

**MANUFACTURING WAGE RATE (FP).**—Changes in average annual production worker wage rates between 1959 and 1970 for each two-digit level manufacturing industry in each county were used for manufacturing wage rate changes. Data were obtained from the 1959 and 1970 County Business Patterns for each industry [42, 43]. If the two-digit level industry wage was not reported for a county due to disclosure problems, the change in average annual production worker wage for all manufacturing industries in the county was used.

**AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY (Z).**—Changes in output per man-hour in agriculture were used as indicators of changes in agricultural technology. Changes in the index of output per man-hour for six major commodity groups in the Southeast were computed using three-year averages centered on 1959 and 1969 [51]. These changes were then weighted by the 1959 value of each commodity group produced as a proportion of the total value of crops and livestock produced in each county obtained from the 1959 *Census of Agriculture* [39]. The resulting measure was a weighted change in labor productivity for each county.

**MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY (Z).**—Changes in technology for each manufacturing industry were computed in a manner similar to that for agriculture. Changes in national output per man-hour indexes between 1960 and 1970 for three-digit level industries were used in computing a county technology change variable for each two-digit level industry. These indexes are published by the Federal Reserve System [5]. Changes in the national output per man-hour indexes for the three-digit level industry were weighted by the 1959 value added for each three-digit level industry as a proportion of the total value added by the two-digit level industry in the county. The same value added data used in calculating industry product price was used in the weighting procedure.

**AGRICULTURAL WAGE OPPORTUNITY (WW).**—Change in agricultural opportunity wages between 1960 and 1970 in each county was determined using data on employee wages obtained from *County Business Patterns* [42, 43] and the *Census of Population* [37]. Changes in annual nonagricultural wages between 1959 and 1970 per agricultural employee in 1960 was used as the indicator of wage opportunity