

SELECTED DATA ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

I. VOTING

State	Total Voting-Age Population	Number White Voting-Age Population	Number White Registered	Number Non-white Voting-Age Population	Number Negroes Registered	% of State White Voting-Age Population Registered	% of State Non-white Voting-Age Population Registered
Alabama	1,924,936	1,415,205	883,732	509,731	68,317	62.4%	13.4%
Arkansas	1,089,358	886,765	506,799	202,593	68,970	57.1	34.0
Florida	3,207,238	2,711,818	1,819,342	495,420	182,456	67.0	36.8
Georgia	2,549,352	1,893,305	1,152,707	656,047	175,573	60.8	26.7
Louisiana	1,892,402	1,347,405	934,862	544,997	151,663	69.3	27.8
Mississippi	1,235,072	785,776	390,000**	449,296	23,920	49.6	5.3
North Carolina	2,700,778	2,114,559	1,861,330	586,219	210,450	88.0	35.8
South Carolina	1,344,466	947,618	480,793	396,848	90,901	50.7	22.9
Tennessee	2,193,799	1,864,169	930,198	329,630	150,869	49.8	45.7
Texas*	2,010,034	1,595,801	658,293**	414,233	111,014**	41.2	26.7
Virginia	2,437,328	1,977,247	940,115	460,081	110,113	47.5	24.0
				<u>5,045,095</u>	<u>1,344,246</u>		

* These Texas figures include only those 65 counties in East Texas which have more than 15% non-white population.

** Statistical Estimate

5,000,000 1,500,000

Source: See back of page.

Apr. 1 1963

Note: The data on voting included here was compiled through the research facilities of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia. At the time of printing it is the most up to date information available on state-wide totals. More accurate figures have recently been attained on specified counties. It is to be remembered that this table does not take into consideration the changes in figures that have occurred in the past year.

SOURCES FOR VOTING DATA

Population: 1960 U.S. Census Reports

Registration: Alabama - Compilation made by the Birmingham News, June 10, 1962, from various sources. Chilton County not included.

Arkansas - Report of Arkansas State Auditor, 1962, for 1961.

Florida - Report of Secretary of State, April 19, 1962.

Georgia - Atlanta Journal, April 16, 1962.

Louisiana - New Orleans Times Picayune, May 5, 1962.

Mississippi - 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report (69 of 82 counties.)

North Carolina - North Carolina Advisory Committee, 1960.

South Carolina - Negro: Report of South Carolina Progressive Democrats, April 1962; white: Washington Post, July 1961.

Tennessee - 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report (63 of 95 counties.)

Texas - Compiled by Robert Calvert, Comptroller of Public Accounts; racial breakdown estimated statistically by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

Virginia - Letter from Levin Nock Davis, Secretary, Virginia State Board of Elections, August 3, 1962.

II. EDUCATION

A. ILLITERACY (defined here as the inability to read and write a simple message either in English or in any other language).

B. "FUNCTIONAL ILLITERACY" (refers here to a person 18 years of age or older with less than six years of schooling).

<u>State</u>	<u>% of Pop. in 1960</u>
Iowa	0.7%
Idaho	0.8
Oregon	0.8
Kansas	0.9
Nebraska	0.9
South Dakota	0.9
Utah	0.9
Washington	0.9
Wyoming	0.9
Minnesota	1.0
Montana	1.0
Nevada	1.1
Vermont	1.1
Indiana	1.2
Wisconsin	1.2
Colorado	1.3
Maine	1.3
New Hampshire	1.4
North Dakota	1.4
Ohio	1.5
Michigan	1.6
Missouri	1.7
California	1.8
Illinois	1.8
Delaware	1.9
District of Columbia	1.9
Maryland	1.9
Oklahoma	1.9
Pennsylvania	2.0
Connecticut	2.2
Massachusetts	2.2
New Jersey	2.2
Rhode Island	2.4
Florida	2.6
West Virginia	2.7
New York	2.9
Alaska	3.0
Kentucky	3.3
Virginia	3.4
Tennessee	3.5
Arkansas	3.6
Arizona	3.8
New Mexico	4.0
North Carolina	4.0
Texas	4.1
Alabama	4.2
Georgia	4.5
Mississippi	4.9
Hawaii	5.0
South Carolina	5.5
Louisiana	6.3

A. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
 Current Population Reports
 B. Source: New York Times, April 8, 1962

<u>State</u>	<u>% of Pop.-1960</u>
Utah	3.3%
Iowa	3.5
Oregon	3.9
Idaho	3.9
Washington	4.0
Nebraska	4.2
Wyoming	4.2
Kansas	4.3
Vermont	4.4
Nevada	4.6
Minnesota	4.7
Montana	4.8
South Dakota	4.8
New Hampshire	5.2
Maine	5.5
Colorado	5.5
Indiana	5.7
Ohio	6.3
California	6.7
Michigan	6.8
Massachusetts	7.0
North Dakota	7.0
Illinois	7.4
Connecticut	7.4
Delaware	7.7
Pennsylvania	8.1
New Jersey	8.2
Missouri	8.3
Washington, D.C.	8.4
Rhode Island	8.7
Maryland	9.0
New York	9.1
Alaska	9.6
Oklahoma	10.1
Florida	10.8
Arizona	11.7
West Virginia	12.9
New Mexico	14.3
Virginia	15.3
Texas	15.7
Kentucky	16.2
Tennessee	17.3
Hawaii	17.6
Arkansas	18.0
Alabama	19.1
North Carolina	19.3
Georgia	20.6
Mississippi	22.0
South Carolina	23.8
Louisiana	24.9

C. SCHOOL COMPLETION

"If a 'drop-out' is defined as a student who fails to complete high school, the higher drop-out rates are found in Virginia, South Carolina Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi where half the students do not graduate." ("Education in America: East and West," Paul Woodring, Saturday Review, July 21, 1962, p.37.) The following table shows the percent of students graduated from high school in 1962 that had enrolled in 8th grade in 1957-58. However, reversal of these percentages would not account for such factors as interstate migration and changes of pupils between public and nonpublic schools.)

<u>State</u>	<u>Percent graduated</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Percent graduated</u>
Wisconsin	92.3%	Delaware	72.0%
Minnesota	88.2	Arizona	71.1
California	86.4	Alaska	70.1
Nebraska	84.8	New Hampshire	69.3
Illinois	84.5	Massachusetts	68.2
Washington	84.2	Oklahoma	67.9
Hawaii	80.6	Maryland	67.5
New Jersey	78.8	Nevada	63.7
Iowa	78.6	Florida	62.9
Michigan	78.4	New Mexico	62.2
Kansas	78.1	Maine	61.0
South Dakota	78.1	Texas	60.6
Pennsylvania	78.0	Arkansas	57.8
Oregon	77.9	Louisiana	57.8
Utah	77.2	Mississippi	57.8
North Dakota	76.8	North Carolina	57.4
Indiana	74.1	Vermont	56.4
New York	74.1	West Virginia	55.5
Montana	73.3	Tennessee	55.1
Rhode Island	73.3	Alabama	55.0
Connecticut	73.1	South Carolina	54.2
Wyoming	73.1	Kentucky	52.6
Missouri	73.0	Virginia	51.9
Colorado	72.9	Georgia	51.8
Idaho	72.5		
Ohio	72.4		

Source: January, 1963, Research Report, National Education Association, Table 47.

III. MEDIAN INCOME

A. TOTALS

Total median income of families and unrelated individuals in the United States in 1960:

All classes.....\$4,791
 White population..... 5,088
 Non-white population.... 2,520

Total median income of families and unrelated individuals in the South in 1960, both white and non-white:

South.....\$3,692

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

B. SOUTHERN STATES

Median income of families and unrelated individuals in the South in 1960:

<u>State</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Alabama	\$4,240	\$1,655	North Carolina	\$3,947	\$1,685
Arkansas	3,122	1,305	South Carolina	4,121	1,415
Florida	4,311	2,174	Tennessee	3,737	1,801
Georgia	4,370	1,817	Texas	4,457	2,011
Louisiana	4,597	1,823	Virginia	4,608	2,231
Mississippi	3,565	1,168			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

IV. POPULATION SHIFTS

A. NEGRO POPULATION AS A PERCENT

Negro population as a percent of U.S. total for selected years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Negro Population</u>	<u>Percent of Total U.S. Pop.</u>
1960	18,860,117	10.0
1950	15,042,286	10.0
1940	12,865,518	9.8

Negro population as percent of South including border states for selected years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Negro Population</u>	<u>Percent of Southern Pop.</u>
1960	11,311,607	20.6
1950	10,225,407	21.7
1940	9,904,619	23.8

B. MIGRATION FROM COUNTRY TO CITY

Percent of U.S. total population in rural and urban areas in 1950 and 1960. (As used here, "urban" includes persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of urbanized areas.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Urban</u>	<u>Total Rural</u>	<u>White Urban</u>	<u>White Rural</u>	<u>Nonwhite Urban</u>	<u>Nonwhite Rural</u>
1960	69.9	30.1	69.5	30.5	72.4	27.6
1950	64.0	36.0	64.3	35.7	61.7	38.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

D. NOTES ON NEGRO MIGRATION

The following is condensed from an article by Charles Silberman, "The City and the Negro," Fortune Magazine, March, 1962. Reprints of the article are available from the Southern Regional Council.

Negroes are engaged in two shifts: from South to North, and from country to city. In 1910, 80% of U.S. Negroes lived in one or another of the eleven Old Confederacy states. Over 90% of these Negroes lived in rural areas. Between 1940 and 1960, Negro population outside these states went up $2\frac{1}{2}$ times until 48% of the total Negro population lived in the North. In the eleven Southern states however, Negro population rose by only 9%.

Most of the increase outside the South occurred in the central cities of the 12 largest U.S. urban areas: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Washington, Cleveland, Baltimore - which now have 31% of all U.S. Negroes. The migration of Negroes has diffused somewhat to smaller cities, for example, Buffalo, Rochester, Newark, New Haven, Fort Wayne and San Diego, during the past ten years.

In the South the number of Negroes in rural areas declined, whereas the proportion of Negroes in Southern cities grew from 7% in 1910, to 21% in 1940, to 41% in 1960. The Negro population in Dallas and Houston rose $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, and went up 75% in Atlanta and Miami.

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