

Employment Opportunity.—The positive effect on construction employment from increases in other employment opportunities points out the complementary nature of this industry. As the economy of the area expands through the influence of other sectors, accompanying expansion is felt in the construction sector.

MANUFACTURING ANALYSIS

Five manufacturing industries were examined to determine the effect of each employment shifter on employment in each of the five industries. Manufacturing industries producing products normally classified as nondurables were the textile mill and other fabricated textile mill products and the food and kindred products industries. Transportation equipment, lumber and wood products (including furniture and fixtures), and electrical equipment manufacturing were the individual durable manufacturing industries analyzed.

Employment

Average employment changes varied quite substantially among the industries. Employment in the textile products industry was generally declining for both county groups, although there were large isolated county employment differences. Average employment changes for food and kindred products were negative for the urban county group and positive for rural counties. Transportation equipment average employment change was largest in urban counties with an increase of slightly over 600 employees per county. Average employment change for lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures was negative for both county groups with very little variation in magnitude of change among counties. Electrical equipment average employment change also varied substantially with the urban counties showing the largest average increase of 320 employees.

Employment Shifters

The effect of the various employment shifters on employment changes in the individual manufacturing industries is shown in Table 5 for urban counties and Table 6 for rural counties.

Per capita education expenditures were not important in explaining employment changes in the industries for both groups of counties. The relationships were negative for the two nondurable industries. These industries were experiencing employment declines with the exception of food processing in rural counties. Generally, positive relationships between education ex-