

Rural Profile of Arkansas 2005



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UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

Dear Friends:

The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture is pleased to make available the **2005 Rural Profile of Arkansas**.

This publication has become a biennial tradition as community and elected leaders have come to count on it for an accurate snapshot of how rural Arkansans, rural communities and the rural economy are faring. The 2005 Rural Profile of Arkansas compares rural counties to urban counties as well as to the state and nation as a whole. As importantly, the Profile compares how different regions of the state are doing.

Rural Arkansas is a complex mosaic made up of a rich array of different peoples, geographies and communities. The Profile seeks to capture the diversity of rural Arkansas by breaking analysis of rural areas into three distinct regions: the Delta, the Coastal Plains and the Highlands. While the focus is on rural Arkansas, data are also provided for urban counties and urban regions.

We hope that community leaders and policymakers will find this publication a useful tool to help plan for the future. If you have questions about how to use the data, we invite you to contact the Cooperative Extension Service in your county. They are there as a resource to you and your community.

We wish you and your community all the best.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Milo Shult". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "M".

Milo Shult
Vice President for Agriculture
Division of Agriculture

RURAL PROFILE OF ARKANSAS 2005

*Social & Economic Trends
Affecting Rural Arkansas*

UofA UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

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Rural Life in the 21st Century

A recent study by the Kellogg Foundation described America's view of rural areas as "the repository for traditional values, closely-knitted communities and hard work." The same study found that people viewed rural America as having an economy based almost exclusively on farming and agriculture, residents who are more self-reliant, friendlier and more relaxed than their urban counterparts and a serene and pastoral rural setting. However, perceptions often do not mirror reality. Rural America in the 21st

Americans view rural areas as "the repository for traditional values, closely-knitted communities and hard work."

century is exceedingly diverse in terms of economy, natural resources, and population size, composition and characteristics. This diversity is also found within and between the rural areas of Arkansas. Arkansas' physical landscape is marked by mountains, prairies, coastal plains, river delta and a variety of ecological transition zones. Arkansas' social landscape is marked by an economy that is not just

Rural America in the 21st century is exceedingly diverse in terms of economy, natural resources, and population size, composition, and characteristics.

agriculture, but instead is a complex mosaic of many different economic activities. Additionally, rural Arkansans are of different racial and ethnic origins and include Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Asians and combinations of races and ethnicities.

The American Gothic image of rural America – hard working men and women living and working on the land – does not do justice to the richness of the socio-economic montage or to the complexities faced by rural citizens. To better understand rural areas and the challenges faced by its citizens, we provide information on regions of Arkansas that depict the heterogeneity, varied strengths and challenges of the different areas.

What is Rural?

The Concept of “Rural” and How to Measure It

Defining “rural” is not as easy as it might seem at first. Academicians, policymakers, and regulatory agencies often use different definitions. Rurality has multiple dimensions including environmental and ecological characteristics along with occupational and sociocultural components. The U.S. Census Bureau does, however, provide measurement guidelines

that allow a standardized use of data and information about people and places outside of urban and metropolitan areas. Those guidelines are provided in the box below as they were employed in the 2000 census¹.

Metropolitan counties can be used to define the concept and guide the use of county-level data in the Rural Profile of Arkansas. Basically, central counties of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) have (in part

or whole) a city with 50,000 or more residents or an urbanized area with a total population of at least 100,000. Adjacent outlying counties may be included in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) by having minimum commuting ties with a central metropolitan county (or counties), a minimum population density, a minimum total population, or other demonstrated metropolitan characteristics. Any county that is not metropolitan is called “nonmetropolitan.” Sixty-three of the

Census Bureau Definitions used in Rural Studies

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as commuting ties to a central county (or counties) of MSA(s), a specified minimum population density, or percentage of the population that is urban. MSAs in New England are defined in terms of minor civil divisions, following rules concerning commuting and population density.

Nonmetropolitan

The area and population not located in any Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Urban

All territory, population, and housing units located within an urbanized area (UA) or an urban cluster (UC). UA and UC boundaries encompass densely settled territory, which consists of: 1) core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and 2) surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. The “urban” classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas.

Urban Area

Collective term referring to all areas that are urban. There are two types of urban areas: urban clusters and urbanized areas.

Urban Cluster (UC)

An urban area (see above) with a population of at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000.

Urbanized Area (UA)

An urban area (see above) with a population of at least 50,000 people.

Rural

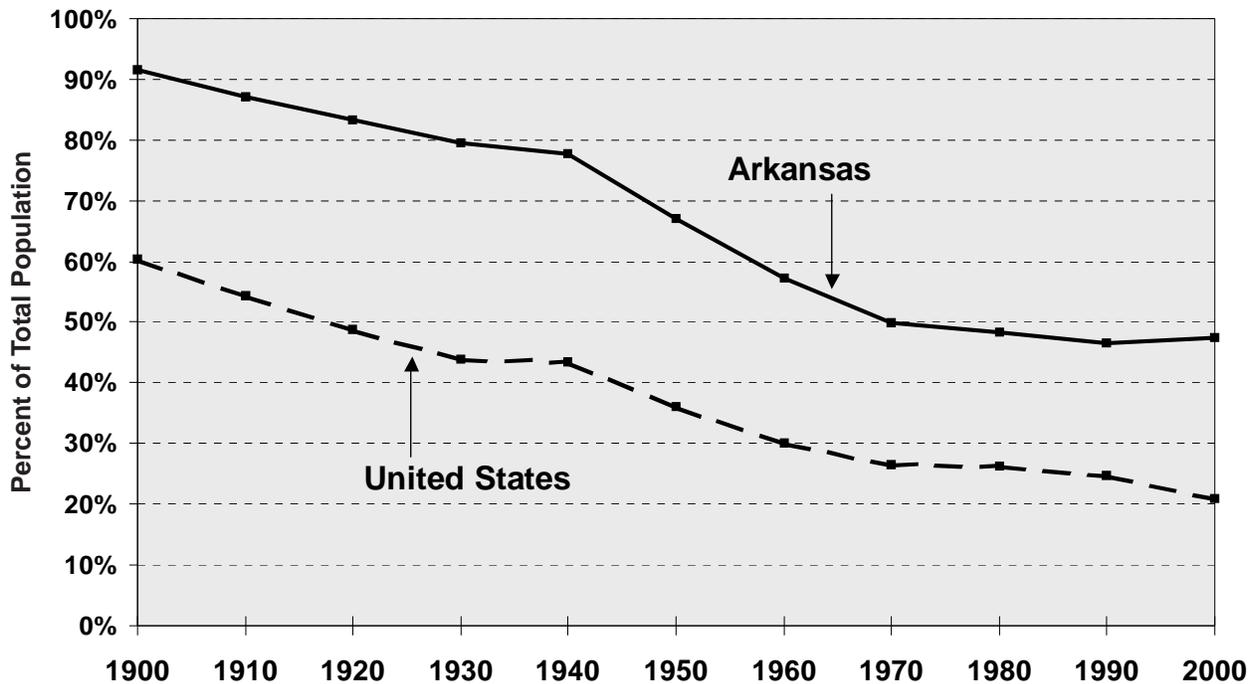
All territory, population and housing units not classified as “urban” (see above). The “rural” classification cuts across other hierarchies and can be in metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas.

U.S. Census Bureau

¹In 2003, the Census Bureau introduced the Office of Management and Budget’s new 3-level county classification system called the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) standards. In that approach, counties are classified as metropolitan/micropolitan/non-CBSA. For the current report we employ the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan classification scheme used in the 2000 Census. Details of the new CBSA standards are provided in Appendix A.

What is Rural?

Rural Population, 1990 – 2000



U.S. Census Bureau

75 counties in Arkansas were classified as nonmetropolitan in the 2000 census.

In this publication, *urban* and *metropolitan* are used interchangeably as are *rural* and *nonmetropolitan*. While inexact, this is an effective method of measuring rural areas at the county level in Arkansas.

Regardless of the measurement strategy used, Arkansas is obviously a rural state. Nationally, only 21% of the population was identified as rural in the 2000 census compared with 48% of Arkansans. In this case, rural refers to people living in places with less than 2,500 residents

or outside an urbanized area or urban cluster. When using the county-based metropolitan/nonmetropolitan definitions, 51% of Arkansans lived in a nonmetropolitan county. This compares with only 20% of people living in nonmetropolitan counties in the nation as a whole.

48% of Arkansans were classified as rural in the 2000 census.

The historical data in the graph above demonstrates the fact that Arkansas has had a greater

percentage of rural people than the country as a whole throughout the last century. Beginning in 1900, nearly 91% of Arkansans lived in rural areas compared to only about 60% of the United States population. The percentage of people living in rural areas declined dramatically between 1900 and 2000 for both Arkansas and the United States.

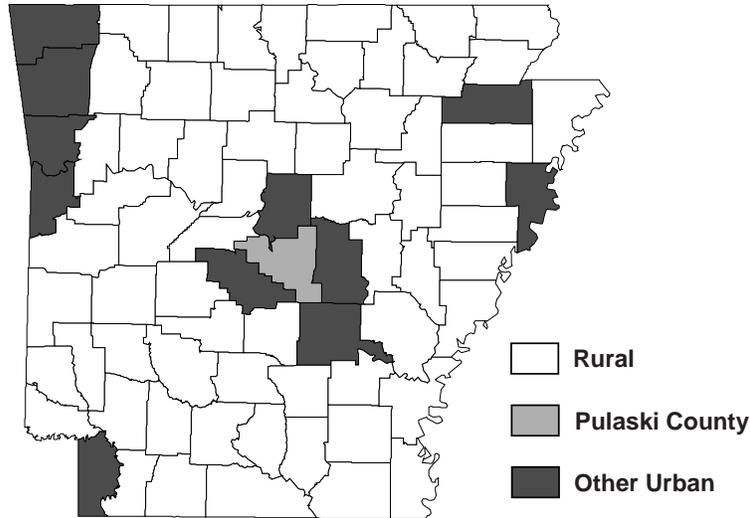
Social and economic indicators for rural and urban areas of Arkansas are presented in this publication. To highlight differences and similarities among its rural and urban areas, the state is divided into regions.

51% of Arkansans lived in a nonmetropolitan county in 2000.

Regions of Arkansas

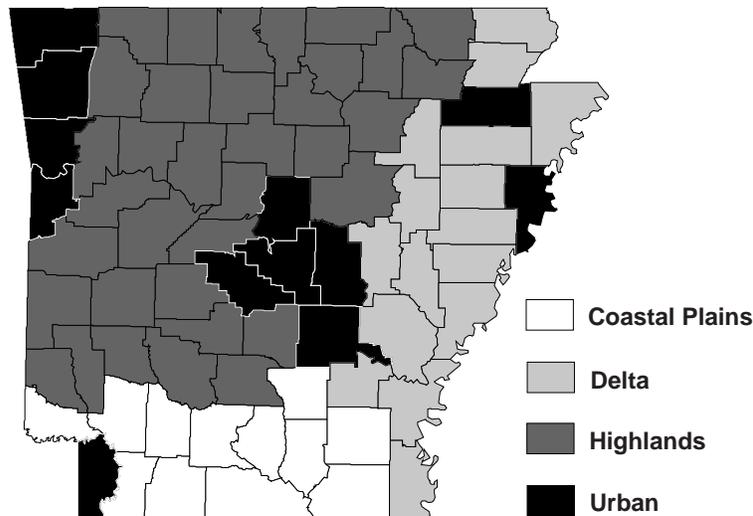
This publication uses two classification schemes to define regions of Arkansas. The first scheme uses three categories: Rural (nonmetropolitan), Pulaski County and Other Urban (metropolitan) counties. Pulaski County is presented separately because its population size is more typical of major urban areas across the U.S. than the other urban areas in the state.

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



The second scheme shown below divides the rural area into three regions: the Coastal Plains, the Delta and the Highlands. This approach combines nonmetropolitan counties that have similar economic activity, history, physical setting, settlement patterns and culture, and facilitates comparison with the metropolitan counties. A map with all the county names and the regions can be found on the back cover.

Rural Profile Regions of Arkansas



Population

Population Change

The population of Arkansas grew by two percent from 2000-2003. Most of the growth occurred in the urban areas while the rural regions, with the exception of the Highlands, lost population.

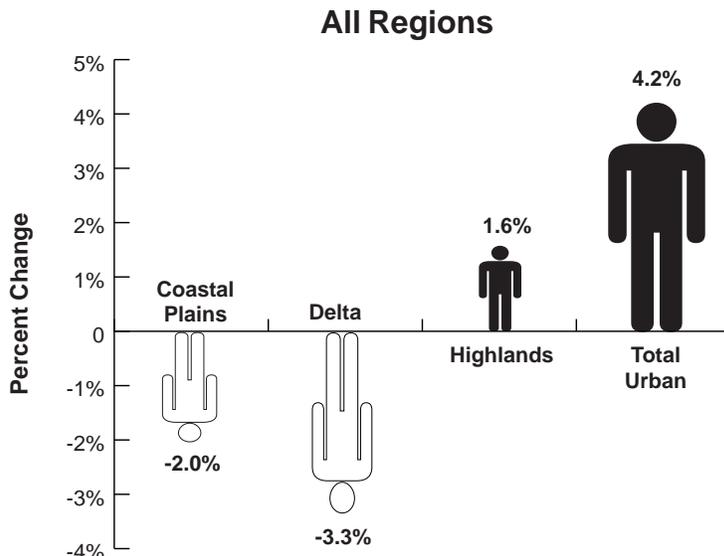
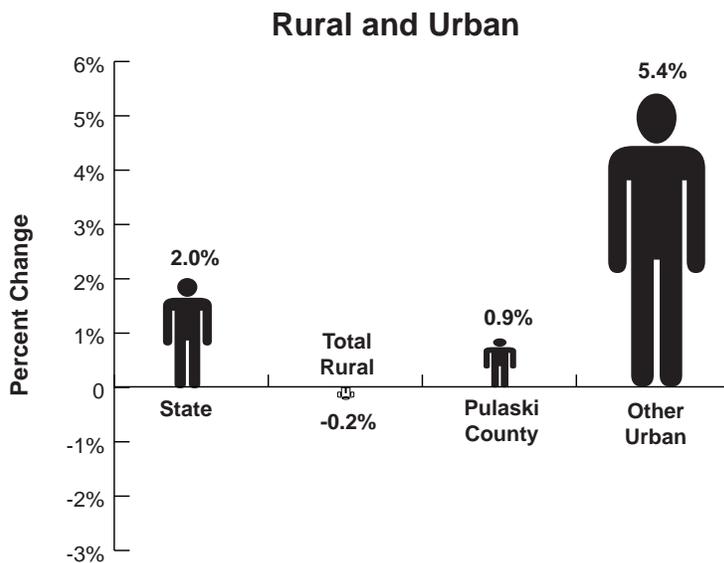
From 2000-2003, the state experienced a 2% increase to its

2000 population of 2,673,398. This population growth took place in specific areas. While Pulaski County showed a slight increase of over 3,000 people, other urban areas accounted for most of the state's population growth with the addition of nearly 52,000 persons – an increase of about 5%.

In general, rural areas of the state lost population from 2000-2003. The Delta lost nearly 11,000 people – 3% of its population. The Coastal Plains lost 4,500 people – 2% of its population. The rural Highlands showed a slight increase, gaining 2% or nearly 13,000 people.

**Urban areas
accounted for most
of the state's
population growth
from 2000 to 2003**

Population Change, 2000-2003



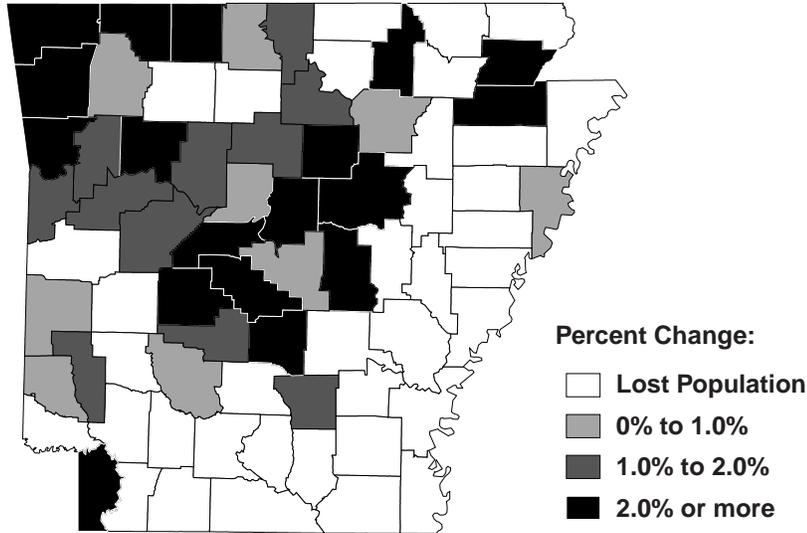
This pattern varies from the previous decade. In the 1990s, rural areas nationally saw a population rebound over the 1980s, according to the Census Bureau. Arkansas also saw an overall population increase in its rural areas in the 1990s, led primarily by steady growth in the Highlands of more than 17% or 117,236. Only the Delta had a population loss during the 1990s, with a decrease of 2% or 6,818.

**Rural regions,
with the exception
of the Highlands,
lost population
from 2000-2003.**

The first few years of this decade indicate a change in that pattern with rural areas again losing population overall. Other rural states across the nation have also experienced a reversal to the rural population growth trend seen in the 1990s.

Population

Population Change in Counties, 2000-2003



U.S. Census Bureau

Population Change in Counties

Population growth from 2000-2003 was not uniform across the state or among its rural areas. A consideration of counties in the state more clearly demonstrates the widespread population loss in rural areas.

Half of the counties in Arkansas lost population from 2000-2003. Most of these counties are in the Coastal Plains and Delta regions, although 10 Highland counties also lost population. The five counties with the highest rate of population loss are located in the Delta. These five counties also lost population during the 1990s. Only Benton County, an urban county, showed double digit growth with more than a 12% increase in population.

Source of Population Change: Births, Deaths, In-Migration and Out-Migration

Births, deaths, in-migration, and out-migration all contribute to population growth or decline. Natural increase or decrease (the number of births minus the number of deaths in an area) and net migration (in-migration minus out-migration in an area) are the two components of population change.

Half of the counties in Arkansas lost population from 2000-2003.

In Arkansas, the urban areas had higher rates of natural increase from 2000-2003. Every urban county showed a natural increase ranging from about 1% to nearly

3%. Of the 27 counties that had a natural decrease (more deaths than births), all were in rural areas and the majority (16) were in the Highlands.

***The five counties
showing the greatest
population loss
from 2000-2003
are in the Delta region.***

Net in-migration (including immigration) accounted for most of the growth in the state's population from 2000-2003. Urban counties generally showed the greatest in-migration, although Pulaski County saw a net out-migration (more out-migration than in-migration). In-migration to the urban areas in Central Arkansas (Faulkner and Lonoke counties) and Northwest Arkansas (Benton and Washington counties) was between 5% and 10%, offsetting the net out-migration found in Pulaski County.

***Twenty-seven
counties in rural
regions had more
deaths than births
from 2000-2003.***

Rural areas as a whole are experiencing net out-migration and the rural regions show significantly different migration rates. The Highlands continued to show a net in-migration, with more people moving in than moving out. Only one county in the Delta (Greene) and one county in the Coastal Plains (Cleveland) experienced a net in-migration. As was true for the

Population

1990s, many counties in the Delta and Coastal Plains regions continue to experience a population loss that is due primarily to net out-migration.

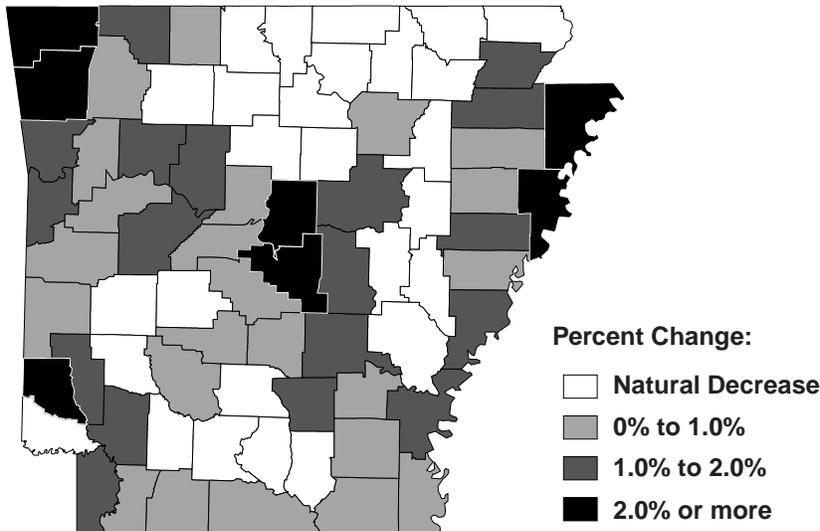
Net in-migration accounted for most of the growth in the state's population from 2000-2003.

Age and Gender

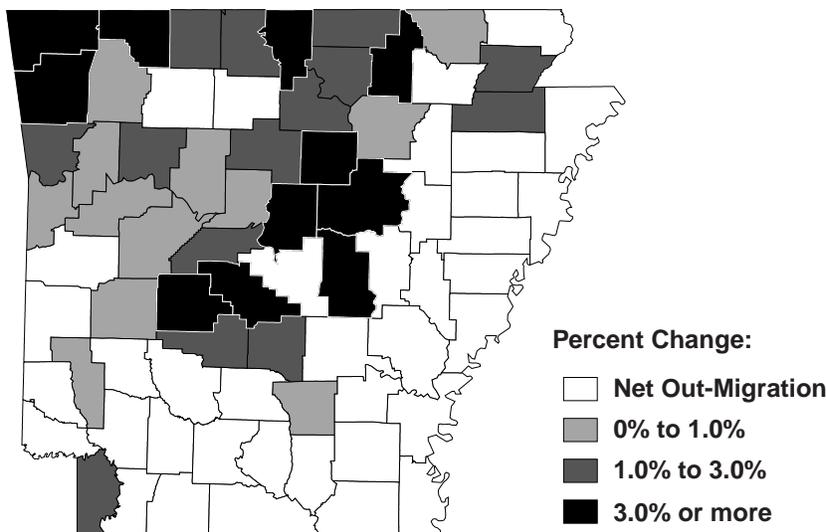
In general, rural Arkansas is older than urban Arkansas. More people who are 50 and older live in rural areas while younger age populations are more likely to live in urban Arkansas. The population pyramid (on the next page) shows people aged 10-19 are almost equally distributed between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. However, young adults aged 20-29 are more likely to live in urban areas. This is likely a result of young adults moving to urban areas for employment or to further their education after completing high school.

Components of Population Change, 2000-2003

Natural Increase/Decrease



Net In-Migration/Out-Migration



People 50 and older are more likely to live in rural Arkansas.

Beginning with the 50-59 year age group, rural areas have a greater percentage of older people. This may be due to the in-migration of retirement-age people who are attracted to scenic rural areas and to elderly residents who wish to remain in these rural areas during their retirement years.

Young adults are more likely to live in urban areas of the state.

Older and Younger Populations

As indicated by the population pyramid on the next page, younger populations are more concentrated in urban areas. All 12 urban counties

Population

have more than one-quarter of their population aged 19 and younger. Saline County has the lowest percentage for urban counties at less than 27% while Crittenden County has the highest at nearly 34%. The metropolitan counties have about 29% of its population ages 19 and younger compared to 27% for nonmetropolitan counties.

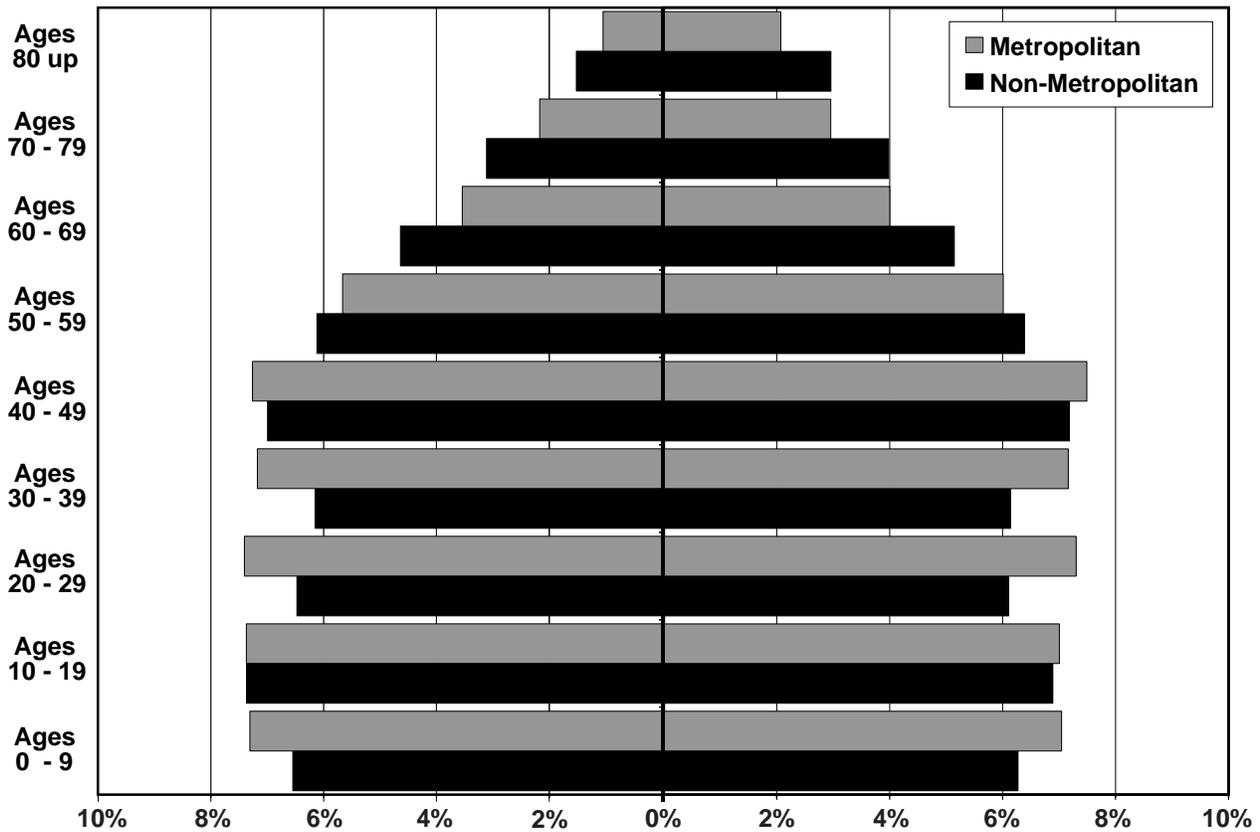
The Delta has the highest percentage of young people of the three rural regions (29%) and the

Highlands the least at 26%. Baxter County in the Highlands has the lowest percentage of young people with less than 21% of its population aged 19 and under.

Among rural regions, the Delta had the highest percentage of persons aged 19 and under in 2003.

Rural areas have older populations with the Highlands having a higher percentage of older people than any other region. The top 11 counties with the highest percentage of people aged 65 years and older are all in the Highlands. The elderly population in the Highlands ranges from 19% of the total population in Montgomery County to a high of 27% in Baxter County. Clay County in the Delta region is ranked 12th in the state with 19% of its population 65 and older.

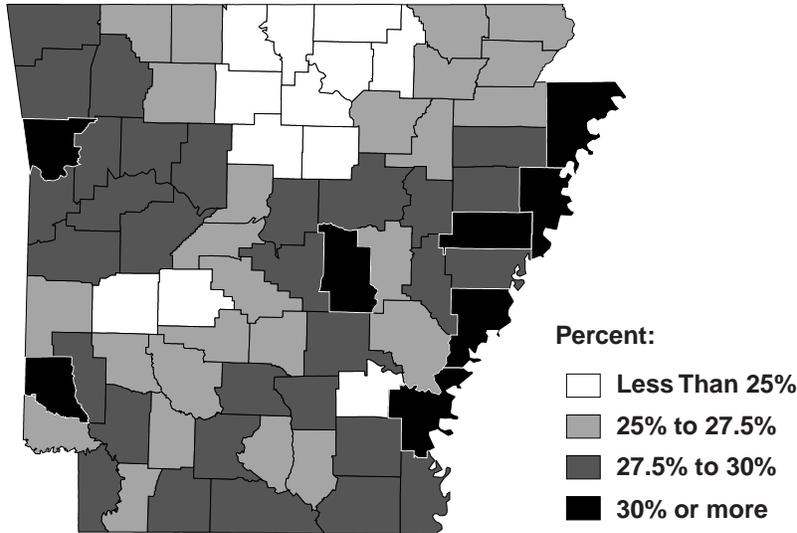
**Arkansas Population Pyramid, 2003:
Population By Age and Gender**



Note: A population pyramid displays the distribution of males and females by age group. The left side of the pyramid above shows males and the right females. Each bar represents a 10-year age group's percentage of the whole population. The age group in metropolitan (urban) counties is compared to non-metropolitan (rural) counties.

Population

Population Aged 19 Years and Younger, 2003



U.S. Census Bureau

Of the five counties with the lowest percentage of older people, four are urban. The elderly population accounts for between 10% and 11% of the population in these four urban counties.

People aged 65 and older account for 16% of the rural population of Arkansas as opposed to 12% for urban areas. The state as a whole has an elderly population of 14%, which is slightly higher than

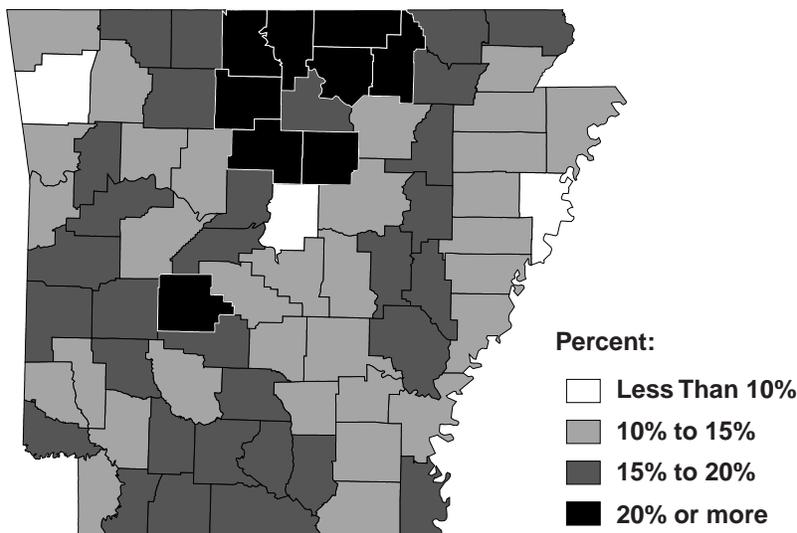
the national rate of about 12%. The map on this page shows a concentration of persons 65 and older in areas that have recreational opportunities close by as well as established retirement communities.

The 11 counties with the highest percent of elderly people are all in the Highlands.

Race and Ethnic Origin

Nearly every county in Arkansas has a predominately White population. Only seven counties, two urban (Crittenden and Jefferson) and five rural are less than 50% White. All seven of these counties are located in the Mississippi River Delta region or along its fringe. The Highlands region is over 90% White. Only four counties in the Highlands have a White population less than 80%.

Population Aged 65 Years and Older, 2003



U.S. Census Bureau

Blacks are a majority in three rural counties, all in the Delta region.

The rural Black population is located primarily in the Delta (30%) and the Coastal Plains (31%). Among the urban counties outside the Delta, only Pulaski County has a relatively large Black population – more than 34% of the county's total population and represent nearly 29% of the state's Black population.

The Hispanic population has grown rapidly since the 1990s, on the western flank of the state. High percentages are living in the rural

Population

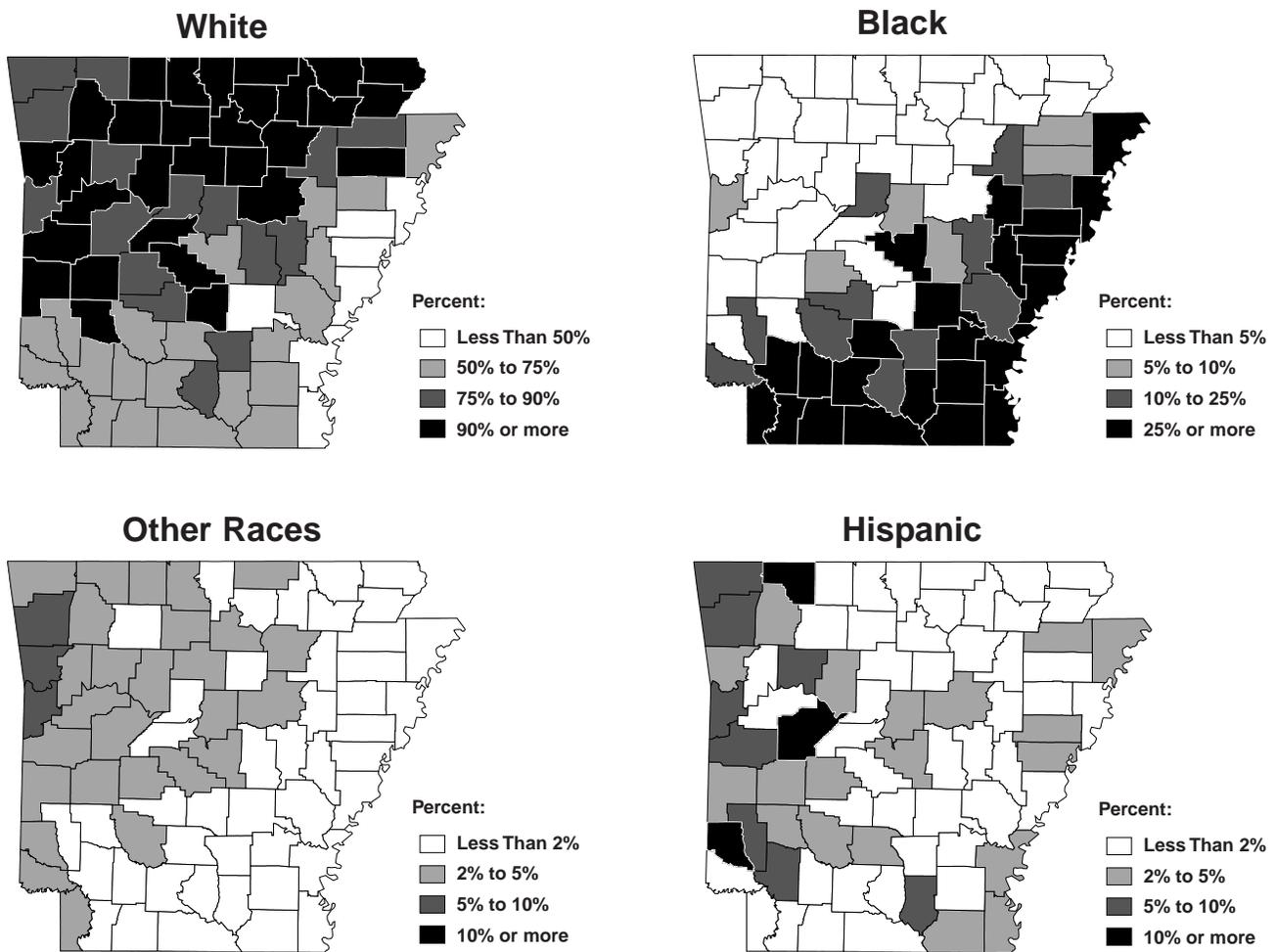
Highlands counties of Carroll (11%), Yell (15%), and Sevier (23%). About 9% of the state's total Hispanic population lives in Pulaski County.

People who are represented in the "Other Races" category primarily live in the urban areas of Crawford (5%), Washington (5%) and Sebastian (8%) counties. These

Many Hispanics are living in the rural Highlands counties and the urban northwest corner of the state.

persons are primarily Asian (namely Vietnamese in Sebastian County) and Native American. The rest are multi-race, Pacific Islander, or some other race. The Coastal Plains and Delta regions have less than 2% of their population in the "Other Races" category while the Highlands has slightly more than 2%.

Race/Ethnic Proportion of Total County Population, 2003



Note: The maps here show the proportion of each county's population in three categories of race and one category of ethnic origin. See the footnote in Table 2 (page 39) for a definition of the race groups represented in these maps.

U.S. Census Bureau

Employment

The state continued to add jobs from 1998-2002 (3%), although the growth was less than the national average during this period (5%). Arkansas ranked 36th among states in job growth during this period. The slow growth in the number of jobs during this period sharply contrasts job growth of 7% for the period of 1996-2000. During 1996-2000, 37

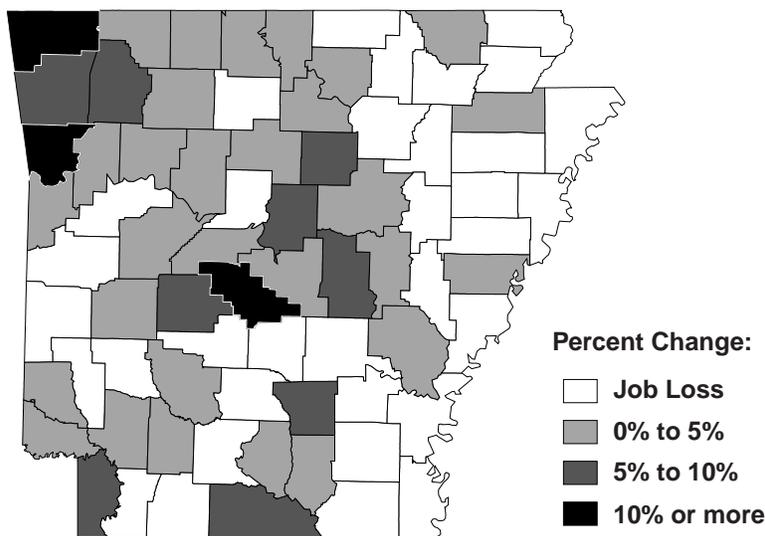
Benton, Crawford, Faulkner, Saline and Washington. Benton County, in particular, had significant growth of 21%. Only two urban counties in the state (Crittenden and Jefferson) lost jobs during this time period.

In contrast with urban areas, rural regions as a whole showed a slight decrease in the number of jobs (-0.4%). This number masks significant variation within the rural

were in the Highlands (14) and the Delta (13).

34 Arkansas counties lost jobs from 1998-2002, 14 in the Highlands and 13 in the Delta.

Change in Employment, All Jobs, 1998-2002



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

counties had employment growth of 5% or more as compared to only 12 counties from 1998-2002.

Employment growth in Arkansas varied greatly among counties and between urban and rural areas from 1998-2002. As a group, urban counties experienced a 5% gain in jobs with most of that growth in urban areas outside Pulaski County. Most of the job growth occurred in five counties with job growth of 9% or more:

regions. The Highlands had an overall growth of 1% while the Delta lost 5% of its jobs. The Coastal Plains showed a very slight 0.7% growth in jobs. From 1998-2002, almost half the counties (34) lost jobs. Most of those counties

Most of the job growth in Arkansas was in urban areas from 1998-2002.

Although the state had an overall job growth of 2.6% from 1998-2002, during the last two years of this period Arkansas lost over 3,800 jobs. While the number of jobs in most urban areas increased during 2000-2002, rural areas lost 11,500 jobs. Although rural areas experienced job growth from 1998-2000, they experienced a substantial decrease in jobs in 2000, and a slight decrease in 2001 (see graphs on page 17). Other urban areas continued to add jobs in 2000-2002, though at a slower rate than during 1998-2000.

Rural regions of the state lost nearly 11,500 jobs from 2000-2002.

Job growth also varied greatly among rural regions of the state during 1998-2002. The Highlands experienced the highest job growth among rural regions from 1998-2000, job decline from 2000-2001 and no growth from 2001-2002. The number of jobs in the Coastal Plains increased only slightly during 1998-2002 and showed only slight year-to-year variation in job growth and decline. The Delta, on the other hand, had no growth in jobs from 1998-2000 and then a substantial decrease in 2001 and 2002.

Economy

Employment by Major Industry Sector

The success of Arkansas' economy depends in part on the mixture of jobs and sources of income in the state. While the natural resource, construction and manufacturing sectors continue to provide significant employment opportunities, it is the service sector that is providing the largest share

of jobs in urban and many rural areas of the state.

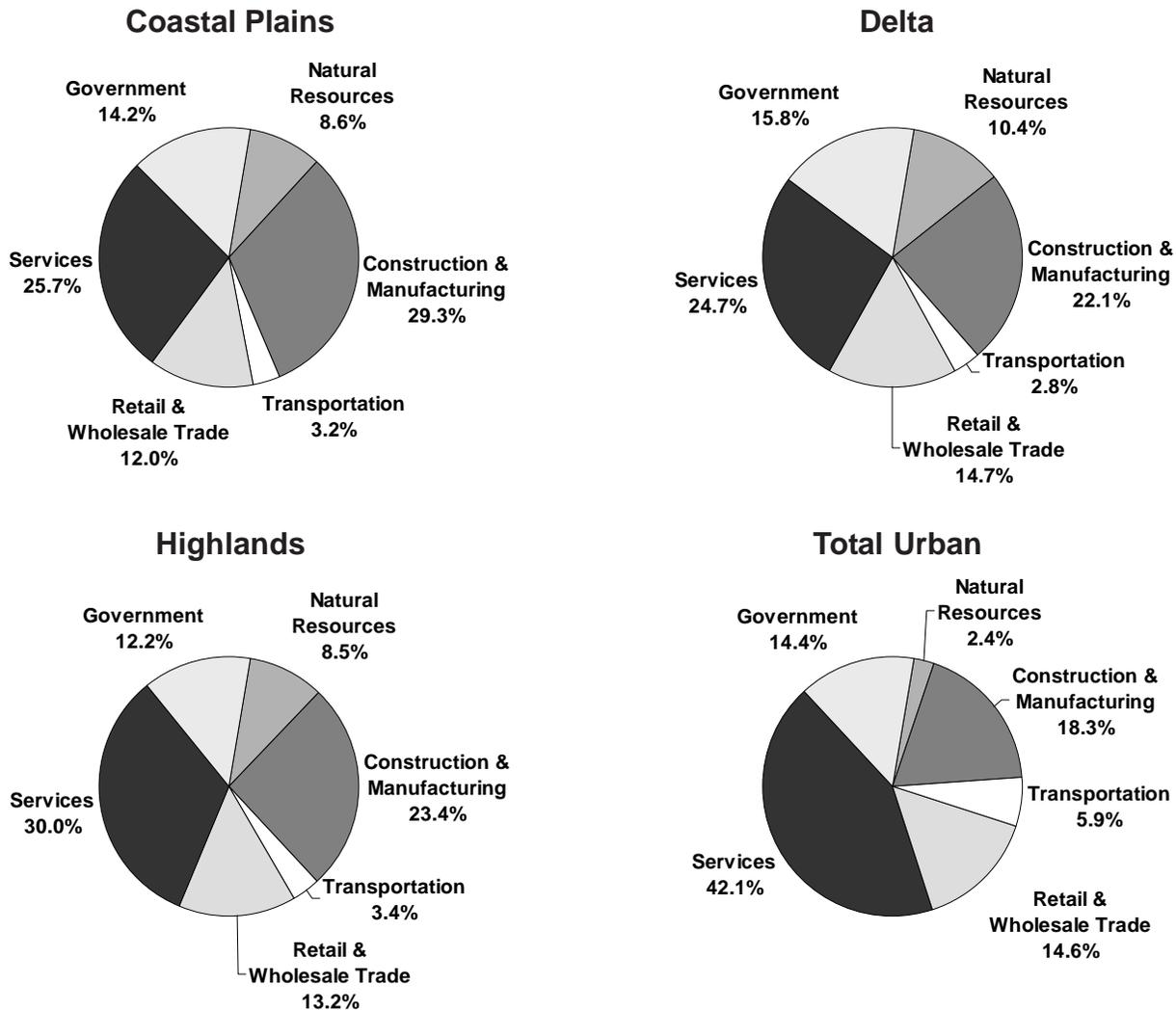
In 2003, most of the jobs in rural Arkansas were in the service, manufacturing and construction sectors. A somewhat larger share of jobs in rural areas were in the service sector (28%) than in the construction and manufacturing sectors (24%). An even larger proportion of urban jobs (42%) were

in the service sector.

28% of the jobs in rural Arkansas were in the service sector in 2003.

Natural resource jobs, including agriculture, mining and forestry, continue to play an important role in rural regions, but account for a smaller share of total jobs than in

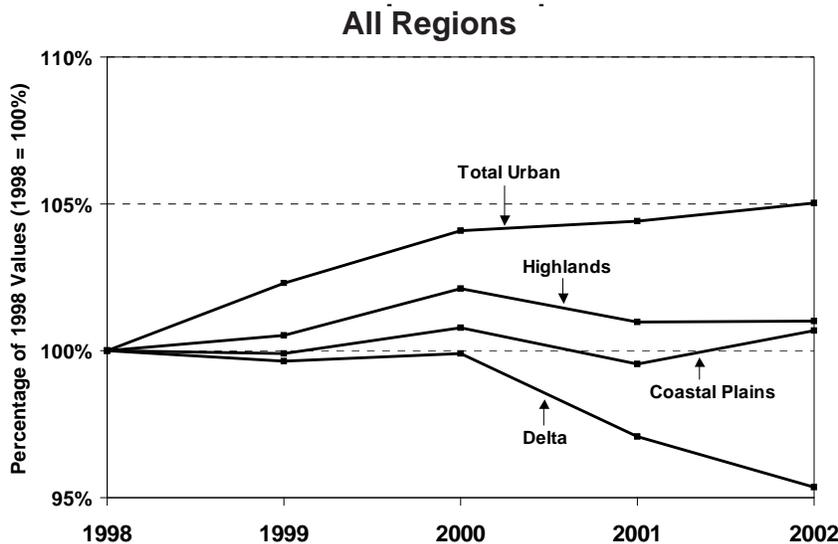
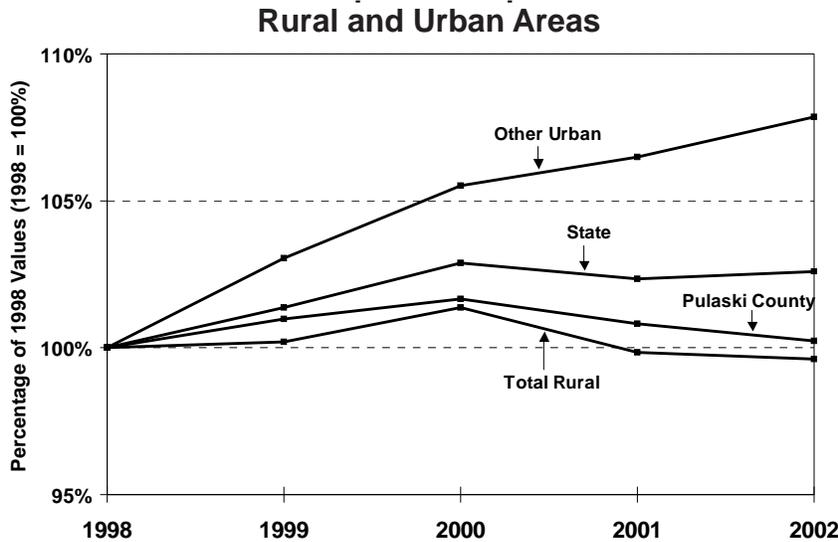
Employment By Major Industry Sector, 2003



Note: These pie charts do not total 100% due to data suppression for reasons of confidentiality.

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

Change in Employment, All Jobs, 1998-2002



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

times past. Currently the natural resource sector provides between 9% and 11% of the jobs in the rural regions. Construction and manufacturing jobs account for approximately 30% of all jobs in the Coastal Plains as compared to about one-fourth in the Delta and the Highlands.

The growing importance of the service sector in urban and rural areas reflects the demands of the information age and the shift of manufacturing industries to countries with lower production costs.

Earnings per Job

The average earnings per job increased noticeably from 1998 to 2002 in Arkansas. In 1998, the average earnings per job was \$23,912 and rose to \$27,448 in 2002. However, Arkansas still ranked 46th among states with an average earnings per job that was only 76% of the national average (\$36,167).

**Earnings per job
increased by over
\$3,500 from
1998-2002**

Average earnings per job varies greatly between rural and urban areas of the state. In 1998, the average earnings per job for rural areas was only \$21,123 compared to \$25,953 in urban areas. This gap was even greater in 2002 when rural areas averaged only \$23,866 per job compared to \$29,937 in urban areas. Pulaski County continued to have the highest average earnings among urban areas of \$33,120 in 2002 compared to \$28,106 in other urban areas.

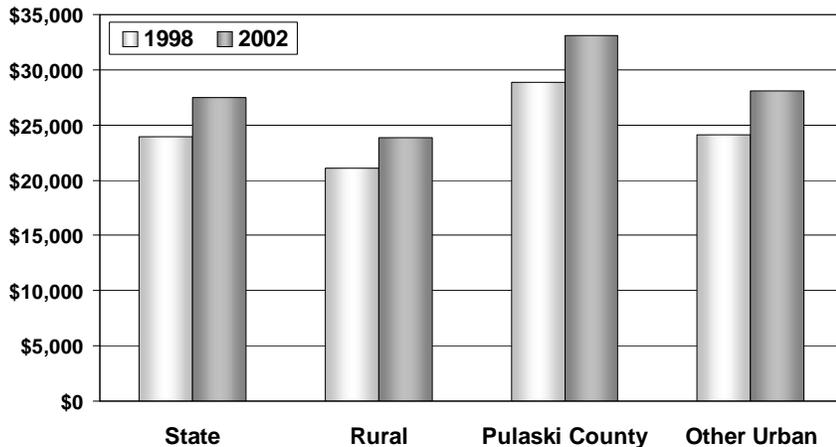
**People in rural areas
received about
\$6,000 less in
earnings per job
than those in
urban areas
of the state in 2002.**

Among rural regions, the Coastal Plains had the highest average earnings per job in 2002 of \$26,715 compared to the lowest

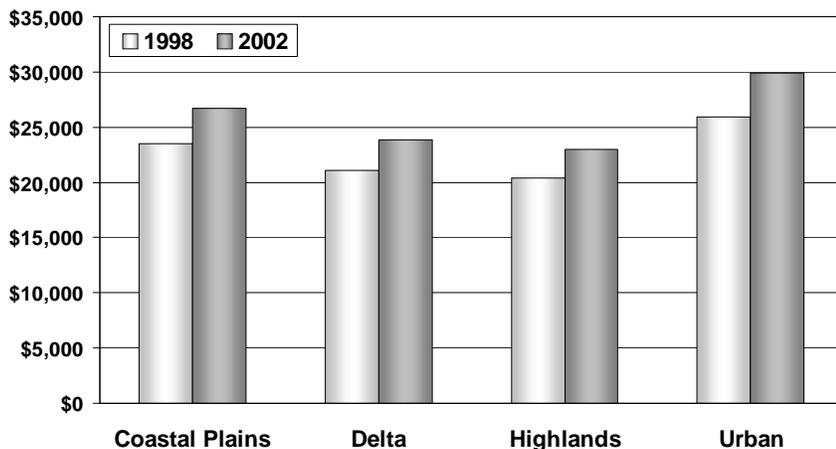
Economy

Earnings Per Wage and Salary Job, 1998 and 2002

Rural and Urban Areas



All Regions



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

in the Highlands of \$22,986. Counties within the state varied widely in average earnings from a low in Newton County of \$16,958 to a high in Little River of \$33,465, nearly twice as much per job.

To compare earnings and income over time the current dollar values are adjusted for inflation by converting them to constant dollars.

By comparing constant dollars over time, the real changes in earnings and income (purchasing power) are revealed. Constant dollars are used

Among rural regions, the Highlands had the lowest average earnings per job (\$22,985) in 2002.

to calculate change over time, whereas, the dollar values reported in this publication are in current dollars.

The state experienced a 5.2% increase in average earnings per job, slightly less than the national increase of 5.6%. Urban areas of the state showed an increase in average wages per job of nearly 6% and rural areas showed a smaller increase of about 4%.

Earnings per job increased less in rural areas (3.6%) than in urban areas (5.8%) of the state from 1998-2002.

The map to the right shows changes in earnings per wage and salary job from 1998 to 2002 in Arkansas' counties. Six counties had a decrease in average earnings per job. All six of those counties were rural counties, half in the Highlands and half in the Coastal Plains.

Earnings per job decreased in six counties from 1998-2002.

Of the 20 counties showing the greatest gain in average earnings per job from 1998-2002, nine are in the Highlands and five are urban. Delta counties changed relatively little with the exception of Desha and Lee. These two counties had increases that exceeded 7% although their earnings remained low. Lafayette

County had the greatest gain of slightly over 12%, followed closely by Benton (11.7%), Perry (11.6%) and Union (11.3%).

Median Household Income

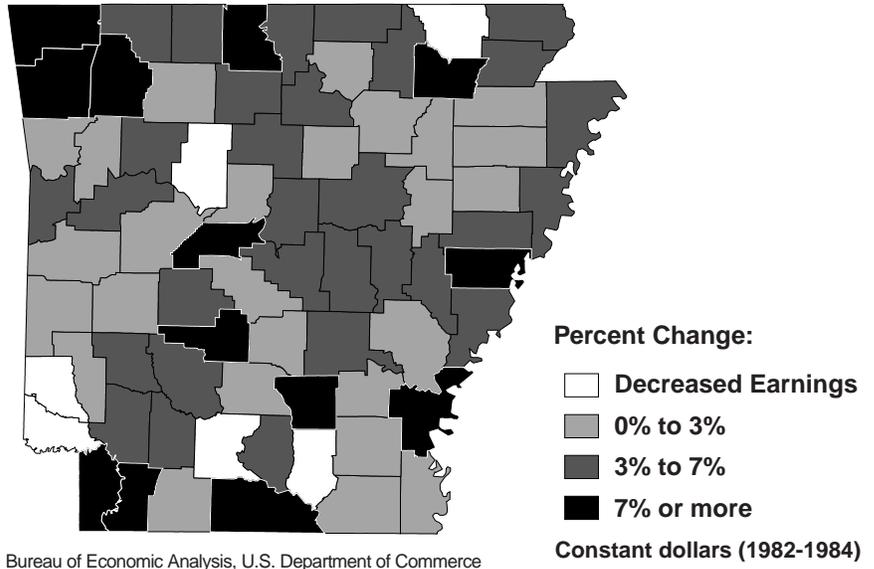
Median household income increased by more than 13% in Arkansas during the 1990s, which is more than three times the national increase of 4%. Despite this large increase, Arkansas' median household income of \$32,182 ranked only 47th in the nation. The national median household income in 1999 was \$41,994, about 30% greater than that of Arkansas.

Arkansas median household income increased by 13% during the 1990s - more than three times the national increase.

Urban areas in the U.S. had a median household income of \$44,755 in 1999 compared to \$35,479 in Arkansas' urban areas. The gap between rural households in Arkansas and the nation was slightly smaller with a median household income of \$27,835 in Arkansas's rural areas compared to \$33,687 in rural areas nationally, a difference of about 20%.

Rural households in Arkansas had about 20% less income than rural areas of the nation in 1999.

Change in Earnings Per Wage and Salary Job, 1998-2002

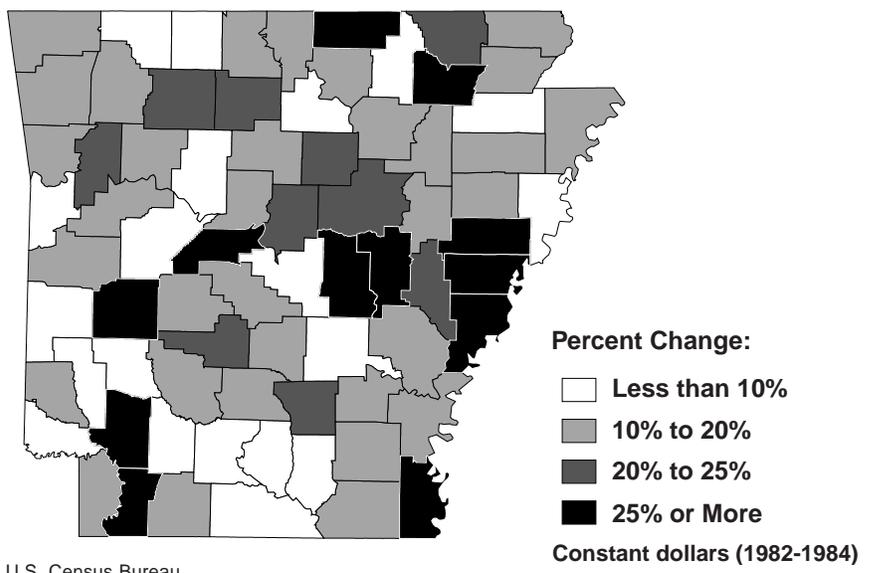


The increase in median household income in the state's urban areas was 12% compared to 15% in the rural areas during the decade. Nevertheless, rural Arkansas households had only 78% as much cur-

rent dollar income as urban households in the state.

In addition to rural-urban differences there were also differences in the growth of median

Change in Median Household Income, 1989-1999



Economy

Rural households in Arkansas had a median income that was 22% less than urban households in 1999.

household income among rural regions and between urban areas of the state from 1989-1999. Median household income increased from a low of 11% in the Coastal Plains to a high of 19% in the Delta during this period. Despite the Delta's improvement in median household income, the area had roughly \$2,500 less median household income than

the Highlands and Coastal Plains. Urban differences were observed between Pulaski County, which had less than 6% growth in median household income and Other Urban areas with 13% growth.

Median household income in the Delta remained significantly lower than in other rural regions of Arkansas

Median Household Income, 1989 and 1999

Rural and Urban Areas

	1989	1999
State	 \$21,147	 \$32,182
Total Rural	 \$17,960	 \$27,835
Pulaski County	 \$26,883	 \$38,120
Other Urban	 \$23,197	 \$35,239

 = \$5,000

All Regions

	1989	1999
Coastal Plains	 \$19,149	 \$28,566
Delta	 \$16,147	 \$25,896
Highlands	 \$18,381	 \$28,474
Total Urban	 \$23,504	 \$35,479

 = \$5,000

U.S. Census Bureau

The map on the previous page shows the 1989-1999 change in median household income. Twelve counties had more than a 25% increase in median household income. These are all rural counties except for Lonoke County. Lafayette County in the Coastal Plains had the greatest percentage increase (34%) while Calhoun, also in the Coastal Plains, was the only county with a decrease in median household income during the decade.

Eleven rural Arkansas counties had an increase in median household income of 25% or more during the 1990s.

While many rural Arkansas counties experienced an increase in median household income and earnings per job during the 1990s and from 1998 to 2002, many rural counties also experienced a decrease in the number of jobs and population during this same period.

Economic Stress

Poverty

During the decade of the 1990s, the poverty rate in Arkansas fell significantly, from 19% in 1989 to 16% in 1999. In spite of this significant decline, Arkansans experienced poverty at a higher rate than

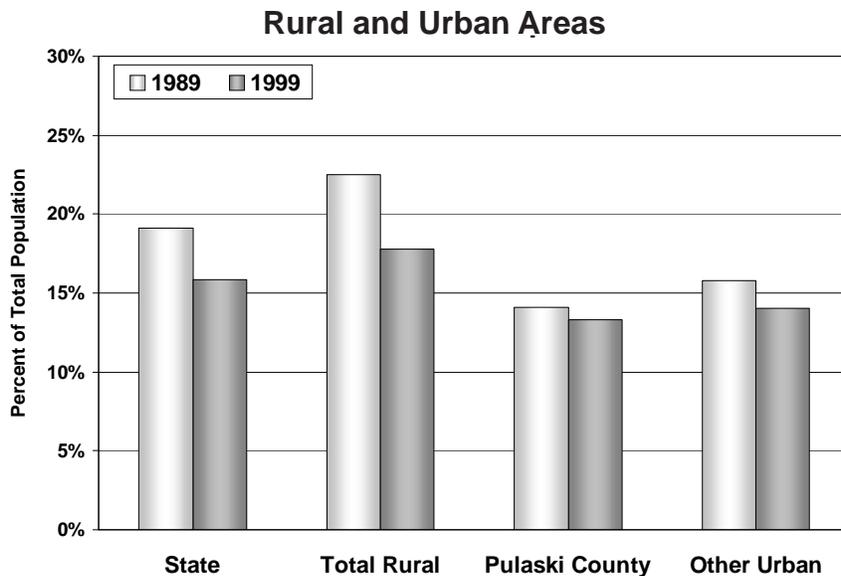
the rest of the nation. In 1999, 16% of the population in the state was in poverty compared to 12% for the U.S.

Even though poverty rates for the state as a whole improved during the 1990s, the prevalence of

poverty differed between urban and rural areas. Rural Arkansas had a poverty rate of 18% compared to the urban areas' rate of 14% in 1999.

Poverty in Arkansas fell significantly during the 1990s.

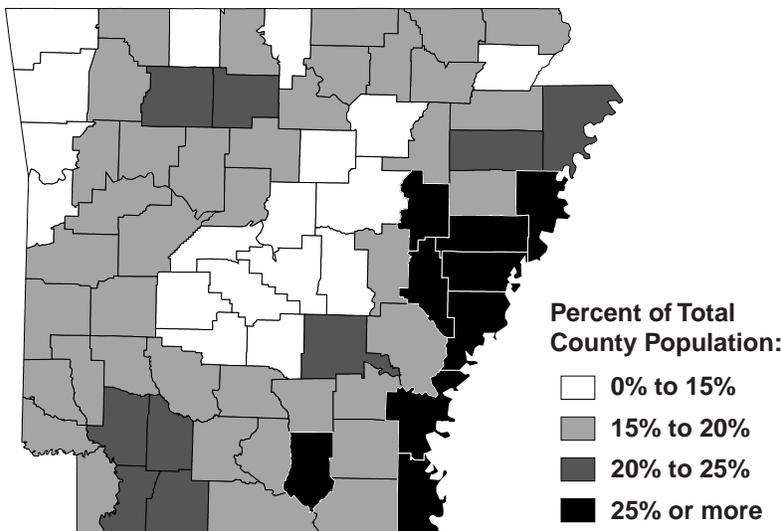
Individuals In Poverty, 1989 and 1999



The Delta continued to fare significantly worse than any other region in the state with a poverty rate of 23%, nearly twice the national rate. Of the 16 Delta counties, only Greene County had a poverty rate of less than 15%. Seven Delta counties had poverty rates of greater than 25%, or one in four people. Phillips County, in the Delta region, had the highest rate in the state at 33%.

Rural Arkansas had a higher poverty rate (18%) than urban areas (14%) of the state in 1999.

Individuals in Poverty, 1999



The Coastal Plains also had a relatively high poverty rate of 20%. The Highlands, with the lowest poverty rate (15%) of all rural regions, was approximately the same as urban areas of the state.

One of every 4 people were living in poverty in seven Delta counties in 1999.

U.S. Census Bureau

Economic Stress

Bankruptcy

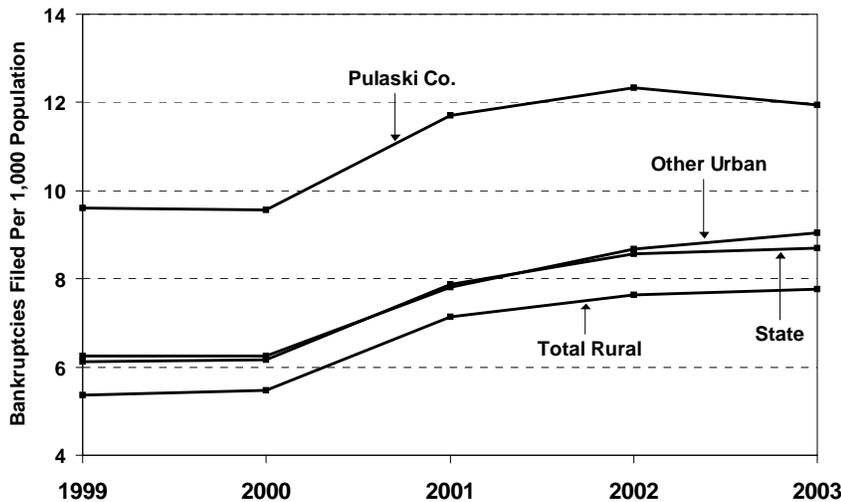
The bankruptcy filing rate in Arkansas is high and rising. During 2003, nearly six people in every 1,000 in the United States

filed for bankruptcy. In Arkansas the rate was even higher, with nearly nine out of every 1,000 people filing for bankruptcy. Additionally, the bankruptcy filing rate has been rising steadily in the state since 2000.

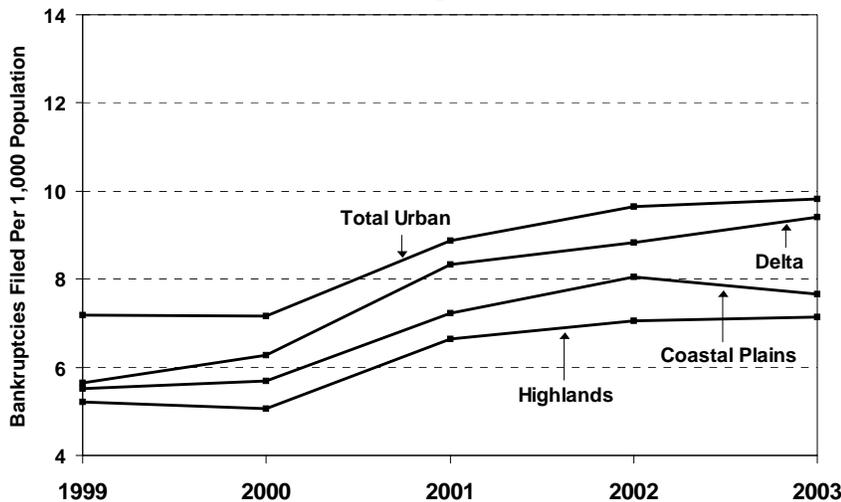
Urban areas in the state generally had higher bankruptcy rates than rural areas. The rural areas had an average bankruptcy rate of 8 per 1,000 people whereas the urban areas averaged nearly 10 per 1,000. Pulaski County had a higher rate (12 per 1,000) than

Personal Bankruptcy Filing Rates, 1999-2003

Rural and Urban Areas



All Regions



People in Urban areas filed more bankruptcies per 1,000 persons (10) than their rural counterparts (8) in 2003.

other urban areas. Among the rural regions, the Delta had a bankruptcy rate (9 per 1,000) that approached the urban rate (10 per 1,000). The Coastal Plains were next at 8 followed by the Highlands at 7 per 1,000.

Of the 10 counties with the lowest bankruptcy rates, eight are located in the Highlands. Of the 10 counties with the highest bankruptcy rates, six are urban counties. Crittenden County has the highest rate at 14 while Newton has the lowest at 3 per 1,000 persons.

Between 2000 and 2001, bankruptcy rates across the state rose abruptly. This mirrors the drop in employment in Arkansas during this period. Although the bankruptcy rates increased in all regions of the state from 1999-2003, the Delta saw the most rapid increase from nearly 6 to about 10 bankruptcies per 1,000 people.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (includes Chapters 7 and 13 filings)

Economic Stress

Housing

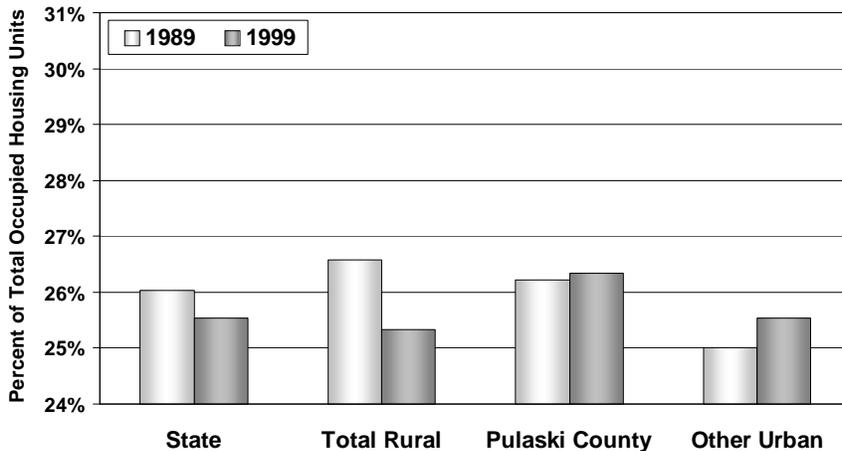
Housing quality and financial housing stress are sometimes used as a proxy measure for people's economic well-being. People with few economic resources or who are experiencing economic stress will likely spend a higher

percentage of their income on housing and may have less expensive and perhaps below standard housing. The charts below compare the percentage of housing units in 1989 and 1999 having one or more of the following "selected housing conditions":

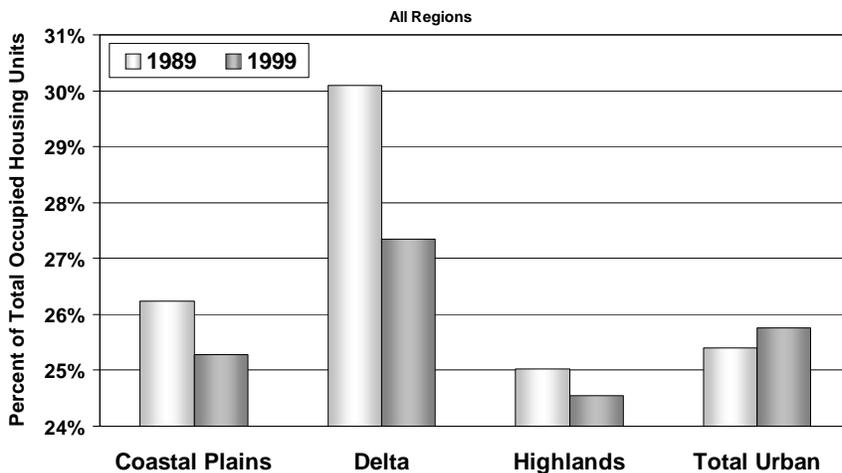
- 1) the owner or renter pays more than 30% of their household income for their housing costs;
- 2) lack of complete plumbing;
- 3) lack of a complete kitchen; and/or
- 4) more than one occupant per room.

Occupied Housing Units With Selected Housing Conditions, 1989 and 1999

Rural and Urban Areas



All Regions



Note: See the footnote in Table 5 (page 45) for a full definition of "Selected Housing Conditions."

U. S. Bureau of the Census

One in four Arkansas households experienced one or more of the selected housing conditions in 1999. The rural and urban regions showed only slight variation with a low of 25% in the Highlands to a high of 27% in the Delta, whereas Urban areas had 26%. This suggests that financial housing stress and/or poor housing conditions are found across the state.

One in four Arkansas households experiences housing stress.

Although there was little variation among regions, greater variation was observed among counties. Only 20% of the households in two Highlands counties had one or more of the selected conditions compared to 33% of the households in three Delta counties.

All rural regions saw a decline in the percent of households in financial stress and/or experiencing substandard housing conditions between 1989 and 1999. During this same period, urban areas saw a slight increase in housing stress.

Government

Local Government

Local governments rely on property tax as a major revenue source. Education, roads, hospitals, libraries, public safety and the general operations of city

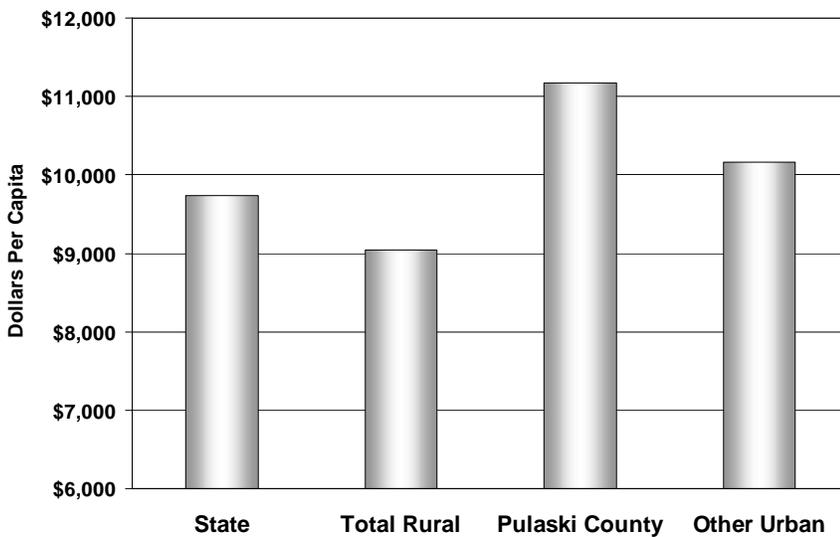
and county governments are all funded in part by property taxes. However, counties vary widely in their ability and effort to raise revenue through property taxes. Property assessments per capita provide a way to compare the

potential of counties and regions to raise revenue from property tax.

It is clear that differences exist across the state. While there is some difference between rural and urban counties and between the regions, there is much greater variation among counties. Urban area assessments (\$10,345) are somewhat higher than rural area assessments (\$9,039) and Pulaski County's per capita assessment (\$11,173) was slightly higher than other urban areas (\$10,165).

Local Property Assessments Per Capita, 2002

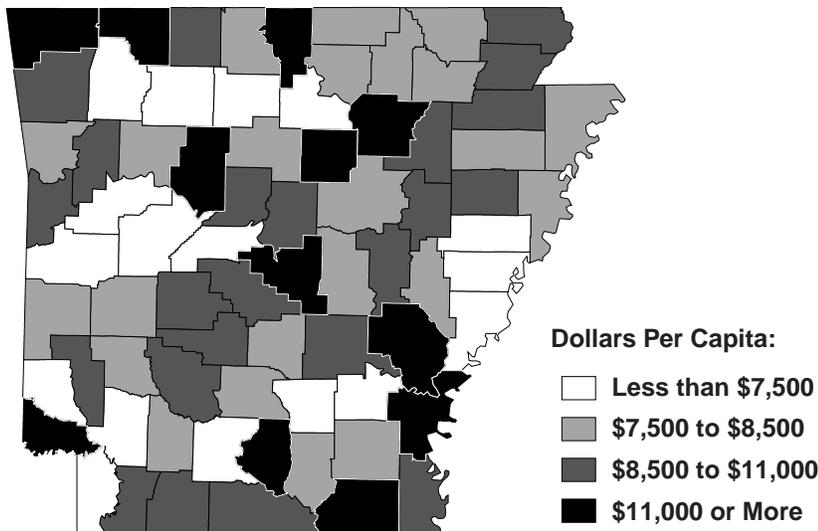
Rural and Urban Areas



Urban areas (\$10,345) have somewhat higher per capita property assessments than rural areas (\$9,039).

Among the rural regions, per capita property assessments varied only slightly. The Coastal Plains region had the highest per capita assessment among the rural regions (\$9,433) and the Delta had the lowest (\$8,532), a difference of less than \$1,000.

County Distribution (Local Property Assessments)



Assessment Coordination Department, Little Rock, Arkansas

While the rural, urban and regional differences in per capita assessments are not large, differences among counties are considerable. The 2002 per capita assessments range from \$6,146 in Lee County in the Delta to a high of \$16,831 in Little River County in

While the per capita assessments do not vary greatly between regions, there is a wide variation among counties.

Transportation

the Coastal Plains. The highest per capita assessment among urban counties, is Benton County at \$13,172. Seventeen counties have per capita assessments of less than \$7,500, whereas, 12 counties have

Counties differ greatly in their ability to raise revenue from the property tax.

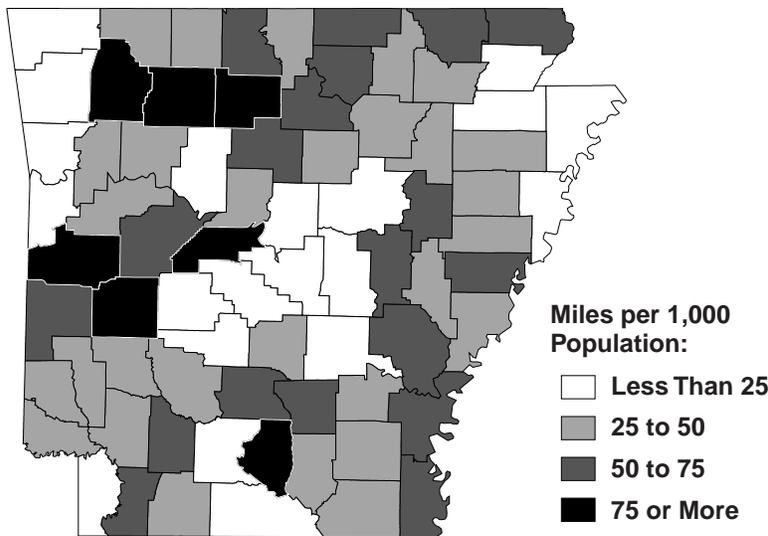
per capita assessments of \$11,000 or more.

County Roads

County roads and bridges are built, maintained and improved primarily with revenue generated by local and county property and sales taxes, although the State Aid County Roads Program supplements road projects. One of the characteristics of “rural” is the long distance between places and sparsely populated landscapes. While good roads are essential for rural areas to prosper, the miles of county roads per person and, therefore, the cost of constructing and maintaining county roads varies greatly between urban and rural areas and among rural counties.

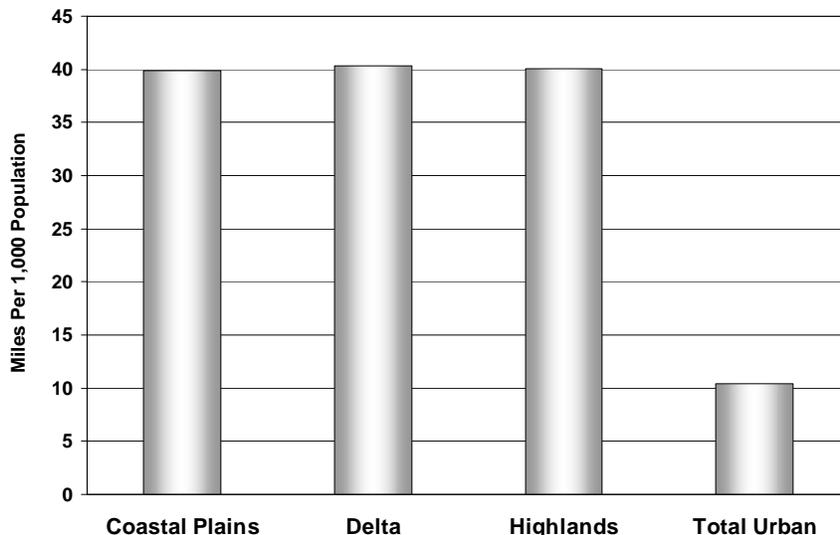
County Road Mileage Per 1,000 Population, 2004

County Distribution



Nearly 80% of Arkansas' county roads are in rural areas.

Rural and Urban Areas (County Road Mileage)



In 2004, the state had 68,425 miles of county roads. Of the state total, nearly 80% were located in rural areas. The Highlands have 54,080 miles of county roads which is over half of rural county road miles and nearly half (47%) of all county road miles in the state. The Coastal Plains has 8,823 miles of county roads (13% of the state total), whereas, the Delta has 12,942 miles of county roads to maintain.

Rural areas of the state have significantly more miles of county roads per person to maintain than more densely settled urban areas. In Arkansas, the difference is large

Transportation

– four times as many miles per 1,000 people in rural areas (40 miles) compared to urban areas at 10 miles per 1,000 persons.

Rural areas require more miles of county roads per capita than the more densely settled urban areas.

While there is considerable variation between rural and urban areas, there is little variation among rural regions of the state. The three rural regions were similar when comparing county road miles per 1,000 people, ranging from a low of 39.9 in the Coastal Plains to a high of 40.3 in the Delta. The similarity between regions masks the large differences among rural counties. Garland County has only 13 miles of county roads per 1,000 people compared 160 miles in Calhoun.

County road mileage per capita varies greatly in rural Arkansas counties, from 13 to 160.

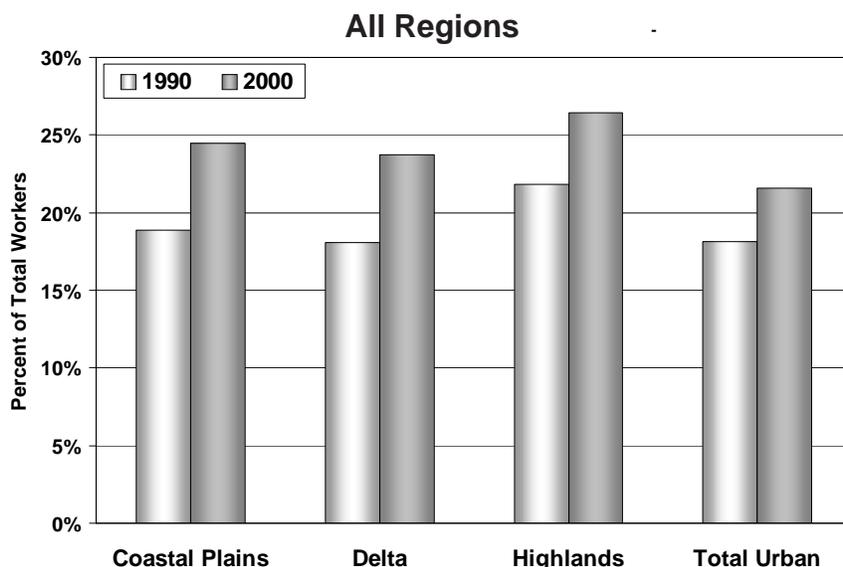
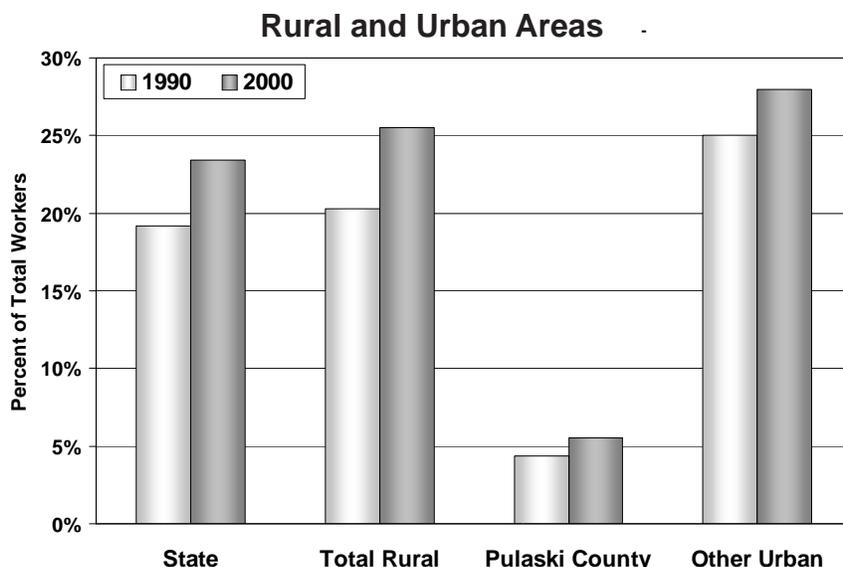
Urban areas also vary somewhat in the number of county road miles per 1,000 people. Other Urban areas have three times as many roads miles per 1,000 people (13) as does Pulaski County which has four miles of county roads per 1,000 people.

Commuters

County road and highway improvements have been important to the development of Arkansas' economy. Improved transportation infrastructure enables

the movement of goods to markets and people to jobs. Since many rural areas of Arkansas have lost jobs and employment opportunities, the people in these areas may be forced to move to where there are employment opportunities or

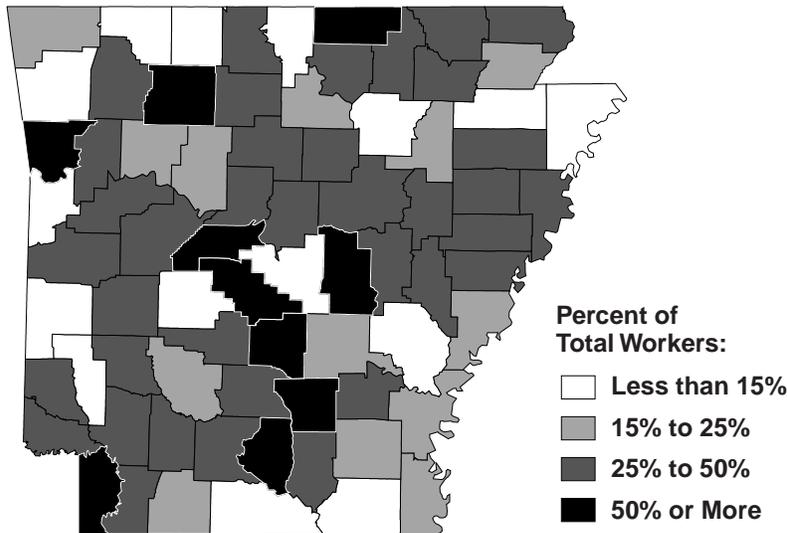
Workers Who Commute Out of County, 1990 and 2000



U.S. Bureau of the Census

Transportation

Workers Who Commute Out of County, 2000



U.S. Census Bureau

commute. As reported in the Population Section, there has been significant out-migration of people from rural to urban areas. There has also been a significant increase in the number of people who commute out of county to work. From 1990-2000, the state experienced a 43% increase in the total number of workers who commute out of county.

The number of workers in Arkansas who commute out of county increased more than 43% from 1990-2000.

The graphs on the previous page illustrate the percentage of workers who commuted to a job outside the

county where they live, including crossing state borders.

Over one-in-four workers, who live in rural Arkansas, commute to another county for work.

Between 1990-2000, the state experienced an increase in the percent of workers who commute out of county. Specifically, 19% of all workers commuted in 1990 compared to 23% by 2000. Urban areas, excluding Pulaski County, had a slightly higher percentage of workers commuting (28%) than did rural areas (26%) in 2000. However, rural areas experienced a somewhat larger increase (5%) in commuting than the other urban areas (4%).

Among rural regions, the Highlands had the largest percentage of workers who commute out of county in both 1990 (22%) and 2000 (27%). The Delta had a substantial increase in the percentage of out of county commuters, from 18% in 1990 to 24% by 2000 as did the Coastal Plains with an increase from 19% to 25%.

Counties close to major employment centers have high out-of-county commuting rates.

The proportion of workers who commute to another county for work varies greatly among counties. Urban counties with more employment opportunities have low commuting rates while counties close to these major employment centers have high commuting rates. Pulaski County had the lowest rate of out of county commuters in 2000 (6%) while Perry County had the highest (71%). Ten counties showed a rate of out of county commuters of 50% or more. Four of these counties are urban (Crawford, Lonoke, Miller, and Saline). Of the six rural counties, four (Fulton, Grant, Newton, and Perry) are in the Highlands.

50% or more of the workers in 10 Arkansas counties commuted out of county in 2000.

Health

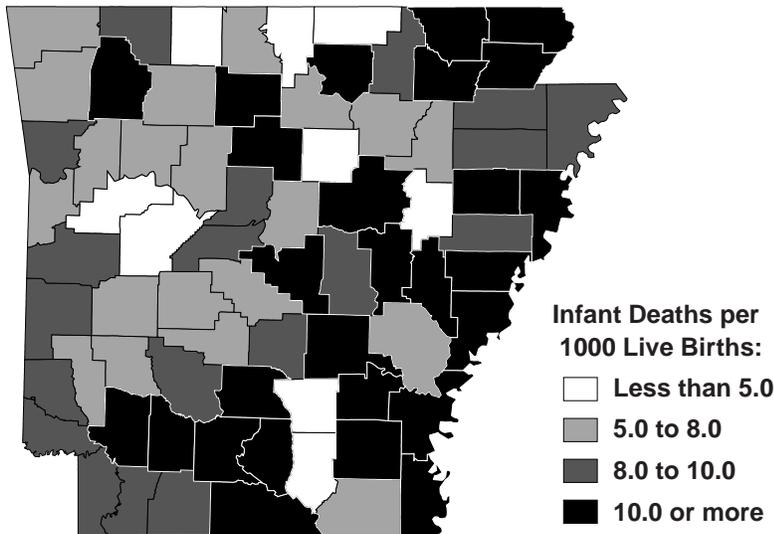
Infant Mortality

If the infant mortality rate (IMR) is an indicator of health and

well-being as many health professionals suggest, then the health of Arkansas citizens is not as good as the national average.

Arkansas' infant mortality rate of 8.8 is higher than the national rate of 7.0. While the infant mortality rate does not differ greatly between rural (8.9) and urban (8.7) areas of the state, the regions exhibit more variation.

Five-Year Infant Mortality Rate, 1996 to 2000

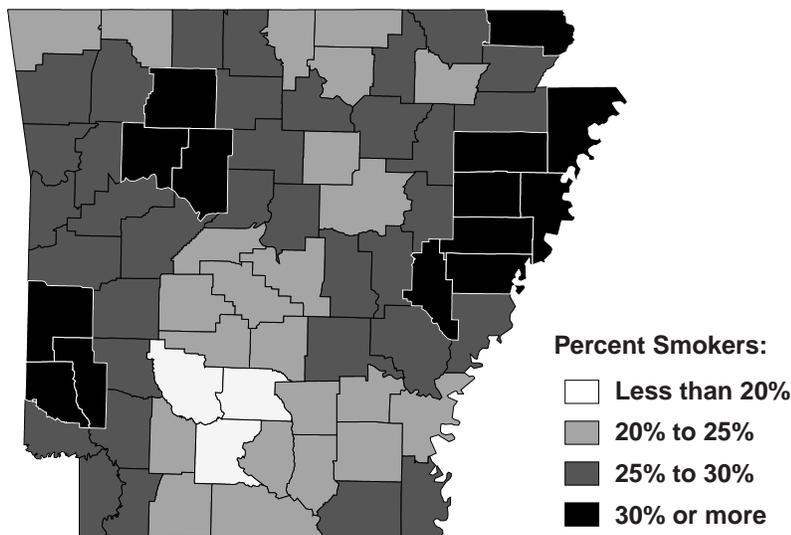


Arkansas Department of Health

The state's five-year infant mortality rate (8.8) is higher than the national rate (7.0).

The IMR of rural regions varied from a low of 7.6 in the Highlands to a high of 10.5 in the Delta. Counties displayed an even wider range of IMR rates with nine rural counties having rates below five and 27 counties having infant mortality rates of 10 or greater. While 10 of the 27 counties with IMR rates over 10 are in the rural Delta, all regions have several counties with similar IMR rates. The range of IMRs was from zero in Cleveland County to 17.5 in Calhoun County.

Persons Who Are Smokers, 2003



Note: The data for "overweight" and "smokers" are derived from a statewide survey. See Table 7 (pages 48 and 49) for the error terms associated with these estimates as well as more details in the footnotes for Table 7 (page 49).

Arkansas Department of Health

27 Arkansas counties had a five-year infant mortality rate greater than 10.

Smoking

Overall, one in four Arkansans are smokers (25%). A higher percentage of rural residents smoke (nearly 28%) than do urban residents (22%). The percentage of people who smoke also varies among rural areas. The Coastal

Plains has the lowest percentage of smokers at just over 25%, while almost one-third of the Delta's residents (32%) smoke.

Smoking is more common in rural areas of the state.

Obesity

Persons who are overweight and persons who smoke are at greater risk for health problems. Approximately 63% of all Arkansans have been deemed overweight, which means they have a body mass index that is 25 or more.

Even though obesity rates are lower in urban areas (61%) and higher in rural areas (66%) of the state, obesity is a major health concern in both rural and urban areas. Obesity rates do not vary greatly among rural regions of the state ranging from a low of 63% in the Coastal Plains to a high of 69% in the Delta.

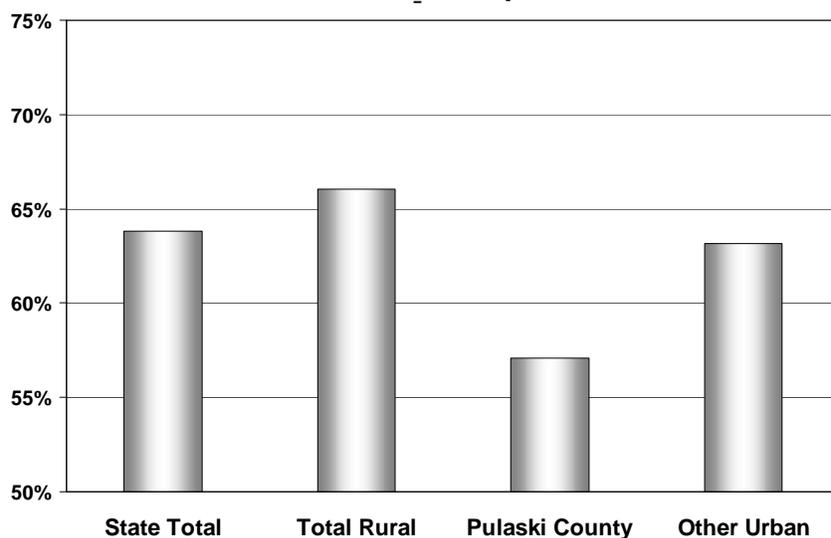
Obesity is a major health concern in rural and urban areas of Arkansas.

The map on the next page shows the geographical distribution of the overweight population in the state. The lowest rates are in the northern Highlands while the highest rates are in the Delta. Obesity rates in counties range from a low of 50% in Marion County to a high of 75% in Lee County.

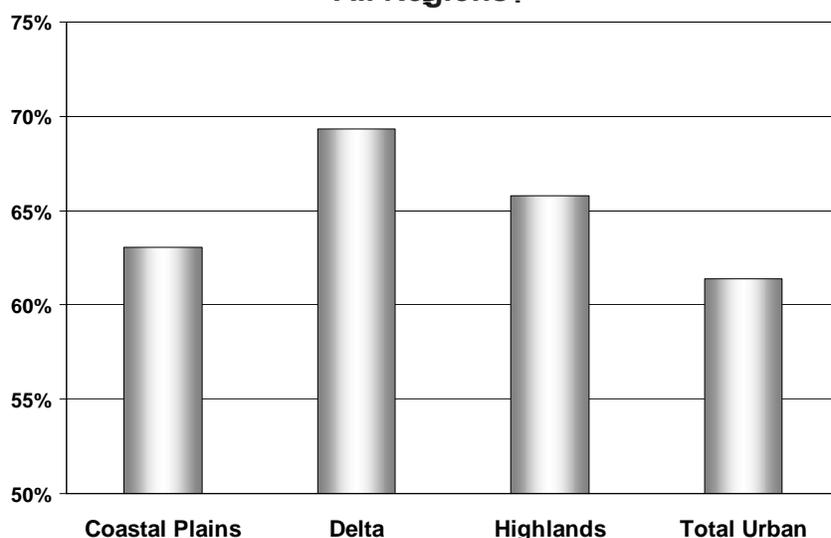
Approximately 63% of Arkansans were overweight in 2003 with a body mass index (BMI) that is 25 or more.

Persons Who Are Overweight (BMI \geq 25.0), 2003

Rural and Urban Areas



All Regions



Note: The data for "overweight" and "smokers" are derived from a statewide survey. See Table 7 (pages 48 and 49) for the error terms associated with these estimates as well as more details in the footnotes for Table 7 (page 49).

Arkansas Department of Health

Health

The highest obesity rates in the state were concentrated in the rural Delta in 2003.

Primary Care Physicians

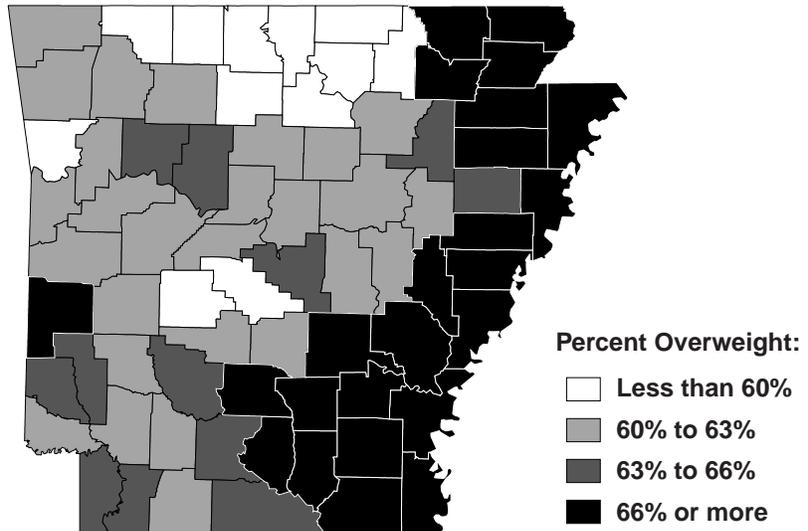
An indicator of health care availability can be measured by the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Commonly, rural residents have fewer health care providers and thus greater difficulty accessing health care services than do urban residents.

Arkansas has 83 primary care physicians per 100,000 persons. The rural areas have only 71 physicians per 100,000 people as compared to urban areas which have 96. The contrast between rural and urban areas can be seen when comparing the Delta with Pulaski County. The Delta has less than half the number of physicians per 100,000 people (59) than Pulaski County (124).

Rural areas had fewer primary care physicians per 100,000 persons than urban areas.

The other rural regions are slightly better off with the Coastal Plains having 71 and the Highlands 76 primary care physicians per 100,000 persons.

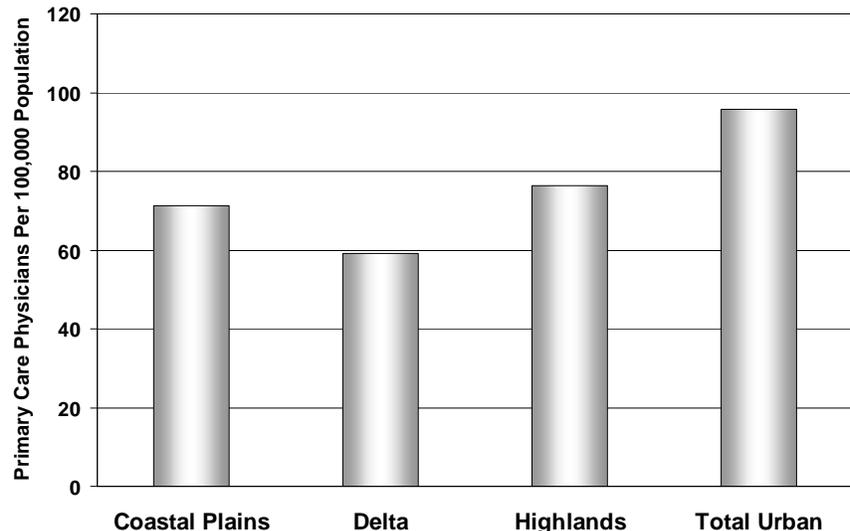
Persons Who Are Overweight (BMI >= 25.0), 2003



Note: The data for "overweight" and "smokers" are derived from a statewide survey. See Table 7 (pages 48 and 49) for the error terms associated with these estimates as well as more details in the footnotes for Table 7 (page 49).

Arkansas Department of Health

Primary Care Physicians, 1999



Arkansas Department of Health

Education

Educational Attainment

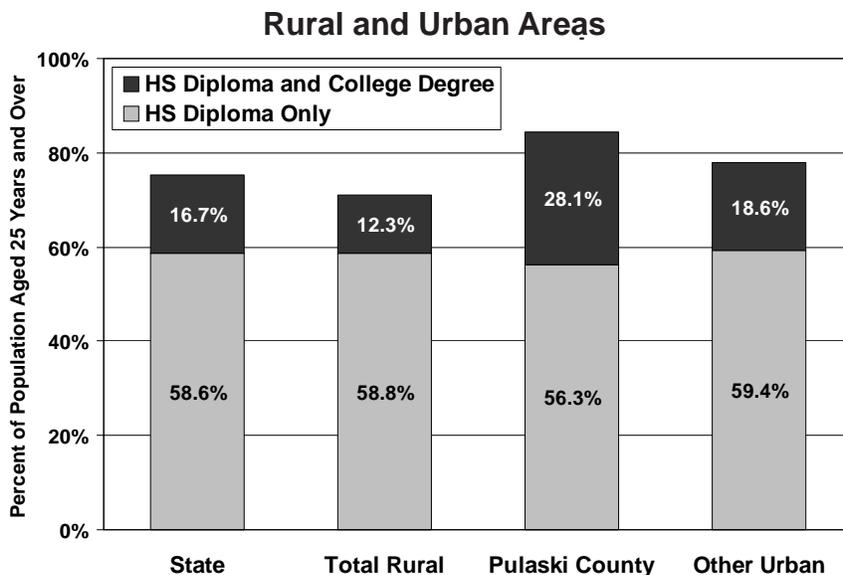
Well-educated and well-trained employees provide a human resource that is increasingly important in today's diversified and highly competitive global

economy. People in Arkansas and especially those living in rural areas of Arkansas are less likely to have completed high school or have a college degree compared to the U.S. population. Arkansas ranked 45th nationally in the percent of

people with high school diplomas and 49th in the percent of people with college degrees in 2000.

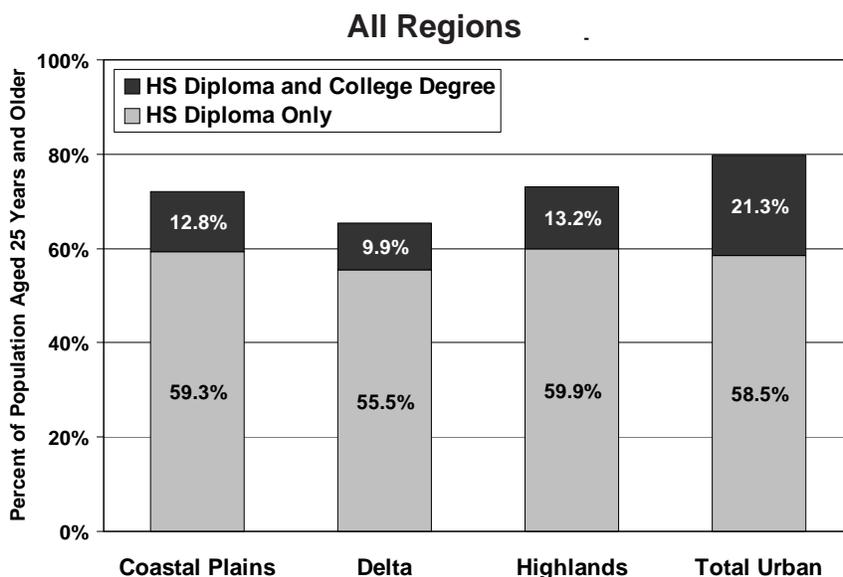
Arkansas ranked 45th nationally in the percent of people with a high school diploma in 2000.

Persons Aged 25 Years and Older With High School Diplomas and College Degrees, 2000



Rural residents are also less likely to have high school diplomas and college degrees than urban residents of the state. Nearly 80% of urban residents have a high school diploma compared to 71% of rural residents and only 12% of rural residents have college degrees compared to 21% of urban residents.

Arkansas ranked 49th nationally in the percent of people with a college degree in 2000.



An even larger difference is observed when comparing rural Arkansas residents with the nation. People in the U.S. are twice as likely (24%) to have a college degree as people living in rural Arkansas (12%).

The percentage of college graduates in rural areas is about one-half that of urban areas in the state.

Education

Rural regions of Arkansas vary somewhat in the educational attainment of their residents with the Delta having the lowest percentage of high school (65%) and college (10%) graduates. Residents of the Coastal Plains (72%) and Highlands (73%) are somewhat more likely to have a high school diploma than Delta resi-

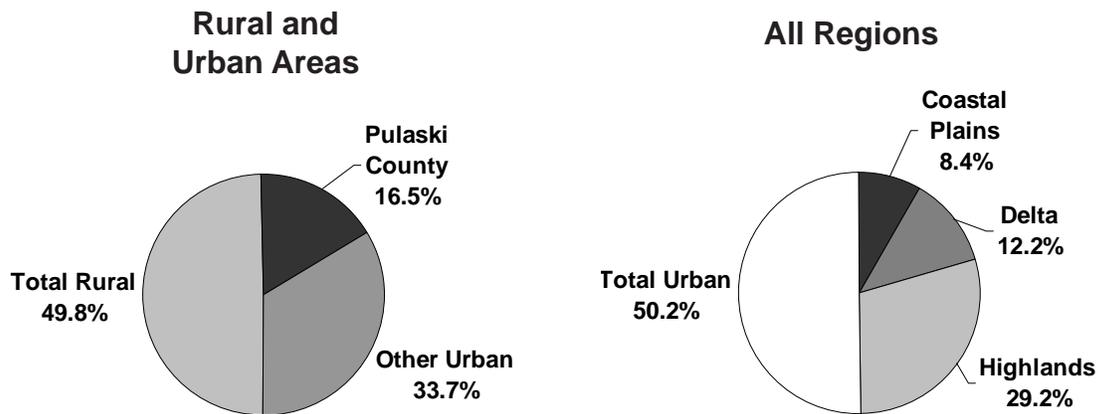
dents and are slightly more likely to have a college degree (13%).

In-State College Enrollment

Higher education, whether a two-year technical or four-year college degree, is critically important in developing a skilled labor force

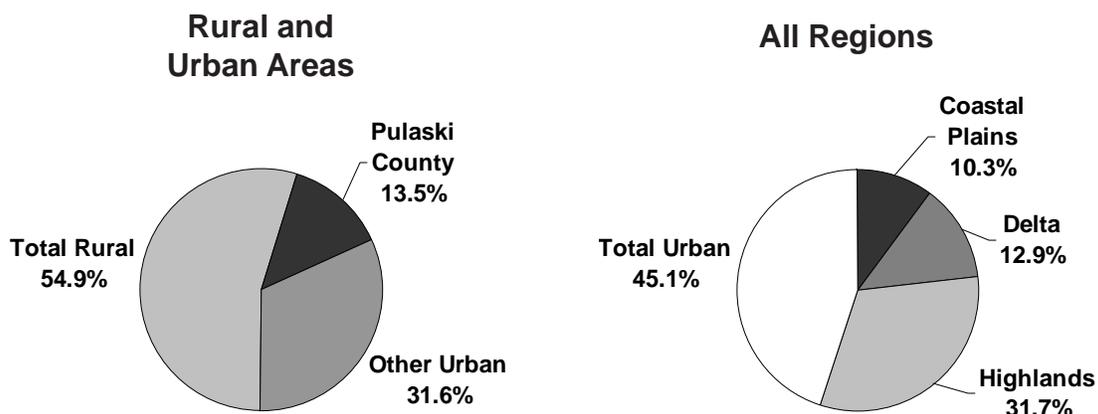
for the state. More than 106,000 Arkansans were enrolled in on-campus undergraduate and graduate courses at Arkansas' public and private colleges in 2003. In 2003, one-half of these "in-state" students were from rural Arkansas and one-half from urban areas of the state. There are more in-state students

Total In-State College Students by County of Origin, Fall 2003



Arkansas Department of Higher Education

Total First-Time, Full-Time, In-State College Students by County of Origin, Fall 2003



Arkansas Department of Higher Education

Education

from the Highlands attending Arkansas higher educational institutions than other rural areas simply because it has a larger population.

wise enrollment ratios do not vary greatly among regions, from 384 in the Highlands to 403 in the Delta.

public two-year (177) and public four-year institutions (173). A much smaller proportion (20) are enrolled in independent colleges.

Undergraduates from rural areas are about equally enrolled in

One-half of the total in-state college students were from rural Arkansas in 2003.

While in-state college enrollment is about equally divided between students from rural and urban Arkansas, there are more first-time students from rural areas of the state. Nearly 55% of the first-time students from Arkansas are from rural areas as compared to 50% of total enrollment.

Total Enrollment Per Capita

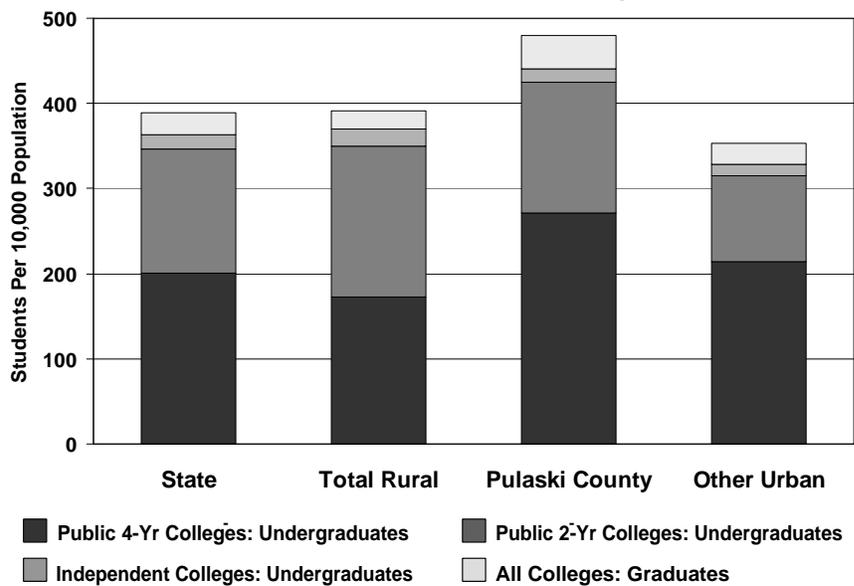
To compare in-state students among regions, ratios of in-state students per 10,000 people are calculated and presented in the following sections. In 2003, total in-state enrollment for undergraduate and graduate students in public four-year, public two-year and independent colleges was 389 students per 10,000 persons. This is an 8% increase over 2000.

Over 106,000 Arkansans (389 per 10,000 persons) enrolled in Arkansas' colleges in 2003.

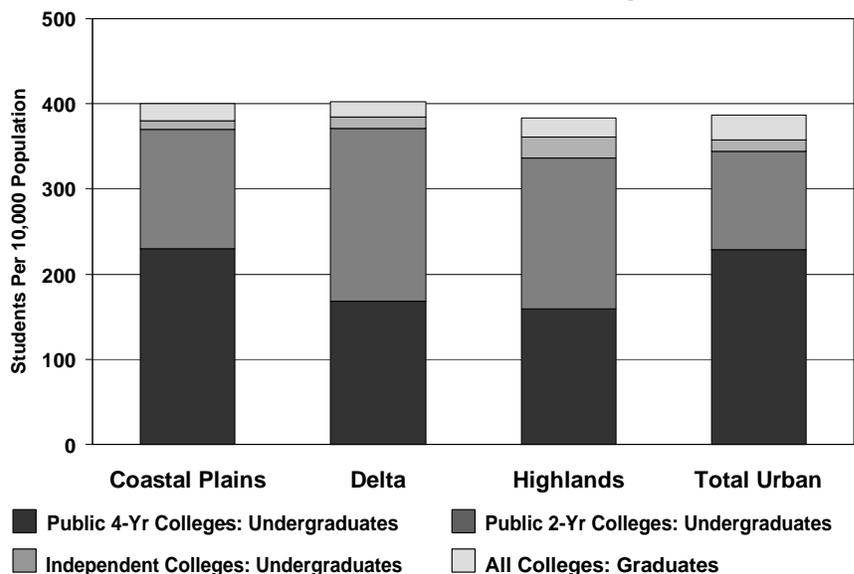
There is not a significant difference between rural (391) and urban (387) in-state college enrollment ratios, although the Pulaski County enrollment ratio of 480 is considerably higher than other regions. Like-

In-State College Students by County of Origin, Fall 2003

Rural and Urban Areas



All Regions



Arkansas Department of Higher Education

Education

First-Time Enrollment

Rural areas are sending a higher ratio of first-time students to Arkansas colleges than urban areas. Rural areas send 68 students

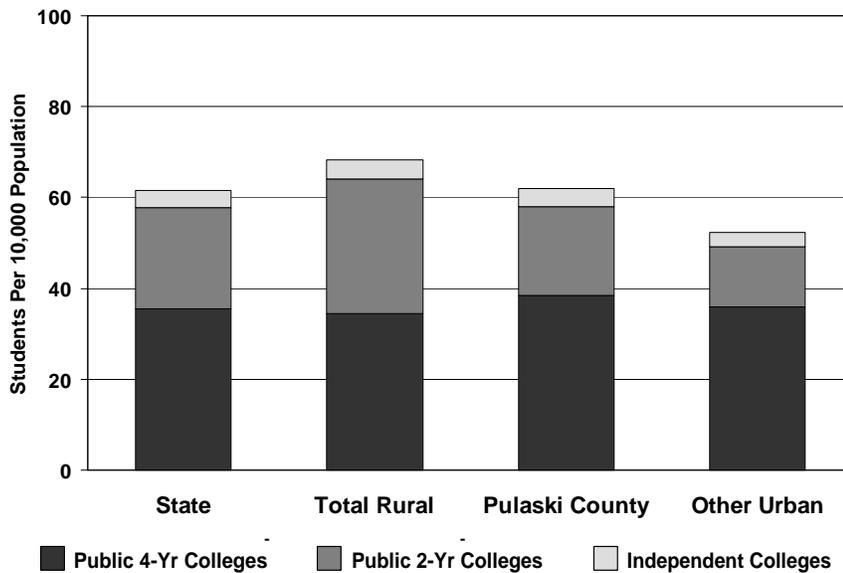
per 10,000 people to Arkansas colleges compared to 55 from urban areas.

Most of the rural first-time, full-time, in-state students attend public

four-year colleges (34), although many attend public two-year institutions (30) and a few enroll in independent colleges (4). Students from urban areas are more likely to enroll in public four-year colleges (37), and considerably less likely to enroll in public two-year colleges (15). Like their rural counterparts only a few (4) enroll in independent colleges.

First-Time, Full-Time, In-State College Students by County of Origin, Fall 2003

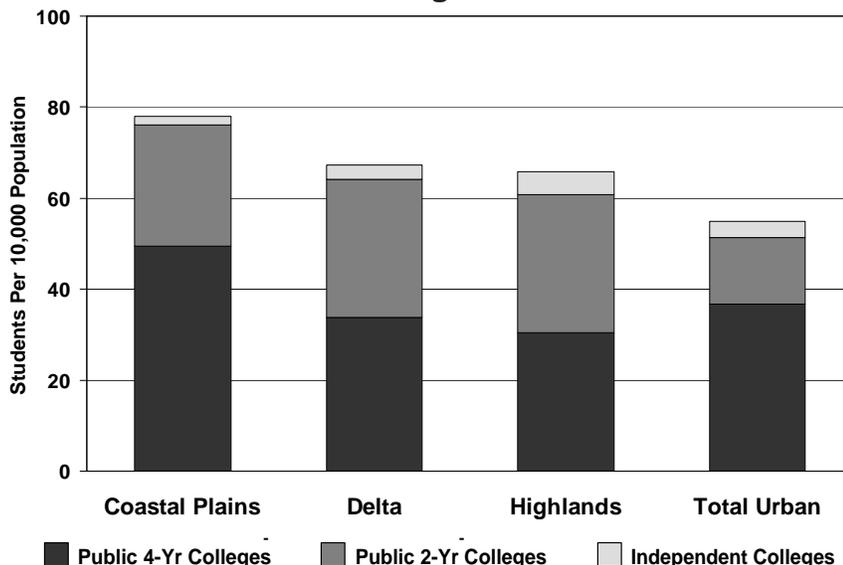
Rural and Urban Areas



Rural areas send more first-time, full-time students per capita to Arkansas colleges than urban areas.

Rural regions vary somewhat in their first-time enrollment ratios and the types of colleges in which the students enroll. The Coastal Plains has more students per 10,000 persons enrolling in Arkansas colleges (78) than either the Delta (67) or the Highlands (66).

All Regions



The Coastal Plains sent nearly twice as many first-time, full-time in-state students to public four-year colleges (50) as they did to public two-year colleges (27). In contrast both the Delta and the Highlands had almost equal ratios of students going to public four-year colleges as two-year colleges.

The Coastal Plains sent the most first-time, full-time students per capita to Arkansas colleges.

Appendix A: The New Measurement of Metropolitan Areas

As mentioned on pages 6 and 7 of this publication, measuring “rural” is not as simple as one might expect initially. In 2000, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised and replaced the 1990 Metropolitan Area (MA) standards with the **Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA)** standards effective in 2003.

Most of the criteria for the central counties of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) were retained with the new standards plus urban clusters can now be used for identifying MSAs. Most of the previous criteria for outlying counties — population density, total county population, percent urban, and urban growth rates — were dropped with the new CBSA standards. Outlying counties are now added to a metropolitan statistical area if 25% or more of their workers commute to a neighboring central county, or

if 25% or more of the workforce in an outlying county commutes from a central county.

The OMB also added a new area classification called the “**micropolitan statistical area**” that subdivides the nonmetropolitan category. Nonmetropolitan counties are classified as “micropolitan” if they have an urban cluster of 10,000 to 49,999 persons. As with metropolitan areas, adjacent counties are added to the micropolitan area on the basis of 25% commuting ties.

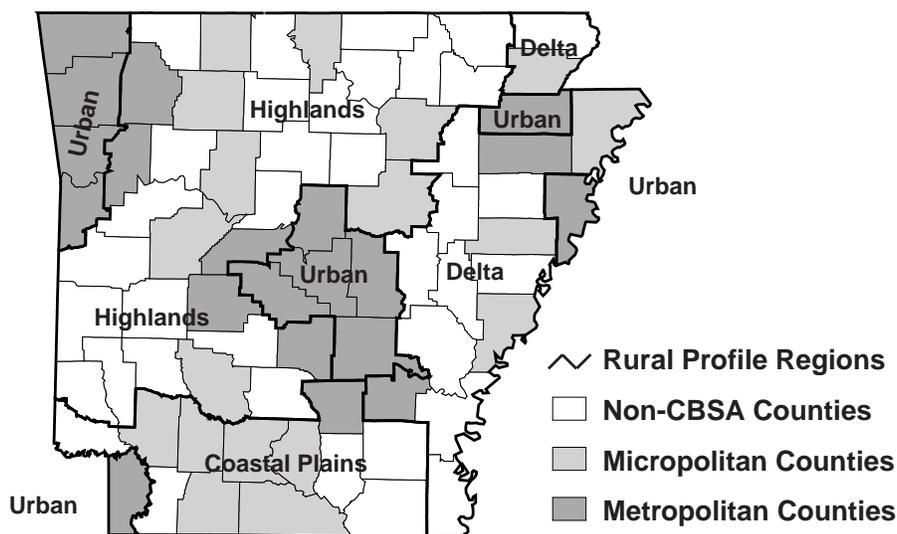
In 2003, the OMB released a list of the newly defined metropolitan and micropolitan counties based on the 2000 CBSA standards. In applying the OMB’s new standards in Arkansas, eight counties changed from nonmetropolitan status to metropolitan status. Eighteen new micropolitan counties were also de-

finied. The changes can be seen in the map below. The heavy line in the map shows the defined regions of rural and urban used in this publication.

We do *not* adopt the new CBSA standards to define urban and rural in this publication. While the new categories do make sense for economic comparisons, we observe that the broad social measures included in the *Rural Profile* are less reflected by the new CBSA standards. Therefore, while recognizing the changing nature of the measurement of “rural”, we continue to base our rural county measures on the 1990 MA standards.

We provide the CBSA definitions here for those who may encounter them in other research or publications.

2003 Core Based Statistical Areas



Federal Office of Management and Budget, 2003

Appendix B: Table 1. Population

County	Population Estimates		% Population Change, 2000-2003	Components of Change, 2000-2003		% Age 19 and Under, 2003	% Age 65 and Over, 2003
	2000	2003		% Migration	% Natural Increase		
Arkansas	20,749	20,158	-2.8	-2.8	-0.1	27.0	16.0
Ashley	24,209	23,583	-2.6	-2.8	0.3	28.6	13.9
Baxter	38,386	39,113	1.9	4.2	-2.4	20.6	26.5
Benton	153,406	172,003	12.1	9.6	2.3	29.2	13.3
Boone	33,948	34,740	2.3	2.2	0.2	25.7	16.9
Bradley	12,600	12,414	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	25.6	17.1
Calhoun	5,744	5,626	-2.1	-1.1	-0.8	25.6	16.3
Carroll	25,357	26,359	4.0	3.0	1.0	25.8	15.9
Chicot	14,117	13,485	-4.5	-5.3	0.7	29.6	15.3
Clark	23,546	23,581	0.1	-0.1	0.4	27.3	14.1
Clay	17,609	16,912	-4.0	-2.5	-1.4	25.1	19.1
Cleburne	24,046	24,723	2.8	3.7	-0.9	23.1	21.0
Cleveland	8,571	8,709	1.6	0.4	1.3	28.0	14.2
Columbia	25,603	25,034	-2.2	-2.6	0.4	27.8	15.8
Conway	20,336	20,485	0.7	0.6	0.3	27.2	15.7
Craighead	82,148	84,626	3.0	1.7	1.5	27.3	11.6
Crawford	53,247	55,647	4.5	2.8	1.8	30.0	11.4
Crittenden	50,866	51,155	0.6	-1.9	2.5	33.8	9.8
Cross	19,526	19,203	-1.7	-2.2	0.6	29.6	13.1
Dallas	9,210	8,708	-5.5	-4.4	-1.1	28.3	16.7
Desha	15,341	14,623	-4.7	-5.8	1.0	31.0	13.8
Drew	18,723	18,468	-1.4	-2.2	0.9	28.3	12.9
Faulkner	86,014	92,060	7.0	4.8	2.2	29.3	9.6
Franklin	17,771	18,003	1.3	0.5	0.9	27.6	16.1
Fulton	11,642	11,632	-0.1	1.6	-1.6	23.3	21.9
Garland	88,068	91,188	3.5	4.5	-1.0	23.8	20.7
Grant	16,464	16,933	2.8	2.4	0.5	27.1	12.3
Greene	37,331	38,353	2.7	1.6	1.2	27.4	13.8
Hempstead	23,587	23,429	-0.7	-1.6	1.0	29.4	13.7
Hot Spring	30,353	30,674	1.1	1.0	0.2	27.0	15.5
Howard	14,300	14,461	1.1	0.1	1.1	29.0	14.7
Independence	34,233	34,426	0.6	0.4	0.3	26.5	14.5
Izard	13,249	13,202	-0.4	1.6	-1.8	22.5	20.3
Jackson	18,418	17,443	-5.3	-4.1	-1.1	25.4	15.4
Jefferson	84,278	82,889	-1.6	-3.0	1.3	29.1	12.8
Johnson	22,781	23,592	3.6	2.1	1.6	27.5	14.6
Lafayette	8,559	8,310	-2.9	-3.1	0.3	27.0	17.0
Lawrence	17,774	17,553	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	26.4	17.5
Lee	12,580	11,857	-5.7	-6.4	0.7	27.8	13.6
Lincoln	14,492	14,403	-0.6	-1.2	0.7	23.4	12.0
Little River	13,628	13,358	-2.0	-1.4	-0.6	26.9	15.4
Logan	22,486	22,808	1.4	0.9	0.6	27.8	15.7
Lonoke	52,828	56,718	7.4	5.6	1.6	30.0	10.5
Madison	14,243	14,354	0.8	0.2	0.7	28.5	13.7
Marion	16,140	16,283	0.9	1.9	-0.9	22.9	20.8
Miller	40,443	41,892	3.6	1.9	1.8	28.7	13.2
Mississippi	51,979	49,041	-5.7	-7.8	2.0	32.6	12.4
Monroe	10,254	9,633	-6.1	-5.5	-0.6	29.6	17.5
Montgomery	9,245	9,120	-1.4	0.0	-1.2	24.9	19.2

Appendix B: Table 1. Population

County	Population Estimates		% Population Change, 2000-2003	Components of Change, 2000-2003		% Age 19 and Under, 2003	% Age 65 and Over, 2003
	2000	2003		% Migration	% Natural Increase		
Nevada	9,955	9,640	-3.2	-2.8	-0.3	27.1	16.1
Newton	8,608	8,542	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	25.5	15.4
Ouachita	28,790	27,697	-3.8	-3.6	-0.2	27.6	16.9
Perry	10,209	10,461	2.5	1.6	0.9	27.0	15.3
Phillips	26,445	24,621	-6.9	-8.6	1.6	35.1	14.0
Pike	11,303	11,123	-1.6	-1.3	-0.2	26.5	17.6
Poinsett	25,614	25,415	-0.8	-1.5	0.8	28.3	14.3
Polk	20,229	20,224	0.0	-0.6	0.7	27.3	17.2
Pope	54,469	55,185	1.3	0.1	1.3	28.6	12.9
Prairie	9,539	9,344	-2.0	-1.6	-0.3	25.8	17.3
Pulaski	361,474	364,567	0.9	-1.2	2.1	28.0	11.6
Randolph	18,195	18,171	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	26.4	16.9
St. Francis	29,329	28,517	-2.8	-4.6	1.8	30.6	11.2
Saline	83,529	87,554	4.8	3.9	0.9	26.7	13.3
Scott	10,996	10,963	-0.3	-0.7	0.6	28.0	15.0
Searcy	8,261	7,973	-3.5	-3.0	-0.3	23.9	20.2
Sebastian	115,069	117,252	1.9	0.1	1.9	28.7	12.7
Sevier	15,757	15,858	0.6	-1.7	2.4	30.9	12.9
Sharp	17,119	17,461	2.0	3.7	-1.7	23.6	22.9
Stone	11,499	11,632	1.2	1.8	-0.6	23.6	19.9
Union	45,629	44,829	-1.8	-1.8	0.1	28.0	15.6
Van Buren	16,192	16,348	1.0	2.1	-1.1	23.4	23.1
Washington	157,715	169,683	7.6	4.9	2.8	28.8	9.6
White	67,165	69,981	4.2	3.1	1.1	28.0	13.7
Woodruff	8,741	8,244	-5.7	-4.6	-1.1	28.1	15.6
Yell	21,139	21,459	1.5	0.5	1.1	28.3	14.5
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	225,598	221,097	-2.0	-2.2	0.2	27.8	15.3
Delta	332,064	321,252	-3.3	-4.0	0.8	29.2	14.1
Highlands	794,719	807,319	1.6	1.6	0.1	26.0	17.1
Total Rural	1,352,381	1,349,668	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	27.1	16.1
Urban:							
Pulaski County	361,474	364,567	0.9	-1.2	2.1	28.0	11.6
Other Urban	959,543	1,011,479	5.4	3.4	2.0	29.0	11.6
Total Urban	1,321,017	1,376,046	4.2	2.2	2.0	28.7	11.6
State Total:	2,673,398	2,725,714	2.0	0.9	1.1	27.9	13.9

Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census: 2003 County Population Estimates and Estimated Components of Change (Total Population, Population Change, and Components of Population Change); 2003 County Characteristic Population Estimates Data (Age, Gender, Race, and Ethnic Origin). Note: Components of Population Change will not sum to Percent Population Change due to rounding.

Appendix B: Table 2. Race and Ethnic Origin

County	White, 2003		Black, 2003		Other Races, 2003		Hispanic, 2003	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Arkansas	15,063	74.7	4,734	23.5	209	1.0	152	0.8
Ashley	16,048	68.0	6,531	27.7	190	0.8	814	3.5
Baxter	37,978	97.1	79	0.2	692	1.8	364	0.9
Benton	146,036	84.9	1,162	0.7	7,334	4.3	17,471	10.2
Boone	33,650	96.9	65	0.2	688	2.0	337	1.0
Bradley	7,624	61.4	3,594	29.0	66	0.5	1,130	9.1
Calhoun	4,237	75.3	1,268	22.5	19	0.3	102	1.8
Carroll	22,799	86.5	44	0.2	527	2.0	2,989	11.3
Chicot	5,496	40.8	7,423	55.0	122	0.9	444	3.3
Clark	17,031	72.2	5,293	22.4	561	2.4	696	3.0
Clay	16,453	97.3	58	0.3	255	1.5	146	0.9
Cleburne	24,050	97.3	96	0.4	327	1.3	250	1.0
Cleveland	7,290	83.7	1,194	13.7	63	0.7	162	1.9
Columbia	15,126	60.4	9,315	37.2	273	1.1	320	1.3
Conway	17,152	83.7	2,633	12.9	331	1.6	369	1.8
Craighead	73,305	86.6	7,781	9.2	1,561	1.8	1,979	2.3
Crawford	50,277	90.3	516	0.9	2,798	5.0	2,056	3.7
Crittenden	24,164	47.2	25,617	50.1	640	1.3	734	1.4
Cross	14,292	74.4	4,543	23.7	174	0.9	194	1.0
Dallas	4,770	54.8	3,683	42.3	70	0.8	185	2.1
Desha	7,007	47.9	7,051	48.2	136	0.9	429	2.9
Drew	12,800	69.3	5,085	27.5	223	1.2	360	1.9
Faulkner	79,651	86.5	8,403	9.1	2,083	2.3	1,923	2.1
Franklin	17,089	94.9	149	0.8	422	2.3	343	1.9
Fulton	11,300	97.1	34	0.3	228	2.0	70	0.6
Garland	79,114	86.8	7,315	8.0	2,286	2.5	2,473	2.7
Grant	16,097	95.1	465	2.7	153	0.9	218	1.3
Greene	37,186	97.0	59	0.2	682	1.8	426	1.1
Hempstead	13,706	58.5	7,113	30.4	375	1.6	2,235	9.5
Hot Spring	26,546	86.5	3,163	10.3	544	1.8	421	1.4
Howard	10,080	69.7	3,207	22.2	214	1.5	960	6.6
Independence	32,318	93.9	693	2.0	786	2.3	629	1.8
Izard	12,650	95.8	201	1.5	227	1.7	124	0.9
Jackson	13,893	79.6	3,131	17.9	175	1.0	244	1.4
Jefferson	37,712	45.5	42,957	51.8	1,404	1.7	816	1.0
Johnson	21,164	89.7	362	1.5	472	2.0	1,594	6.8
Lafayette	5,001	60.2	3,129	37.7	71	0.9	109	1.3
Lawrence	17,056	97.2	114	0.6	247	1.4	136	0.8
Lee	4,666	39.4	6,844	57.7	70	0.6	277	2.3
Lincoln	9,266	64.3	4,785	33.2	121	0.8	231	1.6
Little River	9,783	73.2	2,865	21.4	440	3.3	270	2.0
Logan	21,623	94.8	285	1.2	594	2.6	306	1.3
Lonoke	50,997	89.9	3,627	6.4	1,055	1.9	1,039	1.8
Madison	13,572	94.6	16	0.1	351	2.4	415	2.9
Marion	15,798	97.0	30	0.2	336	2.1	119	0.7
Miller	30,006	71.6	10,499	25.1	920	2.2	467	1.1
Mississippi	30,366	61.9	16,777	34.2	905	1.8	993	2.0
Monroe	5,592	58.1	3,812	39.6	95	1.0	134	1.4
Montgomery	8,586	94.1	27	0.3	227	2.5	280	3.1

Appendix B: Table 2. Race and Ethnic Origin

County	White, 2003		Black, 2003		Other Races, 2003		Hispanic, 2003	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Nevada	6,314	65.5	3,098	32.1	70	0.7	158	1.6
Newton	8,277	96.9	18	0.2	149	1.7	98	1.1
Ouachita	16,033	57.9	11,101	40.1	333	1.2	230	0.8
Perry	9,961	95.2	201	1.9	170	1.6	129	1.2
Phillips	8,697	35.3	15,334	62.3	255	1.0	335	1.4
Pike	10,053	90.4	417	3.7	168	1.5	485	4.4
Poinsett	22,945	90.3	1,846	7.3	227	0.9	397	1.6
Polk	18,760	92.8	54	0.3	675	3.3	735	3.6
Pope	51,073	92.5	1,511	2.7	1,338	2.4	1,263	2.3
Prairie	7,834	83.8	1,367	14.6	65	0.7	78	0.8
Pulaski	219,717	60.3	124,854	34.2	11,250	3.1	8,746	2.4
Randolph	17,489	96.2	189	1.0	278	1.5	215	1.2
St. Francis	12,330	43.2	14,468	50.7	343	1.2	1,376	4.8
Saline	82,434	94.2	2,012	2.3	1,834	2.1	1,274	1.5
Scott	9,939	90.7	46	0.4	445	4.1	533	4.9
Searcy	7,685	96.4	11	0.1	188	2.4	89	1.1
Sebastian	91,318	77.9	7,644	6.5	9,027	7.7	9,263	7.9
Sevier	11,080	69.9	747	4.7	389	2.5	3,642	23.0
Sharp	16,852	96.5	105	0.6	335	1.9	169	1.0
Stone	11,220	96.5	22	0.2	268	2.3	122	1.0
Union	28,676	64.0	15,027	33.5	660	1.5	466	1.0
Van Buren	15,659	95.8	75	0.5	387	2.4	227	1.4
Washington	139,854	82.4	4,083	2.4	8,933	5.3	16,814	9.9
White	64,488	92.2	2,686	3.8	1,408	2.0	1,399	2.0
Woodruff	5,637	68.4	2,478	30.1	61	0.7	68	0.8
Yell	17,509	81.6	286	1.3	531	2.5	3,133	14.6
Rural:								
Coastal Plains	142,638	64.5	69,320	31.4	2,783	1.3	6,356	2.9
Delta	216,723	67.5	94,710	29.5	3,895	1.2	5,924	1.8
Highlands	730,468	90.5	34,322	4.3	17,012	2.1	25,517	3.2
Total Rural	1,089,829	80.7	198,352	14.7	23,690	1.8	37,797	2.8
Urban:								
Pulaski	219,717	60.3	124,854	34.2	11,250	3.1	8,746	2.4
Other Urban	805,754	79.7	114,301	11.3	37,589	3.7	53,836	5.3
Total Urban	1,025,471	74.5	239,155	17.4	48,839	3.5	62,582	4.5
State Total	2,115,300	77.6	437,507	16.1	72,529	2.7	100,379	3.7

Source: Population Estimates Program, U.S. Bureau of the Census: 2003 County Characteristic Population Estimates Data (Age, Gender, Race, and Ethnic Origin). Note: Census data includes six general categories of race in addition to Hispanic or Non-Hispanic ethnic origin. The 2000 Census allowed multiple race selection (that is, respondents could select more than one race). For simplicity, this publication uses only four categories of race and ethnic origin derived from the census data: 1) White, 2) Black, 3) Other Races, and 4) Hispanic. In this Report, White represents all census respondents who selected Non-Hispanic for ethnicity plus only White for race; Black includes those who selected Non-Hispanic for ethnicity plus only Black for race; Others includes all those who selected Non-Hispanic for ethnicity plus one of the following for race: only Native American, only Asian, only Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, only Some Other Race, or more than one race. Hispanic represents those who selected Hispanic for ethnicity, regardless of their choice for race (or races).

Appendix B: Table 3. Employment, All Jobs

County	Total Employed, 2002	% Change Total Employed, 1998-2002	Percent Employed by Major Industry Sector, 2002					
			Natural-Resource Based	Construction & Manufacturing	Transportation	Retail & Wholesale Trade	Services	Government
Arkansas	13,266	0.4	11.1	27.3	5.1	15.6	17.6	10.9
Ashley	11,960	-8.4	4.4	36.5	2.7	10.0	21.1	11.4
Baxter	20,568	3.7	2.8	22.5	1.4	15.2	44.6	8.7
Benton	104,445	21.4	3.6	20.5	11.2	11.8	30.0	7.1
Boone	20,381	2.8	7.2	20.5	7.7	17.4	33.1	14.6
Bradley	5,759	3.5	19.3	23.5	1.2	11.0	12.6	14.5
Calhoun	4,077	4.8	3.0	57.8	4.1	0.0	5.3	15.8
Carroll	14,877	2.9	8.7	30.6	2.2	12.8	36.3	7.9
Chicot	5,832	-6.8	13.4	18.0	2.0	13.9	12.8	21.0
Clark	13,603	4.7	3.5	23.5	2.7	10.7	35.5	17.7
Clay	8,190	-9.5	11.8	32.0	0.0	13.8	19.8	13.0
Cleburne	12,096	5.5	6.7	26.6	4.5	14.8	27.4	8.6
Cleveland	2,128	5.1	14.2	11.6	6.0	3.0	10.0	20.4
Columbia	13,055	-1.3	9.9	27.8	2.6	12.4	28.9	15.7
Conway	10,880	-1.2	8.7	21.7	5.9	11.6	19.6	12.7
Craighead	52,420	4.8	2.2	20.9	3.0	15.7	44.0	13.1
Crawford	24,466	12.9	5.3	26.6	14.2	13.2	30.0	9.5
Crittenden	21,156	-3.6	3.2	13.9	11.9	16.8	38.4	14.5
Cross	8,479	-3.8	12.0	20.2	5.3	15.5	22.4	13.8
Dallas	4,536	-8.7	12.2	24.6	2.9	14.3	30.5	12.4
Desha	7,582	-4.3	14.5	22.0	3.9	14.9	26.6	16.2
Drew	9,231	-2.7	10.8	18.0	2.0	16.0	19.7	21.5
Faulkner	45,599	9.2	2.9	22.6	2.3	13.7	44.7	13.5
Franklin	7,396	0.8	15.5	21.0	5.3	12.2	11.7	17.1
Fulton	4,785	-2.7	18.1	4.3	0.0	11.6	14.9	13.4
Garland	48,974	5.2	2.3	17.0	0.0	16.7	52.2	10.0
Grant	5,913	-7.0	4.4	25.7	2.6	14.1	27.6	16.2
Greene	18,448	-1.3	5.4	31.6	1.6	14.4	32.9	10.2
Hempstead	12,597	1.1	9.2	33.2	0.0	11.9	20.3	14.0
Hot Spring	10,875	-0.9	7.9	26.5	3.9	12.9	23.2	14.6
Howard	10,708	-2.9	11.7	47.0	3.7	9.1	10.2	8.2
Independence	21,486	-1.1	7.3	29.5	3.9	10.5	33.2	10.0
Izard	5,368	0.0	15.5	16.7	2.9	10.4	25.6	19.1
Jackson	8,678	-3.2	8.2	17.5	4.6	14.9	37.9	17.0
Jefferson	42,515	-1.6	3.0	20.6	3.6	14.5	37.6	20.5
Johnson	11,691	3.3	7.8	33.3	0.0	12.0	17.3	10.2
Lafayette	2,920	-1.1	19.6	21.6	2.6	8.2	23.8	17.1
Lawrence	8,141	-5.9	14.9	19.9	4.1	15.0	17.0	16.5
Lee	4,014	2.2	19.1	12.3	3.1	11.1	9.2	25.4
Lincoln	4,541	-1.7	14.4	16.1	2.1	8.1	15.9	31.3
Little River	6,589	0.5	7.8	30.6	12.5	9.7	21.0	13.9
Logan	9,148	-6.0	14.3	27.1	2.0	12.3	26.6	15.9
Lonoke	17,985	6.5	9.6	19.1	2.6	16.0	34.8	14.2
Madison	6,409	9.1	22.1	24.7	3.1	10.7	17.8	10.5
Marion	6,709	2.1	8.7	34.5	1.2	9.6	20.1	10.3
Miller	19,945	6.7	4.6	23.3	6.3	12.7	35.2	11.1
Mississippi	25,372	-8.1	5.4	26.9	2.7	12.7	29.8	14.2
Monroe	4,191	-6.7	16.0	8.3	5.3	17.8	36.8	15.6
Montgomery	3,726	3.2	20.5	18.0	2.7	10.4	18.8	16.2

Appendix B: Table 3. Employment, All Jobs

County	Total Employed, 2002	% Change Total Employed, 1998-2002	Percent Employed by Major Industry Sector, 2002					Government
			Natural-Resource Based	Construction & Manufacturing	Transportation	Retail & Wholesale Trade	Services	
Nevada	3,621	2.2	12.5	21.5	5.7	10.0	26.1	17.4
Newton	2,876	3.3	24.8	4.7	3.7	9.2	7.4	20.5
Ouachita	10,234	-5.4	8.4	12.9	3.5	18.4	37.6	17.1
Perry	2,812	0.9	16.6	15.3	2.4	9.9	25.3	17.9
Phillips	10,017	-9.0	12.7	10.5	2.8	17.2	19.1	21.3
Pike	4,439	-11.7	21.4	15.6	4.3	15.7	25.5	17.2
Poinsett	9,511	-4.6	11.6	21.7	3.6	14.8	25.5	15.5
Polk	10,038	-4.9	9.9	21.9	4.6	14.3	30.6	12.9
Pope	31,818	1.0	3.8	20.2	4.9	12.2	36.9	12.0
Prairie	3,414	2.5	24.9	0.0	4.6	14.5	24.8	14.5
Pulaski	296,222	0.2	0.6	11.0	5.7	15.1	48.7	19.0
Randolph	8,567	3.4	11.8	23.2	2.9	13.4	24.1	13.1
St. Francis	12,114	-5.6	7.9	20.2	0.0	15.9	20.4	19.5
Saline	25,583	10.0	1.5	18.1	2.2	19.4	41.8	16.6
Scott	5,278	-3.8	22.1	30.5	0.0	11.6	9.4	9.8
Searcy	3,798	-0.1	22.0	20.5	0.0	11.8	23.3	15.0
Sebastian	87,801	0.2	2.7	29.3	2.5	13.7	43.9	7.9
Sevier	7,534	0.4	10.1	34.4	2.6	10.8	24.6	14.4
Sharp	6,130	-10.4	12.4	5.2	4.4	13.0	19.3	15.4
Stone	5,412	3.9	13.1	19.9	1.7	14.4	15.4	13.4
Union	29,093	8.0	5.7	34.5	3.2	12.8	33.9	10.0
Van Buren	6,260	4.5	12.2	17.6	0.0	16.9	32.9	12.9
Washington	106,624	9.4	3.3	21.4	5.9	15.7	39.7	14.0
White	33,060	2.7	6.7	20.9	8.6	13.8	24.5	10.8
Woodruff	3,909	-3.1	18.2	15.9	0.0	24.6	16.3	16.3
Yell	10,100	2.1	10.0	37.8	1.8	7.3	17.6	14.5
Rural:								
Coastal Plains	111,264	0.7	8.6	29.3	3.2	12.0	25.7	14.2
Delta	147,558	-4.6	10.4	22.1	2.8	14.7	24.7	15.8
Highlands	396,392	1.0	8.5	23.4	3.4	13.2	30.0	12.2
Total Rural	655,214	-0.4	9.0	24.1	3.2	13.3	28.1	13.4
Urban:								
Pulaski County	296,222	0.2	0.6	11.0	5.7	15.1	48.7	19.0
Other Urban	548,539	7.8	3.4	22.3	6.0	14.4	38.5	11.9
Total Urban	844,761	5.0	2.4	18.3	5.9	14.6	42.1	14.4
State Total	1,499,975	2.6	5.3	20.8	4.7	14.1	36.0	13.9

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Note: "Percent Employed by Major Industry Sector" will not always total 100% across rows due to data suppression. For certain industry sectors of some counties, data are suppressed for reasons of confidentiality. These data were estimated using the previous year's numbers where possible. "Total Employment" includes all Industry Sector data that are suppressed at the county level.

Appendix B: Table 4. Job Earnings and Median Income

County	% Change Wage & Salary Jobs 1998-2002	Earnings Per Wage & Salary Job			Median Household Income		
		1998 (\$)	2002 (\$)	% Change (Constant \$) 1998-2002	1989 (\$)	1999 (\$)	% Change (Constant \$) 1989-1999
Arkansas	1.1	23,108	25,575	1.5	19,516	30,316	15.6
Ashley	-9.6	27,477	30,453	1.6	20,609	31,758	14.7
Baxter	3.0	20,923	23,566	3.3	18,826	29,106	15.1
Benton	25.5	27,421	33,393	11.7	26,021	40,281	15.2
Boone	2.9	21,995	24,852	3.6	20,656	29,988	8.1
Bradley	5.5	21,429	22,281	-4.7	17,259	24,821	7.0
Calhoun	5.8	26,774	30,827	5.6	21,198	28,438	-0.1
Carroll	4.0	18,071	20,433	3.7	20,623	27,924	0.8
Chicot	-8.9	18,192	20,050	1.1	12,680	22,024	29.3
Clark	4.3	19,454	22,137	4.3	18,068	28,845	18.8
Clay	-12.1	17,677	19,863	3.0	16,219	25,345	16.3
Cleburne	5.9	19,614	21,906	2.4	19,438	31,531	20.7
Cleveland	6.3	16,596	19,704	8.9	19,703	32,405	22.4
Columbia	-2.6	22,862	25,546	2.5	18,470	27,640	11.4
Conway	-4.4	21,837	24,337	2.2	20,538	31,209	13.1
Craighead	5.3	23,038	25,518	1.6	22,150	32,425	9.0
Crawford	16.3	22,238	24,948	2.9	21,574	32,871	13.4
Crittenden	-5.7	21,661	24,725	4.7	20,948	30,109	7.0
Cross	-5.8	20,431	22,690	1.8	19,049	29,362	14.7
Dallas	-6.7	20,449	22,501	0.9	17,651	26,608	12.2
Desha	-5.5	20,756	24,721	9.2	15,719	24,121	14.2
Drew	-4.0	19,915	21,869	0.7	18,906	28,627	12.7
Faulkner	9.8	23,766	27,108	4.6	23,663	38,204	20.2
Franklin	0.0	20,763	23,050	1.8	18,408	30,848	24.7
Fulton	-9.2	15,840	18,419	6.6	14,950	25,529	27.1
Garland	3.9	21,569	24,514	4.2	20,260	31,724	16.5
Grant	-10.8	21,455	23,641	1.0	24,278	37,182	14.0
Greene	-2.3	21,263	23,955	3.3	19,940	30,828	15.1
Hempstead	1.4	20,001	22,745	4.3	16,986	28,622	25.4
Hot Spring	-1.5	21,308	25,142	8.2	19,355	31,543	21.3
Howard	-2.3	19,406	21,759	2.8	21,277	28,699	0.4
Independence	-0.2	21,872	24,463	2.6	20,208	31,920	17.6
Izard	1.0	18,992	21,123	2.0	16,910	25,670	13.0
Jackson	-5.0	20,775	22,933	1.2	16,641	25,081	12.2
Jefferson	-2.1	24,679	28,297	5.1	21,322	31,327	9.4
Johnson	3.7	19,251	21,986	4.7	18,225	27,910	14.0
Lafayette	-2.2	19,017	23,243	12.1	13,849	24,831	33.5
Lawrence	-6.0	17,685	20,960	8.7	15,337	27,139	31.7
Lee	1.6	18,985	22,345	7.9	11,949	20,510	27.8
Lincoln	-1.1	20,962	23,273	1.8	18,457	29,607	19.4
Little River	5.1	31,358	33,465	-2.2	21,791	29,417	0.5
Logan	-7.1	19,295	21,886	4.0	18,992	28,344	11.1
Lonoke	7.7	19,521	22,753	6.9	23,831	40,314	25.9
Madison	20.8	18,512	21,963	8.8	18,392	27,895	12.9
Marion	-0.7	17,138	20,294	8.6	17,220	26,737	15.6
Miller	0.7	22,604	26,895	9.1	20,232	30,951	13.9
Mississippi	-9.4	24,175	27,737	5.2	18,522	27,479	10.4
Monroe	-9.2	16,995	19,272	4.0	13,633	22,632	23.6
Montgomery	4.1	16,995	18,629	0.5	16,503	28,421	28.2

Appendix B: Table 4. Job Earnings and Median Income

County	% Change Wage & Salary Jobs 1998-2002	Earnings Per Wage & Salary Job			Median Household Income		
		1998 (\$)	2002 (\$)	% Change (Constant \$) 1998-2002	1989 (\$)	1999 (\$)	% Change (Constant \$) 1989-1999
Nevada	3.9	20,770	23,699	4.6	18,919	26,962	6.1
Newton	5.3	15,303	16,958	1.6	15,139	24,756	21.7
Ouachita	-4.7	21,889	22,745	-4.7	21,056	29,341	3.7
Perry	2.5	17,647	21,470	11.6	17,626	31,083	31.3
Phillips	-10.2	19,595	22,256	4.1	13,071	22,231	26.6
Pike	-3.4	17,423	20,066	5.6	19,240	27,695	7.1
Poinsett	-5.2	19,810	22,143	2.5	16,858	26,558	17.3
Polk	-5.4	17,792	19,947	2.8	17,789	25,180	5.4
Pope	2.6	24,025	26,178	-0.1	22,326	32,069	6.9
Prairie	7.1	19,434	22,375	5.6	17,044	29,990	31.0
Pulaski	-0.8	28,854	33,120	5.2	26,883	38,120	5.5
Randolph	4.5	18,329	19,315	-3.4	16,719	27,583	22.8
St. Francis	-6.1	21,004	23,586	3.0	15,029	26,146	29.5
Saline	11.2	22,234	24,945	2.9	28,262	42,569	12.1
Scott	-3.9	17,560	19,287	0.7	16,470	26,412	19.4
Searcy	0.3	15,140	17,251	4.5	13,221	21,397	20.5
Sebastian	-0.1	24,613	27,855	3.8	24,037	33,889	4.9
Sevier	3.3	19,758	21,434	-0.5	19,208	30,144	16.8
Sharp	0.2	15,829	18,338	6.2	17,362	25,152	7.8
Stone	0.0	16,066	18,713	6.8	15,655	22,209	5.6
Union	9.4	24,779	30,079	11.3	21,041	29,809	5.4
Van Buren	6.4	17,846	20,473	5.2	17,103	27,004	17.5
Washington	10.1	23,681	27,876	7.9	23,124	34,691	11.7
White	3.0	21,599	24,690	4.8	19,722	32,203	21.5
Woodruff	-3.7	20,196	22,369	1.6	14,024	22,099	17.3
Yell	2.8	18,707	20,918	2.5	19,647	28,916	9.5
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	1.1	23,531	26,715	4.1	19,149	28,556	11.0
Delta	-5.7	21,083	23,831	3.6	16,147	25,896	19.4
Highlands	1.4	20,382	22,986	3.4	18,381	28,474	15.3
Total Rural	-0.5	21,123	23,866	3.6	17,960	27,835	15.4
Urban:							
Pulaski County	-0.8	28,854	33,120	5.2	26,883	38,120	5.5
Other Urban	8.3	24,132	28,106	6.8	23,197	35,239	13.1
Total Urban	4.8	25,953	29,937	5.8	23,504	35,479	12.4
State Total	2.6	23,912	27,448	5.2	21,147	32,182	13.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce (Wage & Salary Jobs and Earnings per Wage & Salary Job); U.S. Census Bureau (Median Household Income). Note: Median Household Income for Arkansas regions is the average of Median Household Income for the counties within that region. Median Household Income for the state and individual counties represents actual Median Household Income for those areas.

Appendix B: Table 5. Economic Stress

County	Percent of Individuals in Poverty Status		Percent of Households with Selected Conditions		Personal Bankruptcies Filed per 1,000 Population	
	1989	1999	1989	1999	1999	2003
Arkansas	20.4	17.8	24.7	23.8	9.49	11.72
Ashley	20.9	17.5	24.4	24.8	5.94	8.02
Baxter	16.3	11.1	22.9	23.4	4.02	6.50
Benton	9.6	10.1	21.6	23.7	5.13	7.06
Boone	13.9	14.8	24.8	25.5	4.73	5.95
Bradley	24.9	26.3	25.5	26.4	5.91	8.67
Calhoun	15.6	16.5	26.6	22.5	4.34	7.64
Carroll	15.2	15.5	26.5	32.1	3.27	4.94
Chicot	40.4	28.6	36.4	32.2	4.91	8.10
Clark	23.9	19.1	26.9	26.6	7.02	7.65
Clay	21.2	17.5	21.1	21.0	3.84	7.31
Cleburne	17.3	13.1	26.9	24.7	4.96	7.10
Cleveland	19.0	15.2	22.4	20.0	6.52	8.82
Columbia	24.4	21.1	29.3	26.5	4.18	7.20
Conway	16.5	16.1	24.1	24.0	4.83	7.95
Craighead	17.0	15.4	25.3	26.5	5.34	10.60
Crawford	16.3	14.2	24.7	23.9	6.13	9.32
Crittenden	27.1	25.3	34.7	31.6	10.27	13.75
Cross	25.4	19.9	30.0	27.5	4.80	9.40
Dallas	22.3	18.9	27.3	23.5	6.04	10.47
Desha	34.0	28.9	34.8	25.6	7.88	9.57
Drew	24.2	18.2	25.1	25.1	5.83	8.85
Faulkner	13.8	12.5	25.7	25.6	5.26	8.75
Franklin	20.4	15.2	24.8	23.9	5.17	6.05
Fulton	26.3	16.3	27.1	24.3	3.82	4.05
Garland	18.0	14.6	26.6	25.0	8.41	9.92
Grant	14.9	10.2	19.2	19.6	7.79	11.57
Greene	17.9	13.3	21.9	22.9	5.72	10.44
Hempstead	22.7	20.3	27.8	26.2	4.46	5.26
Hot Spring	18.6	14.0	22.3	22.1	7.53	8.72
Howard	18.6	15.5	23.7	25.7	6.12	6.19
Independence	17.1	13.0	22.6	21.7	4.09	7.35
Izard	21.1	17.2	23.8	24.9	2.89	4.78
Jackson	26.6	17.4	28.2	23.8	4.14	7.71
Jefferson	23.9	20.5	29.1	27.7	10.12	13.02
Johnson	20.1	16.4	22.9	23.9	4.50	5.92
Lafayette	34.7	23.2	30.6	24.2	4.40	6.58
Lawrence	25.1	18.4	26.3	23.3	4.89	7.69
Lee	47.3	29.9	39.8	31.3	2.75	7.72
Lincoln	26.2	19.5	28.2	23.7	6.01	8.83
Little River	19.3	15.4	24.1	23.7	4.87	5.75
Logan	19.3	15.4	23.6	23.9	3.73	5.98
Lonoke	14.9	10.5	25.0	22.0	8.47	12.21
Madison	20.1	18.6	25.0	28.5	3.86	7.11
Marion	18.9	15.2	28.0	26.7	4.20	4.33
Miller	22.4	19.3	26.0	24.0	4.06	5.22
Mississippi	26.2	23.0	30.5	29.7	7.07	11.11
Monroe	35.9	27.5	33.5	29.4	5.10	8.95
Montgomery	23.8	17.0	25.8	19.6	3.85	7.99

Appendix B: Table 5. Economic Stress

County	Percent of Individuals in Poverty Status		Percent of Housing Units with Selected Conditions		Personal Bankruptcies Filed per 1,000 Population	
	1989	1999	1989	1999	1999	2003
Nevada	20.3	22.8	25.1	25.3	7.15	6.30
Newton	29.6	20.4	31.0	27.6	2.60	2.95
Ouachita	21.2	19.5	26.0	24.6	7.01	8.31
Perry	20.3	14.0	23.5	25.2	5.65	7.47
Phillips	43.0	32.7	39.2	35.0	4.18	8.09
Pike	17.9	16.8	22.7	24.5	4.21	7.63
Poinsett	25.6	21.2	25.6	24.5	5.68	9.43
Polk	18.5	18.2	26.4	26.7	3.19	5.21
Pope	15.4	15.2	23.9	23.9	5.76	7.34
Prairie	22.7	15.5	24.7	23.1	7.19	9.69
Pulaski	14.1	13.3	26.2	26.3	9.61	11.94
Randolph	20.4	15.3	23.5	20.8	3.64	7.79
St. Francis	36.6	27.5	37.7	33.5	4.70	9.19
Saline	9.3	7.2	19.3	20.1	5.26	10.62
Scott	21.9	18.2	25.4	21.6	4.01	6.76
Searcy	29.9	23.8	31.2	25.2	3.55	3.99
Sebastian	13.1	13.6	22.1	24.8	6.27	9.00
Sevier	18.6	19.2	22.8	26.7	2.73	2.98
Sharp	21.8	18.2	26.5	24.9	4.68	6.40
Stone	26.0	18.9	26.5	26.3	2.90	5.64
Union	22.0	18.7	26.1	26.6	5.43	8.60
Van Buren	22.2	15.4	26.6	24.1	3.48	7.85
Washington	14.6	14.6	26.2	29.2	5.29	6.14
White	18.7	14.0	26.1	24.5	5.92	7.86
Woodruff	34.5	27.0	30.2	27.9	3.95	7.30
Yell	17.1	15.4	24.2	24.7	5.26	6.19
Rural:						
Coastal Plains	22.5	19.5	26.2	25.3	5.52	7.65
Delta	29.4	22.5	30.1	27.3	5.65	9.42
Highlands	19.0	15.4	25.0	24.5	5.20	7.15
Total Rural	22.5	17.8	26.6	25.3	5.37	7.77
Urban:						
Pulaski	14.1	13.3	26.2	26.3	9.61	11.94
Other Urban	15.8	14.0	25.0	25.5	6.25	9.05
Total Urban	15.3	13.8	25.4	25.8	7.18	9.82
State Total:	19.1	15.8	26.0	25.5	6.12	8.69

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Poverty Rates and Housing Units With One or More Selected Conditions); Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (Bankruptcy Filings per 1000 Persons). Note: Bankruptcies include Chapter 11 and Chapter 13 filings. The variable "Selected conditions" is defined for owner- and renter-occupied housing units as having at least one of the following conditions: (1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, (2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, (3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, (4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999 greater than 30 percent, and (5) gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 greater than 30 percent.

Appendix B: Table 6. Government, Transportation and Health

County	Local Property Assessments per Capita, 2002 (\$)	County Road Mileage per 1,000 Persons, 2004	Percent of Workers that Commute Out of County, 2000	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births (5-Yr. Rate) 1996-2000	Primary Care Physicians per 100,000		
					1995	1999	%Change 95-99
Arkansas	11,526	61.5	7.8	7.3	95.1	101.4	6.6
Ashley	11,846	38.0	12.8	7.3	73.0	78.2	7.1
Baxter	11,457	33.3	10.6	1.8	92.5	87.3	-5.7
Benton	13,172	12.7	17.6	7.6	74.4	91.0	22.3
Boone	9,674	30.3	12.1	4.2	114.8	119.3	4.0
Bradley	7,646	43.0	26.8	4.0	68.7	105.2	53.2
Calhoun	12,702	160.1	52.3	17.5	34.5	35.4	2.5
Carroll	11,051	45.1	12.5	8.9	114.0	119.9	5.2
Chicot	8,687	53.9	24.1	11.6	71.9	80.8	12.3
Clark	8,826	34.4	17.0	8.3	58.8	60.7	3.3
Clay	9,136	52.3	29.7	11.8	34.1	64.6	89.5
Cleburne	11,907	42.2	32.0	3.5	27.4	94.4	244.1
Cleveland	7,393	63.0	70.4	0.0	37.1	11.7	-68.5
Columbia	9,874	37.8	15.3	8.5	66.2	64.8	-2.1
Conway	9,097	37.6	41.0	9.4	76.3	70.5	-7.5
Craighead	10,587	12.6	11.5	8.1	115.0	131.3	14.2
Crawford	7,508	14.5	53.2	8.2	49.9	52.5	5.3
Crittenden	8,479	14.2	40.6	11.6	34.1	51.9	52.2
Cross	8,854	43.0	32.3	16.0	36.1	46.6	29.0
Dallas	7,960	67.3	38.2	15.0	84.3	67.3	-20.2
Desha	11,627	59.6	19.6	10.5	58.1	87.5	50.6
Drew	7,882	33.6	24.5	10.0	50.4	45.8	-9.1
Faulkner	9,231	12.5	32.9	6.1	55.7	63.7	14.3
Franklin	9,646	41.3	45.4	6.1	62.0	47.6	-23.2
Fulton	8,028	69.7	50.1	1.7	74.5	72.6	-2.6
Garland	10,265	13.0	11.5	6.9	82.7	100.6	21.7
Grant	8,430	37.6	59.0	9.1	33.3	56.3	69.2
Greene	9,253	22.7	18.3	10.8	78.0	79.7	2.2
Hempstead	7,394	39.6	26.9	10.1	63.1	86.0	36.3
Hot Spring	8,618	24.0	48.0	6.9	53.8	41.2	-23.5
Howard	10,397	49.1	13.6	6.7	73.2	51.2	-30.1
Independence	11,608	30.8	11.5	6.5	88.5	105.8	19.5
Izard	7,569	54.4	35.6	12.4	31.7	68.6	116.5
Jackson	9,197	45.3	24.0	7.0	75.2	68.5	-8.9
Jefferson	8,868	12.3	15.4	11.9	69.0	99.0	43.5
Johnson	7,896	36.8	20.9	7.3	78.0	107.7	38.0
Lafayette	8,563	70.1	43.2	8.7	10.9	11.3	4.1
Lawrence	8,303	42.9	35.1	11.7	45.8	69.2	51.1
Lee	6,146	71.2	33.8	15.9	30.9	47.2	53.1
Lincoln	6,178	40.2	46.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Little River	16,831	38.5	38.9	9.0	29.8	38.3	28.3
Logan	7,488	41.3	33.1	3.3	52.3	75.7	44.9
Lonoke	8,144	17.8	61.9	8.8	37.0	31.1	-15.9
Madison	6,494	80.3	46.5	10.4	15.5	37.6	143.1
Marion	8,345	66.9	39.4	7.2	28.9	26.8	-7.0
Miller	7,400	22.9	55.1	9.1	28.1	38.1	35.3
Mississippi	7,990	20.3	9.0	8.8	57.1	60.1	5.3
Monroe	8,306	46.1	32.8	11.2	38.6	50.1	29.8
Montgomery	8,339	111.4	42.1	6.1	12.0	45.8	282.4

Appendix B: Table 6. Government, Transportation and Health

County	Local Property Assessments per Capita, 2002 (\$)	County Road Mileage per 1,000 Persons, 2004	Percent of Workers that Commute Out of County, 2000	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births (5-Yr. Rate) 1996-2000	Primary Care Physicians per 100,000		
					1995	1999	%Change 95-99
Nevada	7,681	58.1	47.2	13.9	20.0	29.9	49.6
Newton	6,592	102.6	56.7	6.6	12.5	12.2	-2.9
Ouachita	6,531	24.6	27.7	17.2	80.5	72.8	-9.6
Perry	6,834	82.1	70.7	9.8	34.0	10.3	-69.6
Phillips	7,122	29.0	18.9	13.5	32.9	44.4	35.0
Pike	8,310	43.9	42.5	6.9	67.8	86.1	27.1
Poinsett	7,929	47.0	41.2	9.5	40.6	32.5	-19.8
Polk	7,706	51.3	9.9	9.7	58.4	86.7	48.4
Pope	12,417	20.8	16.5	7.0	99.6	93.2	-6.5
Prairie	10,052	74.6	47.2	15.8	21.5	43.1	100.6
Pulaski	11,173	4.3	5.5	10.4	115.3	124.0	7.6
Randolph	7,677	51.9	26.1	10.7	51.6	55.9	8.2
St. Francis	7,098	27.4	26.4	8.2	46.7	43.2	-7.4
Saline	9,722	12.1	62.8	5.4	57.1	66.4	16.3
Scott	6,289	108.6	27.8	9.7	28.2	65.8	133.0
Searcy	6,633	110.3	33.8	13.7	39.3	38.5	-2.1
Sebastian	10,989	7.9	12.2	7.1	102.5	127.1	24.0
Sevier	7,125	49.0	26.0	9.5	75.9	102.2	34.8
Sharp	7,932	49.9	37.4	8.5	24.7	52.7	112.9
Stone	7,235	63.2	24.6	6.5	92.7	89.1	-3.9
Union	10,202	24.8	6.2	10.3	99.6	111.2	11.7
Van Buren	8,256	54.0	36.2	10.1	39.5	25.5	-35.4
Washington	10,525	11.1	13.5	7.2	87.3	92.1	5.5
White	7,818	18.0	25.0	11.0	55.7	59.9	7.5
Woodruff	9,204	58.4	25.5	3.6	65.8	91.8	39.6
Yell	6,288	55.8	37.5	4.7	69.4	79.6	14.7
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	9,433	39.9	24.5	10.1	65.8	71.4	8.4
Delta	8,532	40.3	23.7	10.5	52.0	59.1	13.5
Highlands	9,136	40.0	26.5	7.6	66.9	76.2	14.0
Total Rural	9,039	40.1	25.5	8.9	62.9	71.1	13.1
Urban:							
Pulaski County	11,173	4.3	5.5	10.4	115.3	124.0	7.6
Other Urban	10,165	12.6	27.9	8.1	71.9	85.0	18.2
Total Urban	10,435	10.4	21.6	8.7	84.7	95.9	13.2
State Total	9,739	25.1	23.4	8.8	73.4	83.2	13.4

Sources: Assessment Coordination Department, Little Rock, AR (Local Property Assessments); U.S. Bureau of the Census (Out of County Commuting); Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department (County Road Mileage); Arkansas Department of Health (Infant Mortality and Natality); Area Resource File, Office of Research and Planning, Bureau of Health Professions (Primary Care Physicians). Note: Primary Care Physician is defined differently by various organizations. These data include total office-based General Practice, Family Practice, General Pediatrics, and General Internal Medicine.

Appendix B: Table 7. Health (Overweight and Smokers)

County	Overweight (BMI >= 25.0), 2003				Smokers, 2003			
	Percent Overweight	Std. Error	95% Lower Confidence Interval	95% Upper Confidence Interval	Percent Smokers	Std. Error	95% Lower Confidence Interval	95% Upper Confidence Interval
Arkansas	66.5	3.2	60.1	72.4	27.8	3.2	22.0	34.5
Ashley	69.1	3.9	60.9	76.2	26.0	4.2	18.6	35.0
Baxter	54.2	4.3	45.8	62.4	21.3	3.5	15.3	28.8
Benton	61.7	2.7	56.3	66.8	22.8	2.4	18.6	27.8
Boone	52.1	4.7	43.0	61.2	29.8	4.4	21.9	39.2
Bradley	69.1	3.7	61.5	75.7	23.7	3.7	17.3	31.6
Calhoun	66.5	4.2	57.9	74.1	20.7	3.3	15.0	27.9
Carroll	59.0	3.0	52.9	64.8	24.9	2.8	19.8	30.9
Chicot	74.5	4.6	64.5	82.5	27.8	5.4	18.6	39.5
Clark	65.7	4.1	57.3	73.1	19.6	3.5	13.6	27.5
Clay	69.2	4.9	58.8	77.9	30.2	5.0	21.4	40.9
Cleburne	62.9	3.1	56.6	68.9	24.8	2.9	19.7	30.9
Cleveland	69.5	3.6	62.0	76.1	24.0	3.7	17.5	32.0
Columbia	61.7	4.4	52.8	69.8	23.6	4.6	15.8	33.8
Conway	61.6	3.5	54.5	68.3	28.8	3.1	23.1	35.2
Craighead	70.5	3.0	64.3	76.0	28.0	3.2	22.2	34.8
Crawford	59.9	2.7	54.5	65.0	27.7	2.4	23.2	32.7
Crittenden	66.4	4.5	57.1	74.6	37.5	4.8	28.6	47.2
Cross	63.0	4.5	53.8	71.3	32.5	4.4	24.6	41.6
Dallas	66.5	4.1	58.2	74.0	19.6	3.3	13.9	26.9
Desha	71.7	4.4	62.5	79.5	20.6	3.8	14.1	28.9
Drew	73.8	4.0	65.2	80.9	23.5	4.2	16.3	32.6
Faulkner	61.4	2.1	57.3	65.4	26.0	1.9	22.4	29.9
Franklin	62.2	3.2	55.8	68.1	28.6	2.9	23.3	34.6
Fulton	58.7	4.6	49.5	67.4	24.4	4.5	16.7	34.1
Garland	56.1	3.5	49.1	62.9	24.5	3.6	18.1	32.3
Grant	61.2	2.1	57.0	65.2	22.1	1.8	18.7	25.9
Greene	70.9	3.3	64.1	76.8	25.6	3.2	19.8	32.4
Hempstead	62.0	4.3	53.2	70.1	27.6	4.1	20.4	36.2
Hot Spring	60.5	3.2	54.0	66.6	21.5	2.8	16.5	27.6
Howard	64.5	5.1	54.1	73.7	34.0	5.0	25.0	44.5
Independence	61.0	3.8	53.3	68.1	25.5	3.6	19.2	33.1
Izard	55.2	4.1	47.2	62.9	24.5	3.9	17.7	33.0
Jackson	64.2	2.7	58.6	69.4	26.5	2.7	21.6	32.0
Jefferson	66.1	2.4	61.3	70.7	25.9	2.3	21.7	30.6
Johnson	64.4	3.9	56.5	71.6	31.6	3.7	24.8	39.2
Lafayette	63.0	4.5	53.9	71.3	26.0	4.4	18.4	35.4
Lawrence	67.2	2.9	61.3	72.6	24.6	2.8	19.6	30.4
Lee	74.5	4.4	64.9	82.1	32.6	5.0	23.6	43.1
Lincoln	72.7	4.2	63.8	80.2	23.5	4.2	16.3	32.6
Little River	62.2	5.2	51.6	71.8	26.7	4.8	18.4	37.0
Logan	62.1	2.9	56.2	67.6	27.3	2.6	22.5	32.7
Lonoke	61.6	2.0	57.6	65.4	25.1	1.8	21.7	28.9
Madison	62.2	2.3	57.7	66.6	25.7	2.1	21.8	29.9
Marion	50.4	4.3	42.1	58.8	25.3	3.8	18.6	33.6
Miller	65.3	5.3	54.2	74.9	25.6	4.8	17.3	36.1
Mississippi	69.4	3.4	62.4	75.6	34.1	4.0	26.7	42.3
Monroe	71.6	4.5	62.0	79.6	33.2	5.9	22.8	45.6
Montgomery	60.5	3.1	54.2	66.4	25.5	2.9	20.2	31.6

Appendix B: Table 7. Health (Overweight and Smokers)

County	Overweight (BMI >= 25.0), 2003				Smokers, 2003			
	Percent Overweight	Std. Error	95% Lower Confidence Interval	95% Upper Confidence Interval	Percent Smokers	Std. Error	95% Lower Confidence Interval	95% Upper Confidence Interval
Nevada	61.5	4.0	53.5	69.0	23.3	3.6	16.9	31.1
Newton	61.6	3.4	54.7	68.0	30.6	3.3	24.6	37.4
Ouachita	64.5	3.6	57.1	71.3	18.7	2.8	13.8	24.8
Perry	60.3	1.9	56.6	63.9	23.3	1.7	20.1	26.9
Phillips	74.3	5.2	62.8	83.2	27.2	5.7	17.6	39.6
Pike	61.9	5.0	51.9	71.1	27.2	4.8	18.9	37.5
Poinsett	68.3	3.1	61.9	74.1	32.9	4.2	25.2	41.6
Polk	66.3	5.2	55.5	75.6	30.6	5.0	21.7	41.2
Pope	63.2	3.6	55.8	70.0	31.2	3.2	25.3	37.7
Prairie	62.2	3.7	54.8	69.0	29.1	3.6	22.6	36.5
Pulaski	63.4	1.9	59.6	67.1	23.6	1.7	20.4	27.1
Randolph	66.4	4.3	57.7	74.2	29.0	4.1	21.6	37.8
St. Francis	66.8	4.8	56.8	75.5	33.8	4.9	25.0	43.9
Saline	59.8	2.1	55.6	63.8	22.3	1.8	18.9	26.1
Scott	62.8	3.5	55.8	69.3	27.3	3.3	21.4	34.1
Searcy	57.5	3.2	51.2	63.5	27.2	2.8	22.0	33.1
Sebastian	60.6	3.4	53.8	67.1	28.3	3.0	22.7	34.6
Sevier	64.7	6.2	51.8	75.8	34.3	6.4	22.9	47.7
Sharp	59.4	4.4	50.5	67.7	27.3	4.2	19.9	36.2
Stone	58.2	4.0	50.3	65.7	25.3	3.5	19.0	32.8
Union	64.8	3.7	57.2	71.7	22.6	3.2	16.9	29.6
Van Buren	62.8	3.2	56.3	68.9	28.3	3.1	22.7	34.6
Washington	60.5	2.8	55.0	65.8	26.8	2.6	22.0	32.2
White	60.7	2.9	54.8	66.3	24.3	2.5	19.7	29.5
Woodruff	62.5	3.6	55.1	69.3	26.2	3.3	20.3	33.2
Yell	61.7	3.1	55.4	67.6	28.9	2.8	23.7	34.8
Rural:								
Coastal Plains	63.1	3.0	57.1	68.7	25.7	2.6	20.9	31.1
Delta	69.3	2.6	64.1	74.1	31.8	2.7	26.8	37.3
Highlands	65.8	1.5	62.8	68.7	27.1	1.5	24.4	30.1
Total Rural	66.1	1.2	63.7	68.4	27.8	1.2	25.6	30.1
Urban:								
Pulaski County	57.1	2.4	52.3	61.7	19.6	1.9	16.1	23.7
Other Urban	63.2	1.5	60.2	66.0	23.3	1.3	20.9	25.9
Total Urban	61.4	1.3	58.9	63.8	22.3	1.1	20.2	24.4
State Total	63.8	0.9	62.1	65.5	25.1	0.8	23.6	26.7

Data Source: Arkansas Department of Health (Overweight and Smokers). Note: The county-level data for smoking and overweight were interpolated from the statewide Arkansas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) by the Arkansas Department of Health, BRFSS. The error terms and upper/lower confidence intervals associated with these data are provided in this table. The numbers for Pulaski County in the regional comparison do not match those reported for Pulaski County in county list due to statistical differences in outcome between the regional and county comparisons.

Appendix B: Table 8. Education

County	% Persons Age 25+ with		In-State College Students per 10K Population by County of Origin, Fall 2003					
	H.S. Degree 2000	College Degree 2000	Total Enrollment			First-Time, Full-Time Enrollment		
			Under-graduates	Graduate Students	Total Students	4-Yr Public Colleges	2-Yr Public Colleges	Independent Colleges
Arkansas	72.4	12.2	623.6	24.3	647.9	44.6	33.7	5.0
Ashley	72.5	10.1	304.9	14.0	318.9	70.0	4.2	1.3
Baxter	77.5	12.8	321.4	10.2	331.6	16.9	37.6	3.8
Benton	80.4	20.3	270.8	15.2	286.0	16.0	15.2	4.1
Boone	76.8	12.7	400.4	14.4	414.8	21.9	52.7	2.3
Bradley	66.6	11.9	318.2	16.1	334.3	54.0	14.5	1.6
Calhoun	68.7	7.3	307.5	23.1	330.6	48.0	17.8	0.0
Carroll	71.8	13.8	202.6	12.9	215.5	12.5	31.9	1.9
Chicot	64.2	11.7	262.5	17.1	279.6	78.6	2.2	0.7
Clark	75.3	19.8	469.0	53.9	522.9	49.2	25.0	8.9
Clay	60.6	7.4	257.8	14.2	272.0	16.0	29.0	4.1
Cleburne	74.8	13.9	188.1	10.9	199.0	31.1	4.0	5.3
Cleveland	73.1	10.0	434.0	23.0	457.0	70.0	29.9	2.3
Columbia	74.1	16.8	434.2	37.5	471.8	69.1	11.6	0.4
Conway	73.2	11.5	391.0	22.5	413.5	34.2	48.8	1.5
Craighead	77.3	20.9	353.1	34.2	387.2	50.7	5.4	6.0
Crawford	71.5	9.7	318.8	16.9	335.7	45.5	0.0	2.3
Crittenden	69.2	12.8	314.5	12.7	327.2	24.6	14.7	2.3
Cross	68.3	9.9	402.0	18.2	420.2	24.5	40.6	6.2
Dallas	66.8	9.6	298.6	19.5	318.1	47.1	11.5	1.1
Desha	65.0	11.1	370.6	30.1	400.7	81.4	6.8	0.7
Drew	73.1	17.3	451.6	34.7	486.2	80.1	4.9	0.5
Faulkner	83.3	25.2	402.5	49.8	452.2	50.6	23.1	6.3
Franklin	71.1	11.0	311.6	17.2	328.8	61.7	0.6	4.4
Fulton	72.2	10.5	256.2	12.0	268.2	16.3	37.8	5.2
Garland	78.3	18.0	429.1	19.0	448.1	24.2	26.4	3.4
Grant	77.2	11.0	335.4	23.0	358.5	37.8	21.9	3.0
Greene	72.1	10.9	318.6	20.3	339.0	32.1	16.2	6.5
Hempstead	69.2	11.0	398.2	14.5	412.7	24.3	56.8	3.4
Hot Spring	73.3	11.2	390.9	26.7	417.6	31.3	40.1	2.9
Howard	70.7	11.6	476.5	14.5	491.0	47.7	32.5	3.5
Independence	75.5	13.7	438.3	22.1	460.4	15.7	30.8	6.1
Izard	73.3	11.7	378.7	18.9	397.7	15.1	48.5	3.8
Jackson	66.0	10.3	460.4	16.1	476.4	24.7	37.3	4.0
Jefferson	74.8	15.7	469.1	23.8	492.8	46.8	29.9	1.7
Johnson	67.6	13.1	258.1	25.4	283.6	44.5	3.0	11.4
Lafayette	65.3	9.5	333.3	9.6	343.0	51.7	37.3	0.0
Lawrence	63.3	8.5	411.3	18.8	430.1	19.9	39.9	9.1
Lee	56.2	7.3	281.7	20.2	301.9	26.1	32.0	0.0
Lincoln	65.0	7.6	276.3	10.4	286.7	31.9	13.2	2.1
Little River	73.4	9.9	271.7	21.7	293.5	23.2	12.7	1.5
Logan	69.8	9.4	313.0	20.2	333.2	49.1	0.4	3.5
Lonoke	77.6	14.6	342.7	28.6	371.3	30.9	30.9	2.6
Madison	67.8	10.1	181.8	16.7	198.6	30.0	13.9	2.8
Marion	76.0	10.4	302.2	9.2	311.4	13.5	40.5	4.9
Miller	74.3	12.5	104.6	7.2	111.7	21.5	1.9	2.6
Mississippi	64.7	11.3	442.9	15.1	458.0	21.8	47.7	1.4
Monroe	63.8	8.4	401.7	27.0	428.7	50.9	35.3	1.0
Montgomery	69.8	8.8	349.8	15.4	365.1	24.1	42.8	1.1

Appendix B: Table 8. Education

County	% Persons Age 25+ with		In-State College Students per 10K Population by County of Origin, Fall 2003					
	H.S. Degree 2000	College Degree 2000	Total Enrollment			First-Time, Full-Time Enrollment		
			Under-graduates	Graduate Students		4-Yr Public Colleges	2-Yr Public Colleges	Independent Colleges
Nevada	69.1	10.7	372.4	16.6	389.0	24.9	58.1	4.1
Newton	70.2	11.8	355.9	18.7	374.6	28.1	59.7	3.5
Ouachita	73.5	12.7	413.8	23.5	437.2	48.0	31.4	1.4
Perry	73.8	11.1	304.9	7.6	312.6	27.7	38.2	2.9
Phillips	62.2	12.4	563.3	16.7	580.0	32.1	46.7	1.2
Pike	68.8	10.1	374.9	27.9	402.8	36.0	45.9	3.6
Poinsett	62.0	6.3	267.2	16.9	284.1	35.8	9.8	5.5
Polk	72.6	10.9	529.6	12.9	542.4	25.7	51.4	2.0
Pope	77.4	19.0	435.3	34.8	470.1	69.4	17.2	3.4
Prairie	68.2	9.0	280.4	17.1	297.5	35.3	31.0	5.4
Pulaski	84.4	28.1	440.2	39.7	479.9	38.5	19.5	3.9
Randolph	69.2	10.6	544.8	19.3	564.1	17.6	71.0	7.2
St. Francis	65.1	9.6	385.0	16.8	401.9	22.4	44.9	2.1
Saline	82.3	16.4	280.5	16.6	297.1	40.5	10.6	3.5
Scott	65.4	8.4	253.6	26.5	280.0	30.1	5.5	5.5
Searcy	68.0	8.4	381.3	22.6	403.9	18.8	61.5	0.0
Sebastian	76.6	16.6	380.0	15.9	395.9	49.0	0.1	1.4
Sevier	64.6	9.2	397.9	29.0	426.9	27.7	27.7	6.3
Sharp	72.9	10.3	337.9	20.6	358.5	17.2	30.4	9.7
Stone	68.0	9.8	308.6	12.0	320.7	26.7	31.8	4.3
Union	74.5	14.9	385.7	14.9	400.6	37.0	36.4	2.7
Van Buren	71.6	11.5	252.0	12.8	264.9	28.1	42.2	6.1
Washington	79.5	24.5	311.9	38.7	350.6	29.7	12.3	2.4
White	72.9	15.5	329.1	51.4	380.5	16.9	31.9	14.0
Woodruff	60.6	8.0	309.3	20.6	329.9	31.5	24.3	4.9
Yell	64.1	10.9	268.4	17.2	285.7	52.2	14.0	1.4
Rural:								
Coastal Plains	72.1	12.8	379.6	20.9	400.5	49.5	26.6	1.8
Delta	65.4	9.9	384.7	18.2	402.9	33.6	30.4	3.3
Highlands	73.1	13.2	360.7	23.1	383.8	30.5	30.2	5.1
Total Rural	71.1	12.3	369.5	21.6	391.1	34.4	29.7	4.1
Urban:								
Pulaski County	84.4	28.1	440.2	39.7	479.9	38.5	19.5	3.9
Other Urban	78.0	18.6	328.3	25.2	353.5	35.9	13.1	3.3
Total Urban	79.8	21.3	358.0	29.0	387.0	36.6	14.8	3.5
State Total	75.3	16.7	363.7	25.3	389.0	35.5	22.2	3.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (Aged 25+ with High School or College Degree); Arkansas Department of Higher Education (In-State College Students by County of Origin).

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Published in *Encyclopedia of Rural America*, ABC-CLIO.

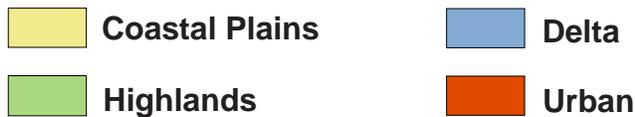
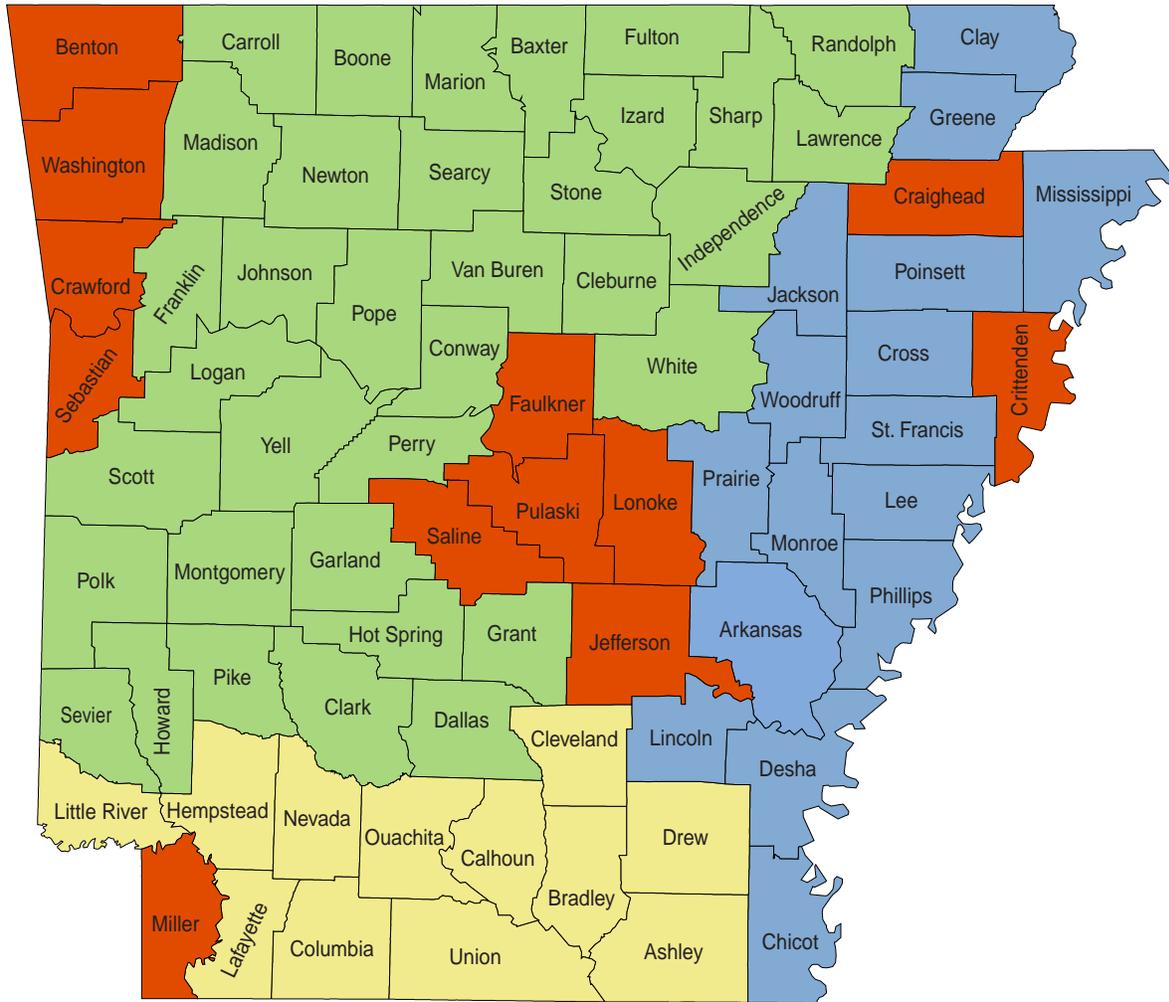
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