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Table 67.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200 in 1960 or 500 in 1950]

MONEY INCOME: COLOR, AND SEX	1960						1950 <sup>1</sup>							
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL			THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL						
			TOTAL	NONFARM	FARM									
<u>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.</u>														
<u>MALE--CON.</u>														
NONWHITE: 14 YEARS AND OVER . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
WITHOUT INCOME . . . . .	18.9	14.5	19.3	19.3	20.0	16.5	15.2	17.6						
WITH INCOME . . . . .	83.1	85.5	80.5	80.7	80.0	83.5	84.8	82.4						
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	15.7	10.1	22.2	20.6	27.3	19.0	12.5	24.9						
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	14.5	11.0	18.6	16.5	25.1	22.3	14.8	29.5						
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	11.4	9.5	13.6	12.6	16.7	19.8	18.6	20.9						
\$1,500 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	10.3	9.1	11.8	11.9	11.3	17.5	22.7	12.8						
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	12.5	12.7	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.6	18.3	7.8						
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	8.6	10.5	6.5	7.5	3.5	7.7	7.5	2.5						
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	8.4	10.8	9.7	6.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.9						
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	5.0	6.5	3.1	3.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.3						
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	5.6	7.6	3.3	3.9	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.2						
\$5,000 TO \$5,499 . . . . .	2.6	3.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$6,000 TO \$6,499 . . . . .	3.7	5.5	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1						
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	1.0	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2					
<u>FEMALE</u>														
TOTAL: 14 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
WITHOUT INCOME . . . . .	87.6	82.6	58.4	52.9	59.0	59.9	51.0	59.4						
WITH INCOME . . . . .	52.4	57.4	42.6	47.1	41.0	40.1	49.0	50.6						
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	26.9	22.1	35.2	42.5	33.7	27.8	43.7							
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	18.0	17.4	19.1	18.6	19.1	19.2	19.0							
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	10.9	11.2	10.5	9.5	13.3	13.7	12.7							
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	8.0	8.4	7.4	7.7	11.5	11.5	10.3							
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	6.2	10.5								
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.9	5.7	7.2	3.2						
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.4	4.6	1.7						
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	4.6	5.2	3.6	3.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	0.7						
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	4.1	5.0	2.6	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4						
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	2.9	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2						
\$5,000 TO \$5,499 . . . . .	2.8	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3						
\$6,000 TO \$6,499 . . . . .	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1						
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2						
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3						
WHITE: 14 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
WITHOUT INCOME . . . . .	48.4	43.1	25.0	26.1	61.2	52.1	70.8							
WITH INCOME . . . . .	51.6	56.9	44.5	45.7	38.7	47.9	29.2							
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	24.0	20.2	30.6	28.7	29.1	24.3	37.4							
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	16.3	15.2	18.1	18.6	16.2	15.0	18.5							
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.2	9.4	13.7	14.1							
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.4	6.8	13.9	12.2							
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	8.6	8.4	9.0	8.3	6.4	11.0	5.7							
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.8	4.7	7.2	9.0	4.1						
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	6.8	7.3	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.3	5.6	2.2						
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	5.4	6.1	4.2	4.4	3.5	1.9	2.4	1.0						
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	4.8	5.7	3.1	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.5						
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2						
\$5,000 TO \$5,499 . . . . .	3.3	4.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4						
\$6,000 TO \$6,499 . . . . .	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2						
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3						
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4						
NONWHITE: 14 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
WITHOUT INCOME . . . . .	44.3	40.2	49.7	47.3	57.3	46.9	64.0							
WITH INCOME . . . . .	55.7	59.8	50.3	52.7	42.7	55.1	36.0							
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	38.2	29.5	51.8	49.2	61.9	48.3	39.1	63.0						
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	24.8	26.1	22.8	23.8	18.8	28.3	33.0	20.8						
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	15.0	17.7	10.9	11.4	8.8	12.3	14.7	8.5						
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	7.9	9.5	5.1	5.6	3.1	5.9	6.8	4.4						
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	4.9	5.7	3.1	3.4	1.7	2.9	3.5	1.9						
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.5						
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3						
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1						
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2						
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$5,000 TO \$5,499 . . . . .	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$6,000 TO \$6,499 . . . . .	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1						
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	***	0.1	***	***	***	***	***	***						

<sup>1</sup> TOTAL INCLUDES PERSONS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME; PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL REPORTING.

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## General Social and Economic Characteristics

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

SUBJECT	ACCOMACK COUNTY	ALBE-MARLE COUNTY	ALLE-GHANY COUNTY	AMELIA COUNTY	AMHERST COUNTY	APPO-MATTOX COUNTY	ARLING-TON COUNTY	AUGUSTA COUNTY	BATH COUNTY	BEDFORD COUNTY	BLAND COUNTY	BOTE-TOURT COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	7 966	7 137	2 978	1 642	4 777	2 187	43 786	9 123	1 278	7 609	1 345	4 262
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	1 117	570	284	277	393	279	660	610	131	834	282	419
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	1 547	788	306	313	538	343	674	874	246	657	317	537
\$2,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	1 614	982	335	323	561	322	1 297	1 312	215	1 046	208	587
\$4,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	1 083	819	355	212	574	302	2 083	1 303	216	1 182	214	562
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	82	794	484	192	726	272	2 912	1 305	102	1 068	128	753
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	665	705	318	186	685	209	3 869	880	95	571	64	434
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	356	487	286	64	438	209	4 064	923	52	368	28	217
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	150	389	142	28	243	55	3 899	423	49	286	8	144
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	103	198	84	15	150	15	3 694	245	4	183	32	97
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	160	480	168	21	317	76	12 114	455	36	246	16	129
\$20,000 AND OVER . . . . .	77	201	40	8	50	13	4 060	111	11	106	7	12
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES . . . . .	\$2 817	\$4 516	\$4 493	\$2 715	\$4 448	\$3 495	\$8 670	\$4 352	\$3 218	\$3 886	\$2 504	\$4 035
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$8 18	\$8 818	\$1 200	\$6 600	\$8 740	\$8 839	\$3 578	\$8 986	\$1 105	\$8 830	\$2 384	\$8 866
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$2 322	\$3 030	\$4 245	\$2 283	\$3 747	\$3 011	\$6 844	\$4 041	\$2 679	\$3 525	\$2 384	\$3 632
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES; HEAD AN EARNER, NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	818	889	352	154	575	278	6 509	1 176	156	882	132	533
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$3 768	\$5 346	\$4 775	***	\$5 126	\$3 983	\$8 643	\$4 870	***	\$4 574	***	\$4 633
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	10 694	11 721	4 129	2 603	7 899	3 278	58 268	13 071	2 000	11 001	2 466	5 888
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	9 632	10 349	3 442	2 565	9 660	2 844	54 405	11 172	1 683	9 418	2 092	5 142
\$1 TO \$4,999 OR LOSS . . . . .	1 250	1 394	373	459	662	520	2 333	1 060	226	1 102	382	623
\$5,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	1 502	1 744	225	314	502	483	1 380	1 131	1 145	1 010	400	506
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	1 304	988	243	280	524	323	2 779	955	247	528	261	430
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	998	846	217	184	381	223	1 480	773	204	618	194	454
\$20,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	1 022	787	284	331	459	211	1 954	1 034	196	846	136	411
\$25,000 TO \$29,999 . . . . .	605	708	120	134	493	209	1 981	1 032	142	713	113	419
\$30,000 TO \$34,999 . . . . .	301	231	26	26	62	162	2 074	742	102	701	85	309
\$35,000 TO \$44,999 . . . . .	407	530	23	87	421	150	2 599	889	56	701	74	399
\$45,000 TO \$54,999 . . . . .	224	370	236	66	273	71	2 563	489	32	420	47	338
\$55,000 TO \$59,999 . . . . .	482	552	440	79	509	142	5 784	837	72	630	85	411
\$65,000 TO \$84,999 . . . . .	214	292	190	40	261	78	4 927	579	39	248	48	17-
\$87,000 TO \$89,999 . . . . .	263	571	207	43	256	77	10 246	459	55	290	36	158
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	182	707	123	136	41	10 808	295	20	211	12	63	12
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 742	\$2 256	\$3 365	\$1 656	\$2 837	\$1 771	\$5 769	\$2 620	\$2 004	\$2 581	\$1 429	\$2 673
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	11 582	10 357	4 171	2 539	5 528	3 272	65 531	13 289	1 936	10 774	1 925	5 881
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	7 067	5 500	1 678	1 177	4 049	1 698	42 359	6 428	1 020	5 226	706	2 708
\$1 TO \$4,999 OR LOSS . . . . .	3 152	1 342	458	578	1 320	559	6 204	1 919	310	1 767	329	892
\$5,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	1 568	879	380	270	691	263	4 323	1 114	271	914	132	543
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	592	682	211	103	380	119	3 008	655	146	480	106	315
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	550	550	125	50	370	145	2 546	499	72	571	94	216
\$20,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	420	543	134	45	371	327	2 422	619	64	660	26	159
\$25,000 TO \$29,999 . . . . .	189	357	95	36	318	119	1 912	478	47	378	16	111
\$33,000 TO \$34,999 . . . . .	178	419	78	28	216	79	2 789	344	31	401	30	84
\$35,000 TO \$39,999 . . . . .	97	235	73	43	185	50	2 990	258	31	162	16	84
\$44,000 TO \$48,999 . . . . .	63	179	49	5	116	21	4 059	210	23	118	4	84
\$45,000 TO \$49,999 . . . . .	27	75	29	4	40	11	2 767	101	6	45	4	29
\$55,000 TO \$59,999 . . . . .	54	86	3	51	13	4 205	129	129	***	52	7	20
\$65,000 TO \$84,999 . . . . .	17	48	4	77	4	2 406	45	5	26	6	4	4
\$87,000 TO \$89,999 . . . . .	23	72	16	**	22	8	2 108	34	8	29	**	4
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	18	77	16	16	12	**	467	20	8	20	**	4
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$622	\$1 368	\$1 002	\$5 19	\$1 016	\$1 197	\$3 100	\$1 138	\$8 869	\$8 963	\$7 727	\$8 925
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	14 193	13 810	4 250	2 865	8 884	3 881	87 689	15 473	2 813	12 474	2 440	6 628
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	4 953	7 140	2 255	1 425	4 670	2 088	61 671	9 858	1 097	6 933	610	3 417
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	802	803	213	202	624	325	3 907	752	131	804	136	430
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	1 797	1 160	451	316	940	381	5 482	1 352	306	1 118	310	718
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	2 101	1 335	434	319	915	470	4 970	1 317	372	1 331	421	660
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	#088	1 218	453	265	625	320	5 076	1 079	170	977	296	610
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	2 456	2 154	444	358	1 110	301	6 583	1 515	355	1 311	367	793
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 926	\$2 880	\$3 855	\$2 001	\$3 072	\$2 081	\$6 261	\$3 131	\$2 139	\$2 944	\$1 840	\$3 029
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 970	5 710	5 600	4 446	4 717	4 717	8 265	4 947	***	4 733	***	4 824
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	1 828	1 717	1 828	1 171	1 852	1 160	5 222	1 222	1 093	1 240	1 114	1 046
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN; AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 785	3 483	5 005	3 005	3 918	3 343	5 820	3 650	3 284	1 845	2 087	3 771
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 936	2 791	3 795	2 238	3 263	2 468	4 279	3 564	2 023	3 097	1 825	3 189
FARM LABORERS; EXC. UNPAID; & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	925	1 264	***	1 144	1 980	932	***	1 125	***	1 074	***	1 074
LABORERS; EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	1 447	1 645	1 983	1 545	1 980	1 119	3 288	1 162	1 357	1 823	***	2 258
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$ 870	\$1 284	\$1 738	\$ 812	\$1 686	\$2 079	\$3 936	\$2 013	\$1 234	\$1 890	\$1 263	\$1 653
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 093	2 583	***	2 600	***	4 080	2 324	2 324	***	2 559	***	2 426
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 220	2 315	2 233	1 842	2 238	2 272	2 392	2 392	***	2 301	1 139	2 091
<b>TYPE OF INCOME<sup>2</sup></b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup>	16 705	15 849	5 120	3 422	10 009	4 542	96 744	17 600	2 703	16 644	2 888	7 050
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 790	\$3 168	\$3 230	\$1 815	\$2 545	\$2 122	\$5 161	\$2 713	\$2 120	\$2 509	\$1 781	\$2 481
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	11 382	11 957	3 817	2 057	7 639	2 929	\$3 408	12 960	1 989	10 452	1 880	5 714
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 680	\$2 753	\$3 345	\$1 804	\$2 623	\$2 428	\$5 100	\$2 914	\$1 980	\$2 614	\$1 959	\$2 561
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME <sup>2</sup>	3 064	2 097	584	1 035	1 462	1 082	6 328	2 970	458	2 369	620	1 119
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 029	\$3 471	\$3 094	\$1 746	\$2 070	\$1 450	\$5 308	\$2 056	\$2 002	\$2 223	\$1 493	\$2 382

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

SUBJECT	BRUNS- WICK COUNTY	BUCHANAN COUNTY	BUCK- INGHAM COUNTY	CAMPBELL COUNTY	CAROLINE COUNTY	CARROLL COUNTY	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	CHAR- LOTTE COUNTY	CHESTER- FIELD COUNTY	CLARKE COUNTY	CRAIG COUNTY	CUL- PEPER COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	3 833	7 698	2 460	8 163	2 819	5 949	1 068	3 177	17 716	1 892	884	3 607
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	788	1 207	584	653	283	920	94	618	375	172	101	347
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	816	1 115	487	650	422	955	153	605	563	265	195	457
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	617	1 540	362	859	392	1 075	221	423	814	297	118	671
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	452	1 151	291	1 267	975	1 055	188	398	1 282	507	122	497
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	317	794	202	1 000	405	832	119	337	1 818	217	132	462
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	276	577	152	1 051	222	528	76	280	2 328	147	81	344
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	168	440	73	858	196	207	73	191	2 360	146	59	208
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	122	230	58	619	127	168	39	107	2 034	99	18	171
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	86	239	40	364	89	96	23	86	1 641	72	31	115
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	37	113	7	249	40	56	19	38	1 207	54	17	72
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	98	176	63	361	110	81	38	46	2 403	67	10	161
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	40	45	25	37	39	20	29	49	35	**	56	36
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	5	68	19	16	**	**	18	168	18	**	56	36
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES . . . . .	\$2 506	\$2 992	\$2 416	\$4 581	\$3 658	\$3 025	\$3 359	\$2 864	\$6 707	\$3 691	\$3 230	\$3 661
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$732	\$822	\$774	\$992	\$890	\$622	***	\$829	\$890	**	**	\$979
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$1 943	\$2 850	\$2 055	\$4 303	\$3 225	\$2 818	\$3 113	\$2 480	\$6 139	\$3 128	\$2 835	\$3 070
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES; HEAD AN EARNER . . . . .	323	905	224	1 203	212	727	91	341	3 360	192	108	398
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$4 321	\$3 165	\$3 571	\$5 331	\$4 024	\$3 611	***	\$4 638	\$6 805	**	**	\$3 899
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	5 829	11 215	3 731	11 043	4 465	8 093	1 768	4 621	23 742	2 884	1 194	5 232
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	4 891	8 646	3 147	9 624	3 032	6 656	1 999	3 949	21 424	2 329	1 026	4 540
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	951	990	485	1 049	379	949	145	1 089	1 538	1 111	107	530
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	787	1 086	610	853	454	919	189	604	1 159	294	168	466
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	575	813	333	631	416	708	156	474	883	229	116	402
\$1,500 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	576	762	305	590	403	620	182	466	800	242	112	451
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	516	958	323	788	355	811	194	378	919	234	84	480
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	239	820	162	638	332	663	84	251	748	159	75	400
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	278	802	161	734	348	560	139	221	1 131	240	84	335
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	223	502	155	756	405	565	92	162	1 144	110	47	249
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	170	478	703	308	340	82	103	163	644	138	65	266
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	105	243	91	462	128	197	40	88	1 350	59	34	185
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	157	493	96	743	174	245	69	139	3 645	127	57	256
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	85	334	63	453	100	127	40	108	2 425	89	42	144
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	133	374	25	559	79	95	20	80	2 781	97	30	142
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	97	215	63	235	82	68	63	1 585	70	5	158	158
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 615	\$2 410	\$1 478	\$3 151	\$2 351	\$2 113	\$2 144	\$1 684	\$4 815	\$2 339	\$2 060	\$2 430
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	5 979	10 941	3 601	11 266	4 144	8 398	1 621	4 549	24 283	2 768	1 208	5 422
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	2 763	2 826	1 299	5 778	3 653	673	1 988	12 838	1 570	476	2 506	2 506
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	1 336	1 146	533	1 682	674	1 284	292	724	2 089	437	174	701
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	501	577	243	948	378	748	140	384	1 895	369	103	531
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	298	368	167	528	178	381	84	184	1 124	221	52	311
\$1,500 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	170	193	71	510	280	383	53	157	1 141	220	55	311
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	233	120	74	719	110	480	29	138	1 038	110	61	192
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	76	108	62	464	81	224	29	122	870	98	7	109
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	92	80	48	462	126	121	11	139	1 067	79	14	94
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	63	59	66	125	38	77	26	63	865	36	**	92
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	20	89	17	181	36	32	8	28	951	33	10	60
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	8	24	**	59	27	25	8	16	432	20	**	39
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	15	32	8	68	19	4	**	22	466	15	**	35
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	6	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	151	13	**	25
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	3	4	12	**	**	**	**	123	15	**	28	22
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	11	**	4	8	**	**	4	49	14	**	**	22
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$8 545	\$7 736	\$7 740	\$1 245	\$8 784	\$8 863	\$8 059	\$8 852	\$1 726	\$8 972	\$8 811	\$1 034
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	6 960	9 780	3 791	13 857	4 835	8 647	1 098	5 169	31 379	3 489	1 292	6 009
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	2 988	3 300	1 614	7 936	2 444	4 002	816	2 642	19 681	1 983	731	3 480
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	498	846	227	1 026	277	737	161	450	1 593	198	64	354
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	812	1 488	506	1 442	607	1 091	268	680	2 293	288	106	561
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	812	1 799	516	1 183	559	1 064	207	580	2 357	326	185	594
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	642	1 211	376	1 032	412	850	168	337	2 191	278	109	429
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	1 216	1 176	552	1 238	536	903	278	520	3 304	456	137	591
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 930	\$2 677	\$1 759	\$3 324	\$2 657	\$2 410	\$2 360	\$1 880	\$5 129	\$2 634	\$2 399	\$2 672
PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS, EXEC. & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 488	3 978	2 274	5 531	5 516	5 359	4 000	6 644	4 777	5 335	5 050	4 480
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	1 366	1 052	1 206	1 527	1 189	1 140	1 420	1 340	2 364	**	**	143
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 101	3 754	2 676	3 645	3 692	2 913	3 358	5 301	3 384	**	**	3 419
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 876	2 490	2 147	3 251	2 589	2 648	2 625	2 119	4 532	2 780	3 019	2 741
FARM LABORERS, EXCL. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	627	**	**	913	**	762	**	1 337	1 562	**	**	1 508
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	1 631	1 352	921	1 752	1 811	2 212	1 630	1 637	2 064	**	**	1 956
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 260	\$1 302	\$1 089	\$2 025	\$1 215	\$1 720	\$8 898	\$1 645	\$2 601	\$1 469	\$1 375	\$1 402
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	**	**	**	2 629	**	**	**	**	2 055	**	**	2 358
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 806	**	**	2 197	**	2 016	**	2 240	3 286	**	**	**
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	7 654	11 702	4 446	15 562	5 580	10 309	2 169	5 937	34 630	3 899	1 502	7 046
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 847	\$2 645	\$1 788	\$2 752	\$2 434	\$2 010	\$2 186	\$2 096	\$8 065	\$2 519	\$2 074	\$2 577
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	4 847	8 511	2 926	11 637	4 093	6 785	1 713	3 440	29 049	2 885	1 022	5 013
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 865	\$2 601	\$1 802	\$2 857	\$2 475	\$2 216	\$2 063	\$2 156	\$8 998	\$2 357	\$2 267	\$2 415
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2 132	1 594	1 044	2 713	903	2 190	257	2 107	3 052	574	306	1 149
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$1 713	\$3 557	\$1 601	\$2 389	\$2 509	\$1 652	\$2 146	\$1 772	\$4 506	\$1 502	\$3 191	**

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	DICKENSON COUNTY	DINWIDDIE COUNTY	ESSEX COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	FAQUIER COUNTY	FLOYD COUNTY	FLUVIANNA COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY	FREDERICK COUNTY	GILES COUNTY	GLOUCESTER COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	1 472	4 442	3 804	1 533	62 141	5 586	2 747	1 640	6 254	5 555	4 259	3 054
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	395	893	493	214	1 010	458	470	233	740	466	448	382
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	338	702	510	200	961	723	464	279	895	617	493	456
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	226	653	507	263	1 632	836	442	266	941	703	424	406
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	170	475	526	252	1 531	835	418	185	955	874	615	568
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	124	368	383	161	3 779	697	372	193	742	92	717	514
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	51	355	398	125	4 917	644	222	183	583	655	520	349
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	52	369	322	68	5 820	368	135	111	453	446	252	203
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	41	212	248	75	6 574	312	77	55	279	266	253	164
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	34	126	152	61	6 407	264	48	50	229	223	192	107
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	4	108	97	37	5 077	128	20	37	107	107	154	73
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	37	136	137	69	17 462	311	56	34	217	182	161	151
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	22	25	32	16	2 206	115	16	11	103	54	26	41
\$22,000 AND OVER . . . . .	7	8	8	1 005	77	11	30	26	4	20		
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES . . . . .	\$2 013	\$2 944	\$3 762	\$3 407	\$6 607	\$3 929	\$2 994	\$3 223	\$3 589	\$4 125	\$4 209	\$3 769
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$ 723	\$ 776	\$ 829	\$ 982	\$ 104	\$ 1 366	\$ 626	\$ 759	\$ 767	\$ 884	\$ 1 137	\$ 841
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$1 781	\$2 809	\$3 338	\$2 950	\$7 796	\$3 292	\$2 751	\$2 681	\$3 681	\$3 935	\$3 230	
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES; HEAD AN EARNER, TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	127	568	384	138	13 813	623	269	161	671	771	583	323
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	***	\$4 097	\$4 902	***	\$6 528	\$4 482	\$3 640	***	\$4 285	\$4 585	\$4 663	\$5 246
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	2 148	6 421	6 256	2 305	85 555	8 170	3 891	2 627	9 095	7 571	5 899	4 232
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	1 863	4 756	5 994	2 004	78 098	7 811	3 307	2 258	7 690	6 111	4 843	3 752
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	493	610	1 280	282	4 096	714	595	412	923	722	625	466
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	341	584	893	301	2 851	814	517	343	885	599	477	486
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	193	512	425	204	3 702	822	429	204	810	593	412	445
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	257	364	437	183	2 410	705	250	211	796	539	280	342
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	73	339	358	120	2 340	502	231	115	651	484	211	156
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	97	284	444	141	2 821	522	251	132	691	531	329	169
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	52	225	291	100	2 777	406	178	130	527	357	200	
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	39	217	276	101	3 697	468	176	90	615	667	508	187
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	43	114	248	69	3 207	290	100	95	289	421	395	121
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	23	358	321	125	7 789	456	158	122	380	423	414	440
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	16	399	139	31	7 580	311	24	42	236	260	186	161
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	48	347	154	79	17 173	360	67	57	198	281	289	203
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	21	65	61	78	15 686	263	47	24	159	145	75	114
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 255	\$2 470	\$1 955	\$2 115	\$6 186	\$2 398	\$1 705	\$1 792	\$2 298	\$2 248	\$3 248	\$2 329
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	2 114	6 362	7 909	2 361	79 683	8 209	3 810	2 301	8 643	7 454	6 144	4 252
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	941	1 677	4 027	1 138	38 435	4 074	1 712	1 143	3 021	3 689	2 565	1 902
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	444	715	1 837	452	8 665	1 387	619	454	1 321	1 347	844	708
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	183	363	799	284	5 031	757	321	221	633	835	466	472
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	98	181	292	108	3 483	473	205	131	296	617	265	215
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	61	175	198	43	2 356	316	104	53	316	325	128	80
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	32	107	184	82	2 295	243	227	112	378	287	114	68
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	38	26	290	43	1 959	118	57	40	281	178	116	96
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	30	40	143	40	2 250	140	56	59	267	114	124	51
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	32	59	124	52	2 219	153	41	52	133	87	223	84
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	15	32	97	12	2 647	149	20	18	118	55	203	52
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	8	25	22	10	2 027	76	13	10	101	12	47	24
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	16	4	1	249	85	1	4	1	57	48	16	23
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	21	24	3	139	53	5	3	18	4	15	4	12
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	***	***	3	***	440	46	***	***	4	14	4	11
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$ 572	\$ 670	\$ 610	\$ 706	\$1 909	\$ 929	\$ 869	\$ 766	\$1 011	\$ 858	\$ 970	\$ 757
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	2 473	4 953	7 046	2 724	106 701	9 951	4 260	2 785	10 159	9 721	6 247	4 716
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	1 195	1 923	3 679	1 196	73 672	5 862	1 900	1 233	5 247	4 872	3 497	2 172
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	249	376	566	219	4 229	485	351	191	823	583	317	195
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	274	724	572	463	6 386	842	534	474	1 106	875	508	510
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	203	644	744	250	6 434	960	563	349	1 106	820	589	648
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	212	660	565	220	6 981	736	471	208	880	1 133	580	561
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	340	626	920	376	8 999	1 066	461	330	997	1 438	796	630
<b>MEAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 318	\$3 192	\$2 553	\$2 326	\$6 666	\$2 530	\$2 164	\$2 180	\$2 616	\$3 179	\$3 704	\$2 831
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 029	4 750	4 990	8 931	5 500	4 500	4 573	4 703	5 049	5 296		
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	739	1 272	1 244	2 111	1 285	943	1 760	1 485	1 485	1 485		
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 397	3 594	2 859	6 011	3 495	3 215	3 347	3 237	3 629	4 359	3 909	
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 059	3 330	3 082	2 202	4 541	2 812	2 420	2 135	2 693	3 440	4 007	3 379
FARM LABORERS, EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	***	***	792	***	1 456	1 304	***	1 051	1 427	***	***	
LABORERS; EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	***	***	1 820	1 708	2 502	1 815	1 305	1 635	1 962	2 070	1 688	1 488
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$ 780	\$1 233	\$1 534	\$1 000	\$3 121	\$1 206	\$1 624	\$1 233	\$2 170	\$1 355	\$2 241	\$1 028
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	***	***	2 729	***	3 765	2 422	***	***	2 480	2 193	2 141	***
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	***	***	2 142	***	2 113	***	1 707	***	2 385	1 010	3 402	***
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2 804	6 433	10 018	3 178	116 443	11 525	5 019	3 396	11 611	10 690	7 408	5 654
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$1 499	\$2 651	\$1 885	\$2 283	\$5 308	\$2 853	\$1 991	\$1 955	\$2 448	\$2 511	\$2 709	\$2 676
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1 643	4 321	5 573	2 122	99 975	8 482	3 126	2 273	7 776	8 395	5 526	3 497
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 456	\$2 943	\$2 355	\$2 033	\$5 324	\$2 501	\$2 074	\$2 073	\$2 558	\$2 506	\$2 978	\$2 772
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	904	764	1 501	653	9 711	1 693	1 516	619	2 632	1 498	858	1 331
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$1 231	\$3 148	\$1 879	\$3 155	\$5 518	\$2 869	\$1 567	\$1 692	\$2 172	\$2 463	\$1 962	\$2 453

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

[fol. 130]

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Virginia

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	GOOCH-LAND COUNTY	GRAYSON COUNTY	GREENE COUNTY	GREENSBURG COUNTY	HALIFAX COUNTY	HANOVER COUNTY	HENRICO COUNTY	HENRY COUNTY	HIGHLAND COUNTY	ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY	JAMES CITY COUNTY	KING AND QUEEN COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	1 822	4 482	1 015	3 557	7 613	6 511	31 709	9 831	819	3 937	2 404	1 402
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	193	774	158	724	1 625	476	559	548	162	524	174	191
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	335	627	157	445	1 414	487	746	756	195	450	229	275
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	299	859	208	651	1 060	689	1 171	1 156	186	596	308	214
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	266	576	165	449	982	685	1 828	1 487	120	511	265	130
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	195	533	110	998	928	928	1 403	1 398	67	541	245	146
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	168	396	124	298	607	845	4 267	1 181	28	303	202	167
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	133	234	23	142	404	572	4 408	899	27	284	233	81
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	74	152	15	134	260	497	3 795	779	26	155	139	68
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	54	60	14	88	151	359	3 213	586	***	170	121	27
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	19	53	20	47	77	293	2 444	364	91	99	15	15
\$10,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	62	25	17	120	155	494	4 300	523	4	146	242	66
\$20,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	11	9	**	28	56	162	1 356	127	4	50	38	16
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	11	4	4	27	44	84	1 586	80	4	22	10	4
MEDIAN INCOME <sup>1</sup> FAMILIES . . . . .	\$3 313	\$2 978	\$2 928	\$2 936	\$2 724	\$5 012	\$6 937	\$4 704	\$2 282	\$3 780	\$4 922	\$3 162
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$8 843	\$8 836	***	\$8 843	\$8 788	\$8 852	\$8 215	\$1 867	***	\$9 26	\$1 918	***
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$2 808	\$2 796	\$2 580	\$2 625	\$2 446	\$6 293	\$6 659	\$4 479	\$1 984	\$3 279	\$4 156	\$2 788
<b>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, HEAD AN EARNER, TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18</b>												
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$4 632	\$3 470	***	\$4 623	\$3 554	\$5 082	\$6 893	\$5 261	***	\$5 169	\$5 642	***
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALES: TOTAL . . . . .	3 337	6 081	1 577	5 003	11 303	9 861	38 135	13 297	1 169	5 683	3 889	2 140
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	2 901	5 164	1 202	4 331	9 559	8 050	35 150	11 675	1 160	4 838	3 358	1 802
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	720	714	228	640	1 258	781	5 557	935	192	3 088	388	255
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	331	864	206	429	760	809	1 211	752	170	506	262	213
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	252	591	136	386	1 243	618	1 067	793	126	459	265	206
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	305	439	117	353	797	554	980	821	130	348	219	237
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	293	657	160	502	784	679	1 315	968	98	438	291	168
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	187	516	115	315	531	540	1 141	1 034	83	389	331	136
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	184	526	106	322	843	581	1 681	1 332	76	341	242	60
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	132	292	104	374	754	523	1 000	820	36	218	163	80
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	148	153	58	404	722	2 780	1 098	36	321	134	80	80
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	63	106	31	135	227	424	2 810	767	32	216	155	55
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	106	168	35	239	320	824	5 705	990	9	355	338	117
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	90	52	9	111	190	474	4 368	505	15	146	173	90
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	57	66	16	127	152	540	5 415	443	9	226	249	74
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	33	21	4	93	156	329	3 440	235	4	125	148	31
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 742	\$1 970	\$1 825	\$2 207	\$1 471	\$3 188	\$5 226	\$3 201	\$1 577	\$2 478	\$2 884	\$1 979
FEMALES: TOTAL . . . . .	3 120	6 429	1 686	5 425	11 256	9 395	41 805	13 420	1 220	5 726	4 234	1 949
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	1 579	3 130	775	2 384	5 321	4 761	22 602	6 951	444	2 736	1 944	737
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	785	1 016	275	1 094	2 159	1 290	4 196	1 720	236	1 099	532	356
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	247	493	152	469	1 102	830	3 064	1 000	85	569	403	127
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	133	292	67	177	500	446	2 311	707	36	262	300	58
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	173	317	76	134	291	429	1 420	497	45	202	127	54
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	67	580	69	129	352	352	701	529	5	183	148	44
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	79	235	50	88	271	373	1 872	638	7	143	108	18
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	36	137	42	104	268	355	2 409	581	8	103	105	31
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	65	49	22	92	168	357	1 750	315	20	87	72	29
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	26	24	10	50	95	211	1 482	261	***	52	56	***
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	20	12	**	21	16	92	721	315	4	23	37	3
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	29	7	4	16	60	112	722	205	***	13	16	4
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	6	6	4	**	21	21	21	21	***	***	***	4
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	12	**	4	8	37	179	46	***	***	12	7	7
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	3	***	***	8	7	7	109	16	***	20	20	7
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$ 509	\$1 096	\$ 870	\$ 604	\$ 728	\$1 285	\$2 000	\$1 543	\$ 470	\$ 736	\$1 062	\$ 541
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	3 250	7 031	1 805	6 294	13 578	11 733	52 743	16 985	1 166	6 866	4 578	2 132
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	1 557	3 662	865	3 245	5 886	6 812	35 629	9 870	543	3 315	2 429	994
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	282	536	162	453	1 067	629	2 436	1 164	109	502	265	123
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	411	722	155	746	1 875	1 051	3 583	1 566	193	733	304	303
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	452	773	230	557	1 530	1 067	3 406	1 496	92	722	458	299
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	212	629	130	528	1 439	828	3 178	1 255	153	593	376	177
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	336	709	263	765	1 781	1 346	4 511	1 634	76	961	456	236
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALES: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$2 330	\$2 234	\$2 082	\$2 394	\$1 692	\$3 658	\$5 397	\$3 345	\$1 724	\$2 820	\$3 417	\$2 324
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	5 241	3 219	***	5 346	6 200	7 266	5 144	5 241	6 730	***	***	***
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	873	989	133	1 081	1 374	1 402	4 020	520	1 472	1 314	***	***
CRAFTSMEN; FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 061	3 035	***	3 379	3 296	4 380	5 312	4 102	***	4 287	4 737	***
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 211	2 522	2 519	2 305	2 297	3 494	4 365	3 264	***	3 137	2 534	2 773
FARM LABORERS; EXCL. UNPAID & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	***	669	***	458	1 271	1 246	***	***	1 006	***	***	***
LABORERS; EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	1 859	1 438	***	2 008	1 271	1 907	2 375	2 101	***	1 917	2 309	1 753
FEMALES: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 177	\$1 968	\$1 601	\$ 973	\$1 261	\$2 803	\$2 348	***	\$1 025	\$1 400	\$ 910	***
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	***	***	***	2 500	2 151	2 792	3 070	2 603	***	1 886	2 822	***
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	***	2 114	***	***	2 190	2 852	3 108	2 797	***	923	***	***
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4 480	8 294	2 067	6 415	14 880	13 166	57 852	18 626	1 460	7 574	5 302	2 539
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	51 947	\$1 843	\$1 789	*\$2 211	\$1 855	\$3 068	\$4 542	\$2 902	\$1 603	\$2 427	\$2 903	\$2 239
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2 659	5 579	1 473	4 571	7 967	10 142	48 692	15 384	730	5 597	4 121	1 708
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 332	\$2 081	\$1 893	\$2 143	\$1 952	\$3 036	\$4 405	\$2 971	\$1 725	\$2 422	\$2 934	\$2 365
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	633	1 751	371	1 357	5 858	1 879	4 839	1 962	568	1 496	525	528
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$2 356	\$1 285	\$1 436	\$2 539	\$1 441	\$3 420	\$6 605	\$2 227	\$1 280	\$2 220	\$3 452	\$2 050

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

[fol. 181]

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## General Social and Economic Characteristics

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

SUBJECT	KING GEORGE COUNTY	KING WILLIAM COUNTY	LAN- CASTER COUNTY	LEE COUNTY	LOUDOUN COUNTY	LOUISA COUNTY	LUNEN- BERG COUNTY	MADISON COUNTY	MATHEWS COUNTY	MECK- LENBURG COUNTY	MIDDLE- SEX COUNTY	MONT- GOMERY COUNTY	
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>													
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	1 777	1 817	2 368	6 135	5 789	3 048	3 041	1 956	1 931	7 397	1 660	7 878	
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	116	152	254	1 821	449	515	308	176	1 494	215	703		
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	174	293	387	1 456	720	488	538	402	371	1 295	358	892	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	170	248	404	961	714	553	537	295	284	1 135	318	1 970	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	220	254	346	676	516	511	565	255	257	1 074	254	1 644	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	256	186	265	365	632	337	376	240	170	702	148	998	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	162	160	165	324	595	244	197	150	243	509	114	997	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	165	107	123	227	494	150	152	63	99	417	77	493	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	181	111	107	98	320	121	127	65	57	303	58	366	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	79	86	84	50	236	72	98	41	73	162	36	370	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	65	42	44	32	170	63	51	36	44	78	25	234	
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	152	101	74	86	422	85	60	83	91	210	29	567	
\$15,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	47	65	23	42	52	16	10	20	64	22	22	62	
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	7	50	32	16	92	7	4	1	1	14	6	12	
MEDIAN INCOME <sup>1</sup> FAMILIES . . . . .	\$4 803	\$3 913	\$2 382	\$1 856	\$4 460	\$2 084	\$2 871	\$2 908	\$3 456	\$2 779	\$2 808	\$4 180	
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$2 019	\$9 991	\$7 971	\$6 89	\$1 147	\$8 811	\$8 840	\$8 748	\$8 758	\$8 808	\$8 865	\$8 782	
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$4 334	\$3 498	\$2 944	\$1 713	\$3 781	\$2 711	\$2 527	\$2 450	\$2 986	\$2 468	\$2 515	\$2 626	
<b>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES; HEAD AN EARNER;</b>													
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18; . . . . .	180	173	234	522	767	266	280	199	175	773	180	1 012	
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	***	***	\$3 583	\$2 690	\$4 937	\$3 787	\$3 875	***	***	\$4 332	***	\$5 081	
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>													
MALE TOTAL . . . . .	2 520	2 639	3 202	8 630	8 358	4 502	4 274	2 920	2 638	10 434	2 267	13 313	
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	2 241	2 309	2 625	6 610	7 208	3 341	3 207	2 249	2 325	9 477	2 016	11 880	
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	126	238	373	1 298	727	535	667	462	520	1 366	268	1 988	
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	226	264	345	1 281	772	504	487	463	267	1 337	302	1 233	
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	151	217	327	1 026	628	501	495	374	261	911	263	1 142	
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	143	221	311	646	744	411	403	218	261	827	208	88	
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	173	197	300	504	694	455	345	240	190	860	248	938	
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	112	146	245	321	586	290	263	162	124	550	121	668	
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	142	149	245	354	561	257	247	150	189	563	123	690	
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	156	89	119	217	113	167	115	127	105	151	105	592	
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	204	125	163	206	407	117	114	87	148	385	73	575	
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	141	80	71	138	346	119	92	42	57	227	37	502	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	209	224	87	287	517	181	160	98	221	362	91	742	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	145	92	96	151	316	79	73	26	84	180	58	310	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	214	133	106	105	430	82	184	87	109	195	61	603	
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	77	139	123	76	949	77	40	60	77	173	46	360	
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$3 562	\$2 560	\$2 264	\$1 354	\$2 653	\$1 963	\$1 803	\$1 489	\$2 417	\$1 769	\$1 887	\$2 021	
FEMALE TOTAL . . . . .	2 445	2 619	3 291	9 161	8 601	4 422	4 410	2 841	2 879	10 603	2 334	10 947	
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	1 234	1 201	1 561	2 917	4 129	2 049	2 078	1 341	5 495	1 242	5 752		
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	366	473	564	1 369	1 248	771	835	512	561	2 110	583	1 453	
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	245	270	419	721	690	427	381	264	371	955	326	1 081	
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	124	115	165	252	217	256	118	127	514	122	716		
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	74	50	100	193	193	185	200	86	47	54	50	202	
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	80	30	84	71	275	100	98	81	552	24	501		
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	65	43	59	67	151	87	93	96	44	298	38	343	
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	64	94	65	138	181	85	75	53	58	283	17	305	
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	62	37	28	92	225	56	69	49	11	158	49	198	
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	48	38	49	4	122	44	28	8	33	43	16	180	
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	40	4	7	4	72	30	8	8	37	44	58	59	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	51	27	11	26	112	8	13	13	39	44	15	37	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	18	12	4	40	11	3	24	4	7	15	41		
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	16	4	8	49	3	24	4	4	4	44	41		
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	4	***	***	4	80	3	8	8	18	4	4	**	
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 024	\$7 366	\$7 758	\$5 562	\$1 115	\$7 797	\$7 768	\$8 808	\$8 648	\$8 854	\$5 588	\$1 260	
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>													
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	3 066	3 011	3 700	6 932	10 233	4 824	5 038	3 414	2 882	13 907	2 659	15 561	
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	1 860	1 468	1 352	2 626	6 245	2 187	2 639	1 722	1 318	6 466	832	6 428	
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	172	210	164	334	506	409	356	230	129	1 045	173	874	
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	211	342	527	969	862	740	546	302	321	1 558	396	1 463	
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	300	421	690	909	580	498	325	367	1 558	380	1 611		
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	242	222	510	833	681	356	499	259	385	1 324	404	2 054	
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	281	348	457	1 164	1 030	552	500	576	362	1 756	474	3 131	
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>													
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$3 834	\$2 922	\$2 338	\$1 580	\$2 832	\$2 163	\$1 989	\$1 798	\$2 880	\$2 053	\$2 142	\$3 072	
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	5 601	5 532	4 522	3 701	5 939	2 184	1 026	1 071	4 760	5 123	4 219	5 416	
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	4 050	4 661	
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 703	4 906	3 170	2 762	4 025	3 154	3 285	2 823	3 460	3 031	3 135	3 808	
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 826	2 875	1 892	2 044	2 962	2 169	2 075	2 208	3 465	2 252	2 007	3 236	
FARM LABORERS: EXCL. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	***	***	***	496	1 599	***	***	815	***	646	***	894	
LABORERS: EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	2 648	2 033	1 669	1 588	2 039	1 685	1 625	1 578	1 711	1 695	1 577	1 928	
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 707	\$8 980	\$8 841	\$1 036	\$1 351	\$1 263	\$1 442	\$1 901	\$1 590	\$8 847	\$1 737		
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 307	***	***	***	3 010	***	***	***	***	2 832	***	2 413	
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	***	***	604	***	1 747	1 582	1 793	***	***	2 036	***	1 756	
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>													
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	3 475	3 510	4 390	9 527	11 637	5 800	5 765	5 981	3 676	13 972	3 258	17 632	
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	53 254	\$3 494	\$2 715	\$1 735	\$3 204	\$2 076	\$1 987	\$1 987	\$2 479	\$1 947	\$2 013	\$2 432	
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2 679	2 541	2 896	4 689	8 527	3 874	3 351	2 700	2 146	8 862	1 987	14 009	
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$3 330	\$3 150	\$2 290	\$2 125	\$2 865	\$2 156	\$2 175	\$1 879	\$2 600	\$2 017	\$1 832	\$2 396	
SELF-Employment INCOME <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	461	610	1 041	2 619	1 852	1 168	1 848	837	737	4 155	822	2 122
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 459	\$4 546	\$3 384	\$1 264	\$3 681	\$1 799	\$1 488	\$1 832	\$2 406	\$1 518	\$2 280	\$2 212	

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

[fol. 132]

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Virginia

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

SUBJECT	NANSEMOND COUNTY	NELSON COUNTY	NEW KENT COUNTY	NORFOLK COUNTY	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	NOTTOWAY COUNTY	ORANGE COUNTY	PAGE COUNTY	PATRICK COUNTY	PITTYSYLVANIA COUNTY	POWHERMAN COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	7 159	3 084	1 048	12 281	4 165	2 534	3 648	3 187	3 976	3 790	13 509	1 290
UNDER \$1,000. . . . .	1 078	595	113	815	762	328	510	402	456	553	1 840	138
\$1,000 TO \$1,999. . . . .	942	468	122	650	836	401	592	419	462	543	2 149	209
\$2,000 TO \$2,999. . . . .	1 118	504	126	993	735	440	505	402	599	603	2 006	198
\$3,000 TO \$3,999. . . . .	890	399	181	1 223	593	402	447	446	668	608	2 094	169
\$4,000 TO \$4,999. . . . .	960	328	1 349	418	241	428	320	586	489	1 620	183	130
\$5,000 TO \$5,999. . . . .	690	289	1 456	256	222	356	374	404	341	1 600	1 037	1 346
\$6,000 TO \$6,999. . . . .	502	184	63	417	88	128	228	244	304	283	996	45
\$7,000 TO \$7,999. . . . .	341	127	62	1 021	138	120	188	200	180	150	551	58
\$8,000 TO \$8,999. . . . .	194	64	49	763	69	45	179	148	94	108	352	48
\$9,000 TO \$9,999. . . . .	129	32	25	542	74	73	85	60	85	43	245	30
\$10,000 TO \$14,999. . . . .	243	94	54	1 236	66	57	125	107	98	66	304	44
\$15,000 TO \$24,999. . . . .	73	28	21	359	59	52	19	26	28	15	104	16
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	20	93	7	81	24	24	16	2	12	9	304	5
MEDIAN INCOME <sup>1</sup> FAMILIES . . . . .	\$3 486	\$3 088	\$3 901	\$5 590	\$2 659	\$3 241	\$3 485	\$3 831	\$3 705	\$3 322	\$3 363	\$3 592
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$8 853	\$8 794	\$3 100	\$1 237	\$9 900	\$8 853	\$1 368	\$8 852	\$8 848	\$8 817	\$8 851	\$8 868
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$2 939	\$2 741	\$3 600	\$5 275	\$2 113	\$2 937	\$3 039	\$3 290	\$3 323	\$3 094	\$3 104	\$2 933
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES; HEAD AN EARNER <sup>2</sup>												
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	716	282	145	1 826	395	230	450	325	368	459	1 569	135
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$4 955	\$4 500	***	\$5 954	\$3 489	\$3 842	\$4 819	\$5 164	\$4 757	\$3 949	\$4 129	***
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	9 845	4 516	1 611	16 210	5 688	3 595	5 168	4 430	5 409	5 356	19 348	3 047
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	8 343	3 813	1 386	14 456	3 184	3 443	4 417	3 693	4 727	4 652	16 594	2 647
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	1 098	573	149	1 103	898	443	687	318	658	661	2 301	952
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	1 043	573	104	797	773	415	559	401	571	624	2 157	271
\$1,000 TO \$1,499. . . . .	650	486	118	748	695	384	411	348	549	527	787	183
\$1,500 TO \$1,999. . . . .	715	323	82	640	513	334	384	318	365	441	1 531	225
\$2,000 TO \$2,499. . . . .	859	385	166	815	444	320	421	383	417	489	1 666	196
\$2,500 TO \$2,999. . . . .	717	294	107	682	243	250	289	267	347	353	1 171	148
\$3,000 TO \$3,499. . . . .	651	254	95	879	314	250	309	299	391	473	1 432	110
\$3,500 TO \$3,999. . . . .	409	156	86	680	188	159	199	331	323	296	1 040	106
\$4,000 TO \$4,499. . . . .	579	75	1 327	229	117	277	207	305	190	806	100	120
\$4,500 TO \$4,999. . . . .	300	146	71	508	116	126	162	114	207	152	307	58
\$5,000 TO \$5,999. . . . .	527	206	82	2 288	197	117	271	248	338	158	749	90
\$6,000 TO \$6,999. . . . .	396	110	52	1 570	127	72	139	63	174	98	437	95
\$7,000 TO \$7,999. . . . .	245	57	78	1 479	151	126	274	164	190	81	396	31
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	197	75	680	113	101	89	98	72	50	228	228	53
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 411	\$1 926	\$2 461	\$4 379	\$1 556	\$2 072	\$2 180	\$2 617	\$2 480	\$2 002	\$2 086	\$1 275
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	10 478	4 430	1 444	16 737	6 110	3 661	5 559	4 644	5 759	5 342	19 585	1 682
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	5 261	1 889	614	7 626	3 735	1 711	2 876	2 339	3 100	2 634	9 236	885
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	2 043	771	259	2 354	1 586	804	970	644	1 107	821	3 308	294
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	1 068	358	100	1 341	885	403	604	397	629	367	1 722	148
\$1,000 TO \$1,499. . . . .	560	159	61	795	497	97	342	270	271	290	900	132
\$1,500 TO \$1,999. . . . .	408	127	28	604	304	76	271	158	298	243	603	48
\$2,000 TO \$2,499. . . . .	456	109	21	543	145	67	236	260	366	342	628	70
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	222	115	35	461	161	50	101	137	240	194	594	44
\$3,000 TO \$3,499. . . . .	153	78	30	386	66	45	107	136	109	151	739	32
\$3,500 TO \$3,999. . . . .	143	83	16	321	71	70	109	76	53	97	362	34
\$4,000 TO \$4,499. . . . .	147	36	33	462	26	16	27	47	23	33	185	35
\$4,500 TO \$4,999. . . . .	16	12	5	137	14	20	18	25	19	5	47	7
\$5,000 TO \$5,999. . . . .	20	22	12	150	20	12	56	15	13	33	58	14
\$6,000 TO \$6,999. . . . .	16	8	4	59	18	4	18	16	8	17	3	4
\$7,000 TO \$7,999. . . . .	4	7	8	50	4	4	13	6	11	31	2	1
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	12	1	1	8	7	10	7	7	1	18	*	*
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$ 775	\$ 742	\$ 740	\$ 1 074	\$ 659	\$ 564	\$ 887	\$ 1 145	\$ 852	\$ 1 222	\$ 880	\$ 1 002
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959. . . . .	12 466	4 681	1 659	19 807	7 798	3 979	6 077	5 314	6 523	6 426	24 130	2 487
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	5 913	2 482	912	11 643	2 850	1 306	3 088	3 236	3 184	2 749	11 724	1 080
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	782	305	130	974	480	223	381	335	344	570	1 978	201
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	1 379	493	162	1 959	865	475	537	567	544	905	2 516	331
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	1 382	605	165	1 351	995	622	593	421	696	981	2 378	320
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	1 227	396	150	1 610	1 092	610	620	432	691	662	2 524	288
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	1 783	640	120	2 270	1 516	653	858	523	1 084	619	3 008	258
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$2 608	\$2 274	\$2 917	\$4 745	\$1 714	\$2 314	\$2 516	\$2 925	\$2 928	\$2 251	\$2 355	\$2 334
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WORKS . . . . .	5 134	4 535	467	6 467	4 282	5 226	5 402	5 593	5 111	4 239	4 451	**
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS . . . . .	1 476	979	122	2 150	2 232	1 366	1 587	2 042	1 182	1 500	1 596	1 256
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 670	3 322	411	8 541	2 210	2 946	3 405	3 318	3 341	2 295	3 297	3 921
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 594	2 026	2 363	4 220	1 522	2 178	2 315	2 867	2 840	2 546	2 853	2 196
FARM LABORERS, EXC., UNPAID & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	730	823	1 323	1 250	934	1 752	1 787	1 332	1 772	1 582	1 605	1 644
LABORERS, EXC. FARM AND MINE . . . . .	2 193	1 416	1 630	2 496	1 352	1 752	1 757	1 772	1 582	1 605	1 644	***
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	\$1 101	\$1 477	\$1 337	\$1 809	\$8 873	\$1 321	\$1 853	\$1 731	\$2 058	\$1 765	\$1 494	
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 340	***	***	2 726	1 882	***	2 486	2 401	2 114	***	2 328	***
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 456	1 542	***	1 306	844	551	1 837	2 333	2 060	2 240	2 599	***
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	13 604	5 702	2 000	22 084	8 890	4 805	7 203	5 932	7 827	7 286	25 830	3 532
NUMBER OF RECEIPIENTS . . . . .	\$2 301	\$2 165	\$2 753	\$3 563	\$1 851	\$2 346	\$2 355	\$2 691	\$2 264	\$2 066	\$2 151	\$1 739
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	10 614	3 894	1 396	17 994	6 507	3 108	5 061	4 232	5 580	4 882	16 955	1 857
WAGES OR SALARIES . . . . .	\$2 200	\$2 247	\$2 703	\$3 461	\$1 610	\$2 345	\$2 286	\$2 520	\$2 324	\$2 200	\$2 227	\$2 578
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	2 103	1 037	295	2 118	1 397	1 097	1 201	978	1 081	1 824	6 959	609
NUMBER OF RECEIPIENTS . . . . .	\$2 475	\$2 068	\$4 080	\$4 299	\$2 426	\$1 973	\$2 511	\$3 060	\$2 283	\$1 632	\$1 836	\$2 301

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where have is less than 200)

SUBJECT	PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY	PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY	PULASKI COUNTY	RAPPA-HANNOCK COUNTY	RICHMOND COUNTY	ROANOKE COUNTY	ROCK-BRIDGE COUNTY	ROCK-INGHAM COUNTY	RUSSELL COUNTY	SCOTT COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	3 235	3 871	11 174	17 253	6 757	1 287	1 585	15 472	5 547	9 921	6 100	6 201
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	510	237	462	1 668	699	216	222	683	577	778	1 157	1 408
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	492	218	577	805	712	208	246	931	634	1 126	1 015	1 191
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	595	427	969	1 355	872	243	221	1 336	643	1 542	941	787
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	405	517	1 244	1 676	879	188	209	1 813	798	1 580	732	622
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	309	616	1 582	1 971	777	136	182	2 119	694	1 403	595	590
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	221	459	1 651	2 095	773	124	149	2 000	548	1 419	419	360
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	196	399	1 347	1 595	544	77	84	1 747	481	658	451	375
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	153	264	904	1 418	394	25	60	1 317	372	412	279	243
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	92	235	726	1 078	281	8	43	1 017	199	322	161	132
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	100	94	499	864	173	19	15	657	173	223	113	89
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	205	299	1 821	306	23	47	1 268	315	422	187	166	
\$15,000 TO \$19,999 . . . . .	36	75	192	252	116	16	59	365	85	141	37	35
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	10	29	41	287	29	8	4	191	28	115	4	4
MEDIAN INCOME <sup>1</sup> FAMILIES . . . . .	\$3 043	\$4 868	\$5 468	\$5 517	\$4 222	\$2 903	\$3 352	\$5 409	\$4 175	\$3 971	\$2 933	\$2 637
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$6 656	\$1 585	\$1 675	\$1 635	\$1 204	\$8 826	\$7 718	\$8 885	\$8 683	\$7 742	\$7 708	\$7 552
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$1 844	\$2 770	\$4 155	\$4 129	\$3 849	\$2 559	\$2 938	\$4 803	\$2 481	\$3 354	\$2 752	\$2 391
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES <sup>2</sup> ; HEAD AN EARNER . . . . .												
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	360	715	2 167	3 220	931	125	145	2 471	811	1 451	719	655
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$4 573	\$4 979	\$5 711	\$5 956	\$4 805	***	***	\$5 629	\$5 081	\$4 200	\$3 753	\$3 679
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	4 750	9 326	17 726	25 787	9 143	1 967	2 338	21 635	9 508	13 797	8 921	8 931
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	4 205	8 357	16 768	23 791	7 707	1 716	2 053	19 112	8 396	12 165	7 299	7 115
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	762	820	1 883	2 798	316	503	2 150	1 602	1 347	1 114	1 446	
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	686	751	1 021	1 893	772	240	295	1 288	1 199	1 200	1 344	1 292
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	360	1 623	2 076	2 581	675	285	245	1 102	702	1 116	764	905
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	426	618	1 098	1 416	430	185	202	918	571	981	503	612
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	451	591	1 133	1 454	727	152	181	1 145	567	1 200	646	476
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	243	545	1 062	1 192	619	97	155	995	404	1 061	441	293
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	292	619	1 285	1 388	627	131	198	1 320	611	1 107	431	333
\$3,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	157	371	757	1 059	711	122	157	507	755	257	306	
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	159	522	1 278	1 613	556	87	73	1 501	349	738	301	300
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	84	297	977	1 173	464	32	40	1 241	327	463	181	267
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	213	556	1 929	2 669	757	67	106	2 114	485	801	392	553
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	115	373	1 137	1 773	277	22	47	1 414	306	315	425	375
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	200	459	1 473	2 360	355	12	55	1 604	351	430	386	257
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	94	232	601	1 787	241	19	4	1 023	264	449	105	64
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 846	\$2 310	\$3 444	\$3 754	\$2 901	\$1 546	\$2 012	\$3 742	\$1 994	\$2 545	\$1 914	\$1 679
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	5 576	4 973	14 204	22 597	9 996	1 852	2 214	21 941	8 002	14 515	8 732	9 233
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	3 191	2 053	6 357	10 124	5 188	885	1 152	11 161	4 034	7 576	2 827	2 798
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	1 281	677	1 604	3 296	1 533	422	534	3 048	1 173	2 346	1 118	1 171
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	726	368	1 151	1 749	945	182	261	1 943	798	1 522	654	501
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	273	628	1 059	1 650	953	485	577	1 122	402	907	215	221
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	242	594	945	1 459	675	57	47	1 122	350	724	185	161
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	196	117	521	714	547	61	78	1 063	207	607	192	130
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	142	119	361	483	370	30	52	791	197	427	78	72
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	101	141	361	618	294	33	32	813	400	347	145	181
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	39	68	327	463	109	18	8	366	120	146	67	63
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	41	59	253	255	178	60	4	343	47	49	22	87
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	16	59	222	221	235	18	4	180	44	67	36	32
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	16	70	177	211	11	4	4	67	16	35	21	26
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	24	20	61	95	31	4	4	87	5	44	21	28
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	4	12	12	72	12	7	4	44	24	8	4	4*
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$7 17	\$9 75	\$1 326	\$1 009	\$1 127	\$8 556	\$8 580	\$1 263	\$1 057	\$8 974	\$7 26	\$7 26
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	6 299	10 046	21 426	31 488	11 042	2 224	2 801	25 356	10 969	17 667	8 179	8 260
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	2 761	6 150	13 919	20 152	5 978	1 075	1 183	14 467	4 880	9 111	3 368	3 234
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	342	633	1 055	1 670	734	161	203	1 506	737	1 004	656	540
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	721	698	1 513	2 044	962	249	335	2 170	1 001	1 569	1 189	1 167
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	566	781	1 624	2 226	1 065	197	379	2 077	914	1 980	1 170	1 196
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	567	767	1 623	2 355	1 024	154	243	1 932	876	1 673	854	994
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	1 342	1 017	1 692	2 861	1 279	368	458	3 204	2 561	2 330	912	1 139
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$2 198	\$3 929	\$4 407	\$5 102	\$3 282	\$1 869	\$2 354	\$4 257	\$3 105	\$2 875	\$2 258	\$1 961
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 525	6 123	5 877	8 290	5 010	4 010	4 227	5 860	4 267	5 240	4 450	4 125
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	1 053	1 841	2 153	1 728	1 440	1 333	1 720	1 361	2 079	1 060	1 343	
CRAFTSMEN; FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 398	5 252	5 302	5 454	4 059	3 386	3 234	4 199	3 500	3 302	3 844	4 135
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 126	3 383	3 725	4 030	2 982	1 738	3 645	3 854	3 042	2 701	3 345	
FARM LABORERS, EXC. UNPAID & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	1 ***	1 220	2 199	2 804	1 250	***	1 827	2 068	1 563	2 122	1 591	1 715
LABORERS: EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	1 654	1 995	2 199	2 132	2 084	***	1 827	2 068	1 563	2 122	1 591	1 715
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 420	\$1 732	\$2 292	\$1 600	\$1 855	\$8 896	\$1 168	\$2 159	\$1 750	\$1 534	\$1 604	\$1 896
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 176	2 613	3 273	3 036	2 422	***	***	2 857	2 253	2 025	***	2 729
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 007	***	1 081	1 986	***	***	***	2 223	3 018	1 784	1 794	
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	7 396	10 410	22 945	33 915	12 985	2 601	3 185	30 203	12 430	19 741	10 126	9 913
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	82 003	82 031	53 392	53 782	82 664	51 828	81 988	83 419	82 437	82 636	82 296	82 204
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5 080	9 376	20 077	29 154	9 917	1 841	2 236	23 094	9 350	14 249	6 502	5 820
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 879	\$2 673	\$3 336	\$3 499	\$2 722	\$1 800	\$1 905	\$3 522	\$2 357	\$2 384	\$2 643	\$2 654
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1 308	1 142	1 830	3 189	1 373	384	649	2 739	1 958	4 409	2 416	2 935
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	82 541	\$2 614	\$3 473	\$5 103	\$2 868	\$1 357	\$2 206	\$4 434	\$2 047	\$3 008	\$1 332	\$1 303

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SH

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200.]

SUBJECT	SHENAN-	SMYTH	SOUTH-	SPOTSYL-	STAFFORD	SURRY	SUSSEX	TAZEWELL	WARREN	WASH-	WEST-	WISE
	DOAH COUNTY	COUNTY	AMPTON COUNTY	VANIA COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	COUNTY	INGTON COUNTY	MORE- LAND COUNTY	COUNTY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	5 758	7 327	6 026	3 387	4 210	1 405	2 667	10 619	3 813	9 381	2 569	10 135
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	520	734	1 120	328	243	219	640	1 373	262	1 395	447	1 494
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	753	876	1 056	261	278	312	411	1 425	301	1 468	392	1 511
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	891	957	988	353	267	407	480	1 586	390	1 570	427	1 513
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	932	1 711	599	490	559	160	386	1 598	431	1 317	366	1 481
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	815	1 126	566	670	703	144	239	1 322	713	1 402	316	1 086
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	568	803	426	374	569	121	179	1 266	475	779	171	1 051
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	379	545	335	284	451	66	91	752	381	490	162	775
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	287	383	315	221	313	47	99	373	237	363	81	470
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	172	245	210	144	208	23	45	292	266	276	50	295
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	128	169	76	85	152	46	197	160	162	347	34	235
\$10,000 TO \$10,999 . . . . .	264	211	285	94	209	26	371	105	300	61	366	
\$15,000 TO \$20,999 . . . . .	60	66	133	49	61	11	95	57	31	43	122	
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	31	45	39	4	16	**	7	75	28	28	16	20
MEDIAN INCOME FAMILIES . . . . .	\$3 812	\$3 940	\$2 964	\$4 375	\$4 821	\$2 694	\$2 581	\$3 622	\$4 790	\$3 347	\$3 051	\$3 450
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$927	\$966	\$955	\$883	\$1 397	\$800	\$846	\$752	\$950	\$694	\$847	\$766
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$3 361	\$3 681	\$2 626	\$4 125	\$4 588	\$2 347	\$2 356	\$3 278	\$4 432	\$2 934	\$2 641	\$3 135
<b>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, HEAD AN EARNER, TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18.</b>												
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	601	884	638	462	634	137	203	1 256	518	978	246	1 086
<b>MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .</b>												
\$4 195	\$4 422	\$4 840	\$4 685	\$4 793	***	\$3 559	\$4 379	\$5 148	\$4 222	\$3 857	\$4 481	
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	7 697	10 884	9 076	4 658	5 717	2 049	3 909	14 646	5 116	13 157	3 708	14 044
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	6 980	8 984	7 937	4 040	4 956	1 816	3 220	12 005	4 467	11 107	3 273	11 342
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	803	1 258	1 775	368	376	307	595	1 594	424	1 375	592	1 584
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	871	917	1 070	286	277	303	561	1 349	316	1 784	482	1 319
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	592	666	896	301	240	215	356	1 036	306	1 146	376	965
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	614	697	593	237	283	201	283	875	265	922	327	826
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	743	791	622	415	356	158	303	1 143	260	929	279	1 018
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	527	561	342	237	354	97	205	87	297	760	230	650
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	626	735	546	376	442	112	256	867	112	749	219	528
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	394	681	344	249	462	65	122	559	286	792	138	487
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	521	774	334	500	545	91	134	658	531	792	151	706
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	281	516	169	419	450	38	98	601	326	521	118	485
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	340	572	439	319	526	111	154	1 110	371	585	127	1 032
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	186	290	286	138	354	43	49	542	250	282	78	700
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	338	318	401	143	279	52	83	560	294	372	81	639
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	151	208	276	54	125	23	35	324	167	148	75	203
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 414	\$2 645	\$1 692	\$3 235	\$3 785	\$1 706	\$1 673	\$2 529	\$3 490	\$2 176	\$1 785	\$2 480
<b>FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .</b>												
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	8 285	11 349	9 059	4 573	5 536	2 007	4 043	15 441	5 336	13 558	3 694	14 945
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	4 656	4 789	4 660	1 886	2 639	789	1 705	5 834	2 816	5 512	2 025	5 387
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	1 530	1 574	2 337	423	456	881	1 970	939	1 883	967	2 041	
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	900	917	784	357	442	124	306	1 331	507	1 151	435	1 223
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	555	667	327	159	361	51	161	626	301	733	184	355
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	469	527	135	87	387	37	461	211	459	56	379	
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	518	458	238	226	290	34	69	472	185	429	107	229
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	213	374	158	121	189	32	40	308	124	274	51	122
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	178	282	177	148	111	15	75	236	120	228	55	226
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	136	108	134	92	131	22	48	163	118	222	57	186
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	43	80	80	31	59	4	16	101	127	132	39	195
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	35	35	40	8	61	7	17	32	73	50	20	35
\$6,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	27	32	61	16	60	10	36	55	23	24	59	
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	11	12	20	4	11	4	3	37	16	29	**	48
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	20	21	8	12	19	**	4	32	30	16	9	68
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	21	10	20	8	15	**	24	10	16	12	**	
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$ 943	\$ 947	\$ 499	\$ 1 129	\$ 1 352	\$ 433	\$ 484	\$ 856	\$ 963	\$ 879	\$ 552	\$ 767
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	9 966	11 371	11 337	5 142	6 867	2 283	4 541	14 219	6 310	13 979	4 532	12 326
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	5 305	5 750	5 084	3 093	4 109	999	2 175	6 205	3 595	7 283	1 611	5 481
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	563	760	818	361	430	181	335	817	361	797	333	1 035
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	941	1 102	1 292	489	606	264	387	1 641	517	1 367	509	1 221
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	926	1 188	1 226	457	543	234	474	2 232	553	1 635	671	1 431
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	895	1 213	1 093	347	530	270	508	1 545	498	1 212	484	1 359
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	1 336	1 358	1 624	395	649	355	662	1 779	786	1 685	924	1 799
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$2 727	\$3 089	\$2 162	\$3 561	\$4 169	\$1 805	\$2 015	\$3 125	\$3 744	\$2 536	\$1 926	\$3 277
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 646	5 018	5 617	4 979	4 450	\$1 880	4 042	5 231	5 644	4 646	4 620	4 357
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	1 733	1 193	1 283	1	1	**	2 205	1 202	1 077	1 224	1 554	**
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 155	3 753	3 585	4 224	4 527	2 **	3 262	4 033	4 448	3 337	3 260	4 196
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 113	3 180	2 698	4 036	3 978	2 219	2 277	2 829	3 759	2 978	1 759	3 082
FARM LABORERS, EXCL. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	1 160	806	789	***	***	791	816	610	***	873	906	**
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	1 835	2 429	1 734	2 218	3 136	***	1 723	1 597	2 092	2 127	1 359	1 507
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 640	\$1 684	\$ 204	\$1 819	\$ 657	\$ 656	\$ 1 405	\$1 627	\$ 851	\$ 1 280		
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 030	2 052	2 471	2 962	2 639	**	**	2 298	2 336	2 243	**	2 315
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 905	2 188	758	2 052	2 079	**	**	1 936	2 688	2 048	**	1 535
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	11 645	13 773	12 597	5 926	7 595	2 605	4 925	17 929	7 283	16 619	5 298	16 729
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 394	\$2 574	\$2 192	\$2 758	\$3 180	\$1 882	\$1 846	\$2 669	\$3 040	\$2 251	\$2 029	\$2 551
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	8 363	10 059	9 050	4 542	6 194	1 717	3 335	12 238	5 595	10 841	3 642	10 643
MEAN INCOME . . .												

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## General Social and Economic Characteristics

48-205

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where have less than 200)

SUBJECT	WYTHE COUNTY	YORK COUNTY	ALEX-ANDRIA CITY	BRISTOL CITY	BUENA VISTA CITY	CHAR-LOTTEVILLE CITY	CLIFTON FORGE CITY	COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	COVING-TON CITY	DAN-VILLE CITY	FALLS CHURCH CITY	FREDER-ICKSBURG CITY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>												
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	5 338	5 322	24 001	4 127	1 494	7 581	1 391	2 700	2 971	12 174	2 559	3 166
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	653	217	537	326	55	404	114	39	140	776	50	204
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	911	362	744	429	120	544	94	112	169	1 053	40	189
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	909	519	1 301	537	197	761	133	155	181	1 285	61	248
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	834	665	1 677	525	215	913	152	244	260	1 615	74	350
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	722	690	2 199	500	249	809	156	258	265	1 186	135	417
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	428	684	2 616	572	933	205	413	495	1 549	1 549	45	420
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	306	528	2 662	350	175	729	160	371	407	1 277	256	336
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	143	433	2 263	263	113	587	93	321	213	972	256	225
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	121	317	1 919	186	65	344	91	219	188	653	267	190
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	56	210	1 585	138	73	333	42	160	136	423	215	158
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	113	588	4 850	213	80	649	118	364	269	656	708	272
\$15,000 AND OVER . . . . .	52	93	1 597	36	24	245	30	44	221	230	93	52
MEDIAN INCOME <sup>1</sup> FAMILIES . . . . .	93 235	5 304	\$7 207	84 456	\$4 805	\$5 192	55 217	\$6 358	\$5 546	\$4 883	\$8 721	\$5 305
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$ 816	\$ 1 586	\$ 3 472	\$ 747	\$ 827	\$ 1 486	\$ 1 387	\$ 2 419	\$ 2 000	\$ 1 234	\$ 3 060	\$ 7 13
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$2 911	\$4 614	\$8 115	\$3 245	\$4 068	\$8 036	\$4 204	\$5 997	\$3 216	\$3 978	\$8 065	\$2 784
<b>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, HEAD AN EARNER.</b>												
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	641	993	3 705	485	197	952	133	417	526	1 510	496	363
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$3 905	\$5 671	\$7 527	\$4 948	***	\$5 742	***	\$6 193	\$5 770	\$5 785	\$8 548	\$5 885
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	7 216	7 416	30 592	5 376	2 022	10 518	1 796	3 280	3 800	14 945	3 231	4 166
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	6 126	6 393	20 247	4 616	1 704	9 704	1 583	3 040	3 645	13 592	2 938	3 785
\$1 TO \$109 OR LOSS . . . . .	896	389	1 329	356	144	908	57	76	177	1 207	196	244
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	776	350	1 001	359	127	996	92	121	185	1 177	76	280
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	716	556	1 169	363	138	628	88	140	138	915	93	184
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	590	463	1 063	357	125	614	126	68	207	771	70	208
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	664	534	1 249	449	103	844	55	150	178	1 236	63	306
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	496	338	1 185	361	103	691	73	91	155	1 004	55	209
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	493	520	1 656	356	177	607	122	160	203	1 133	78	333
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	289	318	964	317	94	673	120	220	225	171	109	258
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	302	509	1 835	298	191	664	120	259	412	1 139	133	319
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	191	382	1 810	270	152	483	100	244	292	62	144	312
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	263	890	3 548	394	174	777	226	554	596	1 078	273	383
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	194	587	2 760	220	99	466	128	349	304	665	299	257
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	159	661	4 325	283	49	665	162	368	296	587	673	348
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	125	269	3 906	225	21	688	62	89	89	595	676	174
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 075	\$3 836	\$5 118	\$3 055	\$3 451	\$3 141	\$4 069	\$4 824	\$4 314	\$3 172	\$6 599	\$3 807
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	8 236	6 896	36 381	7 115	2 408	11 525	2 187	3 572	4 233	18 638	3 602	6 396
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	3 876	3 193	21 150	4 003	1 321	7 687	1 143	2 075	2 165	12 910	2 010	4 095
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	1 229	991	3 331	1 174	355	1 483	293	330	460	2 593	383	1 392
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	803	613	2 612	777	209	1 299	246	332	458	2 547	314	847
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	804	581	1 780	340	125	428	121	210	214	1 124	195	410
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	520	377	1 193	436	690	127	169	156	1 126	141	356	
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	346	254	1 637	419	113	691	103	195	139	1 067	142	284
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	126	107	1 199	215	93	513	77	168	113	1 287	114	193
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	140	125	1 594	155	146	556	61	185	147	1 129	98	185
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	90	175	1 444	151	73	438	40	181	148	661	132	214
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	45	159	1 835	100	76	335	43	149	151	432	117	41
\$5,000 AND OVER . . . . .	25	93	1 124	56	12	229	17	80	49	158	73	46
\$5,000 AND OVER . . . . .	32	94	1 528	57	117	33	32	12	37	113	157	44
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	26	8	586	32	***	98	4	12	12	106	52	4
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	12	4	241	16	4	74	4	***	34	27	24	
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$ 941	\$ 994	\$2 400	\$1 066	\$1 386	\$1 555	\$1 135	\$1 990	\$1 310	\$1 408	\$1 901	\$ 887
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	8 384	9 068	44 805	7 304	2 789	15 221	2 119	4 620	4 905	23 031	4 458	6 900
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	4 008	5 601	29 219	3 581	1 397	8 471	1 289	3 158	3 108	12 823	3 046	3 714
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	533	399	2 387	533	199	922	116	189	260	1 284	204	301
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	920	654	3 257	854	359	1 286	228	322	476	1 912	243	483
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	1 067	824	3 185	672	302	1 260	178	394	389	2 210	312	632
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	871	754	3 219	622	218	1 294	126	267	317	2 128	246	655
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	985	826	3 538	1 042	314	1 988	182	330	355	2 674	407	1 115
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$2 285	\$4 506	\$5 338	\$3 467	\$3 649	\$3 588	\$4 533	\$5 173	\$4 666	\$3 399	\$6 716	\$4 169
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 683	6 362	7 700	5 773	4 906	5 706	6 580	6 035	5 127	5 431	8 472	6 205
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377	1 377
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 152	5 360	5 379	3 930	3 734	3 855	5 314	5 342	5 451	3 933	6 462	4 668
FARM LABORERS, EXCL. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	2 456	4 180	4 227	2 899	3 673	3 013	3 477	4 277	4 503	3 025	3 664	
LABORERS: EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	908	1 263	2 652	2 120	***	2 082	***	***	3 397	1 991	***	2 957
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 510	\$1 569	\$3 277	\$1 783	\$2 191	\$2 050	\$1 909	\$2 779	\$2 138	\$2 090	\$2 709	\$1 571
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 035	3 256	3 839	2 250	2 740	2 740	3 235	2 382	2 680	3 435	2 258	
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 686	1 061	2 416	2 129	2 821	2 020	***	3 541	2 567	***	2 096	
<b>TYPE OF INCOME<sup>2</sup></b>												
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	10 030	9 976	49 390	8 619	3 120	17 391	2 706	5 119	5 630	26 502	4 988	7 880
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	52 188	\$3 410	\$4 607	\$2 909	\$2 706	\$3 369	\$3 244	\$3 935	\$3 472	\$2 884	\$5 347	\$2 870
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	6 914	8 170	42 675	6 766	2 534	14 021	1 960	4 277	4 583	21 307	4 164	6 263
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	82 166	\$3 537	\$6 502	\$2 718	\$2 730	\$2 989	\$3 527	\$3 816	\$3 571	\$2 756	\$5 253	\$2 794
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1 804	1 056	2 885	687	258	1 516	199	432	390	2 177	388	690
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	82 088	\$2 406	\$5 038	\$3 105	\$3 002	\$5 228	***	\$5 713	\$4 036	\$4 282	\$6 775	\$3 475

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

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Virginia

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Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

SUBJECT	GALAX CITY	HAMPTON CITY	HARRISON-BURG CITY	HOPEWELL CITY	LYNCHBURG CITY	MARTINSVILLE CITY	NORFOLK CITY	NORTON CITY	PETERSBURG CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>										
ALL FAMILIES . . . . .	1 450	21 599	2 778	4 598	13 763	4 668	26 859	69 639	1 260	9 160
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	77	721	184	220	666	204	1 170	8 363	153	883
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	148	931	210	267	939	324	1 676	5 518	168	808
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	267	1 650	262	325	1 253	528	2 381	5 273	165	1 295
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	206	2 117	352	562	1 624	737	3 777	5 359	1 259	2 730
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	213	2 502	270	534	1 645	609	2 979	7 612	108	1 053
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	126	2 839	351	686	1 789	448	3 224	7 706	140	917
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	110	2 515	336	573	1 401	482	2 911	6 404	100	764
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	72	2 013	226	473	1 129	334	2 097	5 066	67	592
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	44	1 706	163	332	882	275	1 682	3 846	63	351
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	32	1 330	88	228	583	194	1 355	2 706	47	425
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	89	2 560	456	1 397	419	3 160	6 030	65	659	1 659
\$15,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	36	333	104	44	375	737	1 281	16	202	231
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	30	143	63	4	220	103	280	673	12	65
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES . . . . .	\$4 127	\$6 000	\$5 276	\$5 724	\$5 472	\$5 219	\$5 619	\$4 894	\$3 918	\$4 406
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	***	\$1 599	\$7 759	\$1 857	\$8 985	\$1 900	\$1 783	\$1 748	\$1 391	\$1 141
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$3 747	\$5 090	\$2 613	\$5 306	\$4 239	\$4 522	\$4 313	\$3 078	\$3 434	\$3 462
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER . . . . .										
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	173	3 942	381	677	1 731	662	3 980	8 468	146	1 028
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	***	\$6 250	\$6 062	\$6 464	\$6 426	\$6 100	\$6 552	\$5 975	***	\$5 510
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>										
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	1 720	31 402	3 525	6 023	17 737	6 185	41 001	115 046	1 507	11 822
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	1 523	27 980	3 100	5 392	16 105	5 543	37 379	107 307	1 325	10 096
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	98	1 479	308	408	1 160	413	2 136	5 883	157	726
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	126	1 715	201	280	1 280	350	2 183	7 478	151	843
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	119	1 901	174	273	947	308	3 672	13 393	104	865
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	117	1 247	171	246	955	318	1 900	9 702	77	655
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	149	1 797	234	305	1 344	611	2 221	8 275	114	1 099
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	177	1 651	257	193	1 068	447	2 345	6 964	89	837
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	116	1 412	206	306	1 259	225	2 455	8 813	765	725
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	121	1 462	248	352	981	353	2 035	8 805	51	736
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	77	1 876	201	345	1 237	432	2 654	6 823	62	616
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	57	1 587	161	375	870	245	2 169	4 765	57	501
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	120	3 377	257	861	1 683	382	4 373	10 559	171	864
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	54	2 569	232	713	845	335	3 234	6 264	55	470
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	88	3 626	267	601	1 274	352	3 629	8 190	91	606
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	102	1 851	212	174	202	180	2 176	5 115	67	496
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$2 931	\$4 243	\$3 468	\$4 537	\$3 520	\$3 301	\$3 888	\$3 120	\$2 662	\$3 016
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	2 030	29 638	5 530	6 289	22 512	6 957	37 394	100 347	1 886	14 195
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	1 221	14 664	3 693	2 987	16 713	4 262	18 643	54 518	947	8 495
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	270	3 640	1 052	742	3 114	682	4 729	13 540	300	1 939
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	235	2 777	703	474	2 677	700	3 627	10 904	157	1 717
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	134	1 216	375	561	1 144	343	2 407	14 185	146	2 616
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	149	1 216	375	205	1 535	421	566	4 773	72	709
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	163	1 003	386	229	1 776	394	1 261	3 919	61	770
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	98	870	201	172	1 122	332	1 012	2 868	49	421
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	89	786	121	192	840	208	1 063	2 583	57	513
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	29	803	97	206	669	164	853	2 294	55	510
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	8	808	78	166	314	209	750	2 297	22	326
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	21	353	381	115	159	189	587	1 371	4	370
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	8	506	69	262	708	208	1 525	10	124	388
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	8	189	30	12	118	67	168	536	6	85
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	4	111	35	11	125	32	173	580	6	116
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	4	35	15	4	53	18	62	257	40	38
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$1 379	\$1 292	\$1 091	\$1 352	\$1 389	\$1 542	\$1 211	\$1 195	\$1 057	\$1 268
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>										
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	2 413	37 693	6 211	7 380	26 130	8 697	51 162	143 989	1 902	15 569
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	1 437	24 454	3 215	4 694	14 884	5 192	31 463	93 194	1 115	9 262
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	156	1 757	283	404	1 939	573	2 889	7 103	88	866
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	204	2 871	446	528	2 671	814	4 037	9 969	121	1 852
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	224	2 716	576	527	2 101	758	4 361	10 895	200	1 849
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	175	2 673	599	513	1 850	604	3 697	10 362	122	1 097
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	217	3 222	1 092	714	2 685	760	4 515	12 466	256	1 443
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>										
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$3 186	\$5 041	\$7 731	\$5 004	\$3 898	\$3 461	\$4 691	\$4 394	\$3 463	\$3 370
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	5 922	6 474	5 949	6 154	6 735	7 114	7 216	6 403	5 213	5 983
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	3 160	5 490	3 278	5 813	4 087	4 146	5 207	5 125	3 827	5 416
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 685	4 326	3 209	4 767	3 079	2 902	4 102	3 384	2 833	3 889
FARM LABORERS, EXCL. UNPAID & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE . . . . .	***	2 335	***	3 050	2 091	2 138	2 597	2 829	***	2 184
FE female: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 785	\$2 006	\$1 680	\$2 213	\$1 938	\$2 008	\$1 736	\$1 688	\$1 623	\$1 813
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 917	2 954	2 056	3 300	2 611	2 794	3 109	2 888	***	2 733
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 328	2 076	2 238	2 027	2 433	1 403	1 268	1 268	2 132	1 355
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>										
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2 784	42 614	6 883	8 379	30 818	9 805	56 022	161 825	2 282	18 594
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$3 189	\$3 769	\$3 079	\$3 514	\$3 285	\$3 626	\$3 610	\$3 236	\$2 927	\$2 883
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2 171	35 671	5 516	6 912	24 142	8 031	48 333	135 549	1 680	14 600
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	\$3 219	\$3 835	\$2 678	\$3 688	\$3 190	\$3 362	\$3 511	\$3 102	\$2 707	\$2 799
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	267	2 679	801	557	2 371	907	3 751	11 286	210	1 150
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$3 464	\$4 331	\$5 079	\$3 292	\$5 122	\$5 657	\$5 029	\$4 447	\$6 607	\$5 251
MEAN INCOME . . . . .	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200)

SUBJECT	RADFORD CITY	RICHMOND CITY	ROANOKE CITY	SOUTH BOSTON CITY	SOUTH NORFOLK CITY	STAUNTON CITY	SUFFOLK CITY	VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	WAYNESBORO CITY	WILLIAMSBURG CITY	WINCHESTER CITY
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>											
ALL FAMILIES: • • • • •	2 244	53 868	25 847	1 527	5 466	5 086	3 229	2 244	4 062	1 053	3 881
UNDER \$1,000 . . . . .	122	3 072	1 469	97	426	176	175	90	160	67	197
\$1,000 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	153	4 397	2 061	168	494	289	245	201	187	88	360
\$2,000 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	215	5 624	2 616	264	471	370	209	251	57	57	343
\$3,000 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	248	6 424	3 028	236	659	641	441	297	364	75	342
\$4,000 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	327	6 436	3 405	183	747	635	391	238	477	97	507
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	324	5 898	3 181	174	823	502	406	230	52	126	361
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	225	4 743	2 572	111	564	545	341	224	518	102	374
\$7,000 TO \$7,999 . . . . .	168	4 081	2 011	99	371	460	249	199	368	109	312
\$8,000 TO \$8,999 . . . . .	125	3 001	1 645	64	344	322	173	101	304	76	167
\$9,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	89	2 183	1 013	44	217	210	139	103	230	63	129
\$10,000 TO \$14,999 . . . . .	177	5 072	1 914	62	290	420	205	207	492	117	222
\$15,000 TO \$24,999 . . . . .	57	1 000	547	21	46	152	46	99	158	40	110
\$25,000 AND OVER . . . . .	12	1 095	2 320	19	14	75	46	46	11	56	57
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES . . . . .	\$5 170	\$5 156	\$5 103	\$3 994	\$4 914	\$5 395	\$4 981	\$5 378	\$6 154	\$6 162	\$4 946
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	\$ 679	\$1 722	\$1 490	\$ 898	\$1 424	\$1 333	\$1 420	\$1 995	\$2 450	\$ 706	\$1 357
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV. . . . .	\$3 300	\$3 889	\$4 323	\$3 398	\$4 423	\$4 102	\$3 953	\$4 462	\$5 658	\$ 968	\$3 871
<b>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES; HEAD AN EARNER;</b>											
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18 . . . . .	344	4 578	3 070	197	705	728	415	385	698	116	484
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$5 426	\$5 751	\$5 789	***	\$5 523	\$6 326	\$5 769	\$6 009	\$7 046	***	\$5 654
<b>INCOME OF PERSONS</b>											
MALE: TOTAL . . . . .	2 820	73 994	32 101	1 865	7 157	7 311	4 327	2 765	5 043	2 963	5 037
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	2 531	65 295	29 191	1 697	6 351	3 906	2 604	4 657	2 402	4 635	320
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	162	4 346	2 016	126	460	707	408	89	327	42	320
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	181	5 236	2 998	150	548	503	275	121	463	44	344
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	119	4 283	1 824	133	373	356	234	216	213	289	310
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	184	3 956	1 535	128	343	323	283	205	149	160	264
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	144	5 349	2 041	169	410	449	266	205	251	123	327
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	111	5 031	1 791	100	367	567	347	142	250	92	317
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	176	5 603	2 314	204	534	498	267	208	341	65	339
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	165	4 464	2 034	144	404	306	144	348	67	316	316
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	231	4 953	2 316	104	566	401	206	116	266	17	359
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	210	3 709	1 935	39	486	311	162	158	280	38	208
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	324	5 967	3 533	131	1 025	541	437	210	550	168	470
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	165	3 411	1 644	84	571	384	231	210	533	91	268
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	220	4 379	2 500	91	324	533	253	330	475	153	349
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	113	4 466	1 670	56	91	366	150	269	477	114	277
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$4 012	\$3 392	\$3 753	\$3 033	\$3 861	\$3 235	\$3 260	\$3 961	\$4 470	\$1 475	\$3 542
FEMALE: TOTAL . . . . .	4 282	91 529	38 714	2 369	7 690	9 380	5 024	3 159	5 645	3 020	6 264
TOTAL WITH INCOME . . . . .	2 455	60 191	22 641	1 487	3 917	5 906	3 292	2 007	3 050	2 206	4 106
\$1 TO \$499 OR LOSS . . . . .	826	10 494	5 091	363	1 185	1 432	779	453	753	665	973
\$500 TO \$999 . . . . .	511	11 377	4 414	378	778	1 021	721	455	535	508	930
\$1,000 TO \$1,499 . . . . .	209	8 178	2 748	170	465	623	374	275	295	162	634
\$1,500 TO \$1,999 . . . . .	163	5 669	2 243	93	347	400	303	177	223	236	432
\$2,000 TO \$2,499 . . . . .	208	9 761	2 020	127	262	501	417	145	240	89	275
\$2,500 TO \$2,999 . . . . .	102	4 103	1 550	88	233	498	186	73	180	129	284
\$3,000 TO \$3,499 . . . . .	131	4 036	1 395	170	244	509	158	90	194	90	241
\$3,500 TO \$3,999 . . . . .	90	3 326	921	33	118	290	128	97	151	67	118
\$4,000 TO \$4,499 . . . . .	72	2 694	721	34	102	199	104	55	99	60	95
\$4,500 TO \$4,999 . . . . .	39	1 853	462	8	59	85	24	83	54	61	61
\$5,000 TO \$5,999 . . . . .	26	1 901	494	3	69	118	38	83	177	69	46
\$6,000 TO \$6,999 . . . . .	23	651	126	12	20	85	5	43	35	11	11
\$7,000 TO \$9,999 . . . . .	11	733	146	8	11	51	25	29	52	43	22
\$10,000 AND OVER . . . . .	4	495	114	***	4	16	29	32	37	**	14
MEDIAN INCOME . . . . .	\$ 893	\$1 504	\$1 330	\$1 007	\$ 997	\$1 401	\$1 195	\$1 174	\$1 402	\$ 931	\$1 118
<b>WEEKS WORKED</b>											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959 . . . . .	4 398	104 275	42 684	2 798	8 964	9 661	6 176	4 025	6 753	3 887	7 835
50 TO 52 WEEKS . . . . .	2 140	63 408	25 036	1 463	5 045	5 898	3 435	2 273	4 505	1 378	4 206
48 TO 49 WEEKS . . . . .	276	6 088	2 288	140	457	500	281	224	309	174	381
40 TO 47 WEEKS . . . . .	304	9 538	3 813	249	816	711	640	286	518	320	569
27 TO 39 WEEKS . . . . .	375	8 427	3 677	271	806	868	590	423	485	355	615
14 TO 26 WEEKS . . . . .	441	7 299	3 507	375	762	774	449	323	403	467	780
13 WEEKS OR LESS . . . . .	772	9 519	4 365	300	1 058	910	781	496	533	1 193	884
<b>MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS</b>											
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$4 328	\$3 782	\$4 080	\$3 171	\$4 190	\$3 775	\$3 632	\$8 800	\$4 807	\$3 208	\$3 841
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WORKS . . . . .	5 904	6 617	6 217	5 367	5 780	5 833	6 904	6 957	5 800	5 708	—
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . . . . .	4 750	4 326	4 184	3 324	4 848	3 785	4 398	5 225	1 144	—	3 038
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	4 004	3 321	3 403	2 684	3 617	3 360	2 640	—	3 618	—	3 599
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 517	2 381	—	2 338	1 969	2 368	—	2 034	—	—	2 303
LABORERS, EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$1 504	\$2 173	\$2 016	\$1 582	\$1 586	\$2 139	\$1 711	\$1 627	\$2 230	\$1 862	\$1 398
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	2 214	3 052	2 618	—	2 618	2 745	2 301	2 418	2 845	1 454	2 355
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS . . . . .	1 890	2 354	2 110	1 635	1 537	2 266	2 019	—	3 290	—	1 185
<b>TYPE OF INCOME</b>											
ALL TYPES OF INCOME <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4 970	125 320	51 632	3 126	10 268	12 341	7 198	4 611	7 707	4 608	8 741
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$2 882	\$3 301	\$3 337	\$2 657	\$2 952	\$3 091	\$2 992	\$3 853	\$4 055	\$2 573	\$3 132
WAGES OR SALARY <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	4 039	97 425	39 254	2 460	8 534	8 792	5 587	3 608	6 362	3 640	6 548
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$2 788	\$3 263	\$3 314	\$2 571	\$3 070	\$3 151	\$2 758	\$3 217	\$4 071	\$2 312	\$2 813
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	390	7 842	3 972	337	553	1 073	689	519	441	403	986
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS . . . . .	\$4 642	\$5 884	\$4 681	\$3 292	\$4 937	\$4 125	\$5 165	\$6 672	\$6 005	\$4 058	\$5 206

<sup>1</sup> INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.<sup>2</sup> INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

[fol. 138]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. B

111

Virginia

In Virginia whites comprise 81.1 percent of the population 21 years old or over; nonwhites 18.9 percent. Registration figures were obtained from official sources from the 32 independent cities and 95 of the 98 counties in the State. Among these, whites account for 89.6 percent of the registered voters, and nonwhites for only 10.4 percent.

In four counties (or independent cities) in Virginia no Negroes are registered to vote. The total Negro voting age population for these four units is 221.

In eight counties (or independent cities) less than 10 percent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting age population ranges between 4 and 47.3 percent of the total voting age population; the two median figures are 27.4 and 33.1 percent.

In 57 counties (or independent cities) between 10 and 24 percent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting age population ranges between 1.8 and 62.2 percent of the total voting age population; the median figure in this group is 22.9 percent.

In 51 counties (or independent cities) between 25 and 49 percent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The voting age Negro population ranges between 0.3 and 78.5 percent of the total voting age population; the median figure is 16.6 percent.

In seven counties (or independent cities) 50 percent or more of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting age population ranges between 0.6 and 17.2 percent of the total voting age population; the median figure is 3.7 percent.

(taken from - VOTING 1961 Commission on Civil Rights Report)

[fol. 139]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

U.S. News & World Report

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. C

## SUDDEN DRIVE ON "POVERTY" — WHY?

Once again, from Washington, comes a call for a "war on poverty" in U. S. Through history that has been a popular cry with both political parties. But now, in the world's richest nation, opinions differ on how to define "poverty," on who are "the poor Americans."

Back in 1928, on August 11, Herbert Hoover, as Republican nominee for President, proclaimed: ". . . We shall soon with the help of God be within sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

It now is 35 years later. President Lyndon Johnson is laying his plans for the 1964 presidential-election campaign. He too has opened a "war on poverty."

On January 8, in his state-of-the-union message to Congress, President Johnson stated that one fifth of all American families have incomes too small to meet their "basic needs."

In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared one third of all American families to be "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." His New Deal, among other things, was a crusade to end that poverty.

**Questions for America.** Raised now are the questions of why the sudden emphasis on poverty in the world's most prosperous country, and of just how widespread poverty is in America today.

Answer to the question of why the sudden attack on poverty is seen by political appraisers as relatively simple.

A reading of history shows that "poverty" and its elimination for generations have been the rallying cry of politicians in both parties when seeking office. The cry once was for "a full dinner pail."

Today, an estimated 20 to 25 million adults—who are potential voters—fall within the definition accepted by the White House as those living in "poverty." The promise by Government of better things to come tends to have strong appeal for this large group of voters.

Then, too, a large number of voters whose income puts them above the "poverty line" nevertheless feel poor and may conclude that they, too, are going to get something.

At the same time, opposition candidates find it difficult to attack the idea of helping the poor.

When it comes to the facts about pov-

erty in the U. S., answers become less clear. There seems to be no fixed agreement on what constitutes poverty. At least three definitions of the "poverty-stricken family" currently are getting a measure of acceptance:

1. White House planners appear to have decided that any family unit with less than \$3,000 of cash income a year is living in poverty. By this definition, official figures of the Census Bureau show that 1 family in 5 is "poverty-stricken." Included are nearly a million and a half farm families, all families living solely on income from the minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour, and those old people living on Social Security pensions with no supplementary income.

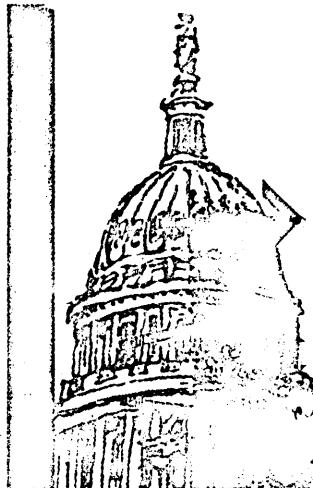
2. Another important agency of Government, the Office of Business Economics of the Commerce Department, finds far fewer families with incomes of less than \$3,000 a year. This agency takes the view that noncash income, such as free rent and home-produced food, should be included in a family's total income. By this standard, about 1 family in 7 is found to be poverty-stricken.

3. Still another definition is that used in a report being prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit research foundation. In this study, a family of four or more with income of less than \$2,500 is described as living in "abject poverty." About 1 family in 10 fits this definition. Again, however, if noncash income were added in, the proportion would fall well below the 1-in-10 ratio.

Charts and tables on these pages help to explain for you what the sudden "war on poverty" involves.

There are 9.3 million families in the United States with cash income of less than \$3,000 a year. That is the official figure from the U. S. Census Bureau for 1962, the latest year for which such statistics are available.

The largest concentration of these "poor" families is found in the South  
(continued on page 88)



Retraining for the unemployed

**TO STAMP!**

To give every U. S. family at least \$2,500 a year income, and every unattached adult \$1,000 a year—

[fol. 140]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. D

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## THE WORLD AMERICAN SURVEY

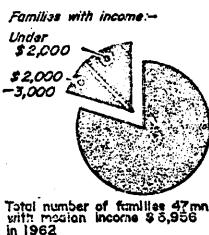
## A Fifth of a Nation

WASHINGTON, DC.

WHEN Franklin D. Roosevelt made the American public sit up by declaring, in 1937, "I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished," he was making what by the standards of the present day would have been a considerable understatement. Perhaps it was then. If you take the admittedly fairly high standard applied by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and the Conference on Economic Progress, both of which regard \$4,000 a year, at current values, as a barely adequate family income, then a full two-thirds of Roosevelt's nation were poor and a quarter or more of today's Americans are poor now. By the prevailing standards of the rest of American society, \$4,000 a year is not an unreasonable figure at all. However, the President's Council of Economic Advisers in its latest annual report has taken a more modest standard, \$3,000 a year for a family of four or \$1,500 for a person living alone. On this reckoning in 1962 there were 9.3 million poor families, containing over 30 million people, 11 million of them children, and five million other poor persons in the United States. This makes 35 million, out of a population which was then 185 million—not a figure for which a rich country can find excuses.

It is presumably in the framework of these figures that President Johnson's "unconditional war on poverty in America" is conceived. By any reckoning, the proportion of the American people that is poor has shrunk very greatly since 1937. This is one reason why the poor have become relatively "invisible," as the social reformers complain. But most of this huge social change took place between 1939 and 1953, a good deal of it under the stimulus of war. In the last ten years or so poverty has been melting more slowly than before. As the Council of Economic Advisers observes, if the rate of improvement recorded since 1957 continues unchanged until 1980, 13 per cent of American families will then still be below today's poverty line.

Nature, left to take her course, would not necessarily achieve even that much. There are certain discernible groups among the American poor. The victims of simple racial discrimination may hope to see their lot improve, perhaps fairly rapidly, as the race barriers come down. Those who have been left stranded by local industrial decay in places like east Kentucky could be rescued by judicious redevelopment or by social legislation which encourages rather than discourages movement, but there is no certainty that these things will happen. There is not much prospect for the poor farming families so long as they stay on the land. A large and increasing group of the poor are old people who have ceased to be able to earn; what they need is simply better social security. Among the American poor, the families headed by a woman are another increasing group; general economic progress will not, of itself, relieve them of the handicap of being without a male breadwinner. For women breadwinners and others, America has a smattering of underpaid occupations, often in places or in jobs which trade union protection does not reach; there are also pockets of industry, like the New York garment trade, which the unions fail to be vulnerable to that they dare not press hard for higher



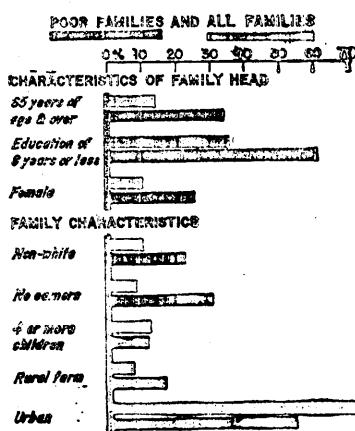
pay or better conditions. Last comes the general body of long term unemployed, some of them displaced by technical advance, some simply growing old and failing to keep their places in the labour market.

President Kennedy had intended to announce the campaign against poverty this month, just as President Johnson has done. Among enlightened Americans it is a commonplace that, because the poor are "invisible," their prosperous fellow citizens overlook the existence of poverty in their midst. To an outsider, however, what is striking is how much attention is being given to it. Poverty is the subject of conferences, economic studies, social studies, speeches in Congress, newspaper reports and general conversation. There is a swelling stream of facts and a quickening current of concern. That the Administration should fasten on this theme as a connecting thread for the social side of the government's activities is politically sound. Within the departments, the preoccupation is earnest and schemes abound.

What one still does not know is what is going to be done. Certainly President Johnson does not intend to cure poverty by giving the poor money. His Budget, presented last week, contained an allocation of \$500 million for "special appropriations requested for new community programmes to attack poverty." Various departmental increases, if added to this, appear to give a total of between \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion altogether but it does not seem to be intended to spend much more than half of this in the twelve months starting next July. It is not a lot, even before Congress starts chipping away at it. What the figures seem to mean is that President Johnson's "unconditional war" has only been declared; it is not going to be waged yet. First there must come a lengthy period of reconnaissance and of sorties to try out battle tactics on a small scale. The signs are, too, that this period is going to be marked by skirmishing among the forces of progress themselves.

Many departments are going to be involved. Somewhere there has to be a co-ordinator, or at least a place where co-ordination is done. At present the Labour and Commerce Departments appear to be contending for the honour. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is involved both through its responsibility for social security and because a chosen field of battle is going to be education. The truth is that a serious campaign against poverty must bring in all the domestic departments of government. How President Johnson intends to arrange it may come out in the message which he intends to send to Congress during February; apparently the preparation of this message is proving complicated.

Evidently some special efforts are contemplated on special problems in particular localities, like the programme to revive the Appalachian region which



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[fol. 141]

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT Nos. E(1) THROUGH E(9)

## Expenditures for Veterans Benefits

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## No. 264. VETERANS BENEFITS—SELECTED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[In thousands of dollars. Figures are estimates for year ending June 30]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total expenditures <sup>1</sup>	Compensation and pensions	Insurance and indemnities	Vocational rehabilitation <sup>2</sup>	READJUSTMENT BENEFITS			Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Administration and other benefits
					Education and training <sup>3</sup>	Loan guaranty	Direct loans <sup>4</sup>		
Total.....	6,382,502	3,452,598	882,269	10,336	142,557	234,553	207,618	51,774	1,196,907
United States.....	6,264,824	3,460,763	869,963	10,027	136,757	234,553	203,583	51,760	1,185,551
Alabama.....	125,735	72,486	13,061	640	5,103	6,336	6,313	924	24,952
Alaska.....	3,643	1,725	823	1	59	—	—	261	674
Arizona.....	54,427	30,428	8,557	184	1,407	2,157	1,431	1,347	10,820
Arkansas.....	46,538	13,204	7,630	270	1,601	597	5,246	32	17,458
California.....	567,308	298,359	88,062	701	17,066	42,141	8,682	7,746	109,043
Colorado.....	73,563	38,878	8,863	259	1,995	3,225	2,863	181	17,199
Connecticut.....	71,176	41,460	13,650	78	1,805	1,046	—	460	12,927
Delaware.....	14,013	6,678	2,113	16	194	1,187	702	—	3,044
Dist. of Col.....	84,866	22,419	4,135	173	2,207	389	—	7,816	61,717
Florida.....	211,092	128,633	26,309	329	6,054	19,720	6,592	772	23,160
Georgia.....	129,716	73,669	15,414	176	5,432	2,957	7,059	—	24,955
Hawaii.....	10,388	6,498	1,046	36	303	—	—	69	1,603
Idaho.....	25,503	13,928	3,190	39	474	163	4,506	—	3,042
Illinois.....	301,987	154,546	81,254	243	4,094	15,786	6,726	1,687	66,854
Indiana.....	134,890	82,100	21,090	191	2,710	2,087	6,480	203	19,309
Iowa.....	94,929	54,516	12,562	145	1,698	450	5,449	860	18,869
Kansas.....	91,447	45,742	10,589	65	1,575	9,419	1,844	945	21,177
Kentucky.....	114,839	73,865	13,327	178	2,105	2,407	8,020	244	14,657
Louisiana.....	104,490	66,896	13,128	175	3,554	4,384	3,731	22	16,622
Maine.....	37,814	23,012	4,840	34	522	354	2,202	37	6,703
Maryland.....	90,576	48,648	15,557	109	2,060	4,141	1,815	744	17,472
Massachusetts.....	218,565	135,540	27,959	349	4,083	3,980	—	1,034	45,502
Michigan.....	244,019	131,956	36,284	399	4,497	30,354	6,812	100	33,447
Minnesota.....	130,042	76,701	16,434	163	2,689	2,173	6,497	16	25,917
Mississippi.....	83,601	50,109	8,127	100	1,653	872	5,285	2,433	15,013
Missouri.....	159,781	95,744	21,119	214	3,060	5,106	10,875	44	23,519
Montana.....	27,355	14,265	3,337	34	606	72	3,770	1,525	3,726
Nebraska.....	44,435	26,584	6,374	62	847	73	4,103	34	10,228
Nevada.....	10,548	5,183	1,702	10	136	123	1,249	30	2,110
New Hampshire.....	20,361	13,520	3,268	38	300	403	—	—	2,510
New Jersey.....	176,407	107,621	33,112	233	2,900	6,063	—	10	25,703
New Mexico.....	37,420	20,915	4,446	45	1,002	1,666	1,207	—	8,119
New York.....	522,663	309,827	83,491	729	9,026	4,763	1,478	893	112,089
North Carolina.....	143,637	83,929	17,870	205	2,503	1,152	13,059	—	25,078
North Dakota.....	19,978	10,462	2,448	9	471	30	3,105	—	3,453
Ohio.....	305,286	176,194	47,492	308	4,846	8,884	10,523	8,816	48,076
Oklahoma.....	95,956	53,909	11,615	177	2,521	1,810	4,053	318	11,701
Oregon.....	67,749	39,727	9,773	132	1,553	312	3,172	44	13,007
Pennsylvania.....	394,231	229,028	56,226	662	8,108	11,652	3,331	986	73,049
Rhode Island.....	30,700	20,324	4,527	34	418	94	—	76	5,273
South Carolina.....	67,631	43,155	8,741	99	2,355	974	4,815	3	7,440
South Dakota.....	30,762	14,224	3,020	20	437	19	2,400	882	9,744
Tennessee.....	142,188	78,681	15,708	240	2,911	1,526	5,440	5,871	31,698
Texas.....	349,126	199,558	43,947	743	7,399	20,204	7,464	8,110	60,459
Utah.....	33,189	15,040	8,915	6	1,592	617	4,454	256	7,311
Vermont.....	14,510	8,844	1,872	30	261	138	519	—	2,826
Virginia.....	128,801	70,762	17,823	261	1,568	999	8,884	987	27,432
Washington.....	105,109	59,958	14,734	213	2,808	2,130	3,472	106	21,628
West Virginia.....	70,739	48,273	8,907	252	1,813	72	5,569	1	15,282
Wisconsin.....	128,832	75,746	18,073	231	2,388	8,556	2,809	82	25,889
Wyoming.....	13,353	6,318	1,867	20	188	90	1,532	—	5,393
Puerto Rico.....	42,704	25,183	2,609	287	1,977	—	4,031	14	8,576
Cutting areas.....	1,038	328	161	—	19	—	—	—	—
Foreign countries.....	73,878	57,324	9,446	22	3,804	—	—	—	2,780

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$3,863,000 not shown separately for housing for paraplegics. Excludes \$146,8C2,000 shown in table 233 for expenditures not distributed by State.<sup>2</sup> Includes subsistence allowances, tuition, and supplies and equipment of veterans training under Public Laws 16 and C4.<sup>3</sup> Includes education and training allowances under Public Laws 346 and 550 (\$121,191,000), and war orphans educational assistance under Public Law 634 (\$21,300,000).<sup>4</sup> Excludes interest paid to U.S. Treasury and miscellaneous expenses; therefore total differs from that shown in table 233 which includes these items.

[fol. 142]

## Federal Grants

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No. 377. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY PURPOSE—  
STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[In millions of dollars. For year ending June 30. See headnote and footnotes, table 376.]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total	SOCIAL WELFARE						Highway construction	All other		
		Total	Public assistance	Employment security administration	Health services	Other welfare services	Education				
Total <sup>1</sup>	7,702	4,530	2,432	449	305	893	465	2,783	389		
Alabama	193	121	71	6	7	28	11	65	7		
Alaska	37	18	2	2	4	1	9	16	4		
Arizona	81	39	18	6	3	6	7	39	33		
Arkansas	110	72	36	5	6	17	7	54	44		
California	724	422	263	53	14	41	51	275	27		
Colorado	105	68	42	5	4	8	11	33	4		
Connecticut	88	44	21	7	2	8	5	34	10		
Delaware	16	9	3	1	2	2	1	5	1		
District of Columbia	47	22	10	2	2	6	(?)	19	6		
Florida	153	111	63	9	9	19	11	43	5		
Georgia	134	123	69	6	10	27	12	61	10		
Hawaii	33	22	5	3	3	3	10	4	7		
Idaho	48	19	9	3	2	2	3	27	2		
Illinois	359	202	122	20	10	38	11	142	16		
Indiana	134	61	27	7	6	16	6	68	6		
Iowa	103	59	33	4	5	12	5	38	5		
Kansas	94	51	28	3	4	7	9	37	5		
Kentucky	160	96	52	5	7	28	6	89	13		
Louisiana	227	102	119	8	6	25	5	63	22		
Maine	42	26	14	2	2	4	4	14	2		
Maryland	114	59	23	7	5	12	12	44	10		
Massachusetts	200	132	79	16	6	19	12	61	6		
Michigan	276	159	75	21	10	42	11	99	18		
Minnesota	141	74	42	6	6	15	5	59	8		
Mississippi	120	70	38	4	8	22	6	36	5		
Missouri	224	135	90	8	7	22	8	70	9		
Montana	53	17	6	2	2	3	4	34	3		
Nebraska	61	26	15	2	2	4	6	20	2		
Nevada	28	10	3	2	2	1	3	16	2		
New Hampshire	32	13	5	2	2	2	2	17	2		
New Jersey	170	87	35	17	6	21	9	70	12		
New Mexico	62	38	17	3	3	7	8	22	2		
New York	548	384	211	62	17	76	17	142	23		
North Carolina	166	116	61	8	10	25	12	43	7		
North Dakota	38	19	9	2	3	3	3	16	2		
Ohio	367	176	95	20	11	26	15	175	15		
Oklahoma	176	131	89	6	5	19	12	35	10		
Oregon	97	43	22	6	3	7	4	50	5		
Pennsylvania	338	232	108	32	16	63	13	99	28		
Rhode Island	35	25	12	4	2	4	2	8	2		
South Carolina	86	52	23	4	7	11	8	34	3		
South Dakota	59	21	9	1	2	3	3	37	1		
Tennessee	174	93	45	5	8	27	8	68	13		
Texas	384	234	139	18	17	38	23	129	20		
Utah	54	24	11	4	3	4	4	27	2		
Vermont	41	11	5	1	1	2	1	30	1		
Virginia	189	75	22	5	10	18	20	76	8		
Washington	144	83	45	8	4	14	13	56	4		
West Virginia	100	75	45	3	4	20	2	22	4		
Wisconsin	128	67	34	6	7	14	6	55	4		
Wyoming	37	9	3	1	1	1	2	28	1		
Puerto Rico	53	44	9	3	2	28	3	4	-		
Virgin Islands	1	1	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	(?)	-		

<sup>1</sup> Includes small amount of advances and undistributed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and other areas.<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; *Social Security Bulletin*. (Based on *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*.)

## No. 368. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE—AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

(In thousands of dollars. For year ending June 30. By beneficiary's State of residence)

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total	OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE <sup>1</sup>				DISABILITY INSURANCE, MONTHLY BENEFITS <sup>2</sup>		
		Monthly benefits <sup>3</sup>			Lump-sum death payments <sup>4</sup>	Total	Disability	Supplementary
		Total	Old-age	Supplementary				
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,649,212</b>	<b>12,657,473</b>	<b>8,339,881</b>	<b>1,296,389</b>	<b>2,852,777</b>	<b>174,289</b>	<b>1,911,373</b>	<b>816,342</b>
Ala.	188,185	162,767	94,656	17,940	47,777	2,517	23,428	18,082
Alaska.	6,251	4,018	3,021	232	1,583	84	333	2,8
Ariz.	84,181	75,018	48,056	7,338	18,614	1,040	9,163	7,283
Ark.	121,588	110,287	71,221	12,850	24,046	1,500	11,361	8,727
Calif.	1,122,706	1,044,094	712,818	92,393	224,606	14,273	78,312	65,874
Colo.	112,284	104,983	69,344	11,127	23,066	1,413	7,241	5,874
Conn.	295,281	215,541	147,600	16,912	45,174	2,839	12,740	10,708
Del.	31,477	20,233	19,251	2,674	6,855	450	2,314	1,952
D.C.	44,240	40,570	27,572	2,738	6,461	788	3,981	3,212
Fla.	474,241	438,428	307,558	47,869	76,275	4,824	55,815	29,169
Ga.	200,870	174,780	104,230	18,010	51,857	2,854	26,340	20,743
Hawaii.	26,644	24,356	15,833	2,200	5,855	348	2,288	1,843
Idaho.	47,663	44,878	20,934	5,224	6,070	650	2,725	2,129
Ill.	823,548	770,072	515,950	75,250	104,305	11,158	82,876	44,630
Ind.	387,080	361,285	238,519	36,208	78,842	4,716	25,763	20,443
Iowa.	235,178	224,360	153,747	27,886	40,051	2,676	16,818	8,671
Kans.	167,233	157,896	106,264	11,030	33,347	2,040	6,530	7,347
Ky.	218,856	193,907	121,208	23,914	47,034	2,444	24,949	17,988
La.	157,640	138,904	79,052	12,538	43,357	2,407	18,646	14,337
Maine.	86,121	80,506	64,918	7,698	18,869	1,301	5,525	4,361
Md.	181,444	167,918	105,657	14,791	44,708	2,764	13,526	11,307
Mass.	477,566	446,170	306,583	39,791	63,808	3,118	28,390	23,680
Mich.	834,561	500,335	383,273	63,609	135,836	7,558	44,226	35,472
Minn.	283,415	251,537	171,725	28,088	47,984	2,840	11,678	9,503
Miss.	112,714	100,533	62,418	11,287	25,387	1,442	12,179	8,401
Mo.	357,422	332,709	225,578	38,048	69,547	4,530	24,713	20,163
Mont.	53,283	50,140	33,627	5,498	11,379	638	3,143	2,495
Nebr.	112,575	107,738	74,563	13,307	18,552	1,316	4,838	3,950
Nev.	16,180	14,689	9,993	1,016	3,701	276	1,191	995
N.H.	56,894	53,848	37,778	4,588	10,027	755	3,046	2,530
N.J.	529,279	499,803	329,312	46,365	112,780	7,456	32,386	27,328
N. Mex.	38,898	35,355	20,362	3,758	15,481	554	3,543	2,601
N.Y.	1,493,763	1,398,383	956,801	126,768	264,733	20,087	95,380	89,988
N.C.	249,637	221,532	135,412	22,651	60,109	3,386	28,095	22,545
N. Dak.	43,243	41,589	28,388	5,003	7,117	481	1,654	1,261
Ohio.	770,345	716,205	461,468	76,836	168,881	9,720	54,140	43,416
Oklia.	158,247	145,006	93,444	16,857	32,754	1,051	13,241	10,342
Oreg.	161,026	151,604	106,376	14,666	28,798	1,954	16,226	8,177
Pa.	1,004,132	927,953	593,719	96,095	224,285	13,254	78,179	62,143
R.I.	81,283	75,815	52,519	6,597	15,733	966	5,468	4,634
S.C.	118,061	102,244	59,150	9,228	32,141	1,728	15,817	12,583
S. Dak.	50,702	48,523	32,982	8,362	8,588	591	2,179	1,799
Tenn.	211,814	188,926	117,735	20,642	47,792	2,757	22,848	17,542
Tex.	512,498	468,730	288,399	51,235	122,061	7,005	43,788	34,406
Utah.	50,851	48,114	29,814	5,438	12,166	699	2,737	2,103
Vt.	34,057	31,568	21,241	3,211	6,493	423	2,489	1,052
Va.	223,682	199,079	121,613	19,648	54,822	2,995	24,403	16,190
Wash.	233,293	216,043	156,969	21,396	43,676	2,699	14,253	11,560
W. Va.	163,178	138,281	80,768	17,185	38,581	1,727	24,015	17,270
Wis.	343,150	324,460	218,803	36,361	65,003	3,891	18,690	15,084
Wyo.	20,635	19,669	13,143	1,985	4,230	303	1,266	1,020
Puerto Rico.	57,225	53,049	34,745	8,295	10,351	551	3,233	2,352
Am. Samoa.	10	19	1	(4)	18	-	-	-
Guam.	69	68	17	2	48	1	1	-
Virgin Islands.	807	779	407	72	197	13	28	24
Abroad.	90,994	87,677	59,929	8,675	18,288	784	3,017	2,377
								440

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 389.<sup>2</sup> Distribution by type of benefit and by State or other area estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives or dependent husbands aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, children under age 18, and disabled sons and daughters aged 18 or over (whose disability began before age 18) of old-age or disability insurance beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to widows or dependent widowers aged 62 or over, children under age 18, disabled sons and daughters aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent parents aged 62 or over of deceased insured workers.<sup>3</sup> Distribution by State or other area based on 10-percent sample.<sup>4</sup> Benefits payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500.Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

## [fol. 144] Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance

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## No. 289. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY BENEFITS IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[As of June 30. By beneficiary's State of residence]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	OLD-AGE AND SURVI- VORS INSURANCE <sup>1</sup>		DISABILITY INSURANCE <sup>2</sup>		STATE OR OTHER AREA	OLD-AGE AND SURVI- VORS INSURANCE <sup>1</sup>		DISABILITY INSURANCE <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)	Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)		Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)	Number	Monthly amount (\$1,000)
Total <sup>3</sup>	16,128,511	1,053,102	1,151,850	75,064	Nev....	18,486	1,261	1,134	87
Ala.	259,825	13,624	31,120	1,745	N.H.	66,658	4,473	3,092	218
Alaska	6,674	403	383	23	N.J.	601,388	41,154	31,313	2,340
Ariz.	60,903	5,369	10,110	695	N. Mex.	63,034	2,061	5,082	268
Ark.	181,814	9,319	15,632	859	N.Y.	1,613,704	115,942	96,009	7,032
Calif.	1,260,943	87,005	78,611	5,878	N.C.	352,621	18,617	38,463	2,114
Colo.	130,405	8,738	8,405	557	N. Dak.	56,239	3,424	2,269	128
Conn.	248,310	17,816	12,254	925	Ohio	851,938	59,240	67,298	8,972
Del.	35,728	2,432	2,521	174	Oklahoma	206,187	12,105	16,409	1,020
D.C.	62,007	3,321	4,165	273	Oreg.	184,872	12,560	10,764	761
Fla.	655,060	37,080	40,766	2,691	Pa.	1,094,812	76,506	77,044	5,517
Ga.	277,322	14,670	36,423	1,984	R.I.	89,972	6,265	5,755	408
Hawaii	33,688	2,943	2,553	107	S.C.	166,239	8,549	22,190	1,109
Idaho	58,351	3,708	3,236	207	S. Dak.	65,816	4,002	2,678	158
Ill.	903,384	63,868	63,846	3,941	Tenn.	301,127	15,870	31,859	1,760
Ind.	416,027	30,049	27,874	1,895	Texas	685,786	39,472	54,800	3,268
Iowa	283,664	18,637	12,128	791	Utah	60,569	3,989	3,027	203
Kans.	208,733	13,086	10,602	686	Vt.	41,590	2,623	2,032	179
Ky.	204,272	16,211	36,361	1,885	Va.	251,474	16,684	32,313	1,864
La.	211,074	11,700	25,540	1,418	Wash.	262,908	-18,054	14,426	1,039
Maine	101,508	6,684	6,499	398	W. Va.	161,183	11,479	32,547	1,832
Md.	212,077	13,980	14,310	982	Wis.	390,337	26,047	20,171	1,379
Mass.	521,022	36,994	28,935	2,052	Wyo.	25,242	1,643	1,453	95
Mich.	681,860	45,171	45,391	3,264	P.R.	140,376	4,730	9,402	287
Minn.	323,279	20,886	12,052	862	Am.				
Miss.	185,082	8,482	18,403	934	Samoa	78	2		
Mo.	437,670	27,720	28,430	1,828	Guam	150	5	2	(4)
Mont.	62,329	4,110	3,512	235	V.I.	1,400	68	45	8
Nebr.	143,528	8,970	5,517	354	A broad...	115,540	7,454	2,611	222

<sup>1</sup> Benefits payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to retired-worker beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers.<sup>2</sup> Benefits payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents.<sup>3</sup> Distribution by State or other area estimated.Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

## No. 290. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE—AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS: 1940 TO 1962

[In millions of dollars. Payments under 1939 and later amendments, except as noted. Corrected to February 1953. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1967*, series II 123, for total payments]

TYPE	1940	1950	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962
Total payments	1,35	961	4,968	10,298	11,245	12,745	14,461
Monthly benefits, total <sup>1</sup>	24	928	4,855	10,127	11,381	12,578	14,279
Old-age (retired worker)	15	657	3,253	6,548	7,055	7,832	8,613
Disability (disabled worker)				396	481	724	888
Wife's or husband's <sup>2</sup>	2	88	466	1,011	1,038	1,178	1,284
Child's <sup>3</sup>	4	142	561	999	1,055	1,205	1,454
Widow's or widow's <sup>4</sup>	(4)	88	398	921	1,057	1,232	1,470
Foster's <sup>5</sup>	2	45	183	268	286	316	338
Parent's <sup>6</sup>	(4)	12	16	26	28	31	34
Lump sum	112	33	113	171	184	171	183

<sup>1</sup> Includes lump-sum payments under 1935 act in the amount of \$3,247,000, payable with respect to workers who died before January 1946. <sup>2</sup> Distribution by type estimated.<sup>3</sup> Beginning 1958, includes benefits paid to dependents of disability (disabled worker) beneficiaries.<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500,000.Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear annually in *Social Security Bulletin*.

## No. 403. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—STATE, FEDERAL, AND TEMPORARY PROGRAMS, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

(In thousands, except average weekly benefit payments. Corrected to February 1963)

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Average weekly insured unemployment:	STATE PROGRAMS			FEDERAL PROGRAMS			TEMPORARY PROGRAMS <sup>1</sup> (STATE, UCX, UCFE)		
		Bene-ficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Amount benefits paid <sup>3</sup>	Average weekly payments <sup>4</sup>	Ex-servicemen (UCX)	Federal employees (UCFE)	Bene-ficiaries <sup>5</sup>	Amount benefits paid	Bene-ficiaries	
	Total	6,074	\$2,676,447	\$34.56	198	\$79,741	85	\$53,745	563	
Alabama	28	75	26,446	27.30	4	1,002	2	1,043	8	2,221
Alaska	4	10	6,504	37.12	(*)	154	1	724	2	636
Arizona	10	34	11,570	31.12	2	625	1	496	2	741
Arkansas	17	50	12,075	27.72	3	823	1	327	4	892
California	216	701	426,717	45.19	22	10,149	13	11,558	75	30,234
Colorado	11	35	20,408	45.66	2	710	1	698	2	819
Connecticut	27	62	42,350	33.56	2	438	(*)	305	8	8,881
D.C.	14	18	8,152	38.00	(*)	130	(*)	49	1	546
Illinois	6	17	6,801	34.26	1	329	3	1,962	2	681
Idaho	30	111	33,054	27.28	5	1,710	2	608	10	2,950
Georgia	27	103	24,756	26.88	3	1,229	2	826	13	3,150
Hawaii	7	23	10,416	36.64	1	305	1	882	3	1,133
Idaho	6	11	6,292	36.25	1	359	1	467	2	347
Illinois	86	504	144,917	32.06	8	2,005	4	2,437	33	13,631
Indiana	35	147	44,540	37.45	4	1,119	1	393	17	4,442
Iowa	11	43	14,321	36.97	2	632	(*)	128	5	1,310
Kansas	10	49	15,320	35.16	1	543	1	691	3	1,180
Kentucky	27	63	26,235	30.11	5	1,970	2	715	9	3,100
Louisiana	28	63	33,993	35.12	3	1,656	1	533	6	3,282
Maine	11	33	10,050	23.05	1	414	(*)	145	4	1,009
Maryland	31	109	45,173	31.06	3	1,180	2	688	7	3,002
Massachusetts	76	242	118,572	37.36	3	2,001	2	2,222	20	6,597
Michigan	80	313	113,800	37.86	11	4,308	2	759	26	10,868
Minnesota	30	88	36,547	26.40	4	1,854	1	521	10	2,743
Mississippi	14	42	11,594	27.50	2	530	1	454	5	1,158
Missouri	35	131	43,902	31.88	4	1,483	1	632	11	3,717
Montana	6	19	7,275	35.62	1	268	1	367	2	700
Nebraska	6	25	6,086	37.68	1	181	1	210	2	619
Nevada	4	15	6,046	37.47	(*)	138	(*)	139	1	404
New Hampshire	6	21	6,079	26.26	1	201	(*)	222	1	468
New Jersey	82	263	142,437	35.22	5	2,123	2	1,359	25	10,671
New Mexico	7	21	8,532	25.31	1	479	1	506	2	582
New York	246	760	401,870	37.85	12	4,057	6	4,425	57	25,404
North Carolina	36	160	35,724	27.85	4	1,285	1	578	11	3,443
North Dakota	4	10	4,483	35.86	1	273	(*)	103	1	307
Ohio	101	313	174,833	41.03	11	4,803	4	2,177	25	14,866
Oklahoma	8	44	16,372	25.24	3	1,030	1	530	6	1,247
Oregon	21	63	28,334	35.01	3	867	2	742	6	2,328
Pennsylvania	186	532	252,842	32.32	18	9,347	4	2,998	42	13,614
Rhode Island	12	50	15,728	35.48	1	398	1	424	3	1,128
South Carolina	14	46	18,336	24.96	2	638	1	301	6	1,412
South Dakota	2	9	2,828	26.82	(*)	148	(*)	134	1	173
Tennessee	87	99	32,321	24.65	4	1,775	2	907	13	3,829
Texas	53	179	53,544	27.45	9	8,546	4	1,684	20	4,897
Utah	7	22	8,374	37.72	1	228	1	634	2	499
Vermont	4	12	4,760	29.26	(*)	130	(*)	60	1	345
Virginia	16	60	16,488	22.30	2	752	1	468	7	1,355
Washington	39	113	50,268	32.38	6	2,240	4	2,507	17	3,915
West Virginia	23	69	19,325	22.44	4	1,744	(*)	109	5	1,509
Wisconsin	28	121	44,365	35.62	5	1,874	1	629	9	2,317
Wyoming	3	12	6,756	42.84	(*)	133	(*)	214	1	467
Puerto Rico	17	41	9,983	16.76	3	1,583	1	291	6	912
Virgin Islands	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	1	

<sup>1</sup> Comprises insured unemployment under State, UCX, UCFE, and railroad program; latter program included in total but not distributed by State.<sup>2</sup> Represents number of first payments during year; Wisconsin figure, first payments on a "per-employer" basis.<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under Interstate combined wage plan.<sup>4</sup> For total unemployment.<sup>5</sup> Excludes data on ex-serviceperson filing for unemployment compensation payments to supplement benefits under State and/or UCFE programs.<sup>6</sup> Excludes data on Federal employees filing for unemployment compensation payments to supplement benefits under State programs. <sup>7</sup> Program expired June 30, 1962. <sup>8</sup> Less than 500. <sup>9</sup> Not applicable.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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## No. 404. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—CONTRIBUTIONS COLLECTED AND BENEFITS PAID UNDER STATE LAWS, STATES AND PUERTO RICO: 1961 AND 1962

[In thousands of dollars, except ratios. As of January 1, 1961, includes Puerto Rico. Corrected to February 1962.]

STATE	FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS <sup>1</sup> (end of year)			CONTRIBUTIONS COLLECTED <sup>2</sup>		BENEFITS PAID <sup>3</sup>		RATIO OF BENEFITS TO CONTRIBUTIONS (percent)	
	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Total.....	3,843,257	5,802,923	6,272,863	2,449,579	2,854,365	3,422,698	2,875,447	139.1	90.6
Alabama.....	53,075	47,155	52,776	22,335	35,192	30,381	26,846	135.2	82.4
Alaska.....	4,860	5,454	6,438	8,331	7,483	7,467	6,504	92.6	88.9
Arizona.....	82,391	61,323	63,235	10,284	11,387	13,095	11,578	127.6	99.2
Arkansas.....	35,752	31,215	30,496	9,483	11,047	16,045	12,575	169.2	114.7
California.....	861,581	571,583	623,557	361,544	457,915	473,971	425,716	157.2	93.0
Colorado.....	61,371	57,525	53,068	11,763	16,080	18,523	20,408	157.4	135.3
Connecticut.....	168,558	156,572	161,551	46,149	43,125	70,241	42,350	150.9	88.2
Delaware.....	11,253	10,360	12,485	8,187	9,068	10,085	8,152	123.2	81.8
Dist. of Col.....	62,438	63,782	64,910	6,211	7,476	6,624	6,801	110.0	91.0
Florida.....	102,457	100,524	119,883	50,136	49,915	43,683	33,034	111.8	60.2
Georgia.....	144,588	135,316	143,715	26,304	29,573	36,248	24,769	149.8	83.8
Hawaii.....	25,313	22,473	17,712	5,197	5,457	8,821	10,813	160.3	108.2
Illinois.....	28,373	26,125	26,689	7,694	9,178	16,457	9,202	140.1	100.9
Illinois.....	355,958	344,820	388,504	162,954	177,960	189,169	144,917	113.1	81.4
Indiana.....	168,220	136,057	140,197	36,211	44,558	72,944	44,540	201.4	100.0
Iowa.....	115,475	107,475	105,294	8,251	10,240	19,571	14,321	237.2	139.9
Kansas.....	72,008	64,299	63,292	10,741	12,846	21,412	15,320	190.0	119.2
Kentucky.....	104,084	94,127	100,172	25,388	28,231	38,600	26,245	150.3	92.9
Louisiana.....	120,981	101,589	98,683	23,372	27,695	45,215	33,893	106.0	122.4
Maine.....	28,503	23,360	24,926	9,356	10,870	15,383	10,050	162.7	92.5
Maryland.....	67,709	73,106	95,751	58,443	66,052	54,848	45,773	93.9	60.3
Massachusetts.....	221,288	180,331	197,582	88,059	124,480	138,206	118,572	156.9	95.3
Michigan.....	220,114	158,924	207,493	147,808	180,418	210,500	113,800	142.5	70.9
Minnesota.....	63,761	42,032	37,472	22,386	36,923	45,277	36,647	294.3	118.5
Mississippi.....	32,723	29,749	33,564	13,386	14,803	17,317	11,994	129.6	81.0
Missouri.....	201,724	194,427	199,077	38,803	42,403	52,229	43,902	134.6	103.5
Montana.....	26,064	23,519	22,244	8,010	5,329	11,290	7,275	140.6	136.5
Nebraska.....	40,302	39,603	40,106	7,620	8,500	9,121	9,080	123.6	106.7
Nevada.....	17,706	17,177	20,802	7,188	9,132	8,216	6,056	114.3	66.3
New Hampshire.....	24,007	22,983	24,749	6,677	7,033	8,385	5,979	125.6	85.0
New Jersey.....	337,183	316,293	318,911	124,783	136,535	149,807	143,437	120.1	105.1
New Mexico.....	42,340	37,820	36,601	5,832	6,241	11,795	8,432	202.2	138.3
New York.....	909,028	950,354	1,095,731	420,985	518,192	487,395	401,870	115.8	77.6
North Carolina.....	186,565	181,756	190,016	36,107	38,402	46,458	35,724	128.7	93.0
North Dakota.....	7,331	8,414	6,772	3,058	4,675	5,077	4,483	128.3	95.9
Ohio.....	310,541	145,705	123,664	99,133	148,485	264,756	174,433	267.1	117.6
Oklahoma.....	36,998	30,970	35,754	13,879	16,953	21,634	16,672	175.9	83.6
Oregon.....	47,470	44,531	53,235	33,919	37,263	38,972	28,034	108.5	75.2
Pennsylvania.....	174,508	114,779	149,505	260,420	274,695	341,230	252,842	131.0	92.0
Rhode Island.....	32,968	33,339	33,547	18,870	19,878	19,431	15,726	103.0	79.1
South Carolina.....	76,528	74,456	76,159	12,589	13,331	16,787	13,636	133.7	102.3
South Dakota.....	15,172	15,113	16,115	2,162	3,375	2,672	2,835	123.6	84.0
Tennessee.....	74,451	64,378	66,956	30,658	33,133	42,673	32,321	139.2	97.5
Texas.....	249,858	241,510	240,923	47,000	50,607	62,869	58,644	133.8	115.9
Utah.....	38,043	37,581	38,474	7,678	8,327	9,533	8,674	124.2	104.2
Vermont.....	13,656	10,807	9,963	3,059	3,507	6,416	4,766	203.7	135.9
Virginia.....	88,587	91,492	106,093	21,695	26,806	21,463	14,486	88.9	54.0
Washington.....	202,201	193,982	199,772	50,202	48,941	65,423	50,269	130.3	102.7
West Virginia.....	35,445	35,154	45,105	24,375	27,802	25,652	19,035	105.2	68.5
Wisconsin.....	216,117	194,449	197,552	38,430	37,226	68,077	44,645	177.1	119.9
Wyoming.....	12,441	9,093	5,730	2,924	3,236	6,575	6,790	224.9	210.0
Puerto Rico.....		35,002	41,053	12,145	13,884	6,756	9,983	55.6	71.9

<sup>1</sup> Sum of balances in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account in U.S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts include interest credited.<sup>2</sup> Contributions, penalties, and interest from employers and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks.<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for voided benefit checks.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

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## No. 407. WOERKMAN'S COMPENSATION PAYMENTS, BY STATES: 1940 TO 1961

In thousands of dollars. Payments represent cash and medical benefits and include insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers (compiled from the *Secular Insurance by States*, "Carriers' Lines); and from published and unpublished reports of State insurance commissioners; net disbursements of State funds (from the *Secular* and from State reports, published and unpublished); estimated for some States; and self-insurance payments, estimated from available State data. Other (a-year) data except as 1-year data for Federal employees and for a few States with State funds. Includes benefit payments under Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and Defense Bases Compensation Act for States in which such payments are made.

STATE	1940	1945	1950	1955	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total <sup>1</sup>	255,352	463,374	614,702	715,655	7,111,195	11,159,562	209,834	1,263,167	1,531,827
Alabama	1,061	2,948	2,137	4,538	8,860	8,327	8,52	10,458	10,543
Alaska								2,425	2,723
Arizona	1,527	3,863	5,473	7,730	8,322	9,383	10,709	12,116	12,472
Arkansas	23	2,370	3,500	5,325	6,270	5,738	7,223	7,406	8,617
California	19,956	40,908	58,452	59,358	107,200	119,087	152,311	163,633	174,023
Colorado	2,492	2,285	3,418	5,514	8,630	8,715	9,78	10,525	11,805
Connecticut	8,500	7,212	9,500	15,638	16,155	17,844	19,142	19,866	18,518
Delaware	318	438	744	1,008	1,524	1,626	1,323	1,269	2,213
Dist. of Columbia	1,441	1,193	2,360	2,555	2,478	3,757	3,855	4,160	4,070
Florida	1,880	4,193	7,418	18,011	23,982	23,708	27,380	34,147	34,699
Georgia	1,492	2,921	4,757	7,317	9,714	13,334	16,826	17,293	11,880
Hawaii							3,462	4,557	6,045
Idaho	1,216	1,193	2,218	3,595	4,034	4,277	4,441	4,927	5,164
Illinois	14,210	23,530	31,147	45,588	56,546	63,125	61,261	67,421	66,497
Indiana	3,770	6,625	8,920	3,064	12,632	13,606	19,503	18,035	18,801
Iowa	1,870	2,666	4,985	6,707	7,994	7,866	8,605	9,348	9,603
Kansas	1,587	2,077	4,263	8,76	8,810	10,508	11,894	12,978	12,575
Kentucky	3,087	4,000	3,957	9,814	11,323	11,042	11,353	12,143	12,250
Louisiana	3,369	6,052	11,400	9,574	25,830	28,210	25,338	25,462	26,403
Maine	991	2,224	1,600	2,387	2,639	2,771	3,371	3,476	3,435
Maryland	2,711	5,853	8,895	12,087	14,828	16,643	18,364	20,112	21,634
Massachusetts	7,415	11,771	23,576	33,307	37,892	37,856	41,335	45,337	50,572
Michigan	9,071	14,623	23,123	31,046	35,287	40,081	42,151	48,852	53,603
Minnesota	3,754	5,833	9,562	14,340	17,157	18,464	20,024	21,974	22,451
Mississippi	11	34	2,272	4,715	5,683	6,206	7,423	8,371	8,794
Missouri	6,035	8,385	10,646	18,515	19,402	20,000	20,798	22,617	23,813
Montana	2,003	2,003	2,544	4,238	5,272	5,404	5,401	5,404	5,620
Nebraska	967	1,334	2,360	3,642	3,775	3,976	4,287	4,468	5,316
Nevada	828	1,040	1,659	3,516	4,320	4,333	4,168	4,422	4,840
New Hampshire	764	1,002	1,376	2,386	2,795	2,671	3,635	3,741	4,034
New Jersey	12,416	21,961	20,184	44,779	49,287	54,113	56,420	59,840	61,733
New Mexico	566	652	2,330	4,512	5,511	5,084	7,621	8,074	9,505
New York	51,211	74,255	115,376	143,206	153,214	141,921	156,113	164,536	164,041
North Carolina	1,962	3,542	6,354	10,025	11,608	12,213	13,923	14,939	16,957
North Dakota	60C	743	1,100	1,355	2,472	2,058	2,412	2,438	2,773
Ohio	16,895	25,603	40,441	89,314	75,502	76,064	85,107	94,495	101,795
Oklahoma	3,394	5,456	8,082	13,248	15,019	15,451	15,477	15,172	15,399
Oregon	4,277	5,666	8,983	15,72	16,323	22,092	23,729	25,539	27,372
Pennsylvania	22,774	24,552	30,831	37,839	43,963	43,281	45,938	48,431	50,363
Rhode Island	1,153	3,449	3,800	3,928	3,470	6,538	6,651	6,740	6,679
South Carolina	1,072	2,606	4,123	5,239	5,733	6,421	7,008	8,138	8,474
South Dakota	268	353	950	1,120	1,16	1,343	1,494	1,960	2,735
Tennessee	1,827	4,027	5,349	9,523	11,908	12,118	13,387	14,321	15,181
Texas	8,124	18,218	33,380	50,027	58,223	59,727	65,433	69,740	72,617
Utah	1,109	1,512	1,859	2,461	3,244	3,307	3,331	3,460	4,209
Vermont	386	522	900	1,200	1,555	1,965	1,857	1,720	2,016
Virginia	2,085	3,361	5,559	8,169	10,101	10,823	12,043	12,677	13,432
Washington	5,576	9,688	14,573	19,351	20,708	21,933	23,764	25,156	27,281
West Virginia	5,756	7,735	9,632	12,372	13,715	13,963	14,562	14,275	14,603
Wisconsin	5,662	9,162	13,356	16,697	18,337	18,634	21,551	22,087	22,244
Wyoming	422	503	1,611	1,361	1,386	1,333	1,047	1,622	1,768
Federal employees:									
Civilian	13,033	12,955	22,236	32,306	37,453	40,973	41,551	42,329	45,279
Other		203	1,134	14,933	18,339	19,514	27,703	17,602	16,807

<sup>1</sup> Prior to 1950, excludes Alaska and Hawaii, except data for Federal employees are for all employees regardless of where stationed.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; preliminary estimates appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

## No. 411. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—RECIPIENTS, BY PROGRAM, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[As of December. Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving vendor payments for medical care.]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged <sup>1</sup>	AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assist- ance (cases)		
			Families	Recipients					
				Total number <sup>2</sup>	Children				
Total.....	\$ 2,225,731	105,812	942,525	3,822,973	2,877,017	* 99,581	437,452	* 253,600	
Alabama.....	108,789	254	22,213	90,103	70,871	1,663	12,064	89	
Alaska.....	1,401	1	1,220	4,337	3,284	102	-----	228	
Arizona.....	13,523	9,397	59,207	20,646	961	1,140	2,702	400	
Arkansas.....	55,842	1,356	6,500	24,008	10,205	1,070	8,248	1,834	
California.....	261,548	15,885	87,904	235,844	254,754	* 12,587	26,048	33,634	
Colorado.....	* 46,319	8	9,182	80,236	28,243	256	5,780	1,833	
Connecticut.....	* 6,260	4,536	* 11,300	* 43,000	* 32,353	367	6,283	4,220	
Delaware.....	1,151	1	2,738	7,335	5,688	276	449	1,334	
District of Columbia.....	2,829	4,583	20,380	16,171	10,171	101	3,018	883	
Florida.....	76,423	27,612	103,030	82,468	2,544	13,857	* 8,800	-----	
Georgia.....	92,981	-----	16,670	64,052	40,709	3,064	25,180	2,598	
Hawaii.....	1,162	546	3,150	13,828	10,384	78	1,039	1,041	
Idaho.....	5,544	1,342	2,491	9,645	7,044	130	2,367	n.a.	
Illinois.....	64,483	858	58,006	264,708	200,691	2,855	28,398	28,073	
Indiana.....	24,761	-----	12,387	46,879	35,470	1,837	-----	n.a.	
Iowa.....	31,071	-----	10,392	41,027	29,539	1,328	857	* 4,000	
Kansas.....	25,248	-----	6,728	27,045	20,039	546	4,318	3,000	
Kentucky.....	64,107	2,583	21,437	80,609	58,783	2,373	8,080	3,202	
Louisiana.....	126,621	313	21,908	94,454	71,148	2,701	18,021	7,442	
Maine.....	11,206	248	6,055	21,668	16,111	406	2,275	3,140	
Maryland.....	9,469	6,177	13,220	57,831	44,294	422	6,449	4,831	
Massachusetts.....	58,467	21,630	19,444	70,105	62,062	2,270	10,466	7,146	
Michigan.....	51,844	4,954	32,955	121,117	84,425	1,678	6,206	32,374	
Minnesota.....	43,021	-----	11,514	40,863	31,052	1,028	2,650	9,563	
Mississippi.....	77,872	-----	20,160	79,383	62,462	3,292	13,572	1,003	
Missouri.....	107,707	-----	26,469	104,214	79,786	4,776	14,872	6,419	
Montana.....	6,000	-----	1,792	7,070	5,460	291	1,257	1,653	
Nebraska.....	13,209	-----	3,224	12,907	9,078	602	1,710	938	
Nevada.....	2,517	-----	1,270	4,058	3,722	167	-----	217	
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup> .....	4,561	106	684	4,062	3,011	251	508	922	
New Jersey.....	18,634	-----	22,260	82,561	62,950	647	7,784	* 6,308	
New Mexico.....	10,482	-----	7,308	20,460	22,151	350	3,040	486	
New York.....	57,458	26,151	61,428	309,145	292,005	3,363	34,900	31,675	
North Carolina.....	45,234	-----	27,845	115,182	83,878	5,435	21,251	2,150	
North Dakota.....	5,039	893	1,387	6,080	5,051	84	1,253	490	
Ohio.....	80,639	-----	35,579	146,513	106,868	3,457	16,786	37,303	
Oklahoma.....	34,487	563	18,440	70,728	52,148	1,721	11,250	7,552	
Oregon.....	15,182	510	7,022	29,765	21,740	370	4,860	5,120	
Pennsylvania.....	48,523	6,818	74,639	333,263	233,372	17,008	10,043	38,500	
Rhode Island.....	0,163	-----	5,100	26,315	14,881	110	2,607	2,522	
South Carolina.....	28,129	67	8,291	33,862	27,117	1,603	8,170	1,453	
South Dakota.....	8,019	-----	2,797	9,855	7,545	147	1,106	304	
Tennessee.....	49,711	946	21,271	81,867	62,530	2,443	11,831	2,173	
Texas.....	223,061	-----	27,435	72,634	45,461	5,142	7,959	* 11,400	
Utah.....	5,731	1,187	4,233	17,147	12,321	173	4,402	1,693	
Vermont.....	5,625	26	1,510	4,825	3,037	110	104	* 1,200	
Virginia.....	13,963	-----	10,212	43,847	33,855	1,154	8,500	2,222	
Washington.....	43,843	848	11,411	41,563	31,468	704	9,005	10,766	
West Virginia.....	16,411	5,171	33,574	138,020	94,986	104	7,186	1,344	
Wisconsin.....	31,622	-----	11,940	42,733	31,084	868	5,107	8,307	
Wyoming.....	2,713	-----	821	3,185	2,454	57	563	563	
Puerto Rico.....	35,262	1,982	53,838	220,300	180,673	1,650	22,178	1,279	
Guam <sup>4</sup> .....	133	88	170	886	730	7	85	8	
Virgin Islands <sup>5</sup> .....	623	478	311	1,111	933	16	96	156	

<sup>n.a.</sup> Not available.<sup>1</sup> Program initiated November 1961 under the Social Security Act Amendment of 1960.<sup>2</sup> Includes all recipients except children, and 1 or both parents, or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent, in families in which the requirements of each of the 3 programs were considered in determining the amount of assistance.<sup>3</sup> Includes 3,682 recipients under 65 in Colorado.<sup>4</sup> Includes 304 recipients of payment made without Federal participation in California, 668 in Missouri, and 12,276 in Pennsylvania.<sup>5</sup> Partly estimated; total not as large as sum of State figures because of adjustment. See footnote 7.<sup>6</sup> Estimated.<sup>7</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, or burial only.Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

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## Social Insurance and Welfare Services

## No. 412. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS, BY PROGRAM, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

(Includes vendor payments for medical care)

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total amount of public assistance (1,000)	AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS, DECEMBER						
		Old- age assis- tance	Medi- cal assis- tance for the aged <sup>1</sup>	Aid to depend- ent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to perma- nently and to totally disabled	
				Per family	Per recipi- ent			
Total.....	\$14,456,791	\$75.37	\$205.32	\$125.96	\$31.03	\$30.21	\$72.43	\$27.63
Alabama.....	97,784	68.68	273.58	47.42	11.63	47.87	44.05	12.43
Alaska.....	3,145	81.68	-----	120.46	34.13	76.98	-----	60.71
Arizona.....	26,492	61.57	-----	116.86	28.33	72.61	6.63	60.62
Arkansas.....	49,480	62.67	51.79	37.73	17.65	55.87	58.27	15.44
California.....	612,817	107.21	270.78	188.67	44.15	126.39	104.59	57.85
Colorado.....	79,900	99.72	-----	182.47	35.32	81.74	72.84	45.08
Connecticut.....	50,440	78.76	220.91	178.41	46.78	118.54	59.05	73.33
Delaware.....	4,684	54.34	-----	91.82	29.10	75.35	71.88	52.27
District of Columbia.....	15,942	63.70	-----	108.02	32.68	73.09	78.59	75.40
Florida.....	86,077	60.75	-----	81.84	16.57	53.09	64.74	(*)
Georgia.....	91,163	52.90	-----	87.48	23.16	56.61	55.82	31.02
Hawaii.....	9,826	69.37	220.04	156.83	34.78	92.01	107.76	68.72
Idaho.....	13,353	71.34	123.66	158.21	40.86	59.49	58.68	n.a.
Illinois.....	279,724	82.48	457.23	201.68	44.20	90.77	98.46	80.63
Indiana.....	33,395	72.88	-----	116.55	28.74	79.89	-----	n.s.
Iowa.....	53,114	60.73	-----	148.2	37.05	100.84	71.23	(*)
Kansas.....	46,315	83.39	-----	148.54	36.92	88.23	91.68	60.71
Kentucky.....	69,894	66.87	18.63	96.56	24.29	86.63	61.37	24.63
Louisiana.....	165,782	70.92	210.18	100.90	23.42	80.59	57.11	52.47
Maine.....	21,744	76.75	203.43	100.20	29.04	73.35	82.20	61.63
Maryland.....	38,961	71.26	37.61	137.74	31.49	70.00	70.00	70.32
Massachusetts.....	160,454	89.57	183.20	175.01	49.36	135.60	142.58	70.08
Michigan.....	180,335	77.95	310.03	137.30	37.36	87.22	101.59	102.93
Minnesota.....	88,436	102.27	-----	173.69	49.03	120.46	60.70	81.78
Mississippi.....	49,234	34.63	-----	85.61	9.04	37.74	34.31	14.96
Missouri.....	132,880	62.10	-----	95.63	24.29	85.00	64.62	56.75
Montana.....	10,169	69.02	-----	133.87	33.93	77.50	76.98	40.30
Nebraska.....	20,710	79.54	-----	117.80	29.22	84.89	80.39	53.30
Nevada.....	4,582	89.98	-----	107.32	29.47	113.72	-----	56.25
New Hampshire.....	8,903	99.04	26.08	163.69	39.73	101.55	113.59	(*)
New Jersey.....	67,638	94.00	-----	176.22	47.49	88.88	94.78	115.32
New Mexico.....	23,791	40.52	-----	125.77	31.18	74.24	79.61	41.08
New York.....	426,176	82.55	270.40	183.35	42.00	98.52	107.90	79.53
North Carolina.....	77,333	83.82	-----	92.09	22.20	59.44	63.82	29.61
North Dakota.....	13,501	83.03	211.29	157.85	40.47	79.01	107.75	59.59
Ohio.....	188,286	83.50	-----	130.20	31.03	86.58	84.15	80.13
Oklahoma.....	136,230	89.42	187.80	123.04	32.08	113.91	103.20	12.68
Oregon.....	39,482	84.54	119.18	148.54	33.04	96.92	91.52	61.47
Pennsylvania.....	220,693	73.34	254.72	128.99	28.83	73.76	61.88	60.37
Rhode Island.....	20,097	83.28	-----	156.52	39.38	87.07	86.66	53.68
South Carolina.....	28,618	46.76	171.29	65.84	16.27	61.24	50.79	31.11
South Dakota.....	12,436	80.36	-----	108.56	30.69	66.67	65.25	35.63
Tennessee.....	55,086	46.15	37.49	70.13	18.58	47.79	46.87	18.91
Texas.....	203,868	68.28	-----	78.72	18.96	68.06	57.89	(*)
Utah.....	18,299	64.57	186.71	128.77	31.83	75.32	65.93	63.24
Vermont.....	8,034	50.80	400.37	110.48	30.26	65.17	63.52	(*)
Virginia.....	29,056	55.60	-----	68.23	23.55	63.05	61.60	45.19
Washington.....	93,098	86.67	178.64	141.38	38.46	91.12	82.87	80.31
West Virginia.....	85,278	46.74	27.60	113.24	25.06	46.98	46.85	31.71
Wisconsin.....	74,580	106.25	-----	189.87	49.03	95.62	117.30	91.07
Wyoming.....	4,992	82.42	-----	145.71	37.56	79.04	80.37	87.44
Puerto Rico.....	17,174	9.02	44.13	14.97	3.68	8.21	8.62	7.48
Guam.....	224	28.36	1.06	64.39	12.44	(*)	27.52	(*)
Virgin Islands.....	568	36.28	3.12	56.23	15.74	(*)	32.20	32.50

<sup>a</sup> Not available.<sup>1</sup> Program initiated November 1960 under the Social Security Act Amendment of 1960.

Includes vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

<sup>b</sup> Not computed. <sup>c</sup> Not computed; base too small.Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

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## Disabled Persons

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## No. 421. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—NUMBER OF PERSONS AND FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[For year ending June 30. Excludes training grants totaling \$9,653,000 and research grants totaling \$9,449,000.  
See headnote, table 420.]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	DISABLED PERSONS		FEDERAL GRANTS <sup>1</sup> (\$1,000)			
	Number rehabilitated	Number in process of rehabilitation on June 30	Total	Type of agency		Type of grant
				State boards of vocational education	State agencies for the blind	
Total.....	102,377	208,035	64,036	57,448	6,600	62,933 1,038
Alabama.....	3,050	5,514	2,800	2,600	—	2,576 21
Alaska.....	77	227	130	130	—	130
Arizona.....	437	865	559	463	94	548 11
Arkansas.....	2,500	2,943	1,847	1,847	—	1,833 14
California.....	2,670	10,453	3,284	3,234	—	2,136 128
Colorado.....	1,243	2,313	800	800	—	786 14
Connecticut.....	965	2,910	421	347	74	400 21
Delaware.....	545	655	174	139	35	168 5
District of Columbia.....	847	1,579	230	230	—	224 6
Florida.....	4,301	6,858	2,378	1,878	500	2,374
Georgia.....	6,103	6,583	3,306	3,306	—	3,364 32
Hawaii.....	244	867	202	212	50	257 5
Idaho.....	490	624	226	191	35	226
Illinois.....	3,920	9,028	2,437	2,437	—	2,380 77
Indiana.....	1,465	3,170	634	573	61	621 13
Iowa.....	1,343	2,802	999	803	196	977 22
Kansas.....	1,172	2,150	878	662	216	962 10
Kentucky.....	1,776	2,270	760	760	—	735 25
Louisiana.....	2,159	6,374	1,876	1,704	175	1,874
Maine.....	432	882	355	260	95	347 8
Maryland.....	1,081	3,632	715	715	—	715
Massachusetts.....	1,749	3,661	1,375	1,158	219	1,337 38
Michigan.....	3,262	6,723	1,555	1,434	121	1,491 64
Minnesota.....	1,470	4,494	1,317	1,003	224	1,298 23
Mississippi.....	1,675	2,685	1,178	790	386	1,170
Missouri.....	2,117	3,624	1,270	1,023	247	1,242 28
Montana.....	480	1,464	327	281	46	322 5
Nebraska.....	891	1,828	367	292	75	355 12
Nevada.....	138	2,070	82	60	22	82
New Hampshire.....	213	537	147	118	31	147
New Jersey.....	2,631	3,835	1,271	1,079	192	1,232 36
New Mexico.....	321	402	274	216	55	267 7
New York.....	7,340	14,823	4,821	4,231	590	4,788 33
North Carolina.....	6,102	9,770	2,580	1,993	587	2,543 37
North Dakota.....	372	812	368	396	—	391 5
Ohio.....	2,592	5,950	1,635	1,277	358	1,563 72
Oklahoma.....	1,913	6,302	1,474	1,474	—	1,455 19
Oregon.....	710	1,733	684	578	106	872 12
Pennsylvania.....	9,311	17,183	5,422	4,651	471	5,336 33
Rhode Island.....	930	2,028	452	370	82	446 6
South Carolina.....	2,463	5,571	1,393	1,301	92	1,393
South Dakota.....	303	763	322	254	28	316 6
Tennessee.....	2,614	4,839	1,860	1,481	376	1,860
Texas.....	3,306	7,328	1,978	1,883	265	1,900 78
Utah.....	581	1,612	290	290	—	293 7
Vermont.....	244	544	246	201	48	246 3
Virginia.....	3,624	5,228	1,555	1,421	134	1,545 10
Washington.....	1,143	2,562	917	771	146	894 23
West Virginia.....	3,710	8,445	1,444	1,444	—	1,426 15
Wisconsin.....	1,864	5,417	1,206	1,111	63	1,203
Wyoming.....	119	236	114	114	—	109 3
Puerto Rico.....	1,226	4,072	1,004	1,004	—	1,004
Guam.....	13	48	82	82	—	77 5
Virgin Islands.....	31	55	25	23	—	23

<sup>1</sup> Data represent funds obligated.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

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## Elections

## No. 491. POPULAR VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, AND PERCENT OF VOTE FOR MAJORITY PARTY, BY STATES: 1936 TO 1952

In thousands. D=Democratic, R=Republican. Majority party vote refers to the party vote representing either a majority or a plurality for the victorious party. See also table 493; for current figures, see table 492. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1937*, series Y 20-128.

STATE	1936		1940		1944		1948		1952	
	Vote	Percent for ma- jority party								
Total <sup>1</sup>	45,343	D-66.8	48,891	D-54.7	47,869	D-52.4	48,691	D-48.5	61,303	R-55.2
Alabama	275	D-66.4	294	D-65.2	245	D-81.3	215	(1)	125	D-61.9
Arizona	124	D-66.9	150	D-63.5	138	D-52.8	177	D-53.2	271	R-58.3
Arkansas	179	D-81.8	200	D-75.5	213	D-70.0	212	D-61.7	405	D-55.9
California	2,333	D-67.0	3,269	D-57.5	3,521	D-55.5	4,022	D-47.6	5,019	R-56.7
Colorado	489	D-60.4	649	R-50.9	503	R-52.2	615	D-51.0	829	R-60.8
Connecticut	691	D-55.3	782	D-53.4	832	D-52.3	881	R-40.5	1,003	R-55.9
Delaware	123	D-65.6	136	D-64.7	128	D-52.4	132	R-53.0	174	R-51.8
Florida	227	D-76.1	485	D-74.0	483	D-70.3	578	D-48.2	974	R-54.6
Georgia	268	D-87.1	313	D-84.8	323	D-81.7	416	D-42.8	651	D-69.5
Idaho	200	D-63.0	235	D-54.4	203	D-51.6	215	D-50.0	278	R-65.4
Illinois	3,037	D-57.7	4,218	D-51.0	4,038	D-51.6	3,993	D-50.1	4,459	R-55.0
Indiana	1,851	D-66.6	1,783	R-62.5	1,672	R-52.4	1,651	R-49.6	1,955	R-58.1
Iowa	1,143	D-55.4	1,215	R-52.0	1,033	R-52.0	1,038	D-50.3	1,216	R-64.0
Kansas	659	D-62.8	860	R-56.9	734	R-60.2	789	R-51.6	890	R-69.3
Kentucky	923	D-54.4	968	D-57.5	868	D-57.5	823	D-51.7	991	D-50.0
Louisiana	830	D-88.8	372	D-85.0	319	D-80.6	416	(1)	652	D-52.9
Maine	304	R-55.5	321	R-51.1	298	R-52.4	265	R-56.7	351	R-66.2
Maryland	625	D-82.3	680	D-58.3	688	D-51.8	527	R-50.4	807	R-55.7
Massachusetts	1,840	D-51.2	2,027	D-55.1	1,981	D-52.5	2,177	D-51.7	2,381	R-54.3
Michigan	1,803	D-55.3	2,086	R-46.9	2,203	D-50.2	2,116	R-49.2	2,782	R-53.8
Minnesota	1,130	D-61.8	1,251	D-51.5	1,126	D-52.4	1,212	D-57.2	1,279	R-55.3
Mississippi	162	D-97.1	176	D-92.7	180	D-88.0	192	(2)	245	D-60.5
Missouri	1,829	D-60.8	1,834	D-52.3	1,572	D-51.6	1,579	D-54.1	1,897	R-50.8
Montana	231	D-69.3	248	D-58.8	207	D-54.3	214	D-53.1	265	R-53.4
Nebraska	608	D-57.1	616	R-57.2	563	R-58.6	499	R-54.2	610	R-49.2
Nevada	44	D-72.8	53	D-60.2	54	D-54.2	62	D-50.4	82	R-61.4
New Hampshire	218	D-49.7	235	D-58.2	230	D-52.1	231	R-52.4	273	R-60.9
New Jersey	1,819	D-59.6	1,974	D-51.5	1,964	D-50.2	1,950	R-53.3	2,423	R-54.9
New Mexico	169	D-62.7	183	D-58.7	152	D-53.5	187	D-54.1	230	R-55.4
New York	5,596	D-58.8	6,302	R-48.0	6,317	R-47.5	6,177	R-46.0	7,129	R-53.5
North Carolina	839	D-73.4	823	D-74.0	781	D-64.7	791	D-58.6	1,211	D-53.9
North Dakota	274	D-69.6	281	R-56.1	226	R-53.8	221	R-52.2	270	R-71.0
Ohio	3,012	D-58.0	3,320	D-52.2	3,153	D-50.2	2,938	D-49.6	3,701	R-56.8
Oklahoma	750	D-66.8	828	D-57.4	722	D-55.5	723	D-62.7	949	R-54.6
Oregon	414	D-64.4	481	D-53.7	480	D-51.8	521	R-49.8	695	R-60.8
Pennsylvania	4,138	D-56.9	4,078	D-53.2	3,795	D-51.1	3,725	R-49.6	4,566	R-52.8
Rhode Island	310	D-52.9	321	D-56.7	296	D-58.6	328	D-57.6	414	R-50.9
South Carolina	115	D-68.5	100	D-92.6	103	D-87.6	113	(1)	340	D-50.9
South Dakota	296	D-64.0	308	R-57.4	232	R-58.3	250	R-51.8	294	R-69.3
Tennessee	477	D-68.8	523	D-67.3	511	D-80.4	550	D-49.1	893	R-50.0
Texas	850	D-87.3	1,117	D-81.0	1,144	D-71.3	1,147	D-65.6	2,073	R-53.2
Utah	217	D-69.3	248	D-62.3	248	D-60.4	276	D-54.0	330	R-58.9
Vermont	144	R-56.4	143	R-34.8	128	R-57.1	123	R-61.5	154	R-71.5
Virginia	333	D-70.2	347	D-68.1	388	D-32.4	410	D-47.2	618	R-56.5
Washington	692	D-66.4	794	D-58.4	856	D-58.8	965	D-52.3	1,097	R-54.2
West Virginia	830	D-60.5	868	D-87.1	715	D-54.9	749	D-57.3	874	D-51.9
Wisconsin	1,258	D-63.8	1,406	D-60.1	1,339	R-50.4	1,277	D-50.7	1,607	R-61.6
Wyoming	103	D-60.6	112	D-82.8	101	R-51.2	101	D-51.8	129	R-62.7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.<sup>2</sup> Percentages based on figures which exclude votes of minor parties for candidates of major parties.<sup>3</sup> Vote represented a victory for Thurmond (States' Rights Democratic Party) as follows: Alabama, 79.7 percent; Louisiana, 49.1 percent; Mississippi, 87.2 percent; and South Carolina, 72.0 percent.Source: 1936-44, Edgar Eugene Robinson, *They Voted for Roosevelt*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1947; 1948, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America Votes*; 1952, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of the 87th Congress)*, 1961.

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## Vote for Presidential Electors

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No. 492. POPULAR VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, BY POLITICAL PARTIES,  
BY STATES: 1956 AND 1960(In thousands. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1967*, series Y 80-128)

STATE	1956					1960					Percent of total	
	Total	Democratic	Repub-lican	Other parties	Percent of total	Total	Democratic	Repub-lican	Other parties	Democrat-ic	Repub-lican	
					Democ-rat-ic							
Total	62,027	26,523	15,690	414	42.0	57,4	68,839	34,237	34,165	203	40.7	49.6
Alabama	497	281	196	20	56.5	39.4	570	324	238	8	56.9	41.8
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	30	31	-	49.1	50.9
Arizona	290	113	177	(*)	38.9	61.0	398	177	221	(*)	44.4	55.5
Arkansas	407	213	186	7	52.5	45.8	429	215	185	29	50.2	43.1
California	5,466	2,420	3,028	19	44.3	55.4	8,307	3,224	3,260	23	49.6	50.1
Colorado	657	258	304	5	39.3	60.0	736	331	402	3	44.9	54.9
Connecticut	1,117	405	712	(*)	36.3	63.7	1,223	657	568	(*)	53.7	46.3
Delaware	178	79	98	1	44.6	55.1	197	100	96	1	50.0	49.0
Florida	1,129	480	544	2	42.7	57.2	1,544	749	795	-	48.3	51.6
Georgia	670	445	223	2	66.4	33.8	733	459	274	(*)	62.6	37.4
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	92	92	-	50.0	50.0
Idaho	273	106	167	(*)	38.8	61.2	300	139	162	-	46.2	53.8
Illinois	4,407	1,776	2,923	8	40.3	59.5	4,757	2,378	2,369	11	56.0	43.8
Indiana	1,975	784	1,183	8	39.7	60.9	2,135	952	1,175	8	44.6	55.0
Iowa	1,235	802	726	4	40.7	59.1	1,274	651	722	1	43.2	56.7
Kansas	866	296	587	8	34.2	65.4	920	561	461	4	39.1	60.4
Kentucky	1,054	476	572	5	45.2	54.3	1,124	522	603	-	46.4	53.6
Louisiana	618	244	326	15	38.5	53.3	808	407	231	170	56.4	28.6
Maine	352	132	249	2	26.1	70.9	422	181	241	-	43.0	57.0
Maryland	933	373	560	(*)	46.0	60.0	1,055	566	490	(*)	53.6	46.4
Massachusetts	2,349	948	1,393	7	40.4	59.3	2,460	1,487	977	6	50.2	39.6
Michigan	3,080	1,370	1,714	2	44.1	55.6	3,318	1,387	1,620	10	50.0	48.8
Minnesota	1,340	618	719	3	46.1	53.7	1,542	760	758	-	50.6	49.2
Mississippi	248	144	61	43	58.2	24.8	298	108	74	* 110	38.3	24.7
Missouri	1,833	618	914	-	50.1	49.9	1,534	972	962	-	50.3	49.7
Montana	271	116	155	-	41.9	57.1	278	135	142	1	48.5	51.1
Nebraska	577	199	373	-	34.5	65.5	613	233	381	-	37.9	62.1
Nevada	97	41	56	-	42.0	58.0	107	55	52	-	51.2	48.8
New Hampshire	267	60	177	(*)	32.8	66.1	296	138	158	-	48.6	53.4
New Jersey	2,484	850	1,807	27	34.2	64.7	2,773	1,385	1,393	24	50.0	49.2
New Mexico	254	106	147	1	41.8	57.8	311	156	154	1	50.2	49.4
New York	7,006	2,748	4,348	8	35.7	51.2	7,291	3,830	3,446	15	52.5	47.3
North Carolina	1,164	501	575	-	53.7	46.3	1,346	713	635	-	52.1	47.9
North Dakota	254	97	157	(*)	33.1	61.7	278	124	154	(*)	44.6	55.4
Ohio	3,702	1,440	2,263	-	22.9	61.1	4,162	1,944	2,218	-	46.7	53.3
Oklahoma	850	386	474	-	44.9	55.1	903	370	533	-	41.0	58.0
Oregon	736	329	403	1	44.7	55.2	776	387	468	1	47.3	52.6
Pennsylvania	4,577	1,682	2,585	9	45.3	53.5	5,007	2,555	2,446	10	51.1	48.7
Rhode Island	383	162	223	-	41.7	58.3	406	256	148	-	63.6	35.4
South Carolina	30	136	73	39	45.4	55.2	387	198	189	(*)	51.2	48.8
South Dakota	294	122	172	-	41.6	58.4	303	122	178	-	41.6	58.2
Tennessee	933	457	492	27	42.6	49.2	1,052	481	557	14	45.8	52.3
Texas	1,951	766	1,001	15	42.0	55.3	2,312	1,158	1,122	22	50.5	49.5
Utah	334	118	213	-	25.4	64.8	373	169	205	(*)	45.2	54.8
Vermont	153	43	113	(*)	27.8	72.2	167	69	98	(*)	41.4	58.6
Virginia	693	266	383	44	36.4	65.4	771	362	405	5	47.0	52.4
Washington	1,151	523	593	7	45.4	53.9	1,242	569	529	13	42.3	56.7
West Virginia	831	382	449	-	45.6	54.1	838	442	396	-	52.7	47.3
Wisconsin	1,651	587	625	9	47.8	51.5	1,729	831	835	3	48.0	51.8
Wyoming	124	50	73	-	50.6	60.1	141	63	77	-	45.0	55.0

\* Includes Alaska and Hawaii for 1960.

† Less than 5,000.

‡ Unpledged Democratic electors who subsequently supported Harry F. Byrd for President.  
§ Liberal Party votes cast for Democratic candidate.Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of the House of Representatives, 73d Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Elections, Nov. 8, 1950)*; U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Elections, Nov. 8, 1960*. (In some cases, figures have been revised by Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.)

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## Elections

No. 493. ELECTORAL VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENT, BY MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES,  
 BY STATES: 1924 TO 1960

[D = Democratic; R = Republican. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series Y 32-79]

STATE	1924 <sup>1</sup>	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948 <sup>2</sup>	1952	1956 <sup>3</sup>	1960 <sup>4</sup>
Republican.....	382	444	59	3	82	59	185	412	437	219
Democratic.....	156	87	472	513	446	422	302	86	72	303
Alabama.....	D-12	D-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	(*)	D-11	D-10	D-5
Alaska.....	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-3
Arizona.....	D-9	D-9	D-5	D-3	D-6	D-6	D-6	D-8	D-8	D-8
Arkansas.....	R-13	R-13	D-22	D-22	D-23	D-23	D-25	R-32	R-32	R-32
California.....	R-6	R-6	D-5	R-6	R-6	D-8	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Colorado.....	R-7	R-7	R-8	D-3	D-3	D-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8
Connecticut.....	R-3	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	D-3
Delaware.....	D-6	R-6	D-7	D-7	D-7	D-6	D-6	R-10	R-10	R-10
Florida.....	D-14	D-14	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12
Georgia.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-3
Hawaii.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Idaho.....	R-29	D-29	D-29	D-29	D-28	D-28	D-28	R-27	R-27	D-27
Illinois.....	R-15	R-15	D-14	R-14	R-13	R-13	R-13	R-13	R-13	R-13
Indiana.....	R-13	R-13	D-11	R-11	R-11	R-10	D-10	R-10	R-10	R-10
Iowa.....	R-10	R-10	D-9	R-9	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8
Kansas.....	R-13	R-13	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-10	R-10	R-10
Kentucky.....	D-10	D-10	D-10	D-12	D-13	D-13	(*)	D-10	R-10	D-10
Louisiana.....	R-6	R-6	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5
Maine.....	R-8	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-9	R-9	R-9	D-9
Maryland.....	R-18	D-18	D-17	D-17	D-17	D-16	D-16	R-16	R-16	D-16
Massachusetts.....	R-15	R-15	D-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-20	R-20	D-20
Michigan.....	R-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	R-11	R-11	D-11
Minnesota.....	D-10	D-10	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	(*)	D-8	D-8	(*)
Mississippi.....	R-18	R-18	D-15	D-15	D-15	D-15	D-15	R-13	R-13	D-13
Montana.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Nebraska.....	R-3	R-3	D-7	D-7	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Nevada.....	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	D-3
New Hampshire.....	R-4	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
New Jersey.....	R-14	R-14	D-16	D-16	D-16	D-16	R-16	R-16	R-16	D-16
New Mexico.....	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-4
New York.....	R-45	R-45	D-47	D-47	D-47	D-47	R-47	R-45	R-45	D-45
North Carolina.....	D-12	R-12	D-13	D-13	D-13	D-14	D-14	D-14	D-14	D-14
North Dakota.....	R-5	R-5	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Ohio.....	R-24	R-24	D-26	D-26	D-26	R-25	D-25	R-25	R-25	R-25
Oklahoma.....	D-10	R-10	D-11	D-11	D-10	D-10	R-8	R-8	R-7	R-7
Oregon.....	R-3	R-3	D-4	D-4	D-5	D-5	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Pennsylvania.....	R-38	R-38	D-36	D-36	D-35	D-35	R-35	R-32	R-32	D-32
Rhode Island.....	R-5	D-5	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-4
South Carolina.....	D-9	D-9	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	(*)	D-8	D-8	D-8
South Dakota.....	R-3	R-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Tennessee.....	D-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-12	D-11	R-11	R-11	R-11
Texas.....	D-20	R-20	D-23	D-23	D-23	D-23	D-23	R-24	R-24	D-24
Utah.....	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Vermont.....	R-4	R-4	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3
Virginia.....	D-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	R-12	R-12	R-12
Washington.....	R-7	R-7	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-9	R-9	R-9
West Virginia.....	R-8	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-8	R-8	D-8
Wisconsin.....	(*)	R-13	D-12	D-12	D-12	R-12	D-12	R-12	R-12	R-12
Wyoming.....	R-3	B-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	R-3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin cast for Independent Progressive candidates.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 39 electoral votes cast for States' Rights Democratic candidates as follows: Alabama 11; Louisiana 10; Mississippi 9; South Carolina 8; and Tennessee 1.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 1 electoral vote cast for Walter B. Jones.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 13 electoral votes cast for Harry F. Byrd as follows: Alabama 6; Mississippi 8; and Oklahoma 1.

Source: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House; *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*.

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## Vote for Senators

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## p. 484. VOTE CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS, BY MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, BY STATES: 1958, 1960, AND 1962

*...months. Years in which no regular elections occur indicated by leaders. Elections to fill vacancies for unexpired terms excluded]*

STATE	1958				1960				1962			
	Total	Democratic	Repub-lican	Per-cent for ma-jority party	Total	Democratic	Repub-lican	Per-cent for ma-jority party	Total	Democratic	Repub-lican	Per-cent for ma-jority party
Alabama.....	2,50	1,25	1,23	52.6	652	389	165	70.2	397	202	195	50.9
Ta... .....	294	129	165	56.1	50	38	22	63.4	68	34	24	58.1
Alaska.....	165	—	—	—	377	377	—	—	363	106	163	54.9
Arizona.....	5,135	2,928	2,204	57.0	—	—	—	—	5,648	2,453	3,180	56.3
Colorado.....	930	565	411	57.3	728	336	380	83.5	613	280	329	53.6
Connecticut.....	154	72	82	53.3	195	98	99	50.7	1,029	528	501	51.8
Delaware.....	542	346	156	71.2	—	—	—	—	939	658	281	70.0
Hawaii.....	2,165	1,287	878	52.9	—	—	—	—	306	206	100	100.0
Idaho.....	—	—	—	—	292	139	153	52.3	259	142	117	54.7
Illinois.....	1,724	—	732	55.3	4,633	2,531	2,094	54.6	3,709	1,748	1,961	52.9
Indiana.....	—	—	—	—	1,238	593	642	81.9	808	577	431	63.4
Kansas.....	—	—	—	—	893	389	485	64.8	622	224	389	62.4
Louisiana.....	—	—	—	—	1,089	445	644	69.2	820	387	433	52.8
Maryland.....	284	173	112	50.8	417	242	110	57.5	412	210	103	53.6
Massachusetts.....	1,868	1,303	468	73.2	2,418	1,061	1,359	66.2	2,097	1,103	878	55.4
Michigan.....	2,272	1,217	1,047	53.6	3,227	1,070	1,549	51.7	—	—	—	—
Minnesota.....	1,156	629	536	52.9	1,597	631	640	57.5	—	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	61	51	—	—	100.0	206	244	52	91.8	—	—	—
Montana.....	1,174	710	364	59.5	1,880	1,000	881	65.2	1,222	667	655	64.6
Nebraska.....	229	178	55	76.2	277	140	138	50.7	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	417	185	202	55.3	600	246	353	58.0	—	97	63	55.3
Nevada.....	84	45	36	57.7	—	—	—	—	90	50	40	59.7
New Hampshire.....	1,681	667	882	51.4	2,536	1,151	1,484	55.7	—	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	263	127	76	62.7	361	191	110	63.4	—	—	—	—
New York.....	5,502	2,433	2,843	66.7	—	—	—	—	5,703	2,239	3,272	57.4
North Carolina.....	295	65	117	57.3	1,291	794	498	61.4	813	492	322	60.4
North Dakota.....	3,149	1,372	1,487	52.5	—	—	—	—	2,966	1,844	1,151	51.6
Oklahoma.....	—	—	—	—	664	474	386	54.8	665	254	308	53.2
Ore... .....	—	—	—	—	756	413	343	54.6	637	345	292	54.2
Pennsylvania.....	3,626	1,910	2,315	51.2	—	—	—	—	4,883	2,228	2,135	51.1
Rhode Island.....	346	222	122	84.6	400	276	124	69.0	—	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	—	—	—	—	531	350	180	55.0	513	179	134	57.2
South Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	301	145	160	52.4	254	*127	*127	50.1
Tennessee.....	402	217	76	70.0	826	594	234	71.8	—	—	—	—
Texas.....	737	387	153	74.3	2,254	1,307	927	58.0	—	—	—	—
Utah.....	591	115	101	52.7	—	—	—	—	218	152	167	62.4
Vermont.....	124	60	33	55.2	—	—	—	—	122	46	81	56.8
Virginia.....	458	317	131	69.3	626	506	—	51.4	—	—	—	—
Washington.....	887	507	378	57.3	—	—	—	—	946	491	446	52.1
West Virginia.....	646	381	263	55.2	828	458	370	55.3	1,260	622	665	52.8
Wisconsin.....	1,195	682	613	57.1	—	—	—	—	680	329	359	57.8
Wyoming.....	114	68	56	56.8	159	60	78	55.4	119	56	63	57.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes vote cast for minor parties.<sup>2</sup> Represents votes cast in the 4-year term. Votes cast for the 2-year term were as follows: Alaska—Democratic 40,819 and Republican 7,261; Hawaii—Democratic 83,708 and Republican 76,123 (general election held July 28, 1959).<sup>3</sup> Votes cast rounded to semi-figures—actual figures, Democratic 127,458; Republican 123,881.

Source: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House (except as noted); Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1958, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of Nov. 8, 1960, and Statistics of the Congressional Election, Nov. 8, 1962. (In some cases, figures have been revised by Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.)

## No. 502. VOTE CAST FOR GOVERNOR, BY STATES, 1956 TO 1962, AND CANDIDATES ELECTED

(In thousands. D=Democratic, R=Republican. Majority party vote refers to the party vote representing either a majority or a plurality for the victorious party.)

STATE	1956		1958		1960		1962		Candidate elected at most recent election
	Total vote	Percent for ma- jority party							
Ala.	271	D-88.4	271	D-88.4	-----	-----	818	D-96.3	George C. Wallace.
Alaska	49	D-59.6	49	D-59.6	-----	-----	57	D-52.3	William A. Egan.
Ariz.	289	D-68.5	290	R-55.1	867	R-59.3	343	R-54.8	Paul Fannin.
Ark.	399	D-86.6	287	D-82.6	422	D-69.2	308	D-73.3	Orval E. Faubus.
Calif.	5,230	D-69.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,233	D-61.9	Edmund G. Brown.
Colo.	645	D-51.3	550	D-68.4	-----	-----	610	R-88.7	John A. Love.
Conn.	-----	-----	675	D-62.3	-----	-----	1,032	D-63.2	John N. Dempsey.
Del.	177	R-52.6	-----	-----	195	D-51.7	-----	-----	Elmer N. Carvel.
Fla.	1,015	D-73.7	-----	-----	1,416	D-59.8	-----	-----	C. Farris Bryant.
Ga.	188	D-100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	312	D-100.0	Carl E. Sanders.
Hawaii	163	R-61.1	163	R-61.1	-----	-----	196	D-58.3	John A. Burns.
Idaho	239	R-51.0	239	R-51.0	-----	-----	225	R-54.6	Robert E. Smylie.
Ill.	4,315	R-50.3	-----	-----	4,674	D-55.5	-----	-----	Otto Kerner.
Ind.	1,954	R-55.6	-----	-----	2,129	D-50.4	-----	-----	Matthew E. Welsh.
Iowa	1,204	D-51.2	859	D-64.1	1,237	R-52.1	820	D-52.6	Harold E. Hughes.
Kans.	865	D-55.5	730	D-50.5	923	R-50.0	639	R-83.4	John Anderson, Jr.
Ky.	853	D-60.8	853	D-60.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	Bert T. Combs.
La.	172	D-100.0	-----	-----	607	D-80.5	-----	-----	Jimmie H. Davis.
Maine	305	D-59.2	280	D-62.0	417	R-52.7	263	R-50.1	John H. Reed.
Md.	733	D-63.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	775	D-66.7	J. Millard Tawes.
Mass.	2,340	D-52.8	1,809	D-50.2	2,417	R-52.9	2,109	D-49.9	Eldricott Peabody.
Mich.	3,050	D-54.7	2,312	D-63.0	3,256	D-50.6	2,766	R-51.4	George W. Romney.
Minn.	1,422	D-51.4	1,100	D-50.8	1,550	R-56.8	1,247	D-49.7	Karl Rolvaag.
Miss.	58	D-100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ross R. Barnett.
Mo.	1,803	D-52.1	-----	-----	1,887	D-58.0	-----	-----	John M. Dalton.
Mont.	270	R-51.4	-----	-----	280	R-55.1	-----	-----	Tim M. Bebeau.
Nebr.	563	R-54.3	421	D-60.2	597	D-62.3	465	D-52.2	Frank B. Morrison.
Nev.	-----	-----	45	D-56.9	-----	-----	57	D-68.8	Grant Sawyer.
N.H.	259	R-54.7	257	R-51.7	291	R-55.5	230	D-53.8	John W. King.
N.J.	2,018	D-54.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,163	D-50.4	Richard J. Hughes.
N.Mex.	252	R-52.2	205	D-50.5	806	R-52.0	247	D-53.0	Jack M. Campbell.
N.Y.	6,713	R-54.7	-----	-----	1,350	D-54.4	5,856	R-53.1	Nelson A. Rockefeller.
N.C.	1,130	D-57.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Terry Sanford.
N.Dak.	252	R-58.8	211	R-53.1	275	D-49.4	229	D-50.4	William L. Guy.
Ohio	3,542	R-56.0	3,284	D-53.9	-----	-----	3,117	R-58.6	James A. Rhodes.
Okla.	630	D-24.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	710	R-55.3	Henry Bellmon.
Greg.	473	D-58.5	630	R-56.3	-----	-----	637	R-54.2	Mark Hatfield.
Pa.	3,637	D-50.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,273	R-55.4	William W. Scranton.
R.I.	384	D-56.1	377	R-56.8	401	D-56.9	328	R-50.1	John H. Chafee.
S.C.	73	D-100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	264	D-100.0	Donald S. Russell.
S. Dak.	292	R-54.4	258	D-51.4	305	R-50.7	258	R-56.1	Archie M. Gubrud.
Tenn.	473	D-58.5	423	D-57.5	-----	-----	621	D-54.8	Frank G. Clement.
Texas	1,828	D-78.4	735	D-38.1	2,271	D-72.8	1,659	D-54.0	John B. Connally.
Utah	333	R-38.2	-----	-----	271	R-52.7	-----	-----	George Dewey Clyde.
Vt.	154	R-77.5	124	R-60.3	185	R-56.4	121	D-60.6	Philip H. Hoff.
Va.	518	D-63.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	594	D-63.8	Albertis S. Harrison, Jr.
Wash.	1,125	D-54.6	-----	-----	1,216	D-51.3	-----	-----	Albert O. Rosellini.
W. Va.	818	R-33.9	-----	-----	327	D-54.0	-----	-----	W. W. Barron.
Wis.	1,568	R-61.9	1,228	D-68.6	1,728	D-61.6	1,268	D-59.4	John W. Reynolds.
Wyo.	112	D-88.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	119	R-64.5	Clifford P. Hansen.

<sup>1</sup> Term of office increased from 2 to 4 years, effective with 1958 election.<sup>2</sup> Election held in 1956 for 3-year term; 1962 for regular 4-year term.<sup>3</sup> Voting years, 1959 and 1963.<sup>4</sup> Election held to fill vacancy.<sup>5</sup> Term of office increased from 2 to 4 years, effective with 1962 election.<sup>6</sup> Succeeded on death of elected Governor.<sup>7</sup> Voting years, 1957 and 1961.Source: Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.; *America Votes*, and records.

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and by the abolition of all offices that may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and with due regard to honesty and efficient administration.

The ordinary expenses of government must be met. The unfortunate insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, must be provided for. We are bound by every consideration of duty and of honor to take care of our disabled Confederate veterans (great applause), and as far as possible to smooth their pathway to the grave (great applause). The time is not distant when, under the law, a higher rate of interest must be paid upon the indebtedness of the State. Under these circumstances it becomes absolutely indispensable to reduce the expenses of our State government, if we would avoid additional taxation.

Another subject of transcendent interest and importance is that of suffrage. The right of suffrage is not a natural right. It is a social right and must necessarily be regulated by society. Virginia, within her own borders, can regulate it according to her own sovereign will and pleasure, provided she does not violate the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution does not confer suffrage upon any citizen; it only prevents preference in this particular to one citizen over another on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, that might have been done; since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, that cannot be done.

Now I repeat, our people have no prejudice, no animosity, against the members of the colored race, but they believe, and I believe with them, that the dominant party in Congress not only committed a stupendous blunder, but a crime against civilization and Christianity, when, against the advice of their wisest leaders, they required the people of Virginia and the South, under the rule of bayonet, to submit to universal negro suffrage. (Applause.)

The negro had just emerged from a state of slavery, he had no education, he had no experience in the duties of citizenship. He had no qualification for participation in the functions of government. The all powerful Creator, for some wise purpose, had made him inferior to the white man, and ever since the dawn of history, as the pictured monuments of Egypt attest, he had occupied a position of inferiority. In the language of an eminent Virginian, on another occasion, he had founded no empire, he had built no towered city, invented no art, discovered no truth, bequeathed no everlasting possession to the future through Jaw-giver, hero, bard, benefactor of mankind.

Under these circumstances, I repeat, that to install universal negro suffrage was a grievous wrong, not only to the white race, but to the colored race also. It would have been better for the colored, as well as the white people, that intelligence should have been allowed to rule. But here to-day we are confronted with difficulties. When the era of good feeling shall be entirely restored between the sections and all of the hates growing out of the unhappy fratricidal strife shall be forever "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," it may be that our northern fellow-citizens for the good of our own common country, and for the elevation of American citizenship, may consent to the repeal of that amendment, but until that auspicious day shall come, we are bound in honor and in good faith to observe it and to obey it because it is a part of the supreme law of this land.

Now, gentlemen, how is this difficult question to be solved? It is not my province to suggest. That will be determined by your own superior wisdom, after mature consideration and calm deliberation, and with your permission, I will take leave, very briefly, to call your attention to certain provisions inserted in some of the constitutions which have been recently adopted by our sister States of the South.

The new Constitution of Mississippi, adopted in November, 1890—which has been copied, in the main, by South Carolina—provides, or confers the right of suffrage upon all sane male inhabitants of the State, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State two years, and one year in the district, city or town in which they offer to vote, and who have been duly registered. It provides also for the prepayment of a capitation tax of two dollars, and authorizes the counties to impose an additional capitation tax of one dollar on the whole capitation tax, in both cases, to be devoted exclusively to the common schools. It provided, in addition to the foregoing qualifications,

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Let us see who are quibbling and who are perfidious. Outside the technical rules of legal construction, when the meaning of a written instrument is called in question, it is not only competent, but necessary to a proper interpretation of the instrument to inquire and ascertain and consider what were the antecedent and contemporaneous facts of the matter to which the writing relates.

The distinguished gentleman from Pulaski (Mr. Wysor) laid down one proposition in which I concur and to which I propose to hold him. In undertaking to construe the Underwood Constitution he said you must construe the whole instrument and not a part of it. You must consider the conditions prevailing at the time. You must consider the environment of the occasion.

What, then, was the origin of the movement in Virginia for constitutional revision? Whence did it spring? What element in the Commonwealth to-day stands responsible for it and charged with its consummation? It had its origin in the consciousness of the people of Virginia that negro enfranchisement was a crime to begin with and a wretched failure to the end, and that the unlawful, but necessary, expedients employed to preserve us from the evil effects of the thing were debauching the morals and warping the intellect of our own race. (Applause.) The demand for reformation came from the white people of Virginia. It came from those white people who constitute the dominant political party in Virginia.

Now, Mr. Chairman, how might have we proceeded had it been the conviction of the white people of this Commonwealth that there was any possibility of getting relief by a submission of this question to the people of the Commonwealth? Your Constitution provides the method. At any time the General Assembly could have proposed an amendment to the whole people of Virginia to enact a new and different qualification for the suffrage and spared the Commonwealth the expense of a Constitutional Convention. But knowing the impossibility of such a thing, knowing the impracticability of such a procedure, they preferred to adopt a better and a surer and a wiser method. They preferred to call a Constitutional Convention, which from its inherent power might submit that question to the arbitrament of a discriminating and intelligent suffrage.

Now, then, to the facts of the case: In response to the demand of the white people of Virginia, a Democratic Legislature proposed to the people the calling of a Constitutional Convention to revise and amend the present Constitution. The primary purpose of that Convention was to abridge the right of popular suffrage and to eliminate every negro of whom we could be rid without running counter to the prohibition of the Federal Constitution. Not a white man in Virginia, nor a black man of ordinary intelligence, will contend that this purpose of constitutional revision was disguised or attempted to be concealed.

What was the battle-cry of the white people of Virginia, sounding like a fire bell at night and echoing from border to border? It was the Nottoway resolutions, drafted by a distinguished patriot into whose soul had entered the iron of this awful situation. And what were the Nottoway resolutions? Lest we forget, Lord God, lest we forget, let me read them to you:

*Resolved* by the Democrats of Nottoway—

1. That they regard the revision of the State Constitution as the most important question submitted to the people since 1869.
2. That the present Constitution sprang from the rape of the mutilated body of old Virginia by the carpet-baggers and scalawags amid the convulsions of war.
3. That this crazy quilt, unworthy of the name of Virginia, was never adapted to the needs of the State, but was designed by its framers to provide offices for the camp followers of the Federal army.
4. That other Commonwealths, larger and more populous than Virginia, pay less for their governments than we, and we believe a reduction in the number of those required to administer the offices and greater economy in the civil and criminal administration to be practicable and safe.
5. That unrestricted suffrage has always been, and is now, a serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the State.

And now hear this warning cry from a suffering people:



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criticism in reference to the time that we have consumed in maturing the plans which we have proposed.

Leaving for an instant the question of diversity of condition in the State, let us glance for a moment at the condition of our suffrage which it was our problem to solve and to relieve. Many gentlemen have thought that the question before Virginia to-day was the question of white supremacy. From that proposition I most respectfully and earnestly dissent. There is no question, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the conference, of white supremacy in any part of the State of Virginia. That problem has been solved by the brave purpose and by the splendid genius of our people. There is no inferior race under heaven that can rule or remain supreme over Virginia for a period of thirty years. There is no danger in Virginia of what I may be permitted to call the physical domination of the negro race in any part of this State; but the struggle which has been necessary in order for us to relieve ourselves of that curse has left us in a condition which calls for relief. While the negro is no longer a dominant factor in the politics of this State, so far as the holding office is concerned, his influence is still a dominant factor here just as the poison of the Upas tree is a dominant factor everywhere its influence may reach. The methods to which it has been necessary to resort in order to eliminate him as a dominant factor have left their traces deep upon the moral and intellectual status of our people; and it is the high function of this Convention not to re-establish the supremacy of the white people, but to give to them moral and intellectual emancipation from this curse that is upon them.

To an observer of political conditions in any part of this State where the negro is a factor, this condition of affairs will be observed, that, in order to rid ourselves of his domination in our domestic institutions, methods have had to be resorted to which cannot be justified on any ground except that of absolute necessity. With what result, Mr. Chairman! With the result that there comes up from the good people of this State a cry for a purification of the political conditions that surround them, which finds expression in the presence here of this Convention to-day.

I shall cast no stone, Mr. Chairman, at the men who have used these objectionable methods. While we may not have personally participated in what has been done, we, in all parts of Virginia, have enjoyed its fruits, and we are not less culpable, even if less brave, than the men that have done these things in our interest, and with our approval. But the time has come, Mr. Chairman, when we are reaping the fruits of this condition. The time has come when the cancer is eating into the hearts of this people, and the time has come when some method must be found of freeing us from it. There never was a more universal sentiment going up from any people of this earth than the cry which goes up from Virginia to-day for emancipation from the conditions which have absolutely enslaved us. What has it meant to Virginia, Mr. Chairman? Where is the man within the sound of my voice, where is the man within the broad limits of this State, who has felt in the last thirty years able to think or to act without reference to this great problem? In all that time there has been no vote cast in Virginia without being influenced and controlled by this domestic question. What then, Mr. Chairman, comes of the intellectual freedom of our people? If there is no intellectual freedom, where is the possibility of intellectual growth;—where is the possibility of intellectual leadership? One of the great curses that this thing has put upon our people is that it has reduced them from the position of intellectual independence and intellectual leadership, which they once enjoyed, down to the level of a people without influence in the councils of this nation.

I am one of those, Mr. Chairman, who can find no satisfaction in the brilliant history of the past if it is in sad and painful contrast with the conditions of the present. I never go in a gathering of Virginia people, where the name of Virginia is lauded, and listen to our orators recount our ancient glory, without a feeling of sadness and humiliation at the thought that our present is absolutely without achievement. Is that due, Mr. Chairman, to a degeneracy of our people or to a loss of power and greatness among them? I do not believe it. On the contrary, I believe that it is due to the shackles that have been put upon their freedom and independence of action, which prevent them from becoming leaders again in the thought and in the action of the nation. I think, then, Mr. Chairman, that it is our high duty and function to emancipate the intellect of the people of Virginia.

But that is not all. The moral standards of our people as regards public questions have been degraded by the conditions to which they have had to submit, and many things have been palliated and approved for which there can be no justification, except the justification of necessity. In many parts of this State, Mr. Chairman, while the negro vote is no longer a menace as a negro vote, it is a fact, which in the confidence of a Democratic conference we must speak of and consider, that the vote, even if never cast, is taken and counted in whatever direction the political exigencies of the moment may require. What will be the end of a condition such as this? If permitted to continue where will it lead our people, and what will be their destiny? An appreciation of

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this danger is what made Virginia send this Convention into this hall, and we shall fail of the highest moral duty that could be placed upon us unless we uproot the conditions which surround us and make impossible a repetition or continuation of this ruinous state of affairs. We people of the Black Belt realize all this, Mr. Chairman, in a way that many of you gentlemen from other sections of the State find it impossible to do. We know that we must find a remedy and an efficient remedy for this condition. We shudder to think of the destinies of our people if we fail, and we shudder to think of the lost opportunity which would mean so much to their happiness and to their welfare if we fail to avail ourselves of this opportunity; and, therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen knowing that this is the problem, and realizing that these are the conditions which surround us, the representatives of the Black Belt of Virginia have determined that their duty is to write the one word "efficient" on any plan of suffrage that is adopted, and to make everything else bend to the accomplishment of that high result. No plan can be favored by us that is not efficient. No plan can be favored by us that does not remove from us this great curse. No plan can be favored by us that does not restore to Virginia her moral standards and her intellectual freedom. We have been wedded to no special plan.

Each one of us has had his different view of how this problem should be solved. Each one of us has made suggestions to the Suffrage Committee of what it would be best to do, but each one of us has felt that it was an overwhelming, moral duty to sacrifice whatever preconceived ideas any of us might entertain in order to reach an agreement and to find a solution of this problem. We have not expected to find anything entirely ideal; but we have gone into this inquiry with this great, and, we think, this patriotic purpose, of finding an efficient remedy for the horrors of our present condition.

Our objection, Mr. Chairman, to the plan proposed by the minority is that it is not efficient; that it will furnish no solution of this problem; that it is based upon an erroneous conception of what the problem really is; that it fails to realize where we stand and the necessities of our people, and relegates us again to the very condition which the fond hopes of our people believe we can relieve them from in this Convention. Why do we say that? What justifies the earnest conviction of our hearts that the minority plan fails in this regard? It is because the problem is not the political supremacy of the black man. That question, as I have said, has been settled in Eastern, as well as Western, Virginia forever. The evidence that it is settled exists right here upon this floor. Members of our race, of the same party sympathies, and of the same personal and political principles, come to this convention from the black country, as those that come from the white country. But the problem is this, to take this black man out of the suffrage of Virginia as a factor and remove him as a disturbing and demoralizing influence. We do not fear his numbers. We fear his presence. As long as he is in the suffrage with us in any numbers, our curse is still upon us, we will still be in the grasp of moral and intellectual servitude—servitude to the idea that we cannot think, that we cannot act, with independence upon any of the great public questions that confront the citizens of this country, and he will still be a destroyer of the morality of our political standards, because there will always be a large faction among the white people of Virginia that will continue to justify anything that will keep the black man out and put the white man in political control.

The report of the minority of this committee is based upon the idea that all that is necessary for us to do is to give a white majority. That report by confession still leaves the black man with the balance of power in the State of Virginia. That report leaves the problem with which we are confronted as serious and as deadly as it is to-day; and it is the deliberate judgment of those men of this committee who come from closest touch with this problem, that it would be as well for the moral and intellectual prosperity and happiness of this people for this Convention to adjourn and do nothing as to adopt the minority report that is presented to the Convention. And why? I have attempted to show you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the question is not the creation of a white majority in the State, but the question is the removal of the black man as a poisonous factor in the politics of the State. What fault do we find with the minority's position as stated in their report? We find that the only obstacle that is put in the way of the negro suffrage by the minority report is in one shape or another an educational qualification. At first, and until 1904, that obstacle is expressed to be the mere ability to read any section of the Constitution, alternative with the understanding clause. After 1904 it is only the requirement of making out an application for registration in the voter's own handwriting, and making out his ballot without assistance. That is all, except the poll-tax. Of course, in saying this, Mr. Chairman, I am not referring to those ordinary prerequisites such as age and residence. But, except the poll-tax, the only deterrent to the vote of an adult resident of this State proposed and favored by the minority of this committee is, after 1904, the ability to make out in the voter's own handwriting, both his application for registration and his ballot as a voter.

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What do these gentlemen tell us in reference to that matter? They tell us that one of the advantages of their plan prior to 1904, is, that it removes from administrative operation of the understanding clause 334,242 citizens of the State who can read, of whom 265,000 are white men. The difference between that 334,242, the total admitted under the reading clause, and the 265,000 of them that are white, is 69,252 that are negroes, and these 69,252 negroes step into the suffrage the day after this proposition is adopted. That is one half of the total negro vote in the State of Virginia. The whole negro vote in the State of Virginia is 146,000, and here are 70,000 of them that step into the suffrage the very day that this plan is adopted, and are entitled to registration. If the problem is to remove the negro as a factor and to emancipate morally and intellectually the white people of Virginia, then how is that accomplished when you leave half the negroes entitled to suffrage the very day that you adopt the Constitution, and never to them at once the whole balance of power in the State.

Mr. Daniel: In 1904 the poll tax and understanding clause applies to the present electorate under the minority plan. In the minority report the poll tax, the reading and writing or the understanding stand between the voter of any kind and the polis. Nothing else in the majority plan stands between the voter except the capitation tax and understanding the duties of the offices, and to have worked three months. That would take in every negro farm hand, every negro laborer of every kind. What is the difference in that respect between them?

Mr. Thom: I shall attempt to discuss the majority plan and its very great difference from the minority plan as I proceed. I regard the difference as wide as the poles, I will say, Mr. Chairman, but I cannot stop at this moment to discuss it, because it will naturally fall in with another portion of my argument more appropriately.

I am arguing, Mr. Chairman, to show what the majority of this committee feel is the unsatisfactory remedy proposed by the minority; and I say that, by the very terms of this report, one-half of the present negro voters of the State come into the suffrage the very moment that this minority proposition is adopted. Will that even tend to solve our problem. Will that raise one finger's weight from the burden of Virginia? If the question was simply to reduce the negro numerically in the suffrage of the State, that would be a valuable suggestion, but if the problem is to remove the negro as a factor from the politics of the State, then it offers no shadow of relief. But that is not all. Here we have in effect (leaving out for the moment the question of capitation tax), throughout the whole of this minority plan, education in one form or another, and education alone. Everything else in the plan is alternative with education. Every applicant for suffrage has a right to go in at that gap of education. He may also go in at others, but, as this is an alternative, he has a right to go in at that. Sixty-nine thousand of them march in at once by the concession of the minority; and then what takes place? What is the condition of the negro, so far as education goes, in the State of Virginia? We are attempting with one hand to erect a barrier in his way to the ballot-box by saying he must be educated, and with the other we are furnishing him with public school facilities, which will give him the very education which is made a prerequisite for him to become a voter. We are erecting a barrier with one hand; we are destroying it with the other. If our educational scheme succeeds, our suffrage scheme fails. That educational system has resulted already, under the minority plan, in placing upon us one-half of the negro vote in the State of Virginia to-day. We are told, Mr. Chairman, that such a plan as this is not a mere matter of experiment with our people; that it has already been tried and found successful in five of the other Southern States; that it has been tried in Mississippi; that it has been tried in Louisiana and in South Carolina, and that it has been approved in North Carolina, and lately in the State of Alabama.

We are pointed to these States as illustrations and as demonstrations of the fact that what suits them and what is claimed to have given them a remedy must suit us and give us a remedy. I challenge both propositions. I allege it to be a fact that the experiment has not been satisfactorily tested in any one of the Southern States, and I further allege it to be a fact that their conditions and ours are entirely dissimilar in many essential particulars.

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public opinion fell into the train of the emotionalists, and accepted the teaching of Garrison and Sumner and Phillips and Chase, that abolition and negro suffrage would remove the last drag on our national progress. Slavery was abolished, and reconstruction gave the freedmen the franchise. But with all the guarantees that the source of every evil was removed, it became obvious enough that the results were not what had been expected. Gradually there emerged again the idea of Jefferson and Clay and Lincoln which had been hooted and hissed into obscurity during the prevalence of the abolitionist fever. This was that the ultimate root of the trouble in the South had been, not the institution of slavery, but the coexistence in one society of two races so distinct in characteristics as to render coalescence impossible; that slavery had been a modus vivendi through which social life was possible; and that after its disappearance its place must be taken by some set of conditions which, if more humane and beneficent in accidents, must in essence express the same fact of racial inequality.

This is by Prof. William A. Dunning.

So that I see, Mr. Chairman, something more in this problem than the mere fact of numerical equality or numerical superiority.

I see there is something deeper and more far-reaching in what is before us than the mere question of whether we can carry an election. I see underneath it the fundamental problem of what is to be the relation of these two unequal races. I see to-day the first and the only chance that we have for a generation had to pass on and determine that question. I will not accept, Mr. Chairman, any solution of it which is no remedy. I will stand in my place and protest here before the representatives of my people that whatever remedy we find must be in the first place and always efficient. This is no new view to me, Mr. Chairman. It has been the earnest conviction of my heart for many years. I expressed it, if I may be permitted to read a short extract from a letter that I wrote upon accepting the nomination to this Convention, in the following language:

For a whole generation we have been patiently working at the problem growing out of the enforced legal equality of two essentially different and unequal races. The result of this problem upon our people has been most disastrous. In morals it has resulted in the lowering of our civic standards; intellectually it has dwarfed us on all public questions, for in the presence of a dreadful menace to our domestic and social institutions, we have not felt free to think independently on any great economic or governmental question. To the Convention about to assemble is entrusted the task of removing, as far as possible, this great burden from the manhood of Virginia. I am in profound sympathy with this effort. I regard the purity of the ballot as the safeguard of American institutions. When this is corrupted, the fountain is poisoned at its source. I realize that the necessity of ensuring control in the hands of the properly dominant race has caused offences against the ballot to be at times condoned, if not approved, by our best people. Every repetition of this offense, however, weakens the moral sense of the people and is a blow at the safety of our institutions. Moreover, at no time during this generation have our people at home, or their representatives in the legislative bodies of the country been able to cast a vote uninfluenced and untrammelled by the menace of this great social and domestic problem. Being thus hampered in action, we have been unable to think with freedom and independence on any great national question, whether of economics or of governmental policy, and have thus forfeited that position of leadership, for which, during more than half of our national existence, we were so justly pre-eminent. No man who is not free in action can be free in thought, and no one who is not free in thought can permanently dominate or lead the thought of his time. I regard the present as an opportunity to accomplish, in a large measure, the moral and intellectual emancipation of our people.

I have said, Mr. Chairman, that in my opinion the people of Virginia and of the South have not been free in political action for the last thirty years. No matter what might be the problem of economics before them, no matter what might be the question that was affecting their national destiny, there was one question at their heartstone at home which they could never for a moment forget or disregard, and which absolutely prevented them from casting a vote on any question on its merits, but made them keep their eyes always, all the time, on this social problem that was pressing upon them.

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If that controlled the freedom of their action, then their minds could not get beyond the fetters which it imposed. If they had no freedom of action, they had no freedom of thought; and no people ever attained or maintained any leadership who are not free in thought to take whatever position the merits of the case before them might suggest.

Therefore, while I believe that upon our mountain sides and in our valleys and along our sea-shores, we have men of the same intellectual capacity that in the early part of the history of this government illuminated the pages of our history; while I believe that there are men within the sound of my voice, and on this floor, with the capacity to assert and maintain a new leadership of the people, I look around me upon men who, for thirty years, have been unable to take that position because they were not free to act and to think, and, therefore, they were not capable of leadership.

It is the high province of this Convention to make a solution of this problem and to set our people free. To do that we must get rid of this domestic question, and to do that we must not merely have a numerical majority over these people; to do it we must remove them as a disturbing factor in our public affairs. And it is for this, Mr. Chairman, that I plead to you, I plead for a new emancipation, not now of the black man, but of the white man, whom the black man has enslaved in turn. I plead to you for an opportunity to assert our natural power and natural leadership among the States of this Union, and to come to the front once more in the glory of the earlier days. And I believe we can do it. I believe if we ever get rid of this question, we will spring to the front again. I believe that we will produce again men who can take our banner and carry it to the front in all the American nation. I know that our generation has been sacrificed. I know that none of us can ever attain the goal which we fain would seek, but I want to secure freedom for our children and our children's children, and to give to them that which has been denied to us of the present generation. Feeling that way, Mr. Chairman, I feel earnestly upon this point of having an efficient remedy for our troubles. I feel that it will not do to bring into our suffrage enough of the negro voters to hold the balance of power. I feel that that is no solution of what we are here to solve; I feel that any plan that admits that as its basis, starts out with a false conception of our problem; and, if it were adopted, it would leave a curse upon us forever, for now and here is our only opportunity—we have had no other, for thirty years, and will probably not have one again for thirty years to come. And, Mr. Chairman, we men of the Black Belt all feel this. It is not to be wondered at that you men of the white districts of this State—and by white districts I mean where your negro population is small, (and I make this explanation because it must be remembered that 65 per cent. of the white population of this State is east of the Blue Ridge mountains) I say it is not to be wondered at that you men where the negro population is small, do not understand our problem. You do not appreciate what it is we are standing here and fighting for. You think that the only thing you are called upon to do is to give us a white majority. Gentlemen, that is not what we want. We want freedom and independence. We want to be placed upon the same platform with the other free people of the earth. We believe we have the power and genius among our people to give that account of ourselves which will be in keeping with the grand history of Virginia; therefore it is that we can accept nothing that is insufficient, and that we ask, almost in the form of a respectful demand, at the hands of our brethren of other sections, that you give us something that will be efficient to liberate our people.

I have argued, Mr. Chairman, that the plan of the minority overlooked what we were after; that it was framed in disregard of the problem; that it at one fell swoop laid open the registration books to one half of the negro population; and that by the ratio of decrease of illiteracy, which had already been established, in ten years there would be as little illiteracy among the colored population of this State as there is among the white population to-day.

Since last night I have seen an article from the pen of one of our Virginia citizens,

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cast into the shape of an address and delivered recently in the city of Buffalo, in which he said that from all his study and all his investigation, he had found that Virginia was giving a larger proportion of its total receipts to education than any State in the American Union. With these Herculean efforts to destroy illiteracy, and, if that be the obstruction to suffrage, to destroy the obstruction that would exist between the negro and the ballot-box, can we as sane, as thoughtful, as patriotic men, be content with basing the whole of our future upon such a fleeting and disappearing factor.

Now, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as we stand here face to face with the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when what we want to do is to write the one word "white," in the Constitution, and when we are prevented from doing that by this Constitution of the United States, it must be realized by every one that what we do in this direction must be at least an expedient; it cannot reach the dignity of the ideal; it must be simply the best thing that we can do under adverse conditions. If that be the case, then the proper way to arrive at a conclusion as to the best thing that is available for us is to reach it by the process of elimination. I have already attempted to eliminate the suggestion based on an educational test. I shall now, with your permission, and as I suppose I should, endeavor to take into the confidence of the Democratic conferences of the Suffrage Committee the Democratic conferees of the Convention itself, and attempt to show the process of evolution by which this minority report and this majority report have been reached.

When the field was first cleared for propositions, there were three competing suggestions before the committee.

One was based on a property qualification with its modifications and exemptions; another was an effort to divide the people of Virginia into certain classes based on occupation, which would take in the white man and eliminate the negro; and the third was entitled: "Certain propositions which were printed for the consideration of the Committee on Elective Franchise, by its order." From this last I read those two alternate clauses, persons coming within either one of which being entitled to vote:

Any person who can understand and reasonably explain any section of the Constitution of the United States or State of Virginia, or who has paid taxes prior to the first day of February in the year in which he offers to register on property, real or personal, amounting to at least \$300—

One faction of this committee was attempting to find an automatic test for the ballot. Those composing this section were insisting that there should be no plan adopted that was not based upon a definite and automatic test. Another faction of the committee was insisting that that was impossible; that the understanding clause in some shape must be accepted. It is not to be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that those men upon whom the great burden of this problem rests heaviest have always been willing, from the necessity of their case, to make the most concessions as to what should be adopted. They were obliged to place themselves in the position that efficiency must at last be the only ditch which they would never abandon. I hold in my hand here a paper indicating what I was personally attempting—I hold in my hand a resolution which I personally offered twice before that committee:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this committee that no plan of suffrage be adopted based on the understanding clause.

At the instance of gentlemen more far-seeing than I, that motion, when twice presented, was twice withdrawn; but the battle waged around it during all these months that we were in conference; it waged around that proposition as its great storm center. That resolution expressed what we were attempting to do. We, of the Black Belt, knew the evils fast coming into the suffrage. We knew all that has come upon our people; and an effort was made, then and all the time, to find some solution that

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of the State. Under these circumstances, Mr. Chairman, it is not to be wondered at that this committee, anxious to do equal and exact justice to all the citizens of the State, anxious to throw no obstacle in the way of its growth, anxious to promote in every way its development and prosperity, could not feel itself justified in bringing in and recommending the automatic test of property as a basis of suffrage, even with the exemption created by the soldier-and-his-descendant clause. These, gentlemen, are the considerations which prevented an agreement upon property. These are the considerations which prevented us from coming before you and presenting that as a test of suffrage. They were satisfactory to the minds of the Committee, and it was absolutely necessary therefore, in its opinion, to eliminate property as one of the possible solutions of the question.

Then we took up, Mr. Chairman, the question of the classification of the people. We thought we could properly divide them into the property-holder, who could be allowed to vote as one class, and the man that contributed to the State in the shape a license contribution as another class; the mechanic and the skilled laborer, the salesman and the clerk as the third, thus including everybody in the State of Virginia, except the manual laborer. It was thought that speaking generally of the class, the manual laborer of the State of Virginia is the black man whom we want to exclude; but the representatives of the people from all over the section beyond the mountains and in the valleys, told us that the largest portion of their population, who are manual laborers, are white men. And, true to the principle of saving the white man's suffrage, that proposition had to be abandoned. Then another class was suggested to add to that, namely; the laborer employed for a designated time who should have the additional test of understanding the general nature of the duties of the various officers for whom he might be entitled to vote. But that classification was considered objectionable as drawing an invidious distinction between a skilled laborer, mechanic and artisan and the farm laborer of the State, and putting the former on a higher plane; and that had to be abandoned. And so we were brought down to these two things—property gone, classification gone—the two things that we had to consider were education and understanding. The whole field of expedients had been searched and every possibility examined, and these two possibilities alone remained. What was the controlling principle, what was the dominant idea potential with the men on whom this problem rested most especially. It was—no matter what might have been their previous opposition to a plan, no matter how much or how long they might have fought it—it was to accept the one thing of these two which would prove an efficient remedy for their trouble. They believe that one thing to be "understanding" in the way it is put in this majority report. They rejected education for the reasons that I have argued elaborately before this conference. They saw that education merely in the way that it is ordinarily understood (the reading and writing test) was not only ineffectual to-day, but that it was a disappearing test and would soon be gone forever as an obstacle between the negro and the ballot box. And so, ready to surrender anything for the deliverance of their people, and considering this to be the opportunity for their deliverance, they determined to turn from personal preference and predilection, and to present to this Convention as their solution of the problem the only efficient thing that was left to them.

And so they have presented an article here, Mr. Chairman, in which they have allowed the soldier to vote without the poll-tax, without being challenged on his way to the ballot-box or to the registration-book. They have also considered that there is another class that can safely be entrusted with the suffrage, and that is the man who contributes from his means to the maintenance of his State; and they have put the test for this class at the low figure of \$1.00 per annum on property owned by and assessed against him or his wife. They present to you as a sound principle, that the man who is thus tied to the soil of Virginia is a safe man to have a voice in its destiny. While there are a few negroes that will come in under that test, they not sufficiently

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numerous to be a menace to the welfare of the State. And, then, in order to bring in every other worthy citizen of the State, they have recommended that, in addition to the foregoing classes, any man shall have the right to vote, who has, for at least three months during the preceding twelve, been engaged in any useful and lawful occupation, thus giving a pledge to the State that he is neither a vagrant nor a shiftless person, and who, in addition, has a sufficient conception of the duties of citizenship to be able to understand the general nature of the duties of the officers for whom he may be entitled to vote. Such a man is a worthy participant in the suffrage. The committee is not blind to the fact that this is not an ideal test. The committee does not pretend that it has brought here to you a solution such as will meet their own highest aspiration, but they do say this, that after four months of earnest and patriotic consideration, they have brought forward the only possible efficient remedy for their troubles in this proposition which they submit.

Let us consider this test for a moment. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, we submit that this test is efficient to do this work. It is alternative with nothing in the plan that will admit the negro vote to any alarming or menacing extent. The two classes with which it is an alternative are the soldier class and the property-holding class, and through neither of these gateways will any large number of negroes ever be able to approach the ballot-box. So, that if any considerable number of negroes come into the suffrage, it must be through this understanding clause.

Now, will it stop them? That is the first question which we ought, in justice, to consider. At the outset, gentlemen, you have the guarantee on that question, which comes from the unanimous approval of nearly every member of this committee who is in the touch with the problem. When you examine the names that are signed to this majority report, you will see who the men are that giving you their assurance as to the efficiency of this plan, and that they are the ones that come from the parts of this State where the problem is the sorest and the trouble is greatest.

But that is not the only reason for believing that it will be efficient. We think that it will be efficient because we do not believe that the negro can stand this examination. We think it is a vastly different question from his reading and writing. We believe that the negro greatly differs in the matter of understanding from what he is in the matter of the acquisition of knowledge. Dr. J. T. Scarcey, in an address before the Alabama Educational Association says:

In the acquiring department, as exhibited on the plantations and in the schools, negroes are very apt up to a certain age—that is, when they begin to reach adult life. In the plays of childhood, and in the acquisitions of the primary schools, the negro children show abilities which compare very favorably, and, taken as criteria of mental abilities to come, they are often misleading. The negro children who show some acquiring abilities in childhood, fall further and further behind, as a rule, as the activities incident to adult life come into play. They fall behind then in acquiring ability, further behind in judgment and reason, and still further behind in tenacity of purpose and decision of character.

But it would not be frank in me, Mr. Chairman, if I did not say that I do not expect an understanding clause to be administered with any degree of friendship by the white man to the suffrage of the black man. I expect the examination with which the black man will be confronted, to be inspired by the same spirit that inspires every man upon this floor and in this convention. I would not expect an impartial administration of the clause.

I would not expect for the white man a rigid examination. The people of Virginia do not stand impartially between the suffrage of the white man and the suffrage of the black man. If they did, this Convention would not be assembled upon this floor. If they did, the uppermost thoughts in the hearts of every man within the sound of my voice would not be to find a way of disfranchising the black man and enfranchising the white man. We do not come here prompted by an impartial

purpose in reference to negro suffrage. We come here to sweep the field of expedients for the purpose of finding some constitutional method of ridding ourselves of it forever; and we have the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States in making that effort. When, in the Williams case going up from Mississippi, the point was made against the constitutionality of the Mississippi suffrage law, that the Supreme Court of that State had said, as to the purpose of the framers of the suffrage plan, that "within the field of permissible action, under the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution, the Convention swept the field of expedients to obstruct the exercise of suffrage by the negro race," what did the United States Supreme Court reply? It was this:

If weakness were to be taken advantage of, it was to be done within the field of permissible action under the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

So, in that high tribunal, it was said that, within the limitations of the Federal Constitution, it is permissible for this people to search for expedients to exclude the negro race. If, then, a rigid examination permitted by the Constitution excluded the negro; then, in law, he is excluded by virtue of his failure to attain a certain standard, and not for the reason that he is a negro; and, therefore, the law itself is constitutional. But, again, I expect this clause to be efficient, because it will act "in terrorem" upon the negro race. They believe that they will have a hostile examination put upon them by the white man, and they believe that that will be a preventive to their exercising the right of suffrage, and they will not apply for registration. They will know that they first have to pass an examination; that then they have to make out their application for registration in their own handwriting; that then they have to make out their ballot without assistance; and that then they have to pay a capitation tax. These impediments will be too great for the negro, and he will find himself, as a practical question, excluded from the suffrage. But, suppose, Mr. Chairman, that he does not want to be excluded, and that he is improperly excluded in any individual instance; then the machinery established here, by this very Constitution, is sufficient for his protection. If he in reality possesses the necessary qualifications, there is no power under this Constitution to reject him, for the reason that right here is given to him by virtue of the Constitution itself, an appeal to the Judge of the Circuit Court, who, if he is wronged by the registration officer, can at once correct the wrong for the negro, as well as for the white man. We believe that all this will be an effective impediment in the way of the negro, because his tenacity of purpose will not be sufficient to bring him into the suffrage as a race. But there is, at the same time every opportunity provided by the Constitution itself for his absolute protection as an individual from any wrong against his legal and constitutional rights.

And again, we think, Mr. Chairman, that this clause will not exclude any worthy white citizen of this Commonwealth from the suffrage; for the white man is friendly to the white man's suffrage; and the white man will find a friendly examiner when he goes to stand this examination. We believe, in addition to that, that, if it is not so, that here stands the Circuit Judge, with his chambers always open, to give the white man the right which might have been improperly denied him by the registration officer.

But that is not all. We have the minority of this committee agreeing with the majority that this provision will not exclude the white man from the ballot-box. We have the representatives of what may be denominated as the white sections of this State, saying to the Convention that this provision is adequate for the protection of the white man. This is evident from the fact that the minority proposition also includes an understanding clause. They let in all the members of the white race that can read and write, by virtue of their alternative clause. They say all men shall come into this suffrage who can read and write, or who can understand and explain the Constitution when it is read to them. The understanding clause is not intended as a disfranchiser of anybody in the minority plan.

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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. G

TABLE F 1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS. BANKRUPTCY CASES COMMENCED AND TERMINATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962, BY DISTRICT

Circuit and District	Pending July 1, 1961	Commenced	Terminated	Pending June 30, 1962
Total all districts.....	123,690	147,780	137,709	133,761
District of Columbia.....	140	123	94	169
First Circuit.....	3,176	3,612	2,923	3,865
Maine.....	1,324	1,604	1,044	1,884
Massachusetts.....	1,186	1,208	1,101	1,293
New Hampshire.....	344	462	450	356
Rhode Island.....	238	290	292	236
Puerto Rico.....	84	48	36	96
Second Circuit.....	5,804	6,845	6,511	6,138
Connecticut.....	881	1,246	1,279	848
New York:				
Northern.....	1,151	1,603	1,536	1,218
Eastern.....	921	1,044	937	1,028
Southern.....	1,334	949	957	1,326
Western.....	1,453	1,791	1,631	1,613
Vermont.....	64	212	171	105
Third Circuit.....	2,567	2,505	1,947	3,125
Delaware.....	68	64	51	81
New Jersey.....	1,218	1,312	1,050	1,480
Pennsylvania:				
Eastern.....	687	545	299	933
Middle.....	199	179	164	214
Western.....	394	403	383	414
Virgin Islands.....	1	2	-	3
Fourth Circuit.....	3,807	5,669	5,621	3,855
Maryland.....	248	224	170	302
North Carolina:				
Eastern.....	74	50	65	59
Middle.....	53	52	50	55
Western.....	43	55	50	48
South Carolina:				
Eastern.....	37	53	34	56
Western.....	53	52	49	56
Virginia:				
Eastern.....	1,274	2,311	2,563	1,022
Western.....	1,512	1,577	1,490	1,599
West Virginia:				
Northern.....	227	427	331	323
Southern.....	286	868	819	335
Fifth Circuit.....	19,800	19,697	17,289	22,208
Alabama:				
Northern.....	9,213	6,292	5,411	10,094
Middle.....	980	1,477	857	1,600
Southern.....	1,846	1,631	1,207	2,270
Florida:				
Northern.....	31	36	30	37
Southern.....	813	762	673	902
Georgia:				
Northern.....	1,377	3,198	3,431	1,144
Middle.....	1,862	1,841	1,544	2,159
Southern.....	1,234	1,216	979	1,471
Louisiana:				
Eastern.....	709	1,201	1,234	676
Western.....	638	938	908	668
Mississippi:				
Northern.....	42	66	49	59
Southern.....	511	458	466	503
Texas:				
Northern.....	266	278	214	330
Eastern.....	67	36	45	58
South.....	113	96	96	113
Western.....	98	171	145	124

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## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. H

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TABLE F 1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

BANKRUPTCY CASES COMMENCED AND TERMINATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1963, BY DISTRICT

Circuit and District	Pending July 1, 1962	Commenced	Terminated	Pending June 30, 1963
Total all districts.....	133,761	155,493	141,440	147,814
District of Columbia.....	169	115	107	177
First Circuit.....	3,865	3,955	3,118	4,702
Maine.....	1,884	1,664	1,208	2,340
Massachusetts.....	1,293	1,374	1,129	1,538
New Hampshire.....	356	523	450	429
Rhode Island.....	236	332	286	282
Puerto Rico.....	96	62	45	113
Second Circuit.....	6,138	7,372	6,769	6,741
Connecticut.....	848	1,459	1,422	885
New York:				
Northern.....	1,218	1,649	1,730	1,137
Eastern.....	1,028	1,138	996	1,170
Southern.....	1,326	1,017	804	1,539
Western.....	1,613	1,864	1,576	1,901
Vermont.....	105	245	241	109
Third Circuit.....	3,125	2,535	2,453	3,207
Delaware.....	81	67	79	69
New Jersey.....	1,480	1,319	1,204	1,595
Pennsylvania:				
Eastern.....	933	543	618	858
Middle.....	214	210	187	237
Western.....	414	393	364	443
Virgin Islands.....	3	3	1	5
Fourth Circuit.....	3,855	5,547	5,329	4,073
Maryland.....	302	185	196	291
North Carolina:				
Eastern.....	59	50	52	57
Middle.....	55	62	53	64
Western.....	48	51	39	60
South Carolina:				
Eastern.....	56	67	60	63
Western.....	56	61	61	56
Virginia:				
Eastern.....	1,022	2,284	2,323	983
Western.....	1,599	1,603	1,326	1,076
West Virginia:				
Northern.....	323	398	421	300
Southern.....	335	786	798	323
Fifth Circuit.....	22,208	21,274	19,025	24,457
Alabama:				
Northern.....	10,094	6,859	6,674	10,279
Middle.....	1,600	1,366	1,077	1,889
Southern.....	2,270	1,763	1,309	2,724
Florida:				
Northern.....	37	34	30	41
Middle.....	498	419	391	526
Southern.....	404	412	279	537
Georgia:				
Northern.....	1,144	3,209	3,044	1,309
Middle.....	2,159	2,247	1,921	2,485
Southern.....	1,471	1,303	1,016	1,758
Louisiana:				
Eastern.....	676	1,374	1,301	749
Western.....	668	1,036	985	719
Mississippi:				
Northern.....	59	80	61	78
Southern.....	503	513	329	687
Texas:				
Northern.....	330	307	287	350
Eastern.....	58	62	48	72
Southern.....	113	87	79	121
Western.....	124	203	194	133

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**142** PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. I

## Chapter 2

### The Problem of Poverty in America

**I**N HIS MESSAGE on the State of the Union, President Johnson declared all-out war on poverty in America. This chapter is designed to provide some understanding of the enemy and to outline the main features of a strategy of attack.

#### ELIMINATING POVERTY—A NATIONAL GOAL

There will always be some Americans who are better off than others. But it need not follow that "the poor are always with us." In the United States today we can see on the horizon a society of abundance, free of much of the misery and degradation that have been the age-old fate of man. Steadily rising productivity, together with an improving network of private and social insurance and assistance, has been eroding mass poverty in America. But the process is far too slow. It is high time to redouble and to concentrate our efforts to eliminate poverty.

Poverty is costly not only to the poor but to the whole society. Its ugly by-products include ignorance, disease, delinquency, crime, irresponsibility, immorality, indifference. None of these social evils and hazards will, of course, wholly disappear with the elimination of poverty. But their severity will be markedly reduced. Poverty is no purely private or local concern. It is a social and national problem.

But the overriding objective is to improve the quality of life of individual human beings. For poverty deprives the individual not only of material comforts but of human dignity and fulfillment. Poverty is rarely a builder of character.

The poor inhabit a world scarcely recognizable, and rarely recognized, by the majority of their fellow Americans. It is a world apart, whose inhabitants are isolated from the mainstream of American life and alienated from its values. It is a world where Americans are literally concerned with day-to-day survival—a roof over their heads, where the next meal is coming from. It is a world where a minor illness is a major tragedy, where pride and privacy must be sacrificed to get help, where honesty can become a luxury and ambition a myth. Worst of all, the poverty of the fathers is visited upon the children.

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Equality of opportunity is the American dream, and universal education our noblest pledge to realize it. But, for the children of the poor, education is a handicap race; many are too ill prepared and ill motivated at home to learn at school. And many communities lengthen the handicap by providing the worst schooling for those who need the best.

Although poverty remains a bitter reality for too many Americans, its incidence has been steadily shrinking. The fruits of general economic growth have been widely shared; individuals and families have responded to incentives and opportunities for improvement; government and private programs have raised the educational attainments, housing standards, health, and productivity of the population; private and social insurance has increasingly protected families against loss of earnings due to death, disability, illness, old age, and unemployment. Future headway against poverty will likewise require attacks on many fronts: the active promotion of a full-employment, rapid-growth economy; a continuing assault on discrimination; and a wide range of other measures to strike at specific roots of low income. As in the past, progress will require the combined efforts of all levels of government and of private individuals and groups.

All Americans will benefit from this progress. Our Nation's most precious resource is its people. We pay twice for poverty: once in the production lost in wasted human potential, again in the resources diverted to coping with poverty's social by-products. Humanity compels our action, but it is sound economics as well.

This chapter considers, first, the changing numbers and composition of America's poor. Second, it presents a brief report on the factors that contribute to the continuation of poverty amidst plenty. Although the analysis is statistical, the major concern is with the human problems that the numbers reflect. The concluding part concerns strategy against poverty in the 1960's and beyond. Supplementary tables at the end of the chapter provide further data on the dimensions of poverty in America.

The sections below will chart the topography of poverty. A few significant features of this bleak landscape deserve emphasis in advance. Poverty occurs in many places and is endured by people in many situations; but its occurrence is nonetheless highly concentrated among those with certain characteristics. The scars of discrimination, lack of education, and broken families show up clearly from almost any viewpoint. Here are some landmarks:

- One-fifth of our families and nearly one-fifth of our total population are poor.
- Of the poor, 22 percent are nonwhite; and nearly one-half of all nonwhites live in poverty.
- The heads of over 60 percent of all poor families have only grade school educations.
- Even for those denied opportunity by discrimination, education significantly raises the chance to escape from poverty. Of all non-

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- white families headed by a person with 8 years or less of schooling, 57 percent are poor. This percentage falls to 30 for high school graduates and to 18 percent for those with some college education.
- But education does not remove the effects of discrimination: when nonwhites are compared with whites at the same level of education, the nonwhites are poor about twice as often.
  - One-third of all poor families are headed by a person over 65, and almost one-half of families headed by such a person are poor.
  - Of the poor, 54 percent live in cities, 16 percent on farms, 30 percent as rural nonfarm residents.
  - Over 40 percent of all farm families are poor. More than 80 percent of nonwhite farmers live in poverty.
  - Less than half of the poor are in the South; yet a southerner's chance of being poor is roughly twice that of a person living in the rest of the country.
  - One-quarter of poor families are headed by a woman; but nearly one-half of all families headed by a woman are poor.
  - When a family and its head have several characteristics frequently associated with poverty, the chances of being poor are particularly high: a family headed by a young woman who is nonwhite and has less than an eighth grade education is poor in 94 out of 100 cases. Even if she is white, the chances are 85 out of 100 that she and her children will be poor.

## THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF POVERTY

Measurement of poverty is not simple, either conceptually or in practice. By the poor we mean those who are not now maintaining a decent standard of living—those whose basic needs exceed their means to satisfy them. A family's needs depend on many factors, including the size of the family, the ages of its members, the condition of their health, and their place of residence. The ability to fulfill these needs depends on current income from whatever source, past savings, ownership of a home or other assets, and ability to borrow.

## NEEDS AND RESOURCES

There is no precise way to measure the number of families who do not have the resources to provide minimum satisfaction of their *own* particular needs. Since needs differ from family to family, an attempt to quantify the problem must begin with some concept of average need for an average or representative family. Even for such a family, society does not have a clear and unvarying concept of an acceptable minimum. By the standards of contemporary American society most of the population of the world is poor; and most Americans were poor a century ago. But for our society today a consensus on an approximate standard can be found. One such standard is suggested by a recent study, described in a publication of the

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Social Security Administration, which defines a "low-cost" budget for a nonfarm family of four and finds its cost in 1962 to have been \$3,955. The cost of what the study defined as an "economy-plan" budget was \$3,165. Other studies have used different market baskets, many of them costing more. On balance, they provide support for using as a boundary, a family whose annual money income from all sources was \$3,000 (before taxes and expressed in 1962 prices). This is a weekly income of less than \$60.

These budgets contemplate expenditures of one-third of the total on food, i.e., for a \$3,000 annual budget for a 4-person family about \$5 per person per week. Of the remaining \$2,000, a conservative estimate for housing (rent or mortgage payments, utilities, and heat) would be another \$800. This would leave only \$1,200—less than \$25 a week—for clothing, transportation, school supplies and books, home furnishings and supplies, medical care, personal care, recreation, insurance, and everything else. Obviously it does not exaggerate the problem of poverty to regard \$3,000 as the boundary.

A family's ability to meet its needs depends not only on its money income but also on its income in kind, its savings, its property, and its ability to borrow. But the detailed data (of the Bureau of the Census) available for pinpointing the origins of current poverty in the United States refer to money income. Refined analysis would vary the income cut-off by family size, age, location, and other indicators of needs and costs. This has not been possible. However, a variable income cut-off was used in the sample study of poverty in 1959 conducted at the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. This study also estimates the over-all incidence of poverty at 20 percent; and its findings concerning the sources of poverty correspond closely with the results based on an analysis of Census data.

A case could be made, of course, for setting the over-all income limit either higher or lower than \$3,000, thereby changing the statistical measure of the size of the problem. But the analysis of the sources of poverty, and of the programs needed to cope with it, would remain substantially unchanged.

No measure of poverty as simple as the one used here, would be suitable for determining eligibility for particular benefits or participation in particular programs. Nevertheless, it provides a valid benchmark for assessing the dimensions of the task of eliminating poverty, setting the broad goals of policy, and measuring our past and future progress toward their achievement.

If it were possible to obtain estimates of total incomes—including non-money elements—for various types of families, those data would be preferable for the analysis which follows. The Department of Commerce does estimate total nonmoney incomes in the entire economy in such forms as the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings and food raised and consumed on farms, and allocates them to families with incomes of different size.

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Because of statistical difficulties, these allocations are necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and are particularly subject to error for the lower income groups. No attempt is made to allocate them by other characteristics that are meaningful for an analysis of poverty. Of course, the total of money plus nonmoney income that would correspond to the limit used here would be somewhat higher than \$3,000.

## THE CHANGING EXTENT OF POVERTY

There were 47 million families in the United States in 1962. Fully 9.3 million, or one-fifth of these families—comprising more than 30 million persons—had total money incomes below \$3,000. Over 11 million of these family members were children, one-sixth of our youth. More than 1.1 million families are now raising 4 or more children on such an income. Moreover, 5.4 million families, containing more than 17 million persons, had total incomes below \$2,000. More than a million children were being raised in very large families (6 or more children) with incomes of less than \$2,000.

Serious poverty also exists among persons living alone or living in non-family units such as boarding houses. In 1962, 45 percent of such "unrelated individuals"—5 million persons—had incomes below \$1,500, and 29 percent—or more than 3 million persons—had incomes below \$1,000 (Supplementary Table 9). Thus, by the measures used here, 33 to 35 million Americans were living at or below the boundaries of poverty in 1962—nearly one-fifth of our Nation.

The substantial progress made since World War II in eliminating poverty is shown in Chart 7 and Table 3. In the decade 1947–56, when incomes

TABLE 3.—*Money income of families, 1947 and 1950–62*

Year	Median money income of all families (1962 prices)		Percent of families with money income	
	Dollars	Index, 1947=100	Less than \$3,000 (1962 prices)	Less than \$2,000 (1962 prices)
1947	4,117	100	32	18
1950	4,188	102	32	19
1951	4,328	105	29	17
1952	4,442	108	28	17
1953	4,800	117	26	16
1954	4,705	114	28	17
1955	5,004	122	25	15
1956	5,337	130	23	14
1957	5,333	130	23	14
1958	5,329	129	23	14
1959	5,631	137	22	13
1960	5,759	140	21	13
1961	5,820	141	21	13
1962	5,956	145	20	12

Sources: Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.

were growing relatively rapidly, and unemployment was generally low, the number of poor families (with incomes below \$3,000 in terms of 1962 prices) declined from 11.9 million to 9.9 million, or from 32 percent to

[fol. 174] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN  
DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al., Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al., Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al., Defendants

Argued October 21, 1964

Before BRYAN, Circuit Judge, and LEWIS and BUTZNER,  
District Judges.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, Washington, D. C., and Max Dean and Robert L. Segar, both of Flint, Michigan, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3346; and Ira M. Lechner and Allison W. Brown, Jr., both of Washington, D. C. and Philip Schwartz, Arlington County, Virginia, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3253.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia and Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, both of Richmond, Virginia, counsel for defendants Virginia State Board of Elections in No. 3253 and counsel for Albertis Harrison, Governor, in No. 3346; Donald C. Crounse, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Fairfax County, Virginia, counsel for Electoral Board of Fairfax County and Waneta M. Buckley, General Registrar of Fairfax County, Virginia in No. 3253; Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, counsel for Mary Dudley, City Registrar, City of Norfolk, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, City of Norfolk, and William Prieur, Clerk, the Corporation Court, City of Norfolk, all of Norfolk, Virginia in No. 3346.

[fol. 175] OPINION—Decided November 10, 1964

Per Curiam:

Poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia,<sup>1</sup> is attacked in these two consolidated actions as violative of the no-abridgment and equal protection commands of the Federal Fourteenth Amendment. A corollary attack is made upon the provision of the State constitution excluding “paupers” as persons entitled to vote in any election.<sup>2</sup>

The common premise of the assaults is: that the plaintiffs are financially unable to pay the tax—\$1.50 for each of the 3 preceding years for which the elector was assessable; and that they and other State citizens similarly impecunious are thereby deprived, solely on account of their poverty, of the privilege to vote, and at the same time they are also denied a privilege accorded other citizens not so poor.

Notwithstanding the plaintiffs’ impoverishment and eligibility to vote, their denunciation of the State constitutional and statutory poll tax requirements has been squarely refuted by the Supreme Court in *Breedlove v. Suttles*, 302 U.S. 277, 283 (1937). We are not at liberty to deviate from that precept. There the Court considered arguments akin [fol. 176] to those of the plaintiffs here, including the economic factor, and rejected them. This court adhered to that precedent in *Butler v. Thompson*, 97 F. Supp. 17, 22 (1951), aff’d per curiam 341 U.S. 937. In this it adverted to the like holding of this Circuit in *Saunders v. Wilkins*, 152, F. 2d 235, 237 (1945), cert. denied 328 U.S. 870, rehearing denied 329 U.S. 824, an appeal touching the Virginia constitutional and statutory clauses now questioned. The

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<sup>1</sup> Va. Constitution §§ 18, 20, 21 and 38; 1950 Code of Va. as amended §§ 24-17, 24-22, 24-67, and 24-120. The separation by race or color, as required in § 38 of the Va. constitution and § 24-120 of the Code of Virginia, in the listing of persons who have paid the poll taxes was declared invalid by this court in *Hamm v. Virginia State Board of Elections*, 230 F. Supp. 156, aff’d October 26, 1964, \_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_\_.

<sup>2</sup> Va. Constitution § 23; 1950 Code of Va. § 24-18, as amended.

tax is levied upon every adult resident irrespective of his intent to vote.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, no racial discrimination is exhibited in its application as a condition to voting. Cf. *Butler v. Thompson*, *supra*, 97 F. Supp. 17, 21.

Adequate answer to the attack upon the exclusion of paupers is that this disqualification—apparently of early historical origin and prevalent in several States—has not been employed to prevent the plaintiffs or their class from voting. Plaintiffs do not essay a showing that they, or anyone else in destitute circumstances, have been designated “paupers” in the sense of the Virginia constitution. Therefore, an expression by us upon the meaning and implications of that term would be entirely academic and without place here.

The complaint in each of these cases will be dismissed

Dismissed.

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<sup>3</sup> Va. Constitution § 173; Code of Va. §§8-49.

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[fol. 177] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN  
DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al, Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al, Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al, Defendants

FINAL ORDER—November 10, 1964

Upon consideration of the pleadings, the exhibits, the stipulations and other parts of the record in these cases, as well as the briefs and oral arguments of counsel, for reasons stated in the Court's written opinion this day filed, it is

Ordered that each of the said complaints be, and it is hereby, dismissed.

Albert V. Bryan, United States Circuit Judge, Oren R. Lewis, United States District Judge, John D. Butzner, Jr., United States District Judge.

November 10, 1964.

[fol. 178] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN  
DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

NOTICE OF APPEAL OF MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, TO THE SUPREME  
COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Filed January 2, 1965

I. Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Evelyn Butts, the Plaintiff above named, hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the final order dismissing the Complaint entered in this action on November 10, 1964.

This appeal is taken pursuant to 28 U.S. Code, Section 1253.

II. The clerk will please prepare a transcript of the record in this cause for transmission to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and include in said transcript the following:

1. Plaintiff's Complaint
2. Defendants' Answers
- [fol. 179] 3. Plaintiff's Interrogatories
4. Defendants' Answers to the Interrogatories
5. Plaintiff's Requests for Admissions
6. Defendants' Answers to Requests for Admissions
7. Plaintiff's Statement of Exhibits and Witnesses
8. All Exhibits
9. A transcript of the proceedings had on October 21, 1964, excepting arguments of counsel
10. All orders of the Court including designation of three-man Court, order authorizing proceeding in forma pauperis and, the final order of November 10, 1964.
11. The Court's opinion of November 10, 1964
12. Notice of Appeal

III. The following questions are presented by this appeal :

I

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and

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statutes of Virginia, violate the rights of citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment, and their rights under the First and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution?

II

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia due to its special economic impairment upon Negroes violate the rights of Negro citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment and their rights under the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution?

III

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and [fol. 180] statutes of Virginia, abridge the right to vote of the Negro citizens of Virginia on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution?

Dated: December 31, 1964.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Counsel for Plaintiff, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, 250 Nicholson, N.E., Washington 11, D.C., Robert L. Segar, Max Dean, Leitson, Dean, Dean, Abram & Segar, 804 Detroit Street, Flint 3, Michigan.

[fol. 181] IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

DOCKET ENTRIES

Date 1964		Date Order or Judgment Noted
June 5	Complete file together with certified copy of order transferring case from the Norfolk Division—received.	
June 8	Motion to dismiss filed by deft. Albertis Harrison.	(BLD)
June 19	Interrogatories to deft. Albertis Harrison filed by pltf.	(BLD)
June 19	Interrogatories to defts. Alex H. Bell and Miss Mary Dudley filed by pltf.	(BLD)
June 22	Answer of the defendant, Albertis Harrison—filed.	(DRC)
June 26	Notice of motion objecting to interrogatories—filed by deft. Albertis Harrison.	(DRC)
June 26	Motion objecting to interrogatories filed by defendant, Albertis Harrison.	(DRC)
June 29	Defendants' statement of exhibits and witnesses—filed (see 3253).	(DRC)
June 29	Motion objecting to interrogatories filed by defendants, Alex H. Bell, Mary Dudley and Wm. L. Prieur, Jr.	(DRC)
July 1	Order that the court will hear the objections to interrogatories as filed, Thursday, July 9, 1964, at 3:00 p.m. entered and filed. Copies sent.	(BLD)
July 6	Answer to motion to dismiss of defendant Albertis Harrison—filed.	(LZS)
July 9	Trial Proceedings: See 3253.	
July 20	Answer to interrogatories filed by defendants Alex H. Bell and Mary Dudley.	(DRC)
July 23	Answers to interrogatories—filed by defendant Harrison	(DRC)
July 30	Plaintiff's statement of exhibits and witnesses—filed.	(DRC)
Aug. 4	Request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by pltf.	(BLD)
Aug. 4	Brief in support of plaintiff's answer to defendant Albertis Harrison's motion to dismiss filed.	(BLD)
Aug. 4	Brief on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, pltf. filed.	(BLD)
Aug. 17	Notice of motion to be heard on objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Aug. 17	Answers and objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Sept. 1	Brief on behalf of defendants filed.	(BLD)
Sept. 9	Trial Proceedings: Case came on for hearing on objection for request for admission. Motion of counsel for the defendants to dismiss request for admission. Motion denied. Granted in part and denied in part.	(BLD)
Sept. 9	Plaintiff's brief in support of her answers to defendants' motions objecting to interrogatories—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Answer to motion objecting to interrogatories of Alex H. Bell, Mary Dudley and Wm. L. Prieur, Jr.—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Answer to defendant Albertis Harrison's motion objecting to interrogatories—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Authorities in support of objections to interrogatories—filed in open court.	(DRC)
Sept. 9	Reply brief on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts—filed.	(DRC)

Date 1964		Date Order or Judgment Noted
Sept. 25	Answers to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Oct. 13	Reporter's transcript of proceedings on Sept. 9, 1964—filed.	(DRC)
Oct. 15	Affidavit of Mrs. Evelyn Butts filed.	(BLD)
Oct. 16	Notice filed by defts.	(BLD)
Oct. 16	Motion objecting to plaintiff's affidavit filed.	(BLD)
Oct. 21	Trial Proceedings: This cause came on this day to be heard on Motion to strike the Affidavit and hearing on the Merits of each Case. Arguments of counsel fully heard. Court takes this matter under consideration.	(LZS)
Nov. 10	Opinion holding that complaint will be dismissed—filed.	(DRC)
Nov. 10	Order dismissing complaint in accordance with opinion—entered and filed (copies of opinion and order mailed to counsel of record by Judge's Office)	(DRC)
Nov. 24	Transcript of proceedings on October 21, 1964 filed.	(BLD)
Dec. 28	Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and for payment by U.S. of expense of transcript and printed record on appeal. Filed by pltf.	(BLD)
Dec. 28	Affidavit for leave to appeal in forma pauperis filed.	
[fol. 182]		
Dec. 28	Order granting leave for the plaintiff to appeal from the judgment of the court in this matter in forma pauperis—entered and filed. Copies to counsel.	(BLD)
Jan. 2	Notice of appeal of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, to the Supreme Court of the U.S. filed, together with proof of service.	(BLD)

## [fol. 183] CERTIFICATION RE EXHIBITS

I hereby certify that all exhibits introduced in C/A 3346 (Mrs. Evelyn Butts vs. Albertis Harrison, Governor, et al) have been transmitted with Record in C/A 3253 (Annie E. Harper, et al vs. Virginia State Board of Elections, et al) mailed to the United States Supreme Court on January 7, 1965.

Walkley E. Johnson, Clerk, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, By: Norma M. Dodson, Deputy Clerk.

## [fol. 184] CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

I, WALKLEY E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true record and proceedings had in the case of Evelyn Butts, versus Albertis Harrison, et al, Civil Action No. 3346.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, at the City of Alexandria, Virginia, this 14th day of January A.D., 1965.

Walkley E. Johnson, Clerk, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, By Norma M. Dodson, Deputy Clerk.

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[fol. 185] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 28 Misc.

EVELYN BUTTS, Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS, October 11, 1965

On Consideration of the motion for leave to proceed herein in forma pauperis,

It Is Ordered by this Court that the said motion be, and the same is hereby, granted.

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[fol. 186] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER  
TERM, 1965

No. 28 Misc.

EVELYN BUTTS, Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al.

ORDER NOTING PROBABLE JURISDICTION—October 11, 1965

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The statement of jurisdiction in this case having been submitted and considered by the Court, probable jurisdiction is noted and the case is transferred to the appellate docket as No. 655. The case is consolidated with No. 48 and a total of two hours is allotted for oral argument.