

From Mountain to Metropolis:  
Urban Appalachians in Ohio

June, 1978

Dan M. McKee  
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for

The Ohio Urban Appalachian Awareness Project

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1015 Vine Street  
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This report has been supported in part by a grant from the Ohio Board of Regents and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Between 1940 and 1970 an estimated seven million people left their homes in the Appalachian region for destinations in the heavily urbanized and industrialized Northeastern and Great Lakes States\*. Perhaps as many as half this number came to Ohio, many of whom settled into urban areas outside of the twenty-eight Appalachian counties in the southeastern portion of the state. The 1970 census shows that some 410,000 Ohio residents were born in Kentucky and another 350,000 were born in West Virginia. These data include a part of Kentucky not in Appalachia, but exclude other donor states within the region. The data also deal with first generation Appalachians only. Even allowing for these facts and the probability of a 25% rate of return migration to the region, estimates of a million Appalachians living in or near the major metropolitan areas of Ohio are not unreasonable\*\*.

The migration stream to Southwestern Ohio originated mainly in the coalfields of Eastern Kentucky while Central and Northeastern Ohio seemed to draw more heavily from West Virginia. The people who left the region were pushed by deteriorating economic circumstances in the mountains and attracted by an urban opportunity system which included jobs, education, and the possibility of an improved quality of life. Appalachians have by and large succeeded in establishing themselves as members of the urban working class in the receiving cities. They figure significantly in Ohio's production of steel, rubber and automobiles as well as in the manufacture of paper, automobile parts, toys, refrigerators and cash registers. Survey research indicates that as many as one out of three blue-collar workers in Ohio are of Appalachian heritage\*\*\*. Many others have entered careers in public health, social work and education, some took up the professions of law, medicine, or the ministry, and still others have their own small businesses.

Migration to Ohio cities from Appalachia has slowed but it has not stopped. A single example is illustrative: Akron counted 23,000 Appalachian residents in 1910, 70,000 in 1920, and 80,000 in 1930, half of whom were originally from West Virginia. In the period of 1955 to 1960 another 7,744 Appalachian migrants arrived in Akron and 4,457 more joined them during the period from 1965 to 1970. During these two five-year periods over 12,000 Appalachians came to Akron, averaging roughly 1,200 in-migrants per year. Today the estimated Appalachian population for the city of Akron is 135,000 people or better than 50% of the city's population. Similar situations can be documented for other cities in Ohio\*\*\*\*.

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\* Pickard, Jerome, "Population Changes and Trends in Appalachia," Academy for Contemporary problems, Columbus, Ohio, 1974.

\*\* Estimate made by the Urban Appalachian Council based on census data copied by Dr. James Brown and Dr. Clyde McCoy of the Urban Appalachian Council Research Committee.

\*\*\* Kunkin and Byrne. "Appalachians in Cleveland," Institute for Urban Studies, Cleveland State University, 1973.



Resembling other ethnic groups which have migrated to urban areas, Appalachians share a common cultural heritage which grew strong in the mountains over a two-hundred year period. A love of the land, a definite religious perspective, a long history, a common lore, and shared values, customs, and expectations are all elements of Appalachian cultural identity. The Appalachian extended family system (stem family in the mountains and branch family in the cities) made migration a successful strategy for survival and continues to provide cultural nourishment and identity to hundreds of thousands of urban Appalachians.

There is another aspect of Appalachian migration which is quite real and very grim. Large numbers, perhaps as many as a third, of the Appalachians who have come to Ohio's cities are faced with problems in finding employment, decent housing, and schools capable of educating their children. Appalachians seem to be invisible to the public and private human service agencies of their adopted cities. They constitute with urban Blacks and the Spanish-Speaking one of the major low-status minority groups in the Midwest. Their primary needs are the basics of life: employment, education, housing and health care.

Appalachians have been and continue to be a significant economic, social and cultural group in Ohio's cities. Despite this fact, relatively little research has been done to discover the status of Appalachians in Ohio's cities. This study is intended to provide a useful profile of urban Appalachians in Ohio.

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\*\*\*\* See Downing, Bob. "Akron, West Virginia," Mountain Review, II, 3, May, 1976; and Maloney, Michael E. "Just Looking For A Home: Urban Appalachians In Ohio," Nelsonville, Ohio, February 4, 1977.



## II. METHODOLOGY

### A. Identifying "Appalachian census tracts"

Since Appalachians as individuals cannot be identified in current census data, an alternative method of identification was developed. The local researchers contacted reliable informants from various sectors within their respective cities: municipal government, social services, churches, schools and universities, and others. Informants were asked to identify on a blank census tract map where they thought Appalachians were residing in the city and in what proportion. From these designations, a composite map was developed showing location and relative density (0-25%, 25%-50%, 50% and above) of the Appalachian population.

This method for identifying "Appalachian census tracts" was used in all of the cities except Cincinnati where an earlier study using school survey data identified "Appalachian neighborhoods" from which census tracts could be broken out. In addition, a study of migrants with specific surnames was conducted in Dayton as a control on the reliable informant method. The results of the surname study closely approximated and tended to validate the reliable informant method.

In order to focus on Appalachians (and in the absence of individual level data) census tracts identified as being 50% or more Appalachian in population were selected for analysis. Since Cleveland was found to have no census tracts which could be identified as 50% or more Appalachian, it was deleted from the comparisons with the other cities. A separate analysis of Cleveland can be found in Section V. "Cleveland: A Special Case,"

Seven variables were selected for comparison and analysis and are fully explained below. They are patterned after the poverty indices used by Maloney, Maroney, and May in their adaption of the Census Bureau's New Haven Project. The values of the variables are calculated from the 1970 Census Data. The data set used is available through the Behavioral Sciences Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati.

The analysis of the data is in two parts. First is a comparison of the Appalachian census tracts of each city with the city totals for each of the variables. The second part will be a comparison between the Appalachian census tracts of each city with those for each of the other cities. This will indicate whether persons living in Appalachian census tracts have different living conditions than those of the general population of each city. It will also show whether and to what extent living conditions differ for Appalachians among the cities.



## B. The Variables

### Occupation Index

This is the percentage of persons living in a census tract that are bluecollar workers. This includes all forms of unskilled and semi-skilled workers except service workers. Service workers were excluded because as a class of workers they can be bluecollar or whitecollar, unskilled to high skilled. Including them as bluecollar could inflate the percentage while including them as whitecollar could deflate the percentage. Either way, the percentage of unskilled or semi-skilled workers could be misleading.

### Poverty Index

This is the percentage of all families whose total income is less than \$3,000 in a year. It should be noted that this variable is not the same as the poverty level provided in the 1970 census. The Bureau does not provide poverty figures for any of its previous censuses. Therefore this data set used "under three thousand dollars" since it is part of a planned time series data set spanning from 1950 to 1980.

### Education Index

This is the percentage of persons over 25 years of age that do not have a high school diploma. It reflects the education level of the work force of a census tract.

### Median Years of School

This is the median years of school completed by persons over 25 years old who live in the census tract. It is used to indicate the typical amount of school completed by the major portion of the work force.

### Median Family Income

This represents the typical income of a single family residing in the same household. This would include the wages of husband, wife, children, and perhaps some members of an extended family that live in that household.

### Natural Family Index

This is the percentage of persons under the age of eighteen that live in two parent homes. Its compliment (100% - n.f.i.) is the number of children living in one or no parent homes. It

#### Natural Family Index (continued)

is used in this study primarily as a measure of the number of potential wage earners in a family and does not necessarily reflect family stability.

#### Overcrowding Index

This is the percentage of all housing units in a census tract that have more than one person per room. In other words it is the total number of persons living in that household divided by the total number of rooms in that housing unit.

#### C. Limitations of the data

The data developed in this study are limited by several factors. The lack of census data on Appalachian migrants led to the use of the reliable informant method of identifying "heavily Appalachian census tracts". This indirect method, while useful, means that conclusions drawn from such subjective information must necessarily remain general and inferential. Also, the use of census tracts as the unit of analysis is problematic: since non-Appalachians are to be found in almost every census tract studied, the data may be affected by those persons and to that extent may not be truly representative of Appalachians.

Finally, the Appalachians living in the selected census tracts do not necessarily constitute a majority of the Appalachians in their area. Although the data represent a substantial portion of the Appalachians in each city and the variables indicate some important factors affecting them, the realities of extreme poverty or grand success among Appalachians tend to be moderated by the methodology employed in this study. These limitations should be kept in mind as one uses the data.



III. COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS

Table 1.

Comparison of City Totals with Appalachian Census Tract Totals.

		Median Family Income	Occupation Index	Educational Index	Median Years of School	Poverty Index	Natural Family Index	Over- crowding Index	
Akron	A	8,844	54.5	53.2	11.0	10.7	74.5	6.1	n=23
	C	10,051	47.8	50.3	12.0	9.0	78.1	5.3	
	SIG	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	
Cincinnati	A	7,241	59.0	74.5	9.5	16.7	85.4	14.9	n=23
	C	8,894	39.9	56.2	11.2	12.1	71.3	9.5	
	SIG	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	
Columbus	A	7,712	50.7	60.9	10.7	14.0	67.8	8.0	n=47
	C	9,731	38.5	44.4	12.2	9.2	76.5	5.9	
	SIG	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Dayton	A	9,287	48.1	62.0	10.6	12.9	77.2	8.0	n=29
	C	9,600	46.6	55.2	11.3	10.5	70.8	7.2	
	SIG	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Toledo	A	9,283	65.0	63.7	10.9	9.6	73.5	7.5	n=7
	C	10,474	46.3	50.2	12.0	7.7	80.6	5.4	
	SIG	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	

A - Appalachian      C - City      SIG - Sign. Difference  
N - # of Census Tracts (see Appendix G for complete listing)



When one looks at Table 1, one can see that persons living in Appalachian census tracts in Akron tend to earn less money, and have fewer job skills. Although there is no significant difference in the percentage of people over 25 that do not have a high school diploma, the people living in the Appalachian census tracts who did not attain a diploma apparently left school earlier than the people in general in Akron. The Appalachian tracts seem to have a higher percentage of families living in poverty and have a significantly lower percentage of children living in two parent homes. There is no difference in the proportion of overcrowded homes for the Appalachian tracts and the city of Akron as a whole.

When the people living in Appalachian tracts were compared to the overall population of Cincinnati, it was found that the Appalachian tracts have lower family incomes and fewer skilled and professional workers. Unlike Akron, the Appalachian tracts do have a higher percentage of people without high school diplomas. In addition, the people living in them receive less education than the general population of Cincinnati. There is no difference in the percentage of families living in poverty. The Appalachian tracts do have a significantly higher proportion of children living in two parent homes, but they also tend to have more overcrowded homes.

Columbus is similar to Cincinnati except for the variables of Poverty Index and Natural Family Index. Appalachian tracts have a higher percentage of families in poverty than in Columbus in general. The cities also have a larger proportion of children living in two parent homes.

When the people living in the Appalachian tracts were compared to typical Daytonians, it was found that they tend to earn the same amount of income and have equal work skills. However, the city in general has a larger percentage of high school graduates and a higher median years of school completed. The Appalachian tracts tend to have more families in poverty. However they also have a higher percentage of children living in two parent homes than the city does. There is apparently no difference in the proportion of overcrowded homes.

In Toledo, the people in Appalachian tracts differ from the general population on only two variables. Appalachian tracts have a larger percentage of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and they also have a smaller proportion of high school graduates. However, since Toledo had only seven Appalachian tracts, these differences and similarities should be interpreted with care.

The next part of the analysis is the comparison of all cities as a whole with all Appalachian census tracts as a whole. As can be seen in Table 2 the city totals for each variable were averaged and compared with the average figure obtained for all the Appalachian tracts. The differences were then tested for significance.



Table 2.

Comparison of all Cities and All Appalachian Census Tracts

	Median Family Income	Occu- pation Index	Educa- tion Index	Median Yrs. of School	Pov- erty Index	Natural Family Index	Over- crowding Index
All Cities	9,750	49.6	52.3	11.7	10.2	75.5	6.7
All Appa- lachian Census Tracts	8,313	61.4	62.9	10.5	13.1	74.7	8.9
Signifi- cant Difference	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES

When the Appalachian tracts were compared with their city totals it was seen that Toledo and Dayton were the most like their city's population while Columbus and Cincinnati were the most different. To take the analysis one step further, all cities were compared with all the Appalachian tracts. The results show that persons living in urban Appalachian tracts tend to have fewer work skills and earn less money than the general urban population of the state of Ohio. The Appalachian tracts have a smaller proportion of high school graduates and the people in them have less education. The Appalachian tracts tend to have more poverty and overcrowding. It appears that people living Appalachian tracts are equal to the general urban population of Ohio for only one variable: the percentage of children living in two parent homes is the same for both groups.

Having compared Appalachian tracts with their city population and the urban population of Ohio, the next step is to compare the Appalachian tracts of each city with the Appalachian tracts of the other cities.

Table 3.

Comparison of the Appalachian Census Tracts of the Cities

	Median Family Income	Occupation Index	Educational Index	Median Yrs. of School	Poverty Index	Natural Family Index	Over- crowding Index
Akron	8,844	54.5	53.2	11.0	10.7	74.5	6.1
Cincinnati	7,241	59.0	74.5	9.5	16.7	85.4	14.9
Columbus	7,712	50.7	60.9	10.7	14.0	67.8	8.0
Dayton	9,287	48.1	62.0	10.6	12.9	77.2	8.0
Toledo	9,283	65.0	63.7	10.9	9.6	73.5	7.5

From the above it can be seen that there are differences among the Appalachian tracts of the cities. These differences were tested for significance. The differences and similarities are organized into a chart for each variable. These charts are matrices of the cities arranged so that the order of the cities range from the less desirable to the most desirable value. Therefore, when one reads across the chart and a NO is indicated, then there is no difference between the row city and the column city. If a YES is found then the column variable is said to be significantly "better off" than the row city. For example, on the Median Family Income chart (Chart A) for Cincinnati, one finds that for Dayton a YES is indicated. This means that persons living in Dayton's Appalachian tracts have a higher amount of family income.



Significant Differences, Chart A:

Comparison of Median Family Incomes in Appalachian Census Tracts by Cities.

	Cinti	Columbus	Akron	Toledo	Dayton
Cincinnati	NA	NO	NO	NO	YES
Columbus	NO	NA	NO	NO	YES
Akron	NO	NO	NA	NO	NO
Toledo	NO	NO	NO	NA	NO
Dayton	YES	YES	NO	NO	NA

Cities arranged from lowest to highest median family incomes

The chart indicates that families living in Dayton's Appalachian tracts are the highest but are not significantly higher than those of Akron and Toledo. The only difference in median family income are between the families in the Appalachian tracts of Dayton and Cincinnati and Columbus where the income in Cincinnati's and Columbus's tracts were lower.

Significant Differences, Chart B:

Comparison of Occupation Indices in Appalachian Census Tracts by Cities.

	Toledo	Akron	Cinti	Columbus	Dayton
Toledo	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO
Akron	NO	NA	NO	NO	NO
Cinti	NO	NO	NA	NO	NO
Columbus	NO	NO	NO	NA	NO
Dayton	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA

Cities are arranged from less to more desirable Occupation Indices.

An interpretation of the Occupation Indices chart would be that the urban Appalachian work force has the same amount of work skills in all of Ohio's major metropolitan areas. The Table 3 indicates that a large majority of the workers in the Appalachian tracts are unskilled and semi-skilled.



Significant Differences, Chart C:

Comparison of Education Indices in Appalachian Census Tracts by Cities.

	Cinti	Toledo	Columbus	Dayton	Akron
Cincinnati	NA	NO	YES	YES	YES
Toledo	NO	NA	NO	NO	NO
Columbus	YES	NO	NA	NO	NO
Dayton	YES	NO	NO	NA	NO
Akron	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA

Cities are arranged from less to more desirable Education Indices.

Here we find that Cincinnati's Appalachian tracts have a significantly smaller proportion of high school graduates than Columbus, Dayton, or Akron. Toledo's tracts are apparently not different from any of the tracts in the other cities. In addition the percentages in Columbus, Dayton, and Akron should be considered to be the same.

Significant Differences, Chart D:

Comparison of Median Years of School in Appalachian Census Tracts by Cities.

	Cinti	Dayton	Columbus	Toledo	Akron
Cincinnati	NA	NO	NO	NO	YES
Dayton	NO	NA	NO	NO	NO
Columbus	NO	NO	NA	NO	NO
Toledo	NO	NO	NO	NA	NO
Akron	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA

Cities are arranged from low to high Median years of School.

From this chart we can see that the only difference in the median years of school completed by persons in Appalachian tracts who are over 25 was between Cincinnati and Akron. The people in Akron's tracts seem to stay in school longer than their counterparts in Cincinnati. All others are apparently equal.



Significant Differences, Chart E:

Comparison of Poverty Indices in Appalachian Census Tracts  
by Cities.

	Cinti	Columbus	Dayton	Akron	Toledo
Cincinnati	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO
Columbus	NO	NA	NO	NO	NO
Dayton	NO	NO	NA	NO	NO
Akron	NO	NO	NO	NA	NO
Toledo	NO	NO	NO	NO	NA

Cities are arranged from higher to lower Poverty Indices.

It seems that the percentage of families in Appalachian tracts that live in poverty is approximately the same in each of the cities of Ohio used in this study.

Significant Differences, Chart F:

Comparison of Natural Family Indices in Appalachian Census Tracts by Cities.

	Columbus	Toledo	Akron	Dayton	Cinti
Columbus	NA	NO	NO	NO	YES
Toledo	NO	NA	NO	NO	NO
Akron	NO	NO	NA	NO	NO
Dayton	NO	NO	NO	NA	NO
Cincinnati	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA

Cities are arranged from less to more desirable Natural Family Indices.

There is no significant difference in the percentage of children living in two parent homes in the Appalachian census tracts among Columbus, Toledo, Akron, and Dayton. However, Cincinnati's tracts appear to have a significantly higher percentage on the natural family index than all the other cities' tracts.



Significant Differences, Chart G:

Comparison of Overcrowding Indices in Appalachian Census Tracts by Cities.

	Cinti	Dayton	Columbus	Toledo	Akron
Cincinnati	NA	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dayton	YES	NA	NO	NO	NO
Columbus	YES	NO	NA	NO	NO
Toledo	YES	NO	NO	NA	NO
Akron	YES	NO	NO	NO	NA

Cities are arranged from less to more desirable Overcrowding Indices.

The Appalachian tracts of Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, and Akron have about the same proportion of overcrowded homes. However the amount of overcrowding is significantly higher in Cincinnati's Appalachian tracts than in any one of the other cities' Appalachian census tracts.

To gain a substantive feel for the relative living conditions in the Appalachian tracts, the cities were ranked from one to five based on the differences in the variables in their Appalachian census tracts. One signifies a more desirable living condition and five represents a less desirable situation. These ranks were then summed across the variables. The resulting sums can be used to judge the relative living conditions in the Appalachian tracts in each city. Table 4 displays this information.

Table 4.

A ranking of the Appalachian Census Tracts by City

	Median Family Income	Occu- pation Index	Educa- tion Index	Median Yrs. of School	Pov- erty Index	Natural Family Index	Over crowd. Index	Total of the Ranks
Akron	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	15
Cinti.	5	3	5	5	5	1	5	29
Col.	4	2	2	3	4	5	3	23
Day.	1	1	3	4	3	2	4	18
Tol.	2	5	4	2	1	4	2	20

By looking at the above totals we can see that the Appalachian tracts in Akron, Dayton, and Toledo seem to have better living conditions than their counterparts in Columbus or Cincinnati. It would also seem that persons living in the Appalachian tracts of Cincinnati have the least desirable conditions.



#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

Appalachians in the five cities studied are below median income levels in all of the cities and significantly below in Akron, Cincinnati and Columbus. They appear to be a heavily working class group, significantly overrepresented in bluecollar jobs in all cities but Dayton. Appalachian adults without a high school diploma are found in every city at a higher rate than average and there are significantly more Appalachians without a complete high school education than the general population in four of the five cities studied. Appalachians are significantly behind the general population in all of the cities but Toledo in terms of median years of schooling, but it should be noted that the difference in Toledo, while not technically "significant," is the difference between dropping out or finishing high school.

Despite the handicaps Appalachians suffer in terms of income and education, the data show that many are keeping themselves out of poverty (only Appalachians in Akron and Columbus had significantly higher rates of poverty than the general populations) and are finding at least acceptable housing conditions with only two cities, Cincinnati and Columbus, showing higher than average rates of overcrowding for Appalachians. Appalachian census tracts in Akron, Columbus and Toledo seem to have fewer two parent families (significantly fewer in Akron and Columbus) than the general population in each of those cities, while Cincinnati and Dayton have significantly more two parent Appalachian families than the average in each of those cities.

In general it can be concluded that when the variables of the Appalachian census tracts were compared with their city's data, Dayton and Toledo's Appalachian tracts were the most like their city's population while Cincinnati and Columbus were the most different. When the Appalachian tracts in each city were compared with those of the other cities, it was found that the living conditions in Akron, Dayton, and Toledo were about the same, the conditions in Columbus were somewhat worse, and apparently the situation in Cincinnati is poorest of them all. And when the data for all Appalachian tracts identified in this study were averaged and compared with the average of the data for all of the cities, it was found that persons living in the Appalachian tracts were worse off for every variable measured except poverty.

It seems then that Appalachians in Ohio are following a pattern set by other ethnic groups who have migrated or immigrated to America's urban centers: they are establishing for themselves the basics of survival -- jobs, income, and housing. As comparatively recent arrivals in the cities they have generally succeeded in completing the first phase of the

migrant settlement pattern. The challenges of the second phase stand before them: raising their incomes and occupational status, and struggling to achieve a quality education.

It seems that many urban Appalachians in Ohio's cities will succeed in the second phase of rural to urban migration (indeed some already have) as they did in the initial phase. But the data also contain hints of migration casualties, numbers of desperately poor Appalachians hidden by the aggregate data who are suffering severely from the traditional immigrant/migrant problems: negative, stereotyping, cultural derogation and outright discrimination. These people too are among the urban Appalachians of Ohio, who, though invisible, must not be forgotten.



## V. CLEVELAND: A SPECIAL CASE

Since none of the census tracts in Cleveland were identified as having a 50% or more Appalachian population, the city could not be included in the foregoing comparison and analysis. However, five variables were tested for the census tracts in Cleveland which were identified as being 25-50% Appalachian with the following results:

The census tracts identified as having high concentrations of Appalachians have a significantly higher percentage of semi-skilled and unskilled workers than do the tracts for Cleveland as a whole.

There is not a significantly larger percent of families in poverty (with less than \$3,000 annual income per family) in the heavily Appalachian census tracts than in the city as a whole.

The heavily Appalachian census tracts show a significantly higher percent of individuals 25 years of age and older who do not have a high school diploma than do the census tracts for the city as a whole.

The median family income for the families in the heavily Appalachian census tracts is not significantly lower than the median family income for all families in the city of Cleveland.

Persons living in the census tracts identified as heavily Appalachian have completed significantly fewer years of school than the general population in Columbus which is 25 years of age or older.

The following is a graphic summary of the foregoing narrative:

Cleveland: Comparison of Heavily Appalachian Census Tracts to City Totals

	Occupation Index	Poverty Index	Education Index	Median Family Income	Median years of school
Heavily Appalachian Tracts	63.7	12.4	71.3	8,581	9.6
Cleveland City Totals	57.2	13.1	62.6	9,107	10.7
Significant Difference	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES

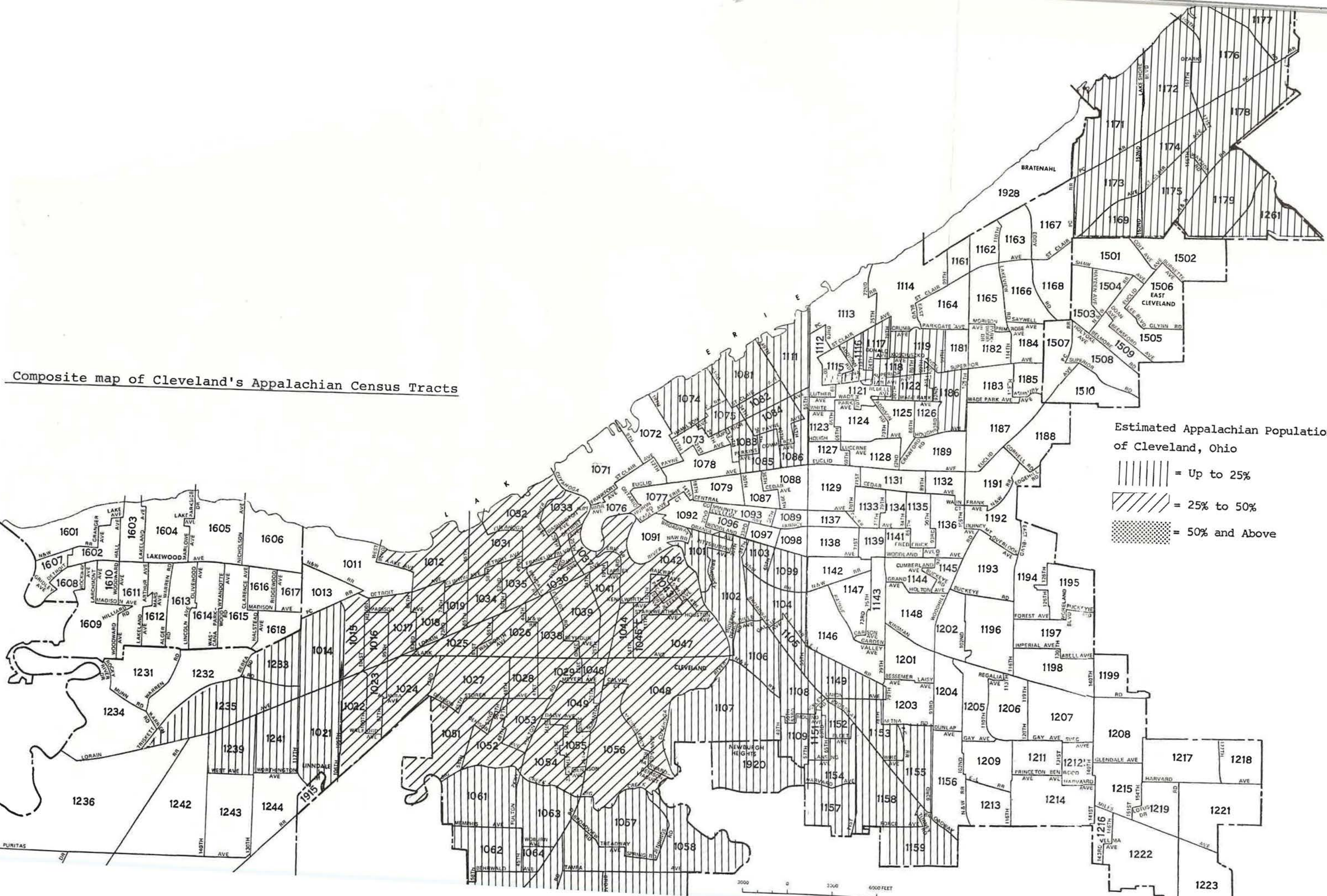
The data indicate that residents in the heavily Appalachian census tracts identified in this study are strongly bluecollar and have incomes roughly comparable with the other residents of Cleveland. They are a working class group who are not suffering the effects of poverty at any higher rates than the rest of the residents of Cleveland. It is obvious, however, that they are overrepresented in what may be considered "low status" occupations and have educational needs above and beyond the general populace of the city.



VI. APPENDICES



Composite map of Cleveland's Appalachian Census Tracts

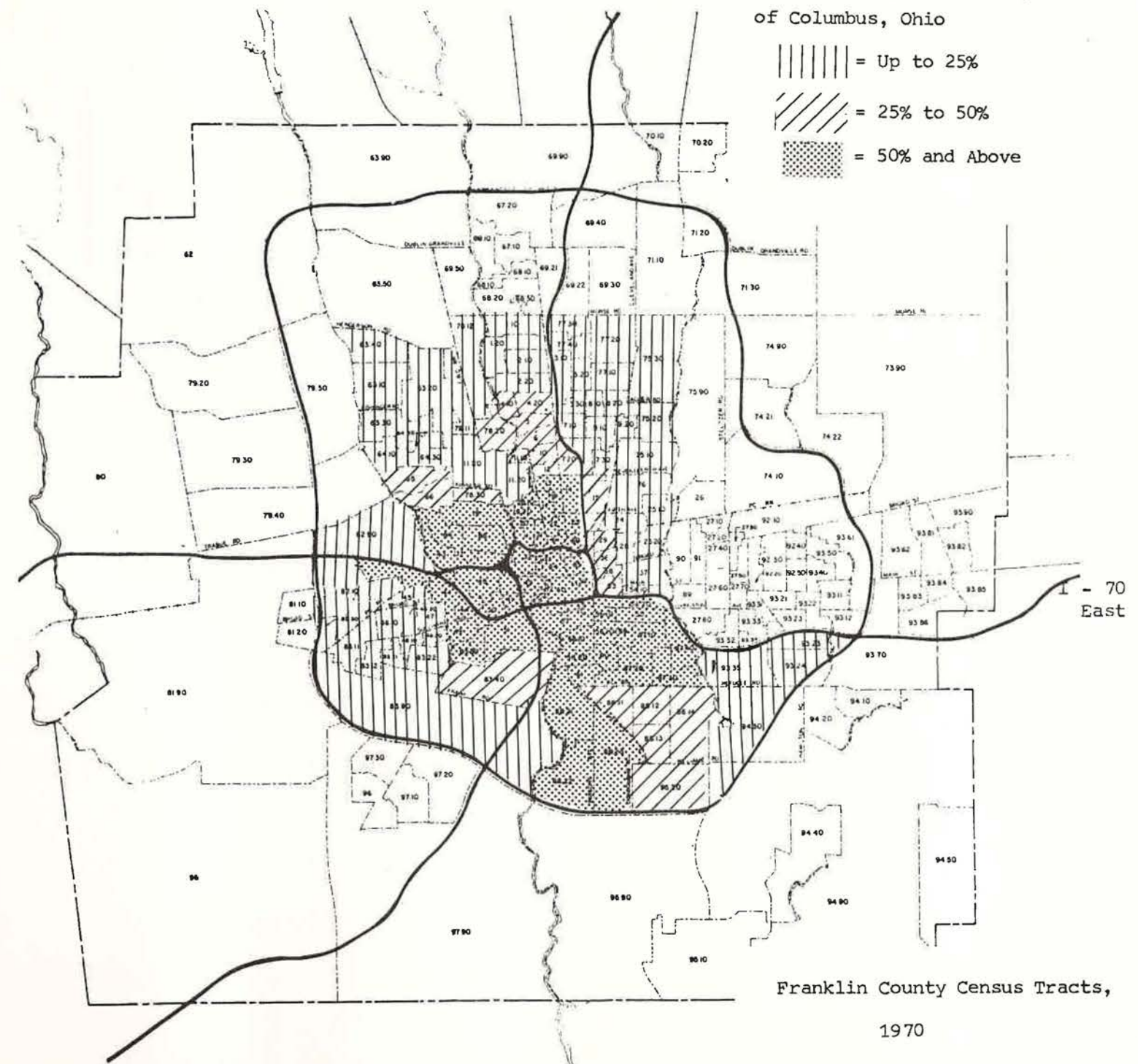
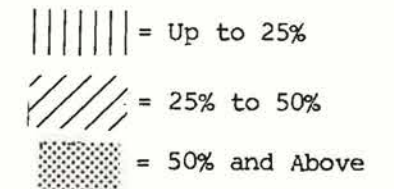




# Composite map of Columbus' Appalachian Census Tracts

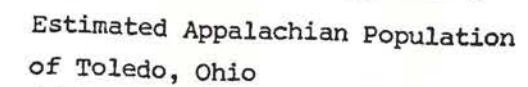
The following map indicates the location and relative density of the Appalachian population of Columbus.


I - 71 North Estimated Appalachian Population of Columbus, Ohio





4800 0 1/2  
FEET MILE  
TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY  
PLAN COMMISSIONS



 = 50% and Above

Composite map of Toledo's Appalachian Census Tracts

The following map indicates the location and relative density of the Appalachian population of Toledo.

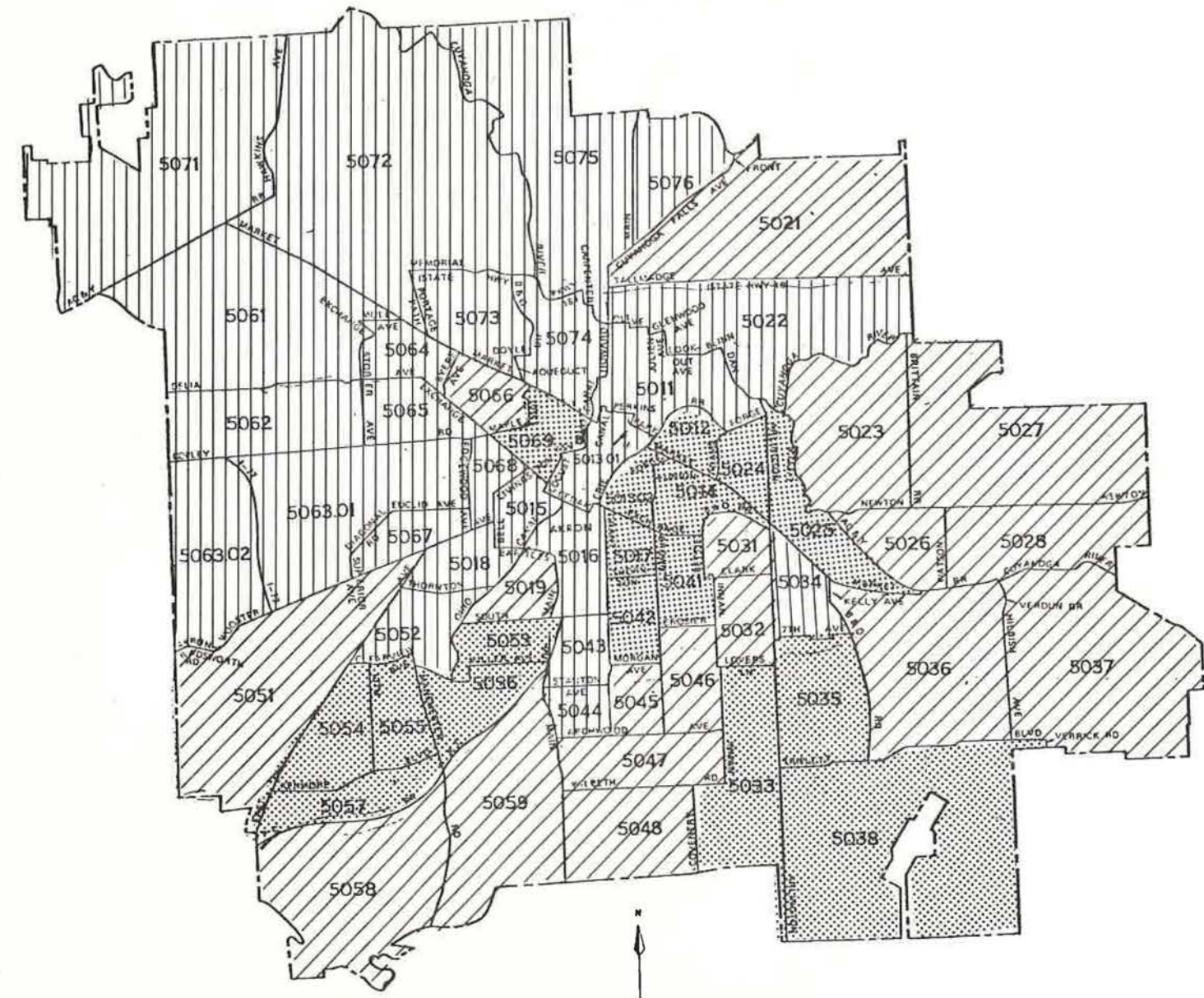
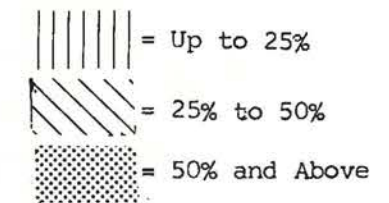


Composite map of Akron's Appalachian Census Tracts

The following map indicates the location and relative density of the Appalachian population of Akron.

CENSUS TRACTS IN THE AKRON, OHIO SMSA  
INSET A - AKRON

Estimated Appalachian Population  
of Akron, Ohio



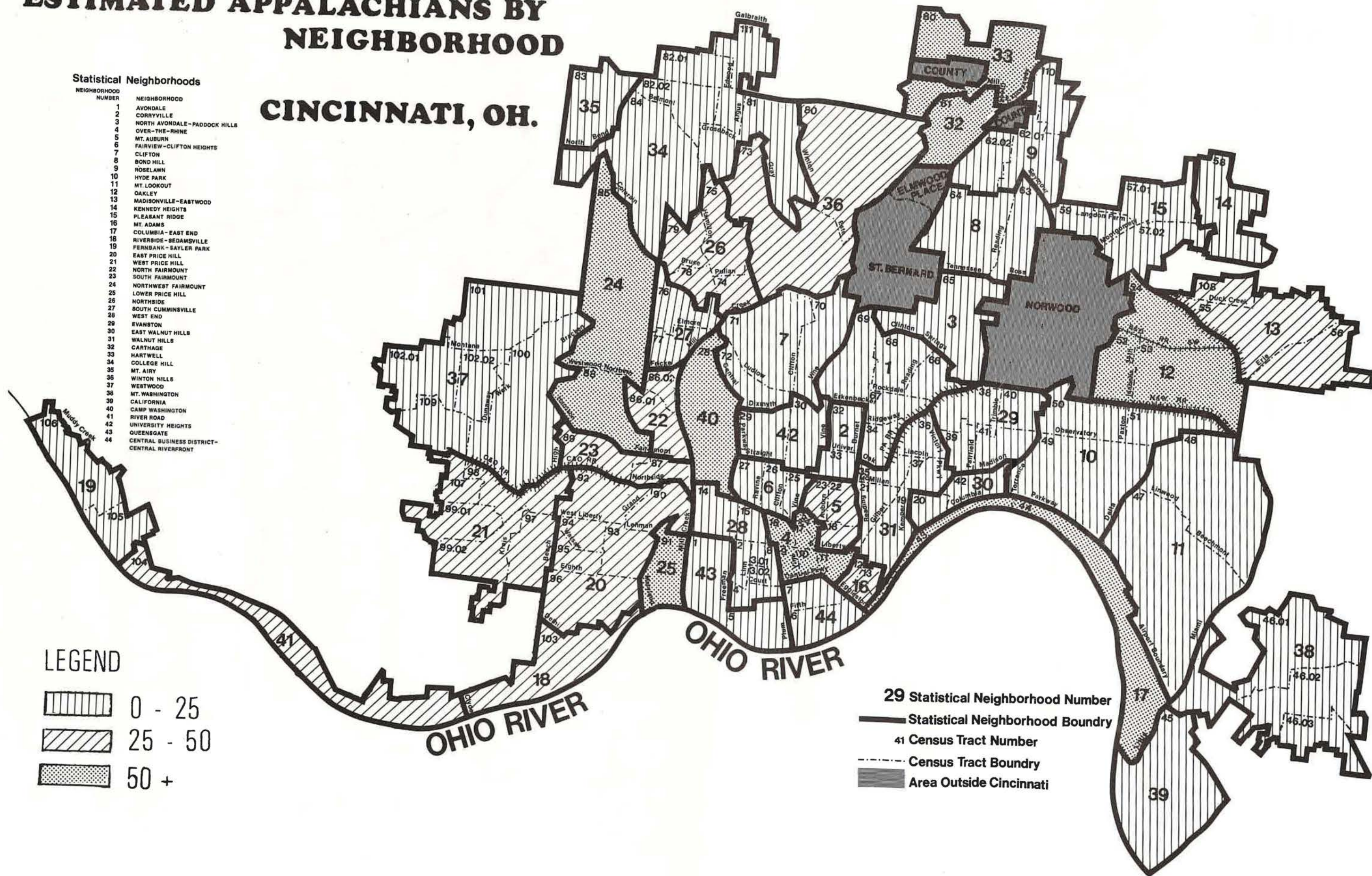


# ESTIMATED APPALACHIANS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

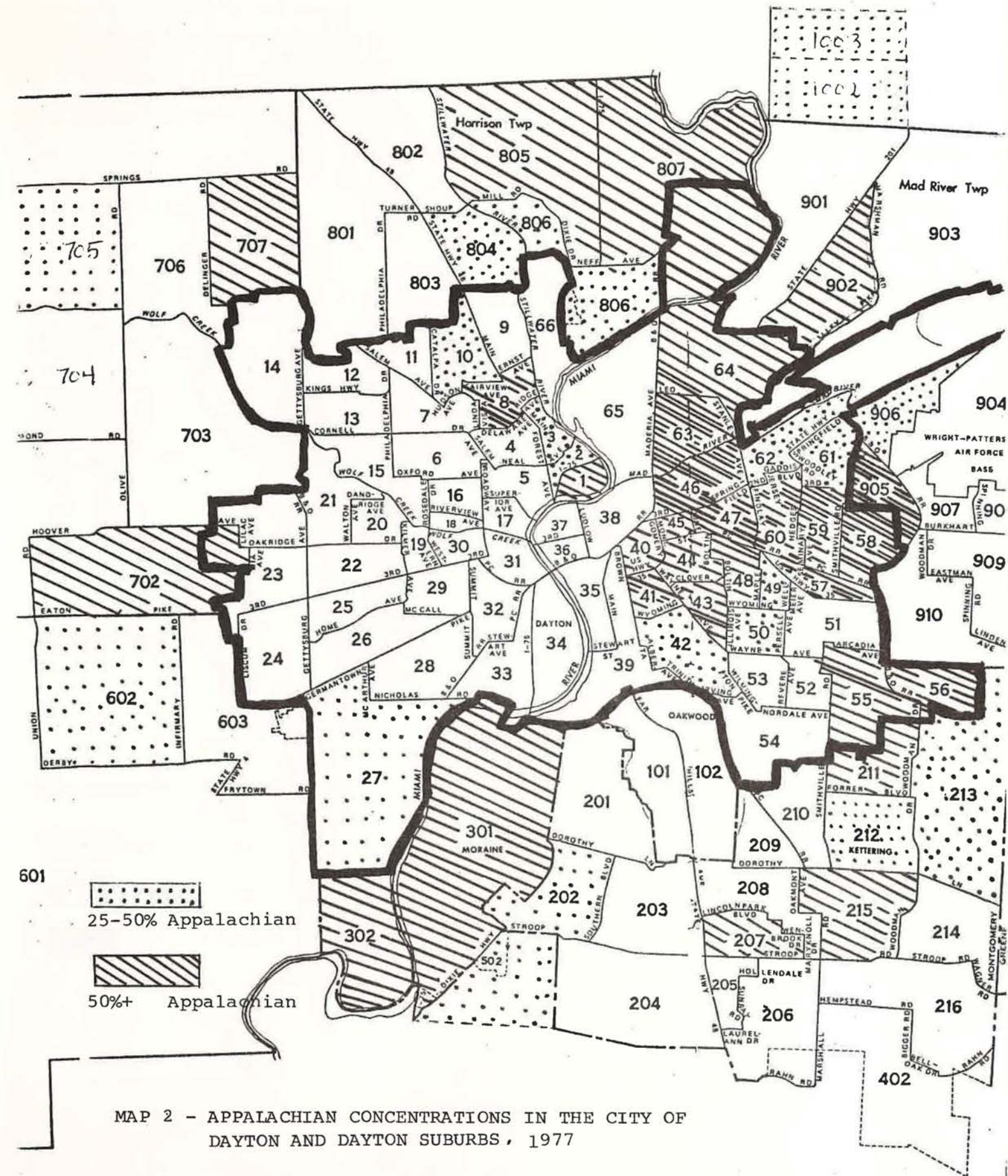
## CINCINNATI, OH.

### Statistical Neighborhoods

NEIGHBORHOOD NUMBER	NEIGHBORHOOD
1	AVONDALE
2	CORRYVILLE
3	NORTH AVONDALE-PADDOCK HILLS
4	OVER-THE-RHINE
5	MT. AUBURN
6	FAIRVIEW-CLIFTON HEIGHTS
7	CLIFTON
8	BOND HILL
9	ROSELAWN
10	HYDE PARK
11	MT. LOOKOUT
12	OAKLEY
13	MADISONVILLE-EASTWOOD
14	KENNEDY HEIGHTS
15	PLEASANT RIDGE
16	MT. ADAMS
17	COLUMBIA-EAST END
18	RIVERSIDE-BEDAMSVILLE
19	FERNBANK-SAYLER PARK
20	EAST PRICE HILL
21	WEST PRICE HILL
22	NORTH FAIRMOUNT
23	SOUTH FAIRMOUNT
24	NORTHWEST FAIRMOUNT
25	LOWER PRICE HILL
26	NORTHSIDE
27	SOUTH CUMMINSVILLE
28	WEST END
29	EVANSTON
30	EAST WALNUT HILLS
31	WALNUT HILLS
32	CARTHAGE
33	HARTWELL
34	COLLEGE HILL
35	MT. AIRY
36	WINTON HILLS
37	WESTWOOD
38	MT. WASHINGTON
39	CALIFORNIA
40	CAMP WASHINGTON
41	RIVER ROAD
42	UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
43	QUEENSGATE
44	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT- CENTRAL RIVERFRONT

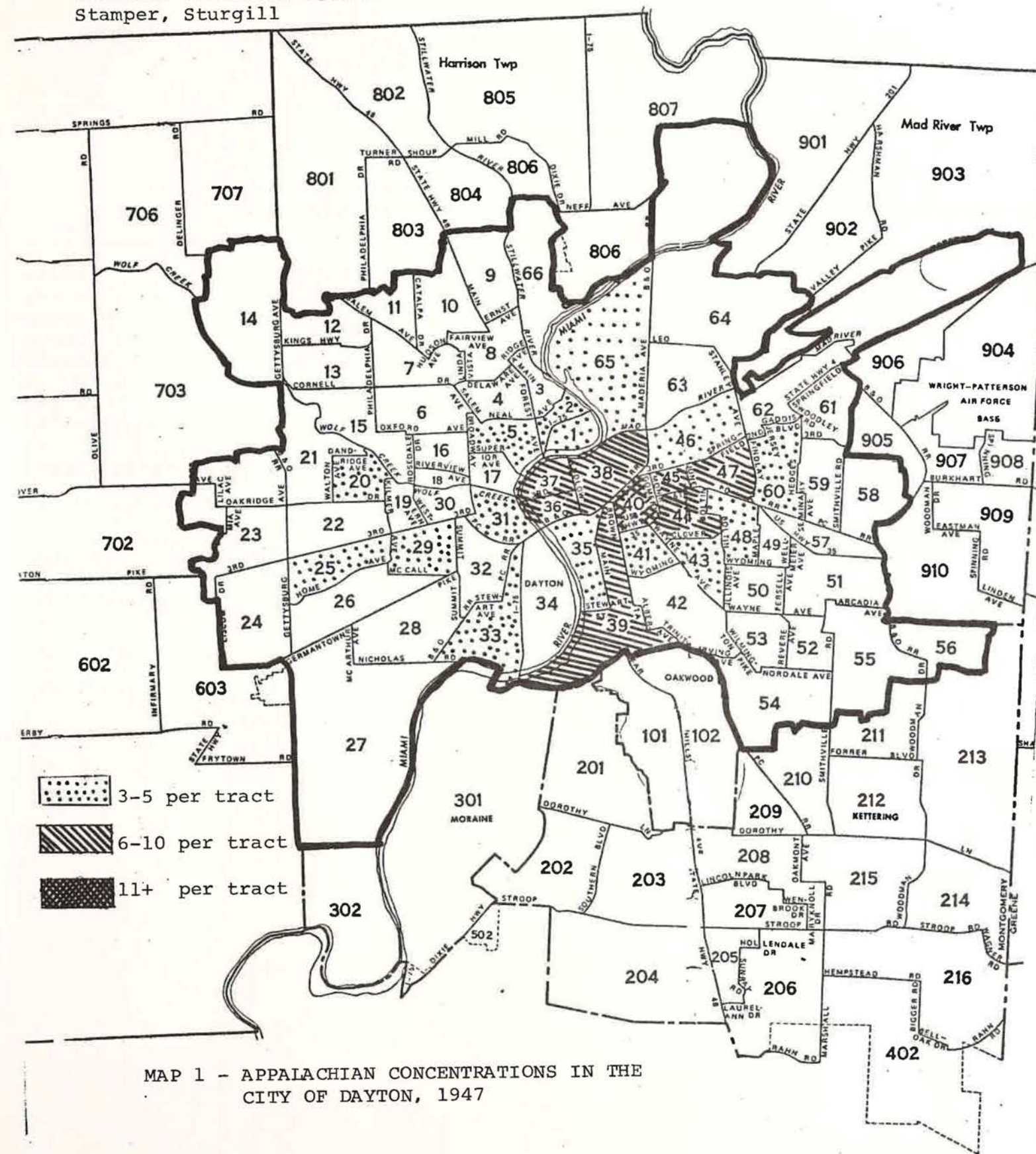








150 Households  
 1947 City Directory  
 Caudill, Combs, Cornett  
 Halcomb, Sizemore, Sparks  
 Stamper, Sturgill





Appendix B:

Total Population, Estimated Appalachian Population, and  
Percentage for the State Economic Areas of Ten Midwestern  
Cities\*

	Total Population of State Economic Area	Estimated Appalachian Population of State Economic Area	% Appalachian Population of State Economic Area
Akron	506,813	135,000	26.6
Canton	340,760	25,000	7.3
Chicago	6,374,184	168,864	2.6
Cincinnati	843,759	111,024	13.1
Cleveland	1,758,843	143,704	8.2
Columbus	758,895	102,180	13.5
Dayton	743,625	92,184	12.4
Detroit	3,821,825	200,272	5.2
Hamilton	206,877	40,000	19.3
Indianapolis	721,471	50,000	6.9

\* Source: 1970 Census Migration Data, Computations  
by the Urban Appalachian Council Research Committee.

Appendix C:

Ranking of the 30 Metropolitan Destinations  
Receiving the Largest Number of Migrants from 43  
Appalachian State Economic Area Origins  
1955-60

	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Number of Migrants</u>	<u>Percent of Migration to the Top 30 Des- tinations</u>	<u>Percent of Total Outmigration from the 43 Origins</u>
1.	Atlanta, Ga.	38,640	8.29	2.99
2.	Washington, D.C.	32,797	7.04	2.54
3.	Chicago, Ill.	26,859	5.76	2.08
4.	Detroit, Mich.	25,681	5.51	1.99
5.	Birmingham, Ala.	24,589	5.28	1.90
6.	Cleveland, Ohio	22,772	4.89	1.76
7.	Los Angeles, Cal.	19,195	4.12	1.48
8.	Cincinnati, Ohio	17,291	3.71	1.34
9.	Baltimore, Md.	16,934	3.63	1.31
10.	Knoxville, Tenn.	16,669	3.58	1.29
11.	Tampa-St. Peters- burg, Fla.	16,102	3.45	1.25
12.	Columbus, Ohio	14,941	3.21	1.16
13.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	14,765	3.17	1.14
14.	Charleston, W. Va.	13,697	2.94	1.06
15.	Dayton, Ohio	13,445	2.88	1.04
16.	Nashville, Tenn.	12,807	2.75	.99
17.	New York, N.Y.	12,025	2.58	.93
18.	Miami, Fla.	11,636	2.50	.90
19.	Orlando, Fla.	11,003	2.36	.85
20.	Greenville, S.C.	10,759	2.31	.83
21.	Huntington, W. Va.	10,325	2.22	.80
22.	Norfolk, Va.	10,109	2.17	.78
23.	Philadelphia, Pa.	10,044	2.16	.78
24.	Richmond, Va.	10,002	2.15	.77
25.	Roanoke, Va.	9,352	2.01	.72
26.	Huntsville, Ala.	9,205	1.97	.71
27.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	9,081	1.95	.70
28.	Montgomery, Ala.	8,636	1.85	.67
29.	Columbia, S.C.	8,380	1.80	.65
30.	Jacksonville, Fla.	8,336	1.79	.64
		466,077	100 <sup>1</sup>	36.05

<sup>1</sup>Percentages do not add exactly because of rounding.  
Source: Clyde B. McCoy, "Appalachian Migration Streams to  
Selected Metropolitan Areas," presented before Conference on  
Appalachians in Urban Areas, Academy for Contemporary Problems,  
Columbus, Ohio, March 1974.



Appendix D:

Appalachian and Black Migration to Selected Metropolitan Areas in  
Comparison to Total Immigration  
1970

	Total Immigrants	Appalachian <sup>1</sup> Immigrants	Black Immigrants <sup>1</sup>
Atlanta	238,050	46,345	22,975
Chicago	464,795	15,357	49,837
Cincinnati	96,937	10,465	7,341
Cleveland	149,712	13,154	15,816
Columbus	130,512	10,604	8,006
Dayton	107,113	9,601	7,585
Detroit	282,185	24,387	55,869

<sup>1</sup>Since Census migration data do not permit a breakdown of Appalachian migrants by race, black Appalachian migrants (a small percentage of the total Appalachian migrants) appear in both columns.  
Source: Clyde B. McCoy, "Appalachian Migration Streams to Selected Metropolitan Areas," presented before Conference on Appalachians in Urban Areas, Academy for Contemporary Problems, March 1974.

Appendix E:

Ranking of the 30 Metropolitan Destinations  
Receiving the Largest Number of Migrants from 43  
Appalachian State Economic Area Origins  
1965-70

	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Number of Migrants</u>	<u>Percent of Migration to the Top 30 Des- tinations</u>	<u>Percent of Total Outmigration from the 43 Origins</u>
1.	Atlanta, Ga.	46,345	11.61	3.82
2.	Washington, D.C.	29,605	7.42	2.44
3.	Detroit, Mich.	24,387	6.11	2.01
4.	Birmingham, Ala.	22,633	5.67	1.86
5.	Knoxville, Tenn.	16,680	4.18	1.37
6.	Chicago, Ill.	15,357	3.85	1.27
7.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	13,606	3.41	1.12
8.	Cleveland, Ohio	13,154	3.30	1.08
9.	Los Angeles, Cal.	12,435	3.12	1.02
10.	Nashville, Tenn.	12,087	3.03	1.00
11.	Huntington-Ashland W. Va.-Ky.	11,740	2.94	.98
12.	Huntsville, Ala.	11,118	2.79	.92
13.	Baltimore, Md.	10,709	2.68	.88
14.	Columbus, Ohio	10,604	2.66	.87
15.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10,500	2.63	.87
16.	Cincinnati, Ohio	10,465	2.62	.86
17.	Greenville, S. C.	10,314	2.58	.85
18.	Charlotte, N. C.	10,301	2.58	.85
19.	Charleston, W. Va.	10,299	2.58	.85
20.	Columbia, S. C.	9,732	2.44	.80
21.	Tampa-St. Peters- burg, Fla.	9,701	2.43	.80
22.	Dayton, Ohio	9,601	2.41	.79
23.	Norfolk, Va.	9,425	2.36	.78
24.	Richmond, Va.	9,246	2.32	.76
25.	New York, N. Y.	8,960	2.24	.74
26.	Louisville, Ky.	8,583	2.15	.71
27.	Roanoke, Va.	8,528	2.14	.70
28.	Winston-Salem-High Point-Greensboro, N. C.	7,838	1.96	.65
29.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7,736	1.94	.64
30.	Philadelphia, Pa.	7,443	1.86	.61
		399,132	100 <sup>1</sup>	32.90

<sup>1</sup>Percentages do not add exactly because of rounding.

Source: Clyde B. McCoy, "Appalachian Migration Streams to Selected Metropolitan Areas," presented before Conference on Appalachians in Urban Areas, Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio, March 1974.



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Appendix G:

THE APPALACHIAN  
CENSUS TRACTS

Akron

5012  
5013  
5014  
5017  
5024  
5025  
5033  
5035  
5038  
5042  
5053  
5054  
5055  
5056  
5069  
5312  
5313  
5101  
5102  
5103  
5105

Cincinnati

9  
10  
16  
17  
28  
43  
44  
52  
53  
54  
60  
61  
73  
74  
85  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
93  
103  
104

Dayton

35 904  
36 905  
37 906  
38 907  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62

Columbus

13.00	35.00	58.10
14.00	39.00	58.20
16.00	40.00	59.00
17.00	41.00	60.00
18.10	42.00	61.00
18.20	43.00	83.30
19.00	44.00	84.00
20.00	49.00	85.00
21.00	50.00	87.10
22.00	51.00	87.20
23.00	52.00	87.30
30.00	54.00	87.40
31.00	55.00	88.21
32.00	56.10	88.22
33.00	56.20	88.23
34.00	57.00	

Toledo

20  
29  
30  
54  
81  
84  
91



Appendix H:

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University of Illinois  
at Chicago Circle

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