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Mississippi County Population Estimates 1962

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Mississippi County Population Estimates 1962

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Rapid growth of the white population was evident in many areas of Mississippi during 1962, according to the most recent county population estimates prepared at Mississippi State University. This population growth is a continuation of an observed 1960-61 trend, but a sharp reversal of the state's earlier tendency for heavy outmigration of its population. While state increases in the white population were again the most outstanding, the State also accrued slight nonwhite gains.

The 1962 estimated population size for the whole state is 2,258,000 of which 1,321,000 are white persons and 937,000 are nonwhites. These figures represent a proportional increase since 1960 of 3.7 percent for the total state population, 5.1 percent for the white, and 1.8 percent for the nonwhite.

During the same period the national population increased by an estimated 3.6 percent,¹ thus placing Mississippi's total and white growth rates ahead of the national average and indicating that white persons are continuing to move into the state in increasing numbers since the start of the new decade.² The total numerical

growth in the state over the approximate two-year period amounted to nearly 80 thousand, of which about 64 thousand were white and 16 thousand nonwhite.

Of this approximate 64 thousand white increment, a little over half can be attributed to natural increase, or a balance of births over deaths. According to Mississippi's registered births and deaths,³ the state's natural population growth during the period should have amounted to an increase of 36.2 thousand white persons and 48.3 thousand nonwhites. Thus, in order to reach the 1962 estimated size, Mississippi had to gain an additional 27,400 new white residents and lose about 32,000 nonwhites since the date of the 1960 Census. See Table 1.

The possibility of permanent change in the direction of movement of Mississippi's white population was first noted in the report on 1961 population estimates.⁴ However, an examination of the intercensal estimates for the 1950's⁵ indicates that a slow general population growth probably began to develop in the state by about 1957 or 1958 and has continued into the new decade to produce a rather impressive growth pattern.

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 259, November 26, 1962.

²Growth rates in Mississippi between 1960 and 1961 were estimated at 1.6% for the total population, 2.2% for the white population and 0.8% for the nonwhite. For the nation, the Census Bureau estimated the 1960-61 growth rate at 2.1 percent. See (1) Ellen S. Bryant, **Estimated Population Trends, Mississippi, 1960-61**, Bulletin 659, State College: Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, February 1963; and (2) U. S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 258, November 21, 1962.

³Birth and death statistics are from the Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson, Mississippi.

⁴See Bryant, *op. cit.*, pp. 3-4.

⁵See (1) Harald A. Pedersen and Leila H. Thomas, **Estimated Population Trends in Mississippi, 1955-56**, Bulletin 550, State College: Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, April 1957; and (2) George L. Wilber and Ellen Bryant, **Estimated Mississippi Population, 1950 to 1959**, Preliminary Report in *Sociology and Rural Life* No. 12, State College: Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, June 1960.

Therefore, Mississippi's new growth tendency may already be stabilizing into a long-term trend, and should not be dismissed as mere temporary fluctuation in the earlier loss pattern. However, there is still need for a great deal of critical caution in interpreting population trends in the state, particularly at the county level where small numerical changes often translate into high proportional variations.

To explain inmovements of population in a modern, mobile society, it is always necessary to look at least in part for accompanying changes in the area's economy. Accordingly, it is not surprising to find again in 1962 that the continuing population growth in Mississippi is concurrent with a continuously expanding state economy. For instance, the Mississippi Index of Business Activity, as computed by the Bureau of Business and Research at this University shows that business activity in Mississippi increased between late 1961 and late 1962 by about 10 percent in new economic growth.

During the same period, the business activity in the nation increased by only about three percent and part of this gain represented recovery from the 1960-61 national recession.⁶ Thus with the state's economic growth rate outstripping that of the nation, it is not surprising that much of her population gain is also ahead of the national average.

Employment in wage and salary jobs in the state has also continued to increase at an expanding rate from an average of 403.4 thousand in 1960 to 407.2 thousand in 1961 to 421.5 thousand in 1962. The full range of this job growth reaches from 397.7 in January of 1960 to 435.2 in December of 1962, for a total employment growth rate of nearly 10 percent over the three year period.⁷

County Trends

Population growth varied widely between individual counties in the state, but some measure of increase (either

white, nonwhite, or both) was spread over about 70 of the 82 counties. In all, 24 counties gained both white and nonwhites, while 23 gained only whites and 20 only nonwhites. The counties with white growth only were predominantly in the western half of the state, particularly in the Delta area. Nonwhite-only growth had some concentration in the south-central and northeast portions of the state. A majority of the counties showing increments of both whites and nonwhites contained or were adjacent to counties with sizeable urban centers. In fact 70 percent of the state's recent population growth for both races occurred in the 17 counties with urban centers of 10,000 or more.⁸

Hinds and the Gulf Coast counties, which are the most highly urbanized areas of the state, themselves accounted for around 60 percent of the increment in these 17 counties. During the 1950's it was in these same urbanized counties that most of the population increases took place, and out of the group Lowndes, Lauderdale, Hinds, Warren, Adams, Pearl River, Harrison and Jackson counties have had consistent population increases since 1940.

Movements Within Mississippi

Of the 31 counties which in 1961 instigated new growth in the total population after a preceding decade of decline⁹, 13 slipped back into their earlier loss trend

⁶Louis M. O'Quinn, "The Business Outlook for 1963", *Mississippi Business Review*, 24 (7):6 (January 1963).

⁷See *Mississippi Labor Market*, monthly reports of the Mississippi Employment Security Commission, (November 1961 through January 1963).

⁸Includes Adams, Alcorn, Bolivar, Coahoma, Forest, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jones, Lauderdale, Leflore, Lee, Lowndes, Pike, Warren, Washington, and Yazoo. However all of these counties did not show growth gains according to the latest estimates.

⁹See Bryant, *op.cit.*, pp. 6-10.

in 1962. Similarly 12 out of the 26 counties newly gaining whites and 14 of the 29 newly gaining nonwhites in 1961 regressed back to population losses in 1962. On the other hand some which were losing in 1961 showed increases in 1962.

Apparently sizeable population movements are taking place within the state as well as between Mississippi and other states in the Nation. The 1961 estimates showed a tendency for increases in many predominantly rural counties, but in 1962 growth was concentrated in the more urban areas of the state.

These shifts are probably, at least in part, a response to changing labor needs in the state as well as in the nation. Contracting job opportunities in the cities have undoubtedly triggered at least a limited return of people to rural areas or origin, and it is undoubtedly more than coincidence that many rural counties in Mississippi showed population increases in 1961 when the nation was generally suffering from or just recovering from the 1960-61 national recession.

Summary

Mississippi is apparently embarking on a period of population growth and expansion unparalleled at any time in its recent history and currently outranking the average national growth rates. Essentially the growth is part of a complex pattern of urbanization involving both the immigration of sizeable numbers of white persons into the state and most probably seesaw movements of people both within and to and from the state. In addition, nonwhites seem to be staying in the state in slightly increasing proportions.

Whether or not these growth trends continue into the future is, of course, uncertain and depends on a number of economic, social, and demographic factors. However, in view of the relative stability, the extending period of the recent growth, and its correlation with recent economic developments in the state, it is reasonable to assume that generalized population growth will probably continue in Mississippi at least into the immediate future.

Table 1.—Estimated net migration, Mississippi, from April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1962.

Mississippi population	1960 population	Natural increase	Total expected population ¹	Estimated average 1962 population	Estimated net migration ²
Total	2,178,141	84,488	2,262,629	2,258,130	—4,500
White	1,257,546	36,179	1,293,725	1,321,140	27,410
Nonwhite	920,595	48,309	968,904	936,990	—31,910

¹Col. 1 plus Col. 2

²Col. 4 minus Col. 3

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

Table 2.—Estimated Mississippi total county populations, 1961¹ and 1962¹ and trends since 1950.

Mississippi Counties	Population			Percent Change		
	1962	1961	1960	60-62	60-61	50-60
State	2,258,130	2,212,580	2,178,141	3.7	1.6	-----
Adams	38,570	37,520	37,730	2.2	-0.6	17.0
Alcorn	27,300	26,120	25,282	8.0	3.3	-6.9
Amite	15,320	14,920	15,573	-1.6	-4.2	-19.1
Attala	20,650	22,080	21,335	-3.2	3.5	-19.9
Benton	7,800	7,980	7,723	1.0	3.4	-12.2
Bolivar	56,330	56,950	54,464	3.4	4.6	-13.6
Calhoun	16,390	16,840	15,941	2.8	5.6	-13.2
Carroll	13,190	11,770	11,177	18.1	5.3	-27.9
Chickasaw	17,720	16,850	16,891	4.9	-----	-10.9
Choctaw	8,500	8,320	8,423	1.0	-1.3	-23.5
Claiborne	10,250	10,660	10,845	-5.5	-1.7	-9.2
Clarke	15,550	15,990	16,493	-5.7	-3.0	-14.8
Clay	19,200	19,210	18,933	1.4	1.5	6.6
Coahoma	49,620	48,980	46,212	7.4	6.0	-6.4
Copiah	27,790	27,320	27,051	2.7	1.0	-11.3
Covington	41,270	13,690	13,637	4.7	-----	-15.0
De Soto	24,330	24,650	23,891	1.8	3.2	-2.9
Forrest	55,550	56,250	52,722	5.4	6.7	17.0
Franklin	9,720	9,430	9,286	4.6	1.5	-15.0
George	11,120	11,480	11,098	-0.2	3.4	10.8
Greene	8,320	8,170	8,366	-0.7	-2.3	1.8
Grenada	19,030	19,620	18,409	3.3	6.6	-2.2
Hancock	14,920	14,760	14,039	6.3	5.1	18.1
Harrison	130,070	118,390	119,489	8.9	-0.9	42.1
Hinds	198,680	189,840	187,045	6.2	1.5	31.6
Holmes	25,700	28,300	27,096	-5.2	4.4	-18.6
Humphreys	19,220	19,500	19,093	0.6	2.6	-17.4
Issaquena	2,350	3,080	3,576	-34.1	-14.0	-28.0
Itawamba	15,590	14,700	15,080	3.4	-2.6	-12.4
Jackson	62,930	57,330	55,522	13.3	3.3	76.8
Jasper	19,640	17,340	16,909	16.1	2.6	-10.6
Jefferson	9,750	10,640	10,142	-3.8	5.0	-10.3
Jefferson Davis	13,540	12,940	13,540	-----	-4.4	-12.6
Jones	59,980	60,670	59,542	0.7	1.9	4.0
Kemper	10,750	13,000	12,277	-12.4	5.9	-22.8
Lafayette	21,250	22,550	21,355	-0.5	5.6	-6.3
Lamar	15,130	14,510	13,675	10.7	6.1	3.4
Lauderdale	70,500	69,710	67,119	10.5	3.9	4.6
Lawrence	9,840	9,630	10,215	-3.7	-5.7	-19.2
Leake	19,570	17,960	18,660	4.9	-3.8	-13.7
Lee	41,330	41,560	40,589	1.8	2.4	6.2
Leflore	48,100	48,430	47,142	2.0	2.7	-9.0

Table 2—(Con't.)

Lincoln	28,180	27,120	26,759	5.3	1.4	-4.1
Lowndes	50,200	47,790	46,639	7.6	2.5	23.2
Madison	33,230	32,780	32,904	1.0	-0.4	-2.8
Marion	23,470	24,540	23,293	0.7	5.3	-2.8
Marshall	25,020	24,250	24,503	2.1	-1.0	-2.4
Monroe	33,550	31,970	33,953	-1.2	-5.8	-7.1
Montgomery	15,020	15,130	13,320	12.7	13.6	-7.9
Neshoba	21,510	20,220	20,927	2.8	-3.4	-18.7
Newton	20,680	21,010	19,517	6.0	7.6	-14.0
Noxubee	17,080	16,730	16,826	1.5	-0.6	-16.0
Oktibbeha	26,120	27,160	26,175	-0.2	3.8	6.5
Panola	31,590	29,230	28,791	9.7	1.5	-7.9
Pearl River	23,280	22,350	22,411	4.0	-----	8.6
Perry	8,140	8,120	8,745	-6.8	-7.2	-4.0
Pike	35,820	36,290	35,063	2.1	3.5	-----
Pontotoc	19,180	18,150	17,232	11.3	5.3	-13.8
Prentiss	17,650	18,500	17,949	-1.7	3.0	-9.4
Quitman	21,660	21,510	21,019	3.0	2.4	-18.8
Rankin	36,230	35,460	34,322	5.5	3.3	18.8
Scott	22,090	20,890	21,187	4.2	-1.4	-2.3
Sharkey	11,440	11,340	10,738	6.5	5.6	-16.8
Simpson	21,700	20,060	20,454	6.1	-1.9	-6.3
Smith	14,250	14,230	14,303	0.4	-0.5	-14.6
Stone	8,680	7,190	7,013	23.8	2.5	12.0
Sunflower	48,730	47,760	45,750	6.5	4.4	-18.3
Tallahatchie	24,580	24,390	24,081	2.0	1.3	-21.0
Tate	19,060	17,980	18,138	5.1	-0.9	0.7
Tippah	16,390	15,220	15,093	8.6	0.8	-13.9
Tishomingo	14,620	15,010	13,889	5.2	8.1	-10.6
Tunica	17,230	16,920	16,826	2.4	0.6	-22.3
Union	18,830	18,040	18,904	-0.4	-4.6	-6.7
Walthall	12,780	13,390	13,512	-5.3	-0.9	-13.2
Warren	43,570	41,900	42,406	2.4	-0.7	6.5
Washington	76,480	78,660	78,638	-3.7	-----	11.5
Wayne	15,820	16,220	16,258	-2.7	-0.3	-4.4
Webster	10,460	11,180	10,580	-1.1	5.6	-8.8
Wilkinson	12,080	13,160	13,235	-8.8	-0.5	-6.2
Winston	19,980	18,310	19,246	3.7	-4.9	-13.4
Yalobusha	12,400	12,260	12,502	0.8	-1.9	-17.7
Yazoo	33,990	30,470	31,653	7.4	-3.7	-11.4

¹Midyear

Percents not given when less than one half of one percent.

Estimates are rounded.

Prepared by the Vital Rates Method. For an evaluation of the procedure see MAES Bulletin 659, February 1963, referred to in the text of this article.

Table 3.—Estimated Mississippi white county populations, 1961¹ and 1962¹ and trends since 1950.

Mississippi Counties	Population			Percent Change		
	1962	1961	1960	60-62	60-61	50-60
State	1,321,140	1,284,660	1,257,546	5.1	2.2	5.8
Adams	19,340	18,860	19,035	1.6	-0.9	17.8
Alcorn	23,930	22,760	21,949	9.0	3.7	-10.0
Amite	6,940	6,780	7,130	-2.6	-4.9	-19.2
Attala	11,840	12,620	11,789	0.5	7.0	-21.8
Benton	4,260	4,590	4,114	3.6	11.5	-16.8
Bolivar	18,880	17,600	17,521	7.8	0.5	-11.8
Calhoun	11,910	12,300	11,595	2.7	6.1	-17.6
Carroll	6,270	5,020	4,677	34.0	7.2	-29.8
Chickasaw	10,750	10,270	10,380	3.6	-1.1	-1.4
Choctaw	6,240	5,890	5,903	5.8	.....	-23.1
Claiborne	2,720	2,660	2,600	4.8	2.2	-13.6
Clarke	9,120	9,710	10,001	-8.8	-2.9	-12.9
Clay	7,920	8,980	9,214	-14.0	-2.6	20.3
Coahoma	16,140	16,110	14,630	10.3	10.1	6.8
Copiah	12,910	13,550	12,992	-0.7	4.3	-8.6
Covington	9,360	8,960	8,896	5.2	0.7	-17.8
De Soto	10,890	9,730	9,248	17.7	5.2	14.5
Forrest	40,270	40,830	37,970	6.1	7.5	18.3
Franklin	5,750	5,580	5,486	4.7	1.8	-17.2
George	9,540	10,230	9,811	2.8	4.3	11.7
Greene	6,420	6,340	6,443	0.4	-1.7	-4.0
Grenada	10,230	10,160	9,352	9.3	8.7	3.9
Hancock	12,110	12,440	11,784	2.8	5.5	19.6
Harrison	109,700	99,840	100,233	9.4	.....	41.9
Hinds	115,540	112,440	112,205	3.0	.....	43.4
Holmes	7,170	7,620	7,595	5.6	.....	-13.9
Humphreys	6,260	5,860	5,758	8.6	1.7	-17.9
Issaquena	690	1,280	1,176	-41.1	8.8	-27.3
Itawamba	14,640	13,780	14,206	3.1	-3.0	-12.7
Jackson	50,760	46,180	44,658	13.7	3.4	81.1
Jasper	10,190	8,750	8,402	21.2	4.2	8.6
Jefferson	3,280	2,730	2,489	31.7	9.7	-13.8
Jefferson Davis	5,900	5,950	6,126	-3.6	-2.9	-11.1
Jones	43,460	44,890	44,095	-1.4	1.8	4.5
Kemper	4,320	5,350	4,828	-10.6	10.8	-25.3
Lafayette	14,140	15,590	14,110	0.2	10.5	-4.1
Lamar	12,290	12,080	11,443	7.4	5.5	2.9
Lauderdale	49,170	45,410	43,635	13.0	4.1	7.0
Lawrence	6,380	6,470	6,354	0.4	1.8	-19.4
Leake	11,440	10,320	10,559	8.4	-2.3	-15.2
Lee	30,330	31,460	30,300	0.1	3.8	9.9
Leflore	18,210	18,200	16,699	9.1	9.0	1.3

Table 3—(Con't.)

Lincoln	20,140	18,610	18,407	9.4	1.1	-1.6
Lowndes	31,990	29,910	28,871	10.8	3.6	48.5
Madison	11,120	9,500	9,267	20.0	2.5	3.8
Marion	14,920	16,550	15,408	-3.2	7.4	-1.1
Marshall	7,550	7,130	7,264	4.0	-1.9	-1.5
Monroe	22,460	20,290	21,932	2.4	-7.5	-3.9
Montgomery	9,280	8,380	7,349	26.3	13.6	-10.9
Neshoba	16,210	14,930	15,026	7.9	-0.6	-21.2
Newton	14,420	14,670	12,950	11.4	13.3	-12.7
Noxubee	4,620	5,000	4,724	-2.2	5.9	-7.7
Oktibbeha	14,270	15,890	14,727	-3.1	7.9	14.9
Panola	13,580	12,660	12,565	8.1	0.8	-8.8
Pearl River	18,450	17,350	17,221	7.2	0.7	6.2
Perry	6,100	6,110	6,333	-3.6	-3.6	-8.2
Pike	20,170	20,690	19,655	2.6	5.2	1.2
Pontotoc	15,620	14,960	13,946	12.0	7.3	-13.8
Prentiss	15,330	16,060	15,763	-2.8	1.9	-9.8
Quitman	8,880	7,880	7,715	15.1	2.1	-24.2
Rankin	21,330	22,590	21,504	-0.8	5.1	41.4
Scott	14,120	13,850	13,050	8.2	6.1	6.0
Sharkey	3,680	3,380	3,247	13.3	4.1	-12.4
Simpson	14,010	12,300	13,254	5.7	-7.2	-8.9
Smith	10,880	10,980	11,056	1.6	-0.7	-17.2
Stone	6,840	5,490	5,302	29.1	3.5	8.2
Sunflower	15,500	16,250	14,730	5.2	10.3	-17.6
Tallahatchie	8,770	8,570	8,580	2.2	...	-22.5
Tate	8,190	7,830	7,696	6.4	1.7	0.7
Tippah	13,730	12,290	12,337	11.3	...	-12.7
Tishomingo	13,850	14,280	13,210	4.8	8.1	-10.4
Tunica	3,640	4,080	3,505	3.7	16.5	-11.1
Union	15,850	15,100	15,592	1.6	-3.2	-6.2
Walthall	7,020	7,370	7,412	-5.3	-0.5	-11.7
Warren	22,980	22,270	22,447	2.4	-0.8	15.0
Washington	35,120	33,830	35,239	-0.3	-4.0	50.4
Wayne	10,140	10,680	10,449	-3.0	2.2	-3.2
Webster	7,450	7,980	7,938	-6.1	0.5	-11.0
Wilkinson	2,990	3,660	3,807	-21.6	-3.8	-12.6
Winston	12,080	10,140	10,853	11.3	-6.6	-16.1
Yalobusha	6,960	6,750	6,962	...	-3.0	-18.4
Yazoo	13,290	12,320	12,862	3.3	-4.3	-5.6

¹Midyear

Percents not given when less than one half of one percent.

Estimates are rounded.

Prepared by the Vital Rates Method. For an evaluation of the procedure see MAES Bulletin 659, February 1963, referred to in the text of this article.

Table 4.—Estimated Mississippi nonwhite County Populations, 1961¹ and 1962¹ and Trends Since 1950.

Mississippi Counties	Population			Percent Change		
	1962	1961	1960	60-62	60-61	50-60
State	936,990	927,920	920,595	1.8	0.8	-7.0
Adams	19,230	18,660	18,695	2.9	....	16.1
Alcorn	3,370	3,350	3,333	1.2	0.6	-14.6
Amite	8,380	8,130	8,443	-0.8	-3.7	-19.1
Attala	8,810	9,460	9,546	-7.7	-0.9	-17.5
Benton	3,540	3,400	3,609	-2.1	-5.9	-6.3
Bolivar	37,450	39,350	36,943	1.4	6.5	-14.4
Calhoun	4,480	4,540	4,346	3.2	4.4	1.3
Carroll	6,920	6,750	6,500	6.5	3.9	-26.4
Chickasaw	6,970	6,580	6,511	7.0	1.1	-22.7
Choctaw	2,260	2,420	2,520	-10.3	-3.9	-24.3
Claiborne	7,530	8,010	8,245	-8.7	-2.9	-7.7
Clarke	6,430	6,280	6,492	-1.0	-3.3	-17.6
Clay	11,280	10,230	9,719	16.1	5.3	-3.7
Coahoma	33,480	22,880	31,582	6.0	4.1	-11.4
Copiah	14,880	13,780	14,059	5.9	2.0	-13.7
Covington	4,910	4,730	4,741	3.6	....	-9.1
DeSoto	13,440	14,920	14,643	-8.5	2.0	-11.4
Forrest	15,280	15,420	14,752	3.6	4.5	13.8
Franklin	3,970	3,840	3,800	4.4	1.1	-11.7
George	1,580	1,250	1,287	22.8	-3.0	4.5
Greene	1,900	1,830	1,923	-1.5	-4.6	27.9
Grenada	8,800	9,460	9,057	-2.9	4.4	-7.9
Hancock	2,810	2,330	2,255	24.5	3.1	10.6
Harrison	20,370	18,550	19,256	5.8	-3.7	43.5
Hinds	83,140	77,400	74,840	11.1	3.4	17.1
Holmes	18,530	20,680	19,501	-5.0	6.0	-20.3
Humphreys	12,960	13,730	13,335	-2.8	3.0	-17.2
Issaquena	1,660	1,800	2,400	-30.7	-25.2	-28.3
Itawamba	950	910	874	8.9	4.2	-6.7
Jackson	12,170	11,150	10,864	12.0	2.6	61.3
Jasper	9,450	8,590	8,507	11.0	1.0	-12.5
Jefferson	6,470	7,910	7,653	-15.4	3.4	-9.1
Jefferson Davis	7,640	6,990	7,414	3.0	-5.7	-13.9
Jones	16,520	15,780	15,447	6.9	2.2	-2.9
Kemper	6,430	7,650	7,449	-13.7	2.7	-21.0
Lafayette	7,110	6,960	7,245	-1.9	-4.0	-10.4
Lamar	2,840	2,430	2,232	27.4	9.1	6.0
Lauderdale	21,330	24,300	23,484	-9.2	3.5	0.4
Lawrence	3,460	3,160	3,861	-10.3	-18.1	-18.9
Leake	8,130	7,640	8,101	0.4	-5.7	-11.6
Lee	11,000	10,100	10,289	6.9	-1.8	-3.5
Leflore	29,890	30,230	30,443	-2.0	-0.7	-13.8

Table 4—(Con't.)

Lincoln	8,040	8,510	8,352	-3.8	1.9	-9.1
Lowndes	18,210	17,880	17,768	2.5	0.7	-3.5
Madison	22,110	23,280	23,637	-6.6	-1.5	-5.2
Marion	8,550	7,990	7,885	8.4	1.3	-6.0
Marshall	17,470	17,130	17,239	1.3	-0.7	-2.8
Monroe	11,090	11,680	12,021	-7.7	-2.8	-12.3
Montgomery	5,740	6,780	5,971	-4.0	13.6	-4.1
Neshoba	5,300	5,290	5,901	-10.2	-10.4	-11.5
Newton	6,760	6,340	6,567	-4.7	-3.5	-16.4
Noxubee	12,460	11,730	12,102	2.8	-3.1	-18.8
Okfuskeha	11,850	11,270	11,448	3.5	-1.5	-2.6
Panola	18,010	16,570	16,226	11.0	2.1	-7.2
Pearl River	4,830	5,010	5,190	-6.9	-3.5	15.5
Perry	2,040	2,010	2,412	-15.2	-16.7	9.1
Pike	15,650	15,610	15,408	1.5	1.3	-1.9
Pontotoc	3,560	3,190	3,286	8.3	-3.0	-13.9
Prentiss	2,320	2,440	2,186	5.9	11.6	-6.3
Quitman	12,780	13,640	13,304	-4.0	2.5	-15.3
Rankin	14,900	12,860	12,818	16.2	....	-6.2
Scott	7,970	7,050	8,137	-2.1	-13.4	-13.2
Sharkey	7,760	7,960	7,491	3.6	6.3	-18.5
Simpson	7,690	7,760	7,200	6.8	7.8	-1.0
Smith	3,370	3,250	3,247	3.8	....	-4.2
Stone	1,840	1,700	1,711	7.5	....	25.3
Sunflower	33,230	31,510	31,020	7.1	1.6	-18.7
Tallahatchie	15,810	15,820	15,501	2.0	2.1	-20.1
Tate	10,870	10,150	10,442	4.1	-2.8	0.7
Tippah	2,660	2,920	2,756	-3.3	6.1	-18.8
Tishomingo	770	730	679	13.4	6.8	-15.8
Tunica	13,590	12,840	13,321	2.0	-3.6	-24.8
Union	2,980	2,940	3,312	-10.1	-11.2	-8.9
Walthall	5,760	6,020	6,100	-5.5	-1.4	-14.9
Warren	20,590	19,630	19,759	4.2	-0.6	-1.7
Washington	41,360	44,830	43,399	-4.7	3.2	-7.8
Wayne	5,680	5,530	5,809	-2.2	-4.8	-6.6
Webster	3,010	3,200	2,642	13.9	21.1	-1.9
Wilkinson	9,090	9,500	9,428	-3.3	0.8	-3.4
Winston	7,900	8,170	8,393	-5.8	-2.7	-9.7
Yalobusha	5,440	5,510	5,540	-1.8	-0.6	-16.8
Yazoo	20,700	18,150	18,791	10.2	-3.4	-14.9

¹Midyear.

Percents not given when less than one half of one percent.

Estimates are rounded.

Prepared by the Vital Rates Method. For an evaluation of the procedure see MAES Bulletin 659, February 1963, referred to in the text of this article.