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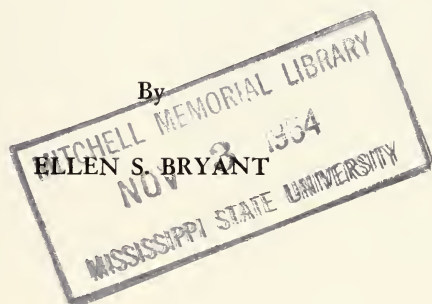
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1963 Population Estimates For Mississippi Counties



Mississippi State University

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

HENRY LEVECK, Director

Summary and Implications

The year 1963 brought Mississippi and most of its counties continuing, but somewhat more conservative, growth rates than were recorded for the first two years of the decade. Most of the growth was added to the already urbanized and industrial areas of the state, confirming an often stated hypothesis that growth begets growth. Large urban complexes seem to have a proclivity for consistent, long-range growth. A few of the larger urbanized counties, however, did not register sizeable gains or had only nonwhite growth during the 1960 to 1963 estimate period. Such deviations may be temporary readjustments which will cancel out over a longer period of time, or it is possible that they may be only concealing urban growth behind a screen of high rural loss.

Many small scale fluctuations in size tend to characterize population trends in the smaller counties of the state. Some part of these may be an artifact of the estimating procedure, but quite probably they reflect an ongoing process of population redistribution and adjustment to changing economic opportunities.

While white growth is far in excess of the nonwhite and seems to incorporate both natural increase and net immigration, growth of the nonwhite sector is also becoming evident in many parts of the state. In the majority of the growing counties the trend is for both white and nonwhite growth, with the white increases in sufficient excess to increase the white to nonwhite population ratio.

1963 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES

By ELLEN S. BRYANT

Estimates of Mississippi's county populations reached a new high total of 2,290,108 persons in mid-1963.¹ The continuing growth trend has added another 1.4 percent to the state's population since mid-1962 for a cumulative increase of 5.1 percent since the 1960 Census was taken.

The year's increase, totaling somewhat over 30,000 persons represents approximately a four-to-one ratio of white to nonwhite growth. The white estimate of 1,348,880 persons resulted from 2.1 percent gain since 1962 and the nonwhite figure of 941,300 accrued from a 0.5 percent gain over the previous year. Since 1960 the white population has had an estimated 7.3 percent growth and the nonwhite a 2.3 percent increment.

While the state's estimated total growth rate was almost identical to the national growth rate during the approximate three-year period, within the state it was somewhat reduced in the 1962-63 period over what it had been between 1961 and 1962. For the earlier year the estimated growth rates were 2.1 percent for that total, 2.8 percent for the white, and 1.0 percent for nonwhites—or from 0.5 to 0.7 percent higher than for the most recent period.

The estimated total gains since 1960 are approximately what the state would have experienced from natural increase (births minus deaths) had there been no movement out of or into the state. However, as the differential white-nonwhite growth rates indicate, the total change resulted from a concurrent net outmigration of about 47,000 nonwhites and an in-movement of about 40,000 whites for an estimated net migration loss over the three-year period of about 6,500 individ-

uals. See Table 1. This net replacement of nonwhite with white population was also a factor in the 1961 and 1962 estimates of Mississippi county population trends.

The 1963 gains in Mississippi's population were accompanied by increases in both employment and business activity. According to the Business Research Station at Mississippi State University, state business in general "moved up in the first five months, leveled out for the next four months, and then moved upward again in the last three months" for a net gain of 7 to 8 percent during the year.² Jobs in non agricultural employment increased by 16.6 thousand between 1962 and 1963, representing a percentage growth of 3.9 percent. This rate was slightly below that for the 1961-62 period when nonagricultural employment rose by 4.2 percent.

Sharpest 1963 employment increases were located in durable goods, manufacturing petroleum products, and medical and health services.³ These indicators of economic growth both substantiate and explain a large part of the general state pattern of growth, and suggest that changes are occurring in the occupational structure of the state in the direction of the national mode with higher propor-

¹Estimated by Division of Sociology and Rural Life, Mississippi State University. The Bureau of Census 1963 estimate of Mississippi population was 2,290,000. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 273, November 4, 1963.

²Louis M. O'Quinn, "Business in 1963," *Mississippi Business Review*, 25 (8): 8 (February 1964).

³Mississippi Employment Security Commission, *Mississippi Labor Market - Annual Supplement*, XV(2 supp.): S-2 (March 1964).

Table 1. Estimated net migration, Mississippi, April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1963.

Mississippi population	1960 population	Natural increase	Total expected population*	Estimated average 1963 population	Estimated net migration**
Total	2,178,141	118,512	2,296,653	2,290,180	-6,473
White	1,257,546	50,907	1,308,453	1,348,880	40,427
Nonwhite	920,595	67,605	988,200	941,300	-46,900

Data sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Mississippi State Board of Health.

*Column 1 plus column 2.

**Column 4 minus column 3.

Table 2. Twelve counties with highest estimated numerical population gains, 1960 to 1963.

The twelve top rank counties	Estimated net increase 1960 to 1963	1960*	
		Size rank	Percent urban
Hinds	12,640	1	80.7
Jackson	11,468	6	61.3
Lauderdale	6,500	4	73.6
Harrison	5,900	2	77.4
Lowndes	5,860	10	53.1
Forrest	3,870	8	74.0
Lee	3,750	14	42.4
Rankin	3,730	17	14.8
Pearl River	3,500	31	35.0
De Soto	3,420	29	0.0
Tate	3,330	45	47.4
Bolivar	3,160	7	18.7

*U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

tions is the professional service and industrial occupations.

County Trends

Among the 82 counties, population trends were mixed, but in general population growth was well distributed throughout the state. The 1963 estimates showed total population growth for 56 counties. The majority of these, 36, had estimated increases of 5 percent or better between 1960 and 1963. Nineteen counties scored net losses and seven remained relatively stable. The proportion growing is thus relatively the same as in 1962 when 59 counties showed net gains.⁴ However, during 1963 there was a downward shift in some of the southwest counties while in the northeast growth spread out to include several previously declining counties.

Urban Growth: County growth differentials in 1963 continue to be related to increasing urbanization and industrial growth in many areas of the state. Only

six Mississippi counties — Hinds, Hancock, Jackson, Lowndes, Lauderdale and Rankin — have recorded uninterrupted growth gains since 1950. These six are all part of developing industrial complexes and were either 50 percent or more urban in 1960 or were located adjacent to overflow urban areas.

Table 2 further substantiates the industrial and urban nature of population growth in Mississippi. Here, in a rank order listing of counties according to their numerical contributions to population growth in Mississippi, we find (1) there is a duplication of all the counties experiencing continuous growth since 1950, except Hancock county; (2) the first six in the list, together contributing more than 40 percent of the state's 1960 to 1963 growth, were all more than 50 per-

⁴Ellen S. Bryant, *Mississippi County Population Estimates, 1962*, Bulletin 670. State College: Mississippi State University Agricultural Experiment Station, August 1963.

Table 3. Twelve counties with highest estimated rates of population gain, 1960 to 1963.

The twelve top rank counties	Estimated net growth rate, 1960 to 1963	1960*	
		Size rank	Percent urban
Jackson	20.7	6	61.3
Tishomingo	19.8	60	0.0
Covington	18.7	62	0.0
Tate	18.4	45	18.0
Pearl River	15.6	31	35.0
Itawamba	15.1	57	0.0
Hancock	14.7	59	36.1
De Soto	14.3	29	0.0
Rankin	10.9	17	14.8
Smith	10.9	58	0.0
Tippah	10.8	56	17.7
Union	10.0	43	27.2

*U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

cent urban in 1960; (3) the total list of twelve, which includes all counties which increased by 3000 or more since 1960, contributes 60 percent to the state's net growth; (4) the often observed phenomenon for size to attract population growth is demonstrated by the fact that seven of the ten counties ranked largest in 1960 are included among the twelve with largest growth; and (5) the increases in the six lower-ranked counties, which in 1960 were less than 50 percent urbanized and of a relatively low size rank, can be explained largely in terms of unusual economic conditions. Lee county, for instance, has for many years made a concerted effort to attract new industry; Rankin comprises the eastern outskirts of the city of Jackson; Pearl River is the site of recent NASA installations; DeSoto, with no 1960 urban population, is located directly south of Memphis, Tennessee; and Tate, directly, south of DeSoto, is highly urbanized and may be benefiting from a newly constructed interstate highway which cuts through it.

Not all of the state's highly urbanized and high size rank counties have registered sizeable net growth for the first three years of the new decade, although it is probable that their urban centers have been growing. Adams, Washington, and Jones counties, all of which were more than 50 percent urban in 1960, show up

with slight losses for the three years since 1960, losses which for the first two disguise small nonwhite increases. Leflore county, which ranked 9 in size and 43.3 percent urban in 1962, showed a small two percent growth between 1960 and 1963, most of which was white. Jones and Washington ranked 5 and 3 in size in 1960, and Adams was 15.

Five of the twelve counties with highest estimated numerical growth are also included among the twelve with highest rates of gain. See Table 3. However, only one of the top ten in size rank is included here. Those duplicated tend to be experiencing new and unusual growth stimuli. Three in the high growth group are coastal counties. Six ranged between thirteen and eighteen thousand in size in 1960, four had no urban population in 1960. In contrast with the group in Table 2, this listing accounts for only 34 percent, or half as much, of the total state growth. The difference emphasizes the importance of net numerical growth and the need for caution in interpreting high growth rates. Where the population base is small the addition or subtraction of a few persons can be translated into a sizeable percent of change. The inclusion of so many small rural counties among those with high growth rates raises questions concerning the meaning and permanence of some of this growth. For instance, is the increase tied to new per-

manent industrial activity or the temporary return of earlier outmigrants? However, of the whole group in Table 3, Jackson, Covington, Hancock, Rankin, and Tippah have registered a continuous upward trend since 1960, and three of these belong to established urban complexes.

Irregular Trends: The year-by-year county estimates suggest a continuing rearrangement in the short-term distributions of some of the state's population. Almost all of the counties have shown fluctuations between growth and loss patterns since the 1960 Census. However, in nearly half, the up and down variations have amounted to less than 500 persons, and less than half a dozen show variations which exceed 2000. While part of the variation (particularly the smaller ones) may be artifacts of the method, or distortions resulting from inconsistencies in recording vital data, it is very likely that most reflect a fluid internal migration pattern which is continually responding to the pushes and pulls of irregular economic growth.

A significant consideration in looking at a set of population trend figures is to locate long-range, permanent trends. The total 1960 to 1963 estimate period shows definite growth patterns for most Mississippi counties in spite of the yearly fluctuations. Population growth in each county is probably an individual story, developing out of a combination of social and economic factors which operate not only within the county but in the state, the south, and in the nation as a whole. Economic growth in the larger area may effect population loss in the smaller, or curtailment at the national level may result in an accumulation of population at the local levels. On the other hand local developments may be such as to operate independently of the larger. Another factor which may cause irregular changes in the population trends in Mississippi's counties are the frequently contradictory white and nonwhite movements which are

averaged and disguised is the total estimates. Thus while short term irregularities can be disturbing they should be expected, and it is the long range trend that adds up to significant change.

White and Nonwhite Differences: Throughout the state the tendency for white growth to exceed nonwhite growth can again be observed in the population estimates. Of the state's 82 counties, 62 experienced white growth, but only 48 had increases in nonwhite. Seventeen counties lost in net white numbers, but 34 lost nonwhites. Furthermore, within the individual counties with both white and nonwhite growth, the white population tended to contribute higher proportions to the increment than did the nonwhites. This tended to be true even in counties which were more than half nonwhite in 1950. The cumulative effects of color growth differentials for counties can be seen in Table 1, giving state migration estimates.

Nevertheless Mississippi's nonwhite population is beginning to grow after having been in continuous decline since 1940. In spite of net migration losses, nonwhites were beginning to retain part of their natural increase to the extent that in twenty-two of the counties the proportion of nonwhites is climbing. To a certain extent the increasing nonwhite percents may be reflecting a trend which is redistributing nonwhites to areas where they are less concentrated. For instance, of the counties increasing their nonwhite proportions, 17 were less than 50 percent nonwhite in 1960 and 13 were about one-third or less nonwhite.

A great deal of the nonwhite growth seems to be complementary to the total county growth patterns. Most of the counties experiencing total growth, experienced both white and nonwhite growth. Table 4 indicates the relationship between total and nonwhite growth. Counties with total growth rates in excess of 5 percent had the highest proportions with both high to medium and low rates

of nonwhite growth, and the smallest proportions with no nonwhite growth. It is only the counties with no net change, or loss, which tend to have a large majority losing nonwhites. One might conclude that a growing Mississippi economy tends to absorb both white and nonwhite population growth.

Estimating Procedure

The population estimates in this report were computed by the vital rates method.⁵ Based on the assumption that changes in the numbers of births and deaths are related to changes in the size of the population, the county estimates are computed by relating births and deaths to population size through the medium of trend and race-adjusted county birth and death rates. Birth and death characteristics are probably the most stable and direct demographic indicators of short term population trends available. They are, of course, inaccurate to the extent that there is unknown variation in the vital rates or inaccuracy in the recording of vital data. Furthermore the age structure of the population in a given locality will influence whether changing numbers of births and deaths means changing birth or death rates or actual changes in population size.

In computing this set of estimates, it was necessary to adjust the figures in

two counties for white estimates and in seven for the nonwhite estimates. The method used was a weighted averaging of the birth and death population estimates. For instance, counties known to have high proportions past the child bearing ages were more heavily weighted with the estimates computed by dying characteristics so as to offset the distortion to the birth rate made by the addition of a few families in their reproductive cycles.

These vital rates county estimates, it should be noted, are methodologically tied to the Bureau of Census state estimate through the procedure of computing estimated changes in county and birth and death rates. Thus the closeness of the two state estimates is not entirely coincidental (See Footnote 1). However, the state estimate reported here results from a summation of separate county estimates of white and nonwhite components. This procedure is hazardous in that small errors at the county level can be compounded to a sizeable state error. The closeness of the summed county white and nonwhite estimates is strong evidence of both the validity and reliability of the vital rates method.

⁵For details of this method see Donald J. Bogue, "A Technique for Making Extensive Population Estimates," *Journal of American Statistical Association*, 45 (June 1950), 149-163.

Table 4. Nonwhite and total county population growth, 1960 to 1963 estimates.

Extent of nonwhite population growth	Percent of Mississippi Counties with Total Populations		
	Growing 5% or more	Growing less than 5%	Decreasing or stable
Only nonwhite Growth	3	10	35
Medium to High Growth Rates*	56	40	0
Low Growth Rates**	19	5	0
No Nonwhite Growth	22	45	65
Total	100	100	100
Number of counties: (36)		(20)	(26)

*Nonwhite growth rates at least 50 percent of the white rates.

**Nonwhite growth rates less than half of the white rates.

Table 5. Estimated Mississippi county total populations, 1961 to 1963*, and trends since 1950.

Mississippi Counties	Population				Percent Change	
	1963	1962	1961	1960**	60-63	50-60**
	2,290,180	2,258,130	2,212,580	2,178,141	5.1	
Adams	37,520	38,570	37,520	37,730	-0.6	17.0
Alcorn	26,840	27,300	26,120	25,282	6.2	-6.9
Amite	17,100	15,320	14,920	15,573	9.8	-19.1
Attala	22,520	20,650	22,080	21,335	5.6	-19.9
Benton	8,160	7,800	7,980	7,723	5.7	-12.2
Bolivar	57,620	56,330	56,950	54,464	5.8	-13.6
Calhoun	16,630	16,390	16,840	15,941	4.3	-13.2
Carroll	12,030	13,190	11,770	11,177	7.6	-27.9
Chickasaw	17,610	17,720	16,850	16,891	4.3	-10.9
Choctaw	7,850	8,500	8,320	8,423	-6.8	-23.5
Claiborne	9,800	10,250	10,660	10,845	-9.6	-9.2
Clarke	17,070	15,550	15,990	16,493	3.5	-14.8
Clay	19,760	19,200	19,210	18,933	4.4	6.6
Coahoma	18,500	19,620	18,980	18,464	5.0	-6.4
Copiah	27,250	27,790	27,320	27,051	0.7	-11.3
Covington	16,190	14,270	13,690	13,637	18.7	-15.0
De Soto	27,310	24,330	24,650	23,891	14.3	-2.9
Forrest	56,590	55,550	56,250	52,722	7.3	17.0
Franklin	9,230	9,720	9,430	9,286	-0.6	-15.0
George	11,130	11,120	11,480	11,098		10.8
Greene	8,350	8,320	8,170	8,366		-1.8
Grenada	19,120	19,030	19,620	18,409	3.9	-2.2
Hancock	16,100	14,920	14,760	14,039	14.7	18.1
Harrison	125,390	130,070	118,390	119,489	4.9	42.1
Hinds	199,680	198,680	189,840	187,045	6.8	31.6
Holmes	27,040	25,700	28,300	27,096		-18.6
Humphreys	19,380	19,220	19,500	19,093	1.5	-17.4
Issaquena	2,690	2,350	3,080	3,576	-24.8	-28.0
Itawamba	17,350	15,590	14,700	15,080	15.1	-12.4
Jackson	66,990	62,930	57,330	55,522	20.7	76.8
Jasper	17,130	19,640	17,340	16,909	1.3	-10.6
Jefferson	10,150	9,750	10,640	10,142		-10.3
Jefferson Davis	13,430	13,540	12,940	13,540	-0.8	-12.6
Jones	59,070	59,980	60,670	59,542	-0.8	4.0
Kemper	11,670	10,750	13,000	12,277	-4.9	-22.8
Lafayette	22,170	21,250	22,550	21,355	3.8	-6.3
Lamar	14,890	15,130	14,510	13,675	8.9	3.4
Lauderdale	73,620	70,500	69,710	67,119	9.7	4.6
Lawrence	9,360	9,840	9,630	10,215	-8.4	-19.2
Leake	17,390	19,570	17,960	18,660	-6.8	-13.7
Lee	41,340	41,330	41,560	50,589	9.2	6.2
Leflore	48,100	48,100	48,430	47,142	2.0	-9.0
Lincoln	26,170	28,180	27,120	26,759	-2.2	-4.1
Lowndes	52,500	50,200	47,790	46,639	12.6	23.2
Madison	33,310	33,230	32,780	32,904	1.2	-2.8
Marion	21,440	23,470	24,540	23,293	-8.0	-2.8
Marshall	25,120	25,020	24,250	24,503	2.5	-2.4
Monroe	36,500	33,550	31,970	33,953	7.5	-7.1
Montgomery	13,350	15,020	15,130	13,320		-7.9
Neshoba	21,460	21,510	20,220	20,927	2.5	-18.7
Newton	20,620	20,680	21,010	19,517	5.7	-14.0
Noxubee	17,540	17,080	16,730	16,826	4.2	-16.0
Oktibbeha	28,220	26,120	27,160	26,175	7.8	6.5
Panola	31,220	31,590	29,230	28,791	8.4	-7.9
Pearl River	25,910	23,280	22,350	22,411	15.6	8.6
Perry	8,530	8,140	8,120	8,745	-2.5	-4.0
Pike	34,870	35,820	36,290	35,063	-0.6	
Pontotoc	18,820	19,180	18,150	17,232	9.2	-13.8

Table 5. Continued

Mississippi Counties	Population				Percent Change	
	1963	1962	1961	1960**	60-63	50-60**
Prentiss	19,280	17,650	18,500	17,949	7.4	-9.4
Quitman	23,070	21,660	21,510	21,019	9.8	-18.8
Rankin	38,050	36,230	35,460	34,322	10.9	18.8
Scott	23,050	22,090	20,890	21,187	8.8	-2.3
Sharkey	10,550	11,440	11,340	10,738	-1.7	-16.8
Simpson	22,240	21,700	20,060	20,454	8.7	-6.3
Smith	15,860	14,250	14,230	14,303	10.9	-14.6
Stone	6,630	8,680	7,190	7,013	-5.5	12.0
Sunflower	48,190	48,730	47,760	45,750	5.3	-18.3
Tallahatchie	24,920	24,580	24,390	24,081	3.5	-21.0
Tate	21,470	19,060	17,980	18,138	18.4	0.7
Tippah	16,720	16,390	15,220	15,093	10.8	-13.9
Tishomingo	16,640	14,620	15,010	13,889	19.8	-10.6
Tunica	16,960	17,230	16,920	16,826	0.8	-22.3
Union	20,800	18,830	18,040	18,904	10.0	-6.7
Walshall	13,450	12,780	13,390	13,512		-13.2
Warren	44,160	43,570	41,900	42,406	4.1	6.5
Washington	77,180	76,480	78,660	78,638	-1.9	11.5
Wayne	16,180	15,820	16,220	16,258		-4.4
Webster	10,390	10,460	11,180	10,580	-1.8	-8.8
Wilkinson	12,920	12,080	13,160	13,235	-2.4	-6.2
Winston	19,560	19,980	18,310	19,246	1.6	-13.4
Yalobusha	12,730	12,400	12,260	12,502	1.8	-17.7
Yazoo	33,480	33,990	30,470	31,653	5.8	-11.4

*Midyear.

**Bureau of the Census enumeration.

Estimates are rounded.

Table 6. Estimated Mississippi County White Populations, 1961 to 1963, and Trends Since 1950.

Mississippi Counties	Population				Percent Change	
	1963	1962	1961	1960**	60-63	50-60**
	1,348,880	1,321,140	1,284,660	1,257,546	7.3	5.8
Adams	18,560	19,340	18,860	19,035	-2.5	17.8
Alcorn	23,380	23,930	22,760	21,949	6.5	-10.0
Amite	8,150	6,940	6,780	7,130	14.3	-19.2
Attala	13,420	11,840	12,620	11,789	13.8	-21.8
Benton	3,710	4,260	4,590	4,114	-9.2	-16.8
Bolivar	19,570	18,880	17,600	17,521	11.7	-11.8
Calhoun	12,840	11,910	12,300	11,595	10.7	-17.6
Carroll	5,550	6,270	5,020	4,677	18.7	-29.8
Chickasaw	10,620	10,270	10,380	10,380	2.3	-1.4
Choctaw	5,310	6,240	5,890	5,903	-10.0	-23.1
Claiborne	2,840	2,720	2,660	2,600	9.2	-13.6
Clarke	11,580	9,120	9,710	10,001	15.8	-12.9
Clay	9,980	7,920	8,980	9,214	8.3	20.3
Coahoma	15,160	16,140	16,110	14,630	3.6	6.8
Copiah	12,790	12,910	13,550	12,992	-1.6	-8.6
Covington	10,740	9,360	8,960	8,896	20.7	-17.8
De Soto	12,710	10,890	9,730	9,248	37.4	14.5
Forrest	41,770	40,270	40,830	37,970	10.0	18.3
Franklin	5,710	5,750	5,580	5,486	4.1	-17.2
George	9,450	9,540	10,230	9,811	-3.7	11.7
Greene	6,780	6,420	6,340	6,443	5.2	-4.0
Grenada	10,320	10,230	10,160	9,352	10.4	3.9
Hancock	13,140	12,110	12,440	11,784	11.5	19.6
Harrison	105,210	109,700	99,840	100,233	5.0	41.9

Table 6. Continued

Mississippi Counties	Population				Percent Change	
	1963	1962	1961	1960**	60-63	50-60**
Hinds	117,020	115,540	112,440	112,205	4.3	43.4
Holmes	7,860	7,170	7,620	7,595	3.5	-13.9
Humphreys	6,090	6,260	5,860	5,758	5.8	-17.9
Issaquena	850	690	1,280	1,176	-27.7	-27.3
Itawamba	16,430	14,640	13,780	14,206	15.7	-12.7
Jackson	55,350	50,760	46,180	44,658	23.9	81.1
Jasper	9,030	10,190	8,750	8,402	7.5	8.6
Jefferson	3,250	3,280	2,730	2,489	30.6	-13.8
Jefferson Davis	6,800	5,900	5,950	6,126	11.0	-11.1
Jones	43,890	43,460	44,890	44,095		4.5
Kemper	4,900	4,320	5,350	4,828	1.5	-25.3
Lafayette	14,710	14,140	15,590	14,110	4.3	-4.1
Lamar	12,720	12,290	12,080	11,443	11.2	2.9
Lauderdale	50,340	49,170	45,410	43,635	15.4	7.0
Lawrence	6,120	6,380	6,470	6,354	-3.7	-19.4
Leake	9,850	11,440	10,320	10,559	-6.7	-15.2
Lee	32,670	30,330	31,460	30,300	7.8	9.9
Leflore	17,400	18,210	18,200	16,699	4.2	1.3
Lincoln	18,230	20,140	18,610	18,407	-1.0	-1.6
Lowndes	33,520	31,990	29,910	28,871	16.1	48.5
Madison	10,480	11,120	9,500	9,267	13.1	3.8
Marion	13,840	14,920	16,550	15,408	-10.2	-1.1
Marshall	7,550	7,550	7,130	7,264	3.9	-1.5
Monroe	25,260	22,460	20,290	21,932	15.2	-3.9
Montgomery	8,080	9,280	8,380	7,349	9.9	-10.9
Neshoba	15,800	16,210	14,930	15,026	5.2	-21.2
Newton	13,700	14,420	14,670	12,950	5.8	-12.7
Noxubee	5,130	4,620	5,000	4,724	8.6	-7.7
Oktibbeha	15,700	14,270	15,890	14,727	6.6	14.9
Panola	14,130	13,580	12,660	12,565	12.5	-8.8
Pearl River	20,480	18,450	17,350	17,221	18.9	6.2
Perry	5,820	6,100	6,110	6,333	-8.1	-8.2
Pike	19,870	20,170	20,690	19,655	1.1	1.2
Pontotoc	15,360	15,620	14,960	13,946	10.1	-13.8
Prentiss	16,830	15,330	16,060	15,763	6.8	-9.8
Quitman	9,200	8,880	7,880	7,715	19.2	-24.2
Rankin	23,540	21,330	22,590	21,504	9.5	41.4
Scott	14,640	14,120	13,850	13,050	12.2	6.0
Sharkey	2,980	3,680	3,380	3,247	-8.2	-12.4
Simpson	15,160	14,010	12,300	13,254	14.4	-8.9
Smith	12,060	10,880	10,980	11,056	9.1	-17.2
Stone	4,870	6,840	5,490	5,302	-8.1	8.2
Sunflower	14,820	15,500	16,250	14,730	0.6	-17.6
Tallahatchie	8,930	8,770	8,570	8,580	4.1	-22.5
Tate	9,280	8,190	7,830	7,696	20.6	0.7
Tippah	13,500	13,730	12,290	12,337	9.4	-12.7
Tishomingo	15,930	13,850	14,280	13,210	20.6	-10.4
Tunica	3,520	3,640	4,080	3,505		-11.1
Union	17,510	15,850	15,100	15,592	12.3	-6.2
Walthall	7,420	7,020	7,370	7,412		-11.7
Warren	24,440	22,980	22,270	22,447	8.9	15.0
Washington	33,710	35,120	33,820	35,239	-4.3	50.4
Wayne	9,950	10,140	10,680	10,449	-4.8	-3.2
Webster	7,540	7,450	7,980	7,938	-5.0	-11.0
Wilkinson	3,990	2,990	3,660	3,807	4.8	-12.6
Winston	10,680	12,080	10,140	10,853	-1.6	-16.1
Yalobusha	7,080	6,960	6,750	6,962	1.7	-18.4
Yazoo	13,780	13,290	12,320	12,862	7.1	-5.6

*Midyear.

**Bureau of the Census enumeration.

Estimates are rounded.

Table 7. Estimated Mississippi County Nonwhite Populations, 1961 to 1963*, and Trends Since 1950.

Mississippi Counties	Population				Percent	Change
	1963	1962	1961	1960**	60-63	50-60**
	941,300	936,990	927,920	920,595	2.3	-7.0
Adams	18,960	19,230	18,660	18,695	1.4	16.1
Alcorn	3,460	3,370	3,350	3,333	3.8	-14.6
Amite	8,950	8,380	8,130	8,443	6.0	-19.1
Attala	9,100	8,810	9,460	9,546	-4.7	-17.5
Benton	4,450	3,540	3,400	3,609	23.3	-6.3
Bolivar	38,050	37,540	39,350	36,943	3.0	-14.4
Calhoun	3,790	4,480	4,540	4,346	-12.8	1.3
Carroll	6,480	6,920	6,750	6,500		-26.4
Chickasaw	6,990	6,970	6,580	6,511	7.4	-22.7
Choctaw	2,540	2,260	2,420	2,520	0.8	-24.3
Claiborne	6,960	7,530	8,010	8,245	-15.6	-7.7
Clarke	5,490	6,430	6,280	6,492	-15.4	-17.6
Clay	9,780	11,280	10,230	9,719	0.6	-3.7
Coahoma	33,340	33,480	22,880	31,582	5.6	-11.4
Copiah	14,460	14,880	13,780	14,059	2.9	-13.7
Covington	5,450	4,910	4,730	4,741	15.0	-9.1
De Soto	14,600	13,440	14,920	14,643		-11.4
Forrest	14,820	15,280	15,420	14,752		13.8
Franklin	3,520	3,970	3,840	3,800	-7.4	-11.7
George	1,680	1,580	1,250	1,287	30.5	4.5
Greene	1,570	1,900	1,830	1,923	-18.4	27.9
Grenada	8,800	8,800	9,460	9,057	-2.8	-7.9
Hancock	2,960	2,810	2,330	2,255	31.3	10.6
Harrison	20,180	20,370	18,550	19,256	4.8	43.5
Hinds	82,660	83,140	77,400	74,840	10.4	17.1
Holmes	19,180	18,530	20,680	19,501	-1.6	-20.3
Humphreys	13,290	12,960	13,730	13,335		-17.2
Issaquena	1,840	1,660	1,800	2,400	-23.3	-28.3
Itawamba	920	950	910	874	5.3	-6.7
Jackson	11,640	12,170	11,150	10,864	7.1	61.3
Jasper	8,100	9,450	8,590	8,507	-4.8	-12.5
Jefferson	6,900	6,470	7,910	7,653	-9.8	-9.1
Jefferson Davis	6,630	7,640	6,990	7,414	-10.6	-13.9
Jones	15,180	16,520	15,780	15,447	-1.7	-2.9
Kemper	6,770	6,430	7,650	7,449	-9.1	-21.0
Lafayette	7,460	7,110	6,960	7,245	3.0	-10.4
Lamar	2,170	2,840	2,430	2,232	-2.8	6.0
Lauderdale	23,280	21,330	24,300	23,484	-0.9	0.4
Lawrence	3,240	3,460	3,160	3,861	-16.1	-18.9
Leake	7,540	8,130	7,640	8,101	-6.9	-11.6
Lee	11,670	11,000	10,100	10,289	13.4	-3.5
Leflore	30,700	29,890	30,230	30,443	0.8	-13.8
Lincoln	7,940	8,040	8,510	8,352	-4.9	-9.1
Lowndes	18,980	18,210	17,880	17,768	6.8	-3.5
Madison	22,830	22,110	23,280	23,637	-3.4	-5.2
Marion	7,600	8,500	7,990	7,885	-3.6	-6.0
Marshall	17,570	17,470	17,130	17,239	1.9	-2.8
Monroe	11,240	11,090	11,680	12,021	-6.5	-12.3
Montgomery	5,270	5,740	6,780	5,971	-11.7	-4.1
Neshoba	5,660	5,300	5,290	5,901	-4.1	-11.5
Newton	6,920	6,260	5,340	6,567	5.4	-16.4
Noxubee	12,410	12,460	11,730	12,102	2.5	-18.8
Oktober	12,520	11,850	11,270	11,448	9.4	-2.6
Panola	17,090	18,010	16,570	16,226	5.3	-7.2
Pearl River	5,430	5,830	5,010	5,190	4.6	15.5
Perry	2,710	2,040	2,010	2,412	12.4	9.1
Pike	15,000	15,650	15,610	15,408	-2.6	-1.9
Pontotoc	3,460	3,560	3,190	3,286	5.3	-13.9

Table 7. Continued

Mississippi Counties	Population				Percent Change	
	1963	1962	1961	1960**	60-63	50-60**
Prenitss	2,450	2,320	2,440	2,186	12.1	-6.3
Quitman	13,870	12,780	13,640	13,304	4.3	-15.3
Rankin	14,510	14,900	12,860	12,818	13.2	-6.2
Scott	8,410	7,970	7,050	8,137	3.4	-13.2
Sharkey	7,570	7,760	7,960	7,491	1.1	-18.5
Simpson	7,080	7,690	7,760	7,200	-1.7	-1.0
Smith	3,800	3,370	3,250	3,247	17.0	-4.2
Stone	1,760	1,840	1,700	1,711	2.9	25.3
Sunflower	33,370	33,230	31,510	31,020	7.6	-18.7
Tallahatchie	15,990	15,810	15,820	15,501	3.2	-20.1
Tate	12,190	10,870	10,150	10,442	16.7	0.7
Tippah	3,220	2,660	2,920	2,756	16.8	-18.8
Tishomingo	710	770	730	679	4.6	-15.8
Tunica	13,440	13,590	12,840	13,321	0.9	-24.8
Union	3,290	2,980	2,940	3,312	-0.7	-8.9
Walthall	6,030	5,760	6,020	6,100	-1.1	-14.9
Warren	19,720	20,590	19,630	19,759		-1.7
Washington	43,470	41,360	44,830	43,399		-7.8
Wayne	6,230	5,680	5,530	5,809	7.2	-6.6
Webster	2,850	3,010	3,200	2,642	7.9	-1.9
Wilkinson	8,930	9,090	9,500	9,428	-5.3	-3.4
Winston	8,880	7,900	8,170	8,393	5.8	-9.7
Yalobusha	5,650	5,440	5,510	5,540	2.0	-16.8
Yazoo	19,700	20,700	18,150	18,791	4.8	-14.9

*Midyear.

**Bureau of the Census enumeration.

Estimates are rounded.