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THE PLACE I BELONG

A REPORT ON SOUTHERN RURAL HOUSING

VOLUME II



ECONOMIC REPORT
DECEMBER 1973

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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THE PLACE I BELONG
A REPORT ON SOUTHERN RURAL HOUSING

VOLUME III

THE DISMAL SCIENCE
(AN ECONOMIC REPORT)

BY

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DECEMBER 1973

The development and demonstration activities reported herein were performed pursuant to a contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C. 20506, which was transferred during the course of the study to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policies of any agency of the United States Government.



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FOREWORD

In the Spring of 1972, the Office of Economic Opportunity decided to undertake an evaluation project on rural housing, entitled "Evaluation of Housing Policies and Programs in Southern Rural Areas." The Low Income Housing Development Corporation (LIHDC) of Durham, North Carolina, put together a consortium consisting of itself and its subsidiary, Housing and Community Development Corporation (HCD); Westat Research, Inc., of Rockville, Maryland; the Center for Urban Affairs at the North Carolina State University, and Dr. Michael A. Stegman of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. OEO awarded the contract to the consortium, which on July 5, 1972, began the task outlined by OEO: ". . . to provide information to answer the following question: How should the Federal Government spend scarce resources to improve housing of low income families in southern rural areas?"

Questionnaires were administered to 14 different types of actors on the rural housing scene, including consumers (i.e., households living in housing units), bankers, county and Federal Farmers Home officials, builders, mobile home dealers and public housing directors and managers. In addition, a great deal of background information was amassed, including Census data. The conclusions found in Volume I grew out of both primary and secondary information.

One important matter must be mentioned -- Phase I of this study covered only the areas described below, that is, twelve selected Planning and Development Districts which represent three subregions of the Census South delineated by the Office of Economic Opportunity: Appalachia, the Mississippi Delta, and the Ozarks. Our findings and conclusions can be generalized only to those three subregions. We claim no more than that.

Barbara N. Smith
Project Director

LIST OF DISTRICTS

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>TOWNS OVER 10,000</u>
Alabama	1046	*Cullman *Morgan *Lawrence	Cullman Decatur none
Arkansas (Southern)	3119	*Arkansas Ashley Bradley Chicot *Cleveland Desha Drew Grant Jefferson Lincoln	Stuttgart none none none none none none none Pine Pluff none
Arkansas (Northern)	4125	Cleburne Fulton Independence *Izard *Jackson *Sharp Stone Van Buren White Woodruff	none none none none none none none none none none
Kentucky (Northern)	1016	*Anderson Bourbon *Boyle Clark Estill Fayette *Franklin *Garrard Harrison *Jessamine *Lincoln Madison Mercer Nicholas Powell Scott Woodford	none none Danville Winchester none Lexington Frankfort none none none Richmond none none none none none
Kentucky (Eastern)	1018	*Breathitt *Knott Lee Leslie *Letcher *Owsley Perry Wolfe	none none none none none none none none

List of Districts
Page 2

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>TOWNS OVER 10,000</u>
Mississippi	3120	*Coahoma DeSota Panola *Quitman *Tallahatchie *Tate Tunica	Clarksdale none none none none none none
Tennessee (Eastern)	1033	*Carter Greene *Hancock *Hawkins Johnson *Sullivan Unicoi Washington	Elizabethtown Greenville none none none Bristol and Kingsport, none Kingsport Nort Johnson City
Tennessee (Middle)	1034	Anderson Blount Campbell *Claiborne Cocke Grainger Hamblen Jefferson *Knox *Loudon Monroe Morgan *Roane Scott Sevier *Union	Oak Ridge Maryville none none none none Morristown none Knoxville none none none none none none none
Tennessee (Western)	1035	*Cannon *Clay Cumberland *DeKalb Fentress Jackson Macon *Overton Pickett Putnam *Smith Van Buren Warren White	none none none none none none none none none Cookeville none none McMinnville none

¹Unincorporated

*Primary Sampling Unit Counties (PSUs)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>TOWNS OVER 10,000</u>
Virginia (Northern)	1021	Augusta *Bath Highland *Rockbridge *Rockingham	Staunton, ² Waynesboro none none none Harrisonburg
Virginia (Southern)	1025	*Buchanan *Dickenson *Russell *Tazewell	none none none none
West Virginia	1011	*Fayette *Mercer *Monroe *Raleigh *Summers	none Bluefield none Beckley none

²Independent City, not part of county.

*Primary Sampling Unit Counties in which interviews were conducted.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

A. General

This analysis is based on data obtained primarily from U. S. Bureau of the Census sources. It covers the twenty year period from 1950 to 1970.

It covers income distribution, industrial and occupational structure, and patterns of employment.

Per capita income in the districts remains much lower than the national average, and generally lower than that of the states in which the districts are located. The districts in this study were, in 1950, based either on agriculture or mining, or both. During the twenty years following, all the districts experienced a decline in employment in these once basic industries, yet other sectors of the economies were generally unable to expand rapidly enough to absorb the labor thus freed for other work.

In the South as a whole, industry tends to be labor-intensive and to provide low-wage, dead-end jobs. The data on these twelve Southern rural districts are depressingly consistent with this observation.

In short, while the data reveal growth in these districts, the growth has been generally slow and sporadic.

B. Conceptual Framework

The focus of this analysis is on the operation and outputs of the economic system. This system (agriculture, commerce, finance,* and industry) does not operate in a vacuum. It is affected by (1) the endowments of the district -- capital, labor, natural resources, etc.; (2) policy decisions -- establishment of economic development districts, implementation of land use plans, etc.; (3) outputs from social, political, and educational systems; and (4) exogenous forces -- changes occurring outside the

*Financial activities in these districts are analyzed elsewhere.

district, such as changes in demand for certain products of the district, political decisions at the state or national level, and so on.

In turn, the outputs of the economic system have their effects upon the other social systems and factors involved. (See Figure I.1)

Since this report is based on secondary data, it will focus primarily on analysis of the outputs of the economic system, and on the behavior of the specific institutions within that system. Left for future analysis are the inputs to the system, the full understanding of which is not possible using secondary data alone.

C. Method of Analysis

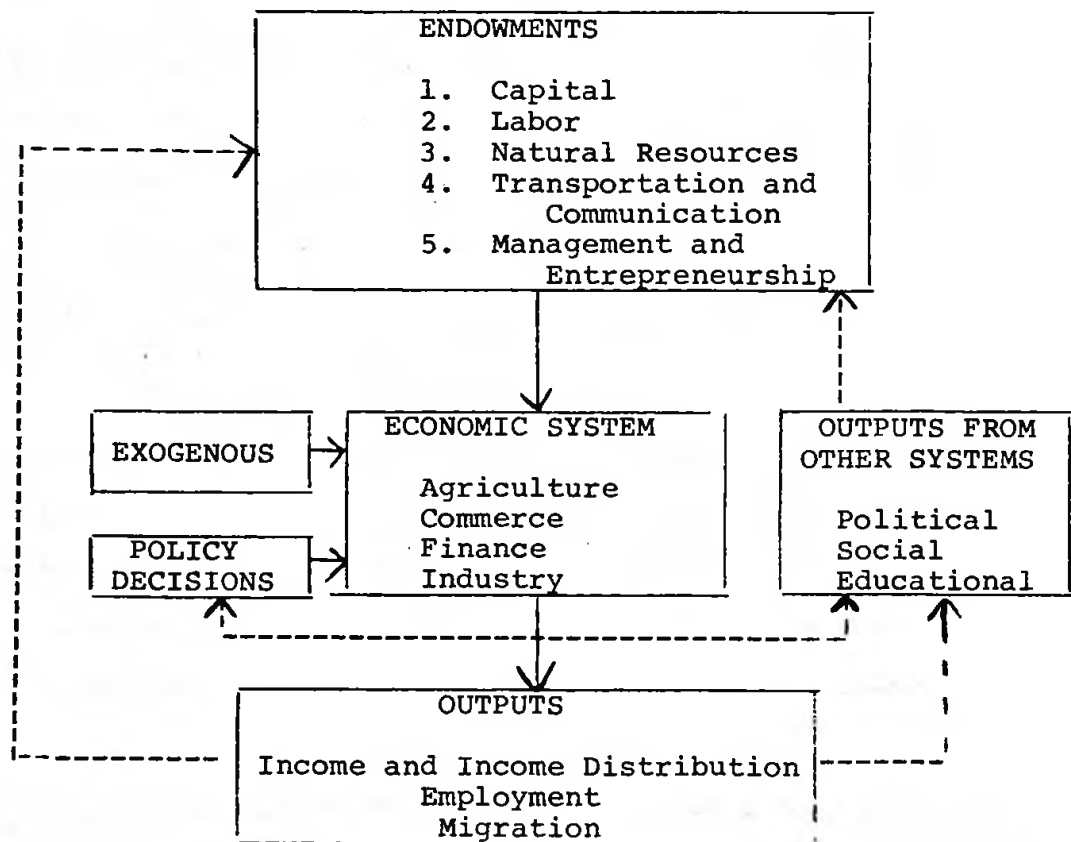
1. Employment by industry group is analyzed using percent-of-total, percent change, and location quotients. Location quotients are used to determine the economic base, or bases, of the various district economies. The ratio is:

$$L. Q. = \frac{\% \text{ employed in Industry "X" in District}}{\% \text{ employed in Industry "X" in Base}}$$

A location quotient in excess of 1.0 means that the percentage of people employed in a particular industry in a district exceeds the national percentage employed in that industry. However, because factors such as local demand patterns, level of technology, etc., influence the critical value of the location quotient, we have used as a general rule of thumb 1.5 as the critical value beyond which the location quotient is considered significant, i.e., it

indicates a basic industry group. Therefore, for the purpose of this study, a basic industry group is defined as one in which the location quotient is 1.5 or greater. The basic industry group in a district may fall in either the primary, secondary or tertiary sector and may not be the major employer in a district. Under this definition, there may be no basic industry group in a district, there may be one, or there may be several, depending simply on how the employment proportions compare with those of the base.

FIGURE I.1



Employment by occupation group is analyzed using the same statistics as above, except that the location quotient is not used.

2. The analysis of specific institutions examines the percent change occurring in the number of establishments and sales (or value added) in each of the major institutions. To compare activity in the district with that in the state and U. S. economies, use is made of a shift-share ratio which is computed as:

$$\text{S.S.R.} = \frac{\% \text{ change in Activity Z in District}}{\% \text{ change in Activity Z in Base}}$$

By means of this shift-share ratio, we are able to determine whether change in the district follows the same pattern as the state (or U. S.) and whether the change is more or less rapid.

D. Sources of Data

Employment data was obtained directly from the decennial censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1970, as was

income data (except where noted on individual tables in the district reports).

Data for the analysis of agriculture, commerce, and industry was obtained from the 1958, 1963, and 1967 City and County Data Books, which were based on the economic and agriculture censuses published by the Census Bureau. Data for 1967 was obtained directly from these censuses. In some districts for some years, these data suffer from the disclosure prohibition affecting these censuses; however, the effect is generally minor.

Information on migration during 1960 to 1970 is based on a 1 percent sample of continuous work histories of individuals covered by social security. These data relate specifically only to a fraction of the total employed in the district and are therefore valid only for broad generalizations.

E. Limitations of the Analysis

Complete understanding of the economic system of a region is possible only when the analyst possesses an understanding of the complete social environment of which the economic system is only one part. Information on Endowments, Outputs from other Systems, Policy Decisions, and Exogenous Forces is not complete for all districts.

As a result, this analysis provides only a skeletal view of the prospects for the future of these districts. However, the analysis which has been completed does provide guidance for more detailed research into the factors listed above.

CHAPTER II

District 1011: West Virginia

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

This district is heavily dominated by mining, although this dominance has weakened during the twenty-year period under analysis. The importance of mining plus the apparent stagnation of the sector provide two unfavorable indicators of the health of the district's economy. Further, manufacturing does not appear to have successfully compensated for the decline in mining: although value added has been increasing, manufacturing employment has not increased much relative to other types of employment. Both agriculture and commerce have also stagnated or shown signs of only small improvement.

An interesting phenomenon is the activity in wholesale trade. All the indicators in this sector are positive during the sixties, and by 1970 it is the largest single employer next to government, medical, and educational services. The latter sector's performance is also interesting, showing consistent growth despite an overall decline in population. It is important to know the reasons behind the activity in these two sectors in order

to fully assess the prospects for the district's future. If the growth of these two sectors reflect a true shift of the economy, then there may be a firm basis for renewed growth and development. However, it is equally likely that these two sectors are merely the last to begin declining.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. While 1950 per capita income data for the district in particular is not available, the state per capita income has risen from \$1,065 in 1950 to \$3,015 in 1970, both figures in unadjusted dollars. In 1967 dollars, the corresponding figures are \$1,477 in 1950 to \$2,592 in 1970. For this particular district, per capita income has increased from \$1,175 in 1960 to \$2,097 in 1970 (from \$1,325 to \$1,803 in 1967 dollars). Expressed as a percentage of the per capita income of the United States, the district has remained in the same position, and has actually fallen behind in relation to the state.

In 1950, 17.8 percent of the families in District 1011 earned less than \$1,000 annually, and only 1.5 percent had yearly incomes of over \$10,000. But by 1970, only 4.0 percent of the district's families had incomes of less than

\$1,000, and almost 24 percent made more than \$10,000 per year. Thus the distribution has moved from skewed at the lower end to skewed at the higher end, but this shift has been somewhat less rapid than that of the state of West Virginia. The major change in the distribution of income occurred in the period 1960-1970.

Median family income in the district has increased from \$2,546 in 1950 to \$6,475 in 1970. When considered as a percentage of United States median income, median family income of the district has lost ground, as has the state of West Virginia as a whole. As a percentage of state median income, district median income has declined.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment rates in district 1011 have followed the same general pattern as the rates in the United States and in the state of West Virginia, although the district rates have been consistently higher in each of the three census years.

In 1950, the largest employer in district 1011 was the mining industry, which accounted for 37.5 percent of the total employed labor force. But by 1970, only 15.5 percent of West Virginia's employed workers worked in mining. This is a decrease of 70.8 percent in total number of persons employed. The wholesale and retail trade industries employed 14.7 percent of the employed district population in 1950 and 20.5 percent of the working labor force in

1970, but this reflects a 2.9 percent decrease in the total number of persons employed. Primary industry (agriculture, forestry, and fisheries) employment declined from 7.1 percent in 1950 to 1.9 percent in 1970, but this represented a decrease of only 1.5 percent in the total employment. Manufacturing employment increased from 8.1 percent in 1950 to 12.7 percent in 1970. Medical, education, and government industries showed a very large increase from 1950 to 1970, moving from 9.1 percent to 22.3 percent, a gain in total number of persons employed of 69.2 percent.

The basic industry group in this district, as determined by the location quotients, is mining; however, its location quotient showed relatively little change in the twenty-year period under consideration, ranging from 21.8 percent in 1950 to 19.5 percent in 1970. The district appears to have approached self-sufficiency (as far as the location quotients can tell) in the services area, particularly in wholesale and retail trade and in the medical, educational, and governmental groups. The district appears to still be a net importer of goods and services of other industry groups.

The professional and technical occupations have increased their percentage of employed workers in the district 25 percent between 1950 and 1970, shifting from 6.6 percent

to 11.8 percent of the employed labor force. Farmers and farm managers have decreased as a percentage of those employed, the total number of workers in these occupations having declined 87 percent between 1950 and 1970. The same pattern holds for farm laborers and foremen. Reflecting the increasing importance of the tertiary sector, the clerical and service worker categories have increased 35 percent and 55 percent respectively since 1950.

The occupation structure has remained similar to that of the state as a whole during the period studied. The relative concentration of employed workers in groups including operatives, foremen, and laborers is not much greater than that in the economy of the United States. This is somewhat contrary to what might be expected because of the high concentration of mining industries in this district, and it tends to indicate a high degree of mechanization in the mining industries. This trend appears to have increased during the period.

(c) Migration Patterns. Of those persons who came into the district between 1965 and 1970, 24.7 percent were employed in mining industries and 17.2 percent in manufacturing industries; wholesale and retail trade attracted 15.1 percent of the in-migrants, and the service industries brought in 14 percent.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in the district declined from 9,147 in 1954 to 2,894 in 1967, a 68.4 percent decrease. Total farm acreage in 1967 was only about half of what it was in 1954. This was a more rapid decrease than either the state or the rest of the nation experienced during this same period of time. The decrease in the number of farms was comparable to the same rate in West Virginia and faster than that of the United States as a whole.

The value of agricultural products increased over the period, moving from \$5.6 million in 1954 to \$8.2 million in 1967. This growth rate is higher than West Virginia's and the national rate as well. There was no mentionable change in the composition of agricultural output during the years of analysis; livestock, dairy, and poultry products continue to dominate.

(b) Industry

(1) Manufacturing. The number of establishments decreased slightly between 1954 and 1967, despite an increase from 1963 until 1967 that was faster than the state and national rates. The number of paid employees also declined in the district while both the state and

the nation were experiencing an increase in this category. The production worker/total employee ratio for the district remained fairly constant at about 75 percent, which is approximately the same as in United States manufacturing as a whole.

The value added by manufacturing in this district increased during the entire period. After 1958, however, it was increasing less rapidly than value added by manufacturing in the United States as a whole was, but more rapidly than in West Virginia.

(2) Mining. In this category, the number of establishments decreased from 393 in 1958 to 164 in 1967. This decline was more rapid than the state and the national rate of decline. The number of employees also decreased from 10,233 to 4,900. This, too, was a more rapid decrease than the state or the nation as a whole experienced. Despite the large decreases in both mines and workers, the value of shipments decreased only \$600 thousand, from \$10.5 million in 1958 to \$9.9 million in 1967. The state as a whole, however, was experiencing fairly large growth in value of shipments during this same period.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail Trade. The number of retail trade establishments in this district decreased from 1958 to 1967

more rapidly than in the state. The United States as a whole saw an increase in this same period of time. The number of employees in the district remained relatively stable, while in the state and the nation the number was growing.

Total retail sales in the district decreased in the time period we are considering, but sales in the state and the nation increased. The position of this district with respect to retail trade in general has been deteriorating relative to West Virginia and the United States as a whole.

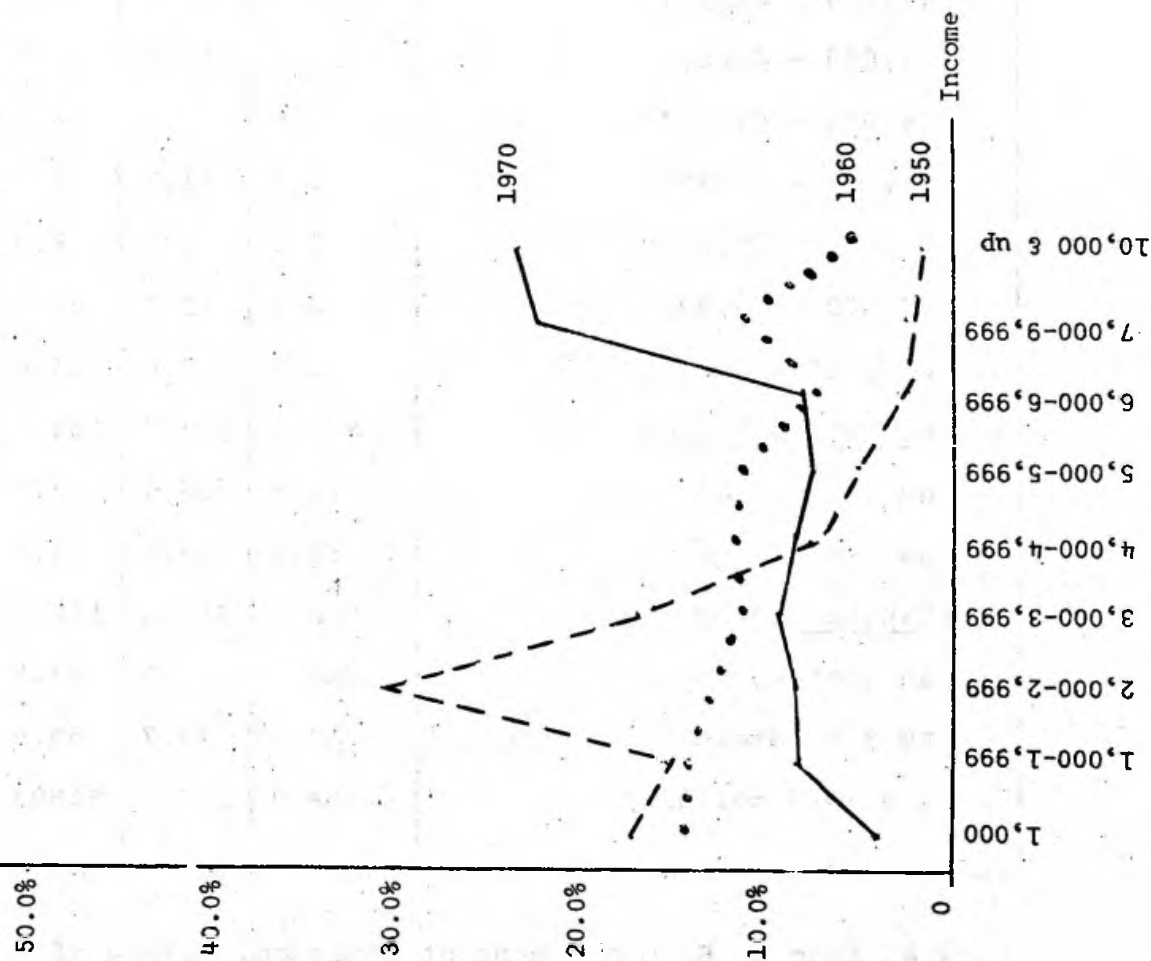
(2) Wholesale Trade. In the period from 1954-1967, there was little change in the number of wholesale establishments in this district. The same was true for the state of West Virginia, but in the United States as a whole, there was an increase. The number of employees in this area has grown rapidly, however, faster than in the state but somewhat slower than in the nation. Sales have increased steadily throughout the period, and since 1963 the growth has been faster than in the state or the national economies.

(3) Services. While the number of establishments in this category increased from 1957 to 1964 in this district, the increase has generally been much slower than

the corresponding increases in the state and in the nation. The number of employees decreased in the same period in the district, while the total in the nation as a whole increased. Receipts have grown much more slowly here than in the nation. Since 1963, growth of receipts in West Virginia has slowed to a rate approximately equal to the districts.

District 1011

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income	
1950:	\$2,546
1960:	\$2,393
1970:	\$6,475

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE II.1
District 1011
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	17.8	14.2	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	15.7	14.1	8.4
\$2,000 - \$2,999	30.3	13.0	8.1
\$3,000 - \$3,999	17.1	11.4	9.5
\$4,000 - \$4,999	7.8	11.9	8.4
\$5,000 - \$5,999	4.9	11.3	7.8
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.5	7.5	8.0
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.4	11.4	22.2
\$10,000 and over	1.5	5.6	23.8
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2546	\$3787	\$6475
as % of U. S.	82.9	66.9	67.5
as % of State	98.0	82.8	87.3
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	NA	\$1175	\$2097
as % of U. S.	NA	53.0	53.5
as % of State	NA	73.7	69.6
(in 1967 dollars)	NA	\$1325	\$1803

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE II.2

District 1011
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED Location Quotient			U.S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	5,867	1,987	1,083	7.1	3.4	1.9	-66.1	-45.5	-81.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Mining	30,635	10,168	8,954	37.0	17.4	15.6	-66.8	-11.9	-70.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	21.8	17.4	19.5
Construction	3,717	2,566	3,585	4.5	4.4	6.2	-31.0	39.7	-3.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0
Manufacturing	6,705	7,613	7,310	8.1	13.1	12.7	13.5	-4.0	9.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	7,853	6,286	5,458	9.5	10.8	9.5	-20.0	-13.2	-30.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12,149	11,080	11,802	14.7	19.0	20.5	-8.8	6.5	-2.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	1,410	1,517	1,486	1.7	2.6	2.6	7.6	-2.0	5.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5
Personal Serv.	5,537	5,021	4,978	6.7	8.6	8.7	-9.3	-0.9	-10.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0
Med., Educa., Govt.	7,554	10,288	12,783	9.1	17.7	22.3	36.2	24.3	69.2	0.3	3.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0
OCCUPATION GROUP															
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	5,424	6,069	6,774	6.6	10.4	11.8	11.9	11.6	24.9						
Farms & Farm Managers	3,466	1,132	454	4.2	1.9	0.8	-67.3	-59.9	-86.9						
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	5,861	4,797	4,666	7.1	8.2	8.1	-18.2	-2.7	-20.4						
Clerical and Kindred	5,719	5,865	7,738	6.9	10.1	13.5	2.6	31.9	35.3						
Sales Workers	5,038	4,898	3,816	6.1	8.4	6.6	-2.8	-22.1	-24.3						
Craftsmen, Foreman & Kindred	11,715	8,158	10,165	14.2	14.0	17.7	-30.4	24.6	-13.2						
Operatives and Kindred	32,526	14,868	12,520	39.3	25.5	21.8	-54.3	-15.8	-61.5						
Private Household	1,600	1,806	1,126	1.9	3.1	2.0	12.9	-37.7	-29.6						
Serv. Workers	4,066	4,943	6,301	4.9	8.5	11.0	21.6	27.5	55.0						
Farm Lab. & Foreman	2,254	709	419	2.7	1.2	0.7	-68.5	-40.9	-81.4						
Labor Except Farm	3,865	2,873	3,460	4.7	4.9	6.0	-25.7	20.4	-10.5						
TOTAL EMPLOYED	82,784	58,278	57,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	-29.6	-1.4	-30.6						
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4	11.8	6.1												

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE II.3

District 1011

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified				1.1	4.1	
Agriculture		0.5	4.2	1.1		
Mining	17.2	17.1	31.3	24.7	9.6	20.6
Construction	0.5	2.0	4.2	11.8	9.6	8.8
Manufacturing	19.3	19.6	12.5	17.2	20.5	17.6
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	4.2	5.0	6.3	5.4	6.8	5.9
Wholesale & Retail	25.5	22.6	18.8	15.1	28.8	17.6
*F, I, R, E	4.7	2.0	0.0	5.4	4.1	2.9
Services	27.6	29.1	22.9	14.0	11.0	23.5
Med., Educa., Govt.	1.0	2.0		4.3	5.5	2.9

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE II.4

District 1011

Shift-Schedule; Shift-Schedule

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1. Agriculture																					
Farms	9,147	5,137	4,004	2,894	-43.8	-22.1	-27.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.5	4.7								
Value of Products (\$1000)	686	504	471	3,551	-26.5	-6.5	-24.6	1.5	0.5	4.2	8.9	5.4	-19.0								
Crops	5,694	6,733	6,774	8,245	18.2	0.6	21.7	1.9	-0.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	-72.3								
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	742	1,726	1,215	1,146	132.6	-29.6	-5.7	-37.6	-3.9	0.9	13.4	-1.3	-4.4								
Industry	4,695	5,898	5,554	7,099	25.6	-5.8	27.8	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.7	-0.6	-18.9								
2. Manufactures																					
Total Establishments	189	179	162	176	-5.3	-9.5	8.6	0.8	2.7	13.2	-1.2	-2.2	-34.1								
All Employees	4,741	5,496	5,281	3,800	15.9	-3.9	-28.0	-4.6	-1.7	-4.7	-10.9	-0.4	-2.0								
Production Workers	3,677	3,981	3,841	2,800	8.3	-3.5	-27.1	-1.2	16.4	-3.8	-1.4	-0.7	-1.9								
Value Added (\$1000)	11,886	19,472	25,122	32,700	63.8	29.0	30.2	2.8	0.5	2.0	3.0	0.8	0.8								
B. Mineral Industries																					
Establishments	0	393	354	164		-9.9	-53.7		2.5	1.6		-1.6	2.1								
Employees	0	10,233	5,988	4,900		-41.5	-18.2		1.4	4.3		2.6	2.3								
Shipments (\$1000)	0	104,745	92,553	99,800		-11.6	7.8		-5.3	0.4		-0.8	-0.1								
3. Commerce																					
A. Retail Trade																					
Total Establishments	2,331	2,459	2,091	1,841	5.5	-15.0	-12.0	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	3.1	-3.7								
Sales (\$1000)	167,853	185,286	246,025	224,975	10.4	32.8	-8.6	0.7	3.1	-0.7	0.6	1.5	-0.4								
Paid Employees	7,372	7,794	7,073	7,116	5.7	-9.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	-1.6	0.1								
B. Wholesale Trade																					
Establishments	218	214	220	221	-1.8	2.8	0.5	-0.2	-5.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.4								
Sales (\$1000)	68,199	149,056	155,767	218,650	118.6	4.5	40.4	-1.6	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.1								
Paid Employees	2,346	2,209	2,291	2,573	-5.8	3.7	12.3	-1.0	-2.7	1.1	-0.7	0.4	0.9								
C. Selected Services																					
Establishments	786	760	863	895	-3.3	13.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	1.6	0.3								
Receipts (\$1000)	15,102	15,988	20,454	22,191	5.9	27.9	8.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2								
Paid Employees	2,106	2,074	1,961	1,770	-1.5	-5.4	-9.7	-0.2	-0.9	-4.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5								

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

CHAPTER III

District 1016: Kentucky

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

Since 1950 there has been a weakening of the economic base -- agriculture -- of this district. However, despite a continuing decline in employment in this sector, the value of agricultural products has increased very rapidly. Apparently, growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors has been sufficient to absorb not only the labor freed from agriculture, but additional labor force participants as well.

While manufacturing, employment and value added have grown consistently more rapidly than the state or nation, incomes have not. The effect of this is a sluggish tertiary sector showing only moderate and fluctuating rates of growth.

Economic activity in three large cities could be distorting the overall impression the data give concerning the economic outlook for the district. Lexington is located within the district, and it may well be the center for all the growth indicators observed. If this is the case, then the remainder of the district is progressing at a much slower pace than the data indicate -- or may

even be declining. Further complicating the analysis is the proximity to the district of Cincinnati and Louisville. It could well be that many employees of the secondary and tertiary sectors of these cities actually reside in the district. As such, their presence in the data provide an overestimate of this type of activity in the district.

Wherever the increased secondary and tertiary activity is located it appears that it offers primarily marginal, low-wage employment. This is reflected in the slow rate of growth of incomes in the area.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Per capita income in the district increased from \$1049 in 1950 to \$2701 in 1970. In 1967 dollars the respective figures are \$1455 for 1950, increasing to \$2322 in 1970. District per capita income expressed as percent of U. S. per capita income declined from 70.1 percent in 1950 to 68.9 percent in 1970. Similarly, district per capita income as a percent of state per capita income decreased from 106.9 percent in 1950 to 87.8 percent in 1970.

The income distribution picture in the district improved over the twenty-year period. In 1950, 22.9 percent of families earned less than \$1000 and 2.3 percent had

incomes of \$10,000 or greater. By 1970, only 2.7 percent of families had incomes of less than \$1000, while 37.4 percent earned \$10,000 and over.

Median family income rose from \$2124 in 1950 to \$7196 in 1970. As a percent of U. S. median family income, median family income in the district was 69.1 percent in 1950 and 75 percent in 1970. Similarly as a percent of state median family income, median family income in the district was 104.3 percent in 1950, down to 96.7 percent in 1970.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment in the district has moved in the same direction as U. S. and state unemployment rates. While generally the same as the U. S. in 1950, 1960, 1970, unemployment rates in the district have been consistently lower than the rates prevailing in the state as a whole. This may reflect some reasons of underemployment in the agricultural sector of this district.

Employment in the primary sector has declined 58.6 percent from 1950 to 1970. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing increased over 200 percent between 1950 and 1970. Most of the gain in this group made between 1950 and 1960. Tertiary sector employment rose in all categories, the biggest gains occurring in medical,

educational and government services (154 percent) and business services (113 percent) between 1950 and 1970.

Analysis of the location quotient for agriculture indicates that this sector continues to be the economic base of the district, despite the rapid decrease in employment in this group. The location quotient for manufacturing is not high enough to enable us to infer that this sector is a basic industry for the district. However, it is the second largest employer in the district in 1970. Medical, educational and government is the largest employer in the district in 1970.

In 1950, 38.9 percent of total district labor force were in primary sector occupations. By 1970, only 7.8 percent were so employed. By contrast, the service oriented occupations accounted for 26.6 percent of total employed in 1950 and 39.7 percent in 1970. The growth of manufacturing in the district is reflected in the increase in the proportion employed in secondary-sector occupations -- "operatives and kindred," especially, which grew from 11.6 percent of total district labor force in 1950 to 17.2 percent in 1970. Of great importance too, has been the continuous growth of professional and technical occupations. This growth has enabled the district to maintain the proportion employed in this category at the same level

as in the U. S. as a whole. However, employment in these occupations has grown more rapidly elsewhere in the state.

(c) Migration Patterns. An increasingly large proportion of in-migrants apparently entered into manufacturing during the decade 1960-1970. A similar pattern also exists for wholesale and retail trade. Services attracted the largest share from 1960 to 1965 but not from 1965 to 1970 when it fell behind manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in the district and the amount of acreage in farms have been decreasing since 1954. The number of farms decreased at a slower rate than in the U. S. and state economies. The value of agricultural production in the district has increased with a rapid rate of growth (333 percent) occurring from 1963 to 1967. Prior to 1963, the rate of growth of value of products was not as fast as that of the state or the U.S. but after 1963, the rate was faster. The value of output in agriculture has been evenly split between crops and livestock, dairy and poultry products.

(b) Industry

The number of establishments in the district has increased, since 1954, more rapidly than in the U. S., but more slowly than in the state except for the 1958-1963 period. The number of employees has increased at an increasing rate. This rate of growth in employment has been consistently higher than in either the U. S. or the state. Value added has also increased at an increasing rate. The increase has been faster in the district than in either the state or the U. S.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of establishments and retail sales has increased during the period. Since 1958, sales have increased at a faster rate than in the state or the nation.

(2) Wholesale trade. As with retail trade, the number of establishments and the volume of sales has increased between 1954-1967. The greatest increase in sales occurred in 1954-58. Moreover, it was not until after 1963 that the rate of increase fell below state and U. S. rates.

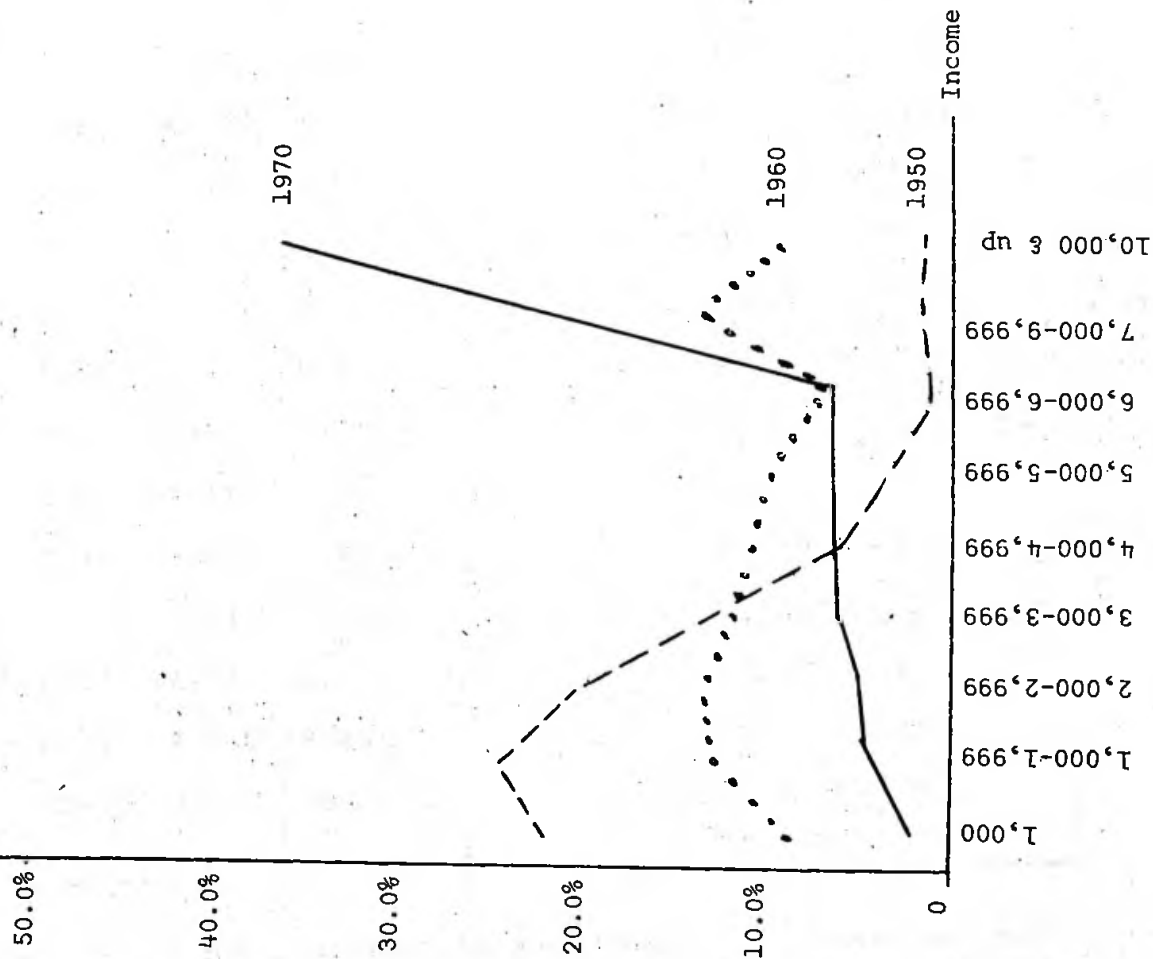
(3) Selected services. The number of establishments increased during the entire period 1954-1967. Except for a slight dip in 1958-1963, receipts increased

throughout the period, the greatest increase occurring between 1954 and 1958. With the exception of the 1954-1958 period, growth in receipts has been generally slower than in the U. S. or the state economies.

FIGURE III.1

District 1016

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income	
1950:	\$2,124
1960:	\$4,229
1970:	\$7,196

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE III.1
District 1016
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	22.9	9.4	2.7
\$1,000 - \$1,999	25.5	12.6	5.5
\$2,000 - \$2,999	21.1	13.0	5.8
\$3,000 - \$3,999	12.8	12.5	6.6
\$4,000 - \$4,999	7.3	11.4	6.7
\$5,000 - \$5,999	4.4	10.2	7.2
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.2	7.9	7.3
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.6	14.0	20.9
\$10,000 and over	2.3	9.1	37.4
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2124	\$4229	\$7196
as % of U. S.	69.1	74.7	75.0
as % of State	104.3	104.4	96.7
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$1049	\$1580	\$2701
as % of U. S.	70.1	71.3	68.9
as % of State	106.9	100.3	87.8
(in 1967 dollars)	\$1455	\$1781	\$2322

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE III.2

District 1016
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED		U. S. BASED	
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	36,446	23,895	15,084	29.5	17.1	8.4	-34.4	-36.9	-58.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.4
Mining	507	665	542	0.4	0.5	0.3	31.2	-18.5	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Construction	8,793	10,292	12,061	7.1	7.4	6.7	17.0	17.2	37.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2
Manufacturing	12,040	23,507	38,514	9.8	16.8	21.5	95.2	63.8	219.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	7,481	7,624	9,183	6.1	5.5	5.1	1.9	20.5	22.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19,216	23,632	31,466	15.6	16.9	17.6	23.0	33.1	63.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Services	3,115	4,984	6,644	2.5	3.6	3.7	60.0	33.3	113.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
Personal Serv.	13,364	13,224	15,149	10.8	9.5	8.5	-1.1	14.6	13.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5
Med., Educa., Govt.	19,796	28,480	50,303	16.0	20.4	28.1	43.9	76.6	154.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
OCCUPATION GROUP													
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	10,218	14,953	26,560	8.3	10.7	14.8	46.3	77.6	159.9				
Farms & Fm. Managers	24,349	14,705	8,109	19.7	10.5	4.5	-39.6	-44.9	-66.7				
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	9,080	10,338	13,415	7.3	7.4	7.5	13.9	29.8	47.7				
Clerical and Kindred	10,917	16,422	29,298	8.8	11.7	16.4	50.4	78.4	168.4				
Sales Workers	7,522	9,789	11,566	6.1	7.0	6.5	30.1	18.2	53.8				
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred	13,103	15,158	21,711	10.6	10.8	12.1	15.7	43.2	65.7				
Operatives and Kindred	14,275	21,422	30,772	11.6	15.3	17.2	50.1	43.7	115.6				
Private Household	4,436	5,235	4,028	3.6	3.7	2.3	18.0	-23.1	-3.2				
Serv. Workers	9,961	12,683	19,966	8.1	9.1	11.2	27.3	57.4	100.4				
Fm. Lab. and Foremen	11,330	8,041	5,860	9.2	5.8	3.3	-29.0	-27.1	-48.3				
Labor, Except Farm	6,219	5,749	7,561	5.0	4.1	4.3	-7.6	33.3	23.2				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	123,473	139,810	178,946	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.7	21.1	44.9				
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.4	5.1	3.8										

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE III.3

District 1016

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.9
Agriculture	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.9	2.6	0.4
Mining	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.3
Construction	11.1	8.0	9.5	5.1	10.3	7.4
Manufacturing	30.4	33.8	17.9	34.6	20.5	31.4
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	8.5	3.1
Wholesale & Retail	20.7	15.3	13.7	23.8	24.8	17.5
*F, I, R, E	3.9	4.7	4.8	6.5	6.0	5.2
Services	19.7	20.5	32.1	17.8	20.5	25.3
Med., Educa., Govt.	8.1	10.9	15.5	3.3	5.1	7.4

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE III.4

District 1016

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture													
Farms	24,751	19,608	18,869	18,658	-20.8	-3.8	-1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2
Acreage (000)	2,298	3,511	2,922	2,292	52.8	-33.9	-1.3	-9.5	7.5	0.7	-17.6	28.1	-1.0
Value of Products (\$1000)	90,623	117,451	128,594	557,040	29.6	9.5	333.2	1.3	0.7	11.4	1.2	0.6-1110.7	
Crops	55,883	59,344	66,750	273,821	6.2	12.5	310.2	-5.8	0.5	31.8	0.6	0.6	242.5
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	35,499	56,105	66,766	283,219	58.0	19.0	324.2	1.0	3.7	6.3	1.5	1.8	-219.9
2. Industry													
A. Manufactures													
Total Establishments	300	347	395	400	15.7	13.8	1.3	-0.4	4.2	0.8	3.7	3.2	-5.0
All Employees	13,951	18,656	26,243	72,200	33.7	40.7	175.1	-1.0	2.8	7.2	-23.0	4.1	12.5
Production Workers	11,684	14,410	20,523	24,700	23.3	42.4	20.4	-0.6	3.3	0.8	-4.1	8.7	1.4
Value Added (\$1000)	98,552	163,976	316,614	717,300	66.4	93.1	126.6	7.1	2.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.5
B. Mineral Industries													
Establishments	0	39	110	14		182.1	-87.3		-85.4	2.3		29.1	3.3
Employees	0	87	1,545	100		675.9	-93.5		-72.6	8.2		-104.0	11.8
Shipments (\$1000)	0	750	20,436	1,200		624.8	-94.1		62.5	-6.0		41.9	NA
3. Commerce													
A. Retail Trade													
Total Establishments	3,443	3,779	3,996	3,952	9.8	5.7	-1.1	-2.4	4.3	0.3	2.3	-1.2	-0.3
Sales (\$1000)	304,462	353,508	489,123	601,641	16.1	38.4	23.0	-0.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.1
Paid Employees	14,067	15,674	16,950	20,384	11.4	8.1	20.3	-0.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.8
B. Wholesale Trade													
Establishments	410	445	557	561	8.5	25.2	0.7	-2.0	2.0	0.3	0.6	3.4	0.7
Sales (\$1000)	114,293	352,656	468,685	568,303	208.6	32.9	21.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6
Paid Employees	4,123	4,392	5,620	6,274	6.5	28.0	11.6	-0.3	2.6	1.7	0.8	2.8	0.8
C. Selected Services													
Establishments	1,297	1,775	2,179	2,540	36.9	22.8	16.6	5.2	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.7	1.4
Receipts (\$1000)	31,005	71,415	64,531	84,078	130.3	-9.6	30.3	135.2	-0.3	1.1	3.4	-0.3	0.8
Paid Employees	4,329	5,524	6,158	6,752	27.6	11.5	9.6	-1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

CHAPTER IV

District 1018: Kentucky

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

There are virtually no signs of progress in this district. Mechanization of mining, which by 1970 was still a major source of employment, has reduced employment opportunities while the remaining sectors of the economy failed by far to expand enough to provide an effective offset. Only the tertiary sector expanded, and this was more than likely due to the establishment of various relatively major health programs and the creation of poverty programs during the sixties. Both occurrences account for the rapid growth in the "Medical, Educational, and Government" industrial group and the "Professional, Technical and Kindred" occupation group. The increases in these groups is otherwise unexplainable in this district in which most other indicators are negative. Further research into the activity in this sector is necessary before a firm conclusion along these lines can be drawn.

On the basis of the data, however, the only prognosis possible is one of continued decline or, at best, stagnation, of this district's economy.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Outputs

(a) Income and Income Distribution. In unadjusted dollars, the per capita income in district 1018 rose from \$582 in 1950 to \$1288 in 1970. Adjusted to 1967 price levels, this was an increase from \$807 to \$1107. As a percentage of the United States per capita income, the district slipped from 38.9 percent to 32.9 percent, and as a percentage of the state per capita income this district declined from 59.3 percent to 41.9 percent. Needless to say, this is not an encouraging indicator.

Fortunately, the income distribution picture is somewhat brighter. In 1950, 38.3 percent of the families earned less than \$1000 annually. Only 0.7 percent had incomes of \$10,000 or more. But by 1970, only 9 percent of the families were still earning less than \$1000, and 11.2 percent were then making over \$10,000 per year.

Median family income increased from \$1424 in 1950 to \$3724 in 1970. But as a percentage of state and national median family incomes, this reflects a change of from 69.9 percent to 50.0 percent of the state and from 46.3 percent to 38.8 percent of the nation. Thus, although the income distribution has become somewhat more equitable, the district has experienced a fairly severe deterioration

in its relative position to both the state and the nation in per capita and median incomes.

(b) Employment Patterns. The unemployment rates for the census years 1950, 1960 and 1970 in district 1018 were 3.4 percent, 9.8 percent, and 7.8 percent respectively. This compares with national rates in these same years of 4.9 percent, 5.0 percent and 4.0 percent. The low district unemployment figure for 1950 can probably be attributed to underemployment in the agricultural sector of the 1950 agricultural economy.

Employment in the agricultural sector has steadily decreased over the period 1950-1970. In 1950, 29.3 percent of the employed labor force in this district worked in some form of agriculture. But by 1970, only 4.4 percent of the district's workers were engaged in some form of agricultural activity. This is a decline of 91.6 percent in total number of persons employed.

Employment in mining industries in 1970 has decreased 68.3 percent from its 1950 level, but even then mining activities accounted for 21.6 percent of the employed persons in the district. Most of the decline in employment came in the 1950's.

Manufacturing employment has declined 32.1 percent over the twenty-year period, but it now uses 6 percent

of the employed labor force, whereas in 1950 it used only 4.9 percent.

Wholesale and retail trade employment has moderately increased since 1960, but the greatest gains in employment have come in the medical, educational and government sector. This group has had a 152 percent increase in total number of persons employed during the period 1950-1970, and its percentage of total district workers has increased from 6.6 percent in 1950 to 30 percent in 1970.

The location quotient for mining indicates that the district is even more dependent on this industry in 1970 than it was in 1950, relative to the state and the nation. There has been a decline in the importance of the primary sector. Medical, educational, and governmental services has become a strong sector of activity. No other noticeable trends were observed in the other industrial groups. The proportions of workers employed in these other groups remained below state and U. S. proportions.

Employment in professional, technical, and kindred occupations increased steadily from 1950 to 1970 -- a gain of 59.1 percent. However, the proportion of total workers in the district in this group (12.5 percent) is still below the corresponding percentage in the U. S., but slightly above the state percentage.

Primary sector occupations accounted for 29.2 percent of employment in 1950, and this had declined to only 3.4 percent in 1970 -- a loss in total employed of 93 percent during the twenty-year period. In 1950, the proportion of district workers in these types of occupation was two times as great as in the United States; by 1970, the proportions were approximately equal.

Analysis of other occupation groups reflects the pattern noted above, namely a decline of the primary sector, mining almost totally carrying the secondary sector, and a rapid growth of the tertiary sector which was most noticeable in the medical, educational, and government services group.

(c) Migration Patterns. Outmigration between 1950 and 1970 was particularly heavy in this district. However, of those that in-migrated between 1960 and 1965, 50 percent went into mining and 25 percent into services. In the period 1965-1970, most of the in-migrants (41 percent) were in manufacturing, and only 27.3 percent were in mining industries.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in district 1018 steadily declined over the period 1954-1967, with most of the

decline between 1954 and 1958. The decline was much faster than in either the state or the U. S. as a whole. Total farm acreage also declined at a faster rate than in Kentucky or the nation between 1958 and 1967.

The value of agricultural products decreased from 1954-1967, except in 1963. The district's agricultural produce is mainly crops, with the proportion between crops and livestock, dairy, and poultry remaining fairly constant. The decline in both areas has been continuous and faster than both the state and the nation. In short, the agricultural sector has been very rapidly losing ground.

(b) Industry

(1) Manufacturing. The number of manufacturing establishments in this district fell between 1954 and 1967. The decline has generally been faster than in the U. S. and in Kentucky. Because of disclosure restrictions placed on the economic censuses, the employment and value added data are incomplete in 1967. Analysis of the years for which data was available, however, reveals a decline in employment from 1954 to 1963. Value added followed the same pattern. This decline has been consistent throughout the entire period.

(2) Mining. The number of establishments in this sector has declined much more rapidly than the rest of the nation since 1954. The value of shipments peaked in 1963, and has remained fairly stable since that time. This is in contrast to the state of Kentucky where the value of shipments has been increasing since 1963. The impression which arises from this analysis is that although the number of mines has decreased, the value of shipments has remained fairly stable, so the productivity of the remaining mines has increased or the price of the product has increased.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of retail trade establishments has trended slowly upward, except for a temporary large increase in 1963. In Kentucky the number has been decreasing slightly, while the nation as a whole has had a slight upward trend. Sales have been slowly increasing at a somewhat faster rate than in the U. S. as a whole. The number of paid employees has also increased slowly over the period.

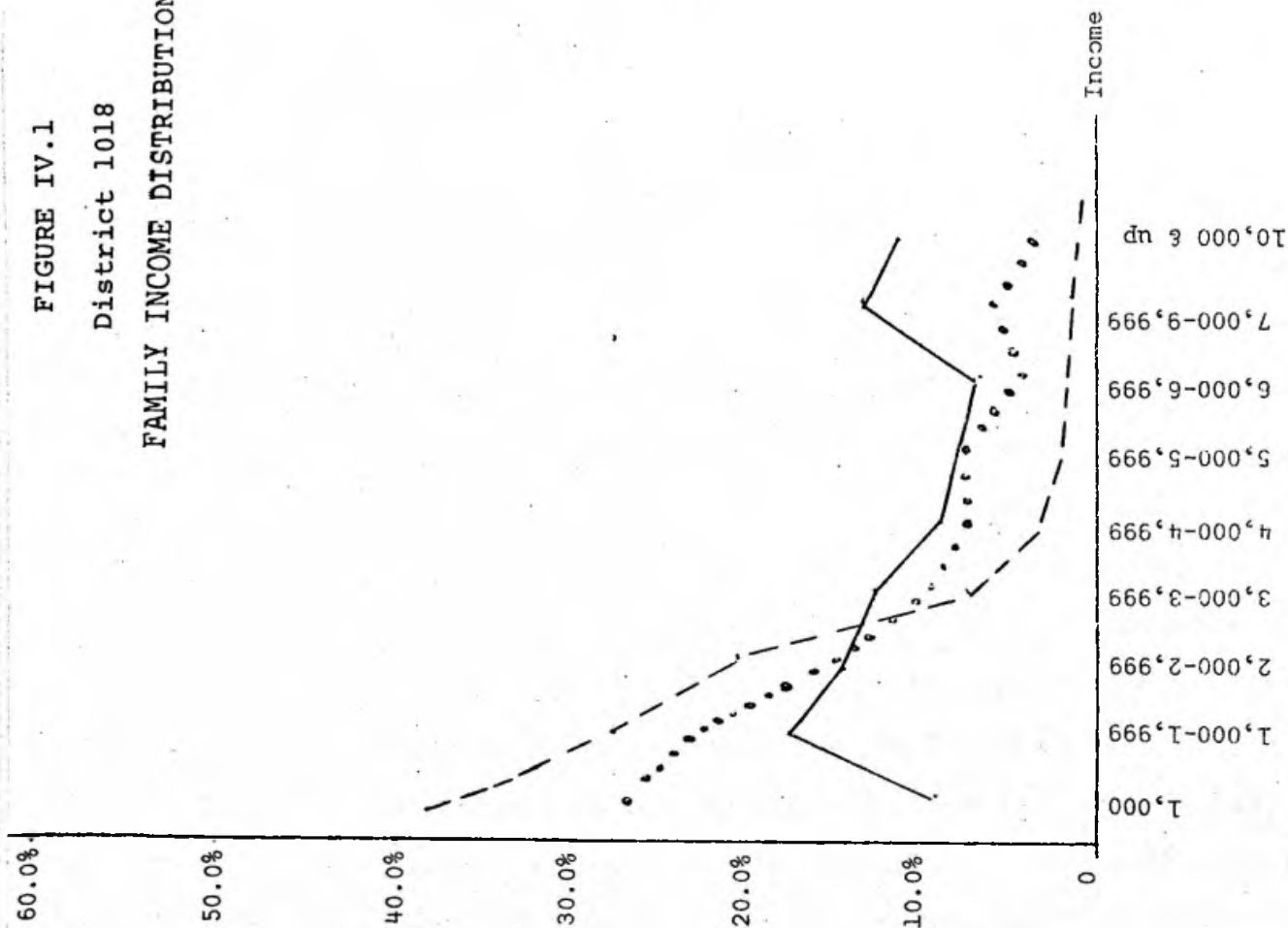
(2) Wholesale trade. While the increase in the number of establishments in this category has been fairly slow, the rate has been faster than the comparable one in either Kentucky or the U. S. Sales have followed much the same pattern, with a particularly big jump between 1958 and 1967.

(c) Services. The number of establishments has slowly increased at about the same rate as the nation as a whole and somewhat faster than in Kentucky. Receipts have trended upward, with large increases between 1958 and 1967. In general, the service sector has exhibited slow growth during the period of study at a pace comparable to that of Kentucky and the rest of the nation.

FIGURE IV.1

District 1018

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income	
1950:	\$1,424
1960:	\$2,033
1970:	\$3,724

--- 1950
 1960
 _____ 1970

TABLE IV.1
District 1018
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	38.3	26.6	9.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	27.6	22.9	17.8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	20.4	14.5	14.3
\$3,000 - \$3,999	6.9	9.2	12.3
\$4,000 - \$4,999	2.7	7.0	8.9
\$5,000 - \$5,999	1.7	7.1	7.3
\$6,000 - \$6,999	0.9	4.0	6.3
\$7,000 - \$9,999	0.9	5.7	12.8
\$10,000 and over	0.7	3.1	11.2
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1424	\$2033	\$3724
as % of U. S.	46.3	35.9	38.8
as % of State	69.9	50.2	50.0
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 582	\$ 807	\$1288
as % of U. S.	38.9	36.4	32.9
as % of State	59.3	51.2	41.9
(in 1967 dollars)	\$ 807	\$ 910	\$1107

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE IV.2

District 1018
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U.S. BASED				
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient	1950	1960	1970	Location Quotient	1950	1960	1970
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	11,580	2,406	967	29.3	10.2	4.4	-79.2	-59.8	-91.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.5	1.2		
Mining	15,039	7,452	4,769	38.0	31.6	21.6	-50.4	-36.0	-68.3	6.4	9.6	10.0	22.3	31.6	27.0		
Construction	1,188	1,216	1,845	3.0	5.2	8.4	2.4	51.7	55.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.4		
Manufacturing	1,936	1,329	1,314	4.9	5.6	6.0	-31.4	-1.1	-32.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	1,505	1,132	1,214	3.8	4.8	5.5	-24.8	7.2	-19.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8		
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,340	3,333	3,611	8.4	14.1	16.4	-0.2	8.3	8.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.8		
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	234	238	331	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	39.1	41.5	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3		
Personal Serv.	1,495	1,452	1,415	3.8	6.2	6.4	-2.9	-2.5	-5.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7		
Med., Educa., Govt.	2,616	3,950	6,591	6.6	16.8	29.9	51.0	66.9	151.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.3		
OCCUPATION GROUP																	
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	1,729	2,435	2,751	4.4	10.3	12.5	40.8	13.0	59.1								
Farms, and Farm Managers	6,872	1,629	492	17.4	6.9	2.2	-76.3	-69.8	-92.8								
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	2,190	1,806	1,770	5.5	7.7	8.0	-17.5	-2.0	-19.2								
Clerical and Kindred	1,380	1,405	2,256	3.5	6.0	10.2	1.8	60.6	63.5								
Sales Workers	1,313	1,320	1,177	3.3	5.6	5.3	0.5	-10.8	-10.4								
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	3,188	2,586	3,600	8.1	11.0	16.3	-18.9	39.2	12.9								
Operatives and Kindred	14,639	7,589	4,787	37.0	32.2	21.7	-48.2	-36.9	-67.3								
Private Household	325	481	409	0.8	2.0	1.9	48.0	-15.0	25.8								
Serv. Workers	1,090	1,248	2,779	2.8	5.3	12.6	14.5	122.7	155.0								
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	4,645	721	273	11.8	3.1	1.2	-84.5	-62.1	-94.1								
Labor, Except Farm	1,680	1,134	1,763	4.3	4.8	8.0	-32.5	55.5	4.9								
TOTAL EMPLOYED	39,527	23,557	22,057	100.0	100.0	100.0	-40.4	-6.4	-44.2								
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.4	9.8	7.8														

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE IV.3

District 1018

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	2.4	-
Mining	53.5	45.3	50.0	27.3	28.6	23.8
Construction	2.3	1.9		9.1	9.5	14.3
Manufacturing	0.0		0.0	40.9	23.8	28.6
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	2.3	1.9		4.5	2.4	
Wholesale & Retail	27.9	22.6	6.3	9.1	19.0	14.3
*F, I, R, E	4.7	5.7	12.5	9.1	4.8	4.8
Services	9.3	20.8	25.0		7.1	14.3
Med., Educa., Govt.		1.9	6.3		2.4	

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE IV.4

District 1018

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture													
Farms	16,670	5,374	4,303	2,843	-67.8	-19.9	-33.9	3.1	1.7	5.7	3.0	1.3	5.7
Acreage (000)	814	1,088	337	332	33.7	-69.0	-11.4	-6.1	15.3	1.9	-11.2	57.4	-8.8
Value of Products (\$1000)	9,952	3,787	4,277	3,661	-61.9	12.9	-13.9	-2.8	0.9	-7.7	-2.6	0.8	46.3
Crops	8,107	3,260	3,375	2,913	-59.8	3.5	-13.7	56.2	0.1	0.5	-6.0	0.2	-10.5
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	3,096	926	898	855	-70.1	-3.0	-4.8	-1.2	-0.6	0.5	-1.8	-0.3	3.2
Industry													
A. Manufactures													
Total Establishments	72	66	47	(a)	-8.3	-28.8	-12.8	0.2	-8.6	-7.8	-2.0	-6.7	(a)
All Employees	932	599	410	(a)	-35.7	-31.6	-92.4	1.0	8.2	-3.8	24.4	12.0	(a)
Production Workers	826	455	278	(a)	-44.9	-38.9	-87.5	1.2	6.0	-3.5	7.9	15.6	(a)
Value Added (\$1000)	3,224	2,428	1,749	(a)	-24.7	-29.0	773.7	-2.6	4.3	18.1	-1.2	5.1	(a)
B. Mineral Industries													
Establishments	0	392	345	226	11.4	-11.9	-34.5	-140.1	-5.7	0.9	3018.5	-1.9	1.3
Employees	0	8,204	5,181	4,475	23.8	-36.8	-13.6	-138.4	1.6	1.2	1483.1	2.3	1.7
Shipments (\$1000)	0	56,853	72,973	73,500	32.8	28.4	0.7	19.0	2.8	0.0	366.0	1.9	NA
3. Commerce													
A. Retail Trade													
Total Establishments	1,012	1,127	1,251	1,173	11.4	11.0	-6.2	-2.8	8.5	1.6	2.7	2.9	-1.9
Sales (\$1000)	46,977	58,135	71,779	61,831	23.8	23.5	-13.9	-1.4	1.0	-0.8	1.3	1.3	-0.7
Paid Employees	1,375	1,826	1,943	1,917	32.8	6.4	-1.3	-1.1	1.5	-0.6	2.9	1.1	-0.1
B. Wholesale Trade													
Establishments	54	77	80	83	42.6	3.9	-3.8	-10.1	0.3	1.6	3.1	0.5	3.5
Sales (\$1000)	10,802	14,269	38,092	43,080	32.1	167.0	-13.1	0.3	6.6	-0.3	0.2	6.6	0.4
Paid Employees	236	196	537	490	-16.9	174.0	-8.8	0.7	16.2	-1.3	-2.0	17.4	0.6
C. Selected Services													
Establishments	188	230	329	293	22.3	43.0	-10.9	3.2	2.2	-1.3	0.9	5.1	-0.9
Receipts (\$1000)	2,599	3,849	4,758	5,155	48.1	23.6	-8.3	49.9	0.7	-0.3	1.3	0.6	0.2
Paid Employees	300	407	398	362	35.7	-2.2	-9.0	-1.3	-0.2	-0.8	1.5	0.2	-0.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

(a) Prohibition of disclosure prevents accurate count in this category.

CHAPTER V

District 1021: Virginia

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

The economy of this district exhibits a pattern of growth over the twenty-year analysis period; however, most of the growth appears to have occurred during the first decade. In 1950, the district was strongly agriculture-oriented -- almost 30 percent of all employed persons worked in this sector. By 1970, the economy had shifted away from agriculture toward the manufacturing and service sectors. This shift, however, was not as rapid as that experienced in the state or national economies; in fact, the transition appears to have decelerated during the 1960-1970 decade.

In spite of the shift to secondary and tertiary activities, incomes in the district have failed to keep pace with state and national increases. The indications are that the types of industries moving into the area have been low-paying and labor-using in nature. The net effect has been a lack of further stimulation of the economy; family incomes have not risen rapidly enough to provide substantial increases in savings and local capital formation. Equally as important, local

retail and wholesale activities have not been able to expand due to insufficient effective demand.

Encouraging, however, is the increasing pace at which secondary and tertiary employment is growing. Should higher-paying, higher-skill employment opportunities become available as a result of this growth, overall economic activity should accelerate once again. In any event, the foundations for continued growth appear to have been laid -- the question remains, however, as to how rapid this growth will be. Detailed information on the mix of manufacturing establishments plus a knowledge of policy decisions affecting growth will help to determine the answer.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Both adjusted and unadjusted per capita income increased in the period 1950-1970. Unadjusted per capita income rose only 21.6 percent between 1960 and 1970. As a percentage of U. S. per capita income, however, this district has decreased from 76.4 percent in 1950 to only 51.4 percent in 1970. As a percentage of state per capita income, however, the district has fared even worse, dropping

from 93.1 percent in 1950 to approximately 56 percent in 1970.

The income distribution pattern is similar. In 1950, 17.6 percent of the families in district 1021 had incomes of less than \$1000, and only 2.1 percent had incomes of over \$10,000. By 1970, only 2.1 percent of the families earned less than \$1000, while over 35 percent had incomes of more than \$10,000. Figure V.1 shows that the distribution has shifted, but the shift has not been as great as the corresponding one for the state of Virginia. Median family income has risen from \$2415 in 1950 to \$7202 in 1970, but the district's median family income as a percentage of U. S. median family income has slipped from 82 percent to 75 percent. Similarly, the percentage of state median family income has slipped from 95.1 percent to 79.6 percent.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment in the district was below both state and national rates in each of the census years.

Primary sector (agriculture, forestry, and fisheries) employment decreased by more than 52 percent from 1950 to 1970. In 1950, 29 percent of the labor force was employed in the primary industries, but by 1970 only 6.5 percent were in this industry group. Manufacturing

employment grew very rapidly in the period 1950-1970. Over the twenty-year period, there was a 183 percent gain, with most of the growth occurring in the 1950's. The percentage of the labor force employed in the group moved from 25.2 percent in 1950 to 33.6 percent in 1970.

The tertiary sector grew rapidly as well, with the largest growth occurring in the medical, educational, and government group where the gain for the twenty-year period was 366.2 percent. This was followed closely by business services, whose employment rose 341.8 percent. As in the manufacturing sector, most of the growth came in the decade 1950 to 1960, probably as a function of the employment multiplier effect of growth in manufacturing.

The district location quotients reveal only a slight shift away from the primary sector, in spite of the gains made by the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Only the primary sector has a location quotient large enough to qualify it as a basic industry (1.8 in 1970); however, the location quotient for the manufacturing industries was in excess of 1.0 in 1970 and is apparently growing.

Agricultural occupations employed a decreasing proportion of the employed labor force during the period under examination, while the proportion engaged

in tertiary activities increased. Two groups remained relatively stable, namely "Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred," and "Operatives and Kindred." Relative to the national occupation structure, however, there remains a greater concentration in the primary sector, but this concentration is declining (see Table V.2).

(c) Migration Patterns. There appears to have been a net gain of workers due to migration in the period 1960-1970. Among in-migrants, by far the largest percentage were employed in manufacturing industries. Other groups receiving large numbers of in-migrants were wholesale and retail trade and the services industries (see Table V.3).

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in the district decreased steadily from 1954-1967, averaging a 16 percent decrease per period. After 1958, the decrease in the number of farms in the district was increasingly faster than the decrease in the U. S. as a whole, but it was not as rapid as was the decline in the state of Virginia. Total farm acreage decreased steadily from 1954-1967, a trend which also existed in the state. From 1954-1963,

The value of agricultural products increased from 1954 to 1967. The increase was faster than in both the state and the nation after 1963, the value of products in the U. S. decreased, whereas in the district it increased by 75 percent.

Livestock, dairy, and poultry products heavily dominate agricultural activity in this district. The value of these products has increased from 1954-1967 faster than the comparable figures for the U. S. as a whole, but (with the exception of the 1958-1963 period) not as fast as the state of Virginia.

(b) Industry

The number of manufacturing establishments in district 1021 increased between 1954 and 1967, but at a somewhat slower rate than the corresponding increases in Virginia and in the U. S. as a whole. The number of people employed in manufacturing industries increased over the period, with a slight downward tendency after 1963, a trend opposite to those of Virginia and the U. S. The number of production workers follows

the same pattern, with a slight decrease after 1963. Most of the gains were made in 1954-1958. After 1963, the number of employees decreased relative to Virginia and the nation.

The value added by manufacturing increased rapidly between 1954 and 1958. It continued to increase, but at a slower pace, through 1967. Over the thirteen-year period, the increase was faster than that experienced by Virginia and the rest of the nation.

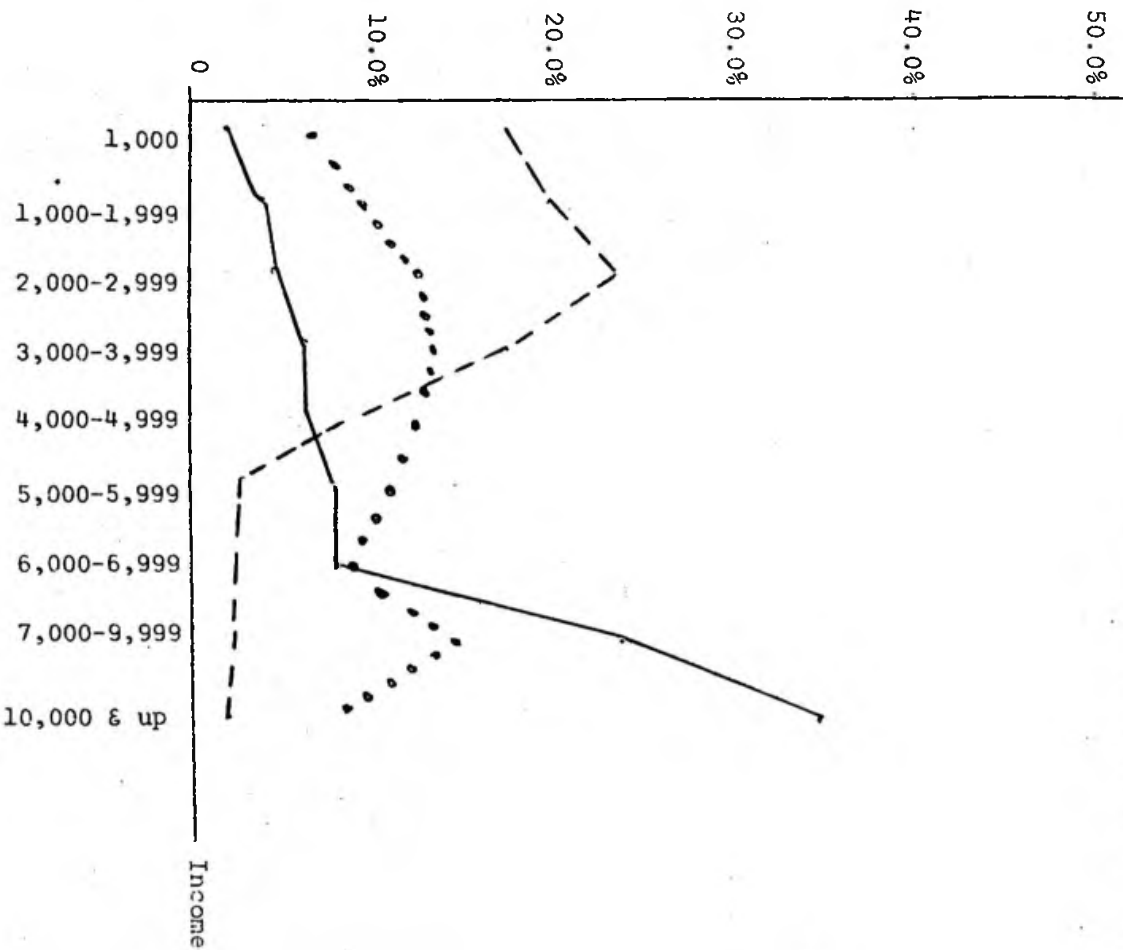
(c) Commerce

All of the activity in this sector follows a general pattern of rapid growth in the period 1954 to 1958, followed by a slowdown afterward.

(1) Retail trade. The number of retail trade establishments increased very rapidly between 1954 and 1958. It remained steady to 1963, and then decreased slightly after that time. The decrease was faster in district 1021 than in Virginia or in the U.S. Sales increased steadily over the period, with most of the gains coming between 1954 and 1958. After 1963, sales in the district increased less rapidly than in the state and the rest of the nation. The number of paid employees increased steadily, with the largest

FIGURE V.1
District 1021

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income

1950: \$2,415
1960: \$4,550
1970: \$7,202

----- 1950
..... 1960
_____ 1970

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE V.1
District 1021
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	17.6	7.0	2.1
\$1,000 - \$1,999	20.0	9.6	4.1
\$2,000 - \$2,999	24.0	12.7	4.9
\$3,000 - \$3,999	17.8	13.8	6.3
\$4,000 - \$4,999	9.2	12.8	6.6
\$5,000 - \$5,999	3.2	11.4	8.1
\$6,000 - \$6,999	3.0	9.0	8.1
\$7,000 - \$9,999	3.0	15.2	24.3
\$10,000 and over	2.1	8.7	35.6
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2514	\$4550	\$7202
as % of U. S.	81.8	80.4	75.1
as % of State	95.1	91.7	79.6
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$1143	\$1658	\$2016
as % of U. S.	76.4	74.8	51.4
as % of State	93.1	90.1	55.8
(in 1967 dollars)	\$1585	\$1869	\$1733

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE V.2

District 1021
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U.S. BASED		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970
INDUSTRY GROUP															
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	10,445	7,284	4,985	29.0	11.9	6.5	-30.3	-31.6	-52.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8
Mining	255	333	270	0.7	0.5	0.4	30.6	-18.9	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Construction	2,990	4,008	5,780	8.3	6.6	7.5	34.0	44.2	93.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing	9,095	18,863	25,751	25.2	30.9	33.6	107.4	36.5	183.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	1,570	2,958	4,373	4.4	4.8	5.7	88.4	47.8	178.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,911	9,380	11,740	10.9	15.3	15.3	139.8	25.2	200.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	378	1,401	1,670	1.0	2.3	2.2	270.6	19.2	341.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Personal Serv.	3,391	5,844	6,350	9.4	9.6	8.3	72.3	8.7	87.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
Med., Educa., Govt.	3,395	9,551	15,826	9.4	15.6	20.6	181.3	65.7	366.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP															
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	2,161	6,391	9,851	6.0	10.5	12.8	195.7	54.1	355.9						
Farms, and Farm Managers	5,724	4,099	2,697	15.9	6.7	3.5	-28.4	-34.2	-52.9						
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	1,747	4,139	5,669	4.8	6.8	7.4	136.9	37.0	224.5						
Clerical and Kindred	1,904	5,783	9,856	5.3	9.5	12.9	203.7	70.4	417.6						
Sales Workers	1,413	3,678	3,546	3.9	6.0	4.6	160.3	-3.6	151.0						
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	4,332	7,512	10,611	12.0	12.3	13.8	73.4	41.3	144.9						
Operatives and Kindred	7,918	14,369	19,033	22.0	23.5	24.8	81.5	32.5	140.4						
Private Household	844	2,153	1,714	2.3	3.5	2.2	155.1	-20.4	103.1						
Serv. Workers	2,242	5,021	8,501	6.2	8.2	11.1	124.0	69.3	279.2						
Fym. Lab. and Foremen	4,379	2,564	1,430	12.2	4.2	1.9	-41.4	-44.2	-67.3						
Labor, Except Farm	,906	3,147	3,839	8.1	5.1	5.0	8.3	22.0	32.1						
TOTAL EMPLOYED	36,039	61,138	76,667	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.6	25.4	112.7						
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.9	3.7	2.5												

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE V.3

District 1021

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	0.3	0.0		2.8	2.9	
Agriculture	0.7	0.3	1.9		2.9	1.2
Mining	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.0
Construction	5.4	7.3	9.4	7.5	7.4	17.4
Manufacturing	48.1	42.7	35.8	44.9	27.9	36.0
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	4.4	6.2	3.8	1.9	7.4	3.5
Wholesale & Retail	18.2	16.4	18.9	18.7	13.2	18.6
*F, I, R, E	1.3	1.1	0.0	6.5	5.9	2.3
Services	19.9	23.2	24.5	15.0	22.1	12.8
Med., Educa., Govt.	1.3	2.5	3.8	2.8	8.8	8.1

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE V.4

District 1021

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. <u>Agriculture</u>													
Farms	8,970	7,226	6,069	5,253	-19.4	-16.0	-13.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.3
Acreage (000)	1,121	1,070	1,016	943	-4.5	-5.0	-7.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.5	4.2	-5.7
Value of Products (\$1000)	43,783	25,980	60,871	75,929	-40.7	134.3	24.7	-2.5	12.1	1.3	-1.7	8.5	-80.2
Crops	4,880	4,750	4,342	6,895	-2.7	-8.6	58.8	-0.6	-0.3	-14.6	-0.3	-0.4	46.0
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	38,552	48,229	56,335	75,586	25.1	16.8	34.2	0.8	-10.6	0.8	0.6	1.6	-23.2
2. <u>Industry</u>													
A. <u>Manufactures</u>													
Total Establishments	142	229	236	233	61.3	3.1	-1.3	0.9	1.1	-0.1	14.4	0.7	5.0
All Employees	6,776	18,776	22,587	21,500	177.1	20.3	-4.8	2.5	1.0	-0.4	-120.7	2.1	-0.3
Production Workers	5,920	14,792	18,005	16,600	149.9	21.7	-7.8	2.1	1.3	-0.7	-26.2	4.5	-0.6
Value Added (\$1000)	41,964	150,600	228,058	343,500	258.9	51.4	50.6	3.6	1.2	1.5	12.3	1.4	1.4
B. <u>Mineral Industries</u>													
Establishments		9	13			44.4			-5.2			7.0	
Employees		67	247			268.7			-20.4			-16.7	
Shipments (\$1000)		1,492	2,295			53.8			4.3			3.6	
3. <u>Commerce</u>													
A. <u>Retail Trade</u>													
Total Establishments	812	1,657	1,667	1,556	104.1	0.6	-6.7	4.2	-0.3	-19.7	24.5	-0.1	-2.1
Sales (\$1000)	65,346	166,395	204,685	230,450	154.6	23.0	12.6	2.2	0.8	0.5	8.6	1.1	0.6
Paid Employees	2,146	6,898	6,930	7,531	221.4	0.5	8.7	2.9	0.1	0.7	19.3	0.1	0.8
B. <u>Wholesale Trade</u>													
Establishments	63	176	173	191	179.4	-1.7	10.4	4.4	-0.1	1.7	13.0	-0.2	9.7
Sales (\$1000)	13,391	95,107	102,179	133,005	610.2	7.4	30.2	2.3	0.3	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.8
Paid Employees	701	1,591	2,530	1,463	127.0	59.0	-42.2	3.0	3.2	-3.6	15.1	5.9	-3.0
C. <u>Selected Services</u>													
Establishments	335	742	901	928	121.5	21.4	3.0	-1.4	0.0	0.2	4.9	2.5	0.3
Receipts (\$1000)	5,634	15,681	35,699	24,925	178.3	127.7	-30.2	-1.9	0.0	-0.7	4.6	3.4	-0.8
Paid Employees	739	2,365	1,926	5,801	220.0	-18.6	201.2	0.4	0.3	9.7	9.6	-1.5	11.3

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

CHAPTER VI

District 1025: Virginia

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

There has been relatively little economic progress in this district during the twenty-year analysis period. Economic activity continues to revolve around a large mining industry. Manufacturing activity has fluctuated as has the tertiary sector. Agriculture has declined as a source of employment, but incomes generated in this sector (measured by value of agricultural products) have risen.

There are positive indicators, however. Incomes appear to have increased in rates of growth during the 1960-1970 decade; viewed in the light of decreases in population, the resulting impression is that mining activities have become more mechanized, thereby raising the productivity and income of workers in that sector. The same appears true of agriculture.

Future growth of the district's economy rests heavily on the health of the mining industry. Policies to broaden the industrial mix and attract more manufacturing activity into the district would provide a much firmer basis for long-run growth. To fully assess the future of the district, therefore, information on

current policies and programs affecting the area is required. Additional information is also needed on the nature of the mineral resources of the area -- their type, quality, and quantity -- and on the projected national demand for these resources.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Outputs

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Both adjusted and unadjusted per capita income increased in the period 1950-1970. The increase in unadjusted dollars was from \$686 in 1950 to \$2479 in 1970. In 1967 dollars, this reflects an increase from \$951 to \$2132. The district improved its position relative to state and national per capita incomes. In 1950, the district per capita income was only 46 percent of that of the United States and 56 percent of the state's, but by 1970, these figures had increased to 63 percent and 69 percent respectively.

In 1950, 77 percent of the families in this district earned less than \$3000. By 1970, only 21.8 percent were in this class. And in 1950, only 1.2 percent of the district families had incomes of over \$10,000, but by 1970 this had increased to 21.2 percent.

Median family income increased from \$2163 in 1950 to \$6188 in 1970. However, as a percentage of U. S. median family income, this represents 70.4 percent of the national median in 1950 but only 64.5 percent in 1970. As a percentage of state median income, district median income fell from 81.8 percent to 68.4 percent (see Table VI.1).

(b) Employment Patterns. In 1950, the unemployment rate in district 1025 was 3.0 percent, well below that of the U. S. as a whole (4.9 percent). But in both 1960 and 1970, the district has experienced a higher rate of unemployed workers than has the nation as a whole. The district figures are 8.1 percent and 4.4 percent, as compared to 5.0 percent and 4.0 percent for the United States. Total employment in the district has been declining steadily since 1950.

The agricultural sector in this district has steadily declined during the period 1954-1967. In 1950, 18.4 percent of the total employed labor force were engaged in agricultural occupations, but by 1970 this had decreased to only 4.9 percent, reflecting a decrease in the total number of persons employed in agricultural occupations of 76 percent.

Employment in mining industries decreased by 39 percent over the period, but by 1970 it still accounted for 29.1 percent of the employed labor force. Manufacturing employment increased 138 percent from 1950 to 1970, and this industry group employed only 14 percent of all workers in the district in 1970. The "Medical, Education, and Government" sector also experienced quite a large increase in number of employees. In 1970 this group employed 15 percent of all employed workers in the district, representing an increase of 124 percent since 1950. Wholesale and retail trade showed moderate increases over the period, moving from 10 percent to 17 percent in the twenty-year period.

Agriculture and mining still employ a far greater percentage of the workers in the district than in the state or the nation; the decline in employment in these sectors has not been as fast as the corresponding declines in Virginia and the U. S. as a whole.

Despite the fact that manufacturing increased very rapidly between 1950 and 1970, the percentage employed has not reached the levels of either the state or the nation. The same is true for medical, educational, and government industries and wholesale and retail trade as well.

The location quotients show the extent to which the district is based on mining activities. No other industrial group even approaches the basic level.

Professional, technical, and kindred occupations increased 84 percent over the period, but they still represent a smaller proportion of total employed persons in the district than in either the state or the nation. This pattern has been true for the entire twenty-year period from 1950 to 1970.

Farmers and farm managers decreased 79.2 percent from 1950 to 1970, but it is still true the district has a larger share of the labor force in this occupation group than does Virginia and the rest of the nation. Employment in the farm labor category decreased 76 percent between 1950 and 1970, but the same is true of its relative proportion employed.

The area where the greatest progress was made was in the Service Sector, where clerical workers increased 302 percent over the period studied, and service workers increased 114 percent. Despite these increases, these categories still employ a smaller percentage of the total employed workers than do the same occupation groups in Virginia and the nation as a whole. Again,

the overall picture seems to be one of shifting away from the primary sector and moving toward the secondary and tertiary sectors (see Table VI.2).

(c) Migration Patterns. In the ten-year period from 1960 to 1970, the district suffered a loss of people due to out-migration. Of those who did move to the district between 1965 and 1970, 27.8 percent were in mining industries, 19.4 percent were in construction, 27.8 percent were in wholesale and retail trade, and 13.9 percent were in the service industries.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in district 1025 has declined steadily over the period 1954-1967, with most of the decrease coming in the first ten years. Since 1963, the rate of decrease has been smaller than that of the state and the nation. Total farm acreage decreased from 1954 to 1963, but then experienced a 2.4 percent gain from 1963 to 1967. District farm acreage decreased faster than total U. S. farm acreage between 1954 and 1963, but then increased faster than the U.S. after 1963.

The value of agricultural products increased over the whole period with the exception of 1958-1963. Since

1963, the value of agricultural products in this district has increased 46 percent, while the rest of the nation as a whole has been experiencing a decline.

Livestock, dairy, and poultry represent a higher proportion of agricultural activity than crops, and their value increased over the entire period except for 1958-1963. After 1963, the value of livestock, dairy, and poultry increased faster in this district than in the rest of Virginia and the nation. There seems to be a slight move toward this type of agriculture in the district.

(b) Industry

(1) Manufacturing. The number of establishments has remained fairly constant over the period in this district, a situation unlike that of both the state of Virginia which experienced an increase and the U. S. which experienced a slight decrease after 1963.

The number of employees remained generally steady, oscillating around 1400. Meanwhile, Virginia and the U. S. had increases over the period. The number of production workers decreased after 1963.

The value added by manufacturing has varied considerably, with no trend apparent. The highest year of the four under consideration was 1958, but the drop to 1963 was dramatic, making it the lowest. By 1967 value added had increased again, but not to its 1958 figure.

(2) Mining. The number of establishments has decreased over the whole period 1958-1967. This decrease was faster than the one in the U. S. as a whole. The same pattern is true for the number of employees in this group. However, the value of shipments has been rising, reflecting a more mechanized mining industry.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of establishments has been decreasing since 1958, a pattern comparable to that of the U. S. But between 1960 and 1967, the decrease was much faster in the district than in the state or the rest of the nation. Sales increased between 1954 and 1963, but decreased 50 percent since 1963.

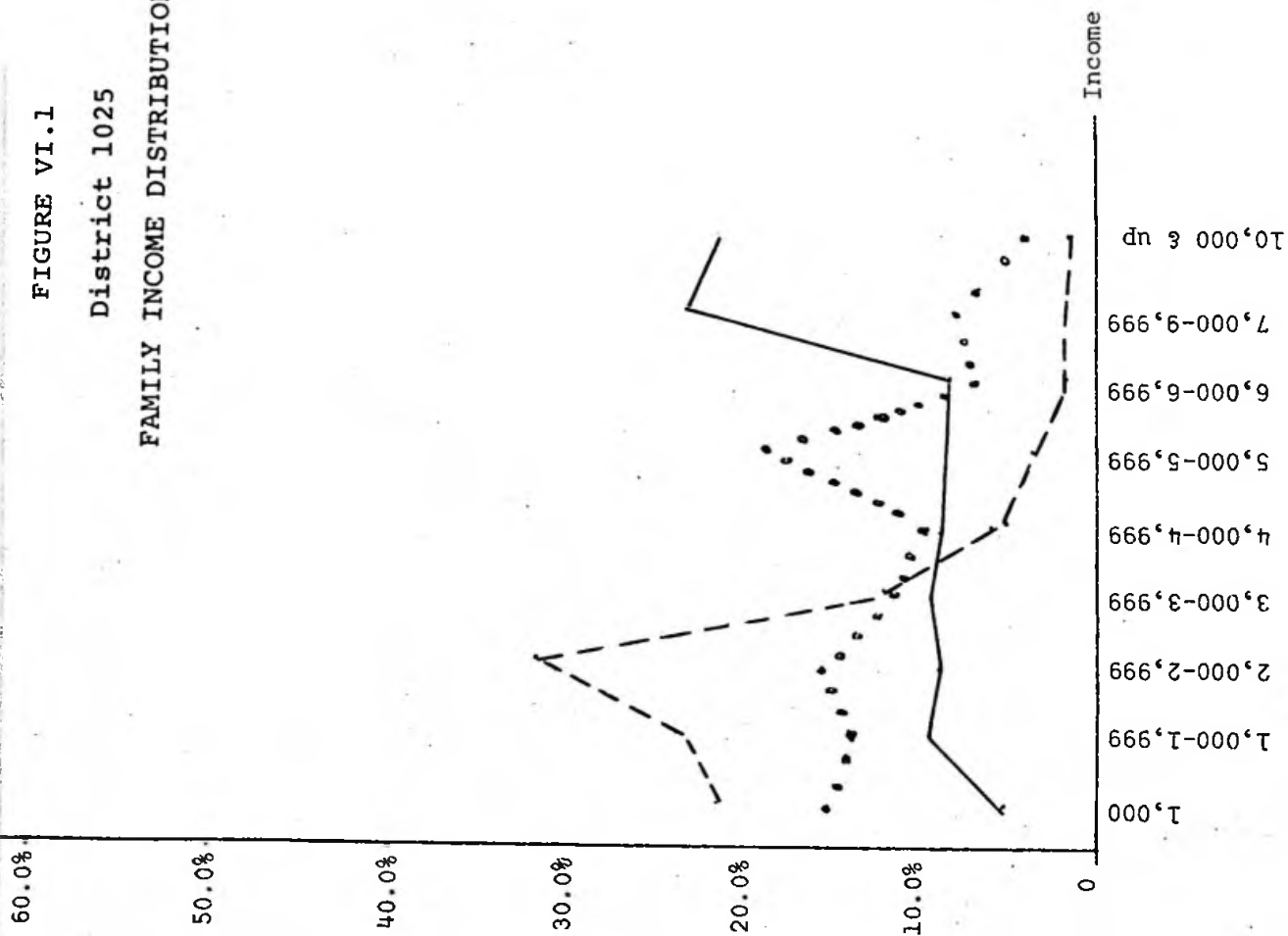
(2) Wholesale trade. The number of establishments moderately increased from 1954 to 1963; the increase was at a faster rate than in Virginia or the U. S. between 1958 and 1963. Since 1963, there has been a decrease in the number of establishments, compared to a small increase over the nation as a whole. Sales reached a peak of \$62.5 million in 1958 and have not been that high since. Meanwhile, wholesale sales in the state and the U. S. have been increasing steadily.

(3) Services. The number of establishments increased steadily over the period 1954-1967 at a faster rate than in the state and the nation. Receipts increased over the entire period with the exception of 1958-1963. The number of paid employees increased over the period, but after 1958 less rapidly than in the rest of the U. S.

FIGURE VI.1

District 1025

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income

1950: \$2,163

1960: \$3,638

1970: \$6,188

--- 1950

... 1960

___ 1970

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE VI.1
District 1025
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	20.3	14.6	4.6
\$1,000 - \$1,999	24.6	13.4	8.8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	31.8	14.9	8.4
\$3,000 - \$3,999	11.7	11.2	9.2
\$4,000 - \$4,999	4.7	9.7	8.9
\$5,000 - \$5,999	2.9	18.3	8.6
\$6,000 - \$6,999	1.4	6.3	8.0
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1.5	7.8	22.3
\$10,000 and over	1.2	3.9	21.2
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2163	\$3638	\$6188
as % of U. S.	70.4	64.3	64.5
as % of State	81.8	73.3	68.4
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 686	\$1098	\$2479
as % of U. S.	45.9	49.5	63.2
as % of State	55.9	59.6	68.6
(in 1967 dollars)	\$ 951	\$1238	\$2132

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE VI.2

District 1025
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED		U.S. BASED	
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient	1950	1960	1970
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	6,323	3,001	1,510	18.4	9.5	4.9	-52.5	-49.7	-76.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
Mining	14,830	10,991	9,035	43.2	35.0	29.1	-25.9	-17.8	-39.1	34.0	55.3	60.9	36.4
Construction	1,397	1,476	2,121	4.1	4.7	6.8	5.7	43.7	51.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Manufacturing	1,818	2,578	4,323	5.3	8.2	13.9	41.8	67.7	137.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	1,884	1,821	2,037	5.5	5.8	6.6	-3.3	11.9	8.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,408	4,976	5,282	9.9	15.8	17.0	46.0	6.1	55.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	263	460	557	0.8	1.5	1.8	74.9	21.1	111.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Personal Serv.	1,721	1,956	1,566	5.0	6.2	5.0	13.7	-19.9	-9.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Med., Educa., Govt.	2,078	3,264	4,660	6.1	10.4	15.0	57.1	42.8	124.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
<u>OCCUPATION GROUP</u>													
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	1,480	2,147	2,729	4.3	6.8	8.8	45.1	27.1	84.4				
Farms, and Farm Managers	3,896	1,730	810	11.3	5.5	2.6	-55.6	-53.2	-79.2				
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	1,846	2,280	1,979	5.4	7.3	6.4	23.5	-13.2	7.2				
Clerical and Kindred	767	1,953	3,089	2.2	6.2	9.9	154.6	58.2	302.7				
Sales Workers	1,481	1,914	1,533	4.3	6.1	4.9	29.2	-19.9	3.5				
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	3,549	3,859	5,560	10.3	12.3	17.9	8.7	44.1	56.7				
Operatives and Kindred	14,922	11,953	10,206	43.5	38.0	32.8	-19.9	-14.6	-31.6				
Private Household	486	608	312	1.4	1.9	1.0	25.1	-48.7	-35.8				
Serv. Workers	972	1,514	2,084	2.8	4.8	6.7	55.8	37.6	114.4				
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	2,374	1,211	574	6.9	3.9	1.8	-49.0	-52.6	-75.8				
Labor, Except Farm	1,382	1,115	2,215	4.0	3.5	7.1	-19.3	98.7	60.3				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	34,327	31,426	31,091	100.0	100.0	100.0	-8.5	-1.1	-9.4				
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0	8.1	4.4										

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE VI.3

District 1025

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	0.9		0.0			2.3
Agriculture					2.8	
Mining	52.8	44.3	37.9	27.8	22.2	36.4
Construction			6.9	19.4	11.1	4.5
Manufacturing	5.6	11.5	20.7	2.8	27.8	8.2
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	3.7	2.5		2.8	5.6	6.8
Wholesale & Retail	15.7	13.9	17.2	27.8	11.1	18.2
*F, I, R, E	3.7	4.1		5.6	8.3	6.8
Services	15.7	19.7	17.2	13.9	11.1	6.8
Med., Educa., Govt.	1.9	4.1	0.0	0.0		

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE VI.4

District 1025

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture													
Farms	7,824	4,496	3,623	3,502	-42.5	-19.4	-3.3	1.5	1.1	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.6
Acreage (000)	637	515	422	432	-19.2	-18.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	-0.2	6.4	15.0	1.9
Value of Products (\$1000)	7,071	8,338	8,045	11,743	17.9	-3.5	46.0	1.1	-0.3	2.4	0.8	-0.2	-149.0
Crops	2,618	2,311	2,698	3,054	-11.7	16.7	13.2	-2.7	0.6	-3.3	-1.2	0.8	10.3
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	4,393	6,038	5,340	8,689	37.4	-11.6	62.7	1.1	7.3	1.5	1.0	-1.1	-42.5
2. Industry													
A. Manufactures													
Total Establishments	95	104	110	96	9.5	5.8	-12.7	0.1	2.0	-1.5	2.2	1.3	50.2
All Employees	1,270	1,925	1,315	1,500	51.6	-31.7	14.1	0.7	-1.6	1.1	-35.2	-3.2	1.0
Production Workers	1,065	1,603	1,090	1,070	50.5	-32.0	-2.5	0.7	-1.9	-0.2	-8.8	-6.6	-0.2
Value Added (\$1000)	4,421	8,533	4,285	6,500	93.0	-49.8	9.0	1.3	-1.1	0.3	4.4	-1.4	0.2
B. Mineral Industries													
Establishments	NA	668	583	418	-12.7	-28.3			1.5	1.3	-	2.0	1.1
Employees	NA	10,293	9,598	7,600	-6.8	-20.8			0.5	1.2		0.4	2.6
Shipments (\$1000)	NA	118,348	119,190	150,100	0.7	25.9			0.1	1.5		0.1	NA
3. Commerce													
A. Retail Trade													
Total Establishments	946	1,057	1,043	655	11.7	-1.3	-37.2	0.5	0.6	-109.9	2.8	0.3	-11.5
Sales (\$1000)	54,563	81,277	91,416	46,146	49.0	12.5	-49.5	0.7	0.4	-2.1	2.7	0.6	-2.4
Paid Employees	1,993	2,567	2,676	1,526	28.8	4.2	-43.0	0.4	0.7	-3.3	2.5	0.7	-3.7
B. Wholesale Trade													
Establishments	56	67	87	83	19.6	29.9	-4.6	0.5	2.3	-0.8	1.4	4.1	-4.3
Sales (\$1000)	13,515	62,568	54,020	56,992	363.0	-13.7	5.5	1.4	-0.5	0.1	2.0	-0.5	0.2
Paid Employees	449	534	583	618	18.9	27.9	-9.5	0.4	1.5	-0.8	2.3	2.8	-0.7
C. Selected Services													
Establishments	215	312	333	360	45.1	6.7	8.1	-0.5	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.7
Receipts (\$1000)	3,266	5,840	5,638	8,895	78.8	-3.5	57.8	-0.9	-0.0	1.4	2.1	-0.1	1.6
Paid Employees	411	616	660	741	49.9	7.1	12.3	0.1	-0.1	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

CHAPTER VII

District 1033: Tennessee

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

In 1950, the district was based on agriculture, but the manufacturing sector was very strong. By 1970, agricultural employment had declined while manufacturing employment increased by an equal amount. Much of the shift into secondary economic activity occurred during the sixties, and appears to be accelerating. Tertiary activities, while growing as well, have shown a great deal of fluctuation in rates of growth.

By contrast, the state and the nation have been leaving the district farther behind in terms of relative rates of growth in incomes. Apparently the district has not developed to the point that higher-skill, higher-pay industries would be attracted. Nor has the growth in incomes been sufficient to stimulate continuous growth in the tertiary sector via greater effective demand and higher rates of local saving and investment.

Further research into the endowments -- both human and natural -- of the district and knowledge of policies aimed at developing these resources is needed before a firm conclusion can be reached regarding the economic

future of the area. Without this further knowledge, the conclusion is that growth in manufacturing employment will not be sufficient to cause any further development of the tertiary sector. As a result, the growth which the district is now enjoying may slow down even more than it has.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Both unadjusted and adjusted per capita income increased during the period 1950-1970. Unadjusted per capita income rose from \$943 in 1950 to \$2308 in 1970. In adjusted 1967 dollars, per capita income grew from \$1308 to \$1985. However, per capita income in the district as a percent of the state declined from 94.9 percent to 74.8 percent. As a percent of the U. S., district per capita income declined from 63 percent, in 1950, to 58.9 percent in 1970.

The income distribution picture is somewhat more encouraging. In 1950, 27 percent of the families in the district had an income of less than \$1000 and only 1.3 percent earned \$10,000 and over. In 1970, only 4 percent of the families in the district had an income of less than \$1000 and 28.2 percent earned \$10,000 and over.

The income distribution has evolved from highly skewed at the lower end to increasingly skewed at the upper end. Median family income in the district increased from \$2132 in 1950 to \$7011 in 1970. As a percent of the U. S. median family income in the district rose from 69.4 percent in 1950 to 73.1 percent in 1970. As a percent of the state, however, median family income in the district declined from 107.5 percent to 94.2 percent between 1950 and 1970.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment in the district moved in the same direction as that of the state and the U. S. It remained generally higher than either of them. (See Table VII.2). In 1950, the district had an unemployment rate of 4.4 percent, increasing to 6.5 percent in 1960 and falling back to 5.7 percent in 1970. Comparable figures for the U. S. were 4.9 percent in 1950, 5.0 percent in 1960, and 4.9 percent in 1970.

The primary sector has been declining in importance since 1950. Employment in this sector decreased 73 percent between 1950-1970. In 1950, 23.4 percent of the labor force in the district was employed in this group, only 5 percent in 1970. On the other hand, manufacturing employment in the district increased 79.3 percent from

1950 to 1970. Employment in this group represented 28.5 percent of total district employment in 1950, 39.1 percent in 1970. Likewise, construction increased its share of district employment slightly from 7.0 percent in 1950 to 7.9 percent in 1970. This represented a 45.1 percent increase in employment during this period. The biggest gains in district employment were in the tertiary sector. This is evidenced by a 135.6 percent rise in district employment in the medical, educational, and government category. In 1950, this group only represented 9.1 percent of the district labor force, versus 16.8 percent in 1970. Business Services also increased their share of district employment by 97.9 percent. Most of the gains occurred between 1950-1960.

The general impression obtained from the location quotients is that employment in all industry groups has been changing along the same lines as employment in the state and national economies. In 1950, agriculture appeared to be a basic industry. By 1970, manufacturing appeared to have replaced agriculture as the basic industry. However, the location quotient of 1.5 for manufacturing in 1970 is not sufficiently high to warrant a strong conclusion in this respect. Although the tertiary sector has been expanding rapidly, the pattern of the location quotients indicates that these changes resulted

from increased demand for services within the district, rather than from without.

Professional, technical and kindred employment increased 116.5 percent from 1950 to 1970. This parallels U. S. and state experience over that period. Employment in agricultural occupations has been steadily declining during the period. In 1950, 23 percent of those employed in the district were in the primary sector; the same figure was only 4.4 percent in 1970. Operatives and kindred increased their employment percentage of 51.9 percent between 1950 and 1970. This group represented 22.1 percent of total district labor force in 1950, 26.3 percent in 1970. This employment category has become the single largest occupation group in the district and this change is consistent with the increasing importance of manufacturing in the district. Tertiary sector occupations such as clerical and kindred, and service categories each increased their employment in excess of 100 percent from 1950 to 1970. The clerical group employed 13 percent of total labor force in 1970, the service category 9 percent. Despite these dramatic changes as a percent of total employed, the district is still below the state and the U. S.

(c) Migration Patterns. The district experienced a net gain of people during 1960 to 1970. The gain occurred between 1960-1965 and there was some loss from 1965 to 1970. From 1965-1970, the largest proportion of in-migrants went into manufacturing; also a large proportion went into wholesale and retail trade.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms has been steadily decreasing since 1958, following an increase during the period 1954-1958. The decrease, generally, has been at a faster rate than in the state or the U. S. as a whole. Total farm acreage increased from 1954 to 1963 and decreased from 1963 to 1967. The state pattern, on the other hand, was that of a continuous decline throughout the period. Acreage decrease in the district between 1963-1967 was at a much more rapid rate than in either the state or the U. S. The value of agricultural produce increased from 1954 to 1963 and decreased thereafter. The increase was faster than in the state or the U. S.; the decrease occurred during a period in which the state experienced an increase in value of output, and the U. S. was remaining relatively stable. The composition of agricultural output fluctuated with crops dominant in

1954 and 1963, whereas livestock, dairy and poultry products dominated in 1958 and 1967. However, the value of output represented by livestock, dairy and poultry has increased during every period, with a slow-down in growth in 1958-1963. On the whole, there does not appear to be any trend in the composition of value of output.

(b) Industry

The number of manufacturing establishments has steadily increased over the period at a faster rate than the national economy but not as fast as the state. The number of employees has increased with the most rapid growth occurring during the period 1963 to 1967. Increases were consistently greater than in the state and the U. S. Value added by manufacturing has been steadily increasing during this period. Again, the most rapid increase was during the period of 1963 to 1967. With the exception of the 1954-58 period, growth in value added has exceeded the rate of growth in the U. S. or the state.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of establishments has increased except for a small decline in 1963-1967. In Tennessee and the U. S., however, the number

of retail establishments continued to grow. Following a decrease in 1954 to 1958, receipts grew consistently from 1958 to 1967. The period 1958-1963 was the only period in which retail sales grew faster in the district than in the state and the nation.

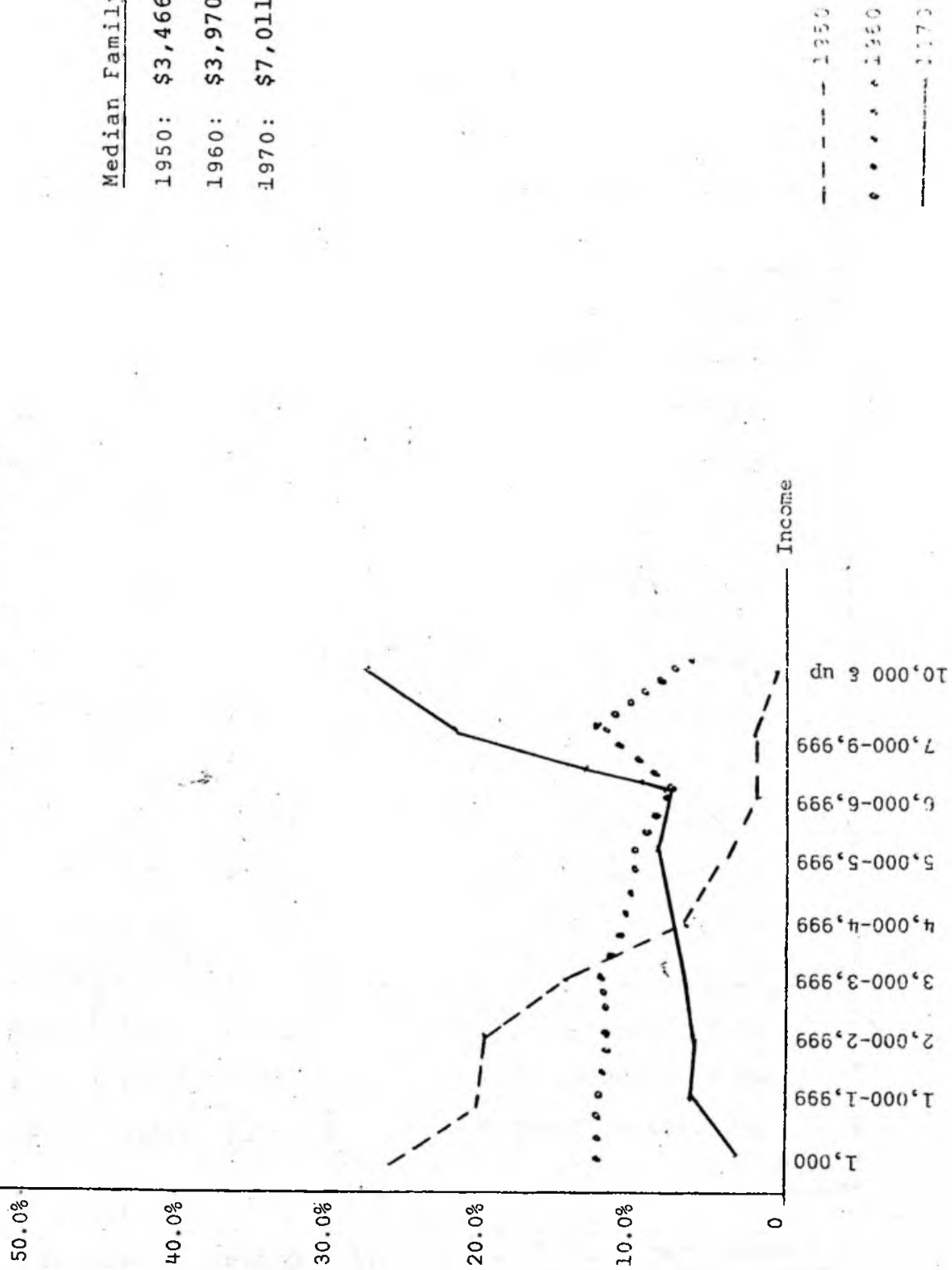
(2) Wholesale trade. The number of establishments has steadily increased from 1954 to 1967. Except for the period 1954-1958, the rate of growth was faster than in the U. S. Sales in the district increased also steadily, but after 1958 not as fast as Tennessee or the U. S.

(3) Services. The number of establishments increased steadily over the period. During 1963-1967 growth was slower than Tennessee or the U. S.; from 1954 to 1963, however, growth was the same or somewhat faster than in the state or the nation. Receipts grew steadily as well and followed generally the same pattern as the growth rate of the number of establishments.

FIGURE VII.1

District 1033

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income	
1950:	\$3,466
1960:	\$3,970
1970:	\$7,011

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE VII.1
District 1033
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income</u> (% of families)			
Less than \$1,000	27.0	12.9	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	20.3	12.9	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	20.0	12.2	6.5
\$3,000 - \$3,999	15.0	12.4	7.3
\$4,000 - \$4,999	7.3	11.4	7.8
\$5,000 - \$5,999	4.3	10.3	8.9
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.4	8.2	8.2
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.3	12.8	22.5
\$10,000 and over	1.3	7.0	28.2
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2132	\$3970	\$7011
as % of U. S.	69.4	70.1	73.1
as % of State	107.5	100.5	94.2
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 943	\$1455	\$2308
as % of U. S.	63.0	65.7	58.9
as % of State	94.9	94.3	74.8
(in 1967 dollars)	\$1308	\$1640	\$1985

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE VII.2

District 1033
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED Location Quotient			U.S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	23,699	14,066	6,437	23.4	13.2	5.0	-40.6	-54.2	-72.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.4
Mining	425	494	314	0.4	0.5	0.2	16.2	-36.4	-26.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Construction	7,052	7,391	10,232	7.0	6.9	7.9	4.8	38.4	45.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Manufacturing	28,815	33,422	50,517	28.5	31.3	39.1	16.0	51.1	75.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	5,611	5,424	7,511	5.5	5.1	5.8	14.5	16.9	33.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	14,983	17,049	21,079	14.8	16.0	16.3	13.8	23.6	40.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	1,646	3,173	3,258	1.6	3.0	2.5	92.8	2.7	97.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Personal Serv.	6,902	7,652	8,264	6.8	7.2	6.4	10.9	8.0	19.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7
Med., Educa., Govt.	9,209	13,211	21,695	9.1	12.4	16.8	43.5	64.2	135.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
OCCUPATION GROUP															
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	7,430	9,918	16,085	7.3	9.3	12.4	33.5	62.2	116.5						
Farms, and Farm Managers	15,864	9,787	4,293	15.7	9.2	3.3	-38.3	-56.1	-72.9						
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	5,835	6,630	8,598	5.8	6.2	6.6	13.6	29.7	47.4						
Clerical and Kindred	7,245	10,750	16,839	7.2	10.1	13.0	48.4	56.6	132.4						
Sales Workers	6,140	7,091	7,206	6.1	6.6	5.6	15.5	1.6	17.4						
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	13,220	14,846	20,890	13.1	13.9	16.2	12.3	40.7	58.0						
Operatives and Kindred	22,352	23,103	33,948	22.1	21.6	26.3	3.4	46.9	51.9						
Private Household	1,955	2,621	1,754	1.9	2.5	1.4	34.1	-33.1	-10.3						
Serv. Workers	5,343	6,945	11,681	5.3	6.5	9.0	30.0	68.2	118.6						
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	7,638	3,928	1,425	7.6	3.7	1.1	-48.6	-63.7	-81.3						
Labor, Except Farm	5,469	5,082	6,588	5.4	4.8	5.1	-7.1	29.6	20.5						
TOTAL EMPLOYED	101,150	106,914	129,307	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.7	144.5	158.4						
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4	6.5	5.7												

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE VII.3

District 1033

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified		0.0	0.0			
Agriculture						
Mining	1.3	0.7		1.5	0.0	0.9
Construction	5.0	4.9	11.2	10.8	9.0	12.9
Manufacturing	52.7	55.6	39.8	53.3	40.5	37.9
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	4.2	6.5	9.2	4.6	6.3	6.0
Wholesale & Retail	18.5	18.3	21.4	16.0	18.0	19.0
*F, I, R, E	3.1	2.0	5.1	4.6	4.5	6.0
Services	13.3	10.7	11.2	7.2	13.5	13.8
Med., Educa., Govt.	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.5	8.1	3.4

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE VII.4

District 1033

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	54-58	54-58	58-63	63-67
							Shift-Share Ratio		Shift-Share Ratio			
1. Agriculture												
Farms	23,596	26,908	19,275	17,186	14.0	-28.4	-10.8	-0.6	1.8	1.2	-0.6	1.9
Acres (000)	1,259	1,650	1,585	1,093	31.1	2.1	-35.1	-3.5	-0.4	25.5	-10.4	-1.8
Value of Products (\$1000)	26,737	38,798	62,468	53,114	45.1	61.0	-15.0	1.3	5.3	-0.9	1.9	3.9
Crops	16,553	19,647	33,023	22,794	18.7	68.1	-31.0	1.0	4.3	1.5	1.9	3.1
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	9,416	21,243	23,388	30,220	125.6	10.1	29.2	2.1	1.5	0.5	3.2	1.0
2. Industry												
A. Manufactures												
Total Establishments	280	296	336	350	5.7	13.5	4.2	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.3	3.1
All Employees	28,455	30,669	33,819	47,500	7.8	-10.3	40.5	1.3	1.7	9.1	-5.3	4.1
Production Workers	23,484	23,845	25,908	36,900	1.5	8.7	42.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	-0.3	1.8
Value Added (\$1000)	212,337	236,968	361,853	733,000	11.6	52.7	102.6	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.6	1.5
B. Mineral Industries												
Establishments												
Employees												
Shipments (\$1000)												
3. Commerce												
A. Retail Trade												
Total Establishments	2,579	2,614	2,885	2,741	1.4	10.4	-5.0	0.2	11.3	-1.6	0.3	-2.1
Sales (\$1000)	222,000	207,690	331,769	387,957	-6.4	59.7	16.9	-0.4	2.4	0.7	-0.4	2.7
Paid Employees	9,799	10,886	11,941	12,708	11.1	9.7	6.4	1.1	3.9	0.4	1.0	1.6
B. Wholesale Trade												
Establishments	267	291	334	343	9.0	14.8	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.0
Sales (\$1000)	100,592	417,101	453,231	529,657	314.6	8.7	16.9	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.3
Paid Employees	3,357	3,508	3,326	4,069	4.5	-5.2	22.3	0.7	-0.4	1.4	0.5	-0.5
C. Selected Services												
Establishments	787	1,070	1,488	1,589	36.0	39.1	6.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	4.6
Receipts (\$1000)	15,089	21,127	35,167	43,611	40.0	66.5	24.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.8
Paid Employees	2,380	2,671	3,463	3,571	12.2	29.7	3.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.5	2.4

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

¹ Continuous data for all four periods not available.

CHAPTER VIII

District 1034: Tennessee

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

The data show this district to have experienced a shift away from agriculture and mining into an already (in 1950) strong manufacturing sector. However, the rate of growth of this district appears to have peaked in the early sixties, thereafter experiencing a slower rate of growth.

Incomes, while growing, have occupied a worsening position relative to the state and nation. It is this decelerating growth in income which probably explains much of the slowdown in economic activity in the sixties.

The analysis is complicated, however, when it is realized that the city of Knoxville lies in this district. It is not immediately apparent to what extent Knoxville distorts the data. If anything, whatever growth has occurred more than likely occurred in or around Knoxville. If so, then the outlying areas of the district have fallen even further behind than the data would indicate. More research is needed in this crucial area before a complete analysis of the district's prospects can be assessed. If Knoxville is a growth center of sufficient magnitude, then the entire district stands to grow as a

result. Otherwise, indications are that economic growth and development in this district will continue to lag further and further behind the state and nation.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Outputs

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Per capita income in unadjusted dollars increased from \$980 to \$2380 between 1950 and 1970. Per capita income in adjusted 1967 dollars rose from \$1359 to \$2446 during the same period. However, as a percent of U. S. per capita income there was a decline from 65.5 percent to 60.7 percent between 1950 and 1970; and, as a percent of the state per capita income, a more pronounced decline from 98.6 percent to 77.2 percent.

The income distribution picture shows some improvement. In 1950, 24.8 percent of the families in the district earned less than \$1000 and 1.4 percent earned \$10,000 and over. The same figures for 1970 were 3.9 percent less than \$1000, and 29.6 percent, \$10,000 and over. Hence, the income distribution has become decreasingly skewed at the lower end and moderately skewed at the upper end.

Median family income in the district in the same 1950-1970 period rose from \$2082 to \$7030. This represented, in 1950, 67.8 percent of U.S. median family income and was up to 73.3 percent in 1970. As a percent of the state, there was, however, a decline from 104.9 percent in 1950 to 94.4 percent in 1970.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment rates have moved with the rates in the state and the U.S. and have been consistently higher than either of these rates.

Employment in the primary industry group represented by agriculture, forestry and fisheries declined 76 percent during 1950-1970. In 1950, 17.6 percent of the district labor force was employed in this group; the same figure was only 3.3 percent in 1970. Mining employment declined 64.7 percent during this period from 4.1 percent of total employed in 1950 to 1.1 percent in 1970. Manufacturing employment increased 67.5 percent over the period from 25 percent of the district labor force in 1950, to 32.4 percent in 1970. The tertiary sector in the district also experienced growth in employment. Wholesale and retail employment declined in 1950-1960 but grew from 1960 to 1970. In 1970 it was not, however, back up to 1950 level. Medical, educational, and government employment grew faster from 1950 to 1970. The percent

growth for the period was 88 percent. In 1950 employment in this group was 13.7 percent of the district labor force, 19.9 percent in 1970. Business services employment grew almost as fast -- 81 percent between 1950 and 1970. It represented 2.3 percent of total labor force in 1950, 3.2 percent in 1970.

The mining location quotient of 2.4 percent in 1950 qualifies this industry group as a basic industry. By 1970 it had declined to 1.4 percent. By comparison to the state, however, mining is a relatively more important sector. The 1970 location quotients do not reveal any truly basic industry. The position of the tertiary sector has not improved over the period and shows a continuing deficiency in these groups relative to the U. S. Therefore, except for the decline in mining, there have been no noticeable shifts in the structure of the district's economy during the twenty-year period.

Professional and technical occupations rose 71.6 percent between 1950 and 1970. Agricultural occupations declined at an average of 75-80 percent. The district employs in these groups, in 1970, a smaller percentage of total labor force than the U. S. and the state. The relationship was exactly reversed in 1950. Tertiary sector occupations increased at a relatively rapid pace.

However, the shift followed the same pattern as state and national economies, which left the district in the same relative position. Operative and kindred employment increased. This category employs approximately the same proportion of the district labor force as the U. S. and the state.

(c) Migration Patterns. The district had a net outflow of people between 1960-1970. About 39 percent of in-migrants came into manufacturing occupations, 17.3 percent entered retail and wholesale trade, 15.5 percent entered construction and services.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms declined over the 1954-67 period except between 1958-1963 when the number increased slightly. Since 1963 the decline has been faster than in the U. S. and is similar to the state pattern. Acreage has been steadily declining as well, except for an increase from 1954-1958. The decline has been also more rapid than in the state and the U. S. The value of products has been steadily increasing. With the exception of 1958-1963, it increased faster than either the state or the U. S. Livestock, poultry and dairy products account for a greater share of value

of agricultural output throughout the period. In fact, the value of crops declined after 1963 while livestock, poultry and dairy products continued to increase.

(b) Industry

(1) Manufacturing. In the manufacturing sector the number of establishments increased until 1963 and was steady over the 1963-1967 period. The rate of growth has generally been slower than either in the state or the U. S. The number of employees grew until 1963 and declined thereafter contrary to state and U. S. experiences where employment continued to grow. The ratio of production workers to all employees has remained constant from 1954 to 1967. Value added in this sector increased steadily. However, except for the 1958-1963 period, the rate of increase has not been as rapid as in the state or the U. S.

(2) Mining. In the mineral industry the number of establishments increased until 1963 and declined thereafter. The decline has been more rapid than in either the state or the U. S. The number of employees increased between 1958-1963 and declined slightly over the period 1963-1967. However, this decline was at a slower rate than in the U. S. as a whole. The value of

shipments of the mineral industry increased until 1963 and declined slightly thereafter.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of establishments declined drastically between 1954-1958 and remained constant thereafter. U. S. and state experience on the contrary has been growth throughout the entire period. Sales in the district declined between 1954-1963 and increased sharply from 1963 to 1967.

(2) Wholesale trade. The number of establishments increased steadily over the 1954-1967 period. This was, however, at a slower rate than in the state or the U. S. Sales, likewise, increased steadily while most of the gain occurred between 1954-1958. The rate of increase in sales was below that of the U. S. and slightly higher than that of the state except between 1958-1963.

(3) Selected services. The number of establishments increased over the 1954-1967 period at a faster rate than in the U. S. as a whole, and at the same rate as that experienced by the state. Receipts also increased steadily over time; however this was at a slower rate than the state or U. S. rate of growth.

District 1034

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

50.0%

40.0%

30.0%

20.0%

10.0%

0

Income

1,000
1,000-1,999
2,000-2,999
3,000-3,999
4,000-4,999
5,000-5,999
6,000-6,999
7,000-9,999
10,000 and up

Median Family Income

1950: \$2,082

1960: \$4,083

1970: \$7,030

--- 1950

... 1960

— 1970

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE VIII.1
District 1034
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	24.8	11.7	3.9
\$1,000 - \$1,999	23.5	12.4	6.9
\$2,000 - \$2,999	20.5	12.7	6.7
\$3,000 - \$3,999	13.6	12.3	7.6
\$4,000 - \$4,999	7.1	11.5	7.6
\$5,000 - \$5,999	4.3	10.2	8.0
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.4	8.6	8.0
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.5	13.0	21.7
\$10,000 and over	1.4	7.7	29.6
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2082	\$4083	\$7030
as % of U. S.	67.8	72.1	73.3
as % of State	104.9	103.4	94.4
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 980	\$1465	\$2380
as % of U. S.	65.5	66.1	60.7
as % of State	98.6	94.9	77.2
(in 1967 dollars)	\$1359	\$1652	\$2046

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE VIII-2

District 1034
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED		U.S. BASED	
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970
INDUSTRY GROUP													
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	34,356	17,728	8,260	17.6	8.5	3.3	-48.4	-53.4	-76.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4 1.3 0.9
Mining	8,015	3,940	2,831	4.1	1.9	1.1	-50.8	-28.1	-64.7	6.0	4.0	3.3	2.4 1.9 1.4
Construction	16,680	15,056	18,395	8.6	7.2	7.3	-9.7	22.2	10.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4 1.2 1.2
Manufacturing	48,729	66,278	81,610	25.0	31.9	32.4	36.0	23.1	67.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0 1.2 1.2
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	12,391	12,763	15,562	6.4	6.1	6.2	3.0	21.9	25.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8 0.9 0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	52,654	37,612	46,672	27.0	18.1	18.6	-28.6	24.1	-11.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4 1.0 0.9
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	4,425	7,179	7,989	2.3	3.5	3.2	62.2	11.3	80.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4 0.7 0.6
Personal Serv.	15,631	16,698	20,146	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.8	20.6	28.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1 1.0 0.9
Med., Educa., Govt.	26,678	31,045	50,112	13.7	14.9	19.9	16.4	61.4	87.8	13.	1.1	1.0	1.1 0.9 0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP													
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	20,129	23,645	34,550	10.3	11.4	13.7	17.5	46.1	71.6				
Farms, and Farm Managers	22,950	12,040	4,593	11.8	5.8	1.8	-47.5	-61.9	-80.0				
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	13,802	15,142	18,854	7.1	7.3	7.5	9.7	24.5	36.6				
Clerical and Kindred	17,218	22,948	33,954	8.8	11.0	13.5	33.3	48.0	97.2				
Sales Workers	12,712	14,231	15,963	6.5	6.8	6.3	11.9	12.2	25.6				
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	26,516	30,895	39,803	13.6	14.9	15.8	16.5	28.8	50.1				
Operatives and Kindred	42,737	47,019	57,226	21.9	22.6	22.7	10.0	21.7	33.9				
Private Household	4,761	5,891	13,915	2.4	2.8	5.5	23.7	136.2	192.3				
Serv. Workers	13,218	16,305	27,168	6.8	7.8	10.8	23.4	66.6	105.5				
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	10,268	4,903	2,356	5.3	2.4	0.9	-52.2	-51.9	-77.1				
Labor, Except Farm	13,158	11,969	13,195	6.8	5.8	5.2	-9.0	10.2	0.3				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	194,901	207,782	251,577	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.6	21.1	29.1				
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4	9.2	4.8										

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE VIII.3

District 1034

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.4
Agriculture	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.4		0.0
Mining	1.7	0.6	3.8	2.5	0.9	2.8
Construction	3.3	3.0	9.5	15.5	13.8	16.4
Manufacturing	45.0	58.8	28.4	29.9	26.3	31.3
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	14.2	3.6	20.4	5.4	4.1	4.6
Wholesale & Retail	15.1	13.9	15.6	17.3	28.6	20.3
*F, I, R, E	2.2	1.2	5.2	8.6	8.3	5.3
Services	16.1	16.4	12.3	15.5	14.7	14.2
Med., Educa., Govt.	2.2	1.8	2.8	5.0	3.2	4.6

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE VIII.4

District 1034

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture												
Farms	29,042	21,314	21,687	19,918	-26.6	1.8	-8.2	1.2	-0.1	0.9	1.2	-0.1
Acres (000)	2,125	3,749	1,755	1,663	76.4	-53.2	-5.2	-8.6	10.5	3.7	-25.5	44.2
Value of Products (\$1000)	36,419	52,913	57,796	77,274	45.3	9.2	33.7	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.9	0.6
Crops	17,045	21,446	27,023	23,669	25.8	26.0	-12.4	1.3	1.7	0.6	2.6	1.2
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	18,666	31,661	34,117	53,605	69.6	7.8	57.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.7
Industry												
A. Manufactures												
Total Establishments	707	750	765	764	6.1	2.0	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.0	1.4	0.5
All Employees	53,830	55,047	65,189	59,800	2.3	18.4	-8.3	0.4	0.8	-0.4	-1.5	1.9
Production Workers	43,385	44,509	49,720	49,500	2.6	11.7	-0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.0	-0.5	2.4
Value Added (\$1000)	307,518	318,709	518,501	644,500	3.6	62.7	24.3	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.7
B. Mineral Industries												
Establishments	0	92	228	102		147.8	-55.3		-26.3	1.8		23.6
Employees	0	1,693	2,685	2,600		58.6	-3.2		-2.7	-6.6		-3.6
Shipments (\$1000)	0	17,460	42,700	41,100		144.6	-3.7		7.7	-0.2		9.7
Commerce												
A. Retail Trade												
Total Establishments	7,739	5,799	5,813	5,903	-25.1	0.2	1.5	-4.2	0.3	0.5	-5.9	-0.0
Sales (\$1000)	621,286	531,411	386,856	841,610	-14.5	-27.2	117.6	-0.9	-1.1	4.9	-0.8	-1.2
Paid Employees	27,439	22,756	24,692	27,281	-17.1	8.5	10.5	-1.7	3.4	0.6	-1.5	1.4
B. Wholesale Trade												
Establishments	632	649	819	829	2.7	26.2	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	3.6
Sales (\$1000)	210,902	539,003	620,862	818,774	155.6	15.2	31.9	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6
Paid Employees	6,223	7,462	9,000	9,667	19.9	20.6	7.4	3.0	1.4	0.5	2.4	2.1
C. Selected Services												
Establishments	2,158	2,787	3,440	3,874	29.1	23.4	12.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.8
Receipts (\$1000)	54,499	64,203	89,789	109,240	17.8	39.9	21.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Paid Employees	6,726	7,404	12,430	8,948	10.1	67.9	-28.0	0.5	3.4	-1.8	0.4	5.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

CHAPTER IX

District 1035: Tennessee

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

The economy of this district appears to be growing. Since 1950, there has been a substantial shift out of primary production into secondary and tertiary activities. Indications are that the pace of this shift slackened somewhat during the sixties. However, incomes, sales, and value added continued to grow at a faster pace than the U. S. economy.

Though slowly closing the gap, incomes remain far below the national and state averages. By itself, this fact would support a generally negative view of the district's prospects for further growth. However, other signs are strongly positive. Apparently, there exist policies or programs designed to attract industry and commerce into the district. Also, the existence of two superhighways in or near the district could be having a strong positive effect on the local economy, providing rapid transportation to cities such as Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Further analysis of these two factors, plus a fuller understanding of the district's resource base, would be required prior to making a

firm statement about the district's future. In the absence of such additional information, the conclusion of this analysis is still positive: though slow, there is growth, and this growth is accelerating.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Per capita income in the district rose from \$949 in 1950 to \$1854 in 1970. In adjusted 1967 dollars the rise was from \$761 to \$1554. As a percent of U. S. per capita income, per capita income in the district grew from 37.6 percent in 1950 to 47.3 percent in 1970. As a percent of state per capita income the respective percentages are 55.2 percent to 60.1 percent.

The income distribution data for the district reveal a decrease in the number of families in the lower income brackets and a consequent increase in the number of families in the higher income brackets. In 1950, 45.2 percent of families earned less than \$1000 and 0.7 percent earned \$10,000 and over. In 1970, 5.9 percent of families earned less than \$1000, 17.1 percent earned \$10,000 and over.

Median family income in the district grew from \$1164 in 1950 to \$5380 in 1970. As a percent of U. S. median

family income, median family income in the district grew from 37.9 percent in 1950 to 56.1 percent in 1970. As a percent of state median family income, the respective figures are 58.2 percent in 1950, growing to 72.2 percent in 1970.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment rates in the district exceeded U. S. and state rates throughout the period. The 1950 rates of unemployment in the district were however below those of the U. S. and the state and are likely to reflect heavy agricultural underemployment.

Primary employment declined 74 percent from 1950 to 1970. This group represented 47 percent of the total labor force in the district in 1950, but only 10 percent in 1970. Mining employment decreased 73 percent during the period. It represented 3 percent of total district labor force in 1950, only 0.7 percent in 1970. On the other hand, manufacturing employment increased 203 percent during 1950-70. It represented 14.8 percent of total district employment in 1950 and 38.2 percent in 1970. The tertiary sector likewise grew during this period. Business services, for example, increased their employment 213 percent but only employed 2.2 percent of district labor force in 1970. The medical, educational

and government group experienced an increase of 135 percent. This group rose from 8 percent to 16 percent of total employed in the district.

Analysis of location quotients in 1950 reveals that agriculture and mining were basic industries in this district. By 1970, agriculture was still basic but mining had lost its place to manufacturing. The location quotient of 1.4 for construction in 1970 may be a reflection of growth in the manufacturing sector.

Professional and technical occupations have risen 91.8 percent from 1950 to 1970. They represented 5.1 percent of total employed in the district in 1950 and 9.3 percent in 1970. Relative to the U. S. and the state, however, there is still a relatively smaller proportion of the labor force in this occupation group in the district. Agricultural occupations decreased about 75 percent between 1950-1970. This group of occupations accounted for 46.7 percent of total employed in the district in 1950, only 9.5 percent in 1970. The district still has a relatively higher proportion of its labor force in these occupations than does the state or the U. S. Operatives and kindred occupations increased 142.3 percent between 1950 and 1970, representing 15.7

percent of total employed in the district in 1950 and 32.4 percent in 1970. The district now has a greater proportion of its labor force in these occupations than does the U. S. or the state. The tertiary sector occupation groups increased their employment dramatically. For example, clerical and kindred employment increased 230 percent, service workers employment grew 221 percent. These increases, however, were in keeping with U. S. and state patterns so that in 1970 the district had the same proportion of people employed in the tertiary sector as the U. S. or the state.

(c) Migration Patterns. There was a net outflow of people from the district between 1960 and 1970. However, among the in-migrants the largest proportion (40 percent) went into manufacturing, 27.7 percent went into wholesale and retail trade and 11 percent went into construction.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms decreased steadily over the 1954-1967 period. The decrease was, however, slower than in the state or the U. S. Acreage increased from 1954 to 1963 and decreased from 1963 to 1967. The decrease occurring after 1963 was at a faster rate than

in the state or the U. S. The value of agricultural produce increased steadily during this period (1954-1967), at a generally faster rate than that of the U. S. or the state. Livestock, dairy and poultry products have accounted for an increasingly larger share of total output during this entire period. Furthermore, the rate of growth in value of this class of agricultural produce has generally exceeded the rates in both the U. S. or the state.

(b) Industry

(1) Manufacturing. The number of manufacturing establishments in the district has been steadily increasing during this period, at a faster rate than the U. S. or the state. The number of employees has, likewise, steadily increased but after 1963 not as fast as in the state or in the U. S. The ratio of production workers to all employees remained constant. Value added by manufacturing activities in the district increased steadily over the period.

(2) Mining. Not enough data were available to analyze thoroughly the mining sector. However, it is apparent that this sector has been declining during 1954-1967.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of retail establishments in the district increased steadily at a rate faster than that of the U. S. or the state. Sales have also been steadily increasing. With the exception of 1958-1963, growth of sales in the district was not as fast as in the state. After 1958, however, this rate was greater than or equal to that of the U. S.

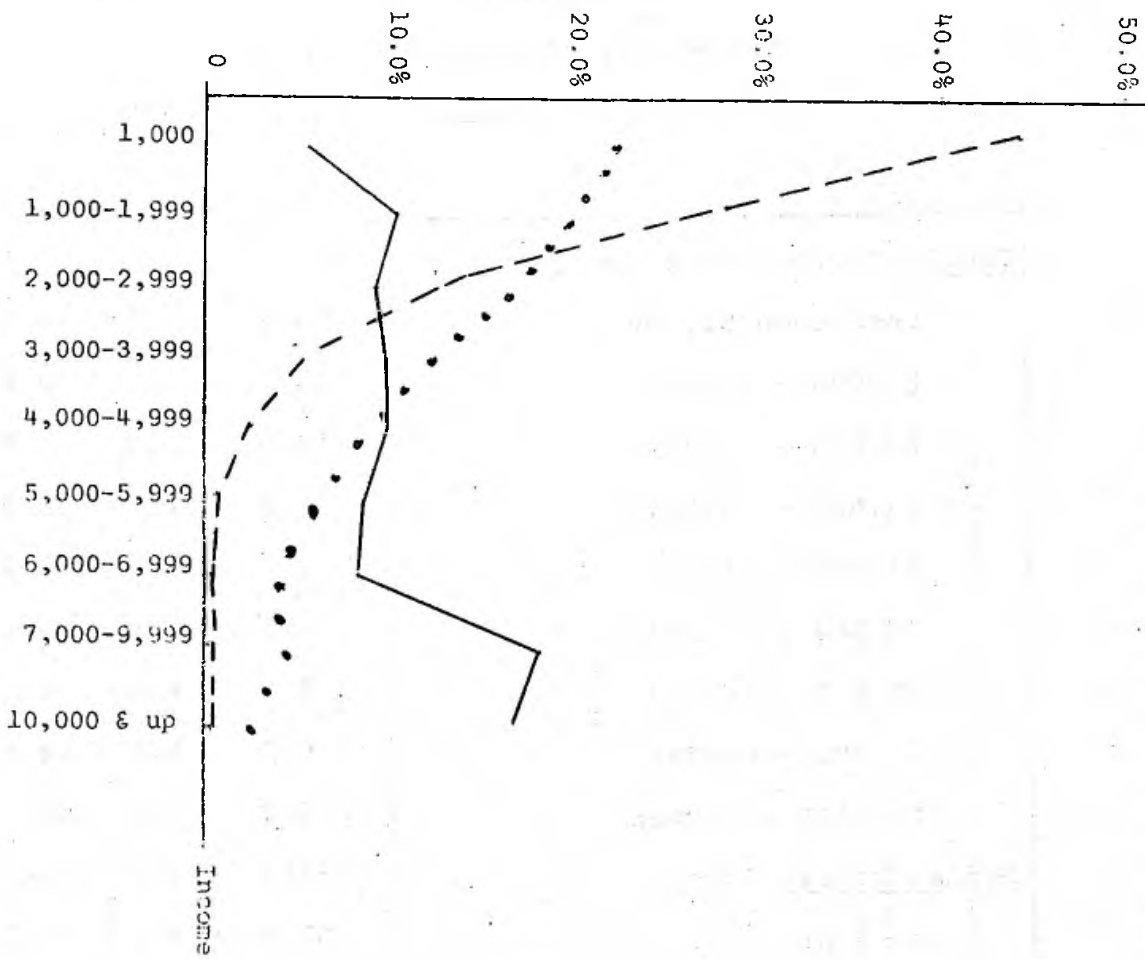
(2) Wholesale trade. The number of establishments in the district increased during the period at a rate generally faster than that of the state (except in 1958-1963) and the U. S. Sales increased also, with the greatest growth occurring in 1954-1958. Except for 1958-1963, the rate of growth in sales exceeded the state rate. Compared to the U. S., however, the rate of growth of sales has generally been slower.

(3) Selected services. The number of establishments increased steadily over the period 1954-1967, at a rate consistently faster than the rates for the state and the U. S. Receipts increased steadily, also. This growth was at a faster rate than that of the state of the U. S. until 1963. After 1963, however, the rate of growth of sales in the district was slower than that of the U. S. and the state.

FIGURE IX.1

District 1035

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Median Family Income

1950: \$1,164

1960: \$2,381

1970: \$5,380

----- 1950

..... 1960

_____ 1970

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE IX.1
District 1035
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	45.2	22.7	5.9
\$1,000 - \$1,999	29.3	20.6	10.4
\$2,000 - \$2,999	13.9	17.5	9.8
\$3,000 - \$3,999	5.8	12.4	10.2
\$4,000 - \$4,999	2.3	9.1	10.2
\$5,000 - \$5,999	1.3	6.3	9.2
\$6,000 - \$6,999	0.7	4.3	8.7
\$7,000 - \$9,999	0.7	4.7	18.6
\$10,000 and over	0.7	2.6	17.1
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1164	\$2381	\$5380
as % of U. S.	37.9	42.1	56.1
as % of State	58.7	60.3	72.2
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 549	\$ 937	\$1854
as % of U. S.	36.7	42.3	47.3
as % of State	55.2	60.1	60.1
(in 1967 dollars)	\$ 761	\$1056	\$1594

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE IX.2

District 1035
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U.S. BASED		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970			
INDUSTRY GROUP															
Agric. Forestry & Fish.	28,244	15,075	7,289	47.0	25.0	10.3	-46.6	-51.6	-74.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.7	2.8
Mining	1,818	989	495	3.0	1.6	0.7	-45.6	-49.9	-72.8	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.9
Construction	3,577	4,324	5,900	6.0	7.2	8.3	20.9	36.4	64.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing	8,904	17,256	27,032	14.8	28.6	38.2	93.8	56.7	203.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.5
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	1,920	2,048	2,899	3.2	3.4	4.1	6.7	41.6	51.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,139	8,028	9,948	10.2	13.3	14.1	30.8	23.9	62.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	488	957	1,528	0.8	1.6	2.2	96.1	59.7	213.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4
Personal Serv.	3,127	3,831	4,493	5.2	6.3	6.4	22.5	17.3	43.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7
Med., Educa., Govt.	4,735	6,220	11,129	7.9	10.3	15.7	31.4	78.9	135.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
OCCUPATION GROUP															
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	3,042	3,847	5,835	5.1	6.4	9.3	26.5	51.7	91.8						
Farms, and Farm Managers	21,195	11,556	4,874	35.3	19.1	6.9	-45.5	-57.8	-77.0						
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	3,097	3,263	4,472	5.2	5.4	6.3	5.4	37.1	44.4						
Clerical and Kindred	2,053	3,362	6,780	3.4	5.6	10.0	53.8	101.7	203.2						
Sales Workers	2,512	3,166	3,163	4.2	5.2	4.5	26.0	-0.1	25.9						
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	4,441	6,058	9,598	7.4	10.0	13.6	36.4	58.4	116.1						
Operatives and Kindred	9,495	15,810	22,897	15.7	26.2	32.4	67.3	44.8	142.3						
Private Household	848	1,365	1,075	1.4	2.3	1.5	61.0	-21.2	26.8						
Serv. Workers	1,961	2,864	6,305	3.3	4.7	8.9	46.0	120.1	221.5						
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	6,823	3,135	1,842	11.4	5.2	2.6	-54.1	-41.2	-73.0						
Labor, Except Farm	3,668	3,499	3,872	6.1	5.8	5.5	-4.6	10.7	5.6						
TOTAL EMPLOYED	60,106	60,359	824,036	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.4	265.2	271.0						
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.5	5.5	5.2												

*F.I.R.E. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE IX.3

District 1035

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified						0.9
Agriculture	0.6	0.6				1.8
Mining	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	
Construction	4.3	3.0	10.0	10.8	7.3	9.6
Manufacturing	62.0	58.8	65.0	40.0	51.2	43.0
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	1.8	3.6	2.5	6.2	2.4	2.6
Wholesale & Retail	14.1	13.9	12.5	27.7	4.9	20.2
*F, I, R, E	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.5	4.9	3.5
Services	12.9	16.4	5.0	12.3	14.6	13.2
Med., Educa., Govt.	3.7	1.8	5.0	1.5	7.3	5.3

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE IX.4

District 1035

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		STATE BASED Shift-Share Ratio		U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture											
Farms	24,000	18,396	16,114	15,817	-23.3	-12.4	-1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.3
Acres (000)	2,093	3,017	3,589	1,779	140.9	-28.8	-15.8	5.7	-47.0	23.9	38.8
Value of Products (\$1000)	28,119	42,691	47,968	63,626	51.8	12.4	1.5	1.1	2.2	0.8	-108.6
Crops	13,305	16,864	20,910	21,258	25.2	25.5	1.3	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.3
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	14,226	27,024	26,973	42,368	90.0	0.2	1.5	3.0	2.3	1.9	40.3
2. Industry											
A. Manufactures											
Total Establishments	276	310	319	336	12.3	2.9	1.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	-21.0
All Employees	9,685	13,787	18,370	18,800	42.4	33.2	7.3	1.4	-28.9	3.4	0.2
Production Workers	9,059	12,670	17,302	16,700	39.9	36.6	12.6	1.7	-7.0	7.5	-0.2
Value Added (\$1000)	29,834	37,627	75,873	328,000	26.1	101.6	0.8	2.0	1.2	2.8	9.2
B. Mineral Industries											
Establishments											
Employees											
Shipments (\$1000)											
3. Commerce											
A. Retail Trade											
Total Establishments	1,736	1,895	1,980	2,090	9.2	4.5	1.5	4.9	2.2	-0.9	1.7
Sales (\$1000)	88,669	89,346	142,885	172,090	0.8	59.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.7	1.0
Paid Employees	3,166	3,766	4,140	5,057	19.0	9.9	1.9	3.9	1.6	1.7	1.9
B. Wholesale Trade											
Establishments	111	138	152	172	24.3	10.1	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.4	12.3
Sales (\$1000)	18,529	59,678	69,607	89,115	222.1	16.6	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8
Paid Employees	696	734	2,483	912	5.5	238.3	0.8	16.1	0.7	23.8	-4.5
C. Selected Services											
Establishments	434	599	834	978	38.0	39.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	4.7	1.5
Receipts (\$1000)	5,665	8,018	12,581	16,051	41.5	56.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8
Paid Employees	1,699	890	1,215	1,287	-47.6	36.5	-2.3	1.8	-2.1	3.0	0.3

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

¹Continuous data for all four periods not available.

CHAPTER X

District 1046: Alabama

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

The economy of this district appears to be rapidly shifting from one based on agriculture to one based on manufacturing and the services. This development has been steady throughout the twenty-year analysis period, with a slight slackening of the pace of growth in the sixties.

Unfortunately, while incomes have increased during the period, they remain quite low relative to the national average. The effect of low incomes can be seen in the slackening of the rate of growth in the tertiary sector during the mid-sixties.

An unknown factor at this point is the influence of Huntsville, which lies close to the district. Certainly, much of the increased manufacturing activity can be thought to be the result of the growth of the space program-related growth of Huntsville. If the apparent growth of the district is confined to areas near Huntsville, then there arises the question as to how strong an influence this growth will have on the rest of the district. A more detailed analysis of the locational pattern of the

economic activity in the district is necessary before a complete appraisal of the district's prospects is possible.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. The un-adjusted per capita income in district 1046 has risen from \$718 in 1950 to \$2266 in 1970. This compares with a state growth of from \$880 to \$2849. As a percentage of U. S. per capita income, the district has increased from 48 percent to 58.3 percent, and as a percentage of the state per capita income the figures show a decline from 82 percent to 80 percent. When the income figures are adjusted for increases in the consumer price index, there is still an increase of approximately \$1000 in the district per capita figures between 1950 and 1970.

There has been a very positive change in the distribution of income in this district over the twenty-year period we are considering. In 1950, 43.3 percent of the families in district 1046 earned less than \$1000 per year. Only 0.7 percent had annual incomes of over \$10,000. But by 1970, only 4.6 percent of the families still earned less than \$1000, and 29.5 percent had incomes of \$10,000 or more. Thus the income distribution

which was heavily weighted at the lower income levels, is increasingly weighted at the upper levels.

Median family income in the district increased from \$1261 in 1950 to \$7040 in 1970. The district's position relative to the rest of Alabama and the U. S. with respect to median family incomes improved greatly, moving from 41 percent to 73.4 percent for the U. S. and from 69.3 percent to 96.9 percent for the state.

(b) Employment Patterns. District unemployment rates have followed the same general pattern of fluctuations that the national ones have, but the variance has been greater in the district. The district figures for the census years 1950, 1960 and 1970 are 3.6 percent, 5.4 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. This compares with national figures of 4.9 percent, 5.0 percent and 4.0 percent for the same periods.

Employment in the primary sector decreased 80 percent in the period 1950-1970. Mining employment increased 11 percent over the same period. The major changes, however, occurred in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Employment in the construction industry increased 165 percent; employment in manufacturing rose 265 percent; business service employment increased 150 percent; and employment in medical, educational, and government services went up 211 percent.

The location quotients seem to indicate that the district's dependence on agriculture has decreased. The 1950 location quotient of 3.9 indicated that agriculture was a basic economic activity, but by 1970 this had decreased to 1.9. The state-based location quotients reveal that the changes in industrial mix in the district and the state roughly parallel changes occurring in the national economy. There are definite indicators that the district economy by 1970 has become more based on secondary and tertiary activities as compared to having been an agricultural economy in 1950.

Employment in the professional and technical occupations increased by 201 percent between 1950 and 1970. The percentage of total district employed persons having professional or technical vocations more than doubled. The number of persons employed as service workers rose by 215 percent in the same period. Operatives and kindred went from employing 12 percent of the total work force to employing 24 percent in 1970.

Agricultural occupations showed a large decrease over the 1950-1970 period, decreasing from 47.5 percent of the total employed labor force in 1950 to only 5.7 percent in 1970. In spite of this large decrease, the district still has a greater relative concentration of

employees in agricultural occupations that does either the state or the nation as a whole, but this concentration is declining.

(c) Migration Patterns. Of the district's in-migrants between 1965 and 1970, 29.5 percent came into the construction industries, another 29.5 percent into manufacturing activities; 21.6 percent into wholesale and retail trade, and 10.2 percent in the service industries.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in this district declined over the period at a more rapid rate than in the U. S. as a whole, but more slowly than in the rest of Alabama. Over the period 1954-1967, total farm acreage in the district experienced a net loss despite the slight gain between 1958 and 1967,

The value of agricultural products increased steadily over the period. The increase was slower than in the state and the U. S. during 1954-1963, but then faster between 1963-1967. There has been a shift in the composition of agricultural products over the period. In 1954, crops dominated in value, but by 1967 livestock,

dairy, and poultry products were responsible for a larger portion of total agricultural output than were crops. The percentage of output due to crops fell from 65 percent in 1954 to less than 7 percent in 1967.

(b) Industry

The number of manufacturing establishments grew during the period at a faster rate than in the rest of the state and the nation. The rate of growth declined somewhat between 1958 and 1963, but then increased from 1963 to 1967. The number of persons employed in manufacturing has been increasing at an increasing rate since 1954. The ratio of production workers to total workers decreased and was approximately equal to the one for U. S. manufacturing as a whole.

The value added by manufacturing increased at an increasing rate throughout the period we are studying. It was a consistently higher growth rate than either Alabama or the nation as a whole experienced.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of retail trade establishments increased between 1954 and 1963 and then decreased slightly from 1963 to 1967. This

is the same pattern which the Alabama economy as a whole experienced. Sales, however, underwent a steady increase throughout the period. Prior to 1963, the rate of increase was higher than that of either the state or the nation as a whole; but after 1963, the growth rate slipped below that of Alabama and the U. S.

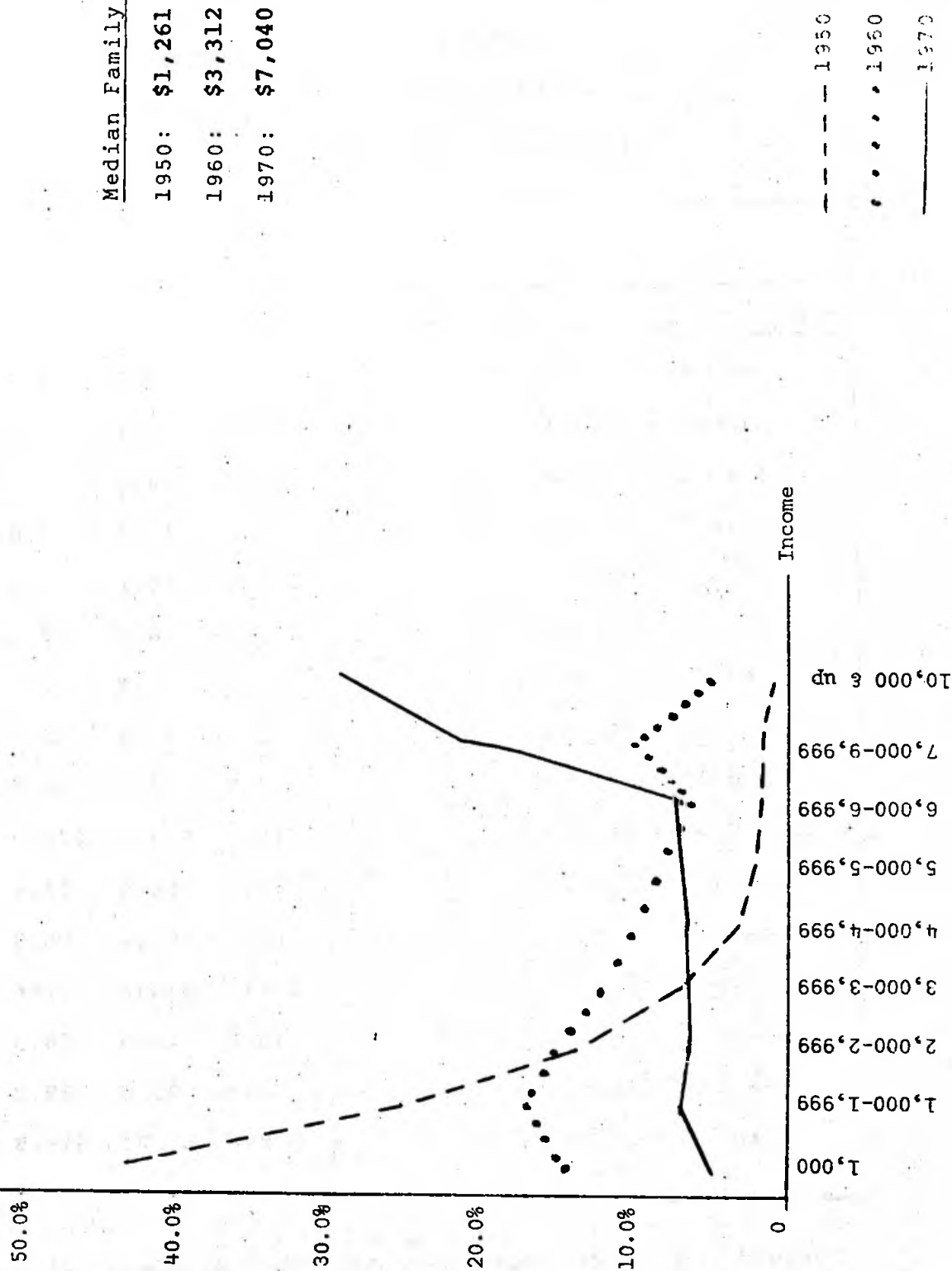
(2) Wholesale trade. Wholesale trade establishments increased over the period 1954-1967, and from 1958 to 1967 this increase was faster than those of either the state or the nation. Although sales have increased as well, the rate of increase has been generally slower than in the national economy.

(3) Services. The number of service establishments has increased faster than in the U. S. and in Alabama. Receipts have also increased. Prior to 1963 the growth rate of receipts was higher than that of either the state or the national economies, but since that time the district growth rate has fallen behind those of the other two.

FIGURE X.1

District 1046

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income	
1950:	\$1,261
1960:	\$3,312
1970:	\$7,040

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE X.1

District 1046

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income</u> (% of families)			
Less than \$1,000	43.3	14.5	4.6
\$1,000 - \$1,999	25.9	17.1	7.3
\$2,000 - \$2,999	14.3	14.6	7.0
\$3,000 - \$3,999	7.8	12.0	6.8
\$4,000 - \$4,999	3.7	10.1	7.2
\$5,000 - \$5,999	2.4	8.6	7.6
\$6,000 - \$6,999	1.0	6.8	7.7
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1.1	10.4	22.3
\$10,000 and over	0.7	5.8	29.5
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1261	\$3312	\$7040
as % of U. S.	41.0	58.5	73.4
as % of State	69.3	84.1	96.9
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 718	\$1086	\$2266
as % of U. S.	48.0	49.0	58.3
as % of State	81.6	73.0	79.5
(in 1967 dollars)	\$ 996	\$1224	\$1948

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE X.2

District 1046
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED		U. S. BASED	
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1950	1960
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	19,472	7,899	3,832	48.3	19.5	6.9	-59.4	-51.5	-80.3	2.0	2.1	3.9	2.9
Mining	177	151	197	0.4	0.4	0.4	-14.7	30.5	11.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Construction	2,000	3,946	5,297	5.0	9.7	9.5	97.3	34.2	164.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.6
Manufacturing	5,182	10,304	18,380	12.8	25.4	33.3	98.8	78.4	254.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	1,478	2,009	3,090	3.7	5.0	5.6	35.9	53.8	109.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,969	6,358	9,463	12.3	15.7	17.1	-28.0	48.8	90.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Service	619	1,018	1,546	1.5	2.5	2.8	64.5	51.9	149.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Personal Serv.	2,763	3,438	4,052	6.9	8.5	7.3	24.4	17.9	46.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Med., Educa., Govt.	3,022	4,611	9,400	7.5	11.4	17.0	52.6	103.9	211.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
OCCUPATION GROUP													
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	2,098	3,867	6,319	5.2	9.6	11.4	84.3	63.4	201.2				
Farms, and Farm Managers	13,839	5,199	1,960	34.3	12.8	3.5	-62.4	-62.3	-85.8				
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	2,441	2,865	4,133	6.1	7.1	7.5	17.4	44.3	69.3				
Clerical and Kindred	1,895	3,419	6,508	4.7	8.4	11.8	80.4	90.3	243.4				
Sales Workers	1,904	2,465	3,199	4.7	6.1	5.8	29.5	29.8	68.0				
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	3,112	6,003	9,796	7.7	14.8	17.7	92.9	63.2	214.8				
Operatives and Kindred	4,920	7,399	13,147	12.2	18.3	23.8	50.4	77.7	167.2				
Private Household	862	1,228	1,055	2.1	3.0	1.9	42.5	-14.1	22.4				
Serv. Workers	1,594	2,620	5,031	4.0	6.5	9.1	64.4	92.0	215.6				
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	5,330	2,191	1,236	13.2	5.4	2.2	-58.9	-43.6	-76.8				
Labor, Except Farm	1,756	2,153	2,873	4.4	5.3	5.2	22.6	33.4	63.6				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	40,329	40,488	55,257	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.4	36.5	37.0				
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	5.4	4.0										

*F, J, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE X.3

District 1046

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	0.8	0.0		1.1		
Agriculture	1.5	1.2				
Mining	0.8	0.0	6.5			0.0
Construction	4.5	6.2	10.9	29.5	25.0	5.5
Manufacturing	42.1	50.9	32.6	29.5	27.8	32.7
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	2.8	5.5
Wholesale & Retail	18.0	16.1	15.2	21.6	22.2	20.0
*F, I, R, E	5.3	3.7	10.9	1.1		7.3
Services	18.0	15.5	19.6	10.2	19.4	23.6
Med., Educa., Govt.	3.0	1.9	0.0	2.3	2.8	5.5

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE X.4

District 1046

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		STATE BASED			U. S. BASED	
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63
1. Agriculture											
Farms	13,386	5,996	7,779	7,276	-55.2	29.7	-6.5	1.6	-1.5	0.3	2.5
Acres (000)	984	662	719	753	-32.7	8.6	4.7	1.6	-1.1	-0.5	10.9
Value of Products (\$1000)	25,556	28,567	32,328	113,547	11.8	13.2	251.2	0.3	0.4	11.1	0.5
Crops	16,590	33,046	15,799	10,607	99.2	-52.2	-32.8	17.5	-2.1	1.1	10.0
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	8,661	28,301	16,525	102,850	226.8	-41.6	522.4	2.3	-1.3	7.9	5.8
2. Industry											
A. Manufactures											
Total Establishments	109	123	128	160	12.8	4.1	25.0	14.7	1.1	1.2	3.0
All Employees	5,749	6,266	9,079	14,000	9.0	44.9	54.2	2.4	5.5	2.9	-6.1
Production Workers	4,677	4,520	7,163	10,300	-3.4	58.5	43.8	-19.2	12.4	2.3	0.6
Value Added (\$1000)	35,083	61,019	117,893	262,000	73.9	93.2	122.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.5
B. Mineral Industries											
Establishments	0	22	5	5	-77.3	0.0	0.0		15.3	0.0	-12.4
Employees	0	188	72	100	-61.7	38.9			2.4	-3.4	3.8
Shipments (\$1000)	0	4,403	602	1,600	-86.3	165.8			6.2	10.1	-5.8
3. Commerce											
A. Retail Trade											
Total Establishments	1,088	1,174	1,399	1,370	7.9	19.2	-2.1	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9
Sales (\$1000)	73,158	95,592	139,692	161,974	30.7	46.1	16.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.7
Paid Employees	2,922	3,454	4,476	4,959	18.2	29.6	10.8	1.5	4.9	0.8	1.6
B. Wholesale Trade											
Establishments	104	112	131	145	7.7	17.0	10.7	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.6
Sales (\$1000)	34,659	61,968	78,764	97,132	78.8	27.1	23.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.4
Paid Employees	777	728	891	1,133	-6.3	22.4	27.2	-0.6	1.9	1.8	-0.8
C. Selected Services											
Establishments	343	457	594	703	33.2	30.0	18.4	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.3
Receipts (\$1000)	5,318	8,259	11,893	15,703	58.3	46.0	32.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.4
Paid Employees	793	1,040	1,267	1,534	30.2	21.8	21.1	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.3

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

CHAPTER XI

District 3119: Arkansas

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

There appear to be signs of slow growth and development in this district. Its economic base continues to be agriculture of an increasingly productive variety. At the same time, large gains have been made in employment in manufacturing and the services. Value added by manufacturing, in fact, has been increasing at an increasing rate throughout the period of analysis.

A negative indicator, however, is the district's lagging growth in incomes. This indicates that the type of secondary and tertiary employment becoming available in the district is relatively low-skill and low-paying. The restraining effect of lagging incomes on wholesale, retail, and service activities is marked: growth in these sectors has lagged far behind growth in manufacturing.¹ A further effect of lagging income growth is a slower pace of local saving and capital creation, thus continuing the already slow pace of economic development.

Information on the mix of manufacturing firms in the district would add clarity to this analysis, as

would knowledge of policy decisions -- both internal and external -- which would alter somewhat the existing development pattern.

If manufacturing and the services continue to grow in importance in the district's economy, and if new job opportunities involve increasingly higher pay and skills, then economic growth will accelerate in the district. Otherwise, growth will continue, but at a slow pace, and the district will fall further behind the state and the nation.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Outputs

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Both adjusted and unadjusted per capita income increased in the period 1950-1970. Unadjusted per capita income rose 57.8 percent between 1960 and 1970. This growth, however, was not as rapid as that of either the state or the nation. Therefore the ratios of per capita income in district 3119 to per capita income in the state and in the nation have declined. Expressed as a percentage of U. S. and state per capita income, the district has fallen behind -- from 56.7 percent and 91.6 percent, respectively, in 1950, to 50.6 percent and 71.1 percent in 1970.

The income distribution picture is somewhat more encouraging. In 1950, 42.3 percent of the families in this district had an income of less than \$1000. Only 1.1 percent had an income of over \$10,000. But by 1970, only 5.1 percent of the families earned less than \$1000, and approximately 23.8 percent had an annual income of over \$10,000. As can be seen in Figure XI.1, the distribution has moved from highly skewed at the low end to increasingly skewed at the high end. Median family income has risen from \$1329 in 1950 to \$6026 in 1970. In fact, median family income has doubled every ten years in the period 1950-1970. In the same period, district median family income as a percentage of state and national median family income has risen from 85.9 percent to 96.1 percent and from 43.2 percent to 62.8 percent respectively.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment in district 3119 has remained fairly stable and slightly above that of the U. S. as a whole. In 1950, the district had an unemployment rate of 5.2 percent. This increased to 6.2 percent in 1960 and then fell back to 5.6 percent in 1970. This compares with U. S. unemployment rates of 4.9 percent, 5.0 percent, and 4.0 percent for the same periods.

The primary industry group in 1950 was agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. This group accounted for employment of 39.2 percent of the district labor force at that time. This industry has greatly decreased in importance since that time, however. By 1970, its percentage of district labor force employment was down to 10.7 percent, a decrease in total number employed of 74 percent. Manufacturing, on the other hand, has increased its share of labor force employed from 15.9 percent in 1950 to 27.5 percent in 1970. Employment in the service industries has shown the most dramatic change. In 1950, only 7.6 percent of the district labor force worked in service-related industries, but by 1970 this was up to 17.9 percent, reflecting a 129 percent change in the total number of persons employed. The wholesale and retail trade industry employment has risen slightly over the twenty-year period, moving from 13.9 percent to 17.9 percent of the labor force. The business service industries have been declining over the entire period, having experienced a 66 percent decrease from 1950 to 1970.

The location quotient for agriculture has declined slightly from 3.1 in 1950 to 2.9 in 1970. Manufacturing has risen from 0.6 to 1.1 in the same period. As Table

XI.2 shows, several other sectors have had slight increases. These figures tend to indicate that the economy of the district is slowly moving from the primary sector into the secondary and tertiary sectors. The location quotient pattern for the district from 1950 to 1970 is similar to that of the state. While the district is still a net exporter of primary foods, it seems close to in balance in all other industrial groups.

Professional and technical occupations have risen 89.8 percent from 1950 to 1970. This is a smaller change than in the U. S. as a whole, however. Compared to the nation, there is still a relatively smaller proportion of the labor force in professional and technical jobs in the district. The same is generally true for the state of Arkansas as well. The number of farmers and farm managers has fallen 85.3 percent in the twenty yera period we are examining. Farm laborers and foremen decreased 52 percent. District 3119 has a relatively greater proportion of the labor force in these occupations than does the U. S. as a whole, reflecting continuing dominance of the primary sector.

Clerical and service workers increased more than 100 percent in number, and this tends to point out the growing importance of the service sector in a pattern similar to

that of the national economy. Despite the large increase, though, the district still has a somewhat smaller percentage of workers in this group than does the U. S. as a whole. In short, the occupation group data tends to validate the conclusions we reached on the basis of the industry group data.

(c) Migration Patterns. The district had a net outflow of persons between 1960 and 1970. Between 1965 and 1970, 30.0 percent of the in-migrants were in the manufacturing industries; 21.3 percent were in services, and 17.5 percent were in wholesale and retail trade. Of the workers who came into the district between 1965 and 1970, another 15.0 percent were in the construction industry and 2.5 percent were in agriculture.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in this district decreased steadily from 1954-1967 at about the same rate as in the state of Arkansas and faster than the U. S., as a whole. Total farm acreage increased between 1954 and 1958 and then decreased from 1958-1967. The net result was a slight decline in total acreage from 1954-1967. Total farm acreage in the U. S. actually increased

slightly in the same time period. The value of agriculture products steadily increased from 1954 to 1967. This increase was at an increasingly faster rate than the rate at which value of agricultural products increased in the U. S. as a whole, but it was a somewhat slower rate of increase than the state of Arkansas experienced in the same period.

Crops are still dominant in the value of agricultural output, but livestock, dairy, and poultry products' value has been growing more rapidly than that of crops, especially during 1963-1967. This indicates that a shift in the composition of value of agricultural output is underway, but it is not yet complete.

(b) Industry

The number of manufacturing establishments in district 3119 increased more rapidly from 1954-1967 than those in both the state and the nation. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries steadily increased at about the same rate as the state and two times faster than in the nation as a whole. The percentage of employees who are production workers remained fairly steady until 1967 when it fell to about 65 percent. Until that time, the district had a larger percentage of production workers than did the nation as a whole.

The value added by manufacturing increased very rapidly over the period at a faster rate than in both the state and the nation, especially between 1963 and 1967.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. The number of retail trade establishments increased slightly from 1954 to 1967, despite a small decrease between 1958 and 1963. The pattern was very similar to that of the state of Arkansas, and the rate of growth was faster than that of the U. S. economy's. Sales increased steadily over the period in much the same manner as they did in the state and in the nation.

(2) Wholesale trade. The rate of growth in the number of wholesale trade establishments was faster than that of the U. S. and approximately the same as that of Arkansas. Wholesale sales have increased steadily and slightly more rapidly than in the state or national economies.

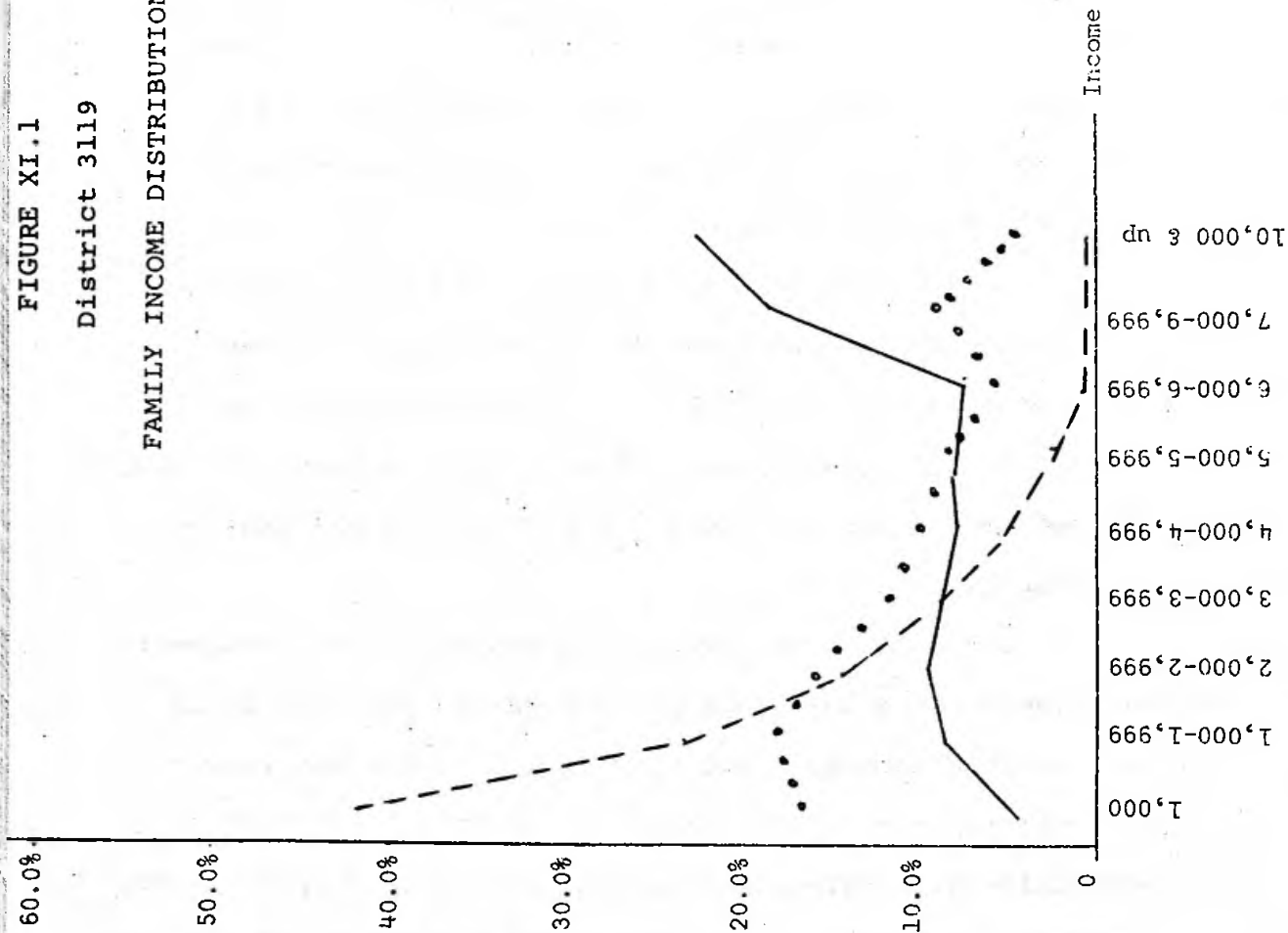
(3) Services. The number of establishments increased from 1954 to 1958, decreased from then until 1963, then increased again until 1967. The net result was an increase of 59 percent. Receipts have increased steadily at a rate of approximately percent per period, a growth pattern similar to that of the state and the nation.

FIGURE XI.1

District 3119

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Median Family Income	
1950:	\$1,329
1960:	\$3,030
1970:	\$6,026



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE XI.1

District 3119

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	42.3	16.7	5.1
\$1,000 - \$1,999	23.5	18.2	9.3
\$2,000 - \$2,999	14.7	14.8	10.0
\$3,000 - \$3,999	9.0	11.9	8.9
\$4,000 - \$4,999	4.6	10.0	8.2
\$5,000 - \$5,999	2.5	8.3	8.3
\$6,000 - \$6,999	1.2	6.0	7.8
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1.2	9.2	18.6
\$10,000 and over	1.1	5.1	23.8
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1329	\$3030	\$6026
as % of U. S.	43.2	53.5	62.8
as % of State	85.9	95.2	96.1
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	NA	\$1257	\$1984
as % of U. S.	NA	56.7	50.6
as % of State	NA	91.6	71.1
(in 1967 dollars)	NA	\$1417	\$1706

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE XI.2
District 3119
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U.S. BASED		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970			
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	29,519	13,903	7,789	39.2	20.4	10.7	-52.9	-44.0	-73.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	2.9
Mining	85	141	159	0.1	0.2	0.2	65.9	12.8	87.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Construction	3,268	3,447	4,156	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	20.6	27.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0
Manufacturing	11,958	15,993	19,991	15.9	23.5	27.5	33.7	25.0	67.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	5,158	4,776	5,493	6.9	7.0	7.6	-7.4	15.0	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,568	11,334	12,979	7.4	16.6	17.9	103.6	14.5	132.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9
F.I., R.E., & Bus. Service	6,075	1,517	2,040	8.1	2.2	2.8	-75.0	34.5	-66.4	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.6
Personal Serv.	6,341	7,806	6,907	8.4	11.5	9.5	23.1	-11.5	8.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Med., Educa., Govt.	5,681	7,849	13,123	7.6	11.5	18.1	38.2	67.2	131.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
OCCUPATION GROUP															
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	4,009	5,267	7,611	5.3	7.7	10.5	31.4	44.5	89.8						
Farms, and Farm Managers	19,863	5,929	2,914	26.4	8.7	4.0	-70.2	-50.9	-85.3						
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	4,976	5,271	6,026	6.6	7.7	8.3	5.9	14.3	21.1						
Clerical and Kindred	4,044	5,464	8,846	5.4	8.0	12.2	35.1	61.9	118.7						
Sales Workers	3,890	4,031	4,765	4.9	5.9	6.6	9.2	18.2	29.1						
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	6,701	7,625	9,734	8.9	11.2	13.4	13.8	27.7	45.3						
Operatives and Kindred	8,822	14,179	15,051	11.7	20.8	20.7	60.7	6.1	70.6						
Private Household	2,704	4,110	2,906	3.6	6.0	4.0	52.0	-29.3	7.5						
Serv. Workers	3,435	4,609	6,881	4.6	6.8	9.5	34.2	49.3	100.3						
Fym. Lab. and Foremen	8,427	4,258	4,049	11.2	6.2	5.6	-49.5	-4.9	-52.0						
Labor, Except Farm	7,102	5,215	4,454	9.4	7.7	6.1	-26.6	-14.6	-37.3						
TOTAL EMPLOYED	75,239	68,130	72,637	100.0	100.0	100.0	-9.4	6.6	-3.5						
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2	6.2	5.6												

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE XI.3

District 3119

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified		0.4	4.7	1.3	0.0	1.1
Agriculture	0.5	0.8		2.5	0.0	2.1
Mining		0.8		1.3	1.2	1.1
Construction	2.0	2.9	9.4	15.0	22.2	9.6
Manufacturing	42.0	35.4	39.1	30.0	27.2	33.0
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	6.8	7.0	6.3	1.3	25.9	4.3
Wholesale & Retail	20.5	15.2	15.6	17.5	14.8	21.3
*F, I, R, E	5.4	3.3	4.7	3.8	1.2	6.4
Services	17.6	30.5	17.2	21.3	6.2	17.0
Med., Educa., Govt.	5.4	3.7	3.1	6.3	1.2	4.3

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE XI.4

District 3119

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		STATE BASED Shift-Share Ratio		U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio	
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	53-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture										
Farms	18,759	8,184	7,989	6,016	-56.4	-2.4	-24.7	1.6	0.1	1.0
Acreage (000)	2,336	4,406	2,098	2,088	88.6	-52.4	-0.5	-10.7	-75.0	0.1
Value of Products (\$1000)	78,516	99,552	119,577	121,695	26.8	20.1	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.1
Crops	72,208	88,058	108,151	106,435	22.0	22.8	-1.6	1.2	1.0	0.1
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	5,851	11,493	11,452	13,870	96.4	-0.4	73.5	1.3	-0.0	0.9
2. Industry										
A. Manufactures										
Total Establishments	293	469	368	379	60.1	-21.5	3.0	10.2	-1.9	1.6
All Employees	10,542	12,228	15,249	19,700	16.0	24.7	29.2	1.3	0.8	1.1
Production Workers	9,232	10,672	13,142	12,800	15.6	23.1	-2.6	1.5	0.8	-0.1
Value Added (\$1000)	59,336	78,390	154,962	370,700	32.1	97.7	139.2	1.1	1.6	2.2
B. Mineral Industries										
Establishments										
Employees										
Shipments (\$1000)										
3. Commerce										
A. Retail Trade										
Total Establishments	2,230	2,267	2,073	2,408	1.7	-8.6	16.2	0.2	0.9	1.0
Sales (\$1000)	155,113	158,427	222,819	268,404	2.1	40.6	20.5	0.1	1.4	1.2
Paid Employees	5,892	6,703	7,144	8,468	13.8	6.6	18.5	1.2	1.1	1.4
B. Wholesale Trade										
Establishments	216	259	296	308	19.9	14.3	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Sales (\$1000)	36,460	136,887	170,431	254,809	275.4	24.5	49.5	2.1	0.7	1.9
Paid Employees	1,144	1,280	1,673	1,855	11.9	30.7	10.9	2.5	1.2	0.9
C. Selected Services										
Establishments	687	917	879	1,095	33.5	-4.1	24.6	1.2	9.8	1.0
Receipts (\$1000)	9,508	12,737	17,309	22,025	34.0	35.9	27.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Paid Employees	1,481	1,681	1,731	1,886	13.5	3.0	9.0	0.8	0.5	0.6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

1. Observations available only for 1963 -- no analysis performed.

CHAPTER XII

District 3120: Mississippi

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

The economy of this district is characterized by a dominant but declining agricultural sector being slowly replaced by the manufacturing and service sector. However, the shift to secondary and tertiary activities has been slow, and the pace has actually weakened in recent years.

While incomes have increased since 1950, the rate of increase has been far slower than the state or the nation as a whole; income remains at less than half the national average. That incomes have continued to be so low probably explains the relative stagnation of secondary and tertiary activity following the growth in the late fifties and early sixties: income did not rise sufficiently to provide continued stimulation of the economy through increased effective demand and improved savings and local capital formation. A complicating factor in this analysis is the extent to which the growth of Memphis, Tennessee, has distorted the aggregate view provided by the data. For example, much of the growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors may be concentrated in the northern part of the district, and could be based on spill-over from Memphis. If so, then the rest of the

district is even more stagnant than the data reveal. Information in this regard remains to be collected, however. Also required is a full understanding of the district's resources and any policies or programs being developed to exploit them. In the absence of such information, this initial analysis results in the conclusion that the economy of the district is only very slowly growing, and may even be deteriorating.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. In unadjusted dollars, the per capita income of the district has risen from \$603 in 1950 to \$1559 in 1970. Adjusted to the 1967 price level, this has been a change of from \$836 to \$1340. As a percentage of the state per capita income, the district has slipped from 79.9 percent in 1970 to 60.5 percent in 1970. As a percentage of U. S. per capita income, the district fell from an already poor 40.3 percent to a slightly worse 39.8 percent; thus the district per capita income is increasing even more slowly than that of the state.

Great improvement has been made as far as distribution of income is concerned. In this district in 1950,

57.9 percent of the families earned less than \$1000 per year. Only 1 percent had incomes of \$10,000 or more. By 1970, only 9.3 percent of the district's families were still earning less than \$1000 annually, while 21.8 percent were earning more than \$10,000. So the income distribution has shifted from extremely skewed at the lower end to a moderately increasing skewness at the upper end.

Median family income was \$869 in 1950, and \$4877 in 1970. Expressed as a percentage of U. S. median family income, this shows an increase from 28.3 percent to 50.9 percent and relative to the rest of Mississippi the district went from 70.8 percent to 80.3 percent.

(b) Employment Patterns. The district unemployment rates for the three census years 1950, 1960, and 1970 were 2.5 percent, 5.1 percent and 6.6 percent respectively. This compares with 4.9 percent, 5.0 percent, and 4.0 percent in the U. S. as a whole. The low district figure in 1950 probably disguises underemployment in the agricultural sector of this basically agricultural district.

Employment in the agricultural sector decreased steadily in the period from 1950 to 1970, with an 84 percent decrease in the total number of persons employed.

Agriculture was responsible for the jobs of 66.5 percent of all employed persons in the district in 1950, but by 1970 this figure had decreased to 16.2 percent.

Manufacturing employment increased steadily and dramatically by 445.2 percent between 1950 and 1970. Relative to other employers, its percentage of the work force employed went from 3.1 percent to 22.5 percent.

The service sector as a whole also experienced rapid growth. Wholesale and retail trade employment increased 40.2 percent in the twenty-year period under observation, with most of the gains occurring between 1960 and 1970. In 1950 this group was responsible for 9.3 percent of all employed district workers, and this increased to 17.3 percent by 1970. Medical, educational, and government services also made great strides between 1950 and 1970. While it employed 5.3 percent of total employed persons in 1950, it employed 16.8 percent in 1970, an increase in total number of persons employed of 140.1 percent.

Although the location quotients for agriculture decreased slightly between 1950 and 1970 (5.3 to 4.4) this is still the economic base in the district. The district has a much larger percentage of its work force

employed in agriculture than does the rest of the state or the nation.

In manufacturing, despite dramatic increases in the total number of persons employed, the district still employs a smaller percentage of the employed labor force in manufacturing than does Mississippi or the U. S. The same is generally true for the tertiary sector -- the district percentage is still smaller despite its large growth.

Employment in professional, technical, and kindred occupations increased 11.5 percent in the twenty-year period, moving from 3.4 percent to 9.9 percent of the total employed labor force. The number of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred increased 85.1 percent between 1950 and 1970, from 5 percent to 12.3 percent of all employed workers. Operatives and kindred rose by 154.9 percent. In 1960, they accounted for only 6.3 percent of the work force, but ten years later this percentage had increased to 21.3 percent. These results correspond to the increase in manufacturing activity which this district experienced between 1950 and 1970.

The percentage of total employed in the secondary sector in the district, however, is not as large as the corresponding percentage in Mississippi and the

U. S. as a whole, despite the great development in the twenty-year period from 1950 to 1970.

The number of persons employed as farmers or farm managers decreased 92.5 percent while farm laborers decreased 54.1 percent in the period 1950-1970. In 1950 these two categories represented 64.1 percent of total employed; in 1970, only 14.8 percent. Despite the very large decrease, the proportion of people employed in these categories is still much higher than in the state and the U. S., confirming that this district is still heavily dependent on agriculture.

Clerical and kindred occupations increased 167.7 percent between 1950 and 1970, moving from a position of employing 3.0 percent of the work force in 1950 to employing 10.7 percent in 1970. This corresponds to the rise of the tertiary sector which was noted above. However, this district still does not employ as large a percentage in these occupations as does Mississippi and the U. S. as a whole.

(c) Migration Patterns. Between 1950 and 1970, 17 percent of the in-migrants in this district went into manufacturing, 17.5 percent into wholesale and retail trade, and 22.5 percent into services. This confirms the earlier conclusion that district 3120 is slowly

moving toward the secondary and tertiary sector of activity.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms has steadily decreased over the period 1950-1970 at a faster rate than in the rest of the state and the nation. Compared to the U. S. in the aggregate, the decline was particularly rapid after 1963. Total farm acreage decreased between 1954 and 1963, and increased slightly after 1963.

The value of agricultural products has been decreasing over time, except for 1963 when it increased slightly. The rate of decrease has been faster than the one in the rest of the state and the nation. Crops have been consistently more important than livestock, dairy, and poultry products. But the value of the latter has been generally increasing since 1954, and the rate of this increase is faster than the national rate.

(b) Industry. The number of establishments increased between 1954 and 1967 faster than in the state or the nation. The number of paid employees has also trended upward since 1954 faster than the U. S., but not as fast as in the state as a whole. Value added by

manufacturing has been steadily increasing over the period, with most of the progress coming between 1958 and 1963. Since 1963, the rate of change has been far below that of the rest of Mississippi and the U. S.

(c) Commerce.

(1) Retail trade. The number of retail trade establishments has increased slightly since 1954. The rate of change, however, is less than that of the state as a whole. Sales have also increased over the entire period, but since 1963 the rate of increase has been far below that of the state and the nation.

(2) Wholesale trade. In this category the number of establishments increased slightly between 1954 and 1967. Since 1963, the number has increased at a faster rate than in the rest of the state and the nation. Sales have been steadily increasing since 1954, with most of the gains occurring in the 1954-1958 period. But since 1958, the rate of increase has been slower than the comparable one for Mississippi and the U. S.

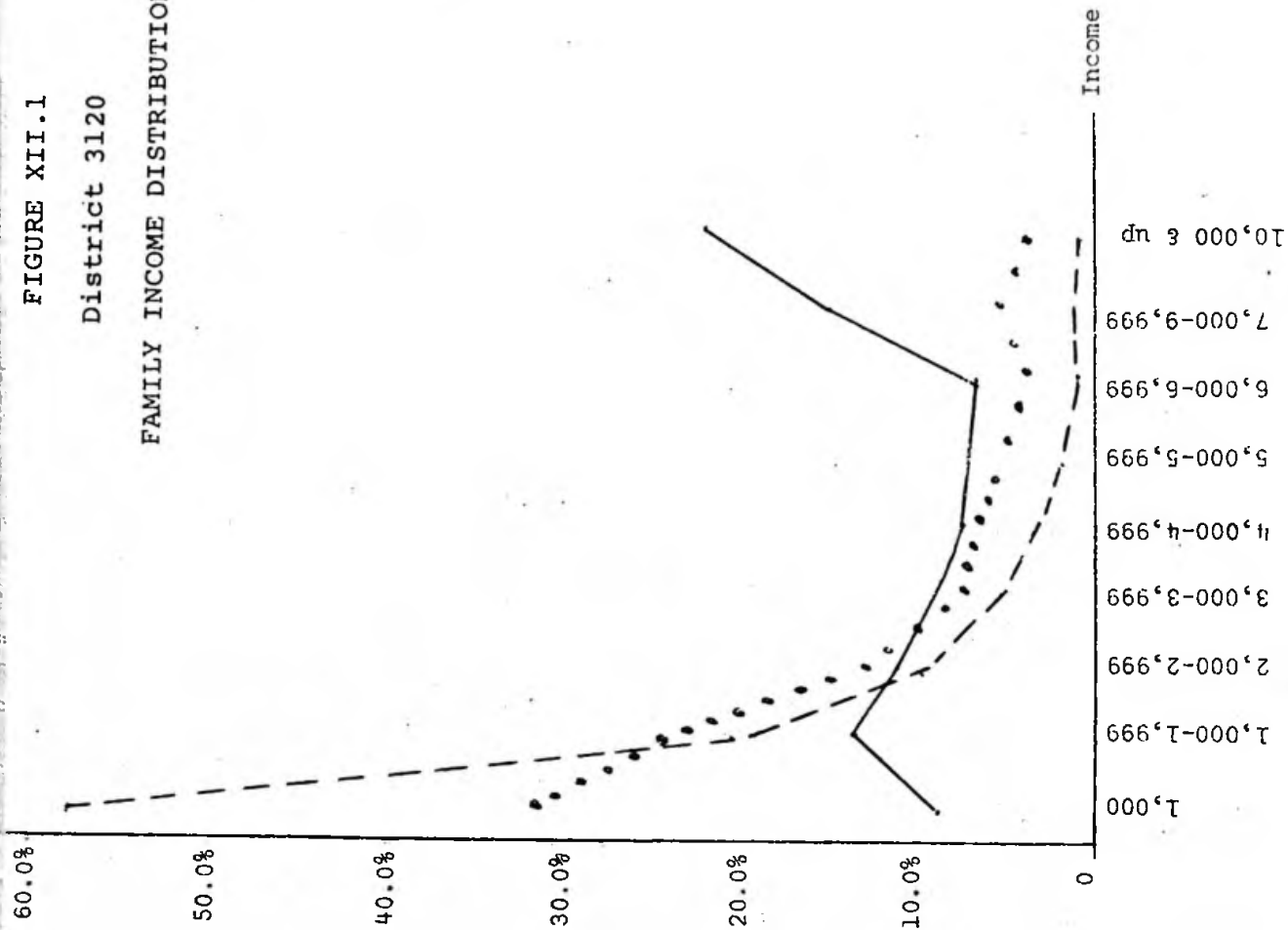
(3) Services. In the services sector, the number of establishments has increased steadily over the entire period under observation. Since 1963, the rate of increase has kept pace with the corresponding rates in

Mississippi and the United States. Receipts increased steadily between 1954 and 1967, but not as rapidly as in the rest of the nation.

FIGURE XII.1

District 3120

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income

1950: \$ 869

1960: \$1,764

1970: \$4,877

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE XII.1
District 3120
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	57.5	31.7	9.3
\$1,000 - \$1,999	20.2	24.0	13.8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	9.5	12.5	11.3
\$3,000 - \$3,999	5.4	7.8	9.2
\$4,000 - \$4,999	2.9	6.1	7.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999	1.7	4.8	6.2
\$6,000 - \$6,999	0.8	3.9	6.2
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1.0	5.5	14.9
\$10,000 and over	1.0	3.9	21.8
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$ 869	\$1764	\$4877
as % of U. S.	28.3	31.2	50.9
as % of State	70.8	61.2	80.3
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 603	\$ 906	\$1559
as % of U. S.	40.3	40.9	39.8
as % of State	79.9	75.2	60.5
(in 1967 dollars)			

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE XII.2

District 3120
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
	INDUSTRY GROUP									Location Quotient			Location Quotient		
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	42,557	25,366	7,801	66.5	47.9	16.2	-40.4	-69.2	-81.7	1.6	2.5	2.5	5.3	7.1	4.4
Mining	74	114	74	0.1	0.2	0.2	54.1	-35.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Construction	2,475	2,669	3,012	3.8	5.0	6.3	7.8	12.9	21.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1
Manufacturing	1,987	4,665	10,833	3.1	8.8	22.5	134.8	132.2	445.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.9
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	1,679	1,921	3,619	2.6	3.6	7.5	14.4	88.4	115.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,925	6,384	8,305	9.3	12.0	17.3	7.7	30.1	40.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9
F, I, R, E, & Bus. Service	577	663	1,092	0.9	1.3	2.3	14.9	64.7	89.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Personal Serv.	4,533	5,989	5,316	7.1	11.3	11.0	32.1	-11.2	17.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3
Med., Educa., Govt.	3,363	4,580	8,076	5.3	8.6	16.8	36.2	76.3	140.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
OCCUPATION GROUP															
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	2,207	2,675	4,757	3.4	5.0	9.9	21.2	77.8	115.5						
Farms, and Farm Managers	30,385	8,757	2,273	47.5	16.5	4.7	-71.2	-74.0	-92.5						
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	2,628	2,718	3,634	4.1	5.1	7.6	3.4	33.7	38.3						
Clerical and Kindred	1,915														
Sales Workers															
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred															
Operatives and Kindred															
Private Household															
Serv. Workers															
Frm. Lab. and Foremen															
Labor, Except Farm															
TOTAL EMPLOYED															
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE															

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE XII.3

District 3120

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified			3.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
Agriculture			3.8	0.0		0.0
Mining	0.0		0.0	5.0		2.3
Construction	10.6	2.2	7.7	17.5	7.4	4.5
Manufacturing	27.1	35.5	30.8	17.5	22.2	31.8
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	10.6	6.5	7.7	7.5	11.1	9.1
Wholesale & Retail	18.8	26.9	19.2	17.5	29.6	22.7
*F, I, R, E	5.9	4.3	0.0	2.5	3.7	4.5
Services	21.2	22.6	23.1	22.5	14.8	20.5
Med., Educa., Govt.	5.9	2.2	3.8	10.0	11.1	2.3

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE XII.4
District 3120
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1952	1953	1957	54-58	58-63	63-57	54-58	58-63	63-57	54-58	58-63	63-57
1. Agriculture													
Farms	32,157	13,705	10,913	5,853	-57.4	-20.4	-46.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.4	7.8
Acreage (000)	2,186	4,002	1,926	963	83.1	-51.9	1.9	- 8.3	11.0	0.2	-27.7	43.1	1.5
Value of Products (\$1000)	159,934	107,236	135,417	83,430	-32.9	26.3	-38.4	- 1.4	0.9	5.7	- 1.4	1.7	124.5
Crops	161,986	83,245	122,234	64,435	-48.6	46.8	-47.3	-31.1	1.4	1.3	- 4.9	2.1	-37.0
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	7,789	16,112	13,181	18,995	106.9	-18.2	44.1	1.0	- 1.0	0.9	2.8	- 1.7	-29.9
2. Industry													
A. Manufactures													
Total Establishments	76	96	102	118	26.3	6.3	15.7	3.7	- 5.0	1.0	6.2	1.4	-61.9
All Employees	2,010	1,716	4,749	5,200	-14.6	176.7	9.5	- 0.8	9.4	0.4	10.0	17.9	0.7
Production Workers	1,629	2,465	4,013	4,200	51.3	62.8	4.7	3.2	3.6	0.2	- 9.0	12.9	0.3
Value Added (\$1000)	10,504	13,262	34,831	37,200	26.3	162.6	6.8	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.2	4.5	0.2
B. Mineral Industries ¹													
Establishments													
Employees													
Shipments (\$1000)													
3. Commerce													
A. Retail Trade													
Total Establishments	1,308	1,273	1,335	1,360	- 2.7	4.9	1.9	- 0.3	1.3	0.3	- 0.6	- 1.0	0.6
Sales (\$1000)	89,280	88,321	124,920	134,253	- 1.1	41.4	7.5	- 0.1	1.4	0.4	- 0.1	1.9	0.4
Paid Employees	3,418	3,446	3,545	3,707	0.8	2.9	4.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4
B. Wholesale Trade													
Establishments	121	153	148	156	26.4	- 3.3	5.4	1.2	- 0.3	1.6	1.9	- 0.4	5.1
Sales (\$1000)	14,665	75,617	82,851	103,535	415.6	9.6	25.0	2.7	0.3	0.9	2.3	0.4	0.7
Paid Employees	446	792	797	899	77.6	0.6	12.8	12.8	0.0	1.0	9.2	0.1	0.9
C. Selected Services													
Establishments	319	418	496	548	31.0	18.7	10.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.2	0.9
Receipts (\$1000)	4,574	5,984	8,035	9,555	30.8	34.3	18.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5
Paid Employees	666	669	805	733	0.5	20.3	- 8.9	0.0	2.1	- 0.7	0.0	1.7	- 0.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.
¹ Continuous data for all four periods not available.

CHAPTER XIII

District 4125: Arkansas

A. Summary of Economic Conditions

The condition and outlook for this district is somewhat the same as for the first Arkansas district, District 3119. Agriculture in this district, however, is even more dominant. While the secondary and tertiary sectors have made up for the decline in agricultural employment, the shift to these sectors does not appear to be having a strong enough effect on income growth to sustain any more than a slow rate of overall development.

As in District 3119, programs and policies designed to increase the number of high-skill, high-pay manufacturing jobs would have a more favorable effect on economic growth through increased effective demand and higher rates of saving and local capital formation. Further information regarding the existence of such policies and plans is needed before a firm prognosis can be made. Nonetheless, it does appear, on the basis of available evidence, that economic growth is occurring in the district -- the question of the pace of that growth remains.

B. Detailed Analysis

1. Output

(a) Income and Income Distribution. Both adjusted and unadjusted per capita income have increased in the period 1950-1970. Unadjusted per capita income rose 72.5 percent between 1960 and 1970. The growth, however was not as rapid as the growth of either the state of the U. S. per capita income. Therefore, the ratio of per capita income in the district to state and national per capita income has declined.

The income distribution situation is a more favorable one. In 1950, 44.5 percent of the families in this district had an income of less than \$1000. Only 0.6 percent had an income of over \$10,000. By 1970, however, only 5.2 percent of the district's families earned less than \$1000. And more than 16.5 percent were earning over \$10,000. As can be seen in Figure XIII.1, the distribution has shifted from being highly skewed at the low end in 1950 to being increasingly skewed at the high end in 1970. Median family income has risen from \$1184 in 1950 to \$4969 in 1970. This reflects an increase of median district family income as a percentage of state and national median family incomes from 76.5 percent

to 79.2 percent and 38.5 percent, to 51.8 percent, respectively.

(b) Employment Patterns. Unemployment in district 4125 has risen from 3.6 percent in 1950 to 9.6 percent in 1960 and 8.9 percent in 1970. Unemployment in the U. S. was 4.9 percent in 1950, 5.0 percent in 1960, and 4.0 percent in 1970.

The largest industry group in this district in 1950 was agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, which employed 51.2 percent of the total district labor force. But by 1970, employment in this group had declined to only 13.6 percent. Manufacturing, on the other hand, increased from 10.1 percent in 1950 to 25.2 percent in 1970. The services industry employed 7.3 percent of the labor force in 1950 and 16.9 percent in 1970. Retail trade and business services also increased slightly.

As indicated by location quotients, the economic base of the district is agriculture. The location quotient decreased, however, from 4.1 in 1950 to 3.7 in 1970. The largest increases in location quotients were in the construction (0.8 - 1.5) and manufacturing (0.4 - 1.0) industries. Very little change occurred in the service industries. Wholesale and retail trade increased from 0.6 to 0.9.

On the basis of the location quotients, agriculture is the only basic industry in this district. There appears to be a continuing but lessening reliance on agriculture, and a continuing though lessening dependence on areas outside the district for some services. This district is a net exporter of agricultural products and a net importer of services. It appears possibly self-sufficient in manufacturing.

The data show a continuing relative dominance of agricultural occupations. The location quotient for farm laborers and foremen has risen from 3.6 in 1950 to 3.9 in 1970. This pattern is similar to that of the state as a whole. The professional, technical, and kindred occupations remained stable over the twenty-year period. The other groups were generally stable as well, with only slight increases in the percent of labor force employed in each classification.

(c) Migration Patterns. Our data on migrations is based on a 1 percent Social Security sample. The figures indicate that there was a net inflow of approximately 1900 people into district 4125 between 1960 and 1970. Of the in-migrants during 1965-1970, 32 percent had occupations in the manufacturing industries; 18 percent were in wholesale and retail trade; 13 percent

were in transportation, communication, and public utilities; 12 percent came into the construction industry; and 2 percent of the in-migrants were in agricultural occupations. Due to these migrations, there was a net gain in total wages earned in the district of over \$6 million in the ten-year period.

2. The Economic System

(a) Agriculture

The number of farms in this district decreased steadily from 1954 to 1967 (17,131 to 8,484). This decline was less rapid than the decline in the number of farms in the state of Arkansas, but it was more rapid, especially in recent years, than the decline in total number of farms in the U. S. Total farm acreage in this district also declined in the thirteen-year period, but not as rapidly as the number of farms. This decline, however, has been at an accelerating pace. Total U. S. farm acreage actually increased between 1963 and 1967, but it continued to decline both in the district and the state.

The value of agricultural products in this district has been increasing steadily from 1954 through 1967. The growth has been faster than that of both Arkansas

and the U. S. Between 1963 and 1967, the value of agricultural products in district 4125 grew much more rapidly than the value of total U. S. agricultural products.

Agricultural activity has shifted in value terms from crops to livestock, dairy, and poultry products. This shift has been somewhat less rapid than that of the state, but both have followed the same general pattern. The changeover from crops to livestock has been more rapid in this district than in U. S. agriculture as a whole between 1963 and 1967.

(b) Industry

The number of manufacturing establishments in this district fluctuated around 200 in the period 1954-1967. In Arkansas and in the U. S., however, the number of establishments steadily increased in this time period. The number of persons employed in manufacturing in this district increased rapidly from 3730 in 1958 to 6800 in 1967. After 1963, this growth rate was faster than that of the U. S. as a whole, but somewhat slower than that of the state of Arkansas. The percentage of manufacturing employees who are production workers has declined from 91 percent to 85 percent. The general pattern is quite similar to that of Arkansas and the

U. S., but the ratio in the district is consistently greater than that of the state or the nation. Value added by manufacturing increased at a very rapid pace over the time period observed. Prior to 1958, the district's growth rate of value added lagged behind the U. S. growth rate. But from 1958 to 1967, district value added grew much more rapidly than U. S. value added. The state's value added has also increased in this period, but at a slower rate than the district.

(c) Commerce

(1) Retail trade. In the area of retail trade, from 1954 to 1967, the number of establishments in district 4125 grew faster than the state and much faster than the U. S. This trend has been accelerating since 1963. Sales have also increased in this period, and with the exception of 1958-1963, this increase has been more rapid over the time period than in either the state or the nation.

(2) Wholesale trade. The number of wholesale trading establishments increased from 1954 to 1963 and remained fairly constant from 1963 to 1967. The increase from 1954 to 1963 was faster than the state or the national increase, but from 1963-1967, the number of establishments in the district declined slightly while

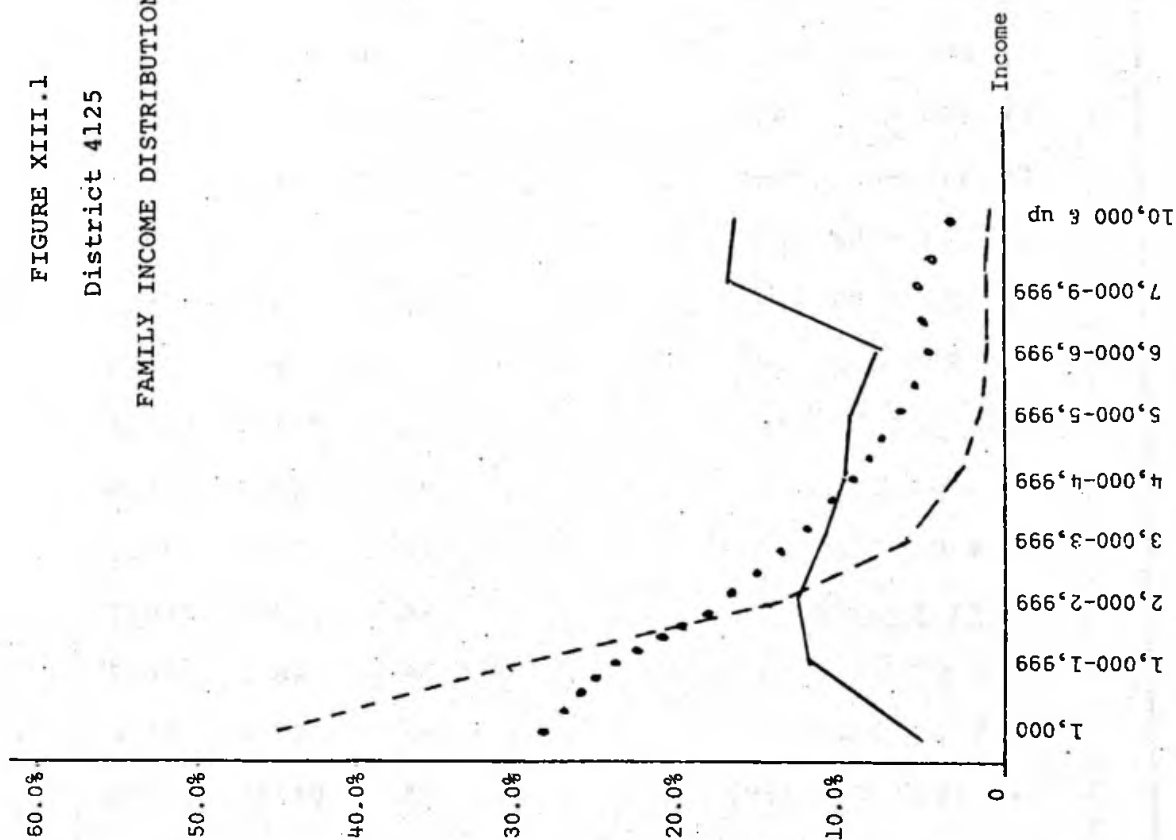
total establishments in Arkansas and the U. S. as a whole increased. Wholesale total sales reflects the same pattern as the number of establishments in the district, the state, and in the nation.

(3) Services. The number of establishments in the district grew from 1954 to 1967, with a slight decrease in the growth rate between 1958 and 1963. This growth rate was about the same as that of Arkansas and generally greater than the U. S. growth rate during this period. Receipts grew from \$4,489,000 to \$12,005,000. This trend was generally better than that of the state and very similar to that of the U. S. as a whole.

FIGURE XIII.1

District 4125

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Median Family Income	
1950:	\$1,184
1960:	\$2,427
1970:	\$4,969

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE XIII.1

District 4125

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	44.5	18.1	5.2
\$1,000 - \$1,999	30.0	24.5	11.7
\$2,000 - \$2,999	14.0	17.3	12.5
\$3,000 - \$3,999	5.9	12.5	11.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	2.5	9.0	9.8
\$5,000 - \$5,999	1.4	6.0	9.1
\$6,000 - \$6,999	0.6	4.1	7.6
\$7,000 - \$9,999	0.6	5.2	16.9
\$10,000 and over	0.6	3.3	16.5
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1184	\$2427	\$4969
as % of U. S.	38.5	42.9	51.8
as % of State	76.5	76.2	79.2
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	NA	\$1065	\$1837
as % of U. S.	NA	48.1	46.9
as % of State	NA	77.6	65.8
(in 1967 dollars)	NA	\$1201	\$1580

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables. For specific information, see Appendix.

TABLE XIII.2

District 4125
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location and Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			STATE BASED		U.S. BASED	
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970	Location Quotient 1950 1960 1970
INDUSTRY GROUP													
Agric., Forestry & Fish.	25,962	11,273	6,038	51.2	28.6	13.6	-56.6	-46.4	-76.7	1.5	1.0	1.7	4.1
Mining	321	257	281	0.6	0.7	0.6	-19.9	9.3	-12.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
Construction	2,598	2,982	3,949	5.1	7.6	8.9	14.8	32.4	52.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8
Manufacturing	5,107	6,487	11,192	10.1	16.4	25.2	27.0	72.5	119.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	2,017	1,993	2,541	4.0	5.0	5.7	-1.2	27.5	26.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,104	6,968	8,050	12.0	17.7	18.2	14.2	15.5	31.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
F.I.R.E. & Bus. Service	504	823	1,278	1.0	2.1	2.9	63.3	55.3	153.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
Personal Serv.	2,883	3,109	3,498	5.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	12.5	21.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8
Med., Educa., Govt.	3,728	4,559	7,513	7.3	11.5	16.9	22.3	64.8	101.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
OCCUPATION GROUP													
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	2,545	2,873	3,723	5.0	7.3	8.4	12.9	29.6	46.3				
Farms, and Farm Managers	17,596	6,975	3,235	34.7	17.6	7.3	-60.4	-53.6	-81.6				
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	3,200	3,288	3,515	6.3	8.3	7.9	2.8	6.9	9.8				
Clerical and Kindred	1,705	2,413	4,419	3.4	6.1	10.0	41.5	83.1	159.2				
Sales Workers	2,127	2,460	2,453	4.2	6.2	5.5	15.7	-0.3	15.3				
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	3,500	4,206	6,197	6.9	10.7	14.0	20.2	47.3	77.1				
Operatives and Kindred	5,023	7,365	10,451	9.9	18.7	23.6	46.6	41.9	108.1				
Private Household	713	1,003	955	1.4	2.5	2.2	40.7	-4.8	33.9				
Serv. Workers	1,768	2,417	4,305	3.5	6.1	9.7	36.7	78.1	143.5				
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	7,901	2,398	2,077	15.6	6.1	4.7	-69.6	-13.4	-73.7				
Labor, Except Farm	3,348	2,635	3,010	6.6	6.7	6.8	-21.3	14.2	-10.1				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	50,731	39,472	44,340	100.0	100.0	100.0	-22.2	13.0	-12.6				
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	9.6	8.9										

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

TABLE XIII.3

District 4125

MIGRATION PATTERNS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Percent of Total					
	Non-Migrants		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70	60-65	65-70
Unclassified	-	-	-	0.0	5.0	-
Agriculture	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	-	-
Mining	-	1.0	7.4	-	-	2.6
Construction	0.0	2.1	11.1	12.0	10.0	13.2
Manufacturing	34.8	30.2	37.0	32.0	25.0	28.9
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	7.2	6.3	7.4	14.0	10.0	10.5
Wholesale & Retail	27.5	17.7	11.1	18.0	20.0	10.5
*F, I, R, E	2.9	4.2	7.4	4.0	10.0	7.9
Services	23.2	31.3	18.5	1.4	15.0	23.7
Med., Educa., Govt.	4.3	6.3	0.0	4.0	5.0	2.6

Derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.
For specific information, see Appendix.

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

TABLE XIII.4

District 4125

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			STATE BASED			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture													
Farms	17,131	12,282	10,641	8,484	-28.3	-13.4	-20.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	3.4
Acreage (000)	2,797	2,543	2,575	2,369	- 9.1	1.3	- 8.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	3.0	- 1.0	- 6.3
Value of Products (\$1000)	42,784	58,518	79,295	98,626	36.8	35.5	24.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	-79.0
Crops	29,506	36,835	46,900	42,870	24.8	27.3	- 8.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	2.5	1.2	- 6.7
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	11,864	22,685	32,346	56,636	91.2	42.6	75.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.4	4.1	-50.9
2. Industry													
A. Manufactures													
Total Establishments	213	189	208	187	-11.3	10.1	-10.1	- 1.9	0.9	- 5.6	- 2.6	2.3	39.8
All Employees	3,927	3,730	5,575	6,800	- 5.0	49.5	22.0	- 0.4	1.7	0.8	3.4	5.0	1.6
Production Workers	3,573	3,276	4,933	5,800	- 8.3	50.6	17.6	- 0.8	1.8	0.7	1.5	10.4	1.2
Value Added (\$1000)	17,994	19,109	39,912	139,100	6.2	108.9	248.5	0.2	1.7	4.0	0.3	3.0	6.9
B. Mineral Industries													
Establishments													
Employees													
Shipments (\$1000)													
3. Commerce													
A. Retail Trade													
Total Establishments	1,578	1,837	1,529	1,811	16.4	-16.8	18.4	2.2	1.8	1.2	3.9	3.5	5.7
Sales (\$1000)	87,471	114,377	130,381	233,743	30.8	14.0	79.3	2.0	0.5	4.8	1.7	0.6	3.8
Paid Employees	2,933	4,212	3,864	4,285	43.6	- 8.3	10.9	3.8	- 1.3	0.8	- 1.4	0.9	
B. Wholesale Trade													
Establishments	108	151	172	171	39.8	13.9	- 0.6	2.3	1.2	- 0.2	2.9	1.9	- 0.5
Sales (\$1000)	13,359	46,653	65,641	65,499	249.2	40.7	- 0.2	1.9	1.2	- 0.0	1.4	1.6	- 0.0
Paid Employees	408	575	3,024	688	40.9	425.9	-77.2	8.6	16.5	- 6.2	4.9	42.5	- 5.5
C. Selected Services													
Establishments	483	630	656	835	30.4	4.1	27.3	1.0	- 9.7	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.3
Receipts (\$1000)	4,489	7,440	8,943	12,005	65.7	20.2	34.2	2.0	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.0
Paid Employees	522	688	782	902	31.8	13.7	15.3	1.9	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix.

¹ Observations not available for consecutive years; analysis not possible.

CHAPTER XIV

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

A. The 1970 Picture

Table 1 shows the employment picture in each district as it stood in 1970. National parameters are used as standards for comparison. Thus, column 1, which shows unemployment rates in each district, should be compared with the national rate in 1970 of 4 percent. Only three districts showed unemployment rates this low or lower (Northern Kentucky, District 1016; Northern Virginia, District 1021; and Alabama, District 1046), while one district (Northern Arkansas--4125) had nearly double the national rate.

The Labor Force Participation Rate for the United States in 1970 was 60.2 percent, that is, 60.2 percent of the population of working age (14-64 years) was either employed or seeking employment. Column 2 shows labor force participation rates for the districts. Again, only three districts achieved or surpassed the national rate (Northern Kentucky--1016, Northern Virginia--1021 and Western Tennessee-1035); one district (Eastern Kentucky --1018) achieved a labor force participation rate of only 37.7 percent.

Column 3 gives the number of persons in the district who were of working age in 1970. Multiplying this number by .96 and then by .602 gives the number of persons who would hold jobs if the unemployment rate and the labor force participation rate were at national levels (4% and 60.2% respectively -- target employment, column 4).

Column 5 shows the actual number of persons employed in each district. With two exceptions (Northern Kentucky, District 1016 and Northern Virginia, District 1021), actual employment is less than target employment. The next column (6) shows what percentage of persons are actually employed of those who should be employed if national standards were met.

Recognizing that the quality of employment is also relevant, we calculated (from the B.E.A. One Percent Social Security Sample) the percentage of workers (covered by Social Security) who earned less than \$3,000 in 1970 (column 8). We chose \$3,000 because at the 1970 minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour, a person working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, would earn only \$3,328 for the year. Multiplying column 8 by column 5 we find an approximation of the number of jobs paying less than \$3,000 a year (column 9). These are then added to the number of jobs needed (column 10).

There are problems associated with this approximation, perhaps the most important being that not all workers are

covered by Social Security -- agricultural and railroad workers are two major groups of employees without coverage. The percentage of workers who are covered varied from 25.8 in Mississippi (District 3120) to 58.6 in Northern Virginia (District 1021). It is probable that workers with coverage are more likely to be paid a minimum wage than those with no coverage, so this estimation of the number of low-wage jobs is almost certainly an underestimate.

Another problem is that there is no way of knowing if low earnings are due to a low hourly rate, or to short working hours (underemployment). The Consumer Survey shows that employed persons worked an average of 1800 hours at their present or more recent job and earned an average of \$7,200 (i.e., \$4.00 an hour). If a person works less than 40 hours a week or less than 52 weeks a year and has low earnings for this reason, then it is not necessarily desirable to replace his job, but only to expand it (if he desires full-time employment). If on the other hand, a person is working 60 hours a week for less than \$3,000 a year, he would probably like to have his job replaced or his hourly rate increased.

This component then, should be taken as an indicator of wage structure, rather than at face value.

B. The Change Between 1960 and 1970

The 1970 picture reflects only one point in time, and, although this is interesting, it is more instructive to look at a dynamic process, or the change between 1960 and 1970. If the 1970 picture was unattractive, it had improved since 1960 except in two districts -- Middle Tennessee (District 1034) and Mississippi (District 3120).

Column 1 shows the unemployment rate in 1960 (compare with column 1 in Table 1). In every district this is lower in 1970 than in 1960. The labor force participation rate, on the other hand, (column 2, compare with column 2 in Table 1), has deteriorated in five of the districts (Southern Virginia--1025, Eastern Tennessee--1033, Middle Tennessee--1034, Mississippi--3120 and Northern Arkansas--3125), but only in Northern Arkansas, District 4125, is the decline substantial.

Column 3 shows the population of working age and column 4 the target employment derived by the same method as column 4 in Table 1, with which it should be compared. Column 6, comparable to column 6 in Table 1, shows the persons actually working as a percent of those who ought to be working under 1970 national standards). Again this shows across the board improvement except in Middle Tennessee, District 1034 and Mississippi, District 3120.

How did this improvement come about? In those districts where the number of jobs (i.e., persons employed) increased (column 10), the population of working age

increased less rapidly (column 8), and in those three districts where the number of jobs decreased, then the population of working age decreased more rapidly; in other words, the improvement is largely attributable to outmigration of population of working age. Thus, in both situations, the ratio of jobs to persons eligible to work improved. The two exceptions are Middle Tennessee, District 1034, where the population of working age increased by 24.3 percent while jobs increased only by 21.1 percent, and Mississippi, District 3120 where the population of working age increased by 0.4 percent and the number of jobs decreased by 8.1 percent.

C. The Projected Employment Situation for 1980

Projections inevitably assume the continuation of past trends. Here we are assuming that 1960-1970 trends will continue during the decade of 1970 to 1980. Specifically we are assuming that:

1. the trend in the number of jobs will remain constant, and
2. the percentage of jobs paying less than the minimum wage will remain constant even though the minimum wage might change.

Table 3 shows the projected population of working age in 1980 (column 5); this is derived by adding to the 1970 population of working age (column 1) the number of persons aged 4-13 in 1970 (column 2), (i.e., those who will have reached working age by 1980) and subtracting the number of persons aged 55-64 (column 3), (i.e., those who will have reached standard retirement age by 1980). The assumption made here is that there will be no migration.

Column 5 then shows the number of persons who ought to have jobs if 1970 national standards of labor force participation and unemployment were met (target employment). Column 6 is the number of jobs there will be in 1980 if 1960-1970 trends in declining industries and growing industries continue.

The difference between target employment and the projected actual employment is the number of additional jobs that will be needed by 1980 to achieve 1970 national labor force participation and unemployment rates (column 8).

Again recognizing that the quality of employment is relevant, we project (in column 9) the number of low wage jobs there will be in 1980, and column 10 shows the total number of additional jobs that will be needed both to achieve the national standards mentioned earlier and to replace low-wage jobs.

The last column (11) is the Index of Employment Potential. This number represents the projected number of persons working in fair-paying jobs as a percentage of the persons of working age who ought to be working.

The Index of Employment Potential ranges from a low of 30.95 percent in Eastern Kentucky, District 1018, to a high of 93.60 percent in Northern Virginia, District 1021. In other words, if all the young people who reach working age remain in the district, and if the appropriate proportion of them (and of other persons of working age) seek work, then by 1980 only 30.95 percent of them will be employed in fair-paying jobs in the Eastern Kentucky district.

The catch is, of course, that people move in and out of an area. In several of these districts there is evidence of extensive outmigration of young people. Therefore, we made a second projection which assumes that present migration trends will continue, i.e., that the percentage change in the population of working age will be the same between 1970 and 1980 as it was between 1960 and 1970.

This projected population is shown in column 2 of Table 4. It will be seen that in three districts (West Virginia-1011, Eastern Kentucky--1018, and Southern Virginia--1025 -- all heavily dependent upon coal mining) the projected population of working age

is smaller than the actual population of working age in 1970. Column 3 shows the target employment in 1980 derived by the now familiar means. And column 4 shows the projected number of jobs which is the same as in Table 3. Column 5 shows the additional jobs that will be needed by 1980 to meet the 1970 standard labor force participation and unemployment rates. It will be noted that in four districts (Northern Kentucky--1016, Northern Virginia--1021, Western Tennessee--1035 and Alabama--1046) the number of jobs will have increased at a faster rate than the number of persons to fill them. However, if low wage jobs are subtracted out, then that situation is remedied in every district except Northern Virginia, District 1021, and presumably an increase in in-migration would be likely to occur, taking care of the job surplus.

The last column of the table shows the Index of Employment Potential, if migration rates remain the same, calculated by the same method as in Table 3. This ranges from 110.34 percent in Northern Virginia, District 1021 to 46.70 percent in Eastern Kentucky, District 1018. Thus, even if unemployed persons continue to migrate out of the Eastern Kentucky district (1018), the projected employment situation is so poor that only 46.70 percent of persons who ought to be working will actually hold fair-paying jobs.

The second projection (Table 4) is probably the more realistic. However, we contend that the first is the one that should be used as a true measure of employment potential. If the employment situation in an area is healthy, then young people (and older people too, for that matter) will not have to migrate out in order to find work. Out-migration should not be regarded as a solution to employment ills. Although outmigration sometimes serves to remedy the symptoms of employment ills, it does not cure the disease.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF JOBS NEEDED TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL STANDARDS

District	Un-employment Rate* (1)	Labor Force Participation Rate** (2)	Population of Working Age* (3)	Target Employment (3) x .602 x .96 (4)	Actual* Employment (5)	Percentage of persons who ought to be working who hold jobs (5)/(4) x 100 (6)	Number of jobs needed to reach national standards (4) - (5) (7)	*** Percentage of jobs paying \$3,000 or less (8)	Number of low-wage jobs (8) x (5) (9)	Total number of jobs needed (7) + (9) (10)
1011	6.1	46.5	131,457	75,972	57,439	75.6	18,533	20.9	12,005	30,538
1016	3.8	62.5	297,769	172,087	178,946	104.0	- 6,859	22.0	39,368	32,509
1018	7.8	37.7	63,441	36,664	22,057	60.2	14,607	32.0	7,058	21,665
1021	2.5	69.7	112,829	65,206	76,667	117.6	-11,461	18.2	13,953	2,492
1025	4.4	45.6	71,349	41,234	31,091	75.4	10,143	22.8	7,089	17,231
1033	5.7	55.3	248,137	143,403	129,307	90.2	14,092	19.8	25,603	39,695
1034	4.8	57.8	457,412	264,348	251,577	95.2	12,770	19.9	50,064	62,834
1035	5.2	60.4	123,531	71,391	70,713	99.1	678	33.9	23,972	24,650
1046	4.0	58.2	98,845	57,125	55,257	96.7	1,868	21.7	11,991	13,859
3119	5.6	56.6	135,985	78,589	72,637	92.4	5,952	27.5	19,975	25,927
3120	6.6	54.4	94,807	54,791	48,128	87.8	6,663	26.3	12,658	19,321
4125	8.9	55.2	88,244	50,998	44,340	87.0	6,658	35.6	15,785	22,443

*Columns (1), (3) and (5) are from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population.**Column (2) is derived from material in the Census of Population.

***Column (8) is from a special run made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TABLE 2
THE CHANGE IN THE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE BETWEEN 1960 AND 1970

District	Un-employment Rate (1960)* (1)	Labor Force Participation Rate (1960)** (2)	Population of Working Age (1960) * (3)	Target Employment in 1960 (3) x .602 x .96 (4)	Actual Employment (1960)* (5)	Percentage of persons who ought to be working who hold jobs (1960) (5)/(4) x 100 (6)	Population of working age in 1970 * (7)	Percent change in population of working age (7)-(3) x 100 (3) (8)	Actual Employment in 1970* (9)	Percent change in employment 1960-1970 (9)-(5) x 100 (5) (10)
1011	11.8	43.7	151,332	87,458	58,278	66.6	131,457	-13.1	57,439	- 1.4
1016	5.1	61.8	238,415	137,785	139,810	101.5	297,769	24.9	178,946	28.0
1018	9.8	33.7	77,406	44,735	23,557	52.7	63,441	-18.0	22,057	- 6.4
1021	3.7	61.5	103,275	59,685	61,138	102.4	112,829	9.3	76,667	25.4
1025	8.1	45.7	74,793	43,224	31,426	72.7	71,349	- 4.6	31,091	- 1.1
1033	6.5	55.6	205,691	118,873	106,914	89.9	248,137	20.6	129,307	20.9
1034	9.2	62.2	368,007	212,679	207,782	97.7	457,412	24.3	251,577	21.1
1035	5.5	58.7	108,797	62,876	60,359	96.0	123,531	13.5	70,713	17.2
1046	5.5	54.6	78,471	45,350	40,488	89.3	98,845	26.0	55,257	36.5
3119	6.2	55.5	130,891	75,645	68,130	90.1	135,985	3.9	772,637	6.6
3120	5.1	58.4	94,456	54,588	52,351	95.9	94,807	0.4	48,128	- 8.1
4125	9.6	55.3	78,967	45,637	39,472	86.5	88,244	11.7	44,340	12.3

*Columns (1), (3), (5), (7) and (9) are from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population.

**Column (2) is derived from material in the Census of Population.

TABLE 3

PROJECTED PICTURE FOR 1980, ASSUMING NO MIGRATION

District	Population of working age in 1970 *	Population aged 4-13 years in 1970* (Entrants)	Population aged 55-64 years in 1970* (Leavers)	Net Increase in Population of Working Age (4)	Projected Population of Working Age in 1980 (1)+(2)-(3)	Target Employment (5) x .602 x .96 (6)	Projected Employment in 1980** (7)	Jobs Needed (6) - (7) (8)	Projected low-wage jobs 1980*** (9)	Total Number of Jobs Needed (8) + (9) (10)	I.E.P. (7)-(9) (6) x 100 (11)
1011	131,457	39,326	23,533	15,793	147,250	85,099	56,635	28,464	11,837	40,301	52.64
1016	297,769	85,540	39,002	46,538	344,307	198,982	229,051	-30,069	50,391	20,322	89.79
1018	63,441	25,037	9,996	15,041	78,482	45,356	20,645	24,711	6,606	31,317	30.95
1021	112,829	66,272	33,716	32,556	145,385	84,021	96,140	-12,119	17,497	5,378	93.60
1025	71,349	24,648	10,282	14,366	85,715	49,536	30,749	18,787	7,011	25,798	47.92
1033	248,137	66,272	33,716	32,556	280,693	162,218	156,332	5,886	30,954	36,840	77.29
1034	457,412	134,246	66,747	67,499	524,911	303,357	304,660	- 1,303	60,627	59,324	80.44
1035	123,531	36,259	20,043	16,216	139,747	80,763	82,876	- 2,113	28,095	25,982	67.83
1046	98,845	32,851	14,003	18,848	117,693	68,017	75,426	- 7,409	16,367	8,958	86.83
3119	135,985	48,688	22,473	26,215	162,200	93,739	77,431	16,308	21,294	37,602	59.89
3120	94,807	42,445	15,021	27,424	122,231	70,640	44,230	26,410	11,632	38,042	46.15
4125	88,244	26,201	17,341	8,860	97,104	56,118	49,794	6,324	17,727	24,051	57.14

*Columns (1), (2) and (3) are from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population.**From Table 2, $(9) + \frac{(9)(10)}{100}$ *** $\frac{[\text{from Table 1 (8)}] \times [\text{from Table 3 (7)}]}{100}$

TABLE 4

PROJECTED PICTURE FOR 1980 ASSUMING CONTINUED MIGRATION TRENDS

Districts	Population of Working Age in 1970 * (1)	Projected Population of Working Age in 1980** (2)	Target Employment in 1980 (2) x .602 x .96 (3)	Projected Employment in 1980*** (4)	Additional Jobs Needed (3) - (4) (5)	Projected Number of Low- Wage Jobs in 1980 (6)	Total Additional Jobs Needed (5) + (6) (7)	I.E.P. (4) - (6) 100 (3) (8)
1011	131,457	114,236	66,019	56,635	9,384	11,837	21,221	67.86
1016	297,769	371,913	214,936	229,051	-14,115	50,391	36,276	83.12
1018	63,441	52,022	30,065	20,645	9,420	6,606	16,026	46.70
1021	112,829	124,322	71,848	96,140	-24,292	17,497	- 6,795	109.46
1025	71,349	68,067	39,337	30,749	8,588	7,011	15,599	60.35
1033	248,137	299,253	172,944	156,332	16,612	30,954	47,566	72.50
1034	457,412	568,563	328,584	304,660	23,924	60,627	84,551	74.27
1035	123,531	140,208	81,029	82,876	- 1,847	28,095	26,248	67.61
1046	98,845	124,545	71,977	75,426	- 3,449	16,367	12,918	82.05
3119	135,985	141,288	81,653	77,431	4,222	21,294	25,516	68.75
3120	94,807	95,186	55,010	44,230	10,780	11,632	22,412	59.26
4125	88,244	98,568	56,964	49,794	7,170	17,727	24,897	56.29

*Column (1) is from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population.**From Table 2, (7) + $\frac{(7)(8)}{100}$ ***From Table 2, (9) + $\frac{(9)(10)}{100}$

CHAPTER XV

FINDINGS

None of the twelve districts can truly be said to be thriving. Median family income is not over three-fourths of the United States median in any district. However some districts are faring substantially better than others economically.

1. The districts that are best off, each with a median family income of about three-fourths the national median, are:

1021 Northern Virginia

1016 Northern Kentucky

1046 Alabama

1034 Middle Tennessee

1033 Eastern Tennessee

The economy of each of these districts was strongly based on either agriculture or mining (or both) twenty years ago, but has now shifted more to manufacturing or services, although four of these five districts have a greater percentage of employed persons engaged in agriculture than the rest of the nation. The industries which have taken the place of agriculture and/or mining are, in general, labor intensive, low-paying industries which have kept incomes low. Some districts have worsened relative to the rest of the nation while others have improved.

2. A middle group of districts are

1011 West Virginia

1025 Southern Virginia

3119 Southern Arkansas

with median incomes 62-68 percent of the national median.

The first two of these districts are heavily dependent on mining which has stagnated in recent years, and the secondary and tertiary sectors have not made up for the decline in the primary. Both these districts suffered substantial population loss in the last intercensal period. However, if the demand for Appalachian coal increases then their futures should look a little rosier. The last of these three districts is also dependent on the primary sector -- agriculture in this case -- but the secondary and tertiary sectors have also made large gains. There are perhaps more signs of growth and development in Southern Arkansas than in the other two districts in the group.

3. The group that is worst off economically with median incomes 38-56 percent of the national median consists of:

1035 Western Tennessee

4125 Northern Arkansas

3120 Mississippi

1018 Eastern Kentucky

All four of these districts were dependent on the primary sector twenty years ago, but only in the first two has there been any substantial switch to secondary and tertiary sectors. There is some evidence of improvement of position relative to the rest of the nation in Western Tennessee, but almost none in the other three. In Mississippi the change over to secondary and tertiary is slow and decelerating; furthermore this growth is concentrated in the northern part of the district which is essentially spill-over from Memphis, Tennessee.

The last district in this group is substantially worse off than any of the others. Median family income is much lower than elsewhere (38.8 percent of United States median), and population loss more severe. The secondary sector of the economy increased hardly at all, while growth in the tertiary sector was almost entirely due to Federal programs.

Median incomes are a reflection of the general employment picture. The Index of Employment Potential (preceding this chapter) describes the present and projected employment picture in each district, assuming a closed population and assuming that present employment trends will continue. Using the Index of Employment Potential to again group the districts, we find that five districts have the potential for handling three-fourths of their projected

target labor force by 1980. These five districts are:

1021 Northern Virginia

1016 Northern Kentucky

1046 Alabama

1034 Middle Tennessee

1033 Eastern Tennessee

This grouping is identical with the earlier grouping by median income, both as to composition and order.

A second group of districts has the potential for suitably employing between 50 and 75 percent of their projected labor force by 1980. These districts are:

1035 Western Tennessee

3119 Southern Arkansas

4125 Northern Arkansas

1011 West Virginia

Two of these four (1011 and 3119) also fall in the middle group of districts ranked by median incomes.

The remaining three districts have the worst employment picture, being potentially able to employ less than half of their projected labor force by 1980.

These districts are:

1025 Southern Virginia

3120 Mississippi

1018 Eastern Kentucky

The lowest two districts in this group are also the lowest two in the median income ranking.

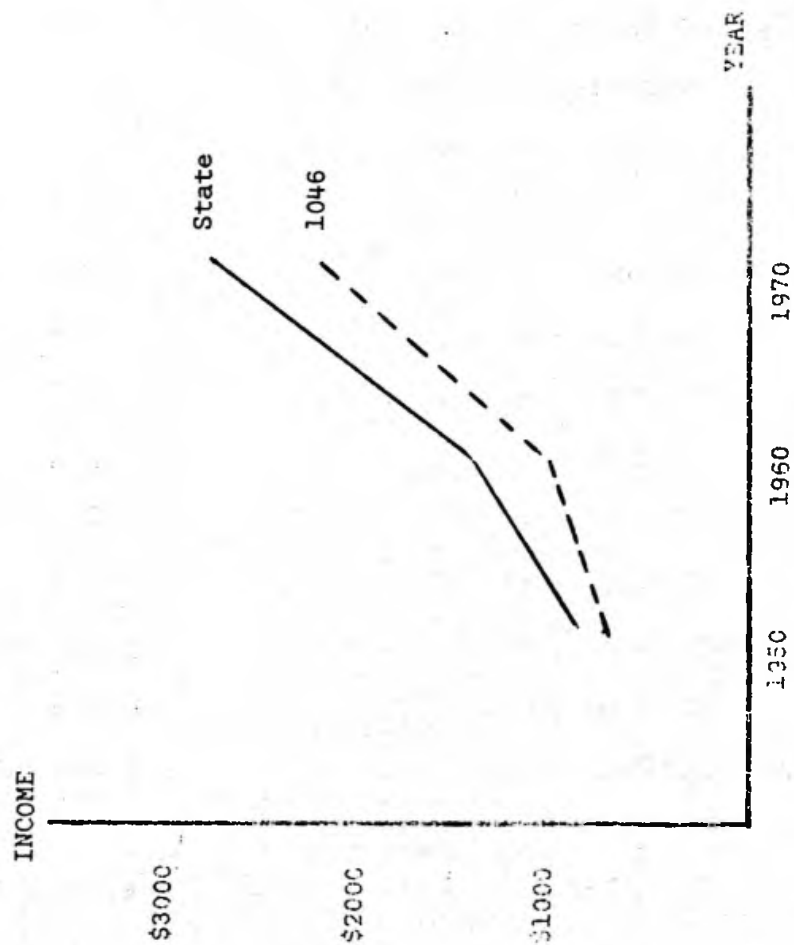
To summarize, the economic picture is moderately optimistic for the following districts (1021, Northern Virginia; 1016, Northern Kentucky; 1046, Alabama; 1034, Middle Tennessee; 1033, Eastern Tennessee). Less optimism can be expressed with regard to the future economies of districts 1035, Western Tennessee; 3119, Southern Arkansas, 4125, Northern Arkansas; and 1011, West Virginia. Significant improvement seems unlikely in districts 3120 (Mississippi) and 1018 (Eastern Kentucky) and possibly 1025 (Southern Virginia) unless major changes occur in their industrial structures.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ALABAMA

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX A: ALABAMA

Table 1

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income</u> (% of families)			
Less than \$1,000	31.5	12.7	4.6
\$1,000 - \$1,999	22.5	13.9	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	18.3	12.5	7.1
\$3,000 - \$3,999	12.1	11.7	7.3
\$4,000 - \$4,999	6.6	10.9	7.1
\$5,000 - \$5,999	3.7	10.0	7.6
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.0	7.8	7.5
\$7,000 - \$7,999	2.0	12.6	20.8
\$10,000 and over	1.3	7.9	31.2
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1820	\$3937	\$7266
as % of U. S.	59.2	69.6	75.8
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 880	\$1488	\$2849
as % of U. S.	58.8	67.1	72.7
(in 1967 Dollars)	\$1021	\$1710	\$2450

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX A: ALABAMA

Table 2

Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	253,477	104,855	46,299	24.6	9.8	3.9	-58.6	-55.8	-81.7	2.0	1.5	1.0
Mining	27,401	11,302	8,843	2.7	1.1	0.7	-56.6	-25.7	-67.7	1.6	1.1	0.9
Construction	54,771	71,359	82,076	5.3	6.7	6.9	30.3	15.0	49.9	0.9	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	224,721	282,992	341,575	21.8	26.5	28.6	25.9	20.7	52.0	0.8	1.0	1.1
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	59,043	62,990	79,469	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.7	26.2	34.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	153,153	180,743	226,431	14.9	17.0	19.0	18.0	25.3	47.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Service	38,123	51,559	43,817	3.7	4.8	3.7	35.2	-15.0	14.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
Personal Serv.	96,555	110,724	107,361	9.4	10.4	9.0	14.7	-3.0	11.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Med., Educa., Govt.	108,143	166,561	257,444	10.5	15.6	21.6	54.0	54.6	138.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	64,822	96,037	147,493	6.3	9.0	12.4	48.2	53.6	127.5			
Farms, and Farm Managers	160,813	61,037	26,290	15.6	5.7	2.2	-62.0	-56.9	-83.7			
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	69,841	81,613	93,651	6.8	7.7	7.8	16.9	14.8	34.1			
Clerical and Kindred	75,321	113,529	166,477	7.3	10.7	14.0	50.7	46.6	121.0			
Sales Workers	57,839	67,950	77,832	5.6	6.4	6.5	17.5	14.5	34.6			
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	110,903	139,992	181,558	10.8	13.1	15.2	26.2	29.7	63.7			
Operatives and Kindred	194,990	216,270	256,285	18.9	20.3	21.5	10.9	18.5	31.4			
Private Household	55,006	67,404	42,082	5.3	6.3	3.5	22.5	-37.6	-23.5			
Serv. Workers	60,142	81,737	117,177	5.8	7.7	9.8	35.9	43.4	94.8			
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	49,194	35,938	17,875	4.8	3.4	1.5	-26.9	-50.3	-63.7			
Labor, Except Farm	116,903	75,672	72,256	11.3	7.1	6.1	-35.3	-4.5	-38.2			
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,031,306	1,065,897	1,193,315	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.4	12.0	15.7			
UNEEMPLOYMENT RATE												

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX A: ALABAMA

Table 3
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

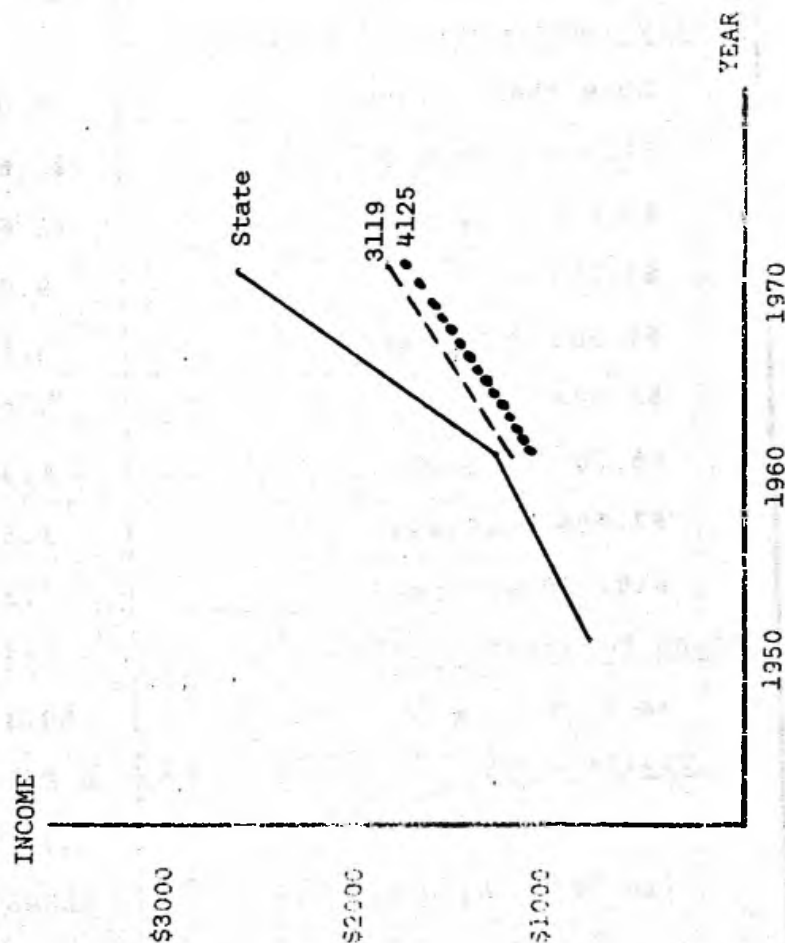
	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture										
Farms	176,956	115,788	92,530	72,491	-34.8	-20.1	-21.7	1.5	1.3	3.7
Acreage (000)	20,810	16,543	15,226	13,654	-20.5	-8.0	-10.3	6.8	6.6	-8.2
Value of Products (\$1000)	303,657	414,263	537,080	638,695	36.4	29.6	22.6	1.5	1.9	-73.4
Crops	183,549	193,980	243,298	172,022	5.7	25.4	-29.3	0.6	1.1	-22.9
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	111,605	220,283	293,283	466,672	97.4	33.1	65.9	2.5	3.2	-44.7
2. Industry										
A. Manufactures										
Total Establishments	3,893	3,927	4,079	4,951	0.9	3.9	21.4	0.2	0.9	-84.3
All Employees	217,084	225,358	243,800	288,800	3.8	8.2	18.5	-2.6	0.8	1.3
Production Workers	188,414	188,743	197,646	235,300	0.2	4.7	19.1	-0.0	1.0	1.4
Value Added (\$1000)	1,319,192	1,770,510	2,518,314	3,525,500	34.2	42.2	40.0	1.6	1.2	1.1
B. Mineral Industries										
Establishments		316	300	294		-5.1	-2.0		-0.8	0.1
Employees		11,939	8,920	7,900		-25.3	-11.4		1.6	1.4
Shipments (\$1000)		196,029	168,714	196,300		-13.9	16.4			
3. Commerce										
A. Retail Trade										
Total Establishments	26,158	26,893	29,065	28,752	2.8	8.1	-1.1	0.7	-1.7	-0.3
Sales (\$1000)	2,111,783	2,567,237	3,253,433	3,837,785	21.6	26.7	18.0	1.2	1.2	0.9
Paid Employees	93,013	104,093	110,349	126,083	11.9	6.0	14.3	1.0	1.0	1.2
B. Wholesale Trade										
Establishments	2,818	3,393	3,935	4,253	20.4	16.0	8.1	1.5	2.2	7.6
Sales (\$1000)	1,020,901	2,853,286	3,394,992	4,437,243	179.5	19.0	30.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Paid Employees	30,135	34,059	38,115	44,027	13.0	11.9	15.5	1.6	1.2	1.1
C. Selected Services										
Establishments	8,882	11,534	13,752	14,782	29.9	19.2	7.5	1.2	2.3	0.6
Receipts (\$1000)	180,974	255,584	362,571	573,796	41.2	41.9	58.3	1.1	1.1	1.6
Paid Employees	27,920	32,610	37,236	45,939	16.8	14.2	23.4	0.7	1.2	1.3

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX B: ARKANSAS

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX B: ARKANSAS

Table 1
Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	36.0	14.2	4.4
\$1,000 - \$1,999	25.6	18.3	8.2
\$2,000 - \$2,999	16.6	15.2	9.2
\$3,000 - \$3,999	9.9	12.7	8.9
\$4,000 - \$4,999	5.1	10.3	8.5
\$5,000 - \$5,999	2.7	8.6	8.7
\$6,000 - \$6,999	1.3	6.1	8.0
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1.5	9.1	20.0
\$10,000 and over	1.3	5.4	24.2
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1547	\$3184	\$6273
as % of U. S.	50.3	56.3	65.4
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 825	\$1372	\$2791
as % of U. S.	55.1	61.9	71.2
(in 1967 Dollars)	\$1005	\$1547	\$2400

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX B: ARKANSAS

Table 2

Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	217,595	100,200	54,588	35.3	17.7	8.4	-54.0	-45.5	-74.9	2.9	2.6	2.3
Mining	6,775	4,848	5,164	1.1	0.9	0.8	-28.4	6.5	-23.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
Construction	35,281	36,464	44,129	5.7	6.4	6.8	3.4	21.0	25.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	85,133	113,513	169,691	13.8	20.1	26.1	33.3	49.5q	99.3	0.5	0.7	1.0
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	35,435	34,880	41,444	5.8	6.2	6.4	-1.6	18.8	17.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	97,546	103,820	125,973	15.8	18.4	19.4	6.4	21.3	29.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Service	22,286	26,615	22,418	3.6	4.7	3.5	19.4	-15.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7
Personal Serv.	44,771	51,344	53,356	7.3	9.1	8.2	14.7	3.9	19.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Med., Educa., Govt.	59,118	78,904	132,934	9.6	14.0	20.5	33.5	68.5	124.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	37,455	46,120	69,844	6.1	8.2	10.8	23.1	51.4	86.5			
Farms, and Farm Managers	143,628	50,017	24,439	23.3	8.8	3.8	-65.2	-51.1	-83.0			
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	47,114	50,244	55,855	7.7	8.9	8.6	6.6	11.2	18.6			
Clerical and Kindred	39,700	50,855	85,132	6.4	9.0	13.1	28.1	67.4	114.4			
Sales Workers	35,215	37,097	42,451	5.7	6.6	6.5	5.3	14.4	20.5			
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	57,792	64,201	89,643	9.4	11.4	13.8	11.1	39.6	55.1			
Operatives and Kindred	79,113	112,107	137,796	12.8	19.8	21.2	41.7	22.9	74.2			
Private Household	17,719	24,866	15,942	2.9	4.4	2.5	40.3	-35.9	-10.0			
Serv. Workers	34,917	44,447	68,802	5.7	7.9	10.6	27.3	54.8	97.0			
Em. Lab. and Foremen	26,254	27,210	22,783	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.6	-16.3	-13.2			
Labon, Except farm	86,390	36,773	37,010	14.0	6.5	5.7	-57.4	0.6	-57.2			
TOTAL EMPLOYED	615,796	565,491	649,697	100.0	100.0	100.0	- 8.2	14.9	5.5			
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7	6.0	5.7									

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX B: ARKANSAS

Table 3

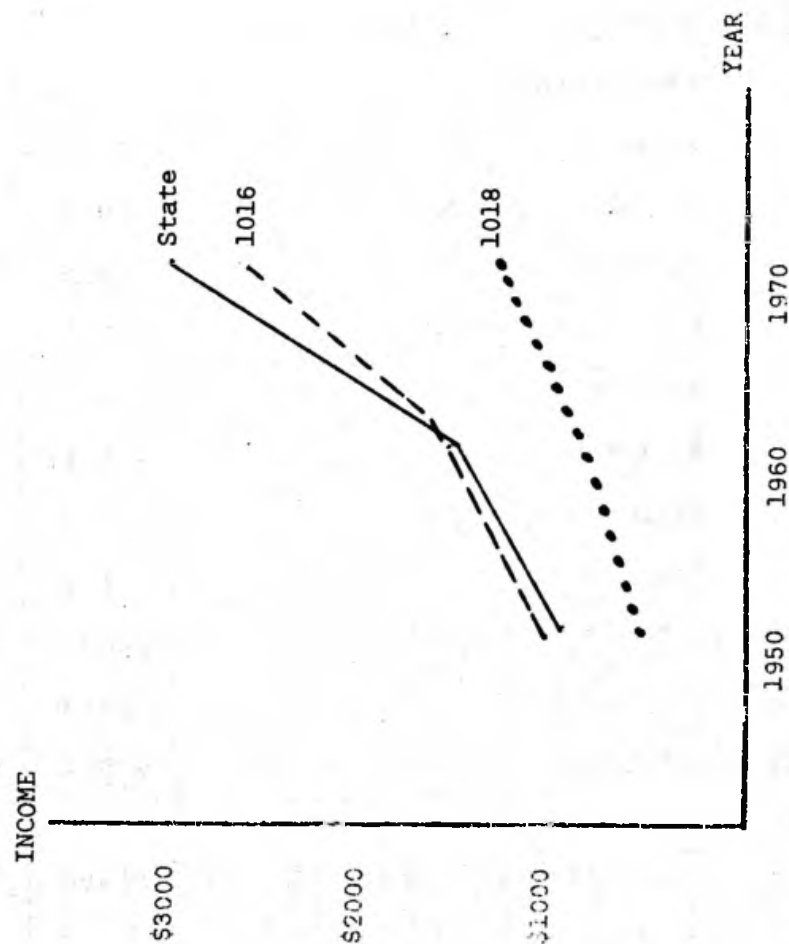
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture										
Farms	145,076	95,007	79,898	60,433	-34.5	-15.9	-24.4	1.5	1.1	4.1
Acreage (000)	17,944	16,459	16,574	15,694	- 8.3	0.7	- 5.3	2.8	-0.6	- 4.2
Value of Products (\$1000)	491,765	639,187	830,495	970,369	30.0	29.9	16.8	1.3	1.9	-54.6
Crops	377,186	446,086	546,549	454,675	18.3	22.5	-16.8	1.8	1.0	-13.1
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	111,713	193,102	283,461	514,541	72.9	46.8	81.5	1.9	4.5	-55.3
2. Industry										
A. Manufactures										
Total Establishments	2,428	2,571	2,859	2,911	5.9	11.2	1.8	1.4	2.6	- 7.2
All Employees	78,341	87,899	113,658	143,800	12.2	29.3	26.3	-8.3	3.0	1.9
Production Workers	67,481	74,429	95,551	120,700	10.3	28.4	26.3	-1.8	5.8	1.9
Value Added (\$1000)	457,047	591,745	960,886	1,557,700	29.5	62.4	62.1	1.4	1.7	1.7
B. Mineral Industries										
Establishments		433	422	306		4.7	-27.5		0.8	1.1
Employees		5,302	4,727	4,100		-10.8	-13.3		0.7	1.7
Shipments (\$1000)		136,473	155,	165,000		13.9	6.1		0.9	NA
3. Commerce										
A. Retail Trade										
Total Establishments	18,783	20,159	18,273	21,130	7.3	- 9.4	15.6	1.7	1.9	4.8
Sales (\$1000)	1,333,632	1,536,734	1,984,375	2,313,064	15.2	29.1	16.6	0.9	1.3	0.8
Paid Employees	53,985	60,261	64,035	72,781	11.6	6.3	13.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
B. Wholesale Trade										
Establishments	1,965	2,298	2,566	2,659	16.9	11.7	3.1	1.2	1.6	3.4
Sales (\$1000)	507,379	1,163,741	1,545,891	1,955,957	129.4	32.8	26.5	0.7	1.3	0.7
Paid Employees	14,427	15,114	19,025	21,411	4.8	25.9	12.5	0.6	2.6	0.9
C. Selected Services										
Establishments	7,115	9,180	9,141	11,372	29.0	- 0.4	24.4	1.2	-0.1	2.1
Receipts (\$1000)	113,104	151,036	209,110	269,911	33.5	38.5	29.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
Paid Employees	15,980	18,700	19,773	22,816	17.0	5.7	15.4	0.7	0.5	0.9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX C: KENTUCKY

Table 1

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	26.5	12.1	4.0
\$1,000 - \$1,999	22.7	14.0	7.2
\$2,000 - \$2,999	20.3	12.0	7.3
\$3,000 - \$3,999	13.2	11.4	7.3
\$4,000 - \$4,999	7.1	11.3	6.8
\$5,000 - \$5,999	4.1	10.5	7.2
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.1	7.9	7.1
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.3	12.8	20.7
\$10,000 and over	1.6	8.0	32.5
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2037	\$4051	\$7441
as % of U. S.	66.3	71.6	77.6
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 981	\$1575	\$3076
as % of U. S.	65.6	71.1	78.5
(in 1967 Dollars)	\$1360	\$1776	\$2645

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX C: KENTUCKY

Table 2

Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	246,098	133,106	73,607	25.8	14.2	6.8	-45.9	-44.7	-70.1	2.1	2.1	1.8
Mining	69,703	37,519	37,762	7.3	4.0	2.5	-46.2	-26.0	-60.2	4.7	4.1	3.2
Construction	54,017	59,354	76,739	5.7	6.3	7.0	9.9	29.3	42.1	0.9	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	150,866	198,160	278,827	15.8	21.2	25.6	31.3	40.7	84.8	0.6	0.8	1.0
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	72,938	66,500	75,518	7.6	7.1	6.9	-8.8	13.6	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	147,580	162,720	203,310	15.5	17.4	18.7	10.3	24.9	37.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Service	42,188	47,188	39,786	4.4	5.0	3.7	11.9	-15.7	-5.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Personal Serv.	60,801	61,544	78,299	6.4	6.6	7.2	1.2	27.2	28.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Med., Educa., Govt.	94,242	136,672	234,910	9.9	14.6	21.6	45.0	71.9	149.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	59,815	93,319	127,945	6.3	8.9	11.8	39.3	53.6	113.9			
Farms, and Farm Managers	171,992	94,008	47,684	18.0	10.0	4.4	-45.3	-49.3	-72.3			
Mgt. Officials, Prop's	67,138	68,748	76,084	7.0	7.3	7.0	2.4	10.7	13.3			
Clerical and Kindred	80,748	102,054	162,205	8.5	10.9	14.9	26.4	58.9	100.9			
Sales Workers	55,675	65,102	71,142	5.8	7.0	6.5	16.9	9.3	27.8			
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	110,388	116,839	158,447	11.6	12.5	14.6	5.8	35.6	43.5			
Operatives and Kindred	189,889	185,497	234,103	19.9	19.8	21.5	-2.3	26.2	23.3			
Private Household	22,992	26,306	18,940	2.4	2.8	1.7	14.4	-28.0	-17.6			
Serv. Workers	58,522	70,000	114,862	6.1	7.5	10.5	19.6	64.1	96.3			
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	32,425	35,189	21,275	3.4	3.8	2.0	8.5	-39.5	-34.4			
Labor, Except Farm	90,837	45,898	56,071	9.5	4.9	5.1	-49.5	22.2	-38.3			
TOTAL EMPLOYED	954,986	935,944	1,088,758	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	2.0	16.3	14.0		
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	6.0	4.6									

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX C: KENTUCKY

Table 3

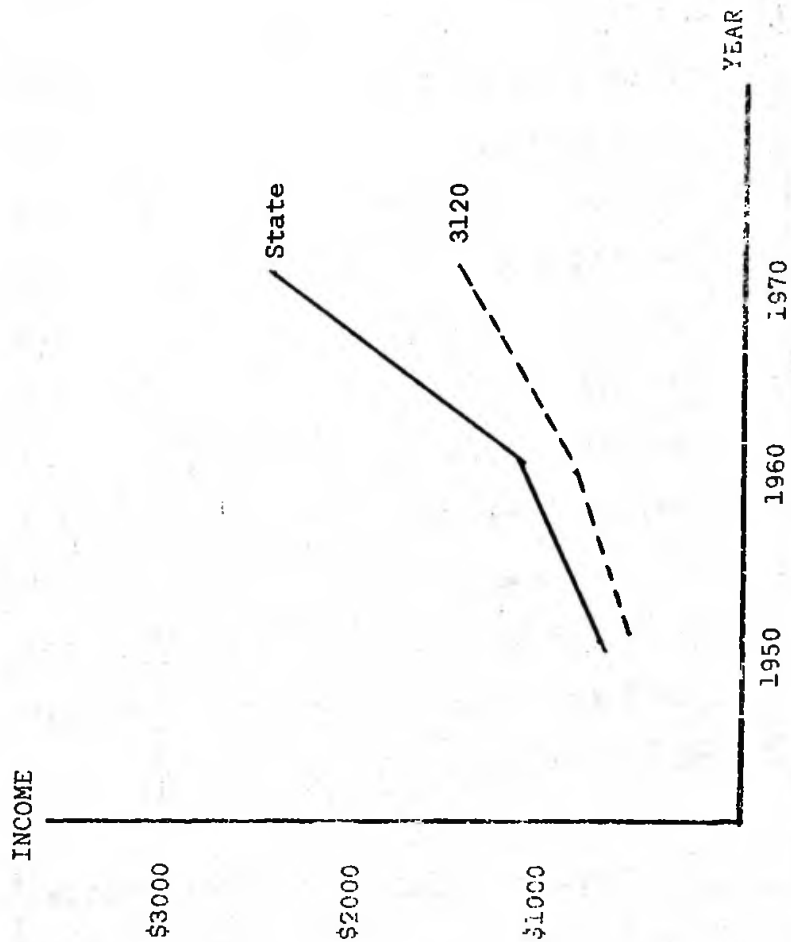
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			U. S. BASED		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture										
Farms	193,487	150,986	133,038	125,069	-22.0	-11.9	-6.0	1.0	0.8	1.0
Acreage (000)	18,034	17,031	16,265	15,968	-5.6	-4.5	-1.8	1.9	3.7	-1.4
Value of Products (\$1000)	424,654	518,070	592,119	765,810	22.0	14.3	29.3	0.9	0.9	-95.1
Crops	255,424	252,708	312,730	343,204	-1.1	23.8	9.7	-0.1	1.1	7.6
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	167,366	265,362	278,914	422,606	58.6	5.1	51.5	1.5	0.5	-34.9
2. Industry										
A. Manufactures										
Total Establishments	4,398	2,851	2,946	2,994	-35.2	3.3	1.6	-8.3	0.8	-6.4
All Employees	239,733	157,754	180,460	224,600	-34.2	14.4	24.5	23.3	1.5	1.7
Production Workers	202,654	124,704	140,536	175,600	-38.5	12.7	25.0	6.7	2.6	1.8
Value Added (\$1000)	1,629,041	1,781,969	2,548,531	3,636,000	9.4	43.0	42.7	0.4	1.2	1.2
B. Mineral Industries										
Establishments		2,111	2,066	1,267	-71.4	-2.1	-38.7	21.5	-0.3	1.5
Employees		36,098	27,771	24,600	-72.2	-23.1	-11.4	10.7	1.4	1.4
Shipments (\$1000)		492,520	541,840	627,300	527.4	10.0	15.8	19.3	0.7	NA
3. Commerce										
A. Retail Trade										
Total Establishments	30,959	29,707	30,107	28,937	-4.0	1.3	-3.9	-1.0	-0.3	-1.2
Sales (\$1000)	3,120,549	2,580,517	3,174,265	3,702,394	-17.3	23.0	16.6	-1.0	1.1	0.8
Paid Employees	143,858	100,928	105,231	120,554	-29.8	4.3	14.6	-2.6	0.7	1.3
B. Wholesale Trade										
Establishments	3,362	3,220	3,632	3,715	-4.2	12.8	2.3	-0.3	1.7	2.1
Sales (\$1000)	1,223,291	2,563,976	3,211,260	3,994,113	109.6	25.2	24.4	0.6	1.0	0.7
Paid Employees	41,047	31,554	34,937	37,295	-23.1	10.7	6.7	-2.8	1.1	0.5
C. Selected Services										
Establishments	11,872	12,707	15,188	16,412	7.0	19.5	8.1	0.3	2.3	0.7
Receipts (\$1000)	287,783	290,557	386,024	496,731	1.0	32.9	28.7	0.0	0.9	0.8
Paid Employees	42,189	30,382	33,879	37,521	-28.0	11.5	10.8	-1.2	0.9	0.6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX D: MISSISSIPPI

Table 1

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income</u> (% of families)			
Less than \$1,000	44.4	19.7	6.6
\$1,000 - \$1,999	24.6	18.0	10.0
\$2,000 - \$2,999	13.2	13.9	8.6
\$3,000 - \$3,999	7.9	11.2	8.6
\$4,000 - \$4,999	4.2	9.3	7.9
\$5,000 - \$5,999	2.2	7.9	7.8
\$6,000 - \$6,999	1.3	5.8	7.7
\$7,000 - \$9,999	1.2	9.0	18.2
\$10,000 and over	1.0	5.2	24.6
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1228	\$2884	\$6071
as % of U. S.	40.0	51.0	63.3
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 755	\$1204	\$2575
as % of U. S.	50.5	54.3	65.7
(in 1967 Dollars)	\$1047	\$1357	\$2214

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX D: MISSISSIPPI

Table 2

Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	305,052	146,278	53,714	42.6	21.4	7.5	-52.0	-63.3	-82.4	3.5	3.3	2.0
Mining	3,617	5,969	7,462	0.5	0.9	1.0	65.0	25.0	106.3	0.3	0.9	1.3
Construction	36,455	44,849	53,770	5.1	6.6	7.5	23.0	19.9	47.5	0.8	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing	90,338	130,804	185,869	12.6	19.2	25.9	44.8	42.1	105.7	0.5	0.7	1.0
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	30,764	35,254	42,862	4.3	5.2	6.0	14.6	21.5	39.3	0.5	0.8	0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	95,592	110,931	129,015	13.3	16.3	17.9	16.0	16.3	35.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
F.I.R.E. & Bus. Service	20,261	26,747	23,063	2.8	3.9	3.2	32.0	-13.8	13.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Personal Serv.	60,725	76,640	68,801	8.5	11.2	9.6	26.2	12.8	13.3	1.2	1.4	1.1
Med., Educa., Govt.	63,252	91,410	154,392	8.8	13.4	21.5	44.5	68.9	144.1	0.7	0.8	0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	41,323	54,516	87,969	5.8	8.0	12.2	31.8	61.4	112.9			
Farms, and Farm Managers	206,840	72,426	20,697	28.9	10.6	2.9	-65.0	-71.4	-90.0			
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	43,425	51,244	57,580	6.1	7.5	8.0	18.0	12.4	32.6			
Clerical and Kindred	38,475	56,763	90,157	5.4	8.3	12.5	47.5	58.8	134.3			
Sales Workers	33,015	36,801	41,962	4.6	5.4	5.8	11.5	14.0	27.1			
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	53,613	70,704	98,191	7.5	10.4	13.7	31.9	38.9	83.1			
Operatives and Kindred	85,052	120,048	155,036	11.9	17.6	21.6	41.1	29.1	82.3			
Private Household	33,228	47,892	29,640	4.6	7.0	4.1	44.1	-38.1	-10.8			
Serv. Workers	36,064	47,873	70,299	5.0	7.0	9.8	32.7	46.8	94.9			
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	52,469	64,731	25,621	7.3	9.5	3.6	23.4	-60.4	-51.2			
Labor, Except Farm	83,527	42,254	41,796	11.7	6.2	5.8	-49.4	-1.1	-50.0			
TOTAL EMPLOYED	716,851	682,339	718,948	100.0	100.0	100.0	-4.8	5.4	0.3			
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5	5.4	5.0									

*F, I, R, E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX D: MISSISSIPPI

Table 3

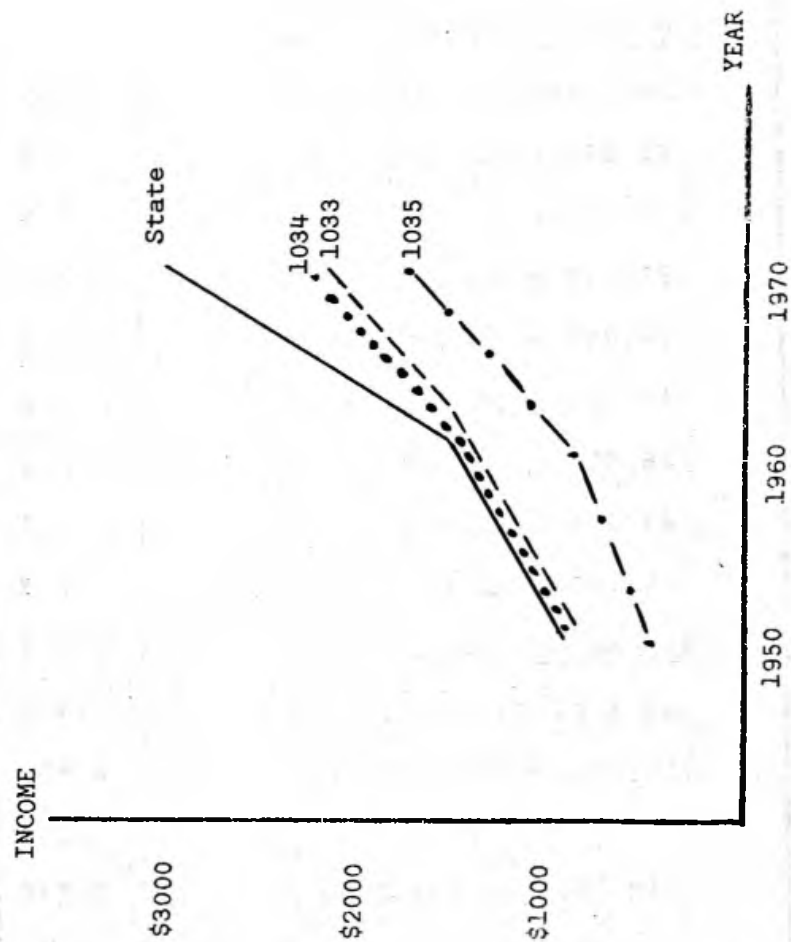
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. <u>Agriculture</u>										
<u>Farms</u>										
Acreage (000)	215,915	138,142	109,141	72,577	-36.0	-21.0	-33.5	1.6	1.4	5.7
Value of Products (\$1000)	20,702	18,630	17,752	16,039	-10.0	-4.7	-9.6	3.3	3.9	-7.6
Crops	459,976	565,501	724,861	676,445	22.9	28.2	-6.7	1.0	1.8	21.7
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	351,312	356,799	476,800	306,758	1.6	33.6	-35.7	0.2	1.5	-27.9
<u>Industry</u>	102,917	208,701	247,883	369,687	102.8	18.8	49.1	2.7	1.8	-33.3
2. <u>Manufactures</u>										
<u>Total Establishments</u>	2,252	2,414	2,394	2,761	7.2	-1.2	15.8	1.7	-0.3	-62.4
<u>All Employees</u>	90,852	108,202	128,506	160,400	19.1	18.8	24.8	-13.0	1.9	1.8
<u>Production Workers</u>	79,834	92,468	108,480	133,800	15.8	17.3	23.3	-2.8	3.6	1.7
<u>Value Added (\$1000)</u>	302,268	642,175	1,016,962	1,635,300	112.5	58.4	60.8	5.3	1.6	1.7
3. <u>Mineral Industries</u>										
<u>Establishments</u>	255	369	369	307	44.7	-16.8	-18.4	7.2	0.6	2.3
<u>Employees</u>	5,302	5,271	4,300	4,300	-0.6	-18.4	-13.3	0.0	2.8	NA
<u>Shipments (\$1000)</u>	188,013	265,423	230,900	230,900	41.7	-13.3	-13.3	2.8	NA	NA
4. <u>Retail Trade</u>										
<u>Total Establishments</u>	16,926	18,475	19,167	20,543	9.2	3.7	7.2	2.2	-0.8	2.2
<u>Sales (\$1000)</u>	1,281,802	1,481,766	1,914,221	2,287,953	15.6	29.2	19.5	0.9	1.3	0.9
<u>Paid Employees</u>	55,782	60,970	62,169	70,970	9.3	2.0	14.2	0.8	0.3	1.2
5. <u>Wholesale Trade</u>										
<u>Establishments</u>	1,863	2,264	2,544	2,632	21.5	12.4	3.5	1.6	1.7	3.2
<u>Sales (\$1000)</u>	543,830	1,388,505	1,786,664	2,309,335	155.3	28.7	29.3	0.9	1.1	0.8
<u>Paid Employees</u>	15,246	16,172	19,953	22,400	6.1	23.4	12.3	0.7	2.3	0.9
6. <u>Selected Services</u>										
<u>Establishments</u>	5,260	7,198	9,056	9,997	36.8	25.8	10.4	1.5	3.1	0.9
<u>Receipts (\$1000)</u>	101,656	145,688	200,710	278,574	43.3	37.8	38.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
<u>Paid Employees</u>	16,049	18,750	20,582	23,276	16.8	9.8	13.1	0.7	0.8	0.7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX E: TENNESSEE

Table 1

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income</u> (% of families)			
Less than \$1,000	26.6	12.2	3.9
\$1,000 - \$1,999	23.8	13.2	6.6
\$2,000 - \$2,999	18.9	12.9	6.3
\$3,000 - \$3,999	13.0	12.3	7.1
\$4,000 - \$4,999	7.2	11.1	7.3
\$5,000 - \$5,999	4.2	10.1	7.8
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.3	7.9	7.7
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.3	12.5	21.3
\$10,000 and over	1.7	7.7	31.9
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$1984	\$3949	\$7447
as % of U. S.	64.6	69.8	77.1
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$ 994	\$1543	\$3084
as % of U. S.	66.4	69.6	78.7
(in 1967 Dollars)	\$1379	\$1740	\$2652

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX E: TENNESSEE

Table 2

Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED	
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	Location	Quotient
										1950	1960 1970
INDUSTRY GROUP											
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	248,805	132,810	62,114	21.9	10.9	4.3	-46.6	-53.2	-75.0	1.8	1.6 1.2
Mining	14,447	8,794	6,934	1.3	0.7	0.5	-39.1	-21.2	-52.0	0.8	0.7 0.6
Construction	79,984	82,475	100,811	7.0	6.7	6.9	3.1	22.2	26.0	1.2	1.1 1.2
Manufacturing	239,427	317,867	446,917	21.1	26.0	30.6	32.8	40.6	86.7	0.8	1.0 1.2
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	75,751	77,802	94,752	6.7	6.4	6.5	2.7	21.8	25.1	0.9	0.9 1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	193,228	218,592	272,670	17.0	17.9	18.7	13.1	24.7	41.1	0.9	1.0 0.9
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Service	49,308	67,935	58,631	4.3	5.6	4.0	37.8	-13.7	18.9	0.7	1.0 0.8
Personal Serv.	91,071	100,699	120,007	8.0	8.2	8.2	10.6	19.2	31.8	1.1	1.0 1.0
Med., Educa., Govt.	122,638	174,810	295,595	10.8	14.3	20.3	42.5	69.1	141.0	0.8	0.9 0.9
OCCUPATION GROUP											
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	81,356	112,150	179,161	7.2	9.2	12.3	37.9	59.8	120.2		
Farms, and Farm Managers	176,123	88,643	35,422	15.5	7.3	2.4	-49.7	-60.0	-79.9		
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	81,461	89,136	112,304	7.2	7.3	7.7	9.4	26.0	37.9		
Clerical and Kindred	102,130	140,175	218,035	9.0	11.5	14.9	37.3	55.5	113.5		
Sales Workers	71,523	83,993	95,149	6.3	6.9	6.5	17.4	13.3	33.0		
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	133,657	150,865	207,255	11.8	12.3	14.2	12.9	37.4	55.1		
Operatives and Kindred	214,807	252,981	334,863	18.9	20.7	23.0	17.8	32.4	55.9		
Private Household	40,972	49,508	33,226	3.6	4.1	2.3	20.8	-32.9	-18.9		
Serv. Workers	77,325	95,649	149,375	6.8	7.8	10.2	23.7	56.2	93.2		
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	30,520	37,011	19,273	2.7	3.0	1.3	21.3	-47.9	-36.9		
Labor, Except Farm	106,823	65,883	74,368	9.4	5.4	5.1	-38.3	12.9	-30.4		
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,135,646	1,222,257	1,458,431	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.6	19.3	28.4		
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9	5.2	4.4								

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX E: TENNESSEE

Table 3

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

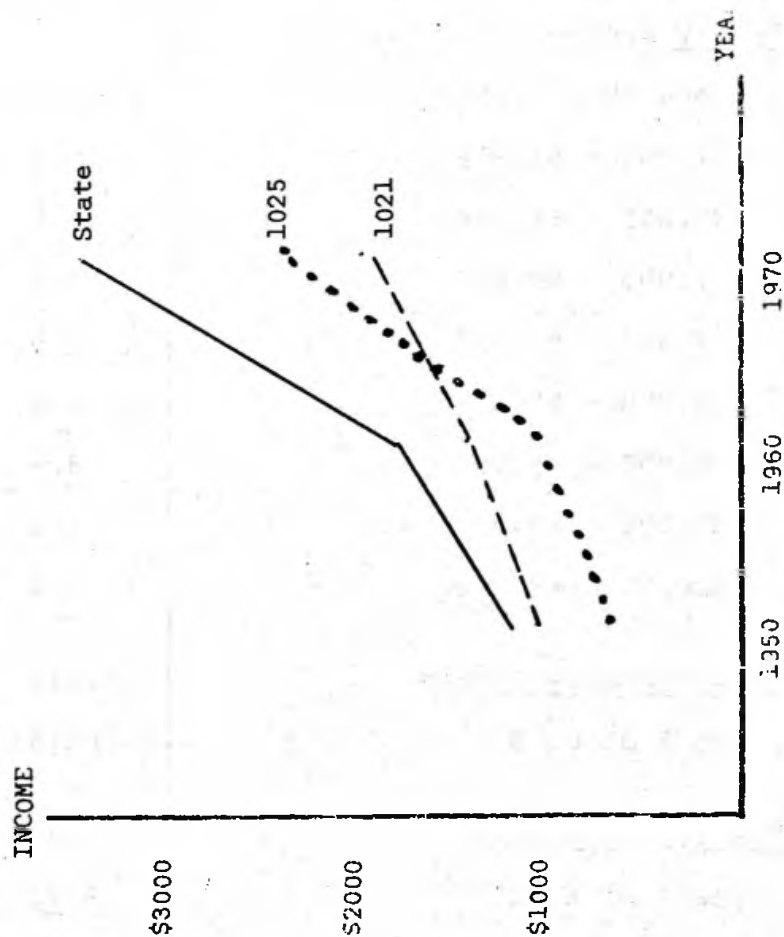
	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture										
Farms										
Acreage (000)	203,149	157,688	133,445	121,406	-22.4	-15.4	-9.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Value of Products (\$1000)	17,654	16,081	15,266	15,056	-8.9	-5.1	-1.4	3.0	4.2	-1.1
Crops	353,215	474,557	529,390	617,545	34.4	11.6	16.7	1.4	0.7	-54.0
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	204,810	244,633	283,039	225,702	19.4	15.7	-20.3	2.0	0.7	-15.8
Industry	144,887	229,924	245,030	391,843	58.7	6.6	59.9	1.5	0.6	-40.6
2. Manufactures										
A. Total Establishments	4,058	4,450	4,787	5,040	9.7	7.6	5.3	2.3	1.8	-20.8
All Employees	260,599	275,790	339,108	418,000	5.8	23.0	23.3	-4.0	2.3	1.7
Production Workers	214,027	220,823	266,969	333,600	3.2	20.9	25.0	-	4.3	1.8
Value Added (\$1000)	1,678,786	2,207,073	3,302,688	4,921,100	31.5	49.6	49.0	1.5	1.4	1.4
B. Mineral Industries										
Establishments		533	503	352	-84.9	-5.6	-30.0	-	0.9	1.2
Employees		8,744	6,867	6,900	-87.3	-21.5	0.5	-	1.3	-0.1
Shipments (\$1000)		106,763	126,690	151,300	559.0	18.7	19.4	-	1.3	NA
3. Commerce										
A. Retail Trade										
Total Establishments	31,067	32,925	33,226	34,273	6.0	0.9	3.2	1.4	-0.2	1.0
Sales (\$1000)	2,759,416	3,199,129	4,009,128	4,974,543	15.9	25.3	24.1	0.9	1.2	1.2
Paid Employees	121,963	134,106	137,481	160,714	10.0	2.5	16.9	0.9	0.4	1.5
B. Wholesale Trade										
Establishments	3,877	4,490	5,100	5,381	15.8	13.6	5.5	1.1	1.8	5.2
Sales (\$1000)	2,243,621	5,153,281	6,676,952	8,628,159	129.7	29.6	29.2	0.7	1.2	0.8
Paid Employees	47,011	50,095	57,515	66,758	6.6	14.8	16.1	0.8	1.5	1.2
C. Selected Services										
Establishments	11,068	15,053	18,853	20,870	36.0	25.2	10.7	1.5	3.0	0.9
Receipts (\$1000)	286,217	402,001	585,311	883,140	40.5	45.6	50.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Paid Employees	40,263	48,468	58,066	67,032	20.4	19.8	15.4	0.9	1.6	0.9

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX F: VIRGINIA

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX F: VIRGINIA

Table 1

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income</u> (% of families)			
Less than \$1,000	18.5	8.4	2.8
\$1,000 - \$1,999	18.6	9.0	3.7
\$2,000 - \$2,999	20.1	10.5	4.4
\$3,000 - \$3,999	16.0	11.2	5.3
\$4,000 - \$4,999	9.5	11.3	5.8
\$5,000 - \$5,999	6.4	10.8	6.6
\$6,000 - \$6,999	3.9	8.9	6.9
\$7,000 - \$9,999	4.6	16.7	20.8
\$10,000 and over	2.5	13.3	43.7
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2644	\$4964	\$9049
as % of U. S.	86.0	87.7	94.4
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$1228	\$1841	\$3616
as % of U. S.	82.1	83.1	92.2
(in 1967 dollars)	\$1703	\$2076	\$3109

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX F: VIRGINIA

Table 2
Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	174,159	104,673	57,262	15.1	7.8	3.3	-39.9	-45.3	-67.1	1.2	1.2	0.9
Mining	29,008	19,277	17,067	2.5	1.4	1.0	-33.5	-11.5	-41.2	1.5	1.4	1.2
Construction	82,577	91,134	126,803	7.2	6.8	7.4	10.4	39.1	53.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing	235,424	299,935	384,222	20.5	22.4	22.4	27.4	28.1	63.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	90,025	99,172	115,948	7.8	6.9	6.8	3.5	24.4	28.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	188,590	229,255	307,797	16.4	17.1	18.0	21.6	34.3	63.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
F.I.R.* & Bus. Service	51,814	75,192	75,420	4.5	5.6	4.4	45.1	0.3	45.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Personal Serv.	94,233	103,337	136,203	8.2	7.7	7.9	9.7	31.8	44.5	1.1	1.0	0.9
Med., Educa., Govt.	186,200	281,209	493,528	16.2	21.0	28.8	51.0	75.5	185.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	94,690	153,729	274,778	8.2	11.5	16.0	62.3	78.7	190.2			
Farms, and Farm Managers	102,057	58,945	25,362	8.9	4.4	1.5	-42.2	-57.0	-75.1			
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	89,230	106,297	146,148	7.8	7.9	8.5	19.1	37.5	63.8			
Clerical and Kindred	128,273	188,234	307,107	11.2	14.0	17.9	46.7	63.2	139.4			
Sales Workers	72,872	93,967	111,564	6.3	7.0	6.5	28.9	18.7	53.1			
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	152,294	177,549	244,240	13.2	13.2	14.2	16.6	37.6	60.4			
Operatives and Kindred	223,106	240,899	294,344	19.4	18.0	17.2	8.0	22.2	31.9			
Private Household	43,999	50,697	38,192	3.8	3.8	2.2	15.2	-24.7	-13.2			
Serv. Workers	75,746	101,526	169,049	6.6	7.6	9.9	34.0	66.5	123.2			
Fym. Lab. and Foremen	16,066	36,275	20,805	1.4	2.7	1.2	125.8	-42.6	29.5			
Labor, Except Farm	134,675	76,519	82,661	11.7	5.7	4.8	-43.2	8.0	-38.6			
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,150,164	1,340,800	1,714,250	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.6	27.9	49.0			
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9	4.2	3.0									

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX F: VIRGINIA

Table 3

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

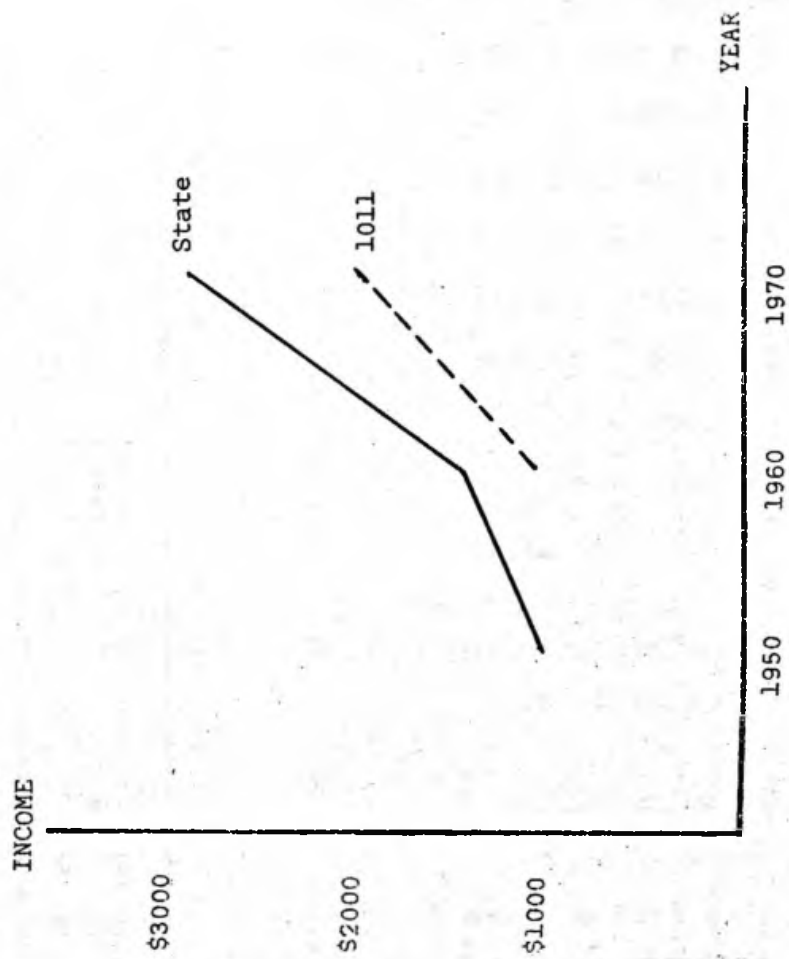
	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture									
Farms									
Acreage (000)	136,416	97,623	80,354	64,572	-28.4	-17.7	1.3	1.2	3.3
Value of Products (\$1000)	14,686	13,123	12,002	10,649	-10.6	-8.5	3.6	7.1	-8.9
Crops	363,699	423,925	471,005	562,274	16.6	11.1	0.7	0.7	-62.8
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	172,166	179,619	229,664	220,444	4.3	27.9	0.4	1.3	-3.1
Industry	184,186	244,305	240,443	341,829	32.6	-1.6	0.8	-0.2	-28.6
2. Industry									
A. Manufactures									
Total Establishments	2,651	4,414	4,542	4,938	66.5	2.9	15.6	0.7	-34.4
All Employees	146,434	251,909	302,084	339,800	72.0	19.9	-49.1	2.0	0.9
Production Workers	119,218	204,357	239,631	268,200	71.4	17.3	-12.5	3.5	0.8
Value Added (\$1000)	1,236,260	2,122,652	3,046,268	4,067,700	71.7	43.5	3.4	1.2	0.9
B. Mineral Industries									
Establishments		1,033	944	797		-8.6		-1.4	0.8
Employees		18,014	15,631	13,000		-13.2		0.8	2.1
Shipments (\$1000)		199,246	224,132	262,600		12.5		0.8	NA
3. Commerce									
A. Retail Trade									
Total Establishments	26,472	32,991	32,206	32,315	24.6	-2.4	5.8	0.5	0.1
Sales (\$1000)	2,201,101	2,721,290	4,790,120	5,927,676	69.1	28.7	3.9	1.3	1.1
Paid Employees	92,202	162,561	172,189	194,802	76.3	5.9	6.6	1.0	1.1
B. Wholesale Trade									
Establishments	2,720	3,817	4,317	4,577	40.3	13.1	2.9	1.8	5.6
Sales (\$1000)	964,714	3,488,917	4,375,838	6,162,254	261.7	25.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
Paid Employees	29,997	42,800	50,754	56,664	42.7	18.6	5.1	1.9	0.8
C. Selected Services									
Establishments	9,181	15,122	17,719	19,986	-88.7	615.3	12.8	191.8	1.1
Receipts (\$1000)	211,998	471,529	589,069	835,314	-91.5	170.1	41.8	85.3	1.2
Paid Employees	27,728	55,513	58,795	70,946	618.6	-70.5	26.9	-5.7	1.2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX G: WEST VIRGINIA

Figure 1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS



Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX G: WEST VIRGINIA

Table 1

Income and Income Distribution

	1950	1960	1970
<u>Family Income (% of families)</u>			
Less than \$1,000	18.4	10.7	3.5
\$1,000 - \$1,999	16.5	11.2	6.8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	25.2	10.7	6.9
\$3,000 - \$3,999	17.6	10.7	7.7
\$4,000 - \$4,999	9.5	11.7	6.9
\$5,000 - \$5,999	5.5	12.2	7.2
\$6,000 - \$6,999	2.8	9.6	7.6
\$7,000 - \$9,999	2.8	14.8	23.7
\$10,00 and over	1.6	8.4	29.7
<u>Median Family Income</u>	\$2597	\$4572	\$7415
as % of U. S.	84.5	80.8	77.3
<u>Per Capita Income</u>	\$1065	\$1594	\$3015
as % of U. S.	71.2	71.9	76.9
(in 1967 dollars)	\$1477	\$1797	\$2592

Derived from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Tables.

APPENDIX G: WEST VIRGINIA

Table 2

Employment by Industry and Occupation Group; Location Quotients

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED			% OF TOTAL			% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Location Quotient		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	50-60	60-70	50-70	1950	1960	1970
<u>INDUSTRY GROUP</u>												
Agricul., Forestry & Fish.	61,770	23,850	11,421	9.8	4.4	2.1	-61.4	-52.1	-81.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
Mining	134,315	59,098	48,426	21.4	11.0	8.8	-56.0	-18.1	-63.9	15.0	11.8	11.5
Construction	32,160	29,285	40,125	5.1	5.4	7.3	-8.9	37.0	24.8	0.8	0.9	1.2
Manufacturing	118,511	125,717	127,727	18.9	23.4	23.2	6.1	1.6	7.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Transp., Util., & Sant.Serv.	53,311	47,331	44,080	8.5	8.8	8.0	-11.2	-6.9	-17.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	97,495	97,128	104,062	15.5	18.0	18.9	-0.4	7.1	6.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
F.I.R.E.* & Bus. Service	21,597	21,957	14,880	3.4	4.1	2.7	1.7	-32.2	-31.1	0.6	0.8	0.5
Personal Serv.	34,921	84,279	37,068	5.6	15.7	6.7	141.3	-56.0	6.1	0.8	2.0	0.8
Med., Educa., Govt.	164,108	32,228	121,820	26.1	6.0	22.2	-80.4	278.0	-25.8	2.1	0.4	1.0
<u>OCCUPATION GROUP</u>												
Prof., Techn., & Kindred	45,701	55,590	68,653	7.3	10.3	12.5	21.6	23.5	50.2			
Farms, and Farm Managers	37,225	13,696	4,853	5.9	2.5	0.9	-63.2	-64.6	-87.0			
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	46,416	41,186	43,391	7.4	7.7	7.9	-11.3	5.4	-6.5			
Clerical and Kindred	52,858	58,989	76,966	8.4	11.0	14.0	11.6	30.5	45.6			
Sales Workers	38,974	40,017	33,270	6.2	7.4	6.1	2.7	-16.9	-14.6			
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	90,506	80,876	95,521	14.4	15.0	17.4	-10.6	18.1	5.5			
Operatives and Kindred	194,605	128,794	118,693	31.0	23.9	21.6	-33.8	-7.8	-39.0			
Private Household	12,078	12,982	9,122	1.9	2.4	1.7	7.5	-29.7	-24.5			
Serv. Workers	36,685	41,893	60,845	5.8	7.8	11.1	14.2	45.2	65.9			
Fym. Lab. and Foremen	9,257	8,514	4,069	1.5	1.6	0.7	-8.0	-52.2	-56.0			
Labor, Except Farm	54,154	33,241	34,226	8.6	6.2	6.2	-38.6	3.0	-36.8			
TOTAL EMPLOYED	628,157	538,214	549,609	100.0	100.0	100.0	-14.3	2.1	-12.5			
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	8.3	5.1									

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX G: WEST VIRGINIA

Table 3

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Shift-Share Ratios

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE			U. S. BASED Shift-Share Ratio		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. Agriculture										
Farms	68,583	44,011	34,504	23,142	-35.8	-21.6	-32.9	1.6	1.5	5.6
Acreage (000)	7,352	6,063	5,279	4,340	-17.5	-12.9	-17.8	5.9	10.7	-14.1
Value of Products (\$1000)	90,461	99,142	92,492	103,907	9.6	-6.7	12.3	0.4	-0.4	-40.0
Crops	22,057	21,279	22,905	21,438	-3.5	7.6	-6.4	-0.4	0.3	-5.0
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	66,725	77,868	69,304	82,469	16.7	-11.0	19.0	0.4	-1.0	-12.9
2. Industry										
A. Manufactures										
Total Establishments	2,027	1,899	1,832	1,844	-6.3	-3.5	0.7	-1.5	-0.8	-2.6
All Employees	118,568	114,431	117,026	124,000	-3.5	2.3	6.0	2.4	0.2	0.4
Production Workers	97,322	90,390	90,196	96,700	-7.1	-0.2	7.2	1.2	-0.0	0.5
Value Added (\$1000)	988,274	1,214,775	1,887,148	2,169,500	22.9	55.3	15.0	1.1	1.5	0.4
B. Mineral Industries										
Establishments		2,815	2,702	1,780		-4.0	-34.1	-17.6	-0.6	1.3
Employees		68,603	47,636	45,600		-30.5	-4.3	-7.5	1.9	0.5
Shipments (\$1000)		890,770	910,553	1,090,500		2.2	19.7	69.8	0.1	NA
3. Commerce										
A. Retail Trade										
Total Establishments	18,681	19,180	16,915	15,582	2.7	-11.8	-7.9	0.6	2.4	-2.4
Sales (\$1000)	1,401,206	1,607,094	1,779,336	1,992,500	14.7	10.7	12.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Paid Employees	62,144	66,945	61,083	64,125	7.7	-8.8	5.0	0.7	-1.5	0.4
B. Wholesale Trade										
Establishments	1,823	2,038	2,028	2,001	11.8	-0.5	-1.3	0.9	-0.1	-1.2
Sales (\$1000)	5,478,210	1,320,798	1,395,823	1,690,765	-75.9	5.7	21.1	-0.4	0.2	0.6
Paid Employees	17,830	18,879	18,615	20,655	5.9	-1.4	11.0	0.7	-0.1	0.8
C. Selected Services										
Establishments	6,381	7,290	7,607	8,176	-88.6		7.5	-3.6		0.6
Receipts (\$1000)	132,367	179,327	255,780	277,197	35.5	42.6	8.4	0.9	1.1	0.2
Paid Employees	18,013	19,372	20,598	21,010	7.5	6.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.1

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX H.1

UNITED STATES

Employment by Industry and Occupation Groups

INDUSTRY GROUP	NUMBER EMPLOYED					% OF TOTAL					% CHANGE		
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	50-60	60-70	50-70
INDUSTRY GROUP													
Agric., Forestry and Fisheries	7,005,403	4,349,884	2,840,488			12.5	6.7	3.7			-37.9	-34.7	-59.5
Mining	929,152	654,006	630,788			1.7	1.0	0.8			-29.6	-3.6	-32.1
Construction	3,439,924	3,815,937	4,572,235			6.1	5.9	6.0			10.9	19.8	32.9
Manufacturing	14,575,692	17,513,086	19,837,208			25.9	27.1	25.9			20.2	13.3	36.1
Transp., Util., & Sant. Serv.	4,368,302	4,458,147	5,186,101			7.8	6.9	6.8			2.1	16.3	18.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10,547,569	11,792,635	15,372,880			18.8	18.2	20.1			11.8	30.4	45.7
F.I.R.E* and Bus. Service	3,327,577	3,456,060	3,838,387			5.9	5.3	5.0			3.9	11.1	15.4
Personal Serv.	4,042,580	5,210,671	6,562,657			7.2	8.1	8.6			28.9	25.9	62.3
Med., Educa., Govt.	7,153,325	10,780,736	17,712,856			12.7	16.7	23.1			50.5	64.3	147.3
OCCUPATION GROUP													
Prof., Techn., and Kindred	4,910,208	7,232,410	11,348,814			8.7	11.2	14.8			47.3	56.9	131.1
Farms & Fm. Managers	4,308,535	2,505,684	1,426,044			7.7	3.9	1.9			-41.8	-43.1	-66.9
Mgr. Officials, Prop's	5,018,036	5,409,543	6,371,149			8.9	8.4	8.3			7.8	17.8	27.0
Clerical and Kindred	6,895,323	9,306,896	13,745,144			12.3	14.4	18.0			35.0	47.7	99.3
Sales Workers	3,926,816	4,638,985	5,443,318			7.0	7.2	7.1			18.1	17.3	38.6
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	7,782,990	8,741,292	10,608,010			13.8	13.5	13.9			12.3	21.4	36.3
Operatives and Kindred	11,140,214	11,897,636	13,453,985			19.8	18.4	17.6			6.8	13.1	20.8
Private Household	1,407,817	1,725,826	1,152,095			2.5	2.7	1.5			22.6	-33.2	-18.2
Serv. Workers	4,286,528	5,444,958	8,624,993			7.6	8.4	11.3			27.0	58.4	101.2
Frm. Lab. and Foremen	2,400,265	1,444,807	953,501			4.3	2.2	1.2			-39.8	-34.0	-60.3
Labor, Except Frm.	3,430,581	3,107,535	3,426,546			6.1	4.8	4.5			-9.4	10.3	-0.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED	56,239,449	64,639,247	76,553,599			100.1	100.0	100.0			14.9	18.4	36.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9	5.0	4.0										

*F.I.R.E: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX H.2

UNITED STATES

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce

	NUMBER EMPLOYED				% CHANGE		
	1954	1958	1963	1967	54-58	58-63	63-67
1. <u>Agriculture</u>							
<u>Farms</u>							
Acreage (000)	4,782,416	3,710,503	3,157,859	2,971,000	-22.4	-14.9	- 5.9
Value of Products (\$1000)	1,158,192	1,128,508	1,109,989	1,124,000	- 3.0	- 1.2	1.3
Crops	24,644,477	30,492,721	35,305,894	35,197,000	23.7	15.8	- 0.3
Livestock, Dairy, Poultry	12,221,625	13,433,590	16,415,024	16,623,000	9.9	22.2	1.3
<u>Industry</u>	12,292,424	17,059,131	18,849,885	18,572,000	38.8	10.5	- 1.5
A. <u>Manufactures</u>							
Total Establishments	286,816	299,036	311,931	311,140	4.3	4.3	- 0.3
All Employees	15,651,187	15,421,583	16,942,292	19,322,900	- 1.5	9.9	14.1
Production Workers	12,372,733	11,665,967	12,233,716	13,955,300	- 5.7	4.9	14.1
Value Added (\$1000)	116,914,644	141,499,753	192,330,126	261,983,800	21.0	35.9	36.2
B. <u>Mineral Industries</u>							
Establishments	NA	36,394	38,669	28,579		6.3	-26.1
Employees	NA	734,029	615,730	567,000		-16.1	- 7.9
Shipments (\$1000)	NA	16,337,100	18,804,400	NA		14.9	NA
3. <u>Commerce</u>							
A. <u>Retail Trade</u>							
Total Establishments	1,721,650	1,794,744	1,707,931	1,763,324	4.2	- 4.8	3.2
Sales (\$1000)	169,967,748	200,370,378	244,201,777	295,170,005	17.9	21.9	20.9
Paid Employees	7,124,331	7,942,944	8,410,199	9,380,616	11.5	5.9	11.5
B. <u>Wholesale Trade</u>							
Establishments	252,318	287,043	308,177	311,469	13.8	7.4	1.1
Sales (\$1000)	101,100,941	285,726,904	358,385,749	489,475,967	182.6	25.4	36.6
Paid Employees	2,590,236	2,807,661	3,088,706	3,518,969	8.4	10.0	13.9
C. <u>Selected Services</u>							
Establishments	785,589	979,195	1,061,673	1,187,814	24.6	8.4	11.9
Receipts (\$1000)	23,487,419	32,505,593	44,584,508	60,542,218	38.4	37.2	35.8
Paid Employees	2,360,741	2,904,156	3,261,341	3,841,174	23.0	12.3	17.8

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For specific tables, see Appendix I.

APPENDIX I: SOURCES

United States Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census

PC(1).C. General Social and Economic Characteristics

	Occupation Group Data	Industry Group Data	Unemployment Data	Income Distribution Data
1950	County Table 43	Table 43	Table 35	Table 45
	State and U. S. Table 76	Table 80	Table 10	Table 141
1960	County Table 84	Table 85	Table 43	Table 86
	State and U. S. Table 127	Table 131	Table 36	Table 96
1970	County Table 122	Table 123	Table 44	Table 124
	State and U. S. Table 165	Table 169	Table 77	Table 3

County and City Data Book

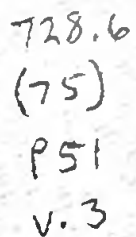
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce

1954	State and County Table 2	Agriculture
1958	U. S. Table 1	Manufactures
1963		Wholesale and Retail Trade
1967	State and County and U. S.	Minerals

The source of the Migration Statistics included in this report is unpublished data purchased from the Bureau of Economic Analysis by the Contractor.

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