



Rural County Business Reports

Number 2

The Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development

October 2001

NAFTA's Impact in Northeast US Counties: An Analysis of Trade Adjustment Assistance Data

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Abstract

More than seven years have passed since the passage of NAFTA, and yet few if any empirical studies have been conducted on the impacts of the agreement on rural counties in the Northeast. Questions answered here include, which industries and states have been affected the most; has trade with Mexico exerted a greater influence than trade adjustments with Canada, even though Canada is much closer to the Northeast US; and have rural areas been impacted by the agreement to the same degree as metropolitan areas? Although the negative jobs impacts are relatively small, we find that the incidence of loss in rural areas is on average twice as large as in urban areas.

Introduction

In November 1993, the US Congress approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the act was implemented on January 1, 1994. One of the main objectives of the Agreement was the elimination of tariffs between Canada, Mexico and the United States on qualifying goods by 1998 for goods originating from Canada, and the subsequent elimination of tariffs for goods originating from Mexico by the year 2008. NAFTA also seeks enhanced international market competition, increased investment spending in the three nations, as well as enhanced protection of intellectual property rights.

Although many benefits were expected to flow from NAFTA, concern remains about the potential costs of trade liberalization between the United States and its two North American neighbors. One of the most widely examined impacts of NAFTA is the decline in U.S. jobs attributable (a.) to increased imports of consumer goods and (b.) to relocation of domestic companies to Canada and Mexico. Anticipating these negative effects, Congress established a provision in the NAFTA Implementation Act known as the NAFTA-Transitional Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program.

The NAFTA-TAA Program was a synthesis of Title I of the Workforce Investment Act and the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, originally established under the Trade Act of 1974. The NAFTA-TAA Program was set up to assist workers who lost their jobs or experienced a reduction in their hours of work or wages as a result of increased trade with Canada or Mexico. The law in this case distinguishes primary from secondary firms. Primary firms are those that start to import goods from Canada or Mexico, shift production sites to Mexico or Canada, or are adversely affected by shifts in trade with Canada or Mexico. Secondary firms, on the other hand, are those that supply materials to the primary firms and/or assemble (or finish) products of a primary firm.

The NAFTA-TAA Program was designed to provide displaced U.S. workers with retraining and re-employment services. Eligible workers in primary firms receive the benefit services under the NAFTA-TAA program, while those eligible in secondary firms must receive assistance under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, or JTPA. For a more complete discussion of the NAFTA-TAA benefits program, see the U.S. Dept. of Labor's website: <http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/pdf/trade.pdf>.

While the impacts of NAFTA on domestic employment have been debated widely, there are few if any empirical studies of the actual job displacement that has occurred in different US counties. The most comprehensive source of data covering the effects of trade liberalization policies on job losses in American business establishments is the North American Integration and Development (NAID) Center at UCLA. The NAID Center provides an up-to-date database of firm-level data originating with the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration NAFTA-TAA program. The data series lists information such as the establishment's county of location, SIC code, the number of workers put at risk, as well as the source of the impact (i.e., Mexican or Canadian imports). One drawback of the data set is that it does not clearly identify those workers that actually lost their jobs versus those that merely experienced reduced hours or wages.

For regions such as the Northeast U.S., NAFTA may be a mixed blessing. While economists agree that highly skilled occupations realize a net benefit from expanded trade policies as a result of the opening of new product markets, less-skilled occupations tend to be the focal point of the debate on trade liberalization, since these jobs are more likely to be at risk to foreign competition. Thus, although the Northeast contains a sizeable number of high-technology industries (see Lego and Goetz, RCBR No. 1), it also continues to have a large employment base in the more traditional areas of durable goods manufacturing and natural resource-based industries.

Discussion and Analysis

Since 1994, when the NAFTA-TAA program was first established, a total of 59,349 workers and 490 firms in the Northeast have been officially certified as "placed at risk" by the U.S. Department of Labor due to production shifts to and import penetration from Mexico and Canada (Table 1). In terms of sources of risk, most are attributed to shifts in production to Mexico and Canada. Shifts to Mexican production (C1) accounted for approximately 44% of all workers and 37% of all firms while shifts to Canada (C2) accounted for 14% and 20%, respectively. Although the NAFTA-TAA estimates have been criticized as undercounting the number of jobs

placed at risk due to import penetration from Mexico and Canada (Ojeda et al. 2000), they provide a basis for understanding the potential impacts of NAFTA policies (for a complete discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the NAFTA-TAA database, see Ojeda et. al, 2000). For example, while the combined impact of Mexico's production and import shifts are twice as large as Canada's impacts, Table 1 shows that business and consumer imports from Canada (C4+C7) account for a slightly larger share of affected workers than do those from Mexico (C3+C6), i.e. 12.9% versus 11.9%. The remaining employment impacts are attributed to import penetration from unspecified countries.

A closer examination of the employment impacts of NAFTA shows that the impacts attributed to Mexico and Canada are distributed unevenly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. For example, of the 59,349 jobs put at risk to date, 92% (or 54,717) are attributed to production shifts and import penetration in manufacturing industries (see Appendix Tables 1-3). Most impacts are felt in four two-digit SICs. These are - not surprisingly - apparel and other textiles (SIC 23), fabricated metals (SIC 34), electronic and electrical equipment (SIC 36), and transportation equipment (SIC 37). The impact of Mexico is substantially larger than that of Canada in apparel, electronics, and transportation, while the production shift in fabricated metals manufacturing to Canada is somewhat larger than that to Mexico.

Non-manufacturing industries account for only about 8% (or 4,632) of jobs put at risk by shifts in production and import penetration. The impacts were heavily concentrated in electric, gas, and sanitary services (SIC 49) and - surprisingly - in business services (73). Shifts to consumer and producer imports from Canada accounted for 72% of the affected jobs in these non-manufacturing industries, with 3,112 of these jobs affected by increased wholesale and retail electricity distribution from Canada, primarily in upstate New York.

In terms of the geographic distribution of jobs put at risk in the Northeast, the distribution among states is unequal. Since the figures mentioned above suggest that jobs in manufacturing industries are at higher risk than

Table 1
Number of Employees and Firms Participating
in NAFTA-TAA Program: February 1994-December 2000

Decision	Decision Description	Certified Workers	Certified Firms	% of Total Workers	% of Total Firms
C1	Mexico Production Shift	25,996	182	43.8%	37.1%
C2	Canada Production Shift	8,245	96	13.9%	19.6%
C3	Mexico Import by Business	3,522	41	5.9%	8.4%
C4	Canada Import by Business	4,038	26	6.8%	5.3%
C5	Import, Country Unspecified	7,547	48	12.7%	9.8%
C6	Mexico Import by Customers	3,590	37	6.0%	7.6%
C7	Canada Import by Customers	3,607	18	6.1%	3.7%
C8	Import by Customers, Unspecified	982	7	1.7%	1.4%
C9	Aggregate Imports, Unspecified	1,822	35	3.1%	7.1%
Total		59,349	490	100.0%	100.0%

those outside of manufacturing, it is not surprising that states (and counties) with certain types of manufacturing industries have experienced larger impacts from NAFTA. New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania accounted for 84% of the 59,000 plus jobs in the Northeast affected by production shifts and increased imports from Mexico and Canada, while seven states in the region accounted for only 16%, and Delaware and Rhode Island accounted for none (see Table 2).

Figure 1 shows the distribution of workers participating in the NAFTA-TAA program at the county-level,

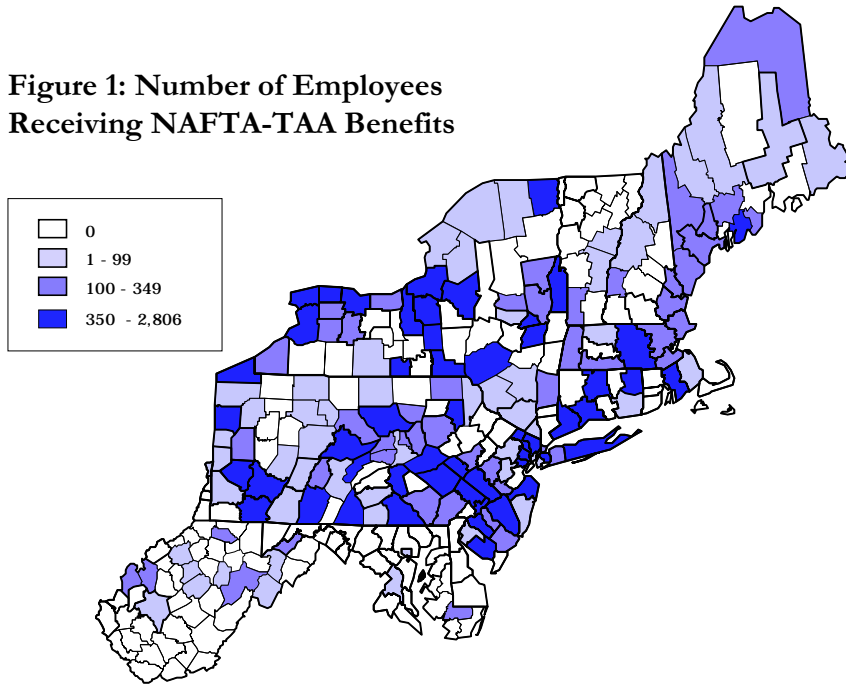
with New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania appearing prominently, along with Connecticut. Counties in West Virginia, Maryland, New Hampshire and Vermont all had fewer than 350 NAFTA-certified workers. Altogether, 140 counties did not have any workers certified between 1994 and 2000. While the number of certified workers is relatively small, it should be noted that the affected jobs tended to be well-paying and in most cases also provided benefits (health insurance, retirement plans, etc.) As one might expect, the number of workers certified is greater in metropolitan counties compared to non-metropolitan counties in the Northeast (47,909 versus 11,440).

Table 2
Number of Employees and Firms Participating in NAFTA-TAA
Program by State: February 1994-December 2000^a

State Name	Certified Workers	Certified Firms	% of Total Workers	% of Total Firms
Connecticut	1,887	20	3.2%	4.1%
Maine	2,009	22	3.4%	4.5%
Maryland	390	3	0.7%	0.6%
Massachusetts	3,001	36	5.1%	7.3%
New Hampshire	527	8	0.9%	1.6%
New Jersey	6,582	58	11.1%	11.8%
New York	19,257	121	32.4%	24.7%
Pennsylvania	23,924	202	40.3%	41.2%
Vermont	429	4	0.7%	0.8%
West Virginia	1,343	16	2.3%	3.3%
Total	59,349	490	100.0%	100.0%

a. No participation is reported from Delaware and Rhode Island.

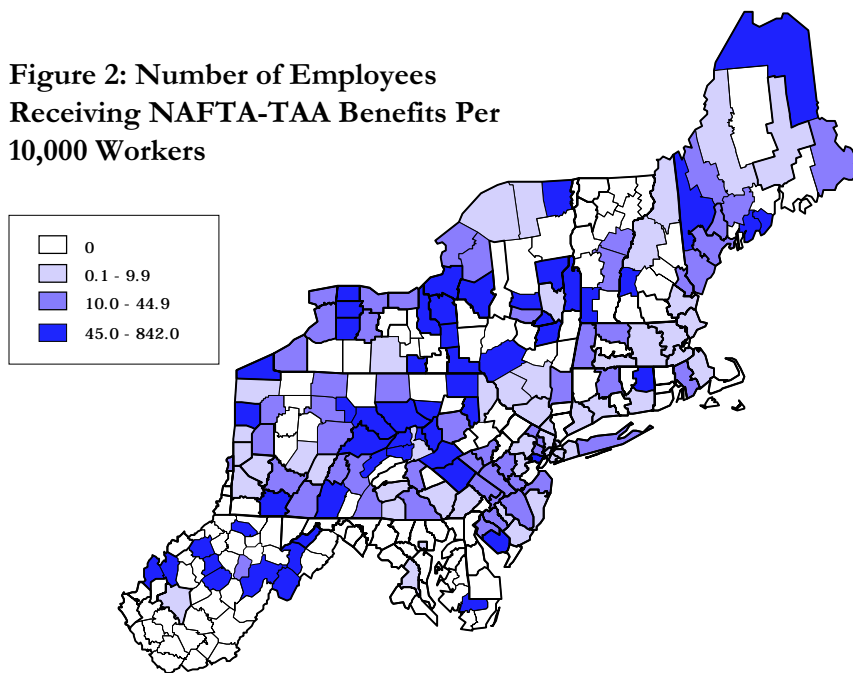
Figure 1: Number of Employees Receiving NAFTA-TAA Benefits



However, when we examine the number of certified workers divided by the county's total workforce, a different picture emerges. The average number of employees receiving TAA benefits is 13.9 per 10,000 workers in metropolitan counties and 27.4 per 10,000 workers in non-metropolitan counties. Thus, in a relative sense the impact of NAFTA is twice as large on rural as on urban workers of the Northeast. The higher incidence of job losses in rural areas may largely be explained by the fact

that rural areas inherently have proportionally more manufacturing jobs that are vulnerable to trade adjustment. Figure 2 shows the geographic distribution of the number of employees receiving NAFTA-TAA benefits per 10,000 workers. Although the counties experiencing the largest relative impacts remain concentrated in portions of Pennsylvania and New York, rural counties in West Virginia and Maine also stand out when this alternative measure is used.

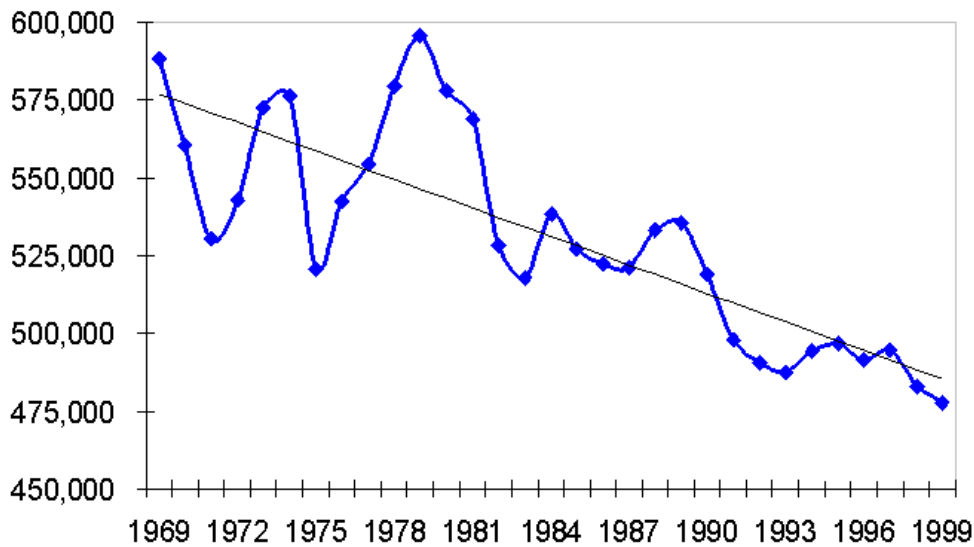
Figure 2: Number of Employees Receiving NAFTA-TAA Benefits Per 10,000 Workers



It is important to note that job losses resulting from trade adjustments are not limited to those workers who are directly impacted. In particular, multipliers need to be applied to the jobs and incomes lost to arrive at the total impact (which consists of the direct, indirect and induced impacts). While the NAFTA-TAA data base attempts to cover some of these impacts by including job losses in "secondary" firms, it does not account for the often sizeable impacts in other sectors, including retailing and services, that are only indirectly affected (for example, by reduced spending of former factory workers in restaurants).

Finally, the Northeast has been shedding manufacturing jobs for decades. The question arises, has the pace of job losses in rural areas accelerated or remained unchanged since 1994? Figure 3 suggests that the rate has more or less remained unchanged. A statistical trend analysis reveals that while the rate of losses has increased slightly since 1994, that increase is not statistically different from zero.

Figure 3: Manufacturing Employment in Northeast Non-Metro U.S. Counties, 1969-1999



Summary and Conclusions

This analysis of the impact of NAFTA trade liberalization policies on employment in the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Northeast describes only one aspect of trade impacts (i.e., job losses and reduction of work hours). Furthermore, it does not capture any of the benefits associated with NAFTA. Furthermore, as Ojeda et al. (2000) point out, job gains/losses estimates should not be the sole method used to weigh the relative benefits and costs of free trade. Instead, they suggest that changes in economies of scale, technological progress, new investments, and increased productivity and efficiency in trade-liberalized sectors as well as the ability of the whole economy to reap these additional benefits are the most important measures of free trade policy.

However, because employment impacts do occur at the local level, knowing the geographic distribution of these impacts is important. The ability to understand the adjustment costs of trade policies such as NAFTA and to identify the risks of employment displacement is critical, since many rural areas of the Northeast are less diverse in industrial structure and potentially more susceptible to shifts in production to and import penetration from Mexico and Canada. The results provided here suggest that non-metropolitan areas have been relatively more affected than their metropolitan counterparts, although the effects are rather small.

Note: Data for individual counties are included in the web version of this document.

References

Hinojosa-Ojeda, Raul, et al. 2000. "The U.S. Employment Impacts of North American Integration After NAFTA: A Partial Equilibrium Approach," North American Integration and Development Center Working Paper Series.

North American Development Bank, NAFTA-TAA Certification Database, Internet Site: <<http://www.spsr.ucla.edu/NADBANK>>.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Internet Site: <http://wdsc.doleta.gov/trade_act>.

Appendix

Appendix Table 1
Northeast Manufacturing Industries
Mexico Impact (C1/C3/C6)

SIC	Industry	Certified Workers	Certified Firms	% Certified Workers	% Certified Firms
20	Food and Kindred Products	299	2	0.9%	0.8%
22	Textile Mill Products	803	11	2.5%	4.3%
23	Apparel and other textile products	5,839	65	17.8%	25.5%
24	Lumber and wood products	135	1	0.4%	0.4%
25	Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
26	Paper and allied products	448	4	1.4%	1.6%
27	Printing and publishing	383	5	1.2%	2.0%
28	Chemicals and allied products	768	10	2.3%	3.9%
29	Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-
30	Rubber & miscellaneous plastics products	537	6	1.6%	2.4%
31	Leather and leather products	902	8	2.8%	3.1%
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	2,721	15	8.3%	5.9%
33	Primary metal industries	485	7	1.5%	2.7%
34	Fabricated metal products	1,949	14	6.0%	5.5%
35	Industrial machinery and equipment	2,176	12	6.6%	4.7%
36	Electronic & other electronic equipment	5,765	52	17.6%	20.4%
37	Transportation Equipment	4,021	16	12.3%	6.3%
38	Instruments and related products	3,574	18	10.9%	7.1%
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,935	9	5.9%	3.5%
-	Total	32,740	255	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Authors' calculations, using North American Development Bank data.

Appendix Table 2
Northeast Manufacturing Industries
Canada Impact (C2/C4/C7)

SIC	Industry	Certified Workers	Certified Firms	% Certified Workers	% Certified Firms
20	Food and Kindred Products	514	7	4.3%	5.5%
22	Textile Mill Products	229	6	1.9%	4.7%
23	Apparel and other textile products	225	8	1.9%	6.3%
24	Lumber and wood products	265	2	2.2%	1.6%
25	Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-
26	Paper and allied products	1,269	10	10.7%	7.9%
27	Printing and publishing	61	3	0.5%	2.4%
28	Chemicals and allied products	529	8	4.5%	6.3%
29	Petroleum and coal products	99	2	0.8%	1.6%
30	Rubber & miscellaneous plastics products	583	7	4.9%	5.5%
31	Leather and leather products	304	2	2.6%	1.6%
32	Stone, clay, and glass products	323	4	2.7%	3.1%
33	Primary metal industries	1,585	7	13.4%	5.5%
34	Fabricated metal products	2,569	18	21.7%	14.2%
35	Industrial machinery and equipment	940	16	7.9%	12.6%
36	Electronic & other electronic equipment	651	14	5.5%	11.0%
37	Transportation Equipment	1,314	5	11.1%	3.9%
38	Instruments and related products	371	7	3.1%	5.5%
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	30	1	0.3%	0.8%
-	Total	11,861	127	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix Table 3
Northeast Nonmanufacturing Industries
All Countries

SIC	Industry	Certified Workers	Certified Firms	% Certified Workers	% Certified Firms
01	Agricultural Production Crops	211	2	4.6%	9.1%
02	Ag. Production Livestock & Animal Specialties	2	1	0.0%	4.5%
13	Oil And Gas Extraction	226	3	4.9%	13.6%
42	Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	74	1	1.6%	4.5%
49	Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	3,135	4	67.7%	18.2%
51	Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	1	1	0.0%	4.5%
73	Business Services	972	8	21.0%	36.4%
87	Engineering, Accounting, Res., & Mgmt. Services	11	2	0.2%	9.1%
-	Total	4,632	22	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix Table 4
NAFTA-TAA Certifications Per 10,000 Workers: Cumulative Total 1994-2000

Certifications		Certifications		Certifications		Certifications	
County	Per 10,000	County	Per 10,000	County	Per 10,000	County	Per 10,000
Fairfield, CT	6.2	Atlantic, NJ	6.6	Tompkins, NY	0.0	Bristol, RI	0.0
Hartford, CT	10.3	Bergen, NJ	9.1	Ulster, NY	5.9	Kent, RI	0.0
Litchfield, CT	0.0	Burlington, NJ	14.7	Warren, NY	51.5	Newport, RI	0.0
Middlesex, CT	0.0	Camden, NJ	8.4	Washington, NY	235.7	Providence, RI	0.0
New Haven, CT	7.0	Cape May, NJ	0.0	Wayne, NY	25.5	Washington, RI	0.0
New London, CT	2.2	Cumberland, NJ	78.9	Westchester, NY	0.0	Addison, VT	0.0
Tolland, CT	0.0	Essex, NJ	11.4	Wyoming, NY	76.2	Bennington, VT	116.0
Windham, CT	74.1	Gloucester, NJ	22.0	Yates, NY	0.0	Caledonia, VT	0.0
Kent, DE	0.0	Hudson, NJ	1.4	Adams, PA	10.0	Chittenden, VT	0.0
New Castle, DE	0.0	Hunterdon, NJ	27.8	Allegheny, PA	5.4	Essex, VT	0.0
Sussex, DE	0.0	Mercer, NJ	11.1	Armstrong, PA	0.0	Franklin, VT	0.0
Androscoggin, ME	30.1	Middlesex, NJ	0.0	Beaver, PA	1.5	Grand Isle, VT	0.0
Aroostook, ME	47.4	Monmouth, NJ	18.5	Bedford, PA	138.1	Lamoille, VT	0.0
Cumberland, ME	10.2	Morris, NJ	1.7	Berks, PA	119.9	Orange, VT	43.3
Franklin, ME	12.2	Ocean, NJ	2.5	Blair, PA	16.6	Orleans, VT	0.0
Hancock, ME	0.0	Passaic, NJ	12.4	Bradford, PA	0.0	Rutland, VT	0.0
Kennebec, ME	39.8	Salem, NJ	16.2	Bucks, PA	32.9	Washington, VT	0.0
Knox, ME	71.6	Somerset, NJ	2.5	Butler, PA	17.2	Windham, VT	0.0
Lincoln, ME	258.4	Sussex, NJ	0.0	Cambria, PA	7.8	Windsor, VT	17.9
Oxford, ME	52.3	Union, NJ	50.0	Cameron, PA	165.7	Barbour, WV	no data
Penobscot, ME	6.5	Warren, NJ	0.0	Carbon, PA	0.0	Berkeley, WV	0.0
Piscataquis, ME	0.0	Albany, NY	63.1	Centre, PA	45.5	Boone, WV	0.0
Sagadahoc, ME	0.0	Allegany, NY	0.0	Chester, PA	6.1	Braxton, WV	86.8
Somerset, ME	0.6	Bronx, NY	1.6	Clarion, PA	0.0	Brooke, WV	0.0
Waldo, ME	0.0	Broome, NY	55.6	Clearfield, PA	20.7	Cabell, WV	0.0
Washington, ME	29.0	Cattaraugus, NY	0.0	Clinton, PA	109.9	Calhoun, WV	0.0
York, ME	10.8	Cayuga, NY	120.9	Columbia, PA	87.8	Clay, WV	0.0
Allegany, MD	0.0	Chautauqua, NY	40.8	Crawford, PA	3.0	Doddridge, WV	0.0
Anne Arundel, MD	0.0	Chemung, NY	72.9	Cumberland, PA	4.6	Fayette, WV	0.0
Baltimore, MD	0.0	Chenango, NY	0.0	Dauphin, PA	32.3	Gilmer, WV	220.1
Calvert, MD	0.0	Clinton, NY	120.9	Delaware, PA	0.0	Grant, WV	135.1
Caroline, MD	0.0	Columbia, NY	0.0	Elk, PA	41.3	Greenbrier, WV	0.0
Carroll, MD	0.0	Cortland, NY	283.8	Erie, PA	130.3	Hampshire, WV	0.0
Cecil, MD	0.0	Delaware, NY	155.9	Fayette, PA	64.1	Hancock, WV	11.4
Charles, MD	0.0	Dutchess, NY	18.8	Forest, PA	0.0	Hardy, WV	0.0
Dorchester, MD	0.0	Erie, NY	14.9	Franklin, PA	44.9	Harrison, WV	0.0
Frederick, MD	0.0	Essex, NY	0.0	Fulton, PA	0.0	Jackson, WV	134.8
Garrett, MD	0.0	Franklin, NY	9.6	Greene, PA	0.0	Jefferson, WV	0.0
Harford, MD	0.0	Fulton, NY	67.3	Huntingdon, PA	35.1	Kanawha, WV	0.6
Howard, MD	0.0	Genesee, NY	47.1	Indiana, PA	9.7	Lewis, WV	0.0
Kent, MD	0.0	Greene, NY	0.0	Jefferson, PA	0.0	Lincoln, WV	0.0
Montgomery, MD	0.0	Hamilton, NY	0.0	Juniata, PA	0.0	Logan, WV	0.0
Prince George's, MD	0.4	Herkimer, NY	no data	Lackawanna, PA	62.6	McDowell, WV	0.0
Queen Anne's, MD	0.0	Jefferson, NY	10.2	Lancaster, PA	6.5	Marion, WV	69.6
St. Mary's, MD	0.0	Kings, NY	0.4	Lawrence, PA	2.0	Marshall, WV	0.0
Somerset, MD	0.0	Lewis, NY	26.7	Lebanon, PA	0.0	Mason, WV	87.4
Talbot, MD	0.0	Livingston, NY	38.4	Lehigh, PA	23.7	Mercer, WV	0.0
Washington, MD	0.0	Madison, NY	0.0	Luzerne, PA	15.9	Mineral, WV	141.3
Wicomico, MD	52.2	Monroe, NY	29.1	Lycoming, PA	70.9	Mingo, WV	0.0
Worcester, MD	0.0	Montgomery, NY	14.7	McKean, PA	31.7	Monongalia, WV	0.0
Baltimore city, MD	2.2	Nassau, NY	2.4	Mercer, PA	365.6	Monroe, WV	0.0
Barnstable, MA	0.0	New York, NY	2.0	Mifflin, PA	453.9	Morgan, WV	0.0
Berkshire, MA	28.3	Niagara, NY	28.0	Monroe, PA	no data	Nicholas, WV	0.0
Bristol, MA	33.3	Oneida, NY	61.0	Montgomery, PA	31.8	Ohio, WV	0.0
Dukes, MA	0.0	Onondaga, NY	89.0	Montour, PA	218.7	Pendleton, WV	61.7
Essex, MA	6.5	Ontario, NY	0.0	Northampton, PA	16.8	Pleasants, WV	0.0
Franklin, MA	13.3	Orange, NY	2.7	Northumberland, PA	5.7	Pocahontas, WV	0.0
Hampden, MA	7.3	Orleans, NY	201.6	Perry, PA	0.0	Preston, WV	0.0
Hampshire, MA	0.0	Oswego, NY	117.4	Philadelphia, PA	23.9	Putnam, WV	0.0
Middlesex, MA	3.2	Otsego, NY	0.0	Pike, PA	0.0	Raleigh, WV	0.0
Nantucket, MA	0.0	Putnam, NY	0.0	Potter, PA	0.0	Randolph, WV	182.7
Norfolk, MA	4.6	Queens, NY	7.7	Schuylkill, PA	85.4	Ritchie, WV	62.9
Plymouth, MA	2.2	Rensselaer, NY	0.0	Snyder, PA	125.3	Roane, WV	0.0
Suffolk, MA	0.0	Richmond, NY	0.0	Somerset, PA	17.8	Summers, WV	0.0
Worcester, MA	8.8	Rockland, NY	4.0	Sullivan, PA	842.1	Taylor, WV	0.0
Belknap, NH	0.0	St. Lawrence, NY	4.7	Susquehanna, PA	53.4	Tucker, WV	0.0
Carroll, NH	0.0	Saratoga, NY	9.5	Tioga, PA	13.3	Tyler, WV	0.0
Cheshire, NH	0.0	Schenectady, NY	49.5	Union, PA	55.7	Upshur, WV	26.1
Coos, NH	2.0	Schoharie, NY	0.0	Venango, PA	24.0	Wayne, WV	0.0
Grafton, NH	3.8	Schuyler, NY	0.0	Warren, PA	0.0	Webster, WV	0.0
Hillsborough, NH	0.0	Seneca, NY	0.0	Washington, PA	1.8	Wetzel, WV	0.0
Merrimack, NH	0.0	Steuben, NY	2.0	Wayne, PA	7.7	Wirt, WV	0.0
Rockingham, NH	5.5	Suffolk, NY	18.3	Westmoreland, PA	17.6	Wood, WV	0.0
Strafford, NH	25.5	Sullivan, NY	0.5	Wyoming, PA	0.0	Wyoming, WV	0.0
Sullivan, NH	72.9	Tioga, NY	0.0	York, PA	40.9		

Source: Center for North American Integration and Development, *NAFTA-TAA Certification Database*.
 Note: Counties in bold-face type are classified as Non-metropolitan.

The Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development

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The Northeast Center is one of four regional rural development centers in the nation that focuses specifically on rural challenges and opportunities. The Northeast Center provides support to the experiment stations and extension services of sixteen land-grant institutions in twelve northeastern states and the District of Columbia.

**NAFTA's Impact in Northeast US Counties:
An Analysis of Trade Adjustment Assistance Data
Rural County Business Report No. 2, October 2001**

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