16.4%	-3.3%	8.6%	5.0%
New York	16.8%	19.1%	17.0%	17.8%	18.7%	1.0%	10.2%	11.3%
North Carolina	11.4%	14.0%	12.8%	13.1%	13.9%	12.3%	8.5%	21.9%
Ohio	12.4%	14.1%	12.5%	12.4%	13.0%	0.7%	4.7%	5.4%
Pennsylvania	12.7%	14.5%	11.5%	11.5%	12.1%	-9.8%	5.3%	-5.0%
South Carolina	9.2%	11.9%	10.6%	11.0%	12.2%	15.2%	14.3%	31.7%
Tennessee	15.6%	18.9%	15.0%	13.9%	13.8%	-3.8%	-8.2%	-11.7%
Virginia	14.9%	19.1%	17.6%	18.2%	19.1%	18.3%	8.9%	28.8%
West Virginia	16.5%	19.4%	17.7%	17.9%	18.2%	7.3%	2.8%	10.3%
ARC Comp. Region	15.6%	17.8%	15.4%	14.9%	15.5%	-1.7%	0.6%	-1.1%
Alabama	21.3%	24.5%	21.5%	21.0%	20.8%	0.9%	-3.6%	-2.7%
Georgia	19.1%	20.9%	19.0%	18.4%	18.8%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-1.7%
Kentucky	17.2%	18.6%	15.7%	15.3%	16.3%	-8.5%	3.8%	-5.1%
Maryland	21.1%	22.3%	18.7%	19.7%	19.2%	-11.1%	2.6%	-8.8%
Mississippi	17.7%	19.9%	16.8%	16.0%	17.5%	-4.9%	4.3%	-0.9%
New Jersey	14.0%	16.4%	14.2%	14.0%	14.7%	1.5%	3.0%	4.5%
New York	18.8%	20.9%	19.5%	18.9%	19.3%	3.4%	-0.8%	2.6%
North Carolina	8.0%	10.7%	10.0%	10.6%	11.9%	25.1%	19.1%	48.9%
Ohio	13.2%	14.1%	11.8%	11.3%	11.9%	-10.9%	1.5%	-9.6%
Pennsylvania	17.8%	19.8%	16.1%	14.7%	14.6%	-9.5%	-9.2%	-17.9%
South Carolina	10.6%	13.9%	12.7%	12.8%	13.3%	19.6%	5.0%	25.5%
Tennessee	14.8%	17.3%	13.4%	12.8%	13.2%	-10.0%	-1.2%	-11.1%
Virginia	12.8%	16.6%	14.5%	14.5%	15.3%	13.0%	5.9%	19.7%

Table 5.16 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Mining Employment, as a % of Total
Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	4.5%	4.0%	3.3%	1.9%	1.8%	-26.8%	-45.1%	-59.8%
ARC Region	5.5%	5.2%	3.8%	2.1%	2.0%	-30.4%	-47.1%	-63.2%
Alabama	4.1%	3.7%	2.9%	1.8%	1.7%	-29.2%	-43.1%	-59.7%
Georgia	4.6%	2.9%	2.5%	1.1%	0.9%	-44.8%	-63.1%	-79.6%
Kentucky	17.2%	17.0%	11.7%	6.1%	5.8%	-31.9%	-50.7%	-66.5%
Maryland	4.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.0%	1.4%	-22.6%	-56.0%	-66.0%
Mississippi	8.4%	4.6%	3.1%	2.5%	2.0%	-63.0%	-36.7%	-76.6%
New York	5.1%	4.4%	3.6%	2.6%	2.4%	-28.8%	-34.0%	-53.0%
North Carolina	4.5%	3.2%	3.1%	1.7%	1.6%	-29.5%	-49.9%	-64.7%
Ohio	5.0%	5.3%	4.1%	2.2%	2.2%	-17.4%	-48.0%	-57.0%
Pennsylvania	3.6%	3.8%	3.0%	1.7%	1.6%	-16.6%	-45.8%	-54.8%
South Carolina	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	-26.5%	-56.3%	-67.9%
Tennessee	5.0%	3.8%	3.0%	1.7%	1.4%	-40.9%	-52.6%	-72.0%
Virginia	10.9%	10.2%	7.0%	3.8%	3.8%	-35.4%	-46.4%	-65.4%
West Virginia	10.9%	11.7%	7.3%	4.1%	4.9%	-33.1%	-32.8%	-55.0%
ARC Comp. Region	4.9%	3.7%	3.2%	1.8%	1.6%	-35.5%	-50.2%	-67.9%
Alabama	4.8%	3.1%	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	-47.3%	-42.8%	-69.8%
Georgia	3.4%	2.8%	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	-16.7%	-65.9%	-71.6%
Kentucky	8.8%	6.2%	5.3%	3.0%	2.8%	-39.3%	-48.3%	-68.6%
Maryland	6.8%	5.0%	4.2%	1.4%	0.9%	-37.2%	-78.6%	-86.6%
Mississippi	9.8%	6.2%	4.3%	3.1%	2.5%	-56.5%	-42.4%	-74.9%
New Jersey	4.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%	-44.6%	-52.5%	-73.7%
New York	4.4%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	2.1%	-24.3%	-37.5%	-52.7%
North Carolina	2.8%	2.4%	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	-32.1%	-52.2%	-67.5%
Ohio	4.4%	3.7%	3.3%	1.6%	1.5%	-24.1%	-54.2%	-65.2%
Pennsylvania	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	-22.0%	-49.2%	-60.4%
South Carolina	2.2%	1.4%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	-19.3%	-53.1%	-62.1%
Tennessee	8.3%	4.4%	3.3%	1.8%	1.3%	-59.6%	-60.5%	-84.0%
Virginia	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	-34.8%	-48.3%	-66.3%

Table 5.17 Construction Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	6.0%	5.9%	6.2%	6.8%	7.4%	4.4%	19.4%	24.7%
ARC Region	6.6%	6.1%	6.8%	7.4%	7.8%	3.0%	14.8%	18.3%
Alabama	6.6%	6.3%	7.2%	7.6%	7.8%	8.2%	8.3%	17.2%
Georgia	7.8%	7.4%	8.5%	9.8%	10.2%	8.9%	20.0%	30.6%
Kentucky	8.5%	6.9%	6.9%	8.0%	7.5%	-18.8%	8.2%	-12.1%
Maryland	6.9%	6.4%	9.6%	8.4%	9.3%	39.2%	-2.6%	35.5%
Mississippi	6.2%	7.2%	6.2%	7.1%	6.9%	0.8%	10.5%	11.4%
New York	5.7%	4.2%	5.7%	5.6%	6.4%	-0.4%	12.1%	11.7%
North Carolina	7.1%	6.3%	7.2%	8.3%	9.2%	0.4%	27.8%	28.4%
Ohio	5.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.9%	7.3%	1.9%	21.4%	23.8%
Pennsylvania	5.7%	5.1%	6.2%	6.2%	6.6%	7.9%	6.6%	14.9%
South Carolina	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%	8.0%	8.4%	-1.8%	12.0%	10.0%
Tennessee	7.4%	6.5%	6.7%	7.7%	7.9%	-8.4%	17.6%	7.8%
Virginia	7.5%	6.6%	6.2%	6.9%	7.3%	-16.9%	17.3%	-2.6%
West Virginia	7.3%	7.6%	7.0%	7.0%	7.5%	-4.4%	7.4%	2.7%
ARC Comp. Region	6.5%	5.8%	6.7%	7.1%	7.4%	4.4%	9.8%	14.7%
Alabama	6.9%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.5%	-10.2%	4.6%	-6.1%
Georgia	6.9%	6.6%	7.6%	8.4%	8.1%	11.0%	5.6%	17.3%
Kentucky	6.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.9%	6.9%	-9.6%	13.2%	2.4%
Maryland	11.1%	10.4%	12.3%	10.1%	9.9%	11.0%	-19.3%	-10.4%
Mississippi	7.1%	7.0%	6.3%	8.0%	7.4%	-10.8%	16.0%	3.4%
New Jersey	7.0%	5.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.7%	14.7%	9.1%	25.1%
New York	6.1%	4.6%	6.5%	6.2%	7.1%	6.1%	9.6%	16.3%
North Carolina	5.8%	5.1%	6.4%	7.3%	7.8%	9.2%	22.2%	33.3%
Ohio	5.8%	5.4%	5.8%	7.1%	6.8%	0.4%	15.5%	15.9%
Pennsylvania	5.6%	4.4%	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%	7.6%	0.0%	7.6%
South Carolina	6.1%	6.5%	7.0%	7.3%	7.9%	14.8%	13.0%	29.7%
Tennessee	7.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.0%	8.6%	-5.5%	18.3%	11.8%
Virginia	7.3%	7.0%	8.1%	7.5%	8.1%	10.8%	-0.1%	10.7%

Table 5.18 Manufacturing Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	25.9%	22.4%	17.7%	14.1%	11.2%	-31.7%	-36.4%	-56.6%
ARC Region	34.2%	29.5%	23.6%	19.4%	15.0%	-30.8%	-36.5%	-56.1%
Alabama	30.7%	27.5%	23.9%	19.6%	15.7%	-22.4%	-34.1%	-48.8%
Georgia	43.6%	35.6%	26.0%	19.5%	14.8%	-40.4%	-43.0%	-66.0%
Kentucky	19.9%	19.0%	18.3%	16.9%	13.6%	-8.0%	-25.9%	-31.8%
Maryland	30.8%	25.1%	16.9%	13.8%	9.6%	-45.2%	-43.4%	-69.0%
Mississippi	35.9%	36.9%	36.8%	31.0%	23.2%	2.3%	-36.9%	-35.4%
New York	31.8%	29.1%	22.2%	17.6%	14.1%	-30.2%	-36.6%	-55.8%
North Carolina	42.3%	38.5%	30.9%	23.6%	16.1%	-26.9%	-48.1%	-62.1%
Ohio	36.9%	31.8%	24.5%	22.2%	17.4%	-33.6%	-29.1%	-52.9%
Pennsylvania	34.7%	28.7%	19.9%	16.5%	13.6%	-42.6%	-31.8%	-60.9%
South Carolina	43.9%	40.4%	32.4%	25.7%	19.6%	-26.3%	-39.4%	-55.3%
Tennessee	35.4%	30.0%	26.7%	21.8%	16.5%	-24.5%	-38.3%	-53.5%
Virginia	35.9%	29.3%	27.3%	21.9%	15.8%	-23.9%	-42.2%	-56.0%
West Virginia	23.2%	18.4%	14.9%	11.9%	9.2%	-36.0%	-37.8%	-60.2%
ARC Comp. Region	33.5%	29.9%	23.7%	18.9%	14.4%	-29.4%	-39.1%	-57.0%
Alabama	21.2%	21.2%	18.9%	14.6%	12.9%	-10.8%	-31.6%	-39.0%
Georgia	32.8%	29.8%	21.9%	17.0%	12.3%	-33.2%	-43.9%	-62.5%
Kentucky	22.8%	22.2%	19.3%	17.6%	14.7%	-15.5%	-23.9%	-35.7%
Maryland	18.9%	15.6%	11.8%	8.5%	6.4%	-37.4%	-46.2%	-66.3%
Mississippi	25.5%	23.9%	23.7%	16.8%	12.2%	-7.0%	-48.6%	-52.2%
New Jersey	35.3%	28.1%	18.3%	14.2%	11.4%	-48.1%	-37.5%	-67.6%
New York	29.3%	25.5%	17.8%	13.6%	10.9%	-39.1%	-38.8%	-62.7%
North Carolina	51.6%	47.6%	40.4%	32.0%	22.7%	-21.7%	-43.7%	-55.9%
Ohio	39.5%	34.3%	26.3%	21.9%	17.7%	-33.5%	-32.8%	-55.3%
Pennsylvania	33.4%	29.7%	20.4%	16.1%	13.1%	-38.9%	-35.7%	-60.7%
South Carolina	52.0%	46.3%	36.0%	27.5%	18.4%	-30.8%	-48.7%	-64.5%
Tennessee	35.4%	32.3%	28.8%	22.5%	16.5%	-18.5%	-42.8%	-53.4%
Virginia	31.0%	25.2%	21.0%	16.1%	11.5%	-32.1%	-45.4%	-63.0%

Table 5.19 Retail Trade Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	16.0%	16.1%	16.8%	11.7%	11.5%	5.4%	-31.6%	-27.9%
ARC Region	14.7%	15.2%	17.1%	12.3%	12.3%	16.6%	-28.1%	-16.2%
Alabama	14.6%	14.6%	15.7%	11.9%	11.9%	7.9%	-24.7%	-18.7%
Georgia	12.9%	13.3%	15.7%	12.7%	12.6%	22.2%	-20.2%	-2.4%
Kentucky	14.7%	15.6%	17.3%	13.1%	13.2%	18.3%	-24.0%	-10.2%
Maryland	16.0%	16.8%	18.4%	12.9%	13.3%	14.8%	-27.8%	-17.1%
Mississippi	13.5%	13.1%	14.2%	11.5%	11.7%	5.6%	-17.8%	-13.2%
New York	15.1%	15.4%	17.1%	11.1%	11.6%	13.0%	-32.1%	-23.2%
North Carolina	12.2%	13.1%	15.7%	11.6%	12.3%	28.1%	-21.5%	0.6%
Ohio	16.1%	16.3%	18.6%	12.7%	12.6%	15.8%	-32.4%	-21.7%
Pennsylvania	15.5%	16.2%	18.3%	12.7%	12.3%	18.3%	-32.8%	-20.6%
South Carolina	12.6%	14.1%	16.1%	11.7%	11.9%	28.2%	-26.3%	-5.4%
Tennessee	13.8%	14.8%	17.1%	12.1%	12.4%	24.4%	-27.8%	-10.2%
Virginia	13.2%	13.3%	15.9%	12.2%	12.4%	20.2%	-21.9%	-6.1%
West Virginia	15.7%	15.8%	18.3%	13.1%	12.4%	16.9%	-32.0%	-20.5%
ARC Comp. Region	14.3%	14.7%	16.4%	11.9%	12.0%	14.2%	-26.9%	-16.5%
Alabama	15.4%	15.7%	17.1%	11.7%	12.0%	11.0%	-29.7%	-22.0%
Georgia	13.6%	13.7%	15.8%	11.5%	12.3%	16.3%	-22.1%	-9.5%
Kentucky	16.3%	16.8%	17.9%	12.2%	11.7%	9.6%	-34.5%	-28.2%
Maryland	14.9%	15.8%	15.4%	11.6%	11.3%	4.0%	-27.1%	-24.2%
Mississippi	14.6%	15.0%	16.4%	11.7%	11.7%	13.0%	-28.6%	-19.3%
New Jersey	14.5%	14.2%	16.0%	13.0%	11.7%	9.9%	-26.7%	-19.4%
New York	15.1%	15.3%	16.6%	12.0%	11.9%	10.0%	-28.1%	-20.9%
North Carolina	11.8%	12.3%	14.4%	11.3%	12.2%	21.6%	-15.2%	3.1%
Ohio	14.7%	15.6%	17.0%	12.1%	11.9%	15.3%	-29.6%	-18.9%
Pennsylvania	14.0%	14.2%	15.8%	11.4%	11.9%	13.5%	-24.6%	-14.5%
South Carolina	10.2%	11.0%	14.5%	11.6%	10.9%	41.7%	-24.7%	6.7%
Tennessee	13.6%	14.3%	16.1%	12.1%	12.3%	18.7%	-23.9%	-9.7%
Virginia	14.4%	14.9%	16.9%	12.6%	12.1%	17.1%	-28.4%	-16.2%

Table 5.20 Services Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	28.8%	42.0%	46.7%	57.1%	60.0%	62.0%	28.4%	108.1%
ARC Region	23.4%	36.5%	41.2%	51.5%	55.8%	75.9%	35.3%	137.9%
Alabama	25.4%	37.7%	41.0%	50.6%	54.6%	61.5%	33.0%	114.8%
Georgia	19.1%	32.4%	37.9%	48.8%	53.6%	98.0%	41.4%	180.0%
Kentucky	22.4%	34.0%	38.8%	48.8%	52.7%	72.9%	35.8%	134.8%
Maryland	25.5%	38.3%	42.0%	52.8%	56.9%	64.3%	35.7%	122.9%
Mississippi	21.0%	31.6%	33.2%	41.7%	49.8%	58.1%	50.1%	137.4%
New York	24.5%	39.7%	44.9%	56.0%	58.6%	83.4%	30.5%	139.3%
North Carolina	21.1%	32.7%	37.4%	48.7%	54.7%	77.2%	46.3%	159.2%
Ohio	21.6%	35.0%	40.2%	49.2%	54.6%	86.2%	35.7%	152.7%
Pennsylvania	24.8%	38.8%	45.4%	55.8%	59.1%	82.8%	30.4%	138.4%
South Carolina	22.1%	31.3%	36.1%	47.7%	53.1%	63.4%	47.1%	140.5%
Tennessee	23.5%	37.2%	39.2%	49.9%	55.3%	66.9%	41.2%	135.6%
Virginia	18.3%	34.2%	37.1%	48.2%	53.5%	103.4%	44.2%	193.3%
West Virginia	24.8%	38.0%	44.8%	55.3%	57.3%	80.4%	28.0%	130.9%
ARC Comp. Region	24.0%	36.7%	41.1%	51.7%	56.5%	71.0%	37.6%	135.2%
Alabama	29.6%	40.7%	43.5%	54.7%	56.7%	47.2%	30.2%	91.7%
Georgia	23.6%	38.8%	42.7%	53.8%	58.5%	81.3%	36.9%	148.3%
Kentucky	26.0%	40.2%	43.3%	53.1%	56.9%	66.6%	31.4%	119.0%
Maryland	28.1%	39.5%	44.3%	57.8%	60.9%	57.5%	37.6%	116.8%
Mississippi	24.9%	38.6%	40.4%	51.7%	57.8%	62.4%	42.9%	132.1%
New Jersey	25.0%	40.2%	46.2%	55.2%	59.0%	84.7%	27.7%	135.8%
New York	25.4%	41.2%	46.0%	56.3%	58.9%	81.0%	28.1%	132.0%
North Carolina	17.9%	26.7%	30.8%	42.0%	49.9%	72.0%	61.7%	178.2%
Ohio	21.6%	34.0%	39.6%	49.7%	55.2%	83.2%	39.4%	155.3%
Pennsylvania	24.9%	35.8%	43.3%	54.2%	57.4%	74.1%	32.6%	130.9%
South Carolina	19.7%	29.1%	34.2%	45.4%	54.9%	73.5%	60.7%	178.7%
Tennessee	21.1%	33.3%	36.7%	47.5%	53.5%	73.8%	46.0%	153.7%
Virginia	26.5%	39.9%	41.9%	53.8%	58.6%	58.2%	39.9%	121.3%

Table 5.21 Other Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	18.7%	9.6%	9.2%	8.4%	7.9%	-51.1%	-13.5%	-57.7%
ARC Region	15.6%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.2%	-52.5%	-3.9%	-54.3%
Alabama	18.5%	10.3%	9.3%	8.5%	8.4%	-49.9%	-9.3%	-54.6%
Georgia	12.0%	8.3%	9.3%	8.1%	7.9%	-22.1%	-15.4%	-34.1%
Kentucky	17.2%	7.5%	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%	-60.2%	5.8%	-57.8%
Maryland	16.7%	9.6%	10.1%	10.1%	9.5%	-39.7%	-5.1%	-42.8%
Mississippi	15.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	6.5%	-56.8%	-0.5%	-57.0%
New York	17.8%	7.1%	6.5%	7.2%	7.0%	-63.4%	7.0%	-60.9%
North Carolina	12.8%	6.2%	5.7%	6.1%	6.2%	-55.4%	8.9%	-51.4%
Ohio	14.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.8%	6.1%	-55.0%	-7.2%	-58.3%
Pennsylvania	15.7%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	-53.6%	-6.7%	-56.7%
South Carolina	11.9%	5.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	-45.4%	-3.0%	-47.0%
Tennessee	14.9%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.5%	-51.6%	-10.0%	-56.4%
Virginia	14.3%	6.3%	6.4%	7.0%	7.2%	-55.0%	12.1%	-49.6%
West Virginia	18.1%	8.7%	7.8%	8.6%	8.6%	-57.0%	10.6%	-52.5%
ARC Comp. Region	16.8%	9.2%	9.0%	8.5%	8.2%	-46.2%	-9.4%	-51.3%
Alabama	22.0%	12.6%	11.7%	11.3%	10.4%	-47.1%	-10.9%	-52.9%
Georgia	19.8%	8.3%	9.1%	8.2%	7.8%	-54.1%	-13.4%	-60.3%
Kentucky	19.4%	8.8%	8.1%	7.2%	7.1%	-58.1%	-12.9%	-63.5%
Maryland	20.3%	13.7%	11.9%	10.6%	10.6%	-41.3%	-10.9%	-47.7%
Mississippi	18.2%	9.4%	8.8%	8.6%	8.5%	-51.5%	-3.7%	-53.3%
New Jersey	13.8%	9.1%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	-34.2%	-12.1%	-42.2%
New York	19.7%	9.6%	9.8%	9.5%	9.0%	-50.4%	-7.4%	-54.0%
North Carolina	10.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	-39.3%	6.3%	-35.5%
Ohio	13.9%	7.0%	7.9%	7.6%	6.9%	-42.9%	-13.1%	-50.4%
Pennsylvania	19.4%	13.7%	12.2%	11.0%	10.4%	-36.7%	-15.2%	-46.3%
South Carolina	9.8%	5.6%	6.6%	7.4%	7.0%	-32.7%	5.9%	-28.7%
Tennessee	14.0%	8.3%	7.8%	8.2%	7.8%	-44.4%	0.2%	-44.3%
Virginia	15.6%	9.0%	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	-44.3%	-8.4%	-48.9%

Table 5.22 Educational Attainment, % of Total Population (age 25+), Less than High School

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	47.7%	33.5%	24.8%	19.6%	15.4%	-48.0%	-37.7%	-67.6%
ARC Region	56.2%	42.5%	31.6%	23.2%	17.7%	-43.7%	-43.9%	-68.4%
Alabama	58.4%	43.5%	33.1%	24.6%	19.2%	-43.4%	-42.0%	-67.2%
Georgia	69.8%	51.1%	32.8%	23.3%	18.7%	-53.0%	-42.8%	-73.1%
Kentucky	73.8%	59.7%	48.6%	37.5%	29.1%	-34.1%	-40.3%	-60.6%
Maryland	53.9%	41.1%	30.3%	21.4%	16.3%	-43.8%	-46.1%	-69.7%
Mississippi	64.2%	51.2%	41.1%	31.9%	25.0%	-36.0%	-39.1%	-61.0%
New York	42.9%	31.8%	22.7%	16.9%	12.6%	-47.0%	-44.3%	-70.5%
North Carolina	63.3%	47.8%	32.9%	24.2%	18.8%	-48.0%	-42.9%	-70.3%
Ohio	52.2%	37.8%	29.2%	20.7%	16.4%	-44.1%	-43.8%	-68.6%
Pennsylvania	48.8%	35.0%	25.0%	17.3%	12.2%	-48.7%	-51.4%	-75.1%
South Carolina	63.8%	48.9%	33.7%	24.7%	19.3%	-47.1%	-42.9%	-69.8%
Tennessee	60.1%	47.0%	36.3%	26.7%	20.4%	-39.7%	-43.8%	-66.1%
Virginia	68.8%	55.0%	41.6%	30.7%	23.8%	-39.5%	-42.7%	-65.4%
West Virginia	58.4%	44.0%	34.0%	24.8%	18.4%	-41.7%	-45.9%	-68.5%
ARC Comp. Region	54.0%	39.8%	28.4%	20.5%	15.4%	-47.4%	-45.9%	-71.5%
Alabama	55.6%	41.8%	31.7%	23.7%	18.3%	-43.0%	-42.2%	-67.1%
Georgia	62.4%	48.1%	31.4%	21.4%	17.2%	-49.7%	-45.3%	-72.5%
Kentucky	55.5%	41.5%	30.2%	20.9%	16.6%	-45.6%	-45.1%	-70.1%
Maryland	57.4%	36.6%	19.6%	12.9%	8.9%	-65.9%	-54.4%	-84.5%
Mississippi	61.8%	47.9%	37.0%	27.3%	20.1%	-40.2%	-45.8%	-67.6%
New Jersey	47.1%	28.3%	18.1%	12.3%	9.0%	-61.5%	-50.3%	-80.9%
New York	47.2%	34.0%	24.1%	19.1%	13.2%	-48.9%	-45.4%	-72.1%
North Carolina	66.8%	51.6%	35.7%	26.5%	20.8%	-46.7%	-41.6%	-68.8%
Ohio	44.0%	31.1%	22.7%	15.3%	11.6%	-48.4%	-49.0%	-73.7%
Pennsylvania	49.1%	34.4%	24.9%	17.9%	13.2%	-49.3%	-46.9%	-73.1%
South Carolina	70.2%	53.4%	37.7%	27.1%	19.5%	-46.2%	-48.4%	-72.3%
Tennessee	64.0%	47.3%	35.1%	24.2%	17.6%	-45.2%	-49.8%	-72.5%
Virginia	57.6%	43.1%	29.3%	20.2%	15.0%	-49.0%	-48.8%	-73.9%

Table 5.23 Educational Attainment, % of Total Population (age 25+), High School Graduate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	31.1%	34.6%	30.0%	28.6%	29.3%	-3.5%	-2.3%	-5.7%
ARC Region	29.4%	35.5%	35.1%	36.0%	36.7%	19.4%	4.5%	24.7%
Alabama	26.1%	31.9%	29.2%	30.2%	31.3%	12.0%	6.9%	19.8%
Georgia	19.4%	27.9%	30.8%	30.1%	30.5%	58.8%	-1.2%	57.0%
Kentucky	16.2%	25.5%	29.4%	33.9%	37.2%	81.4%	26.3%	129.2%
Maryland	32.9%	39.8%	38.3%	40.6%	40.0%	16.3%	4.4%	21.4%
Mississippi	21.8%	28.2%	28.6%	31.4%	33.1%	31.3%	15.6%	51.8%
New York	35.3%	38.7%	35.5%	35.5%	36.1%	0.6%	1.6%	2.2%
North Carolina	22.0%	28.2%	30.1%	30.5%	30.9%	37.0%	2.8%	40.9%
Ohio	35.4%	43.0%	41.9%	43.4%	43.9%	18.4%	4.6%	23.9%
Pennsylvania	36.7%	43.0%	42.1%	42.2%	42.1%	14.6%	0.0%	14.6%
South Carolina	19.7%	25.7%	28.8%	29.7%	31.0%	46.0%	7.5%	57.1%
Tennessee	24.5%	30.4%	30.3%	32.9%	35.3%	23.9%	16.6%	44.5%
Virginia	19.0%	25.1%	28.6%	32.1%	33.8%	50.4%	18.1%	77.7%
West Virginia	27.6%	35.6%	36.6%	39.4%	41.4%	32.9%	13.1%	50.4%
ARC Comp. Region	29.2%	34.7%	33.5%	33.5%	33.8%	14.9%	0.7%	15.7%
Alabama	25.3%	29.8%	27.4%	28.5%	30.5%	8.1%	11.4%	20.4%
Georgia	18.7%	24.9%	30.8%	30.3%	31.1%	65.1%	1.1%	66.9%
Kentucky	26.3%	31.5%	30.7%	31.9%	31.6%	16.6%	2.9%	20.0%
Maryland	25.3%	33.8%	34.0%	30.1%	28.1%	34.2%	-17.2%	11.1%
Mississippi	23.2%	29.5%	29.1%	30.3%	31.4%	25.2%	8.2%	35.5%
New Jersey	35.5%	41.7%	35.6%	34.2%	34.1%	0.5%	-4.3%	-3.8%
New York	32.9%	37.5%	33.8%	33.3%	34.2%	2.6%	1.1%	3.8%
North Carolina	20.0%	26.8%	31.4%	32.8%	33.7%	56.9%	7.3%	68.3%
Ohio	38.8%	43.6%	39.1%	37.7%	37.9%	0.7%	-3.2%	-2.5%
Pennsylvania	35.8%	41.3%	39.8%	38.9%	38.6%	11.1%	-3.0%	7.7%
South Carolina	16.5%	24.6%	29.3%	31.5%	31.4%	77.9%	7.3%	90.9%
Tennessee	24.0%	33.4%	32.7%	35.0%	36.3%	36.6%	11.0%	51.6%
Virginia	25.2%	29.9%	30.3%	30.0%	29.0%	20.1%	-4.4%	14.7%

Table 5.24 Educational Attainment, % of Total Population (age 25+), Some College

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	10.6%	15.7%	24.9%	27.4%	27.7%	135.0%	11.4%	161.7%
ARC Region	7.2%	10.9%	19.1%	23.3%	25.2%	165.7%	32.1%	250.9%
Alabama	7.6%	12.5%	21.8%	25.9%	27.5%	188.9%	25.9%	263.8%
Georgia	5.7%	11.0%	21.0%	25.5%	26.6%	267.5%	26.7%	365.7%
Kentucky	5.1%	7.5%	13.4%	18.1%	21.2%	164.2%	58.7%	319.1%
Maryland	6.8%	9.9%	20.1%	23.7%	26.5%	194.3%	31.4%	286.6%
Mississippi	7.3%	10.7%	18.3%	22.7%	26.1%	150.2%	42.9%	257.5%
New York	11.1%	14.5%	23.6%	26.8%	27.9%	113.3%	18.2%	152.1%
North Carolina	7.4%	12.2%	21.6%	26.1%	28.1%	192.2%	29.8%	279.2%
Ohio	6.7%	10.2%	18.3%	22.7%	24.8%	173.1%	35.2%	269.3%
Pennsylvania	6.8%	10.3%	17.7%	21.5%	23.4%	161.9%	32.2%	246.3%
South Carolina	8.0%	12.5%	21.0%	25.1%	26.7%	164.4%	27.0%	235.8%
Tennessee	7.9%	10.9%	19.1%	23.3%	24.8%	141.7%	29.6%	213.3%
Virginia	6.4%	10.4%	18.4%	22.9%	25.7%	185.7%	39.9%	299.6%
West Virginia	7.3%	10.0%	17.0%	21.0%	23.1%	133.9%	35.4%	216.7%
ARC Comp. Region	8.3%	12.5%	21.6%	25.5%	26.8%	160.5%	23.9%	222.8%
Alabama	8.8%	12.9%	21.9%	25.7%	26.7%	148.0%	22.2%	203.0%
Georgia	7.6%	10.6%	18.4%	24.6%	26.1%	143.4%	41.9%	245.3%
Kentucky	8.7%	12.4%	21.2%	24.9%	26.2%	142.4%	24.0%	200.4%
Maryland	7.2%	12.7%	24.4%	27.0%	28.1%	237.1%	14.9%	287.2%
Mississippi	8.1%	12.5%	21.8%	27.5%	30.0%	170.7%	37.4%	272.0%
New Jersey	8.9%	13.8%	23.6%	27.5%	27.4%	163.6%	16.1%	206.1%
New York	10.2%	14.8%	24.8%	27.6%	29.5%	144.4%	18.6%	190.0%
North Carolina	7.1%	12.2%	21.7%	26.4%	28.6%	205.8%	31.9%	303.4%
Ohio	8.5%	12.4%	22.2%	26.0%	26.6%	163.2%	19.8%	215.2%
Pennsylvania	6.6%	10.7%	17.9%	21.4%	23.1%	171.5%	28.5%	248.8%
South Carolina	6.3%	11.2%	19.5%	24.7%	28.2%	207.6%	44.2%	343.6%
Tennessee	6.6%	9.9%	19.7%	24.8%	26.4%	200.0%	33.8%	301.4%
Virginia	9.1%	13.5%	22.6%	25.5%	25.2%	149.1%	11.6%	178.1%

Table 5.25 Educational Attainment, % of Total Population (age 25+), College Graduate or More

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	10.7%	16.2%	20.3%	24.4%	27.5%	90.8%	35.4%	158.3%
ARC Region	7.3%	11.1%	14.2%	17.6%	20.4%	95.4%	43.9%	181.1%
Alabama	7.9%	12.1%	15.9%	19.3%	22.1%	100.8%	39.0%	179.1%
Georgia	5.1%	10.0%	15.4%	21.0%	24.2%	201.0%	57.1%	373.0%
Kentucky	5.0%	7.3%	8.6%	10.4%	12.6%	72.7%	46.7%	153.3%
Maryland	6.3%	9.2%	11.3%	14.4%	17.3%	78.1%	52.8%	172.2%
Mississippi	6.7%	9.9%	12.0%	14.0%	15.8%	79.6%	31.4%	135.9%
New York	10.8%	15.0%	18.2%	20.8%	23.4%	68.6%	28.6%	116.8%
North Carolina	7.4%	11.8%	15.4%	19.1%	22.2%	108.4%	44.5%	201.1%
Ohio	5.7%	8.9%	10.5%	13.2%	14.9%	85.2%	41.6%	162.3%
Pennsylvania	7.7%	11.7%	15.2%	19.1%	22.4%	97.7%	47.2%	191.1%
South Carolina	8.5%	12.9%	16.4%	20.6%	23.1%	92.7%	40.3%	170.4%
Tennessee	7.5%	11.7%	14.3%	17.1%	19.5%	90.6%	36.6%	160.4%
Virginia	5.8%	9.5%	11.4%	14.3%	16.7%	97.9%	46.0%	188.9%
West Virginia	6.8%	10.4%	12.3%	14.8%	17.1%	82.2%	38.5%	152.3%
ARC Comp. Region	8.5%	13.1%	16.4%	20.5%	24.1%	93.1%	46.4%	182.7%
Alabama	10.2%	15.5%	19.0%	22.2%	24.4%	86.1%	28.5%	139.1%
Georgia	11.4%	16.4%	19.4%	23.8%	25.6%	69.9%	31.9%	124.2%
Kentucky	9.5%	14.6%	18.0%	22.2%	25.6%	89.8%	42.7%	170.9%
Maryland	10.0%	16.9%	22.0%	30.0%	34.9%	120.2%	58.7%	249.4%
Mississippi	6.9%	10.2%	12.1%	14.9%	18.5%	75.9%	52.5%	168.3%
New Jersey	8.5%	16.2%	22.7%	26.0%	29.5%	166.0%	30.1%	246.1%
New York	9.7%	13.7%	17.2%	20.1%	23.2%	77.5%	34.5%	138.7%
North Carolina	6.1%	9.4%	11.3%	14.3%	16.9%	86.1%	49.9%	178.9%
Ohio	8.7%	12.9%	15.9%	20.9%	23.9%	83.3%	50.1%	175.1%
Pennsylvania	8.4%	13.6%	17.3%	21.7%	25.1%	106.3%	44.9%	198.8%
South Carolina	7.0%	10.8%	13.5%	16.7%	21.0%	91.6%	55.6%	198.2%
Tennessee	5.5%	9.4%	12.5%	16.0%	19.7%	128.7%	57.6%	260.5%
Virginia	8.1%	13.5%	17.8%	24.3%	30.8%	118.9%	73.4%	279.6%

Table 5.26 Educational Attainment, % of White Population (age 25+), Less than High School

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	45.5%	31.2%	22.1%	16.4%	13.1%	-51.4%	-40.8%	-71.2%
ARC Region	54.9%	41.7%	30.9%	22.4%	17.1%	-43.7%	-44.8%	-68.9%
Alabama	54.5%	41.0%	31.2%	23.0%	18.1%	-42.7%	-41.9%	-66.7%
Georgia	68.7%	50.0%	31.9%	22.2%	17.7%	-53.6%	-44.3%	-74.2%
Kentucky	73.6%	59.5%	48.7%	37.6%	29.0%	-33.9%	-40.3%	-60.6%
Maryland	53.8%	41.0%	29.9%	20.4%	15.7%	-44.4%	-47.4%	-70.8%
Mississippi	56.7%	44.9%	35.9%	27.5%	21.9%	-36.7%	-38.9%	-61.3%
New York	42.8%	31.7%	22.5%	16.4%	12.3%	-47.3%	-45.3%	-71.2%
North Carolina	62.5%	47.4%	32.5%	23.3%	17.8%	-48.0%	-45.2%	-71.5%
Ohio	51.5%	37.4%	28.8%	20.3%	16.0%	-44.0%	-44.4%	-68.8%
Pennsylvania	48.3%	34.7%	24.8%	16.9%	11.8%	-48.6%	-52.3%	-75.5%
South Carolina	61.0%	46.8%	31.2%	22.5%	17.5%	-48.8%	-43.8%	-71.2%
Tennessee	59.5%	46.8%	36.2%	26.6%	20.2%	-39.1%	-44.3%	-66.1%
Virginia	68.4%	54.6%	41.2%	30.2%	23.5%	-39.8%	-43.0%	-65.7%
West Virginia	58.0%	43.6%	34.0%	24.9%	18.5%	-41.3%	-45.6%	-68.1%
ARC Comp. Region	51.2%	37.4%	26.3%	18.5%	13.8%	-48.6%	-47.5%	-73.0%
Alabama	39.4%	29.1%	21.3%	16.0%	12.4%	-46.0%	-41.5%	-68.4%
Georgia	54.8%	42.3%	25.8%	16.9%	14.5%	-52.9%	-43.9%	-73.5%
Kentucky	54.5%	40.9%	29.8%	20.6%	16.2%	-45.4%	-45.7%	-70.3%
Maryland	56.5%	35.9%	19.0%	12.3%	8.6%	-66.4%	-54.9%	-84.8%
Mississippi	49.4%	37.5%	28.7%	20.3%	15.4%	-41.9%	-46.3%	-68.8%
New Jersey	47.0%	28.3%	18.0%	12.1%	8.7%	-61.7%	-51.4%	-81.4%
New York	46.8%	33.5%	23.3%	17.3%	11.9%	-50.3%	-49.0%	-74.6%
North Carolina	65.5%	50.4%	34.2%	25.0%	19.0%	-47.8%	-44.5%	-71.0%
Ohio	43.7%	30.9%	22.6%	15.1%	11.5%	-48.4%	-49.0%	-73.7%
Pennsylvania	48.5%	34.0%	24.3%	17.1%	12.4%	-50.0%	-48.9%	-74.5%
South Carolina	65.7%	49.7%	33.0%	22.9%	16.7%	-49.7%	-49.4%	-74.6%
Tennessee	61.4%	45.0%	33.3%	22.9%	16.4%	-45.7%	-50.8%	-73.3%
Virginia	54.9%	41.4%	27.8%	18.7%	13.8%	-49.4%	-50.5%	-75.0%

Table 5.27 Educational Attainment, % of White Population (age 25+), High School
Graduate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	32.2%	35.7%	31.0%	29.5%	29.6%	-3.8%	-4.3%	-7.9%
ARC Region	30.2%	36.1%	35.7%	36.6%	37.3%	18.1%	4.4%	23.3%
Alabama	28.5%	33.4%	30.2%	30.6%	31.1%	6.1%	3.1%	9.3%
Georgia	20.0%	28.2%	31.2%	31.0%	31.5%	55.7%	0.8%	56.9%
Kentucky	16.2%	25.6%	29.5%	34.0%	37.3%	81.6%	26.7%	130.1%
Maryland	32.9%	39.9%	38.6%	41.3%	40.3%	17.3%	4.4%	22.4%
Mississippi	26.5%	31.6%	30.0%	31.7%	32.3%	13.5%	7.7%	22.2%
New York	35.4%	39.0%	35.9%	36.1%	36.6%	1.3%	2.1%	3.5%
North Carolina	22.3%	28.3%	30.1%	30.6%	30.9%	35.2%	2.4%	38.4%
Ohio	35.9%	43.4%	42.4%	43.9%	44.2%	17.9%	4.4%	23.1%
Pennsylvania	37.1%	43.3%	42.5%	42.8%	42.6%	14.6%	0.4%	15.1%
South Carolina	20.8%	25.8%	28.8%	29.3%	30.1%	38.6%	4.6%	44.9%
Tennessee	24.8%	30.5%	30.4%	33.1%	35.5%	22.9%	16.8%	43.5%
Virginia	19.2%	25.4%	28.8%	32.2%	33.6%	50.6%	16.5%	75.5%
West Virginia	27.8%	35.9%	36.8%	39.6%	41.7%	32.3%	13.2%	49.7%
ARC Comp. Region	30.9%	35.9%	34.2%	34.0%	34.0%	10.8%	-0.6%	10.2%
Alabama	34.1%	34.5%	28.9%	27.9%	28.3%	-15.0%	-2.1%	-16.8%
Georgia	21.3%	25.7%	30.8%	29.5%	30.0%	44.4%	-2.4%	40.9%
Kentucky	26.5%	31.6%	30.7%	32.1%	31.7%	16.1%	3.2%	19.8%
Maryland	25.7%	34.0%	34.2%	30.1%	28.4%	33.2%	-16.9%	10.7%
Mississippi	30.8%	35.2%	32.0%	31.4%	31.2%	3.9%	-2.7%	1.1%
New Jersey	35.6%	41.9%	35.9%	34.6%	34.8%	1.1%	-3.1%	-2.0%
New York	33.2%	37.9%	34.3%	34.1%	34.4%	3.5%	0.2%	3.6%
North Carolina	20.4%	26.9%	31.5%	32.5%	33.5%	53.9%	6.4%	63.8%
Ohio	39.1%	43.8%	39.4%	38.1%	38.3%	0.8%	-2.7%	-1.9%
Pennsylvania	36.2%	41.5%	40.2%	39.6%	39.1%	10.9%	-2.8%	7.8%
South Carolina	18.3%	25.1%	29.6%	31.2%	30.4%	61.8%	2.5%	65.9%
Tennessee	25.6%	34.7%	33.3%	35.2%	36.3%	29.8%	9.1%	41.6%
Virginia	26.5%	30.3%	30.3%	30.0%	29.3%	14.1%	-3.1%	10.6%

Table 5.28 Educational Attainment, % of White Population (age 25+), Some College

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	11.1%	16.0%	25.4%	28.0%	28.3%	128.8%	11.3%	154.6%
ARC Region	7.4%	10.9%	19.0%	23.1%	25.0%	157.0%	31.8%	238.7%
Alabama	8.4%	12.7%	21.7%	25.7%	27.2%	159.1%	25.5%	225.2%
Georgia	6.0%	11.4%	21.3%	25.7%	26.8%	256.4%	25.6%	347.5%
Kentucky	5.1%	7.5%	13.3%	18.0%	21.1%	160.0%	58.5%	312.2%
Maryland	6.9%	9.9%	20.1%	23.7%	26.6%	192.3%	31.9%	285.6%
Mississippi	9.1%	12.3%	20.4%	24.6%	27.2%	124.3%	33.4%	199.1%
New York	11.1%	14.5%	23.7%	27.1%	28.1%	113.4%	18.7%	153.3%
North Carolina	7.6%	12.2%	21.6%	26.3%	28.3%	183.8%	31.2%	272.3%
Ohio	6.8%	10.2%	18.2%	22.5%	24.8%	168.2%	35.9%	264.4%
Pennsylvania	6.8%	10.2%	17.5%	21.2%	23.2%	156.9%	32.1%	239.4%
South Carolina	8.9%	13.3%	22.0%	25.7%	27.2%	147.5%	23.7%	206.2%
Tennessee	8.1%	10.9%	19.0%	23.1%	24.7%	135.8%	30.2%	206.9%
Virginia	6.6%	10.4%	18.5%	23.1%	26.1%	181.0%	40.8%	295.7%
West Virginia	7.4%	10.0%	16.9%	20.8%	22.9%	130.4%	35.0%	211.1%
ARC Comp. Region	8.9%	13.0%	22.2%	26.0%	27.1%	149.1%	22.1%	204.2%
Alabama	12.7%	16.2%	25.5%	27.6%	27.9%	100.1%	9.4%	118.8%
Georgia	9.7%	12.5%	20.8%	26.6%	26.8%	115.2%	28.7%	177.1%
Kentucky	9.1%	12.4%	21.0%	24.6%	26.0%	131.1%	23.6%	185.8%
Maryland	7.5%	12.8%	24.6%	26.8%	27.9%	228.7%	13.5%	273.1%
Mississippi	10.9%	15.1%	24.9%	30.7%	31.5%	127.5%	26.6%	188.0%
New Jersey	9.0%	13.8%	23.5%	27.4%	27.4%	162.1%	16.7%	205.8%
New York	10.2%	14.8%	24.9%	28.1%	29.9%	143.5%	20.0%	192.3%
North Carolina	7.6%	12.7%	22.4%	27.2%	29.4%	193.1%	31.4%	285.1%
Ohio	8.5%	12.5%	22.2%	26.0%	26.7%	161.7%	20.4%	214.9%
Pennsylvania	6.7%	10.7%	17.9%	21.3%	23.0%	166.5%	28.1%	241.4%
South Carolina	7.7%	12.5%	21.4%	26.2%	29.2%	178.8%	36.4%	280.2%
Tennessee	7.2%	10.4%	20.3%	25.3%	26.8%	182.1%	31.9%	272.2%
Virginia	9.8%	14.0%	23.2%	25.8%	25.7%	135.7%	10.8%	161.2%

Table 5.29 Educational Attainment, % of White Population (age 25+), College Graduate or More

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	11.3%	17.1%	21.5%	26.1%	29.0%	91.3%	34.8%	157.9%
ARC Region	7.5%	11.3%	14.4%	17.9%	20.6%	92.6%	43.4%	176.2%
Alabama	8.7%	12.9%	16.9%	20.7%	23.6%	94.7%	39.1%	170.9%
Georgia	5.3%	10.4%	15.6%	21.1%	24.0%	194.3%	53.9%	352.8%
Kentucky	5.0%	7.4%	8.6%	10.4%	12.5%	70.7%	46.5%	150.0%
Maryland	6.4%	9.2%	11.4%	14.7%	17.4%	78.1%	53.1%	172.6%
Mississippi	7.7%	11.2%	13.7%	16.2%	18.6%	77.2%	35.6%	140.3%
New York	10.7%	14.8%	17.9%	20.4%	22.9%	67.0%	27.9%	113.5%
North Carolina	7.6%	12.1%	15.7%	19.8%	23.0%	107.2%	45.9%	202.4%
Ohio	5.8%	9.0%	10.6%	13.3%	15.0%	82.6%	41.6%	158.6%
Pennsylvania	7.8%	11.8%	15.2%	19.1%	22.3%	94.7%	47.2%	186.5%
South Carolina	9.3%	14.1%	18.0%	22.6%	25.1%	92.4%	39.7%	168.8%
Tennessee	7.6%	11.7%	14.3%	17.2%	19.6%	87.9%	36.4%	156.3%
Virginia	5.9%	9.6%	11.5%	14.5%	16.9%	94.7%	46.6%	185.5%
West Virginia	6.8%	10.4%	12.2%	14.7%	16.9%	79.5%	38.9%	149.3%
ARC Comp. Region	9.0%	13.7%	17.3%	21.6%	25.1%	91.1%	45.0%	177.0%
Alabama	13.8%	20.2%	24.3%	28.4%	31.4%	75.8%	29.0%	126.7%
Georgia	14.2%	19.6%	22.6%	27.0%	28.7%	59.3%	27.0%	102.4%
Kentucky	9.9%	15.1%	18.5%	22.7%	26.2%	86.5%	41.4%	163.7%
Maryland	10.3%	17.3%	22.2%	30.8%	35.1%	114.8%	57.8%	239.0%
Mississippi	8.8%	12.3%	14.4%	17.6%	21.9%	62.9%	52.2%	148.0%
New Jersey	8.5%	16.0%	22.5%	25.9%	29.0%	164.5%	28.6%	240.2%
New York	9.8%	13.8%	17.5%	20.6%	23.8%	78.5%	36.4%	143.5%
North Carolina	6.5%	10.0%	12.0%	15.4%	18.2%	86.0%	51.3%	181.4%
Ohio	8.7%	12.9%	15.9%	20.8%	23.5%	81.9%	47.8%	168.9%
Pennsylvania	8.5%	13.8%	17.6%	22.1%	25.6%	106.5%	45.1%	199.7%
South Carolina	8.3%	12.7%	16.0%	19.7%	23.8%	92.5%	48.8%	186.5%
Tennessee	5.8%	10.0%	13.1%	16.7%	20.5%	126.3%	56.6%	254.4%
Virginia	8.7%	14.2%	18.8%	25.5%	31.2%	115.9%	66.4%	259.1%

Table 5.30 Educational Attainment, % of Black Population (age 25+), Less than High School

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	68.6%	48.8%	36.9%	27.7%	20.0%	-46.2%	-46.0%	-70.9%
ARC Region	74.8%	55.0%	42.0%	30.3%	21.5%	-43.9%	-48.6%	-71.2%
Alabama	76.2%	54.9%	41.8%	30.3%	22.2%	-45.2%	-46.8%	-70.8%
Georgia	84.0%	68.6%	46.6%	23.7%	15.2%	-44.6%	-67.5%	-82.0%
Kentucky	80.1%	63.0%	49.3%	34.8%	28.2%	-38.5%	-42.7%	-64.7%
Maryland	61.9%	46.1%	41.7%	37.2%	24.4%	-32.7%	-41.5%	-60.6%
Mississippi	86.9%	71.1%	56.5%	43.7%	32.3%	-35.0%	-42.8%	-62.8%
New York	57.5%	40.6%	34.5%	36.6%	23.7%	-40.0%	-31.2%	-58.7%
North Carolina	71.9%	52.5%	37.3%	27.1%	19.2%	-48.1%	-48.6%	-73.3%
Ohio	69.9%	48.2%	37.2%	28.0%	22.3%	-46.7%	-40.0%	-68.1%
Pennsylvania	65.6%	43.9%	32.4%	24.9%	17.0%	-50.6%	-47.6%	-74.1%
South Carolina	80.8%	61.9%	48.6%	35.4%	26.4%	-39.9%	-45.7%	-67.4%
Tennessee	71.6%	51.0%	38.9%	27.6%	20.9%	-45.8%	-46.2%	-70.8%
Virginia	76.8%	60.9%	47.5%	36.5%	27.5%	-38.2%	-42.0%	-64.2%
West Virginia	69.1%	47.9%	35.3%	23.4%	16.4%	-48.9%	-53.4%	-76.2%
ARC Comp. Region	80.0%	61.9%	47.6%	35.0%	24.7%	-40.5%	-48.1%	-69.1%
Alabama	82.2%	63.1%	49.3%	35.0%	26.2%	-40.1%	-46.9%	-68.2%
Georgia	85.3%	68.3%	53.3%	36.5%	24.7%	-37.5%	-53.6%	-71.0%
Kentucky	68.7%	49.3%	37.3%	24.3%	18.1%	-45.7%	-51.4%	-73.6%
Maryland	73.6%	52.6%	31.4%	21.2%	12.8%	-57.3%	-59.1%	-82.5%
Mississippi	87.8%	74.8%	58.9%	45.4%	30.2%	-33.0%	-48.7%	-65.6%
New Jersey	65.4%	36.1%	27.7%	18.7%	10.7%	-57.6%	-61.2%	-83.6%
New York	66.1%	52.3%	42.2%	48.6%	27.9%	-36.1%	-34.0%	-57.8%
North Carolina	77.1%	60.3%	45.8%	32.7%	26.8%	-40.6%	-41.4%	-65.2%
Ohio	68.7%	46.0%	33.0%	23.7%	14.7%	-52.1%	-55.5%	-78.7%
Pennsylvania	67.1%	42.0%	33.3%	24.7%	17.4%	-50.3%	-47.9%	-74.1%
South Carolina	84.4%	65.9%	53.5%	40.6%	28.4%	-36.7%	-46.8%	-66.3%
Tennessee	82.1%	66.5%	51.8%	34.1%	24.5%	-36.9%	-52.8%	-70.2%
Virginia	78.7%	59.0%	43.8%	31.9%	23.2%	-44.4%	-47.1%	-70.6%

Table 5.31 Educational Attainment, % of Black Population (age 25+), High School
Graduate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	21.2%	29.3%	27.9%	29.8%	32.8%	31.9%	17.6%	55.1%
ARC Region	17.5%	27.7%	28.8%	32.2%	34.9%	64.6%	21.3%	99.6%
Alabama	15.5%	25.6%	25.4%	30.0%	32.9%	63.4%	29.6%	111.8%
Georgia	11.4%	22.6%	28.1%	28.1%	28.8%	147.3%	2.2%	152.8%
Kentucky	15.6%	24.3%	28.8%	34.5%	35.5%	84.7%	23.1%	127.4%
Maryland	32.2%	37.9%	32.6%	32.7%	38.7%	1.2%	18.6%	20.0%
Mississippi	7.6%	17.6%	24.5%	30.7%	35.6%	221.1%	44.9%	365.4%
New York	25.6%	29.1%	25.7%	23.3%	32.0%	0.3%	24.5%	24.8%
North Carolina	18.1%	27.4%	29.8%	32.8%	34.6%	65.0%	15.9%	91.3%
Ohio	23.3%	36.4%	35.3%	38.6%	43.3%	51.5%	23.0%	86.3%
Pennsylvania	26.8%	37.2%	35.4%	35.5%	38.7%	32.0%	9.4%	44.4%
South Carolina	13.2%	25.1%	28.9%	33.5%	37.0%	118.5%	28.3%	180.3%
Tennessee	18.9%	29.6%	29.5%	33.9%	36.8%	56.7%	24.7%	95.3%
Virginia	16.6%	22.6%	27.4%	33.1%	37.7%	64.6%	37.8%	126.8%
West Virginia	20.5%	31.7%	33.4%	39.2%	42.4%	62.5%	27.3%	106.8%
ARC Comp. Region	13.9%	24.1%	28.3%	32.3%	35.3%	103.8%	24.7%	154.1%
Alabama	11.1%	21.4%	25.0%	29.8%	33.9%	125.8%	35.6%	206.3%
Georgia	10.8%	22.6%	31.8%	35.1%	36.3%	195.6%	14.0%	237.1%
Kentucky	24.1%	30.5%	31.6%	33.6%	33.5%	31.0%	5.9%	38.7%
Maryland	20.2%	31.0%	35.5%	36.6%	30.9%	75.9%	-12.8%	53.4%
Mississippi	7.3%	15.1%	21.3%	27.7%	32.5%	193.4%	52.7%	348.2%
New Jersey	24.2%	26.2%	18.9%	22.0%	26.5%	-21.7%	40.0%	9.7%
New York	22.6%	27.7%	25.0%	24.0%	37.4%	10.8%	49.4%	65.5%
North Carolina	16.8%	26.5%	31.4%	36.7%	38.5%	86.7%	22.8%	129.2%
Ohio	22.2%	32.5%	30.9%	32.0%	32.3%	39.0%	4.7%	45.5%
Pennsylvania	26.2%	40.4%	37.3%	36.9%	41.8%	42.4%	12.1%	59.6%
South Carolina	10.5%	22.7%	28.1%	33.5%	35.7%	166.7%	27.0%	238.6%
Tennessee	12.5%	23.2%	27.8%	35.4%	38.0%	122.7%	36.6%	204.2%
Virginia	14.9%	26.1%	31.4%	33.7%	33.6%	110.9%	6.8%	125.2%

Table 5.32 Educational Attainment, % of Black Population (age 25+), Some College

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	5.9%	13.5%	23.8%	28.2%	30.0%	305.3%	26.0%	410.8%
ARC Region	4.0%	10.4%	20.1%	25.6%	28.6%	402.6%	42.1%	614.3%
Alabama	4.0%	11.5%	22.5%	26.9%	29.4%	469.3%	30.6%	643.3%
Georgia	2.2%	5.2%	16.1%	29.2%	32.5%	623.0%	101.3%	1355.2%
Kentucky	2.4%	9.1%	16.7%	23.8%	26.9%	593.4%	61.7%	1021.4%
Maryland	3.0%	10.2%	19.0%	24.4%	26.5%	543.7%	39.3%	796.6%
Mississippi	2.0%	5.6%	12.2%	18.0%	23.9%	514.4%	95.7%	1102.3%
New York	7.3%	14.2%	24.1%	22.7%	26.2%	231.0%	8.8%	260.0%
North Carolina	5.2%	11.9%	21.8%	26.5%	29.5%	322.0%	35.2%	470.8%
Ohio	4.8%	11.1%	21.4%	25.9%	25.2%	350.0%	17.6%	429.3%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	12.1%	22.8%	27.9%	30.1%	378.2%	32.4%	533.2%
South Carolina	2.4%	7.8%	15.7%	22.1%	25.4%	561.0%	62.0%	970.7%
Tennessee	5.3%	11.0%	21.6%	26.7%	27.7%	305.1%	28.0%	418.6%
Virginia	3.7%	10.2%	17.5%	20.9%	23.6%	378.6%	34.6%	544.4%
West Virginia	5.4%	11.3%	20.5%	25.9%	28.2%	280.6%	37.6%	423.9%
ARC Comp. Region	2.8%	7.9%	16.5%	22.5%	26.4%	500.6%	59.9%	860.2%
Alabama	2.4%	7.4%	15.9%	22.7%	25.4%	550.4%	60.1%	941.3%
Georgia	1.4%	4.4%	9.4%	18.3%	24.9%	594.1%	164.9%	1738.4%
Kentucky	4.1%	12.7%	23.4%	30.0%	33.3%	474.7%	42.6%	719.2%
Maryland	3.0%	10.2%	20.9%	30.6%	32.2%	587.8%	53.9%	958.5%
Mississippi	2.1%	5.6%	13.8%	19.5%	26.9%	574.9%	94.2%	1210.8%
New Jersey	3.3%	18.8%	30.8%	34.7%	26.2%	821.8%	-15.1%	682.2%
New York	6.6%	12.9%	24.5%	19.7%	26.1%	273.8%	6.4%	297.6%
North Carolina	2.9%	8.4%	16.9%	23.0%	25.2%	481.3%	49.4%	768.5%
Ohio	6.2%	12.0%	25.8%	29.1%	29.8%	318.5%	15.3%	382.6%
Pennsylvania	3.3%	10.8%	19.0%	25.4%	26.8%	477.8%	40.9%	714.3%
South Carolina	2.1%	7.2%	13.2%	19.3%	25.2%	525.1%	90.8%	1092.9%
Tennessee	2.3%	5.6%	14.5%	21.0%	24.4%	527.3%	68.8%	958.7%
Virginia	3.1%	9.2%	17.2%	23.5%	26.7%	463.6%	54.7%	772.1%

Table 5.33 Educational Attainment, % of Black Population (age 25+), College Graduate or More

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	4.4%	8.4%	11.4%	14.3%	17.2%	158.7%	51.6%	292.1%
ARC Region	3.7%	7.0%	9.2%	11.9%	15.0%	144.8%	63.6%	300.3%
Alabama	4.3%	7.9%	10.3%	12.7%	15.4%	139.1%	50.2%	259.0%
Georgia	2.4%	3.6%	9.1%	19.1%	23.6%	284.0%	158.1%	891.1%
Kentucky	1.9%	3.5%	5.2%	6.9%	9.3%	171.0%	78.2%	382.8%
Maryland	3.0%	5.8%	6.7%	5.7%	10.4%	127.1%	55.6%	253.4%
Mississippi	3.4%	5.7%	6.7%	7.6%	8.2%	95.5%	21.7%	137.9%
New York	9.6%	16.1%	15.7%	17.3%	18.1%	64.0%	15.2%	88.8%
North Carolina	4.9%	8.2%	11.1%	13.6%	16.7%	126.3%	51.2%	242.1%
Ohio	2.1%	4.2%	6.1%	7.5%	9.1%	192.2%	49.6%	337.1%
Pennsylvania	2.9%	6.8%	9.5%	11.7%	14.2%	231.3%	49.7%	395.9%
South Carolina	3.6%	5.2%	6.9%	9.0%	11.2%	92.5%	62.9%	213.7%
Tennessee	4.2%	8.5%	10.0%	11.8%	14.6%	139.3%	46.3%	250.2%
Virginia	2.9%	6.3%	7.6%	9.6%	11.2%	165.1%	47.0%	289.7%
West Virginia	5.0%	9.2%	10.9%	11.5%	12.9%	116.2%	18.8%	156.8%
ARC Comp. Region	3.4%	6.1%	7.6%	10.3%	13.6%	123.5%	78.8%	299.6%
Alabama	4.3%	8.0%	9.8%	12.6%	14.5%	130.9%	47.4%	240.3%
Georgia	2.6%	4.7%	5.5%	10.1%	14.1%	111.9%	156.8%	444.2%
Kentucky	3.1%	7.4%	7.7%	12.2%	15.1%	147.4%	95.5%	383.5%
Maryland	3.2%	6.1%	12.2%	11.5%	24.1%	282.6%	96.7%	652.5%
Mississippi	2.8%	4.5%	6.0%	7.5%	10.4%	111.2%	72.9%	265.2%
New Jersey	7.1%	19.0%	22.5%	24.6%	36.6%	218.7%	62.5%	417.9%
New York	4.7%	7.1%	8.2%	7.7%	8.6%	75.1%	5.3%	84.3%
North Carolina	3.2%	4.7%	6.0%	7.6%	9.5%	87.2%	58.0%	195.9%
Ohio	2.9%	9.6%	10.3%	15.3%	23.2%	260.1%	124.8%	709.7%
Pennsylvania	3.5%	6.8%	10.4%	12.9%	14.1%	201.0%	35.5%	307.9%
South Carolina	2.9%	4.2%	5.2%	6.6%	10.7%	77.9%	104.6%	263.9%
Tennessee	3.1%	4.7%	5.9%	9.5%	13.1%	87.4%	122.3%	316.7%
Virginia	3.3%	5.8%	7.6%	10.9%	16.6%	128.1%	119.7%	401.2%

Table 5.34 Educational Attainment, % of Other Population (age 25+), Less than High School

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	46.8%	45.0%	39.6%	34.8%	26.9%	-15.3%	-32.1%	-42.5%
ARC Region	45.4%	47.1%	26.9%	30.8%	26.7%	-40.7%	-0.9%	-41.2%
Alabama	41.4%	44.7%	23.3%	29.3%	26.1%	-43.8%	12.1%	-37.0%
Georgia	47.3%	49.6%	35.8%	38.6%	32.6%	-24.3%	-9.0%	-31.1%
Kentucky	49.1%	63.6%	38.5%	35.7%	31.1%	-21.5%	-19.4%	-36.7%
Maryland	33.6%	32.4%	23.6%	21.9%	15.7%	-29.8%	-33.3%	-53.2%
Mississippi	57.1%	68.4%	35.1%	33.9%	32.7%	-38.5%	-6.9%	-42.8%
New York	38.6%	30.0%	24.0%	22.9%	14.7%	-37.7%	-38.9%	-61.9%
North Carolina	69.8%	46.8%	37.3%	42.6%	37.9%	-46.6%	1.6%	-45.7%
Ohio	47.6%	41.2%	32.0%	25.6%	22.0%	-32.9%	-31.1%	-53.7%
Pennsylvania	42.7%	25.0%	19.7%	20.3%	16.6%	-54.0%	-15.4%	-61.0%
South Carolina	38.7%	42.8%	27.9%	33.3%	27.8%	-27.9%	-0.3%	-28.1%
Tennessee	33.3%	37.0%	27.0%	30.5%	26.8%	-19.1%	-0.4%	-19.5%
Virginia	46.2%	41.4%	21.9%	28.9%	22.0%	-52.4%	0.1%	-52.4%
West Virginia	35.3%	54.0%	21.7%	22.1%	16.7%	-38.4%	-23.2%	-52.7%
ARC Comp. Region	49.7%	42.1%	31.0%	30.0%	23.7%	-37.6%	-23.6%	-52.3%
Alabama	42.2%	33.7%	18.6%	21.3%	16.5%	-55.8%	-11.4%	-60.9%
Georgia	18.9%	64.5%	18.2%	32.1%	22.9%	-3.9%	25.9%	21.0%
Kentucky	38.1%	39.9%	22.4%	24.2%	23.1%	-41.3%	3.5%	-39.2%
Maryland	35.5%	13.2%	20.4%	15.8%	9.2%	-42.6%	-55.0%	-74.2%
Mississippi	81.5%	42.8%	39.5%	34.9%	29.8%	-51.5%	-24.6%	-63.4%
New Jersey	43.6%	22.3%	19.3%	18.2%	13.6%	-55.6%	-29.7%	-68.8%
New York	53.3%	43.5%	37.6%	36.2%	26.9%	-29.5%	-28.5%	-49.6%
North Carolina	58.3%	45.8%	44.0%	47.2%	42.1%	-24.5%	-4.4%	-27.8%
Ohio	32.6%	26.9%	20.7%	20.0%	12.0%	-36.6%	-42.2%	-63.4%
Pennsylvania	39.2%	43.5%	38.0%	30.3%	24.8%	-3.1%	-34.6%	-36.7%
South Carolina	84.6%	47.2%	37.1%	39.1%	25.9%	-56.1%	-30.2%	-69.4%
Tennessee	50.4%	54.3%	26.0%	30.5%	30.2%	-48.4%	16.0%	-40.1%
Virginia	39.3%	42.7%	29.3%	25.3%	19.1%	-25.5%	-35.0%	-51.5%

Table 5.35 Educational Attainment, % of Other Population (age 25+), High School Graduate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	26.9%	24.3%	20.5%	21.0%	23.6%	-23.6%	14.8%	-12.3%
ARC Region	21.6%	23.8%	20.6%	22.8%	24.5%	-4.9%	18.8%	13.0%
Alabama	25.2%	23.8%	20.8%	21.9%	23.9%	-17.8%	15.3%	-5.2%
Georgia	22.3%	22.3%	19.7%	20.7%	23.7%	-11.6%	20.3%	6.4%
Kentucky	19.1%	22.9%	19.6%	24.8%	28.0%	2.4%	43.0%	46.5%
Maryland	36.5%	29.5%	23.3%	25.5%	30.9%	-36.0%	32.3%	-15.4%
Mississippi	20.6%	18.6%	21.2%	24.7%	22.6%	3.0%	6.5%	9.7%
New York	20.0%	20.9%	19.4%	21.2%	21.8%	-3.3%	12.6%	8.8%
North Carolina	20.1%	24.3%	25.3%	22.7%	25.4%	26.1%	0.0%	26.2%
Ohio	25.6%	24.2%	25.1%	31.6%	29.0%	-2.1%	15.7%	13.3%
Pennsylvania	22.2%	22.1%	19.3%	23.5%	23.7%	-13.0%	22.9%	6.9%
South Carolina	22.9%	21.5%	22.9%	21.1%	22.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Tennessee	16.3%	21.1%	20.1%	22.4%	25.1%	22.9%	24.9%	53.4%
Virginia	17.4%	20.5%	13.6%	19.0%	24.4%	-21.7%	78.8%	40.0%
West Virginia	19.1%	28.0%	19.1%	25.7%	27.4%	0.2%	43.7%	44.0%
ARC Comp. Region	21.8%	27.4%	22.8%	23.0%	24.0%	4.6%	4.9%	9.8%
Alabama	19.4%	37.2%	19.3%	19.7%	21.7%	-0.2%	12.0%	11.8%
Georgia	13.3%	18.8%	16.8%	19.1%	23.4%	26.6%	39.3%	76.3%
Kentucky	24.8%	27.0%	19.9%	21.8%	24.1%	-19.5%	21.0%	-2.5%
Maryland	22.4%	29.2%	14.7%	19.8%	21.9%	-34.4%	49.1%	-2.2%
Mississippi	10.5%	26.9%	25.9%	27.3%	27.3%	147.3%	5.5%	160.9%
New Jersey	28.2%	28.1%	22.9%	24.3%	22.1%	-18.7%	-3.7%	-21.7%
New York	20.8%	21.9%	20.7%	22.2%	26.1%	-0.3%	25.9%	25.5%
North Carolina	19.0%	25.8%	25.5%	24.0%	24.2%	34.1%	-5.4%	26.9%
Ohio	34.2%	29.7%	23.8%	24.2%	25.4%	-30.6%	6.9%	-25.8%
Pennsylvania	26.1%	24.5%	26.9%	25.8%	25.9%	3.1%	-3.7%	-0.8%
South Carolina	8.5%	26.5%	30.7%	21.9%	27.3%	260.4%	-11.3%	219.7%
Tennessee	24.8%	26.4%	29.4%	28.0%	31.9%	18.5%	8.6%	28.7%
Virginia	26.7%	24.6%	19.9%	19.7%	17.4%	-25.5%	-12.4%	-34.7%

Table 5.36 Educational Attainment, % of Other Population (age 25+), Some College

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	10.8%	13.9%	21.8%	21.7%	22.0%	101.5%	1.1%	103.7%
ARC Region	6.8%	9.4%	20.7%	20.5%	20.6%	205.1%	-0.6%	203.4%
Alabama	7.1%	12.9%	24.3%	24.5%	22.3%	240.6%	-8.1%	213.0%
Georgia	13.8%	12.6%	23.5%	18.2%	17.8%	69.4%	-24.0%	28.8%
Kentucky	8.6%	5.9%	19.1%	19.7%	22.9%	122.2%	19.5%	165.6%
Maryland	14.6%	13.2%	25.3%	23.4%	21.9%	73.5%	-13.6%	49.9%
Mississippi	1.9%	4.7%	19.5%	18.8%	20.2%	941.9%	3.6%	979.3%
New York	8.3%	13.2%	18.6%	19.8%	22.2%	125.6%	19.0%	168.4%
North Carolina	4.4%	14.3%	24.4%	19.1%	20.1%	455.4%	-17.7%	357.3%
Ohio	7.2%	9.4%	18.5%	23.4%	26.3%	158.5%	42.1%	267.2%
Pennsylvania	5.1%	11.6%	17.3%	19.3%	20.3%	238.9%	17.2%	297.1%
South Carolina	12.6%	13.4%	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%	68.6%	-0.7%	67.4%
Tennessee	11.3%	13.9%	23.1%	22.6%	22.1%	105.1%	-4.4%	96.2%
Virginia	6.5%	11.3%	16.6%	19.8%	20.5%	155.7%	23.9%	216.9%
West Virginia	9.0%	6.5%	18.6%	20.6%	24.8%	106.5%	33.3%	175.2%
ARC Comp. Region	7.2%	11.6%	21.4%	21.9%	20.8%	197.0%	-2.8%	188.5%
Alabama	9.4%	12.7%	27.4%	28.5%	24.0%	192.1%	-12.2%	156.5%
Georgia	2.0%	5.5%	22.4%	17.6%	21.6%	1022.7%	-3.5%	983.0%
Kentucky	9.4%	12.8%	22.7%	20.7%	18.1%	141.0%	-20.3%	92.0%
Maryland	13.2%	18.0%	24.4%	25.7%	25.2%	85.4%	3.2%	91.2%
Mississippi	2.9%	16.0%	19.9%	21.4%	24.9%	578.3%	24.8%	746.1%
New Jersey	10.9%	6.7%	23.4%	25.2%	26.3%	114.9%	12.5%	141.9%
New York	7.8%	12.8%	19.6%	21.1%	22.3%	152.9%	13.9%	188.0%
North Carolina	18.7%	11.5%	18.9%	18.5%	21.2%	1.5%	11.8%	13.5%
Ohio	9.2%	12.1%	23.8%	24.3%	20.2%	158.7%	-15.2%	119.3%
Pennsylvania	5.0%	10.8%	17.7%	20.2%	20.0%	250.2%	13.2%	296.3%
South Carolina	1.7%	12.6%	26.2%	24.1%	24.0%	1434.4%	-8.3%	1307.3%
Tennessee	17.4%	7.0%	21.0%	23.9%	22.0%	20.8%	4.9%	26.7%
Virginia	7.0%	12.4%	26.1%	23.1%	17.4%	271.9%	-33.4%	147.5%

Table 5.37 Educational Attainment, % of Other Population (age 25+), College Graduate or More

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	15.5%	16.8%	19.4%	22.5%	27.5%	25.1%	41.6%	77.2%
ARC Region	26.2%	19.6%	33.9%	26.0%	28.2%	29.5%	-16.6%	8.0%
Alabama	26.2%	18.6%	33.5%	24.3%	27.7%	28.0%	-17.6%	5.6%
Georgia	16.5%	15.5%	23.6%	22.5%	25.9%	42.7%	9.5%	56.4%
Kentucky	23.2%	7.6%	24.5%	19.9%	18.1%	5.4%	-26.2%	-22.2%
Maryland	15.3%	25.0%	27.8%	29.2%	31.5%	81.1%	13.6%	105.7%
Mississippi	20.4%	8.2%	26.6%	22.5%	24.5%	30.6%	-8.0%	20.1%
New York	33.1%	35.9%	39.9%	36.1%	41.3%	20.6%	3.5%	24.8%
North Carolina	5.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.6%	16.7%	159.6%	12.8%	192.7%
Ohio	19.6%	25.2%	25.5%	19.5%	22.7%	30.1%	-11.2%	15.5%
Pennsylvania	30.0%	41.3%	46.1%	37.0%	39.4%	53.7%	-14.7%	31.2%
South Carolina	25.9%	22.3%	31.6%	24.0%	28.2%	22.1%	-10.7%	9.0%
Tennessee	39.1%	27.9%	31.9%	24.5%	26.0%	-18.5%	-18.4%	-33.4%
Virginia	30.0%	26.8%	49.5%	32.3%	33.1%	65.3%	-33.1%	10.6%
West Virginia	36.7%	11.5%	43.2%	31.6%	31.1%	17.8%	-28.0%	-15.3%
ARC Comp. Region	21.2%	18.8%	26.8%	25.2%	31.5%	26.1%	17.7%	48.3%
Alabama	29.1%	16.4%	37.2%	30.5%	37.8%	27.9%	1.6%	30.0%
Georgia	65.8%	11.3%	46.9%	31.2%	32.1%	-28.6%	-31.7%	-51.2%
Kentucky	27.7%	20.2%	38.3%	33.3%	34.6%	38.1%	-9.6%	24.9%
Maryland	28.9%	39.6%	40.6%	38.7%	43.8%	40.3%	7.8%	51.2%
Mississippi	5.1%	14.3%	15.7%	16.4%	18.0%	207.3%	14.7%	252.5%
New Jersey	17.3%	42.9%	35.4%	32.3%	38.0%	104.5%	7.1%	119.1%
New York	18.2%	21.8%	22.5%	20.6%	24.7%	23.9%	9.9%	36.2%
North Carolina	4.0%	16.8%	14.3%	10.2%	12.6%	259.5%	-11.9%	216.7%
Ohio	23.9%	31.3%	34.7%	31.5%	42.4%	45.0%	22.3%	77.4%
Pennsylvania	29.6%	21.2%	19.5%	23.7%	29.2%	-34.3%	50.2%	-1.3%
South Carolina	5.1%	13.7%	9.0%	14.8%	22.8%	76.7%	152.0%	345.2%
Tennessee	7.4%	12.3%	24.8%	17.6%	15.9%	233.2%	-35.7%	114.1%
Virginia	26.9%	20.3%	27.7%	31.9%	46.1%	2.8%	66.5%	71.2%

Table 5.38 Owner Occupied Housing Units, as a % of Total Occupied Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	62.9%	64.4%	64.2%	66.2%	66.9%	2.1%	4.2%	6.4%
ARC Region	70.5%	72.6%	72.3%	73.5%	72.6%	2.6%	0.4%	3.0%
Alabama	68.2%	71.0%	71.4%	73.3%	72.0%	4.7%	0.8%	5.6%
Georgia	71.2%	76.0%	73.5%	75.5%	74.3%	3.2%	1.0%	4.3%
Kentucky	68.3%	73.8%	74.4%	75.6%	73.1%	8.8%	-1.7%	7.0%
Maryland	65.6%	68.2%	67.8%	68.7%	68.6%	3.3%	1.1%	4.4%
Mississippi	68.8%	74.1%	74.9%	74.5%	72.1%	8.9%	-3.8%	4.8%
New York	71.1%	69.8%	69.1%	69.3%	70.0%	-2.8%	1.2%	-1.7%
North Carolina	73.2%	74.4%	73.6%	74.0%	72.4%	0.6%	-1.6%	-1.0%
Ohio	74.7%	74.6%	73.0%	74.2%	73.7%	-2.3%	0.9%	-1.3%
Pennsylvania	70.2%	71.6%	71.8%	72.8%	72.7%	2.3%	1.3%	3.5%
South Carolina	68.3%	71.2%	70.4%	72.0%	70.9%	3.2%	0.6%	3.8%
Tennessee	71.1%	72.1%	71.8%	73.0%	72.1%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%
Virginia	72.8%	74.5%	72.9%	73.1%	71.4%	0.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%
West Virginia	68.9%	73.6%	74.1%	75.2%	74.3%	7.6%	0.3%	7.9%
ARC Comp. Region	68.4%	70.6%	70.4%	71.8%	72.1%	2.9%	2.4%	5.3%
Alabama	58.2%	64.1%	64.4%	66.4%	64.2%	10.7%	-0.3%	10.4%
Georgia	60.5%	66.1%	65.3%	67.8%	67.8%	8.1%	3.7%	12.1%
Kentucky	62.9%	64.3%	64.1%	65.4%	65.9%	1.9%	2.8%	4.8%
Maryland	65.5%	71.5%	70.8%	75.9%	77.1%	8.2%	8.8%	17.7%
Mississippi	64.1%	71.5%	73.5%	74.0%	72.3%	14.7%	-1.7%	12.7%
New Jersey	73.7%	75.7%	76.8%	78.4%	80.4%	4.2%	4.8%	9.1%
New York	70.0%	69.4%	69.4%	69.9%	71.5%	-0.8%	3.0%	2.1%
North Carolina	71.7%	74.3%	74.1%	74.1%	72.9%	3.2%	-1.6%	1.6%
Ohio	73.9%	74.8%	73.7%	75.8%	76.4%	-0.2%	3.7%	3.4%
Pennsylvania	69.3%	70.0%	70.1%	71.2%	72.5%	1.1%	3.5%	4.6%
South Carolina	69.2%	75.5%	74.4%	75.4%	73.4%	7.5%	-1.3%	6.1%
Tennessee	69.4%	74.3%	73.6%	75.4%	74.5%	6.2%	1.1%	7.3%
Virginia	69.4%	71.0%	70.2%	72.2%	72.9%	1.1%	3.9%	5.0%

Table 5.39 Renter Occupied Housing Units, as a % of Total Occupied Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	37.1%	35.6%	35.8%	33.8%	33.1%	-3.6%	-7.5%	-10.8%
ARC Region	29.5%	27.4%	27.7%	26.5%	27.4%	-6.2%	-1.2%	-7.2%
Alabama	31.8%	29.0%	28.6%	26.7%	28.0%	-10.1%	-2.1%	-12.0%
Georgia	28.8%	24.0%	26.5%	24.5%	25.7%	-8.0%	-2.9%	-10.7%
Kentucky	31.7%	26.2%	25.6%	24.4%	26.9%	-19.1%	4.8%	-15.2%
Maryland	34.4%	31.8%	32.2%	31.3%	31.4%	-6.3%	-2.4%	-8.5%
Mississippi	31.2%	25.9%	25.1%	25.5%	27.9%	-19.6%	11.3%	-10.5%
New York	28.9%	30.2%	30.9%	30.7%	30.0%	7.0%	-2.7%	4.1%
North Carolina	26.8%	25.6%	26.4%	26.0%	27.6%	-1.6%	4.5%	2.8%
Ohio	25.3%	25.4%	27.0%	25.8%	26.3%	6.7%	-2.5%	4.0%
Pennsylvania	29.8%	28.4%	28.2%	27.2%	27.3%	-5.3%	-3.2%	-8.3%
South Carolina	31.7%	28.8%	29.6%	28.0%	29.1%	-6.8%	-1.5%	-8.2%
Tennessee	28.9%	27.9%	28.2%	27.0%	27.9%	-2.5%	-1.0%	-3.5%
Virginia	27.2%	25.5%	27.1%	26.9%	28.6%	-0.6%	5.5%	4.9%
West Virginia	31.1%	26.4%	25.9%	24.8%	25.7%	-16.8%	-0.8%	-17.4%
ARC Comp. Region	31.6%	29.4%	29.6%	28.2%	27.9%	-6.2%	-5.7%	-11.5%
Alabama	41.8%	35.9%	35.6%	33.6%	35.8%	-14.8%	0.5%	-14.4%
Georgia	39.5%	33.9%	34.7%	32.2%	32.2%	-12.3%	-7.0%	-18.5%
Kentucky	37.1%	35.7%	35.9%	34.6%	34.1%	-3.3%	-5.0%	-8.1%
Maryland	34.5%	28.5%	29.2%	24.1%	22.9%	-15.5%	-21.4%	-33.6%
Mississippi	35.9%	28.5%	26.5%	26.0%	27.7%	-26.2%	4.7%	-22.7%
New Jersey	26.3%	24.3%	23.2%	21.6%	19.6%	-11.6%	-15.8%	-25.6%
New York	30.0%	30.6%	30.6%	30.1%	28.5%	1.9%	-6.8%	-5.0%
North Carolina	28.3%	25.7%	25.9%	25.9%	27.1%	-8.2%	4.4%	-4.2%
Ohio	26.1%	25.2%	26.3%	24.2%	23.6%	0.7%	-10.3%	-9.7%
Pennsylvania	30.7%	30.0%	29.9%	28.8%	27.5%	-2.4%	-8.2%	-10.4%
South Carolina	30.8%	24.5%	25.6%	24.6%	26.6%	-16.9%	3.9%	-13.7%
Tennessee	30.6%	25.7%	26.4%	24.6%	25.5%	-14.0%	-3.1%	-16.6%
Virginia	30.6%	29.0%	29.8%	27.8%	27.1%	-2.4%	-9.2%	-11.3%

Table 5.40 Single Family Housing Units, as a % of Total Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	69.1%	66.0%	64.3%	65.8%	67.3%	-7.0%	4.7%	-2.7%
ARC Region	79.3%	74.9%	71.0%	70.9%	72.5%	-10.5%	2.1%	-8.6%
Alabama	83.3%	76.6%	70.8%	69.2%	70.9%	-15.0%	0.0%	-15.0%
Georgia	82.3%	77.3%	70.7%	73.9%	76.5%	-14.2%	8.3%	-7.1%
Kentucky	89.1%	77.3%	69.0%	64.2%	65.8%	-22.5%	-4.6%	-26.1%
Maryland	71.2%	72.4%	73.2%	74.6%	76.1%	2.8%	3.9%	6.8%
Mississippi	87.1%	79.8%	73.7%	70.3%	70.8%	-15.5%	-3.9%	-18.8%
New York	66.8%	66.0%	62.9%	64.4%	66.0%	-5.8%	4.8%	-1.2%
North Carolina	84.4%	76.8%	71.2%	69.5%	69.9%	-15.7%	-1.8%	-17.2%
Ohio	82.6%	76.7%	73.3%	73.5%	75.1%	-11.2%	2.4%	-9.1%
Pennsylvania	72.6%	72.5%	71.9%	73.8%	75.5%	-1.0%	5.0%	4.0%
South Carolina	84.1%	76.7%	69.1%	67.7%	68.9%	-17.8%	-0.3%	-18.1%
Tennessee	83.3%	76.7%	71.4%	69.8%	71.1%	-14.3%	-0.5%	-14.6%
Virginia	85.1%	76.7%	70.7%	69.7%	70.2%	-16.9%	-0.6%	-17.4%
West Virginia	82.6%	75.8%	71.7%	70.7%	72.9%	-13.2%	1.8%	-11.7%
ARC Comp. Region	77.2%	73.7%	70.9%	71.9%	73.6%	-8.2%	3.8%	-4.7%
Alabama	77.0%	71.6%	65.3%	63.5%	64.3%	-15.2%	-1.6%	-16.5%
Georgia	76.6%	73.4%	68.0%	71.6%	73.6%	-11.3%	8.4%	-3.9%
Kentucky	73.8%	69.5%	66.7%	67.8%	69.5%	-9.6%	4.2%	-5.8%
Maryland	79.3%	79.3%	79.7%	82.8%	82.6%	0.6%	3.6%	4.2%
Mississippi	85.8%	78.6%	73.2%	71.1%	73.1%	-14.7%	-0.1%	-14.8%
New Jersey	81.0%	80.2%	81.2%	81.7%	82.4%	0.2%	1.5%	1.7%
New York	64.6%	64.9%	64.2%	66.5%	68.3%	-0.6%	6.3%	5.6%
North Carolina	86.0%	78.4%	71.0%	70.7%	71.6%	-17.4%	0.8%	-16.8%
Ohio	81.3%	77.3%	76.1%	77.8%	79.6%	-6.4%	4.5%	-2.1%
Pennsylvania	74.2%	72.7%	72.4%	74.2%	76.0%	-2.5%	5.1%	2.4%
South Carolina	87.8%	78.9%	69.7%	65.7%	68.1%	-20.6%	-2.4%	-22.4%
Tennessee	86.2%	80.5%	74.6%	74.2%	76.2%	-13.5%	2.2%	-11.6%
Virginia	81.6%	77.0%	74.4%	76.3%	77.4%	-8.8%	4.1%	-5.1%

Table 5.41 Multi-Family Housing Units, as a % of Total Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	27.8%	28.7%	27.5%	26.4%	25.9%	-1.1%	-6.0%	-7.0%
ARC Region	16.2%	16.7%	15.8%	15.1%	14.9%	-2.5%	-5.1%	-7.4%
Alabama	12.4%	15.1%	15.9%	15.2%	15.4%	28.2%	-3.3%	23.9%
Georgia	8.5%	10.4%	13.1%	12.1%	12.7%	54.7%	-3.4%	49.5%
Kentucky	6.2%	9.2%	8.6%	9.2%	9.6%	37.5%	12.4%	54.6%
Maryland	25.3%	22.3%	19.3%	19.3%	19.0%	-23.6%	-1.7%	-24.9%
Mississippi	8.0%	10.3%	10.2%	10.4%	11.2%	27.2%	10.1%	40.0%
New York	27.8%	26.0%	24.3%	23.2%	22.9%	-12.4%	-6.0%	-17.6%
North Carolina	8.9%	12.1%	12.4%	11.7%	12.5%	39.5%	0.6%	40.4%
Ohio	13.0%	15.7%	14.8%	14.3%	14.2%	13.9%	-3.9%	9.4%
Pennsylvania	24.4%	22.1%	19.1%	18.8%	17.9%	-21.9%	-5.9%	-26.6%
South Carolina	9.8%	14.1%	15.8%	14.9%	15.2%	60.6%	-3.8%	54.4%
Tennessee	11.9%	15.0%	15.6%	14.9%	14.5%	31.2%	-7.2%	21.8%
Virginia	8.4%	11.9%	12.0%	11.7%	12.0%	42.8%	0.0%	42.8%
West Virginia	12.9%	13.7%	12.3%	12.0%	12.2%	-4.0%	-1.3%	-5.3%
ARC Comp. Region	18.2%	19.6%	18.6%	17.9%	17.5%	2.6%	-6.4%	-3.9%
Alabama	17.8%	19.5%	19.8%	19.2%	20.1%	11.4%	1.6%	13.2%
Georgia	15.7%	17.6%	19.4%	17.9%	18.4%	23.6%	-4.9%	17.5%
Kentucky	21.7%	24.0%	24.2%	23.4%	22.7%	11.5%	-6.3%	4.5%
Maryland	18.6%	18.2%	17.9%	16.2%	16.4%	-3.6%	-8.4%	-11.7%
Mississippi	9.4%	12.1%	10.7%	12.4%	12.6%	14.5%	17.5%	34.5%
New Jersey	17.5%	18.9%	16.6%	16.9%	16.3%	-5.3%	-1.4%	-6.6%
New York	30.7%	28.8%	25.9%	25.0%	24.0%	-15.7%	-7.1%	-21.7%
North Carolina	7.6%	10.2%	10.6%	10.1%	10.9%	39.9%	2.7%	43.7%
Ohio	14.2%	17.5%	16.9%	16.7%	15.9%	18.7%	-5.7%	11.9%
Pennsylvania	22.4%	22.8%	21.0%	20.5%	19.1%	-6.5%	-9.0%	-15.0%
South Carolina	6.5%	9.1%	10.3%	10.7%	12.1%	59.6%	17.0%	86.7%
Tennessee	8.9%	11.3%	12.5%	12.6%	12.2%	39.4%	-2.2%	36.3%
Virginia	14.6%	18.4%	18.0%	17.0%	16.8%	23.2%	-6.7%	14.9%

Table 5.42 Mobile Homes, as a % of Total Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	3.1%	5.3%	7.2%	7.6%	6.8%	133.9%	-5.5%	120.9%
ARC Region	4.5%	8.4%	12.1%	13.8%	12.5%	167.8%	3.6%	177.6%
Alabama	4.3%	8.3%	12.4%	15.4%	13.7%	192.2%	10.3%	222.4%
Georgia	9.2%	12.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.8%	69.8%	-30.9%	17.4%
Kentucky	4.7%	13.5%	21.2%	26.3%	24.5%	352.8%	15.2%	421.4%
Maryland	3.5%	5.3%	6.2%	5.9%	4.9%	77.4%	-20.4%	41.2%
Mississippi	4.9%	9.9%	15.0%	19.1%	18.0%	208.6%	19.9%	270.1%
New York	5.4%	8.1%	11.2%	12.0%	11.1%	106.6%	-0.8%	104.9%
North Carolina	6.7%	11.1%	15.5%	18.7%	17.5%	133.4%	12.9%	163.5%
Ohio	4.4%	7.6%	10.9%	11.9%	10.7%	146.1%	-2.1%	140.9%
Pennsylvania	2.9%	5.5%	7.4%	7.3%	6.5%	153.6%	-12.3%	122.3%
South Carolina	6.1%	9.2%	14.4%	17.3%	15.8%	137.3%	10.0%	161.0%
Tennessee	4.8%	8.3%	12.1%	15.0%	14.3%	151.4%	19.0%	199.0%
Virginia	6.6%	11.4%	16.3%	18.4%	17.7%	148.9%	8.7%	170.6%
West Virginia	4.6%	10.5%	14.8%	16.9%	14.9%	224.5%	0.1%	224.7%
ARC Comp. Region	4.6%	6.7%	9.5%	10.0%	8.9%	107.4%	-6.4%	94.1%
Alabama	5.3%	8.9%	13.9%	17.0%	15.6%	164.8%	11.6%	195.7%
Georgia	7.7%	9.0%	11.8%	10.4%	7.9%	52.9%	-33.0%	2.4%
Kentucky	4.5%	6.5%	8.4%	8.7%	7.8%	87.5%	-6.9%	74.5%
Maryland	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.9%	-19.8%	-45.3%	-56.1%
Mississippi	4.8%	9.3%	14.9%	16.3%	14.2%	208.9%	-4.6%	194.8%
New Jersey	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	-24.7%	10.1%	-17.0%
New York	4.7%	6.4%	8.6%	8.4%	7.7%	83.6%	-10.5%	64.3%
North Carolina	6.4%	11.3%	17.6%	19.2%	17.5%	176.1%	-0.6%	174.4%
Ohio	4.5%	5.1%	6.2%	5.5%	4.5%	39.3%	-27.5%	0.9%
Pennsylvania	3.3%	4.4%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	70.0%	-13.9%	46.4%
South Carolina	5.8%	11.9%	19.2%	23.3%	19.8%	233.7%	3.0%	243.7%
Tennessee	4.9%	8.2%	12.2%	13.0%	11.5%	150.5%	-5.4%	136.8%
Virginia	3.8%	4.6%	6.7%	6.5%	5.8%	74.5%	-13.7%	50.6%

Table 5.43 Home Values, $50K+, as a % of Total Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	3.1%	46.1%	74.2%	85.1%	91.7%	2262.1%	23.6%	2818.5%
ARC Region	1.1%	26.9%	53.9%	74.3%	84.6%	4884.5%	56.9%	7720.4%
Alabama	1.3%	27.2%	55.3%	73.3%	83.4%	4295.7%	50.8%	6527.4%
Georgia	1.0%	28.3%	73.4%	86.6%	93.5%	7212.3%	27.4%	9215.4%
Kentucky	0.5%	18.0%	33.2%	52.6%	67.7%	6324.8%	104.0%	13007.2%
Maryland	0.7%	30.9%	67.9%	84.6%	93.0%	8987.1%	37.1%	12359.5%
Mississippi	0.7%	17.3%	34.4%	59.9%	73.4%	4888.0%	113.1%	10529.7%
New York	1.2%	20.5%	63.7%	72.3%	83.6%	5293.4%	31.3%	6979.6%
North Carolina	1.4%	27.6%	64.4%	79.6%	88.6%	4502.7%	37.5%	6230.9%
Ohio	0.8%	27.8%	46.2%	75.0%	84.5%	5450.2%	83.0%	10054.8%
Pennsylvania	1.2%	28.1%	53.5%	76.6%	86.3%	4545.8%	61.4%	7397.8%
South Carolina	1.5%	25.5%	60.3%	79.7%	87.1%	3894.7%	44.5%	5670.8%
Tennessee	1.0%	25.0%	53.1%	77.3%	86.7%	5184.1%	63.2%	8525.9%
Virginia	0.8%	24.4%	49.1%	67.8%	79.9%	6053.9%	62.9%	9926.5%
West Virginia	1.1%	32.7%	46.7%	64.6%	77.3%	4324.3%	65.4%	7217.2%
ARC Comp. Region	1.4%	33.9%	72.4%	85.3%	91.4%	5042.6%	26.2%	6389.8%
Alabama	2.0%	27.2%	56.6%	70.4%	80.4%	2742.9%	42.1%	3939.4%
Georgia	1.8%	30.6%	72.4%	86.8%	94.6%	3947.2%	30.8%	5192.5%
Kentucky	1.6%	33.2%	62.5%	83.8%	90.8%	3767.6%	45.1%	5512.6%
Maryland	1.3%	67.7%	97.6%	99.0%	98.8%	7265.2%	1.3%	7358.0%
Mississippi	0.8%	20.5%	44.4%	67.4%	79.9%	5302.2%	80.0%	9626.5%
New Jersey	2.0%	63.6%	98.3%	98.8%	99.1%	4809.1%	0.8%	4849.4%
New York	1.2%	20.1%	80.5%	83.6%	90.6%	6755.1%	12.6%	7622.1%
North Carolina	1.1%	23.7%	60.1%	81.4%	89.7%	5232.8%	49.3%	7860.9%
Ohio	1.8%	51.3%	76.3%	92.5%	94.9%	4177.4%	24.3%	5218.7%
Pennsylvania	1.4%	37.2%	83.1%	90.7%	94.0%	6026.4%	13.1%	6828.5%
South Carolina	0.5%	22.4%	55.2%	74.5%	84.6%	10943.6%	53.4%	16840.2%
Tennessee	0.9%	28.3%	65.1%	83.6%	90.8%	7298.0%	39.3%	10209.0%
Virginia	1.5%	35.3%	76.5%	90.3%	94.7%	4987.9%	23.8%	6198.1%

Table 5.44 Summary of Percentage Changes, Select Variables

	Total Population			Poverty Rate		
	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	22.4%	21.2%	48.3%	-4.2%	2.7%	-1.6%
ARC Region	12.5%	13.5%	27.7%	-11.1%	0.4%	-10.8%
Alabama	18.0%	15.6%	36.5%	-28.7%	-4.3%	-31.8%
Georgia	82.7%	80.3%	229.4%	-41.5%	20.6%	-29.5%
Kentucky	18.9%	9.2%	29.8%	-25.0%	-15.2%	-36.4%
Maryland	7.2%	9.8%	17.7%	-16.1%	-8.5%	-23.2%
Mississippi	16.5%	9.7%	27.8%	-33.0%	-4.4%	-36.0%
New York	3.0%	-3.3%	-0.3%	-21.0%	17.5%	-7.2%
North Carolina	26.0%	24.9%	57.4%	23.9%	22.9%	52.2%
Ohio	5.0%	2.9%	8.0%	25.7%	-2.6%	22.4%
Pennsylvania	-2.7%	-0.5%	-3.2%	8.8%	2.1%	11.1%
South Carolina	35.3%	27.0%	71.8%	-28.8%	27.9%	-8.9%
Tennessee	23.6%	23.8%	53.1%	-28.4%	3.7%	-25.8%
Virginia	18.0%	2.9%	21.5%	-19.6%	1.2%	-18.6%
West Virginia	2.8%	1.0%	3.9%	-11.6%	-10.5%	-20.9%
ARC Comp. Region	21.1%	24.8%	51.1%	-17.4%	5.1%	-13.2%
Alabama	15.2%	12.8%	30.0%	-27.3%	-13.5%	-37.1%
Georgia	55.7%	56.2%	143.3%	-31.4%	5.0%	-27.9%
Kentucky	19.5%	20.7%	44.2%	-13.8%	2.2%	-11.9%
Maryland	76.9%	49.2%	164.0%	-52.9%	-0.5%	-53.2%
Mississippi	15.0%	33.1%	53.1%	-39.1%	-22.3%	-52.7%
New Jersey	47.0%	17.2%	72.3%	-81.3%	26.3%	-76.4%
New York	4.8%	1.0%	5.8%	-54.6%	19.8%	-45.5%
North Carolina	27.2%	28.7%	63.8%	21.8%	46.9%	78.9%
Ohio	18.6%	22.8%	45.6%	5.6%	6.7%	12.7%
Pennsylvania	14.8%	14.5%	31.4%	-10.0%	8.8%	-2.1%
South Carolina	30.8%	35.5%	77.1%	-31.0%	22.1%	-15.7%
Tennessee	47.2%	51.2%	122.6%	-45.6%	-5.3%	-48.5%
Virginia	20.8%	41.7%	71.2%	-37.3%	2.7%	-35.7%

Table 5.44 Summary of Percentage Changes, Select Variables (continued)

	Per Capita Income			Public Assistance Income		
	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	36.4%	14.2%	55.8%	42.0%	-68.3%	-55.0%
ARC Region	36.6%	16.8%	59.5%	52.0%	-72.9%	-58.8%
Alabama	45.8%	19.9%	74.9%	6.7%	-83.3%	-82.2%
Georgia	63.3%	11.2%	81.6%	-12.5%	-78.7%	-81.4%
Kentucky	43.2%	24.8%	78.7%	23.8%	-81.4%	-77.0%
Maryland	37.2%	23.7%	69.7%	126.3%	-70.2%	-32.6%
Mississippi	49.8%	17.1%	75.4%	2.5%	-86.5%	-86.2%
New York	24.9%	14.5%	43.0%	101.7%	-57.4%	-14.1%
North Carolina	52.5%	10.3%	68.3%	46.2%	-76.1%	-65.1%
Ohio	19.8%	16.0%	38.9%	132.3%	-71.8%	-34.4%
Pennsylvania	30.4%	16.3%	51.6%	66.5%	-62.1%	-37.0%
South Carolina	45.5%	11.5%	62.3%	92.4%	-74.1%	-50.1%
Tennessee	47.1%	15.6%	70.1%	58.7%	-68.5%	-50.0%
Virginia	34.0%	16.4%	56.0%	156.9%	-70.1%	-23.3%
West Virginia	33.6%	21.0%	61.6%	71.1%	-76.8%	-60.3%
ARC Comp. Region	42.6%	18.5%	68.9%	52.6%	-71.0%	-55.8%
Alabama	49.7%	22.0%	82.7%	14.4%	-81.4%	-78.7%
Georgia	58.2%	10.6%	74.9%	-3.7%	-81.1%	-81.8%
Kentucky	37.4%	21.0%	66.2%	60.2%	-74.5%	-59.1%
Maryland	69.6%	27.7%	116.7%	60.5%	-65.1%	-43.9%
Mississippi	57.5%	27.1%	100.2%	2.5%	-89.3%	-89.1%
New Jersey	63.2%	16.4%	89.9%	11.1%	-54.3%	-49.2%
New York	29.4%	15.3%	49.2%	83.5%	-61.5%	-29.3%
North Carolina	41.0%	7.9%	52.0%	68.4%	-69.5%	-48.6%
Ohio	32.6%	17.5%	55.8%	176.6%	-65.7%	-5.2%
Pennsylvania	36.7%	15.4%	57.8%	65.6%	-55.5%	-26.3%
South Carolina	53.3%	17.5%	80.1%	77.0%	-77.9%	-60.9%
Tennessee	61.5%	21.8%	96.7%	16.4%	-72.6%	-68.1%
Virginia	62.6%	28.9%	109.6%	99.8%	-66.6%	-33.3%

Table 5.44 Summary of Percentage Changes, Select Variables (continued)

	Manufacturing Employment			Retail Trade Employment		
	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	-31.7%	-36.4%	-56.6%	5.4%	-31.6%	-27.9%
ARC Region	-30.8%	-36.5%	-56.1%	16.6%	-28.1%	-16.2%
Alabama	-22.4%	-34.1%	-48.8%	7.9%	-24.7%	-18.7%
Georgia	-40.4%	-43.0%	-66.0%	22.2%	-20.2%	-2.4%
Kentucky	-8.0%	-25.9%	-31.8%	18.3%	-24.0%	-10.2%
Maryland	-45.2%	-43.4%	-69.0%	14.8%	-27.8%	-17.1%
Mississippi	2.3%	-36.9%	-35.4%	5.6%	-17.8%	-13.2%
New York	-30.2%	-36.6%	-55.8%	13.0%	-32.1%	-23.2%
North Carolina	-26.9%	-48.1%	-62.1%	28.1%	-21.5%	0.6%
Ohio	-33.6%	-29.1%	-52.9%	15.8%	-32.4%	-21.7%
Pennsylvania	-42.6%	-31.8%	-60.9%	18.3%	-32.8%	-20.6%
South Carolina	-26.3%	-39.4%	-55.3%	28.2%	-26.3%	-5.4%
Tennessee	-24.5%	-38.3%	-53.5%	24.4%	-27.8%	-10.2%
Virginia	-23.9%	-42.2%	-56.0%	20.2%	-21.9%	-6.1%
West Virginia	-36.0%	-37.8%	-60.2%	16.9%	-32.0%	-20.5%
ARC Comp. Region	-29.4%	-39.1%	-57.0%	14.2%	-26.9%	-16.5%
Alabama	-10.8%	-31.6%	-39.0%	11.0%	-29.7%	-22.0%
Georgia	-33.2%	-43.9%	-62.5%	16.3%	-22.1%	-9.5%
Kentucky	-15.5%	-23.9%	-35.7%	9.6%	-34.5%	-28.2%
Maryland	-37.4%	-46.2%	-66.3%	4.0%	-27.1%	-24.2%
Mississippi	-7.0%	-48.6%	-52.2%	13.0%	-28.6%	-19.3%
New Jersey	-48.1%	-37.5%	-67.6%	9.9%	-26.7%	-19.4%
New York	-39.1%	-38.8%	-62.7%	10.0%	-28.1%	-20.9%
North Carolina	-21.7%	-43.7%	-55.9%	21.6%	-15.2%	3.1%
Ohio	-33.5%	-32.8%	-55.3%	15.3%	-29.6%	-18.9%
Pennsylvania	-38.9%	-35.7%	-60.7%	13.5%	-24.6%	-14.5%
South Carolina	-30.8%	-48.7%	-64.5%	41.7%	-24.7%	6.7%
Tennessee	-18.5%	-42.8%	-53.4%	18.7%	-23.9%	-9.7%
Virginia	-32.1%	-45.4%	-63.0%	17.1%	-28.4%	-16.2%

Table 5.44 Summary of Percentage Changes, Select Variables (continued)

	Educational Attainment, Less than HS			Educational Attainment, College Grad +		
	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	-48.0%	-37.7%	-67.6%	90.8%	35.4%	158.3%
ARC Region	-43.7%	-43.9%	-68.4%	95.4%	43.9%	181.1%
Alabama	-43.4%	-42.0%	-67.2%	100.8%	39.0%	179.1%
Georgia	-53.0%	-42.8%	-73.1%	201.0%	57.1%	373.0%
Kentucky	-34.1%	-40.3%	-60.6%	72.7%	46.7%	153.3%
Maryland	-43.8%	-46.1%	-69.7%	78.1%	52.8%	172.2%
Mississippi	-36.0%	-39.1%	-61.0%	79.6%	31.4%	135.9%
New York	-47.0%	-44.3%	-70.5%	68.6%	28.6%	116.8%
North Carolina	-48.0%	-42.9%	-70.3%	108.4%	44.5%	201.1%
Ohio	-44.1%	-43.8%	-68.6%	85.2%	41.6%	162.3%
Pennsylvania	-48.7%	-51.4%	-75.1%	97.7%	47.2%	191.1%
South Carolina	-47.1%	-42.9%	-69.8%	92.7%	40.3%	170.4%
Tennessee	-39.7%	-43.8%	-66.1%	90.6%	36.6%	160.4%
Virginia	-39.5%	-42.7%	-65.4%	97.9%	46.0%	188.9%
West Virginia	-41.7%	-45.9%	-68.5%	82.2%	38.5%	152.3%
ARC Comp. Region	-47.4%	-45.9%	-71.5%	93.1%	46.4%	182.7%
Alabama	-43.0%	-42.2%	-67.1%	86.1%	28.5%	139.1%
Georgia	-49.7%	-45.3%	-72.5%	69.9%	31.9%	124.2%
Kentucky	-45.6%	-45.1%	-70.1%	89.8%	42.7%	170.9%
Maryland	-65.9%	-54.4%	-84.5%	120.2%	58.7%	249.4%
Mississippi	-40.2%	-45.8%	-67.6%	75.9%	52.5%	168.3%
New Jersey	-61.5%	-50.3%	-80.9%	166.0%	30.1%	246.1%
New York	-48.9%	-45.4%	-72.1%	77.5%	34.5%	138.7%
North Carolina	-46.7%	-41.6%	-68.8%	86.1%	49.9%	178.9%
Ohio	-48.4%	-49.0%	-73.7%	83.3%	50.1%	175.1%
Pennsylvania	-49.3%	-46.9%	-73.1%	106.3%	44.9%	198.8%
South Carolina	-46.2%	-48.4%	-72.3%	91.6%	55.6%	198.2%
Tennessee	-45.2%	-49.8%	-72.5%	128.7%	57.6%	260.5%
Virginia	-49.0%	-48.8%	-73.9%	118.9%	73.4%	279.6%

Table 5.44 Summary of Percentage Changes, Select Variables (continued)

	Owner-Occupied Housing			% Mobile Homes		
	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	2.1%	4.2%	6.4%	133.9%	-5.5%	120.9%
ARC Region	2.6%	0.4%	3.0%	167.8%	3.6%	177.6%
Alabama	4.7%	0.8%	5.6%	192.2%	10.3%	222.4%
Georgia	3.2%	1.0%	4.3%	69.8%	-30.9%	17.4%
Kentucky	8.8%	-1.7%	7.0%	352.8%	15.2%	421.4%
Maryland	3.3%	1.1%	4.4%	77.4%	-20.4%	41.2%
Mississippi	8.9%	-3.8%	4.8%	208.6%	19.9%	270.1%
New York	-2.8%	1.2%	-1.7%	106.6%	-0.8%	104.9%
North Carolina	0.6%	-1.6%	-1.0%	133.4%	12.9%	163.5%
Ohio	-2.3%	0.9%	-1.3%	146.1%	-2.1%	140.9%
Pennsylvania	2.3%	1.3%	3.5%	153.6%	-12.3%	122.3%
South Carolina	3.2%	0.6%	3.8%	137.3%	10.0%	161.0%
Tennessee	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	151.4%	19.0%	199.0%
Virginia	0.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	148.9%	8.7%	170.6%
West Virginia	7.6%	0.3%	7.9%	224.5%	0.1%	224.7%
ARC Comp. Region	2.9%	2.4%	5.3%	107.4%	-6.4%	94.1%
Alabama	10.7%	-0.3%	10.4%	164.8%	11.6%	195.7%
Georgia	8.1%	3.7%	12.1%	52.9%	-33.0%	2.4%
Kentucky	1.9%	2.8%	4.8%	87.5%	-6.9%	74.5%
Maryland	8.2%	8.8%	17.7%	-19.8%	-45.3%	-56.1%
Mississippi	14.7%	-1.7%	12.7%	208.9%	-4.6%	194.8%
New Jersey	4.2%	4.8%	9.1%	-24.7%	10.1%	-17.0%
New York	-0.8%	3.0%	2.1%	83.6%	-10.5%	64.3%
North Carolina	3.2%	-1.6%	1.6%	176.1%	-0.6%	174.4%
Ohio	-0.2%	3.7%	3.4%	39.3%	-27.5%	0.9%
Pennsylvania	1.1%	3.5%	4.6%	70.0%	-13.9%	46.4%
South Carolina	7.5%	-1.3%	6.1%	233.7%	3.0%	243.7%
Tennessee	6.2%	1.1%	7.3%	150.5%	-5.4%	136.8%
Virginia	1.1%	3.9%	5.0%	74.5%	-13.7%	50.6%

Table 5.45 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Total Population

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	203,212,877	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	301,461,533	22.4%	21.2%	48.3%
ARC Region	19,345,685	21,459,890	21,755,350	23,663,040	24,696,306	12.5%	13.5%	27.7%
ARC Rural Region	5,810,995	6,824,813	6,839,145	7,504,842	7,726,117	17.7%	13.0%	33.0%
Alabama	426,772	498,268	494,261	549,095	545,437	15.8%	10.4%	27.8%
Georgia	363,179	439,365	511,949	667,214	782,249	41.0%	52.8%	115.4%
Kentucky	759,336	931,377	907,175	971,267	993,088	19.5%	9.5%	30.8%
Maryland	21,476	26,498	28,138	29,846	29,631	31.0%	5.3%	38.0%
Mississippi	389,081	438,680	440,125	478,111	480,266	13.1%	9.1%	23.4%
New York	224,925	244,126	248,947	248,788	245,457	10.7%	-1.4%	9.1%
North Carolina	369,665	442,371	472,230	558,324	588,962	27.7%	24.7%	59.3%
Ohio	394,399	457,925	463,606	505,309	511,686	17.5%	10.4%	29.7%
Pennsylvania	719,393	788,967	807,106	852,611	857,047	12.2%	6.2%	19.1%
South Carolina	36,791	40,983	44,506	52,537	54,175	21.0%	21.7%	47.3%
Tennessee	669,645	821,789	842,273	998,362	1,056,419	25.8%	25.4%	57.8%
Virginia	547,284	664,167	630,765	642,525	639,385	15.3%	1.4%	16.8%
West Virginia	889,049	1,030,297	948,064	950,853	942,315	6.6%	-0.6%	6.0%
ARC Urban Region	13,534,690	14,635,077	14,916,205	16,158,198	16,970,189	10.2%	13.8%	25.4%
Alabama	1,751,235	1,974,251	2,075,788	2,288,129	2,426,604	18.5%	16.9%	38.6%
Georgia	483,528	702,057	1,034,742	1,540,317	2,006,738	114.0%	93.9%	315.0%
Kentucky	156,165	189,988	181,241	189,360	195,527	16.1%	7.9%	25.2%
Maryland	187,873	193,634	196,339	206,853	216,756	4.5%	10.4%	15.4%
Mississippi	95,848	114,365	124,889	137,341	139,598	30.3%	11.8%	45.6%
New York	831,442	839,115	839,523	823,998	807,507	1.0%	-3.8%	-2.9%
North Carolina	667,547	775,340	834,452	967,883	1,043,304	25.0%	25.0%	56.3%
Ohio	1,477,501	1,553,770	1,501,727	1,535,403	1,510,488	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%
Pennsylvania	5,210,908	5,205,273	4,962,304	4,967,189	4,884,208	-4.8%	-1.6%	-6.3%
South Carolina	619,428	750,912	843,551	976,119	1,073,330	36.2%	27.2%	73.3%
Tennessee	1,099,969	1,295,855	1,345,381	1,526,556	1,652,452	22.3%	22.8%	50.2%
Virginia	98,058	121,170	130,855	141,559	144,589	33.4%	10.5%	47.5%
West Virginia	855,188	919,347	845,413	857,491	869,088	-1.1%	2.8%	1.6%

Table 5.46 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Poverty Rate

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	13.7%	12.4%	13.1%	12.4%	13.5%	-4.2%	2.7%	-1.6%
ARC Region	17.2%	14.0%	15.3%	13.6%	15.4%	-11.1%	0.4%	-10.8%
ARC Rural Region	22.8%	18.4%	19.7%	16.6%	18.0%	-13.5%	-8.5%	-20.9%
Alabama	30.2%	20.4%	19.8%	17.2%	17.4%	-34.3%	-12.2%	-42.3%
Georgia	20.5%	16.1%	14.4%	12.1%	15.7%	-29.5%	8.4%	-23.6%
Kentucky	41.2%	27.6%	30.4%	25.4%	25.3%	-26.2%	-16.6%	-38.5%
Maryland	26.5%	15.8%	14.7%	13.3%	13.0%	-44.5%	-11.3%	-50.8%
Mississippi	37.3%	24.2%	24.9%	20.2%	23.2%	-33.3%	-7.0%	-37.9%
New York	18.0%	13.7%	12.7%	13.9%	13.8%	-29.8%	9.1%	-23.4%
North Carolina	9.9%	16.8%	14.9%	12.5%	15.6%	50.9%	4.9%	58.2%
Ohio	19.7%	14.8%	19.2%	14.3%	17.0%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-13.8%
Pennsylvania	13.7%	11.5%	12.7%	11.2%	12.5%	-7.0%	-1.7%	-8.6%
South Carolina	18.3%	14.2%	14.9%	13.9%	18.3%	-18.9%	23.4%	0.0%
Tennessee	29.4%	20.1%	19.3%	16.2%	18.8%	-34.5%	-2.3%	-36.0%
Virginia	23.4%	15.5%	17.8%	15.2%	17.1%	-23.6%	-4.2%	-26.8%
West Virginia	27.0%	16.9%	22.0%	19.1%	17.9%	-18.6%	-18.5%	-33.7%
ARC Urban Region	14.3%	12.0%	13.3%	12.2%	14.2%	-6.6%	6.5%	-0.6%
Alabama	20.7%	16.0%	15.2%	13.7%	15.0%	-26.6%	-1.7%	-27.8%
Georgia	15.0%	10.3%	8.1%	8.0%	10.9%	-46.4%	35.8%	-27.2%
Kentucky	25.6%	18.0%	21.6%	18.9%	20.3%	-15.7%	-5.9%	-20.6%
Maryland	13.5%	11.4%	12.1%	11.4%	11.2%	-10.1%	-7.9%	-17.2%
Mississippi	25.9%	19.0%	18.6%	16.9%	20.1%	-28.2%	7.9%	-22.5%
New York	15.4%	11.6%	12.9%	13.5%	15.5%	-15.9%	20.0%	0.9%
North Carolina	10.5%	12.2%	11.1%	11.3%	15.1%	5.7%	36.5%	44.2%
Ohio	11.3%	10.7%	15.6%	12.6%	15.7%	37.5%	0.7%	38.4%
Pennsylvania	11.1%	9.8%	12.4%	11.4%	12.8%	11.4%	2.7%	14.5%
South Carolina	16.1%	12.5%	11.4%	11.6%	14.6%	-29.3%	28.3%	-9.3%
Tennessee	18.2%	14.4%	14.1%	12.8%	15.3%	-22.6%	8.6%	-15.9%
Virginia	13.1%	14.6%	16.2%	18.2%	20.9%	23.6%	29.3%	59.9%
West Virginia	17.3%	12.8%	17.0%	16.6%	17.3%	-1.3%	1.3%	0.0%

Table 5.47 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Per Capita Income (in 2009 dollars)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	$17,357	$19,000	$23,670	$26,893	$27,041	36.4%	14.2%	55.8%
ARC Region	$14,029	$16,114	$19,158	$22,702	$22,369	36.6%	16.8%	59.4%
ARC Rural Region	$11,398	$13,800	$16,054	$19,598	$19,272	40.9%	20.0%	69.1%
Alabama	$10,487	$13,078	$15,778	$18,982	$18,874	50.5%	19.6%	80.0%
Georgia	$12,078	$13,917	$17,443	$21,448	$20,157	44.4%	15.6%	66.9%
Kentucky	$9,088	$12,018	$13,237	$16,540	$16,531	45.7%	24.9%	81.9%
Maryland	$10,331	$13,571	$16,617	$20,206	$24,068	60.9%	44.8%	133.0%
Mississippi	$9,596	$12,123	$14,188	$17,905	$16,893	47.9%	19.1%	76.0%
New York	$14,851	$14,391	$18,154	$20,646	$21,746	22.2%	19.8%	46.4%
North Carolina	$11,466	$13,891	$18,247	$22,167	$21,387	59.1%	17.2%	86.5%
Ohio	$12,339	$14,573	$15,772	$19,340	$18,848	27.8%	19.5%	52.7%
Pennsylvania	$13,505	$15,324	$17,934	$20,893	$21,374	32.8%	19.2%	58.3%
South Carolina	$12,486	$14,455	$17,081	$20,458	$18,052	36.8%	5.7%	44.6%
Tennessee	$10,388	$13,287	$15,783	$19,680	$18,591	51.9%	17.8%	79.0%
Virginia	$12,536	$14,687	$16,837	$20,627	$19,796	34.3%	17.6%	57.9%
West Virginia	$11,335	$14,549	$15,562	$18,973	$19,556	37.3%	25.7%	72.5%
ARC Urban Region	$15,159	$17,193	$20,582	$24,145	$23,781	35.8%	15.5%	56.9%
Alabama	$14,147	$16,553	$20,482	$24,643	$24,518	44.8%	19.7%	73.3%
Georgia	$14,379	$17,294	$24,051	$27,942	$25,946	67.3%	7.9%	80.4%
Kentucky	$12,237	$15,088	$16,491	$20,124	$20,571	34.8%	24.7%	68.1%
Maryland	$14,934	$16,838	$20,301	$23,513	$24,606	35.9%	21.2%	64.8%
Mississippi	$12,369	$14,408	$18,745	$22,252	$20,908	51.5%	11.5%	69.0%
New York	$16,080	$16,417	$20,227	$22,524	$22,888	25.8%	13.2%	42.3%
North Carolina	$14,738	$16,784	$22,093	$25,054	$23,666	49.9%	7.1%	60.6%
Ohio	$15,671	$17,356	$18,593	$22,396	$21,448	18.6%	15.4%	36.9%
Pennsylvania	$15,841	$17,856	$20,665	$23,747	$23,975	30.4%	16.0%	51.3%
South Carolina	$14,356	$16,619	$20,931	$24,721	$23,381	45.8%	11.7%	62.9%
Tennessee	$14,445	$16,832	$20,902	$24,637	$23,965	44.7%	14.7%	65.9%
Virginia	$14,007	$15,194	$18,388	$21,292	$20,378	31.3%	10.8%	45.5%
West Virginia	$14,588	$17,604	$19,182	$22,252	$22,338	31.5%	16.5%	53.1%

Table 5.48 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Households with Public Assistance Income, as a
% of Total Households

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	5.3%	8.0%	7.5%	3.4%	2.4%	42.0%	-68.3%	-55.0%
ARC Region	5.6%	8.7%	8.5%	3.0%	2.3%	51.9%	-72.9%	-58.8%
ARC Rural Region	7.5%	10.8%	10.6%	3.7%	2.3%	41.0%	-78.4%	-69.5%
Alabama	11.0%	13.4%	10.7%	2.4%	1.3%	-3.1%	-87.9%	-88.2%
Georgia	7.9%	10.1%	8.7%	2.2%	1.6%	10.2%	-81.1%	-79.2%
Kentucky	12.8%	14.8%	15.4%	6.2%	2.6%	21.1%	-83.1%	-79.6%
Maryland	4.8%	7.8%	7.9%	3.1%	2.0%	64.4%	-74.2%	-57.6%
Mississippi	13.5%	15.6%	13.7%	3.3%	1.7%	1.1%	-87.7%	-87.5%
New York	3.6%	7.5%	7.4%	3.0%	2.9%	103.4%	-60.2%	-19.0%
North Carolina	5.1%	8.1%	6.9%	2.3%	1.3%	34.0%	-81.2%	-74.7%
Ohio	5.1%	9.0%	12.1%	3.9%	3.1%	136.6%	-74.6%	-39.8%
Pennsylvania	4.0%	7.9%	7.3%	2.6%	2.8%	80.9%	-61.5%	-30.4%
South Carolina	3.9%	8.5%	7.6%	2.4%	2.6%	93.4%	-65.6%	-33.4%
Tennessee	7.0%	11.1%	10.7%	3.7%	2.5%	52.7%	-76.5%	-64.1%
Virginia	3.7%	9.1%	9.4%	4.3%	2.7%	154.6%	-70.9%	-25.9%
West Virginia	7.3%	10.3%	11.3%	4.5%	2.4%	54.6%	-78.9%	-67.3%
ARC Urban Region	4.8%	7.8%	7.5%	2.7%	2.3%	58.6%	-69.5%	-51.6%
Alabama	6.5%	9.1%	7.2%	2.0%	1.3%	11.4%	-81.8%	-79.7%
Georgia	6.0%	6.4%	4.5%	1.7%	1.1%	-24.0%	-75.6%	-81.5%
Kentucky	6.9%	9.1%	10.2%	4.7%	3.2%	47.8%	-68.5%	-53.5%
Maryland	3.2%	5.4%	7.6%	2.4%	2.3%	136.4%	-69.6%	-28.1%
Mississippi	8.4%	10.6%	9.9%	3.2%	1.9%	17.0%	-80.9%	-77.7%
New York	3.5%	6.6%	7.1%	3.2%	3.1%	101.1%	-56.6%	-12.7%
North Carolina	3.7%	6.6%	5.7%	2.6%	1.6%	55.6%	-72.7%	-57.5%
Ohio	4.5%	8.0%	10.4%	3.7%	3.0%	130.2%	-70.8%	-32.8%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	8.2%	8.0%	2.8%	3.0%	65.1%	-62.2%	-37.6%
South Carolina	3.0%	6.5%	5.7%	1.9%	1.4%	92.8%	-74.6%	-51.1%
Tennessee	4.4%	7.6%	7.3%	3.2%	2.8%	64.0%	-61.6%	-37.1%
Virginia	1.7%	5.4%	5.4%	2.7%	2.0%	221.5%	-62.9%	19.4%
West Virginia	4.1%	7.0%	8.1%	3.5%	2.1%	99.7%	-73.8%	-47.6%

*1970 Census does not include Income Type by Household, thus Income Type by Family was used as a proxy.

Table 5.49 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Manufacturing Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	25.9%	22.4%	17.7%	14.1%	11.2%	-31.7%	-36.4%	-56.6%
ARC Region	34.2%	29.5%	23.6%	19.4%	15.0%	-30.8%	-36.5%	-56.1%
ARC Rural Region	34.6%	31.2%	27.8%	23.1%	17.5%	-19.5%	-37.1%	-49.3%
Alabama	43.6%	41.9%	38.1%	29.7%	23.3%	-12.6%	-38.8%	-46.5%
Georgia	46.8%	42.0%	34.1%	25.9%	19.2%	-27.3%	-43.6%	-59.0%
Kentucky	20.3%	19.8%	19.2%	17.9%	14.4%	-5.4%	-25.1%	-29.2%
Maryland	20.2%	17.6%	17.6%	12.4%	9.4%	-13.2%	-46.7%	-53.7%
Mississippi	37.5%	38.5%	39.0%	32.3%	24.3%	3.9%	-37.7%	-35.3%
New York	29.0%	28.1%	21.4%	16.6%	13.7%	-26.4%	-35.9%	-52.8%
North Carolina	43.1%	39.3%	31.3%	23.0%	15.6%	-27.5%	-50.0%	-63.7%
Ohio	32.0%	30.2%	25.3%	23.9%	19.4%	-20.8%	-23.5%	-39.4%
Pennsylvania	35.5%	31.7%	25.0%	21.9%	17.1%	-29.6%	-31.6%	-51.8%
South Carolina	49.3%	46.7%	44.4%	35.7%	27.8%	-10.0%	-37.4%	-43.6%
Tennessee	39.9%	35.7%	34.2%	28.6%	21.4%	-14.4%	-37.3%	-46.3%
Virginia	33.9%	27.4%	25.7%	21.2%	15.6%	-24.1%	-39.4%	-54.0%
West Virginia	24.8%	19.7%	17.0%	13.7%	10.4%	-31.6%	-38.6%	-58.0%
ARC Urban Region	34.1%	28.8%	21.9%	17.8%	14.0%	-35.6%	-36.2%	-58.9%
Alabama	27.6%	24.0%	20.6%	17.3%	14.1%	-25.3%	-31.4%	-48.8%
Georgia	41.2%	32.0%	22.5%	16.9%	13.3%	-45.5%	-41.0%	-67.8%
Kentucky	18.5%	15.6%	14.6%	12.3%	10.2%	-21.4%	-29.6%	-44.6%
Maryland	31.8%	26.0%	16.8%	14.0%	9.6%	-47.2%	-43.0%	-69.9%
Mississippi	30.2%	31.3%	29.8%	26.8%	19.8%	-1.4%	-33.5%	-34.5%
New York	32.6%	29.4%	22.5%	17.8%	14.2%	-31.0%	-36.8%	-56.4%
North Carolina	41.9%	38.1%	30.7%	24.0%	16.3%	-26.6%	-47.1%	-61.1%
Ohio	38.1%	32.3%	24.3%	21.6%	16.7%	-36.2%	-31.1%	-56.1%
Pennsylvania	34.5%	28.3%	19.1%	15.6%	13.0%	-44.8%	-32.0%	-62.5%
South Carolina	43.6%	40.0%	31.8%	25.2%	19.3%	-27.1%	-39.4%	-55.8%
Tennessee	33.0%	26.8%	22.5%	17.8%	13.7%	-31.6%	-39.0%	-58.3%
Virginia	45.4%	38.2%	34.0%	24.9%	16.7%	-25.2%	-50.9%	-63.3%
West Virginia	21.9%	17.1%	12.9%	10.1%	8.1%	-41.3%	-37.1%	-63.1%

Table 5.50 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Retail Employment, as a % of Total Employment

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	16.0%	16.1%	16.8%	11.7%	11.5%	5.4%	-31.6%	-27.9%
ARC Region	14.7%	15.2%	17.1%	12.3%	12.3%	16.6%	-28.1%	-16.2%
ARC Rural Region	13.2%	13.4%	15.6%	11.9%	12.2%	17.6%	-21.7%	-7.9%
Alabama	11.6%	11.0%	12.9%	11.1%	11.5%	11.4%	-11.3%	-1.2%
Georgia	11.8%	12.3%	14.7%	12.2%	12.1%	23.9%	-17.3%	2.5%
Kentucky	14.3%	15.2%	17.0%	12.9%	13.1%	18.6%	-23.1%	-8.8%
Maryland	15.0%	15.2%	18.1%	11.2%	9.3%	20.4%	-48.5%	-38.0%
Mississippi	12.7%	12.1%	13.3%	11.1%	11.2%	4.4%	-15.7%	-12.0%
New York	14.8%	14.3%	16.5%	11.0%	12.0%	11.4%	-27.5%	-19.2%
North Carolina	11.2%	12.3%	15.4%	11.4%	12.5%	37.6%	-18.9%	11.6%
Ohio	14.5%	13.7%	16.1%	11.6%	11.8%	10.6%	-26.5%	-18.7%
Pennsylvania	14.3%	14.6%	16.8%	12.2%	12.1%	17.2%	-27.8%	-15.4%
South Carolina	11.2%	10.9%	15.7%	10.5%	13.5%	40.6%	-14.4%	20.3%
Tennessee	12.1%	12.6%	14.8%	11.3%	12.2%	22.0%	-17.6%	0.5%
Virginia	13.5%	13.4%	15.8%	12.4%	12.8%	16.7%	-18.7%	-5.2%
West Virginia	14.2%	14.4%	16.8%	12.8%	12.2%	18.0%	-27.3%	-14.2%
ARC Urban Region	15.2%	15.9%	17.8%	12.5%	12.3%	16.6%	-30.5%	-19.0%
Alabama	15.3%	15.4%	16.4%	12.1%	11.9%	7.0%	-27.1%	-22.0%
Georgia	13.6%	14.0%	16.2%	12.9%	12.7%	18.8%	-21.5%	-6.8%
Kentucky	16.0%	17.4%	18.8%	14.0%	13.6%	17.7%	-27.8%	-15.0%
Maryland	16.1%	16.9%	18.4%	13.2%	13.8%	14.3%	-24.8%	-14.0%
Mississippi	16.4%	16.3%	17.3%	12.8%	13.4%	5.9%	-22.9%	-18.3%
New York	15.2%	15.7%	17.2%	11.1%	11.5%	13.6%	-33.4%	-24.3%
North Carolina	12.7%	13.5%	15.8%	11.7%	12.2%	24.0%	-22.8%	-4.3%
Ohio	16.4%	17.0%	19.3%	13.0%	12.8%	17.7%	-33.7%	-22.0%
Pennsylvania	15.6%	16.5%	18.6%	12.7%	12.3%	18.7%	-33.6%	-21.2%
South Carolina	12.7%	14.2%	16.1%	11.8%	11.8%	27.6%	-26.8%	-6.6%
Tennessee	14.7%	16.1%	18.5%	12.6%	12.5%	25.7%	-32.4%	-15.1%
Virginia	11.9%	13.2%	16.5%	11.3%	10.8%	38.5%	-34.3%	-9.0%
West Virginia	16.9%	17.0%	19.7%	13.4%	12.7%	17.0%	-35.8%	-24.8%

Table 5.51 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Owner Occupied Housing Units, as a % of Total Occupied Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	62.9%	64.4%	64.2%	66.2%	66.9%	2.1%	4.2%	6.4%
ARC Region	70.5%	72.6%	72.3%	73.5%	72.6%	2.6%	0.4%	3.0%
ARC Rural Region	72.6%	76.4%	76.5%	77.2%	75.4%	5.3%	-1.5%	3.8%
Alabama	69.3%	76.2%	77.6%	78.8%	75.8%	11.9%	-2.4%	9.3%
Georgia	72.4%	77.0%	76.9%	76.9%	74.3%	6.1%	-3.4%	2.6%
Kentucky	68.9%	74.4%	75.0%	76.6%	74.0%	8.9%	-1.4%	7.4%
Maryland	76.8%	78.4%	79.1%	77.9%	76.2%	3.0%	-3.7%	-0.8%
Mississippi	70.1%	75.9%	77.3%	76.3%	73.4%	10.4%	-5.1%	4.7%
New York	74.5%	73.0%	72.3%	73.1%	74.6%	-2.9%	3.1%	0.1%
North Carolina	77.0%	79.0%	78.8%	78.3%	75.5%	2.3%	-4.2%	-1.9%
Ohio	75.5%	76.8%	75.5%	76.4%	75.6%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Pennsylvania	75.4%	76.9%	76.5%	77.3%	77.1%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%
South Carolina	67.7%	75.4%	75.2%	73.9%	69.5%	11.2%	-7.6%	2.8%
Tennessee	74.7%	77.5%	77.4%	78.0%	76.3%	3.6%	-1.3%	2.2%
Virginia	72.9%	75.6%	74.4%	74.9%	72.9%	2.0%	-2.0%	-0.1%
West Virginia	70.9%	76.7%	77.6%	79.1%	77.6%	9.4%	0.0%	9.4%
ARC Urban Region	69.6%	70.9%	70.4%	71.7%	71.4%	1.2%	1.3%	2.6%
Alabama	67.9%	69.7%	69.9%	72.0%	71.1%	3.0%	1.8%	4.8%
Georgia	70.3%	75.3%	71.8%	74.9%	74.3%	2.2%	3.4%	5.7%
Kentucky	65.6%	71.2%	71.1%	70.3%	69.0%	8.5%	-3.0%	5.2%
Maryland	64.5%	66.9%	66.3%	67.3%	67.4%	2.8%	1.7%	4.5%
Mississippi	63.7%	67.0%	66.5%	68.0%	67.6%	4.5%	1.6%	6.2%
New York	70.3%	68.9%	68.2%	68.2%	68.6%	-3.0%	0.6%	-2.4%
North Carolina	71.1%	71.8%	70.7%	71.5%	70.6%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.7%
Ohio	74.5%	73.9%	72.3%	73.5%	73.1%	-3.0%	1.1%	-1.9%
Pennsylvania	69.5%	70.8%	71.1%	72.0%	71.9%	2.3%	1.2%	3.5%
South Carolina	68.3%	71.0%	70.2%	71.8%	70.9%	2.8%	1.1%	3.9%
Tennessee	69.0%	68.8%	68.5%	69.8%	69.5%	-0.7%	1.5%	0.8%
Virginia	71.6%	68.6%	65.6%	64.6%	64.5%	-8.4%	-1.7%	-9.9%
West Virginia	66.8%	70.3%	70.3%	71.0%	70.7%	5.3%	0.5%	5.8%

Table 5.52 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Mobile Homes, as a % of Total Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	3.1%	5.3%	7.2%	7.6%	6.8%	133.9%	-5.5%	120.9%
ARC Region	4.5%	8.4%	12.1%	13.8%	12.5%	167.8%	3.6%	177.6%
ARC Rural Region	5.9%	12.1%	18.1%	21.2%	19.5%	207.6%	7.7%	231.3%
Alabama	5.8%	12.2%	20.3%	26.4%	24.1%	252.0%	18.8%	318.0%
Georgia	8.7%	14.7%	22.8%	23.2%	20.6%	162.8%	-9.8%	137.1%
Kentucky	4.6%	13.5%	21.7%	27.3%	25.2%	371.1%	16.2%	447.5%
Maryland	7.5%	14.4%	14.4%	12.6%	10.3%	92.5%	-28.4%	37.9%
Mississippi	4.7%	10.1%	15.8%	20.4%	19.7%	234.0%	24.7%	316.5%
New York	7.2%	11.6%	15.9%	16.7%	16.0%	121.1%	0.1%	121.3%
North Carolina	7.7%	13.2%	17.9%	21.5%	20.4%	133.4%	14.0%	166.2%
Ohio	6.3%	12.5%	18.2%	20.4%	17.7%	188.4%	-3.1%	179.5%
Pennsylvania	6.0%	10.5%	14.8%	13.8%	12.2%	147.2%	-17.5%	103.9%
South Carolina	6.1%	11.6%	18.4%	28.7%	27.8%	203.8%	50.8%	358.2%
Tennessee	5.6%	11.1%	17.0%	22.3%	21.4%	202.7%	26.2%	282.1%
Virginia	5.8%	11.4%	16.3%	18.6%	18.2%	179.5%	11.1%	210.7%
West Virginia	5.2%	12.7%	18.3%	20.5%	17.6%	253.0%	-4.1%	238.7%
ARC Urban Region	3.9%	6.6%	9.2%	10.1%	9.1%	135.6%	-1.2%	132.8%
Alabama	3.9%	7.3%	10.5%	12.6%	11.2%	171.8%	6.7%	190.0%
Georgia	9.6%	10.8%	11.7%	8.9%	6.2%	21.7%	-46.8%	-35.2%
Kentucky	5.1%	13.7%	18.9%	21.4%	20.6%	268.2%	9.0%	301.2%
Maryland	3.0%	3.8%	4.7%	4.6%	3.8%	57.8%	-19.0%	27.8%
Mississippi	5.5%	8.9%	12.5%	14.4%	12.3%	126.6%	-1.7%	122.6%
New York	4.9%	7.0%	9.7%	10.4%	9.5%	95.9%	-2.0%	92.1%
North Carolina	6.1%	9.8%	14.0%	16.8%	15.6%	130.7%	11.2%	156.5%
Ohio	3.9%	6.2%	8.6%	9.1%	8.3%	120.8%	-3.1%	114.1%
Pennsylvania	2.5%	4.6%	6.0%	6.0%	5.4%	142.5%	-10.8%	116.3%
South Carolina	6.1%	9.1%	14.2%	16.7%	15.3%	133.9%	7.4%	151.3%
Tennessee	4.3%	6.5%	9.0%	10.3%	9.8%	109.4%	9.0%	128.2%
Virginia	10.8%	11.3%	16.2%	17.2%	15.6%	50.3%	-3.5%	45.1%
West Virginia	4.0%	8.2%	11.0%	12.8%	11.7%	178.5%	6.6%	196.8%

Table 5.53 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Educational Attainment, % of Total Population (age 25+), Less than High School

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	47.7%	33.5%	24.8%	19.6%	15.4%	-48.0%	-37.7%	-67.6%
ARC Region	56.2%	42.5%	31.6%	23.2%	17.7%	-43.7%	-43.9%	-68.4%
ARC Rural Region	65.8%	51.7%	40.2%	30.0%	23.3%	-38.9%	-41.9%	-64.5%
Alabama	69.7%	55.1%	44.8%	34.1%	27.5%	-35.8%	-38.6%	-60.6%
Georgia	72.8%	58.3%	43.0%	30.7%	24.7%	-41.0%	-42.5%	-66.1%
Kentucky	75.9%	61.5%	50.4%	39.1%	30.6%	-33.6%	-39.4%	-59.7%
Maryland	64.0%	46.1%	31.6%	20.8%	15.8%	-50.6%	-50.2%	-75.4%
Mississippi	66.7%	53.6%	43.8%	33.9%	26.6%	-34.3%	-39.2%	-60.1%
New York	45.1%	34.6%	24.6%	18.4%	13.4%	-45.3%	-45.5%	-70.2%
North Carolina	68.8%	51.9%	36.6%	25.6%	20.1%	-46.8%	-45.2%	-70.8%
Ohio	56.8%	43.0%	34.6%	25.6%	20.9%	-39.1%	-39.5%	-63.2%
Pennsylvania	51.0%	37.9%	27.6%	20.3%	14.5%	-45.8%	-47.5%	-71.5%
South Carolina	73.1%	57.0%	42.8%	33.3%	26.3%	-41.4%	-38.5%	-63.9%
Tennessee	70.8%	56.4%	45.0%	33.5%	26.0%	-36.4%	-42.3%	-63.3%
Virginia	70.0%	56.1%	42.6%	31.7%	24.5%	-39.2%	-42.5%	-65.0%
West Virginia	65.4%	49.3%	38.4%	28.1%	20.9%	-41.3%	-45.5%	-68.0%
ARC Urban Region	52.1%	38.4%	27.8%	20.0%	15.2%	-46.6%	-45.5%	-70.9%
Alabama	55.6%	40.6%	30.3%	22.2%	17.2%	-45.5%	-43.1%	-69.0%
Georgia	67.4%	46.5%	27.6%	20.0%	16.3%	-59.0%	-41.1%	-75.8%
Kentucky	63.2%	50.8%	39.8%	29.0%	21.2%	-37.0%	-46.8%	-66.5%
Maryland	52.8%	40.4%	30.1%	21.4%	16.4%	-43.0%	-45.5%	-68.9%
Mississippi	53.9%	41.7%	31.6%	24.9%	19.6%	-41.2%	-37.9%	-63.5%
New York	42.3%	31.0%	22.1%	16.5%	12.4%	-47.6%	-44.0%	-70.7%
North Carolina	60.2%	45.5%	30.8%	23.4%	18.1%	-48.8%	-41.4%	-70.0%
Ohio	50.9%	36.3%	27.6%	19.2%	14.9%	-45.9%	-45.9%	-70.7%
Pennsylvania	48.6%	34.6%	24.6%	16.8%	11.8%	-49.3%	-52.3%	-75.8%
South Carolina	63.3%	48.5%	33.3%	24.3%	18.9%	-47.4%	-43.2%	-70.1%
Tennessee	53.6%	41.1%	30.9%	22.2%	16.7%	-42.4%	-45.8%	-68.8%
Virginia	61.1%	48.0%	36.3%	25.9%	20.2%	-40.6%	-44.4%	-67.0%
West Virginia	51.3%	38.3%	29.2%	21.1%	15.6%	-43.1%	-46.6%	-69.6%

Table 5.54 ARC Rural v. ARC Urban: Educational Attainment, % of Total Population (age 25+), College Graduate or More

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	%change 1970-1990	%change 1990-2009	%change 1970-2009
United States	10.7%	16.2%	20.3%	24.4%	27.5%	90.8%	35.4%	158.3%
ARC Region	7.3%	11.1%	14.2%	17.6%	20.4%	95.4%	43.9%	181.1%
ARC Rural Region	5.0%	8.0%	9.5%	11.7%	13.8%	89.5%	45.7%	176.2%
Alabama	4.2%	6.9%	8.0%	9.9%	11.5%	89.3%	45.0%	174.6%
Georgia	4.2%	7.4%	8.9%	12.0%	14.4%	113.2%	61.8%	244.9%
Kentucky	4.5%	6.7%	7.8%	9.5%	11.4%	74.5%	45.6%	154.2%
Maryland	3.9%	7.9%	9.5%	13.8%	17.3%	145.0%	82.9%	348.1%
Mississippi	5.9%	9.0%	10.7%	12.5%	14.2%	79.3%	33.3%	139.0%
New York	9.3%	12.7%	14.8%	16.7%	19.3%	58.9%	31.1%	108.3%
North Carolina	5.4%	9.5%	12.4%	15.8%	18.8%	130.3%	52.0%	250.1%
Ohio	4.2%	7.0%	7.6%	9.1%	10.5%	81.9%	38.4%	151.7%
Pennsylvania	5.9%	9.1%	11.0%	13.4%	15.7%	86.9%	42.2%	165.9%
South Carolina	6.3%	8.9%	9.3%	11.8%	11.6%	47.2%	24.9%	83.8%
Tennessee	4.2%	7.0%	8.4%	10.3%	12.3%	99.2%	46.2%	191.1%
Virginia	5.1%	8.5%	10.0%	12.7%	15.0%	95.4%	49.7%	192.4%
West Virginia	4.7%	7.7%	9.0%	11.3%	13.5%	91.4%	49.5%	186.2%
ARC Urban Region	8.2%	12.6%	16.3%	20.4%	23.4%	98.3%	44.0%	185.5%
Alabama	8.8%	13.4%	17.8%	21.6%	24.5%	101.0%	38.1%	177.4%
Georgia	5.8%	11.7%	18.6%	25.0%	28.2%	220.0%	51.3%	383.9%
Kentucky	7.4%	10.3%	12.3%	15.2%	18.7%	66.9%	52.0%	153.8%
Maryland	6.6%	9.4%	11.5%	14.4%	17.3%	74.5%	49.4%	160.8%
Mississippi	9.8%	13.7%	16.7%	19.2%	21.1%	71.0%	26.2%	115.7%
New York	11.2%	15.7%	19.2%	22.1%	24.7%	71.5%	28.4%	120.2%
North Carolina	8.5%	13.1%	17.0%	21.1%	24.1%	101.0%	41.6%	184.6%
Ohio	6.1%	9.5%	11.4%	14.5%	16.3%	87.2%	43.5%	168.6%
Pennsylvania	7.9%	12.1%	15.8%	20.0%	23.5%	100.0%	48.5%	197.0%
South Carolina	8.7%	13.1%	16.8%	21.0%	23.7%	94.1%	40.7%	173.1%
Tennessee	9.5%	14.6%	17.9%	21.5%	24.2%	89.0%	35.1%	155.4%
Virginia	9.9%	15.7%	19.2%	23.1%	25.9%	92.8%	35.2%	160.5%
West Virginia	8.9%	13.3%	16.0%	18.8%	21.2%	80.5%	32.2%	138.6%

APPENDIX C

CHAPTER 6 TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 6.1 Variable Labels and Descriptions

Variable	Label	Description
Change in Poverty Status	PovRate7090	Change in Poverty Rate, 1970-1990
	PovRate9009	Change in Poverty Rate, 1990-2009
	PovRate7009	Change in Poverty Rate, 1970-2009
Change in Per Capita Income	PCI7090	Change in Per Capita Income, 1970-1990
	PCI9009	Change in Per Capita Income, 1990-2009
	PCI7009	Change in Per Capita Income, 1970-2009
Population Change	TotPop7090	Change in Total Population, 1970-1990
	TotPop9009	Change in Total Population, 1990-2009
	TotPop7009	Change in Total Population, 1970-2009
Educational Attainment	CollGradPlus7090	Change in Adult Population, College Grad +, 1970-1990
	CollGradPlus9009	Change in Adult Population, College Grad +, 1990-2009
	CollGradPlus7009	Change in Adult Population, College Grad +, 1970-2009
Government Dependency	PublicAssIn7090	Change in % of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income, 1970-1990
	PublicAssIn9009	Change in % of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income, 1990-2009
	PublicAssIn7009	Change in % of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income, 1970-2009
Industry Mix (Manufacturing)	PercManufEmpl7090	Change in % of Employment that is Manufacturing, 1970-1990
	PercManufEmpl9009	Change in % of Employment that is Manufacturing, 1990-2009
	PercManufEmpl7009	Change in % of Employment that is Manufacturing, 1970-2009
Industry Mix (Retail)	PercRTEmpl7090	Change in % of Employment that is Retail, 1970-1990
	PercRTEmpl9009	Change in % of Employment that is Retail, 1990-2009
	PercRTEmpl7009	Change in % of Employment that is Retail, 1970-2009
Home Ownership	OwnOcc7090	Change in % of Housing Units that are Owner Occupied, 1970-1990
	OwnOcc9009	Change in % of Housing Units that are Owner Occupied, 1990-2009
	OwnOcc7009	Change in % of Housing Units that are Owner Occupied, 1970-2009
Housing Structure	MobHomes7090	Change in % of Housing Units that are Mobile Home Units, 1970-1990
	MobHomes9009	Change in % of Housing Units that are Mobile Home Units, 1990-2009
	MobHomes7009	Change in % of Housing Units that are Mobile Home Units, 1970-2009
Housing Value	HomeVal50K7090	Change in % of Owner-Occupied Housing Units Valued at $50K +, 1970-1990
	HomeVal50K9009	Change in % of Owner-Occupied Housing Units Valued at $50K +, 1990-2009
	HomeVal50K7009	Change in % of Owner-Occupied Housing Units Valued at $50K +, 1970-2009
ARC Participation	ARC	Whether or not the County is served by the ARC (0-no, 1-yes)
Poverty Status	PovRate70	Poverty Rate 1970
Poverty Status	PovRate90	Poverty Rate 1990
Alabama	AL	Whether or not the County is located in Alabama (0-no, 1-yes)
Georgia	GA	Whether or not the County is located in Georgia (0-no, 1-yes)
Kentucky	KY	Whether or not the County is located in Kentucky (0-no, 1-yes)
Maryland	MD	Whether or not the County is located in Maryland (0-no, 1-yes)
Mississippi	MS	Whether or not the County is located in Mississippi (0-no, 1-yes)
New York	NY	Whether or not the County is located in New York (0-no, 1-yes)
North Carolina	NC	Whether or not the County is located in North Carolina (0-no, 1-yes)
Ohio	OH	Whether or not the County is located in Ohio (0-no, 1-yes)
Pennsylvania	PA	Whether or not the County is located in Pennsylvania (0-no, 1-yes)
South Carolina	SC	Whether or not the County is located in South Carolina (0-no, 1-yes)
Tennessee	TN	Whether or not the County is located in Tennessee (0-no, 1-yes)
Virginia	VA	Whether or not the County is located in Virginia (0-no, 1-yes)
West Virginia	WV	Whether or not the County is located in West Virginia (0-no, 1-yes)

Table 6.2 Descriptive Statistics for Regression Models

1970-2009	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviation
Change in Poverty Rate	564	-.862	2.159	-.170	.394
Change in Per Capita Income	564	-1.000	31.048	8.505	2.084
Change in Total Population	564	-1.000	9.600	.496	.909
Change in Adult Population, College Grad +	563	.037	15.613	1.975	1.238
Change in % of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	564	-.987	1.056	-.526	.352
Change in % of Employment that is Manufacturing	564	-.848	1.267	-.468	.236
Change in % of Employment that is Retail Trade	564	-.673	2.247	-.070	.280
Change in % of Housing Units that are Owner-Occupied	563	-.356	.544	.044	.088
Change in % of Housing Units that are Mobile Homes	562	-.837	35.417	2.447	2.719
Change in % of Owner-Occupied Housing Units Valued at $50K +	436	12.454	1200.186	152.117	135.441
1970-1990	**N**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Change in Poverty Rate	564	-.888	2.565	-.185	.349
Change in Per Capita Income	564	.338	14.260	3.887	.840
Change in Total Population	564	-.813	3.878	.223	.340
Change in Adult Population, College Grad +	564	.031	7.992	1.014	.638
Change in % of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	564	-.552	4.633	.705	.759
Change in % of Employment that is Manufacturing	564	-.730	.812	-.190	.229
Change in % of Employment that is Retail Trade	564	-.376	1.969	.187	.224
Change in % of Housing Units that are Owner-Occupied	564	-.370	.735	.054	.084
Change in % of Housing Units that are Mobile Homes	564	-.705	26.010	2.179	2.089
Change in % of Owner-Occupied Housing Units Valued at $50K +	437	.000	811.652	88.439	84.752
1990-2009	**N**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Change in Poverty Rate	564	-.459	1.393	.023	.232
Change in Per Capita Income	564	-1.000	1.678	.942	.197
Change in Total Population	564	-1.000	2.573	.168	.288
Change in Adult Population, College Grad +	564	-.533	1.963	.467	.274
Change in % of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	564	-.987	.319	-.739	.142
Change in % of Employment that is Manufacturing	564	-.897	1.355	-.341	.213
Change in % of Employment that is Retail Trade	564	-.708	1.076	-.214	.183
Change in % of Housing Units that are Owner-Occupied	564	-.171	.120	-.009	.042
Change in % of Housing Units that are Mobile Homes	564	-.824	2.186	.038	.267
Change in % of Owner-Occupied Housing Units Valued at $50K +	564	-.016	5.021	.943	.723

Table 6.3 Correlation Matrix for Non-Dummy Independent Variables, 1970-2009

1970-2009	TotPop	CollGrad Plus	Public AssIn	PercManuf Empl	PercRT Empl	OwnOcc	Mob Homes
CollGradPlus	.501**						
PublicAssIn	-.137**	-.106*					
PercManufEmpl	-.174**	-.245**	-.157**				
PercRTEmp	.073	.189**	-.104*	.000			
OwnOcc	.017	.050	-.311**	.222**	-.039		
MobHomes	-.226**	-.183**	-.310**	.405**	.075	.239**	
HomeVal50K	-.056	.154**	-.004	.017	.140**	.024	.077

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6.4 Correlation Matrix for Non-Dummy Independent Variables, 1970-1990

1970-1990	TotPop	CollGrad Plus	Public AssIn	PercManuf Empl	PercRT Empl	OwnOcc	Mob Homes
CollGradPlus	.320**						
PublicAssIn	-.193**	-.136**					
PercManufEmpl	-.116**	-.247**	-.141**				
PercRTEmp	.064	.124**	.035	-.273**			
OwnOcc	-.106*	-.015	-.411**	.352**	-.170**		
MobHomes	-.161**	-.142**	-.164**	.268**	-.053	.394**	
HomeVal50K	.023	.310**	-.019	-.148**	.159**	.003	-.071

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6.5 Correlation Matrix for Non-Dummy Independent Variables, 1990-2009

1990-2009	TotPop	CollGrad Plus	Public AssIn	PercManuf Empl	PercRT Empl	OwnOcc	Mob Homes
CollGradPlus	.354**						
PublicAssIn	-.084*	-.136**					
PercManufEmpl	-.195**	-.108*	.072				
PercRTEmp	.065	.153**	-.185**	-.187**			
OwnOcc	.074	.022	.265**	.115**	-.185**		
MobHomes	-.355**	-.160**	-.282**	.063	.147**	-.278**	
HomeVal50K	-.243**	.056	-.357**	.126**	.208**	-.173**	.406**

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6.6 Model 1a, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.504	.254	.242	.342248	1.352

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	22.030	9	2.448	20.897	.000
1	Residual	64.658	552	.117		
	Total	86.688	561			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.005	.057		.086	.932		
	ARC	.029	.036	.032	.806	.420	.884	1.132
	TotPop	-.034	.019	-.078	-1.789	.074	.703	1.423
	CollGradPlus	-.049	.014	-.154	-3.434	.001	.672	1.488
	PublicAssIn	.166	.046	.148	3.569	.000	.785	1.274
	PercManufEmpl	-.241	.069	-.144	-3.475	.001	.782	1.279
	PercRTEmpl	.105	.053	.075	1.968	.050	.936	1.069
	OwnOcc	-1.390	.186	-.310	-7.481	.000	.787	1.270
	MobHomes	-.007	.006	-.048	-1.099	.272	.707	1.415
	HomeVal50K	.000	.000	-.057	-1.510	.132	.961	1.040

Table 6.7 Model 1b, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.441	.194	.181	.316116	1.532

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	13.330	9	1.481	14.822	.000
1	Residual	55.361	554	.100		
	Total	68.691	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.210	.048		-4.391	.000		
	ARC	.105	.032	.129	3.267	.001	.940	1.064
	TotPop	-.159	.043	-.154	-3.690	.000	.830	1.205
	CollGradPlus	-.070	.023	-.128	-3.008	.003	.797	1.254
	PublicAssIn	.073	.020	.158	3.623	.000	.761	1.313
	PercManufEmpl	-.179	.067	-.117	-2.678	.008	.758	1.319
	PercRTEmpl	.121	.063	.078	1.928	.054	.900	1.111
	OwnOcc	-.670	.201	-.160	-3.341	.001	.631	1.585
	MobHomes	-.001	.007	-.003	-.071	.944	.774	1.292
	HomeVal50K	.000	.000	-.058	-1.457	.146	.908	1.101

Table 6.8 Model 1c, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.499	.249	.237	.202482	1.761

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.549	9	.839	20.458	.000
	Residual	22.713	554	.041		
	Total	30.262	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.490	.054		8.990	.000		
	ARC	-.040	.021	-.073	-1.897	.058	.913	1.095
	TotPop	.120	.035	.149	3.401	.001	.708	1.413
	CollGradPlus	-.095	.034	-.113	-2.773	.006	.822	1.217
	PublicAssIn	.467	.069	.286	6.781	.000	.759	1.318
	PercManufEmpl	-.063	.042	-.057	-1.474	.141	.895	1.117
	PercRTEmpl	.044	.050	.035	.883	.378	.870	1.149
	OwnOcc	-.741	.223	-.134	-3.323	.001	.833	1.201
	MobHomes	.172	.039	.198	4.456	.000	.686	1.458
	HomeVal50K	-.098	.014	-.306	-6.909	.000	.691	1.447

Table 6.9 Model 1d, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.607	.369	.358	1.643343	2.046

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	870.512	9	96.724	35.816	.000
	Residual	1490.719	552	2.701		
	Total	2361.230	561			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	6.591	.275		23.986	.000		
	ARC	-.314	.173	-.066	-1.821	.069	.884	1.132
	TotPop	-.038	.091	-.017	-.420	.675	.703	1.423
	CollGradPlus	.634	.068	.383	9.280	.000	.672	1.488
	PublicAssIn	-1.169	.223	-.200	-5.244	.000	.785	1.274
	PercManufEmpl	.183	.333	.021	.550	.582	.782	1.279
	PercRTEmpl	.428	.256	.059	1.675	.095	.936	1.069
	OwnOcc	7.176	.892	.307	8.045	.000	.787	1.270
	MobHomes	.034	.030	.044	1.104	.270	.707	1.415
	HomeVal50K	.000	.001	.016	.477	.633	.961	1.040

Table 6.10 Model 1e, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.638	.407	.398	.651654	2.068

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	161.571	9	17.952	42.275	.000
	Residual	235.258	554	.425		
	Total	396.829	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.383	.098		34.385	.000		
	ARC	-.191	.066	-.097	-2.884	.004	.940	1.064
	TotPop	-.047	.089	-.019	-.532	.595	.830	1.205
	CollGradPlus	.544	.048	.413	11.281	.000	.797	1.254
	PublicAssIn	-.253	.041	-.229	-6.107	.000	.761	1.313
	PercManufEmpl	.165	.138	.045	1.197	.232	.758	1.319
	PercRTEmpl	.419	.129	.112	3.243	.001	.900	1.111
	OwnOcc	2.604	.413	.259	6.299	.000	.631	1.585
	MobHomes	.018	.015	.046	1.225	.221	.774	1.292
	HomeVal50K	.001	.000	.073	2.133	.033	.908	1.101

Table 6.11 Model 1f, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.446	.199	.186	.177610	1.883

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.345	9	.483	15.305	.000
	Residual	17.476	554	.032		
	Total	21.821	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.576	.048		12.043	.000		
	ARC	-.015	.018	-.032	-.803	.422	.913	1.095
	TotPop	-.039	.031	-.058	-1.279	.201	.708	1.413
	CollGradPlus	.199	.030	.277	6.615	.000	.822	1.217
	PublicAssIn	-.310	.060	-.224	-5.137	.000	.759	1.318
	PercManufEmpl	.020	.037	.022	.549	.584	.895	1.117
	PercRTEmpl	-.118	.044	-.109	-2.683	.008	.870	1.149
	OwnOcc	.405	.196	.086	2.070	.039	.833	1.201
	MobHomes	-.120	.034	-.163	-3.550	.000	.686	1.458
	HomeVal50K	.056	.012	.204	4.457	.000	.691	1.447

Table 6.12 Model 2a, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.714a	.510	.501	.277747	1.711

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44.182	10	4.418	57.272	.000
	Residual	42.506	551	.077		
	Total	86.688	561			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.486	.054		8.930	.000		
	ARC	.019	.029	.021	.657	.511	.883	1.132
	TotPop	-.058	.015	-.135	-3.769	.000	.697	1.436
	CollGradPlus	-.047	.012	-.149	-4.103	.000	.672	1.488
	PublicAssIn	-.080	.040	-.072	-1.986	.048	.683	1.463
	PercManufEmpl	.022	.058	.013	.381	.703	.727	1.376
	PercRTEmpl	.097	.043	.069	2.245	.025	.936	1.069
	OwnOcc	-.799	.155	-.178	-5.166	.000	.747	1.338
	MobHomes	.037	.006	.253	6.378	.000	.565	1.770
	HomeVal50K	.000	.000	-.076	-2.497	.013	.960	1.042
	PovRate70	-2.412	.142	-.764	-16.946	.000	.438	2.285

Table 6.13 Model 2b, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.595	.354	.343	.283196	1.752

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24.340	10	2.434	30.350	.000
	Residual	44.350	553	.080		
	Total	68.691	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.192	.055		3.502	.000		
	ARC	.112	.029	.137	3.874	.000	.940	1.064
	TotPop	-.205	.039	-.200	-5.301	.000	.821	1.218
	CollGradPlus	-.056	.021	-.103	-2.689	.007	.795	1.258
	PublicAssIn	.016	.019	.035	.863	.388	.710	1.408
	PercManufEmpl	.115	.065	.075	1.773	.077	.645	1.550
	PercRTEmpl	.161	.056	.103	2.867	.004	.896	1.116
	OwnOcc	-.125	.186	-.030	-.671	.503	.591	1.691
	MobHomes	.040	.007	.236	5.385	.000	.606	1.649
	HomeVal50K	.000	.000	-.086	-2.405	.016	.904	1.106
	PovRate70	-1.743	.149	-.623	-11.717	.000	.413	2.422

Table 6.14 Model 2c, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.660	.436	.426	.175682	1.795

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	13.194	10	1.319	42.750	.000
1	Residual	17.068	553	.031		
	Total	30.262	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	.534	.047		11.273	.000		
	ARC	-.040	.018	-.074	-2.226	.026	.913	1.095
	TotPop	.042	.031	.052	1.352	.177	.683	1.463
	CollGradPlus	-.161	.030	-.190	-5.326	.000	.801	1.249
	PublicAssIn	.091	.066	.056	1.385	.167	.624	1.602
1	PercManufEmpl	.050	.038	.046	1.325	.186	.851	1.174
	PercRTEmpl	.027	.043	.021	.628	.531	.869	1.150
	OwnOcc	-1.075	.195	-.194	-5.509	.000	.820	1.220
	MobHomes	.188	.033	.217	5.628	.000	.685	1.460
	HomeVal50K	-.021	.014	-.064	-1.511	.131	.568	1.761
	PovRate90	-1.753	.130	-.634	-13.525	.000	.465	2.152

Table 6.15 Model 2d, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.650	.423	.412	1.572742	2.035

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	998.322	10	99.832	40.360	.000
1	Residual	1362.909	551	2.474		
	Total	2361.230	561			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	5.435	.308		17.632	.000		
	ARC	-.291	.165	-.061	-1.760	.079	.883	1.132
	TotPop	.020	.088	.009	.231	.817	.697	1.436
	CollGradPlus	.631	.065	.381	9.642	.000	.672	1.488
	PublicAssIn	-.578	.229	-.099	-2.530	.012	.683	1.463
1	PercManufEmpl	-.449	.331	-.052	-1.359	.175	.727	1.376
	PercRTEmpl	.447	.245	.061	1.826	.068	.936	1.069
	OwnOcc	5.757	.876	.246	6.571	.000	.747	1.338
	MobHomes	-.071	.032	-.094	-2.188	.029	.565	1.770
	HomeVal50K	.000	.001	.025	.769	.442	.960	1.042
	PovRate70	5.794	.806	.352	7.188	.000	.438	2.285

Table 6.16 Model 2e, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
			Model Summary		
1	.646	.417	.407	.646671	2.045

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
			ANOVA			
1	Regression	165.573	10	16.557	39.593	.000
	Residual	231.256	553	.418		
	Total	396.829	563			

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.141	.125		25.105	.000		
	ARC	-.195	.066	-.099	-2.966	.003	.940	1.064
	TotPop	-.019	.088	-.008	-.215	.830	.821	1.218
	CollGradPlus	.535	.048	.407	11.174	.000	.795	1.258
	PublicAssIn	-.219	.043	-.198	-5.140	.000	.710	1.408
	PercManufEmpl	-.012	.148	-.003	-.084	.933	.645	1.550
	PercRTEmpl	.395	.128	.105	3.072	.002	.896	1.116
	OwnOcc	2.275	.424	.227	5.368	.000	.591	1.691
	MobHomes	-.006	.017	-.015	-.348	.728	.606	1.649
	HomeVal50K	.001	.000	.080	2.352	.019	.904	1.106
	PovRate70	1.051	.340	.156	3.094	.002	.413	2.422

Table 6.17 Model 2f, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
			Model Summary		
1	.506	.256	.243	.171298	1.892

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
			ANOVA			
1	Regression	5.595	10	.559	19.067	.000
	Residual	16.227	553	.029		
	Total	21.821	563			

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.555	.046		12.005	.000		
	ARC	-.014	.018	-.031	-.814	.416	.913	1.095
	TotPop	-.003	.030	-.004	-.097	.923	.683	1.463
	CollGradPlus	.230	.029	.320	7.818	.000	.801	1.249
	PublicAssIn	-.134	.064	-.097	-2.079	.038	.624	1.602
	PercManufEmpl	-.033	.037	-.035	-.884	.377	.851	1.174
	PercRTEmpl	-.110	.042	-.102	-2.593	.010	.869	1.150
	OwnOcc	.562	.190	.120	2.954	.003	.820	1.220
	MobHomes	-.128	.033	-.174	-3.918	.000	.685	1.460
	HomeVal50K	.019	.013	.070	1.435	.152	.568	1.761
	PovRate90	.825	.126	.351	6.526	.000	.465	2.152

Table 6.18 Model 3a, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.776	.602	.585	.253283	2.015

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	52.174	23	2.268	35.360	.000
1	Residual	34.514	538	.064		
	Total	86.688	561			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.021	.189		-.111	.912		
	ARC	.023	.029	.025	.803	.422	.768	1.302
	TotPop	-.065	.016	-.150	-4.134	.000	.564	1.774
	CollGradPlus	-.049	.011	-.153	-4.470	.000	.632	1.583
	PublicAssln	.056	.047	.050	1.194	.233	.417	2.395
	PercManufEmpl	-.004	.058	-.002	-.062	.950	.605	1.653
	PercRTEmpl	.025	.041	.018	.616	.538	.853	1.173
	OwnOcc	-.705	.149	-.157	-4.735	.000	.671	1.491
	MobHomes	.026	.005	.182	4.861	.000	.526	1.900
	HomeVal50K	.000	.000	-.058	-2.033	.043	.921	1.086
	PovRate70	-1.944	.151	-.616	-12.833	.000	.321	3.113
	AL	.402	.185	.283	2.166	.031	.043	23.086
	GA	.519	.186	.366	2.790	.005	.043	23.265
	MD	.234	.221	.050	1.060	.290	.331	3.025
	MS	.509	.186	.321	2.731	.007	.053	18.715
	NY	.211	.187	.117	1.130	.259	.069	14.500
	NC	.874	.187	.545	4.664	.000	.054	18.442
	OH	.523	.186	.358	2.817	.005	.046	21.802
	PA	.399	.186	.307	2.146	.032	.036	27.590
	SC	.467	.197	.165	2.373	.018	.154	6.505
	TN	.394	.184	.327	2.146	.032	.032	31.454
	VA	.429	.185	.316	2.320	.021	.040	25.125
	WV	.411	.185	.311	2.222	.027	.038	26.473

Table 6.19 Model 3b, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.689	.475	.452	.258490	2.112

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	32.610	23	1.418	21.219	.000
1	Residual	36.081	540	.067		
	Total	68.691	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.301	.193		-1.559	.120		
	ARC	.079	.028	.097	2.821	.005	.830	1.205
	TotPop	-.183	.038	-.178	-4.788	.000	.705	1.418
	CollGradPlus	-.060	.020	-.109	-3.021	.003	.746	1.341
	PublicAssIn	.037	.021	.081	1.806	.072	.486	2.057
	PercManufEmpl	.007	.065	.005	.112	.911	.537	1.861
	PercRTEmpl	.113	.054	.073	2.096	.037	.810	1.234
	OwnOcc	-.287	.184	-.069	-1.566	.118	.504	1.984
	MobHomes	.027	.007	.163	3.886	.000	.554	1.805
	HomeVal50K	.000	.000	-.053	-1.600	.110	.876	1.141
	PovRate70	-1.309	.161	-.468	-8.148	.000	.295	3.390
	AL	.385	.190	.305	2.027	.043	.043	23.312
	GA	.361	.190	.286	1.903	.058	.043	23.238
	MD	.258	.227	.062	1.139	.255	.327	3.056
	MS	.467	.192	.331	2.430	.015	.052	19.069
	NY	.141	.192	.088	.736	.462	.068	14.620
	NC	.752	.193	.527	3.908	.000	.053	18.693
	OH	.539	.192	.414	2.810	.005	.045	22.308
	PA	.395	.191	.341	2.065	.039	.036	27.999
	SC	.252	.203	.100	1.242	.215	.150	6.649
	TN	.321	.189	.300	1.704	.089	.031	31.832
	VA	.312	.191	.263	1.635	.103	.037	26.668
	WV	.413	.190	.351	2.167	.031	.037	26.932

Table 6.20 Model 3c, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.709	.503	.482	.166890	1.965

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	15.222	23	.662	23.762	.000
1	Residual	15.040	540	.028		
	Total	30.262	563			

Coefficients								
Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.509	.125		4.061	.000		
	ARC	-.025	.018	-.047	-1.373	.170	.794	1.260
	TotPop	-.057	.036	-.071	-1.605	.109	.465	2.152
	CollGradPlus	-.174	.030	-.206	-5.886	.000	.755	1.325
	PublicAssln	.098	.071	.060	1.384	.167	.484	2.068
	PercManufEmpl	.057	.039	.052	1.477	.140	.737	1.357
	PercRTEmpl	-.002	.042	-.002	-.057	.955	.835	1.198
	OwnOcc	-.752	.197	-.136	-3.819	.000	.726	1.377
	MobHomes	.139	.036	.160	3.833	.000	.526	1.902
	HomeVal50K	-.011	.014	-.034	-.777	.438	.491	2.037
	PovRate90	-1.703	.136	-.615	-12.538	.000	.382	2.617
	AL	-.046	.124	-.055	-.370	.711	.042	23.602
	GA	.160	.125	.191	1.283	.200	.042	23.986
	MD	-.088	.147	-.032	-.600	.549	.326	3.067
	MS	.006	.125	.006	.046	.963	.051	19.502
	NY	.021	.123	.020	.171	.864	.069	14.478
	NC	.148	.124	.156	1.196	.232	.054	18.494
	OH	-.024	.123	-.028	-.195	.845	.045	22.032
	PA	-.048	.122	-.062	-.390	.697	.036	27.507
	SC	.186	.130	.111	1.432	.153	.153	6.522
	TN	.023	.122	.032	.186	.853	.031	32.032
	VA	.046	.122	.059	.382	.702	.039	25.952
	WV	-.051	.124	-.066	-.416	.678	.037	27.198

Table 6.21 Model 3d, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.685	.470	.447	1.525814	2.187

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	1108.708	23	48.205	20.706	.000
1	Residual	1252.523	538	2.328		
	Total	2361.230	561			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	4.965	1.139		4.359	.000		
	ARC	-.233	.172	-.049	-1.354	.176	.768	1.302
	TotPop	.099	.094	.044	1.048	.295	.564	1.774
	CollGradPlus	.545	.065	.329	8.331	.000	.632	1.583
	PublicAssln	-.904	.284	-.155	-3.185	.002	.417	2.395
	PercManufEmpl	-.471	.351	-.054	-1.340	.181	.605	1.653
	PercRTEmpl	.155	.249	.021	.622	.534	.853	1.173
	OwnOcc	6.402	.897	.274	7.136	.000	.671	1.491
	MobHomes	-.100	.033	-.132	-3.050	.002	.526	1.900
	HomeVal50K	.001	.001	.032	.985	.325	.921	1.086
	PovRate70	6.982	.913	.424	7.650	.000	.321	3.113
1	AL	-.175	1.117	-.024	-.156	.876	.043	23.086
	GA	-.476	1.121	-.064	-.425	.671	.043	23.265
	MD	1.248	1.332	.051	.937	.349	.331	3.025
	MS	-.580	1.123	-.070	-.517	.606	.053	18.715
	NY	-.489	1.126	-.052	-.434	.664	.069	14.500
	NC	1.052	1.129	.126	.932	.352	.054	18.442
	OH	-.005	1.119	-.001	-.004	.997	.046	21.802
	PA	.247	1.120	.036	.220	.826	.036	27.590
	SC	-.155	1.185	-.010	-.131	.896	.154	6.505
	TN	.392	1.107	.062	.354	.723	.032	31.454
	VA	1.026	1.113	.145	.922	.357	.040	25.125
	WV	-.201	1.115	-.029	-.180	.857	.038	26.473

Table 6.22 Model 3e, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.696	.484	.462	.615818	2.240

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	192.044	23	8.350	22.017	.000
	Residual	204.785	540	.379		
	Total	396.829	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.110	.459		6.771	.000		
	ARC	-.150	.067	-.076	-2.242	.025	.830	1.205
	TotPop	-.097	.091	-.039	-1.070	.285	.705	1.418
	CollGradPlus	.452	.047	.343	9.591	.000	.746	1.341
	PublicAssIn	-.281	.049	-.254	-5.723	.000	.486	2.057
	PercManufEmpl	-.294	.154	-.080	-1.907	.057	.537	1.861
	PercRTEmpl	.168	.129	.045	1.304	.193	.810	1.234
	OwnOcc	2.358	.437	.235	5.394	.000	.504	1.984
	MobHomes	-.016	.017	-.040	-.967	.334	.554	1.805
	HomeVal50K	.001	.000	.083	2.509	.012	.876	1.141
	PovRate70	1.650	.383	.245	4.310	.000	.295	3.390
	AL	-.142	.453	-.047	-.315	.753	.043	23.312
	GA	-.021	.452	-.007	-.045	.964	.043	23.238
	MD	.313	.540	.031	.579	.563	.327	3.056
	MS	-.224	.457	-.066	-.489	.625	.052	19.069
	NY	-.317	.456	-.082	-.695	.487	.068	14.620
	NC	.407	.459	.119	.887	.375	.053	18.693
	OH	-.047	.457	-.015	-.103	.918	.045	22.308
	PA	-.126	.455	-.045	-.278	.781	.036	27.999
	SC	.059	.484	.010	.121	.903	.150	6.649
	TN	.201	.449	.078	.448	.654	.031	31.832
	VA	.498	.455	.175	1.094	.274	.037	26.668
	WV	-.251	.454	-.089	-.553	.581	.037	26.932

Table 6.23 Model 3f, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.542	.294	.264	.168886	1.951

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.419	23	.279	9.785	.000
	Residual	15.402	540	.029		
	Total	21.821	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.672	.127		5.298	.000		
	ARC	-.013	.019	-.029	-.716	.474	.794	1.260
	TotPop	.065	.036	.095	1.799	.073	.465	2.152
	CollGradPlus	.229	.030	.319	7.657	.000	.755	1.325
	PublicAssln	-.153	.072	-.110	-2.124	.034	.484	2.068
	PercManufEmpl	-.029	.039	-.031	-.743	.458	.737	1.357
	PercRTEmpl	-.105	.043	-.097	-2.461	.014	.835	1.198
	OwnOcc	.341	.199	.073	1.712	.088	.726	1.377
	MobHomes	-.136	.037	-.185	-3.701	.000	.526	1.902
	HomeVal50K	.020	.014	.074	1.443	.150	.491	2.037
	PovRate90	.760	.137	.323	5.530	.000	.382	2.617
	AL	-.107	.125	-.151	-.859	.391	.042	23.602
	GA	-.255	.126	-.358	-2.020	.044	.042	23.986
	MD	-.020	.148	-.008	-.132	.895	.326	3.067
	MS	-.123	.127	-.155	-.972	.331	.051	19.502
	NY	-.077	.125	-.085	-.617	.538	.069	14.478
	NC	-.151	.125	-.188	-1.209	.227	.054	18.494
	OH	-.149	.124	-.203	-1.196	.232	.045	22.032
	PA	-.126	.124	-.193	-1.019	.309	.036	27.507
	SC	-.179	.131	-.126	-1.366	.172	.153	6.522
	TN	-.120	.124	-.199	-.975	.330	.031	32.032
	VA	-.142	.123	-.213	-1.157	.248	.039	25.952
	WV	-.080	.125	-.121	-.640	.522	.037	27.198

Table 6.24 Revised Correlation Matrix for Non-Dummy Independent Variables, 1970-2009

1970-2009	CollGrad Plus	Public AssIn	PercManuf Empl	PercRT Empl
PublicAssIn	-.106*			
PercManufEmpl	-.245**	-.157**		
PercRTEmp	.189**	-.104*	.000	
OwnOcc	.050	-.311**	.222**	-.039

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6.25 Revised Correlation Matrix for Non-Dummy Independent Variables, 1970-1990

1970-1990	CollGrad Plus	Public AssIn	PercManuf Empl	PercRT Empl
PublicAssIn	-.136**			
PercManufEmpl	-.247**	-.141**		
PercRTEmp	.124**	-.035	-.273**	
OwnOcc	-.015	-.411**	.352**	-.170**

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6.26 Revised Correlation Matrix for Non-Dummy Independent Variables, 1990-2009

1990-2009	CollGrad Plus	Public AssIn	PercManuf Empl	PercRT Empl
PublicAssIn	-.136**			
PercManufEmpl	-.108*	.072		
PercRTEmp	.153**	-.185**	-.187**	
OwnOcc	.022	.265**	.115**	-.185**

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 6.27 Predicted Effects of Independent Variables on Dependent Variables

	Predicted Effects on:	
Positive Change in:	Change in Poverty Rate	Change in Per Capita Income
Educational Attainment	-	+
Public Assistance Income	+	-
Manufacturing Employment	-	+
Retail Employment	-	+
Home Ownership	-	+

Table 6.28 Summary of Models 4a-r, R-Square, Adjusted R-Square, and F-statistics (significance levels) Scores

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	F-statistic	Sig.
a		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.250	.242	30.858	.000*
b			1970-1990	.172	.163	19.253	.000*
c			1990-2009	.151	.141	16.458	.000*
d	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.184	.168	10.961	.000*
e			1970-1990	.121	.103	6.685	.000*
f			1990-2009	.286	.271	19.439	.000*
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.340	.281	5.764	.000*
h			1970-1990	.324	.264	5.355	.000*
i			1990-2009	.166	.091	2.222	.051
j		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.369	.362	54.256	.000*
k			1970-1990	.401	.394	62.035	.000*
l			1990-2009	.158	.149	17.434	.000*
m	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.424	.412	35.744	.000*
n			1970-1990	.409	.396	33.502	.000*
o			1990-2009	.159	.142	9.170	.000*
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.350	.291	6.005	.000*
q			1970-1990	.348	.290	5.962	.000*
r			1990-2009	.152	.076	1.998	.078

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.29 Summary of Models 4a-r, Selected Statistics for ARC Influence on Dependent Variables

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	Beta	Standardized Beta	T-score	Sig.
a		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.026	.028	.723	.470
b			1970-1990	.111	.136	3.469	.001*
c			1990-2009	-.066	-.121	-3.012	.003*
d	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.012	-.015	-.265	.791
e			1970-1990	.137	.190	3.377	.001*
f			1990-2009	-.138	-.293	-5.234	.000*
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	-.082	-.207	-1.866	.066
h			1970-1990	-.010	-.036	-.324	.747
i			1990-2009	-.080	-.244	-1.882	.064
j		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.275	-.057	-1.622	.105
k			1970-1990	-.175	-.089	-2.674	.008*
l			1990-2009	-.003	-.006	-.153	.879
m	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.221	-.047	-.958	.339
n			1970-1990	-.200	-.099	-2.135	.034*
o			1990-2009	.052	.138	2.272	.024*
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.496	.162	1.473	.145
q			1970-1990	.019	.015	.139	.890
r			1990-2009	.065	.151	1.158	.251

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.30 Summary of Models 4a-r, Selected Statistics for Influence of Educational Attainment (College Graduate or More) on Dependent Variables

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	Beta	Standardized Beta	T-score	Sig.
a	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.061	-.192	-4.916	.000*
b			1970-1990	-.100	-.183	-4.519	.000*
c			1990-2009	-.087	-.103	-2.568	.010*
d		ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.077	-.190	-3.148	.001*
e			1970-1990	-.092	-.171	-2.987	.003*
f			1990-2009	-.113	-.130	-2.580	.010*
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	-.023	-.086	-.839	.404
h			1970-1990	.027	.072	.683	.497
i			1990-2009	-.049	-.105	-.905	.369
j	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.614	.370	10.306	.000*
k			1970-1990	.549	.417	12.110	.000*
l			1990-2009	.209	.291	7.290	.000*
m		ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	1.053	.439	9.378	.000*
n			1970-1990	.633	.420	8.917	.000*
o			1990-2009	.159	.230	4.206	.000*
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	-.187	-.090	-.886	.379
q			1970-1990	-.051	-.030	-.288	.774
r			1990-2009	.085	.139	1.192	.237

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.31 Summary of Models 4a-r, Selected Statistics for Influence of Government Dependency (Public Assistance Income) on Dependent Variables

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	Beta	Standardized Beta	T-score	Sig.
a	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.183	.163	4.103	.000*
b			1970-1990	.089	.194	4.507	.000*
c			1990-2009	.528	.324	7.840	.000*
d		ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.171	.149	2.444	.015*
e			1970-1990	.081	.174	2.862	.005*
f			1990-2009	.603	.346	6.363	.000*
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.340	.409	3.750	.000*
h			1970-1990	.102	.377	3.399	.001*
i			1990-2009	.228	.151	1.241	.219
j	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-1.207	-.206	-5.658	.000*
k			1970-1990	-.246	-.222	-6.081	.000*
l			1990-2009	-.338	-.245	-5.941	.000*
m		ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-1.577	-.231	-4.507	.000*
n			1970-1990	-.346	-.262	-5.258	.000*
o			1990-2009	-.284	-.205	-3.466	.001*
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	-1.750	-.275	-2.537	.014*
q			1970-1990	-.544	-.448	-4.111	.000*
r			1990-2009	.083	.042	.345	.731

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.32 Summary of Models 4a-r, Selected Statistics for Influence of Industry Mix (Manufacturing Employment) on Dependent Variables

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	Beta	Standardized Beta	T-score	Sig.
a		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.257	-.154	-3.887	.000*
b			1970-1990	-.164	-.108	-2.474	.014*
c			1990-2009	-.126	-.115	-2.865	.004*
d	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-.190	-.135	-2.357	.019*
e			1970-1990	-.114	-.082	-1.327	.186
f			1990-2009	-.038	-.042	-.811	.418
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	-.117	-.253	-2.298	.025*
h			1970-1990	-.175	-.401	-3.681	.000*
i			1990-2009	-.045	-.118	-1.021	.311
j		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.307	.035	.970	.332
k			1970-1990	.149	.041	1.099	.272
l			1990-2009	.047	.051	1.276	.202
m	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.669	.080	1.663	.097
n			1970-1990	-.073	-.019	-.366	.715
o			1990-2009	.055	.076	1.353	.177
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	1.401	.394	3.606	.001*
q			1970-1990	.207	.105	.983	.329
r			1990-2009	.060	.120	1.026	.309

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.33 Summary of Models 4a-r, Selected Statistics for Influence of Industry Mix (Retail Trade Employment) on Dependent Variables

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	Beta	Standardized Beta	T-score	Sig.
a		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.100	.071	1.871	.062
b			1970-1990	.114	.073	1.809	.071
c			1990-2009	.006	.005	.125	.901
d	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.133	.109	1.999	.046*
e			1970-1990	.044	.031	.533	.594
f			1990-2009	.027	.024	.463	.644
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.065	.145	1.374	.174
h			1970-1990	.022	.044	.406	.686
i			1990-2009	.020	.031	.263	.793
j		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.460	.063	1.809	.071
k			1970-1990	.439	.117	3.399	.001*
l			1990-2009	-.101	-.093	-2.284	.023*
m	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	.293	.040	.881	.379
n			1970-1990	.403	.101	2.132	.034*
o			1990-2009	-.072	-.080	-1.422	.156
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	-.778	-.228	-2.175	.033*
q			1970-1990	.413	.186	1.751	.084
r			1990-2009	-.260	-.309	-2.615	.011*

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.34 Summary of Models 4a-r, Selected Statistics for Influence of Home
Ownership (Owner-Occupied Housing Units as a Percentage of Total Housing Units) on
Dependent Variables

Model 4	Dependent Variable	Region of Analysis	Time Period	Beta	Standardized Beta	T-score	Sig.
a		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-1.419	-.316	-7.711	.000*
b			1970-1990	-.547	-.131	-2.895	.004*
c			1990-2009	-.798	-.144	-3.438	.001*
d	Change in Poverty Rate	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	-1.004	-.256	-4.334	.000*
e			1970-1990	-.339	-.092	-1.443	.150
f			1990-2009	-.587	-.112	-2.109	.036*
g		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.222	.088	.839	.404
h			1970-1990	-.545	-.242	-2.113	.038*
i			1990-2009	.339	.099	.842	.403
j		ARC and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	7.375	.315	8.387	.000*
k			1970-1990	2.820	.281	7.296	.000*
l			1990-2009	.480	.102	2.443	.015*
m	Change in Per Capita Income	ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) and ARC Comparable Region	1970-2009	7.782	.334	6.721	.000*
n			1970-1990	3.086	.296	5.687	.000*
o			1990-2009	.644	.155	2.679	.008*
p		ARC and ARC Comparable Region (State of Kentucky Only)	1970-2009	.073	.004	.036	.971
q			1970-1990	1.774	.175	1.554	.125
r			1990-2009	-.077	-.017	-.145	.885

*Significant at the .05 confidence level

Table 6.35 Model 4a, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.500	.250	.242	.343387	1.363

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	21.832	6	3.639	30.858	.000
	Residual	65.561	556	.118		
	Total	87.393	562			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.023	.053		-.434	.664		
	ARC	.026	.035	.028	.723	.470	.915	1.093
	CollGradPlus	-.061	.012	-.192	-4.916	.000	.880	1.136
	PublicAssIn	.183	.045	.163	4.103	.000	.852	1.174
	PercManufEmpl	-.257	.066	-.154	-3.887	.000	.863	1.158
	PercRTEmpl	.100	.053	.071	1.871	.062	.942	1.061
	OwnOcc	-1.419	.184	-.316	-7.711	.000	.805	1.243

Table 6.36 Model 4b, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.414	.172	.163	.319593	1.524

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.799	6	1.966	19.253	.000
	Residual	56.892	557	.102		
	Total	68.691	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.254	.045		-5.652	.000		
	ARC	.111	.032	.136	3.469	.001	.970	1.030
	CollGradPlus	-.100	.022	-.183	-4.519	.000	.905	1.104
	PublicAssIn	.089	.020	.194	4.507	.000	.805	1.243
	PercManufEmpl	-.164	.066	-.108	-2.474	.014	.781	1.280
	PercRTEmpl	.114	.063	.073	1.809	.071	.904	1.106
	OwnOcc	-.547	.189	-.131	-2.895	.004	.726	1.377

Table 6.37 Model 4c, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as
Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.388	.151	.141	.214823	1.660

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.557	6	.760	16.458	.000
	Residual	25.705	557	.046		
	Total	30.262	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.455	.057		7.962	.000		
	ARC	-.066	.022	-.121	-3.012	.003	.939	1.065
	CollGradPlus	-.087	.034	-.103	-2.568	.010	.949	1.053
	PublicAssIn	.528	.067	.324	7.840	.000	.892	1.121
	PercManufEmpl	-.126	.044	-.115	-2.865	.004	.941	1.063
	PercRTEmpl	.006	.052	.005	.125	.901	.905	1.105
	OwnOcc	-.798	.232	-.144	-3.438	.001	.865	1.156

Table 6.38 Model 4d, 1970-2009, ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) + ARC
Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.429	.184	.168	.360636	.956

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.553	6	1.426	10.961	.000
	Residual	37.847	291	.130		
	Total	46.400	297			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.005	.071		.077	.939		
	ARC	-.012	.046	-.015	-.265	.791	.829	1.207
	CollGradPlus	-.077	.022	-.190	-3.418	.001	.905	1.105
	PublicAssIn	.171	.070	.149	2.444	.015	.755	1.325
	PercManufEmpl	-.190	.081	-.135	-2.357	.019	.859	1.165
	PercRTEmpl	.133	.067	.109	1.999	.046	.951	1.052
	OwnOcc	-1.004	.232	-.256	-4.334	.000	.801	1.248

Table 6.39 Model 4e, 1970-1990, ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.348	.121	.103	.340431	1.246

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.648	6	.775	6.685	.000
	Residual	33.725	291	.116		
	Total	38.373	297			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.253	.055		-4.631	.000		
	ARC	.137	.041	.190	3.377	.001	.953	1.049
	CollGradPlus	-.092	.031	-.171	-2.987	.003	.917	1.090
	PublicAssIn	.081	.028	.174	2.862	.005	.817	1.224
	PercManufEmpl	-.114	.086	-.082	-1.327	.186	.786	1.272
	PercRTEmpl	.044	.082	.031	.533	.594	.908	1.102
	OwnOcc	-.339	.235	-.092	-1.443	.150	.750	1.333

Table 6.40 Model 4f, 1990-2009, ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) + ARC Comp Region, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.535	.286	.271	.199758	1.823

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.654	6	.776	19.439	.000
	Residual	11.612	291	.040		
	Total	16.266	297			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.556	.074		7.466	.000		
	ARC	-.138	.026	-.293	-5.234	.000	.783	1.277
	CollGradPlus	-.113	.044	-.130	-2.580	.010	.969	1.032
	PublicAssIn	.603	.095	.346	6.363	.000	.830	1.205
	PercManufEmpl	-.038	.047	-.042	-.811	.418	.926	1.079
	PercRTEmpl	.027	.058	.024	.463	.644	.919	1.088
	OwnOcc	-.587	.278	-.112	-2.109	.036	.865	1.156

Table 6.41 Model 4g, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, State of Kentucky Only,
Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.583	.340	.281	.151006	1.840

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.789	6	.131	5.764	.000
	Residual	1.528	67	.023		
	Total	2.316	73			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.000	.087		.006	.995		
	ARC	-.082	.044	-.207	-1.866	.066	.801	1.249
	CollGradPlus	-.023	.028	-.086	-.839	.404	.946	1.057
	PublicAssIn	.340	.091	.409	3.750	.000	.826	1.211
	PercManufEmpl	-.117	.051	-.253	-2.298	.025	.814	1.229
	PercRTEmpl	.065	.047	.145	1.374	.174	.883	1.132
	OwnOcc	.222	.264	.088	.839	.404	.893	1.120

Table 6.42 Model 4h, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, State of Kentucky Only,
Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.569	.324	.264	.109854	1.675

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.388	6	.065	5.355	.000
	Residual	.808	67	.012		
	Total	1.196	73			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.241	.048		-5.023	.000		
	ARC	-.010	.031	-.036	-.324	.747	.834	1.200
	CollGradPlus	.027	.040	.072	.683	.497	.910	1.099
	PublicAssIn	.102	.030	.377	3.399	.001	.819	1.221
	PercManufEmpl	-.175	.048	-.401	-3.681	.000	.851	1.175
	PercRTEmpl	.022	.053	.044	.406	.686	.865	1.156
	OwnOcc	-.545	.258	-.242	-2.113	.038	.767	1.304

Table 6.43 Model 4i, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, State of Kentucky Only, Poverty Rate as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.407	.166	.091	.140415	1.729

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	.263	6	.044	2.222	.051
1	Residual	1.321	67	.020		
	Total	1.584	73			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.153	.139		1.104	.274		
	ARC	-.080	.043	-.244	-1.882	.064	.740	1.351
	CollGradPlus	-.049	.054	-.105	-.905	.369	.928	1.077
	PublicAssIn	.228	.184	.151	1.241	.219	.841	1.189
	PercManufEmpl	-.045	.044	-.118	-1.021	.311	.930	1.076
	PercRTEmpl	.020	.076	.031	.263	.793	.909	1.100
	OwnOcc	.339	.403	.099	.842	.403	.895	1.118

Table 6.44 Model 4j, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.608	.369	.362	1.640727	2.056

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	876.341	6	146.057	54.256	.000
1	Residual	1496.743	556	2.692		
	Total	2373.084	562			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	6.730	.251		26.812	.000		
	ARC	-.275	.169	-.057	-1.622	.105	.915	1.093
	CollGradPlus	.614	.060	.370	10.306	.000	.880	1.136
	PublicAssIn	-1.207	.213	-.206	-5.658	.000	.852	1.174
	PercManufEmpl	.307	.316	.035	.970	.332	.863	1.158
	PercRTEmpl	.460	.254	.063	1.809	.071	.942	1.061
	OwnOcc	7.375	.879	.315	8.387	.000	.805	1.243

Table 6.45 Model 4k, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.633	.401	.394	.653499	2.111

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	158.956	6	26.493	62.035	.000
1	Residual	237.873	557	.427		
	Total	396.829	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	3.430	.092		37.349	.000		
	ARC	-.175	.065	-.089	-2.674	.008	.970	1.030
	CollGradPlus	.549	.045	.417	12.110	.000	.905	1.104
1	PublicAssIn	-.246	.040	-.222	-6.081	.000	.805	1.243
	PercManufEmpl	.149	.136	.041	1.099	.272	.781	1.280
	PercRTEmpl	.439	.129	.117	3.399	.001	.904	1.106
	OwnOcc	2.820	.386	.281	7.296	.000	.726	1.377

Table 6.46 Model 4l, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.398	.158	.149	.181611	1.874

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	3.450	6	.575	17.434	.000
1	Residual	18.371	557	.033		
	Total	21.821	563			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
	(Constant)	.596	.048		12.320	.000		
	ARC	-.003	.018	-.006	-.153	.879	.939	1.065
	CollGradPlus	.209	.029	.291	7.290	.000	.949	1.053
1	PublicAssIn	-.338	.057	-.245	-5.941	.000	.892	1.121
	PercManufEmpl	.047	.037	.051	1.276	.202	.941	1.063
	PercRTEmpl	-.101	.044	-.093	-2.284	.023	.905	1.105
	OwnOcc	.480	.196	.102	2.443	.015	.865	1.156

Table 6.47 Model 4m, 1970-2009, ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.651	.424	.412	1.801900	2.094

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	696.338	6	116.056	35.744	.000
	Residual	944.831	291	3.247		
	Total	1641.170	297			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.845	.354		16.517	.000		
	ARC	-.221	.230	-.047	-.958	.339	.829	1.207
	CollGradPlus	1.053	.112	.439	9.378	.000	.905	1.105
	PublicAssIn	-1.577	.350	-.231	-4.507	.000	.755	1.325
	PercManufEmpl	.669	.402	.080	1.663	.097	.859	1.165
	PercRTEmpl	.293	.333	.040	.881	.379	.951	1.052
	OwnOcc	7.782	1.158	.334	6.721	.000	.801	1.248

Table 6.48 Model 4n, 1970-1990, ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.639	.409	.396	.787159	2.050

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	124.552	6	20.759	33.502	.000
	Residual	180.309	291	.620		
	Total	304.861	297			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.365	.126		26.618	.000		
	ARC	-.200	.094	-.099	-2.135	.034	.953	1.049
	CollGradPlus	.633	.071	.420	8.917	.000	.917	1.090
	PublicAssIn	-.346	.066	-.262	-5.258	.000	.817	1.224
	PercManufEmpl	-.073	.198	-.019	-.366	.715	.786	1.272
	PercRTEmpl	.403	.189	.101	2.132	.034	.908	1.102
	OwnOcc	3.086	.543	.296	5.687	.000	.750	1.333

Table 6.49 Model 4o, 1990-2009, ARC (At-Risk and Distressed Counties Only) + ARC Comp Region, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.399	.159	.142	.172729	1.841

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.642	6	.274	9.170	.000
	Residual	8.682	291	.030		
	Total	10.324	297			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.664	.064		10.321	.000		
	ARC	.052	.023	.138	2.272	.024	.783	1.277
	CollGradPlus	.159	.038	.230	4.206	.000	.969	1.032
	PublicAssIn	-.284	.082	-.205	-3.466	.001	.830	1.205
	PercManufEmpl	.055	.040	.076	1.353	.177	.926	1.079
	PercRTEmpl	-.072	.051	-.080	-1.422	.156	.919	1.088
	OwnOcc	.644	.240	.155	2.679	.008	.865	1.156

Table 6.50 Model 4p, 1970-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, State of Kentucky Only, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.591	.350	.291	1.149908	2.058

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.641	6	7.940	6.005	.000
	Residual	88.593	67	1.322		
	Total	136.235	73			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	7.840	.661		11.867	.000		
	ARC	.496	.336	.162	1.473	.145	.801	1.249
	CollGradPlus	-.187	.211	-.090	-.886	.379	.946	1.057
	PublicAssIn	-1.750	.690	-.275	-2.537	.014	.826	1.211
	PercManufEmpl	1.401	.389	.394	3.606	.001	.814	1.229
	PercRTEmpl	-.778	.358	-.228	-2.175	.033	.883	1.132
	OwnOcc	.073	2.011	.004	.036	.971	.893	1.120

Table 6.51 Model 4q, 1970-1990, ARC + ARC Comp Region, State of Kentucky Only, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	590	.348	.290	.486202	1.588

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	8.456	6	1.409	5.962	.000
1	Residual	15.838	67	.236		
	Total	24.294	73			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.947	.212		18.611	.000		
	ARC	.019	.139	.015	.139	.890	.834	1.200
	CollGradPlus	-.051	.178	-.030	-.288	.774	.910	1.099
	PublicAssIn	-.544	.132	-.448	-4.111	.000	.819	1.221
	PercManufEmpl	.207	.211	.105	.983	.329	.851	1.175
	PercRTEmpl	.413	.236	.186	1.751	.084	.865	1.156
	OwnOcc	1.774	1.142	.175	1.554	.125	.767	1.304

Table 6.52 Model 4r, 1990-2009, ARC + ARC Comp Region, State of Kentucky Only, Per Capita Income as Dependent Variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	.390	.152	.076	.184301	1.924

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	.407	6	.068	1.998	.078
1	Residual	2.276	67	.034		
	Total	2.683	73			

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.963	.182		5.280	.000		
	ARC	.065	.056	.151	1.158	.251	.740	1.351
	CollGradPlus	.085	.071	.139	1.192	.237	.928	1.077
	PublicAssIn	.083	.241	.042	.345	.731	.841	1.189
	PercManufEmpl	.060	.058	.120	1.026	.309	.930	1.076
	PercRTEmpl	-.260	.100	-.309	-2.615	.011	.909	1.100
	OwnOcc	-.077	.528	-.017	-.145	.885	.895	1.118