

# A PORTRAIT OF **MISSISSIPPI**

MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2009

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WITH FOREWORD BY  
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thank you!

# Foreword

by Dr. Ivey L. Allen

For nearly twenty years, the Foundation for the Mid South has worked to improve the quality of life for all people in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The significant economic and social gaps that exist between our region and the nation are complex and challenging to overcome, as highlighted in the American Human Development Report. In Mississippi, Hurricane Katrina and the current financial crisis, among other issues, have widened the gaps and increased the difficulty in overcoming our deficits. Yet, through collaboration and partnerships with organizations like Oxfam America, we are seeing progress—although our region still has a long way to go.

I commend the Mississippi NAACP State Conference for the foresight to commission and introduce a human development index for Mississippi.

Too often, progress is judged in terms of the economy or income and does not extend to other factors that motivate or satisfy human interest. I instantly identified with the report's message that progress—or human development—cannot simply be represented in dollars and cents; other factors, such as freedom, opportunity, and quality/ richness of life also drive the need for betterment. This expanded concept of well-being should be especially useful in efforts to move Mississippi and the Mid South forward—places of rich history, culture, and tradition bound together by family and faith.

*A Portrait of Mississippi: Mississippi Human Development Report 2009*, simply put, is a powerful tool that, if used effectively, can facilitate provocative dialogue and (hopefully) action to address Mississippi's disparities. Specifically, the report lays out critical data on the status of Mississippians. In its structure and presentation, though, the report frames more important issues: What does poverty look like in Mississippi? What factors have allowed disparities to perpetuate? The report's parallel comparisons illustrate trends and progress (or regression, in some cases) on key issues affecting poverty, while pointing out structural inequities in terms of race, gender, or geography. The foundation is committed to using these tools to establish long-term sustainable change.

This report tells Mississippi's story today, but, more importantly, it helps us see that our disparities do not have to define us. We—residents and those who care about Mississippi and its people—can help create a brighter future here. I encourage and challenge policy makers and business, nonprofit, and community leaders to use this approach to assess the factors that hinder our residents from reaching their fullest potential. Through a more comprehensive definition of human development and progress, my hope is that Mississippi and the Mid South can equitably overcome their racial, social, and economic disparities to achieve the greatness we all see and long for.

**Dr. Ivey L. Allen**

President and CEO, Foundation for the Mid South

# Understanding Human Development

“To understand the world, you must first understand a place like Mississippi.”

WILLIAM FAULKNER

## Mississippi in the First American Human Development Report

*The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008–2009* was the first effort to use a well-honed international approach to assess the well-being of different population groups within the United States. It included a Human Development (HD) Index, a numerical measure of well-being and opportunity made up of health, education, and income indicators. In the report, the HD Index was presented disaggregated by state, by congressional district, by racial/ethnic group, and by gender, creating sets of ranked lists.

Mississippi ranked poorly on the Index. On the state ranking, Mississippi was last, with the lowest life expectancy of any U.S. state, the highest rate of adults 25 and older who have not completed high school or earned a high school equivalency degree, and one of the lowest levels of personal earnings from wages and salaries. On the ranking of the country's 436 congressional districts, the four Mississippi districts ranked 380, 413, 416, and 429.

After the book's launch in July 2008, some readers wondered, where's the news here? Mississippi often trails in rankings of everything from school quality to income levels.<sup>1</sup> **What was surprising was not that Mississippi was at the bottom, but rather how far down the bottom actually was.** The size of the gap between Mississippi and the national average as well as between Mississippi and the states at the top of the well-being scale is astonishingly large. The American HD Index is expressed as a number from 0 to 10. Top-ranking Connecticut had an HD Index of 6.37, which, if current trends continue, will be the average HD Index of America as a whole in the year 2020. Mississippi, on the other hand, had an HD Index (3.58) lower than that of the whole country in the late 1980s (3.82).

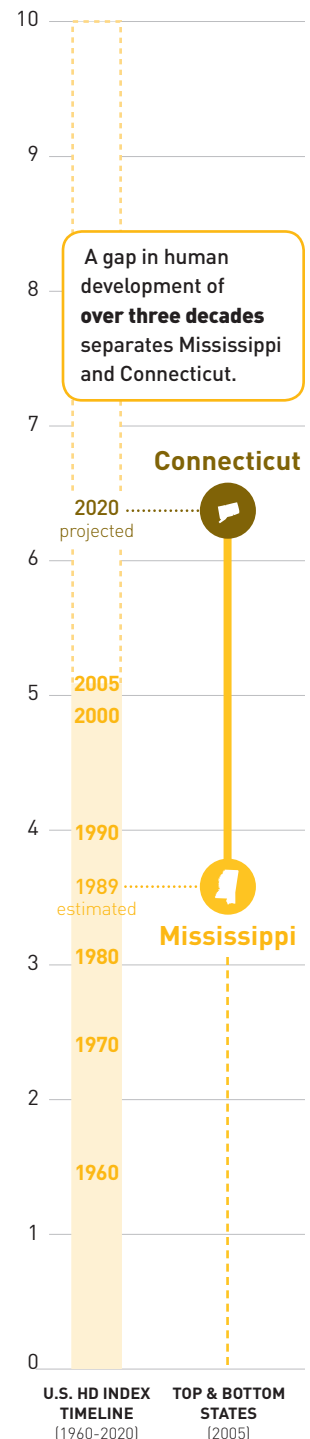
Mississippians today live as the average American lived more than fifteen years ago.

In other words, Mississippians today live as the average American lived more than fifteen years ago when it comes to life expectancy, educational opportunities, and income. Thus, a gap in human development of over three decades—more than a generation of human progress—separates the two states. An average Connecticut resident earns 60 percent more, lives six years longer, and is almost two times more likely to have a college degree than a typical Mississippian. The gap between the four Mississippi congressional districts, all of which fall in or near the bottom 10 percent of the well-being scale, and the districts in the top 10 percent of the Index is more than half a century.

A subsequent analysis looked at how well Americans of different racial/ethnic groups are doing from state to state. Although anecdotal evidence on the effects of immigration suggests recent shifts, official Census Bureau figures on the population of Mississippi indicate that the state is almost entirely made up of whites (60 percent) and African Americans (38 percent), so here we focus on just those two groups. The analysis found that:

- Although whites have higher well-being scores than African Americans in every U.S. state, **Mississippi is among the four states with the largest disparities between the two groups.** (The others are Louisiana, Nebraska, and Alabama.)
- **Though whites are doing better than African Americans in Mississippi, they are doing less well than whites in other states.** On the overall Index, whites in Mississippi rank 48th on the state list. They are 46th in education and are tied for last with West Virginia whites in terms of health. They perform somewhat better on the income index, ranking 40th on the list. A white resident of Washington D.C., which has the country's highest score for whites, lives eight years longer, earns 2.4 times more, and is five times more likely to have a college degree than a white resident of Mississippi.
- **African Americans in Mississippi, on average, are worse off than African Americans in most other states.** Of the 39 states with an African American population sufficiently large to be included in this analysis, Mississippi ranks second-to-last on the overall state index as well as on the health index and income index (Louisiana is last) and last on the education index. Compared to an African American from Mississippi, an African American living in Maryland lives **four years longer**, earns **twice as much**, and is **twice as likely** to have a college degree.

These findings, coupled with a concern that Hurricane Katrina had likely worsened conditions for many in the state, spurred Oxfam America and the Mississippi State Conference NAACP to commission this study. **The objective is to take a closer look at Mississippi to pinpoint the distinct human development challenges facing different parts of the state and different groups within society.** The data show that,



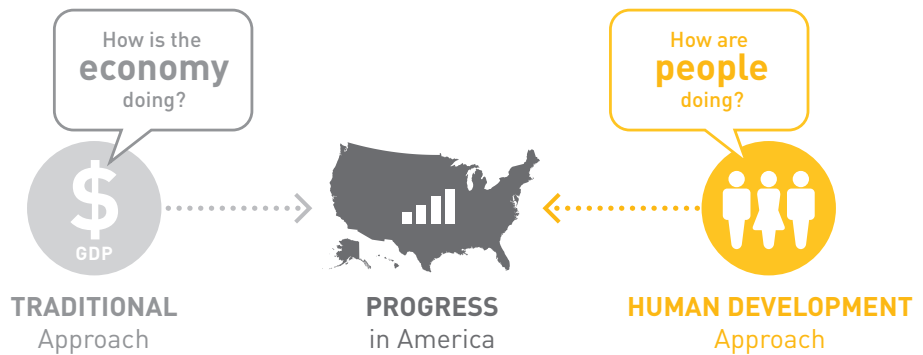
overall, the state of Mississippi performs poorly in terms of human well-being and the choices and opportunities available to its people. The data further show that even in this, the country's worst-performing state, there are significant inequalities, particularly based on race. **Some Mississippians enjoy fairly high levels of human development, while others are experiencing levels of well-being typical of the country as a whole in the 1970s.**

## About Human Development

Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. The human development concept is the brainchild of the late economist Mahbub ul Haq. At the World Bank in the 1970s, and later as minister of finance in his own country, Pakistan, Dr. Haq argued that **existing measures of human progress failed to account for the true purpose of development—to improve people's lives.** In particular, he believed that the commonly used measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was an inadequate measure of well-being.

### Two Approaches to Understanding Progress in America

The human development model emphasizes the **everyday experience of ordinary people.**



Dr. Haq often cited the example of Vietnam and Pakistan; both had the same GDP per capita, around \$2,000 per year, but Vietnamese, on average, lived a full eight years longer than Pakistanis and were twice as likely to be able to read. In other words, money alone did not tell the whole story; the same income was buying two dramatically different levels of human well-being. Working with Harvard economist and Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen and other gifted economists, in 1990 Dr. Haq published the first Human Development Report, which had been commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme.

The human development model emphasizes the **everyday experience of ordinary people**, including the economic, social, legal, psychological, cultural, environmental, and political processes that define the range of options available to us. It encompasses numerous factors that shape people's opportunities and enable

them to live lives of meaning, choice, and value. These factors include the capability to participate in the decisions that affect one's life, to earn a decent living, to have access to a quality education and affordable health care, to practice one's religious beliefs, to enjoy cultural liberty, to live free from fear and violence—and many more. This approach soon gained support as a useful tool for analyzing the well-being of large populations. In addition to the global Human Development Report that comes out annually, over five hundred national and regional reports have been produced in more than 150 countries in the last fifteen years, with an impressive record of spurring public debate and political engagement.

The hallmark of the Human Development series is the **Human Development (HD) Index**, a measure that reflects what most people believe are the basic ingredients of human well-being: health, education, and income. Yet unlike the many existing measurements used to assess health, education, or income alone, the Index combines these factors into one easy-to-understand number. This more comprehensive measure broadens the analysis of the interlocking factors that fuel advantage and disadvantage, create opportunities, and determine life chances. Because it uses easily understood indicators that are comparable across geographic regions and over time, the Index also allows for a shared frame of reference in which to assess well-being and permits apples-to-apples comparisons from place to place as well as year to year.

Like the global report and other national reports, the *American Human Development Report 2008–2009* includes an HD Index. Human development is a broad concept, and thus the report is far-reaching; the Index, however, is a summary measure of just **three fundamental human development dimensions**:



**Life expectancy**,  
as a key indicator  
of health



**School enrollment** and **educational degree attainment**, as a measure of  
access to knowledge



**Median personal earnings**, as a measure  
of material well-being

These three sets of indicators are then combined into a single number that falls on a scale from 0 to 10, with 10 being the highest. The American Human Development Index was calculated using official 2005 government statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and underwent a robust, peer-reviewed analysis. The three components of the Index—longevity, knowledge, and income—are valued by people the world over as building blocks of a good life. They are weighted equally in the Index. (For a more detailed explanation of the Index, see the Methodological Notes.)

**This report applies the same Index to measure well-being, but uses 2007 data rather than 2005 data and focuses only on population groups within Mississippi.**

## American HD Index: Mississippi

### A Long and Healthy Life

is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated from mortality data from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health, and population data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, 2007.

### Access to Knowledge

is measured using two indicators: school enrollment for the population age three and older, and educational degree attainment for the population twenty-five years and older. Both indicators are from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.

### A Decent Standard of Living

is measured using median earnings of all full- and part-time workers sixteen years and older from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.

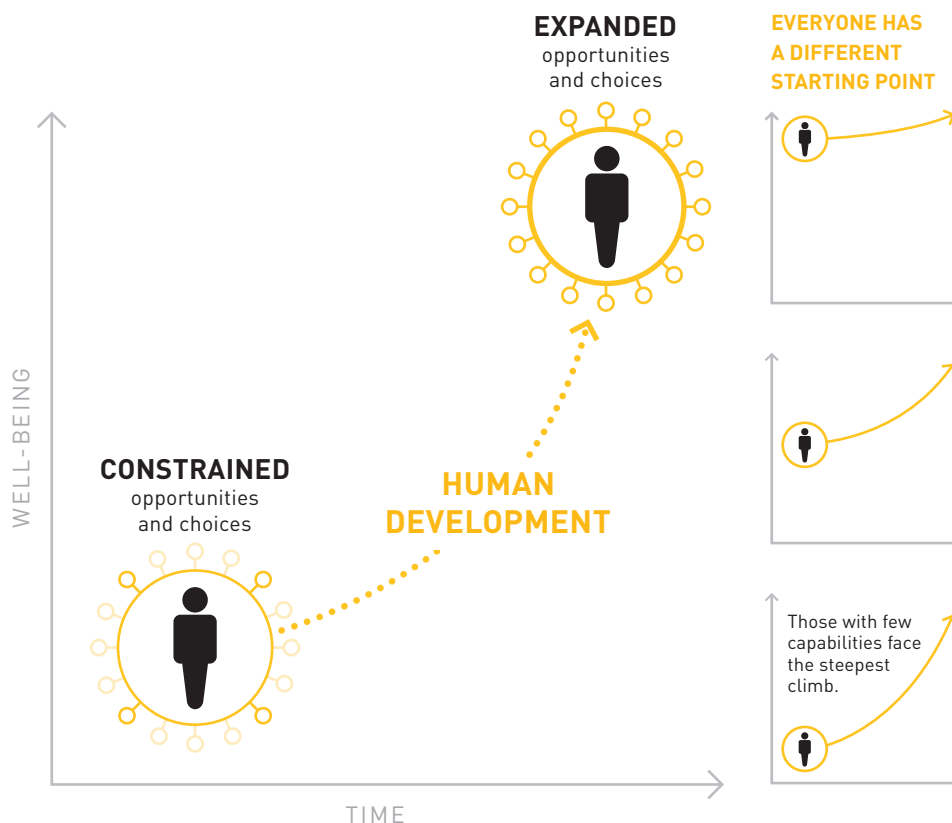


# What Is Human Development?

Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. These diagrams illustrate the central ideas of human development and visually depict how we measure it using the American Human Development Index.

## CONCEPT

Human development is defined as **the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being.**



## JOURNEY

Human development can be understood as a journey. Even before one's life begins, **parents** play a role in setting the trajectory of one's human development. Numerous factors and experiences alter the course of one's journey through life, **helping** or **hindering** one's ability to live a life of choice and value.



## CAPABILITIES

Capabilities—**what people can do and what they can become**—are central to the human development concept. Many different capabilities are essential to a fulfilling life.

Our capabilities are expanded both by our own efforts and by the institutions and conditions of our society.

## DIMENSIONS

Of all the capabilities, this report focuses in-depth on just **three**, all of which are relatively easy to measure. They are considered core human development dimensions.

## LENSES

The results of the American Human Development Index for Mississippi reveal variations among counties; between women and men; and among racial and ethnic groups.

## INDEX

The modified American Human Development Index for Mississippi measures the same three basic dimensions as the standard HD Index, but it uses **different indicators** to better reflect the local context and to maximize use of available data. The Index will serve as a **baseline** for monitoring future progress.



## PART 2

# Mississippi: What the Human Development Index Reveals



International Comparisons

Human Development Trends in the State since 1990

Presenting the American Human Development Index for Mississippi

Moving beyond the Basics: Other Critical Factors That Contribute to Human Development

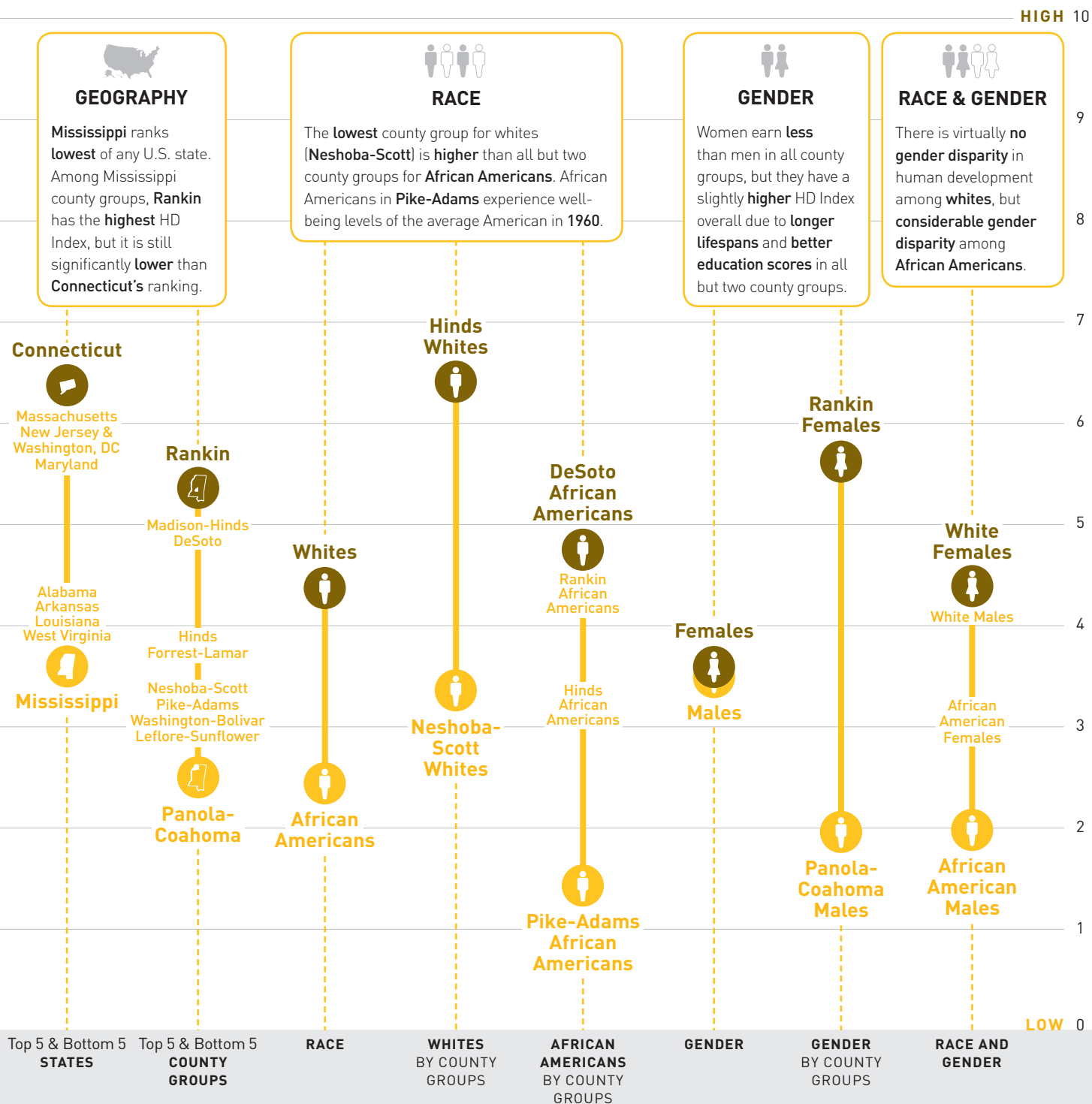
Conclusion

IN THIS SECTION :

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

# How Does Mississippi Stack Up?

HD INDEX



Note: The Human Development Index for Mississippi uses 2007 data; for the remaining states, the Index uses 2005 data.

# Mississippi: What the Human Development Index Reveals

“A child born to a black mother in a state like Mississippi has exactly the same rights as a white baby born to the wealthiest person in the United States. It’s not true, but I challenge anyone to say it is not a goal worth working for.”

THURGOOD MARSHALL

## International Comparisons

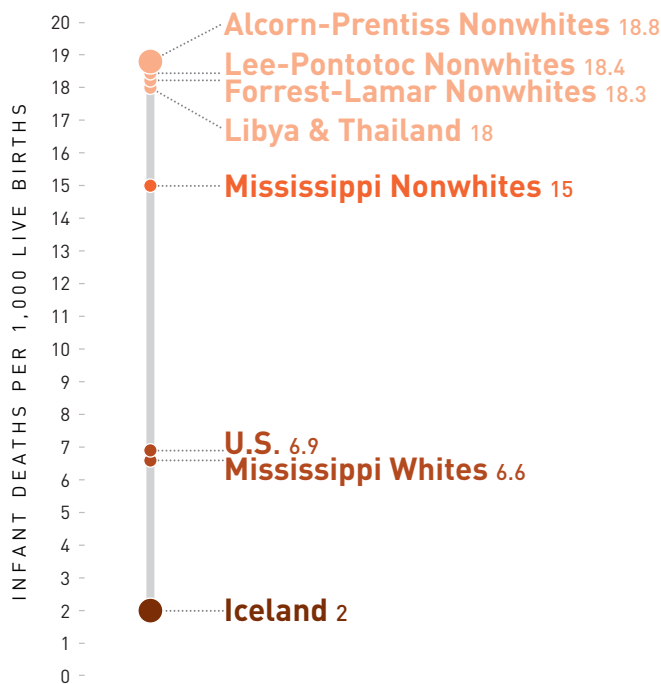
In terms of **income**, Mississippi is on par with countries such as the **Czech Republic** and **Trinidad and Tobago**.

One of the values of applying a human development framework to the United States in general, and to Mississippi in particular, is that **the widespread use of human development tools in countries around the world allows for international comparisons**. As is outlined above, among the indicators used to calculate the HD Index are life expectancy at birth and income. Life expectancy at birth in Mississippi in 2007 was 72.5 years; this is comparable to the life expectancy in Jordan, Romania, and Brazil, and would place the state, were it a nation, 89th among 195 countries.<sup>2</sup> Income comparisons are difficult to make, due to exchange rate fluctuations and other factors. However, a rough comparison of Mississippi’s Gross State Product per capita with the Gross Domestic Product per capita of other countries (measured in internationally comparable PPP dollars) puts Mississippi on par with countries such as the Czech Republic and Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>3</sup>

**Another important indicator of well-being widely used by public health experts, though it is not included in the HD Index, is the infant death rate.** This is a critical indicator of access to health care and of a state or country’s spending priorities. Infant mortality rates, or the number of babies per 1,000 live births who die before their first birthday, have been steadily declining the world over since 1960 due to improved health care for mothers and babies alike, better access to water and sanitation in developing countries, and, particularly in wealthier countries, technological advances in the care of premature infants. In 2006, the number of babies who died before their first birthday slipped below 10 million worldwide for the first time in recorded history.

However, several states in the southeastern United States, including Mississippi, have seen a disturbing deviation from this global trend, with a worrisome rise in infant deaths between 2000 and 2005. The U.S. infant mortality rate is 6.9 deaths per 1,000. Mississippi's overall rate in 2007 was 10.1, about 50 percent higher than the national average (see **FIGURE 1**). In addition, there are startling differences between whites and African Americans within Mississippi. **In 2007, the infant death rate for Mississippi whites was slightly below the U.S. rate, 6.6 deaths per 1,000, but the rate for nonwhites was 15 per 1,000, more than double the rate of whites.** In three groups of counties, the Forrest-Lamar group, the Lee-Pontotoc group, and the Alcorn-Prentiss group, the infant mortality rate for nonwhites is over 18 per 1,000—nearly three times the rate of the United States overall, nearly twice the rate of Mississippi as a whole, and approximately the same infant death rates as Libya and Thailand.<sup>4</sup> **In the majority of cases, infant death stems from preterm birth, and preterm birth is related, in turn, to the health status and overall situation of the mother.** Risk factors for preterm births include inadequate prenatal care, smoking, teenage pregnancy, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and poor working conditions.

**FIGURE 1** Infant mortality in Mississippi, 2007



Source: Authors' calculations using data from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health. For the county groups, 5-year pooled data (2003–2007) were used.

The **infant death rate for nonwhites** in some Mississippi counties is the same as in **Libya** and **Thailand**.

## Human Development Trends in the State since 1990

One key to understanding the human development situation in Mississippi is to look at progress over time. The historical trend from 1990 to 2007 reveals a mixed picture (see **TABLE 1**). Lifespan has increased almost two years since 1990, from 73.1 years to 74.9. The rate at which young people are graduating from high school has improved markedly since 1990, when more than one-third of those 25 and over did not have a high school diploma or its equivalent, to today, when that rate has gone down to just over one-fifth. Similarly, the attainment of bachelor's and graduate or professional degrees has edged up slightly since 1990. Inflation-adjusted median earnings in Mississippi, defined as the wages and salaries of all full- and part-time workers over age 16, on the other hand, have barely increased during this 17-year period, and have, in fact, fallen since 2000. Median earnings in Mississippi now are \$22,566, higher only than those of one other state, Montana, and significantly lower than the national average of \$28,640.

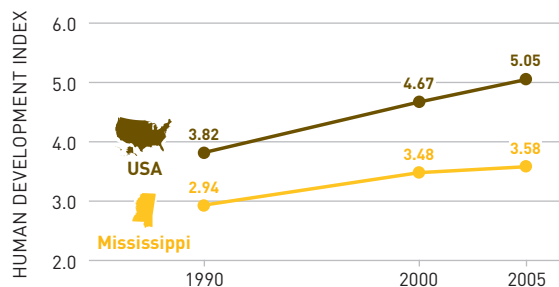
As **FIGURE 2** illustrates, even though Mississippi's HD Index has increased since 1990, it has grown at a slower pace than that of the rest of the nation.

**TABLE 1 Mississippi Human Development Index, 1990–2007**

YEAR	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2007 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
2007	3.66	74.9	21.5	78.5	18.9	6.4	1.038	83.3	22,566	3.7	3.9	3.4
2005	3.58	73.9	21.5	78.5	18.7	6.5	1.037	82.6	23,401	3.3	3.8	3.7
2000	3.48	73.5	27.1	72.9	16.9	5.8	0.956	81.8	24,536	3.1	3.3	4.0
1990	2.94	73.1	35.7	64.3	14.7	5.1	0.841	82.4	21,212	3.0	2.9	3.0

See Methodological Note for sources and full details.

**FIGURE 2 American HD Index as compared with Mississippi HD Index, 1990–2005**



From 2000 onward, there has been a **troubling slowdown** in human development progress in Mississippi.

# Presenting the American Human Development Index for Mississippi

## Geography, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender

Comparisons among groups are valuable; they provide important information about the relative position and potential of different segments of society and shed light on the influence of various factors—such as public policy, private sector investment, civil society organizations, and the state of the environment—on human progress and opportunities. **Comparisons within a state are critical to informing the design of policies and programs that can help all people reach their full potential, become productive citizens, and invest in themselves and their families.**

### GEOGRAPHY: VARIATION AMONG COUNTIES

Mississippi comprises 82 counties. The population of most of these counties is too small to allow for statistically robust data collection in a number of areas. Therefore, the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), the source of data for the education and income indicators for the American HD Index for Mississippi, presents data by groups of counties. Mississippi has 23 of these official groupings; each one contains at least 100,000 people. Four of Mississippi's counties are large enough to stand alone: DeSoto, Harrison, Jackson, and Rankin. Due to its large size, Hinds County is split in two; the part of the county that contains the state capital, Jackson, makes up one of these groups alone and is referred to simply as Hinds in this report; the rest of the county is combined with Madison and referred to as Madison-Hinds. The remaining groupings comprise between two and eight adjacent counties, and they are referred to in this report by the two most populous counties within each group. (See the full state map and table on page 51 for the full listing of county groups.)

Mississippi's  
**82 counties** are  
consolidated  
into **23 official  
groupings** for  
the purposes of  
statistically robust  
data collection.



**MAP 1 Human Development Index, 2007**

## Top 3 County Groups

### 1. RANKIN

has the highest HD Index (**5.36 out of 10**) and the highest life expectancy (**78.2 years**).

### 2. MADISON-HINDS

has the highest earnings (**\$31,511**), the lowest percentage of adults without a high school diploma (**12.4 percent**), and the highest percentage of college graduates (**35.2 percent**).

### 3. DESOTO

scores well across the board —second in life expectancy (**76.7 years**), third in earnings (**\$31,000**), and **fifth** in education.

## Bottom 3 County Groups

### 21. WASHINGTON-BOLIVAR

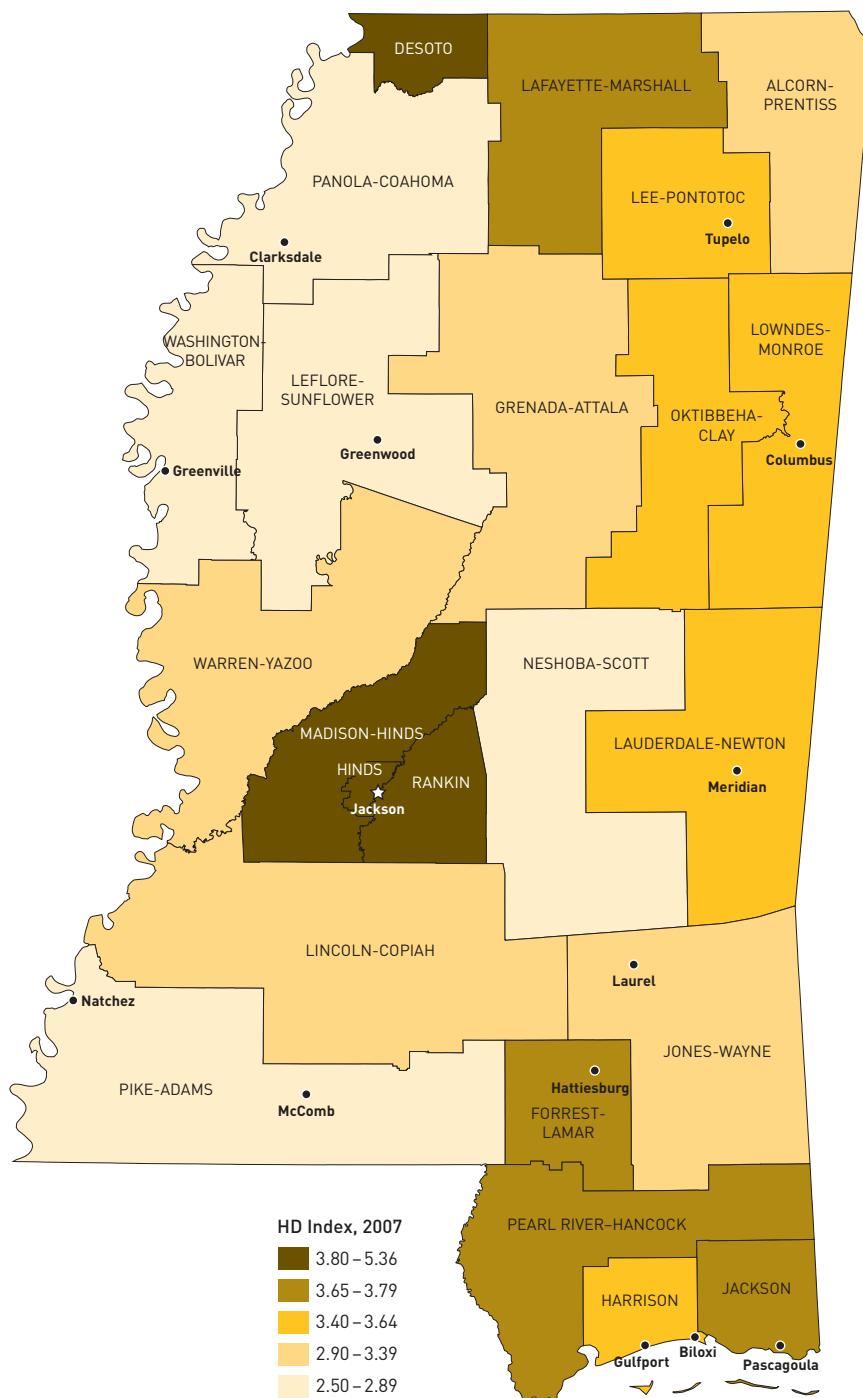
has the lowest life expectancy (**72.2 years**) in the state.

### 22. LEFLORE-SUNFLOWER

has the lowest earnings (**\$16,676**) and the worst level of educational attainment in the state.

### 23. PANOLA-COAHOMA

has the lowest HD Index (**2.50 out of 10**) in the state.



Where in the state are people's choice and opportunities greatest, on average?

**MAP 1** provides a snapshot of the state, with the darker colors indicating higher levels of human well-being. At the top of the human development scale are Rankin, Madison-Hinds, and Hinds counties, located in and around the state capital, and DeSoto County, part of the metropolitan Memphis area (**MAP 1**).

- **Rankin County**, the number-one county in the state on the HD Index, has the highest life expectancy, 78.2 years, and the second-highest median earnings, \$31,229. Rankin's population is approximately 77 percent white, 19 percent African American, 2 percent Latino, and 1 percent Asian.
- Next is **Madison-Hinds**, with the highest earnings (\$31,511) of any county group in the state, the lowest percentage of adults without a high school diploma (12.4 percent), and the highest percentage of college graduates (35 percent). Madison-Hinds is approximately 58 percent white, 38 percent African American, just over 1 percent Latino, and 1 percent Asian.
- **DeSoto**, one of the 40 fastest-growing counties in the United States, has the third-highest HD score of Mississippi's 23 county groups. DeSoto does not rank first in any of the three HD Index dimensions, but it scores well across the board—second in life expectancy (76.7 years), third in earnings (\$31,000), and fifth in education. DeSoto is three-quarters white, one-fifth African American, nearly 4 percent Latino, and 1 percent Asian.

Madison-Hinds has the **lowest percentage** of adults without a high school diploma.

Those three county groupings are well ahead of the rest of the state and are the only ones with earnings above the \$30,000 mark. They have a human development level right around the U.S. average (in 2005, the most recent year for which all necessary national data are available).

At the other end of the spectrum are three county groupings in the Mississippi Delta: Washington-Bolivar, Leflore-Sunflower, and Panola-Coahoma. In this part of the state, Mississippians have an average lifespan of 72.3 years and earn less than \$19,000. These three Delta county groups are among the four with the highest poverty levels in Mississippi.

- **Leflore-Sunflower** has the lowest earnings in the state, with median wages and salaries around the level of the United States in the early 1960s. About 38 percent of the population in Leflore-Sunflower is below the federal poverty line (about \$21,000 for a family of two adults and two children, about \$16,700 for a family of one adult and two children). This group of counties, including Carroll, Humphreys, and Tallahatchie as well as Leflore and Sunflower, also has the worst level of educational attainment in the state, with almost one in every three adults today not having completed high school.

A resident of Rankin County lives, on average, **six years longer** than a resident of the Panola-Coahoma area.

- **Washington-Bolivar** and **Panola-Coahoma** are virtually tied for the lowest life expectancies (72.2 and 72.3 years) of Mississippi's county groupings and have the second-lowest earnings (\$18,700) in the state. The ethnic and racial composition of this group of counties is nearly one-third white, over two-thirds African American, and 1 percent Latino.

The gap between the top- and bottom-ranked counties in the state is striking. A resident of Rankin County lives, on average, six years longer, is almost two times more likely to complete high school and three times more likely to complete college, and earns over \$12,000 more than a resident of the Panola-Coahoma area. **With an HD Index of 2.50, Mississippians living in Panola-Coahoma have a human development level similar to that of the average American in 1975, more than thirty years ago.**

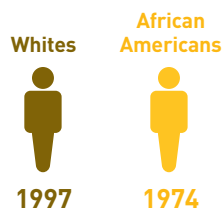
The Human Development Index and its components can also be used to put the spotlight on particularly bright or troublesome outcomes in health, education, and income. Such is the case of Lenore-Sunflower, where, as was noted above, nearly one-third of adults have not completed high school. However, there are signs that this situation may improve in coming years; the rate of school enrollment in these counties at present is 90 percent, meaning that the percentage of children and young adults ages 3 to 24 enrolled in formal education is very high. In Neshoba-Scott, the percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree is—at 10 percent—below the U.S. average in 1970.

#### VARIATION BY RACE

As is evident from the discussion above, overall county differences in Mississippi are quite wide in all three dimensions of the index. However, as will come as no surprise to those working on these issues in Mississippi, when looking at racial differences in well-being and access to opportunity, the gaps become chasms (see **BOX 1**).

**In Mississippi, on average, whites can expect to outlive African Americans by almost four years, and whites' average personal earnings are more than \$10,000 higher per year.** Whites are 43 percent less likely to have dropped out of high school than their African American counterparts. Summarizing these three indicators into one composite picture reveals that while whites in Mississippi today have a human development level comparable to that of the average American circa 1997, African Americans in the state, on average, experience the level of access to choices and opportunities of the average American in 1974. It can be said that whites in the state are a full ten years behind the typical American while African Americans are thirty-three years behind.

#### Comparison of Human Development Levels by Race



**BOX 1 Why does this report focus only on African Americans and whites?**

In this report, data are only presented for two of the five largest Census Bureau racial/ethnic categories—African Americans and whites—because these two groups together constitute nearly the entire population of Mississippi. The vast majority of county groups are between 97.2 percent and 100 percent African American and white in their racial makeup.

The two county groups with the largest populations of people who are neither African American nor white are Harrison and Neshoba-Scott. In Harrison, 2.9 percent of the population is Asian (with the largest group being people of Vietnamese ancestry). In Neshoba-Scott, 4.1 percent of the population is Native American. Native Americans in Mississippi are primarily

members of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

In addition, in Harrison, 3.6 percent of the population identifies itself as of Latino origin (this category can include people of any racial group).

Neither the population of Asians nor that of Native Americans in Mississippi is of sufficient size to allow for a disaggregated well-being score within an acceptable margin of error on this Index. Nor is the Latino population sufficiently large. A closer look at a broad range of well-being indicators for these populations of Mississippians would be a valuable area for future research.

**When looking at geography and race combined, the gap nearly triples.**

White Mississippians living in Hinds County have an HD Index of 6.41, a value that, if current trends continue, will be reached by the United States as a whole around the year 2020, and roughly comparable to that of the top-ranked state in the United States, Connecticut. African Americans living in Pike-Adams, on the other hand, have an HD Index of 1.43, which corresponds to the human development level of the average American circa 1960—a six-decade difference. Hinds whites live, on average, eight years longer, are more than three times less likely to drop out of high school and six times more likely to have a bachelor's degree, and earn two and a half times more than Pike-Adams African Americans (TABLE 2).

**TABLE 2 Mississippi Human Development Index by RACE and RACE/COUNTY GROUP, 2007**

GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2007 dollars)
<b>RACE</b>								
<b>Whites</b>	4.37	76.2	17.0	83.0	22.6	7.8	82.1	27,182
<b>African Americans</b>	2.44	72.5	29.6	70.4	11.6	3.8	85.2	16,720
<b>RACE/COUNTY GROUP</b>								
<b>Hinds Whites</b>	6.41	79.4	8.7	91.3	47.7	21.3	96.3	32,010
<b>Pike-Adams African Americans</b>	1.43	71.1	32.3	67.7	8.0	3.1	78.0	13,079

For whites and African Americans, the top four county groups are the same as in the overall ranking, although in different orderings (Hinds, Madison-Hinds, Rankin, and DeSoto for whites; DeSoto, Rankin, Hinds, and Madison-Hinds for African Americans). As noted before, Hinds, Madison, and Rankin are part of the Jackson metropolitan area, Mississippi's largest urban center, and DeSoto has been the destination of middle-class flight from Memphis, attracting upper-

Whites who are **worst off** in the entire state are still **better off** than the vast majority of African Americans.

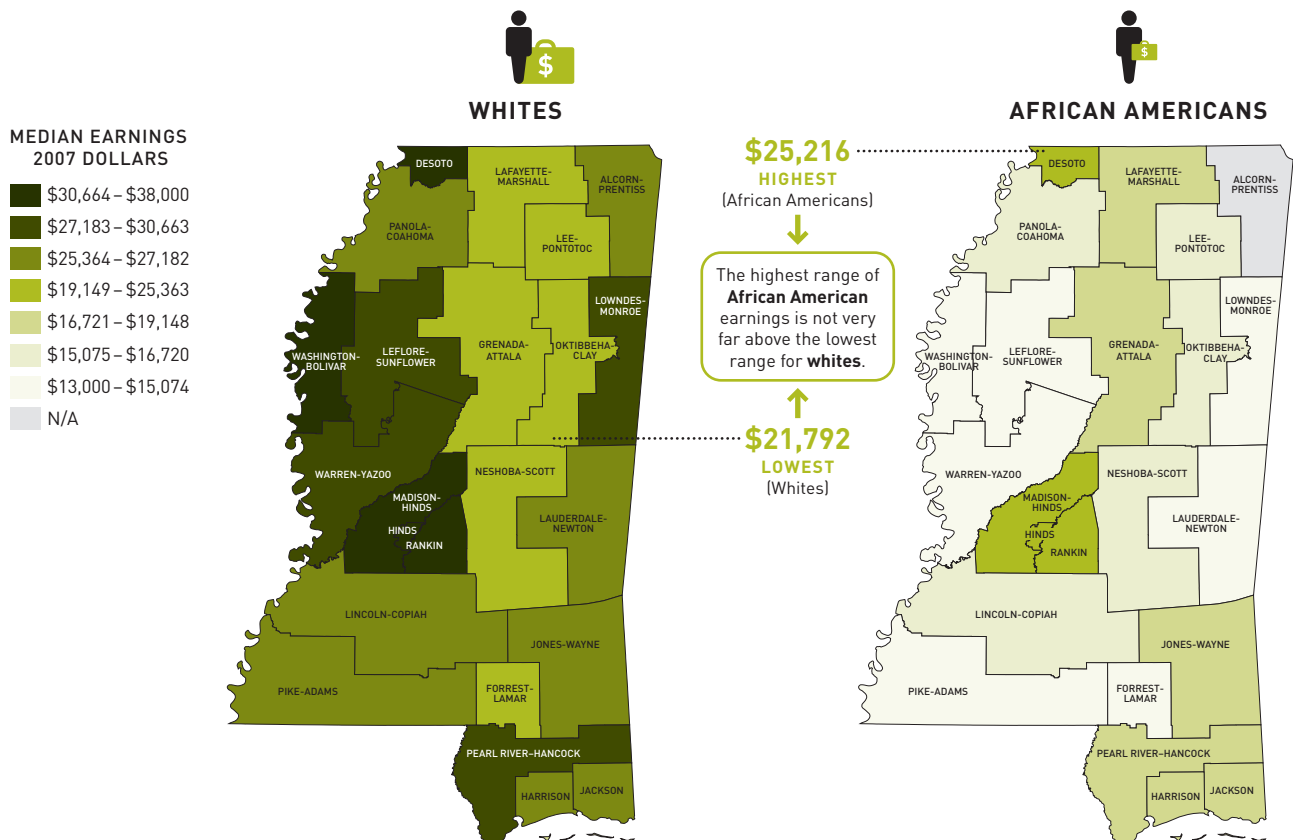
middle-class whites and African Americans; DeSoto's African American population jumped from 12,633 in 2000 to 30,574 in 2007.<sup>5</sup>

For whites, the bottom groups of counties are Jones-Wayne, Alcorn-Prentiss, and Neshoba-Scott. A white resident of top-ranked Hinds lives four years longer, is three times less likely to drop out of high school, and earns 31 percent more than a white residing in Neshoba-Scott.

For African Americans, Leflore-Sunflower, Panola-Coahoma, and Pike-Adams are at the bottom of the rankings. African Americans living in top-ranked DeSoto live six years longer, are two times more likely to have a bachelor's degree, and earn almost twice as much as their Pike-Adams counterparts.

Whites living in bottom-ranked Neshoba-Scott have a higher HD Index than African Americans in all but two counties (DeSoto and Rankin).<sup>6</sup> The same is true for income: while the range of earnings for whites in all county groups spans from \$22,000 to \$38,000, for African Americans, the same range is \$13,000 to \$25,000. This provides a sobering measure of the racial disparities in Mississippi: whites who are worst off in the entire state are still better off than the vast majority of African Americans (see MAP 2).

**MAP 2 White and African American earnings by county groupings, 2007**



Looking at racial differences within county groups, disparities are highest in Pike-Adams, Washington-Bolivar, Oktibbeha-Clay, and Warren-Yazoo. In Pike-Adams, whites live four years longer, are almost half as likely to drop out of high school, and earn more than double that of their African American counterparts. Median earnings in Pike-Adams for African Americans, at \$13,079, are below the earnings of the average American in 1960. Jackson, Pearl River-Hancock, Rankin, and DeSoto have the lowest levels of racial disparity.

In terms of health, the largest disparities are in Madison-Hinds, Hinds, Oktibbeha-Clay, and Washington-Bolivar; and are smallest in Jackson, Harrison, Rankin, and DeSoto. In Madison-Hinds, whites live almost seven years longer than African Americans.

In education, the largest disparities are in Oktibbeha-Clay, Lafayette-Marshall, Hinds, and Lincoln-Copiah. Whites in Lincoln-Copiah are more than 60 percent less likely to drop out of high school than African Americans, and twice as likely to have a four-year college degree. In DeSoto, Neshoba-Scott, Lowndes-Monroe, and Pearl River-Hancock, African Americans have higher Education Indices than whites. In all four country groupings, whites have higher educational attainment levels, but African Americans have a higher overall Education Index due to significant advantages in school enrollment.

The disparities in college degree attainment between whites and African Americans are worrisome. In today's globalized world, the economic returns to a college education are large and growing, and a bachelor's degree is increasingly necessary for jobs that provide benefits like health insurance and retirement funds and sustain a middle-class lifestyle. The rates at which different groups of Mississippians attend college give some indication of their chances for achieving economic security, seizing opportunities, and enjoying the host of nonmonetary benefits that research shows are conferred by additional education: longer lives, better health, more stable marriages, more effective parenting, greater self-confidence, and greater personal happiness. While rates of those with at least a bachelor's degree vary from about 12 percent to 48 percent among whites in the 23 county groups under consideration, the rate for African Americans varies from 3 percent to 22 percent—a fraction of their white counterparts in every county.

African Americans earn less than whites in all county groupings. The largest disparities are in Warren-Yazoo, Leflore-Sunflower, Washington-Bolivar, and Pike-Adams, where whites earn more than twice as much as African Americans. DeSoto, Lafayette-Marshall, and Grenada-Attala have the smallest income disparities, with African Americans earning at least 75 percent of what whites earn, on average.

## GENDER DISPARITIES IN MISSISSIPPI

Overall, women and girls in Mississippi have a higher HD Index than do men and boys—despite the fact that women earn 33 percent less than men. Men's income advantage is wiped out by better outcomes for women in health and education (females

The disparities in college degree attainment between whites and African Americans are worrisome.

have slightly higher educational attainment scores, but a substantially higher school enrollment ratio, as well as a life expectancy over five years longer) (see **TABLE 3**).

**TABLE 3 Mississippi Human Development Index by RACE and GENDER and RACE, 2007**

GROUPING	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2007 dollars)
<b>RACE</b>								
<b>Females</b>	3.59	76.7	20.1	79.9	19.5	6.5	87.3	18,176
<b>Males</b>	3.49	71.3	23.1	76.9	18.2	6.4	79.5	27,898
<b>GENDER AND RACE</b>								
<b>White Females</b>	4.39	79.5	15.9	84.1	22.4	7.5	84.6	21,453
<b>White Males</b>	4.30	72.9	18.3	81.7	22.9	8.1	79.8	33,390
<b>Black/African American Females</b>	3.04	76.5	27.2	72.8	14.1	4.6	91.1	14,915
<b>Black/African American Males</b>	1.98	68.2	32.5	67.5	8.5	2.9	79.3	20,368

One could analyze earnings data by household. However, the choice was made to use personal rather than the more common household earnings for the purposes of this index to better understand gender differences in income. While in many cases two earners living together pool their earnings for household use, there is extensive research supporting the view that the lower-earning spouse or partner has less power in the relationship, fewer options, lower social standing, and far greater vulnerability in the case of divorce. These are all very important non-income aspects of human development.

Turning to gender differences by county, females live longer across the board and have better education scores in all but two county groups, although they earn less than males in all county groupings. **As a result, females have a higher HD Index in 16 of the 23 county groupings.**

**Income disparity is largest in Pike-Adams, where females earn half as much as males, and smallest in Panola-Coahoma, where they earn almost three-quarters as much.**

The picture becomes more nuanced when race is added to gender. White women have the highest level of human development, followed very closely by white men. Among African Americans, however, there is a significant gender gap. African American women have an Index score about 50 percent higher than that of African American men. African American men have an Index score lower than the average for the United States in 1970, almost 40 years ago.

In terms of health, white women in Mississippi live three years longer, on average, than African American women in the state; for men, that gap is four and a half years.

Turning to education, African American women are more likely to have graduated from high school than are African American men (72.8 percent as compared with 67.5 percent); and 65 percent more likely to have a bachelor's degree

(14.1 percent as compared with 8.5 percent). White men and white women have completed bachelor's degrees at about the same rate (22.9 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively).

When it comes to earnings, **African American women have wages and salaries, on average, that are lower than those of the typical American in 1960.** White men earn the most; their earnings are 50 percent higher than those of white women and African American men, and more than double those of African American women.

## Moving beyond the Basics: Other Critical Factors That Contribute to Human Development

While the HD Index measures the basic building blocks of a life of choice and value—the ability to live a long and healthy life, to have access to knowledge, and to have a decent standard of living—human development is a holistic concept that is much broader than these basics. Other important capabilities and freedoms essential to a fulfilling life can include personal and community security, religious expression, environmental sustainability, cultural liberty, political participation, self-confidence, community bonds, dignity, nondiscrimination, and many others.

Any exploration of the human development situation in Mississippi must consider some of these other dimensions. For the purposes of this study, we focus on several areas where Mississippi faces considerable challenges in human progress and well-being as compared with other U.S. states.

### Teenage Parenthood

Teenage parenthood is both a cause and a consequence of low levels of human development. The United States has made tremendous progress in reducing rates of teenage pregnancy and childbearing, with a 34 percent overall decline since 1991 and an even higher decline for African Americans.<sup>7</sup> Nonetheless, we are still the country with the highest rate of teen births among our peer nations.<sup>8</sup> **While the rate of teen births in Japan, the Netherlands, and Switzerland is under 5 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, the rate in the United States is more than nine times higher, about 45 per 1,000.**

Within the United States, rates also vary widely. Teen childbearing rates range from under 20 births per 1,000 females in New Hampshire and Vermont to over 60 in Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington, DC.<sup>9</sup>

For Mississippi to make progress on expanding opportunities and improving well-being for young women and children, the links with teenage parenthood must be understood.



**The United States**  
has the highest rate  
of teen parenthood  
in the industrialized  
world.



**Mississippi ranks**  
in the top five states  
in teen births.



The human development benefits of reduced teen childbearing are compelling:<sup>10</sup>

- **Healthier babies:** Teen mothers are more likely to give birth prematurely. Babies born too soon face increased risk of newborn health problems, developmental delays, long-term disabilities, and death.
- **Greater academic success:** Parenthood is a leading cause of school dropout among teen girls, and the children of teenaged mothers are 50 percent more likely to repeat a grade than other children, have lower scores on standardized tests, and exhibit more behavioral problems.
- **Safer communities:** The sons of teen mothers are two times more likely to end up in prison than sons of mothers just a few years older (ages 20–21).
- **Stronger families:** Children of teen mothers are far more likely to be abused or neglected than children of mothers who delay childbearing.
- **Break in the transmission of poverty across generations:** Children born to teen mothers are more likely to grow up in poverty, to be poor as adults, and to become teen parents themselves than are children born to non-teen mothers.
- **Tax revenues available for productive investments:** Teen childbearing costs U.S. taxpayers approximately \$9 billion a year,<sup>11</sup> mostly due to increased costs of health care, greater need for foster care and other services, and incarceration of young men born to teenaged mothers.

Teenage childbearing is a complicated problem stemming from a range of interlinked causes. Addressing it requires strategies that tackle poverty, poor health and poor access to health care, early sexual abuse, forcible and statutory rape, and the simple lack of appealing options that would motivate young people to delay childbearing.

## Low Birth-Weight

**Low birth-weight is associated with the health status of the mother.**

Low birth-weight—which increases the likelihood of developmental delays and a host of health problems—is associated with the health status of the mother. The U.S. low birth-weight rate is about 8 percent of newborns. Mississippi’s rate is 50 percent higher, or 12.3 percent, but variation within the state by race and geography is enormous. Hinds County has the highest rate of low-birth-weight babies at nearly 17 percent. The rate among nonwhites in the Alcorn-Prentiss County group is 22.1 percent, or nearly one in four babies. This is approximately the same rate as both Sri Lanka and Nepal.<sup>12</sup> Among whites, the highest rate of all county groups is Lincoln-Copiah, at more than one in 10. (See Indicator Table on page 35.)

## Incarceration and Juvenile Detention

### INCARCERATION

Mississippi has the second-highest rate of incarceration in the nation, after Louisiana.<sup>13</sup> **Of Mississippi's prisoners, 64 percent are serving sentences for nonviolent crimes.** The only other jurisdiction in the world that comes close to Mississippi's rate of 734 prisoners<sup>13</sup> per 100,000 population is Russia, where the rate is nonetheless lower at 611.<sup>14</sup>

Out of the nearly 25,000 inmates in 2007, the incarceration rate for whites was 459 per 100,000 compared with 1,550 per 100,000 for African Americans.<sup>15</sup> **African Americans are thus being imprisoned in the state at nearly three and a half times the rate of whites.**

The average cost per year of keeping an inmate in prison in Mississippi in 2006 was \$15,000.<sup>16</sup> On the other hand, the average expenditure per pupil for elementary and junior high school in the state that same year was just over \$7,000.<sup>17</sup> Only four other U.S. states spend less. **In effect, the state is spending twice as much per prisoner as it is on education per schoolchild.**

While prisons are one important prong of any state's public safety tactics, an examination of the degree to which nonviolent offenders are being imprisoned and the relative cost of incarceration merits urgent attention.

**One important but little-known factor in the likelihood of imprisonment is the influence of education.** In the country as a whole, by age thirty-five, 60 percent of African American high school dropouts will have spent time in prison. African American men who drop out of school are eight times more likely to be incarcerated than African American men who graduate college.<sup>18</sup> These findings point to the critical need to invest in education as a strategy to reduce the enormous diversion of valuable public resources to incarceration in the state.

### JUVENILE OFFENSES AND DETENTION

In 2007, 18,783 Mississippi youth ages 8 to 18 were referred to Youth Courts by police, parents, or a government agency. This number represents 6 percent of all African American youth in Mississippi and 2.5 percent of white youth during 2007 alone. Overall, African Americans are referred at around two and a half times the rate of whites. In some counties, such as Jefferson Davis and Sharkey, rates of referral for African American youth to authorities are more than ten times those of whites.<sup>19</sup>

The top offense among all races is disorderly conduct. One in four youth referrals in 2007 was for disorderly conduct. Defined by the FBI as "behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality," many of these thousands of offenses do not constitute crimes. **While ultimately a number of cases are dismissed or result in a warning, in others, this first offense is the beginning of a cycle of contact with the courts and criminal justice system.**



Mississippi is spending **twice as much** per prisoner as it is on education per schoolchild.

In Mississippi, the top juvenile offense among all races, year after year, is **disorderly conduct**.

As is the trend across the nation, Mississippi has been moving to more community-based programs. But the continued reliance on paramilitary programs or intimidating and sometimes violent residential training schools is costly—and has proven to be largely ineffective for improving public safety. **Large-scale sanctions for troubled youth do little to address root causes of juvenile delinquency—poverty, special educational needs, mental health disorders, or unequal justice due to racial discrimination—or to build safer communities.**

Proven alternatives include community-based programs that offer a stable and safe environment, investing in public schools so that they can handle common school delinquency issues like fistfights, and reducing racial discrimination in the justice system.

## Conclusion

This analysis of Mississippi by county group, race, and gender found significant human development challenges across the state and among African Americans and whites. Mississippi compares poorly to other states and even to some developing countries in areas that are critical to a human life defined by freedom, choice, and access to opportunity.

At the same time, the analysis also shows that averages can obscure a great deal of variation. Though Mississippi overall ranks last among U.S. states, some population groups are enjoying levels of human well-being similar to those found today in top-ranked states like Connecticut and Massachusetts, whereas the opportunities of others are constrained by comparatively poor health and by levels of educational attainment and personal earnings typical of the average American thirty, forty, even fifty years ago.

For individuals, health, education, and a decent standard of living are critical building blocks of a life of choice, value, and dignity. These basic capabilities allow people to invest in themselves and their families and to reach their full potential. **But investing in people is not just good for individual Mississippians. It is also necessary for the economic growth and future competitiveness of Mississippi in the fast-changing, knowledge-based global marketplace of tomorrow.** Thus, the significant racial disparities that can be observed in the Mississippi HD Index are impediments to the enhanced well-being of everyone in the state.

What will it take to improve Mississippi's ranking on the overall American Human Development Index? What will it take to close the distressingly wide gaps that separate African Americans and whites in the three fundamental areas of human development measured by the HD Index? What can we do today that will yield better health, education, and income scores in five, ten, or twenty years' time?

Specific policy recommendations are well beyond the purview of this study. However, it is clear from the analysis that concerted actions in the following areas are vital if Mississippi's HD scores are to improve over time.

## HEALTH

**Reduce infant mortality by improving health care for African American girls and women.** African American babies die in Mississippi at more than twice the rate of white babies. The death of a child is a loss like no other, and the burden of grief borne by the African American community is heavy. The solution lies in ensuring that women have access to quality medical care and that girls grow to adulthood in an environment that supports them to eat a nutritious diet, get adequate exercise, manage chronic conditions like diabetes and HIV, cope with stress, and enjoy overall mental health.

**Improve the health of African American men.** An African American baby boy born today in Mississippi can expect to live 68.2 years. This is a lifespan shorter than that of the average American in 1960. African American men in Mississippi die at higher rates than white men from the leading causes of death—heart disease, cancer, and stroke—as well as from other causes like homicide, accidents, diabetes, and HIV/AIDS. The premature loss of African American men is a source of both economic and emotional distress in African American communities.

## EDUCATION

**Improve the quality of public education in Mississippi.** Mississippi has some of the worst scores in the nation on most measures of K–12 educational quality. It is difficult to imagine how the state can make economic progress when the future workforce is deprived of the opportunity to develop even basic skills, much less the higher-order skills needed to obtain better-paying jobs, such as independence of thought, communications skills, interpersonal skills, and technology literacy.

**Connect at-risk boys to school.** About a third of Mississippi's African American men over 25 do not have a high school diploma. And today, still greater numbers of African American boys are leaving high school without graduating. Without a high school diploma, prison becomes a far likelier destination than college. The high rate of juvenile detention in Mississippi, especially for nonviolent offenses, is a worrisome impediment to long-term ability of African American boys to become productive members of society and to lead fulfilling lives of choice, freedom, and dignity.

## INCOME

**Ensure that working families can make ends meet.** White men in Mississippi are, on average, earning about \$5,000 more per year than the typical American worker today. But African American women today earn less than the typical American in 1960; African American men earn what typical Americans earned in 1970; and white women what typical Americans earned in 1980. More than one in five Mississippians lives below the poverty line; nearly seven in ten public school students qualifies for a subsidized lunch. Other states help working families meet a basic monthly budget with a state earned income tax credit, state minimum wages, affordable housing, affordable health care options, and subsidized childcare. Such policies help to create an infrastructure of opportunity for all.

What can we do **today** that will yield better health, education, and income scores in **five, ten, or twenty years'** time?

## PART 3

# Mississippi Human Development Indicators

The following indicator tables were prepared using official U.S. and Mississippi state government data to the maximum extent possible. All data are standardized in order to ensure comparability.

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## AMERICAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX TABLES: MISSISSIPPI

## by Gender, Race, Gender and Race, and County Group

RANK	COUNTY GROUP	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2007 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	<b>Mississippi Total</b>	3.66	74.9	21.5	78.5	18.9	6.4	3.59	83.3	22,566	3.7	3.9	3.4
	<b>GENDER</b>												
1	<b>Female</b>	3.59	76.7	20.1	79.9	19.5	6.5	3.72	87.3	18,176	4.5	4.4	1.9
2	<b>Male</b>	3.49	71.3	23.1	76.9	18.2	6.4	3.44	79.5	27,898	2.2	3.4	4.9
	<b>RACE</b>												
1	<b>White</b>	4.37	76.2	17.0	83.0	22.6	7.8	4.23	82.1	27,182	4.3	4.2	4.7
2	<b>African American</b>	2.44	72.5	29.6	70.4	11.6	3.8	2.39	85.2	16,720	2.7	3.3	1.3
	<b>GENDER AND RACE</b>												
1	<b>White Females</b>	4.39	79.5	15.9	84.1	22.4	7.5	4.26	84.6	21,453	5.6	4.5	3.1
2	<b>White Males</b>	4.30	72.9	18.3	81.7	22.9	8.1	4.18	79.8	33,390	2.9	3.9	6.1
3	<b>African American Females</b>	3.04	76.5	27.2	72.8	14.1	4.6	2.77	91.1	14,915	4.4	4.2	0.5
4	<b>African American Males</b>	1.98	68.2	32.5	67.5	8.5	2.9	1.93	79.3	20,368	0.9	2.3	2.7
	<b>COUNTY GROUP</b>												
1	<b>Rankin</b>	5.36	78.2	14.5	85.5	31.9	9.3	5.11	87.3	31,229	5.1	5.3	5.7
2	<b>Madison-Hinds</b>	4.96	74.0	12.4	87.6	35.2	10.9	5.58	88.9	31,511	3.3	5.8	5.7
3	<b>DeSoto</b>	4.92	76.7	13.4	86.6	21.6	6.9	4.34	86.3	31,000	4.4	4.7	5.6
4	<b>Hinds</b>	3.84	74.7	19.0	81.0	25.3	9.7	4.39	88.0	21,191	3.6	4.9	3.0
5	<b>Forrest-Lamar</b>	3.79	75.0	16.5	83.5	27.7	11.2	4.83	86.2	20,148	3.7	5.0	2.6
5	<b>Pearl River-Hancock</b>	3.79	74.4	20.2	79.8	16.1	5.2	3.41	81.1	25,881	3.5	3.5	4.4
7	<b>Jackson</b>	3.75	74.5	17.3	82.7	16.7	6.1	3.70	80.5	24,928	3.5	3.6	4.1
8	<b>Lafayette-Marshall</b>	3.65	74.5	28.4	71.6	19.3	6.7	3.17	90.1	21,474	3.5	4.4	3.1
9	<b>Harrison</b>	3.64	74.2	20.5	79.5	19.6	7.1	3.75	80.9	23,804	3.4	3.7	3.8
10	<b>Oktibbeha-Clay</b>	3.63	76.3	21.2	78.8	21.5	9.2	3.97	86.6	18,716	4.3	4.5	2.1
11	<b>Lee-Pontotoc</b>	3.52	75.0	22.1	77.9	15.8	5.3	3.27	81.7	22,300	3.7	3.5	3.3
11	<b>Lowndes-Monroe</b>	3.52	75.9	22.7	77.3	16.4	6.5	3.35	80.3	21,462	4.1	3.4	3.1
13	<b>Lauderdale-Newton</b>	3.40	74.4	20.7	79.3	15.0	5.2	3.30	85.0	20,833	3.5	3.9	2.9
14	<b>Alcorn-Prentiss</b>	3.26	74.6	27.1	72.9	11.3	3.3	2.49	76.6	23,928	3.6	2.4	3.8
15	<b>Warren-Yazoo</b>	3.21	73.2	20.4	79.6	17.1	7.0	3.58	86.4	19,609	3.0	4.2	2.4
16	<b>Lincoln-Copiah</b>	3.16	73.8	23.3	76.7	16.2	5.3	3.21	82.0	20,610	3.2	3.5	2.8
17	<b>Grenada-Attala</b>	3.09	73.7	29.3	70.7	15.1	2.9	2.57	80.9	21,685	3.2	2.9	3.1
18	<b>Jones-Wayne</b>	3.03	74.1	23.6	76.4	12.8	5.3	2.97	71.6	23,003	3.4	2.2	3.5
19	<b>Neshoba-Scott</b>	2.89	73.8	26.5	73.5	10.0	3.4	2.46	78.7	20,657	3.3	2.6	2.8
20	<b>Pike-Adams</b>	2.85	73.4	23.6	76.4	13.6	5.0	3.00	78.0	20,061	3.1	2.9	2.6
21	<b>Washington-Bolivar</b>	2.83	72.2	28.8	71.2	20.0	7.0	3.21	84.8	18,733	2.6	3.8	2.1
22	<b>Leflore-Sunflower</b>	2.57	72.5	32.3	67.7	13.0	3.0	2.25	90.0	16,676	2.7	3.7	1.3
23	<b>Panola-Coahoma</b>	2.50	72.3	24.4	75.6	12.2	3.4	2.75	78.4	18,728	2.6	2.8	2.1

**A Note on Racial and Ethnic Groups**

The American Community Survey, the main data source for this report, uses federal classifications on race and ethnicity from the Office of Management and Budget from 1997. The five racial categories are: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White. There are two ethnicity categories: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race. In Mississippi, more than 98 percent of the population is either white or African American and less than 2 percent is Latino (of any race). Thus, white and African Americans are the principal racial categories used in this report, and ethnicity is not taken into account. For health indicators, the data source is the Vital Statistics

Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health. The racial classification used by the Vital Statistics Unit is "white" and "nonwhite," where "white" includes Latinos. So, life expectancy at birth for African Americans is really life expectancy at birth for "nonwhites," but given the negligible number of other races in most county groups, these two categories are almost identical.

**Symbols and Acronyms**

- ... Data not available
- Not applicable

## AMERICAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX TABLES: MISSISSIPPI

## by County Groups and Race

RANK	COUNTY GROUP	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2007 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
<b>WHITE</b>													
	<b>Mississippi Total</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>27,182</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>
1	Hinds	6.41	79.4	8.7	91.3	47.7	21.3	7.35	96.3	32,010	5.6	7.8	5.8
2	Madison-Hinds	5.95	76.4	6.4	93.6	41.4	12.8	6.53	89.4	37,932	4.3	6.5	7.0
3	Rankin	5.54	78.4	13.0	87.0	34.1	10.6	5.45	86.8	32,628	5.2	5.5	6.0
4	DeSoto	4.99	76.7	11.8	88.2	22.5	7.0	4.51	82.0	33,653	4.4	4.3	6.2
5	Oktibbeha-Clay	4.93	79.1	17.2	82.8	29.3	13.1	5.01	95.5	21,792	5.5	6.2	3.2
6	Washington-Bolivar	4.91	75.8	18.6	81.4	31.9	12.2	5.03	85.2	31,031	4.1	5.0	5.6
7	Warren-Yazoo	4.85	75.5	10.1	89.9	24.1	10.5	4.97	86.2	30,526	3.9	5.1	5.5
8	Lafayette-Marshall	4.33	75.4	22.1	77.9	24.7	8.5	4.07	95.3	23,002	3.9	5.5	3.5
9	Lauderdale-Newton	4.28	76.2	15.7	84.3	18.7	6.7	3.98	82.6	26,432	4.3	4.1	4.5
10	Leflore-Sunflower	4.26	74.9	18.4	81.6	19.7	4.9	3.75	84.1	28,422	3.7	4.1	5.0
11	Lincoln-Copiah	4.23	75.3	18.7	81.3	20.5	6.6	3.90	84.9	26,662	3.9	4.3	4.6
12	Lowndes-Monroe	4.15	77.8	17.3	82.7	21.9	8.3	4.20	69.3	27,292	4.9	2.8	4.7
13	Forrest-Lamar	4.12	76.0	14.2	85.8	31.1	12.4	5.29	82.0	22,276	4.2	4.9	3.3
14	Harrison	4.11	74.6	15.8	84.2	22.9	7.4	4.30	81.7	26,646	3.6	4.2	4.6
15	Jackson	4.07	74.8	15.8	84.2	19.1	7.1	4.03	80.3	27,154	3.7	3.8	4.7
16	Pike-Adams	3.95	75.1	17.5	82.5	17.5	6.4	3.76	78.1	26,975	3.8	3.4	4.6
17	Lee-Pontotoc	3.94	75.6	19.6	80.4	17.8	5.9	3.61	81.5	24,999	4.0	3.7	4.1
18	Pearl River-Hancock	3.87	74.6	20.7	79.3	16.7	5.3	3.42	79.2	27,269	3.6	3.3	4.7
19	Panola-Coahoma	3.70	74.7	16.8	83.2	15.3	3.5	3.47	78.2	25,418	3.6	3.2	4.2
20	Grenada-Attala	3.62	75.2	25.3	74.7	16.4	3.7	2.99	81.3	23,867	3.8	3.2	3.8
21	Jones-Wayne	3.57	74.9	17.9	82.1	15.1	6.3	3.57	70.4	26,675	3.7	2.4	4.6
22	Alcorn-Prentiss	3.43	74.8	26.4	73.6	11.7	3.4	2.58	76.4	25,400	3.6	2.4	4.2
23	Neshoba-Scott	3.36	75.5	24.5	75.5	13.3	4.6	2.89	72.5	24,343	3.9	2.2	3.9
<b>AFRICAN AMERICAN</b>													
	<b>Mississippi Total</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
	Alcorn-Prentiss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	DeSoto	4.75	77.4	18.9	81.1	16.3	6.3	3.58	96.6	25,216	4.7	5.3	4.2
2	Rankin	4.30	77.2	21.3	78.7	21.4	4.0	3.61	91.6	22,505	4.7	4.8	3.4
3	Hinds	3.20	72.6	22.3	77.7	17.5	5.7	3.39	88.3	19,910	2.8	4.3	2.5
4	Madison-Hinds	3.04	69.6	24.4	75.6	22.1	6.3	3.60	88.4	21,827	1.5	4.4	3.2
5	Pearl River-Hancock	2.93	72.6	14.6	85.4	11.4	2.8	3.31	90.5	17,320	2.7	4.5	1.6
6	Jackson	2.84	73.0	19.6	80.4	8.2	3.2	2.79	84.0	18,934	2.9	3.4	2.2
7	Harrison	2.83	73.1	32.1	67.9	11.2	7.4	2.43	85.8	18,786	3.0	3.4	2.1
8	Forrest-Lamar	2.61	71.8	21.9	78.1	17.3	7.8	3.55	94.6	14,442	2.4	5.1	0.3
9	Lowndes-Monroe	2.39	73.0	30.9	69.1	8.2	3.7	2.07	91.9	14,724	2.9	3.8	0.4
10	Jones-Wayne	2.15	72.0	36.1	63.9	7.6	2.8	1.61	75.9	18,937	2.5	1.7	2.2
10	Lafayette-Marshall	2.15	72.7	42.1	57.9	6.8	1.9	1.11	80.8	17,681	2.8	1.9	1.7
12	Grenada-Attala	2.14	71.2	38.2	61.8	12.2	1.2	1.68	79.9	18,534	2.2	2.2	2.0
13	Lee-Pontotoc	2.11	72.3	33.1	66.9	7.5	2.0	1.77	81.2	16,648	2.6	2.4	1.3
14	Lauderdale-Newton	2.03	71.2	29.7	70.3	8.1	3.0	2.09	87.9	14,911	2.2	3.4	0.5
14	Neshoba-Scott	2.03	71.1	28.7	71.3	3.1	1.2	1.71	85.2	16,298	2.1	2.8	1.2
16	Lincoln-Copiah	1.97	71.5	29.7	70.3	10.5	3.5	2.29	79.2	16,059	2.3	2.5	1.1
17	Oktibbeha-Clay	1.94	72.7	28.0	72.0	8.7	3.0	2.25	74.8	15,944	2.8	2.0	1.0
18	Warren-Yazoo	1.92	71.0	29.7	70.3	10.3	3.7	2.29	87.5	14,214	2.1	3.5	0.2
19	Washington-Bolivar	1.79	70.0	34.6	65.4	13.1	4.2	2.17	85.5	14,944	1.7	3.2	0.6
20	Leflore-Sunflower	1.73	70.6	40.9	59.1	8.9	1.7	1.31	91.7	13,387	1.9	3.3	0.0
21	Panola-Coahoma	1.51	70.0	32.6	67.4	8.8	3.4	1.98	78.2	15,118	1.7	2.2	0.6
22	Pike-Adams	1.43	71.1	32.3	67.7	8.0	3.1	1.92	78.0	13,079	2.1	2.2	0.0



# AMERICAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX TABLES: MISSISSIPPI

## by County Groups and Gender

RANK	COUNTY GROUP	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT SCORE	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2007 dollars)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
MALE													
	Mississippi Total	3.49	71.3	23.1	76.9	18.2	6.4	3.44	79.5	27,898	2.2	3.4	4.9
1	DeSoto	5.22	74.7	13.2	86.8	22.3	7.1	4.41	87.7	38,550	3.6	4.9	7.1
2	Rankin	5.06	75.2	15.6	84.4	31.1	9.5	4.99	81.9	36,393	3.8	4.6	6.7
3	Madison-Hinds	4.90	70.8	12.6	87.4	36.8	11.5	5.72	82.3	40,832	2.0	5.2	7.5
4	Pearl River-Hancock	4.19	71.7	20.2	79.8	15.2	5.9	3.40	84.1	34,484	2.4	3.8	6.3
5	Forrest-Lamar	3.73	72.3	20.5	79.5	26.8	11.0	4.49	81.4	25,645	2.6	4.3	4.3
6	Jackson	3.71	71.7	19.4	80.6	15.5	6.6	3.51	78.1	30,543	2.4	3.2	5.5
7	Oktibbeha-Clay	3.64	72.8	21.0	79.0	21.1	10.4	4.04	84.3	23,826	2.9	4.3	3.8
8	Lowndes-Monroe	3.55	72.3	23.5	76.5	16.6	7.4	3.37	77.4	28,132	2.6	3.1	4.9
9	Harrison	3.44	70.8	18.8	81.2	21.4	6.7	3.95	78.5	27,413	2.0	3.6	4.8
10	Hinds	3.38	70.6	20.4	79.6	22.5	10.7	4.19	84.8	23,875	1.9	4.4	3.8
11	Lafayette-Marshall	3.32	70.6	35.6	64.4	16.8	6.2	2.49	91.1	24,665	1.9	4.0	4.0
11	Lee-Pontotoc	3.32	71.9	23.4	76.6	13.5	4.9	3.00	78.0	26,892	2.5	2.9	4.6
13	Lincoln-Copiah	3.28	70.0	25.9	74.1	14.5	3.8	2.83	84.4	27,153	1.7	3.5	4.7
14	Washington-Bolivar	3.07	68.3	30.0	70.0	22.0	8.5	3.37	82.5	26,823	1.0	3.6	4.6
15	Jones-Wayne	3.05	71.3	27.6	72.4	11.0	4.6	2.53	60.7	29,421	2.2	1.7	5.2
16	Alcorn-Prentiss	3.01	71.4	27.1	72.9	11.2	3.3	2.50	73.2	27,458	2.2	2.0	4.8
17	Warren-Yazoo	3.00	70.1	21.8	78.2	16.0	6.3	3.36	80.7	24,167	1.7	3.4	3.9
18	Lauderdale-Newton	2.96	70.6	21.6	78.4	13.9	4.9	3.14	79.2	24,096	1.9	3.1	3.9
19	Pike-Adams	2.77	69.8	25.3	74.7	12.6	4.3	2.77	72.5	26,730	1.6	2.1	4.6
20	Neshoba-Scott	2.65	70.1	28.6	71.4	10.1	3.7	2.35	72.3	26,060	1.7	1.8	4.4
21	Grenada-Attala	2.54	69.4	31.6	68.4	16.2	2.7	2.49	73.0	25,402	1.4	2.0	4.2
22	Leflore-Sunflower	2.20	68.8	36.8	63.2	10.1	2.7	1.73	83.2	20,709	1.2	2.6	2.8
23	Panola-Coahoma	1.96	68.7	27.7	72.3	10.0	2.5	2.31	69.6	21,972	1.1	1.5	3.2
FEMALE													
	Mississippi Total	3.59	76.7	20.1	79.9	19.5	6.5	3.72	87.3	18,176	4.5	4.4	1.9
1	Rankin	5.62	81.2	13.5	86.5	32.7	9.1	5.22	93.7	25,968	6.4	6.1	4.4
2	Madison-Hinds	5.05	77.1	12.3	87.7	33.8	10.4	5.46	95.5	24,758	4.6	6.5	4.1
3	DeSoto	4.56	78.9	13.6	86.4	21.0	6.8	4.28	84.9	23,952	5.4	4.5	3.8
4	Hinds	4.25	78.4	17.9	82.1	27.5	8.8	4.56	91.4	18,829	5.2	5.4	2.2
5	Lafayette-Marshall	3.83	78.5	21.5	78.5	21.8	7.2	3.83	89.1	17,392	5.2	4.7	1.6
6	Jackson	3.82	77.3	15.4	84.6	17.9	5.6	3.87	83.2	20,432	4.7	4.0	2.7
7	Harrison	3.73	77.9	22.1	77.9	18.1	7.4	3.56	83.6	19,391	5.0	3.9	2.4
8	Oktibbeha-Clay	3.72	79.6	21.3	78.7	21.9	8.2	3.92	89.1	15,403	5.7	4.7	0.8
9	Lauderdale-Newton	3.71	78.1	20.0	80.0	15.9	5.5	3.43	91.5	16,946	5.0	4.7	1.4
10	Forrest-Lamar	3.59	77.5	13.0	87.0	28.5	11.5	5.13	91.0	14,267	4.8	5.8	0.2
11	Lee-Pontotoc	3.58	77.9	21.0	79.0	17.8	5.7	3.49	85.5	17,688	5.0	4.1	1.7
12	Warren-Yazoo	3.55	76.1	19.2	80.8	18.1	7.6	3.77	94.1	16,525	4.2	5.2	1.2
13	Jones-Wayne	3.44	77.0	19.8	80.2	14.6	5.9	3.37	84.6	18,077	4.6	3.9	1.9
14	Pearl River-Hancock	3.41	77.3	20.3	79.7	17.0	4.6	3.41	77.7	19,477	4.7	3.1	2.4
15	Lowndes-Monroe	3.37	79.2	22.0	78.0	16.2	5.7	3.33	83.2	15,746	5.5	3.7	0.9
16	Alcorn-Prentiss	3.36	77.8	27.1	72.9	11.3	3.2	2.49	79.9	19,467	4.9	2.8	2.4
17	Lincoln-Copiah	3.21	77.5	21.0	79.0	17.7	6.6	3.56	79.8	16,831	4.8	3.5	1.4
18	Neshoba-Scott	3.20	77.6	24.7	75.3	9.8	3.1	2.55	85.7	16,678	4.8	3.4	1.3
19	Grenada-Attala	3.19	78.1	27.4	72.6	14.1	3.0	2.65	89.9	14,968	5.0	4.0	0.6
19	Leflore-Sunflower	3.19	76.1	28.4	71.6	15.5	3.3	2.69	97.4	14,871	4.2	4.8	0.5
21	Panola-Coahoma	3.07	75.7	21.7	78.3	14.2	4.1	3.11	87.7	16,237	4.1	4.0	1.1
22	Washington-Bolivar	2.77	75.8	27.8	72.2	18.3	5.8	3.09	87.2	14,345	4.1	4.0	0.3
23	Pike-Adams	2.71	76.9	22.1	77.9	14.4	5.7	3.20	83.1	13,315	4.5	3.6	0.0

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## Demographics

COUNTY GROUP	POPULATION 2007 <sup>1</sup>	POPULATION UNDER 18 (%) 2007 <sup>2</sup>	POPULATION OVER 65 (%) 2007 <sup>3</sup>	PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION 2000–2007 <sup>4</sup>	URBAN POPULATION (%) 2007 <sup>5</sup>
Mississippi	2,918,785	26.3	12.4	2.6	48.8
Alcorn-Prentiss	102,179	23.0	15.5	0.1	20.4
DeSoto	149,393	29.3	9.3	39.4	67.7
Forrest-Lamar	125,939	26.0	10.8	12.8	54.1
Grenada-Attala	108,554	26.2	15.6	5.1	28.9
Harrison	176,105	26.1	11.6	-7.1	78.5
Hinds	178,784	29.1	10.0	-2.7	99.3
Jackson	130,098	26.3	11.2	-1.0	67.7
Jones-Wayne	110,305	25.3	14.3	-1.2	28.0
Lafayette-Marshall	102,631	21.1	12.8	0.0	30.0
Lauderdale-Newton	130,672	25.6	14.6	1.8	33.9
Lee-Pontotoc	136,940	26.8	12.5	7.1	39.7
Leflore-Sunflower	101,710	28.6	11.6	-6.9	55.5
Lincoln-Copiah	155,500	24.6	14.1	-1.4	21.6
Lowndes-Monroe	106,851	26.3	14.0	-4.7	47.4
Madison-Hinds	159,760	25.4	11.3	12.8	57.2
Neshoba-Scott	108,905	27.8	14.1	-3.1	16.9
Oktibbeha-Clay	103,843	23.5	11.5	-0.6	41.8
Panola-Coahoma	111,503	27.5	11.8	1.7	40.6
Pearl River-Hancock	137,322	25.0	12.6	10.4	33.8
Pike-Adams	144,799	26.6	14.2	-1.1	33.9
Rankin	138,362	26.1	10.4	20.0	60.0
Warren-Yazoo	105,351	27.9	12.3	-2.7	48.6
Washington-Bolivar	93,279	28.4	11.8	-10.0	72.9

1–3. Source: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2007, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4. Calculated using data from column 1 and from the Census 2000 Summary File 1 (100% data).

5. Calculated using the MABLE/Geocorr application, developed by John Blodgett, from the University of Missouri St. Louis, and jointly owned by Blodgett and CIESIN (Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, at Columbia University), whom we gratefully acknowledge.

COUNTY GROUP	WHITE ALONE; NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO (%) 2005–2007	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ALONE; NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO (%) 2005–2007	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE; NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO (%) 2005–2007	ASIAN ALONE; NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO (%) 2005–2007	TWO OR MORE RACES; NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO (%) 2005–2007	HISPANIC OR LATINO (%) 2005–2007
Mississippi	59.2	37.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.8
Alcorn-Prentiss	88.0	9.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6
DeSoto	75.2	19.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	3.7
Forrest-Lamar	68.7	27.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.6
Grenada-Attala	60.7	37.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.4
Harrison	68.7	22.0	0.3	2.9	2.2	3.6
Hinds	21.4	75.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4
Jackson	71.8	22.1	0.2	1.7	1.1	3.0
Jones-Wayne	67.6	28.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.7
Lafayette-Marshall	65.2	30.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.8
Lauderdale-Newton	57.3	39.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Lee-Pontotoc	75.3	21.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.0
Leflore-Sunflower	31.0	67.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0
Lincoln-Copiah	53.3	45.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
Lowndes-Monroe	55.8	42.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2
Madison-Hinds	58.0	38.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.2
Neshoba-Scott	57.5	34.1	4.1	0.6	0.5	3.1
Oktibbeha-Clay	53.2	42.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.9
Panola-Coahoma	43.4	54.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9
Pearl River-Hancock	85.1	11.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9
Pike-Adams	50.9	47.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Rankin	77.0	19.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.9
Warren-Yazoo	40.0	57.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0
Washington-Bolivar	31.2	65.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4

All columns: American Community Survey, Table C03002, Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. Percentages may not equal exactly 100 due to rounding.

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## Housing and Transportation

GROUPING	RENTERS SPENDING 30% OR MORE ON HOUSING [%] 2007 <sup>1</sup>	OWNERS SPENDING 30% OR MORE ON HOUSING [%] 2006 <sup>2</sup>	OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS (as % of all housing) 2007 <sup>3</sup>	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE OCCUPANTS PER ROOM [%] 2007 <sup>4</sup>	COMMUTE 60 MINUTES OR MORE [% of workers 16 and over] 2007 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>GENDER</b>					
Female	—	—	—	—	4.0
Male	—	—	—	—	8.2
<b>RACE</b>					
African American	—	—	59.1	—	—
White	—	—	78.6	—	—
<b>COUNTY GROUP</b>					
Alcorn-Prentiss	38.3	31.3	81.2	0.3	4.3
DeSoto	28.0	29.5	77.0	1.1	3.7
Forrest-Lamar	40.6	33.2	64.4	2.2	6.1
Grenada-Attala	39.2	34.7	74.2	4.0	8.3
Harrison	56.2	38.4	65.7	0.8	3.9
Hinds	54.3	28.7	54.6	3.7	1.5
Jackson	40.3	31.6	70.5	1.6	3.4
Jones-Wayne	35.9	31.3	75.2	3.4	8.8
Lafayette-Marshall	42.7	36.9	69.4	1.4	9.7
Lauderdale-Newton	42.8	36.0	70.2	2.5	5.6
Lee-Pontotoc	44.5	24.5	72.6	0.7	5.3
Leflore-Sunflower	38.3	49.5	64.4	4.3	3.0
Lincoln-Copiah	36.4	30.9	77.3	3.1	13.0
Lowndes-Monroe	42.5	30.1	74.8	2.0	1.9
Madison-Hinds	37.8	27.0	74.6	1.9	4.2
Neshoba-Scott	30.2	40.7	78.1	1.3	6.8
Oktoberfest-Clay	48.2	28.7	63.7	2.3	4.1
Panola-Coahoma	42.4	35.8	68.2	4.9	9.5
Pearl River-Hancock	26.8	38.6	76.9	5.8	14.9
Pike-Adams	46.2	30.7	78.7	2.3	14.8
Rankin	45.2	25.0	79.6	1.2	4.4
Warren-Yazoo	43.5	41.4	69.0	4.2	8.0
Washington-Bolivar	42.5	35.5	58.2	2.0	1.9

1. Source: GCT2515. Percent of Renter-Occupied Units Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Rent and Utilities, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

2. Source: GCT2513: Percent of Mortgaged Owners Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Selected Monthly Owner Costs, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

3. Source: B25003: Tenure, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4. Source: Selected Housing Characteristics: 2007, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

5. Source: C08012. SEX OF WORKERS BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## A Long and Healthy Life

GROUPING	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (years) 2007 <sup>1</sup>	INFANT MORTALITY RATE, WHITE (per 1,000 live births) 2007 <sup>2</sup>	INFANT MORTALITY RATE, NONWHITE (per 1,000 live births) 2007 <sup>3</sup>	TEENAGE PREGNANCY RATE (per 1,000 females 15–19) 2007 <sup>4</sup>	LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES, WHITE (% of all births) 2007 <sup>5</sup>	LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES, NONWHITE (% of all births) 2007 <sup>6</sup>	DIABETES (% ages 18 and older) 2005 <sup>7</sup>	PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE (% of population under 65) 2005 <sup>8</sup>	MEDICARE ENROLLMENT (number) 2007 <sup>9</sup>
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>462,682</b>
<b>GENDER</b>									
<b>Female</b>	76.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.5	...
<b>Male</b>	71.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	...
<b>RACE</b>									
<b>African American</b>	72.5	—	...	102.7	—	—	...	24.6	...
<b>White</b>	76.2	...	—	62.2	—	—	...	15.6	...
<b>COUNTY GROUP</b>									
<b>Alcorn-Prentiss</b>	74.6	6.5	18.8	78.5	9.3	22.1	10.6	20.6	22,203
<b>DeSoto</b>	76.7	5.4	15.2	60.6	6.9	11.4	9.1	19.6	17,103
<b>Forrest-Lamar</b>	75.0	6.7	18.3	70.9	9.4	13.4	9.5	23.4	17,079
<b>Grenada-Attala</b>	73.7	5.2	17.0	86.9	8.5	15.4	12.1	18.6	22,992
<b>Harrison</b>	74.2	8.1	12.6	77.3	8.6	14.5	10.8	19.3	25,733
<b>Hinds</b>	74.7	6.8	16.4	88.7	7.3	18.2	11.2	17.0	24,775
<b>Jackson</b>	74.5	7.9	9.4	72.6	10.2	15.7	11.0	18.7	19,885
<b>Jones-Wayne</b>	74.1	4.9	14.7	94.4	9.4	19.6	11.1	22.8	25,154
<b>Lafayette-Marshall</b>	74.5	6.4	13.6	64.8	8.6	15.8	10.7	23.8	17,035
<b>Lauderdale-Newton</b>	74.4	8.5	16.1	73.0	8.7	15.3	11.8	19.4	22,527
<b>Lee-Pontotoc</b>	75.0	7.8	18.4	91.0	9.7	16.4	10.6	20.0	23,064
<b>Leflore-Sunflower</b>	72.5	10.3	15.8	112.8	9.5	13.8	12.2	14.5	15,816
<b>Lincoln-Copiah</b>	73.8	8.5	14.1	80.6	10.9	17.3	11.9	22.2	27,529
<b>Lowndes-Monroe</b>	75.9	5.7	16.1	88.9	8.5	17.1	11.3	18.2	18,830
<b>Madison-Hinds</b>	74.0	5.2	15.9	63.3	7.5	16.1	9.8	20.6	19,845
<b>Neshoba-Scott</b>	73.8	7.0	16.6	91.5	9.8	16.0	11.7	23.2	20,018
<b>Oktibbeha-Clay</b>	76.3	5.1	14.7	64.0	7.0	16.0	10.8	22.0	14,010
<b>Panola-Coahoma</b>	72.3	6.8	15.9	115.1	9.0	15.5	12.0	15.7	17,876
<b>Pearl River-Hancock</b>	74.4	6.5	16.2	71.4	7.6	17.6	10.2	24.4	22,510
<b>Pike-Adams</b>	73.4	5.0	12.0	83.5	9.6	18.1	12.7	20.4	26,239
<b>Rankin</b>	78.2	7.2	11.1	57.9	9.4	15.8	8.3	19.3	18,304
<b>Warren-Yazoo</b>	73.2	4.2	11.5	106.4	9.8	16.0	12.5	16.6	10,693
<b>Washington-Bolivar</b>	72.2	4.8	14.8	109.5	8.6	15.4	12.3	13.5	13,462

1. Authors' calculations using death data from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health, and population data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, United States July 1st resident population by state, county, age, sex, bridged-race, and Hispanic origin. For the county groups, 5-year pooled data (2003–2007) was used.

2–3. Authors' calculations using data from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health. For the county groups, 5-year pooled data (2003–2007) was used.

4–6. Authors' calculations using data from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health.

7. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Diabetes Surveillance System.

8. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates/County and State by Demographic and Income Characteristics/2005.

9. Total Medicare enrollment (aged and disabled, HI and/or SMI). Source: Medicare Beneficiary Database (MBD).

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## Access to Knowledge

GROUPING	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%) 2007 <sup>1</sup>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (%) 2007 <sup>2</sup>	BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%) 2007 <sup>3</sup>	GRADUATE DEGREE (%) 2007 <sup>4</sup>	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR HIGHER (%) 2007 <sup>5</sup>	BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER (%) 2007 <sup>6</sup>	COMBINED GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO (%) 2007 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Mississippi</b>	21.5	59.6	12.5	6.4	78.5	18.9	83.3
<b>GENDER</b>							
<b>Female</b>	20.1	60.4	13.1	6.5	79.9	19.5	87.3
<b>Male</b>	23.1	58.7	11.8	6.4	76.9	18.2	79.5
<b>RACE</b>							
<b>African American</b>	29.6	58.8	7.8	3.8	70.4	11.6	85.2
<b>White</b>	17.0	60.3	14.9	7.8	83.0	22.6	82.1
<b>COUNTY GROUP</b>							
<b>Alcorn-Prentiss</b>	27.1	61.6	8.0	3.3	72.9	11.3	76.6
<b>DeSoto</b>	13.4	64.9	14.7	6.9	86.6	21.6	86.3
<b>Forrest-Lamar</b>	16.5	55.7	16.5	11.2	83.5	27.7	86.2
<b>Grenada-Attala</b>	29.3	55.6	12.2	2.9	70.7	15.1	80.9
<b>Harrison</b>	20.5	59.8	12.6	7.1	79.5	19.6	80.9
<b>Hinds</b>	19.0	55.7	15.7	9.7	81.0	25.3	88.0
<b>Jackson</b>	17.3	66.0	10.6	6.1	82.7	16.7	80.5
<b>Jones-Wayne</b>	23.6	63.6	7.6	5.3	76.4	12.8	71.6
<b>Lafayette-Marshall</b>	28.4	52.3	12.6	6.7	71.6	19.3	90.1
<b>Lauderdale-Newton</b>	20.7	64.2	9.8	5.2	79.3	15.0	85.0
<b>Lee-Pontotoc</b>	22.1	62.1	10.5	5.3	77.9	15.8	81.7
<b>Leflore-Sunflower</b>	32.3	54.7	10.0	3.0	67.7	13.0	90.0
<b>Lincoln-Copiah</b>	23.3	60.5	10.9	5.3	76.7	16.2	82.0
<b>Lowndes-Monroe</b>	22.7	60.9	9.9	6.5	77.3	16.4	80.3
<b>Madison-Hinds</b>	12.4	52.4	24.3	10.9	87.6	35.2	88.9
<b>Neshoba-Scott</b>	26.5	63.6	6.6	3.4	73.5	10.0	78.7
<b>Oktibbeha-Clay</b>	21.2	57.3	12.3	9.2	78.8	21.5	86.6
<b>Panola-Coahoma</b>	24.4	63.3	8.9	3.4	75.6	12.2	78.4
<b>Pearl River-Hancock</b>	20.2	63.6	10.9	5.2	79.8	16.1	81.1
<b>Pike-Adams</b>	23.6	62.8	8.6	5.0	76.4	13.6	78.0
<b>Rankin</b>	14.5	53.6	22.7	9.3	85.5	31.9	87.3
<b>Warren-Yazoo</b>	20.4	62.5	10.2	7.0	79.6	17.1	86.4
<b>Washington-Bolivar</b>	28.8	51.2	12.9	7.0	71.2	20.0	84.8

**1–6.** Source: Table B14001. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL FOR THE POPULATION 3 YEARS AND OVER, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

**7.** Population of any age enrolled in school divided by population 3 to 24 years old. Source: 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

**8–13.** Source: Table B14003. SEX BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF SCHOOL BY AGE FOR THE POPULATION 3 YEARS AND OVER, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

GROUPING	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 3 AND 4 YEARS [% of age group] 2007 <sup>8</sup>	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 5 TO 9 YEARS [% of age group] 2007 <sup>9</sup>	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 10 TO 14 YEARS [% of age group] 2007 <sup>10</sup>	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 15 TO 17 YEARS [% of age group] 2007 <sup>11</sup>	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 18 AND 19 YEARS [% of age group] 2007 <sup>12</sup>	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, 20 TO 24 YEARS [% of age group] 2007 <sup>13</sup>
Mississippi	51.0	94.6	97.8	93.9	72.3	36.0
Female	48.7	93.9	97.8	93.8	76.3	40.9
Male	53.3	95.4	97.7	94.0	68.6	31.4
African American	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcorn-Prentiss	20.3	96.7	100.0	95.5	65.8	30.2
DeSoto	38.5	91.1	98.0	95.6	61.6	33.1
Forrest-Lamar	47.2	89.0	92.8	98.0	79.3	58.1
Grenada-Attala	38.8	98.2	96.4	92.0	75.5	28.8
Harrison	37.2	96.6	98.4	88.3	48.1	26.4
Hinds	73.9	98.5	100.0	97.5	64.1	42.3
Jackson	54.5	93.5	99.3	100.0	55.1	30.2
Jones-Wayne	33.0	89.2	92.7	75.5	47.8	19.5
Lafayette-Marshall	52.8	94.3	99.2	96.3	89.4	58.9
Lauderdale-Newton	58.2	93.6	98.1	98.7	86.2	32.8
Lee-Pontotoc	44.6	92.0	98.7	95.3	73.0	24.1
Leflore-Sunflower	74.2	95.8	97.1	99.0	70.0	42.7
Lincoln-Copiah	48.4	93.2	98.2	94.0	81.6	36.5
Lowndes-Monroe	44.3	96.2	92.5	91.6	69.2	28.9
Madison-Hinds	67.0	95.5	99.1	97.0	90.8	41.8
Neshoba-Scott	46.2	95.7	96.7	92.0	68.7	23.0
Oktibbeha-Clay	39.8	93.1	100.0	97.9	83.3	60.1
Panola-Coahoma	47.8	93.7	96.4	92.0	67.5	31.6
Pearl River-Hancock	35.2	95.7	97.7	88.4	61.6	11.4
Pike-Adams	55.5	94.3	100.0	95.4	79.1	21.9
Rankin	71.8	98.8	96.3	88.3	77.1	32.6
Warren-Yazoo	64.7	92.7	99.8	96.5	75.2	34.0
Washington-Bolivar	58.7	96.7	99.8	94.2	84.5	29.2

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## A Decent Standard of Living

GROUPING	MEDIAN EARNINGS (\$) 2007	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (% 16 and over) 2007	POVERTY (% of population below federal poverty threshold) 2007	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% 16 and over) 2007	FOOD STAMPS (% of households) 2007
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>22,566</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>GENDER</b>					
<b>Female</b>	18,176	54.3	—	9.7	—
<b>Male</b>	27,898	64.7	—	8.9	—
<b>RACE</b>					
<b>African American</b>	16,720	58.5	35.7	16.2	25.3
<b>White</b>	27,182	59.4	11.0	5.4	5.5
<b>COUNTY GROUP</b>					
<b>Alcorn-Prentiss</b>	23,928	54.9	16.6	9.2	9.9
<b>DeSoto</b>	31,000	73.5	7.5	5.1	3.5
<b>Forrest-Lamar</b>	20,148	64.2	20.6	6.0	9.5
<b>Grenada-Attala</b>	21,685	53.0	25.7	9.3	19.0
<b>Harrison</b>	23,804	62.4	14.0	8.5	8.7
<b>Hinds</b>	21,191	62.3	28.1	8.8	16.2
<b>Jackson</b>	24,928	60.5	14.8	7.5	8.3
<b>Jones-Wayne</b>	23,003	52.8	21.8	5.2	9.3
<b>Lafayette-Marshall</b>	21,474	52.5	24.0	9.8	9.3
<b>Lauderdale-Newton</b>	20,833	59.4	20.0	11.6	14.7
<b>Lee-Pontotoc</b>	22,300	60.3	16.8	7.1	8.5
<b>Leflore-Sunflower</b>	16,676	51.8	37.8	17.0	22.3
<b>Lincoln-Copiah</b>	20,610	55.7	22.2	9.3	12.9
<b>Lowndes-Monroe</b>	21,462	58.2	21.6	13.9	15.3
<b>Madison-Hinds</b>	31,511	66.3	11.0	5.5	8.2
<b>Neshoba-Scott</b>	20,657	55.7	19.6	5.2	16.7
<b>Oktibbeha-Clay</b>	18,716	58.7	25.6	14.0	14.0
<b>Panola-Coahoma</b>	18,728	59.0	28.1	14.1	19.3
<b>Pearl River-Hancock</b>	25,881	54.3	16.5	7.5	11.3
<b>Pike-Adams</b>	20,061	51.8	29.0	11.6	16.7
<b>Rankin</b>	31,229	68.3	7.3	4.6	4.7
<b>Warren-Yazoo</b>	19,609	56.9	27.0	14.1	16.9
<b>Washington-Bolivar</b>	18,733	59.1	35.1	21.3	27.1

**All columns:** Selected Economic Characteristics: 2007, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

**For race:** Tables S0201. Selected Population Profile in the United States, White Alone and Black or African American Alone Population Groups, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

GROUPING	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER					
	MANAGEMENT, PROFESSIONAL, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS (%) 2007	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (%) 2007	SALES AND OFFICE OCCUPATIONS (%) 2007	FARMING, FISHING, AND FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS (%) 2007	CONSTRUCTION, EXTRACTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS (%) 2007	PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS (%) 2007
Mississippi	28.5	17.4	24.9	0.9	11.4	17.0
Female	33.9	21.1	34.7	0.2	1.1	9.0
Male	23.6	13.9	15.9	1.5	20.8	24.4
African American	18.5	26.4	21.4	1.1	8.0	24.7
White	33.7	12.6	27.1	0.7	12.9	13.0
Alcorn-Prentiss	22.3	14.5	23.4	0.8	11.4	27.6
DeSoto	28.3	12.4	31.8	0.1	11.4	16.0
Forrest-Lamar	33.9	15.9	26.8	1.0	9.7	12.7
Grenada-Attala	25.1	16.0	20.7	1.0	12.6	24.5
Harrison	29.2	21.5	23.9	0.1	14.4	11.0
Hinds	27.3	21.0	28.8	0.1	11.1	11.6
Jackson	30.2	19.3	24.0	0.2	14.0	12.3
Jones-Wayne	25.6	13.1	23.2	0.5	14.7	22.9
Lafayette-Marshall	28.4	17.6	22.7	0.3	10.4	20.6
Lauderdale-Newton	27.4	21.8	22.3	1.2	9.1	18.2
Lee-Pontotoc	23.0	15.6	29.5	0.2	7.7	24.0
Leflore-Sunflower	28.3	20.6	18.4	5.6	5.0	22.1
Lincoln-Copiah	24.1	15.7	23.1	1.4	15.3	20.4
Lowndes-Monroe	24.8	15.7	22.5	1.5	12.2	23.4
Madison-Hinds	40.3	15.3	27.4	0.2	7.0	9.9
Neshoba-Scott	22.4	22.1	19.5	1.7	10.9	23.3
Oktibbeha-Clay	30.9	20.5	21.5	1.3	7.0	18.8
Panola-Coahoma	19.1	26.2	24.1	1.6	13.3	15.7
Pearl River-Hancock	29.7	16.9	22.3	0.1	17.7	13.3
Pike-Adams	23.8	18.4	24.3	2.7	13.2	17.6
Rankin	38.3	10.4	30.1	0.2	10.9	10.1
Warren-Yazoo	32.4	13.7	21.4	1.2	9.9	21.4
Washington-Bolivar	27.0	20.5	24.9	1.5	9.8	16.3



## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## Air, Land, and Water

COUNTY	TOXIC RELEASES (total pounds) 2002 <sup>1</sup>	LEAD [% of housing units with high risk] 2005 <sup>2</sup>	THREATENED WATERS [%] 2005 <sup>3</sup>	AVERAGE FARM SIZE (acres) 2002 <sup>4</sup>	AVERAGE NET FARM INCOME [dollars] 2002 <sup>5</sup>	PESTICIDES [% of cropland acres treated] 2002 <sup>4</sup>
Mississippi	60,514,135	...	71	263	14,865	48.1
Adams County	1,639,894	4.8	98	340	-3,748	22.9
Alcorn County	1,282,218	2.7	...	166	-1,046	46.5
Amite County	53,800	4.2	...	250	14,890	4.0
Attala County	4,309	4.2	91	240	223	26.3
Benton County	...	2.7	...	333	1,620	48.4
Bolivar County	18,103	4.2	99	1,011	40,972	62.1
Calhoun County	108,259	2.8	89	268	10,125	56.7
Carroll County	...	...	...	302	1,851	33.7
Chickasaw County	10	3.0	93	263	819	22.9
Choctaw County	3,813,008	2.8	87	225	1,587	11.4
Claiborne County	54,884	4.3	96	339	5,829	29.7
Clarke County	3,326	3.3	...	155	3,573	21.1
Clay County	259,520	2.6	91	260	87	34.4
Coahoma County	601,296	5.5	...	1,068	36,340	78.1
Copiah County	263,152	4.4	98	228	11,599	8.3
Covington County	1,131,740	...	100	183	33,402	30.4
DeSoto County	464,739	...	...	224	5,426	33.5
Forrest County	636,258	2.9	88	103	5,717	28.9
Franklin County	...	4.0	100	214	4,072	10.6
George County	19,695	...	...	117	1,612	39.1
Greene County	...	...	...	151	12,353	10.0
Grenada County	623,043	...	89	268	2,802	44.4
Hancock County	53,079	...	85	127	1,322	9.3
Harrison County	17,469,015	...	100	60	1,175	17.7
Hinds County	298,965	...	96	223	-3,629	25.2
Holmes County	...	6.6	97	425	-3,002	65.6
Humphreys County	108,470	6.1	100	628	18,996	74.3
Issaquena County	...	4.7	97	1,281	49,385	69.5
Itawamba County	48,614	...	85	187	11,788	30.4
Jackson County	4,565,746	...	...	76	33	21.1
Jasper County	26,458	2.9	83	168	26,892	11.3
Jefferson County	...	3.6	98	289	11,404	22.7
Jefferson Davis County	...	3.5	100	145	10,114	17.8
Jones County	1,533,780	2.9	88	122	32,010	13.0
Kemper County	373	2.9	...	245	1,461	12.6
Lafayette County	127,431	3.3	...	236	-2,165	25.3
Lamar County	1,155,832	...	85	133	11,893	19.5
Lauderdale County	338,767	...	...	183	-740	12.7
Lawrence County	2,543,552	...	88	156	20,585	22.0
Leake County	1,970,203	3.0	83	148	45,764	20.3
Lee County	135,177	...	90	235	863	28.0

1. Source: Scorecard, using data from the U.S. Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002 public release data released in July 2004 at [http://www.scorecard.org/ranking/rank-counties.tcl?fips\\_state\\_code=28&type=mass&category=total\\_env&modifier=na&how\\_many=100](http://www.scorecard.org/ranking/rank-counties.tcl?fips_state_code=28&type=mass&category=total_env&modifier=na&how_many=100).

2. Source: Scorecard, [http://www.scorecard.org/env-releases/def/lead\\_hazard\\_measures.html](http://www.scorecard.org/env-releases/def/lead_hazard_measures.html).

3. Source: Scorecard, [http://www.scorecard.org/env-releases/water/rank-counties.tcl?category=impairment\\_percent&fips\\_state\\_code=28](http://www.scorecard.org/env-releases/water/rank-counties.tcl?category=impairment_percent&fips_state_code=28).

4–6. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2002 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, Part 24—Mississippi State and County Data. Column 5 is gross farm proceeds and direct government payments minus farm-related expenses. Column 6 is percentage of cropland treated with chemicals to control weeds. The toxicity of the individual active ingredient and the way in which it is used are important factors.

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

Air, Land, and Water *continued*

COUNTY	TOXIC RELEASES (total pounds) 2002 <sup>1</sup>	LEAD (% of housing units with high risk) 2005 <sup>2</sup>	THREATENED WATERS (%) 2005 <sup>3</sup>	AVERAGE FARM SIZE (acres) 2002 <sup>4</sup>	AVERAGE NET FARM INCOME (dollars) 2002 <sup>5</sup>	PESTICIDES (% of cropland acres treated) 2002 <sup>6</sup>
Leflore County	746,643	4.8	95	986	49,278	72.0
Lincoln County	1,476	2.9	94	174	15,684	19.8
Lowndes County	3,087,298	...	...	304	31,607	47.3
Madison County	226,546	...	94	268	-9,863	36.0
Marion County	23,763	3.8	...	170	18,871	37.5
Marshall County	141,800	...	...	287	-2,570	41.6
Monroe County	4,018,125	2.6	...	257	6,600	34.6
Montgomery County	1	4.8	94	244	2,107	42.3
Neshoba County	26,537	2.6	...	211	58,710	10.1
Newton County	20,921	3.0	...	160	34,574	15.7
Noxubee County	62,514	4.0	...	368	23,033	34.1
Oktibbeha County	14,297	...	88	186	-168	15.9
Panola County	268,442	2.6	...	375	4,862	50.1
Pearl River County	13,829	...	86	136	2,987	16.8
Perry County	1,691,976	...	...	106	7,785	10.8
Pike County	536,584	5.0	...	142	18,401	17.9
Pontotoc County	13,458	...	86	162	714	33.3
Prentiss County	25,270	...	83	179	471	39.1
Quitman County	811,539	6.0	...	751	12,839	64.0
Rankin County	68,259	...	96	163	21,654	49.6
Scott County	1,914,450	...	92	148	77,639	5.9
Sharkey County	...	5.2	100	1,632	81,750	66.8
Simpson County	...	2.7	98	152	57,457	14.8
Smith County	294,887	...	98	143	74,670	30.0
Stone County	7,532	...	95	174	-149	26.5
Sunflower County	160,971	3.8	100	981	66,985	68.2
Tallahatchie County	...	4.5	94	703	14,732	70.3
Tate County	46,521	...	...	234	4,723	45.4
Tippah County	33	2.6	...	165	2,691	38.2
Tishomingo County	355,002	...	...	147	-632	12.8
Tunica County	157	...	...	2,053	60,524	68.8
Union County	276,372	...	85	170	2,165	28.3
Walthall County	...	3.1	...	162	15,613	14.4
Warren County	2,229,644	2.6	95	408	3,399	52.8
Washington County	28,694	4.2	100	963	44,915	74.9
Wayne County	588	...	...	154	52,134	16.7
Webster County	6,810	...	...	220	4,602	38.9
Wilkinson County	6	4.9	...	353	-2,441	6.7
Winston County	184,442	3.0	...	190	1,223	14.2
Yalobusha County	5,265	2.6	...	268	3,288	37.5
Yazoo County	1,850,768	4.6	97	636	-6,859	54.6

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

## Protecting Personal and Community Security

COUNTY	VIOLENT CRIME (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>1</sup>	MURDER (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>2</sup>	RAPE (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>3</sup>	PROPERTY CRIME (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>4</sup>	LAW ENFORCE- MENT OFFICERS (per 1,000 inhab- itants) 2007 <sup>5</sup>	CONVICTED INMATES (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>6</sup>	JUVENILE OFFENSES, WHITE (per 1,000 youth) 2006 <sup>7</sup>	JUVENILE OFFENSES, AFRI- CAN AMERICAN (per 1,000 youth) 2006 <sup>8</sup>	JUVENILE OFFENSES, AFRICAN AMERICAN/WHITE (ratio) 2006 <sup>9</sup>
Mississippi	291.3	7.1	35.6	3,200.8	2.2	1,048	24.1	58.3	2.42
Adams County	309.1	15.8	44.2	4,730.4	2.4	1,053	32.9	129.2	3.93
Alcorn County	...	...	...	...	1.1	708	27.6	35.0	1.27
Amite County	59.9	0.0	15.0	97.4	0.4	682	37.3	140.0	3.76
Attala County	137.8	15.3	15.3	1,005.1	1.5	1,107	20.8	32.9	1.58
Benton County	...	...	...	...	0.6	734	10.5	20.2	1.92
Bolivar County	201.9	0.0	8.0	2,407.3	2.2	808	60.2	62.2	1.03
Calhoun County	...	...	...	...	0.8	1,460	9.5	32.9	3.45
Carroll County	...	...	...	...	0.2	922	13.5	10.5	0.78
Chickasaw County	110.7	10.5	0.0	200.3	1.6	1,339	11.7	16.6	1.42
Choctaw County	...	...	...	...	0.7	939	9.6	18.6	1.94
Claiborne County	354.6	0.0	54.6	1,900.2	1.8	709	15.9	51.6	3.25
Clarke County	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.6	815	7.0	28.4	4.07
Clay County	171.7	9.5	19.1	1,769.3	1.7	1,850	21.1	41.6	1.97
Coahoma County	305.0	18.2	39.9	3,870.3	1.7	1,144	17.2	112.6	6.54
Copiah County	...	...	...	...	...	965	23.7	60.4	2.55
Covington County	29.5	0.0	9.8	815.3	0.5	383	4.4	29.2	6.65
DeSoto County	91.7	0.7	10.0	2,318.0	1.5	511	32.7	77.0	2.36
Forrest County	315.7	2.6	34.5	3,467.5	1.9	922	44.1	75.7	1.72
Franklin County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	614	54.3	123.3	2.27
George County	41.0	0.0	0.0	496.9	1.3	684	27.6	41.7	1.51
Greene County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	700	13.6	7.9	0.58
Grenada County	407.3	21.7	26.0	3,453.8	2.3	1,595	48.2	126.1	2.62
Hancock County	120.9	2.5	7.6	2,285.4	1.8	549	29.5	72.3	2.45
Harrison County	177.2	2.3	16.5	3,273.0	2.0	1,028	31.4	94.7	3.01
Hinds County	607.2	18.5	56.6	5,004.1	2.4	597	6.7	36.1	5.38
Holmes County	68.4	0.0	9.8	88.0	1.0	704	14.2	24.4	1.72
Humphreys County	...	...	...	...	0.6	1,041	19.9	28.4	1.43
Issaquena County	...	...	...	...	2.4	418	0.0	58.0	—
Itawamba County	13.0	0.0	0.0	369.0	0.5	664	39.0	78.5	2.02
Jackson County	249.0	8.5	33.8	3,679.5	1.0	547	33.7	96.1	2.85
Jasper County	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.4	1.8	343	8.4	37.3	4.43
Jefferson County	491.1	0.0	11.2	502.2	1.9	893	26.3	42.7	1.62
Jefferson Davis County	...	...	...	...	0.8	554	4.9	49.5	10.07
Jones County	184.2	6.0	33.0	1,764.5	0.9	667	8.7	42.3	4.87
Kemper County	...	...	...	...	1.0	455	0.0	9.5	—
Lafayette County	86.6	2.3	18.7	1,037.1	1.8	599	18.5	63.2	3.42
Lamar County	130.0	0.0	44.0	1,587.1	1.0	648	13.0	30.0	2.32
Lauderdale County	341.1	3.9	66.1	3,223.1	1.9	1,341	34.7	132.8	3.83
Lawrence County	...	...	...	...	...	720	8.9	9.9	1.12
Leake County	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.7	0.6	775	11.6	20.1	1.73
Lee County	95.8	0.0	12.4	871.2	0.6	1,212	29.0	66.1	2.28

1-4. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division, 2007 Crime in the U.S. Tables 8 and 10.

5. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, FBI Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Full-time law enforcement employees, 2007 Tables 78 and 80.

6. Source: Mississippi Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2007 Annual Report. Inmate Population as of June 30, 2007.

7-9. Source: Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services 2007 Annual Statistical Report. Youth are ages 8 to 18. Population data for all columns is from US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Table GCT-T1. Population Estimates.

## MISSISSIPPI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

Protecting Personal and Community Security *continued*

COUNTY	VIOLENT CRIME (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>1</sup>	MURDER (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>2</sup>	RAPE (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>3</sup>	PROPERTY CRIME (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>4</sup>	LAW ENFORCE- MENT OFFICERS (per 1,000 inhabit- ants) 2007 <sup>5</sup>	CONVICTED INMATES (per 100,000 inhabitants) 2007 <sup>6</sup>	JUVENILE OFFENSES, WHITE (per 1,000 youth) 2006 <sup>7</sup>	JUVENILE OFFENSES, AFRI- CAN AMERICAN (per 1,000 youth) 2006 <sup>8</sup>	JUVENILE OFFENSES, AFRICAN AMERICAN/WHITE (ratio) 2006 <sup>9</sup>
Leflore County	638.4	11.4	37.0	4,927.6	2.3	1,043	8.8	52.7	6.01
Lincoln County	60.8	5.8	2.9	1,798.5	1.4	976	49.2	152.0	3.09
Lowndes County	260.0	6.7	67.1	2,645.4	1.6	2,003	10.7	25.5	2.37
Madison County	155.5	7.8	20.1	1,548.3	2.1	660	14.6	35.3	2.42
Marion County	...	...	...	...	1.4	1,166	15.2	24.0	1.58
Marshall County	204.4	0.0	16.4	1,109.1	1.4	869	21.3	40.4	1.89
Monroe County	75.5	0.0	10.8	1,456.4	1.5	1,036	21.5	39.0	1.82
Montgomery County	78.3	0.0	8.7	295.9	1.5	1,123	34.1	82.1	2.41
Neshoba County	...	...	...	...	0.5	840	16.4	45.6	2.78
Newton County	26.9	0.0	0.0	331.4	0.9	600	14.1	38.7	2.75
Noxubee County	...	...	...	...	0.8	775	0.0	11.5	...
Oktibbeha County	218.7	0.0	13.7	1,519.4	1.8	1,242	5.5	31.1	5.64
Panola County	228.8	0.0	39.5	2,646.3	1.8	1,113	13.9	46.8	3.38
Pearl River County	63.1	1.8	26.3	1,322.9	1.7	643	3.9	20.6	5.30
Perry County	...	...	...	...	0.8	533	5.8	4.8	0.82
Pike County	263.8	5.0	7.5	3,389.6	1.8	1,465	29.2	102.2	3.50
Pontotoc County	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	10.0	29.4	2.94
Prentiss County	35.5	0.0	0.0	929.9	1.5	969	25.9	32.2	1.24
Quitman County	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	12.0	77.2	6.43
Rankin County	116.4	2.2	24.6	1,583.5	1.8	533	44.7	52.6	1.18
Scott County	83.1	0.0	3.5	124.6	1.4	1,090	11.5	39.1	3.39
Sharkey County	...	...	...	...	1.1	556	5.0	58.3	11.77
Simpson County	25.2	0.0	0.0	470.8	1.6	359	15.8	19.9	1.26
Smith County	...	...	...	...	0.6	331	13.2	28.7	2.17
Stone County	133.5	0.0	12.7	1,671.9	2.2	629	17.0	69.0	4.06
Sunflower County	248.7	6.5	35.5	2,657.9	1.3	998	10.5	60.9	5.78
Tallahatchie County	135.7	0.0	15.1	927.6	1.5	1,508	47.6	94.8	1.99
Tate County	37.2	3.7	3.7	988.5	1.2	725	9.1	48.6	5.34
Tippah County	198.5	14.2	9.5	633.3	1.0	666	9.1	12.6	1.39
Tishomingo County	42.0	0.0	0.0	346.4	1.0	394	17.0	23.8	1.40
Tunica County	947.1	28.7	28.7	7,117.6	6.4	1,617	23.2	93.1	4.02
Union County	148.7	3.7	3.7	1,230.2	1.5	892	16.5	27.1	1.64
Walthall County	...	...	...	...	0.7	964	32.0	45.0	1.40
Warren County	480.9	12.3	57.3	4,463.2	2.2	747	13.1	35.4	2.70
Washington County	289.3	16.2	48.5	4,604.3	2.6	961	71.1	97.9	1.38
Wayne County	123.2	0.0	0.0	521.4	1.0	995	14.1	46.5	3.30
Webster County	61.3	0.0	10.2	61.3	0.7	981	5.6	21.4	3.80
Wilkinson County	...	...	...	...	...	594	9.0	70.8	7.83
Winston County	233.4	5.1	10.1	477.0	1.5	761	5.8	12.5	2.17
Yalobusha County	...	...	...	...	1.2	812	34.0	67.9	2.00
Yazoo County	...	...	...	...	1.4	706	25.4	75.7	2.98

# References

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Map of County Groups

Who Are We?

IN THIS SECTION:



# Methodological Notes

## The American Human Development Index: Mississippi<sup>20</sup>

More than 150 countries have presented the Human Development Index in their national reports, sometimes using the standard HD Index formula seen in the annual global report, and in other cases modifying the formula to suit an individual country's situation. The modified American Human Development Index measures the same three basic dimensions as the standard HD Index, but it uses different indicators to better reflect the U.S. context and to maximize use of available data. For the purposes of this report, all data come from official U.S. government sources and are from 2007.

In the American HD Index for Mississippi:

- **A long and healthy life** is measured using life expectancy at birth, calculated from mortality data from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health, and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.
- **Access to knowledge** is measured using two indicators: school enrollment for the population age 3 and older, and educational degree attainment for the population 25 years and older (based on the percentages of the adult population that have earned a high school diploma, a bachelor's degree, and a graduate or professional degree). Both indicators are from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.
- **Decent standard of living** is measured using median earnings from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2007.

Before the Human Development Index is calculated, an index needs to be created for each of these three dimensions. To calculate these indices—the health, education, and income indices—minimum and maximum values (goalposts) are chosen for each underlying indicator.

Performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 10 by applying the following general formula:

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}} \times 10$$

## Goalposts for Calculating the HD Index

For each of the three indices, goalposts are determined based on the range of the indicator observed on all possible groupings and also taking into account possible increases and decreases in years to come.

Indicator	Maximum value	Minimum value
Life expectancy at birth (years)	90	66
Educational attainment score	2.0	0.5
Combined gross enrollment ratio (%)	100	70
Median earnings (2007 dollars) <sup>21</sup>	58,391.24	13,801.57

The HD Index is obtained by the simple average of the health, education, and income indices:

$$\text{HD Index}_i = \frac{\text{Health Index}_i + \text{Education Index}_i + \text{Income Index}_i}{3}$$

Since all three components range from 0 to 10, the HD Index itself also varies from 0 to 10, with 10 representing the highest level of human development.

**EXAMPLE:****Calculating the HD Index for Mississippi****1. HEALTH Index**

Life expectancy at birth for Mississippi was 74.9 years in 2007. The Health Index is given by

$$\text{Health Index} = \frac{74.9 - 66}{90 - 66} \times 10 = \mathbf{3.71}$$

**2. EDUCATION Index**

In 2007, 78.5 percent of Mississippians had at least a high school diploma, 18.9 percent had at least a bachelor's degree, and 6.4 percent had a graduate or professional degree. Then, the Educational Attainment Score is  $0.785 + 0.189 + 0.064 = 1.038$ . The Educational Attainment Index is then

$$\text{Educational Attainment Index} = \frac{1.038 - 0.5}{2.0 - 0.5} \times 10 = \mathbf{3.59}$$

The combined gross enrollment ratio was 83.3 percent, so the Enrollment Index is:

$$\text{Enrollment Index} = \frac{83.3 - 70}{100 - 70} \times 10 = \mathbf{4.43}$$

The Educational Attainment Index and the Enrollment Index are then combined to obtain the Education Index:

$$\text{Education Index} = \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{3.59} + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{4.43} = \mathbf{3.87}$$

**3. INCOME Index**

Median earnings in 2007 were \$22,566. The Income Index is:

$$\text{Income Index} = \frac{\log(22,566.00) - \log(13,801.57)}{\log(58,391.24) - \log(13,801.57)} \times 10 = \mathbf{3.41}$$

**4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Index**

Once the dimension indices have been calculated, the HD Index is obtained by a simple average of the three indices:

$$\text{HD Index} = \frac{\mathbf{3.71} + \mathbf{3.87} + \mathbf{3.41}}{3} = \mathbf{3.66}$$

## Data Sources

### HEALTH

Death data were obtained from the Vital Statistics Unit of the Office of Public Health Statistics, Mississippi State Department of Health. Population data are the bridged-race population estimates of the July 1, 2007, population produced by the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics. Life expectancy (and infant mortality rates) for the county groupings was calculated using five-year pooled data (2003–2007), in order to minimize the effects due to fluctuations in small numbers of events in some counties, and to migration flows, which are quite large in several Mississippi counties. Totals for the state were calculated using 2007 data only.

### EDUCATION

#### Educational Attainment

American Community Survey, tables B15002 (Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over), B15002A, and B15002B (same, for White Alone and Black or African American Alone).

#### Enrollment

American Community Survey, tables B14001 (School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over), B14001A and B14001B (same, for White Alone and Black or African American Alone); table B14002 (Sex by School Enrollment by Type of School by Age for the Population 3 Years and Over); tables B01001 (Sex by Age), B01001A and B01001B (same, for White Alone and Black or African American Alone).

### INCOME

American Community Survey, tables B20017 (Median Earnings by Sex by Work Experience for the Population 16+ Yrs with Earnings), B20017A and B20017B (same, for White Alone and Black or African American Alone).



# American Human Development Index: Mississippi Historical Trends

The Human Development Index for Mississippi for 1990, 2000, and 2005 uses the following data sources:

## **1990 and 2000**

Education and income data are from the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses, U.S. Census Bureau. Life expectancy 1990 is from "Abridged Life Tables for Mississippi 1989–1991," Mississippi State Department of Health; 2000 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005, Table 2: Average Life Expectancy at Birth by State for 2000 and Ratio of Estimates and Projections of Deaths: 2001 to 2003.

## **2005**

All data from *The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008–2009*.

# Notes

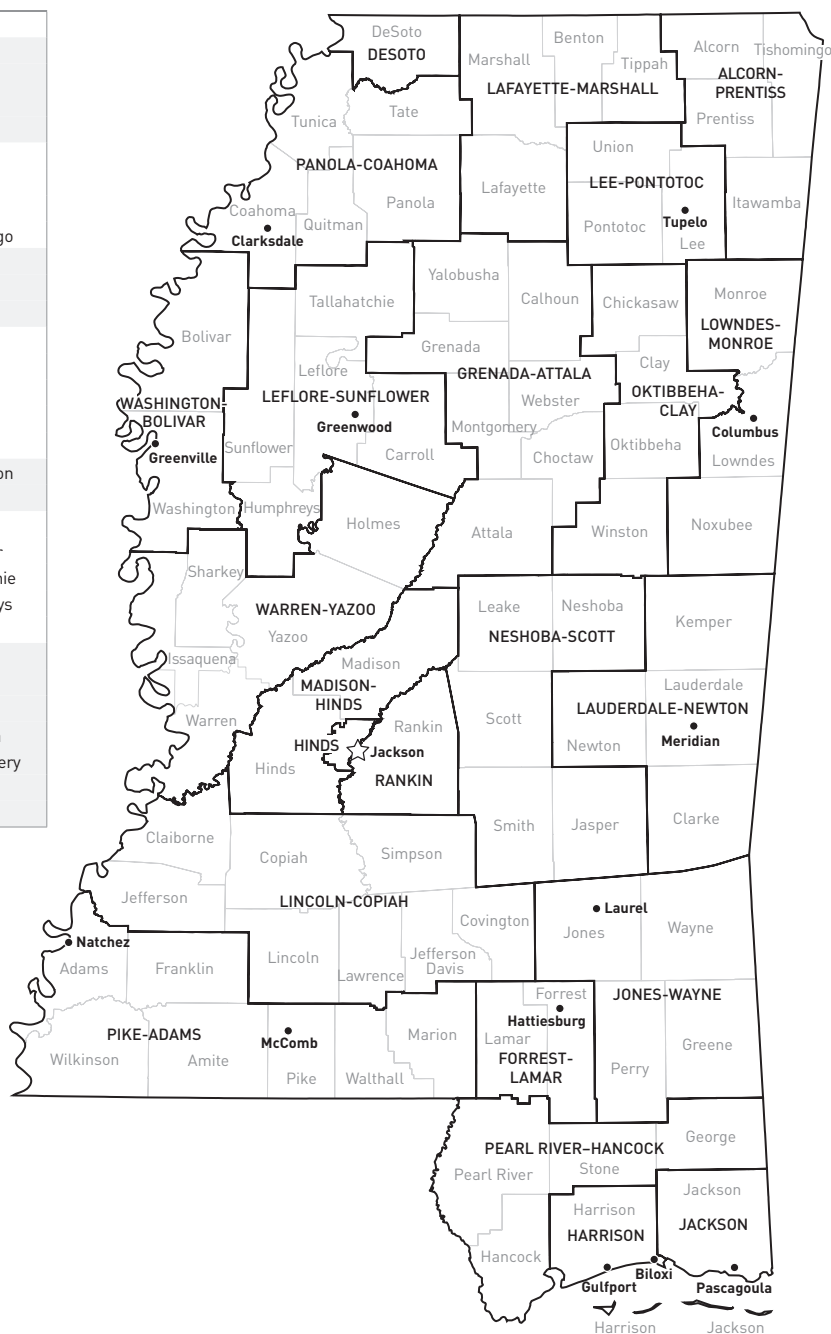
- <sup>1</sup> This statement is not intended to imply that problems long apparent somehow lose their claim to importance; on the contrary, the grim persistence of poor indicators in the state makes a powerful case for redoubled efforts.
- <sup>2</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision—Highlights* (New York: United Nations, 2007), Table A.17: Life Expectancy at Birth, Both Sexes Combined, by Country for Selected Periods (2005–10).
- <sup>3</sup> Mississippi Gross State Product per capita, 2006, from United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, News Release (June 7, 2007): “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State, 2006,” available online at [http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp\\_state/2007/gsp0607.htm](http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/2007/gsp0607.htm); countries’ Gross Domestic Product per capita, in purchasing power parity (PPP\$), 2007, World Development Indicators Online Database, World Bank, 2007 (available on CD-ROM).
- <sup>4</sup> United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/2008* (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2007).
- <sup>5</sup> United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates, United States, July 1, resident population by state, county, age, sex, bridged-race, and Hispanic origin, compiled from 1990–1999 bridged-race intercensal population estimates and 2000–2007 (Vintage 2007) bridged-race postcensal population estimates (CDC WONDER On-line Database, <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-v2007.html> [accessed November 27, 2008]).
- <sup>6</sup> Even in those two counties, African Americans have unusually high life expectancies, which drive their HD Indices up, much higher than third-ranked Hinds County. Those values should be viewed with caution, since both counties experienced large inflows of African Americans in recent years. Even though we used five-year pooled data in the estimation of life expectancies, in order to minimize the effects of migration on the estimates, African American life expectancy—and consequently the HD Indices as well—in DeSoto and Rankin counties are probably still overestimated.
- <sup>7</sup> United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Adolescent Reproductive Health—Home, <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/AdolescentReproHealth/> [accessed December 9, 2008]; Guttmacher Institute, In Brief: Facts on American Teens’ Sexual and Reproductive Health (September 2006), [http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/fb\\_ATSRH.html#n28](http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/fb_ATSRH.html#n28) [accessed December 9, 2008].
- <sup>8</sup> This includes 24 Western and Eastern European and Scandinavian countries plus Japan, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. Source: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Report Card 7, Child Poverty in Perspective: An Overview of Child Well-Being in Rich Countries. Florence, Italy: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, 2007.
- <sup>9</sup> United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Percentage of live births to mothers under 20 years of age: United States and each state and territory, final 2005 and preliminary 2006,” [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56\\_07\\_tables.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_07_tables.pdf) [accessed December 9, 2008].
- <sup>10</sup> Saul D. Hoffman and Rebecca A. Maynard, eds., *Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy*, 2nd ed. (Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 2008).
- <sup>11</sup> Saul Hoffman, “By the Numbers: The Public Costs of Teen Childbearing” (Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, 2006).
- <sup>12</sup> United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.
- <sup>13</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Prisoners in 2007.”
- <sup>14</sup> United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/2008*.
- <sup>15</sup> Mississippi Department of Corrections, Fiscal Year 2007 Annual Report, “Inmate Population,” <http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/Annual%20Report%20PDF/Annual%20Report%202007/>.
- <sup>16</sup> Mississippi Legislature Joint Committee on Performance Evaluation and Expenditure. Review Report #496: Mississippi Department of Corrections FY2006 Cost Per Inmate Day, <http://www.peer.state.ms.us/496.html>.
- <sup>17</sup> National Center for Educational Statistics, Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education (School Year 2005–2006, Fiscal Year 2006), <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/expenditures/>.
- <sup>18</sup> U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, “Trends in Undergraduate Persistence and Completion 2007.”
- <sup>19</sup> Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services 2007 Annual Statistical Report. [http://www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys\\_statistics.html](http://www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys_statistics.html) [accessed December 17, 2008].
- <sup>20</sup> This is an abridged version of the Methodological Notes presented in Sarah Burd-Sharps, Kristen Lewis, and Eduardo Borges Martins, *The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008–2009* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2008). For a more detailed description of how the American Human Development Index was constructed and the differences between the “standard” HD Index used in the United Nations Development Programme human development reports and the American HD Index, please refer to those Methodological Notes.
- <sup>21</sup> The median earnings goalposts utilized in *The Measure of America* were \$55,000 and \$13,000, respectively, in 2005 dollars. They were adjusted using the Consumer Price Index to compensate for inflation, so these goalposts represent the same values in current dollars as \$55,000 and \$13,000 represent in 2005 dollars.

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- World Bank. World Development Indicators Online Database. Countries Gross Domestic Product per capita, in purchasing power parity, 2007.

## Map of County Groups

COUNTY GROUP	COUNTIES
DESOTO	DeSoto
LAFAYETTE-MARSHALL	Lafayette Marshall
	Tippah Benton
ALCORN-PRENTISS	Alcorn Prentiss Itawamba Tishomingo
LEE-PONTOTOC	Lee Pontotoc Union
PANOLA-COAHOMA	Panola Coahoma Tate Quitman Tunica
WASHINGTON-BOLIVAR	Washington Bolivar
LEFLORE-SUNFLOWER	Leflore Sunflower Tallahatchie Humphreys Carroll
GRENADA-ATTALA	Grenada Attala Calhoun Yalobusha Montgomery Webster Choctaw



COUNTY GROUP	COUNTIES
OKTIBBEHA-CLAY	Oktibbeha
	Clay
	Winston Chickasaw
LOWNDES-MONROE	Lowndes
	Monroe
	Noxubee
LAUDERDALE-NEWTON	Lauderdale
	Newton
	Clarke
	Kemper
NESHOBAS-SCOTT	Neshoba
	Scott
	Leake
	Jasper Smith
RANKIN	Rankin
HINDS	Hinds (part)
MADISON-HINDS	Madison
	Hinds (part)
WARREN-YAZOO	Warren
	Yazoo
	Holmes
	Sharkey
	Issaquena
LINCOLN-COPIAH	Lincoln
	Copiah
	Simpson
	Covington
	Jefferson Davis
	Lawrence
	Claiborne
	Jefferson
JONES-WAYNE	Jones
	Wayne
	Greene
	Perry
FORREST-LAMAR	Forrest
	Lamar
PIKE-ADAMS	Pike
	Adams
	Marion
	Walthall
	Amite
	Wilkinson Franklin
PEARL RIVER-HANCOCK	Pearl River
	Hancock
	George
	Stone
HARRISON	Harrison
JACKSON	Jackson

# WHO ARE WE?

## KEY FACTS ABOUT THE MISSISSIPPI POPULATION



Two million, nine hundred eighteen thousand, seven hundred eighty-five **people**

Mississippi's population in 2007 was

**2,918,785**



**60.6**  
people  
PER SQUARE MILE

### GENDER



### URBAN | RURAL



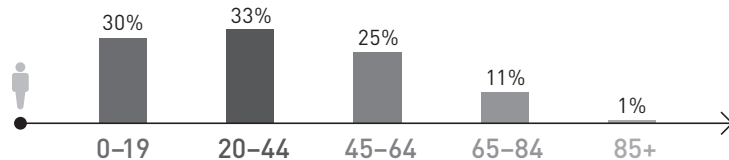
### BIRTHPLACE



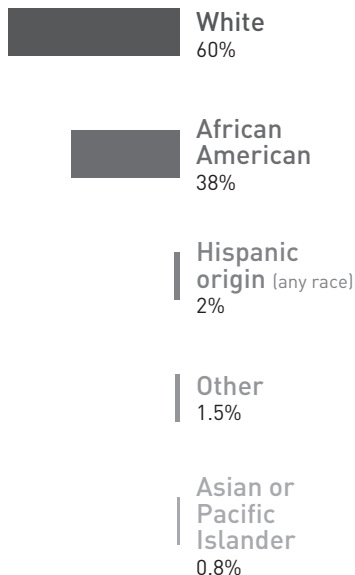
### HOME OWNERSHIP



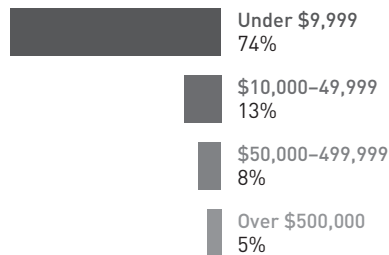
### AGE



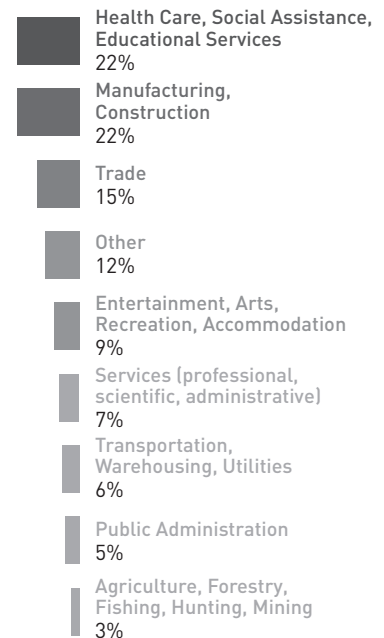
### RACE / ETHNICITY



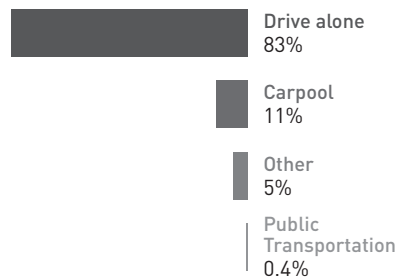
### FARMING SALES



### EMPLOYMENT



### TRAVEL TO WORK



Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (urban/rural data), U.S. Department of Agriculture 2002 Census of Agriculture (farming sales), U.S. Census Bureau, [www.factfinder.census.gov](http://www.factfinder.census.gov) (all remaining data); all data from 2007 except farm sales from 2002. Percentages may not equal exactly 100 due to rounding.

# How is **Mississippi** doing?



***A Portrait of Mississippi*** uses a well-honed international approach to assess progress, opportunity, and human well-being across the state—with some surprising results.

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## ABOUT THE DESIGN

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