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Population change in West Virginia with emphasis 1940-1960

Leonard Marion Sizer

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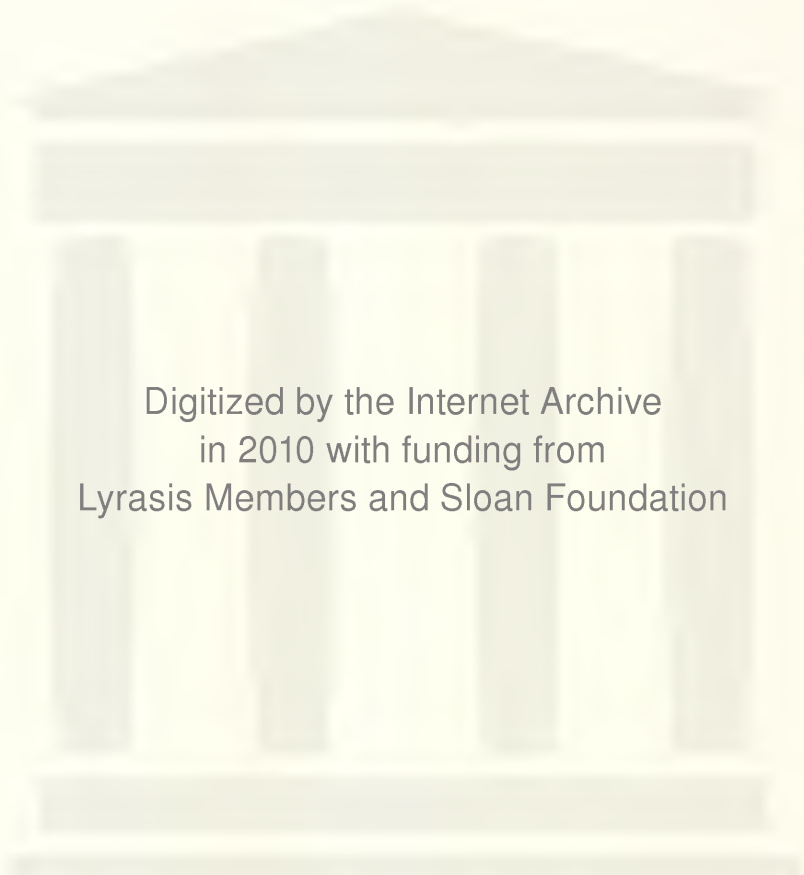
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Population Change in West Virginia With Emphasis 1940-1960



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Population Change in West Virginia With Emphasis 1940-1960

LEONARD M. SIZER



**West Virginia University
Agricultural Experiment Station**

**A. H. VanLandingham, Director
MORGANTOWN**

THE AUTHOR

Leonard M. Sizer is Associate Rural Sociologist in the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

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— L.M.S.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
A. H. VANLANDINGHAM, DIRECTOR
MORGANTOWN

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Summary

WEST VIRGINIA is undergoing the same general, social, and economic changes as the nation as a whole, as reflected in the census data. This observation has emerged persistently throughout the course of this study. When there have been differences, they have resulted partially from countervailing influences such as the geography of the State, drastic changes in the economy, and net out-migration. The twenty-year period 1940-60, which is the main focus of this study, appears to be one in which the influences of geographic and cultural isolation diminish as the technologies of modern industrial society advance.

In considering the similarity and differences between two trend lines at three points in time—in this instance, 1940, 1950, 1960—the differences are more of degree than of number.¹

Some of the most significant convergences between trends in West Virginia and the United States as a whole found in this study include:

1. West Virginia has followed the national trend toward increasing urbanization, although at a slower rate. The percentages of the West Virginia and United States populations, respectively, in 1940 were 28.1 per cent and 56.5 per cent and in 1960 they were 38.2 per cent and 69.5 per cent.
2. The age-sex distribution of the State's population has tended to follow the pattern of the United States, although this feature has been made ambiguous by the out-migration of the young adult.
3. West Virginia follows the national pattern of an increased fertility ratio 1940-50, but unlike the United States, which has a continued upward trend, the State registers a decline in this ratio, 1950-60. The fact that the nation has a larger percentage of women 20-24, the cohort which has the highest fertility rate, in its child producing age bracket may be largely responsible for this divergence.
4. Both West Virginia and the United States had increasing dependency ratios 1950-60 and, although the State still had a higher ratio in 1960 due to its growing number of younger dependents, it showed a decreased increase during the decade. Thus, the State and the nation tend to converge.
5. An increasing median years of education completed and the higher percentages of persons finishing high school and college characterize the State and the nation, but West Virginia had a decreased increase, 1950-60, with the exception of the high school levels of achievement. This decline in rate of growth reflects a greater out-migration of the more highly educated segments of the State's population.

¹Actually as one gives increasing specification, such as continued trend, same, increase, decrease, increased decrease, etc., as to what will be regarded as distinctly different, the number of combinations mount exponentially, lending significance to the repetition of somewhat similar patterns in given sets of data.

6. West Virginia and the United States display similar percentages of married, divorced, widowed, or single persons, 1940-60. They have had similar rates of growth in percentages married and divorced, with the exception of a decline in the percentage of West Virginia married females, 1950-60 decade.

7. The tendency toward convergence is shown in the area of family size. Although West Virginia families continue to be larger than those of the overall United States, the State's average family size declined, 1950-60, and the nation's average size increased. Surprisingly, West Virginia's rural farm population tends to follow the national pattern more clearly than does the State's urban population.

8. Both West Virginia and the United States showed an increasing percentage of persons in households and a decrease in the size of the household, 1950-60, but the State had a higher per cent in households and a higher population per household in 1950 and 1960.

9. Median incomes took a leap in West Virginia and the United States, 1949-59, but the percentage change was greater in each residential category for the United States. West Virginia's low median income reflects the State's large rural non-farm population which had a percentage change of only 59.3 per cent as opposed to a national change of 85.5 per cent. Despite this, West Virginia registered a 76.9 per cent change and the United States had a somewhat higher 84.2 per cent change.

10. Changes in West Virginia's pattern of employment by occupational groups, 1940-60, is the same as changes for the United States with the exception of larger percentages of the managers, officials, and proprietors group and the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group. Both the State and the nation showed an increase in professional and technical persons and women workers and a decrease in laborers.

Some of the most significant points of divergence between West Virginia and the United States found were:

1. There were fewer people in West Virginia in 1960 than in 1940, while the United States continued to grow in population. During the 1940's the State had an excess of births over deaths which offset its net-migration and produced a population gain. From an all-time high of 2,005,552 in 1950, the State dropped to 1,860,421 in 1960. This is largely due to mechanization of the coal industry, which resulted in a heavy out-migration from southern counties and a decline in the Negro population, which was concentrated in coal-producing areas.

2. West Virginia ranked high among the states in percentage of present population born in the State and low among states in the percentage born in other states and other countries. In 1960 the State had 82.2 per cent natural-born residents and this is an increase.

3. The State has had a much worse high school drop-out problem than has the nation, as reflected by percentages of persons 14-17 enrolled in school. In 1950 West Virginia had 91.4 per cent of those 14-15 and 65.3 per cent of those 16-17 in school, while the figures for the United States were 93.1 and 74.5, respectively. In 1960 the State had 89.7 per cent

of those 14-15 in school (a decline!) and 73.4 per cent of those 16-17, and the United States had 94.2 and 80.9.

4. In 1960 West Virginia had higher rates of unemployed and lower percentages of persons over 14 years in the labor force than was true for the United States as a whole. Male unemployment was 9.3 per cent in the State and 5.0 in the nation. Only 24.3 per cent of West Virginia females were in the labor force as opposed to 34.5 per cent in the United States; for males the figures were 67.8 and 77.4, respectively.

Population Change in West Virginia With Emphasis 1940-1960

LEONARD M. SIZER

WEST VIRGINIA has completed 104 years as a State. Prior to statehood all of present West Virginia was a part of Virginia, so the data for the State's area can be secured from the federal census back to 1790. Table 1 shows the total population of the State from 1790 to 1960 and its urban and rural components. It was not until 1840 that any town exceeded 2,500 persons. In 1860, at the time of the Civil War, only 5.3 per cent of the population was urban. In 1960 the State was 61.8 per cent rural, continuing as one of the most rural states of the United States.

The State had a steady and rapid rate of population growth throughout the 19th century when, except for the decade of the Civil War, each census recorded a growth of greater than 20 per cent. The first decade of the 20th century recorded a growth of 27.4 per cent and a high rate of growth extended through the next two decades with smaller amounts of growth in the 1930's and 1940's. For the first time, a loss was recorded in the 1950's.

The map (Figure 1) presents a summation of the aggregation of the population of the State as reflected by its center of population for 1790 and the succeeding decade.

The center of population for the State is an approximate point at which, if a straight line were rotated, approximately half of the population is on each side of the line.² The center of

population moved westward with the settlement of the State, and, later, southward with developments in the southern West Virginia coal fields.

The twenty-year period, 1940-1960, was one of rapid change for West Virginia as well as for the nation as a whole. These decades span America's entrance into the second World War and the Korean conflict, the post-war prosperity, and the lean recession years of 1954 and 1957. The last few years of the fifties signaled the advent of the space age and a new emphasis on education to meet the needs for greater achievement in the sciences.

The 1940's, with World War II, and the continued prosperity following the close of the war, sustained the demand for coal and agricultural products which contributed to West Virginia's continued, although small, population growth. During the 1950's, however, the improved technology in coal mining and the greater competitiveness of alternative fuels reduced the overall need for labor in the mining industry. No great expansion in the use of coal was possible. Food surpluses and the lack of adaptability to mechanization of many West Virginia farms because of rough terrain reduced the number and value of opportunities for West Virginia farmers. Other factors which contributed to the decline in population were the effects of foreign competition on the glass and ceramics industries, and the obsolescence of facilities in some industries. On the other hand, the continued development of the

²This is an iterative process which gives an approximate result. It is not the technique used by the Bureau of the Census.

chemical industry, the development of new materials, and the transportation advantage of the Ohio River were factors leading to population growth in certain areas of the State. The map (Figure 2) presents the percentage increase or decrease in population for each of the counties of the State. To illustrate the result of population change in terms of the resultant concentration of population in magisterial districts of the State, the density map (Figure 3) is presented.

During the 1940-1960 decades the grand

scale substitution of mechanical contrivances and automation for human labor and manipulative skill has made effective changes in the nature and kind of tasks performed by human labor. The reduction of the amount of heavy work and the obsolescence of old skills and training, together with the need for new ones, has generally upgraded the work which is required. These and other forces have led to changed conditions and have influenced the place of West Virginia among the other States of the nation.

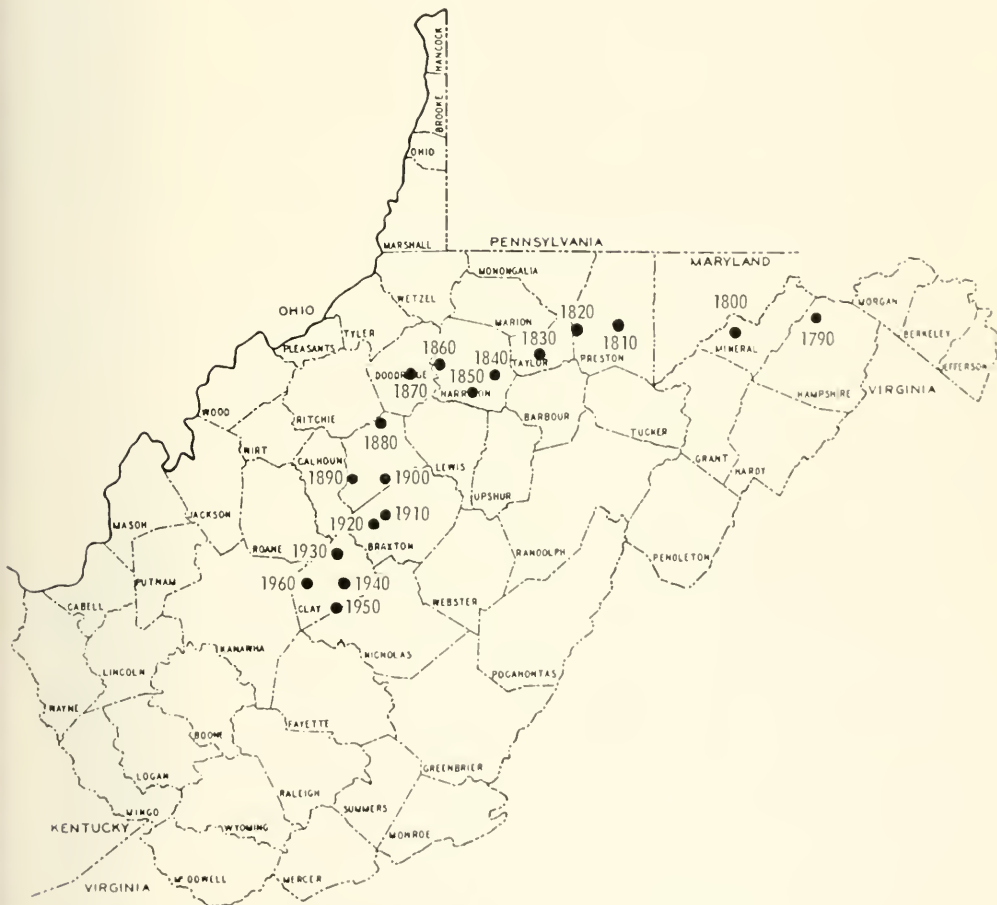


FIGURE 1. The center of population in West Virginia, 1790-1960

Residence Distribution of Population, 1960

The 1960 census makes possible a somewhat greater refinement of the total population of the State than is possible with the rural-urban classification (Table 2). The census does not permit a full picture of relative degrees of geographic isolation of some of the rural population, but it does provide data on the population living in places of various sizes and in rural and farm areas. Cities, towns, and villages account for 48.8 per cent of the population of West Virginia,

and the remaining 51.2 per cent live in remaining areas. Six and one-half per cent, however, are classified as farm residents. The largest single group, 44.6 per cent, remains rural non-farm without further specification as to residence. Substantial numbers of people live in what has been identified as "string towns" along the main highway. What portion of the rural population is accounted for by these is not known.

Components of Change in Total Population, 1940-1960

The total number of persons in a given area changes through time due to births, deaths, immigration, and out-migration. The impact of each of these factors on the population of West Virginia is indicated in Table 3.

Although there was a net out-migration from West Virginia during the 1940's, the excess of

births over deaths was such that a gain of 5.4 per cent in the total population occurred. During the 1950's, however, out-migration occurred at a rate which offset all the growth that might have resulted from the excess of births over deaths, plus a loss of an additional 145,000 people.

TABLE 2
West Virginia's Population,
by Residence Group, 1960

Residence Group	Number	Per Cent
Urban Territory		
50,000 +	222,823	12.0
25,000 -	128,587	7.0
10,000	136,016	7.3
5,000 -	94,260	5.1
2,500 -	83,818	4.5
2,500 + (unincorporated)	6,459	.3
Places under 2,500	8,321	.4
Other urban territory	30,817	1.6
TOTALS	711,101	38.2
Rural Territory	1,149,320	61.8
Incorporated Places		
0 - (2,499)	151,421	8.1
Unincorporated Places		
1,000 - (2,499)	46,312	2.5
Farm	120,938	6.5
Residual	830,649	44.6
TOTALS	1,860,421	100.0

TABLE 3
Components of Change in West Virginia's
Population, 1940-60

Population, April 1940		1,901,974
Natural Increase	+ 338,000 ¹	
Births	+ 511,000	
Deaths	- 173,000	
Net loss through migration	- 235,000	
Civilian	- 203,000	
Armed Forces	- 32,000	
Population, April 1950		2,005,552
Natural Increase	+ 302,000	
Births	+ 474,000	
Deaths	- 172,000	
Net loss through migration	- 447,000	
Civilian	- 427,000	
Armed Forces	- 20,000	
Population, April 1960		1,860,421

¹These are rounded estimates. Hence, they do not total to the Census figures.

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50A, Table 2, p. 7.

SOURCE: Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 304.
Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 47.

Changes in the Age-Sex Structure of West Virginia's Population

The population pyramids given in Figures 4, 5 and 6 represent a visual picture of the age-sex structure of West Virginia's population in 1940, 1950, and 1960. The age of the population of West Virginia is represented in five-year intervals on the vertical axis, and the male and female populations in thousands on the horizon-

tal bars to the left and right, respectively, of the center vertical axis.

A few of the major differences in these three population pyramids may be pointed out. In the 1940 pyramid the smaller number in 0-4 and 5-9 age groups than in the 10-14 and 15-19 groups gives evidence of the effects of the depression up-

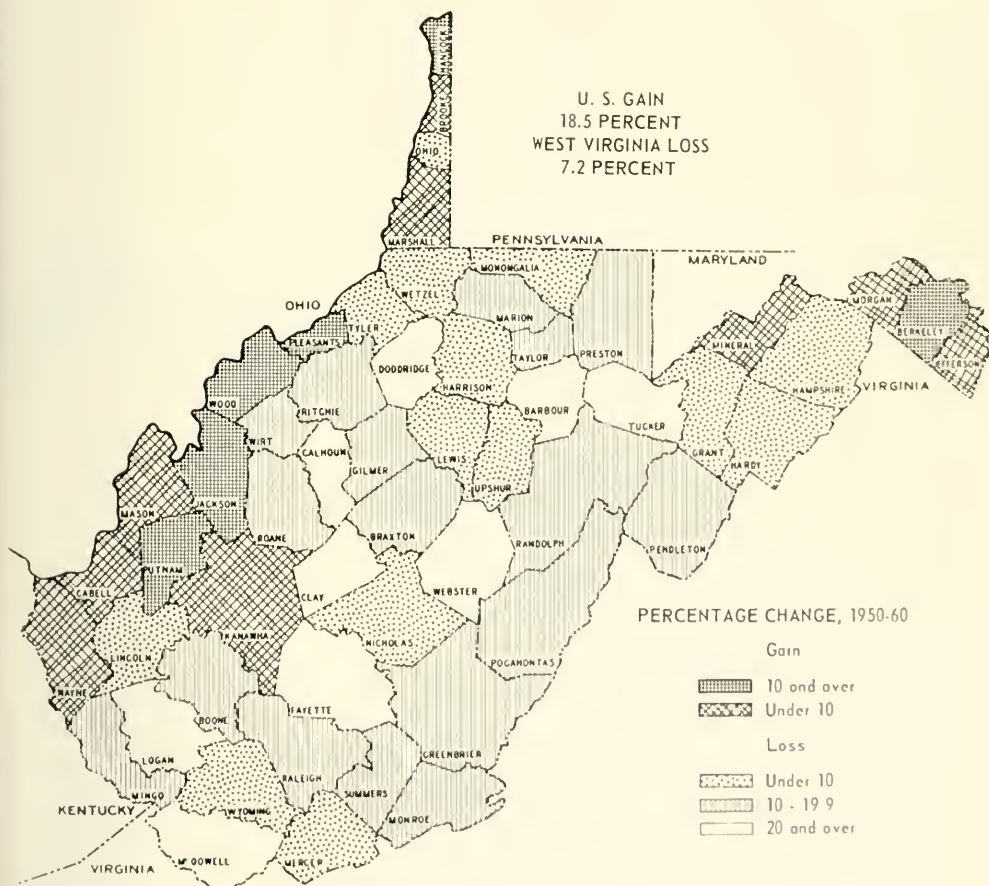


FIGURE 2. Change in population, West Virginia counties, 1950-1960

on the birth rates. The increased number of the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups in the 1950 pyramid fits the national pattern of increased birth rates during the war years and the post-war prosperity years. Comparisons of age cohorts in the 1940 and 1950 pyramids reveal the impact of net out-migration. When the 1960 data are compared with the 1950 data the effects of out-migration are even more pronounced. Also, the drop in the number of births during the 1950's, which is partially the results of the decreased numbers of

women in the child-bearing ages, is reflected in the smaller numbers of children 0-4 and 5-9 in 1960.

The age-sex composition of the population showing the net loss due to migration for the decades 1940-50 and 1950-1960 is presented in Figures 7 and 8. The general broadening of the 1950-1960 configuration, as compared to that for 1940-1950, illustrates the greater net out-migration in the latter decade which occurred in each comparable age-sex group.

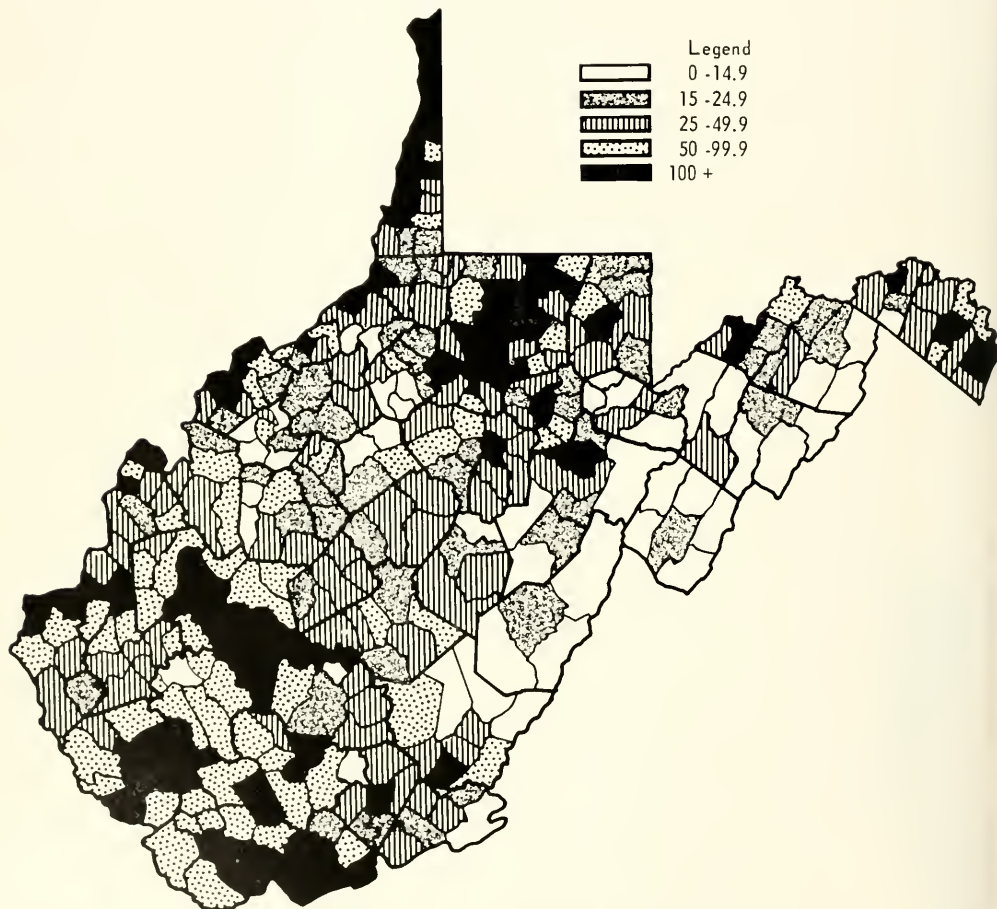


FIGURE 3. Population density, persons per square mile, by magisterial districts, West Virginia, 1960

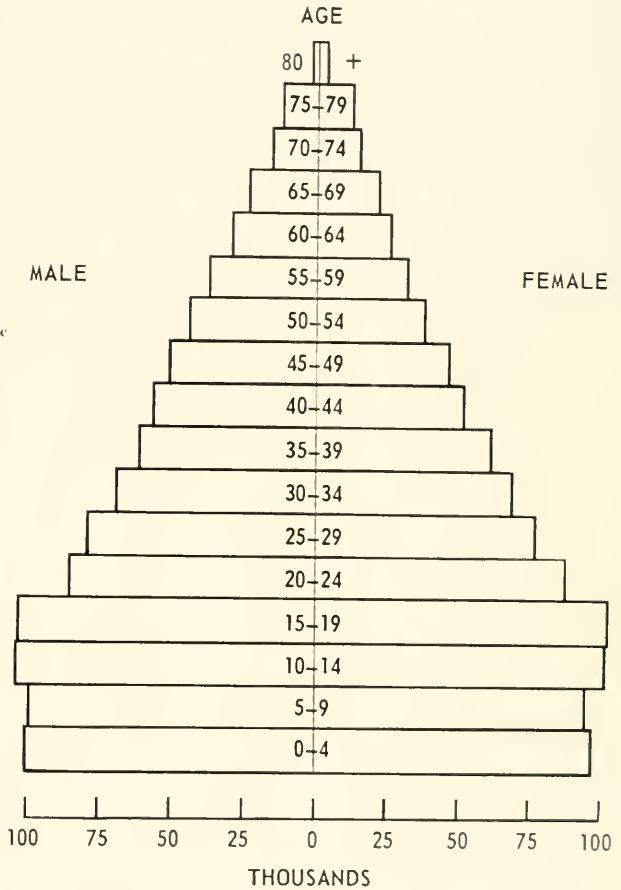


FIGURE 4. Total population, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1940

Fertility and Dependency Ratios

Fertility ratios have been developed by students of population to study population growth. The usual method to adjust for the difference between age-sex structure of populations is to divide the number of children under five by the number of females 15 years through 49 years of age and multiply by 1,000. The result is designated a fertility ratio.

Some effects of the social and economic conditions prevailing during the 1940's and 1950's may be clarified by consideration of ferti-

ty and dependency ratios.

Table 4 presents fertility ratios for the United States and West Virginia for 1940, 1950, and 1960 by residence classification.

The fertility ratios for 1940 are the lowest for both United States and West Virginia for all residence classes with the exception of West Virginia's 1960 rural-farm fertility ratio. For 1950 and 1960 the fertility rate of the United States as a whole and for the urban and rural non-farm populations were higher than they

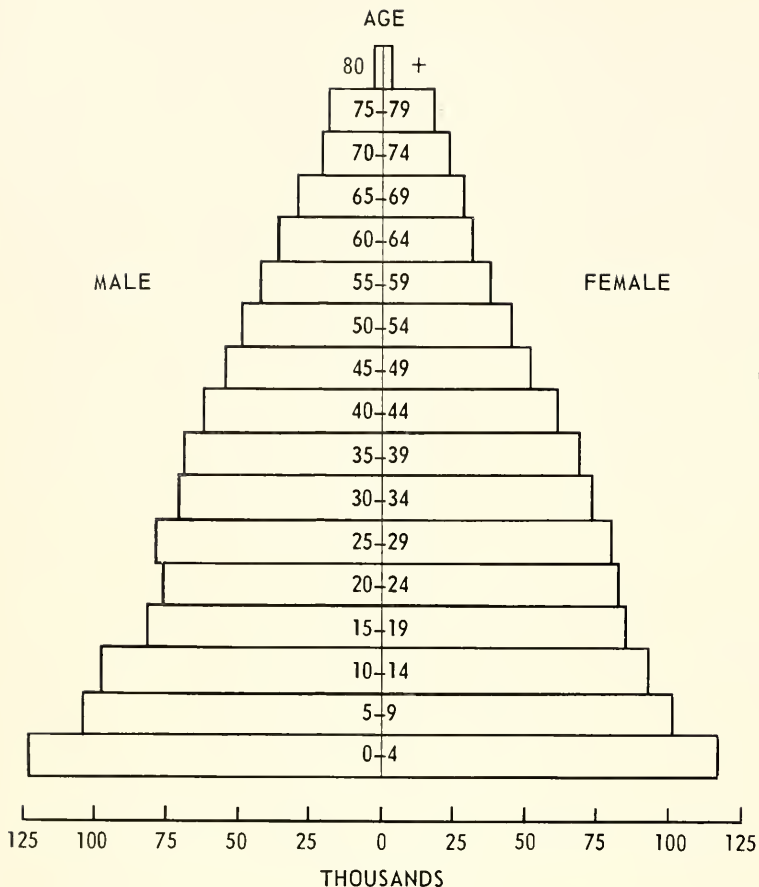


FIGURE 5. Total population, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1950

were in 1940. In 1960 the farm population's fertility ratio declined from the high in 1950.

While West Virginia's urban fertility ratio was larger in 1960 than in previous decades, its rural non-farm and rural farm populations had larger fertility ratios than the United States as a whole in 1940 and 1950, but smaller fertility ratios in 1960.

The 1940 fertility ratios were at a low because of the reduced number of births which accompanied the depression year. The years 1935-1939 are represented by births of the children in the age group under five. While the rural fertility ratios, except for West Virginia rural farm 1960,

remain higher than urban fertility ratios, there is a convergence in the size of the ratios in 1950 and 1960.¹ In keeping with this development, the 1960 West Virginia rural farm fertility ratio was lower than the urban fertility ratio. The decline in 1960 fertility ratios for West Virginia from the 1950 high is believed to be associated with the adverse economic conditions of the State as compared with the United States as a whole.²

¹Robinson, Warren C., "Urbanization and Fertility: The Non-Western Experience" *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, July 1963, Vol. XVI, No. 3, p. 292.

²Cook, Robert C., "Recession in Birth?" *Population Bulletin*, October 1958, Volume XIV, No. 6, p. 110.

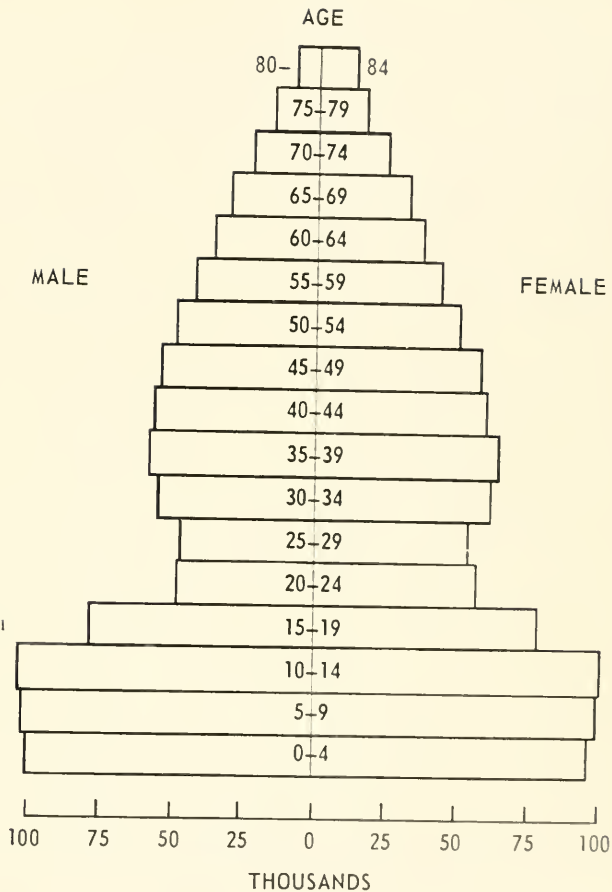


FIGURE 6. Total population, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1960

Dependency Ratios

The dependency ratio is the relationship of the non-productive age groups to those in the productive age groups and is a measure of the support burden carried by the latter group. Generally speaking, those age 20 to 64 years are either in the work force, continuing their education, or are housewives and mothers. Persons 15-19 have an ambiguous status and may be included in the dependent group or excluded entirely from the computations of dependency ratios. Persons age 0-14 and those 65 and over

are regarded as dependent. With but few exceptions the former individuals do not carry their own weight economically but are dependent upon parents, the state, or savings for support. Under modern social conditions, with retirement made possible by social security or other retirement programs, persons 65 and over are, as a group, less actively engaged in productive work through regular employment.

The foregoing aspects of dependency are taken into account in calculating dependency

AGE

1940 1950
 60-64 70-74
 55-59 65-69
 50-54 60-64
 45-49 55-59
 40-44 50-54
 35-39 45-49
 30-34 40-44
 25-29 35-39
 20-24 30-34
 15-19 25-29
 10-14 20-24
 5-9 15-19
 0-4 10-14

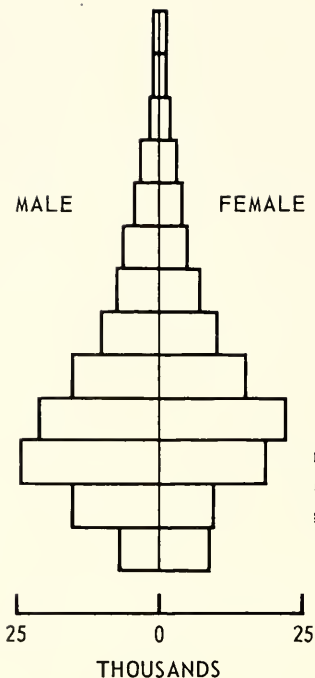


FIGURE 7. Net change due to migration, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1940-1950

TABLE 4

Fertility Ratios for the United States and West Virginia, by Residence, 1940, 1950, and 1960

Year	Subject	Fertility Rates ¹				
		Total	Urban	Rural Total	Rural Non Farm	Rural Farm
1940	United States	292	229	397	361	432
	West Virginia	396	238	473	468	482
1950	United States	418	372	513	504	526
	West Virginia	476	357	571	576	585
1960	United States	489	469	513	508	520
	West Virginia	455	409	490	500	392

¹Children 0-4 years of age divided by females 15-49 (multiplied by 100).

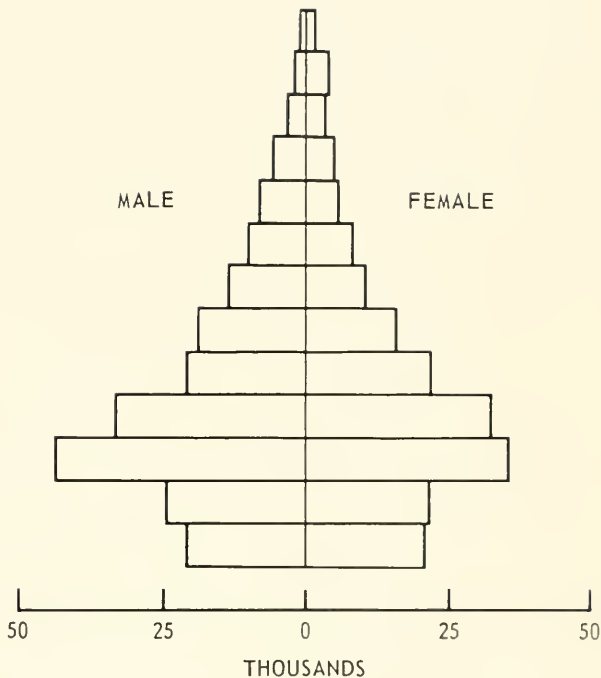
Source: U. S. Census of Population 1950, Vol. II, Part 48, Table 15, p. 27.

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D Table 47, p. 153.

AGE

1950	1960
60-64	70-74
55-59	65-69
50-54	60-64
45-49	55-59
40-44	50-54
35-39	45-49
30-34	40-44
25-29	35-39
20-24	30-34
15-19	25-29
10-14	20-24
5-9	15-19
0-4	10-14

FIGURE 8. Net loss due to migration, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1950-1960



ratios: the ratio of the number aged 0-14, plus the number 65 and over, to the number aged 20-64 times 1,000. Comparison of the younger and the older age dependents are made separately without performing the addition.

Figure 9 (Dependency Ratios) shows dependency ratios in 1950 and 1960 for the residence groups of West Virginia and for the United States. In 1960, as in 1950, West Virginia's total dependency as measured by the ratios was greater than for the United States as a whole. By 1960 the growth in ratio of the younger dependents was greater for the United States than for West Virginia but was not enough to overcome the size of lead which West Virginia held in 1950.

In 1950 West Virginia had a smaller ratio of older dependents than the United States, but in 1960 West Virginia's ratio of this group ex-

ceeded that of the United States.

Reference to the figures, which present the data by residence classification, indicates differing developments. The greatest differences are in the changes in the ratio as related to the farm population. There was a decline of 170 in the ratio of the younger dependents for West Virginia compared to a decline of just 2 for the United States. West Virginia's rural non-farm population made possible its sustained lead among the younger age dependents, although the urban and rural-farm dependency ratios for West Virginia were exceeded by those of the United States. For the older age dependents the urban and rural-farm population contributed to the higher ratio for West Virginia as compared to the United States. While the dependency ratios for West Virginia and the United States as a

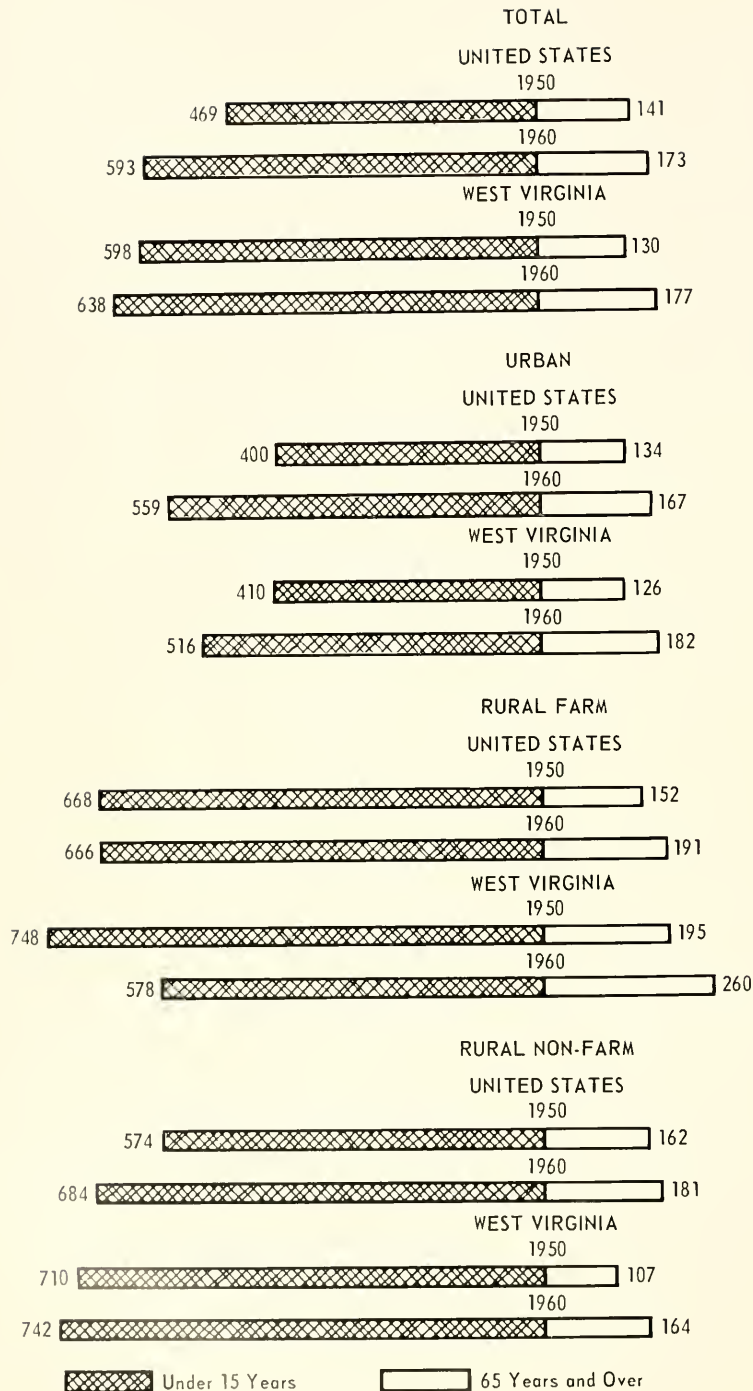


FIGURE 9. Dependency ratios, by residence and totals, United States and West Virginia, 1950-1960

whole converged in the decade of the 1950's, this pattern was not consistent for the residential classifications.

To obtain a full picture of the disparity of the dependency load of West Virginia as compared to the United States, account must be taken of the relationship of the labor force to the total population in each. For West Virginia 538,000 of the 1,860,421 total population, or 28.9 per cent, were in the labor force, while in the United States

36.0 per cent were in the labor force in 1960. Those in the labor force in West Virginia had a greater dependency load than the United States as a whole. There were 2.46 other persons not in the labor force in West Virginia as compared to 1.77 for the United States as a whole. This disparity is further aggravated by a higher percentage of unemployed in the labor force for West Virginia than for the United States as a whole.

MIGRATION

Lifetime Migration to and from West Virginia

In the 1960 Census of Population and Housing information was collected concerning state of birth and place of residence on April 1, 1960.

The state of birth data were based upon a 25 per cent sample and expanded to represent the entire population. Of the 1,860,421 living in West Virginia in 1960, 1,528,469 or 82.2 per cent were born in West Virginia; 274,715 or 14.8 per cent were born in other states. There were 33,374 whose state of birth was not recorded, and 23,863 or 1.3 per cent foreign born. West Virginia ranked low among the states in percentage born in other states and those born abroad. Over the past several decades the percentage of persons who have been born in the State and recorded as living there has been increasing. This contrasts with those states, notably those of the South, which have exceeded West Virginia's percentages of state-born residents but whose percentage of state-born residents has been declining. Of the persons still alive who were born in West Virginia, 38.8 per cent have moved elsewhere; of the native-born persons living in West Virginia, 15.2 per cent came from other states.

The data on the white, non-white population indicates a further contrast; 38.4 per cent of the white population have left the State as compared to 48.0 per cent of the non-whites. This is contrasted to 27.1 and 28.5 per cent, respectively, for the nation as a whole. This contrast for West Virginia is illuminated by a knowledge of

heavy occupational concentration of non-white males in mining, together with the sharp decline in such employment by the 1960 census date. On the other hand, 14.3 per cent of the native white population were born in other states of the United States, whereas 33 per cent of the native non-white population living in West Virginia were born in other states. Evidence seems to indicate the rise and fall of economic opportunities for non-whites in West Virginia has been tied to a single lifetime span in the development of West Virginia's coal.

The total native-born population of West Virginia was 1,528,469 in 1960. The 274,615 persons who were born in some other state and living in West Virginia are shown by state of birth in column 1 of Table 5. The number of those born in West Virginia and whose residence was other than West Virginia in 1960, is presented in column 2 of Table 5.

Whereas Table 5 indicates the interchange, the data based upon the contiguous—non-contiguous states indicate that 574,881 or 59 per cent are living in contiguous states whereas 396,186 have moved to non-contiguous states. Likewise, for the residents born in other states 197,045 or 54 per cent came from contiguous states and 77,670 from non-contiguous states. These contrast with the United States as a whole, where 40 per cent of the native migrants come from or go to contiguous states.

Source and Destination of Migrants to and from West Virginia, 1955-1960

Included as a part of the 1960 Census of Population taken for April 1, 1960, was an inquiry as to the place of residence on April 1, 1955. This question was asked of a 25 per cent sample and the data gathered is being used to represent the total population movement between those dates. These data have been compiled and have been published in a special report.³

According to this report, as shown in Table 6, there were 1,664,130 people 5 years of age and older living in West Virginia on April 1, 1960. Of these, 937,571 or 56.3 per cent were living in the same house as they were on April 1, 1955; 704,849 were living in different houses on April 1, 1955; 4,115 had moved in from abroad; and 17,595 had moved but place of residence in 1955 was not reported. In the meantime some 229,222 persons had moved to some other state and were recorded in the 1960 Census as having lived in West Virginia in 1955. Of the 704,849 living in different houses in 1955, 500,791 were living in the same county, 112,015 in another county of the same state, and 92,043 in another state.

Table 7 is given to show the source of movement and the census results of population mobility as of 1960. West Virginia's population appears uniformly more stable with larger percentages in the same house, same county if not same house, and same state rather than a different state. It should be kept in mind that this does not take into account the 229,222 out-migrants from the State.

The residents of those who migrated from the State are shown in Table 7 together with the source of in-migrants to West Virginia.

The total lost through net-migration is 137,179 which seems scarcely large enough even for non-reporting if the 447,000 for the ten-year period 1950-1960 is correct. The total 137,179 would need to be revised upward somewhat if the known discrepancy of non-reporting of 1955 place of residence is taken into account. The 137,000 figure seems to be reasonable, however, if the

TABLE 5
The Lifetime Migration of Native Population to and from West Virginia

Regions. Division, States	State of Birth, Residence in W. Va. 1960	Born in W. Va., Residence in 1960
NORTHEAST	52,866	129,657
New England	3,831	12,055
Maine	505	989
New Hampshire	322	590
Vermont	233	265
Massachusetts	1,672	4,685
Rhode Island	327	1,317
Connecticut	772	4,209
Middle Atlantic	49,135	117,602
New York	6,815	28,795
New Jersey	2,643	15,591
Pennsylvania	39,677	73,216
NORTH CENTRAL	69,403	415,115
East North Central	63,681	400,593
Ohio	50,739	311,134
Indiana	4,208	17,513
Illinois	4,222	23,953
Michigan	3,478	45,617
Wisconsin	1,034	2,376
West North Central	5,722	14,522
Minnesota	637	1,629
Iowa	1,066	1,713
Missouri	1,800	5,116
North Dakota	253	305
South Dakota	226	372
Nebraska	634	1,380
Kansas	1,106	4,007
SOUTH		
(Less W. Va.)	147,633	337,199
South Atlantic		
(Less W. Va.)	93,717	273,807
Delaware	552	5,604
Maryland	15,223	76,937
District of Columbia	2,006	12,470
Virginia	58,673	92,371
North Carolina	9,528	15,260
South Carolina	2,513	6,002
Georgia	3,309	7,645
Florida	1,913	57,518
East South Central	48,446	35,144
Kentucky	32,733	21,223
Tennessee	7,069	8,555
Alabama	7,375	3,697
Mississippi	1,269	1,669

³ U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PG. (2)23, Table 16, p. 72.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Regions, Division, States	State of Birth, Residence in W. Va. 1960	Born in W. Va., Residence in 1960
West South Central	5,470	23,248
Arkansas	983	1,780
Louisiana	725	3,144
Oklahoma	1,291	5,287
Texas	2,471	18,037
WEST	4,713	89,096
Mountain	1,927	23,665
Montana	254	1,267
Idaho	141	1,242
Wyoming	177	781
Colorado	672	4,641
New Mexico	188	4,012
Arizona	303	9,087
Utah	128	1,132
Nevada	64	1,503
Pacific	2,786	65,431
Washington	600	7,280
Oregon	194	3,637
California	1,753	51,570
Alaska	121	1,516
Hawaii	188	1,428
TOTALS (Less W. Va.)	274,615	971,067

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960 PC(2)-2A Table 18, p. 20.

Census Bureau report¹⁸ is correct in its finding that almost two-thirds of West Virginia's total population loss of 150,000 occurred between 1950 and 1955.

Contiguity is the dominant theme, as was the case relating state of birth data in interpreting the number of in-migrants, but this theme is not nearly as applicable in considering the number of out-migrants. The migration exchange ratio with Florida is 10 to 1, with California 5 to 1, and with New Mexico 9 to 1. The largest exchange is with the State of Ohio. Over 25,000 in-migrants come from Ohio as compared to 67,704 out-migrants. This is a 2.7 to 1 exchange ratio. These data contain additional information on migration and hold promise of contributing insight about the nature of the migration that takes place.

¹⁸Current Population Report Series, No. 229 May 22, 1961, p. 25.

TABLE 6
Movement of Population 5 Years of Age and Older,
West Virginia and United States, 1955-1960

Place of Residence in 1960 and Migration Status	Number		Per Cent	
	United States	West Virginia	United States	West Virginia
Population 5 years old and over	159,003,807	1,664,130	100.0	100.0
Same house	79,331,022	937,571	49.9	56.3
Different house in U.S.	75,185,793	704,849	47.3	42.4
Same county	47,461,137	500,791	29.8	30.1
Different county	27,724,656	204,058	17.4	12.3
Same state	13,583,173	112,015	8.5	6.7
Different state	14,141,483	92,043	8.9	5.5
Abroad	2,002,822	4,115	1.3	0.2
Place of prior residence not reported	2,484,170	17,595	1.6	1.1

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-601 Table 12, p. 4.
U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-10 Table 11, p. 4.

Education of the People of West Virginia; Completed and in Process

Modern society is organized, predominately, around work. For most people, under most circumstances, to learn the identity of the occupation of a person is crucial to interact with the person with self-assurance.

In the section relating to occupations the rapid growth of occupations which require extensive training is noted, as well as a decline in occupations for which little or no specific train-

TABLE 7

**Migration to and from West Virginia by
Region, Division, and State, 1955-1960**

Regions, Division, States	Residence W. Va. 1960 Residence in 1955	Residence W. Va. 1955 Residence in 1960
NORTHEAST	16 207	26,627
New England	1,799	3,585
Maine	214	380
New Hampshire	91	146
Vermont	75	75
Massachusetts	699	1,411
Rhode Island	250	515
Connecticut	470	1,058
Middle Atlantic	14,408	23,042
New York	3,172	6,365
New Jersey	1,703	3,716
Pennsylvania	9,533	12,961
NORTH CENTRAL	34 809	89,270
East North Central	33,153	86 060
Ohio	25,029	67,704
Indiana	2,005	4 277
Illinois	2,333	7,103
Michigan	3,341	6 474
Wisconsin	445	502
West North Central	1,656	3,210
Minnesota	240	426
Iowa	161	351
Missouri	499	1,188
North Dakota	67	71
South Dakota	57	100
Nebraska	160	326
Kansas	472	748

Regions, Division, States	Residence W. Va. 1960 Residence in 1955	Residence W. Va. 1955 Residence in 1960
SOUTH	36 702	95,493
South Atlantic	26,393	78 142
Delaware	621	1,512
Maryland	6,486	14,397
District of Columbia	1,570	3,511
Virginia	11,360	24,936
West Virginia	--	--
North Carolina	2,027	5 343
South Carolina	988	2,155
Georgia	937	2,685
Florida	2,404	23,603
East South Central	7,441	10,896
Kentucky	5,063	6,800
Tennessee	1,519	2 507
Alabama	606	1,110
Mississippi	253	479
West South Central	2,868	6,455
Arkansas	299	306
Louisiana	347	805
Oklahoma	350	838
Texas	1,872	4,506
WEST	4,325	17,832
Mountain	1,291	5,795
Montana	76	249
Idaho	65	241
Wyoming	99	122
Colorado	345	861
New Mexico	237	1,523
Arizona	291	2,238
Utah	75	238
Nevada	103	323
Pacific	3,034	12,037
Washington	639	1,032
Oregon	109	343
California	1,838	9,596
Alaska	223	553
Hawaii	225	513
TOTALS	92,043	229,222

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(2)-2B, Table 16, p. 72.

ing is required. Table 8 presents the different amounts of schooling for the United States and West Virginia. The percentages of population of West Virginia in the high school and college categories for 1960 approximate those of the United States in 1950, and the 1950 percentages in those groups approximate those of the United States for 1940.

While the number of persons in the college level groups grew for West Virginia in both decades, the rate of growth did not match the national rate. For the high school levels of achievement West Virginia's growth exceeded that of the nation as a whole. West Virginia's percentages at this level remained 20 per cent below that of the United States.

Among the factors which are known to be related to years of school completed are age, sex, and residence. Information for years of schooling completed by age and sex for the United States and West Virginia is given in Tables 9 and 10 so as to show, where possible, comparable age groups. Comparing West Virginia's median education by age groups and sex for 1960 with that of the United States, there seems to be less of a discrepancy among the older age groups than among the younger age groups for each sex. This

information together with the decline in median grade of schooling between 1950 and 1960 for the age groups 25-34 (1950 ages) compared to some increase for the United States, is due, perhaps to a differential in the migrant populations, and suggests that the out-migrants from West Virginia had more schooling.

Table 11 is given to show the relative amounts of schooling for the residential groups by sex. The pattern for the United States as a whole (not shown) is similar to that of West Virginia with greater percentages of persons of more education in each of the residence and sex groups, except for West Virginia's rural-farm group in which the percentage of college graduates of both sexes exceeded that of the United States as a whole. Since West Virginia had twice the percentage of total rural population as the United States as a whole, 61.8 per cent compared to 30.1, this fact needs to be taken into account. However, the overall picture is that of lesser amounts of schooling compared to the nation as a whole. There are some serious questions as to favorable achievement in regard to completed schooling in the 1950-1960 decade as it relates to overall progress of West Virginia compared to the United States as a whole.

TABLE 8

Percentage Distribution of the Population 25 Years and Over, by Years of Schooling Completed, United States and West Virginia, 1940-60

Schooling in Years	United States						West Virginia				Percentage Change			
	United States			West Virginia			1950-1960		1940-1950					
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.		
None	3.8	2.6	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.2								
Grades 1-4	9.9	8.6	6.0	13.0	11.4	8.8								
5-6	11.6	9.3	7.5	17.7	14.3	11.4								
7	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.9	8.4	8.1								
8	28.2	20.8	17.5	31.2	25.3	23.5								
High School														
1-3	15.2	17.3	19.3	9.7	13.3	15.5	11.6	16.5	13.8	37.1				
4	14.3	30.8	24.6	9.3	14.9	19.1	18.3	28.2	45.6	60.2				
College 1-3	5.5	7.3	8.8	5.1	5.6	6.2	20.5	10.7	32.7	9.8				
4 or more	4.6	6.2	7.6	3.4	4.4	5.2	22.6	18.2	34.8	29.4				
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
Median Years Completed	8.4	9.3	10.5	7.8	8.5	8.8	12.9	3.5	10.6	9.0				

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 173, p. 104

U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-50C, Table 47, p. 101

School Enrollment

Since 1940, progress toward increased school enrollment in all age groups is indicated by Table 12. The progress occurred in each decade for each age group except for enrollment of the 14-15 year age group, which showed a decline to 89.7 per cent enrollment from the 91.4 per cent enrollment in 1950.

Table 13 is shown to compare the progress of West Virginia in school enrollment by age groups and residence class with that of the United States. Recognizing that West Virginia does not generally provide kindergarten for children, the discrepancies in enrollment per-

centages for the 5-6 year old group is evident. The discrepancy of the 4.4 per cent among the 14-15 year old group and the 7.5 per cent discrepancy in the 16-17 year old group gives emphasis to the size of West Virginia's school drop-out problem. World War II veterans enrolled in college in 1950 may contribute to an ambiguity of the data for comparative purposes for the 22-24 year age group. While progress for the State has been achieved, the data suggests that, in as far as the United States pattern of school enrollment may be a standard, further effort is necessary if that level is to be achieved.

TABLE 9
Median School Years Completed, by Age and Sex, United States and West Virginia, 1960 and 1950

Age		United States				West Virginia			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
14-24		10.6		11.0		9.9		10.5	
25-29		12.3		12.3		12.0		12.0	
30-34	20-24	12.1	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.7	10.3	11.6	11.4
35-39	25-29	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.1	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.6
40-44	30-34	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.8	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.8
45-49	35-39	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
50-54	40-44	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.1	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.7
55-59	45-49	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.2		8.5	
60-64	50-54	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4
65-69	55-59	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	7.4		8.1	
70-74	60-64	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.1
75+	65+	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	6.8	6.8	8.0	7.7

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 103, p. 222.

TABLE 10
Median School Years Completed, by Residence and Sex, West Virginia 1960

Age Groups	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14-24	11.0	11.4	9.4	10.1	9.6	10.0
25-29	12.4	12.3	10.4	10.8	10.0	11.0
30-34	12.3	12.3	9.5	10.4	9.3	10.3
35-44	12.1	12.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.9
45-54	10.1	10.3	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.6
55-64	8.6	8.8	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.3
65-74	8.1	8.4	6.4	7.4	7.7	8.2
75+	8.0	8.3	6.1	6.8	7.2	8.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 103, p. 223.

Marital Status and Family Characteristics

In the introductory section the historical and social economic influences present in the

United States and West Virginia have been identified. Table 14 shows the changes in mari-

TABLE 11
Proportion of Population 25 Years of Age and Over by Sex, Residence, and Years of School Completed, West Virginia, 1960

Years of School Completed	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Persons 25 yrs. of age and over reporting	192,425	221,729	254,930	261,836	34,858	33,953	482,213	517,518
None	1.8	1.5	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.1	2.6	1.8
Grades 1 to 4	6.4	4.7	13.8	9.0	11.7	7.1	10.7	7.0
5 and 6	8.3	7.9	14.5	13.3	14.4	12.1	12.0	10.9
7	6.4	5.8	10.0	8.9	10.4	9.0	8.6	7.6
8	19.0	19.8	24.4	25.8	34.5	36.9	23.0	24.0
High School 1 to 3	16.3	17.5	13.7	16.4	8.1	11.4	14.3	16.5
4	22.0	27.4	13.3	17.2	12.1	13.5	16.7	21.3
College 1 to 3	9.3	9.1	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.3	6.0	6.5
4 or more	10.4	6.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	6.1	4.4
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median Years Completed	10.5	10.8	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.7	9.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Tables 17 and 48, pp. 100-101

TABLE 12
School Enrollment, by Age, for the State, 1940-60

Age	1960			1950			1940		
	Popula- tion	Enrolled in School Number	Per- cent	Popula- tion	Enrolled in School Number	Per- cent	Popula- tion	Enrolled in School Number	Per- cent
Total, 5-24 yrs.	664,399	461,171	69.4	723,545	439,310	60.7	777,092	440,123	56.6
5-6 years old	79,347	36,030	45.4	82,765	31,445	38.0	78,491	22,559	28.7
7-13 years old	289,368	278,377	96.2	278,500	265,015	95.2	277,654	266,355	95.9
14 and 15	67,839	60,873	89.7	73,370	67,065	91.4	82,621	73,408	88.8
16 and 17	70,977	52,117	73.4	67,180	43,895	65.3	83,015	47,852	57.6
18 and 19	52,435	21,022	40.1	62,570	17,075	27.3	81,834	21,008	25.7
20 and 21	43,819	7,813	17.8	62,680	7,720	12.3	72,021	6,147	8.5
22 to 24	60,614	4,939	8.1	96,480	7,095	7.4	101,456	2,794	2.8

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 45, p. 99.

TABLE 13

Per Cent of Total Population 5 to 24 Years Old Enrolled in School, by Residence, West Virginia and United States, 1960 and 1950

Age	Total			Urban			Rural Non-Farm			Rural Farm					
	1960		1950	1960		1950	1960		1950	1960		1950			
	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.	W.Va. U.S.				
Total, 5-24 years old	69.4	71.7	60.7	62.5	69.9	72.5	59.4	62.8	69.0	68.8	59.6	59.5	68.8	73.9	63.6
5-6 years ¹	45.4	63.8	38.0	55.8	48.0	69.5	43.8	64.8	44.4	53.0	36.6	36.9	40.4	48.1	34.7
7-13	96.2	97.5	95.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	96.3	96.2	95.8	97.1	94.9	95.5	95.6	97.2	94.4
14-15	89.7	94.1	91.4	93.1	93.8	94.9	94.6	94.9	88.0	92.6	90.8	92.1	88.6	93.0	88.4
16-17	73.4	80.9	65.3	74.5	80.0	82.0	77.2	79.1	70.2	77.8	61.6	70.2	71.9	81.8	59.1
18-19	40.1	42.1	27.3	32.3	49.6	45.2	36.3	36.5	34.6	33.9	22.9	25.6	31.6	38.9	22.4
20-21	17.8	21.1	12.3	16.3	27.6	24.9		20.3	10.9	11.8			8.5	10.1	
22-24							15.3				5.5	8.0			
20-24 ²	8.1	10.2	7.4	10.7	12.6	12.0	13.0	4.7	5.8		6.0	4.8			

¹Includes kindergarten enrollment

Source: 1950 Census of Population and 1960 Census of Population, Table 42 - U. S., p. 92.

²Data for ages 20-21, 22-24 for West Virginia not available.

Source: Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 44, p. 99.

Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 168, p. 372.

Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Part 48, Table 18, p. 32.

tal status which occurred during the period. For the United States and West Virginia the percentage of married and divorced males has increased each decade; correspondingly the percentage of single males has declined. The percentage of widowed males has increased slightly for West Virginia (.1 per cent) each decade, while for the United States a decline of 0.8 per cent occurred over two decades.

The percentage of single females declined each decade with the greater decline occurring during the forties. Correspondingly, with the exception of a decline of the number married 1950-1960 for West Virginia, there were increases each decade. The increase among widowed females was consistent, with greater gains and a higher percentage for West Virginia from a substantially lower percentage in 1940 than for the United States.

For both male and female there was a consistent pattern of gains in the percentage of divorced persons, with higher percentages for the United States than West Virginia and for females than males in each census year.

In interpreting the greater percentages of those widowed and divorced among females one needs to be aware of the difference in sex ratio

(number of males per hundred females) which is given in the table.

Tables 15 and 16 are presented to show the trend toward younger marriage ages and the resultant differential as reflected in the residential classification. There is an increase in the percentage of single persons 20-24 years of age, but more noticeably for females in 1960. Preoccupation with additional years of education may forestall any further decline in the percentage of single persons in this age group.

Table 16 summarizes the pattern of marital status by residence. Since age is an important factor in marital status, Table 17 is presented to show the differences in percentages of single persons, both male and female by residence. Urban males marry at an earlier age; a consistently lower percentage of urban males are single in each age group. Higher percentages of single males and females are farm residents. Patterns of single male and female rural non-farm residents differ. There are smaller percentages of single rural non-farm females than single urban females and larger percentages of single rural males than single urban males. A further analysis of these differential patterns would be necessary to assess the significance of these data. The

TABLE 14
Marital Status of the Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex, by Percentage, United States and West Virginia, 1960, 1950, and 1940

Sex and Marital Status	1960		1950		1940	
	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.
Males, 14 years and over (total number)	61,362,055	627,445	54,861,754	692,105	50,770,305	688,306
Single	25.1	26.0	26.4	27.2	34.8	35.9
Married	69.1	68.2	67.4	67.5	59.7	59.6
Widowed	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.6
Divorced	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.9
Females, 14 years and over (total number)	64,913,989	667,970	57,289,043	707,775	50,687,539	660,944
Single	19.1	20.0	20.0	20.7	27.6	28.1
Married	65.9	65.1	65.8	66.8	59.5	61.5
Widowed	12.2	12.3	11.8	10.2	11.3	9.2
Divorced	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.3
Sex ratio ¹		93.9		97.8	100.2	104.1

¹Number of males per hundred females.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50B, Table 18, p. 31
U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-1B, Table 19, p. 150

evidence suggests that marriage may be a factor for the female to maintain a rural non-farm residence. The alternative is to migrate. A compul-

sion to marry as an alternative to migration perhaps is not as strong for the non-farm rural male nor for the farm resident of either sex.

TABLE 15
Per Cent of Single Males and Females 14 Years and Over, for Selected Age Groups, West Virginia, 1940, 1950, 1960

Ages	Males			Females		
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
14	99.9	99.3	99.5	99.8	97.5	98.9
15-19	98.1	96.7	96.9	84.6	79.8	84.9
20-24	67.4	53.0	53.1	39.3	27.2	28.7
25-29	31.1	21.5	20.7	18.1	11.3	10.4
30-34	17.5	12.0	10.7	11.4	7.9	6.7
35-39	12.2	9.5	8.5	8.2	6.6	5.9
TOTALS	35.9	27.3	25.8	28.1	21.0	19.9

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Part 48, Table 57, p. 121.
U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 105.

TABLE 16
Marital Status of Males and Females, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Residence, West Virginia, 1960

Marital Status	Males			Females		
	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm
Single	22.6	32.5	27.1	19.3	22.4	20.0
Married	71.2	62.0	67.9	62.7	66.8	67.1
Widowed	3.6	4.1	3.4	14.2	9.7	11.0
Divorced	2.6	1.4	1.6	3.8	1.1	1.9
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population, PC(1)-50D, Table 105, p. 232

Families

For the most part the population of West Virginia lives as members of families. In 1960 only 98,052 or 5.3 per cent lived as unrelated individuals. The percentages of the families by residence follow the pattern of total population of the State and nation by residence as seen in Table 18, although accommodations for sizes of families by residence as shown in Table 19 and the distribution of the unrelated individuals, who are relatively more numerous in urban areas, need to be made. The size of West Virginia families taken as a whole continues to be larger than the size for the United States, although there was

a decline in size for West Virginia 1950-1960 and an increase for the United States. This fits the familiar pattern of convergence of characteristics between West Virginia and the United States. While urban and farm families in the State were larger in 1950 and smaller in 1960 than in the United States as a whole, the predominance of the number of rural non-farm families, although declining in size, still results in the State having a larger average size than the nation as a whole. The redefinition of the farm population in the 1960 census and the increased average of the rural farm population in West Virginia seem to

TABLE 17
Per Cent of Single Males and Females, for Selected Ages by Residence,
West Virginia, 1960

Ages			Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14	99.5	98.8	99.3	98.7	99.5	98.9	99.7	98.5
15	99.5	98.0						
16	99.1	94.7	98.7	93.6	99.2	93.2	98.8	96.1
17	98.4	88.3						
18	95.7	75.7						
19	88.8	59.9	91.3	69.6	93.1	66.6	94.5	74.1
20	76.8	46.8						
21	63.8	34.0	67.4	43.6	70.3	37.1	83.7	45.4
22	51.2	24.0						
23	40.3	20.9	36.9	21.9	41.8	17.6	65.8	31.3
24	30.7	14.8						
25	27.6	13.7						
26	24.2	11.4						
27	20.3	10.1	19.0	11.1	20.6	9.4	38.3	17.5
28	16.0	8.7						
29	15.3	8.2						
TOTALS	25.8	19.9	22.6	19.3	27.1	20.0	32.5	22.4

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 105, p. 232.

TABLE 18
Number and Per Cent of Families,¹ by Residence, West Virginia
and United States, 1960 and 1950

Residence	1960				1950			
	West Virginia		United States		West Virginia		United States	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Urban	187,185	40.5	31,940,042	70.8	182,155	38.0	25,373,215	66.2
Rural Non-Farm	244,837	53.0	9,855,866	21.8	207,370	43.3	7,517,570	19.6
Rural Farm	30,056	6.5	3,332,485	7.4	89,740	18.7	5,420,195	14.2
TOTALS	462,078	100.0	45,128,393	100.0	479,265	100.0	38,310,980	100.0

¹The 1950 census usage included a small number of quasi families and is therefore not completely comparable to the 1960 data.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 116, p. 248.

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-11D, Table 186, p. 462.

U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. 11, Part 48, Table 225, p. 34.

explain the reversal of relationship in size of family in the 1950-1960 decade as shown in the table.

In West Virginia there is a relatively smaller percentage of urban females in the 20-24 year age group than is true for the United States. This difference is due to the migration pattern which

favored greater in-migration to urban areas of the United States as a whole. The married females of this age group with spouse present represent 15.2 per cent of the urban females for the United States and 14.8 per cent for West Virginia.

While the actual size of families may have

declined through the decades, it is necessary to remember that our population has had increasingly larger numbers of people in the older age groups which may be simply husband and wife, with children no longer in the home. Of the families in West Virginia, 10.7 per cent are husband-wife families with the head over 65 years of age. Table 20 shows the number of family members according to the type of family head and by residence classification. To make comparisons easier between classifications in West Virginia and to have some external basis for comparison, the data for the United States as a whole are shown in Table 21. The United States had a higher percentage of two-member families classified by type of family head and a smaller percentage of six and seven member families than West Virginia. The preponderance of the husband-wife family is evidenced by the total column

of families by number of members and the percentage of families by type given in the tables.

The relationship of the percentage of number of family members for West Virginia by residence does not furnish a pattern consistent with the United States (Table 22). West Virginia urban families are represented with larger percentages in two and three-member families and smaller percentages in four and more family member classification than the United States as a whole. The reverse is true of rural families, which have 4.2 per cent fewer two-member families and 3 per cent more families with seven or more members. The difference in percentage of number of family members for the rural farm for West Virginia shows a pattern more consistent with the United States as a whole than the other residence classifications.

Table 23 indicates the larger percentages

TABLE 19
Population per Family,¹ by Residence, West Virginia and the United States, 1960 and 1950

Residence	1960		1950	
	West Virginia	United States	West Virginia	United States
Urban	3.48	3.56	3.52	3.44
Rural Non-Farm	4.04	3.81	4.18	3.78
Rural Farm	3.91	3.96	4.47	4.13
TOTALS	3.80	3.65	4.00	3.60

¹1950 census usage included a small number of quasi families and and is therefore not completely comparable to the 1960 data.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 110, p. 248.
U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-1D, Table 187, p. 465.
U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Part 48, Table 225, p. 34
U. S. Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1, Table 69, p. 120.

TABLE 20
Number of Members in Types of Families, by Residence, West Virginia, 1960

Number of Family Members	Number of Families			Total	Residence Grouping		
	Husband-Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head		Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm
2	110,498	6,614	20,848	137,960	64,280	64,513	9,167
3	88,572	3,433	11,245	103,250	44,725	52,062	6,463
4	80,778	1,732	6,918	89,428	37,197	47,009	5,222
5	53,653	969	4,160	58,782	21,917	33,251	3,614
6	30,697	615	2,512	33,824	11,014	20,520	2,290
7 or more	35,004	592	3,238	38,834	8,052	27,482	3,300
TOTALS	399,202	13,955	48,921	462,078	186,185	244,837	30,056

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 110, p. 248.

of husband-wife families compared to the other types in the lower age groups, the age groups in

which children under 18 years of age are more likely to be at home.

Household Characteristics

Household Relationship

For both West Virginia and the United States the percentage of persons in households

increased between 1950 and 1960. On the other hand, the size of the household units decreased

TABLE 21
Percentage of Families, by Number of Family Members and by Types of Families,
West Virginia and United States, 1960

Number of Family Members	Per Cent of Families: W.Va.				Per Cent of Families: U.S.			
	Husband-Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total	Husband-Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total
2	27.7	47.4	42.6	29.9	30.4	54.8	47.3	32.7
3	22.2	24.6	22.9	22.3	21.3	22.8	24.2	21.6
4	20.2	12.4	14.2	19.4	21.0	10.5	12.7	19.9
5	13.4	6.9	8.5	12.7	13.6	5.6	7.1	12.8
6	7.7	4.4	5.2	7.3	7.1	3.0	4.0	6.7
7 or more	8.8	4.3	6.6	8.4	6.5	3.2	4.8	6.3
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per Cent of All Families	86.39	3.02	10.59	100.0	87.84	2.87	9.29	100.0
Average Size	3.88	3.13	3.38	3.80	3.72	2.92	3.17	3.65

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 110, p. 248.
U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 186, p. 463.

TABLE 22
Percentage of Families, by Number of Family Members and by Residence Class,
West Virginia and United States, 1960

Number of Family Members	Residence					
	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.
2	34.3	33.6	26.3	30.5	30.5	30.8
3	23.9	22.2	21.3	20.5	21.5	19.7
4	19.9	20.2	19.2	19.7	17.4	17.6
5	11.7	12.5	13.6	13.5	12.0	12.9
6	5.9	6.3	8.4	7.7	7.6	8.3
7 or more	4.3	5.2	11.2	8.2	11.0	10.8
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 110, p. 248.
U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 186, p. 463.

TABLE 23

Percentage Distribution of Family Heads, by Age and Family Type, West Virginia, 1960

Age (yrs.)	Husband- Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total
Under 35	23.9	9.1	14.9	22.5
35 to 44	24.1	14.0	19.1	23.2
45 to 64	38.4	40.3	39.9	38.7
65 and over	13.6	36.6	26.1	15.6
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 110, p. 248.

during the same period. For West Virginia this was consistent for primary households as well as all households, but for the United States the primary households were larger in 1960 than 1950. These changes represent a convergence of the two populations, that is, the pattern of convergence holds true for most of the items in Table 24. The exceptions are the number of other relatives of the head, which did not drop as fast for West Virginia as for the United States as a whole, and the number of primary individuals, which increased in percentage for West Virginia due to a smaller base. However, the difference in the two percentages was greater in 1960 than in 1950. This differential is partially the result of a change in definition from that of dwelling unit in 1950 to housing unit in 1960. This change in definition introduces some ambiguity into the results obtained.

Table 25 is presented to show the difference between West Virginia and the United States in the membership of the household by sex and residence for 1960. There is a greater percentage of males who are heads of urban households in West Virginia than in the United States as a whole. This is not true for the rural non-farm and the rural farm population nor for the total male population. In West Virginia greater numbers of urban females and rural farm females are heads of households than is true for the United States as a whole. However, for the rural non-farm and for the total there is a larger percentage of female heads for the nation as a whole. Consistently, there are larger percentages of males who are children of heads of households than females.

Except for the urban-residence classification, the percentages of both male and female children of heads of households are larger for West Virginia than for the United States. Two factors which may contribute to this imbalance are the sex ratio at birth which results in more male births and the younger age at marriage of the females.

The next most common member of the household is the grandchild. The grandchild is a more frequent member of the household in West Virginia than in the United States as a whole. Grandchildren are found most often in rural farm households. However, the rural non-farm households have substantially higher percentages than urban households.

West Virginia has a smaller percentage of parents of the head of the household, and a smaller percentage of brothers-and sisters-in-law of the head, but a greater number of sons-or daughters-in-law. The other member of the family next in frequency is the mother-in-law. She is less likely to be present in the rural non-farm households for both West Virginia and the United States. In West Virginia she is most common in urban areas. Consistently, the percentage is at least twice as large for the mother or mother-in-law as for the father-in-law. The imbalance of the sex ratio among the older age groups, which have many more females than males, makes marriage less likely for the female, and the alternative of a place to live with her children is one solution for the widow. In some situations, perhaps more common in rural areas, both parents of a household head or those of his wife are pre-

TABLE 24
Household Relationship, West Virginia and United States, 1960 and 1950

Household Relationship	1960			1950			United States				
	West Virginia		Number	West Virginia		Number	United States		Number	United States	
	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Total Population	1,860,421	100.0	179,323,175	100.0	1,999,835	100.0	150,844,547	100.0	150,844,547	100.0	
In Households	1,827,874	98.4	174,373,302	97.2	1,951,615	97.9	145,115,814	96.2	145,115,814	96.2	
Head of household	521,142	28.0	53,021,061	29.6	512,560	25.6	42,394,320	28.1	42,394,320	28.1	
Primary head	455,587	24.5	44,669,793	24.8	473,206	23.7	37,758,237	25.0	37,758,237	25.0	
Primary individual	65,555	3.5	8,351,268	4.8	39,354	1.9	4,636,083	3.1	4,636,083	3.1	
Wife of head	393,666	21.4	39,210,069	21.9	418,990	21.0	33,378,393	22.1	33,378,393	22.1	
Children under 18 of head	634,217	34.2	59,582,448	33.2	659,335	33.0	42,297,840	28.0	42,297,840	28.0	
Other relatives of head	251,380	13.2	19,591,731	10.9	322,890	16.1	22,976,626	15.2	22,976,626	15.2	
Non-relatives of head	27,460	1.4	2,967,993	1.7	43,840	2.2	4,068,635	2.7	4,068,635	2.7	
In group quarters	32,547	1.6	4,949,873	2.8	42,220	2.1	5,728,733	3.8	5,728,733	3.8	
Inmates of institutions	15,082	.8	1,897,106	1.1	15,265	.8	1,573,623	1.1	1,573,623	1.1	
Others	17,465	.9	3,052,767	1.7	26,955	1.3	4,155,110	2.7	4,155,110	2.7	
Population per household	3.51		3.29		3.82		3.42		3.42		
Population per primary household	3.86		3.65		4.05		3.61		3.61		

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50B, Table 19, p. 35.
U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-11B, Table 59, p. 157.

TABLE 25
Percentage of Persons in Households Related to Head by Sex and Residence,
West Virginia and United States, 1960

Persons by Relationship To Head of Household	Total					
			Male		Female	
	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.
Head	28.5	30.4	48.4	51.5	9.4	10.3
Wife present	21.8	22.7	44.5	46.5		
Wife of head	21.7	22.6			42.5	44.2
Child of head	41.6	39.7	43.7	41.9	39.4	37.6
Grandchild of head	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.3	1.4
Parent of head or wife	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.2
Son or daughter-in-law of head	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Brother or sister of head or wife	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
Other relative of head	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Lodger	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1
Resident employee	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

Persons by Relationship To Head of Household	Urban				Rural Non-Farm			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.
Head	53.4	52.6	12.5	11.7	45.4	49.7	7.6	7.7
Wife present	48.9	47.1			42.0	45.7		
Wife of head			43.5	43.7			41.6	45.1
Child of head	38.9	40.7	34.8	36.3	47.2	44.4	42.9	40.5
Grandchild of head	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.7
Parent of head or wife	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.8
Son or daughter-in-law of head	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Brother or sister of head or wife	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other relative of head	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
Lodger	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Resident employee			0.3	0.3			0.2	0.2

Persons by Relationship To Head of Household	Rural Farm			
	Male		Female	
	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.
Head	46.7	47.5	5.2	4.0
Wife present	41.8	43.7		
Wife of head			44.5	46.6
Child of head	43.2	45.1	38.4	41.4
Grandchild of head	3.7	2.4	3.3	2.2
Parent of head or wife	1.0	0.8	2.7	2.0
Son or daughter-in-law of head	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.7
Brother or sister of head or wife	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.2
Other relative of head	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2
Lodger	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.5
Resident employee	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 106, p. 235.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 181, p. 144.

sent. The census gives no insight through published data of the frequency of such an occurrence.

The percentages of brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law of household heads and other relatives of both sexes indicate that this is more common among females than males. Both sexes are found more often in rural-farm West Virginia than in

the United States rural-farm population, and there are more females than males in the urban population of both West Virginia and the United States. Lodgers are concentrated more in the urban male population in both West Virginia and the United States. It is of interest that resident employees are still more highly concentrated on the farm as farm hands.

Labor Force

West Virginia's Labor Force

The labor force of West Virginia consists of that part of the population which is engaged in the production of economic goods and services and those who are unemployed but are seeking work. Those family workers who are engaged in gainful work but receive no pay are included.

Those not included in the work force are dependent children, housewives who have no job other than housekeeping, students who are not working, adults who are retired or handicapped and not working, and inmates of institutions.

Total Labor Force—Major Trend

West Virginia's labor force needs to be viewed in the light of modern Western cultural development. To help understand changes which have occurred, comparisons with statistical data for the United States will be made. A distinctive long-time trend of Western society is the transfer of large numbers of people out of farming occupations and subsistence agriculture into other segments of the labor force. In comparing data, it must be remembered that subsistence agriculture formerly involved the processing of farm products. These processing activities have largely been removed from the farm because of increased efficiencies of off-farm methods. Data in Table 26 indicate the relative development of the non-agricultural segment of the labor force in the United States and West Virginia since

1920. During this forty-year period the United States had an absolute decline of 61 per cent in the number of those engaged in agriculture, while West Virginia had a decline of 81 per cent. The percentage of the total labor force indicated in the table reflects the 51 per cent increase in the total labor force for the United States during this period and the smaller increase of 10 per cent for the labor force of West Virginia. In 1920 West Virginia's labor force represented 1.16 per cent of the labor force of the United States. In 1960 the percentage was 0.8. This overall change was brought about by the growth and development of other sections of the United States, particularly the West, in contrast to the relatively stable level of economic activities in West Virginia.

Relative Size of West Virginia's Labor Force Compared with the United States

In West Virginia in 1960 there were 1,295,415 persons 14 years of age and over; 48.5 per cent were males and 51.5 per cent were females. Of

those 14 years of age and over, 588,080 or 45.4 per cent were in the labor force, of which 72.4 per cent were males and 27.6 per cent were

TABLE 26

The Economically Active¹ in the Total Labor and in Agriculture, the United States and West Virginia, 1920-1960

Year	United States			West Virginia		
	Total Employed	Agriculture	Per Cent in Agriculture	Total Employed	Agriculture	Per Cent in Agriculture
1920	42,206,000	11,390,000	26.9	491,116	125,592	25.6
1930	48,686,000	10,321,000	21.2	570,452	111,200	19.5
1940	51,742,000	8,995,000	17.4	563,542	83,046	14.7
1950	58,999,000	6,953,000	11.8	628,157	61,439	9.8
1960	64,639,000	4,257,000	6.6	538,214	23,487	4.4

¹The data for the successive censuses are not altogether comparable because of changes in definitions used.

Source: Historical Statistics of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D. C., 1960.

U. S. Census of Population, 1920, West Virginia, Vol. IV, Table 3.

U. S. Census of Population, 1920, West Virginia, Vol. IV, Tables 4 and 6.

U. S. Census of Population, 1930, West Virginia, Vol. II, Table 3.

U. S. Census of Population, 1940, West Virginia, Third Series, Vol. III, Table III.

U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-50C, Table 56, p. 107.

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1C, Table 86, p. 215.

TABLE 27

Employment Status of the Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, United States and West Virginia, 1960

Employment Status and Sex	United States		West Virginia	
	Total	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Male, 14 years and over	61,315,294		627,341	
In labor force	47,467,721	77.4	425,634	67.8
Armed forces	1,705,052	3.6	796	.2
Civilian labor force	45,762,669	96.4	424,838	99.8
Employed	43,466,951	95.0	385,153	90.7
Unemployed	2,295,718	5.0	39,685	9.3
Not in labor force	13,847,573	22.6	201,707	32.2
Inmate of institution	1,040,875	7.5	9,856	4.9
Enrolled in school	5,025,214	36.3	64,295	31.9
Other				
Under 65 years old	2,951,365	21.3	67,433	33.4
65 years old and over	4,830,119	34.9	60,123	29.4
Female, 14 years and over	64,961,254		668,074	
In labor force	22,409,760	34.5	162,446	24.3
Armed forces	28,350	.13	52	.04
Civilian labor force	22,381,410	99.87	162,394	99.96
Employed	21,172,301	94.6	153,061	94.3
Unemployed	1,209,109	5.4	9,333	5.7
Not in labor force	42,551,494	65.5	505,628	75.7
Inmate of institution	719,035	1.7	5,049	.99
Enrolled in school	5,301,829	12.5	63,984	12.71
Other				
Under 65 years old	28,918,129	67.9	359,019	71.0
With own children under 6	11,182,455		119,087	
Married, husband present	10,652,634		109,791	
65 years old and over	7,612,510	17.9	77,576	15.3

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1C, Table 83, p. 214.

U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 53, p. 106.

females, as shown in Table 26. Of the total number of males 14 years of age and over 67.8 per cent were in the labor force compared with 77.4 per cent for the United States. For females 24.3 per cent were in the labor force com-

pared with 34.5 per cent for the United States. Unemployment was 9.3 per cent for males and 5.7 per cent among females in the State. These data are shown in Table 27.

Labor Force Participation: Sex, Age, and Residence Differentials

To clarify the degree of employment of males and females in the labor force, the importance of the age factor needs to be taken into consideration. Family and home responsibilities are more frequently allocated to women and the burden of these tend to fall more heavily on the younger women. With modern homemaking equipment and with changes in attitude toward women working outside the home more women have joined the labor force. Table 28 shows the relationship between age and sex and labor force participation in the United States and West Virginia in 1960.

As indicated in the information upon dependency, West Virginia's labor force participation rates are lower than those of the nation as a whole. One factor which seems to be the chief source of discrepancies between participation rates of the United States and West Virginia has been the relatively low participation rate among the females. The graph in Figure 10 shows the changing pattern in the age-sex participation in the labor force. The increased participation in 1960 compared to 1950 is evident. The discrepancies between participation of males and females

seem to be moving in the direction of the national pattern, that is, greater participation by women in the labor force.

Further clarification of the influences at work related to labor force participation is made possible by reference to Figures 10 and 11. In most age-sex-residence categories there is a higher level of labor force participation for the United States than for West Virginia. This situation is not directly attributed to the greater amount of unemployment as defined since the unemployed are included as a part of the labor force. The consistent pattern of lesser participation in the labor force by females in the light of a general improvement 1950-1960 is shown. This, perhaps, reflects in part the lack of availability of suitable employment, but also may reflect the continued influence of a traditional attitude toward women working outside the home. It is believed that the trend of greater participation of women in the labor force in West Virginia will continue.

A notable feature of the male resident age percentage is the high labor force participation of the older age groups for the United States as

TABLE 28
Percentages of Age Groups by Sex in the Labor Force in the United States and West Virginia, 1960

Age	United States		West Virginia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 14 years old and over	77.4	34.5	67.9	24.3
14 to 17 years	26.9	14.0	14.4	6.9
18 to 24 years	79.9	45.2	66.1	32.8
25 to 34 years	94.9	35.4	91.2	25.2
35 to 44 years	95.5	42.7	91.4	30.8
45 to 64 years	89.4	42.0	82.4	30.0
65 years and over	29.7	10.1	21.9	7.3

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-501, Table 116, p. 266;
U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 194, p. 487

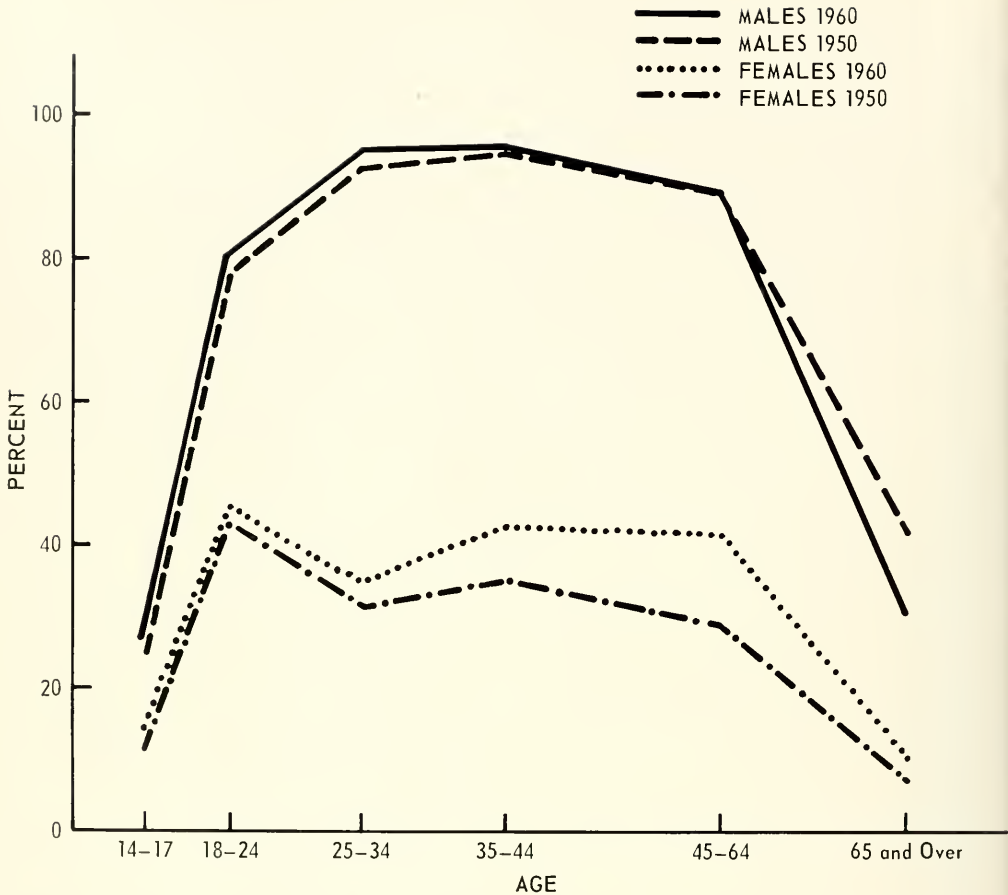


FIGURE 10. Percent of the population 14 years old and over in the labor force, by age and sex, United States, 1960 and 1950

a whole as compared to West Virginia. An explanation may be that labor force participation may be less available for the older age groups in West Virginia. This interpretation is borne out by the data available from the Department of Employment Security. An unemployed person may not

look for work because he believes work is unavailable. He may therefore withdraw from the labor force. Thus, the technical definition of unemployment may not yield an accurate assessment of the situation.

Employment by Major Occupational Groups

Modern industrial society requires a highly refined division of labor. Persons possessing

particular knowledge, abilities, or experience are identified by occupational classifications. Over

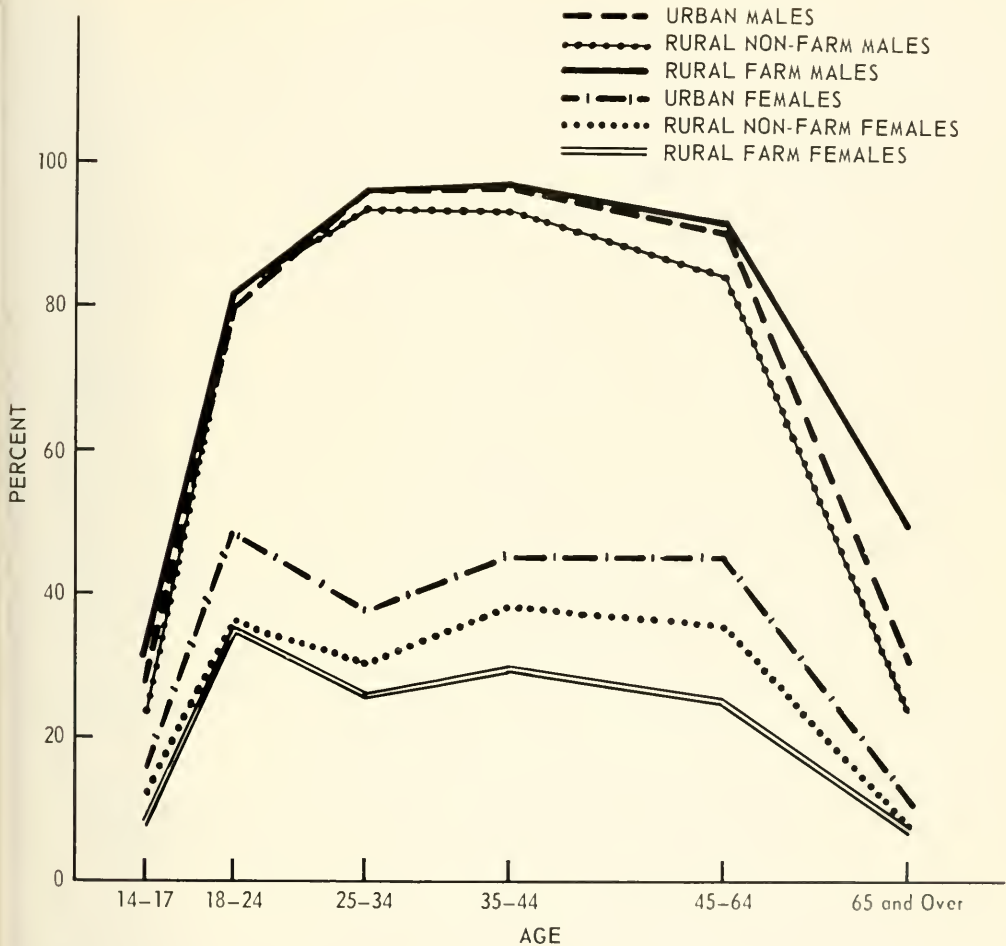


FIGURE 11. Percent of the population 14 years old and over in the labor force, by age, sex, and residence, United States, 1960

40,000 occupations have been identified and described by the United States Employment Service. The 1960 Census used 479 items, including 297 specific occupational categories, which are classified into 12 major occupational groups. A study of the sizes and changes in occupational groups is essential for understanding changes occurring within the State and the nation as a whole. The size of the employed segment 1920-60 is shown in

Table 26. The discrepancy in growth, particularly 1950-1960, is a problem in securing a clear picture of the changes which have occurred

Table 29 presents the pattern of employment by occupational groups 1940, 1950, and 1960. The overall pattern of change for West Virginia is the same as the United States except for the manager, officials, and proprietors group and the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred worker

TABLE 29

Per Cent Distribution of Employed Persons, by Major Occupational Groups, United States and West Virginia, 1940, 1950 and 1960

Group	United States			West Virginia		
	1960	1950	1940	1960	1950	1940
Professional, technical and kindred workers	11.2	8.7	7.9	10.3	7.3	7.1
Farmers and farm managers	3.9	7.7	11.6	2.5	5.9	9.7
Manager, officials and proprietors, exc. farm	8.4	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.4	6.5
Clerical and kindred workers	14.4	12.3	9.7	11.0	8.4	6.5
Sales workers	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.4	6.2	5.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13.5	13.8	11.3	15.0	14.4	11.6
Operatives and kindred workers	18.4	19.8	17.9	23.9	31.0	30.4
Private household workers	2.7	2.5	4.6	2.4	1.9	4.1
Service workers, except private household workers	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.8	5.8	4.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	2.2	4.2	6.9	1.6	3.7	5.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	4.9	6.1	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.2
Occupations not reported	4.9	1.3	.9	4.2	1.5	1.0
TOTALS	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.1

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 57.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 204.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-48C, Table 68.
 U. S. Census of Population, Vol. II, Table 54.

group which had larger percentages in 1960 in West Virginia than in 1950 but smaller

percentages than the United States as a whole.

Percentage Change, by Major Occupational Groups, United States and West Virginia, 1940-1950 and 1950-1960

The direction and amounts of change characterizing the occupational structure of West Virginia compared to the United States as a whole during the past two decades are given in Figures 12 and 13. The interpretation of the pattern of change in the United States and West Virginia 1940-1950 is relatively uncomplicated in as much as growth in the percentage of employed persons for West Virginia lags behind that of the nation as a whole by less than 5 per cent. Accommodations to differences in the changes in occupational groups can be made as one observes the data. Interpreting the pattern 1950-1960 in

Figure 14 is somewhat more complex since the change in size of occupational groups for the United States must be observed in a context of an overall labor force growth of 14.8 per cent, and West Virginia's change in size of occupational groups must be seen in a context of a decline of 14.3 per cent in the size of the labor force. If this differential is taken into account by adding the 14.8 per cent and 14.3 per cent and adjusting totals in the occupation groups by 29.1 per cent, as appropriate, the differences in the change patterns are somewhat less than a first glance might lead one to believe. The study of Table

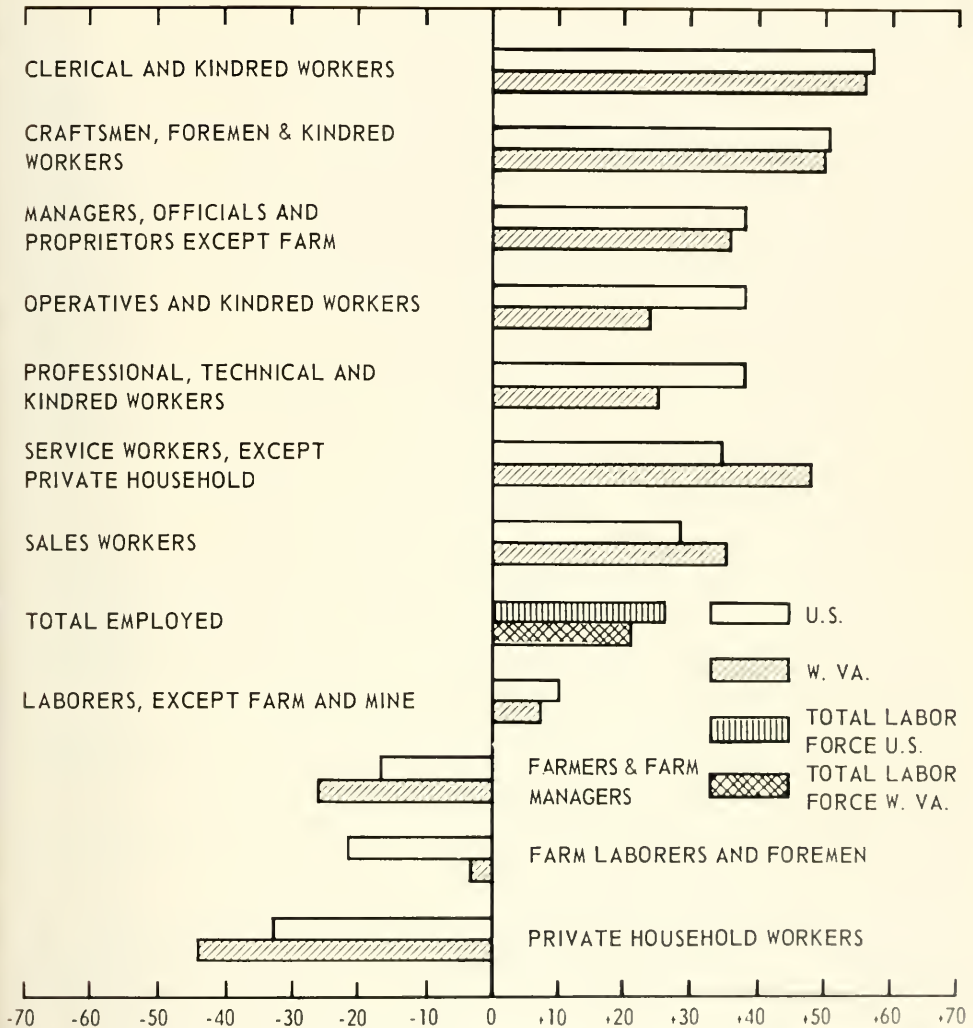


FIGURE 12. Percent change in number of employed persons, by major occupational group, United States and West Virginia, 1940-1950

29 suggests that certain changes in the percentages of persons employed in major occupational groups are the result of new openings in the labor market. Openings among operatives and workers were greater for West Virginia than for the United States as a whole. What the effects of

out-migration of younger age persons and the overall effect of lower labor force participation among the older age groups in West Virginia have on differential employment within occupational groups is not clear. The data seem to indicate that labor force participation in West Vir-

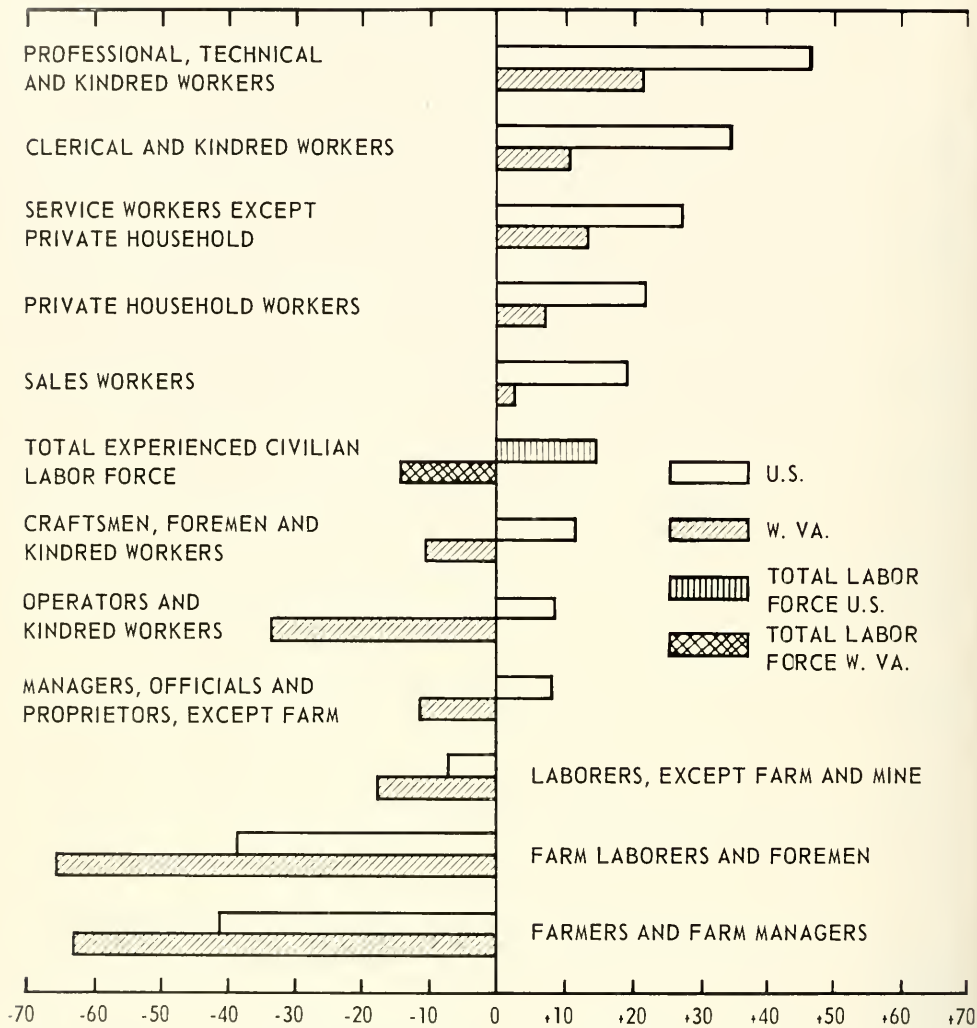


FIGURE 13. Percent change in experienced civilian labor force by major occupational group, United States and West Virginia, 1950-1960

ginia has moved in the direction of that of the United States as a whole and in the direction of occupational groups which have gained most.

West Virginia may have gained at a greater rate than the United States when percentages alone are considered.

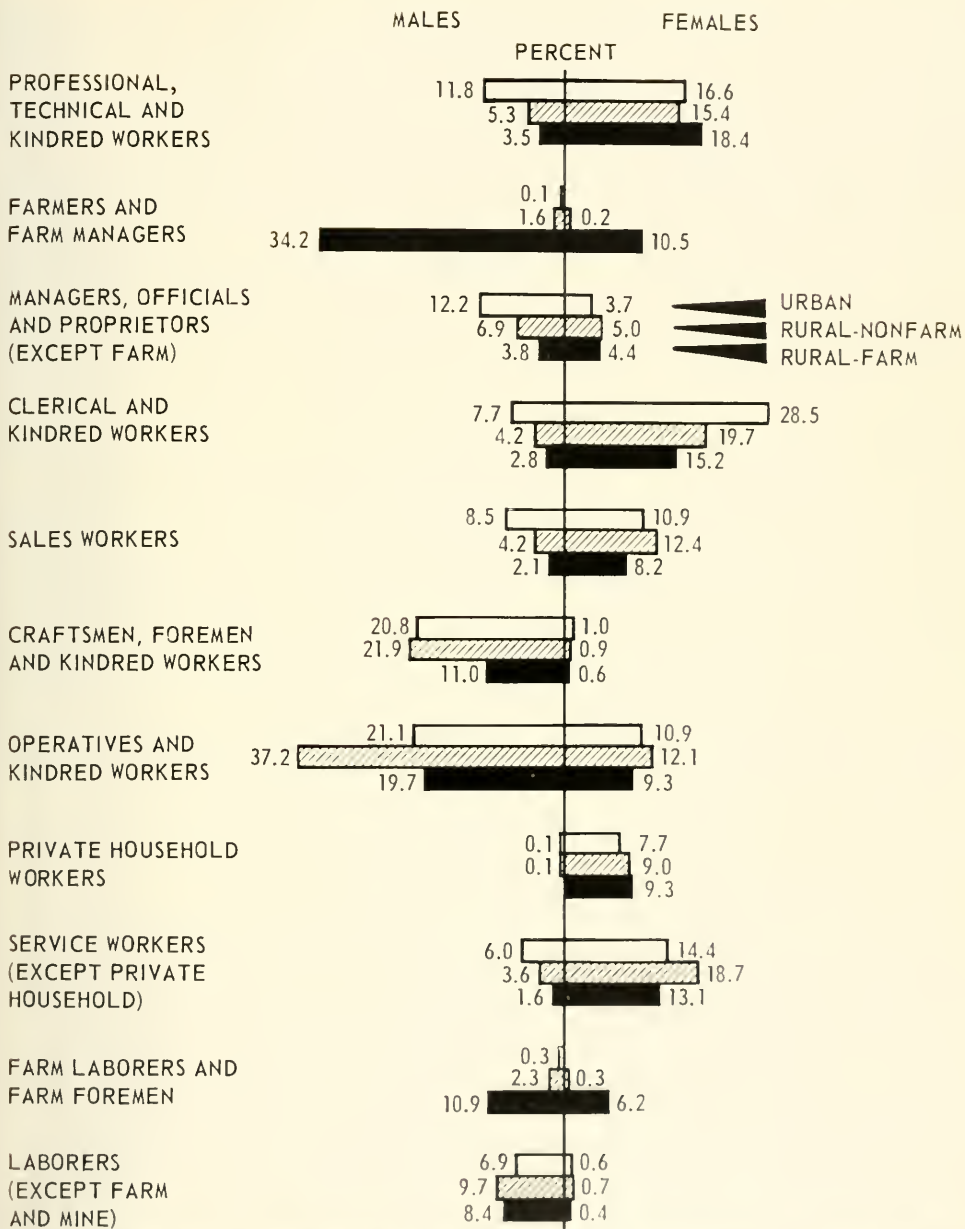


FIGURE 14. Percent distribution of employed persons, by major occupational group, sex, and residence, West Virginia, 1960

Change in the Occupational Structure by Sex, 1950-1960

The data which relate to occupational change for West Virginia 1950-1960 are shown in Tables 30 and 31. There was a decline of 22.3 per cent in the number of males employed and an increase of 15.6 per cent in the number of females employed. During 1950-1960 major changes in the employment of people in West Virginia occurred particularly in farming and in the mining industry. This is made clear by noting the number of males among the farmer and farm manager classification and their reduction by 64.6 per cent and the reduction of male farm laborers

and farm foremen by 63.9 per cent. A large number of those engaged in mining are of the operative and kindred workers classification. A 36.4 per cent decline in those so classified, 1950-1960, indicates the decline in mining. This occurs despite the number that were added through those classified as operative who were in manufacturing or other industrial classifications. The general trend of the pattern of population change in the United States of adding larger portions of people to the professional, technical, and kindred workers is equally evident in West Virginia.

TABLE 30
Per Cent Distribution of Employed Persons, by Major Occupational Groups and Sex,
West Virginia, 1960 and 1950

Major Occupational Group	Total		Male		Female	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
Total reporting						
Number	538,214	628,157	385,153	495,781	153,061	132,376
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	71.6	78.9	28.4	21.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	10.3	7.3	5.7	4.0	4.6	3.3
Farmers and farm managers	2.5	5.9	2.4	5.8	.2	.1
Manager, officials and pro- prietors, except farm	7.7	7.4	6.4	6.3	1.2	1.1
Clerical and kindred workers	11.0	8.4	4.0	3.7	7.0	4.7
Sales workers	7.4	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	15.0	14.4	14.8	14.2	.3	.2
Operatives and kindred workers	23.9	31.0	20.7	27.9	3.2	3.1
Private household workers	2.4	1.9	00.0	00.0	2.3	1.8
Service workers except private household workers	7.8	5.8	3.2	2.8	4.6	3.1
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1.6	3.7	1.5	3.5	.1	.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.2	.2	.2
Occupations not reported	4.2	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.6	.5

Figures for the separate male and female percentages are calculated from the total employed in the State, not from the separate male and female employed totals.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-500, Table 57, p. 108.

TABLE 31

Number of Persons Employed, by Major Occupational Groups and Sex, 1960. Increase or Decrease in Number Employed from 1950-1960

Major Occupational Group	Number Employed in 1960	Increase or Decrease 1950-60	Number Employed 1960	Increase or Decrease 1950-60	Number Employed 1960	Increase or Decrease 1950-60
State total	538,214	-89,943	385,153	-110,628	153,061	20,685
Professional, technical and kindred workers	55,590	9,889	30,781	5,791	24,809	4,098
Farmers and farm managers	13,696	-23,529	12,865	-23,501	831	28
Officials and proprietors except farm	41,186	-5,230	34,662	-4,963	6,524	-267
Clerical and kindred workers	58,989	6,131	21,531	-1,581	37,458	7,712
Sales workers	40,017	1,043	22,626	740	17,391	303
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	80,876	-9,630	79,399	-9,616	1,477	-14
Operatives and kindred workers	128,794	-65,811	111,498	63,858	17,296	-1,953
Private household workers	12,982	904	340	-140	12,642	1,044
Service workers except private household workers	41,893	5,208	17,326	113	24,567	5,321
Farm laborers and farm foremen	8,514	-14,671	7,915	-14,003	599	668
Laborers, except farm and mine	33,241	-6,985	32,307	-6,686	934	-299
Occupations not reported	22,436	12,738	13,903	7,302	8,533	5,436

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Tables 59, p. 110.

In West Virginia there is a 23.2 per cent increase in the number of males and a 19.8 per cent increase for the females so classified. The number of managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm) indicates a definite loss between 1950 and 1960. A study of the details of the occupational data confirms that this loss was caused by changes in the marketing structure in which larger units characterized the retail trade. The increased availability of women for the labor force is indicated in the substantial increase of 25.9 per cent among clerical and kindred workers and an apparent decline of 6.8 per cent in the utilization of men in these occupations. Gains in the num-

ber of sales workers in West Virginia follow the pattern of the United States as a whole. Female service workers increase substantially in West Virginia, following the pattern of the United States as a whole. However, a small gain in male service workers was characteristic of the occupational change for the United States, in contrast to a small loss for West Virginia. The decreasing per cent classified as laborers (except farm and mine) is evident for both the male and the female populations in West Virginia, as is characteristic of the population of the United States as a whole.

Major Occupational Groups by Sex and Residence, 1960

Figure 14 is presented to show the resultant percentage distribution for each of the major occupational groups by sex according to residence for employed persons. The larger percentages of males for each of the residential classes occur among farmers, craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers, operators and kindred workers, farm laborers and farm foremen, and laborers (except farm and mine). There are larger percentages of women among clerical and kindred workers, private household workers, and service workers (except private household). The pattern of percentages is different with regard to the occupational group of managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm). This group has a higher percentage of females than males among those of farm residence, but lower percentages of females

than males of urban and rural non-farm residence.

Those segments of the labor force which had diminished the most were those which were the source of greatest employment for either the farm or rural non-farm population in 1950 and in 1960. For the farm this was the farm and farm manager category, and for the rural and non-farm this was the operative and kindred worker category. The urban labor force, on the other hand, was associated mostly with those occupations which have grown or lost less rapidly than the labor force as a whole, private household workers and service workers among females of rural non-farmer residence being the most notable exception.

West Virginia's Labor Force, by Industrial Groups

In the previous section data was presented relative to the work that people do to earn a living, as identified by major occupational classifications, without regard to the specific type of firm in which work was performed. In discussing occupations, concern is focused upon the kinds and degrees of skills and knowledge evident in the different occupational groups. In discussing industrial employment the focus is upon the end products, either the goods produced or the services rendered. In the previous section we can note the different occupational mix, 1960 as compared with 1950, and the increasing levels of skill and knowledge made possible by the increased number of personnel among professional, technical, and kindred workers and other skilled groups as contrasted to the loss in the numbers of persons engaged in "labor" classifications.

The impact of this change is in part in evidence in the changing mix in employment needs in terms of goods and services. Such needs are recorded in the employment data concerning industrial groups. Mechanization and automation have caused major shifts in types of indus-

trial employment, notably in agriculture for the nation as a whole. While this same effect as related to agriculture holds true for West Virginia, the State's industrial picture has been aggravated by a second major shift in employment, that of fewer numbers in mining.

Employment patterns of industrial groups in West Virginia have tended to shift toward or in the direction of changes of an industrial group mix that characterizes the United States as a whole, except for the major industrial classification of transportation, communication, and other public utilities, as shown in Table 32. Here shifts in the relations to the amounts of manpower bring into evidence the declining size of West Virginia's labor force as compared to the expanding labor force of the United States. Table 33 presents the shift in West Virginia and the United States 1950-1960. The data may be interpreted as an adjustment by the way of trying to catch up in a dual struggle—the declining size of labor force, and a geographic circumstance which contributes to the transportation and public utility problems.

TABLE 32

Employed Persons in Various Industries, United States and West Virginia, 1950 and 1960

Industry	United States				West Virginia			
	1960		1950		1960		1950	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Agriculture	4,349,884	6.7	7,033,591	12.4	23,950	4.5	61,772	9.9
Mining	654,006	1.0	930,968	1.6	59,098	11.0	134,329	21.4
Construction	3,815,937	5.9	3,457,980	6.1	29,285	5.4	32,177	5.1
Manufacturing	17,513,086	27.1	14,685,482	26.0	125,717	23.4	119,162	19.0
Transportation	4,458,147	7.0	4,449,861	7.9	47,331	8.7	53,921	8.6
Trade	11,792,635	18.2	10,507,331	18.7	97,128	18.1	96,952	15.4
Finance	2,694,630	4.2	1,919,610	3.4	12,450	2.3	9,984	1.6
Business and repair service	1,610,728	2.5	1,307,669	2.3	9,507	1.7	11,029	1.7
Entertainment and recreational service	502,879	.8	493,433	.9	3,696	.7	4,135	.7
Professional	7,577,846	11.6	4,826,553	8.5	65,273	12.1	48,423	7.7
Public administration	3,202,890	5.0	2,514,469	4.5	19,006	3.5	16,580	2.6
Personal service	3,858,494	6.0	3,464,991	6.1	28,532	5.3	29,835	4.7
Industry not reported	2,608,085	4.0	843,335	1.5	17,341	3.2	9,973	1.6
TOTALS	64,639,247	100.0	56,435,273	99.9	538,214	99.9	628,272	100.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 62, p. 114
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1C, Table 22, p. 223.

TABLE 33

Employed Persons in Selected Industries, United States and West Virginia, 1950 and 1960

Industry Group	United States				West Virginia			
	1960		1950		1960		1950	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Railroad and railway express service	941,214	1.5	1,391,245	2.5	16,184	3.0	25,455	4.0
Trucking service and warehousing	911,454	1.4	698,160	1.2	7,067	1.3	5,045	0.8
Other transportation	887,245	1.4	864,574	1.5	5,488	1.0	6,249	1.0
Communications	819,649	1.3	710,525	1.3	6,578	1.2	5,425	0.9
Utilities and sanitary service	898,585	1.4	785,357	1.4	12,014	2.2	11,757	1.9

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1C, Table 22, p. 223.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 62, p. 111.

Employment in Major Industrial Groups by Residence, 1960

The people of West Virginia classified by place of residence are employed in different percentages among the major industrial groups as shown in Figure 15.

Forty per cent of employed persons who are farm residents are classified as working in agriculture. This compares with 60 per cent of the nation as a whole, and with 45 per cent for the

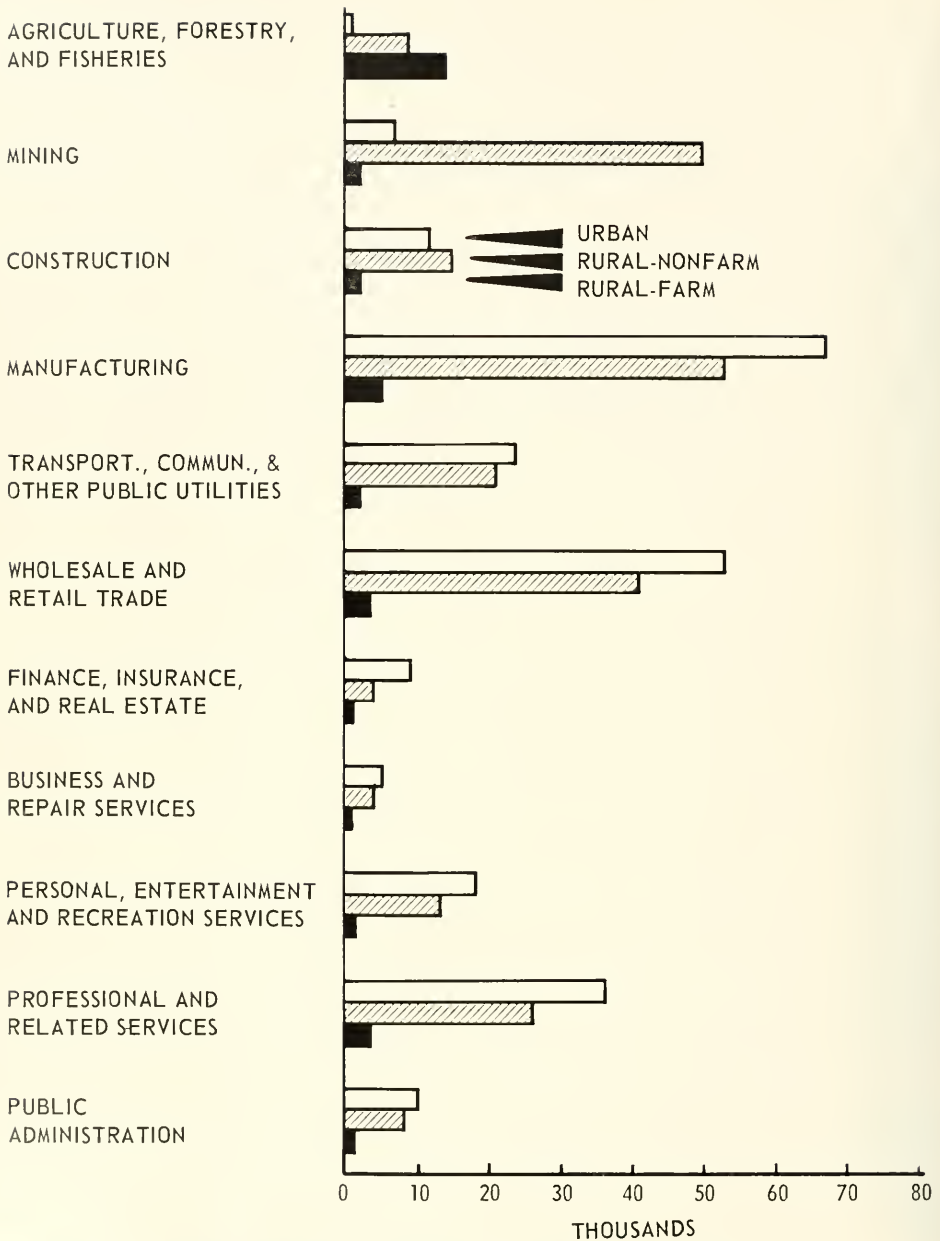


FIGURE 15. Number of employed persons, by major industrial group, and residence, West Virginia, 1960

State and 71 per cent for the nation in 1950. Non-farm employment is an important source of employment and, hence, income for people living on farms.

The most important source of employment for the rural non-farm population is manufactur-

ing, with mining a strong second, and wholesale and retail trade third. Manufacturing is of greatest importance among the urban residents, with wholesale and retail trade being second in the number of people involved, and professional and related services ranking third.

Impact of Change on Industrial Employment

Figure 16 is presented to show the impact of change as reflected in the relative number of persons employed in industrial groups. A word of caution needs to be introduced: the decline registered here represents the difference in the absolute numbers between 1950 and 1960 and not the relative importance of each industrial group to the total. There was a total decline in the labor

force of 14.3 per cent between 1950 and 1960. However, such industrial groups as construction or transportation, communications and other public utilities represent a gain in percentage for employed persons in 1960, compared to the percentage of these classifications in 1950, despite the decline in absolute numbers.

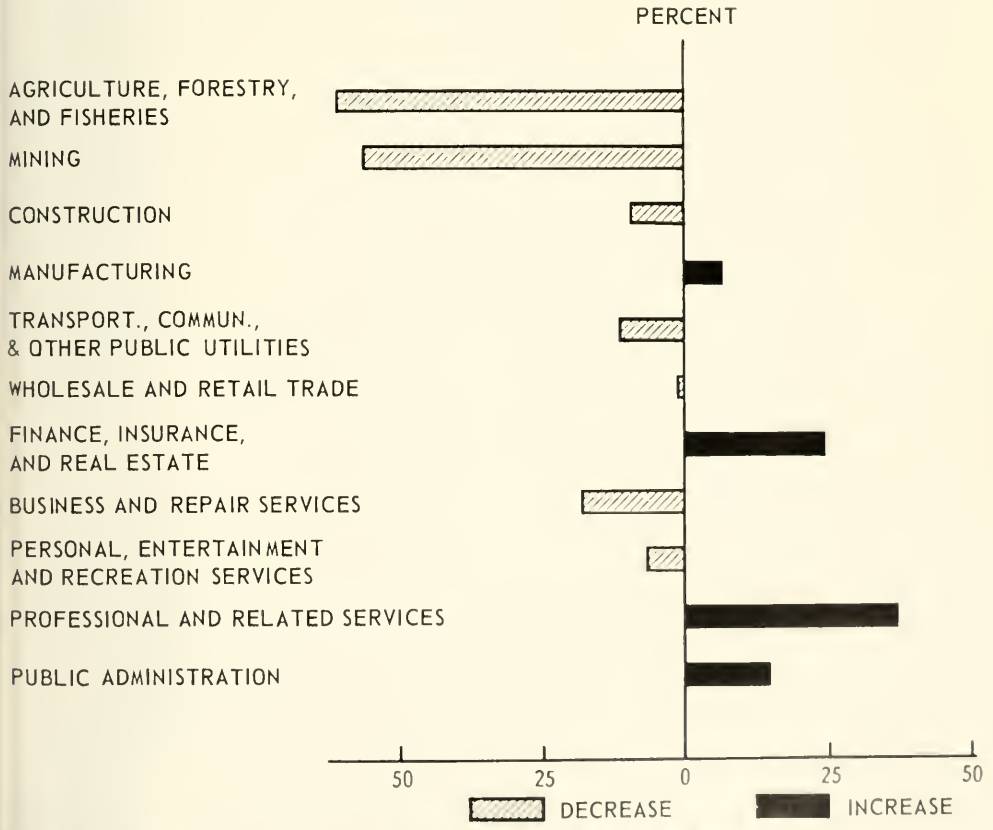


FIGURE 16. Percentage change in employment, by major industrial group, West Virginia, 1950-1960

Employed Persons by Industrial Group and Sex

Tables 34 and 35 give the distribution of the employed persons in West Virginia by sex for the various industrial groups in 1960, together with the percentage of each sex employed in the respective industrial groups. Agriculture, mining, and construction are more nearly exclusively masculine occupations than are other industrial groups. Percentage-wise, men exceed women in manufacturing and in transportation, communications, and other public utilities, while the re-

verse is true in trades and in the professions. In absolute numbers the men exceed the number of women in trade; however, in professional industrial groups, the number of women exceeds the absolute number of men so employed. Among those classified under professional services are over 14,000 teachers, 5,000 of whom are female. These large contingents clarify any supposed discrepancy.

Mining and Chemical Industries Analyzed by Occupational Structure for Males and for Change 1950-1960, United States and West Virginia

Since the mining and chemical industries are leading sources of employment in the State, an analysis of the changes in the industry compared to the United States as a whole was undertaken as shown in Tables 36 and 37. In 1950

14.7 per cent of the total mining labor force of the United States was employed in West Virginia and 3.7 per cent of the country's chemical workers were employed in the State; by 1960 the portion was 9.4 per cent for mining and 3.3

TABLE 34
Employed Persons in Various Industries, Urban and Rural, West Virginia, 1960

Industry	State		Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	21,883	1,604	1,001	107	8,213	419	12,978	1,132
Forestry and fisheries	309	54						
Mining	58,223	875	17,823	832	64,188	993	4,512	35
Construction	28,300	985						
Manufacturing	104,371	21,346	54,897	12,421	44,992	8,248	4,482	677
Transportation, communications and other public utilities	40,865	6,466	19,894	4,603	19,226	1,748	1,745	115
Trade	58,245	38,883	31,511	21,611	24,852	16,164	1,882	1,108
Finance	7,593	4,857	5,360	3,212	2,102	1,484	131	161
Business and repair service	8,185	1,322	4,139	988	3,841	319	205	15
Personal service	7,417	21,115	4,378	11,865	2,865	8,458	174	792
Entertainment and recrea- tional service	2,638	1,058	1,420	672	1,958	373	60	13
Professional	24,580	40,693	13,562	22,703	9,946	16,127	1,072	1,863
Public administration	12,430	6,576	6,953	3,214	4,759	2,964	718	398
Industry not reported	10,114	7,227	5,591	4,143	4,084	2,816	439	268
TOTALS	385,153	153,061	166,529	86,371	190,226	60,113	28,398	6,577

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 61, p. 112.

TABLE 35

Percentage of Employed Males and Females per Major Industry, Urban and Rural, West Virginia, 1960

Industry	State		Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	5.7	1.1	.6	.1	4.3	.7	45.7	17.1
Forestry and fisheries	0.0	.0						
Mining	15.1	.6	10.7	1.0	33.7	1.7	15.9	.9
Construction	7.3	.6						
Manufacturing	27.1	13.9	33.0	14.4	23.7	13.7	15.8	10.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	10.6	4.2	11.9	5.3	10.1	2.9	6.1	1.7
Trade	15.1	25.4	18.9	25.0	13.1	26.9	6.6	16.8
Finance	2.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	1.1	2.5	.5	2.4
Business and repair service	2.1	.9	2.5	1.1	2.0	.5	.7	.2
Personal service	1.9	13.8	2.6	13.7	1.5	14.1	.6	12.0
Entertainment and recreational service	.7	.7	.9	.8	.6	.6	.2	.2
Professional	6.4	26.6	8.1	26.3	5.2	26.8	3.8	28.3
Public administration	3.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	2.5	4.9	2.5	6.1
Industry not reported	2.6	4.7	3.4	4.8	2.1	4.7	1.5	4.1
TOTALS	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-500, Table 61, p. 112.

per cent for chemicals and allied products. West Virginia's loss in mining employment of males was 52.2 per cent compared to the United States' loss of 31.5 per cent.

West Virginia's gain in male employment in chemicals and allied products was 21.0 per cent compared to 31.9 per cent for the United States.

West Virginia's experienced male labor force in coal mining constituted 26.4 per cent of the coal mining labor force for males in the United States. Coal mining represented 92 per cent of West Virginia's and 32 per cent of the nation's male labor force in mining.

Income Family Income

There are two ways of regarding income: first, that of money available for personal and family expenditures, and, secondly, as compensation for work or service. In both instances a

comparison of West Virginia with the United States is made so as to show West Virginia's relative position in the nation.

Income for Personal and Family Expenditures

Table 38 shows the median income by residence for the United States and West Virginia for 1949 and 1959 and the percentage of change between the two dates. The change in purchasing power of the dollar diminished by about 25

per cent according to the Consumer Price Index. Both the United States and West Virginia had substantial resource gains for an increased level of living. The gains were greater in each residential group for the United States as a whole.

TABLE 36

The Chemical Industry Compared as to Number and Percentage of Workers, by Occupation, United States and West Virginia, 1960 and 1950

Occupation	United States				West Virginia			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
Professional, technical and kindred workers	120,199	68,595	14,234	10,081	4,070	2,186	202	270
Managers, officials, and proprietors	55,080	38,884	3,797	3,010	553	437	16	17
Clerical and kindred workers	45,851	38,543	87,104	60,756	1,288	1,159	1,020	885
Sales workers	46,760	26,812	2,563	3,336	220	169	0	35
Craftsmen and foremen	141,806	98,510	2,879	3,070	6,813	5,355	8	27
Operatives	210,967	176,885	46,438	42,603	8,333	7,723	325	587
Service workers	16,976	17,500	3,162	2,556	471	551	31	47
Laborers	47,455	61,610	1,507	2,803	1,731	2,061	4	72
Occupations not reported	14,307	2,956	3,457	579	445	137	36	21
TOTALS	669,401	530,295	165,191	128,796	23,924	19,778	1,642	1,961
PERCENTAGE								
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17.2	12.9	8.6	7.8	17.0	11.1	12.3	13.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors	7.9	7.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	.9	.9
Clerical and kindred workers	6.6	7.3	52.7	47.1	5.4	5.9	62.1	45.1
Sales workers	6.7	5.1	1.6	2.6	.9	.9	.0	1.8
Craftsmen and foremen	20.3	18.6	1.7	2.4	28.5	27.1	.5	1.4
Operatives	30.1	33.3	28.2	33.1	34.8	38.9	19.8	30.0
Service workers	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.4
Laborers	6.8	11.6	.9	2.2	7.2	10.4	.2	3.7
Occupations not reported	2.0	.6	2.1	.5	1.9	.7	2.2	1.1
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 125, p. 329.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 209, p. 557.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-50D, Table 84, p. 205.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, PC(1)-1D, Table 134, p. 291.

The lag in rural non-farm was greatest. The greater gain for the rural farm was the result in a large part of the changed definition of farm residence in the 1960 census; many very marginal farms were reclassified as non-farm. The changed definition may present a more realistic picture of West Virginia's participation in agricultural production viewed as an industry, but in an interim period the substantial number of retired farmers and "retired farms" have contributed to ambiguity in interpreting the data of the rural non-farm population.

Table 39 shows the income groups for 1960 and Table 40 shows the percentages by residence for the United States and West Virginia. The relatively higher percentages among the lower income classification for West Virginia than for the United States as a whole indicates the nature of some of West Virginia's problems. A high proportion of elderly persons in partial retirement still remain within West Virginia's farm population. Twenty-eight per cent of the farm families with incomes of less than \$2,000 have family heads who are over sixty-five. This

represents 54 per cent of the families whose head is over sixty-five.

The overall pattern of distribution is that of a substantially larger percentage for West Virginia in the lower income brackets and, conversely, a substantially lower percentage in the higher income brackets than for the nation as a whole. In the intermediate income groups the proportions are more nearly comparable for each of the residential classifications. Lower levels of

unemployment undoubtedly contribute to this kind of income distribution. It should be remembered that West Virginia does not include a major metropolitan area (over 500,000) in which are concentrated substantial numbers of the home offices of corporations which conduct business on regional, national, and international bases. The knowledge of this kind of difference must be kept in mind in interpreting the data in these tables.

TABLE 37
The Mining Industry Compared as to Number and Percentage of Male Workers, by Occupation, United States and West Virginia, 1960 and 1950

Occupations	Number				Per Cent			
	United States		West Virginia		United States		West Virginia	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950
Professional, technical and kindred workers	46,611	32,580	1,072	1,207	7.49	3.6	1.84	.90
Managers, officials, and proprietors	38,496	37,029	1,704	2,422	6.19	4.1	2.93	1.82
Clerical and kindred workers	23,513	26,071	1,301	3,183	3.78	2.9	2.23	2.39
Sales workers	2,849	2,149	43	68	.46	0.2	.07	.05
Craftsmen and foremen	144,924	160,436	12,689	21,298	23.94	17.7	21.79	16.04
Operatives	353,163	638,682	40,679	103,960	56.77	70.5	69.87	78.27
Service workers	5,712	6,335	252	334	.92	0.7	.43	.2
Laborers		1,137		67		0.1		.05
Occupations not reported	6,878	1,867	483	279	1.11	0.2	.83	.2
TOTALS	622,146	906,286	58,223	132,818	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Table 125, p. 329.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Table 209, p. 557.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Table 84, p. 205.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Table 134, p. 291.

TABLE 38
Median Income in 1959 and 1949 of Families and Percentage Change by Residence, West Virginia and United States, 1960 and 1950

Residence Group	Families				Percentage Change 1949-59	
	Median Income		Median Income		West Virginia	United States
	West Virginia	United States	West Virginia	United States		
	1959	1949	1959	1949		
State or nation	4,572	2,584	5,660	3,073	76.9	84.2
Urban	5,623	3,209	6,166	3,431	75.2	79.7
Rural non-farm	3,982	2,499	4,750	2,560	59.3	85.5
Rural farm	2,841	1,581	3,223	1,729	79.7	86.7

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-500, Table 65, p. 115.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-10, Table 95, p. 23.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. 11, Part 48, Table 12, p. 4.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. 11, Part 1, Table 57, p. 104.

TABLE 39
Income of Families, by Residence, West Virginia, 1960

Total Money Income	The State	Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm
Under 1,000	49,229	10,273	33,481	5,475
1,000 to 1,999	51,660	13,780	32,234	5,646
2,000 to 2,999	49,635	15,584	29,404	4,647
3,000 to 3,999	49,488	17,995	27,808	3,685
4,000 to 4,999	54,229	21,368	29,867	2,994
5,000 to 5,999	56,332	23,416	30,407	2,509
6,000 to 6,999	44,170	21,640	20,877	1,653
7,000 to 7,999	31,604	16,983	13,542	1,079
8,000 to 8,999	21,394	12,013	8,706	675
9,000 to 9,999	15,515	8,961	6,035	519
10,000 to 14,999	28,064	17,616	9,552	896
15,000 to 24,999	7,890	5,428	2,240	222
25,000 and over	2,868	2,128	684	56
TOTALS	462,078	187,185	244,837	30,056
Median income	4,572	5,623	3,982	2,841

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50C, Table 65, p. 115.

TABLE 40
Percentage of Families, by Income Categories and Residence, United States and West Virginia, 1960

Income Categories	Total		Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.
Under 1,000	5.6	10.7	3.8	5.5	8.1	13.7	15.4	18.2
1,000 to 1,999	7.5	11.2	5.6	7.4	10.3	13.2	16.8	18.8
2,000 to 2,999	8.3	10.7	7.0	8.3	10.5	12.0	14.9	15.5
3,000 to 3,999	9.5	10.7	8.5	9.6	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.3
4,000 to 4,999	11.0	11.7	10.5	11.4	12.6	12.2	10.4	10.0
5,000 to 5,999	12.3	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.4	8.3	8.3
6,000 to 6,999	10.7	9.6	11.5	11.6	9.7	8.5	5.8	5.5
7,000 to 9,999	20.1	14.8	22.6	20.3	15.5	11.6	9.0	7.6
10,000 to 14,999	10.5	6.1	12.3	9.4	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.0
15,000 and over	4.6	2.3	5.4	4.0	2.5	1.2	2.2	0.9
TOTALS	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.1

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1C, Table 95, p. 226.

Income by Industry

This section relates changes in income for experienced workers by industry. As stated previously, the display of the incomes by industry associates the income with the types of goods produced or services performed. The total income, the total percentage changes, and the percentage differences are the same as by occupation.

The same individuals are simply being reclassified by the kind of industry with which their occupations are associated.

West Virginia median salaries of males employed in mining and manufacturing, as shown in Table 41, exceeded the gains for the nation as a whole by 8 and 7 per cent respectively. The

TABLE 41

**Median Income of the Experienced Male Civilian Labor Force, by Industry,
United States and West Virginia, 1949 and 1959**

Industry	1959		1949		Per Cent Change		Per Cent Difference	
	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	1959	1949
Total male	4,621	4,213	2,668	2,429	73.2	73.5	9.7	10.1
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	1,798	1,042	1,260	840	42.7	24.0	72.6	50.0
Mining	4,943	4,782	2,691	2,499	83.7	91.4	3.4	7.7
Construction	4,370	3,174	2,510	2,220	67.4	43.0	37.7	13.1
Manufacturing	5,135	5,048	3,108	2,845	70.2	77.4	1.7	9.2
Transportation, communications, public utilities	5,285	4,773	3,108	2,830	70.0	68.7	10.7	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade	4,201	3,485	2,752	2,490	52.2	40.0	20.5	10.5
Finance, insurance, real estate	5,664	5,364	3,371	3,317	68.0	61.7	5.6	1.6
Business and repair service	4,240	3,169	2,662	2,310	59.3	37.2	33.8	15.2
Personal services	2,975	2,537	2,055	1,895	44.8	33.9	72.6	8.4
Entertainment and recreational services	3,175	1,731	2,338	1,824	35.8	-5.1	83.4	28.2
Professional and related services	4,917	3,983	3,009	2,606	63.4	52.8	23.4	15.5
Public administration	5,306	4,468	3,221	2,831	64.7	57.8	18.8	13.8
Industry not reported	4,007	3,349	1,456	1,142	275.2	293.3	19.6	27.5

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 130, p. 363.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 215, p. 573.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Part 48, Table 86, p. 214.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Part I, Table 136, p. 294

Median salaries of all other classifications of industries failed to match the national gains for males. In the industries of agriculture, construction, wholesale and retail trade, business and repair service, personal services, professional and related services, the failure to match national gains exceeded 10 per cent. In entertainment and recreational service the 1959 median salary had declined from 1949, making a 40 per cent difference, compared to the national median. Since the over-all gain was practically the same for West Virginia as for the United States, the industries which show any considerable difference in percentage from the 9.7 per cent for the State would suggest a relatively increased disadvantage for these industries and for their employees as compared with the United States as a whole.

The last two columns show the per cent differences in 1959 and 1949. In interpreting the changes 1949-59, the technology of the industries

during the decade and the relatively high levels of unemployment and out-migration from West Virginia need to be taken into account. The extent of unionization of the industries and the size of units of employment appear to be associated with some of the changes in mining and manufacturing.

The overall gains of West Virginia, as shown in Table 42, did not match the United States as a whole, falling 8.3 per cent behind. However, gains in manufacturing, transportation, communications and public utilities, and personal service for West Virginia females exceeded those of the nation as a whole. The greatest lag for median incomes of women of West Virginia was in agriculture, mining, and personal service, with intermediate change in finance, insurance, real estate, professional and related services, and public administration. Comparatively smaller differences in the gains for median salaries were registered in other industries. Median incomes of

TABLE 42
Median Income of the Experienced Female Civilian Labor Force, by Industry,
United States and West Virginia, 1949 and 1959

Industry	1959		1949		Per Cent Change		Per Cent Difference	
	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	U.S.	W.Va.	1959 ¹	1949 ¹
Total female	2,257	1,883	1,575	1,395	43.3	35.0	19.9	12.9
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	729	708	429	477	70.0	48.4	3.0	-10.1
Mining	3,783	2,675	2,418	2,193	56.5	22.0	41.4	10.3
Construction	3,016	2,720	2,024	1,853	49.0	47.0	11.1	9.2
Manufacturing	2,734	2,656	1,783	1,703	53.3	56.1	3.0	4.7
Transportation, communications, public utilities	3,464	3,211	2,228	2,025	55.5	59.1	8.1	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,729	1,414	1,377	1,153	26.1	23.0	22.3	19.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,931	2,549	1,906	1,756	54.1	45.2	15.1	8.5
Business and repair service	2,470	2,034	1,947	1,625	27.1	25.2	21.4	19.8
Personal services	871	791	788	684	11.0	16.0	10.1	15.2
Entertainment and recreational services	1,464	793	1,277	924	15.0	14.2	83.5	38.2
Professional and related services	2,644	2,408	1,894	1,820	40.1	32.3	9.8	4.1
Public administration	3,600	2,815	2,427	2,058	48.3	37.1	28.1	17.9
Industry not reported	2,141	1,668	918	789	23.3	21.1	28.4	16.3

¹Per Cent Greater United States

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 130, p. 364.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-1D, Table 215, p. 574.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1959, Vol. II, Part 18, Table 86, p. 214.
 U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. II, Part I, Table 136, p. 295.

West Virginia females in agriculture and manufacturing in 1959 compared most favorably with the nation as a whole. Median incomes in entertainment and recreation, and public administration were least favorable for female workers. Other industries had small differences. Taken as a whole (see per cent difference, 1959), the changes in the median incomes were affected more drastically for males than for females. In studying labor force participation, 1959 compared to 1949, the participation of females grew in absolute numbers as well as percentages, while the male participation was reduced both as to numbers and percentage of total 14 years of age and over.

In a free society wages and salaries offered and received are regarded as one of the ways in which adjustments are made between the various segments of the economy and within the economy as a whole. While such adjustments are far from perfect due to habits and other forms of inertia,

imperfect information, and individuals' values which conflict with maximizing economic gain, the forces of adjustment to change West Virginia's economy have been at work. Since both the factors to which the economy must adjust and the mechanisms for adjustment are multiple, the human beings concerned have multiple purposes, many of which are not easily translated into economic terms, and knowledge with which to view the changes is only partial, gross effects can be observed and the courses of the effects may be imputed but never precisely demonstrated. The level of unemployment (as defined by the census) at the time of the census, 5.0 per cent for males and 5.4 per cent females for the United States, and 9.3 per cent for males and 5.7 per cent for females in West Virginia, together with the levels of adjustments of incomes suggests continued lag in the adjustment of the economy of the State. Hence, the continuance of pressures for still further adjustment.

