

**THE APPALACHIAN REGION:
A DATA OVERVIEW FROM THE
2006-2010 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY
Chartbook**

**Kelvin Pollard
Linda A. Jacobsen
Population Reference Bureau**

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FOREWORD

The data contained in this chartbook come from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. While the types of demographic and housing data included in Chapters 1 through 4 were also collected in the 2010 decennial census, the types of social and economic data included in Chapters 5 through 8 were not. This is because unlike previous censuses—which consisted of a “short form” of basic demographic and housing questions and a “long form” (used for a sample of households) that also asked detailed questions about social, economic, and housing characteristics—the 2010 census only had a short form.

The decennial long form has been replaced by the American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide study collected continuously every year in every county in the United States. The ACS is designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data each year. However, the annual sample size of the ACS is much smaller than the sample size of the decennial census long form; therefore, data from five years must be combined to provide reliable estimates for geographic areas with fewer than 20,000 people. Since a number of counties in the Appalachian region have fewer than 20,000 residents, we must use the 2006-2010 ACS data to have comparable statistics for all 420 counties in the region. (Although the data in Chapters 1 through 4 were also collected in the 2010 decennial census, we use ACS data in this chartbook to create a comparable time series of data for all the counties in the 13 Appalachian states.)

The five-year ACS estimates for 2006-2010 represent concepts that are fundamentally different from those associated with data from the decennial census. While the main function of the census is to provide *counts* of people for congressional apportionment and legislative redistricting, the primary purpose of the ACS is to measure the changing *characteristics* of the U.S. population. Moreover, while the decennial census provides a “snapshot” of the U.S. population once every 10 years, the ACS has been described as a “moving video image” that is continually updated. Finally, while the census provides “point in time” estimates designed to approximate an area’s characteristics on a specific date, the ACS provides “period” estimates that represent data collected over a period of time. The five-year estimates in this chartbook, therefore, are data collected over the five-year (or 60-month) period from 2006 through 2010. These ACS estimates are *not* averages of monthly or annual values, but rather an *aggregation* of data collected over the five-year period.

For areas with consistent population characteristics throughout the calendar year, ACS period estimates might not differ much from those that would result from a point-in-time survey like the decennial census. However, ACS period estimates might be noticeably different from point-in-time estimates for areas with seasonal populations or those that experience a natural disaster such as a hurricane. For example, a resort community in the upper Midwest might be dominated by locals in the winter months and by temporary workers and tourists in the summer months, with a corresponding decrease in employment rates during the winter and increase in these rates during the summer. In such a community, the ACS period estimate of the percent of persons in the labor force, which is based on data across the entire calendar year, would likely be higher than the decennial census point-in-time estimate from April 1.

While five-year ACS data are needed to provide reliable estimates for areas with small populations, they can make it difficult to track trends in these areas. The 2006-2010 ACS data illustrate this problem. The 2006-2010 time period covers three distinct periods of economic activity: the months of economic growth that preceded the recession of December 2007 to June 2009, the recession period itself, and the beginning of the economic recovery that followed the downturn. Since the 2006-2010 ACS pools data from all three periods, it smooths out the extreme variations in economic measures that would be evident in annual data from the recent severe recession.

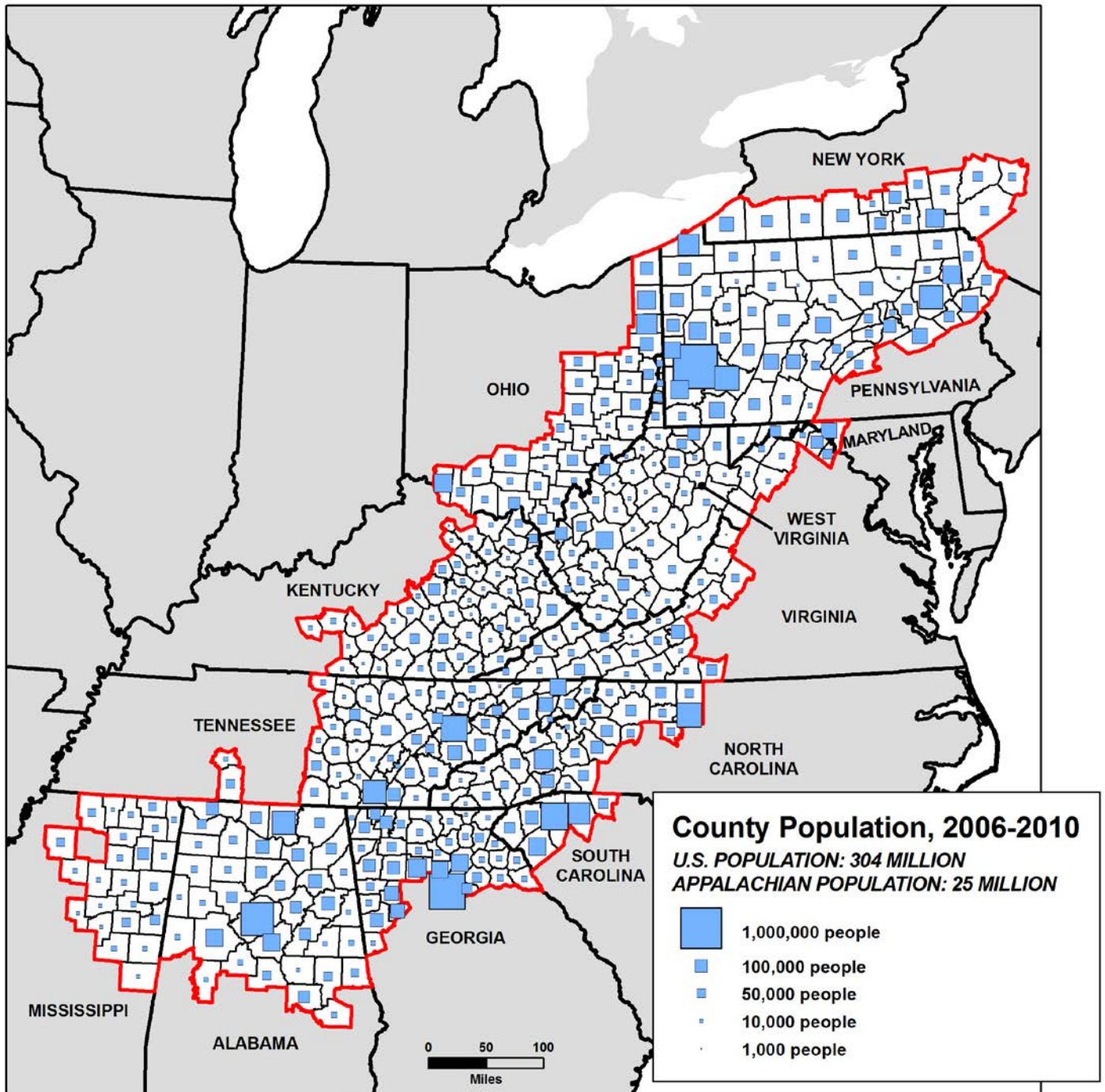
CHAPTER 1: POPULATION BASICS

Table 1.1: Population, Land Area, and Population Density in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Population, Land Area, and Density	Population, 2006-2010	Land Area (Square Miles)	Population per Square Mile of Land Area, 2006-2010
United States	303,965,272	3,531,905	86.1
Appalachian Region	25,002,346	204,452	122.3
Subregions			
Northern Appalachia	8,387,792	56,980	147.2
North Central Appalachia	2,405,769	29,337	82.0
Central Appalachia	1,914,972	29,773	64.3
South Central Appalachia	4,653,980	34,997	133.0
Southern Appalachia	7,639,833	53,365	143.2
County Types			
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	5,689,437	17,579	323.6
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	10,063,148	50,179	200.5
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	1,691,526	18,822	89.9
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	5,024,462	69,090	72.7
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	2,533,773	48,781	51.9
Alabama	4,712,651	50,645	93.1
Appalachian Alabama	3,020,853	25,763	117.3
Non-Appalachian Alabama	1,691,798	24,882	68.0
Georgia	9,468,815	57,513	164.6
Appalachian Georgia	2,848,461	11,378	250.3
Non-Appalachian Georgia	6,620,354	46,135	143.5
Kentucky	4,285,828	39,486	108.5
Appalachian Kentucky	1,182,639	18,231	64.9
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	3,103,189	21,256	146.0
Maryland	5,696,423	9,707	586.8
Appalachian Maryland	251,112	1,529	164.2
Non-Appalachian Maryland	5,445,311	8,178	665.8
Mississippi	2,941,991	46,923	62.7
Appalachian Mississippi	626,534	12,400	50.5
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	2,315,457	34,523	67.1
New York	19,229,752	47,126	408.0
Appalachian New York	1,068,045	11,681	91.4
Non-Appalachian New York	18,161,707	35,445	512.4
North Carolina	9,271,178	48,618	190.7
Appalachian North Carolina	1,673,291	11,887	140.8
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	7,597,887	36,731	206.9
Ohio	11,512,431	40,861	281.7
Appalachian Ohio	2,045,822	15,978	128.0
Non-Appalachian Ohio	9,466,609	24,882	380.5
Pennsylvania	12,612,705	44,743	281.9
Appalachian Pennsylvania	5,787,246	36,444	158.8
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	6,825,459	8,298	822.5
South Carolina	4,511,428	30,061	150.1
Appalachian South Carolina	1,143,985	3,824	299.2
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	3,367,443	26,237	128.3
Tennessee	6,234,968	41,235	151.2
Appalachian Tennessee	2,745,426	20,119	136.5
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	3,489,542	21,116	165.3
Virginia	7,841,754	39,490	198.6
Appalachian Virginia	768,130	11,179	68.7
Non-Appalachian Virginia	7,073,624	28,311	249.9
West Virginia (entire state)	1,840,802	24,038	76.6

Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

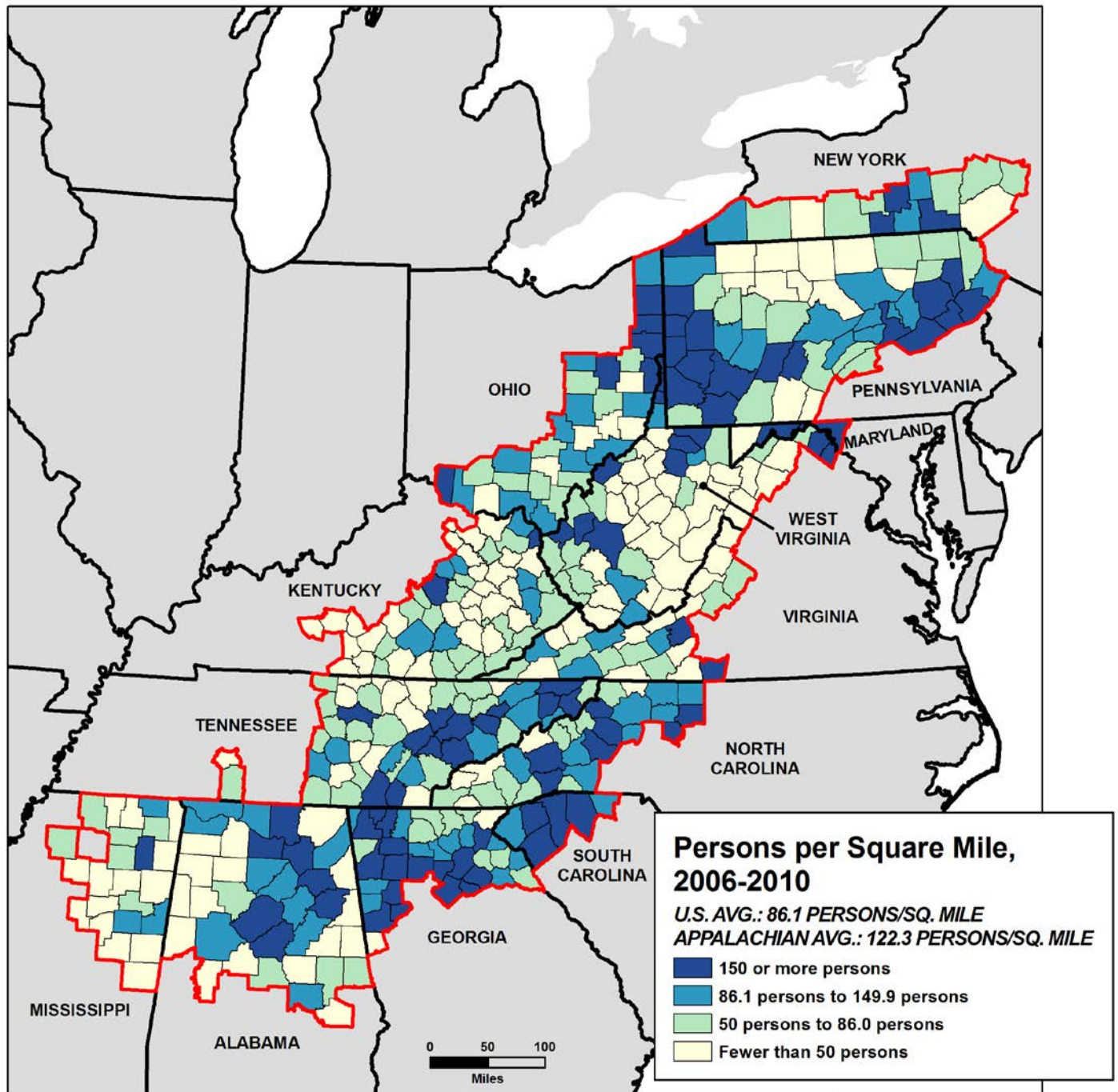
Figure 1.1: Population Distribution in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Population Distribution in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Of the 304 million persons in the United States during the period from 2006-2010, 25 million lived in the Appalachian region. Yet the population of the region’s 420 counties varied greatly. On one hand, two-thirds of the counties had populations of fewer than 50,000 people, and 125 counties had fewer than 20,000 residents. On the other hand, pockets of the Appalachian population lived in large and mid-sized metropolitan areas, including Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and the Atlanta suburbs. Allegheny County, Pa. (where Pittsburgh is located) had 1.2 million residents. It is important to note that the Appalachian population has continued to grow; the 2010 census reported 25.2 million residents in the region (out of 308.7 million Americans nationwide).

Figure 1.2: Population per Square Mile of Land Area in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Population per Square Mile of Land Area in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

While Appalachia’s population density was noticeably greater than the United States as a whole over the 2006-2010 period, less than half of the region’s counties had population concentrations at or above the national average. Most of the high-density counties were in metropolitan areas, both large (Pittsburgh, Birmingham, suburban Atlanta) and small (Winston-Salem, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.). Since the population in most of the region was higher in the 2010 census, population density likewise has increased in recent years—at least for the majority of counties.

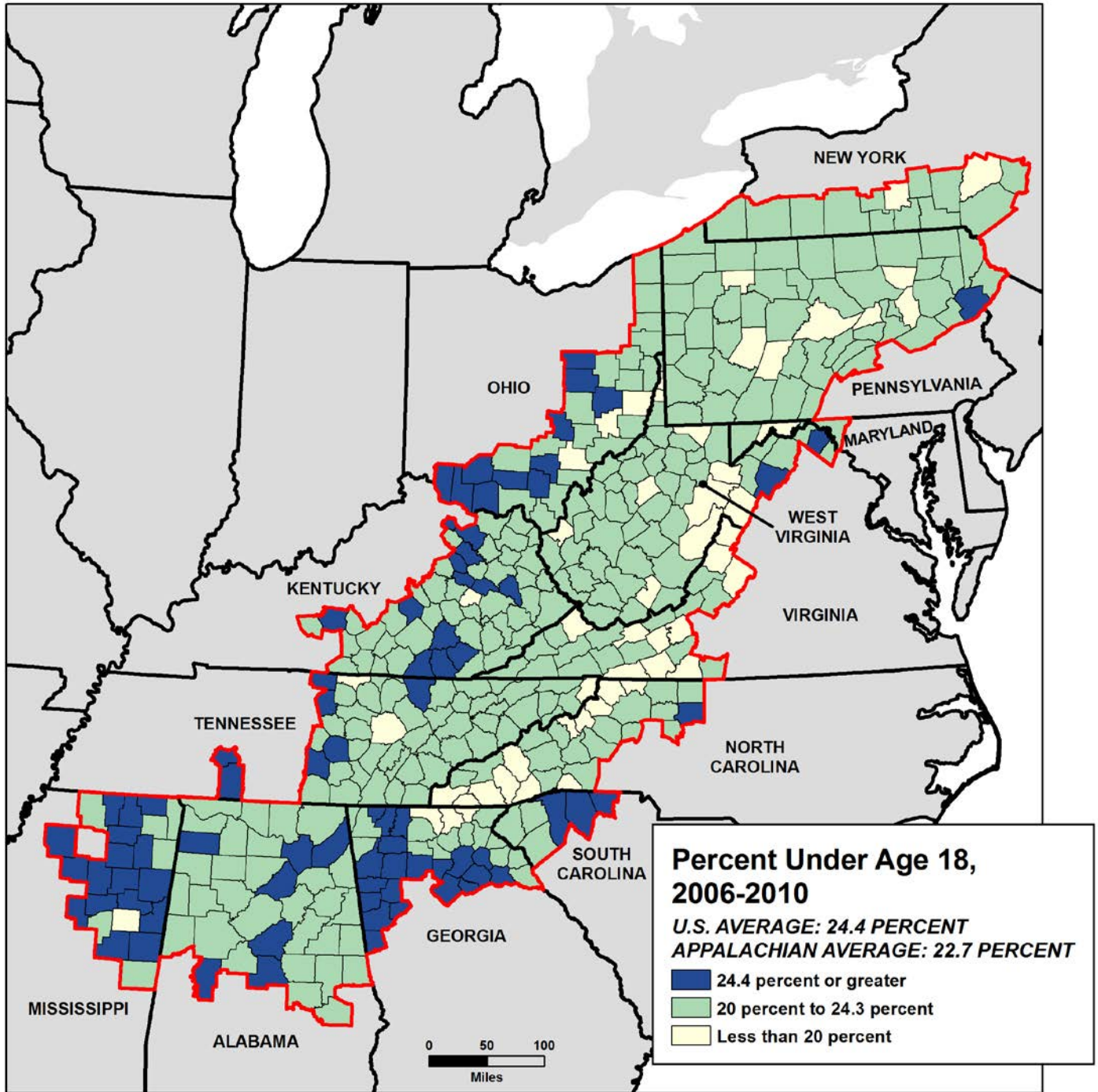
CHAPTER 2: AGE

Table 2.1: Population in the Appalachian Region by Age Group, 2006-2010

Population by Age Group	Total Population, 2006-2010	Percent of Population				Median Age (Years)
		Under Age 18	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65 and over	
United States	303,965,272	24.4	9.9	53.0	12.7	36.9
Appalachian Region	25,002,346	22.7	9.6	52.8	14.8	39.4
Subregions						
Northern Appalachia	8,387,792	21.3	9.9	52.1	16.6	41.2
North Central Appalachia	2,405,769	22.1	9.6	53.3	15.0	39.9
Central Appalachia	1,914,972	22.6	8.7	54.0	14.7	39.9
South Central Appalachia	4,653,980	21.7	9.7	52.8	15.8	40.3
Southern Appalachia	7,639,833	25.2	9.4	53.2	12.2	36.7
County Types						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	5,689,437	24.1	8.7	54.1	13.1	38.2
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	10,063,148	22.2	10.4	52.5	14.8	39.2
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	1,691,526	23.2	9.8	51.9	15.1	39.7
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	5,024,462	22.0	9.3	52.6	16.1	40.7
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	2,533,773	22.7	9.1	52.4	15.7	40.2
Alabama	4,712,651	24.0	10.0	52.5	13.5	37.5
Appalachian Alabama	3,020,853	23.7	9.7	53.1	13.5	37.8
Non-Appalachian Alabama	1,691,798	24.6	10.6	51.4	13.4	36.9
Georgia	9,468,815	26.0	10.1	53.7	10.3	35.0
Appalachian Georgia	2,848,461	27.3	8.6	54.1	10.0	35.4
Non-Appalachian Georgia	6,620,354	25.5	10.7	53.5	10.4	34.8
Kentucky	4,285,828	23.8	9.6	53.6	13.1	37.7
Appalachian Kentucky	1,182,639	23.1	9.2	53.6	14.1	39.0
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	3,103,189	24.1	9.7	53.5	12.7	37.2
Maryland	5,696,423	23.9	9.6	54.6	11.9	37.6
Appalachian Maryland	251,112	21.7	9.7	53.1	15.5	40.0
Non-Appalachian Maryland	5,445,311	24.0	9.6	54.7	11.7	37.4
Mississippi	2,941,991	25.7	10.5	51.2	12.6	35.8
Appalachian Mississippi	626,534	25.0	10.7	50.5	13.8	36.7
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	2,315,457	25.9	10.4	51.4	12.2	35.5
New York	19,229,752	22.8	10.0	53.9	13.3	37.7
Appalachian New York	1,068,045	21.6	12.7	50.4	15.3	39.4
Non-Appalachian New York	18,161,707	22.9	9.9	54.1	13.2	37.6
North Carolina	9,271,178	24.1	9.8	53.4	12.6	37.1
Appalachian North Carolina	1,673,291	21.8	9.1	52.9	16.3	40.9
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	7,597,887	24.7	10.0	53.6	11.8	36.3
Ohio	11,512,431	24.0	9.5	52.7	13.8	38.3
Appalachian Ohio	2,045,822	23.4	9.0	52.4	15.3	39.9
Non-Appalachian Ohio	9,466,609	24.2	9.6	52.8	13.4	37.9
Pennsylvania	12,612,705	22.4	9.8	52.6	15.3	39.8
Appalachian Pennsylvania	5,787,246	21.0	9.8	52.4	16.9	41.5
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	6,825,459	23.6	9.7	52.8	13.9	38.2
South Carolina	4,511,428	23.7	10.2	52.9	13.2	37.4
Appalachian South Carolina	1,143,985	23.9	10.0	52.7	13.4	37.6
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	3,367,443	23.6	10.3	52.9	13.1	37.4
Tennessee	6,234,968	23.9	9.5	53.6	13.1	37.6
Appalachian Tennessee	2,745,426	22.2	9.2	53.3	15.4	40.0
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	3,489,542	25.2	9.7	53.8	11.3	35.7
Virginia	7,841,754	23.5	10.1	54.6	11.8	37.2
Appalachian Virginia	768,130	19.9	11.7	52.0	16.4	40.9
Non-Appalachian Virginia	7,073,624	23.9	9.9	54.8	11.4	36.8
West Virginia (entire state)	1,840,802	21.2	9.2	53.9	15.8	41.1

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Figure 2.1: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Under Age 18, 2006-2010

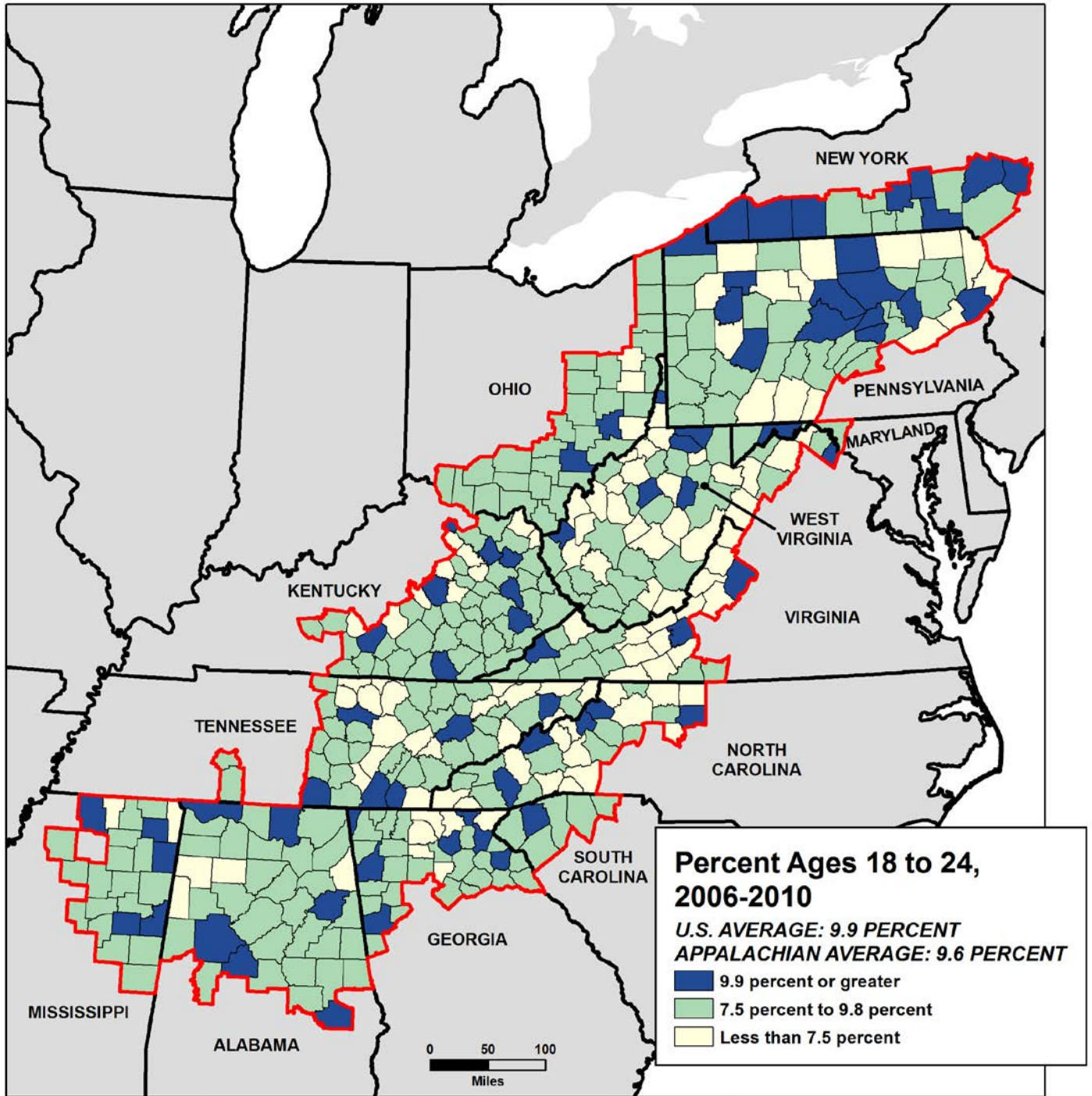


Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Under Age 18, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Over the 2006-2010 period, the share of children and youth in the Appalachian population was slightly below the national average of 24 percent. And the percentage actually fell below 20 percent in one-eighth of the region's counties (mostly outside metropolitan areas). In another one-fifth of the counties, however, the proportion of children under age 18 matched or exceeded the national average. Most of these were in southern Appalachia. Results from the 2010 census suggest that children's share of the Appalachian (and U.S.) population continued to decline slightly in recent years.

Figure 2.2: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Ages 18 to 24, 2006-2010

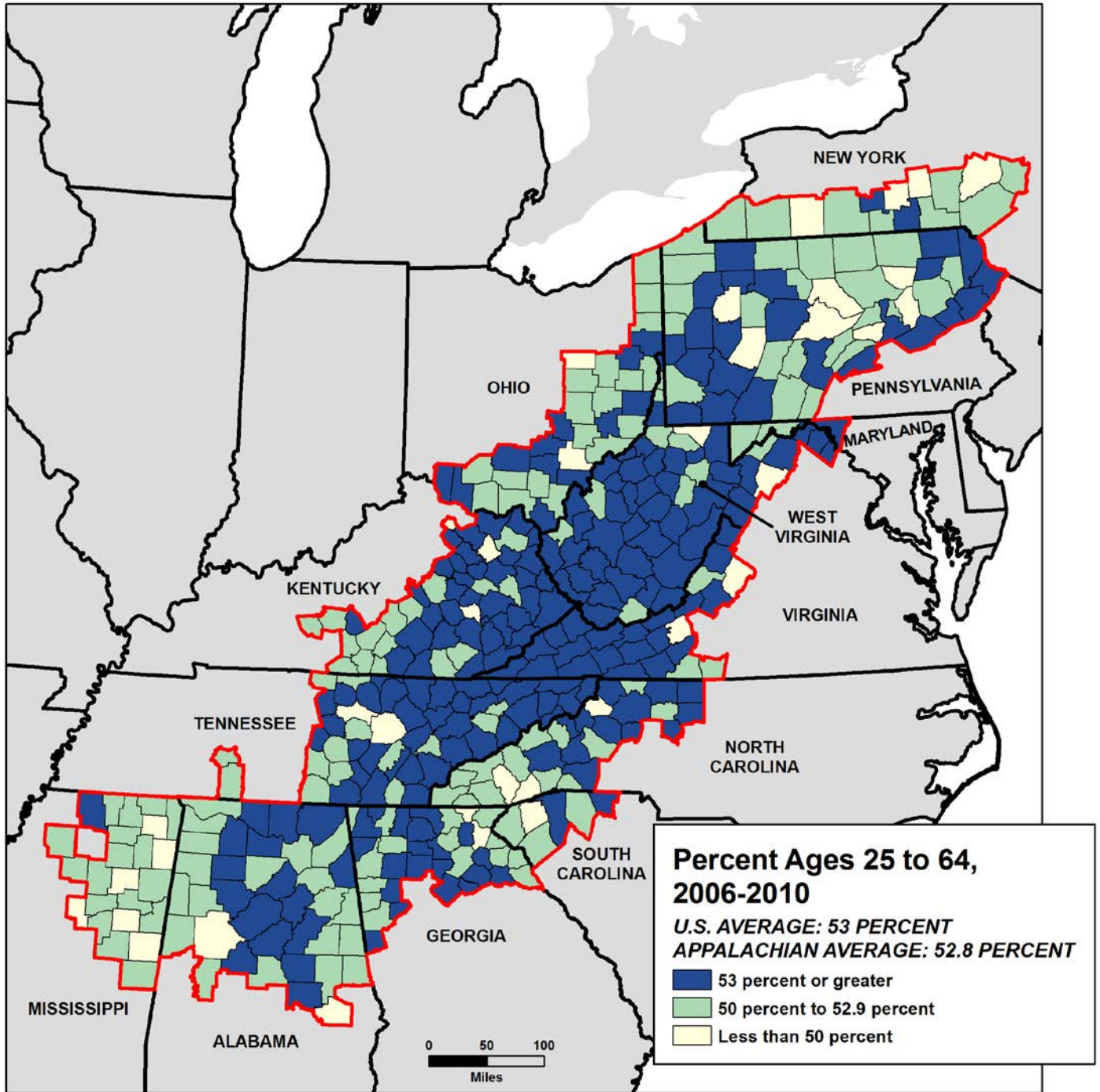


Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Ages 18 to 24, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

While the share of young adults (ages 18 to 24) in Appalachia roughly equaled the national average in the 2006-2010 period (as well as in the 2010 census), there were great variations within the region. For example, persons in this age group made up at least 15 percent of the population in 22 counties—most of which house colleges and universities. In contrast, 18-to-24-year-olds made up less than 7.5 percent of the population in 111 Appalachian counties. Of the counties in the latter group, 77 were outside metropolitan areas, suggesting a possible lack of opportunities in these communities for youth making the transition to adulthood.

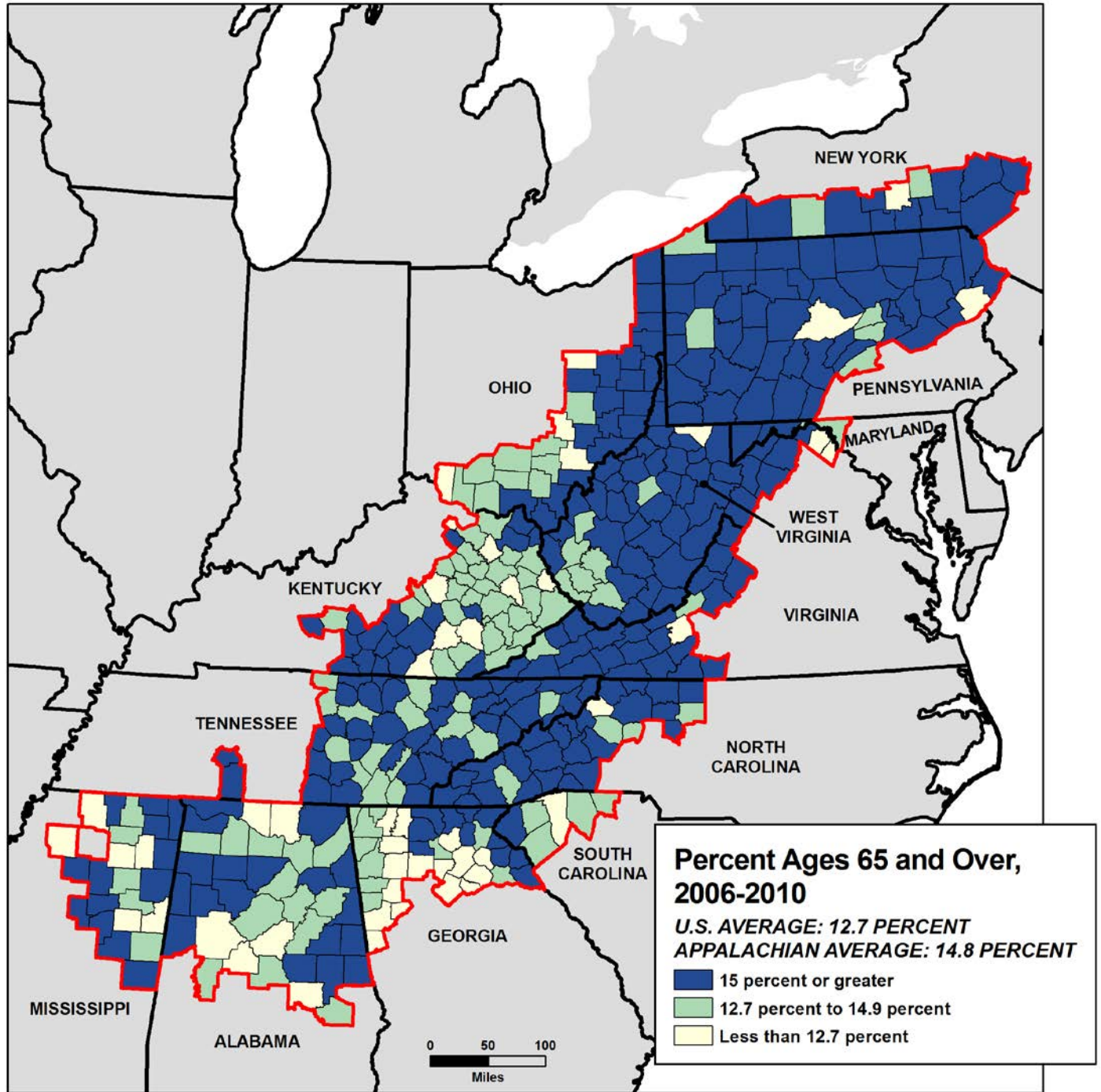
Figure 2.3: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Ages 25 to 64, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Ages 25 to 64, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In both the United States and Appalachia, adults in the prime working ages (ages 25 to 64) made up a slight majority of all residents in the 2006-2010 period. In more than half of Appalachian counties, the percentage of persons in this age group exceeded the national average. But there were 36 counties in the region (30 of which were outside metropolitan areas) where 25-to-64-year-olds made up less than half of the population. Many of these counties house colleges and universities (and thus had a high share of their populations in the 18-to-24 age range.)

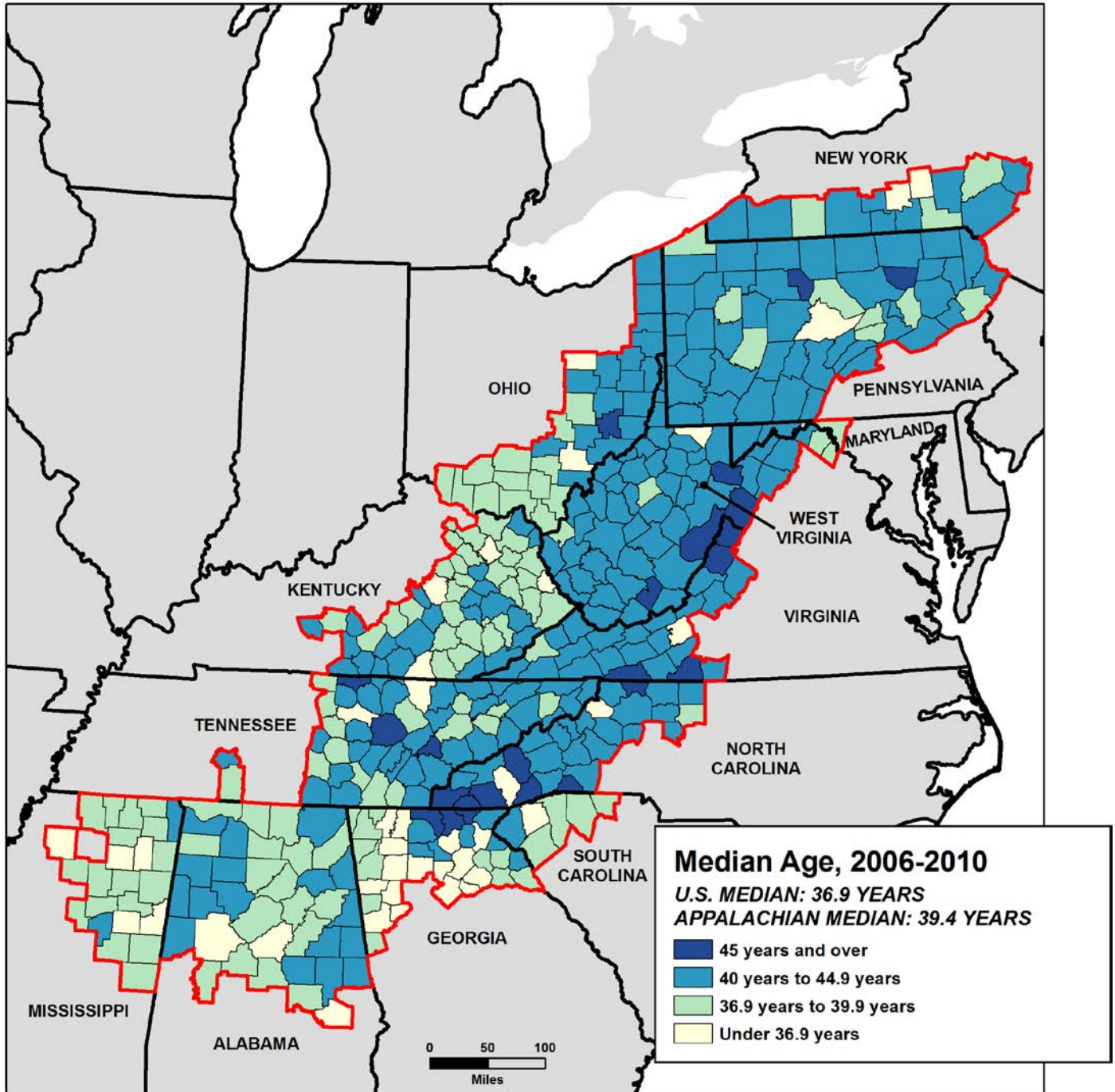
Figure 2.4: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Ages 65 and Over, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region Ages 65 and Over, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

The Appalachian region—as well as 371 of its 420 counties—had a larger proportion of residents ages 65 and over in the 2006-2010 period than did the nation as a whole. In fact, older persons made up at least 15 percent of the population in more than three-fifths of Appalachia’s counties, most of which were outside metropolitan areas. In contrast, a majority of the 49 Appalachian counties with older population shares below the national average were either in metro areas or home to colleges and universities. And the 2010 census results indicate that the share of residents ages 65 and over continued to grow—both in Appalachia and the nation.

Figure 2.5: Median Age of Persons in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Median Age of Persons in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

On average, the Appalachian population was two-and-a-half years older than that of the United States as a whole during the 2006-2010 period. Indeed, the median age of the population (the point at which half the population is older and half is younger) was at least 40 years in three-fifths of the region’s counties. In 24 counties—almost all of which were outside metro areas—the median age was at least 45 years. Most of the counties with populations younger than the national median age were in southern Appalachia—the only subregion where the overall age structure approached that of the nation. Results from the 2010 census suggest that the Appalachian population continued to get older in recent years.

CHAPTER 3: RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

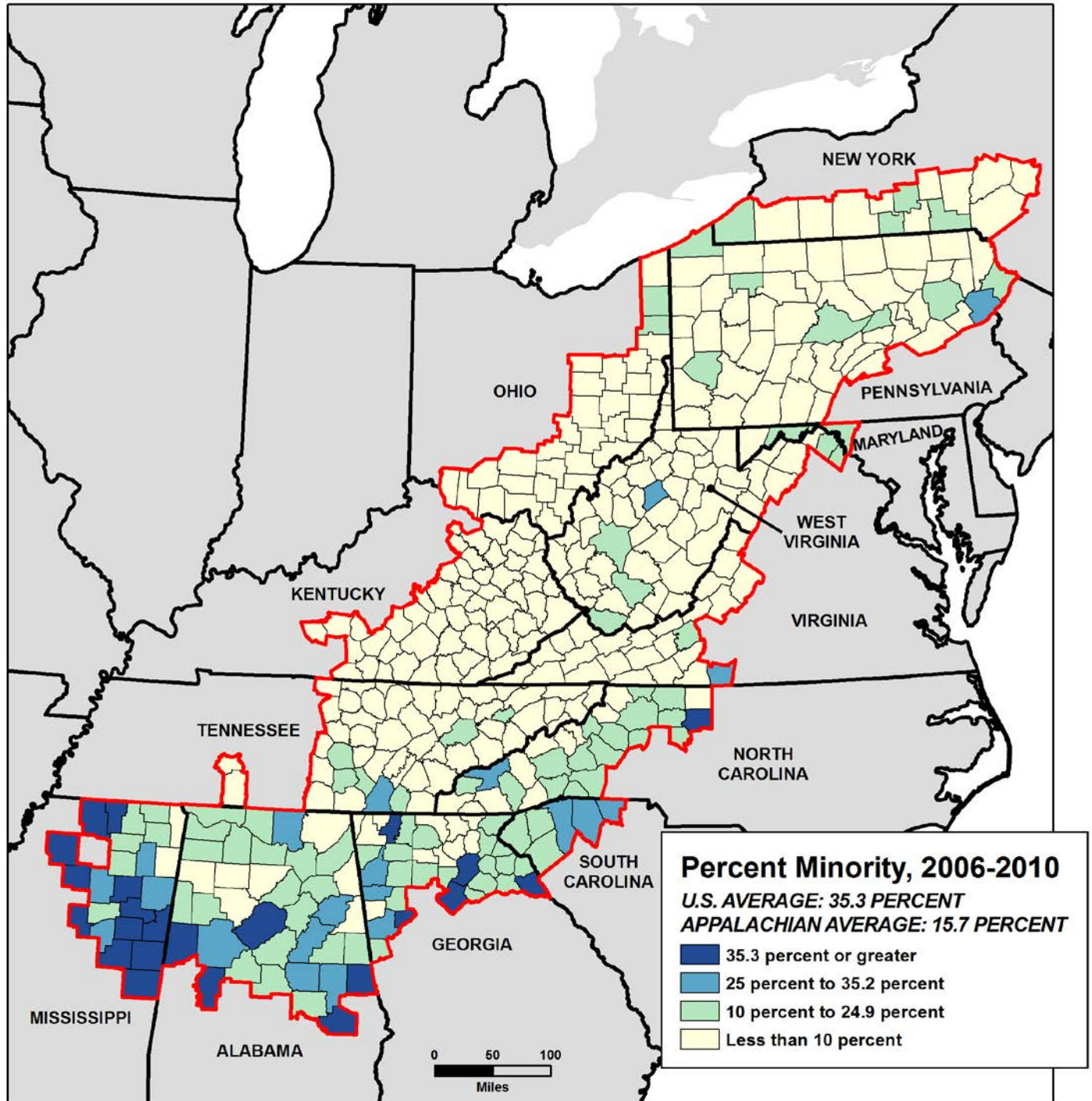
Table 3.1: Population in the Appalachian Region by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2006-2010

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin	Total Population, 2006-2010	Percent of Population				
		White Alone, Not Hispanic	Minority			
			Total	Black Alone, Not Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino	Other, Not Hispanic
United States	303,965,272	64.7	35.3	12.2	15.7	7.4
Appalachian Region	25,002,346	84.3	15.7	9.0	3.8	2.9
Subregions						
Northern Appalachia	8,387,792	90.1	9.9	5.0	2.2	2.7
North Central Appalachia	2,405,769	93.6	6.4	2.8	1.2	2.4
Central Appalachia	1,914,972	95.7	4.3	1.8	1.0	1.5
South Central Appalachia	4,653,980	86.1	13.9	6.9	4.2	2.8
Southern Appalachia	7,639,833	71.0	29.0	18.3	7.0	3.8
County Types						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	5,689,437	75.9	24.1	14.4	5.3	4.4
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	10,063,148	83.8	16.2	9.0	4.2	3.0
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	1,691,526	89.1	10.9	4.7	3.7	2.5
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	5,024,462	90.4	9.6	4.8	2.7	2.1
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	2,533,773	89.3	10.7	7.8	1.4	1.5
Alabama	4,712,651	67.7	32.3	26.0	3.4	2.9
Appalachian Alabama	3,020,853	71.8	28.2	21.6	3.9	2.7
Non-Appalachian Alabama	1,691,798	60.3	39.7	33.9	2.6	3.2
Georgia	9,468,815	56.8	43.2	30.0	8.3	4.8
Appalachian Georgia	2,848,461	69.7	30.3	12.7	12.0	5.6
Non-Appalachian Georgia	6,620,354	51.3	48.7	37.5	6.7	4.5
Kentucky	4,285,828	86.9	13.1	7.6	2.7	2.7
Appalachian Kentucky	1,182,639	95.7	4.3	1.7	1.1	1.5
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	3,103,189	83.6	16.4	9.9	3.4	3.2
Maryland	5,696,423	55.8	44.2	28.9	7.5	7.8
Appalachian Maryland	251,112	87.3	12.7	7.5	2.4	2.8
Non-Appalachian Maryland	5,445,311	54.4	45.6	29.9	7.8	8.0
Mississippi	2,941,991	58.5	41.5	36.9	2.4	2.2
Appalachian Mississippi	626,534	65.2	34.8	31.3	2.0	1.5
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	2,315,457	56.7	43.3	38.4	2.5	2.4
New York	19,229,752	59.2	40.8	14.5	17.1	9.2
Appalachian New York	1,068,045	90.6	9.4	2.5	2.9	4.1
Non-Appalachian New York	18,161,707	57.3	42.7	15.2	17.9	9.6
North Carolina	9,271,178	66.1	33.9	21.2	7.8	4.9
Appalachian North Carolina	1,673,291	81.9	18.1	8.6	6.3	3.1
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	7,597,887	62.6	37.4	23.9	8.1	5.3
Ohio	11,512,431	81.6	18.4	12.0	2.9	3.5
Appalachian Ohio	2,045,822	92.0	8.0	4.3	1.5	2.1
Non-Appalachian Ohio	9,466,609	79.4	20.6	13.6	3.2	3.8
Pennsylvania	12,612,705	80.3	19.7	10.4	5.2	4.2
Appalachian Pennsylvania	5,787,246	90.1	9.9	5.2	2.2	2.6
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	6,825,459	72.0	28.0	14.8	7.8	5.5
South Carolina	4,511,428	64.5	35.5	28.0	4.6	2.9
Appalachian South Carolina	1,143,985	75.2	24.8	16.4	5.3	3.1
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	3,367,443	60.8	39.2	31.9	4.4	2.9
Tennessee	6,234,968	76.2	23.8	16.5	4.2	3.1
Appalachian Tennessee	2,745,426	89.2	10.8	5.3	3.0	2.5
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	3,489,542	66.0	34.0	25.4	5.1	3.5
Virginia	7,841,754	65.7	34.3	19.3	7.3	7.7
Appalachian Virginia	768,130	90.7	9.3	5.4	1.7	2.2
Non-Appalachian Virginia	7,073,624	63.0	37.0	20.8	7.9	8.3
West Virginia (entire state)	1,840,802	93.4	6.6	3.2	1.1	2.3

"Other" includes these racial groups: (a) American Indian and Alaska Native alone; (b) Asian alone; (c) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone; (d) Some other race alone; and (e) Two or more races.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

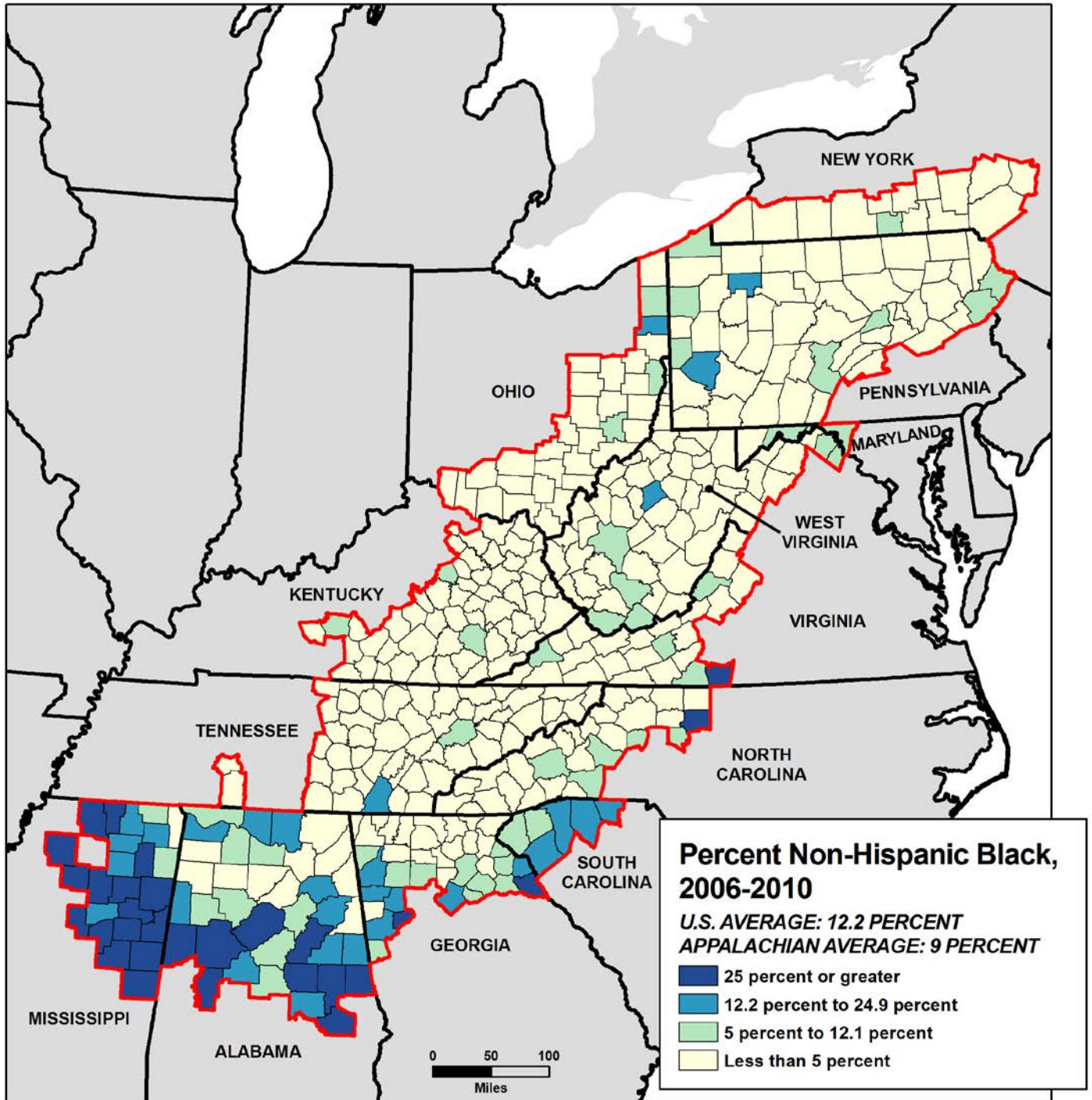
Figure 3.1: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region That Is Minority, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region That Is Minority, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

The Appalachian region is significantly less racially and ethnically diverse than the United States as a whole, and most parts of the region have remained far below the national average in their minority populations. In more than two-thirds of Appalachian counties, minorities (defined as anyone who identifies with a racial or ethnic group *other than* “white alone, not Hispanic”) made up less than 10 percent of the population during the 2006-2010 period. There were just 23 counties—all but one in southern Appalachia—where minorities’ share of the population matched or exceeded the national average. Yet racial and ethnic diversity is growing in Appalachia: The 2010 census reported that minorities’ share of the population was nearly a percentage point higher than it was in the 2006-2010 period.

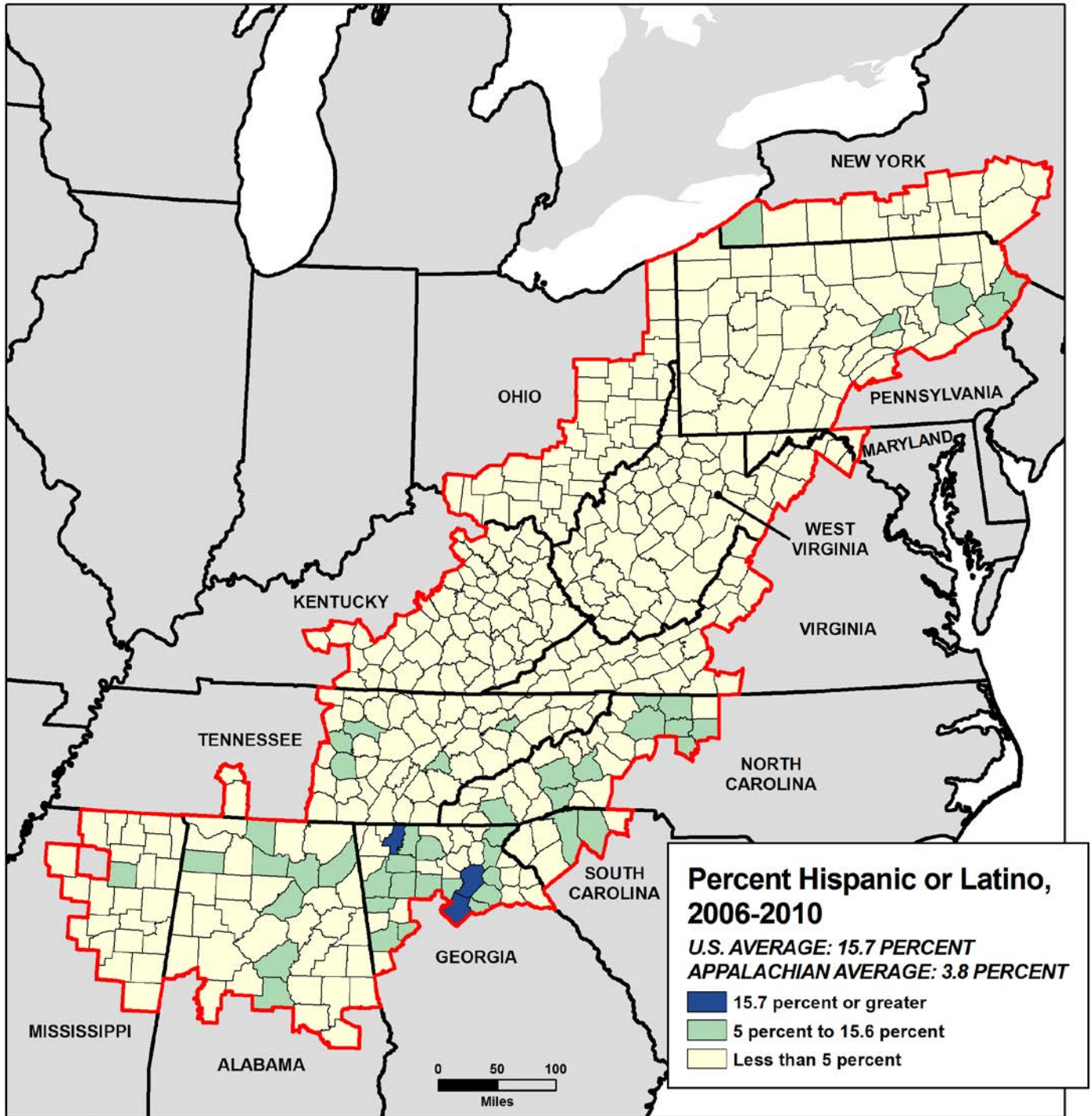
Figure 3.2: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region That Is Black Alone, not Hispanic, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region That Is Black Alone, not Hispanic, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Although non-Hispanic African Americans remained the largest single minority group in Appalachia during the 2006-2010 period, their share of the region’s total population was still lower than in the United States as a whole. Within the region, the largest proportions were in southern Appalachia—the only subregion where blacks’ share of the population exceeded the national average. Southern Appalachia also had virtually all of the 59 counties in the region where the black share of the population matched or surpassed that of the nation. At the other end of the spectrum, persons who are “black alone, not Hispanic” accounted for less than 5 percent of the residents in nearly three-fourths of Appalachian counties.

Figure 3.3: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region That Is Hispanic or Latino, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Population in the Appalachian Region That Is Hispanic or Latino, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Although Hispanics have become the United States' largest minority group, they made up less than 1 in 25 residents in the Appalachian region during the 2006-2010 period. The county patterns reflect this fact as well, as Hispanics were at least 5 percent of the population in just 49 of Appalachia's 420 counties. Moreover, just three Appalachian counties (Gwinnett, Hall, and Whitfield—all in Georgia) had Latino population shares that matched or exceeded the national average. While small, the share of Hispanics in the Appalachian population almost certainly continued to grow throughout the 2000s: The 2010 census found higher Latino shares for both the United States and Appalachia than there were in the 2006-2010 period.

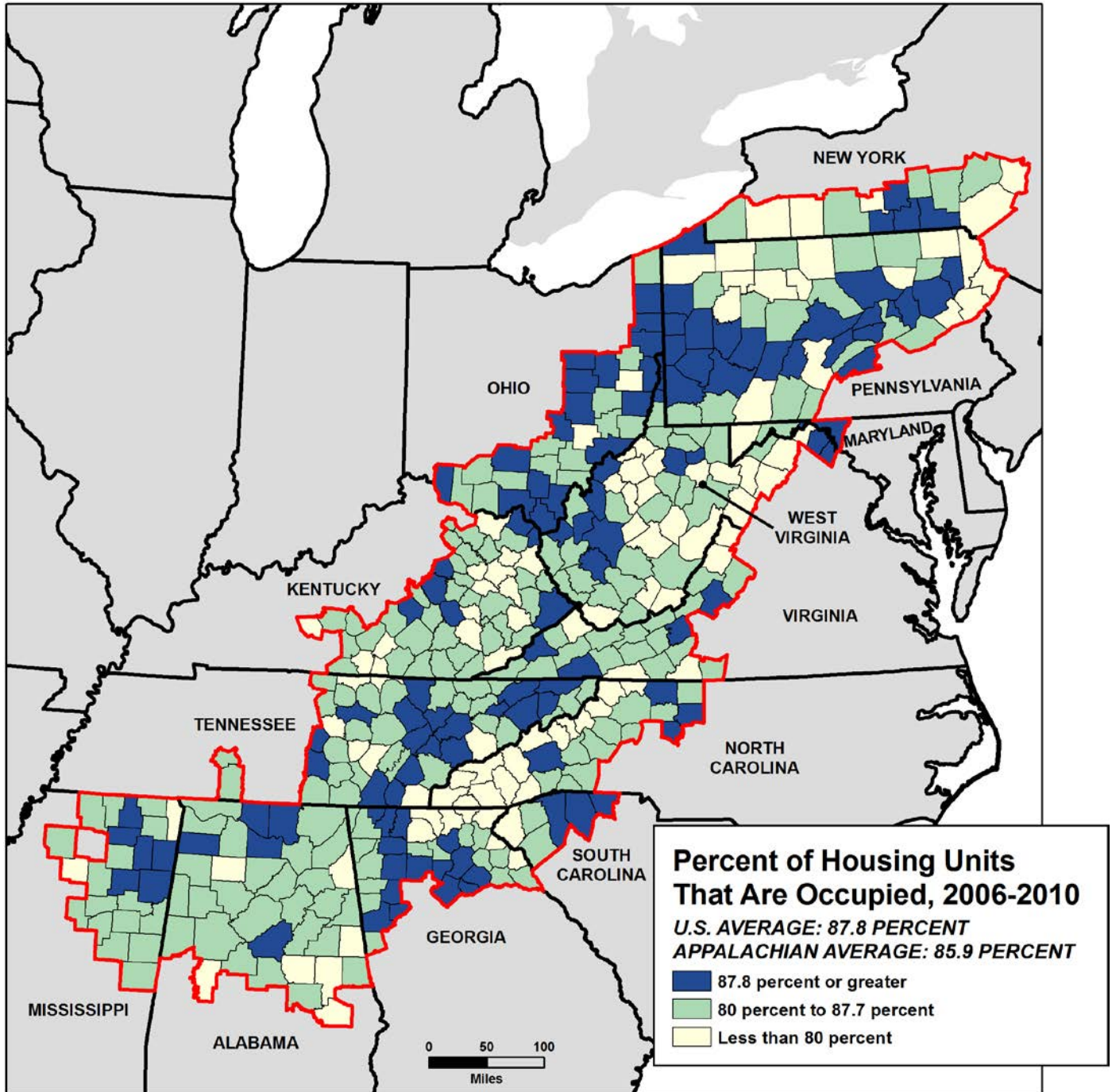
CHAPTER 4: HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND TENURE

Table 4.1: Occupancy and Tenure of Housing Units in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Housing Occupancy and Tenure	Total Number of Housing Units	Number of Occupied Housing Units	Percent of Total Housing Units		Percent of Occupied Housing Units	
			Occupied	Vacant	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied
United States	130,038,080	114,235,996	87.8	12.2	66.6	33.4
Appalachian Region	11,428,030	9,819,092	85.9	14.1	72.6	27.4
Subregions						
Northern Appalachia	3,914,861	3,370,200	86.1	13.9	72.3	27.7
North Central Appalachia	1,110,869	946,477	85.2	14.8	74.1	25.9
Central Appalachia	882,042	742,565	84.2	15.8	74.1	25.9
South Central Appalachia	2,221,559	1,897,114	85.4	14.6	71.7	28.3
Southern Appalachia	3,298,699	2,862,736	86.8	13.2	72.7	27.3
County Types						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	2,473,987	2,193,291	88.7	11.3	73.1	26.9
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	4,523,074	3,998,110	88.4	11.6	70.9	29.1
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	784,201	654,076	83.4	16.6	73.8	26.2
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	2,415,386	1,984,091	82.1	17.9	74.3	25.7
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	1,231,382	989,524	80.4	19.6	74.7	25.3
Alabama	2,146,513	1,821,210	84.8	15.2	71.1	28.9
Appalachian Alabama	1,362,242	1,172,509	86.1	13.9	72.3	27.7
Non-Appalachian Alabama	784,271	648,701	82.7	17.3	69.0	31.0
Georgia	4,020,736	3,468,704	86.3	13.7	67.2	32.8
Appalachian Georgia	1,151,869	1,008,665	87.6	12.4	74.1	25.9
Non-Appalachian Georgia	2,868,867	2,460,039	85.7	14.3	64.4	35.6
Kentucky	1,911,822	1,676,708	87.7	12.3	69.9	30.1
Appalachian Kentucky	539,077	452,501	83.9	16.1	73.1	26.9
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	1,372,745	1,224,207	89.2	10.8	68.7	31.3
Maryland	2,354,870	2,121,047	90.1	9.9	69.0	31.0
Appalachian Maryland	112,382	96,480	85.9	14.1	69.1	30.9
Non-Appalachian Maryland	2,242,488	2,024,567	90.3	9.7	69.0	31.0
Mississippi	1,255,090	1,081,052	86.1	13.9	70.8	29.2
Appalachian Mississippi	276,207	237,026	85.8	14.2	72.3	27.7
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	978,883	844,026	86.2	13.8	70.4	29.6
New York	8,050,835	7,205,740	89.5	10.5	55.2	44.8
Appalachian New York	507,729	425,724	83.8	16.2	70.1	29.9
Non-Appalachian New York	7,543,106	6,780,016	89.9	10.1	54.3	45.7
North Carolina	4,229,552	3,626,179	85.7	14.3	68.1	31.9
Appalachian North Carolina	839,296	686,642	81.8	18.2	72.1	27.9
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	3,390,256	2,939,537	86.7	13.3	67.1	32.9
Ohio	5,107,273	4,552,270	89.1	10.9	69.2	30.8
Appalachian Ohio	903,400	795,922	88.1	11.9	73.7	26.3
Non-Appalachian Ohio	4,203,873	3,756,348	89.4	10.6	68.2	31.8
Pennsylvania	5,537,308	4,940,581	89.2	10.8	71.0	29.0
Appalachian Pennsylvania	2,715,672	2,336,302	86.0	14.0	72.6	27.4
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	2,821,636	2,604,279	92.3	7.7	69.6	30.4
South Carolina	2,088,161	1,741,994	83.4	16.6	69.9	30.1
Appalachian South Carolina	508,381	444,536	87.4	12.6	70.6	29.4
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	1,579,780	1,297,458	82.1	17.9	69.6	30.4
Tennessee	2,769,457	2,443,475	88.2	11.8	69.6	30.4
Appalachian Tennessee	1,269,305	1,112,833	87.7	12.3	71.9	28.1
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	1,500,152	1,330,642	88.7	11.3	67.6	32.4
Virginia	3,315,739	2,974,481	89.7	10.3	68.9	31.1
Appalachian Virginia	362,989	309,078	85.1	14.9	72.6	27.4
Non-Appalachian Virginia	2,952,750	2,665,403	90.3	9.7	68.4	31.6
West Virginia (entire state)	879,481	740,874	84.2	15.8	74.6	25.4

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

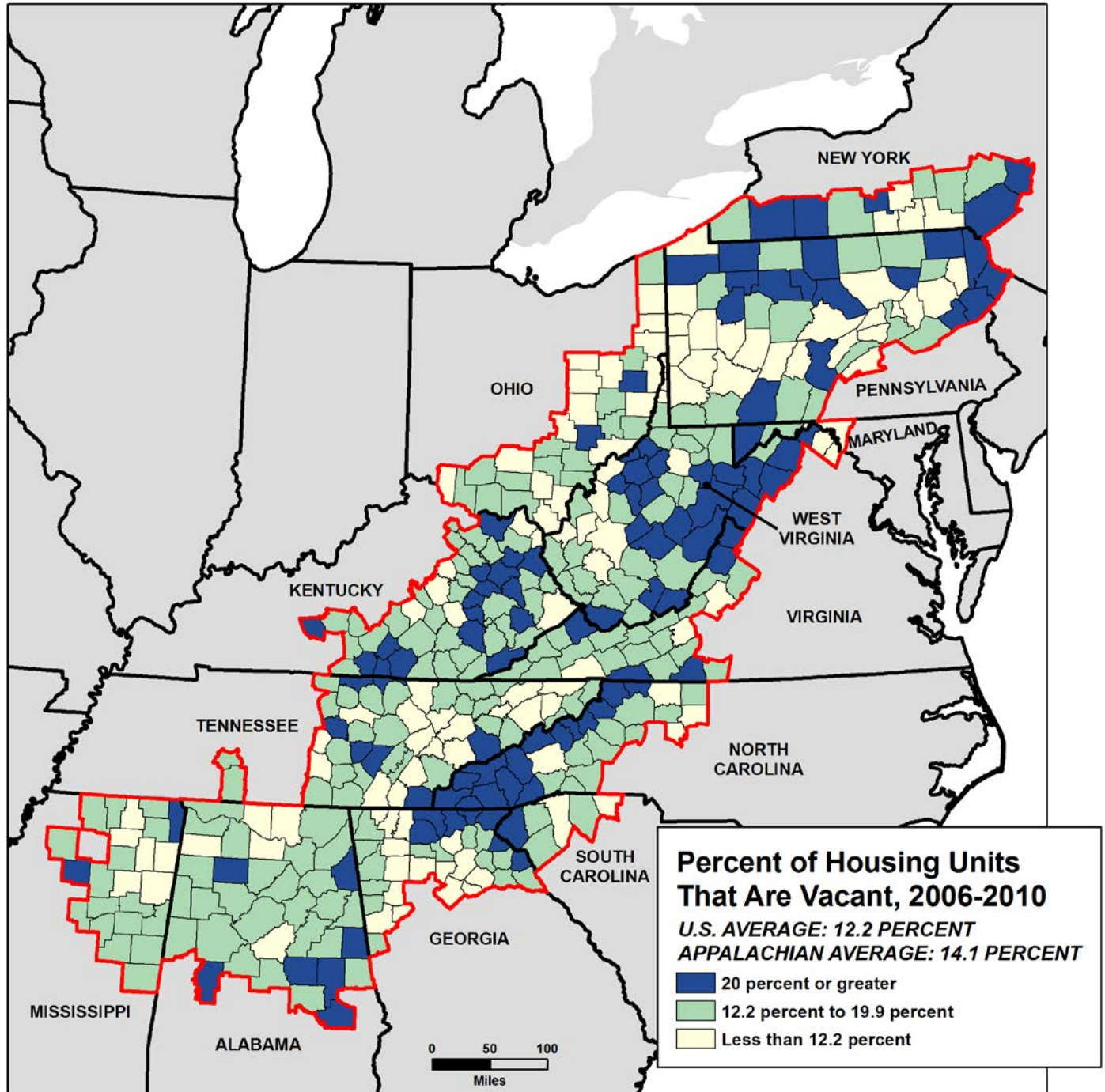
Figure 4.1: Percent of Housing Units in the Appalachian Region That Are Occupied, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Housing Units in the Appalachian Region That Are Occupied, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Although the home occupancy rate during the 2006-2010 period was slightly lower in Appalachia than in the United States as a whole, rates varied within the region. On one hand, 119 of the 420 counties had occupancy rates that were at or above the national average. And while they were scattered throughout the region, 75 of these counties were in metropolitan areas. Conversely, less than four-fifths of housing units were occupied in 103 Appalachian counties—all but 13 of which lay outside metropolitan areas. It is important to note that the occupancy rates in the 2006-2010 period were about a full percentage point lower than they were in the 2010 census, suggesting that housing occupancy has increased in recent years after the end of the great recession in 2009.

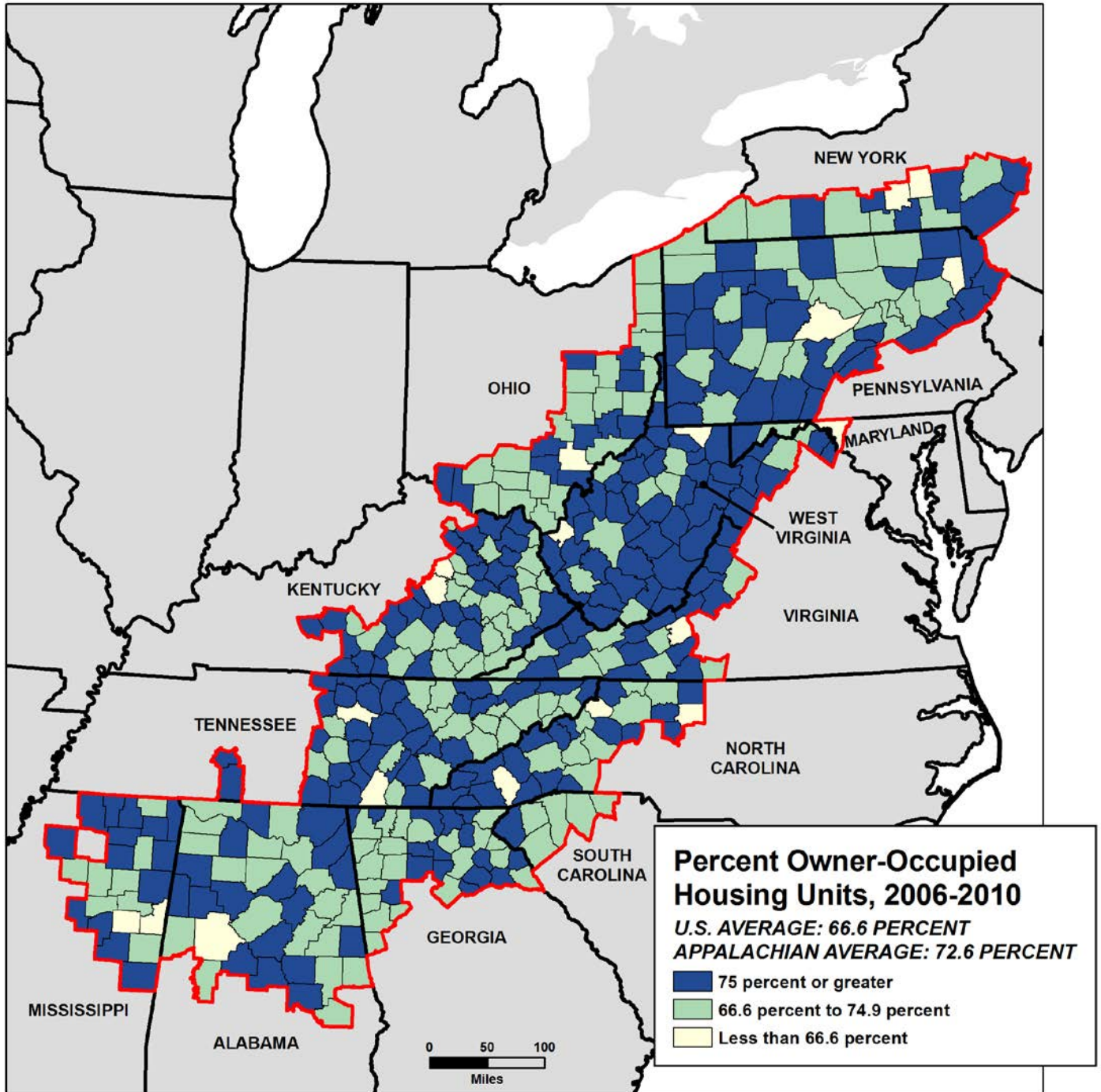
Figure 4.2: Percent of Housing Units in the Appalachian Region That Are Vacant, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Housing Units in the Appalachian Region That Are Vacant, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In Appalachia, 14 percent of housing units were vacant during the 2006-2010 period, which is about two percentage points above the national average. (The rates for both the United States and Appalachia were about a full percentage point higher than what was observed in the 2010 census, suggesting that vacancy rates may have dropped by 2010 as the nation began to recover from the housing bust.) The vacancy rate varied within the region, however. While one-fourth of Appalachian counties (nearly all outside metropolitan areas) had vacancy rates exceeding 20 percent, another one-fourth (mostly in metro areas) had rates below the national average. It is important to note that in 152 of the 305 Appalachian counties with vacancy rates of 12.2 percent or more, at least one in three vacant units were designed for seasonal or occasional use, suggesting significant recreational, resort, or retirement activity in the community.

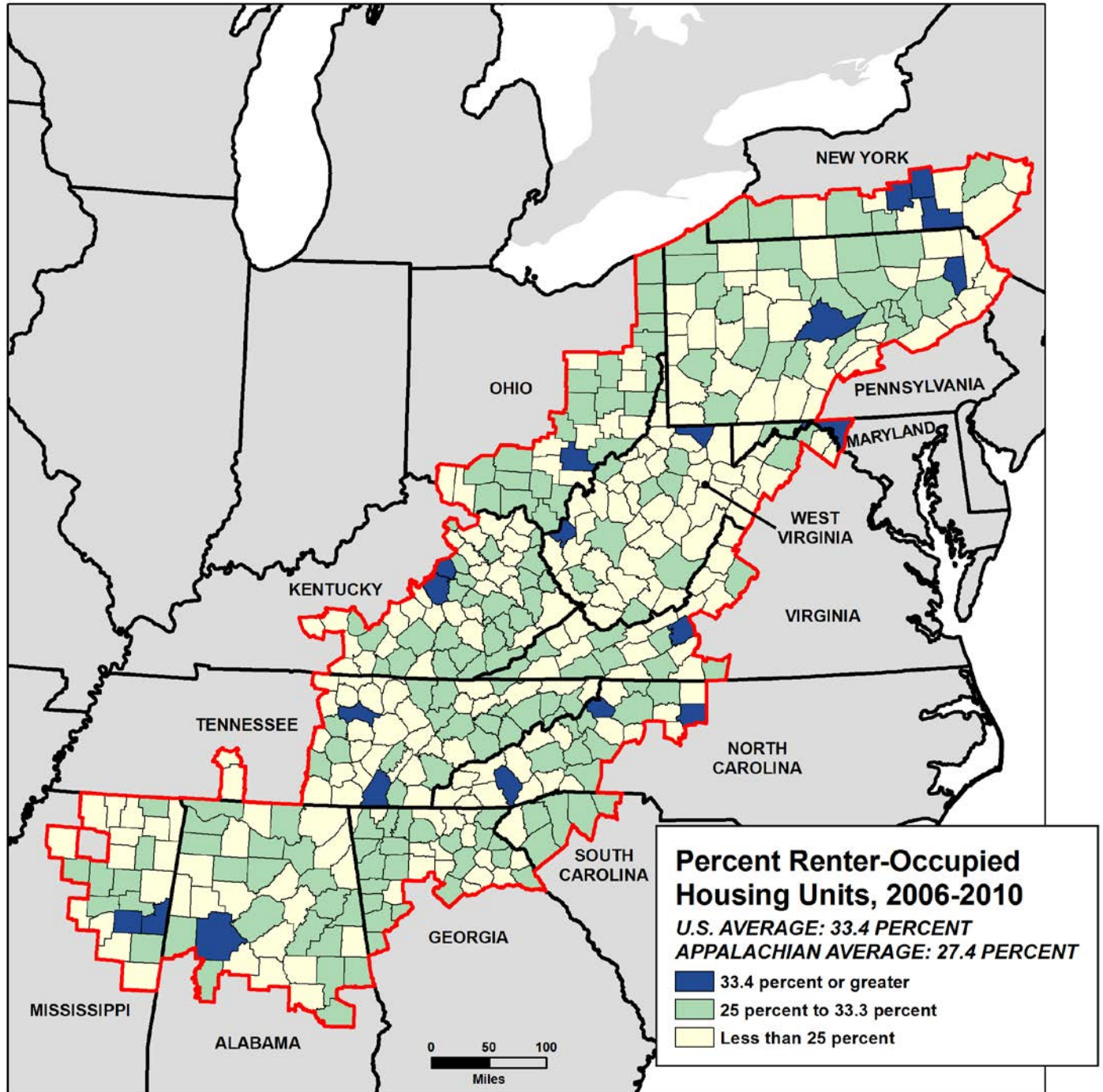
Figure 4.3: Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In the 2006-2010 period, homeownership was more common in the Appalachian region than in the rest of the country. In all but 19 counties, the share of owner-occupied housing units matched or exceeded the national average. Indeed, the homeownership rate was at least 75 percent in 231 of Appalachia's 420 counties. It is important to note that for some parts of the region, the high homeownership rates might be related to low levels of economic and residential mobility, the rise in the number and share of mobile homes among the housing stock, and to a lesser extent, the older age structure of the Appalachian population. Also useful to note is the fact that the share of owner-occupied units during 2006-2010 was a percentage point higher than observed in the 2010 census. This suggests a possible decline in homeownership by 2010, as owners shifted to rentals in response to the housing bust.

Figure 4.4: Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

The share of renter-occupied housing units during the 2006-2010 period was well below the national average throughout Appalachia; in fact, it was less than 25 percent in more than half of the region’s counties. Among the 20 Appalachian counties where the share of renter-occupied units matched or exceeded the national average, most are home to colleges or universities, where students make up a fairly sizeable share of the population. It is interesting to note that the share of renter-occupied units was lower in the 2006-2010 period than it was in the 2010 census, suggesting an increase in rentals in response to the housing crisis.

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION

Table 5.1: Educational Attainment of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Education (Highest Level Attained)	Total Population Ages 25 and Over, 2006-2010	Percent of Population Ages 25 and Over				
		Less than High School Diploma	High School Diploma or More			
			Total	H.S. Grad, No Postsecondary Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or More
United States	199,726,659	15.0	85.0	49.6	7.5	27.9
Appalachian Region	16,911,530	17.1	82.9	54.8	7.3	20.7
Subregions						
Northern Appalachia	5,763,871	12.3	87.7	57.9	8.3	21.6
North Central Appalachia	1,642,078	17.1	82.9	59.5	6.2	17.3
Central Appalachia	1,314,972	28.0	72.0	54.2	5.6	12.1
South Central Appalachia	3,193,421	18.5	81.5	52.9	7.2	21.3
Southern Appalachia	4,997,188	18.9	81.1	51.2	7.1	22.8
County Types						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	3,821,085	12.5	87.5	51.8	7.9	27.8
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	6,780,281	15.9	84.1	54.3	7.4	22.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	1,133,096	17.7	82.3	59.0	7.4	15.8
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	3,450,597	20.4	79.6	57.7	7.1	14.9
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	1,726,471	24.9	75.1	55.0	6.2	13.9
Alabama	3,108,132	18.6	81.4	52.8	6.9	21.7
Appalachian Alabama	2,011,642	18.5	81.5	52.4	6.8	22.3
Non-Appalachian Alabama	1,096,490	18.8	81.2	53.5	7.0	20.7
Georgia	6,052,410	16.5	83.5	49.7	6.6	27.2
Appalachian Georgia	1,826,511	18.3	81.7	50.4	6.8	24.6
Non-Appalachian Georgia	4,225,899	15.8	84.2	49.4	6.5	28.4
Kentucky	2,856,001	19.0	81.0	54.0	6.6	20.3
Appalachian Kentucky	800,625	28.2	71.8	53.3	5.6	12.8
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	2,055,376	15.5	84.5	54.3	7.0	23.3
Maryland	3,789,931	12.2	87.8	45.7	6.3	35.7
Appalachian Maryland	172,450	16.0	84.0	58.5	7.8	17.7
Non-Appalachian Maryland	3,617,481	12.1	87.9	45.1	6.2	36.6
Mississippi	1,876,719	20.4	79.6	52.6	7.6	19.5
Appalachian Mississippi	402,824	24.1	75.9	52.8	7.1	16.1
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	1,473,895	19.4	80.6	52.5	7.8	20.4
New York	12,914,436	15.6	84.4	44.1	8.2	32.1
Appalachian New York	701,701	12.1	87.9	53.0	11.3	23.7
Non-Appalachian New York	12,212,735	15.8	84.2	43.6	8.0	32.6
North Carolina	6,121,611	16.4	83.6	49.1	8.3	26.1
Appalachian North Carolina	1,156,711	17.9	82.1	51.1	8.4	22.6
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	4,964,900	16.1	83.9	48.7	8.3	26.9
Ohio	7,655,994	12.6	87.4	56.0	7.3	24.1
Appalachian Ohio	1,383,846	15.7	84.3	62.1	6.9	15.3
Non-Appalachian Ohio	6,272,148	11.9	88.1	54.6	7.4	26.1
Pennsylvania	8,558,693	12.6	87.4	53.7	7.3	26.4
Appalachian Pennsylvania	4,005,959	11.6	88.4	57.5	8.1	22.8
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	4,552,734	13.4	86.6	50.4	6.6	29.6
South Carolina	2,981,382	17.0	83.0	50.8	8.3	24.0
Appalachian South Carolina	756,211	18.4	81.6	49.5	8.6	23.5
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	2,225,171	16.5	83.5	51.2	8.2	24.1
Tennessee	4,156,132	17.5	82.5	53.8	6.0	22.7
Appalachian Tennessee	1,884,903	19.5	80.5	54.7	6.0	19.8
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	2,271,229	15.9	84.1	53.1	5.9	25.1
Virginia	5,208,536	13.9	86.1	45.6	6.7	33.8
Appalachian Virginia	525,526	22.9	77.1	52.2	7.9	17.1
Non-Appalachian Virginia	4,683,010	12.9	87.1	44.9	6.5	35.7
West Virginia (entire state)	1,282,621	18.1	81.9	58.9	5.8	17.3

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Table 5.2: Educational Attainment of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Education (Highest Level Attained)	Total Population Ages 25-64, 2006-2010	Percent of Population Ages 25-64				
		Less than High School Diploma	High School Diploma or More			
			Total	H.S. Grad, No Postsecondary Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or More
United States	160,977,246	12.7	87.3	49.1	8.4	29.8
Appalachian Region	13,210,061	13.5	86.5	55.3	8.5	22.7
Subregions						
Northern Appalachia	4,372,683	8.6	91.4	57.0	10.0	24.4
North Central Appalachia	1,281,840	13.0	87.0	60.7	7.3	18.9
Central Appalachia	1,034,353	22.2	77.8	57.9	6.7	13.2
South Central Appalachia	2,458,096	14.7	85.3	54.2	8.4	22.8
Southern Appalachia	4,063,089	15.9	84.1	51.7	8.0	24.4
County Types						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	3,076,103	9.6	90.4	50.7	9.0	30.7
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	5,286,963	12.6	87.4	54.5	8.6	24.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	877,174	14.1	85.9	60.0	8.8	17.1
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	2,641,753	16.1	83.9	59.5	8.4	16.0
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	1,328,068	20.2	79.8	57.6	7.3	14.9
Alabama	2,472,915	15.4	84.6	53.4	7.9	23.3
Appalachian Alabama	1,603,194	15.3	84.7	52.9	7.8	24.1
Non-Appalachian Alabama	869,721	15.6	84.4	54.4	8.0	22.0
Georgia	5,081,059	14.1	85.9	49.8	7.2	28.9
Appalachian Georgia	1,540,547	16.0	84.0	50.4	7.4	26.1
Non-Appalachian Georgia	3,540,512	13.3	86.7	49.6	7.0	30.1
Kentucky	2,295,967	14.8	85.2	55.4	7.6	22.1
Appalachian Kentucky	634,411	22.5	77.5	57.0	6.7	13.9
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	1,661,556	11.9	88.1	54.9	8.0	25.3
Maryland	3,112,651	9.9	90.1	45.4	6.9	37.8
Appalachian Maryland	133,446	12.2	87.8	59.3	9.2	19.3
Non-Appalachian Maryland	2,979,205	9.8	90.2	44.8	6.8	38.6
Mississippi	1,507,382	17.1	82.9	53.7	8.7	20.5
Appalachian Mississippi	316,423	20.1	79.9	54.6	8.3	16.9
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	1,190,959	16.3	83.7	53.4	8.8	21.5
New York	10,359,108	12.9	87.1	43.0	9.3	34.8
Appalachian New York	538,636	9.4	90.6	51.7	13.1	25.8
Non-Appalachian New York	9,820,472	13.1	86.9	42.6	9.1	35.3
North Carolina	4,953,839	13.6	86.4	49.2	9.3	27.9
Appalachian North Carolina	884,417	14.7	85.3	51.8	9.7	23.8
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	4,069,422	13.4	86.6	48.7	9.2	28.7
Ohio	6,071,295	9.6	90.4	55.5	8.5	26.4
Appalachian Ohio	1,071,619	12.1	87.9	62.6	8.3	17.0
Non-Appalachian Ohio	4,999,676	9.1	90.9	53.9	8.6	28.4
Pennsylvania	6,631,836	9.1	90.9	52.9	8.6	29.4
Appalachian Pennsylvania	3,030,116	7.8	92.2	56.5	9.8	25.9
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	3,601,720	10.1	89.9	49.9	7.5	32.5
South Carolina	2,385,946	14.0	86.0	51.6	9.2	25.1
Appalachian South Carolina	602,925	15.2	84.8	50.1	9.6	25.1
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	1,783,021	13.6	86.4	52.2	9.1	25.1
Tennessee	3,341,382	13.9	86.1	54.8	6.8	24.5
Appalachian Tennessee	1,463,278	15.4	84.6	56.4	6.9	21.3
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	1,878,104	12.8	87.2	53.6	6.6	27.0
Virginia	4,279,358	11.2	88.8	45.4	7.3	36.1
Appalachian Virginia	399,590	17.0	83.0	54.6	9.5	18.8
Non-Appalachian Virginia	3,879,768	10.6	89.4	44.4	7.1	37.9
West Virginia (entire state)	991,459	13.8	86.2	60.4	6.8	19.0

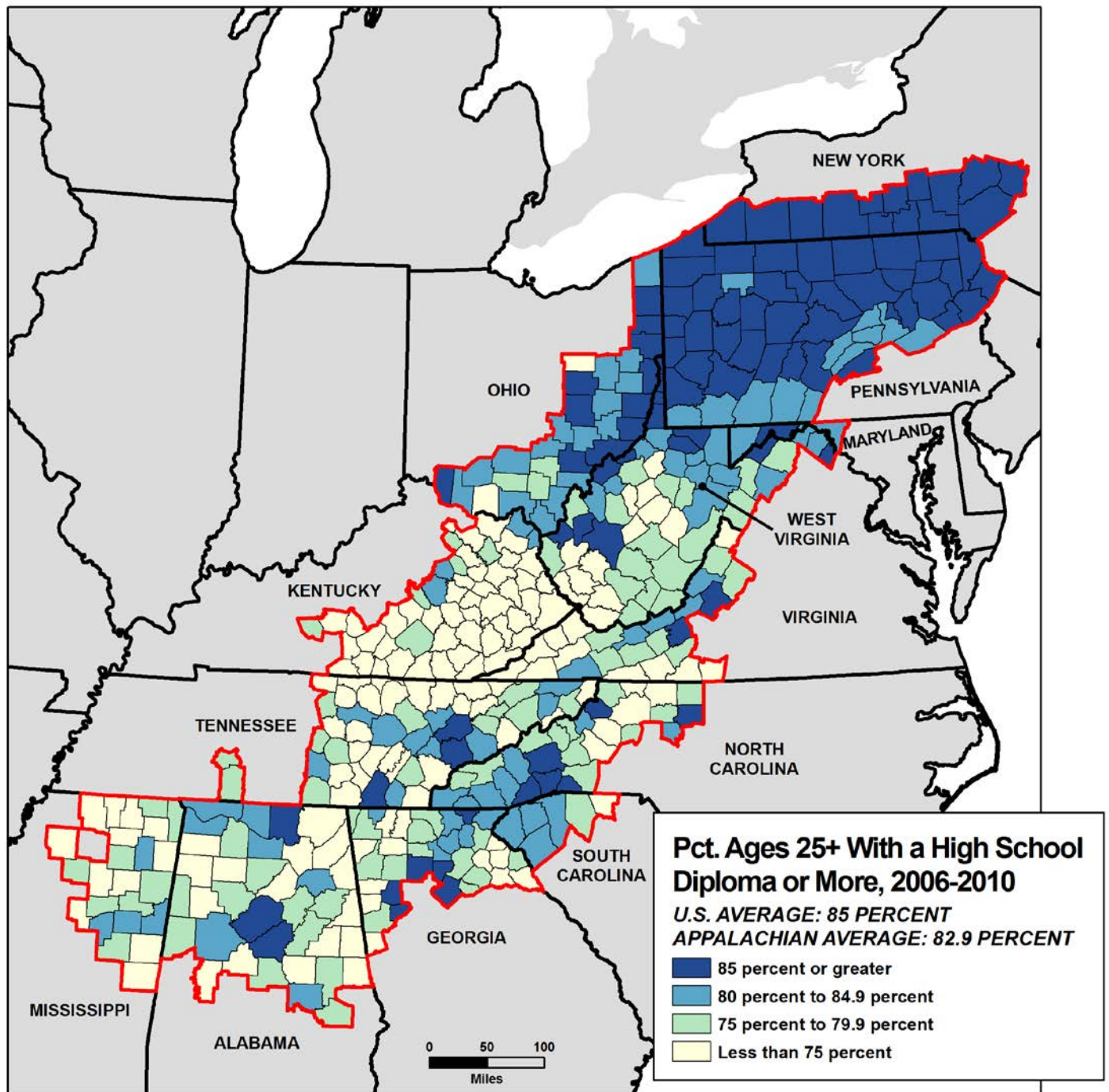
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Table 5.3: Educational Attainment of Persons Ages 65 and Over in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Education (Highest Level Attained)	Total Population Ages 65 and Over, 2006-2010	Percent of Population Ages 65 and Over				
		Less than High School Diploma	High School Diploma or More			
			Total	H.S. Grad, No Postsecondary Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or More
United States	38,749,413	24.3	75.7	51.6	3.9	20.1
Appalachian Region	3,701,469	30.0	70.0	53.3	3.0	13.8
Subregions						
Northern Appalachia	1,391,188	23.7	76.3	60.4	3.0	12.9
North Central Appalachia	360,238	31.4	68.6	55.0	2.3	11.4
Central Appalachia	280,619	49.5	50.5	40.5	1.8	8.2
South Central Appalachia	735,325	31.5	68.5	48.7	3.4	16.4
Southern Appalachia	934,099	31.7	68.3	49.4	3.3	15.6
County Types						
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	744,982	24.3	75.7	56.5	3.2	16.1
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	1,493,318	27.6	72.4	53.9	3.3	15.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	255,922	30.2	69.8	55.7	2.8	11.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	808,844	34.3	65.7	51.9	2.6	11.1
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	398,403	40.6	59.4	46.1	2.5	10.7
Alabama	635,217	31.2	68.8	50.4	3.0	15.4
Appalachian Alabama	408,448	31.4	68.6	50.4	2.9	15.3
Non-Appalachian Alabama	226,769	30.9	69.1	50.3	3.2	15.6
Georgia	971,351	29.2	70.8	48.9	3.5	18.4
Appalachian Georgia	285,964	30.5	69.5	50.0	3.5	16.1
Non-Appalachian Georgia	685,387	28.7	71.3	48.4	3.5	19.4
Kentucky	560,034	36.5	63.5	48.2	2.4	12.9
Appalachian Kentucky	166,214	50.2	49.8	39.5	1.7	8.6
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	393,820	30.6	69.4	51.8	2.7	14.8
Maryland	677,280	23.0	77.0	47.2	3.7	26.2
Appalachian Maryland	39,004	28.8	71.2	55.8	3.2	12.3
Non-Appalachian Maryland	638,276	22.7	77.3	46.6	3.7	27.0
Mississippi	369,337	33.8	66.2	47.9	3.2	15.0
Appalachian Mississippi	86,401	38.6	61.4	46.0	2.4	12.9
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	282,936	32.4	67.6	48.5	3.5	15.7
New York	2,555,328	26.2	73.8	48.5	3.9	21.4
Appalachian New York	163,065	20.9	79.1	57.1	5.3	16.6
Non-Appalachian New York	2,392,263	26.5	73.5	47.9	3.8	21.8
North Carolina	1,167,772	28.4	71.6	48.7	4.3	18.7
Appalachian North Carolina	272,294	28.4	71.6	48.7	4.0	18.9
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	895,478	28.4	71.6	48.7	4.3	18.6
Ohio	1,584,699	23.9	76.1	57.8	2.8	15.5
Appalachian Ohio	312,227	28.1	71.9	60.2	2.0	9.7
Non-Appalachian Ohio	1,272,472	22.8	77.2	57.2	3.0	17.0
Pennsylvania	1,926,857	24.7	75.3	56.5	2.9	15.8
Appalachian Pennsylvania	975,843	23.5	76.5	60.7	2.8	13.1
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	951,014	26.0	74.0	52.2	3.1	18.7
South Carolina	595,436	28.8	71.2	47.2	4.6	19.4
Appalachian South Carolina	153,286	31.1	68.9	47.3	4.6	17.1
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	442,150	28.1	71.9	47.1	4.6	20.2
Tennessee	814,750	32.2	67.8	49.8	2.8	15.3
Appalachian Tennessee	421,625	33.8	66.2	48.7	2.9	14.6
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	393,125	30.5	69.5	50.9	2.6	16.0
Virginia	929,178	26.5	73.5	46.6	3.6	23.4
Appalachian Virginia	125,936	41.6	58.4	44.3	2.7	11.4
Non-Appalachian Virginia	803,242	24.1	75.9	46.9	3.7	25.3
West Virginia (entire state)	291,162	32.8	67.2	53.6	2.4	11.2

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

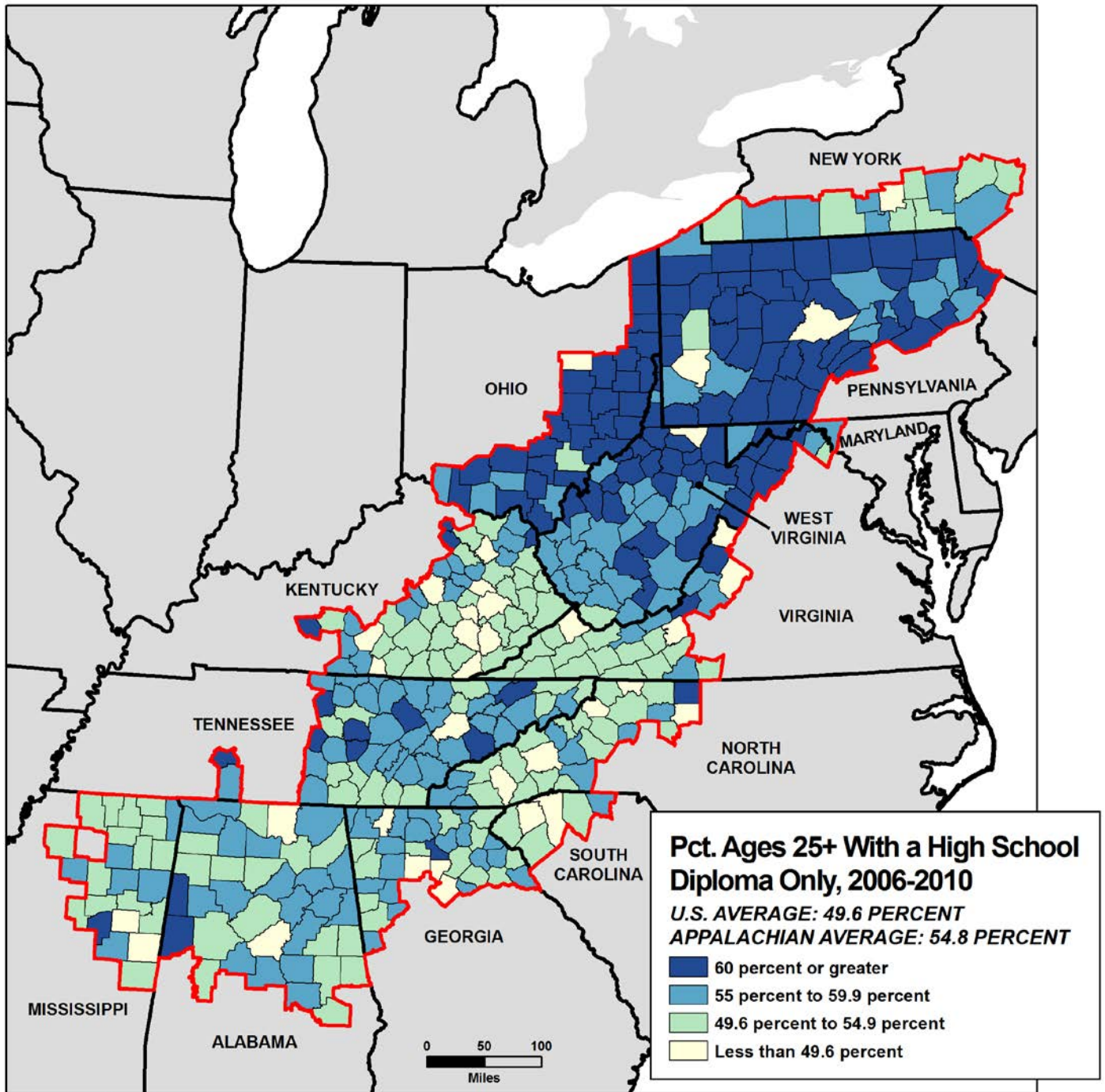
Figure 5.1: Percent of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a High School Diploma or More, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a High School Diploma or More, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Although the share of Appalachian adults with at least a high school diploma was slightly below the national average over the 2006-2010 period, it exceeded the national share in 99 counties in the region—two-thirds of them in northern Appalachia and three-fifths in metro areas. And both the regional and national shares were slightly higher than they were in the 2005-2009 period, possibly suggesting a continued trend toward high school completion among entering cohorts (at least between the non-overlapping years of 2005 and 2010). Yet in 141 counties, less than three-fourths of adults had completed high school; 112 of those were nonmetropolitan counties located in central, south central, and southern Appalachia.

Figure 5.2: Percent of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a High School Diploma but With No Postsecondary Degree, 2006-2010

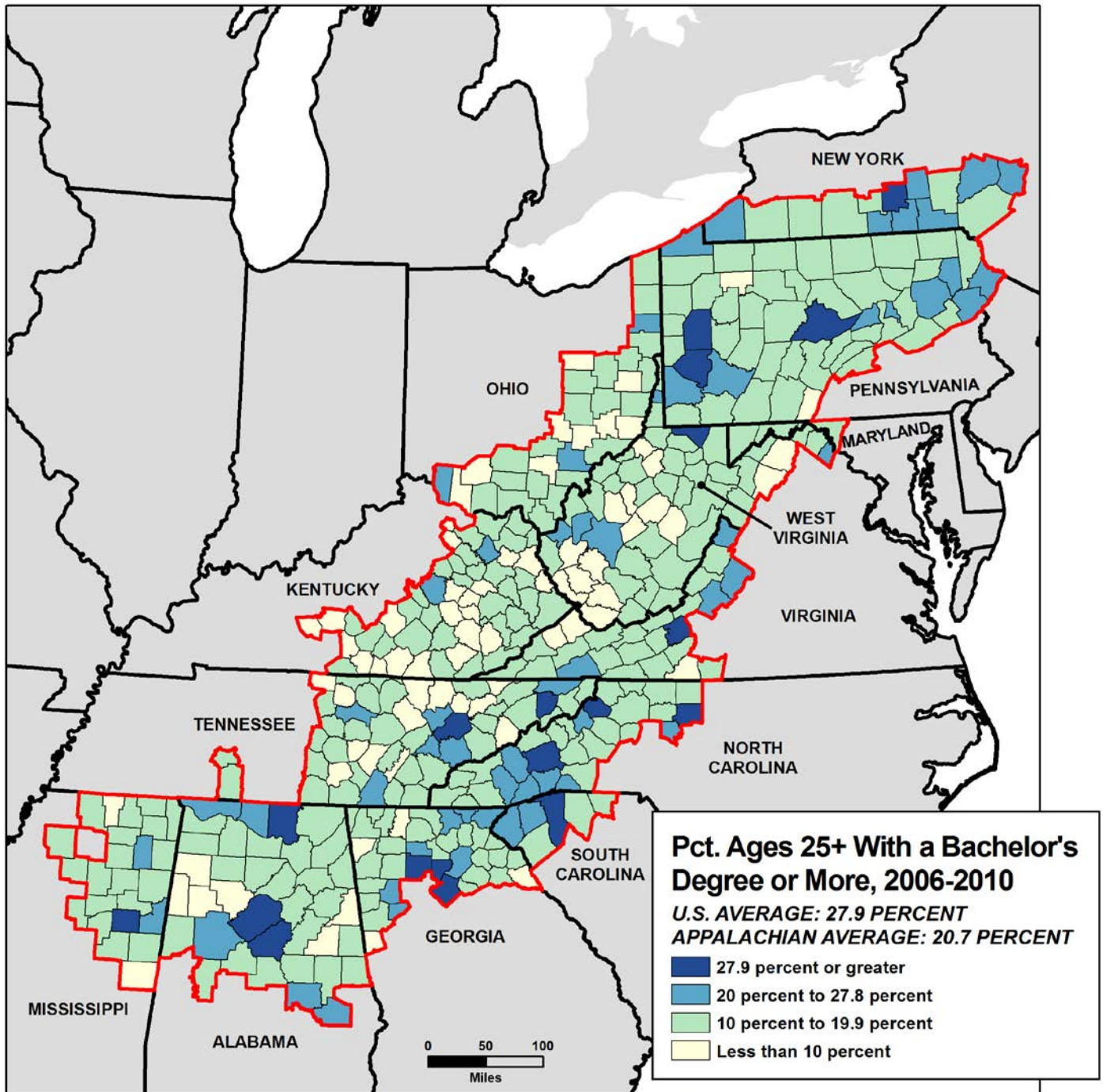


Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a High School Diploma but With No Postsecondary Degree, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In nine out of 10 Appalachian counties, at least half of the adult population had a high school diploma, but no postsecondary degree (including an associate’s degree) during the 2006-2010 period. Many of these adults had attended college but did not graduate, while others acquired vocational training. Conversely, many of the adults outside of this group did earn an associate’s or bachelor’s degree, while others never finished high school at all.

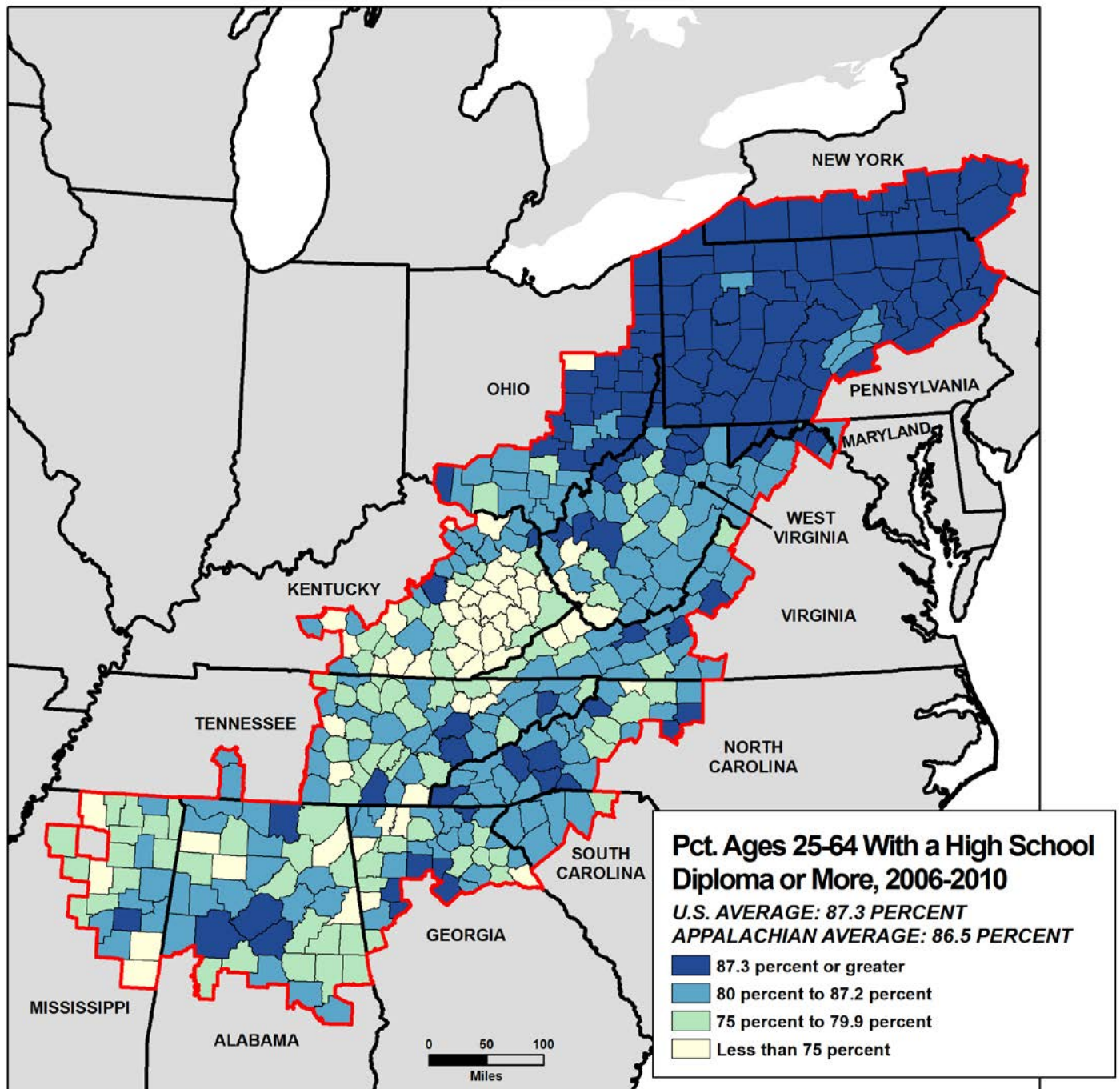
Figure 5.3: Percent of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 25 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In 401 of Appalachia's 420 counties, the share of adults with a bachelor's degree or more in the 2006-2010 period was lower than the national average of 28 percent. In fact, less than one-fifth of persons ages 25 and over were graduates of a four-year college or university in 342 Appalachian counties. And in 75 counties—nearly all of which were outside metropolitan areas and nearly half in central Appalachia—less than one in 10 adults had at least a bachelor's degree. The 19 counties where the percentage of college graduates matched or surpassed the national average were either in metropolitan areas or home to a well-known college or university. Most of these counties also experienced higher than average residential mobility rates. It is interesting to note that the share of adults with a four-year degree was slightly higher in the 2006-2010 period than it was in 2005-2009, which possibly suggests a continued trend toward greater educational attainment among cohorts entering this age group.

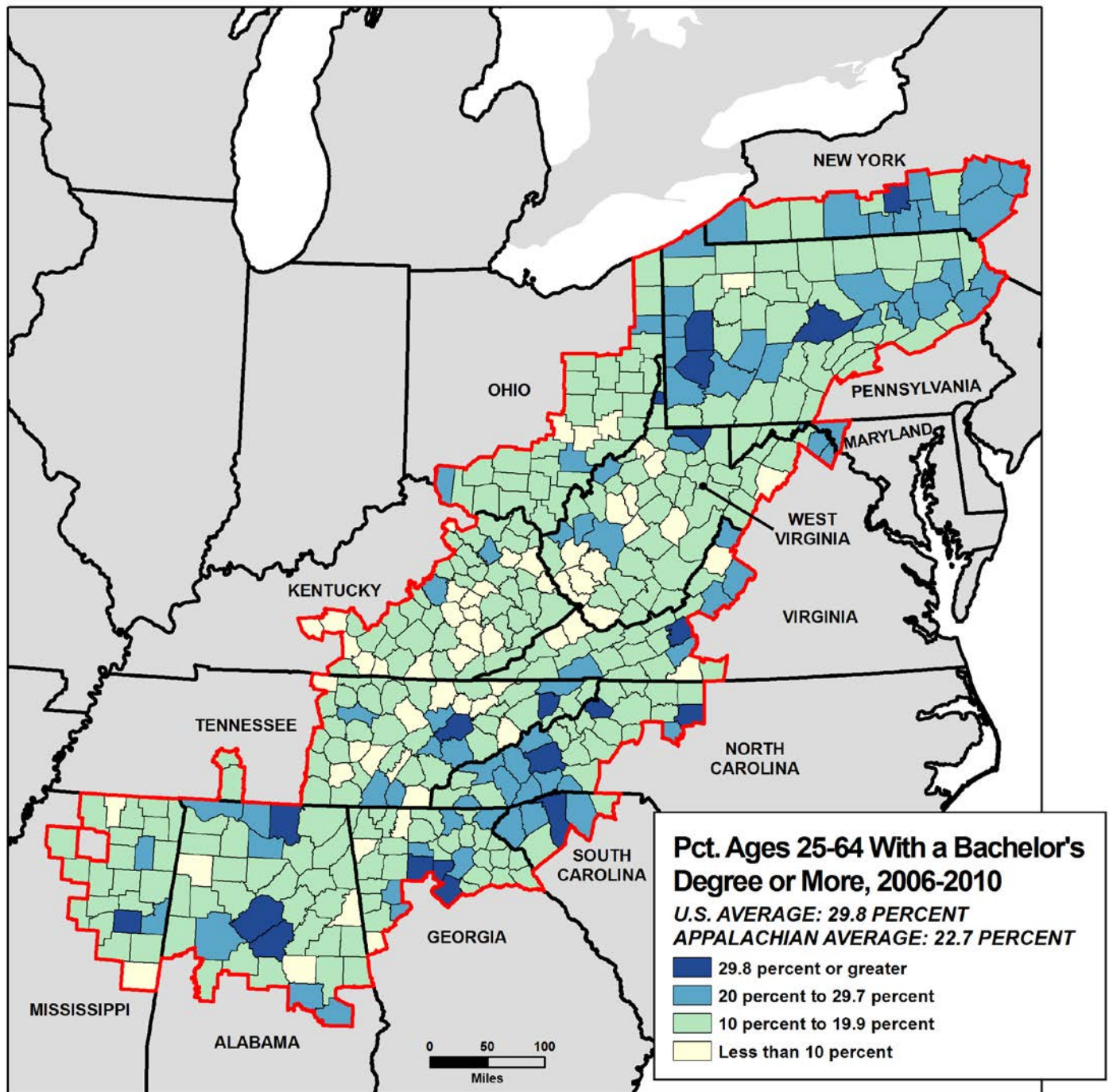
Figure 5.4: Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region With a High School Diploma or More, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region With a High School Diploma or More, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In the 2006-2010 period, the percentage of working-age adults (ages 25 to 64) in the Appalachian region with at least a high school diploma was only slightly below the national average of just over 87 percent. (And both shares were slightly higher than they were in the 2005-2009 period.) In 127 of Appalachia’s 420 counties, the share matched or exceeded the national average. Nearly half of these 127 counties were outside metropolitan areas, and most were in northern or north central Appalachia. At the other end of the spectrum, less than three in four working-age adults had finished high school in 53 Appalachian counties—almost all of which were outside metropolitan areas, and more than half of which were in central Appalachia.

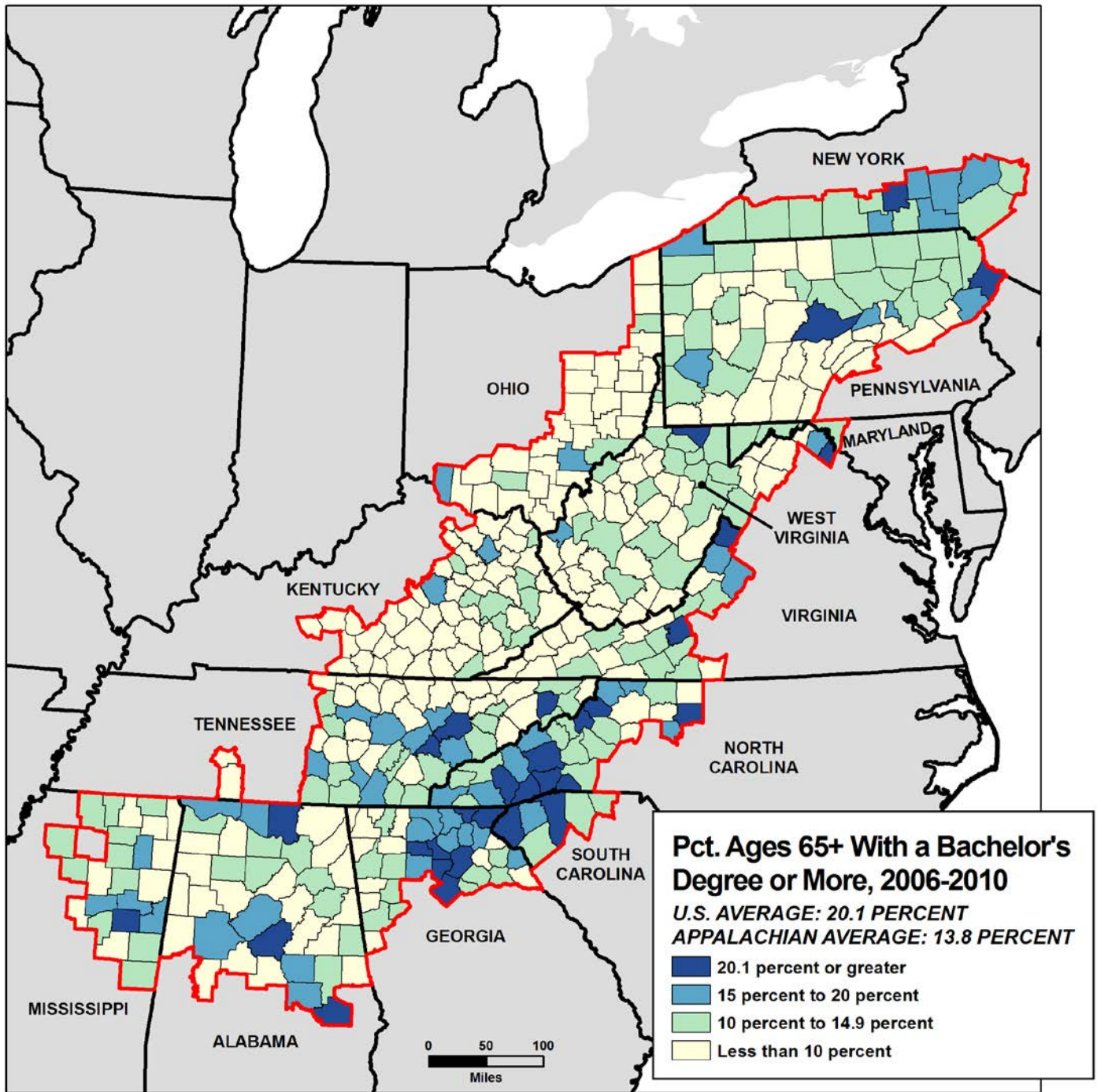
Figure 5.5: Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region With a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region With a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Only 23 percent of the working age population in Appalachia had a bachelor's degree or more—seven percentage points lower than the U.S. average of 30 percent. This is a striking indicator of the lower educational level of the Appalachian workforce. Just 13 percent of working-age adults in central Appalachia had a bachelor's degree, as did only 15 percent of residents of rural Appalachian counties that were not adjacent to metro areas. In just 20 Appalachian counties—all either in metropolitan areas or home to a four-year college or university—the share of working-age adults ages 25 to 64 with at least a bachelor's degree matched or exceeded the national average in the 2006-2010 period. In contrast, there were 58 counties where less than one in 10 adults had a four-year degree. Of these, 48 were outside metropolitan areas, and 38 of those nonmetropolitan counties were in central, south central, and southern Appalachia. On the positive side, educational attainment levels for the United States and Appalachia were slightly higher than they were in the 2005-2009 period.

Figure 5.6: Percent of Persons Ages 65 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 65 and Over in the Appalachian Region With a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

While one in five older Americans (ages 65 and over) had attained at least a bachelor's degree in the 2006-2010 period, less than one in 10 older adults had done so in nearly half of Appalachia's 420 counties. Not surprisingly, most of these were outside metropolitan areas and nearly one-third were in central Appalachia. (Just 8 percent of central Appalachia's older adults were college graduates.) Yet in 31 Appalachian counties, the share of older adults with a bachelor's degree or higher was at or above the national average. Most of these were in metropolitan areas or home to a college or university, but some others may be rural counties with significant retirement or seasonal activity, as suggested by the fact that much (if not most) of their vacant housing was for seasonal or occasional use.

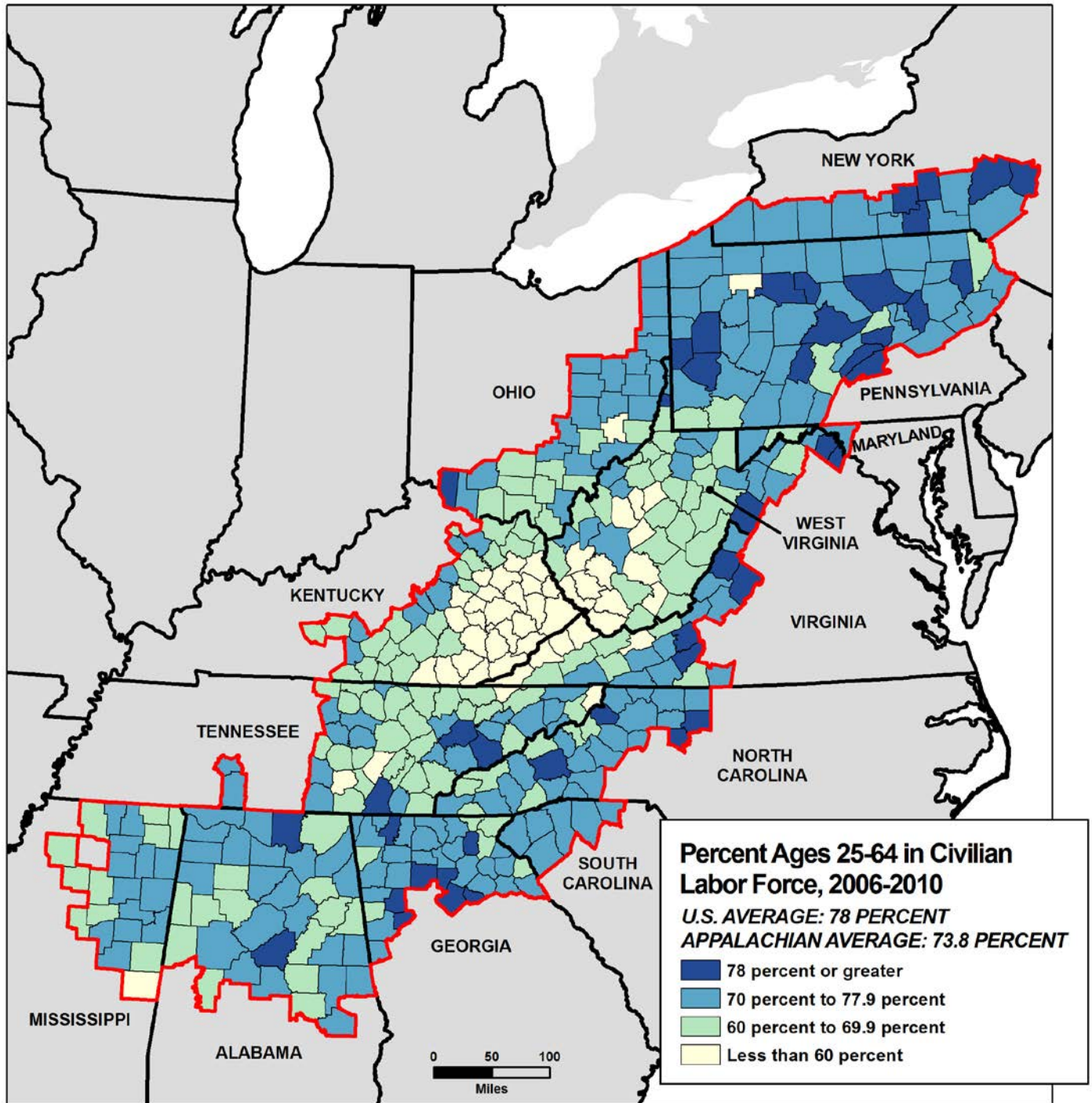
CHAPTER 6: LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 6.1: Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Status of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment	Total Number of Civilian Persons Ages 25-64	Total Persons Ages 25-64 in Civilian Labor Force		Employment Rate (Pct. of Civ. Labor Force)	Unemployment Rate (Pct. of Civ. Labor Force)
		Number	Percent		
United States	160,279,913	125,059,841	78.0	93.6	6.4
Appalachian Region	13,192,595	9,739,072	73.8	93.5	6.5
Subregions					
Northern Appalachia	4,368,636	3,327,765	76.2	94.0	6.0
North Central Appalachia	1,280,143	897,106	70.1	93.6	6.4
Central Appalachia	1,033,570	629,652	60.9	92.7	7.3
South Central Appalachia	2,455,374	1,828,354	74.5	93.2	6.8
Southern Appalachia	4,054,872	3,056,195	75.4	93.1	6.9
County Types					
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	3,072,080	2,404,360	78.3	93.8	6.2
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	5,278,032	3,958,075	75.0	93.7	6.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	876,426	641,945	73.2	92.7	7.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	2,639,644	1,869,045	70.8	93.1	6.9
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	1,326,413	865,647	65.3	93.0	7.0
Alabama	2,460,381	1,795,541	73.0	93.3	6.7
Appalachian Alabama	1,598,737	1,173,264	73.4	93.4	6.6
Non-Appalachian Alabama	861,644	622,277	72.2	93.0	7.0
Georgia	5,044,598	3,885,641	77.0	92.9	7.1
Appalachian Georgia	1,538,404	1,204,310	78.3	93.2	6.8
Non-Appalachian Georgia	3,506,194	2,681,331	76.5	92.8	7.2
Kentucky	2,285,459	1,646,112	72.0	93.3	6.7
Appalachian Kentucky	633,913	387,669	61.2	92.4	7.6
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	1,651,546	1,258,443	76.2	93.6	6.4
Maryland	3,090,221	2,544,633	82.3	94.9	5.1
Appalachian Maryland	133,115	98,757	74.2	94.3	5.7
Non-Appalachian Maryland	2,957,106	2,445,876	82.7	95.0	5.0
Mississippi	1,498,956	1,081,871	72.2	92.8	7.2
Appalachian Mississippi	315,464	224,494	71.2	92.0	8.0
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	1,183,492	857,377	72.4	93.0	7.0
New York	10,345,420	8,073,348	78.0	93.9	6.1
Appalachian New York	538,263	415,935	77.3	94.2	5.8
Non-Appalachian New York	9,807,157	7,657,413	78.1	93.9	6.1
North Carolina	4,907,180	3,798,065	77.4	92.8	7.2
Appalachian North Carolina	883,332	668,156	75.6	93.1	6.9
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	4,023,848	3,129,909	77.8	92.8	7.2
Ohio	6,062,474	4,748,169	78.3	93.0	7.0
Appalachian Ohio	1,071,044	778,313	72.7	92.3	7.7
Non-Appalachian Ohio	4,991,430	3,969,856	79.5	93.1	6.9
Pennsylvania	6,624,247	5,187,953	78.3	94.2	5.8
Appalachian Pennsylvania	3,027,152	2,316,165	76.5	94.3	5.7
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	3,597,095	2,871,788	79.8	94.2	5.8
South Carolina	2,367,502	1,786,074	75.4	92.4	7.6
Appalachian South Carolina	602,267	454,127	75.4	92.5	7.5
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	1,765,235	1,331,947	75.5	92.4	7.6
Tennessee	3,328,784	2,505,009	75.3	93.0	7.0
Appalachian Tennessee	1,461,699	1,064,453	72.8	93.0	7.0
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	1,867,085	1,440,556	77.2	92.9	7.1
Virginia	4,198,913	3,334,756	79.4	95.5	4.5
Appalachian Virginia	399,290	278,040	69.6	94.0	6.0
Non-Appalachian Virginia	3,799,623	3,056,716	80.4	95.6	4.4
West Virginia (entire state)	989,915	675,389	68.2	94.4	5.6

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

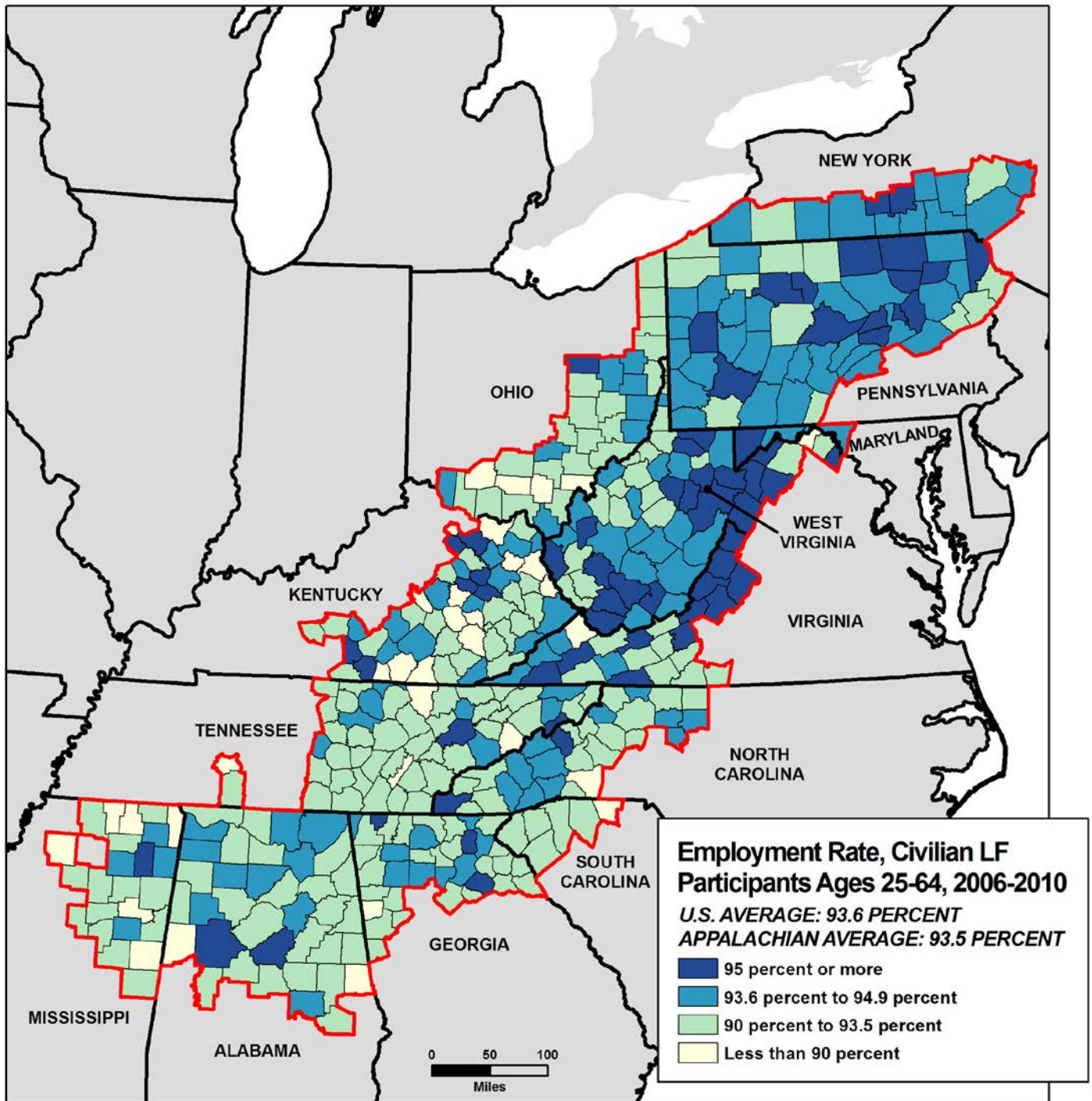
Figure 6.1: Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region Who Are In the Labor Force, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region Who Are In the Labor Force, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In the 2006-2010 period (a period of both economic growth and decline), nearly 74 percent of Appalachia’s civilians in the prime working ages (ages 25 to 64) were in the civilian labor force, slightly below the U.S. average of 78 percent. In 44 Appalachian counties (scattered throughout the region), the share was above the national average; two-thirds of those counties were in metropolitan areas. On the other hand, there were 49 counties where less than 60 percent of 25-to-64-year-olds were in the civilian labor force, a full 18 percentage points below the national average. Nearly all of these counties were outside of metropolitan areas, with three-fourths in central Appalachia. Indeed, just 61 percent of working-age residents in central Appalachia were in the labor force. And there are signs of a possible connection between educational attainment and labor force participation. For example, in most of the counties with labor force participation rates matching or exceeding the U.S. average, the share of working-age adults with at least a high school diploma was also at or above the national average.

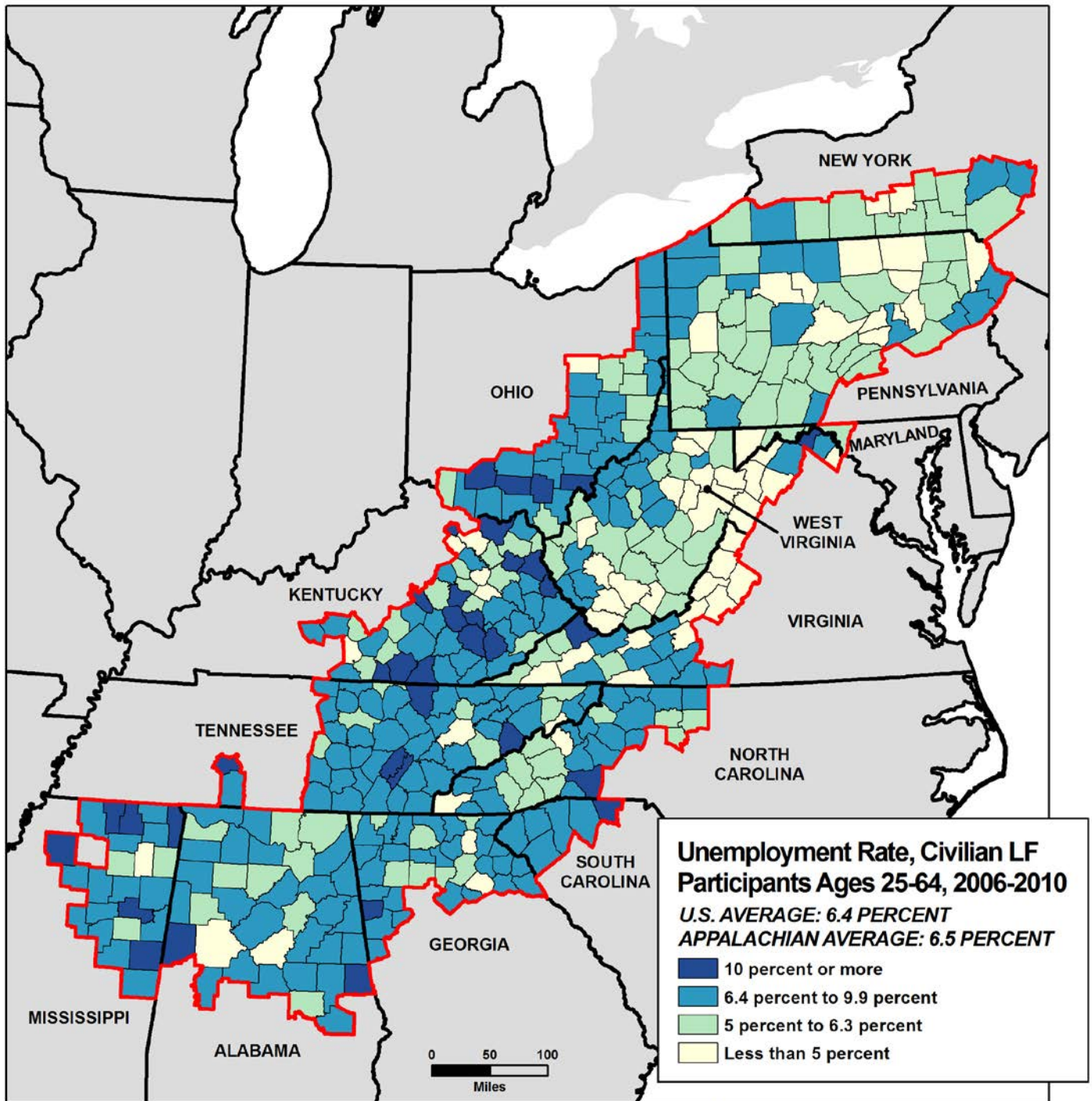
Figure 6.2: Employment Rate for Civilian Labor Force Participants Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Employment Rate for Civilian Labor Force Participants Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Among members of the civilian labor force ages 25 to 64, the employment rate in Appalachia during the 2006-2010 period (which incorporates not only the recent recession, but also years of economic growth) was almost identical to the national average. Although there were only slight differences among subregions and urban/rural county types, there was some variation among the counties. In nearly half of Appalachian counties, the employment rate matched or exceeded the national average, with about one in six counties having employment rates of at least 95 percent. Yet in 34 counties in the region, employment among 25-to-64-year-olds was less than 90 percent. Nearly all of these counties were outside metropolitan areas.

Figure 6.3: Unemployment Rate for Civilian Labor Force Participants Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010



Map Title: Unemployment Rate for Civilian Labor Force Participants Ages 25 to 64 in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Although unemployment in the Appalachian region among persons ages 25 to 64 was just above the national average during the 2006-2010 period, it was at least 10 percent in 36 counties. All but two of these counties were outside metropolitan areas, and nearly half were in central Appalachia. At the other end of the spectrum, unemployment was below 5 percent in 59 Appalachian counties; these were more evenly distributed among urban/rural types and subregions. There are indications of a connection between unemployment and educational attainment: In 25 of the 36 Appalachian counties with double-digit unemployment, less than four-fifths of 25-to-64-year-olds had a high school diploma or more. It is important to note that unemployment during the 2006-2010 period reflects not just patterns during the 2007-2009 economic downturn and post-recession recovery, but also patterns during the years of pre-recession economic growth.

CHAPTER 7: INCOME AND POVERTY

Table 7.1: Household, Family, and Per Capita Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010

Income	Household Income, 2006-2010 (2010 Dollars)		Family Income, 2006-2010 (2010 Dollars)		Per Capita Income, 2006-2010 (2010 Dollars)
	Mean HH Income	Median HH Income	Mean Family Income	Median Family Income	
United States	70,883	51,914	82,446	62,982	27,334
Appalachian Region	56,458	42,498	66,724	53,191	22,727
Subregions					
Northern Appalachia	57,397	44,001	68,724	55,859	23,635
North Central Appalachia	52,678	40,089	62,408	50,467	21,371
Central Appalachia	44,163	32,278	52,017	40,947	17,820
South Central Appalachia	54,568	40,537	64,939	51,100	22,638
Southern Appalachia	61,043	45,784	70,774	55,838	23,441
County Types					
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	67,923	51,692	79,981	63,871	26,759
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	57,416	43,264	68,464	54,835	23,358
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	51,446	40,501	59,842	49,592	20,386
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	49,062	37,958	57,702	47,391	19,909
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	45,321	33,387	53,351	42,010	18,317
Alabama	57,655	42,081	68,275	52,863	22,984
Appalachian Alabama	59,577	43,535	70,486	54,743	23,780
Non-Appalachian Alabama	54,183	39,786	64,198	50,087	21,562
Georgia	66,620	49,347	76,702	58,790	25,134
Appalachian Georgia	67,239	52,714	75,200	60,677	24,293
Non-Appalachian Georgia	66,366	47,957	77,396	58,062	25,496
Kentucky	56,009	41,576	66,166	52,046	22,515
Appalachian Kentucky	44,246	31,521	52,194	40,042	17,638
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	60,356	45,527	71,559	57,301	24,373
Maryland	91,454	70,647	106,643	85,098	34,849
Appalachian Maryland	61,605	47,724	72,982	60,136	24,533
Non-Appalachian Maryland	92,876	72,052	108,229	87,154	35,325
Mississippi	52,484	37,881	61,026	47,031	19,977
Appalachian Mississippi	46,591	33,864	54,774	42,770	18,200
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	54,139	39,322	62,802	48,468	20,457
New York	80,374	55,603	93,102	67,405	30,948
Appalachian New York	56,801	44,577	67,716	55,741	23,048
Non-Appalachian New York	81,855	56,987	94,664	68,749	31,413
North Carolina	61,781	45,570	72,592	56,153	24,745
Appalachian North Carolina	54,855	40,803	65,260	51,676	22,927
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	63,398	46,821	74,278	57,500	25,145
Ohio	62,205	47,358	74,164	59,680	25,113
Appalachian Ohio	52,488	41,001	61,504	50,904	20,963
Non-Appalachian Ohio	64,264	48,929	76,967	62,013	26,010
Pennsylvania	67,282	50,398	80,704	63,364	27,049
Appalachian Pennsylvania	58,628	44,643	70,540	56,931	24,267
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	75,045	56,429	89,727	70,656	29,408
South Carolina	58,941	43,939	69,172	54,223	23,443
Appalachian South Carolina	58,560	43,740	69,322	54,926	23,293
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	59,071	44,048	69,120	54,263	23,493
Tennessee	59,212	43,314	69,725	53,246	23,722
Appalachian Tennessee	53,944	39,823	64,028	49,825	22,247
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	63,618	46,482	74,505	57,088	24,883
Virginia	82,584	61,406	95,703	73,514	32,145
Appalachian Virginia	49,150	37,617	58,515	47,737	20,384
Non-Appalachian Virginia	86,461	65,342	99,980	77,888	33,422
West Virginia (entire state)	51,064	38,380	60,821	48,896	21,232

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

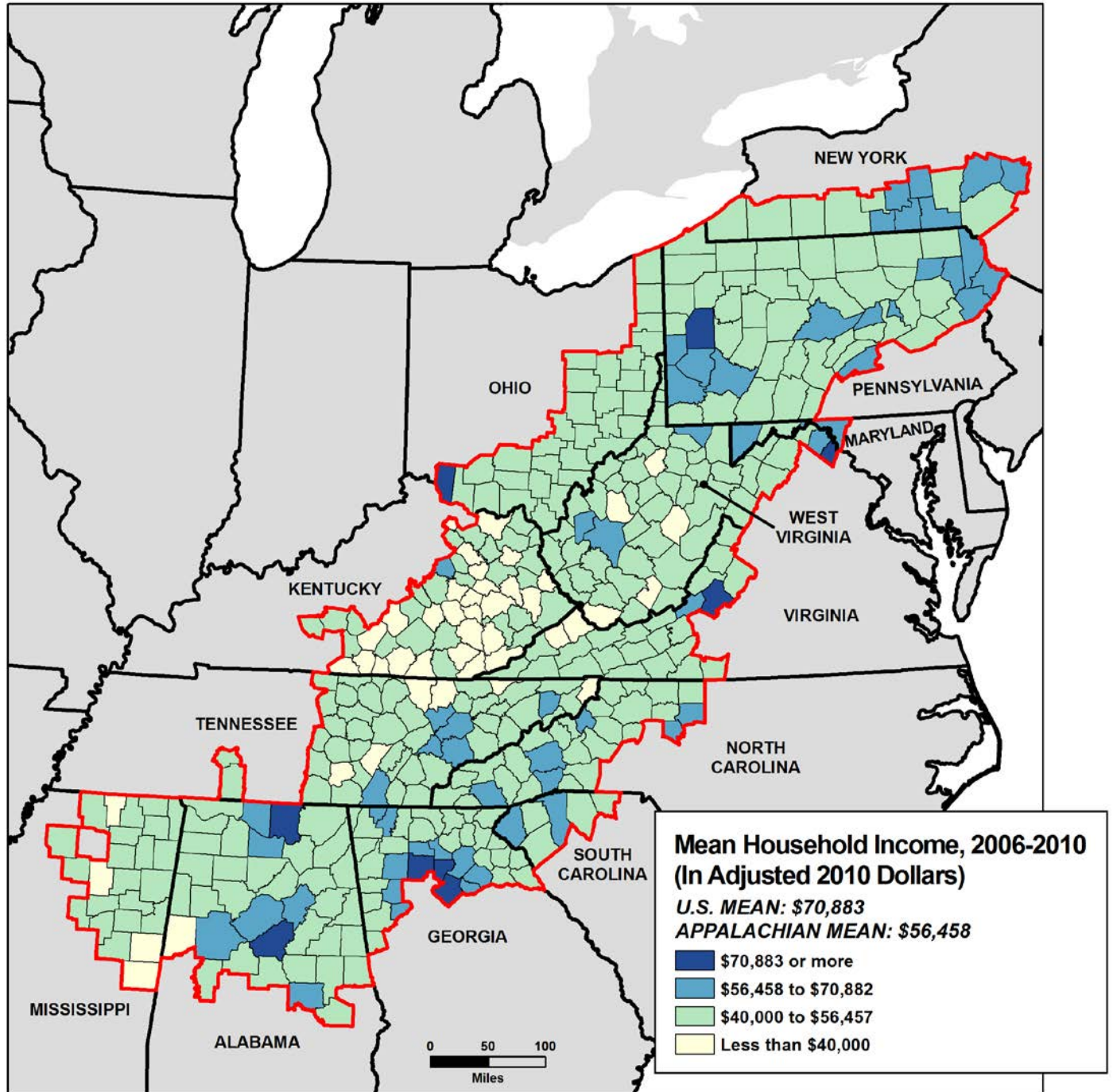
Table 7.2: Poverty Status of Persons in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Poverty Status	Poverty Universe, 2006-2010	Persons Below Poverty Level, 2006-2010	
		Number	Percent
United States	296,141,149	40,917,513	13.8
Appalachian Region	24,244,056	3,791,020	15.6
Subregions			
Northern Appalachia	8,065,072	1,090,138	13.5
North Central Appalachia	2,328,303	395,762	17.0
Central Appalachia	1,861,986	427,551	23.0
South Central Appalachia	4,519,766	739,391	16.4
Southern Appalachia	7,468,929	1,138,178	15.2
County Types			
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	5,585,922	661,872	11.8
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	9,721,607	1,482,892	15.3
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	1,636,782	277,402	16.9
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	4,845,075	839,254	17.3
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	2,454,670	529,600	21.6
Alabama	4,596,836	786,544	17.1
Appalachian Alabama	2,947,863	465,256	15.8
Non-Appalachian Alabama	1,648,973	321,288	19.5
Georgia	9,204,793	1,445,752	15.7
Appalachian Georgia	2,802,406	365,389	13.0
Non-Appalachian Georgia	6,402,387	1,080,363	16.9
Kentucky	4,157,077	735,782	17.7
Appalachian Kentucky	1,144,664	279,679	24.4
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	3,012,413	456,103	15.1
Maryland	5,557,115	476,732	8.6
Appalachian Maryland	236,844	28,025	11.8
Non-Appalachian Maryland	5,320,271	448,707	8.4
Mississippi	2,845,365	604,272	21.2
Appalachian Mississippi	609,056	138,500	22.7
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	2,236,309	465,772	20.8
New York	18,710,113	2,650,166	14.2
Appalachian New York	1,010,347	151,732	15.0
Non-Appalachian New York	17,699,766	2,498,434	14.1
North Carolina	9,013,443	1,399,945	15.5
Appalachian North Carolina	1,628,120	261,543	16.1
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	7,385,323	1,138,402	15.4
Ohio	11,199,642	1,586,292	14.2
Appalachian Ohio	1,982,449	324,787	16.4
Non-Appalachian Ohio	9,217,193	1,261,505	13.7
Pennsylvania	12,199,544	1,509,858	12.4
Appalachian Pennsylvania	5,571,977	714,893	12.8
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	6,627,567	794,965	12.0
South Carolina	4,369,147	716,537	16.4
Appalachian South Carolina	1,109,604	169,033	15.2
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	3,259,543	547,504	16.8
Tennessee	6,075,066	1,002,467	16.5
Appalachian Tennessee	2,677,523	452,975	16.9
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	3,397,543	549,492	16.2
Virginia	7,595,386	781,516	10.3
Appalachian Virginia	734,111	128,713	17.5
Non-Appalachian Virginia	6,861,275	652,803	9.5
West Virginia (entire state)	1,789,092	310,495	17.4

Note: Poverty status is determined by a series of income thresholds that are determined by family size and composition. In 2010, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$22,113.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

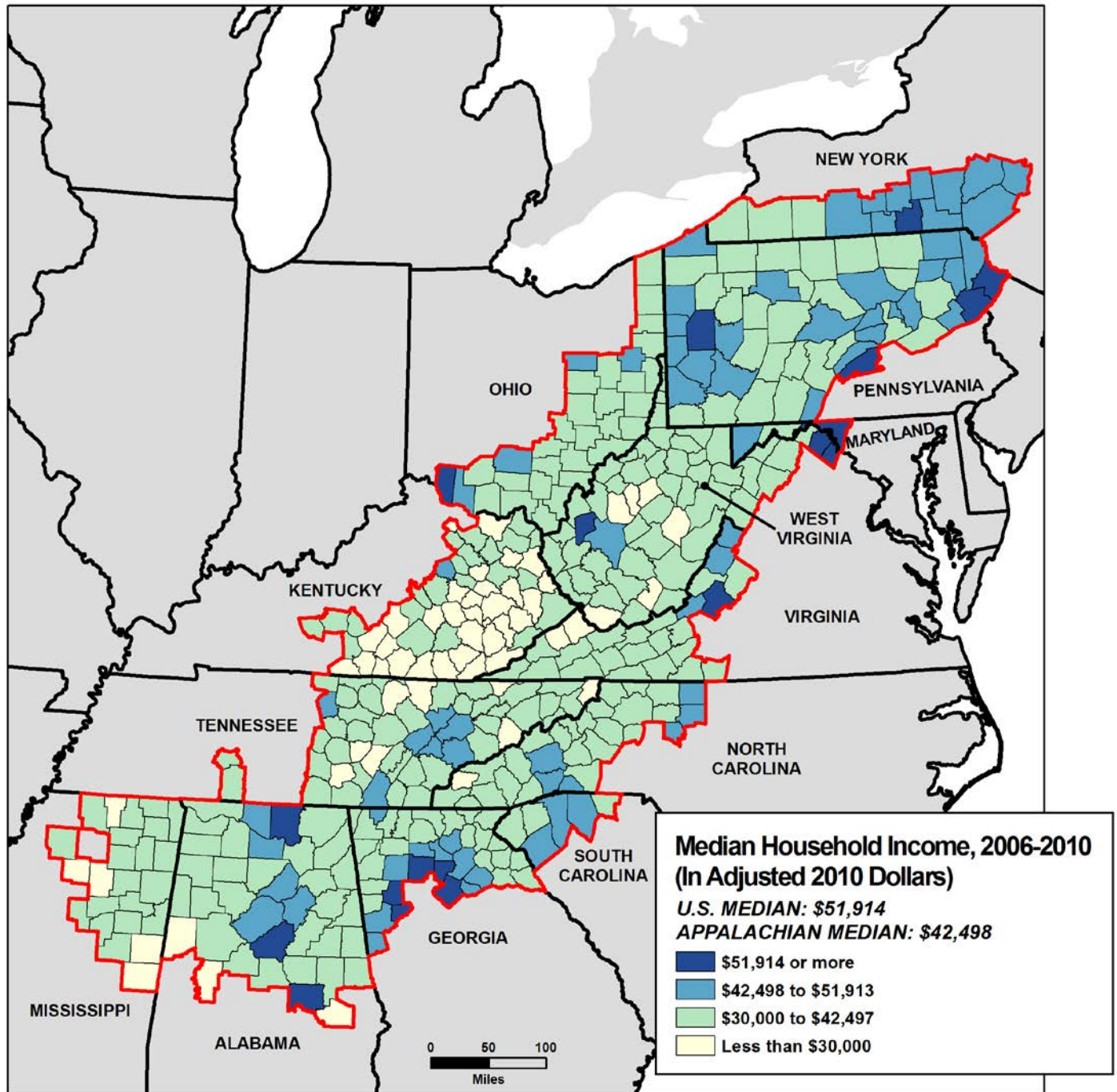
Figure 7.1: Mean Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010



Map Title: Mean Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In the 2006-2010 period (which covers the years before, during, and after the economic recession of 2007-2009), the mean income of Appalachian households was \$56,458, just 80 percent of the U.S. average. Patterns within the region show an even greater dispersion: In just nine of the region's counties, average household income matched or exceeded that of the nation as a whole. And in only 58 other counties, mean household income matched or surpassed the Appalachian average. Almost all of these counties were in metropolitan areas. In contrast, median income was less than \$40,000 in 45 counties; all of these counties were outside metro areas, and three-fourths of them were in central Appalachia.

Figure 7.2: Median Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010

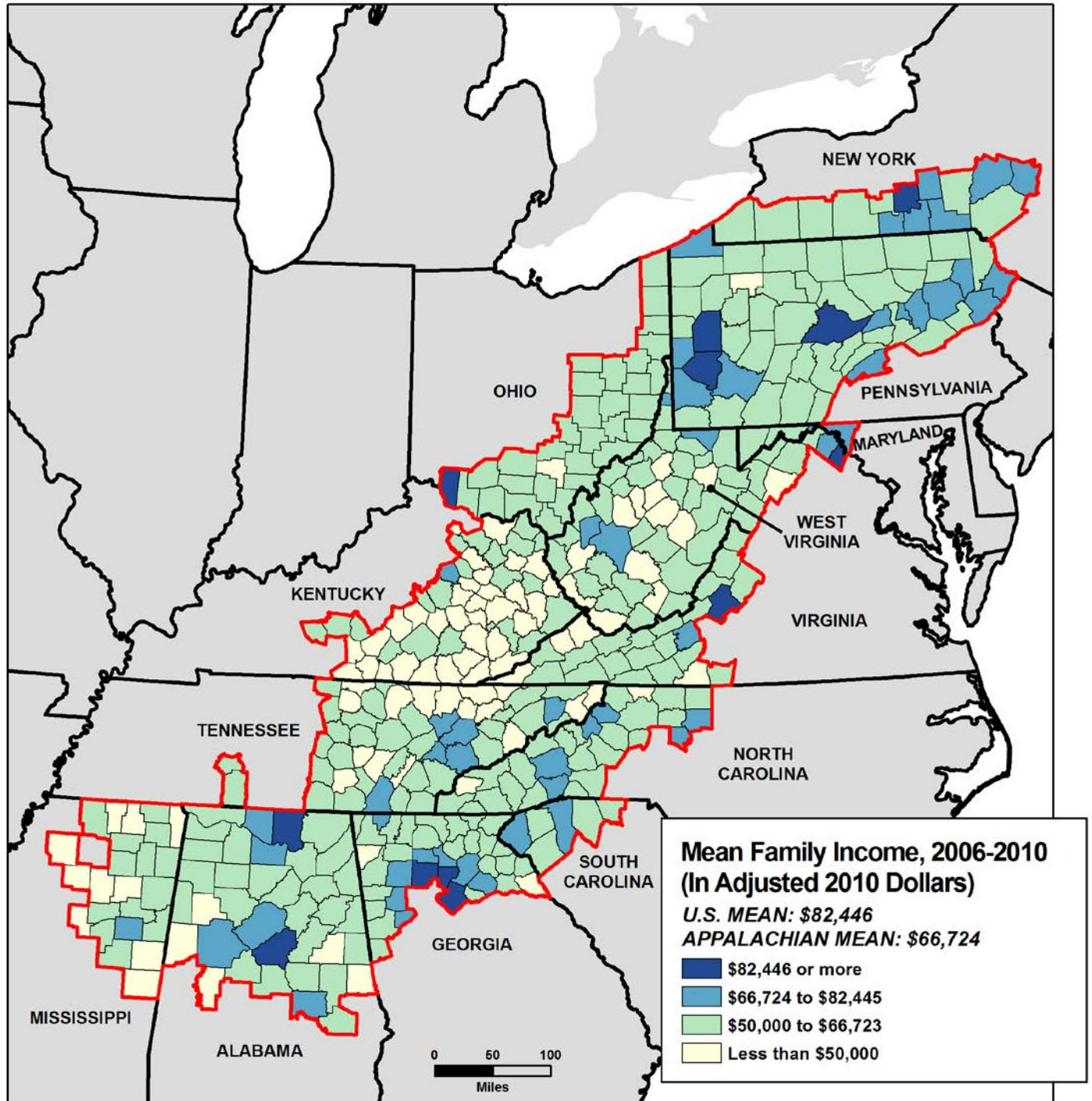


Map Title: Median Household Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

At \$42,498, median household income in Appalachia (the level at which half the households have higher incomes and the other half have lower incomes) was 82 percent that of the United States during the 2006-2010 period. While 19 counties in the region (almost all of them in metropolitan areas) had household incomes at or above the national median, another 56 had median household incomes below \$30,000. Nearly all the counties in the latter group were outside metropolitan areas (39 of them were not adjacent to any metro), and 37 of them were in central Appalachia. This development is not surprising: median household income was \$33,387 for the most rural counties and \$32,278 for central Appalachia. It is useful to note that the income levels displayed here reflect income received not only during the years of the 2007-2009 economic downturn, but also in the years before and after it.

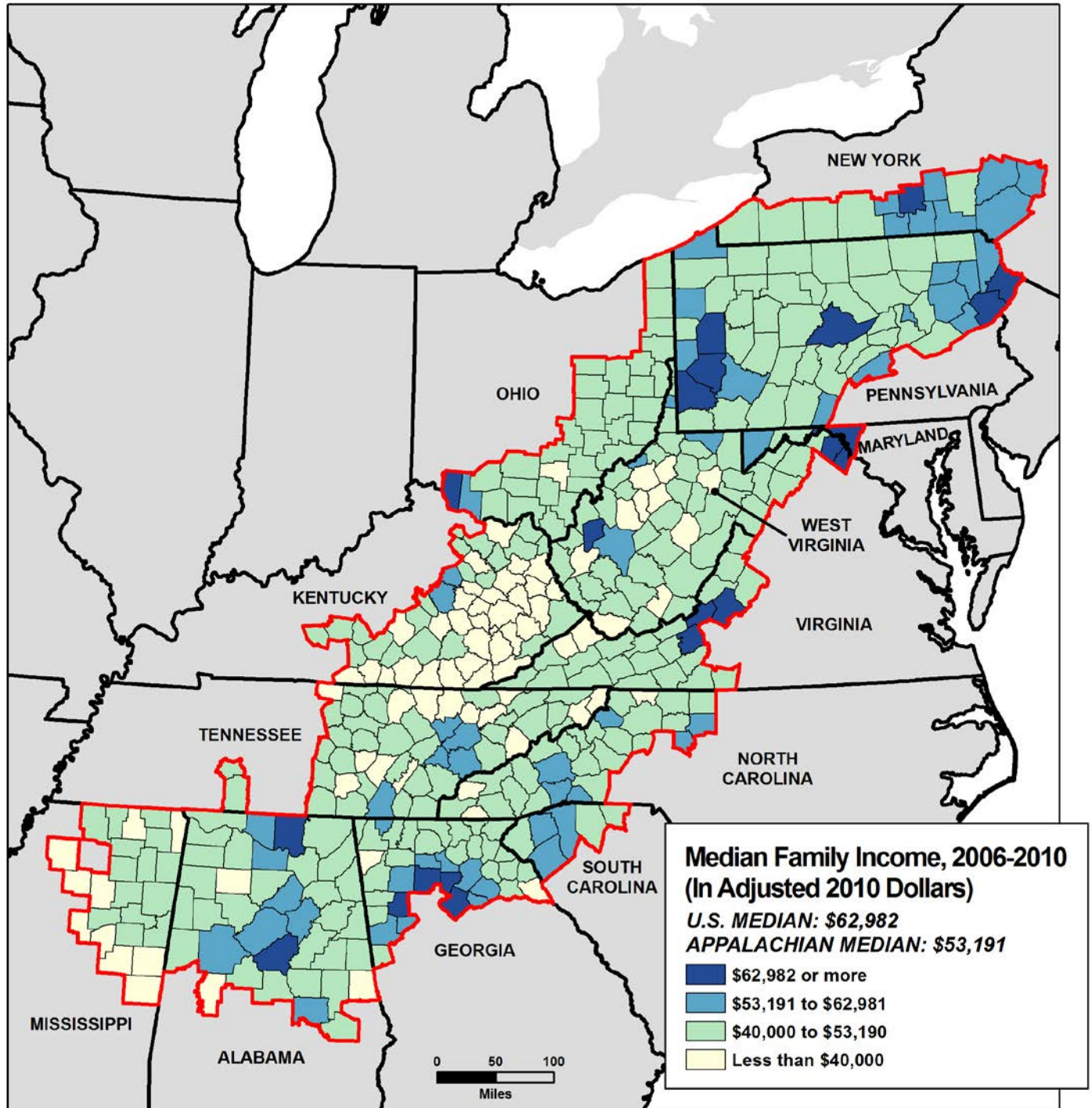
Figure 7.3: Mean Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010



Map Title: Mean Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In only 12 Appalachian counties (all in metropolitan areas), the average income of families matched or surpassed the U.S. mean of \$82,446 for the 2006-2010 period. Indeed, there were only 66 counties (55 of which were part of metro areas) where mean family income was equal to or greater than the Appalachian regional average (\$66,724). In contrast, mean family income was less than \$50,000 in 87 Appalachian counties. Most of these counties were either in the most remote rural areas or in central Appalachia—mean family income over the 2006-2010 period (a time frame that includes extended periods of economic growth and decline) was less than \$55,000 for both areas.

Figure 7.4: Median Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010

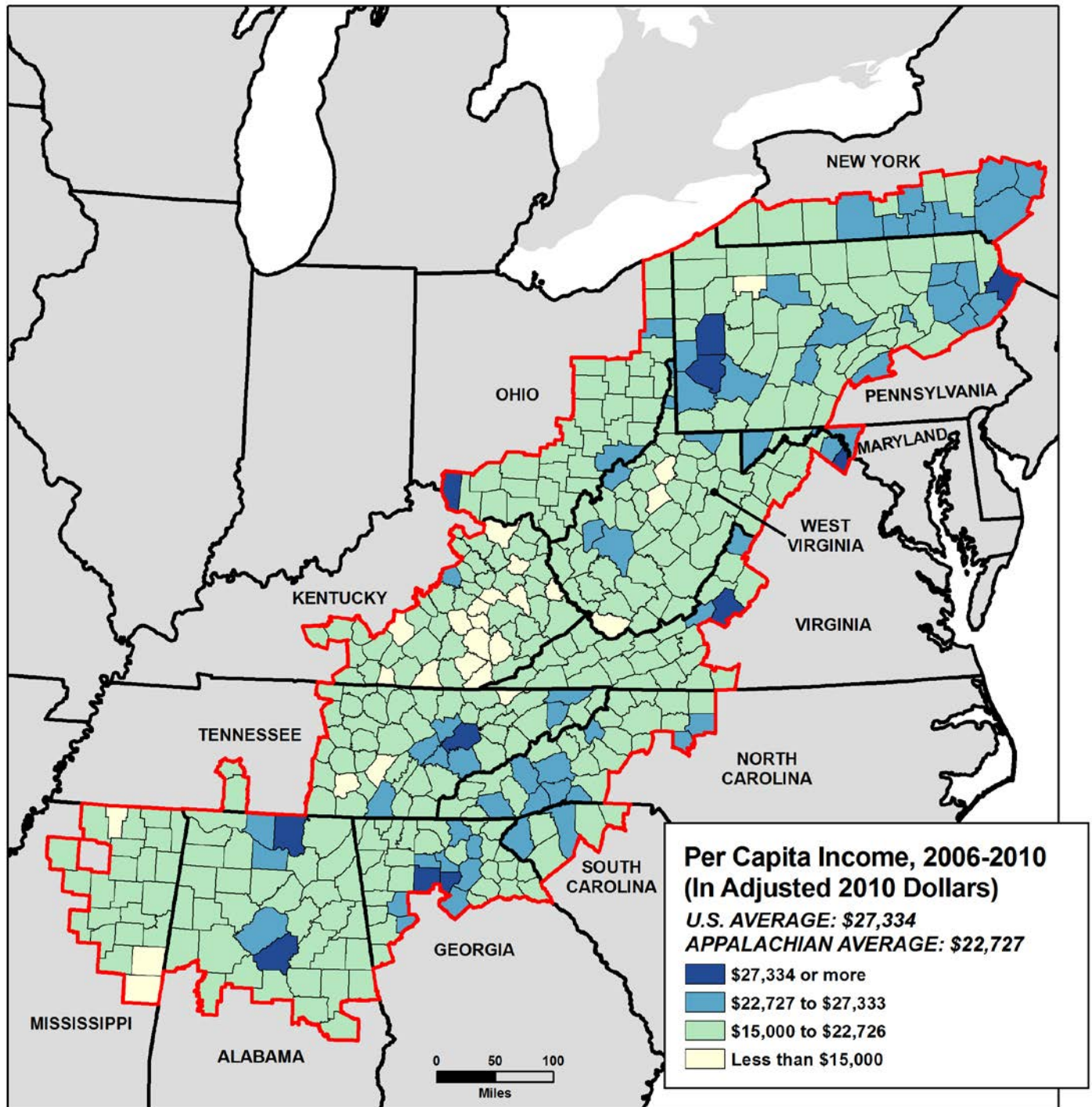


Map Title: Median Family Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In 21 Appalachian counties—nearly all in metro areas—median family income (the level where half of all families have higher incomes while the other half have lower incomes) was at or above the U.S. median of \$62,982 during the 2006-2010 period. In another 58 counties (again, mostly in metro areas), median income matched or exceeded the median for families in the Appalachian region (\$53,191). In contrast, median family income was less than \$40,000 in 76 counties. Of the counties in this latter group, 47 were rural counties not adjacent to a metro area (median family income in those counties was just over \$42,000), while 42 were in central Appalachia (where median family income was slightly less than \$41,000). It is important to note that the 2006-2010 period includes years of a booming U.S. economy, a major recession, and the beginnings of an economic recovery.

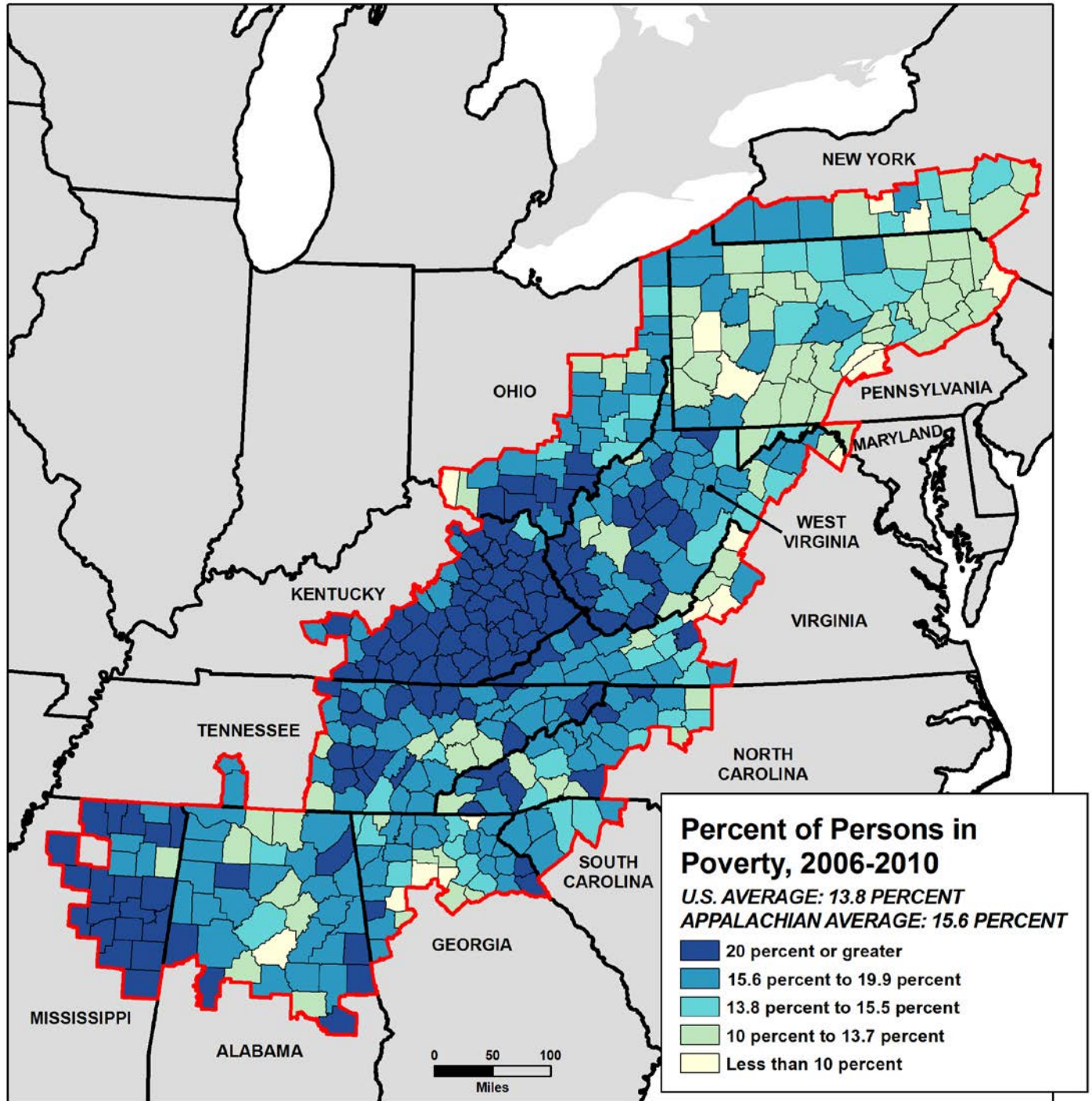
Figure 7.5: Per Capita Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010



Map Title: Per Capita Income in the Appalachian Region (In Adjusted 2010 Dollars), 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

At \$22,727, per capita income in the Appalachian region in the 2006-2010 period was 83 percent that of the U.S. average of \$27,334. And there was greater variance within the region: Per capita income was the same or higher than the national average in 11 Appalachian counties and was at or above the regional average in 64 others. Yet in 25 Appalachian counties, per capita income was less than \$15,000. As with other income measures, the counties with the highest per capita incomes generally were in metro areas, while the ones with the lowest were in rural areas, particularly in central Appalachia. Indeed, per capita income in the 2006-2010 period (which includes both pre- and post-recession years) was just \$18,317 in rural Appalachian counties as a whole, and just \$17,820 in central Appalachia.

Figure 7.6: Percent of Persons in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons in the Appalachian Region in Poverty, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Over the 2006-2010 period (which includes years of economic growth and downturn), about one in six Appalachian residents lived below the poverty level (income below \$22,113 for a family of two adults and two children in 2010)—nearly two percentage points above the U.S. average. But there is much variation within the region: In 125 counties, at least one-fifth of persons were poor, yet in another 93 counties the poverty rate was below the national average. And there was a regional and urban/rural pattern: Nearly all of the counties with poverty rates exceeding 20 percent were outside of metropolitan areas, with about half in central Appalachia. In contrast, most of the counties with poverty levels below the U.S. rate were in metropolitan areas, and nearly half were in northern Appalachia.

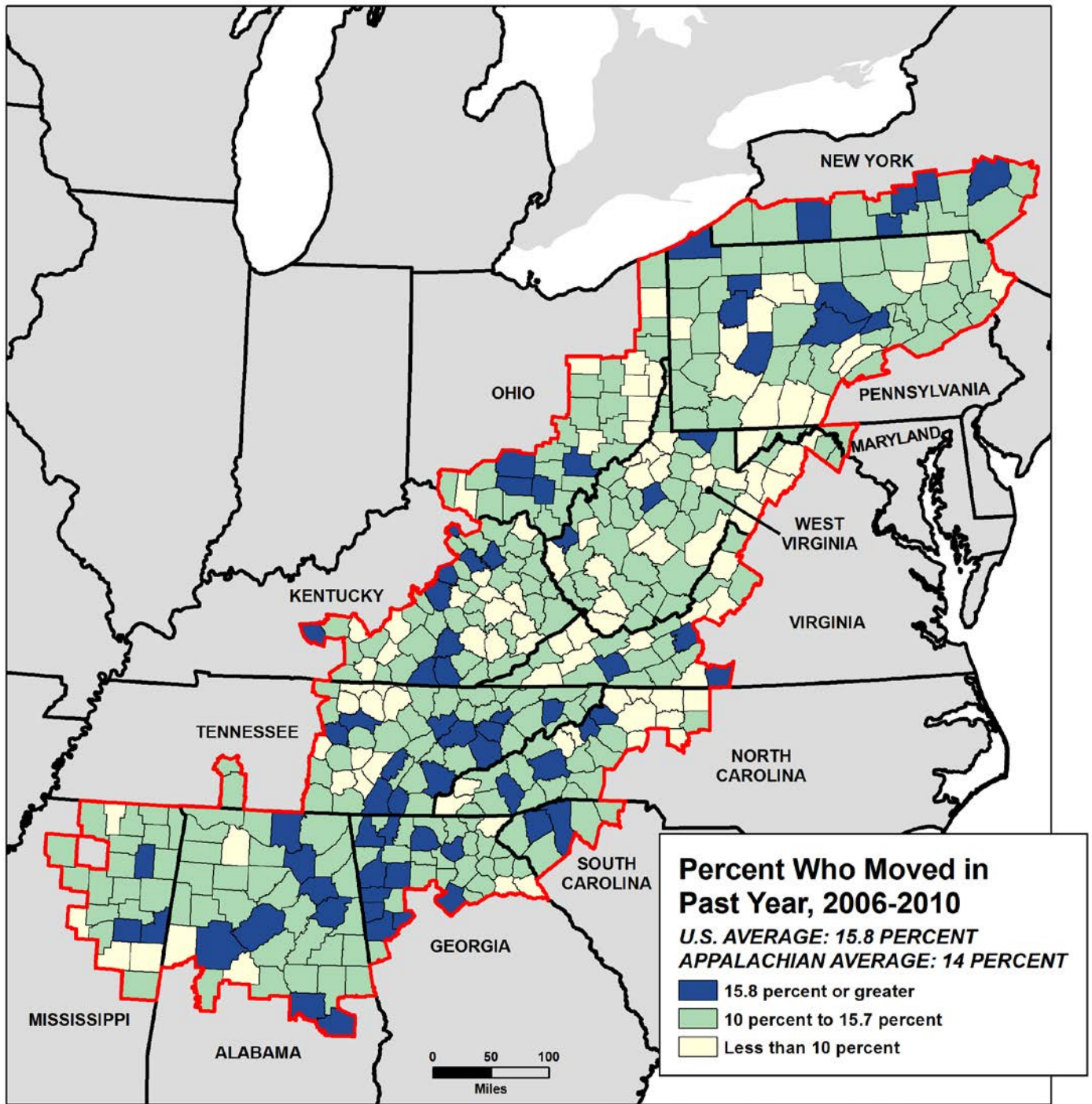
CHAPTER 8: MIGRATION

Table 8.1: Mobility Status of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region, 2006-2010

Mobility Status in the Last Year	Total Population Ages 1 and Over, 2006-2010	Percent of Population Ages 1 and Over					
		Did Not Move in Past Year	Moved from a Different Residence in the Past Year				
			Within the County	Outside the County			
					Within the State	Outside the State	
United States	300,061,429	84.2	15.8	9.4	6.4	3.3	3.0
Appalachian Region	24,714,726	86.0	14.0	8.1	5.9	3.3	2.6
Subregions							
Northern Appalachia	8,300,764	87.3	12.7	7.6	5.1	2.9	2.2
North Central Appalachia	2,378,673	86.5	13.5	7.6	5.9	3.2	2.7
Central Appalachia	1,893,203	87.4	12.6	7.4	5.2	3.1	2.1
South Central Appalachia	4,601,880	85.3	14.7	8.4	6.4	3.4	3.0
Southern Appalachia	7,540,206	84.4	15.6	8.9	6.7	3.8	2.8
County Types							
Large Metros (pop. 1 million +)	5,621,458	86.0	14.0	8.2	5.8	3.3	2.6
Small Metros (pop. <1 million)	9,948,074	85.1	14.9	8.7	6.2	3.3	3.0
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Large Metros	1,671,430	86.3	13.7	8.0	5.7	3.7	2.0
Nonmetro, Adjacent to Small Metros	4,969,570	86.8	13.2	7.5	5.7	3.5	2.2
Rural (nonmetro, not adj. to a metro)	2,504,194	87.6	12.4	7.1	5.3	3.2	2.1
Alabama	4,655,013	84.3	15.7	9.4	6.4	3.3	3.0
Appalachian Alabama	2,984,451	84.4	15.6	9.4	6.1	3.5	2.7
Non-Appalachian Alabama	1,670,562	83.9	16.1	9.3	6.8	3.0	3.7
Georgia	9,336,301	82.3	17.7	8.9	8.8	5.0	3.8
Appalachian Georgia	2,808,577	84.4	15.6	8.2	7.5	4.5	3.0
Non-Appalachian Georgia	6,527,724	81.5	18.5	9.2	9.4	5.2	4.1
Kentucky	4,230,789	84.0	16.0	9.1	6.9	3.7	3.2
Appalachian Kentucky	1,168,024	86.5	13.5	7.9	5.6	3.4	2.2
Non-Appalachian Kentucky	3,062,765	83.1	16.9	9.5	7.4	3.8	3.6
Maryland	5,623,191	85.9	14.1	7.4	6.8	3.0	3.8
Appalachian Maryland	248,345	86.1	13.9	7.7	6.3	3.0	3.3
Non-Appalachian Maryland	5,374,846	85.9	14.1	7.3	6.8	3.0	3.8
Mississippi	2,901,139	84.3	15.7	8.8	6.9	3.9	2.9
Appalachian Mississippi	617,710	85.7	14.3	8.1	6.2	4.0	2.2
Non-Appalachian Mississippi	2,283,429	84.0	16.0	9.0	7.0	3.9	3.1
New York	19,002,070	88.3	11.7	6.9	4.7	2.5	2.2
Appalachian New York	1,057,124	84.9	15.1	8.6	6.5	4.0	2.5
Non-Appalachian New York	17,944,946	88.5	11.5	6.9	4.6	2.5	2.2
North Carolina	9,149,364	83.4	16.6	9.1	7.5	3.6	3.9
Appalachian North Carolina	1,653,469	86.5	13.5	7.7	5.8	3.1	2.7
Non-Appalachian North Carolina	7,495,895	82.7	17.3	9.4	7.9	3.7	4.2
Ohio	11,372,638	85.0	15.0	9.8	5.2	3.3	1.9
Appalachian Ohio	2,021,955	87.3	12.7	7.9	4.7	3.1	1.7
Non-Appalachian Ohio	9,350,683	84.5	15.5	10.2	5.3	3.3	2.0
Pennsylvania	12,473,016	87.4	12.6	7.5	5.1	2.7	2.4
Appalachian Pennsylvania	5,728,091	87.4	12.6	7.5	5.1	2.9	2.2
Non-Appalachian Pennsylvania	6,744,925	87.4	12.6	7.5	5.1	2.5	2.5
South Carolina	4,453,863	84.3	15.7	8.4	7.2	3.2	4.0
Appalachian South Carolina	1,129,468	83.5	16.5	10.0	6.5	3.1	3.4
Non-Appalachian South Carolina	3,324,395	84.6	15.4	7.9	7.5	3.2	4.3
Tennessee	6,156,578	83.8	16.2	9.9	6.3	3.0	3.3
Appalachian Tennessee	2,714,859	85.2	14.8	8.8	6.1	3.1	3.0
Non-Appalachian Tennessee	3,441,719	82.7	17.3	10.8	6.5	2.9	3.5
Virginia	7,743,920	83.8	16.2	6.7	9.5	5.2	4.3
Appalachian Virginia	761,224	84.9	15.1	7.4	7.8	4.9	2.8
Non-Appalachian Virginia	6,982,696	83.7	16.3	6.6	9.6	5.2	4.5
West Virginia (entire state)	1,821,429	87.6	12.4	6.9	5.5	2.5	3.0

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

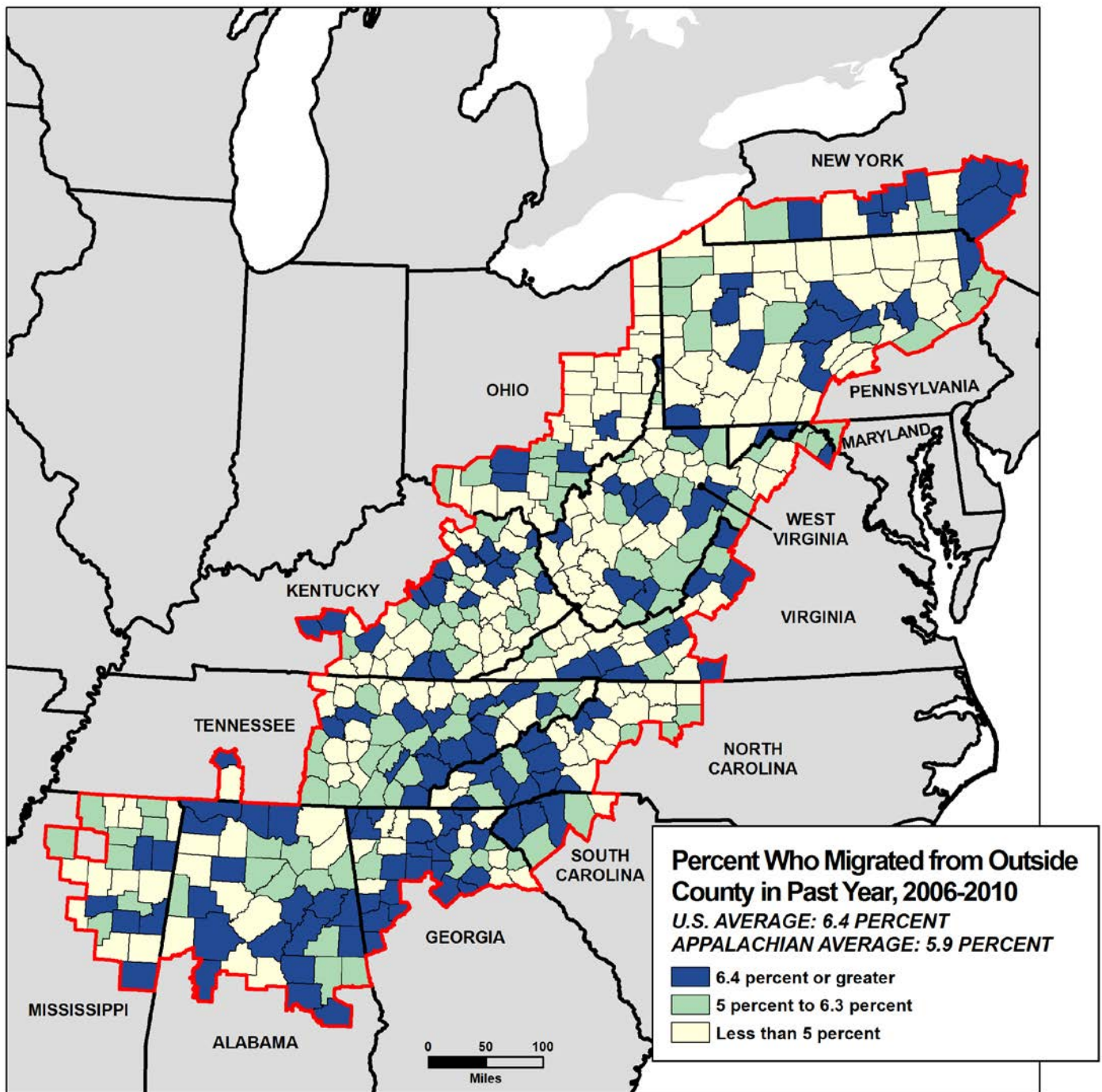
Figure 8.1: Percent of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region Who Had Moved in the Past Year, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region Who Had Moved in the Past Year, 2006-2010
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

In the 2006-2010 period, mobility in both the United States and Appalachia showed signs of a slight decline from what was observed in the 2005-2009 period, which suggests an impact of the economic recession of 2007 to 2009. Although residential mobility in Appalachia was below the national average, the percentage of residents who moved in the past year exceeded the U.S. average in one-sixth of the region's counties. Most of these counties were in southern or south central Appalachia, and nearly half were in metropolitan areas or were home to a four-year college or university. In one-fourth of the counties, less than 10 percent of the residents had moved in the previous 12 months; most of these counties were outside metro areas.

Figure 8.2: Percent of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region Who Had Migrated From Outside Their County of Residence in the Past Year, 2006-2010

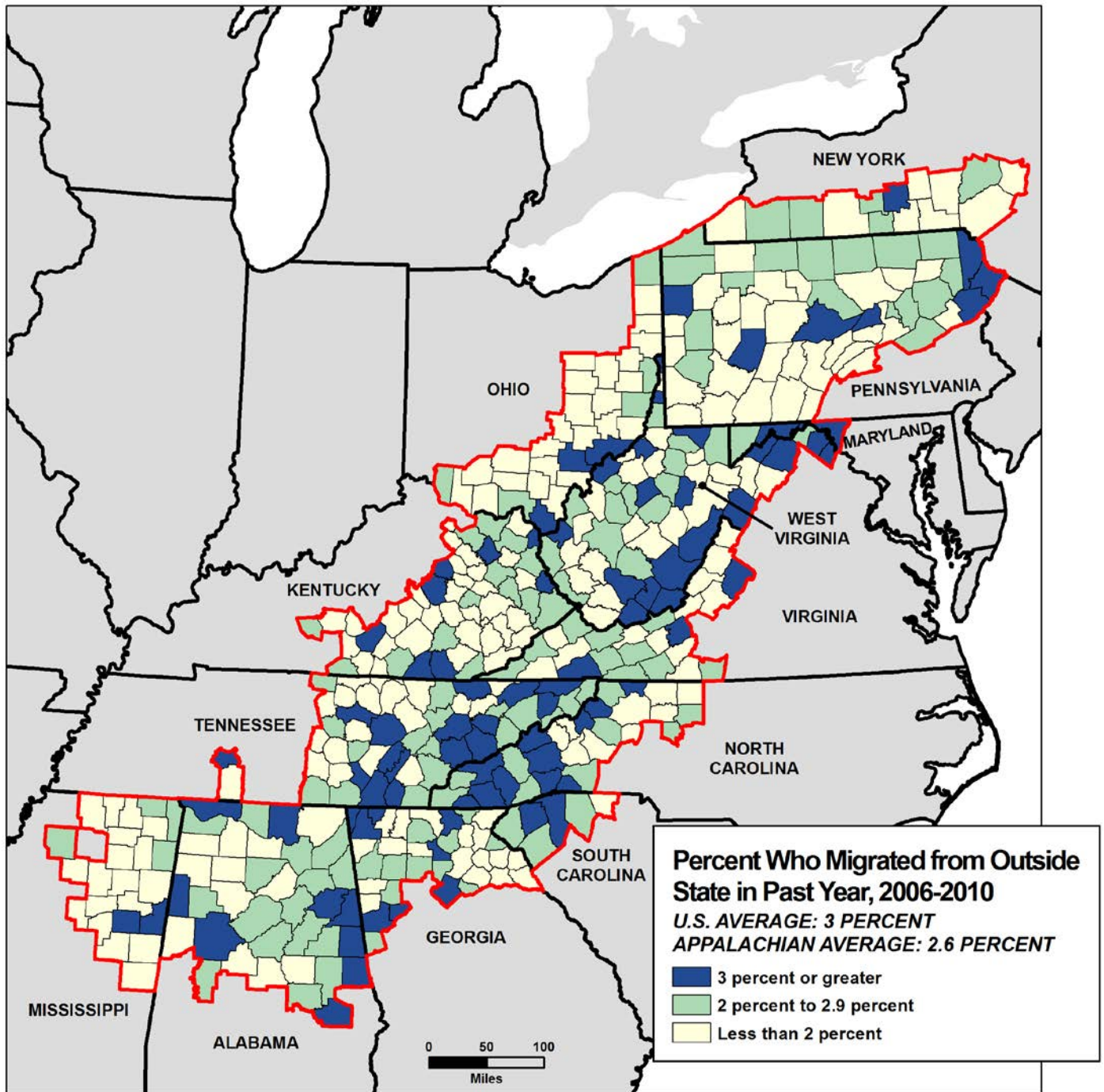


Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region Who Had Migrated From Outside Their County of Residence in the Past Year, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Although people in Appalachia were slightly less likely to have migrated from outside their county of residence in the 2006-2010 period than Americans as a whole, residents in 131 of the region's counties were more likely to have done so. These counties were scattered throughout the Appalachian region and were distributed across all urban/rural types. In 192 counties, less than 5 percent of the residents had migrated from another county—three-fourths of these counties were outside metropolitan areas, and two-fifths of those were rural counties not adjacent to a metro area. Out-of-county migration patterns were slightly lower in 2006-2010 than they were in the 2005-2009 period, possibly suggesting the impact of the recession of the late 2000s, which led to lower mobility rates nationwide.

Figure 8.3: Percent of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region Who Had Migrated From Outside Their State of Residence in the Past Year, 2006-2010



Map Title: Percent of Persons Ages 1 and Over in the Appalachian Region Who Had Migrated From Outside Their State of Residence in the Past Year, 2006-2010

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

The share of Americans migrating from outside their state of residence was 3 percent in the 2006-2010 period, down slightly from 3.2 percent in 2005-2009. This suggests a possible impact of the economic downturn of the late 2000s, which lowered migration rates overall. Yet in 91 of Appalachia’s 420 counties, out-of-state migration levels were greater than the U.S. average. Most of these counties were in southern and south central Appalachia, and about half were in metropolitan areas. In 203 counties, on the other hand, less than 2 percent of residents had come from out of state, and three-fourths of these counties were outside metropolitan areas.