

Where Americans Live, Work and Do Business: Thirty-Five Year Trends

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1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is the third in a series where we study spatial settlement trends in the U.S. since 1969, the first year of BEA's REIS data series. The research is prompted by the two ongoing debates over these trends. In one, there are recurrent claims that longtime decentralization trends are reversing and that many people are returning to established core areas. Our previous papers disputed that view (An, Gordon, Richardson; 2002 and Kim, Gordon, Richardson; 2007). Interestingly, a recent study by Brookings demographers (Berube, et al., 2005) suggests that suburbanization trends in the U.S. are now so extensive that we actually have more of an exurbanization phenomenon.¹ While there are many reports of "downtown revivals", these are not the dominant trend. Rather, it remains true that most metro areas are still decentralizing. Cox (<http://www.demographia.com/db-2000coresub.htm>) shows that in the years 1990-2000, 84 percent of population growth in the top-50 U.S. metros was in their suburbs (see also Rappaport, 2003). The reasons have much to do with widespread

¹ The popular press also makes occasional reference to related phenomena. "The New American Gentry: Wealthy folks are colonizing rural areas, bringing cash, culture and controversy. ... The word 'gentrification' conjures up images of once-poor urban neighborhoods invaded by capuccino bars and million-dollar condos. Now, broad swaths of rural America – from New England to the Rocky Mountain West – are being gussed up, too. ... And yet gentrification is selective. Rural America makes up about three-quarters of the nation's land mass, but has just 17% of the population, about 50 million people. Many mining towns and Great Plains' farming communities have stagnating or shrinking populations while more scenic communities are soaking up new riches." (*Wall Street Journal*, January, 19, 2008).

preferences for spaciousness, rising incomes and the steady long-term decline in communications and transportation costs.

The other debate is over the desirability of either trend. This is often referred to as the “sprawl debate.” A recent analysis based on remote-sensing data reported that the extent of U.S. urban sprawl had been grossly overstated (Burchfield, *et al.*, 2006). Two of us have written about some of the positive aspects of auto-oriented development (Gordon and Richardson, 2001) and there is a large and still growing literature on this topic, especially the many proposed “smart growth” approaches; two useful summaries have recently been published, one by Bruegemann (2005) and the other by Bogart (2006). Superimposed on this are various discussions that suggest the “death of distance” in light of rapid advances in telecommunications.²

The findings that we reported in last year’s paper were these: (i) There are significant *regional* growth differences and these are reflected in regional settlement differences (where the growth is); (ii) Most core-based-

² “It is one of the ironies of the age. Just as the wonders of communications technology make it possible to conduct all sorts of computer-based activities from any corner of the earth, so humanity clusters more into cities than ever before. Location, which should surely be irrelevant, seems to matter more, not less. Physical proximity appears to have virtues in commercial life that no amount of technological gimmickry can replace.” *The Economist* (July 16, 2001)

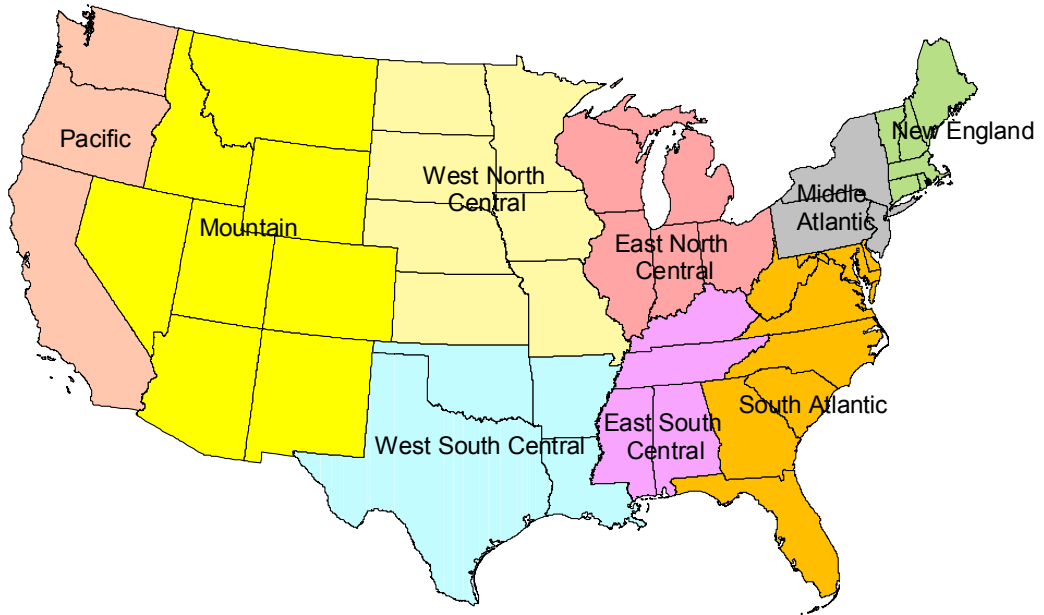
county (private) *employment* growth was in the small metro areas, those with less than 1-million residents (in 2000); (iii) There appear to be cycles of decentralization-centralization; what explains them? (iv) Decentralization can extend through exurban hinterlands beyond suburbanization; (v) The cycles can be identified much more for employment growth than for population growth; (vi) At points of the cycle where there is a decentralization push, it usually extends through the non-metro hinterlands.

This third look at the REIS data extends our previous work in two ways: 1) we study the *nine census divisions* (Figure 1) rather than the four major census regions; and 2) we also look at trends in proprietorship employment, a proxy for entrepreneurial activity.³ Entrepreneurial activity is probably most easily measured by the number of start-up firms (Acs and Armington, 2006) but we do not have information on these in the REIS file so the *growth* of proprietorship employment will be the proxy⁴. Cities are regarded as “the engines of growth” so spatial arrangements that facilitate key knowledge spillovers are likely to matter to successful entrepreneurial discovery; with these data we are able to investigate how some of this works over larger spatial scales in a world where the marginal cost of communications is near zero. Economic growth theory is now more Schumpeterian than ever (Romer, 1986; Lucas, 1988), but what are its spatial dimensions?

³ Kreft and Sobel (2003) reported that, “... sole proprietorships, has been widely supported in the literature as a good proxy for the level of entrepreneurship.” (p, 5).

⁴ Glaeser and Ponzetto (2007) use metro area employment in twenty skilled occupations as a proxy.

Figure 1: U.S. Census 9 Divisions



2. DATA AND DEFINITIONS

In our most recent (second) REIS paper, we mentioned that a reason for another look was the fact that the data had become available for the Census Bureau's redefined core-based counties, the metropolitan and the micropolitan areas (Plane, Henrie and Perry, 2002). We assigned the balance of the non-core U.S. counties with respect to their adjacency (or not) to large metro, small metro or micro areas and whether or not they contained a town of more than 2,500 residents. Each of the U.S. counties could, then, be assigned to one of twelve categories. This offered a more revealing and comprehensive categorization than we get from the conventional and still widely used suburb-vs.-central city dichotomy.

The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) had recently reorganized the metropolitan classifications. The new system changed boundaries of some old metropolitan areas and created new micropolitan statistical areas. Both groups are collectively called Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs). The general concept of Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) is a geographic entity associated with at least one urban area of substantial population (at least 10,000 or more), plus adjacent territory socially and economically linked with an urban area as measured by

commuting-to-work flows. The Metropolitan Statistical Areas were redefined based on urbanized areas of 50,000 or more population; the Micropolitan Statistical Areas were defined as urban clusters of at least 10,000 population but less than 50,000 population.

The new system was implemented to recognize the “edge cities” phenomenon. Many other labels have also been used. Mulligan and Vias (2006) call micropolitan areas “mini-metros.” The new scheme of CBSAs includes 93 percent of the U.S. population -- about 83 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas, 13 percent more than in the previously defined metropolitan areas. These newly classified Micropolitan Statistical Areas subdivide previously undifferentiated nonmetro territory into two types of counties—micropolitan and noncore (counties that do not qualify as CBSAs), in partial recognition of some of the complexity of non-metro settlement patterns. One of the limitations of using these data is that many of the MSAs include some suburbs while others include edge cities.

Table 2-1: Geographic and Demographic Coverage, Old and New Definitions

New Standards	Number of Counties	Share of U.S. population
Metropolitan	1,089	82.6%
Micropolitan	690	10.5%
Core Based	1,779	93.1%
Non-core Based	1,362	6.9%
The United States	3,141	100.0%
Old Standards		
Metropolitan	848	80.4%
Non-metropolitan	2,293	19.6%
The United States	3,141	100.0%

Source:Brooking Institute, 2004

The Urban Influence Codes have also been updated according to the new system of Core-and Non-Core-Based Statistical areas. The codes are now based on population and commuting data from the 2000 Census of Population. This scheme is useful for examining trends in the Non-Core-Based areas, arranging these counties by population and metro influence, arranging the county data into finer residential groups, beyond metro vs. nonmetro. The 2003 Urban Influence Codes categorize nonmetro counties as adjacent to a metro area with at least two percent of employed persons commuting to work in the core of the metro area. If a nonmetro county meets the adjacency criteria to more than one metro (or micro) area, it was designated as adjacent to the area to which the largest percentage of its workers commuted. The 2003 Urban Influence Codes make it possible to

allocate the 3,141 counties, county equivalents, and independent cities in the United States into 12 groups. Metro counties are divided into two groups— 1) those in "large" areas with at least 1 million residents and 2) those in "small" areas with fewer than 1 million residents. Nonmetro micropolitan counties are divided into three groups in terms of their adjacency to metro areas—1) adjacent to a large metro area; 2) adjacent to a small metro area; and 3) not adjacent to a metro area. Nonmetro noncore counties are divided into seven groups, determined by their adjacency to metro or micro areas and whether or not they have their "own town" of at least 2,500 residents. Census-defined places are considered to be towns in this classification. The independent cities of Virginia have been combined with their counties of origin, and Kalawao County Hawaii has been combined with Maui County. Adjacent location to a metro area denotes exurbanization whereas nonadjacency denotes independent development in a rural setting. The U.S. rural areas have been described as either declining or as resurgent, the latter largely because of telecommunications opportunities.

Table 2-2: 2003 Urban Influence Codes

Code	Description	Number of counties	2000 Population	Square miles	Population per sq. mile
Metropolitan counties:					
1	Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	413	149,224,067	267,423	558.0
2	Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	676	83,355,873	629,671	132.4
Nonmetropolitan counties:					
3	Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	92	5,147,233	94,178	54.7
4	Noncore adjacent to a large metro area	122	2,344,444	83,729	28.0
5	Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	300	14,642,549	280,988	52.1
6	Noncore adjacent to a small metro with town of at least 2,500 residents	356	7,810,637	333,465	23.4
7	Noncore adjacent to a small metro and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	181	1,860,084	152,677	12.2
8	Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	282	9,139,821	338,256	27.0
9	Noncore adjacent to micro area and contains a town of 2,500- 9,999 residents	201	3,227,833	193,200	16.7
10	Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	196	1,307,347	186,029	7.0
11	Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and contains a town of 2,500 or more residents	131	2,142,928	295,632	7.2
12	Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	169	983,162	220,798	4.5
Total		3119	281,185,978	3,076,046	91.4

Sources: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Economic Analysis

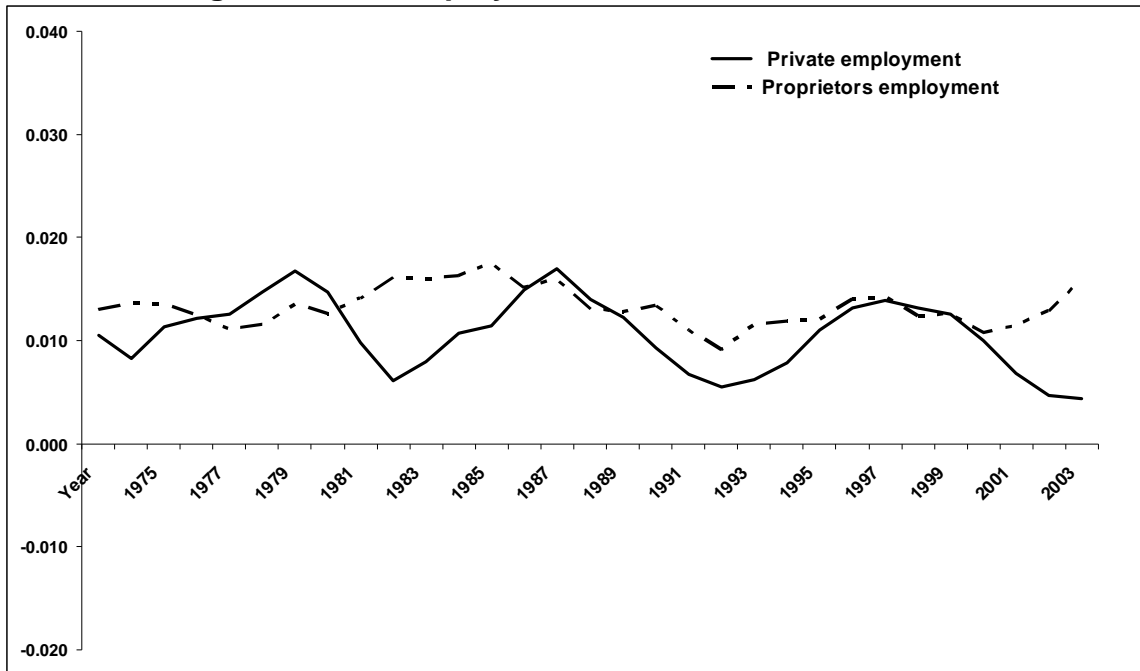
REIS reported county-level population and economic data for all U.S. counties on an annual basis from 1969 for 2004. For this paper, we examined three variables from the REIS county-level data: population, private employment and proprietor employment according to the 2003 Urban Influence Codes and the new Core- and Non-core Based Statistical Areas to examine recent trends of U.S. settlement patterns. This allowed us to examine the REIS data on 3,119 counties (excepting 21 counties with insufficient data) for 1969 through 2004 -- by the new groups of metropolitan and micropolitan areas and other non-Core Based Statistical areas. In what follows, we avoid the 12-way divisions and aggregate all of the non-adjacent non-core counties into groups that were either adjacent or non-adjacent to metro or micropolitan counties. In many of the tables that

follow, for ease of exposition, we used the bold font to identify the fastest growing area in each column (five-year period). We also shaded all of the areas growing faster than the corresponding national or regional (depending on the table) rates.

3. THIRTY-FIVE YEAR TRENDS

Before looking at the census division data, we start with background data for the U.S. as a whole. We show 5-year moving averages of growth rates in Figure 2 because annual rates fluctuated considerably. There are business cycle fluctuations but no discernible trends.

Figure 2: U.S. Employment Growth Rates, 1969-2004



What about the seven sub-areas introduced previously? To remove the effects of national business cycles, the national trends have been

subtracted from area trends. Figures 2a-2g show the five-year moving average growth rates for the seven spatial groupings.

Figure 2a: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences: Large Metropolitan Areas Less U.S. Rates, 1969-2004

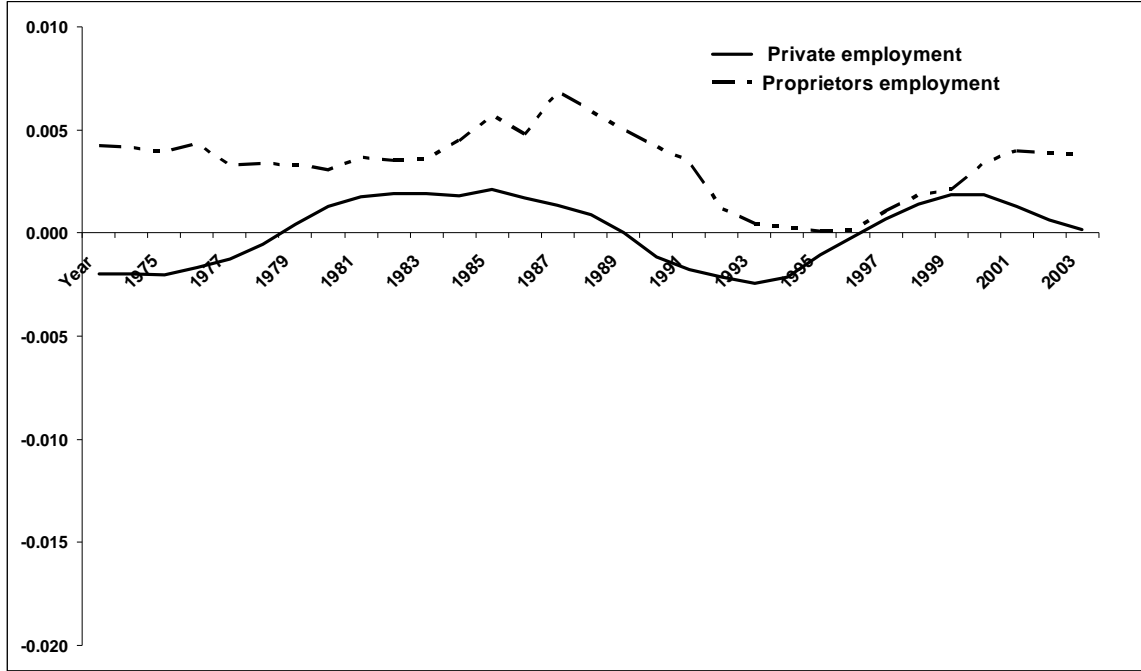
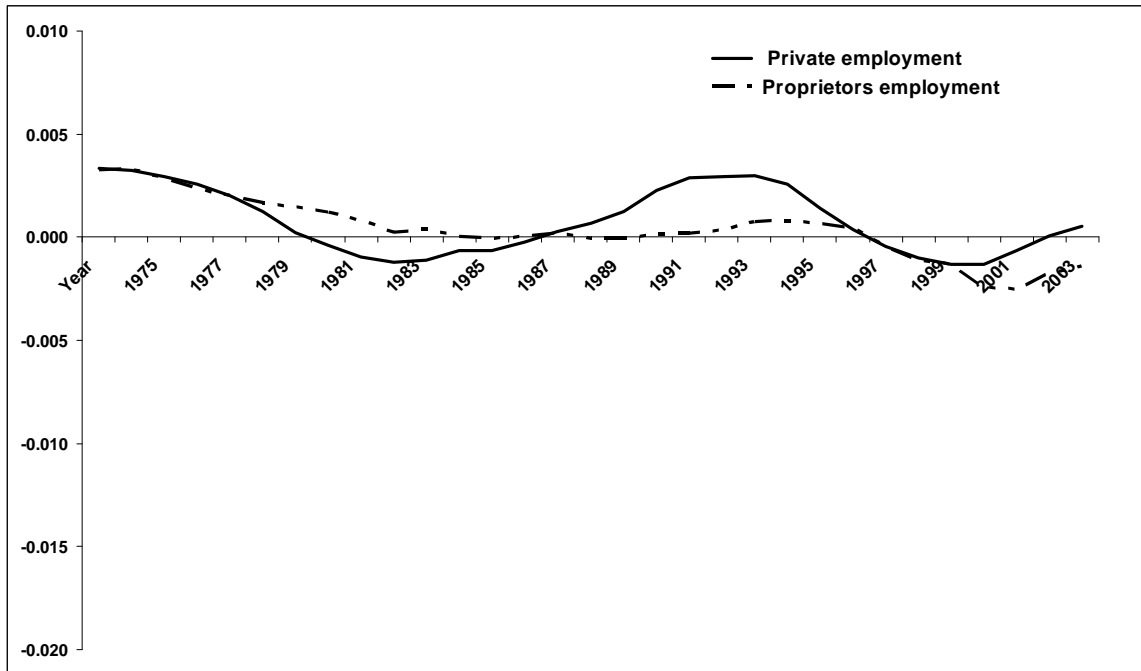
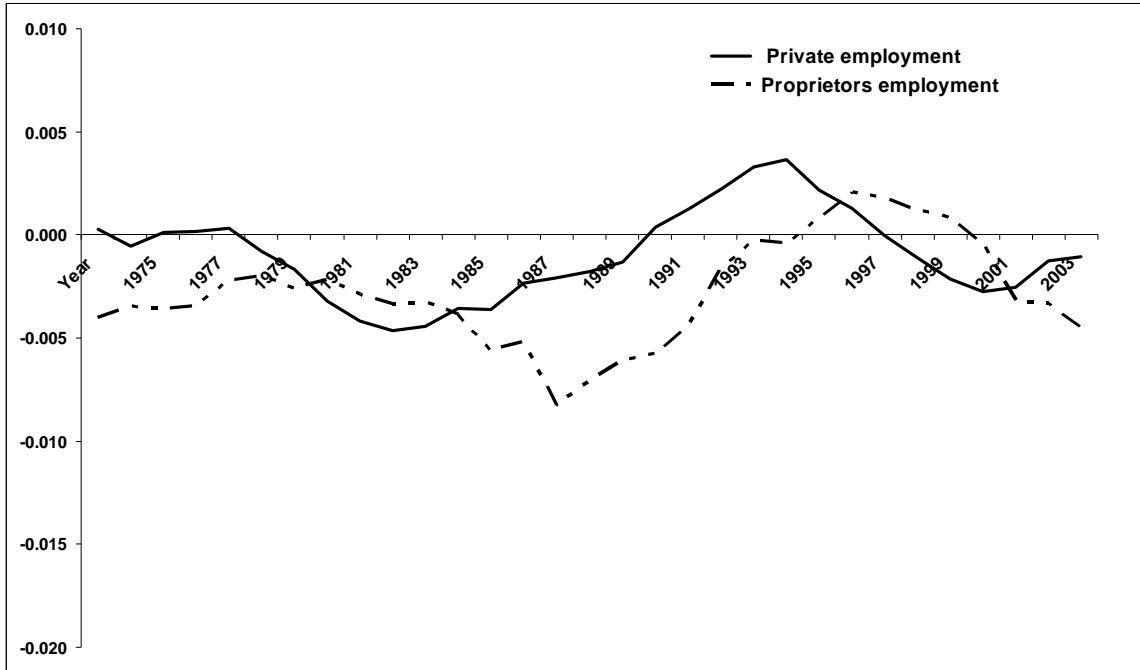


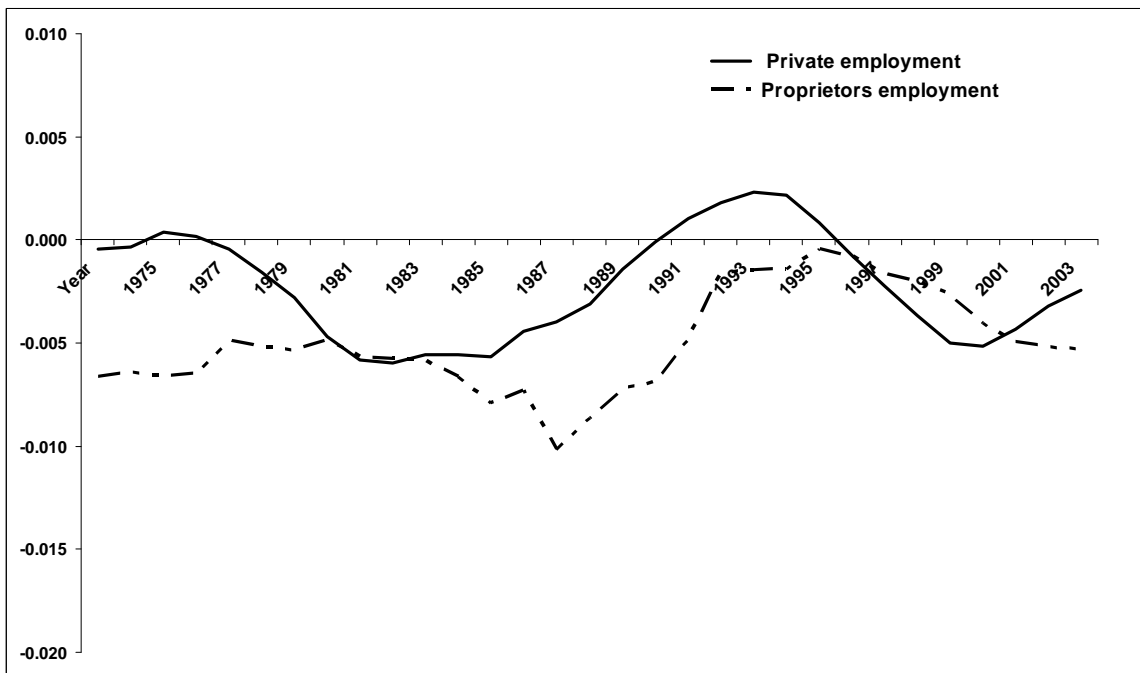
Figure 2b: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences: Small Metropolitan Areas Less U.S. Rates, 1969-2004



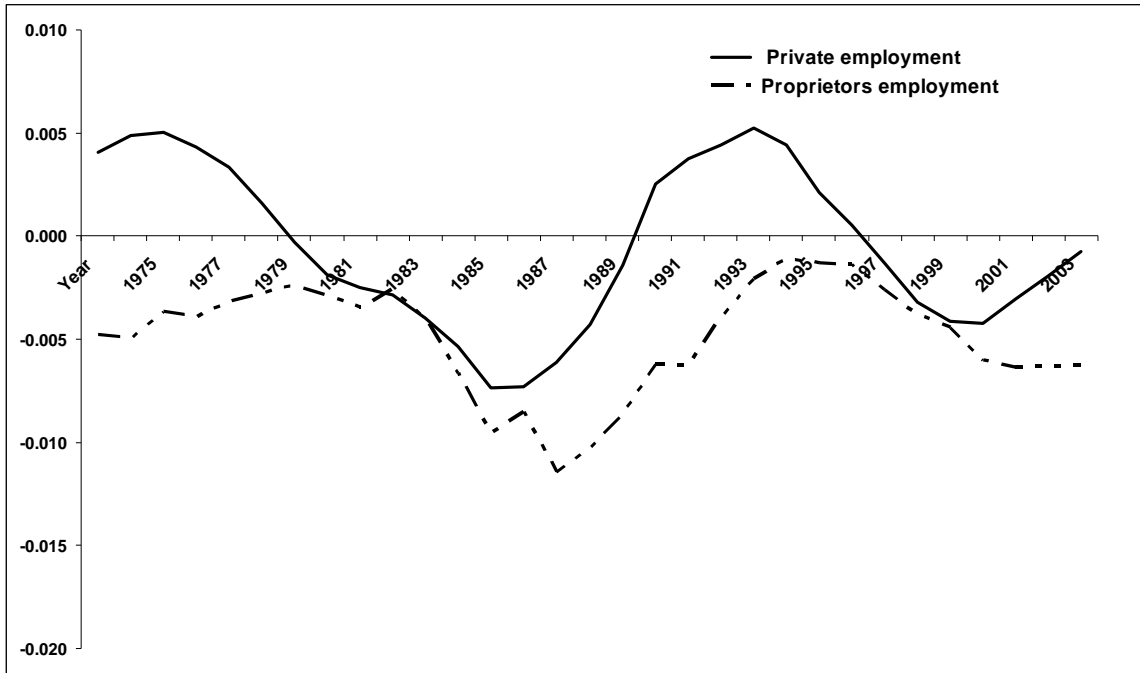
**Figure 2c: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences:
Micropolitan Areas Adjacent to Large Metropolitan Areas Less U.S. Rates,
1969-2004**



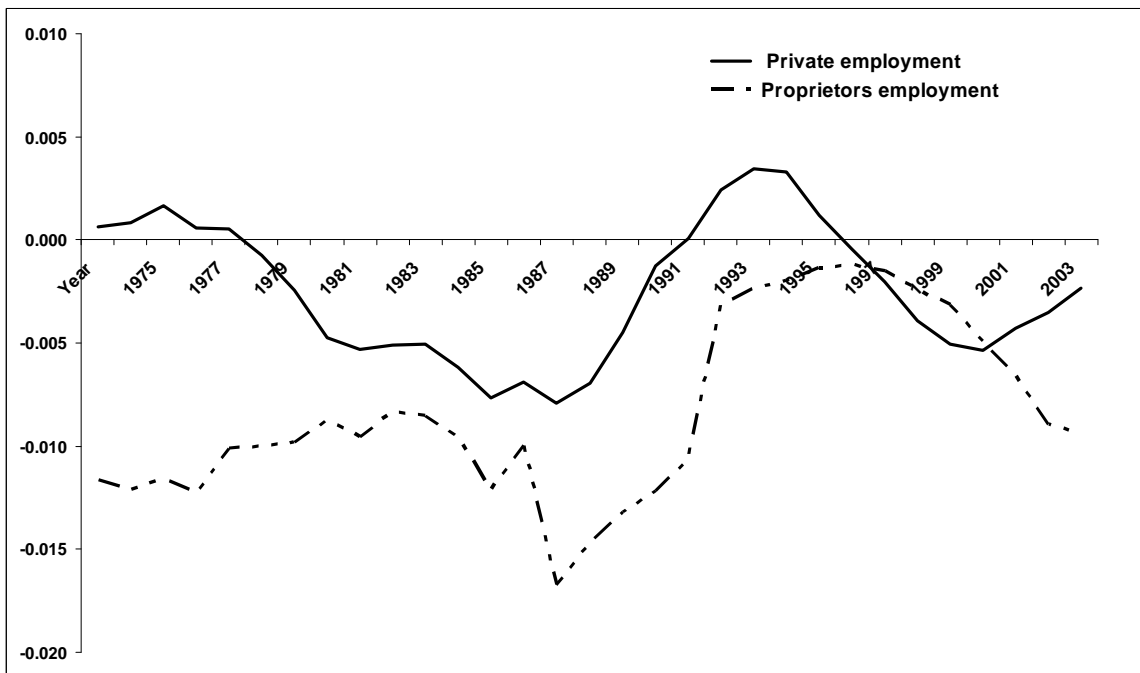
**Figure 2d: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences:
Micropolitan Areas Adjacent to Small Metropolitan Areas Less U.S. Rates,
1969-2004**



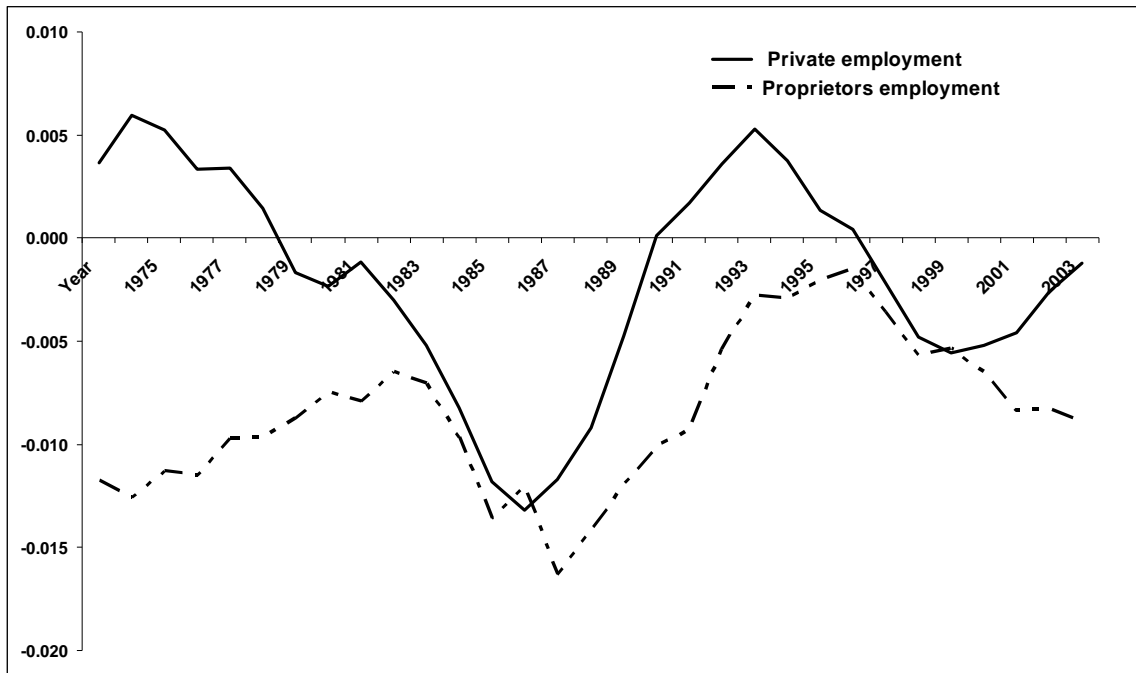
**Figure 2e: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences:
Micropolitan Areas Non-adjacent to Metropolitan Areas Less U.S. Rates,
1969-2004**



**Figure 2f: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences:
Non Core Based Areas Adjacent to Metro or Micro Area Less U.S. Rates,
1969-2004**



**Figure 2g: Moving Average Growth Rate Differences:
Non Core Based Non-adjacent Areas Less U.S. Rates, 1969-2004**



What conclusions might we draw? First, there are cycles but no discernible trends. The rise of the Internet, for example, is not observable. Second, for private employment growth, the cycles become more pronounced as we move down the urban hierarchy. Third, the larger areas consistently do better in terms of proprietor employment growth. Fourth, the two types of micropolitan areas display very similar growth paths, but with the one exception that the ones adjacent to the large metros have stronger proprietor employment growth in the late 1990s, perhaps reflecting the beginnings of the boom in tech start-up firms. Fifth, the remaining three

areas show similar growth patterns with the most remote ones (non-core nonadjacent) experiencing slightly sharper fluctuations.

We now look at these area types at the sub-national level. As already mentioned, the REIS county-level data do not detect all of the suburbanization trends because many of them take place *within* many of the large counties. Nevertheless, Tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 are presented for a 35-year overview. For this purpose, the non-core-based counties have been aggregated to two types, adjacent or not adjacent to a core-based (metro or micropolitan) county. The tables show average annual growth rates and includes rankings (in parentheses) for these spatial units in the U.S. and for each census division. In terms of population (Table 3-1), the slowest-growing divisions were New England, Mid-Atlantic, East North-Central, West North-Central and East South-Central; each lagged the U.S. growth rate. The U.S. as a whole experienced most growth in the small metros, followed by the large metros and the micropolitan areas adjacent to large metros. All of the other five area types lagged national growth.

As for the nine census divisions, the first three experienced most growth outside the largest metros. In New England, most growth was in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros, followed by non-core-based counties that were adjacent to either metros or micropolitan areas. Most

Mid-Atlantic growth was also in the places like this but the small micropolitan areas grew almost as rapidly. For the case of the East North-Central region, most growth was in the non-adjacent NCBs. The West North-Central and South Atlantic regions were each led by growth in their metros, mostly in the large metros followed by the smaller metros, although population growth in the South Atlantic division was much faster. The four remaining divisions show strong growth in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros but in the West South-Central region the large metros led. All show much less growth in small micropolitan, the non-adjacent micropolitan areas and the NCB counties.

Somewhat similar patterns can be seen in Table 3-2, for the performance of private sector employment. For the nation as a whole, the small metros led, followed by the large metros; all the other area types lagged national growth.

The four “Frostbelt” divisions grew least of all and had their large metros lagging. In New England, most growth was in the micropolitan areas adjacent to large metros as well as adjacent NCBs. For the case of the Mid-Atlantic area, most growth was in the small metros and in the adjacent NCBs. For the East-North Central region, most growth was in non-adjacent NCBs and micropolitan counties. In the rest of the U.S., the best performance was

in the metros, small and large, but three of the divisions recorded strong growth in the micropolitan areas adjacent to large metros. All divisions had lower growth in the NCBs.

When we focus on proprietor employment growth (Table 3-3), the patterns are very different. For the U.S., most growth was in the large metros. Beyond these, only the small metros grew at a pace that beat the national average, but just barely.

Growth rates for the nine divisions were less varied than in the other two tables. The “frostbelt” divisions were not markedly laggards. New England was in fourth place and most growth was in micropolitan areas adjacent to large metros as well as adjacent NCBs. For the rest of the U.S., the growth leaders were the metros, small and large. The Pacific division was an exception with strong growth also evident in micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros. As expected, these generally smaller enterprises do less well in lower density and remote areas. To the extent that we are looking at *growth rates* for this sector, we can infer that entrepreneurial start-ups are still drawn to metro areas. Nevertheless, strong growth also occurred in micropolitan areas just outside large metros, in New England and in the Pacific divisions.

TABLE 3-1: Average Annual Population Growth Rates U.S. and 9 Census Divisions 1969-2004

	DIVISIONS									
	U.S.	New England	Mid Atlantic	East NC	West NC	South Atlantic	East SC	West SC	Mountain	Pacific
POPULATION										
Region	0.0108	0.0055	0.0025	0.0041	0.0056	0.0173	0.009	0.016	0.0255	0.0172
Metropolitan										
Large	0.0115 (2)	0.0041 (6)	0.0018 (5)	0.0040 (5)	0.0087 (1)	0.0198 (1)	0.0104 (3)	0.0224 (1)	0.0339 (2)	0.0162 (5)
Small	0.0121(1)	0.0064 (5)	0.0048 (2)	0.0038 (6)	0.0085 (2)	0.0174 (2)	0.0105 (2)	0.0139 (3)	0.0246 (3)	0.0205 (2)
Micropolitan										
Adj Lge Metro	0.0110 (3)	0.0189 (1)	0.0041 (3)	0.0046 (4)	0.0078 (3)	0.0148 (3)	0.0137 (1)	0.0144 (2)	0.0387(1)	0.0222 (1)
Adj Sm Metro	0.0080 (4)	0.0098 (3)	0.0028 (4)	0.0040 (5)	0.0036 (4)	0.0126 (4)	0.0091 (4)	0.0054 (5)	0.0181 (4)	0.0160 (6)
Non-Adjacent	0.0070 (5)	0.0083 (4)	0.0010 (6)	0.0050 (3)	0.0030 (5)	0.0091 (5)	0.0052 (6)	0.0073 (4)	0.0143 (5)	0.0163 (4)
Non Core Based										
Adjacent	0.0055 (6)	0.0113 (2)	0.0050 (1)	0.0051 (2)	-0.0011 (6)	0.0076 (6)	0.0055 (5)	0.0053 (6)	0.0143 (5)	0.0176 (3)
Non-Adjacent	0.0029 (7)	0.0008 (7)	—	0.0105 (1)	-0.0049 (7)	0.0056 (7)	0.0021 (7)	0.0028 (7)	0.0066 (6)	0.0129 (7)

Note: rankings for each column are in parentheses.

Source: "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 3-2: Average Annual Private Employment Growth Rates U.S. and 9 Census Divisions 1969-2004

	DIVISIONS									
	U.S.	New England	Mid Atlantic	East NC	West NC	South Atlantic	East SC	West SC	Mountain	Pacific
PRIVATE EMPL										
Region	0.0202	0.0149	0.009	0.0126	0.0189	0.0276	0.0203	0.0262	0.0393	0.0265
Metropolitan										
Large	0.0200 (2)	0.0136 (7)	0.0078 (5)	0.0119 (7)	0.0188 (3)	0.0310 (1)	0.0223 (2)	0.0309 (1)	0.0445 (1)	0.0251 (4)
Small	0.0221 (1)	0.0152 (6)	0.0129 (1)	0.0131 (5)	0.0220 (1)	0.0267 (2)	0.0220 (3)	0.0245 (2)	0.0396 (2)	0.0320 (2)
Micropolitan										
Adj Lge Metro	0.0186 (4)	0.0272 (1)	0.0111 (3)	0.0137 (4)	0.0209 (2)	0.0185 (4)	0.0251(1)	0.0212 (3)	0.0363 (3)	0.0362 (1)
Adj Sm Metro	0.0161 (6)	0.0187 (4)	0.0094 (4)	0.0126 (6)	0.0165 (5)	0.0178 (5)	0.0187 (4)	0.0146(6)	0.0322 (4)	0.0222 (6)
Non-Adjacent	0.0198 (3)	0.0206 (3)	0.0115 (2)	0.0174 (2)	0.0180 (4)	0.0233 (3)	0.0157(5)	0.0172 (4)	0.0299 (6)	0.0273 (3)
Non Core Based										
Adjacent	0.0159 (7)	0.0229 (2)	0.0129 (1)	0.0150 (3)	0.0146 (6)	0.0157 (7)	0.0139 (7)	0.0150 (5)	0.0262 (5)	0.0244(5)
Non-Adjacent	0.0173 (5)	0.0184 (5)	—	0.0234 (1)	0.0120 (7)	0.0162(6)	0.0145 (6)	0.0142(7)	0.0244 (7)	0.0218 (7)

Note: rankings for each column are in parentheses.

Source : "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 3-3: Average Annual Proprietorship Employment Growth Rates U.S. and 9 Census Divisions 1969-2004

	DIVISIONS									
	U.S.	New England	Mid Atlantic	East NC	West NC	South Atlantic	East SC	West SC	Mountain	Pacific
PROPRIETOR EMPL										
Region	0.027	0.0306	0.0207	0.0202	0.0143	0.033	0.0194	0.0292	0.0421	0.0367
Metropolitan										
Large	0.0337 (1)	0.0298 (6)	0.0218 (1)	0.0265 (1)	0.0298 (1)	0.0416 (1)	0.0281(1)	0.0434 (1)	0.0528 (1)	0.0391 (2)
Small	0.0279 (2)	0.0312 (4)	0.0199 (2)	0.0197 (2)	0.0204 (2)	0.0322 (2)	0.0256 (2)	0.0284 (2)	0.0443 (2)	0.0328 (4)
Micropolitan										
Adj Lge Metro	0.0211 (3)	0.0426 (1)	0.0169 (3)	0.0129 (5)	0.0123 (3)	0.0271(3)	0.0202 (3)	0.0243 (3)	0.0433 (3)	0.0420 (1)
Adj Sm Metro	0.0168 (5)	0.0329 (3)	0.0150 (5)	0.0111 (6)	0.0101(5)	0.0193 (5)	0.0152 (4)	0.0150 (5)	0.0362 (4)	0.0232 (6)
Non-Adjacent	0.0171 (4)	0.0296 (5)	0.0130 (6)	0.0153 (4)	0.0104 (4)	0.0224 (4)	0.0096 (6)	0.0151(4)	0.0295 (6)	0.0334 (3)
Non Core Based										
Adjacent	0.0098 (6)	0.0340 (2)	0.0160 (4)	0.0074 (7)	0.0027(6)	0.0104 (7)	0.0058 (7)	0.0068 (6)	0.0358 (5)	0.0208 (7)
Non-Adjacent	0.0096 (7)	0.0214 (7)	—	0.0182 (3)	-0.0002 (7)	0.0122 (6)	0.0138 (5)	0.0062 (7)	0.0167 (7)	0.0296 (5)

Note: rankings for each column are in parentheses.

Source: "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

But over the thirty-five years studied, there were trends and fluctuations not captured by the 35-year average growth rates. The next tables show five-year average growth rates for seven five-year periods for the years 1969-2004. These reveal how growth for our three variables (population, private employment and proprietor employment) fluctuated over the period. It is tempting to think that business cycles had spatial manifestations. Yet, it is well known that post-war recessions have been shorter than ever, too short to have significant effects. But if we detect spatial growth cycles, what explains them?

The detailed U.S. population growth results (Table 3-4) show that both classes of metro areas increased their share of the nation's population over the 35-year period. There were periods when the largest metros led in terms of growth and there were periods where the small metros led. OMB uses *current* definitions of counties to classify all areas for all years. This means that the ones that were exceptionally successful in a past period were likely to have graduated into the next size class. This has the effect of understating the historical performance of all but the largest group. Interestingly, the small Metropolitan areas, Micropolitan and Non-Core-Based counties grew faster than the U.S. in the 1970s. The 1970s were the years when the largest metros grew least. These were the years of record crime rates in the largest metros. The smaller metros, the micropolitan areas and the non-core counties adjacent to the large metros picked up the slack, especially in the late 1970s. These were the years when some analysts began speculating about a "rural renaissance" (Gordon, 1979; Champion, 1989; Long and Nucci, 1997), then identified at least a partial "urban revival" in the 1980s (Frey, 1993; Frey, 1989) when our data show that the largest metros outpaced the others.

The U.S. employment growth table (3-5) shows that the smaller metros increased their share of U.S. private employment over the 35-year period, while the largest metros slipped slightly. Yet, non-core-based counties and the micropolitan areas outgrew the U.S. twice: in the early 1970s and in the early 1990s. In both of those periods, rapid non-core growth was found throughout the suburban, exurban and rural counties.

In the most recent period, the years 1999-2004, most private employment growth was in the remotest counties. Yet what stands out most are two periods of significant decentralization (1969-1974) and (1989-1994). In both periods, decentralization took place through the full range of the urban hierarchy.

The most growth in proprietor employment (Table 3-6) was in the metros throughout the 35 years studied and mainly in the largest metro areas. This makes sense in light of the idea that small and start-up businesses rely on agglomeration economies that are most available in urban environments. The engines of growth remain the most settled areas.

There has long been speculation about the links between urban crime and suburbanization. Bollinger and Ihlanfeldt (2000), for example, studied the various effects on suburbanization in Atlanta. They reported that the “importance of crime as a locational determinant permeates all our results.

At the neighborhood level and citywide, in the short run and the long run, higher crime results in less population and less employment. Our policy simulations show that if the central city succeeded in lowering its crime rate to the suburban average, in the first year after the change population and employment in the city would expand 3.7 percent and 15.0 percent respectively.” (pp iii-iv).

Our crime data are for the nation and its broad census regions. The two crime summary Figures (3-a and 3-b) show two surges of crime in all of the major regions, with the highest rates in 1979 and again in a later period that spans 1989 and 1994. “Core” areas typically had higher rates than “Non-core” areas which had higher rates than the non-MSA areas. Crime rate *growth* for the regions is shown in Table 3-8 which shows the phenomenon across all four census regions with the highest growth in 1969-1974 and again in 1984-1989; the latter approximates the well-known “crack” epidemic. These two periods coincide with the decentralization of private sector jobs. The period of significant population decentralization came after the first high-crime period and the cited years of job decentralization.

Table 3-4: U.S. Population Growth, Seven Five-Year Periods, 1969 - 2004

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-	1974-	1979-	1984-	1989-	1994-	1999-
		1969	2004	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	413	52.37%	53.52%	0.0098	0.0077	0.0110	0.0125	0.0134	0.0135	0.0123
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	676	28.33%	29.65%	0.0157	0.0138	0.0105	0.0095	0.0143	0.0111	0.0101
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	92	1.81%	1.82%	0.0130	0.0135	0.0086	0.0071	0.0134	0.0125	0.0091
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	300	5.62%	5.10%	0.0125	0.0118	0.0058	0.0026	0.0098	0.0084	0.0052
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	282	3.60%	3.15%	0.0121	0.0125	0.0074	-0.0016	0.0099	0.0061	0.0029
Noncore adjacent to a large metro area	122	0.87%	0.83%	0.0122	0.0121	0.0075	0.0015	0.0104	0.0137	0.0080
Noncore adjacent to a small metro with town of at least 2,500 residents	356	3.14%	2.70%	0.0099	0.0131	0.0040	-0.0022	0.0084	0.0085	0.0036
Noncore adjacent to a small metro and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	181	0.75%	0.64%	0.0090	0.0119	0.0035	-0.0027	0.0085	0.0098	0.0026
Noncore adjacent to micro area and contains a town of 2,500-9,999 residents	201	1.46%	1.10%	0.0078	0.0083	0.0012	-0.0067	0.0042	0.0045	-0.0003
Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	196	0.65%	0.44%	0.0004	0.0073	-0.0008	-0.0114	0.0016	0.0036	-0.0036
Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and contains a town of 2,500 or more residents	131	0.93%	0.73%	0.0097	0.0131	0.0045	-0.0086	0.0042	0.0046	-0.0008
Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	169	0.46%	0.33%	0.0053	0.0087	0.0027	-0.0106	0.0014	0.0025	-0.0021
UNITED STATES	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0103

*N= the number of counties included.

***2000 Census New geographic definition and 2003 Urban Influence Codes (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/UrbanInfluenceCodes/>) are used to define area groups.

Source: "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3-5: U.S. Private Employment Growth, Seven Five-Year Periods, 1969 - 2004

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-	1974-	1979-	1984-	1989-	1994-	1999-
		1969	2004	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	413	57.33%	57.00%	0.0170	0.0278	0.0195	0.0301	0.0076	0.0294	0.0091
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	676	27.28%	29.13%	0.0276	0.0315	0.0135	0.0295	0.0184	0.0247	0.0097
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	92	1.61%	1.52%	0.0214	0.0274	0.0070	0.0245	0.0189	0.0244	0.0065
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	300	4.89%	4.24%	0.0200	0.0260	0.0048	0.0217	0.0170	0.0193	0.0037
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	282	3.06%	3.02%	0.0290	0.0324	0.0080	0.0192	0.0229	0.0203	0.0071
Noncore adjacent to a large metro area	122	0.64%	0.60%	0.0210	0.0338	0.0091	0.0143	0.0186	0.0241	0.0079
Noncore adjacent to a small metro with town of at least 2,500 residents	356	2.31%	2.00%	0.0217	0.0275	0.0055	0.0151	0.0206	0.0184	0.0035
Noncore adjacent to a small metro and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	181	0.45%	0.42%	0.0197	0.0308	0.0064	0.0203	0.0201	0.0229	0.0071
Noncore adjacent to micro area and contains a town of 2,500- 9,999 residents	201	1.07%	0.88%	0.0256	0.0249	0.0054	0.0116	0.0169	0.0159	0.0018
Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	196	0.38%	0.29%	0.0221	0.0240	0.0016	0.0045	0.0183	0.0140	0.0010
Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and contains a town of 2,500 or more residents	131	0.70%	0.64%	0.0292	0.0346	0.0042	0.0107	0.0245	0.0178	0.0048
Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	169	0.29%	0.25%	0.0258	0.0268	0.0091	0.0064	0.0192	0.0151	0.0099
UNITED STATES	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093

*N= the number of counties included.

***2000 Census New geographic definition and 2003 Urban Influence Codes (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/UrbanInfluenceCodes/>) are used to define area groups.

Source: "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3-6: U.S. Proprietors Employment Growth, Seven Five-Year Periods, 1969 - 2004

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	413	41.12%	51.72%	0.0346	0.0301	0.0394	0.0391	0.0244	0.0289	0.0397
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	676	27.35%	28.26%	0.0326	0.0267	0.0330	0.0266	0.0248	0.0229	0.0290
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	92	2.37%	1.94%	0.0180	0.0191	0.0255	0.0123	0.0226	0.0276	0.0228
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	300	7.37%	5.20%	0.0128	0.0128	0.0203	0.0091	0.0202	0.0211	0.0211
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	282	5.17%	3.68%	0.0165	0.0176	0.0243	0.0058	0.0189	0.0174	0.0192
Noncore adjacent to a large metro area	122	1.78%	1.11%	0.0047	0.0071	0.0185	0.0031	0.0189	0.0232	0.0182
Noncore adjacent to a small metro with town of at least 2,500 residents	356	5.83%	3.34%	0.0042	0.0048	0.0152	-0.0023	0.0203	0.0201	0.0134
Noncore adjacent to a small metro and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	181	1.64%	0.94%	-0.0013	0.0045	0.0155	-0.0018	0.0219	0.0255	0.0130
Noncore adjacent to micro area and contains a town of 2,500-9,999 residents	201	2.88%	1.51%	0.0046	0.0012	0.0149	-0.0057	0.0140	0.0183	0.0107
Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	196	1.67%	0.73%	-0.0041	-0.0055	0.0092	-0.0107	0.0133	0.0132	0.0065
Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and contains a town of 2,500 or more residents	131	1.69%	0.98%	0.0061	0.0054	0.0205	-0.0012	0.0199	0.0141	0.0141
Noncore not adjacent to a metro/micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	169	1.14%	0.57%	-0.0029	0.0014	0.0139	-0.0036	0.0133	0.0125	0.0135
		1								
UNITED STATES	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342

*N= the number of counties included.

***2000 Census New geographic definition and 2003 Urban Influence Codes (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/UrbanInfluenceCodes/>) are used to define area groups.

Source: "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 3 a -Reported Crimes Per Capita Annual Growth Rates, Seven Five-Year Periods, U.S. Census Regions, 1969-2004

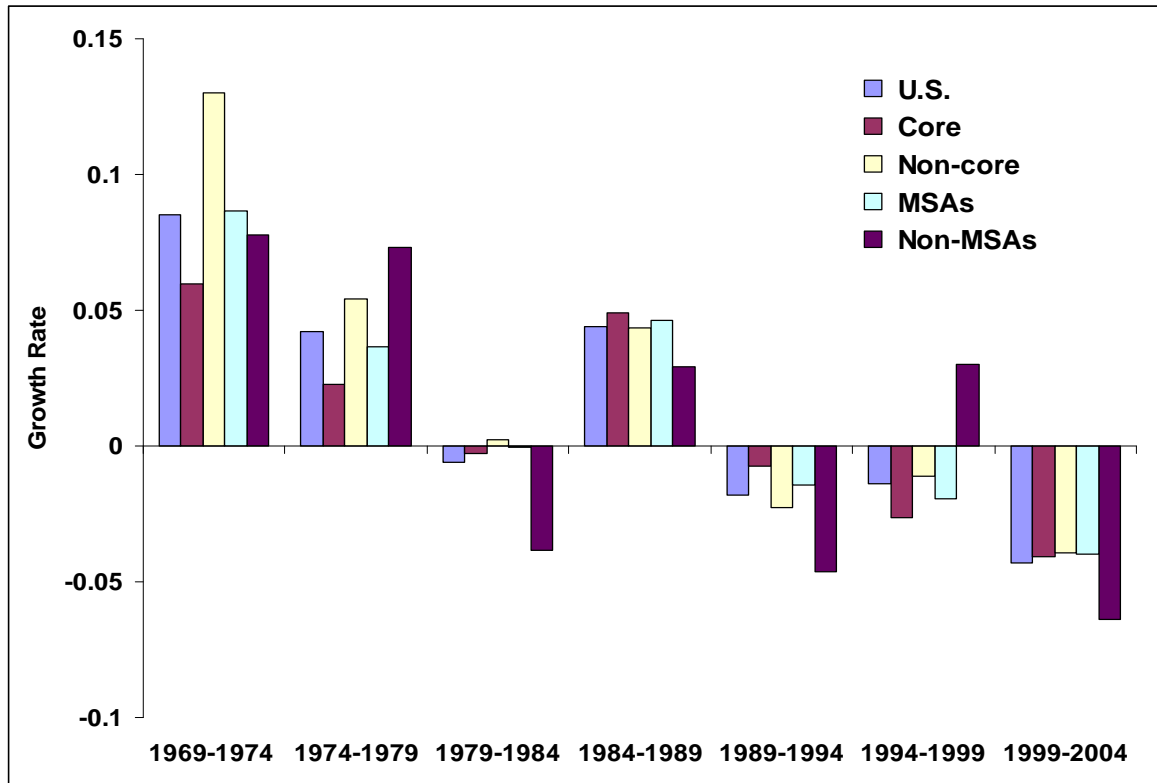
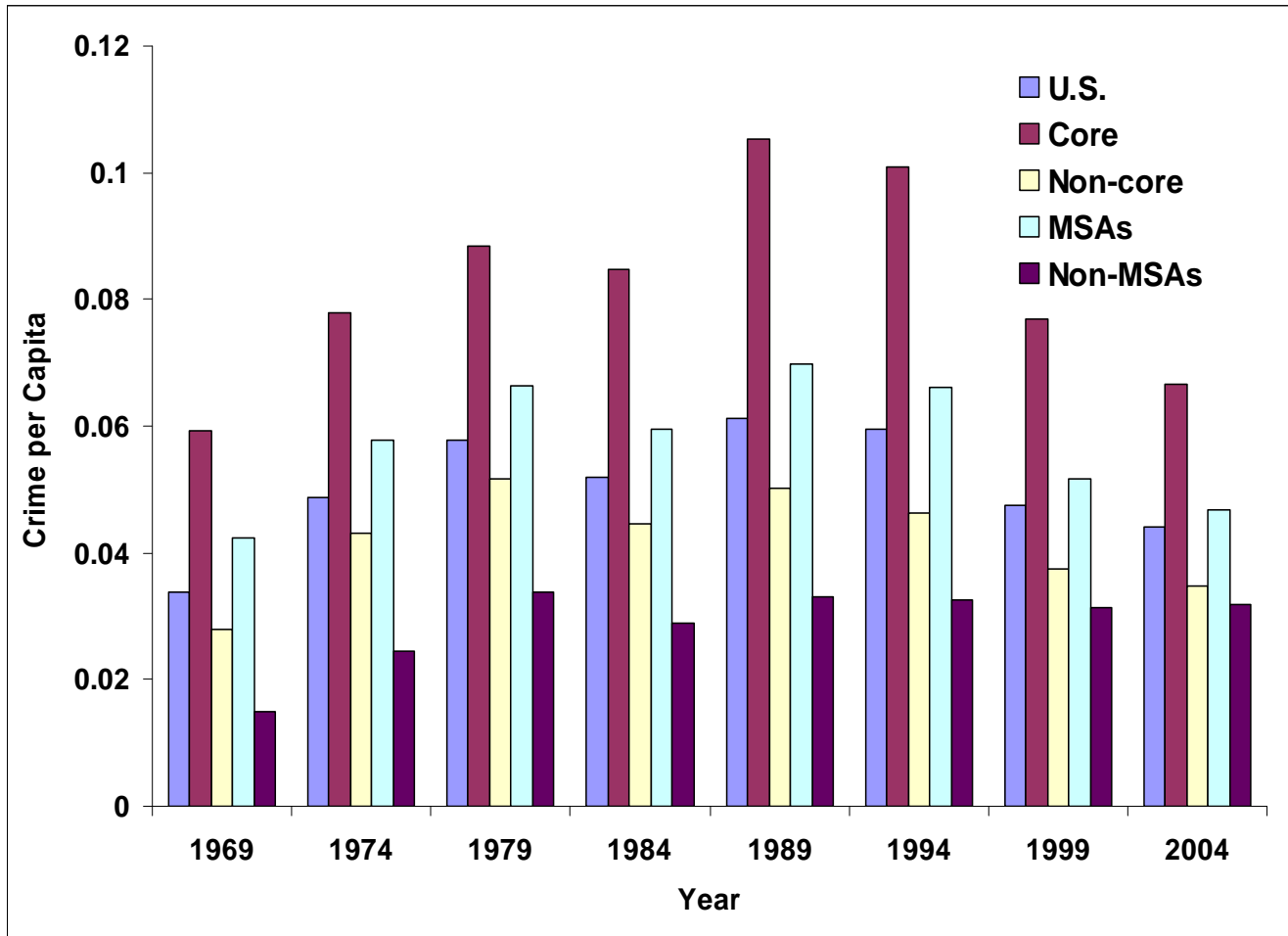


Figure 3-b Reported Crimes per Capita, Five-Year Intervals, 1969-2004



4. REGIONAL TRENDS

Sunbelt vs. frostbelt growth differences in the U.S. are well known. In our prior paper we discussed the REIS data into the four major U.S. Census regions. We found significant differences between all four in terms of settlement trends. In this paper, we took the logical next step and look for differences among the nine census divisions. We focus on the tables that are benchmarked to concurrent U.S. growth and highlight growth rate *differences*; the values in the cells are growth rate differences relative to corresponding national rates.

Most of New England population growth was in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros or the non-core counties adjacent to metro or micropolitan areas. These areas include edge cities, suburbs and exurbs. The comparative strength of New England division growth comes from the possibilities made available by these places. Similar places performed best in New England for private employment growth and proprietor employment growth. There were no apparent cycles.

For the Middle-Atlantic areas, population grew most in metro-adjacent non-core based counties and in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros in the two periods identified previously. In most other years, most

of the growth was in the smaller metros, with the exception of the early 1990s. Private sector employment growth leadership fluctuated considerably, with the large metro areas strongest in two of the periods. Proprietor employment growth was mostly in the metro areas, except for the early 1990s when most of it was in nonadjacent micropolitan areas.

The East North-Central area counties had most population growth in the most remote counties; even in the two periods when the large metros grew faster, this was still slow growth. Private sector employment growth was always greatest in the non-core based counties. Proprietor employment growth leadership was mostly in the large metro counties but with two exceptions, when it grew most in the non-adjacent non-core based counties.

In the West North-Central division, population growth was mainly in the metro areas, large and small, with the micropolitan areas growing most in the 1974-79 period. The same was generally true for private employment growth except that the micropolitan areas also led in the 1989-94 period. Most proprietor employment growth was in the large metros with two exceptions: the 1989-94 period when the small metros led and in the subsequent period when the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros grew most.

Most South Atlantic division population growth was in the largest metros in each of the periods, except for 1974-79 when it was in the smaller metros. Most private employment growth was also in the largest metros,

except for the 1989-94 period when it occurred in the nonadjacent micropolitan areas. Proprietor employment growth was greatest in the large metros except for the 1989-94 years when the smaller metros led.

The East South-Central counties experienced most population growth in micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros in all periods except for 1974-79. Private employment growth was more varied. In four of the seven periods it was also greatest in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros but in 1974-79 it was mostly in the remotest counties while in two of the periods the largest metros led. Proprietor employment grew most in the largest metros except for the two exceptional periods that we have noticed throughout (i.e. 1974-79) when most was in the remotest counties and in 1994-99 when much of the growth occurred in the micropolitan areas next to the largest metros.

The West South-Central region experienced rapid urban growth much more recently so it make sense that most of the population growth was in the largest metros for each period. Private employment growth was primarily in the largest metros except for two periods, 1989-94 and 1999-04. Most proprietor employment growth was in the largest metros in each of the periods.

Mountain division population growth was unusual. It was greatest in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large MSAs for the first 25 years and then in the largest metros in the more recent years. Private employment

growth was greatest in either the largest metros or the smaller metros or in the counties adjacent to the largest metros but with no clear pattern. Proprietor employment growth was usually greatest in the largest metros but with two exceptions, relatively rapid growth in the small metros in 1984-89 and rapid growth in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the small metros in the 1989-94 period.

Population growth in the counties of the Pacific division was greatest in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the large metros for the first 15 years. The largest metros grew fastest in 1984-89 and 1994-99. The smaller metros were the growth leaders in the more recent period. Private employment, however, grew fastest in the micropolitan areas adjacent to the largest metros in four of the seven periods. It grew fastest in the smaller metros in the first five years and, again, in the last five years. It grew fastest in the large metros only once. Most proprietor employment growth was either in the largest metros or in their bordering micropolitan areas.

Table 4-1a: Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the New England Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
New England	67	5.83%	4.85%	-0.0046	-0.0072	-0.0050	-0.0008	-0.0096	-0.0053	-0.0045
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	16	3.12%	2.47%	-0.0067	-0.0108	-0.0056	-0.0028	-0.0105	-0.0050	-0.0054
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	18	2.07%	1.77%	-0.0037	-0.0054	-0.0044	0.0006	-0.0092	-0.0054	-0.0038
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	1	0.02%	0.02%	0.0170	0.0224	-0.0010	0.0103	-0.0064	0.0059	0.0088
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	7	0.26%	0.25%	0.0027	0.0016	-0.0030	0.0061	-0.0074	-0.0058	-0.0013
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	7	0.12%	0.11%	0.0027	0.0031	-0.0055	0.0029	-0.0079	-0.0070	-0.0057
Adjacent non-core based counties	13	0.17%	0.17%	0.0050	0.0075	-0.0018	0.0047	-0.0047	-0.0049	-0.0023
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	5	0.08%	0.05%	-0.0038	-0.0042	-0.0139	-0.0090	-0.0155	-0.0152	-0.0086

*N= the number of counties included.

** Difference=cell value-U.S. Growth rate. Shaded cells denote rates higher than the regional rate. Bolded cells denote the highest rate in each column.

***2000 Census New geographic definition and 2003 Urban Influence Codes (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/UrbanInfluenceCodes/>) are used to define area groups.

Sources: "Regional Economic Information System 1969-2004," Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4-1b: Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the New England Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
New England	67	6.50%	5.41%	-0.0091	-0.0045	0.0081	-0.0038	-0.0181	-0.0075	-0.0025
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	16	3.60%	2.87%	-0.0112	-0.0060	0.0102	-0.0071	-0.0201	-0.0074	-0.0049
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	18	2.26%	1.91%	-0.0082	-0.0041	0.0059	-0.0021	-0.0188	-0.0082	0.00004
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	1	0.02%	0.02%	0.0069	0.0124	0.0126	0.0121	-0.0180	0.0161	0.0074
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	7	0.27%	0.25%	-0.0041	0.0007	0.0034	0.0069	-0.0096	-0.0081	-0.0005
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	7	0.12%	0.13%	0.0013	-0.0009	0.0056	0.0091	-0.0064	-0.0090	0.0026
Adjacent non-core based counties	13	0.95%	0.82%	0.0016	0.0063	0.0046	0.0098	-0.0016	-0.0042	0.0017
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	5	0.35%	0.26%	0.0037	-0.0034	-0.0037	-0.0026	-0.0025	-0.0059	0.0009

Table 4-1c: Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the New England Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
New England	67	4.60%	5.20%	0.0065	0.0101	0.0057	0.0071	0.0089	-0.0174	0.0024
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	16	2.22%	2.45%	0.0034	0.0076	0.0048	0.0068	0.0119	-0.0209	0.0043
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	18	1.64%	1.90%	0.0097	0.0100	0.0065	0.0094	0.0042	-0.0157	0.0037
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	1	0.02%	0.03%	0.0092	0.0228	0.0285	0.0047	0.0058	0.0156	0.0209
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	7	0.24%	0.30%	0.0111	0.0193	0.0081	0.0118	0.0072	-0.0149	-0.0029
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	7	0.14%	0.16%	0.0070	0.0206	0.0109	-0.0019	0.0081	-0.0197	-0.0084
Adjacent non-core based counties	13	0.22%	0.27%	0.0172	0.0197	0.0044	0.0054	0.0159	-0.0080	-0.0077
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	5	0.11%	0.09%	-0.0124	-0.0001	-0.0076	-0.0252	0.0182	0.0000	-0.0136

Table 4-2a: Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Middle Atlantic Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
Middle Atlantic	150	18.36%	13.75%	-0.0099	-0.0124	-0.0087	-0.0065	-0.0073	-0.0074	-0.0060
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	46	13.32%	9.72%	-0.0125	-0.0148	-0.0087	-0.0074	-0.0078	-0.0061	-0.0059
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	43	3.47%	2.82%	-0.0031	-0.0069	-0.0081	-0.0031	-0.0059	-0.0098	-0.0051
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	8	0.31%	0.24%	-0.0049	-0.0043	-0.0103	-0.0085	-0.0051	-0.0084	-0.0058
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	23	0.75%	0.57%	-0.0041	-0.0065	-0.0100	-0.0068	-0.0073	-0.0120	-0.0093
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	6	0.17%	0.12%	-0.0038	-0.0094	-0.0111	-0.0093	-0.0071	-0.0167	-0.0113
Adjacent non-core based counties	24	0.34%	0.28%	0.0018	-0.0014	-0.0103	-0.0053	-0.0063	-0.0100	-0.0090
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4-2b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Middle Atlantic Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
Middle Atlantic	150	19.90%	13.52%	-0.0198	-0.0191	-0.0056	-0.0072	-0.0155	-0.0101	-0.0019
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	46	14.96%	9.75%	-0.0240	-0.0205	-0.0041	-0.0100	-0.0184	-0.0086	-0.0017
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	43	3.61%	2.80%	-0.0065	-0.0153	-0.0073	0.0010	-0.0084	-0.0134	-0.0022
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	8	0.27%	0.20%	-0.0033	-0.0133	-0.0181	-0.0029	-0.0108	-0.0153	-0.0009
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	23	0.67%	0.46%	-0.0144	-0.0173	-0.0180	0.0006	-0.0063	-0.0172	-0.0039
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	6	0.13%	0.10%	-0.0100	-0.0127	-0.0106	-0.0068	0.0046	-0.0191	-0.0072
Adjacent non-core based counties	24	1.53%	0.94%	-0.0057	-0.0096	-0.0147	-0.0035	-0.0070	-0.0109	-0.0006
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4-2c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Middle Atlantic Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
Middle Atlantic	150	14.74%	11.89%	-0.0195	-0.0092	-0.0104	0.0044	-0.0064	-0.0103	0.0052
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	46	9.84%	8.24%	-0.0221	-0.0073	-0.0086	0.0032	-0.0103	-0.0057	0.0126
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	43	3.07%	2.41%	-0.0096	-0.0128	-0.0135	0.0140	0.0009	-0.0222	-0.0082
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	8	0.32%	0.22%	-0.0154	-0.0112	-0.0120	0.0005	0.0010	-0.0215	-0.0145
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	23	0.86%	0.57%	-0.0227	-0.0178	-0.0177	-0.0057	-0.0003	-0.0087	-0.0133
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	6	0.17%	0.11%	-0.0308	-0.0079	-0.0138	-0.0136	0.0050	-0.0238	-0.0146
Adjacent non-core based counties	24	0.48%	0.33%	-0.0231	-0.0075	-0.0123	-0.0124	0.0043	-0.0113	-0.0169
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4-3a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the East North-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
East North Central	435	19.82%	15.66%	-0.0061	-0.0075	-0.0108	-0.0069	-0.0048	-0.0056	-0.0057
		1								
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	69	10.19%	8.02%	-0.0088	-0.0098	-0.0112	-0.0060	-0.0036	-0.0046	-0.0043
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	104	5.98%	4.68%	-0.0048	-0.0072	-0.0112	-0.0066	-0.0059	-0.0069	-0.0067
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	21	0.54%	0.43%	-0.0044	-0.0035	-0.0106	-0.0089	-0.0046	-0.0053	-0.0066
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	62	1.37%	1.08%	-0.0016	-0.0039	-0.0102	-0.0090	-0.0073	-0.0072	-0.0086
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	37	0.50%	0.41%	0.0026	-0.0015	-0.0093	-0.0097	-0.0058	-0.0081	-0.0091
Adjacent non-core based counties	123	1.09%	0.90%	-0.0008	-0.0004	-0.0088	-0.0109	-0.0063	-0.0051	-0.0079
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	19	0.13%	0.13%	0.0147	0.0034	-0.0036	-0.0068	-0.0031	0.00005	-0.0064

4-3b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the East North-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
East North Central	435	20.69%	15.96%	-0.0090	-0.0111	-0.0197	-0.0002	0.0019	-0.0058	-0.0093
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	69	11.45%	8.60%	-0.0120	-0.0139	-0.0197	0.0013	-0.0016	-0.0040	-0.0087
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	104	6.16%	4.82%	-0.0066	-0.0083	-0.0208	0.0003	0.0032	-0.0080	-0.0100
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	21	0.49%	0.40%	-0.0037	-0.0091	-0.0206	-0.0124	0.0157	-0.0050	-0.0106
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	62	1.25%	0.96%	-0.0056	-0.0093	-0.0216	-0.0038	0.0075	-0.0083	-0.0123
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	37	0.43%	0.39%	0.0052	-0.0065	-0.0144	0.0008	0.0112	-0.0079	-0.0082
Adjacent non-core based counties	123	4.60%	3.05%	-0.0031	-0.0034	-0.0125	-0.0138	0.0120	-0.0075	-0.0083
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	19	0.63%	0.55%	0.0113	0.0029	-0.0139	0.0077	0.0233	-0.0034	-0.0058

4-3c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the East North-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
East North Central	435	17.94%	14.23%	-0.0063	-0.0108	-0.0115	-0.0081	-0.0042	-0.0048	-0.0041
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	69	6.94%	6.82%	0.0004	-0.0064	-0.0075	0.0045	-0.0027	0.0006	0.0052
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	104	5.29%	4.13%	-0.0036	-0.0105	-0.0105	-0.0074	-0.0045	-0.0105	-0.0062
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	21	0.73%	0.45%	-0.0129	-0.0167	-0.0198	-0.0281	-0.0034	-0.0046	-0.0150
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	62	1.95%	1.13%	-0.0177	-0.0199	-0.0193	-0.0238	-0.0077	-0.0085	-0.0162
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	37	0.67%	0.45%	-0.0069	-0.0090	-0.0140	-0.0227	-0.0090	-0.0078	-0.0149
Adjacent non-core based counties	123	2.14%	1.09%	-0.0216	-0.0181	-0.0201	-0.0374	-0.0066	-0.0087	-0.0264
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	19	0.22%	0.16%	-0.0163	-0.0074	-0.0020	-0.0146	0.0012	-0.0050	-0.0196

4-4a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the West North-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-	1974-	1979-	1984-	1989-	1994-	1999-
		1969	2004	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
West North Central	618	8.05%	6.71%	-0.0060	-0.0053	-0.0065	-0.0067	-0.0041	-0.0038	-0.0044
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	34	2.57%	2.39%	-0.0059	-0.0066	-0.0028	0.0028	-0.0014	-0.0007	-0.0004
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	78	2.15%	1.99%	-0.0014	-0.0021	-0.0053	-0.0043	-0.0002	-0.0012	-0.0014
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	8	0.13%	0.11%	-0.0051	-0.0020	-0.0074	-0.0016	-0.0024	-0.0020	-0.0010
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	29	0.39%	0.30%	-0.0062	-0.0042	-0.0085	-0.0126	-0.0056	-0.0052	-0.0085
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	83	0.95%	0.73%	-0.0050	-0.0046	-0.0059	-0.0145	-0.0068	-0.0086	-0.0094
Adjacent non-core based counties	273	1.46%	0.97%	-0.0116	-0.0069	-0.0130	-0.0190	-0.0115	-0.0092	-0.0120
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	113	0.40%	0.23%	-0.0124	-0.0120	-0.0139	-0.0222	-0.0166	-0.0147	-0.0184

4-4b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the West North-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
West North Central	618	7.71%	7.38%	0.0011	0.0015	-0.0080	-0.0055	0.0066	-0.0022	-0.0032
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	34	3.03%	2.89%	-0.0059	0.0013	-0.0018	0.0011	-0.0002	-0.0016	-0.0032
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	78	2.15%	2.29%	0.0076	0.0038	-0.0101	-0.0003	0.0120	0.0009	-0.0014
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	8	0.10%	0.10%	0.0065	0.0057	-0.0061	-0.0078	0.0105	0.0005	-0.0050
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	29	0.34%	0.30%	0.0009	-0.0023	-0.0130	-0.0178	0.0137	-0.0050	-0.0027
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	83	0.84%	0.78%	0.0055	0.0032	-0.0120	-0.0158	0.0128	-0.0059	-0.0037
Adjacent non-core based counties	273	5.67%	3.70%	0.0036	-0.0018	-0.0153	-0.0215	0.0070	-0.0056	-0.0065
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	113	1.54%	0.92%	0.0020	-0.0064	-0.0156	-0.0244	0.0078	-0.0140	-0.0072

4-4c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the West North-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
West North Central	618	12.73%	8.19%	-0.0149	-0.0140	-0.0094	-0.0243	-0.0074	-0.0110	-0.0114
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	34	2.15%	2.37%	0.0079	0.0039	0.0054	0.0027	-0.0050	-0.0035	0.0064
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	78	2.69%	2.15%	-0.0012	-0.0045	-0.0014	-0.0183	-0.0014	-0.0118	-0.0097
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	8	0.22%	0.14%	-0.0163	-0.0142	-0.0097	-0.0434	-0.0084	-0.0021	-0.0108
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	29	0.73%	0.41%	-0.0202	-0.0151	-0.0122	-0.0395	-0.0084	-0.0124	-0.0123
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	83	1.66%	0.94%	-0.0159	-0.0137	-0.0133	-0.0337	-0.0079	-0.0154	-0.0186
Adjacent non-core based counties	273	4.11%	1.73%	-0.0304	-0.0295	-0.0213	-0.0417	-0.0139	-0.0132	-0.0276
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	113	1.16%	0.46%	-0.0340	-0.0292	-0.0248	-0.0395	-0.0149	-0.0233	-0.0268

4-5a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the South Atlantic Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
South Atlantic	589	15.07%	18.84%	0.0105	0.0049	0.0062	0.0080	0.0052	0.0051	0.0055
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	117	7.13%	9.73%	0.0137	0.0034	0.0096	0.0135	0.0067	0.0072	0.0087
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	173	4.86%	6.09%	0.0109	0.0077	0.0067	0.0068	0.0060	0.0039	0.0040
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	17	0.33%	0.38%	0.0059	0.0037	0.0029	0.0066	0.0031	0.0048	0.0009
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	67	1.11%	1.18%	0.0063	0.0045	-0.0010	-0.0014	0.0019	0.0026	-0.0001
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	19	0.25%	0.23%	0.0000	0.0048	-0.0034	-0.0073	-0.0026	-0.0005	-0.0036
Adjacent non-core based counties	165	1.19%	1.06%	-0.0008	0.0027	-0.0069	-0.0094	-0.0031	-0.0006	0.9959
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	31	0.20%	0.17%	-0.0029	0.0036	-0.0072	-0.0134	-0.0069	-0.0040	1.9959

4-5b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the South Atlantic Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
South Atlantic	589	14.50%	18.68%	0.0153	-0.0012	0.0129	0.0105	0.0024	0.0065	0.0049
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	117	7.27%	10.51%	0.0200	0.00002	0.0213	0.0150	0.0001	0.0106	0.0080
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	173	4.69%	5.85%	0.0139	-0.0009	0.0087	0.0092	0.0064	0.0040	0.0034
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	17	0.32%	0.30%	0.0019	-0.0073	-0.0021	0.0005	-0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0047
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	67	1.03%	0.95%	0.0056	-0.0055	-0.0034	-0.0023	0.0016	-0.0046	-0.0083
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	19	0.19%	0.21%	0.0091	-0.0027	-0.0017	-0.0008	0.0080	0.0061	0.0030
Adjacent non-core based counties	165	4.96%	3.37%	0.0012	-0.0053	-0.0129	-0.0065	0.0024	-0.0074	-0.0037
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	31	0.86%	0.59%	0.0077	-0.0046	-0.0088	-0.0159	0.0025	-0.0095	-0.0003

4-5c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the South Atlantic Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-	1974-	1979-	1984-	1989-	1994-	1999-
		1969	2004	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
South Atlantic	589	13.98%	17.28%	0.0143	0.0030	0.0032	0.0003	-0.0019	0.0143	0.0081
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	117	5.53%	9.06%	0.0352	0.0125	0.0125	0.0092	-0.0026	0.0182	0.0152
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	173	4.54%	5.42%	0.0113	0.0039	0.0030	-0.0009	-0.0002	0.0127	0.0043
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	17	0.31%	0.31%	0.0120	0.0097	-0.0035	-0.0192	-0.0011	0.0031	-0.0022
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	67	1.32%	1.02%	-0.0114	-0.0129	-0.0144	-0.0170	-0.0036	0.0094	-0.0059
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	19	0.26%	0.22%	-0.0130	-0.0085	-0.0087	-0.0055	-0.0010	0.0051	-0.0024
Adjacent non-core based counties	165	1.73%	1.07%	-0.0215	-0.0249	-0.0233	-0.0260	-0.0030	0.0066	-0.0083
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	31	0.28%	0.17%	-0.0201	-0.0221	-0.0185	-0.0233	-0.0077	-0.0022	-0.0115

4-6a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for East South-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-	1974-	1979-	1984-	1989-	1994-	1999-
		1969	2004	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
East South Central	364	6.34%	5.94%	0.0016	0.0030	-0.0049	-0.0062	-0.0013	-0.0010	-0.0041
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	43	1.74%	1.71%	0.0007	0.0001	-0.0059	-0.0004	0.0006	0.0021	-0.0003
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	75	2.09%	2.06%	0.0052	0.0048	-0.0027	-0.0044	0.0001	-0.0015	-0.0040
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	10	0.14%	0.16%	0.0065	0.0069	-0.0023	-0.0036	0.0055	0.0064	0.0011
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	33	0.55%	0.52%	0.0007	0.0051	-0.0031	-0.0093	-0.0018	-0.0003	-0.0035
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	41	0.55%	0.45%	-0.0011	0.0006	-0.0062	-0.0118	-0.0053	-0.0055	-0.0098
Adjacent non-core based counties	143	1.09%	0.91%	-0.0023	0.0015	-0.0077	-0.0125	-0.0049	-0.0026	-0.0087
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	19	0.18%	0.13%	-0.0024	0.0146	-0.0097	-0.0221	-0.0123	-0.0151	-0.0141

4-6b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the East South-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004	1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
East South Central	364	5.58%	5.60%	0.0085	-0.0038	-0.0103	0.0024	0.0110	-0.0017	-0.0055
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	43	1.79%	1.92%	0.0091	-0.0070	-0.0086	0.0087	0.0113	0.0049	-0.0037
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	75	1.91%	2.03%	0.0106	-0.0010	-0.0092	0.0039	0.0116	-0.0006	-0.0033
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	10	0.13%	0.15%	0.0129	-0.0008	-0.0105	0.0149	0.0198	-0.0008	-0.0016
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	33	0.44%	0.42%	0.0050	-0.0047	-0.0105	-0.0050	0.0123	-0.0030	-0.0049
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	41	0.46%	0.39%	0.0093	-0.0034	-0.0157	-0.0079	0.0087	-0.0102	-0.0125
Adjacent non-core based counties	143	4.32%	2.76%	0.0019	-0.0051	-0.0128	-0.0062	0.0081	-0.0152	-0.0149
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	19	0.60%	0.39%	0.0115	0.0061	-0.0174	-0.0186	0.0047	-0.0173	-0.0089

4-6c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for East South-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969- 1974	1974- 1979	1979- 1984	1984- 1989	1989- 1994	1994- 1999	1999- 2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
East South Central	364	7.55%	5.90%	-0.0054	-0.0090	-0.0132	-0.0184	-0.0011	0.0059	-0.0118
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	43	1.66%	1.73%	0.0044	-0.0013	-0.0084	-0.0054	0.0067	0.0104	-0.0006
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	75	2.03%	1.94%	0.0062	0.0009	-0.0085	-0.0113	0.0019	0.0076	-0.0085
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	10	0.25%	0.20%	-0.0146	-0.0140	-0.0125	-0.0071	-0.0003	0.0177	-0.0184
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	33	0.76%	0.50%	-0.0098	-0.0108	-0.0148	-0.0266	-0.0025	0.0009	-0.0211
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	41	0.77%	0.42%	-0.0115	-0.0231	-0.0175	-0.0369	-0.0154	-0.0020	-0.0174
Adjacent non-core based counties	143	1.93%	1.00%	-0.0224	-0.0235	-0.0234	-0.0332	-0.0077	0.0013	-0.0265
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	19	0.15%	0.09%	0.0024	0.0094	-0.0056	-0.0385	-0.0283	-0.0100	-0.0230

4-7a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the West South-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
West South Central	470	9.50%	11.35%	0.0066	0.0112	0.0128	-0.0050	0.0027	0.0045	0.0034
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	50	3.82%	5.69%	0.0125	0.0156	0.0208	0.0026	0.0082	0.0107	0.0107
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	93	3.09%	3.43%	0.0063	0.0110	0.0092	-0.0071	0.0021	0.0006	-0.0007
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	17	0.24%	0.27%	0.0057	0.0120	0.0143	-0.0058	-0.0037	0.0034	-0.0009
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	42	0.69%	0.57%	-0.0048	0.0042	0.0032	-0.0165	-0.0096	-0.0059	-0.0087
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	38	0.45%	0.40%	0.0021	0.0045	0.0040	-0.0151	-0.0056	-0.0049	-0.0095
Adjacent non-core based counties	195	1.05%	0.87%	-0.0038	0.0026	0.0009	-0.0186	-0.0086	-0.0029	-0.0084
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	35	0.16%	0.12%	-0.0024	0.0022	0.0027	-0.0277	-0.0117	-0.0053	-0.0137

4-7b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the West South-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
West South Central	470	8.76%	10.76%	0.0130	0.0176	0.0132	-0.0194	0.0099	0.0061	0.0014
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	50	4.14%	5.97%	0.0166	0.0237	0.0232	-0.0145	0.0110	0.0125	0.0021
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	93	2.74%	3.17%	0.0160	0.0148	0.0050	-0.0208	0.0113	0.0011	0.0022
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	17	0.19%	0.20%	-0.0050	0.0208	0.0057	-0.0191	0.0001	0.0038	0.0004
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	42	0.50%	0.41%	-0.0026	0.0127	-0.0048	-0.0370	0.0036	0.0078	-0.0034
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	38	0.38%	0.34%	0.0034	0.0040	0.0032	-0.0261	0.0042	0.0075	-0.0029
Adjacent non-core based counties	195	4.00%	2.65%	0.0008	0.0021	0.0003	-0.0339	0.0041	0.0074	-0.0030
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	35	0.66%	0.43%	0.0073	0.0017	-0.0016	-0.0357	0.0064	0.0138	-0.0066

4-7c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the West South-Central Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
West South Central	470	11.17%	12.23%	0.0047	0.0066	0.0142	-0.0025	-0.0072	0.0042	-0.0036
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	50	3.50%	6.10%	0.0267	0.0214	0.0314	0.0189	-0.0029	0.0099	0.0074
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	93	3.11%	3.27%	0.0103	0.0119	0.0137	-0.0133	-0.0106	0.0035	-0.0077
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	17	0.37%	0.34%	-0.0090	0.0058	0.0054	-0.0091	-0.0081	0.0053	-0.0114
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	42	0.84%	0.56%	-0.0123	-0.0074	-0.0040	-0.0225	-0.0166	-0.0059	-0.0178
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	38	0.67%	0.44%	-0.0098	-0.0006	-0.0003	-0.0293	-0.0136	-0.0097	-0.0223
Adjacent non-core based counties	195	2.30%	1.34%	-0.0226	-0.0188	-0.0112	-0.0235	-0.0082	-0.0053	-0.0226
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	35	0.38%	0.18%	-0.0230	-0.0371	-0.0086	-0.0275	-0.0111	-0.0120	-0.0281

4-8a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Mountain Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
Mountain	278	4.06%	6.73%	0.0211	0.0196	0.0135	0.0061	0.0165	0.0157	0.0104
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	12	1.18%	2.61%	0.0285	0.0231	0.0212	0.0178	0.0239	0.0278	0.0192
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	49	1.74%	2.80%	0.0244	0.0202	0.0116	0.0063	0.0149	0.0109	0.0086
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	4	0.04%	0.10%	0.0301	0.0316	0.0280	0.0212	0.0410	0.0267	0.0166
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	21	0.23%	0.29%	0.0147	0.0140	0.0049	0.0013	0.0121	0.0063	-0.0019
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	35	0.35%	0.39%	0.0081	0.0154	0.0112	-0.0147	0.0074	0.0007	-0.0034
Adjacent non-core based counties	90	0.32%	0.36%	0.0062	0.0153	0.0037	-0.0120	0.0060	0.0067	-0.0016
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	67	0.21%	0.18%	-0.0030	0.0077	0.0037	-0.0226	-0.0029	-0.0024	-0.0096

4-8b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Mountain Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
Mountain	278	3.57%	6.83%	0.0348	0.0300	0.0151	0.0030	0.0249	0.0170	0.0086
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	12	1.25%	2.86%	0.0391	0.0328	0.0284	0.0073	0.0223	0.0303	0.0100
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	49	1.47%	2.83%	0.0392	0.0319	0.0108	0.0063	0.0285	0.0114	0.0073
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	4	0.04%	0.07%	0.0102	0.0198	0.0167	0.0198	0.0172	0.0039	0.0248
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	21	0.15%	0.22%	0.0243	0.0216	0.0008	0.0049	0.0197	0.0016	0.0111
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	35	0.29%	0.40%	0.0283	0.0236	0.0011	-0.0175	0.0241	-0.0004	0.0083
Adjacent	90	1.31%	1.28%	0.0138	0.0176	-0.0033	-0.0148	0.0214	0.0015	0.0056
Non-Adjacent	67	0.84%	0.77%	0.0144	0.0251	-0.0042	-0.0305	0.0226	-0.0019	0.0039

4-8c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Mountain Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-	1974-	1979-	1984-	1989-	1994-	1999-
		1969	2004	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
Mountain	278	4.64%	7.51%	0.0174	0.0229	0.0201	0.0112	0.0119	0.0148	-0.0009
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	12	1.09%	2.59%	0.0363	0.0358	0.0435	0.0165	0.0103	0.0295	0.0073
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	49	1.71%	3.08%	0.0324	0.0289	0.0177	0.0191	0.0126	0.0104	-0.0020
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	4	0.05%	0.09%	0.0143	0.0292	0.0194	0.0116	0.0191	0.0188	-0.0004
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	21	0.25%	0.34%	0.0036	0.0158	0.0019	0.0146	0.0202	0.0124	-0.0059
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	35	0.49%	0.54%	-0.0026	0.0119	0.0080	-0.0017	0.0071	0.0023	-0.0100
Adjacent non-core based counties	90	0.58%	0.55%	-0.0156	0.0056	0.0003	-0.0121	0.0175	0.0040	-0.0116
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	67	0.47%	0.33%	-0.0208	-0.0119	-0.0078	-0.0220	0.0067	-0.0051	-0.0132

4-9a Population Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Pacific Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
U.S. Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0117	0.0103	0.0098	0.0092	0.0129	0.0118	0.0102
Pacific	148	12.96%	16.16%	0.0035	0.0101	0.0098	0.0131	0.0041	0.0013	0.0028
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	26	9.28%	11.17%	0.00004	0.0068	0.0095	0.0146	0.0023	0.0017	0.0026
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	43	2.88%	4.02%	0.0125	0.0174	0.0121	0.0118	0.0083	0.0009	0.0045
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	6	0.07%	0.10%	0.0149	0.0247	0.0128	0.0139	0.0091	0.0005	0.0041
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	16	0.28%	0.34%	0.0128	0.0169	0.0022	-0.0011	0.0061	-0.0007	0.0000
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	16	0.26%	0.31%	0.0076	0.0169	0.0056	0.0032	0.0094	-0.0034	-0.0010
Adjacent non-core based counties	30	0.15%	0.18%	0.0093	0.0189	0.0076	0.0026	0.0106	0.0007	-0.0021
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	11	0.04%	0.05%	0.0063	0.0177	0.0045	-0.0005	-0.0008	-0.0057	-0.0071

4-9b. Private Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Pacific Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0209	0.0289	0.0158	0.0282	0.0124	0.0266	0.0093
Pacific	148	12.79%	15.85%	0.0063	0.0215	0.0064	0.0116	-0.0052	0.0016	0.0016
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	26	9.84%	11.63%	0.0020	0.0199	0.0076	0.0122	-0.0107	0.0041	-0.0008
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	43	2.30%	3.43%	0.0231	0.0275	0.0060	0.0107	0.0108	-0.0052	0.0092
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	6	0.05%	0.09%	0.0185	0.0346	0.0014	0.0214	0.0191	0.0086	0.0082
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	16	0.24%	0.26%	0.0096	0.0218	-0.0145	-0.0027	0.0089	-0.0099	0.0010
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	16	0.22%	0.29%	0.0141	0.0214	-0.0090	0.0159	0.0082	-0.0089	0.0079
Adjacent non-core based counties	30	0.64%	0.59%	0.0057	0.0219	-0.0042	-0.0065	0.0183	-0.0096	0.0036
Non-Adjacent non-core based counties	11	0.20%	0.17%	-0.0030	0.0224	-0.0146	0.0044	0.0127	-0.0148	0.0043

4-9c Proprietors Employment Growth Rate Differences Relative to the U.S. for the Pacific Division

Groupings	N	Share of U.S.		1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
		1969	2004							
US Growth Rates	3,119	100.00%	100.00%	0.0261	0.0233	0.0323	0.0268	0.0233	0.0252	0.0342
Pacific	148	12.65%	17.57%	0.0182	0.0166	0.0088	0.0214	0.0116	-0.0020	-0.0089
Large-in a metro area with at least 1 million residents or more	26	8.20%	12.37%	0.0210	0.0166	0.0122	0.0279	0.0113	-0.0001	-0.0061
Small-in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents	43	3.24%	3.95%	0.0172	0.0161	0.0031	0.0112	0.0125	-0.0065	-0.0149
Micropolitan adjacent to a large metro area	6	0.09%	0.16%	0.0073	0.0333	0.0188	0.0163	0.0191	0.0270	-0.0184
Micropolitan adjacent to a small metro area	16	0.42%	0.37%	-0.0024	0.0143	-0.0016	-0.0112	0.0087	-0.0172	-0.0193
Micropolitan not adjacent to a metro area	16	0.33%	0.40%	0.0154	0.0243	-0.0040	0.0110	0.0104	-0.0030	-0.0116
Adjacent	30	0.30%	0.25%	-0.0132	0.0067	-0.0018	-0.0150	0.0145	-0.0069	-0.0228
Non-Adjacent	11	0.06%	0.07%	0.0119	0.0259	-0.0025	-0.0058	0.0163	-0.0125	-0.0168

5. DISCUSSION

In spite of the popularity of “smart growth” plans and other initiatives to limit “sprawl”, they fail to show up in the data extracted from the REIS file. There was more growth in remote areas in the census divisions with older cities. It may be that any effects of such policies are at a more micro-level than our county-level data can identify. There were occasional cycles of decentralization and centralization and occasionally these matched the ups and downs of reported crimes.

Cities prosper when positive externalities dominate congestion costs and negative externalities; in such cases there are net positive agglomeration economies. Yet, as technology, incomes and tastes change, net agglomeration economies spread over larger and more remote areas. Static definitions of urban places are too restrictive; urban hinterlands extend beyond suburbia, through exurbia, and beyond.

If we account for the fact that locational choices respond to changing realities, urban areas can keep pace, remain efficient and continue as engines of growth. Bogart (2006, p. 11) begins his *Don't Call It Sprawl* by quoting Witold Rybczynski (1995, p. 232):

The old hierarchy of center and periphery, of downtown and suburb, ... is being replaced by a system of roads and highways and, one could add, by a system of telephone wires, television cables and computer links. What was once a composition of well-defined physical spaces has been replaced by vague zones of influence; accessibility, not permanence, is what characterizes the metro area.

Allowing for open-endedness in how to think about the implications of all these profound changes is clearly important.

This paper is largely a descriptive study. Dramatic growth and change has occurred, much of it naturally constrained by historical legacies. Most Americans continue to live and work in metro areas. The *Current Population Survey* reports that “housing-related reasons” are the first dominant explanations of mobility (51.6 percent of all movers in 1999-2000); “family-related reasons” are second (26.3 percent of all moves) and “job-related reasons” are third (16.2 percent) while 6.0 percent chose “other” reasons. Of course, many people have mixed motives. Moreover, so many businesses are “footloose” that jobs locate and re-locate to where people want to live, blurring the analysis of these results. In addition, there are apparent links between crime rates and outer area growth for many of the census divisions. There seemed to be a stronger association with these fluctuations than any longer term trends in response to the rise of the internet.

In terms of the latter, the *U.S. Statistical Abstract* for 2008 (Table 1128) shows the post-1995 trend in U.S. internet users. Fourteen percent of all adults were internet users in 1996 and 70 percent of all adults were connected in 2006; 44 percent of the latter had broadband connections. Much has been written about the internet and its impacts, including speculations on what the spatial effects might be. Our data do not show a distinct effect. It could be that the internet simply reinforces long-standing decentralization trends. More research in this area will surely be carried out.

We did find that proprietor growth (our entrepreneurial proxy) is faster in large metropolitan areas. The well known incubator hypothesis suggests that the initial locators may subsequently decentralize, but this is not captured in the way our data are organized. Spatial change is complex, but strong centrifugal moves of people and jobs continued throughout the years studied in most of the census divisions, but with the qualification that there are clear identifiable and plausible cycles around the trends.

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APPENDIX

Table A1: Reported Crimes per Capita, Five-Year Intervals, 1969-2004

Division	1969	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
Core	0.0545	0.0691	0.0831	0.0798	0.0956	0.0863	0.0577	0.0472
Non-core	0.0203	0.0326	0.0409	0.0331	0.0343	0.0316	0.0248	0.0248
MSA	0.0349	0.047	0.0566	0.0494	0.055	0.0502	0.0358	0.032
Non-MSA	0.0182	0.0265	0.0367	0.0283	0.0302	0.0294	0.0261	0.0238
Northeast	0.0319	0.0441	0.0536	0.0468	0.0521	0.0481	0.0347	0.0312
Core	0.0589	0.0793	0.0857	0.0748	0.105	0.1085	0.0834	0.0765
Non-core	0.0245	0.0426	0.0477	0.0409	0.0437	0.0314	0.0249	0.0257
MSA	0.0407	0.0582	0.0623	0.0533	0.0649	0.0579	0.045	0.0442
Non-MSA	0.0156	0.0244	0.0302	0.0253	0.0272	0.0207	0.02	0.0261
Midwest	0.0321	0.0477	0.0527	0.0449	0.0539	0.0481	0.0384	0.04
Core	0.0559	0.0777	0.0882	0.0898	0.1183	0.1156	0.0939	0.0878
Non-core	0.0261	0.042	0.0557	0.0486	0.0595	0.0604	0.0511	0.0469
MSA	0.0418	0.058	0.0698	0.0642	0.0805	0.0804	0.0662	0.0594
Non-MSA	0.0094	0.018	0.0292	0.0265	0.033	0.0387	0.0375	0.0381
South	0.05	0.0799	0.1003	0.0966	0.1228	0.1296	0.1085	0.0546
Core	0.0717	0.0871	0.0974	0.0926	0.0977	0.0899	0.0665	0.0599
Non-core	0.0455	0.0617	0.0668	0.0567	0.0617	0.0604	0.0424	0.0419
MSA	0.0569	0.0729	0.0797	0.0707	0.0754	0.0725	0.0521	0.051
Non-MSA	0.0299	0.0427	0.052	0.044	0.0471	0.0449	0.0396	0.0379
West	0.0508	0.0666	0.0738	0.0661	0.0708	0.0691	0.0504	0.0498
Core	0.0592	0.0778	0.0883	0.0847	0.1052	0.1008	0.077	0.0667
Non-core	0.0279	0.0431	0.0517	0.0445	0.0502	0.0463	0.0375	0.0348
MSA	0.0424	0.0578	0.0664	0.0594	0.0697	0.0662	0.0517	0.0467
Non-MSA	0.0149	0.0244	0.0338	0.0288	0.033	0.0325	0.0313	0.0318
United States	0.0337	0.0487	0.0577	0.052	0.0613	0.0596	0.0475	0.0442

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Table A2: Reported Crimes Per Capita Annual Growth Rates, Seven Five-Year Periods, U.S. Census Regions, 1969-2004

Division	1969-1974	1974-1979	1979-1984	1984-1989	1989-1994	1994-1999	1999-2004
Core	0.0437	0.0224	-0.0103	0.0368	-0.0144	-0.0792	-0.0365
Non-core	0.1242	0.0499	-0.0241	0.0168	-0.0135	-0.0433	0.0162
MSA	0.0733	0.0343	-0.0164	0.0283	-0.0140	-0.0637	-0.0108
Non-MSA	0.0306	0.0858	-0.0927	0.0174	-0.0333	0.0011	-0.0391
Northeast	0.0693	0.0391	-0.0234	0.0275	-0.0153	-0.0590	-0.0131
Core	0.0555	0.0015	-0.0333	0.0654	0.0001	-0.0301	-0.0099
Non-core	0.1520	0.0430	-0.0198	0.0248	-0.0685	-0.0229	-0.0049
MSA	0.0901	0.0198	-0.0269	0.0464	-0.0277	-0.0275	-0.0081
Non-MSA	0.0791	0.0375	-0.0318	0.0136	-0.0842	0.0189	0.0147
Midwest	0.0883	0.0227	-0.0277	0.0412	-0.0352	-0.0218	-0.0048
Core	0.0761	0.0342	0.0137	0.0607	-0.0068	-0.0047	-0.1077
Non-core	0.1810	0.0796	0.0291	0.0664	-0.0045	0.0112	-0.0712
MSA	0.1111	0.0532	0.0208	0.0634	-0.0057	0.0030	-0.0887
Non-MSA	0.1058	0.1051	-0.0214	0.0477	-0.0163	0.0324	-0.0911
South	0.1103	0.0619	0.0134	0.0610	-0.0073	0.0074	-0.0891
Core	0.0614	0.0316	0.0113	0.0291	-0.0096	-0.0168	0.0169
Non-core	0.0801	0.0415	0.0121	0.0459	-0.0240	-0.0204	-0.0436
MSA	0.0700	0.0363	0.0117	0.0374	-0.0168	-0.0186	-0.0107
Non-MSA	0.0722	0.0640	-0.0444	0.0177	-0.0805	0.0526	-0.1035
West	0.0703	0.0402	0.0041	0.0352	-0.0229	-0.0121	-0.0192
Core	0.0596	0.0227	-0.0026	0.0490	-0.0075	-0.0266	-0.0406
Non-core	0.1301	0.0540	0.0024	0.0433	-0.0227	-0.0112	-0.0392
MSA	0.0865	0.0366	-0.0003	0.0463	-0.0144	-0.0196	-0.0399
Non-MSA	0.0779	0.0732	-0.0383	0.0292	-0.0463	0.0302	-0.0638
US	0.0853	0.0419	-0.0059	0.0441	-0.0182	-0.0138	-0.0430