

THE GENERAL CONDITION
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI NEGRO

This paper is a report published by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It is general and extensive in scope rather than specific and detailed. The report's purpose is threefold:

1. to give SNCC's Mississippi field workers a handy reference source detailing statistically some of the general facts relating to the status of the Negro in Mississippi,
2. to indicate the dire necessity for support of community centers and county workers, and
3. to serve as a guideline for more detailed studies to be made in the near future.

In this study, the term "nonwhite people" is used instead of the term "Negro" in many instances. Because of the high proportion of Negroes in the nonwhite category, it is not a distortion to use data that refers to "nonwhites" as data that refers particularly to Negroes. In 1960, in Mississippi, 99.6 percent of the total nonwhite population was Negro, and 99.7 percent of the nonwhite farm operators were Negroes.

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Labor Donated

PERTINENT BACKGROUND DATA

Growth in the Population, 1940-1960

Number and Proportion - 915,722 Negroes constituted, in 1960, roughly 42% of the total 2,178,000 population in Mississippi. Between 1940 and 1960, the total population remained nearly the same (percent change: -0.2), with a more than 7% decrease in the Negro population compared with an increase of more than 6% among the non-Negro population. (See Chart 1 and Table 1.)

Although birth rates among Negroes have been consistently higher than those among whites, mortality rates are higher, average life expectancy is lower and migration out of the state is considerably higher among Negroes than among whites.

Birth Rates - The higher birth rates among Negroes, in comparison with whites, are shown in Table 2. In 1949, the rate per 1,000 among the Negro population was 34.8, compared with 21.8 among whites. Since 1945 there has been a significant rise in the birth rate for Negroes. During the depression 30's, sharp declines in birth rates occurred among both Negroes and whites. (Chart 2)

Death Rates - Death rates among Negroes continue to be higher than the rates for whites, though the difference in the rates has consistently narrowed. (Table 3) It is still a fact, however, that the death rate among Negroes today is not as low as it was for whites in 1913, the first year for which we have death rate data. This is largely a reflection of the continued low standard of living under which Mississippi Negroes exist, in addition to a lack of access to adequate hospital care. (Chart 3.)

Infant Mortality - Infant mortality rates since 1920 for both races have generally gone downward. The rate for nonwhites, however, swung upward in 1957 and continued upward until 1961 when it started downward again (Chart 4). It takes no statistical genius to understand what the figures reflect: In Mississippi the chances of a Negro baby dying within the first year of life are at best twice those of a white baby. Though most babies of both races do survive, Negro babies have a greater chance of starting life with a health handicap. In communities where Negroes are subject to major segregation and discrimination, the Negro baby is much more likely to be born prematurely. Premature babies may get excellent care if they are born in or near a hospital with a modern center for premature infants, but Negroes in Mississippi are largely denied this. (Table 4)

Significant Population Characteristics, 1950-1960

Age Distribution - Table 5 compares the changes in the Negro and white population which have occurred among different age groups between 1950 and 1960. During this decade the total population of Mississippi remained almost the same. There was a net increase in the white population and a net decrease in the nonwhite population. Most significant for Negroes is the large decrease in the group aged 20 to 34. Because workers in this age group are traditionally preferred in hiring for new employment, this change in

age composition of the population may contribute to increased employment opportunity for younger Negroes. The situation may also add to the dilemma of employers whose hiring policies continue to favor white workers and workers under 35 years of age. (Chart 5)

Urban-Rural Distribution - In 1960, the Negro population was largely rural, there being over two-thirds of the Negroes in the State living in rural areas. Of the 79,545 persons who migrated from rural areas into Mississippi cities, only 5 percent were non-white. There obviously has been no significant rural-urban redistribution of the non-white population within the state during the last decade. This is largely a reflection of the fact that employment opportunities for rural non-whites in the state's towns and cities are poor. (Table 7)

County Variations - Table 8, showing the Negro and white population in 1950 and 1960 for each county, reveals the high percentage of Negroes in some counties and the considerably high out-of-state migration taking place. There are 29 counties wherein Negroes constitute more than 50% of the population. Hinds, Calhoun and Coahoma are the counties with the largest numbers of Negroes. Tunica, Clairborne, and Jefferson have the largest percentages of Negroes. The area commonly referred to as the "Gulf Coast" has shown the only consistent increases in population during the last decade. Significantly, this is the most affluent economic area or region in the state.

Cities of 10,000 or more - Table 9 shows the 18 cities in Mississippi that have a population of greater than 10,000. In all of these cities, with the exception of Biloxi, Negroes constitute 20 percent or more of the total population.

Educational Attainment

As shown in Table 10, in 1960 all Negroes aged 25 and over had completed an average of only six years of school. This is five years less than the average for whites. The average is even less in the rural-farm areas where a high proportion of Negroes live.

RECENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Negroes in the Labor Force

Proportion in the Labor Force - The proportion of Negroes in the labor force is very similar to the proportion for whites. There is a noticeable difference in the proportions when the races are divided into sexes, however. There is a greater per cent of Negro women, particularly urban married Negro women, in the labor force, than white women. The proportion of Negro men in the labor force is noticeably lower than the proportion of white males. (Table 11 and Chart 7)

Unemployment - Table 12 shows that in 1960 the average unemployment rate for Negroes was more than 50 per cent greater than that of whites. Changes in the rates for the two races from 1950 to 1960 were relative--the same. This change has been an unfavorable one, resulting in an unemployment rate for Negroes of 7.1 per cent. (Chart 8).

Status among different age groups - Table 13 shows, for 1960, the variations at different ages in the labor force status of Negroes in comparison with white men and women. About 67% of all Negro men ages 14 or over were in the labor force compared to roughly 75% of all white men. A significantly higher proportion of Negro men under age 24 and over age 65 were in the labor force. For both Negro men and white men between the ages of 20 and 64 the rates of labor force participation were comparable. The pattern among women shows some significant contrasts. The proportion of Negro women in the labor force was higher than for white women in every age group except ages 14-19 and 20-24. Among white women, the rate of labor force participation drops after age 24 (about the average age of marriage), whereas for Negro women the rate increases through the 45-49 age group.

Industry Distribution - In Table 14, it is apparent that of the roughly one-half million employed Negroes in the State, more than a third are employed in agriculture with more than another third employed in service industries. Unbelievable as it may seem, though Negroes comprise almost 40% of the total employed labor force, only about 4 1/2% are employed in manufacturing and even less than that in construction employment.

Pattern of Unemployment - Table 15 reveals that of those Negroes unemployed, not more than 3% can be categorized as skilled workers. Though 21.1% of those unemployed were previously semi-skilled operatives or kindred workers, 31.9% were non-agricultural laborers and 21.55% were farm laborers. Thus, over 50% of the unemployed Negroes were unskilled laborers.

INCOME

Income of families, 1950-1960 - Table 16 and Chart 9 present the median income of all Negro and white persons for the years 1950-1960. In 1960 Negroes had an average annual income of \$606, only 29% of the average income of \$2,023 among whites. The difference seems particularly wide in view of the fact that a higher proportion of Negro family members are in the labor force. The data in the previous section on labor force and employment show that a higher proportion of Negro males under age 24 and women over age 24 are in the labor force than is the case among whites.

There is a relatively smaller differential between Negroes and whites for urban as compared with rural persons. In 1960, the average income of urban Negroes was 33% of the average among

whites, a decline from 38% in 1950. The urban Negro family in 1960 had an average income of \$871, compared with an average of about \$2600 for whites. Between 1950 and 1960 the average income of urban whites increased some \$800, whereas among Negroes it increased less than \$200. Among rural persons the median income of Negroes increased from \$390 in 1950 to \$474 in 1960 when it was about 31% of the average for white persons. This represented a relative decline from the \$390 average of 1950 when the rural Negro's average income was 41% of the average among rural whites. The money income of both Negro and white persons living on farms remained low and increased relatively less than that of rural non-farm and urban families in the years 1945-1949.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Statistics revealing housing conditions for Mississippi Negroes are somewhat shocking. In 1960 there were 207,611 housing units for Mississippi Negroes. Of these, 38.1% were owner-occupied, and 61.9% were renter-occupied (significantly out of line with the national proportion of owner- and renter-occupied housing). Of the 207,611 houses, only one-third can be classified as being in sound condition; the others have been classified as either deteriorating or dilapidated. Of the homes in rural areas, over 75% are without any piped water at all and over 90% of these rural homes had no flush toilets, no bathtub and no shower. (see Table 17)

Chart 1 Population,
1940 & 1960 in thousands

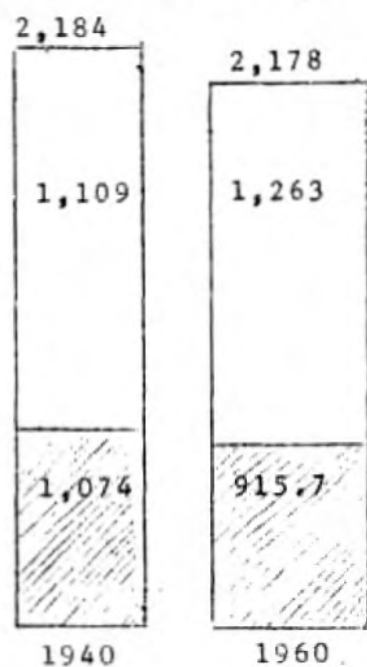


Chart 2 Birth Rates, Selected Periods
Rate per 1,000 population

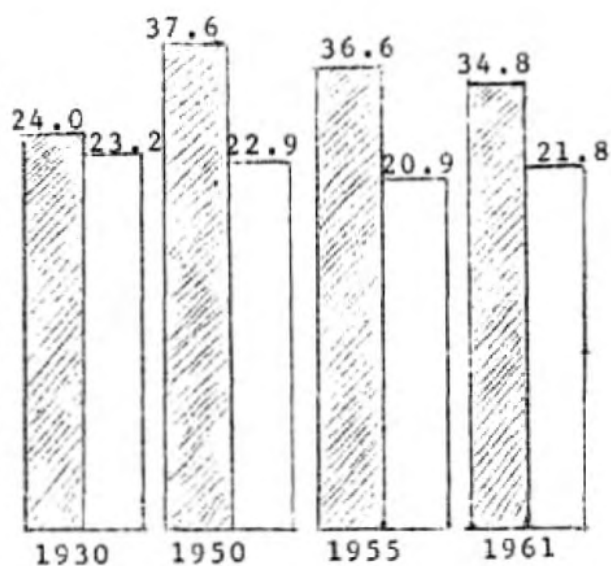


Chart 3 Death Rates
Rate per 1,000 popula-
tion.

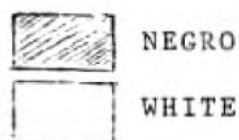
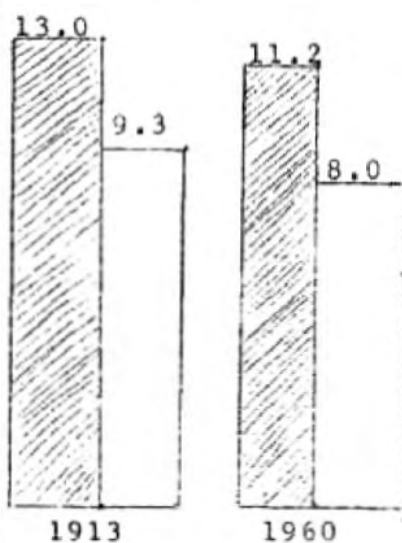
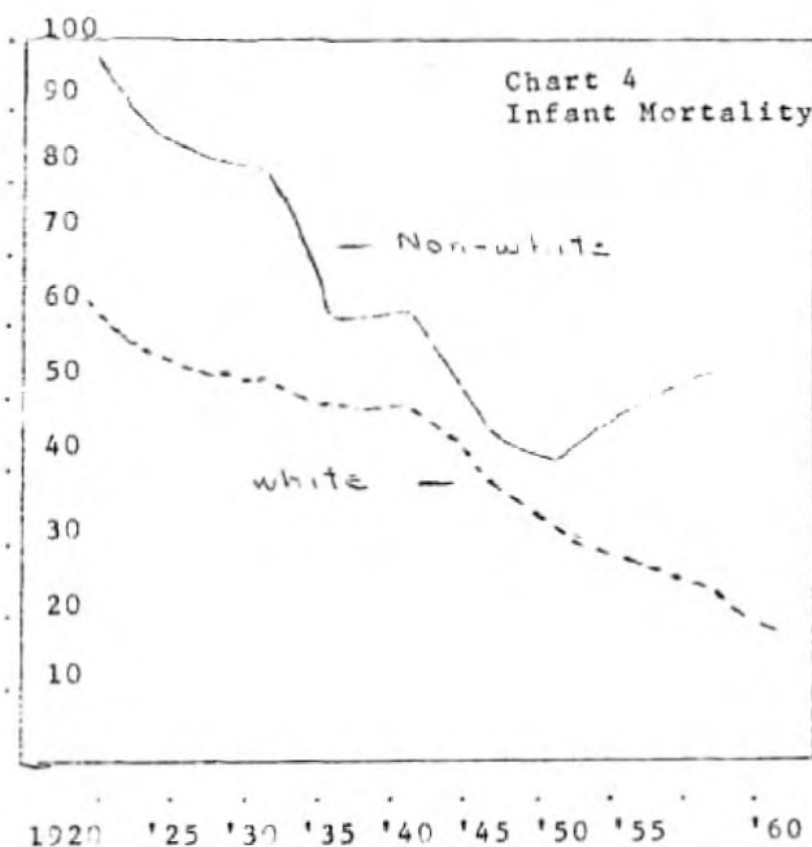


Chart 4
Infant Mortality



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

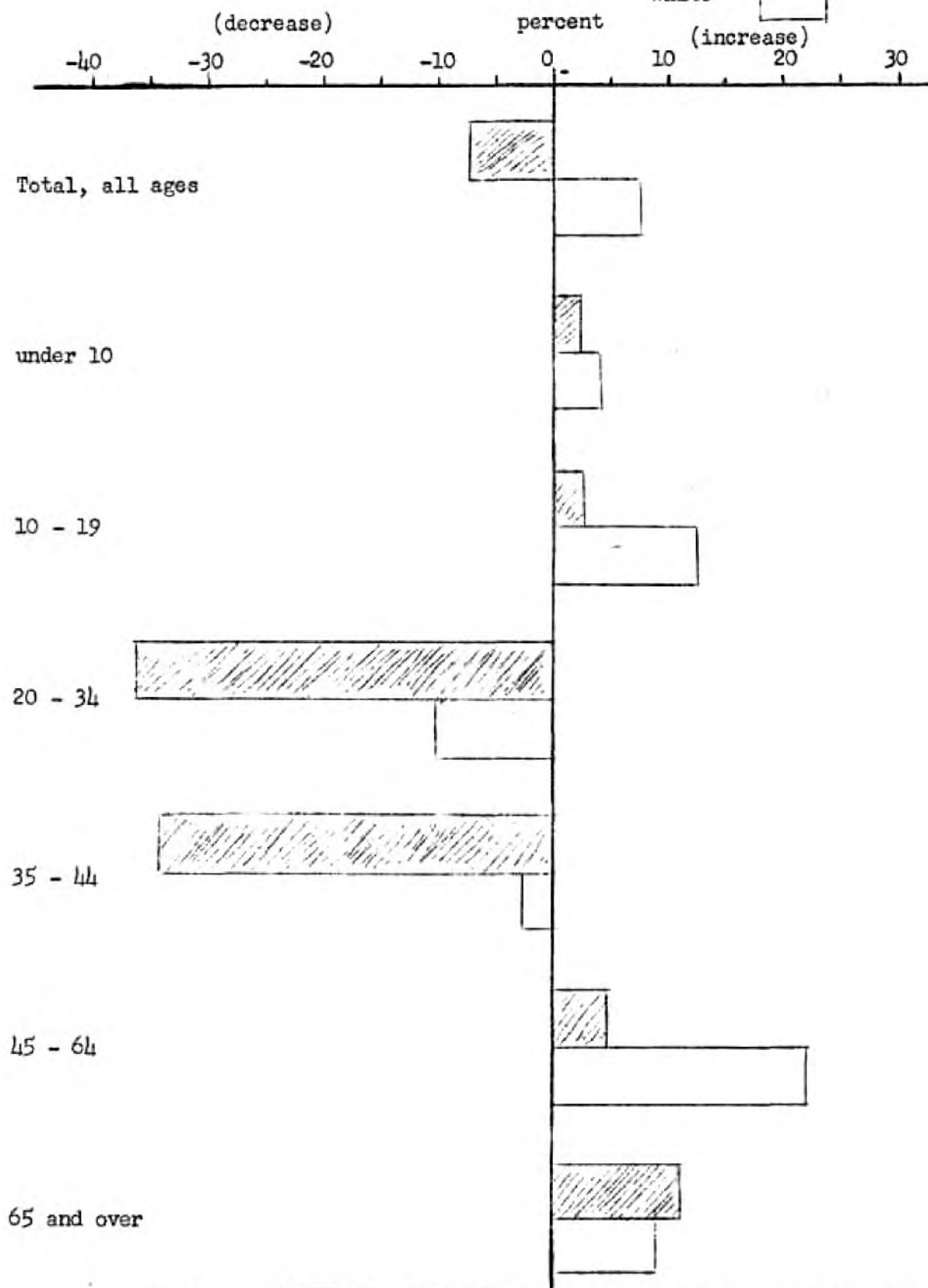
Chart 5 % Changes in Negro and White
Population by Age (1950 - 1960)

Negro



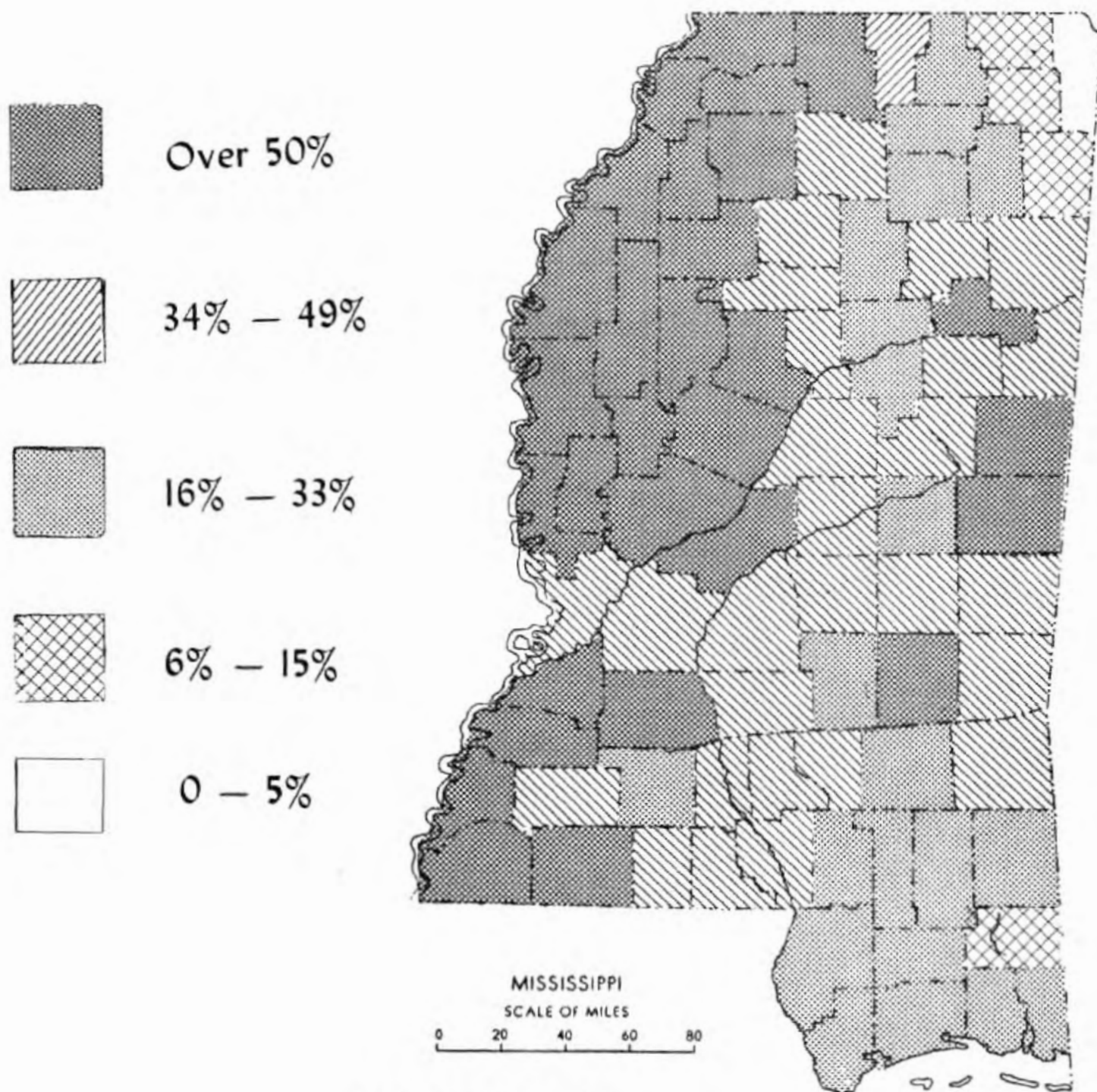
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White



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEGRO POPULATION, BREAKDOWN BY COUNTY
(PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION)



STUDENT VOICE MAP

Chart 7 Percent of Negro and White Population in the Labor Force, 1960

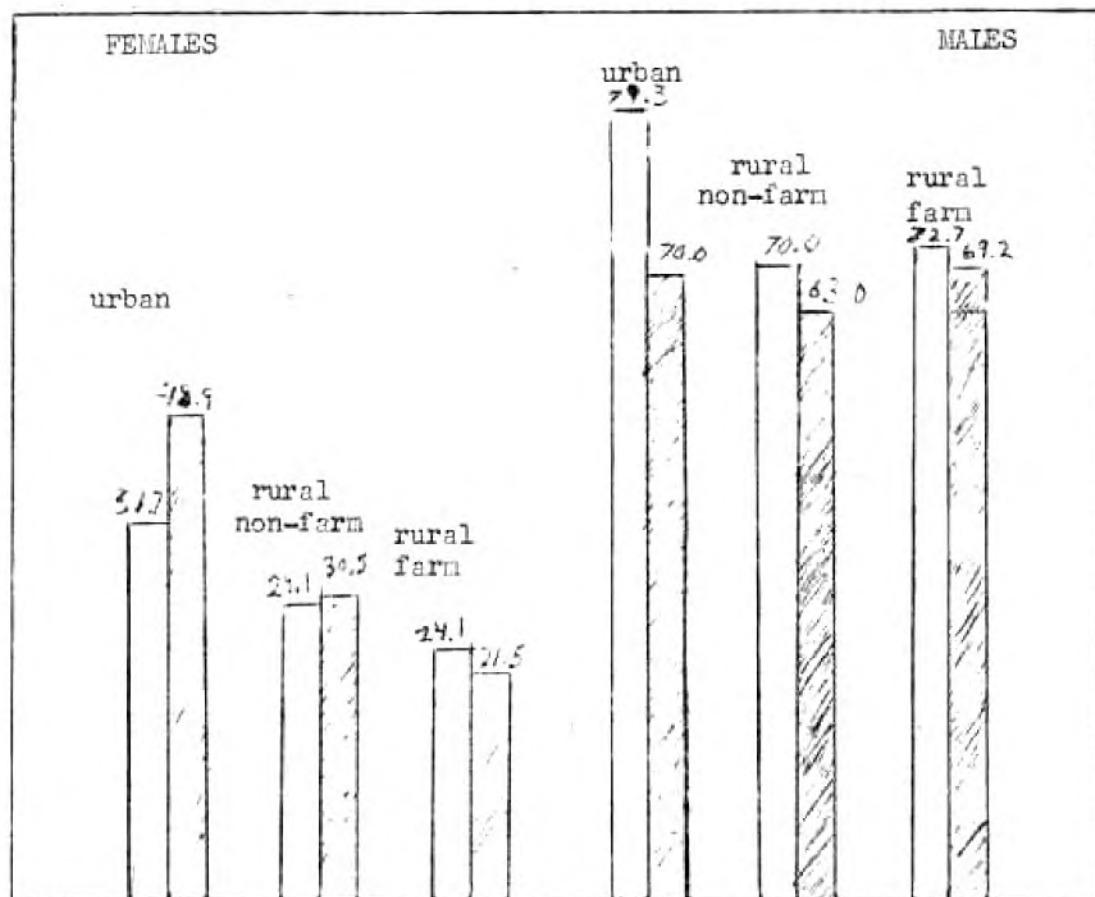
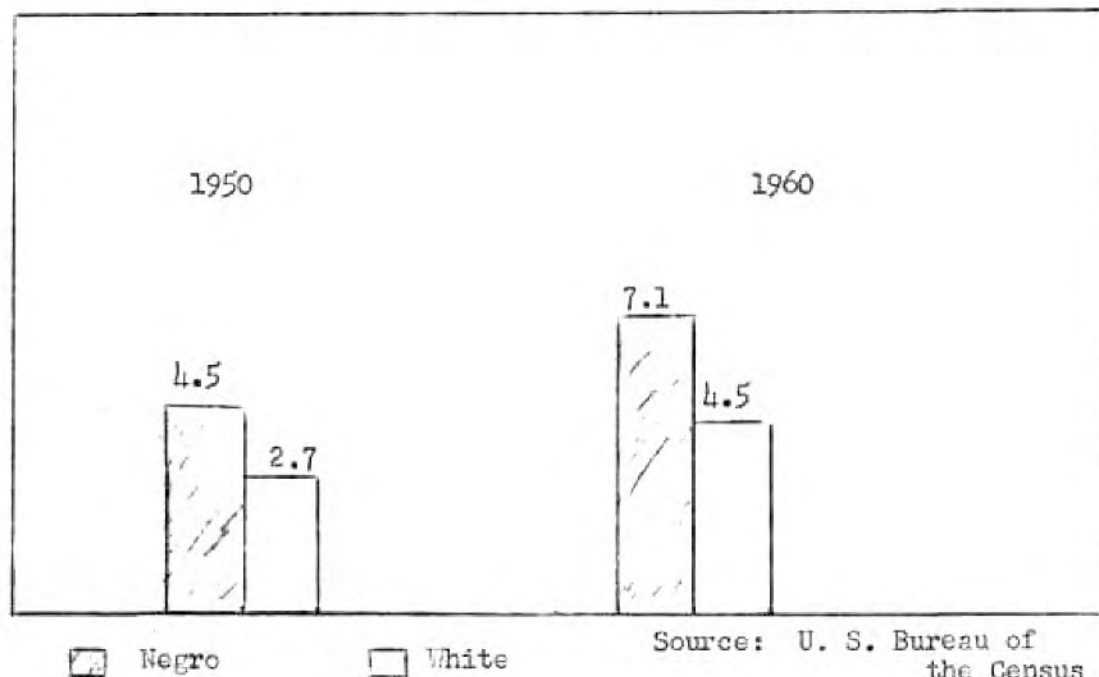


Chart 8. Percent of Negro and White Workers in the Labor Force Unemployed, 1950 and 1960



APPENDIX TABLES

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TABLE 1: POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI, BY COLOR, 1900-1960

Year	Total	Nonwhite	
		Number	Percentage
1960	2,178,141	920,595	44.4
1950	2,178,914	990,282	45.5
1940	2,183,796	1,077,469	49.1
1930	2,009,821	1,011,744	50.5
1920	1,790,618	936,656	52.5
1910	1,797,114	1,011,003	56.2
1900	1,551,270	910,070	58.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED BIRTH RATES, BY COLOR; SELECTED YEARS, 1920-1961

Births per 1,000 population		
Year	Nonwhite	White
1961	34.8	21.8
1959	36.6	20.9
1955	36.6	23.2
1950	37.6	22.9
1940	27.3	20.9
1935	25.1	20.8
1930	24.0	23.2
1925	23.4	24.1
1920	22.7	26.3

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 3: DEATH RATES, BY COLOR, SELECTED YEARS, 1920-1961

Deaths per 1,000 population		
Year	Nonwhite	White
1961	11.0	8.8
1959	11.4	8.1
1955	10.2	8.7
1950	11.2	8.0
1940	12.6	8.6
1935	11.6	8.7
1930	14.8	9.0
1925	14.4	8.8
1920	15.1	9.3

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 4: DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR; SELECTED YEARS, 1920-1961

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Deaths per 1,000 population		
Year	Nonwhite	White
1961	50.0	23.5
1960	54.4	23.5
1955	46.4	24.7
1950	42.6	28.1
1945	44.7	36.1
1940	60.9	46.4
1935	58.6	47.5
1930	84.5	51.0
1925	85.7	53.0
1920	101.1	59.9

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 5: POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI, BY COLOR, AGE, AND SEX
1950-1960

Age and Sex	Negro		Nativeborn White		Change: 1950-1960			
	1950	1960	1950	1960	Number Negro	N.B. White	Percentage Negro	N.B.W.
TOTAL	987,935	915,722	1,179,964	1,250,282	-72,213	70,318	-7.3	6.2
Under 10	270,685	276,403	250,315	260,678	5,746	10,363	2.1	4.1
10-19	203,905	206,586	208,785	231,572	2,681	22,787	1.3	10.9
20-34	188,975	130,405	264,085	236,908	-58,510	-28,177	-38.5	-10.7
35-44	114,475	79,386	244,450	157,199	-35,089	-4,930	-33.8	-2.1
45-64	143,430	149,447	206,455	251,383	6,017	44,927	4.2	21.8
65-over	66,605	72,528	85,680	92,043	5,923	6,363	8.9	7.4
MALE								
Total	479,580	440,641	589,869	621,656	-33,939	37,787	-8.1	5.4
Under 10	135,685	138,456	128,310	133,140	2,771	4,830	2.0	3.8
10-19	100,490	105,074	107,490	120,351	4,584	12,861	4.5	1.3
20-34	86,520	57,893	129,785	117,612	-28,621	-12,173	-33.1	-9.4
35-44	52,755	33,923	79,810	77,182	-18,832	-2,628	-35.7	-3.3
45-64	70,940	70,053	101,770	122,485	- 887	20,715	- 1.2	20.7
65-over	33,270	35,284	41,200	50,886	2,014	9,686	6.1	23.4
FEMALE								
Total	508,355	475,081	590,095	628,626	-33,274	38,531	-6.6	6.5
Under 10	135,000	137,947	122,005	127,538	2,947	5,533	2.2	4.4
10-19	103,415	101,512	101,295	111,221	- 1,903	9,926	-1.9	9.8
20-34	102,395	72,512	135,300	119,296	-29,883	-16,004	-29.1	-11.9
35-44	61,720	45,463	82,320	80,017	-16,257	- 2,303	-26.4	- 2.8
45-64	72,490	79,394	104,685	128,897	6,904	24,212	9.6	23.1
65-over	33,335	37,244	44,480	41,157	3,909	-3,323	11.7	- 7.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 6: POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI, BY RACE AND URBAN_RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960

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Residence	Native-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Urban	245,006	266,507	134,907	158,765
Rural; non-farm	243,385	243,131	156,597	167,778
Rural; farm	124,265	118,988	149,137	148,588

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 7: URBAN AND RURAL MIGRATION, BY RACE, IN MISSISSIPPI, 1950-1960

AREA	POPULATION		NET MIGRATION		NATURAL INCREASE	NET CHANGE-%
	1950	1960	Number	%		
State	2,178,914	2,178,141	-424,158	-16.3	19.4%	-0.03
White	1,188,632	1,257,546	-108,470	-7.9	14.9	5.8
Nonwhite	990,282	920,595	-315,688	-25.5	24.8	-7.0
Urban	607,162	820,805	79,545	10.7	22.1	35.2
White	374,320	525,853	75,476	16.8	20.3	40.5
Nonwhite	232,842	294,952	4,069	1.4	24.9	26.7
Rural	1,571,752	1,357,336	-503,703	-27.1	18.4	-13.3
White	814,312	731,693	-183,946	-20.1	12.4	-10.1
Nonwhite	757,440	625,643	-319,757	-33.8	24.8	-17.4

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 8: COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION

County	Population	No. Nonwhite	% Nonwhite	Net Change of Nonwhites, 1950-1960
Adams	37,730	18,695	49.5	-16.1
Alcorn	25,282	3,333	13.2	-14.6
Amite	15,573	8,443	54.2	-19.1
Attala	21,335	9,546	44.7	-17.5
Benton	7,723	3,609	46.7	-6.3
Bolivar	54,464	36,943	67.8	-14.4
Calhoun	15,941	4,346	27.3	1.3
Carroll	11,177	6,500	58.2	-26.4
Chickasaw	16,891	6,511	38.5	-22.7
Choctaw	8,423	2,520	29.9	24.3
Clairborne	10,845	8,245	76.0	-7.7
Clarke	16,493	6,492	39.4	-17.6
Clay	18,993	9,719	51.3	-3.7
Coahoma	46,212	31,582	68.3	-11.4
Copiah	27,051	14,059	52.0	-13.7
Covington	13,637	4,741	34.8	-9.1
Desoto	23,891	14,643	61.3	-11.4
Forrest	52,722	14,752	28.0	13.0

TABLE 8: COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION, CONT' . 13

County	Population	No. Nonwhite	% Nonwhite	Net Change of Nonwhite, 1950-1960
Franklin	9,286	3,800	40.9	-11.7
George	11,098	1,287	11.6	4.5
Greene	8,366	1,923	23.0	27.9
Grenada	18,409	9,057	49.2	- 7.9
Hancock	14,039	2,255	16.1	10.6
Harrison	119,489	19,256	16.1	43.5
Hinds	187,489	74,840	40.0	17.1
Holmes	27,096	19,501	72.0	-20.3
Humphreys	19,093	13,335	69.8	-17.2
Issaquena	3,576	2,400	67.1	-28.3
Itawamba	15,080	874	5.8	- 6.7
Jackson	55,522	10,864	19.6	61.3
Jasper	16,909	8,507	50.3	-12.5
Jefferson	10,142	7,653	75.5	- 9.1
Jefferson Davis	13,540	7,414	54.8	-13.9
Jones	59,542	15,447	25.9	2.9
Kemper	12,277	7,449	60.7	-21.0
Lafayette	21,355	7,245	33.9	-10.4
Lamar	13,675	2,232	16.3	6.0
Lauderdale	67,119	23,484	35.0	0.4
Laurence	10,215	3,861	37.8	-18.9
Leake	18,660	8,101	43.4	-11.6
Lee	40,589	10,289	25.3	- 3.5
Leflore	47,142	30,443	64.6	-13.8
Lincoln	26,759	8,352	31.2	- 9.1
Lowndes	46,639	17,768	38.1	- 3.5
Madison	32,904	23,637	71.8	- 5.2
Marion	23,293	7,885	33.9	- 6.0
Marshall	24,503	17,239	70.4	- 2.8
Monroe	33,953	12,021	35.4	-12.3
Montgomery	13,320	5,971	44.8	- 4.1
Neshoba	20,927	5,901	28.2	-11.5
Newton	19,517	6,567	33.6	-16.4
Noxubee	16,826	12,102	71.9	-18.8
Oktibbeha	26,175	11,448	43.7	- 2.6
Panola	28,791	16,226	56.4	- 7.2
Pearl River	22,411	5,190	23.2	15.5
Perry	8,745	2,412	27.6	9.1
Pike	35,063	15,408	43.9	- 1.9
Pontotoc	17,232	3,286	19.1	-13.9
Prentiss	17,949	2,186	12.2	- 6.3
Quitman	21,019	13,304	63.3	-15.3
Rankin	34,322	12,818	37.3	- 6.2
Scott	21,187	8,137	38.4	-13.2
Sharkey	10,738	7,491	69.8	-18.5
Simpson	20,454	7,200	35.2	- 1.0
Smith	14,303	3,247	22.7	- 4.2
Stone	7,013	1,711	24.4	25.3
Sunflower	45,750	31,020	67.8	-18.7
Tallahatchie	24,081	15,501	69.4	-20.1
Tate	18,138	10,442	57.6	0.7
Tippah	15,093	2,756	18.3	-18.8
Tishomingo	13,889	679	4.9	-15.8

TABLE 8: COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION, CONT'D. 14

County	Population	No. Nonwhite	% Nonwhite	Net Change of Nonwhites, 1950-1960
Tunica	16,826	13,321	79.2	-24.8
Union	18,904	3,312	17.5	- 8.9
Walthall	13,512	6,100	45.1	-14.9
Warren	42,206	19,759	46.8	- 1.7
Washington	78,638	43,399	55.2	- 7.8
Wayne	76,258	5,809	35.7	- 6.6
Webster	10,580	2,642	25.0	- 1.9
Wilkinson	13,235	9,428	71.2	- 3.4
Winston	19,246	8,393	43.6	- 9.7
Yalobusha	12,502	5,540	44.3	-16.8
Yazoo	31,653	18,791	59.4	-14.9

Sources: United States Bureau of the Census and Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 9: URBAN PLACES OF MORE THAN 10,000 PERSONS, 1960

PLACE	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE AND NONWHITE		NONWHITE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Biloxi	44,053	26,606	17,447	2,748	2,809
Clarksdale	21,105	9,834	11,271	5,056	6,148
Cleveland	10,172	4,902	5,270	1,841	2,042
Columbus	24,771	11,022	13,749	4,542	5,396
Corinth	11,453	5,334	6,119	1,042	1,275
Greenville	41,502	19,636	21,866	9,186	11,002
Greenwood	20,436	9,303	11,133	4,675	5,826
Gulfport	30,204	15,064	15,140	3,030	3,306
Hattiesburg	34,989	16,644	18,345	5,189	6,026
Jackson	144,422	67,619	76,803	23,854	27,702
Laurel	27,889	13,169	14,720	4,615	5,352
McComb	12,020	5,574	6,446	1,531	1,882
Meridian	49,374	22,715	26,659	7,501	9,260
Natchez	23,791	11,073	12,718	5,633	6,710
Pascagoula	17,155	3,599	8,556	1,924	1,961
Tupelo	17,221	8,158	9,063	1,847	2,300
Vicksburg	29,143	13,422	15,721	6,098	7,436
Yazoo	11,236	5,109	6,127	2,745	3,441

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 10: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 OR OLDER, 1960

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COLOR	NUMBER 25 AND OVER	YEARS COMPLETED						
		GRADE SCHOOL					HIGH SCHOOL	
		NONE	1-4	5-6	7	8	1-3	4
Nonwhite								
Number	383,017	24,318	92,063	61,525	37,729	67,239	42,547	16,273
Percentage		8.4	31.3	20.2	9.1	12.4	11.1	4.2
White								
Number	681,959	8,444	40,274	51,865	38,450	98,287	156,554	168,058
Percentage		1.2	5.9	7.6	5.6	14.4	23.0	24.6

Median grade: Nonwhite - grade 6
White - grade 11

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 11: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN, NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION IN MISSISSIPPI, BY COLOR AND SEX, 1960
(% distribution)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX	WHITE			NONWHITE		
	URBAN	RURAL NON-FARM	RURAL FARM	URBAN	RURAL NON-FARM	RURAL FARM
Both sexes:						
Total, 14 years and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	57.6	49.3	48.9	58.1	45.7	45.1
Not in labor force	42.4	50.7	51.1	41.9	44.3	44.9
In labor force employed	96.0	94.6	96.3	91.2	92.9	95.3
unemployed	4.0	5.4	3.7	8.8	7.1	4.7
Females:						
Total, 14 years and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	37.7	29.1	24.1	48.9	30.5	21.5
Not in labor force	62.3	70.9	75.9	51.1	69.5	78.5
In labor force employed	95.3	95.0	95.0	92.0	91.7	90.2
unemployed	4.7	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.3	9.8

TABLE 11: CONTINUED

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX	WHITE			NONWHITE		
	URBAN	RURAL NON-FARM	RURAL FARM	URBAN	RURAL NON-FARM	RURAL FARM
Males:						
Total, 14 years and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	79.3	70.0	72.7	70.0	63.0	69.2
Not in labor force	20.7	30.0	27.3	30.0	37.0	30.8
In labor force employed	96.3	94.5	96.7	94.5	93.5	96.9
unemployed	3.7	5.5	3.3	5.5	6.5	3.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 12: RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1950-1960

1950		1960	
white	nonwhite	white	nonwhite
2.7	4.5	4.5	7.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 13: TOTAL IN LABOR FORCE (PERCENTAGE), BY AGES, 1960

AGE	MALE		FEMALE	
	NONWHITE	WHITE	NONWHITE	WHITE
Total, 14 years and up	100	100	100	100
14-19	33.0	34.5	15.1	16.5
20-24	80.3	64.3	38.6	40.8
25-29	89.5	92.4	43.4	39.4
30-34	91.2	94.3	47.2	42.6
35-39	91.2	93.9	48.8	44.0
40-44	91.2	93.2	49.1	46.6
45-49	90.4	92.1	49.6	45.3
50-54	87.2	89.1	46.3	41.9
55-59	81.9	83.9	40.4	35.3
60-64	72.4	71.0	30.7	26.0
65-69	49.0	44.9	18.2	14.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 14: INDUSTRY GROUPING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, 1960 (PERCENTAGE) 17

INDUSTRY	NONWHITE				WHITE			
	State	Urban	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm	State	Urban	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm
Agriculture	34.9	3.1	36.0	76.5	12.8	1.2	8.4	47.1
Manufacturing	4.6	6.7	4.4	2.0	23.3	20.1	29.1	20.2
Wholesale trade	1.3	2.4	1.1	0.2	3.2	4.6	2.5	1.1
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8
Transportation, Communications and other pub- lic utilities	4.0	3.6	3.3	1.5	4.8	6.1	3.3	2.8
Retail Trade	8.5	14.4	7.4	1.7	16.9	20.9	16.9	7.5
Service In- dustries	35.9	55.1	31.7	12.4	26.1	31.1	23.0	10.8
Industry not reported	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 15: MAJOR GROUP OCCUPATION OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED, 1960 (PERCENTAGE)

GROUP	MALE		FEMALE	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Professional	2.4	0.6	5.5	1.2
Farmers and farm managers	3.2	3.5	0.4	3.2
Managers, officials, proprietors	3.5	0.2	2.5	0.1
Clerical and kindred workers	4.4	0.9	18.6	0.6
Sales workers	4.0	0.2	10.9	0.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred	28.5	10.4	1.2	0.1
Operatives and kindred workers	29.1	21.1	35.2	5.6
Private household workers	0.1	0.7	2.4	39.8
Service workers, except private household workers	3.0	6.1	12.5	12.8
Farm laborers and foremen	4.8	21.5	2.4	31.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	13.3	31.9	0.7	1.0
Occupations not reported	3.7	3.0	7.6	3.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 16: MEDIAN INCOME FOR PERSONS, 1950 AND 1960

RACE	1950			1960		
	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
White	\$1,236	\$1,826	\$973	\$2,023	\$2,622	\$1,065
Nonwhite	\$ 440	\$ 693	\$390	\$ 606	\$ 871	\$ 474

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 17: NEGRO HOUSING IN MISSISSIPPI, 1960

	STATE TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
<u>Total Housing Units</u>	207,611	77,824	129,787
Owner-occupied (#)	79,059	32,913	46,146
Owner-occupied (%)	38.1%	42.3%	35.6%
Renter-occupied (#)	128,552	44,911	83,641
Renter-occupied (%)	61.9%	57.5%	64.4%
<u>Condition</u>			
Owner-occupied:			
sound	36,656	17,677	18,979
deteriorating	27,545	10,055	17,540
dilapidated	14,858	5,231	9,627
Renter-occupied:			
sound	33,168	15,294	17,874
deteriorating	52,629	15,937	36,692
dilapidated	42,755	13,680	29,075
<u>Water Supply</u>			
Hot and cold piped inside	40,870	33,181	7,689
Cold only, piped inside	39,101	30,376	8,725
Piped water outside	27,502	10,229	17,273
No piped water	100,138	4,038	96,100
<u>Toilet Facilities</u>			
Flush toilet, exclusive use	62,160	52,481	9,679
Flush toilet, shared use	7,570	6,965	605
None	137,881	18,378	119,503
<u>Bathing Facilities</u>			
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use	44,991	36,333	8,658
Bathtub or shower, shared	2,207	1,807	400
No bathtub or shower	160,413	39,684	120,729

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census