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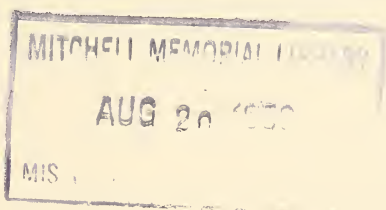
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Estimated Population Trends In Mississippi, 1950-1958



Mississippi State University
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

CLAY LYLE, Director

ESTIMATED POPULATION TRENDS IN MISSISSIPPI, 1950-58

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GENERAL TRENDS

Mississippi's population in 1958 was estimated at 2,184,000, essentially the same size as in 1940 and only 0.2 percent larger than in 1950. During the 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ years from April, 1950 to January 1, 1958, the date of the present estimate, there were about 500,000 births and 160,000 deaths in the state. With no migration the population should have increased by about 340,000. Actually, in the process of interstate migration, Mississippi lost a third of a million persons. Loss of Mississippians through migration is not a new development, since for over five decades net outmigration has been prominent.

The white population of Mississippi increased by 68,000 from 1950 to 1958, an increase of 5.7 percent. But there were 140,000 more births than deaths among whites, so approximately 72,000 were lost through migration. By 1958 whites represented 57.5 percent of the population, as compared with 54.6 percent in 1950.

Nonwhites showed a net loss of over 69,000, or a decrease of 9.0 percent, but without any migration should have increased by more than 200,000, the difference between births and deaths. Net migration losses thus were much heavier from 1950 to 1958 among nonwhites than whites.

PROCEDURE FOR ESTIMATION OF POPULATION

In making the estimates of Mississippi's population for 1957 and 1958, the "vital rates" method was used.¹ Briefly, this procedure involves averaging two independent and provisional estimates, one based upon births and the other upon deaths. To obtain an estimated population for a county, births were averaged over a three-year period, from 1949 through 1951. This average number of births was then used as a basis for calculating the birth rate for 1950, which in turn was used to determine the ratio of the county's birth rate to the state birth rate for the year of estimate, for example 1958. This ratio was then multiplied by the calculated birth rate for the year of

estimate to provide an adjusted birth rate. Finally the number of births for the estimate year was multiplied by the adjusted birth rate to obtain a provisional estimate of the county's population. Following the same procedure, a second estimate was obtained by using death statistics. The two independent estimates were averaged to obtain the final estimate of population.

As with any estimating procedure, the vital rates method is based upon certain assumptions. (1) It was assumed that by averaging estimates based upon births and deaths that extreme variations would be reduced. (2) Since migration is not accounted for specifically in utilizing births and deaths as bases for estimates, it was assumed that changes in the number of people moving into or away from a county would be reflected by numbers of births and deaths. If, for example, a large number of young married couples were to move into a particular county, the birth rate would be expected to increase. Or, if a

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¹For details of this method see Donald J. Bogue, "A Technique for Making Extensive Population Estimates," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 45 (June 1950), 149-163.

number of older people were to move away, the death rate would probably go down. (3) It was assumed further that county birth and death trends would not differ greatly from those of the state as a whole. The date of the estimate is January 1 of the year of estimate, 1957

or 1958 as the case may be (see Appendix Tables). Census figures for 1950 are for April. Consequently, for careful and detailed study it may be important to pay strict attention to the precise date of census enumerations or estimates.

RELIABILITY OF THE POPULATION ESTIMATES

Accuracy of the estimates obtained by the vital rates method is uncertain. At least one study has found, however, that vital rates estimates are generally as dependable as estimates by other means.² If vital rates estimates are biased, they probably overstate rather than understate the size of population.

As a general rule it appears that estimates for larger populations are more reliable than those for smaller populations. For populations smaller than 10,000 the estimates must be interpreted cautiously. Estimates for the white population should be more accurate than estimates of the nonwhite because births and deaths are generally recorded more

accurately for white than nonwhites. Estimates for certain counties were erratic for reasons that could not be identified readily. Such erratic estimates were found for the following counties for 1957 and 1958 (see Appendix Tables):

Amite	Leake	Tishomingo
Choctaw	Montgomery	Walthall
Claiborne	Pearl River	Warren
Grenada	Pike	Washington
Jasper	Rankin	Wayne
Jefferson	Scott	
Lawrence	Stone	

For these counties, estimates of population appeared inconsistent from year to year, or annual reports of births and deaths showed irregular patterns.

VARIATIONS IN POPULATION CHANGE

Gulf Coast Counties Grow

Counties with high rates of growth are found in several parts of the state, but counties along the Gulf Coast showed the most outstanding upsurge in population. Of ten counties in the Gulf Coast region, seven showed an increase between 1950 and 1958 (Table 1). Harrison County almost doubled its population, with an increase of 96.3 percent, followed by Jackson and George counties, with increases of 87.9 and 59.8 percents respectively. Of these three tiers of counties nearest the Gulf Coast, only Perry, Greene and Stone counties lost population, and these three are relatively rural areas.

Commercial and industrial expansion of Biloxi, Gulfport and Pascagoula appears largely responsible for the phenomenal growth of the coastal population.

A major source of the increased population in the coastal counties is attributable to an influx of nonwhites. For nine of the ten months the nonwhite population increased more than the white and in the tenth county, Perry, the loss of nonwhites was less than for whites. In 1950 these coastal counties contained fewer than the state average of nonwhites. This is one reason why percentage increases for nonwhites appear as large as they do.

Delta Counties Lose Population

In contrast with the increase in population of the coastal counties, the Delta counties — those served by the Delta

²See Jacob S. Siegel, et al, "Accuracy of Post-censal Estimates of Population for States and Cities," *American Sociological Review*, 19 (August 1954), 440-446.

Table 1. Percentage change of Mississippi coastal counties, 1940-1950, and by race, 1950-1958.

County	1940-50	1950-58		
		Total	White	Nonwhite
Hancock	5.0	0.9	-6.6	37.3
Harrison	65.5	96.3	88.2	138.4
Jackson	52.4	87.9	64.2	174.6
Pearl River	7.9	35.7	23.9	78.1
Stone	1.8	-4.2	-8.1	9.9
George	15.0	59.8	59.4	62.5
Lamar	9.3	43.7	39.4	66.2
Forrest	29.1	13.2	9.1	23.4
Perry	-2.0	-15.5	-20.3	-0.5
Greene	-13.6	-5.1	-9.1	13.0

Table 2. Percentage of change of Mississippi Delta counties, 1940-50, and by race, 1950-58.

County	1940-50	1950-58		
		Total	White	Nonwhite
Bolivar	-6.8	-38.1	-24.5	-44.4
Carroll	-24.9	-35.5	-38.5	-33.2
Coahoma	2.1	-19.0	9.5	-29.9
De Soto	-7.7	-6.5	17.6	-18.3
Holmes	-16.1	-27.9	-22.9	-29.7
Humphreys	-12.0	-30.8	-30.1	-31.1
Issaquena	-22.8	-25.5	11.3	-43.3
Leflore	-3.0	-22.8	-21.1	-23.6
Panola	-9.2	-7.3	-5.7	-8.5
Quitman	-4.8	-26.6	-34.2	-21.7
Sharkey	-16.4	-28.7	-19.2	-32.6
Sunflower	-8.2	-23.3	-10.5	-29.2
Tallahatchie	-10.8	-27.8	-18.8	-33.0
Tate	-6.7	-5.6	17.8	-22.9
Tunica	-4.2	-26.1	-49.2	-21.0
Warren	0.1	-6.6	-2.7	-10.4
Washington	4.3	-10.6	10.9	-21.4
Yazoo	-10.9	-21.6	-19.3	-23.0

Council—lost population between 1950 and 1958 without exception. The eighteen Delta counties lost a total of 129,000 people, 22,000 white and 107,000 nonwhite. Since as far back as 1940 the Delta area has been losing population (Table 2). During the 1940's the Delta population declined by 42,685. Whereas nonwhites increased more than whites in the coastal counties, the opposite condition was found for the Delta area. With the exception of three Delta counties, nonwhite percentage losses exceeded the total percentage loss for the county. Historically nonwhites have constituted the labor force in the plantation economy of the Delta. With increased mechanization and improved farming practices, requirements

for labor have been reduced. Technological changes therefore explain a major part of the declining population of the Delta area.

Differences in Growth Rates

In addition to these regional variations in population change in Mississippi, counties may be grouped according to the rate of change from 1950 to 1958. Table 3 shows the rank order of counties by the percentage change in population from 1950 to 1958. Harrison County increased by 96.3 percent for the highest rate of increase while Bolivar County showed a loss of 38.1 percent for the greatest decrease. Counties may be grouped by rate of population change into five following categories:

Large increase 10.0% or more gain
 Moderate increase 3.0% to 9.9% gain
 Stable; no change 2.9% gain or loss
 Moderate loss 3.0% to 9.9% loss
 Large loss 10.0% or more loss

Seventeen counties showed a large increase and an additional seven a moderate increase. Of those showing population loss, 33 experienced large losses and 18 moderate losses. The 7 remaining counties were relatively stable, either gaining or losing less than 3 percent. The 24 counties with growing populations therefore had to increase enough to offset losses suffered by 51 counties for the state to show an increase.

The five most rapidly growing counties were in the Gulf Coast area. Among the 12 other counties of large population increase, several were urban counties. The Jackson Metropolitan Area, including all of Hinds County, increased by 23.8 percent, and neighboring Rankin County increased by 24.6 percent. Lafayette, with an increase of 22.8 percent, is the home of the University of Mississippi. Lee

Pontotoc	5.0	- 1.1	31.0
Amite	3.8	- 8.2	14.0
Adams	2.3	23.8	19.3
Leake	1.8	4.5	- 1.8
Clay	1.4	30.5	-20.8
Hancock	0.9	- 6.6	37.3
Choctaw	- 0.1	- 2.3	5.1
Alcorn	- 0.6	- 9.7	53.7
Neshoba	- 2.8	-14.0	29.0
Tippah	- 3.0	-11.5	32.6
Montgomery	- 3.2	- 7.8	2.8
Walthall	- 3.6	7.2	-16.3
Prentiss	- 4.1	- 8.5	28.6
Stone	- 4.2	- 8.1	9.9
Greene	- 5.1	- 9.1	13.0
Lawrence	- 5.1	6.6	-24.3
Tate	- 5.6	17.8	-22.9
Wayne	- 5.9	- 7.3	- 3.5
DeSoto	- 6.5	17.6	-18.3
Warren	- 6.6	- 2.7	-10.4
Panola	- 7.3	- 5.7	- 8.5
Calhoun	- 7.5	-21.9	39.8
Scott	- 7.8	- 2.5	-14.6
Lauderdale	- 8.1	- 9.3	- 5.9
Copiah	- 8.2	- 1.5	-14.0
Marshall	- 8.4	-13.2	- 6.4
Grenada	- 9.7	-10.0	- 9.5
Winston	-10.0	-15.0	- 3.3
Jasper	-10.1	0.1	-19.7
Chickasaw	-10.3	-23.0	- 5.6
Smith	-10.4	-21.3	32.7
Washington	-16.6	10.6	-21.4
Jefferson	-11.6	- 3.0	-14.5
Pike	-11.8	- 7.4	-17.2
Lincoln	-14.0	-14.5	-12.9
Yalobusha	-14.4	-17.9	- 9.9
Perry	-15.5	-20.3	- 0.5
Claiborne	-16.3	3.0	-22.8
Clarke	-17.4	-15.5	-20.1
Monroe	-17.9	-21.2	-12.5
Coahoma	-19.0	9.5	-29.9
Newton	-20.6	-19.1	-23.6
Franklin	-21.3	-27.5	-11.7
Yazoo	-21.6	-19.3	-23.0
Leflore	-22.8	-21.1	-23.6
Sunflower	-23.3	-10.5	-29.2
Kemper	-24.5	-18.0	-29.0
Attala	-25.0	-23.8	-26.5
Issaquena	-25.5	11.3	-43.3
Tunica	-26.1	-49.2	-21.0
Madison	-26.2	-32.8	-23.8
Quitman	-26.6	-34.2	-21.7
Tallahatchie	-27.8	-18.8	-33.0
Holmes	-27.9	-22.9	-29.7
Sharkey	-28.7	-19.1	-32.6
Wilkinson	-29.2	-31.2	-28.3
Noxubee	-30.1	7.5	-43.0
Humphreys	-30.8	-30.1	-31.1
Carroll	-35.5	-38.5	-33.2
Bolivar	-38.1	-24.5	-44.4

Table 3. Rank order of Mississippi counties by percentage change in total population, 1950-1958, and percentage change by race.

County	Total	White	Nonwhite
Harrison	96.3	88.2	138.4
Jackson	87.9	64.2	174.6
George	59.8	59.4	62.5
Lamar	43.7	39.4	66.2
Pearl River	35.7	23.9	78.1
Benton	25.1	2.9	45.5
Rankin	24.6	44.6	2.4
Hinds	23.8	36.7	8.0
Lafayette	22.8	29.2	11.3
Itawamba	22.0	22.2	17.4
Union	18.4	14.3	37.5
Jones	15.3	13.7	19.8
Lee	15.1	16.0	12.6
Forrest	13.2	9.1	23.4
Covington	12.2	- 3.0	43.9
Webster	12.0	12.2	11.4
Simpson	10.0	10.0	10.0
Oktibbeha	9.9	18.9	0.4
Jefferson Davis	9.7	42.2	-16.4
Tishomingo	9.4	12.2	-38.0
Marion	8.5	2.7	19.2
Lowndes	8.3	18.3	- 2.2

County, increased by 15.1 percent, has Tupelo, and Forrest County with Hattiesburg increased by 13.2 percent. Most of the counties of large increase also experienced a relatively large increase in nonwhite population.

A large majority of counties showing a large decrease from 1950 to 1958 had experienced a decrease during the decade of the 1940's. No very distinctive pattern other than the fact of population loss characterizes these counties. Some are Delta counties, some are not. Some are relatively large and some are small. Some contain a city and some not. In some the white population increased while the nonwhite decreased, but in many cases whites and nonwhites alike decreased.

Among the counties ranging from moderate increase to moderate loss there is an apparent absence of distinctive characteristics from the population data alone.

Urban Areas Grow

In 1950 there were 15 cities of 10,000 or more people in Mississippi. The 14

counties in which these cities are located showed a total increase in population from 1950 to 1958 of 126,000, 97 percent of which represented an increase of white population. However, 6 of these counties lost in population and three counties, Harrison, Hinds and Jackson, accounted for most of the population gains. Counties with large urban centers gained or lost population as follows:

County	City	Population change 1950-58
Adams	Natchez	744
Coahoma	Clarksdale	-9,361
Forrest	Hattiesburg	5,945
Harrison	Biloxi; Gulfport	80,927
Hinds	Jackson	33,836
Jackson	Pascagoula	27,599
Jones	Laurel	8,765
Lauderdale	Meridian	-5,17
Lee	Tupelo	5,763
Leflore	Greenwood	-11,813
Lowndes	Columbus	3,14
Pike	McComb	-4,137
Warren	Vicksburg	-2,616
Washington	Greenville	-7,50-

SOME IMPLICATIONS

From the trends and patterns in Mississippi's population growth, at least three things are extremely important.

First, the chief areas of population growth are those in which urban-industrial development is greatest. For the future this means further urbanization and industrialization are essential if Mississippi's population is to increase. Urban-industrial development will also result in a redistribution of people within the state, with more and more people moving into urban areas.

Second, present birth and death rates must be maintained to offset migration losses. Urbanization is likely to reduce the number of births. Therefore urban devel-

opment must also serve as a drawing force to prevent out-migration and to bring more people into the state. To maintain a stable population size, opportunities for non-farm employment must be provided for those whose labor is no longer required in agriculture. Alternative to urban-industrial growth is continued heavy out-migration or an ever-growing number of underemployed people in the state.

Third, population losses have been heaviest among nonwhites and in the more rural areas of the state. For the sake of maintaining a stable population size, or possibly a growing population, the white population must increase at least enough to offset the loss of nonwhites.

Appendix Table 1. Population of Mississippi counties, 1940, 1950, and estimates for 1957 and 1958.

County	1958	1957	1950	1940
State of Mississippi	2,184,000	2,164,700	2,178,914	2,183,796
Adams	33,000	32,000	32,256	27,238
Alcorn	27,000	27,000	27,158	26,969
Amite	20,000	17,000	19,261	21,892
Attala	20,000	20,000	26,652	30,227
Benton	11,000	9,100	8,793	10,429
Bolivar	39,000	44,000	63,004	67,574
Calhoun	17,000	19,000	18,369	20,893
Carroll	10,000	12,000	15,499	20,651
Chickasaw	17,000	16,000	18,951	21,427
Choctaw	11,000	9,100	11,009	13,548
Claiborne	10,000	12,000	11,944	12,810
Clarke	16,000	16,000	19,362	20,596
Clay	18,000	17,000	17,757	19,030
Coalhoma	40,000	42,000	49,361	48,333
Copiah	28,000	28,000	30,493	33,974
Covington	18,000	17,000	16,036	17,030
DeSoto	23,000	22,000	24,599	26,663
Forrest	51,000	50,000	45,055	34,901
Franklin	8,600	9,100	10,929	12,504
George	16,000	15,000	10,012	8,704
Greene	7,800	8,100	8,215	9,512
Grenada	17,000	16,000	18,830	19,052
Hancock	12,000	12,000	11,891	11,328
Harrison	165,000	165,000	84,073	50,799
Hinds	176,000	167,000	142,164	107,273
Holmes	24,000	25,000	33,301	39,710
Humphreys	16,000	18,000	23,115	26,257
Issaquena	3,700	4,000	4,966	6,433
Itawamba	21,000	21,000	17,216	19,922
Jackson	59,000	57,000	31,401	20,601
Jasper	17,000	16,000	18,912	19,484
Jefferson	10,000	12,000	11,306	13,969
Jefferson Davis	17,000	16,000	15,500	15,869
Jones	66,000	63,000	57,235	49,227
Kemper	12,000	12,000	15,893	21,867
Lafayette	28,000	25,000	22,798	21,257
Lamar	19,000	18,000	13,225	12,096
Lauderdale	59,000	58,000	64,171	58,247
Lawrence	12,000	11,000	12,639	13,983
Leake	22,000	18,000	21,610	24,570
Lee	44,000	46,000	38,237	38,838
Leflore	40,000	40,000	51,813	53,406
Lincoln	24,000	25,000	27,899	27,506
Lowndes	41,000	38,000	37,852	35,245
Madison	25,000	26,000	33,860	37,504
Marion	26,000	27,000	23,967	24,085
Marshall	23,000	23,000	25,106	25,522
Monroe	30,000	33,000	36,543	37,648
Montgomery	14,000	13,000	14,470	15,703
Neshoba	25,000	26,000	25,730	27,882
Newton	18,000	19,000	22,681	24,249
Noxubee	14,000	14,000	20,022	25,669
Oktibbeha	27,000	27,000	24,569	22,151
Panola	29,000	26,000	31,271	34,421
Pearl River	28,000	30,000	20,641	19,125
Perry	7,700	7,700	9,108	9,292

(Continued on page 10)

Appendix Table 2. White population of Mississippi counties, 1940, 1950 and estimates for 1957 and 1958.

County	1958	1957	1950	1940
State of Mississippi	1,256,500	1,263,900	1,188,429	1,106,327
Adams	20,000	19,000	16,153	10,344
Alcorn	21,000	21,000	23,254	22,246
Amite	8,100	7,500	8,823	10,333
Attala	11,500	12,000	15,084	16,848
Benton	5,400	4,100	4,943	5,919
Bolivar	15,000	15,000	19,868	18,070
Calhoun	11,000	13,500	14,080	16,319
Carroll	4,100	5,700	6,663	8,836
Chickasaw	8,100	8,900	10,525	11,410
Choctaw	7,500	6,000	7,680	9,657
Claiborne	3,100	3,000	3,010	3,411
Clarke	9,700	9,500	11,479	12,320
Clay	10,000	8,800	7,660	7,496
Coahoma	15,000	14,000	13,702	10,991
Copiah	14,000	13,000	14,209	16,107
Covington	10,500	10,000	10,823	11,743
DeSoto	9,500	6,600	8,077	7,211
Forrest	35,000	35,000	32,090	23,963
Franklin	4,800	6,200	6,625	7,523
George	14,000	13,000	8,781	7,461
Greene	6,100	6,400	6,711	7,528
Grenada	8,100	7,100	9,001	7,934
Hancock	9,200	9,700	9,852	8,955
Harrison	133,000	136,000	70,652	40,742
Hinds	107,000	100,000	78,247	51,826
Holmes	6,800	6,700	8,824	9,209
Humphreys	4,900	5,800	7,013	6,958
Issaquena	1,800	1,900	1,617	1,228
Itawamba	19,900	20,000	16,279	18,869
Jackson	40,500	41,000	24,664	16,214
Jasper	9,200	8,700	9,193	9,945
Jefferson	2,800	3,100	2,887	3,206
Jefferson Davis	9,800	8,300	6,890	7,087
Jones	48,000	45,000	42,207	35,061
Kemper	5,300	5,400	6,460	8,665
Lafayette	19,000	17,000	14,709	12,683
Lamar	15,500	14,000	11,119	10,006
Lauderdale	37,000	35,000	40,795	35,435
Lawrence	8,400	7,500	7,881	8,762
Leake	13,000	9,600	12,446	14,569
Lee	32,000	33,000	27,578	26,622
Leflore	13,000	14,000	16,482	14,394
Lincoln	16,000	16,500	18,714	17,833
Lowndes	23,000	23,000	19,442	15,562
Madison	6,000	7,800	8,926	8,787
Marion	16,000	17,000	15,575	15,161
Marshall	6,400	6,700	7,374	7,556
Monroe	18,000	19,000	22,829	21,528
Montgomery	7,600	7,400	8,246	8,945
Neshoba	16,400	17,500	19,064	20,881
Newton	12,000	13,000	14,829	15,538
Noxubee	5,500	5,600	5,117	5,640
Oktibbeha	15,000	15,000	12,616	9,063
Panola	13,000	12,000	13,782	13,876
Pearl River	20,000	22,000	16,148	14,973

(Continued on page 10)

Appendix Table 1. (Continued) Population trend of counties . . .

Pike	31,000	29,000	35,137	35,002
Pontotoc	21,000	22,000	19,994	22,904
Prentiss	19,000	18,000	19,810	20,921
Quitman	19,000	21,000	25,885	27,191
Scott	20,000	18,000	21,681	23,144
Rankin	36,000	38,000	28,881	27,934
Sharkey	9,200	9,600	12,903	15,433
Simpson	24,000	22,000	21,819	22,024
Smith	15,000	17,000	16,740	19,403
Stone	6,000	7,000	6,264	6,155
Sunflower	43,000	45,000	56,031	61,007
Tallahatchie	22,000	23,000	30,486	34,166
Tate	17,000	17,000	18,011	19,309
Tippah	17,000	18,000	17,522	19,680
Tishomingo	17,000	15,000	15,544	16,974
Tunica	16,000	17,000	21,664	22,610
Union	24,000	24,000	20,262	21,867
Walthall	15,000	14,000	15,563	17,534
Warren	37,000	35,000	39,616	39,595
Washington	63,000	59,000	70,504	67,576
Wayne	16,000	15,000	17,010	16,928
Webster	13,000	12,000	11,607	14,160
Wilkinson	10,000	11,000	14,116	15,955
Winston	20,000	20,000	22,231	22,751
Yalobusha	13,000	13,000	15,191	18,387
Yazoo	28,000	29,000	35,712	40,091

Appendix Table 2. (Continued) White population of Mississippi . . .

Perry	5,500	5,200	6,897	6,869
Pike	18,000	16,000	19,428	19,291
Pontotoc	16,000	16,500	16,178	18,229
Prentiss	16,000	14,000	17,477	18,522
Quitman	6,700	7,600	10,183	9,120
Rankin	22,000	27,000	15,210	13,260
Scott	12,000	10,000	12,310	13,251
Sharkey	3,000	4,800	3,707	4,317
Simpson	16,000	12,000	14,549	14,935
Smith	10,500	12,000	13,350	15,723
Stone	4,500	5,400	4,899	4,562
Sunflower	16,000	16,000	17,872	17,465
Tallahatchie	9,000	10,000	11,078	11,676
Tate	9,000	7,700	7,640	7,741
Tippah	12,500	12,500	14,129	16,244
Tishomingo	16,500	14,500	14,738	15,949
Tunica	2,000	3,100	3,939	3,265
Union	19,000	19,000	16,626	17,585
Walthall	9,000	8,500	8,397	9,372
Warren	19,000	18,000	19,524	17,310
Washington	26,000	23,000	23,436	18,568
Wayne	10,000	8,000	10,792	11,156
Webster	10,000	9,000	8,915	10,612
Wilkinson	3,000	3,200	4,358	4,511
Winston	11,000	12,000	12,938	13,638
Yalobusha	7,000	7,400	8,529	9,872
Yazoo	11,000	12,000	13,632	13,832

Appendix Table 3. Non-White population of Mississippi counties, 1940, 1950 and estimates for 1957 and 1958.

County	1958	1957	1950	1940
State of Mississippi	901,300	900,800	990,485	1,077,469
Adams	13,000	13,000	16,103	16,894
Alcorn	6,000	6,000	3,904	4,723
Amitc	11,900	9,500	10,438	11,559
Attala	8,500	8,000	11,568	13,379
Benton	5,600	5,000	3,850	4,510
Bolivar	24,000	29,000	43,136	49,504
Calhoun	6,000	5,500	4,289	4,574
Carrroll	5,900	6,300	8,836	11,815
Chickasaw	8,900	7,100	8,426	10,017
Choctaw	3,500	3,100	3,329	3,891
Claiborne	6,900	9,000	8,934	9,399
Clarke	6,300	6,500	7,883	8,276
Clay	8,000	8,200	10,097	11,534
Coahoma	25,000	28,000	35,659	37,342
Copiah	14,000	15,000	16,284	17,867
Covington	7,500	7,000	5,213	5,287
DeSoto	13,500	15,400	16,522	19,452
Forrest	16,000	15,000	12,965	10,938
Franklin	3,800	2,900	4,304	4,981
George	2,000	2,000	1,231	1,240
Greene	1,700	1,700	1,504	1,984
Grenada	8,900	8,900	9,829	11,118
Hancock	2,800	2,300	2,039	2,373
Harrison	32,000	29,000	13,421	10,057
Hinds	69,000	67,000	63,917	55,447
Holmes	17,200	18,300	24,477	30,501
Humphreys	11,100	12,200	16,102	19,299
Issaquena	1,900	2,100	3,349	5,205
Itawamba	1,100	1,000	937	1,053
Jackson	18,500	16,000	6,737	4,387
Jasper	7,800	7,300	9,719	9,539
Jefferson	7,200	8,900	8,419	10,763
Jefferson Davis	7,200	7,700	8,610	8,782
Jones	18,000	18,000	15,028	14,166
Kemper	6,700	6,600	9,433	13,202
Lafayette	9,000	8,000	8,089	8,574
Lamar	3,500	4,000	2,106	2,095
Lauderdale	22,000	23,000	23,376	22,812
Lawrence	3,600	3,500	4,758	5,221
Leake	9,000	8,400	9,164	10,001
Lee	12,000	13,000	10,659	12,216
Leflore	27,000	26,000	35,331	39,012
Lincoln	8,000	8,500	9,185	9,673
Lowndes	18,000	15,000	18,410	19,683
Madison	19,000	18,200	24,934	28,717
Marion	10,000	10,000	8,392	8,924
Marshall	16,600	16,300	17,732	17,966
Monroe	12,000	14,000	13,714	16,120
Montgomery	6,400	5,600	6,224	6,758
Neshoba	8,600	8,500	6,666	7,001
Newton	6,000	6,000	7,852	8,711
Noxubee	8,500	8,400	14,905	20,029
Oktibbeha	12,000	12,000	11,953	13,088
Panola	16,000	14,000	17,489	20,545
Pearl River	8,000	8,000	4,493	4,152

(Continued on page 12)

Appendix Table 3. (Continued) Non-White population of Mississippi . . .

Perry	2,200	2,500	2,211	2,432
Pike	13,000	13,000	15,709	15,711
Pontotoc	5,000	5,500	3,816	4,675
Prentiss	3,000	4,000	2,333	2,399
Quitman	12,300	13,400	15,702	18,071
Rankin	14,000	11,000	13,671	14,674
Scott	8,000	8,000	9,371	9,893
Sharkey	6,200	4,800	9,196	11,116
Simpson	8,000	10,000	7,270	7,089
Smith	4,500	5,000	3,390	3,680
Stone	1,500	1,600	1,365	1,593
Sunflower	27,000	29,000	38,159	43,542
Tallahatchie	13,000	13,000	19,408	22,490
Tate	8,000	9,300	10,371	11,568
Tippah	4,500	5,500	3,393	3,436
Tishomingo	500	500	806	1,025
Tunica	14,000	13,900	17,725	19,345
Union	5,000	5,000	3,636	4,282
Walthall	6,000	5,500	7,166	8,162
Warren	18,000	17,000	20,092	22,285
Washington	37,000	36,000	47,068	49,008
Wayne	6,000	7,000	6,218	5,772
Webster	3,000	3,000	2,692	3,548
Wilkinson	7,000	7,800	9,758	11,444
Winston	9,000	8,000	9,293	9,113
Yalobusha	6,000	5,600	6,662	8,515
Yazoo	17,000	17,000	22,080	26,259

Appendix Table 4. Percentage change in total population of Mississippi counties, 1940-1950, 1950-1957 and 1950-1958.

County	Percentage change			Harrison	96.3	96.3	65.5
	1950-1958	1950-1957	1940-1950				
State of Mississippi	0.2	- 0.6	- 0.2	Hinds	23.8	17.5	32.5
Adams	2.3	- 0.8	18.4	Holmes	-27.9	-24.9	-16.1
Alcorn	- 0.6	- 0.6	0.7	Humphreys	-30.8	-22.1	-12.0
Amite	3.8	-11.7	-12.0	Issaquena	-25.5	-19.5	-22.8
Attala	-25.0	-25.0	-11.8	Itawamba	22.0	22.0	-13.6
Benton	25.1	3.5	-15.7	Jackson	87.9	81.5	52.4
Bolivar	-38.1	-30.2	- 6.8	Jasper	-10.1	-15.4	- 2.9
Calhoun	- 7.5	3.4	-12.1	Jefferson	-11.6	6.1	-19.1
Carroll	-35.5	-22.6	-24.9	Jefferson Davis	9.7	3.2	- 2.3
Chickasaw	-10.3	-15.6	-11.6	Jones	15.3	10.1	16.3
Choctaw	- 0.1	-17.3	-18.7	Kemper	-24.5	-24.5	-27.3
Claiborne	-16.3	0.5	- 6.8	Lafayette	22.8	9.7	7.2
Clarke	-17.4	-17.4	- 6.0	Lamar	43.7	36.1	9.3
Clay	1.4	- 4.3	- 6.7	Lauderdale	- 8.1	- 9.6	10.2
Coahoma	-19.0	-14.9	2.1	Lawrence	- 5.1	-13.0	- 9.6
Copiah	- 8.2	- 8.2	-10.2	Leake	1.8	-16.7	-12.0
Covington	12.2	6.0	- 5.8	Lee	15.1	20.3	- 1.5
De Soto	- 6.5	-10.6	- 7.7	Leflore	-22.8	-22.8	- 3.0
Forrest	13.2	11.0	29.1	Lincoln	-14.0	-10.4	1.4
Franklin	-21.3	-16.7	-12.6	Lowndes	8.3	0.4	7.4
George	59.8	49.8	15.0	Madison	-26.2	23.2	- 9.7
Greene	- 5.1	- 1.4	-13.6	Marion	8.5	12.7	- 0.5
Grenada	- 9.7	-15.0	- 1.2	Marshall	- 8.4	- 8.4	- 1.6
Hancock	0.9	0.9	5.0	Monroe	-17.9	- 9.7	- 2.9
				Montgomery	- 3.2	-10.2	- 7.9
				Neshoba	- 2.8	1.0	- 7.7
				Newton	-20.6	-16.2	- 6.5
				Noxubee	-30.1	-30.1	-22.0
				Oktibbeha	9.9	9.9	10.9
				Panola	- 7.3	-16.9	- 9.2

Pearl River	35.7	45.3	7.9	Grenada	-10.0	-21.1	13.4
Perry	-15.5	-15.5	- 2.0	Hancock	- 6.6	- 1.5	10.0
Pike	-11.8	-17.5	0.4	Harrison	88.2	92.5	73.4
Pontotoc	5.0	10.0	-12.7	Hinds	36.7	27.8	51.0
Prentiss	- 4.1	- 9.1	- 5.3	Holmes	-22.9	-24.1	- 4.2
Quitman	-26.6	-18.9	- 4.8	Humphreys	-30.1	-17.3	0.8
Rankin	24.6	31.6	3.4	Issaquena	11.3	17.5	31.7
Scott	- 7.8	-17.0	- 6.3	Itawamba	22.2	22.9	-13.7
Sharkey	-28.7	-25.6	-16.4	Jackson	64.2	66.2	52.1
Simpson	10.0	0.9	- 0.9	Jasper	0.1	- 5.4	- 7.6
Smith	-10.4	1.6	-13.7	Jefferson	- 3.0	7.4	-10.0
Stone	- 4.2	11.7	1.8	Jefferson Davis	42.2	20.5	- 2.8
Sunflower	-23.3	-19.7	- 8.2	Jones	13.7	6.6	20.4
Tallahatchie	-27.8	-24.6	-10.8	Kemper	-18.0	-16.4	-25.4
Tate	- 5.6	- 5.6	- 6.7	Lafayette	29.2	15.6	16.0
Tippah	- 3.0	2.7	-11.0	Lamar	39.4	25.9	11.1
Tishomingo	9.4	- 3.5	- 8.4	Lauderdale	- 9.3	-14.2	15.1
Tunica	-26.1	-21.5	- 4.2	Lawrence	6.6	- 4.8	-10.1
Union	18.4	18.4	- 7.3	Leake	4.5	-22.9	-14.6
Walthall	- 3.6	-10.0	-11.2	Lee	16.0	19.7	3.6
Warren	- 6.6	-11.7	0.1	Leflore	-21.1	-15.1	14.5
Washington	-10.6	-16.3	4.3	Lincoln	-14.5	-11.8	4.9
Wayne	- 5.9	-11.8	0.5	Lowndes	18.3	18.3	24.9
Webster	12.0	3.4	-18.0	Madison	-32.8	-12.6	1.6
Wilkinson	-29.2	-22.1	-11.5	Marion	2.7	9.1	2.7
Winston	-10.0	-10.0	- 2.3	Marshall	-13.2	- 9.1	- 2.4
Yalobusha	-14.4	-14.4	-17.4	Monroe	-21.2	-16.8	6.0
Yazoo	-21.6	-18.8	-10.9	Montgomery	- 7.8	-10.3	- 7.8
				Neshoba	-14.0	- 8.2	- 8.7
				Newton	-19.1	-12.3	- 4.6
				Noxubee	7.5	9.4	- 9.3
				Oktibbeha	18.9	18.9	39.2
				Panola	- 5.7	-12.9	- 0.7
				Pearl River	23.9	36.2	7.8
				Perry	-20.3	-24.6	0.4
				Pike	- 7.4	-17.6	0.7
				Pontotoc	- 1.1	2.0	-11.3
				Prentiss	- 8.5	-19.9	- 5.6
				Quitman	-34.2	-25.4	11.7
				Rankin	44.6	77.5	14.7
				Scott	- 2.5	-18.8	- 7.1
				Sharkey	-19.1	29.5	-14.1
				Simpson	10.0	-17.5	- 2.6
				Smith	-21.3	-10.1	-15.1
				Stone	- 8.1	10.2	7.4
				Sunflower	-10.5	-10.5	2.3
				Tallahatchie	-18.8	- 9.7	- 5.1
				Tate	17.8	0.8	- 1.3
				Tippah	-11.5	-11.5	-13.0
				Tishomingo	12.0	- 1.6	- 7.6
				Tunica	-49.2	-21.3	20.6
				Union	14.3	14.3	- 5.5
				Walthall	7.2	1.2	- 9.9
				Warren	- 2.7	- 7.8	12.8
				Washington	10.9	- 1.9	26.2
				Wayne	- 7.3	-25.9	- 3.3
				Webster	12.2	1.0	-16.0
				Wilkinson	-31.2	-26.6	- 3.4
				Winston	-15.0	- 7.2	- 5.1
				Yalobusha	-17.9	-13.2	-13.6
				Yazoo	-19.3	-12.0	- 1.4

Appendix Table 5. Percentage change in white population of Mississippi counties, 1940-1950, 1950-1957 and 1950-1958.

County	Percentage change		
	1950-1958	1950-1957	1940-1950
State of Mississippi	5.7	6.4	7.4
Adams	23.8	17.6	56.2
Alcorn	- 9.7	- 9.7	4.5
Amite	- 8.2	-15.0	-14.6
Attala	-23.8	-20.4	-10.5
Benton	2.9	-17.1	-16.5
Bolivar	-24.5	-24.5	10.0
Calhoun	-21.9	- 4.1	-13.7
Carroll	-38.5	-14.5	-24.6
Chickasaw	-23.0	-15.4	- 7.8
Choctaw	- 2.3	-21.9	-20.5
Claiborne	3.0	- 0.3	-11.8
Clarke	-15.5	-17.2	- 6.8
Clay	30.5	14.9	2.2
Cochahoma	9.5	2.2	24.7
Copiah	- 1.5	- 8.5	-11.8
Covington	- 3.0	- 7.6	- 7.8
De Soto	17.6	-18.3	12.0
Forrest	9.1	9.1	33.9
Franklin	-27.5	- 6.4	-11.9
George	59.4	48.0	17.6
Greene	- 9.1	- 4.6	-10.9

Appendix Table 6. Percentage change in non-white population of Mississippi counties, 1940-1950, 1950-1957 and 1950-1958.

County	Percentage change		
	1950-1958	1950-1957	1940-1950
State of Mississippi	— 9.0	— 9.1	— 8.1
Adams	—19.3	—19.3	— 4.7
Alcorn	53.7	53.7	—17.3
Amite	14.0	— 9.0	— 9.7
Attala	—26.5	—30.8	—13.5
Benton	45.5	29.9	—14.6
Bolivar	—44.4	—32.8	—12.9
Calhoun	39.8	28.2	— 6.2
Carroll	—33.2	—28.7	—25.2
Chickasaw	5.6	—15.7	—15.9
Choctaw	5.1	— 6.9	—14.4
Claiborne	22.8	0.7	— 4.9
Clarke	—20.1	—17.5	— 4.7
Clay	—20.8	—18.8	—12.5
Coahoma	—29.9	—21.5	— 4.5
Copiah	—14.0	— 7.9	— 8.9
Covington	43.9	34.3	— 1.4
De Soto	—18.3	— 6.8	—15.1
Forrest	23.4	15.7	18.5
Franklin	—11.7	—32.6	—13.6
George	62.5	62.5	— 0.7
Greene	13.0	13.0	—24.2
Grenada	— 9.5	— 9.5	—11.6
Hancock	37.3	12.8	—14.1
Harrison	138.4	116.1	33.4
Hinds	8.0	4.8	15.3
Holmes	—29.7	—25.2	—19.8
Humphreys	—31.1	—24.2	—16.6
Issaquena	—43.3	—37.3	—35.7
Itawamba	17.4	6.7	—11.0
Jackson	174.6	137.5	53.6
Jasper	—19.7	—24.9	1.9
Jefferson	—14.5	5.7	—21.8
Jefferson Davis	—16.4	—10.6	— 2.0
Jones	19.8	19.8	6.1
Kenner	—29.0	—30.0	—28.5
Lafayette	11.3	— 1.0	— 5.7
Lamar	66.2	89.9	0.5
Lauderdale	— 5.9	— 1.6	2.5
Lawrence	—24.3	—26.4	— 8.9
Leake	— 1.8	— 8.3	— 8.4
Lee	12.6	22.0	—12.7
Leflore	—23.6	—26.4	— 9.4
Lincoln	—12.9	— 7.5	— 5.0
Lowndes	— 2.2	—18.5	— 6.5
Madison	—23.8	—27.0	—13.2
Marion	19.2	19.2	— 6.0
Marshall	— 6.4	— 8.1	— 1.3
Monroe	—12.5	2.1	—14.9
Montgomery	2.8	—10.0	— 7.9
Neshoba	29.0	27.5	— 4.8
Newton	—23.6	—23.6	— 9.9
Noxubee	—43.0	—43.6	—25.6
Oktibbeha	0.4	0.4	— 8.7
Panola	— 8.5	—19.9	—14.9
Pearl River	78.1	78.1	8.2
Perry	— 0.5	13.1	— 8.7
Pike	—17.2	—17.2	— 0.01
Pontotoc	31.0	44.1	—18.4
Pentiss	28.6	71.5	— 2.8
Quitman	—21.7	—14.7	—13.1
Rankin	2.4	—19.5	— 6.8
Scott	—14.6	—14.6	— 5.3
Sharkey	—32.6	—47.8	—17.3
Simpson	10.0	37.6	2.6
Smith	32.7	47.5	— 7.9
Stone	9.9	17.2	—14.3
Sunflower	—29.2	—24.0	—12.4
Tallahatchie	—33.0	—33.0	—13.7
Tate	—22.9	—10.3	—10.3
Tippah	32.6	62.1	— 1.3
Tishomingo	—38.0	—38.0	—21.4
Tunica	—21.0	—21.6	— 8.4
Union	37.5	37.5	—15.1
Walthall	—16.3	—23.2	—12.2
Warren	—10.4	—15.4	—10.1
Washington	—21.4	—23.5	— 4.0
Wayne	— 3.5	12.6	7.7
Webster	11.4	11.4	—24.1
Wilkinson	—28.3	—20.1	—14.7
Winston	— 3.3	—13.9	2.0
Yalobusha	— 9.9	—15.9	—21.8
Yazoo	—23.0	—23.0	—15.9