



A BRIEF STUDY OF THE CHURCHES AND PEOPLE  
OF THE MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST CONVENTION

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## INTRODUCTION

This brief paper has been prepared at the request of the Division of Associational Services of the Home Mission Board and the Mississippi Baptist Convention for use in an Associational Awareness Conference for leadership persons in the MBA. This study was first distributed at Garaywa Baptist Assembly in October, 1972. It is to be used in attempting to understand Baptist work in the MBA at the present time and as a tool in developing mission strategy for the various associations of the state. The report is an attempt to assemble several data that are important in the analysis of the communities, growth of the counties and state, and to give some brief interpretation of these data. The initial part of the paper is an analytical text which accompanies the tables of data included there and in the appendix. The first section of the report deals with the community data, while the second section deals with the church data. Some of the tables have the data arranged by study areas, but a companion table for each of these appears in the appendix, on which the data is arranged by counties. The conclusions have been developed by the authors as a result of their observations of the data and are an attempt to share with the reader the authors' observations.

This report will be stimulative in nature rather than exhaustive, since there is neither a demand nor space for full treatment of all the available data. This department has previously made studies of several areas and associations in the state.

Appreciation must be expressed to the Bureau of the Census and to several local agencies for their provision of data included in this report. Appreciation must be expressed to the Mississippi Research and Development

Center in Jackson for the provision of several studies which they have made and published in the past and for the preparation of a special report at the request of the Cooperative Missions Department and the Department of Survey and Special Studies. Appreciation must also be expressed to the Division of Research of the College of Business and Industry at the Mississippi State University for the provision of the Mississippi Statistical Abstract.

Foy Rogers and Leon Emery of the Missions' staff of the Mississippi Baptist Convention gave their counsel and assistance in gathering the data necessary for this report and collated most of the church data. Appreciation must also be expressed to Mr. Roy Owen and Mr. Larry Bryson of the Division of Associational Services for their counsel and assistance in the preparation of the report.

A very special "thank you" goes to Miss Cathy Hulsey and Mrs. Rachel Gill, the department secretaries, whose diligence and efforts in preparing statistical tables and the typing of this report have made the preparation of this document possible.

Don F. Mabry, Secretary  
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## POPULATION TRENDS

### Small Numerical Growth

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Mississippi increased by 1.8 percent, for a total increase of 38,771 persons. All of this growth occurred in the metropolitan areas of Jackson and Biloxi-Gulfport where the increase in the population was 52,632 or 15.4 percent, while the remainder of the state had a net loss of 13,861 persons for a (-.8) percent decrease. This growth rate was much less than the growth rate of the United States (13.3 percent), reflecting the large out-migration of Negroes from the state. While the White population had a growth of 10.7 percent, the Negro population had a loss of 10.5 percent.

Between 1960 and 1970, 33 of Mississippi's 82 counties increased in population size, but only eight of these counties had growth rates of 13.3 percent (the national average) or more. Four of these counties (Pearl River, Hancock, Stone, and Jackson) were in the Southeastern corner of Mississippi, bordered by the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico and the Mobile Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in Alabama. Jackson County, on the border with Mobile, had a 58 percent growth rate, the highest in the state. The second highest growth rate occurred in DeSoto County (50.2 percent). Hinds and Rankin counties had growth rates of 15 percent and 28 percent, respectively. Lee County in the northeastern part of the state, had a 13.7 percent increase.

The effect of the changes on population distribution by metropolitan-non-metropolitan residents was very small. The portion of the total population living in the state's two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's),

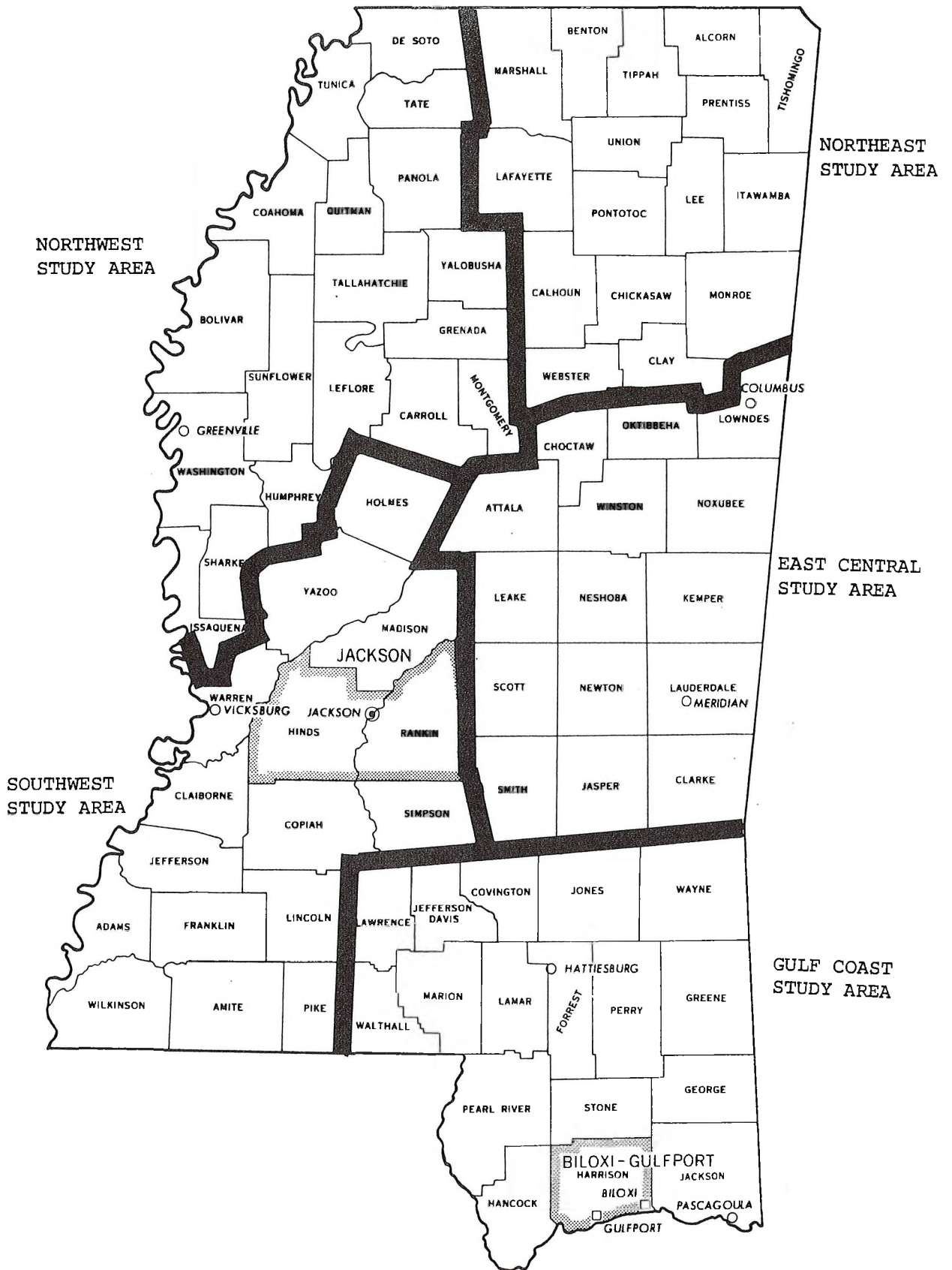


FIGURE 1 -- LOCATION OF COUNTIES AND STUDY AREAS IN MBA, 1972

Jackson and Biloxi-Gulfport, increased by only 2 percent during the decade, for 15.6 to 17.7 percent. Less than one of five persons in the state live in metropolitan areas, compared with two out of three in the nation.

On Table 1 are reflected the data on the study areas or regions of the state. The East Central and Southwest Study Areas had population losses, while the Northeast and Northwest had only slight gains during the past decade. The only study area with a sizable increase was the Gulf Coast, with a 13.5 percent increase.

#### Population Projections

On Table 1 are the data relating to the 1980 population projections made by the Mississippi Research and Development Center. It can be noted here that the Northwest Study Area will slow down significantly in its growth rate, while the Northeast Study Area will show a slight gain. The Gulf Coast area will also slow down in its growth rate, while the East Central and Southwest Study Areas will reverse the trends of the past ten years. It is projected that the state will grow at a rate three times greater in the 70's than it did in the 60's. In the appendix is the table reflecting this same data by counties.

#### Population Increases by Natural Increase

On Table 2 are the data relating to the migration of the population and the natural increase (number of births over deaths). It can be noted on the table that there was a loss by migration of 12.3 percent of the total population, and a 30 percent loss in the Negro population by migration. The increase in the population was by natural increase, 306,000 persons. The

TABLE 1

NUMERICAL POPULATION 1970 AND CHANGES TO 1980 IN MISSISSIPPI  
BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	POPULATION			NET CHANGE 1970-1980	
	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970	1980	Number	Percent
Northeast	327,632	4.4	347,514	19,882	6.1
Northwest	448,292	2.7	450,404	2,112	0.5
East Central	339,319	(-9.2)	358,329	19,010	5.6
Southwest	576,251	(-1.9)	624,052	47,801	8.3
Gulf Coast	525,418	13.5	577,947	52,529	10.0
STATE	2,216,912	1.8	2,358,246	141,334	6.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census and Mississippi Research and Development Center.  
Mississippi State Development Program. Jackson: 1970.

TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY  AREAS	NATURAL  INCREASE		NET MIGRATION			
	Total	Negro	Total		Negro	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northeast	34,992	16,514	(-21,260)	(-6.8)	(-24,639)	NA
Northwest	82,526	65,275	(-128,001)	(-25.9)	(-122,905)	NA
East Central	40,507	25,589	(-47,224)	(-13.7)	(-44,084)	NA
Southwest	76,524	48,636	(-62,461)	(-11.1)	(-81,021)	NA
Gulf Coast	71,719	21,986	(-9,369)	(-2.0)	(-19,287)	NA
STATE	306,268	178,000	(-268,315)	(-12.3)	(-291,936)	(-30.1)

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970. Final Report, PHC(2)-26, Mississippi.

largest out-migrations occurred in the Northwest and Southwest Study Areas, while the lowest losses were in the Gulf Coast Study Area. The state as a whole lost 268,000 people, but the table reflects that there was a net loss of 292,000 Negroes. There were 12 counties in which the out-migration of Negroes and other races amounted to more than 40 percent of their 1960 population. These counties were largely on the central and western boundary of the state, bordering on the Mississippi River. In the appendix is a table reflecting the components of population change by counties.

In only seven of the 82 counties did Negroes register a gain in population. Five of these are the adjoining counties of Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson, located in the rapidly growing southeastern part of the state. Negroes also increased in Hinds and Prentiss Counties in the northwestern part of the state.

#### Characteristics of the Population

On Table 3 are data which have great significance for the churches of the Mississippi Baptist Convention. On this table are reflected the population and population changes by counties for 1970 and 1960, but the two main data included here are the Negro and other races and the age characteristics of the population.

Twenty-five of the 82 counties have greater than half of their population Negro and other races. Of course, the other races account for only a small percentage of the population and the main ethnic characteristic of the population is Negro. Three of the counties have upwards of 70 percent and two have less than 10 percent of their population Negro and other races.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY  
COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI, 1970<sup>a</sup>

COUNTIES	POPULATION					
	1970	Percent				
		Change 1960-1970	Negro and Other Races	Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	65 Years and Over
STATE	2,216,912	1.8	37.2	38.1	51.9	10.0
Adams	37,293	(-1.2)	48.1	39.8	51.2	9.1
Alcorn	27,179	7.5	11.9	32.6	55.6	11.8
Amite	13,763	(-11.6)	50.5	40.2	47.4	12.5
Attala	19,570	(-8.3)	40.6	36.3	49.7	14.0
Benton	7,505	(-2.8)	42.0	40.7	47.8	11.5
Bolivar	49,409	(-9.3)	62.1	43.4	46.5	10.1
Calhoun	14,623	(-8.3)	26.1	34.8	52.3	12.9
Carroll	9,397	(-15.9)	50.9	39.1	48.9	11.9
Chickasaw	16,805	(-0.5)	35.6	37.7	50.1	12.2
Choctaw	8,440	0.2	28.1	36.0	49.7	14.3
Claiborne	10,086	(-7.0)	74.9	37.6	51.7	10.7
Clarke	15,049	(-8.8)	36.0	35.7	51.1	13.2
Clay	18,840	(-0.5)	49.5	38.7	51.0	10.3
Coahoma	40,447	(-12.5)	64.8	43.8	45.2	11.0
Copiah	24,749	(-8.5)	50.3	37.9	49.2	12.9
Covington	14,002	2.7	32.7	39.0	49.9	11.1
De Soto	35,885	50.2	35.3	43.5	49.7	6.8
Forrest	57,849	9.7	24.8	33.1	57.5	9.3
Franklin	8,011	(-13.7)	38.9	35.5	50.2	14.3
George	12,459	12.3	11.7	39.5	51.9	8.5
Greene	8,545	2.1	22.0	38.7	50.3	11.0
Grenada	19,854	7.8	43.8	38.1	50.8	11.1
Hancock	17,387	23.8	14.3	37.7	52.2	10.1
Harrison	134,582	12.6	17.5	35.8	57.4	6.8
Hinds	214,973	14.9	39.3	37.2	55.0	7.8
Holmes	23,120	(-14.7)	68.2	41.3	45.4	13.2
Humphreys	14,601	(-23.5)	65.1	44.7	44.8	10.5
Issaquena	2,737	(-23.5)	62.3	44.4	44.6	11.0
Itawamba	16,847	11.7	5.7	32.7	55.5	11.8
Jackson	87,975	58.5	16.4	41.5	53.6	4.9
Jasper	15,994	(-5.4)	46.5	38.4	49.8	11.9
Jefferson	9,295	(-8.4)	75.3	42.8	44.3	13.0
Jefferson Davis	12,936	(-4.5)	50.3	39.2	50.3	10.5
Jones	56,357	(-5.3)	24.8	34.9	54.5	10.7
Kemper	10,233	(-16.6)	56.1	37.9	48.3	13.8
Lafayette	24,181	13.2	28.4	30.4	60.8	8.8
Lamar	15,209	11.2	13.3	38.2	51.9	9.9
Lauderdale	67,087		31.2	33.4	55.3	11.3
Lawrence	11,137	9.0	32.2	38.8	50.1	11.0
Leake	17,085	(-8.4)	38.8	35.3	51.3	13.3

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics. Final Report, PC(1)-B26, Mississippi.

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY  
COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION					
	1970	Change 1960-1970	Negro and Other Races	Percent		
				Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	65 Years and Over
Lee	46,148	13.7	20.8	35.4	54.9	9.7
Leflore	42,111	(-10.7)	58.3	41.1	48.4	10.5
Lincoln	26,198	(-2.1)	30.8	36.3	52.3	11.4
Lowndes	49,700	6.6	32.9	37.0	54.8	8.1
Madison	29,737	(-9.6)	62.5	42.5	47.5	10.0
Marion	22,871	(-1.8)	31.2	38.2	51.0	10.8
Marshall	24,027	(-1.9)	62.1	43.6	47.0	9.4
Monroe	34,043	0.3	30.5	37.0	51.8	11.1
Montgomery	12,918	(-3.0)	44.9	38.0	48.9	13.0
Neshoba	20,802	(-0.6)	27.5	35.7	51.8	12.5
Newton	18,983	(-2.7)	29.7	33.0	53.3	13.7
Noxubee	14,288	(-15.1)	66.1	43.6	45.1	11.3
Oktibbeha	28,752	9.8	35.4	33.7	58.9	7.4
Panola	26,829	(-6.8)	51.3	41.3	47.2	11.6
Pearl River	27,802	24.1	18.4	38.2	53.3	8.5
Perry	9,065	3.7	26.4	39.1	50.8	10.2
Pike	31,756	(-9.4)	43.6	36.7	50.8	12.5
Pontotoc	17,363	0.8	17.9	33.5	52.7	13.7
Prentiss	20,133	12.2	11.7	33.4	54.7	11.9
Quitman	15,888	(-24.4)	57.9	44.8	44.3	10.9
Rankin	43,933	28.0	28.2	35.9	55.6	8.5
Scott	21,369	0.9	33.3	38.4	50.7	10.9
Sharkey	8,937	(-16.8)	65.0	46.1	44.1	9.7
Simpson	19,947	(-2.5)	31.4	37.2	51.3	11.6
Smith	13,561	(-5.2)	21.8	35.7	53.0	11.3
Stone	8,101	15.5	23.2	35.2	54.9	9.9
Sunflower	37,047	(-19.0)	63.2	42.9	47.2	10.0
Tallahatchie	19,338	(-19.7)	60.4	44.1	43.8	12.1
Tate	18,544	2.2	47.3	41.2	48.9	9.9
Tippah	15,852	5.0	16.4	33.9	53.3	12.7
Tishomingo	14,940	7.6	4.5	31.8	55.1	13.2
Tunica	11,854	(-29.5)	72.8	46.7	41.5	11.8
Union	19,096	1.0	15.5	33.0	53.9	13.1
Walthall	12,500	(-7.5)	40.8	37.9	50.8	11.3
Warren	44,981	6.6	41.1	38.4	51.0	10.6
Washington	70,581	(-10.2)	54.9	43.1	47.9	9.0
Wayne	16,650	2.4	32.9	39.7	50.1	10.3
Webster	10,047	(-5.0)	22.5	33.7	51.7	14.5
Wilkinson	11,099	(-16.1)	67.7	41.4	47.1	11.5
Winston	18,406	(-4.4)	39.9	36.8	51.2	11.9
Yalobusha	11,915	(-4.7)	40.7	36.5	48.8	14.7
Yazoo	27,304	(-13.7)	53.5	41.1	47.3	11.6

The age structure of the population is very significant for many of the counties. Three segments of the age structure are reflected on the table, those under 18 years of age, those 18-64 years, and those 65 years and over. In the state, 38 percent of the population is under 18 years, while 51.9 percent is 18-64, and 10 percent is 65 years and over. There are many variations from the state data throughout the counties. Several of the counties have greater than 13 percent of their population 65 years of age and older, which will indicate aging in the population, which likely indicates more population losses in the future. Some counties have more than 40 percent of their population under 18. Those counties where there is a fairly large youth population could possibly have population increases in the future if they can generate jobs and an environment that will hold on to these young people. It is very difficult to project population changes for the future, due to the drastic migration pattern of the 1960's in the state. However, the foregoing facts should indicate those counties that will likely maintain themselves and those that will likely continue to lose population.

#### Summary of Social Characteristics

On Table 4 are the data which summarize the social characteristics of the state and counties. In the first two columns is the percentage of the population that is rural, both farm and non-farm. It is fairly clear that a large portion of the population is still in the rural areas (55.6 percent). However, only 11.8 percent of the population are engaged in farming. The data for each one of the counties are listed on the table for the examination of the various associations.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STATE AND COUNTIES	PERCENT				MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED PERSONS 25 YRS. OF AGE OR MORE
	Rural		Native to Mississippi	Children in Private Schools	
	Non-Farm	Farm			
STATE	43.7	11.8	81.2	6.1	10.7
Adams	45.5	1.7	81.6	16.7	11.0
Alcorn	40.8	16.8	75.3	.2	9.8
Amite	76.9	23.1	86.7	25.8	9.1
Attala	47.0	15.9	91.4	.2	9.8
Benton	77.3	22.7	85.4	5.5	8.7
Bolivar	47.8	10.2	87.8	7.0	8.7
Calhoun	71.0	29.0	91.2	4.2	9.7
Carroll	73.0	27.0	95.3	7.0	8.9
Chickasaw	50.3	15.7	89.5	2.5	9.7
Choctaw	76.6	23.4	92.2	.4	10.0
Claiborne	57.0	17.5	89.3	2.0	8.8
Clarke	70.5	10.9	83.4	2.5	9.6
Clay	40.4	14.0	87.1	6.5	10.5
Coahoma	33.2	13.3	87.3	10.1	8.7
Copiah	51.9	13.2	91.0	.9	10.1
Covington	76.7	23.3	91.5	1.4	10.0
DeSoto	62.0	13.1	61.4	2.7	10.9
Forrest	19.8	2.5	77.1	7.5	12.1
Franklin	87.2	12.8	92.9	11.9	10.0
George	89.8	10.2	83.4	NA	10.5
Greene	83.6	16.4	83.9	NA	10.1
Grenada	42.1	7.8	87.8	10.5	10.2
Hancock	39.0	3.0	63.8	17.6	11.5
Harrison	14.3	2.6	52.3	8.0	12.1
Hinds	14.0	2.1	80.2	9.9	12.3
Holmes	59.0	17.3	91.0	7.2	8.6
Humphreys	52.2	26.2	89.8	7.5	8.3
Issaquena	70.3	29.7	81.5	19.4	8.3
Itawamba	67.2	15.6	81.8	.2	9.0
Jackson	26.8	1.6	62.8	6.4	12.2
Jasper	82.9	17.1	91.2	1.5	10.4
Jefferson	74.9	25.1	92.6	2.3	8.3
Jefferson Davis	75.1	24.9	91.4	.6	10.4
Jones	41.1	7.8	84.5	1.4	10.9
Kemper	65.5	34.5	91.6	7.7	8.8
Lafayette	34.5	8.4	76.0	.9	12.0
Lamar	89.4	8.4	84.0	1.0	10.7
Lauderdale	27.9	4.9	75.2	3.8	11.7
Lawrence	81.9	18.1	84.9	3.2	10.4
Leake	55.2	27.0	93.2	4.3	10.1

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report. PC(1)C-26, Mississippi.

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

## SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI BY COUNTIES, 1970

STATE AND COUNTIES	PERCENT				MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED PERSONS 25 YRS. OF AGE OR MORE
	Rural		Native to Mississippi	Children in Private Schools	
	Non-Farm	Farm			
Lee	47.5	8.1	83.0	.5	11.3
Leflore	36.0	10.8	89.1	5.1	9.6
Lincoln	46.0	13.2	88.1	5.5	10.9
Lowndes	32.4	7.3	63.7	3.4	11.6
Madison	47.6	17.1	89.0	19.0	9.5
Marion	54.2	13.1	87.4	6.6	10.2
Marshall	57.1	19.1	85.2	13.7	8.7
Monroe	48.6	11.9	83.8	.5	10.0
Montgomery	42.6	15.6	92.3	6.7	9.9
Neshoba	48.6	20.7	91.0	1.9	10.3
Newton	64.2	17.1	89.4	.6	10.8
Noxubee	53.6	26.6	87.0	22.8	8.8
Oktibbeha	36.2	8.2	79.3	.1	12.0
Panola	66.5	19.3	87.9	2.1	9.2
Pearl River	55.8	6.8	71.9	.4	11.5
Perry	84.1	15.9	88.1	1.0	10.4
Pike	56.3	6.6	86.6	1.4	10.6
Pontotoc	60.1	20.1	91.3	NA	9.7
Prentiss	54.4	16.3	87.2	.1	9.7
Quitman	59.1	24.5	92.0	6.3	8.0
Rankin	62.5	9.8	82.1	9.3	10.9
Scott	49.6	19.1	90.9	0.2	9.8
Sharkey	59.9	40.1	89.6	10.2	8.7
Simpson	69.7	15.3	92.5	.8	9.9
Smith	61.0	39.0	92.9	NA	10.1
Stone	55.4	7.1	84.1	2.4	11.1
Sunflower	51.4	17.3	89.7	15.4	8.6
Tallahatchie	40.8	45.5	92.5	.5	8.2
Tate	59.2	17.9	87.3	.7	9.4
Tippah	57.3	20.8	89.2	.6	10.1
Tishomingo	82.6	17.4	79.6	NA	9.4
Tunica	48.4	51.6	83.9	9.2	7.1
Union	48.1	18.2	86.0	.7	10.1
Walthall	72.5	27.5	89.9	.9	9.9
Warren	39.2	3.7	79.6	5.4	11.5
Washington	23.3	7.4	83.4	7.1	9.8
Wayne	51.0	22.7	84.7	.1	9.8
Webster	80.9	19.1	91.5	NA	10.2
Wilkinson	86.6	13.4	89.1	19.1	8.3
Winston	43.3	20.3	92.1	1.7	10.0
Yalobusha	53.5	17.5	88.1	.2	9.3
Yazoo	43.9	16.5	89.5	17.9	9.2

Column 3 of Table 4 indicates the percentage of the population that is native to Mississippi. These people may or may not be native to the county in which they reside. In 23 of the 82 counties, 90 percent or better of the population is native to the state. This would indicate that a significant portion of the population had done little or no moving and the bulk of their background, present information and life-styles are related to Mississippi. This means that in the churches, likely most of the decision-makers have very little knowledge of Baptist life outside of the state and make most of their decisions based on their experience in their own local congregation rather than their involvement in the association, the state convention, or the Southern Baptist Convention.

The fourth bit of data listed on Table 4 indicates the percentage of children enrolled in private schools. With the great interest that the integration of schools has caused in the state, it is quite significant to note that only 14 of the counties have greater than 10 percent of their children enrolled in private schools, while 42 of the counties have less than five percent of their children enrolled in private schools. This would tend to indicate that even with a great interest in the establishment of private schools, only a few of the counties had really seen a significant change in the percentage in 1970.

The educational achievement of the state is somewhat less than that of the nation as a whole. The data for the nation is not yet available, but likely, the educational achievement of persons 25 years of age and older in the nation will be between 11.5 and 12 years. In the state of Mississippi as a whole, the educational achievement is 10.7 years, and in 40 of the counties, the educational achievement is less than 10 years. This factor

should be evident in the programming and planning of the activities which transpire in the associations of the state. It is possible that in some areas, the programs are "shooting over the heads" of the constituencies of the association. This may well be true in many of the local churches also, although most churches would likely have a pastor who can anticipate the needs and abilities of the constituency which he serves.

One of the indicators of the social characteristics of the population are the number and percentage of persons in the foreign stock and racial groups in the state. Foreign stock persons are those who were born in a foreign country or their parents were. The foreign stock persons have been grouped into areas of the world, and on Table 5, it can be seen that for the most part, there is only a small percentage of the population in the state that is foreign stock. The total foreign stock persons represented 31,000 persons in 1970. Of course, the Negro racial group is by far the largest of the racial groups, but their percentage of the state population has dropped from 42 percent in 1960 to the present 37 percent. All of the other groups account for less than one percent of the population.

TABLE 5

FOREIGN STOCK<sup>b</sup> AND RACIAL GROUPS IN MISSISSIPPI BY COUNTRY AND RACE, 1970<sup>a</sup>

FOREIGN STOCK <sup>b</sup> AND RACIAL GROUPS	1970		1960		FOREIGN STOCK <sup>b</sup> AND RACIAL GROUPS	1970		1960	
	Number	Percent <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>c</sup>		Number	Percent <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>c</sup>
Northern Europe					Asia	3,666	11.8	3,376	11.8
Norway	347	1.1	391	1.4	Western Asia	1,249	4.0	1,636	5.7
Sweden	445	1.4	698	2.4	China	1,078	3.5	1,055	3.7
Denmark	294	.9	440	1.5	Japan	394	1.3	261	.9
Netherlands	237	.8	209	.7	Other Asia	945	3.0	424	1.5
Lithuania	152	.5	178	.6	Latin America				
Middle Europe					Mexico	783	2.5	674	2.3
Switzerland	160	.5	181	.6	Cuba	241	.8	92	.3
France	733	2.4	955	3.3	Other America	1,427	4.6	1,082	3.8
Germany	4,960	16.0	4,005	13.9	All Other	545	1.8	372	1.3
Austria	576	1.9	511	1.8	Not Reported	1,336	4.3	240	.8
Eastern Europe					TOTAL FOREIGN STOCK <sup>b</sup>	30,987	1.4 <sup>d</sup>	28,715	1.3 <sup>d</sup>
Poland	730	2.4	915	3.2	Race				
Czechoslovakia	377	1.2	337	1.2	Indian	4,113	.2	3,119	.1
USSR	534	1.7	929	3.2	Japanese	461		178	
Southern Europe					Chinese	1,441	.1	1,244	.1
Hungary	266	.9	217	.8	Filipino	475		59	
Yugoslavia	574	1.9	556	1.9	All Other	1,369	.1	252	
Greece	471	1.5	581	2.0	Negro	815,770	36.8	915,743	42.0
Italy	3,957	12.8	4,143	14.4	Spanish Language	8,182	.4	NA	NA
Other Europe	954	3.1	890	3.1					

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics. Final Report. PC(1)C-26, Mississippi.

<sup>b</sup>Foreign Stock is persons born in another country or one or both of their parents were.

<sup>c</sup>Percent in Foreign Stock is of the total Foreign Stock population and in the racial groups is of the total population.

<sup>d</sup>Percent is of the total population.

NA - Not Available.

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### Adult Crime

On Plate 1 are the number of crimes by type in Mississippi from 1961 to 1969. The growth in total crimes was 7,268, which was a gain of 71.2 percent or 281 crimes per 100,000 population. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter decreased slightly from 229 to 192 in 1969. The largest increase in crime was in larceny of \$50 and over, 138 percent.

On Plate 2 are the number of crimes by type for several cities in Mississippi in 1969. Jackson with the largest population naturally has the largest number of offenses. However, it is interesting to note that Jackson is third in aggravated assaults; Columbus, Greenville, Laurel, Natchez, Pascagoula, and Vicksburg had no record of manslaughter, and Gulfport and Pascagoula had no record of forcible rape.

Plate 3 compares the crime rate in Mississippi to that of the United States and selected states. The crime rate for Mississippi is lower in every category except for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. The crime rate of larceny is 208.5 per 10,000 population (about 1/4 the national rate), and the crime rate of auto theft is 73 (about 1/6 the national rate).

### Juvenile Crime

Table 6 reflects the number of cases before the youth courts of the state by age. The largest number of offenses committed among youth is between the ages of 15 and 17 (57.3 percent). There are a large number of offenses committed by the ages of 13 and 14, since 26 percent of all delinquent cases

Plate 1<sup>a</sup>

TABLE 10.13—NUMBER OF CRIMES AND CRIME RATE BY TYPE OF CRIME IN MISSISSIPPI, 1961-1969

(Rate=crimes per 100,000 Population)

Time	Total Crime	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto Theft
1961	10,208.0	229.0	129.0	345.0	1,425.0	4,703.0	2,066.0	1,311.0
Rate	460.9	10.3	5.8	15.6	64.3	212.3	93.3	59.2
1962	10,035.0	164.0	96.0	179.0	1,488.0	5,115.0	1,759.0	1,234.0
Rate	446.4	7.3	4.3	8.0	66.2	227.5	78.2	54.9
1963	9,005.0	164.0	98.0	191.0	1,203.0	4,259.0	1,964.0	1,126.0
Rate	393.2	7.2	4.3	8.3	52.5	186.0	85.8	49.2
1964	14,392.0	233.0	217.0	476.0	2,896.0	6,157.0	3,143.0	1,270.0
Rate	622.0	10.1	9.4	20.6	125.2	266.1	135.8	54.9
1965	16,034.0	207.0	160.0	334.0	3,248.0	6,626.0	3,664.0	1,795.0
Rate	690.8	8.9	6.9	14.4	139.9	285.5	157.9	77.3
1966	13,662.0	225.0	185.0	310.0	2,784.0	5,548.0	3,222.0	1,388.0
Rate	587.1	9.7	8.0	13.3	119.6	238.4	138.5	59.6
1967	13,499.0	204.0	130.0	248.0	2,090.0	6,053.0	3,443.0	1,331.0
Rate	574.9	8.7	5.5	10.6	89.0	257.8	146.6	56.7
1968	16,664.0	232.0	179.0	310.0	2,676.0	7,348.0	4,232.0	1,687.0
Rate	711.5	9.9	7.6	13.2	114.3	313.7	180.7	72.0
1969	17,476.0	192.0	215.0	345.0	2,602.0	7,479.0	4,921.0	1,722.0
Rate	740.5	8.1	9.1	14.6	110.3	316.9	208.5	73.0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States; U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1969, Washington, D. C.

<sup>a</sup>This table taken from Mississippi Statistical Abstract.

Plate 2<sup>a</sup>

TABLE 10.14—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, BY TYPE, FOR SELECTED CITIES IN MISSISSIPPI, 1969

City	Total	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary-Breaking or Entering	Larceny-Theft		Auto Theft
								\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Columbus	368	2	—	2	2	42	208	81	308	31
Greenville	634	7	—	6	10	16	339	228	560	28
Greenwood	629	6	2	14	21	147	231	141	153	69
Gulfport	716	3	7	—	10	5	327	276	501	95
Hattiesburg	547	3	1	3	9	32	214	232	293	54
Jackson	2,642	20	11	14	58	97	1,149	926	2,214	378
Laurel	570	4	—	2	12	113	221	189	265	29
Meridian	403	3	5	8	7	40	205	76	637	64
Natchez	324	3	—	4	3	21	146	81	97	66
Pascagoula	564	1	—	—	11	54	210	234	138	54
Vicksburg	450	3	—	2	10	11	222	156	130	46

Source: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States; U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1969, Washington, D. C.

<sup>a</sup>This table taken from Mississippi Statistical Abstract.

Plate 3<sup>a</sup>

TABLE 10.12—NUMBER OF CRIMES AND CRIME RATES BY TYPE OF CRIME FOR THE UNITED STATES, MISSISSIPPI, AND OTHER SELECTED STATES, 1969

(Rate = crimes per 10,000 Population)

Area	Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter		Forcible Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Larceny \$50 and over		Auto Theft	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States <sup>1</sup>	14,587	7.2	36,470	18.1	297,584	147.4	306,420	151.8	1,949,843	965.6	1,512,913	749.3	871,930	431.8
Mississippi	912	8.1	215	9.1	345	14.6	2,602	110.3	7,479	316.9	4,921	208.5	1,722	73.0
Alabama	485	13.7	494	14.0	1,448	41.0	6,415	181.7	23,158	655.8	17,602	498.5	6,045	171.2
Arkansas	197	9.9	347	17.4	885	44.4	2,961	148.4	11,717	587.3	10,168	509.7	2,020	101.3
Louisiana	356	9.5	829	22.1	3,843	102.6	8,464	226.0	26,013	694.6	21,899	584.8	12,140	324.2
Tennessee	382	9.6	505	12.7	2,996	75.2	5,352	134.3	28,492	715.0	17,421	437.2	11,223	281.6

<sup>1</sup>Offense totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreporting areas.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States; U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1969, Washington, D. C.

<sup>a</sup>Taken from the Mississippi Statistical Abstract.

TABLE 6

CASES REPORTED TO MISSISSIPPI YOUTH COURTS, BY AGE  
OF CHILD, AND BY TYPE OF CASE, 1968<sup>a</sup>

Age	Total	Neglect	Delinquent
Total	6,560	1,922	4,638
Less than 1 Year	117	117	-
1 Year	118	118	-
2 Years	112	112	-
3 Years	121	121	-
4 Years	110	110	-
5 Years	103	103	-
6 Years	110	110	-
7 Years	122	122	-
8 Years	138	138	-
9 Years	161	161	-
10 Years	223	106	117
11 Years	281	89	192
12 Years	431	101	330
13 Years	523	83	440
14 Years	842	83	759
15 Years	955	79	876
16 Years	994	43	951
17 Years	875	44	831
18 Years	54	7	47
19 Years	26	4	22
Not Specified	144	71	73

<sup>a</sup>Source: Mississippi Youth Court Statistics, 1968; State Department of Public Welfare, 1968, Jackson, Mississippi.

are in this age group. Almost 2,000 of the cases are because of neglect by parents, and this is one of the best places for churches to respond to the needs of "troubled youth."

#### Divorce Rate

In 1968, there were 25,355 marriages and 7,020 divorces in the one year. On Table 7 are the indicators of marital "problems" in the study areas. The three data on the table indicate those who are separated, widowed, or divorced. The percentages are computed from all persons with a marital status over 14 years of age, except the singles. This would include all persons who were married and living together in 1970.

The largest category of those with "problems" are the widowed, who account for 12.3 percent in the state. The divorced and separated are almost equal, but there are fluctuations in the study areas.

TABLE 7

INDICATORS OF PERSONS WITH MARITAL "PROBLEMS" IN MBA, BY STUDY AREAS, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	SEPARATED		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		MARRIEDS	TOTAL
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Northeast	4,267	2.3	21,988	11.7	5,335	2.8	156,743	188,333
Northwest	11,915	5.4	31,626	14.4	6,134	2.8	170,475	220,150
East Central	5,340	2.9	23,553	12.6	5,621	3.0	152,976	187,490
Southwest	11,819	3.8	39,376	12.7	11,232	3.6	247,003	309,430
Gulf Coast	6,156	2.2	28,849	10.3	14,308	5.1	230,789	280,102
State	39,497	3.3	145,392	12.3	42,630	3.6	957,986	1,185,505

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

## ECONOMIC TRENDS

### Family Income

Since 1971, the national economy has been growing and Mississippi has shared fully in the growth. On Table 8 are the family income and the poverty status for the state. The median family income is the exact middle, half would be more and half would be less, while the average is just that. The median ranges from a high of \$8,548 in Jackson County to a low of \$3,089 in Holmes. Also listed on this table are the percent of families in poverty. In the state 33 percent or 1/3 of all families are below the poverty level and more than 40 percent of all families are near or below the poverty level. There are several counties where more than 1/2 of the families are at or below the poverty level and this has some important implications for the churches and associations of the MBA.

In the first half of 1971, personal income grew at a slow but respectable rate of 5.5 percent per year. However, in the second half of 1971, that growth rate doubled to 11 percent per year and improved even more in the first quarter of 1972. These facts indicate Mississippi is caught up in the national economic rebound.

Table 9 indicates the per capita income trends and forecasts from 1962-2000. Notice the difference in both current (with inflation added) and constant (held constant at 1970 dollars) between the state figures and the national figures. From 1962 through 1980, Mississippi lags behind the nation, but beginning in 1990 and 2000, the state closes the gap. In 1970, the area with the highest per capita income was in central Mississippi, with a figure of \$3,110 and the lowest area was in North Delta, with a figure of \$1,970.

TABLE 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN MISSISSIPPI  
IN 1969 BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

COUNTY	FAMILY INCOME		PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES		
			Income Less Than Poverty Level	Income Less Than 75% of Poverty Level	Income Less Than 125% of Poverty Level
	Median	Average			
STATE	5,258	6,412	33.4	24.6	41.1
Adams	6,915	8,220	28.6	21.4	33.7
Alcorn	6,601	7,291	22.3	14.9	28.4
Amite	4,224	5,480	42.1	32.5	51.1
Attala	4,869	5,936	37.2	28.5	44.1
Benton	4,500	5,801	38.2	26.7	45.9
Bolivar	4,465	6,428	44.3	35.7	51.6
Calhoun	4,817	6,070	32.5	23.7	42.5
Carroll	4,183	5,770	42.6	31.5	51.5
Chickasaw	5,575	6,656	32.0	22.3	39.0
Choctaw	4,861	5,249	35.1	26.5	42.0
Claiborne	4,583	5,954	42.0	31.1	50.2
Clarke	5,786	6,617	32.7	23.4	39.4
Clay	6,228	7,314	25.9	20.1	33.6
Coahoma	4,304	6,360	42.8	34.6	50.4
Copiah	5,110	6,305	35.4	26.6	43.5
Covington	5,591	6,324	31.6	23.8	39.6
De Soto	7,704	8,024	23.3	17.6	29.3
Forrest	6,756	7,969	21.9	15.4	29.7
Franklin	4,800	5,839	37.8	26.1	46.3
George	6,619	7,332	21.6	14.0	30.5
Greene	4,568	5,205	38.8	26.3	49.4
Grenada	6,506	7,283	27.9	21.0	34.6
Hancock	6,485	7,639	20.6	12.9	29.3
Harrison	7,233	8,203	17.3	11.2	24.3
Hinds	8,272	9,837	19.1	13.8	24.7
Holmes	3,089	4,673	53.0	42.9	60.4
Humphreys	3,331	5,182	53.8	43.4	61.0
Issaquena	4,409	7,304	42.0	33.9	53.1
Itawamba	5,852	6,460	25.3	16.3	33.4
Jackson	8,548	9,451	11.3	7.3	17.2
Jasper	4,681	5,516	40.5	31.6	48.3
Jefferson	3,025	4,406	58.2	47.7	68.6
Jefferson Davis	4,569	6,344	39.2	32.0	48.7
Jones	6,630	7,574	22.5	15.1	29.9
Kemper	3,416	4,414	48.4	39.6	56.4
Lafayette	5,820	7,322	28.4	20.4	36.7
Lamar	5,704	6,787	27.6	16.8	37.1
Lauderdale	6,621	7,917	22.7	15.9	29.9
Lawrence	5,049	6,525	36.6	27.3	42.0
Leake	4,300	5,453	38.3	27.8	47.5

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN MISSISSIPPI  
IN 1969 BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

COUNTY	FAMILY		PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES		
	INCOME		Income Less Than Poverty Level	Income Less Than 75% of Poverty Level	Income Less Than 125% of Poverty Level
	Median	Average			
Lee	7,083	8,306	18.7	12.8	25.8
Leflore	5,315	7,046	36.3	26.4	43.4
Lincoln	5,646	6,783	29.0	20.5	36.7
Lowndes	6,788	7,852	23.1	16.5	30.4
Madison	4,896	6,561	39.5	28.4	48.4
Marion	4,976	6,156	36.7	26.4	45.3
Marshall	4,671	5,945	43.9	34.0	51.3
Monroe	6,167	6,926	24.0	17.6	33.3
Montgomery	4,894	5,798	37.6	27.9	44.3
Neshoba	5,504	6,459	29.9	20.6	37.0
Newton	5,437	6,585	29.2	21.0	38.4
Noxubee	3,891	5,412	47.3	38.3	55.1
Oktibbeha	5,878	7,506	28.7	21.9	35.9
Panola	4,982	6,122	38.3	28.9	45.1
Pearl River	6,403	7,496	25.9	18.3	32.8
Perry	5,390	5,731	30.8	21.4	42.6
Pike	5,284	6,532	30.8	21.7	39.1
Pontotoc	4,977	5,848	32.4	22.1	39.6
Prentiss	5,899	6,589	24.7	15.9	33.5
Quitman	3,631	5,242	49.8	40.0	56.4
Rankin	7,630	8,223	15.6	10.7	22.6
Scott	4,999	5,959	32.2	22.1	41.4
Sharkey	3,770	6,065	47.2	36.7	55.2
Simpson	5,418	6,271	30.0	21.4	38.7
Smith	5,475	6,355	32.5	24.7	38.7
Stone	6,518	7,223	23.4	15.0	30.4
Sunflower	4,024	5,936	46.2	36.7	53.3
Tallahatchie	3,362	5,471	49.9	39.1	55.7
Tate	5,394	6,559	33.0	24.8	41.4
Tippah	4,907	6,028	31.9	21.5	41.9
Tishomingo	5,552	6,024	24.4	16.6	35.0
Tunica	2,885	4,998	55.6	41.1	65.2
Union	5,677	6,676	27.6	18.3	34.4
Walthall	4,807	5,970	35.5	25.0	44.3
Warren	7,374	8,573	22.2	15.1	28.9
Washington	5,760	7,564	34.1	25.4	41.3
Wayne	5,190	6,217	36.5	26.2	43.6
Webster	4,883	5,561	33.9	26.0	42.8
Wilkinson	3,882	5,375	47.9	32.0	58.1
Winston	5,279	6,602	32.8	23.6	38.8
Yalobusha	4,670	5,871	37.2	25.7	44.5
Yazoo	4,648	6,380	42.4	33.9	48.6

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census.

TABLE 9

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962-2000 IN CURRENT  
AND CONSTANT (1970 DOLLARS)<sup>a</sup>

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
United States						
Current	\$2,368	\$3,425	\$3,910	\$6,250	\$9,990	\$15,960
Constant	3,019	3,776	3,910	4,680	5,580	6,680
Mississippi						
Current	1,374	2,195	2,561	4,700	8,600	15,960
Constant	1,752	2,420	2,561	3,530	4,860	6,680
Northeast Mississippi						
Current	1,029	1,823	2,130	4,000	7,600	14,600
Constant	1,312	2,010	2,130	3,000	4,300	6,100
North Delta						
Current	1,031	1,694	1,970	3,900	7,600	15,200
Constant	1,314	1,868	1,970	2,900	4,300	6,400
Three Rivers						
Current	1,404	2,239	2,610	4,800	8,800	16,400
Constant	1,790	2,469	2,610	3,600	5,000	6,900
South Delta						
Current	1,331	2,010	2,340	4,200	7,600	14,000
Constant	1,697	2,216	2,340	3,200	4,300	5,800
North Central Mississippi						
Current	1,201	1,997	2,330	4,300	7,700	14,300
Constant	1,531	2,202	2,330	3,200	4,400	6,000
Golden Triangle						
Current	1,195	2,061	2,400	4,400	8,100	15,200
Constant	1,524	2,272	2,400	3,300	4,600	6,300
Central Mississippi						
Current	1,696	2,666	3,110	5,500	9,800	17,400
Constant	2,162	2,940	3,110	4,100	5,500	7,300
East Central Mississippi						
Current	1,256	1,960	2,280	4,100	7,600	13,700
Constant	1,601	2,161	2,280	3,100	4,200	5,700
Southwest Mississippi						
Current	1,214	2,042	2,380	4,200	7,300	13,100
Constant	1,548	2,252	2,380	3,200	4,100	5,500
Southern Mississippi						
Current	1,555	2,369	2,760	5,100	9,400	17,400
Constant	1,982	2,612	2,760	3,800	5,300	7,300

<sup>a</sup>Source: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System, and Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Per capita income is perhaps the best way to present a state's standard of living and using this measure Mississippi ranks lowest among the 50 states. In 1971, Mississippi had an average per capita income of \$2,766, which was well below the nation's average of \$4,139. Mississippi is the only state with a per capita income below \$3,000. As was previously mentioned, by the year 2000, there is some hope for Mississippi reaching the national average, but it will be a long, hard struggle since the nation's per capita income is growing at a steady rate. It means that the state must share a greater portion of the national economic growth in proportion than it ever has before.

#### Industrial Development

Mississippi is mainly composed of small towns and therefore, has attracted the type of industries associated with small towns. It has for many years been known as an agricultural state, but many changes have taken place in its small towns. Industries such as apparel, electric motors, small appliance assembly, electronics assembly, furniture, and fabricated metal products of small or medium size have been attracted and located in these small towns and cities.

Table 10 indicates the labor force and employment for Mississippi and the United States in 1970. Notice that agriculture is fifth among the ten categories listed. Manufacturing, at 21.8 percent, is first and represents 1/5 of the state's total employment. This figure is almost the same as the national figure of 23.4 percent. Although agriculture is fifth in rank, at 12.3 percent, it is higher than the national figure of 4.2 percent where it is eighth in order. Manufacturing, government, domestics, and wholesale and retail trade, represent 63.7 percent of the state's total labor force. The

TABLE 10  
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT  
FOR  
MISSISSIPPI AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

	Persons 16 Years and Older		Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
	<u>Mississippi</u>	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>Mississippi</u>	<u>U. S.</u>
Civilian Labor Force	829,000	82,715,000	100.0	100.0
Employed	789,000	78,627,000	95.1	95.1
Manufacturing	182,000	19,393,000	21.9	23.4
Government	131,000	12,597,000	15.8	15.2
Domestics, Self- employed and unpaid family workers	109,000	4,521,000	13.2	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	106,000	14,950,000	12.8	18.1
Agriculture	102,000	12,597,000	12.3	4.2
Service and Miscellaneous	68,000	11,577,000	8.2	14.0
Contract Construction	33,000	3,347,000	3.9	4.0
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	30,000	4,498,000	3.6	5.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21,000	3,679,000	2.5	4.4
Mining	6,000	622,000	0.8	0.8
Unemployed	40,000	4,088,000	4.8	4.9

<sup>a</sup>Source: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, unpublished data.

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract for the United States, 1971, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1971.

unemployment rate is basically the same as the national figure. It is encouraging to realize that the unemployment rate within the state fell from 5.1 percent in 1970 to 4.8 percent in 1972. Although it is not indicated on the table, in 1970, 38.8 percent of the females age 16 and over are employed.

Some projections can be made for industry within the state. The small towns of Mississippi will continue to attract the same types of industry.<sup>a</sup>

#### Northeast Mississippi

The small towns of Northeast Mississippi will continue to attract the type of industry described above, but if the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is completed, towns along the waterway may expect also to attract heavy industry. The combination of TVA power rates and barge transportation will be a lure to such industry, which will include chemical plants, primary metals (e.g., aluminum), large-scale metal fabrication and paper mills. The towns along the waterway that do develop heavy industry will be less attractive for the lower-wage light industry, which will tend to move away from the Tenn-Tom area.

#### Delta

It is going to be hard for the Delta to develop a great deal of industry, except around its river ports. Greenville should be able to continue to attract metal fabricating plants and other types of industry where water transportation is desirable but where skilled labor in quantity is not a prerequisite. The remainder of the Delta will, for some time, be characterized by low-wage labor intensive industry. It is hoped that in ten or twenty years

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<sup>a</sup>The following was produced at the request of the authors by the Mississippi Research and Development Center.

the food industry can be developed in the Delta to complement the anticipated change in farming away from cotton to a diversified pattern of food production.

#### Jackson and Meridian

Both of these cities, but especially Jackson, are attractive as distribution points and hence will tend to attract regional and local plants for consumer goods. Examples are food producers (bakeries, meat packing plants, etc.) and printing establishments. In addition, these cities, like the other large cities, can expect to attract relatively complex and capital-intensive businesses that require a fair amount of industrial support. Large appliance manufacture, fine chemical and pharmaceutical plants, electrical equipment and transportation equipment are examples of these.

#### Southwest Mississippi

Southwest Mississippi is the farthest from the northeastern population center of the U. S. and industry is relatively undeveloped in this portion of the state. It will be highly dependent upon the labor-intensive industry described in the first paragraph of this memo and in addition will attract industry which can utilize its major natural resource--namely, its timber. Paper mills, lumber yards, and furniture plants are examples of this type of industry.

#### Gulf Coast

The Gulf Coast is the most attractive place in Mississippi for heavy industry. Pascagoula already has an assortment of such industries--shipyards, oil refineries, refractories and chemicals. Gulfport, with less industrial land available, will tend to attract smaller establishments than

Pascagoula but will still be most desirable for companies which utilize ocean or barge transportation and which are not highly dependent upon low-cost labor. Hancock County has potential for similar industry if sites can be developed.

## HOUSING TRENDS

During the 1960's, the total housing supply in Mississippi increased more rapidly than did the population. While the population grew by 2 percent, the number of housing units grew by 11 percent.

The metropolitan areas of the state experienced greater relative growth in housing (24 percent) as in population, than did the non-metropolitan areas (9 percent). While the metropolitan areas contained only 17 percent of the housing, 34 percent of all new houses were built there.

About 86 percent of the housing in Mississippi consisted of one-unit structures in 1970. The number of units in multi-family structures, however, increased at a faster rate than one-unit structures during the decade, 34 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

The size of housing units increased since the median number of rooms per unit rose from 4.7 to 5.0 in metropolitan areas, and from 4.5 to 4.9 in non-metropolitan areas. Units with one to three rooms declined, but those with five rooms or more had relatively large percentage increases.

Households were smaller in 1970 than in 1960. In metropolitan areas, the population per occupied unit declined from 3.6 in 1960 to 3.3 in 1970 and in non-metropolitan areas, from 3.8 to 3.4 percent. There was a large percentage increase in the number of one-person households in both areas.

The proportion of housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities decreased from 48 percent to 24 percent. In metropolitan areas, only 8 percent had incomplete plumbing facilities in 1970, as compared with 28 percent in non-metropolitan areas.

The number of persons per room is often used as a measure of crowding. In the state, the number of units with 1.01 persons or more per room comprised 15 percent of all occupied units in 1970, compared with 23 percent in 1960.

Home ownership increased from 58 percent to 66 percent during the decade, from 60 to 64 percent in metropolitan areas, and from 57 to 67 percent in non-metropolitan areas.

Property values and rents increased and the median value of owner-occupied homes in metropolitan areas increased by 33 percent. In the non-metropolitan areas, the value increased 48 percent. In metropolitan areas, median contract rent in 1970 was 35 percent higher than in 1960, rising from \$49 to \$66.

All of these facts tend to indicate that there have been significant changes in the housing patterns in the state during the past decade. In all likelihood, most of these changes represent the upgrading of people as incomes have also increased and better housing has been made available. Much of the change can be attributed to the liberalizing of loan procedures, particularly for the Negro population. It seems likely that there will continue to be changes and shifts in the housing patterns within most communities of the state during the 70's. The authors are unable to predict at this point what these changes will be, but likely, there will be a significant increase in the number of multi-family units in the state, particularly in the towns and cities, and there will be an increase in the number of occupied mobile home units. The increase in the costs of the construction of new homes and the acceptability of these types of living units among the people of Mississippi will cause this.

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST TRENDS

### Baptists are Strong in the MBA

The data contained in this report tend to indicate that Southern Baptists and their churches in the MBA are very strong in both members and churches. The basis for this observation are on Table 11, which contains the indicators of congregational distribution. On the table are listed the number of churches and the resident membership for the state. The church to population ratio indicates that there is one church in the state for every 1,175 individuals. Two of the study areas, Northeast and East Central, have a church to population ratio better than the state. The weakest ratio is in the Northwest, followed closely by the other two study areas.

The Northeast and the East Central Study Areas have almost exactly the same number of churches and these are followed by the Southwest and Gulf Coast Study Areas. The smallest number of churches occurs in the Northwest Study Area, which has the third largest population, but the smallest number of members and the weakest member to population ratio.

There are some very unusual trends in Mississippi. In the final three columns of the table, it can be seen that the penetration of Mississippi Baptists into the total population of the state is significant. The strongest penetration is in the Northeast Study Area and the weakest penetration occurs in the Northwest Study Area. The other three study areas are basically in line with the penetration for the entire state. The Southern Baptist Convention data has been included on this table for comparison's sake.

The largest average size church occurs in the Southwest Study Area, followed by the Gulf Coast. Two of the study areas have relatively small

TABLE 11

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Number of Churches	Total 1970 Population	Church/Population Ratio	Total Resident Membership	Member/Population Ratio	Average Size Church
Northeast	430	327,632	1: 762	69,305	1: 4.7	161
Northwest	276	448,292	1:1,624	56,628	1: 7.9	205
East Central	429	339,319	1: 791	66,982	1: 5.1	156
Southwest	385	576,251	1:1,497	105,836	1: 5.4	275
Gulf Coast	366	525,418	1:1,436	92,054	1: 5.7	252
STATE	1,886	2,216,912	1:1,175	390,805	1: 5.7	207
SBC	34,441	NA	1:5,952	NA	1:24.2	246

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census, data compiled by the Cooperative Missions Department, Mississippi Baptist Convention, and calculations by the Department of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board.

NA - Not Applicable.

average size churches, the Northeast and the East Central. The average size church in the state is about 40 members less than the average size church for the entire Southern Baptist Convention. This is likely accounted for by the fact that a greater percentage of the churches in the state are open-country and rural churches than is true in the Southern Baptist Convention, 72.3 percent in MBA and 54.3 percent in SBC.

#### Changes, 1966-1971

On Table 12 are the indicators of congregational change in the state from 1966 to 1971. Four items of data are contained on this table: the changes in the number of churches, the Sunday School enrollment, total receipts, and mission gifts. Almost 1/3 of all the new churches in the state were gained in the Northeast Study Area. All of the study areas had new churches started, but the Gulf Coast had only two, and this was likely caused by the hurricane of 1968. The state had a percentage net gain in churches only slightly better than the percentage net gain in churches for the Southern Baptist Convention. During the decade of the 60's, the state had a net gain of 80 new churches which lowered the church to population ratio from 1:1,186 to 1:1,175.

The MBA followed the Southern Baptist trend in Sunday School enrollment, losing at a slightly lesser rate than did the SBC. The losses in Sunday School enrollment are fairly consistent across the state, except for the Southwest and Northeast Study Areas, which are slightly less than the state's losses.

In receipts and gifts to missions, the MBA has had good increases. The percentage increase in total receipts parallels that of the Southern Baptist Convention, being only slightly less. The \$15,000,000 increase in total

TABLE 12

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1966 TO 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	CHURCHES		SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		TOTAL RECEIPTS		MISSION GIFTS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northeast	14	3.4	(-1,752)	(-3.1)	2,469,417	54.8	393,914	52.6
Northwest	9	3.4	(-2,498)	(-5.2)	1,995,471	45.0	301,826	38.2
East Central	8	1.9	(-3,805)	(-7.0)	2,366,521	46.3	338,178	35.8
Southwest	5	1.3	(-2,269)	(-2.6)	4,757,137	52.2	584,677	36.1
Gulf Coast	2	0.5	(-3,719)	(-5.0)	3,648,486	51.6	524,713	47.1
STATE	38	2.1	(-14,043)	(-4.4)	15,237,032	50.4	2,143,308	41.1
SBC	644	1.9	(-518,185)	(-6.8)	NA	52.8	NA	50.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: Mississippi Baptist Annual, 1966 and 1971, and data compiled by Cooperative Missions Department, Mississippi Baptist Convention, and calculations by the Department of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board, and the SBC Handbook.

NA - Not Applicable.

receipts is indicative of the growth of the economy in the state during the past five years. This does not necessarily indicate an increase in the giving habits of Mississippi Baptists, but more likely represents the increasing incomes of Mississippi Baptists. In the matter of mission gifts, as in total receipts, all of the study areas are basically the same except for the Northeast, which is slightly higher. The state as a whole had a 41 percent increase in mission gifts during the five years but this is eight percent less than the increase in mission gifts in the Southern Baptist Convention as a whole.

#### Churches Have a Strong Base of Support

Table 13 represents congregational resources available to the churches of the MBA. The first portion of the table reveals the rate per 100 resident members of the enrollment in Sunday School and the evangelism outreach of the churches. The second portion of the table reveals the per capita receipts and gifts to missions.

The state and all of its study areas have a greater enrollment rate per 100 resident members in Sunday School than does the Southern Baptist Convention as a whole. It compares very favorably with some of the pioneer areas of the Southern Baptist Convention, where the enrollment rate expectedly would be very high. However, these rates do indicate that there are likely very few lost or unchurched persons enrolled in the Sunday Schools of the state.

In the matter of evangelism outreach, it is apparent that the net gain in resident members is very low. It is commensurate with the net gain in resident members of the Southern Baptist Convention as a whole, but the additions and the losses are greater. The area that seems to be having the

TABLE 13

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Resident Members					Per Capita Dollars		Percent of Receipts to Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Mission Gifts	
Northeast	78.6	5.1	4.6	9.7	.05	100.88	19.40	19.2
Northwest	80.8	4.8	5.8	9.2	1.4	114.72	19.35	16.9
East Central	75.9	4.3	5.7	8.7	1.3	111.23	19.07	17.2
Southwest	82.2	4.3	6.6	9.3	1.7	131.21	20.87	15.9
Gulf Coast	77.0	5.1	7.0	10.4	1.7	116.67	17.83	15.3
State	79.0	4.7	6.1	9.5	1.3	116.79	19.36	16.6
SBC	62.7	3.2	4.3	6.3	1.2	73.70	11.91	16.2

<sup>a</sup>Source: SBC Handbook and Mississippi Baptist Convention Annual, 1971, data compiled by the Cooperative Missions Department, Mississippi Baptist Convention, and calculations by the Department of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board.

least success in keeping its evangelism outreach is the Northeast Study Area, where migration patterns have an adverse affect on the growth of the churches. The churches of the area are having a very good outreach program since they are taking in about ten persons per 100 resident members, but at the same time, losing approximately ten. All of the study areas are seeing very slow growth since there has been a large out-migration of people from the state. Basically, these facts indicate that there has been an out-migration of White persons who were replaced by other White persons that were not reached by the churches. The data seem to indicate that there has been a significant amount of evangelism outreach, but in the main, the persons that have been reached have simply replaced the ones that have moved on from the community.

In the matter of per capita dollars in receipts and gifts to missions, the state and all of the study areas are much higher than the Southern Baptist Convention. All of the areas have a per capita total receipts greater than \$100, with the highest per capita receipts occurring in the Southwest Study Area. The study areas are very close to each other in per capita gifts to missions. A comparative data appears in the final column on Table 13, which indicates the percentage of the receipts that go to missions. The MBA is almost the same as the SBC, but three of the study areas, Northeast, Northwest, and East Central, all have a greater percentage of their receipts going to missions than the state or the Southern Baptist Convention. As might be expected, the Gulf Coast Study Area is giving the least percentage of its receipts to missions since the rebuilding process has been a long and involved one for the churches on the Gulf Coast.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following information has come as the result of the authors' observations of the data presented here and other material relative to the Mississippi Baptist Convention and the state of Mississippi. It is an attempt by the authors to share their thoughts and to give some basis for the discussion of this brief report.

1. There has been small population growth in the past decade and future projections call for small increases. The data in the report indicate that there has been only a small population increase in the state during the past decade. This increase was by natural increase since there was a net loss by out-migration of both Negroes and Whites during the decade. Projections call for an increase of 141,000 persons during the 1970's, and this will be more than three times greater than the increase of the 60's. It seems likely that the metropolitan areas will continue to pick up a greater portion of the population increase since this is where a significant portion of the industrial growth is located in the state.

2. Some areas of the state need to focus attention on the youth, while others need to focus attention on the elderly. The data in the report tend to indicate that there are some areas of the state where those under 18 years of age are more prevalent, while the other areas have a prevalence of those 65 years of age and older. Each of these age groups have special needs and special ministries must be designed to meet these needs. In the programming of the associations, the needs of these two groups should not be overlooked.

3. The bulk of the population in the state is native to the state of Mississippi. Since 23 of the 82 counties have 90 percent or better of their population native to the state, this would tend to indicate several factors: (1) This group of people represent a tremendous resource to Mississippi Baptists and to the local associations. Since these people are native to the state, they are aware of the uniqueness of the area and the likelihood of their leaving the state is small. (2) Most of these people have done very little moving and the bulk of their background, present information, and life-style are related to the state of Mississippi. This means that in the churches, likely most of the decision-makers have very little knowledge of Baptist life outside of the state, and most of their decisions are based on their experience in their own local congregation.

4. There is a fairly large ethnic population in Mississippi. In 1960, 42 percent of the state was Negro, but in 1970, 37 percent was Negro. Even with the decrease in the percentage of the population that is Black, there is still a large and significant group of persons who represent a mission opportunity for the local associations. Twenty-five of the 82 counties have greater than half their population Negro and other races and three of the counties have upwards of 70 percent.

5. A large portion of the state lives in poverty. The data reveals that more than 1/3 of the state have an income less than the poverty level. An additional 7.7 percent live near the poverty line. Almost 25 percent of the state live at an income which is 25 percent below the poverty level. These facts tend to indicate that there are large numbers of persons in the state for whom the economic blessings of industrialization mean very little. The "war on poverty" has made tremendous inroads into some areas of the

state but hardly touched others. It would seem to these authors that there is a need to assist these families to work out of the stranglehold of poverty.

6. Baptists are exceptionally strong in Mississippi. The church to population ratio and the member to population ratio show very deep penetrations into the state. It would seem to the authors that Southern Baptists have a very responsible position in the state since almost 18 percent of the total population is Southern Baptist. For Mississippi Baptists to maintain this penetration in the future will mean that they must keep up the activities which they have made in the immediate past. The state has maintained a constant increase in the number of churches, and in the past decade have made a gain on the population due to the out-migration and the small increases in the population. This would suggest that church extension and evangelism should both be given a high priority in the programming of the associations of the state during the 70's in order to keep the present level of penetration and to increase it even more.

7. The outreach activities of the local churches should be intensified during the decade of the 70's. Since there have been small population increases in the past and since the churches of the area have been able to keep pace with this population growth, it is suggested that the outreach activities and techniques of the churches be evaluated. The suggestion of the authors is that those activities and techniques which have been most productive for the churches be examined and updated to keep them relevant. Then innovations and creative new methods should be developed.

APPENDIX

TABLE 14

NUMERICAL POPULATION 1970 AND CHANGES TO 1980 IN MISSISSIPPI  
BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STATE AND COUNTIES	POPULATION			NET CHANGE 1970-1980	
	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970	1980	Number	Percent
STATE	2,216,912	1.8	2,358,246	141,334	6.4
Adams	37,293	(-1.2)	41,582	4,289	11.5
Alcorn	27,179	7.5	31,124	3,945	14.5
Amite	13,763	(-11.6)	14,143	380	2.8
Attala	19,570	(-8.3)	20,133	563	2.9
Benton	7,505	(-2.8)	7,831	326	4.3
Bolivar	49,409	(-9.3)	47,891	(-1,518)	(-3.1)
Calhoun	14,623	(-8.3)	15,002	379	2.6
Carroll	9,397	(-15.9)	8,666	(-731)	(-7.8)
Chickasaw	16,805	(-0.5)	17,293	488	2.9
Choctaw	8,440	0.2	8,437	(-3)	0.0
Claiborne	10,086	(-7.0)	10,606	520	5.2
Clarke	15,049	(-8.8)	15,440	391	2.6
Clay	18,840	(-0.5)	19,929	1,089	5.8
Coahoma	40,447	(-12.5)	43,694	3,247	8.0
Copiah	24,749	(-8.5)	25,822	1,073	4.3
Covington	14,002	2.7	14,350	348	2.5
DeSoto	35,885	50.2	37,958	2,073	5.8
Forrest	57,849	9.7	62,858	5,009	8.7
Franklin	8,011	(-13.7)	8,272	261	3.3
George	12,459	12.3	13,548	1,089	8.7
Greene	8,545	2.1	8,854	309	3.6
Grenada	19,854	7.8	19,483	(-371)	(-1.9)
Hancock	17,387	23.8	19,044	1,657	9.5
Harrison	134,582	12.6	154,524	19,942	14.8
Hinds	214,973	14.9	239,940	24,967	1.2
Holmes	23,120	(-14.7)	23,681	561	2.4
Humphreys	14,601	(-23.5)	13,991	(-610)	(-4.2)
Issaquena	2,737	(-23.5)	2,534	(-203)	(-7.4)
Itawamba	16,847	11.7	17,228	381	2.3
Jackson	87,975	58.5	100,140	12,165	13.8
Jasper	15,994	(-5.4)	16,566	572	3.6
Jefferson	9,295	(-8.4)	9,549	254	2.7
Jefferson Davis	12,936	(-4.5)	13,595	659	5.1
Jones	56,357	(-5.3)	60,342	3,985	7.1
Kemper	10,233	(-16.6)	10,029	(-204)	(-2.0)
Lafayette	24,181	13.2	26,236	2,055	8.5
Lamar	15,209	11.2	16,065	856	5.6
Lauderdale	67,087	0.0	71,306	4,219	6.3
Lawrence	11,137	9.0	11,464	327	2.9
Leake	17,085	(-8.4)	17,721	636	3.7

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census and Mississippi Research and Development Center.  
Mississippi State Development Program. Jackson: 1970.

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)

## NUMERICAL POPULATION 1970 AND CHANGES TO 1980 IN MISSISSIPPI

STATE AND COUNTIES	POPULATION			NET CHANGE 1970-1980	
	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970	1980	Number	Percent
Lee	46,148	13.7	49,052	2,904	6.3
Leflore	42,111	(-10.7)	41,246	(-865)	(-2.1)
Lincoln	26,198	(-2.1)	27,962	1,764	6.7
Lowndes	49,700	6.6	57,042	4,342	8.7
Madison	29,737	(-9.6)	31,375	1,638	5.5
Marion	22,871	(-1.8)	24,382	1,511	6.6
Marshall	24,027	(-1.9)	25,914	1,887	7.9
Monroe	34,043	0.3	35,650	1,607	4.7
Montgomery	12,918	(-3.0)	12,557	(-361)	(-2.8)
Neshoba	20,802	(-0.6)	21,159	357	1.7
Newton	18,983	(-2.7)	19,472	489	2.6
Noxubee	14,288	(-15.1)	14,376	88	0.6
Oktibbeha	28,752	9.8	30,978	2,226	7.7
Panola	26,829	(-6.8)	28,446	1,617	6.0
Pearl River	27,802	24.1	30,282	2,480	8.9
Perry	9,065	3.7	9,457	392	4.3
Pike	31,756	(-9.4)	34,023	2,267	7.1
Pontotoc	17,363	0.8	17,765	402	2.3
Prentiss	20,133	12.2	20,929	796	4.0
Quitman	15,888	(-24.4)	16,751	863	5.4
Rankin	43,933	28.0	47,290	3,357	7.6
Scott	21,369	0.9	22,652	1,283	6.0
Sharkey	8,937	(-16.8)	8,503	(-434)	(-4.9)
Simpson	19,947	(-2.5)	21,216	1,269	6.4
Smith	13,561	(-5.2)	14,007	446	3.3
Stone	8,101	15.5	8,670	569	7.0
Sunflower	37,047	(-19.0)	35,644	(-1,403)	(-3.8)
Tallahatchie	19,338	(-19.7)	18,464	(-874)	(-4.5)
Tate	18,544	2.2	19,916	1,372	7.4
Tippah	15,852	5.0	16,616	764	4.8
Tishomingo	14,940	7.6	16,807	1,867	12.5
Tunica	11,854	(-29.5)	12,455	601	5.1
Union	19,096	1.0	19,877	781	4.1
Walthall	12,500	(-7.5)	12,959	459	3.7
Warren	44,981	6.6	48,508	3,527	7.8
Washington	70,581	(-10.2)	70,916	335	0.5
Wayne	16,650	2.4	17,413	763	4.6
Webster	10,047	(-5.0)	10,261	214	2.1
Wilkinson	11,099	(-16.1)	11,612	513	4.6
Winston	18,406	(-4.4)	19,011	605	3.3
Yalobusha	11,915	(-4.7)	11,289	(-626)	(-5.3)
Yazoo	27,304	(-13.7)	28,471	1,167	4.3

TABLE 15

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STATE AND COUNTIES	NATURAL INCREASE		NET MIGRATION			
			Total		Negro	
	Total	Negro	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE	306,165	180,018	(-268,242)	(-12.3)	(-276,981)	(-30.1)
Adams	6,051	3,065	(-6,388)	(-16.9)	(-3,833)	(-20.5)
Alcorn	2,205	456	(-308)	(-1.2)	(-561)	(-16.8)
Amite	1,606	1,430	(-3,416)	(-21.9)	(-2,924)	(-34.6)
Attala	2,224	1,837	(-3,989)	(-18.7)	(-3,445)	(-36.1)
Benton	1,064	885	(-1,282)	(-16.6)	(-1,339)	(-37.1)
Bolivar	10,744	8,903	(-15,799)	(-29.0)	(-15,187)	(-41.1)
Calhoun	1,467	916	(-2,785)	(-17.5)	(-1,446)	(-33.3)
Carroll	989	972	(-2,769)	(-24.8)	(-2,690)	(-41.4)
Chickasaw	2,016	1,204	(-2,102)	(-12.4)	(-1,729)	(-26.6)
Choctaw	654	463	(-637)	(-7.6)	(-612)	(-24.3)
Claiborne	1,050	1,002	(-1,809)	(-16.7)	(-1,697)	(-20.6)
Clarke	1,259	926	(-2,703)	(-16.4)	(-2,000)	(-30.8)
Clay	2,461	1,633	(-2,554)	(-13.5)	(-2,209)	(-20.9)
Coahoma	7,464	6,143	(-13,229)	(-28.6)	(-11,510)	(-36.4)
Copiah	2,655	2,319	(-4,957)	(-18.3)	(-3,927)	(-28.9)
Covington	1,627	935	(-1,262)	(-9.3)	(-1,100)	(-23.2)
DeSoto	5,359	3,308	6,635	27.8	(-5,301)	(-36.2)
Forrest	6,679	2,411	(-1,552)	(-2.9)	(-2,838)	(-19.2)
Franklin	523	517	(-1,203)	(-31.7)	(-598)	(-5.4)
George	1,959	344	(-598)	(-5.4)	(-179)	(-13.9)
Greene	951	369	(-772)	(-9.2)	(-409)	(-21.3)
Grenada	2,618	1,747	(-1,173)	(-6.4)	(-2,104)	(-23.2)
Hancock	1,591	342	1,757	12.5	(-104)	(-4.6)
Harrison	25,038	5,088	(-9,945)	(-8.3)	(-823)	(-4.3)
Hinds	32,275	17,937	(-4,344)	(-2.3)	(-8,396)	(-11.2)
Holmes	3,072	3,098	(-7,048)	(-26.0)	(-6,824)	(-35.0)
Humphreys	3,165	2,780	(-7,657)	(-40.1)	(-6,603)	(-49.5)
Issaquena	457	378	(-1,296)	(-36.2)	(-1,074)	(-44.8)
Itawamba	1,046	NA	721	4.8	NA	NA
Jackson	13,453	3,224	19,000	34.2	343	3.2
Jasper	1,733	1,422	(-2,648)	(-15.7)	(-2,499)	(-29.4)
Jefferson	891	990	(-1,738)	(-17.1)	(-1,644)	(-21.5)
Jefferson Davis	1,245	960	(-1,849)	(-13.7)	(-1,873)	(-25.3)
Jones	5,624	2,347	(-8,809)	(-14.8)	(-3,840)	(-24.9)
Kemper	1,048	1,158	(-3,092)	(-25.2)	(-2,862)	(-38.4)
Lafayette	3,022	1,500	(-196)	(-0.9)	(-1,877)	(-25.9)
Lamar	1,699	349	(-165)	(-1.2)	(-559)	(-25.0)
Lauderdale	8,114	4,240	(-8,146)	(-12.1)	(-6,823)	(-29.1)
Lawrence	940	541	(-18)	(-0.2)	(-818)	(-21.2)
Leake	1,455	1,244	(-3,030)	(-16.2)	(-2,712)	(-33.5)

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970. Final Report, PHC(2)-26, Mississippi.

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPI BY COUNTIES, 1970

STATE AND COUNTIES	NATURAL INCREASE		NET MIGRATION			
			Total		Negro	
	Total	Negro	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lee	6,087	1,923	(-528)	(-1.3)	(-2,635)	(-25.6)
Leflore	7,973	6,388	(-13,004)	(-27.6)	(-12,270)	(-40.3)
Lincoln	2,402	1,367	(-2,963)	(-11.1)	(-1,659)	(-19.9)
Lowndes	8,516	3,774	(-5,455)	(-11.7)	(-5,178)	(-29.1)
Madison	5,307	4,669	(-8,474)	(-25.8)	(-9,717)	(-41.1)
Marion	2,761	1,363	(-3,183)	(-13.7)	(-2,116)	(-26.8)
Marshall	4,249	3,597	(-4,725)	(-19.3)	(-5,910)	(-34.3)
Monroe	3,779	1,894	(-3,689)	(-10.9)	(-3,512)	(-29.2)
Montgomery	1,372	1,209	(-1,774)	(-13.3)	(-1,383)	(-23.2)
Neshoba	1,803	1,121	(-1,928)	(-9.2)	(-1,311)	(-22.2)
Newton	1,445	1,173	(-1,979)	(-10.1)	(-2,109)	(-32.1)
Noxubee	2,284	2,133	(-4,822)	(-28.7)	(-4,791)	(-39.6)
Oktibbeha	4,156	2,382	(-1,579)	(-6.0)	(-3,647)	(-31.9)
Panola	4,424	3,425	(-6,386)	(-22.2)	(-5,883)	(-36.3)
Pearl River	2,873	925	2,518	11.2	(-1,001)	(-19.3)
Perry	1,074	351	(-754)	(-8.6)	(-372)	(-15.4)
Pike	3,016	2,114	(-6,323)	(-18.0)	(-3,669)	(-23.8)
Pontotoc	1,094	509	(-963)	(-5.6)	(-686)	(-20.9)
Prentiss	1,797	493	387	2.2	(-322)	(-14.7)
Quitman	3,815	3,009	(-8,946)	(-42.6)	(-7,112)	(-53.5)
Rankin	5,039	1,972	4,572	13.3	(-2,386)	(-18.6)
Scott	2,492	1,232	(-2,310)	(-10.9)	(-2,254)	(-27.7)
Sharkey	1,723	1,516	(-3,524)	(-32.8)	(-3,195)	(-42.7)
Simpson	2,025	1,230	(-2,532)	(-12.4)	(-2,161)	(-30.0)
Smith	1,516	958	(-2,258)	(-15.8)	(-1,263)	(-38.9)
Stone	829	406	259	3.7	(-236)	(-13.8)
Sunflower	7,973	7,094	(-16,676)	(-36.5)	(-14,686)	(-47.3)
Tallahatchie	4,228	3,820	(-8,971)	(-37.3)	(-7,640)	(-49.3)
Tate	3,122	2,558	(-2,716)	(-15.0)	(-4,233)	(-40.5)
Tippah	1,581	458	(-822)	(-5.4)	(-622)	(-22.6)
Tishomingo	897	NA	154	1.1	NA	NA
Tunica	3,251	2,958	(-8,223)	(-48.9)	(-7,650)	(-57.4)
Union	1,517	515	(-1,325)	(-7.0)	(-876)	(-26.4)
Walthall	1,441	1,106	(-2,453)	(-18.2)	(-2,109)	(-34.6)
Warren	4,978	2,467	(-3,719)	(-18.8)	(-21,023)	(-26.7)
Washington	12,966	8,145	(-21,023)	(-26.7)	(-12,766)	(-29.4)
Wayne	1,935	925	(-1,543)	(-9.5)	(-1,253)	(-21.6)
Webster	710	531	(-1,243)	(-11.7)	(-915)	(-34.6)
Wilkinson	1,682	1,471	(-3,818)	(-28.8)	(-3,398)	(-36.0)
Winston	1,808	1,526	(-2,648)	(-73.8)	(-2,578)	(-30.7)
Yalobusha	883	922	(-1,470)	(-11.8)	(-1,618)	(-29.2)
Yazoo	3,952	2,988	(-8,301)	(-26.2)	(-7,165)	(-38.2)

TABLE 16

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI  
BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STATE AND COUNTIES	Percent			
	Female 16 yrs. & over Employed	Employed in Manufacturing	White Collar Occupations	Government Workers
Lee	47.2	33.8	41.7	11.9
Leflore	41.3	16.0	39.5	19.8
Lincoln	36.9	27.6	34.2	13.5
Lowndes	44.1	26.2	43.5	19.7
Madison	36.6	29.9	33.5	16.6
Marion	35.5	29.2	33.6	14.7
Marshall	31.6	29.0	29.7	16.0
Monroe	47.2	46.7	25.6	10.7
Montgomery	38.9	35.1	32.7	14.0
Neshoba	40.0	36.7	28.7	19.7
Newton	37.9	32.3	31.8	16.3
Noxubee	32.7	22.2	23.8	11.2
Oktibbeha	41.6	14.3	49.2	42.6
Panola	38.7	28.7	27.8	15.0
Pearl River	33.7	31.1	38.4	14.3
Perry	36.4	38.7	29.4	18.2
Pike	36.7	24.5	39.4	15.2
Pontotoc	40.4	39.3	29.0	13.8
Prentiss	47.8	44.6	26.9	13.2
Quitman	35.4	21.6	30.1	17.8
Rankin	40.5	19.0	39.5	20.6
Scott	37.1	40.0	26.4	10.6
Sharkey	38.7	10.7	34.3	21.1
Simpson	37.6	33.3	26.0	16.4
Smith	38.0	33.3	22.7	13.8
Stone	36.6	27.5	34.5	20.9
Sunflower	39.4	15.1	34.8	20.4
Tallahatchie	33.3	19.4	28.2	17.0
Tate	36.1	27.2	30.8	16.1
Tippah	42.0	36.9	27.7	13.5
Tishomingo	40.0	45.3	25.5	14.6
Tunica	32.7	13.0	24.9	14.9
Union	38.5	40.8	32.6	14.8
Walthall	34.4	27.7	28.3	17.7
Warren	41.7	20.9	45.8	24.0
Washington	41.3	19.2	42.4	17.8
Wayne	32.7	31.4	31.1	15.0
Webster	33.2	40.9	27.8	13.9
Wilkinson	33.8	32.2	23.5	15.0
Winston	34.9	39.7	30.9	11.5
Yalobusha	40.9	34.9	28.6	18.5
Yazoo	34.5	20.6	33.9	15.0

TABLE 16 (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN MISSISSIPPI  
BY COUNTIES, 1970<sup>a</sup>

STATE AND COUNTIES	Percent			
	Female 16 Yrs. & Over Employed	Employed in Manu- facturing	White Collar Occupations	Government Workers
STATE	38.8	25.9	38.6	18.0
Adams	36.9	24.4	42.3	13.5
Alcorn	39.7	42.3	32.2	12.1
Amite	32.6	34.0	25.6	16.9
Attala	35.7	32.9	34.3	14.1
Benton	38.5	35.0	25.4	23.5
Bolivar	39.9	17.8	37.5	21.5
Calhoun	35.5	40.3	23.8	12.0
Carroll	33.6	23.4	28.1	17.4
Chickasaw	41.4	47.4	29.0	9.8
Choctaw	33.5	43.9	27.5	17.0
Claiborne	32.8	30.6	37.8	25.2
Clarke	38.7	39.8	30.7	15.1
Clay	40.9	34.8	34.0	13.6
Coahoma	35.7	12.7	40.9	23.0
Copiah	35.5	32.5	31.1	15.8
Covington	35.8	30.5	28.7	16.7
De Soto	35.6	29.0	36.1	10.2
Forrest	40.8	17.2	49.8	20.8
Franklin	30.7	30.1	28.6	17.7
George	29.1	36.0	31.3	16.8
Greene	30.8	42.8	28.2	18.5
Grenada	44.8	36.5	35.5	11.8
Hancock	33.4	19.0	40.2	21.9
Harrison	37.0	12.1	47.7	25.5
Hinds	46.5	13.8	55.2	20.4
Holmes	32.7	16.6	32.9	20.3
Humphreys	32.1	10.1	27.2	15.9
Issaquena	26.6	9.1	23.1	19.1
Itawamba	43.9	50.5	24.3	11.4
Jackson	36.1	41.0	42.6	15.9
Jasper	31.1	34.3	29.3	15.9
Jefferson	25.4	24.2	23.7	24.8
Jefferson Davis	30.1	24.0	34.6	20.6
Jones	35.0	24.8	36.8	15.7
Kemper	28.0	26.8	26.6	21.7
Lafayette	39.5	11.7	51.2	40.5
Lamar	32.2	29.1	32.7	16.7
Lauderdale	39.4	19.2	46.2	17.3
Lawrence	31.9	31.5	30.2	15.7
Leake	33.5	32.8	25.5	16.5

a

TABLE 17

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI BY  
COUNTIES, 1971

COUNTIES	Number of Churches	Total 1970 Population	Church/ Population Ratio	Total Resident Members	Member/ Population Ratio	Average Church Size
STATE	1,886	2,216,912	1:1,175	390,805	1:5.7	207
Adams	14	37,293	1:2,664	4,615	1:8	330
Alcorn	30	27,179	1: 906	5,251	1:5	175
Amite	23	13,763	1: 598	3,188	1:4	139
Attala	31	19,570	1: 631	3,829	1:5	124
Benton	11	7,505	1: 682	1,316	1:6	120
Bolivar	27	49,409	1:1,830	5,880	1:8	218
Calhoun	51	14,623	1: 287	5,607	1:3	110
Carroll	19	9,397	1: 495	1,679	1:6	88
Chickasaw	22	16,805	1: 764	3,112	1:5	141
Choctaw	26	8,440	1: 325	2,277	1:4	88
Claiborne	5	10,086	1:2,017	645	1:16	129
Clarke	30	15,049	1: 502	3,525	1:4	118
Clay	10	18,840	1:1,884	2,831	1:7	283
Coahoma	11	40,447	1:3,577	3,677	1:11	334
Copiah	30	24,749	1: 825	5,785	1:4	193
Covington	17	14,002	1: 824	3,185	1:4	187
De Soto	23	35,885	1:1,560	5,543	1:6	241
Forrest	34	57,849	1:1,701	13,143	1:4	387
Franklin	22	8,011	1: 364	2,349	1:3	107
George	10	12,459	1:1,246	2,575	1:5	258
Greene	19	8,545	1: 450	1,544	1:6	81
Grenada	12	19,854	1:1,655	3,105	1:6	259
Hancock	7	17,387	1:2,484	1,259	1:14	180
Harrison	37	134,582	1:3,637	12,173	1:11	329
Hinds	53	214,973	1:4,056	39,200	1:5	740
Holmes	19	23,120	1:1,217	2,413	1:10	127
Humphreys	8	14,601	1:1,825	1,470	1:10	184
Issaquena	2	2,737	1:1,369	190	1:14	95
Itawamba	16	16,847	1:1,053	1,499	1:11	94
Jackson	37	87,975	1:2,378	12,440	1:7	336
Jasper	21	15,994	1: 762	2,489	1:6	119
Jefferson	8	9,295	1:1,162	555	1:17	69
Jefferson Davis	15	12,936	1: 862	2,945	1:4	196
Jones	45	56,357	1:1,252	12,671	1:4	282
Kemper	15	10,233	1: 682	943	1:11	63
Lafayette	22	24,181	1:1,099	3,761	1:6	171
Lamar	14	15,209	1:1,086	3,286	1:5	235
Lauderdale	46	67,087	1:1,458	13,784	1:5	300
Lawrence	20	11,137	1: 557	3,513	1:3	176
Leake	34	17,085	1: 503	3,788	1:5	111

<sup>a</sup>Source: 1970 Census, data compiled by the Cooperative Missions Department, Mississippi Baptist Convention, and calculations by the Department of Survey and Special Studies, Home Mission Board.

TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI BY  
COUNTIES, 1971

COUNTIES	Number of Churches	Total 1970 Population	Church/ Population Ratio	Total Resident Members	Member/ Population Ratio	Average Church Size
Lee	41	46,148	1:1,126	11,386	1:4	278
Leflore	12	42,111	1:3,509	4,542	1:9	379
Lincoln	39	26,198	1: 672	8,749	1:3	224
Lowndes	23	49,700	1:2,161	7,000	1:7	304
Madison	14	29,737	1:2,124	3,403	1:9	243
Marion	23	22,871	1: 994	5,953	1:4	259
Marshall	16	24,027	1:1,502	2,954	1:8	185
Monroe	30	34,043	1:1,135	5,231	1:7	174
Montgomery	21	12,918	1: 615	2,640	1:5	126
Neshoba	33	20,802	1: 630	4,089	1:5	124
Newton	28	18,983	1: 678	4,347	1:4	155
Noxubee	11	14,288	1:1,299	1,246	1:11	133
Oktibbeha	17	28,752	1:1,691	5,193	1:6	305
Panola	25	26,829	1:1,073	3,950	1:7	158
Pearl River	31	27,802	1: 897	7,974	1:3	257
Perry	17	9,065	1: 533	2,170	1:4	128
Pike	29	31,756	1:1,095	7,788	1:4	269
Pontotoc	42	17,363	1: 413	6,213	1:3	148
Prentiss	19	20,133	1:1,060	3,361	1:6	177
Quitman	11	15,888	1:1,444	2,243	1:7	204
Rankin	46	43,933	1: 955	10,428	1:4	227
Scott	35	21,369	1: 611	4,834	1:4	138
Sharkey	6	8,937	1:1,490	759	1:12	127
Simpson	43	19,947	1: 464	7,031	1:3	164
Smith	38	13,561	1: 357	4,201	1:3	111
Stone	5	8,101	1:1,620	1,062	1:8	212
Sunflower	16	37,047	1:2,315	4,374	1:8	273
Tallahatchie	17	19,338	1:1,138	2,237	1:9	132
Tate	18	18,544	1:1,030	3,341	1:6	186
Tippah	29	15,852	1: 547	4,145	1:4	143
Tishomingo	25	14,940	1: 598	2,784	1:5	111
Tunica	5	11,854	1:2,371	650	1:18	130
Union	37	19,096	1: 516	6,512	1:3	176
Walthall	13	12,500	1: 962	3,331	1:4	256
Warren	13	44,981	1:3,460	5,230	1:9	402
Washington	20	70,581	1:3,529	7,592	1:9	380
Wayne	24	16,650	1: 694	3,118	1:5	130
Webster	31	10,047	1: 324	3,421	1:3	110
Wilkinson	5	11,099	1:2,220	791	1:14	158
Winston	30	18,406	1: 614	4,593	1:4	153
Yalobusha	23	11,915	1: 518	2,756	1:4	120
Yazoo	23	27,304	1:1,187	3,892	1:7	169

TABLE 18

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Resident Members					Per Capita Dollars		Percent of Receipts to Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Mission Gifts	
Northeast	78.6	5.1	4.6	9.7	.05	100.88	19.40	19.2
Alcorn	82.0	7.3	4.7	10.7	1.3	101.62	13.86	13.6
Benton	68.2	3.8	5.3	9.2	(-0.1)	87.14	10.60	12.2
Calhoun	77.7	2.6	3.1	8.1	(-2.4)	99.30	20.43	20.6
Chickasaw	75.9	4.4	4.1	10.8	(-2.3)	103.20	15.54	15.1
Clay	85.8	4.8	4.1	7.4	1.5	94.28	16.54	17.5
Ittawamba	83.1	5.7	4.5	4.9	5.3	85.77	12.22	14.3
Lafayette	75.4	4.1	6.5	10.6	0.0	94.58	17.00	18.0
Lee	79.1	4.5	5.1	4.5	5.1	121.71	15.97	13.1
Marshall	69.2	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.7	95.18	22.74	23.9
Monroe	82.1	5.9	5.1	8.0	3.0	112.39	17.15	15.3
Pontotoc	77.1	4.2	3.3	4.4	3.1	84.60	16.95	20.0
Prentiss	84.3	3.9	3.9	10.0	(-2.2)	106.81	15.33	14.4
Tippah	72.0	3.9	5.0	9.1	(-0.2)	86.15	16.57	19.2
Tishomingo	82.6	6.4	5.5	6.4	5.5	93.45	14.19	15.2
Union	81.1	5.0	4.0	10.3	(-1.3)	101.39	17.95	17.7
Webster	74.5	3.6	4.1	5.9	1.8	83.53	12.44	14.9

<sup>a</sup>Source: SBC Handbook and Mississippi Baptist Convention Annual, 1971.

TABLE 18 (CONTINUED)

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Members					Per Capita Dollars		Percent of Receipts to Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Mission Gifts	
Northwest	80.8	4.8	5.8	9.2	1.4	114.72	19.35	16.9
Bolivar	67.3	3.9	5.6	(-4.5)	14.0	112.27	16.55	14.7
Carroll	67.8	3.7	4.3	(-10.7)	18.7	78.02	9.91	12.7
Coahoma	77.3	3.0	4.9	9.4	(-1.5)	125.53	14.86	11.8
Desoto	101.5	8.4	11.4	11.2	8.6	120.03	16.21	13.5
Grenada	83.2	3.2	5.0	7.5	0.7	123.37	29.76	24.1
Humphreys	82.8	NR	NR	NR	NR	112.30	17.38	15.5
Issaquena	87.4	1.5	3.5	13.7	(-8.7)	141.12	21.89	15.5
Leflore	88.4	3.7	5.5	10.8	(-1.6)	113.62	17.40	15.3
Montgomery	72.3	3.1	4.9	6.0	2.0	98.93	15.59	15.8
Panola	83.3	4.4	6.1	6.4	4.1	110.25	21.86	19.8
Quitman	81.6	3.9	4.0	(-3.9)	11.8	93.79	13.59	14.5
Sharkey	90.8	4.0	4.6	(-11.9)	20.5	188.25	33.05	17.6
Sunflower	68.5	3.1	4.9	11.2	(-3.2)	103.54	17.80	17.2
Tallahatchie	76.5	5.4	4.2	9.4	0.2	106.85	15.87	14.9
Tate	80.3	4.3	7.0	6.0	5.3	109.10	15.61	14.3
Tunica	62.0	3.4	4.6	0.0	8.0	91.66	21.47	23.4
Washington	85.8	7.0	6.5	20.9	(-7.4)	124.06	26.58	21.4
Yalobusha	81.6	3.9	4.7	8.1	0.5	124.94	26.79	21.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: SBC Handbook and Mississippi Baptist Convention Annual, 1971.

TABLE 18 (CONTINUED)

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Resident Members					Per Capita Dollars		Percent of Receipts to Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Mission Gifts	
Southwest	82.2	4.3	6.6	9.3	1.7	131.21	20.87	15.9
Adams	80.6	4.0	6.2	7.1	3.1	125.38	20.60	16.4
Amite	76.2	1.7	2.1	3.8	0.0	99.64	17.09	17.2
Copiah	73.5	2.9	4.7	7.1	0.5	107.12	17.35	16.2
Claiborne	70.2	3.0	5.1	3.2	4.9	76.92	8.71	11.3
Franklin	70.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	1.4	109.62	13.72	12.5
Hinds	87.8	4.0	8.1	7.5	4.6	158.43	25.09	15.8
Holmes	72.3	3.3	3.4	0.4	6.3	107.23	14.40	13.4
Jefferson	67.9	4.2	3.2	0.9	6.5	82.15	16.92	20.6
Lincoln	80.3	3.5	5.1	6.4	2.2	105.47	16.90	16.0
Madison	72.4	3.8	4.9	18.6	(-9.9)	104.71	15.70	15.0
Pike	78.9	3.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	101.03	19.35	19.2
Rankin	87.8	4.7	7.6	5.0	7.3	121.08	17.82	14.7
Simpson	69.3	4.0	5.3	5.3	4.0	93.39	13.43	14.4
Warren	93.3	6.3	8.0	21.9	(-7.6)	147.46	20.41	13.8
Wilkerson	73.6	NR	NR	NR	NR	82.48	21.32	25.9
Yazoo	74.6	4.0	5.1	6.2	2.9	135.48	25.54	18.9

<sup>a</sup>Source: SBC Handbook and Mississippi Baptist Convention Annual, 1971.

TABLE 18 (CONTINUED)

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Resident Members					Per Capita Dollars		Percent of Receipts to Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Mission Gifts	
East Central	75.9	4.3	5.7	8.7	1.3	111.23	19.07	17.2
Attala	82.1	3.1	4.7	8.8	(-1.0)	114.72	19.27	16.8
Choctaw	73.6	2.1	4.0	3.6	2.5	73.72	9.03	12.3
Clarke	82.4	3.9	5.3	8.5	0.7	119.63	18.82	15.7
Jasper	70.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	3.9	100.86	16.97	16.8
Kemper	76.6	3.6	4.5	7.0	1.1	103.34	16.47	15.9
Lauderdale	80.7	3.1	5.3	8.6	(-0.2)	136.61	21.93	16.1
Leake	72.7	4.6	5.1	(-4.4)	14.1	91.04	12.97	14.3
Lowndes	78.1	4.8	7.8	13.7	(-1.1)	125.77	26.57	21.1
Neshoba	76.5	4.3	4.1	7.6	0.8	95.14	14.80	15.6
Newton	76.0	3.4	7.0	9.4	1.0	126.19	29.44	23.3
Noxubee	74.6	3.4	3.9	6.8	0.5	106.81	16.51	15.5
Oktibbeha	70.3	2.8	6.9	5.2	4.5	101.05	19.12	18.9
Scott	80.0	5.6	5.2	9.0	1.8	107.18	16.27	15.2
Smith	65.5	3.0	4.7	4.3	3.4	86.57	10.81	12.5
Winston	78.7	3.4	4.7	4.9	3.2	109.36	20.08	18.4

<sup>a</sup>Source: SBC Handbook and Mississippi Baptist Convention Annual, 1971.

TABLE 18 (CONTINUED)

INDICATORS OF CONGREGATIONAL RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI BY STUDY AREAS, 1971<sup>a</sup>

STUDY AREAS	Rate Per 100 Resident Members					Per Capita Dollars		Percent of Receipts to Missions
	Enrolled in Sunday School	Baptisms	Letters	Losses	Net	Total Receipts	Mission Gifts	
Gulf Coast	77.0	5.1	7.0	10.4	1.7	116.67	17.83	15.3
Covington	67.0	2.7	3.8	6.8	(-0.3)	101.34	22.15	21.9
Forrest	81.0	4.0	9.2	21.4	(-8.2)	134.48	22.71	16.9
George	73.8	4.4	5.8	5.9	4.3	101.56	20.67	20.4
Greene	80.8	3.8	3.4	1.9	5.3	93.89	14.51	15.5
Hancock	64.5	6.9	8.6	0.2	15.3	79.07	13.91	17.6
Harrison	80.4	6.6	11.4	15.9	2.1	128.80	16.11	12.5
Jackson	85.8	7.7	8.6	10.2	6.1	119.46	14.43	12.1
Jones	80.2	3.5	6.0	8.9	0.6	130.96	21.05	16.1
Jefferson Davis	76.5	3.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	118.51	25.96	21.9
Lamar	67.1	3.8	5.8	6.7	2.9	37.63	5.10	13.6
Lawrence	73.4	4.0	4.9	3.6	5.3	103.75	14.27	13.8
Marion	71.3	3.6	4.3	6.1	1.8	116.91	19.05	16.3
Pearl River	67.5	5.3	5.6	6.8	4.1	104.47	16.63	15.9
Perry	72.0	3.7	4.7	(-13.0)	21.4	84.77	9.86	11.6
Stone	77.7	4.8	7.0	2.9	8.9	132.61	20.09	15.2
Walthall	67.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	78.05	11.77	15.1
Wayne	76.8	4.3	4.0	7.5	0.8	100.98	14.18	14.0

<sup>a</sup>Source: SBC Handbook and Mississippi Baptist Convention Annual, 1971.

TABLE 19

## NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI BY ASSOCIATION - SIX SELECTED YEARS

ASSOCIATION	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Adams			15	15	14	14
Alcorn	24	27	29	28	29	30
Attala	30	30	29	29	31	31
Benton	13	13	12	11	11	11
Bolivar	19	23	23	27	26	27
Calhoun	50	50	52	50	50	51
Carroll	19	20	20	19	19	19
Chickasaw	19	19	21	21	21	22
Choctaw	25	27	27	27	26	26
Clarke	28	27	28	30	30	30
Clay	10	11	11	11	10	10
Copiah	29	29	30	30	30	30
Covington	18	18	18	18	17	17
DeSoto	12	13	16	20	23	23
Franklin	23	23	22	21	22	22
George	5	6	7	11	10	10
Greene	18	18	18	18	18	19
Grenada	7	10	13	14	12	12
Gulf Coast	20	34	44	46	49	47
Hinds	33	41	48	49	52	53
Holmes	19	19	20	21	20	19
Humphreys	6	8	8	8	8	8
Itawamba	13	13	15	17	16	16
Jackson	18	22	31	32	36	37
Jasper	18	19	19	21	21	21
Jeff Davis	15	15	16	16	15	15
Jones	39	43	46	47	45	45
Kemper	15	14	15	15	15	15
Lafayette	21	22	22	22	22	22
Lamar	8	9	14	14	14	14
Lauderdale	36	42	46	45	48	46
Lawrence	22	22	21	21	20	20
Leake	29	32	33	33	34	34
Lebanon	33	35	33	37	34	34
Lee	31	34	36	37	41	41
Leflore	11	13	11	11	12	12
Lincoln	33	35	36	38	38	39
Lowndes	17	19	21	22	23	23

ASSOCIATION	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Madison	14	12	13	12	12	14
Marion	21	21	23	23	23	23
Marshall	16	16	17	17	16	16
Mississippi	26	26	27	27	27	27
Monroe	18	20	23	25	30	30
Montgomery	21	22	22	21	22	21
Neshoba	23	28	30	31	34	33
New Choctaw	11	11	12	11	11	11
Newton	30	29	28	27	28	28
Noxubee	11	12	12	11	11	11
Oktibbeha	15	16	16	17	17	17
Panola	23	24	25	23	26	25
Pearl River	30	30	30	27	30	31
Perry	16	17	17	17	17	17
Pike	27	29	29	29	29	29
Pontotoc	40	41	42	39	42	42
Prentiss	17	17	17	18	19	19
Quitman				11	11	11
Rankin	35	38	40	45	45	46
Riverside	20	24	22	14	16	16
Scott	30	31	33	35	36	35
Sharkey-Issaquena	13	10	10	10	9	8
Simpson	40	40	43	43	43	43
Smith	38	37	37	38	38	38
Sunflower	18	20	18	17	16	16
Tallahatchie	19	19	18	18	17	17
Tate	16	16	17	17	18	18
Tippah	28	29	29	30	30	29
Tishomingo	23	21	22	24	26	25
Union	18	25	14	13	13	13
Union County	31	32	34	37	37	37
Walthall	12	13	13	13	13	13
Warren	9	12	12	13	14	13
Washington	11	18	18	18	19	20
Wayne	24	25	24	24	25	24
Winston	27	30	29	29	30	30
Yalobusha	21	20	20	19	22	23
Yazoo	21	22	24	24	23	23
Zion	31	31	31	30	30	29

TABLE 20

## RESIDENT CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI BY ASSOCIATIONS - SIX SELECTED YEARS

ASSOCIATION	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971	ASSOCIATION	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971
Adams			4581	4719	4476	4615	Madison	1749	2447	2387	2732	3217	3403
Alcorn	4049	3862	4614	4969	5650	5251	Marion	4463	4780	5440	6356	5848	5953
Attala	4316	4172	3687	3647	3858	3829	Marshall	1841	3308*	2270	2572	2794	2954
Benton	2227*	2356*	2253*	2241*	1406	1316	Mississippi	3172	3439	3701	3629	3759	3753
Bolivar	4133*	6389*	6715*	5002	5093	5880	Monroe	3645*	4272*	3415	4162	4974	5231
Calhoun	8653*	5067	4866	5202	5678	5607	Montgomery	2169	1931	2360	2450	2633	2640
Carroll	1074	1118	1495	1439	1619	1679	Neshoba	2882	3219	3506	3633	3858	4089
Chickasaw	2015	2178	2688	2982	3174	3112	New Choctaw	496*	806*	558	390	844*	
Choctaw	1371	1724	2418	2226	2358	2277	Newton	5814	4076	3934	4042	4384	4347
Clarke	2404	3224	3333	3378	3485	3525	Noxubee	1663*	1122	1227	1323	1240	1246
Clay	1731	3219*	3356*	3719*	2790	2831	Oktibbeha	2378	3144	3695	4124	5182	5193
Copiah	5678	5305	5687	5718	5759	5785	Panola	2815	3097	3193	3499	3811	3950
Covington	2888	2870	2933	3146	3193	3185	Pearl River	5705	5739	5886	6631	7563	7974
DeSoto	1324	1970	2430	3418	5106	5543	Perry	1892	1869	2878*	2052	1801	2170
Franklin	2578	2345	3240	3016*	2317	2349	Pike	10550*	11133*	11143*	10993*	7906	7788
George	2251*	1804	2208	2493	2470	2575	Pontotoc	7368*	4985	5631	5565	5920	6213
Greene	1948	2313*	2427*	2398*	1454	1544	Prentiss	4297*	4923*	2941	3313	3573	3361
Grenada	1858	2592	2718	3246	3084	3105	Quitman				2107	2314	2243
Gulf Coast	6640	11025*	10142	12402	13636	14206	Rankin	4269	5356	6086	6351	9721	10428
Hinds	18005	22935	28878	34720	39184	39200	Riverside	3660	5978	6273	4669	4396	4327
Holmes	1990	2368	2371	2385	2269	2413	Scott	3802	3716	4047	4425	4557	4834
Humphreys	947	1096	1339	1387	1470	1470	Sharkey-Issaquena	272	1921*	1294	1400	1288	949
Itawamba	1314*	1371*	1771*	2021*	1385	1499	Simpson	7180	6426	6635	6460	6764	7031
Jackson	5480*	5348	7917	9839	11724	12440	Smith	6911*	6238*	4283	4457	4059	4201
Jasper	2207	2283	2229	3073*	2400	2489	Sunflower	3939	4191	4125	4339	4518	4374
Jeff Davis	3160	2156	2938	2735	2879	2945	Tallahatchie	2121	2677	2417	2195	2306	2237
Jones	9031	10310	11978	12963	12698	12671	Tate	1992	1958	2546	2798	3160	3341
Kemper	1646*	958	1032	806	946	943	Tippah	3941	5790*	5496*	6074*	4248	4145
Lafayette	2665	3079	3732	3751	3760	3761	Tishomingo	2123	1693	2068	2201	2791	2784
Lamar	1237	1331	4144*	4225*	3194	3286	Union	2988	4500	1230	1262	1136	1200
Lauderdale	9195	10773	12444	13573	13740	13784	Union County	8731*	8818*	5381	9601*	7046	6512
Lawrence	3505	2906	3141	3084	3335	3513	Walthall	3407	2685	2866	3135	3231	3331
Leake	3124	3105	3376	3470	3545	3788	Warren	2595	4749*	3857	6448*	5545	5230
Lebanon	9728	16411*	17063*	13633	14324	13143	Washington	3956	5670	6531	6737	7961	7592
Lee	4796	11663*	8235	9057	10835	11386	Wayne	1550	2472	3850*	3962*	3128	3118
Leflore	2511	3774	4107	4234	4412	4542	Winston	5064*	3787	3995	4079	4460	4593
Lincoln	7239	7536	7694	8409	8557	8749	Yalobusha	2172	2211	2276	2602	2672	2756
Lowndes	4034	6522*	5652	6331	7226	7000	Yazoo	3021	3685	3775	3767	3781	3892
							Zion	4986*	2899	3152	2988	3243	3342

\* Total membership

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF OTHER ADDITIONS IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI BY ASSOCIATION - THREE SELECTED YEARS  
 NUMBER OF BAPTISMS IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI BY ASSOCIATION - THREE SELECTED YEARS

ASSOCIATION	OTHER ADDITIONS			BAPTISMS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Adams	307	248	319	198	142	218
Alcorn	251	271	220	193	385	375
Attala	227	202	161	163	86	157
Benton	41	67	72	58	66	35
Bolivar	372	330	283	257	227	207
Calhoun	205	274	257	186	186	260
Carroll	126	81	92	126	53	77
Chickasaw	109	138	118	165	144	137
Choctaw	66	101	83	47	40	59
Clarke	209	182	193	147	100	176
Clay	121	99	131	141	98	170
Copiah	291	266	280	149	140	198
Covington	135	119	123	134	106	68
DeSoto	521	596	617	296	428	466
Franklin	75	95	124	40	88	100
George	114	167	127	120	110	111
Greene	68	46	59	55	44	68
Grenada	138	160	147	141	116	83
Gulf Coast	1647	1470	1591	734	742	1075
Hinds	3130	3029	3247	1406	1323	1738
Holmes	127	79	78	115	106	61
Humphreys	80	73	NA	83	68	NA
Itawamba	66	47	81	37	48	115
Jackson	1060	1107	1069	750	862	1002
Jasper	107	109	118	101	54	175
Jeff Davis	113	128	106	50	123	92
Jones	732	771	741	462	368	523
Kemper	30	33	57	12	23	46
Lafayette	289	288	257	95	140	165
Lamar	166	147	231	122	137	108
Lauderdale	708	690	765	462	372	466
Lawrence	219	159	178	105	126	147
Leake	165	154	205	144	155	171
Lebanon	1203	1329	1184	482	619	476
Lee	604	584	550	404	462	520
Leflore	320	214	251	169	156	169
Lincoln	421	430	449	296	282	321
Lowndes	506	575	516	322	311	364

ASSOCIATION	OTHER ADDITIONS			BAPTISMS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Madison	200	178	166	144	142	118
Marion	198	273	228	208	244	181
Marshall	149	130	175	170	135	181
Mississippi	139	152	NA	85	119	NA
Monroe	242	269	257	231	288	320
Montgomery	125	139	116	138	74	84
Neshoba	153	133	198	125	135	211
New Choctaw						
Newton	313	297	307	112	129	168
Noxubee	51	41	57	44	29	55
Oktibbeha	499	369	352	191	140	153
Panola	217	227	235	172	152	180
Pearl River	500	398	479	362	370	455
Perry	84	71	115	85	58	90
Pike	489	379	420	228	188	298
Pontotoc	235	230	172	227	305	218
Prentiss	106	138	128	115	149	120
Quitman	83	91	92	110	92	89
Rankin	753	729	800	424	415	531
Riverside	258	232	185	117	102	161
Scott	273	243	255	194	217	322
Sharkey-Issaquena	48	55	33	31	29	49
Simpson	315	310	415	229	186	361
Smith	142	157	239	102	75	178
Sunflower	225	245	186	196	130	141
Tallahatchie	104	88	93	81	76	153
Tate	157	207	248	129	112	169
Tippah	198	209	203	157	171	151
Tishomingo	135	138	163	171	116	228
Union	70	28	71	47	32	51
Union County	307	268	281	440	300	385
Walthall	130	94	121	85	76	125
Warren	466	424	446	270	293	390
Washington	539	544	470	453	519	577
Wayne	165	101	144	144	131	134
Winston	210	182	236	154	115	195
Yalobusha	132	119	138	96	109	107
Yazoo	218	195	195	193	116	187
Zion	135	130	143	102	132	105

NA - Not Available.

TABLE 22

## COOPERATIVE PROGRAM RECEIPTS IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI BY ASSOCIATION - THREE SELECTED YEARS

ASSOCIATION	1969	1970	1971
Adams	\$ 70,643	\$ 67,736	\$ 66,542
Alcorn	37,481	39,588	44,219
Attala	44,178	47,021	42,662
Benton	7,143	7,182	7,536
Bolivar	55,784	52,109	56,742
Calhoun	57,669	57,792	60,909
Carroll	7,171	7,387	7,995
Chickasaw	32,585	29,133	32,030
Choctaw	8,179	9,073	
Clarke	32,372	34,660	36,947
Clay	32,259	35,763	26,136
Copiah	52,933	54,918	
Covington	28,515	26,932	
DeSoto	31,703	37,808	
Franklin	15,724	15,777	17,200
George	27,892	26,407	29,887
Greene	10,366	11,895	13,483
Grenada	51,637	61,881	65,929
Gulf Coast	121,654	125,968	139,759
Hinds	550,754	565,261	601,077
Holmes	17,770	18,152	
Humphreys	11,760	13,105	
Itawamba	9,922	12,140	11,097
Jackson	89,466	91,639	
Jasper	19,709	20,543	24,872
Jeff Davis	36,799	39,057	41,905
Jones	135,627	138,324	157,042
Kemper	6,553	5,848	7,008
Lafayette	35,426	34,462	41,961
Lamar	25,792	29,714	28,395
Lauderdale	177,421	185,471	190,931
Lawrence	23,299	22,776	33,460
Leake	23,547	23,860	27,016
Lebanon	119,800	120,014	126,250
Lee	89,338	90,513	100,034
Leflore	36,934	46,761	46,646
Lincoln	73,400	85,313	96,312
Lowndes	97,953	103,565	103,752

ASSOCIATION	1969	1970	1971
Madison	\$ 29,330	\$ 31,794	\$ 32,664
Marion	57,478	66,005	71,901
Marshall	25,174	26,592	28,657
Mississippi	38,598	37,788	
Monroe	49,589	53,356	56,763
Montgomery	21,318	23,689	26,395
Neshoba	27,333	29,443	40,055
New Choctaw			
Newton	55,769	59,942	64,909
Noxubee	9,324	9,384	10,196
Oktibbeha	59,176	66,086	65,232
Panola	43,791	44,410	51,907
Pearl River	65,644	67,502	80,197
Perry	8,504	9,745	11,684
Pike	95,806	95,135	103,057
Pontotoc	48,833	52,889	57,487
Prentiss	22,809	23,642	25,349
Quitman	13,619	14,096	14,860
Rankin	87,244	95,162	112,374
Riverside	37,841	30,036	33,540
Scott	39,733	42,154	43,075
Sharkey-Issaquena	15,172	16,023	16,605
Simpson	58,933	53,718	52,110
Smith	18,887	20,106	20,967
Sunflower	40,653	40,429	41,128
Tallahatchie	17,857	18,066	16,596
Tate	21,964	25,077	27,859
Tippah	31,566	35,050	36,687
Tishomingo	21,560	23,248	20,752
Union	8,255	7,322	7,300
Union County	52,450	52,824	50,802
Walthall	16,038	17,994	21,048
Warren	70,752	73,900	83,557
Washington	118,346	122,348	124,701
Wayne	22,269	25,360	27,877
Winston	41,194	41,805	47,864
Yalobusha	21,689	25,768	28,324
Yazoo	58,152	54,668	61,468
Zion	17,560	18,473	19,922

TABLE 23

## TOTAL RECEIPTS IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI - THREE SELECTED YEARS

ASSOCIATION	1969	1970	1971
Adams	\$ 538,381	\$ 527,963	\$ 578,642
Alcorn	398,311	458,799	533,593
Attala	355,488	381,004	434,399
Benton	99,538	112,079	114,680
Bolivar	589,663	602,201	660,161
Calhoun	465,261	498,342	556,749
Carroll	113,543	117,583	130,993
Chickasaw	285,812	303,772	318,858
Choctaw	159,717	159,772	168,068
Clarke	347,197	395,773	419,178
Clay	244,604	258,777	266,897
Copiah	522,192	546,827	619,666
Covington	271,747	277,516	322,753
DeSoto	447,820	485,382	665,311
Franklin	205,744	254,605	257,490
George	210,013	230,764	261,514
Greene	118,979	130,328	145,545
Grenada	299,590	386,029	383,072
Gulf Coast	1,496,214	1,791,036	1,789,373
Hinds	5,425,908	5,649,277	6,244,863
Holmes	252,946	220,944	258,531
Humphreys	181,605	165,082	165,082
Itawamba	107,679	118,416	131,037
Jackson	1,223,595	1,411,516	1,486,112
Jasper	209,807	232,105	252,708
Jeff Davis	300,215	303,373	349,000
Jones	1,431,911	1,457,378	1,665,820
Kemper	103,608	85,387	98,328
Lafayette	308,782	300,663	355,717
Lamar	266,089	298,860	311,840
Lauderdale	1,664,139	1,696,842	1,878,971
Lawrence	300,931	332,996	364,480
Leake	290,369	315,153	347,670
Lebanon	1,448,427	1,532,130	1,767,477
Lee	1,153,167	1,350,698	1,390,803
Leflore	462,923	492,243	516,053
Lincoln	733,436	811,766	922,725
Lowndes	690,325	802,994	880,422

ASSOCIATION	1969	1970	1971
Madison	\$ 322,871	\$ 352,234	\$ 349,619
Marion	522,001	615,914	695,945
Marshall	259,629	246,071	281,162
Mississippi	336,705	359,568	359,555
Monroe	482,321	559,245	587,934
Montgomery	228,135	240,596	258,771
Neshoba	327,715	356,273	389,042
New Choctaw			
Newton	502,420	504,529	548,539
Noxubee	132,515	135,943	133,091
Oktibbeha	477,647	498,812	530,325
Panola	382,428	394,012	427,890
Pearl River	690,930	851,956	821,861
Perry	177,235	156,390	183,951
Pike	916,522	909,190	989,405
Pontotoc	404,640	444,277	517,761
Prentiss	318,361	322,508	355,171
Quitman	199,783	188,941	210,367
Rankin	977,089	1,070,496	1,260,738
Riverside	448,070	460,223	521,157
Scott	439,767	474,087	518,098
Sharkey-Issaquena	149,598	142,897	169,697
Simpson	581,278	588,839	656,640
Smith	281,077	286,199	350,569
Sunflower	354,214	455,392	452,899
Tallahatchie	213,494	219,288	239,032
Tate	311,816	311,011	364,496
Tippah	323,635	326,962	357,101
Tishomingo	225,228	245,375	262,986
Union	101,203	100,559	95,211
Union County	545,386	569,753	660,232
Walthall	234,123	266,405	259,973
Warren	631,765	677,295	766,273
Washington	833,791	873,168	941,889
Wayne	266,002	278,348	313,877
Winston	459,518	464,899	501,082
Yalobusha	289,659	314,136	344,339
Yazoo	437,416	399,119	527,281
Zion	243,480	268,128	280,826

TABLE 24

## TOTAL MISSION EXPENDITURES IN THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI BY ASSOCIATION - THREE SELECTED YEARS

ASSOCIATION	1969	1970	1971
Adams	\$ 99,405	\$ 93,307	\$ 95,054
Alcorn	57,983	61,319	72,799
Attala	75,468	71,938	72,730
Benton	12,939	12,637	13,945
Bolivar	101,672	90,877	97,338
Calhoun	91,976	92,914	114,567
Carroll	14,741	14,290	16,633
Chickasaw	46,814	42,886	47,036
Choctaw	19,295	18,452	20,699
Clarke	54,481	62,133	65,527
Clay	44,073	47,402	46,822
Copiah	96,507	91,278	100,382
Covington	49,629	49,618	70,545
DeSoto	60,330	72,124	89,871
Franklin	33,414	32,571	32,221
George	48,952	43,971	53,224
Greene	18,272	19,540	21,513
Grenada	87,584	90,938	92,417
Gulf Coast	193,558	206,908	232,524
Hinds	944,100	921,642	988,481
Holmes	34,476	29,047	34,715
Humphreys	21,118	25,550	25,550
Itawamba	14,546	17,987	18,035
Jackson	156,102	161,233	179,554
Jasper	38,162	37,271	42,996
Jeff Davis	72,731	68,577	76,455
Jones	229,672	228,455	266,711
Kemper	15,075	13,398	15,810
Lafayette	58,269	54,148	63,923
Lamar	38,886	42,540	42,265
Lauderdale	304,540	322,462	300,414
Lawrence	37,090	36,635	50,134
Leake	47,081	45,149	49,647
Lebanon	245,313	243,913	298,481
Lee	165,715	156,607	187,295
Leflore	61,209	66,528	79,042
Lincoln	116,161	128,579	147,877
Lowndes	148,363	179,839	185,986

ASSOCIATION	1969	1970	1971
Madison	\$ 45,969	\$ 51,794	\$ 53,245
Marion	92,968	106,322	113,404
Marshall	44,509	43,671	67,174
Mississippi	72,278	67,661	67,661
Monroe	89,096	91,020	89,734
Montgomery	37,260	39,108	40,084
Neshoba	53,835	50,813	60,498
New Choctaw			
Newton	103,275	104,655	127,996
Noxubee	21,742	21,844	20,577
Oktibbeha	94,726	104,312	100,218
Panola	77,714	75,157	84,823
Pearl River	104,641	112,340	130,254
Perry	18,835	16,712	21,395
Pike	151,491	145,137	188,724
Pontotoc	81,574	86,208	101,405
Prentiss	42,904	43,162	51,562
Quitman	27,088	28,644	30,489
Rankin	153,025	154,250	185,196
Riverside	76,684	63,525	68,587
Scott	76,325	73,006	78,663
Sharkey-Issaquena	27,323	23,904	29,242
Simpson	100,127	87,111	94,457
Smith	41,816	37,959	44,109
Sunflower	77,637	70,487	78,287
Tallahatchie	41,609	39,462	35,495
Tate	41,669	43,929	52,163
Tippah	62,248	62,619	68,663
Tishomingo	37,338	40,261	39,924
Union	14,973	11,670	15,012
Union County	79,796	80,537	116,921
Walthall	32,435	34,052	39,214
Warren	99,589	96,256	106,014
Washington	204,428	191,029	201,804
Wayne	41,844	41,838	45,151
Winston	84,680	81,237	91,776
Yalobusha	35,143	39,102	73,843
Yazoo	101,253	82,628	99,403
Zion	34,756	35,369	42,441