Chapter 12

Mississippi in the Global Village
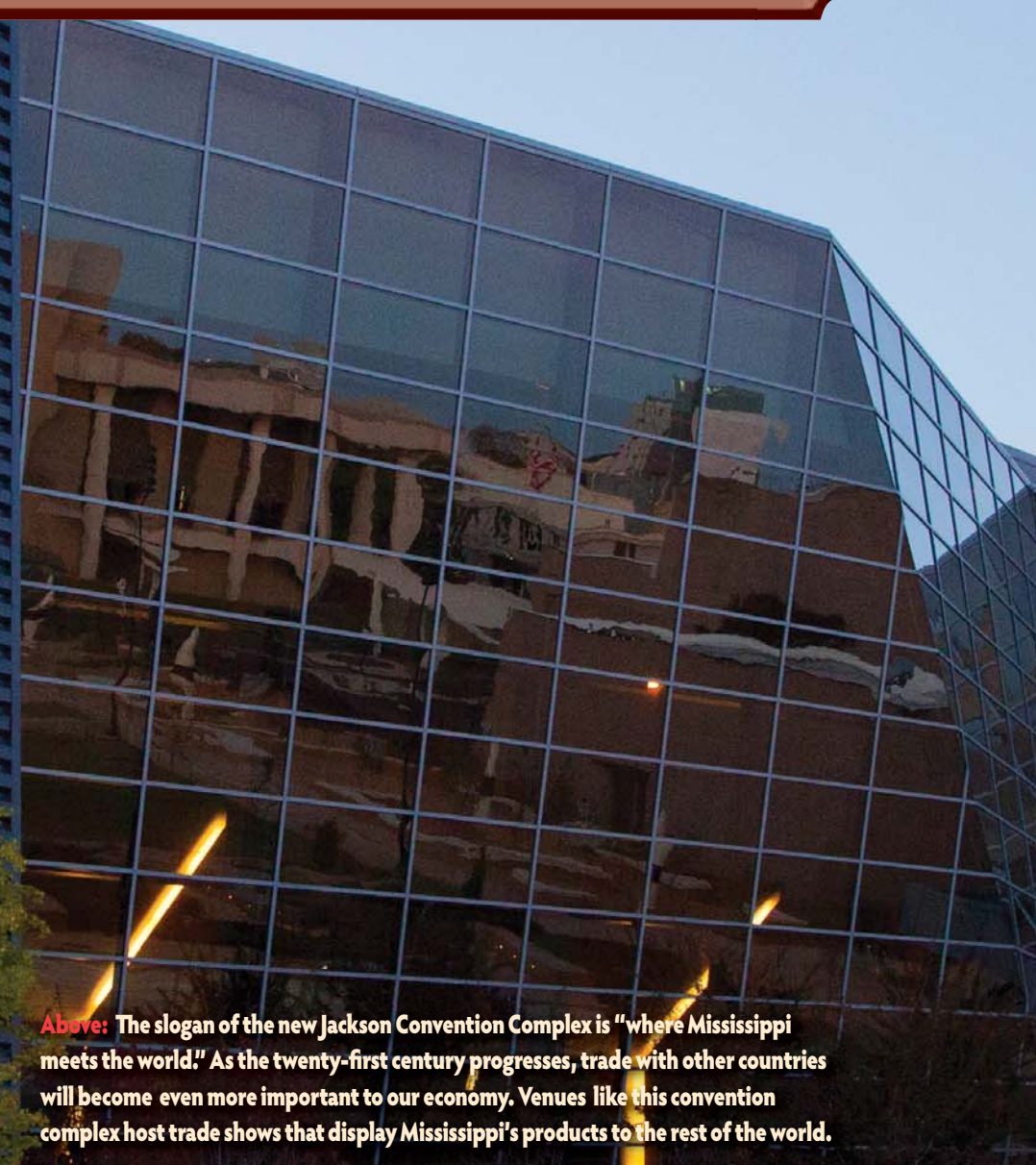
Above: The slogan of the new Jackson Convention Complex is "where Mississippi meets the world." As the twenty-first century progresses, trade with other countries will become even more important to our economy. Venues like this convention complex host trade shows that display Mississippi's products to the rest of the world.

World War II sparked a technological revolution that eventually transformed planet Earth into a global village. Distances that were once measured in days and weeks are now measured in hours and minutes. Airplanes can now travel faster than sound. Computers, television, and cell phones put us in instant contact with the farthest reaches of the civilized world. In early October 2010, The Associated Press (AP) carried several articles reporting that Apple Inc., a manufacturer of electronic communication devices, was on a path to overtake the giant oil company Exxon Mobil as the most valuable corporation in the world. One of the AP articles included a picture of hundreds of Chinese waiting in line to purchase an Apple iPhone 4 at a new Apple Store in Shanghai, China. To possess this new device, according to the AP, was like putting the World Wide Web and the Internet in your pocket.

Americans and Mississippians can no longer disregard events in distant lands as being irrelevant to us and our way of life. The effect of social and political upheavals in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America are felt around the world. This is especially true since the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001.

Since World War II, Mississippi's population has become increasingly multicultural, and our economy is increasingly affected by *fluctuations* (changes) in the global marketplace, especially the price of crude oil in Saudi Arabia and in Venezuela. To understand the world we live in, we must understand how Mississippi's population, its urban areas, and its economy have evolved since World War II. In this chapter, we will study Mississippi's population growth and diversity and the state's expanding and changing economy.

The People of Mississippi

As you read, look for

- the uneven distribution of Mississippi's population across the state;
- the ethnic groups that make up Mississippi's population;
- the importance of religion in the lives of Mississippians and the denominations that prevail in the state;
  - terms: **ethnic, Latino, gaming.**

Legend:
- Under 15,000
- 15,000-29,999
- 30,000-44,999
- 45,000-59,999
- 60,000-74,999
- Over 75,000
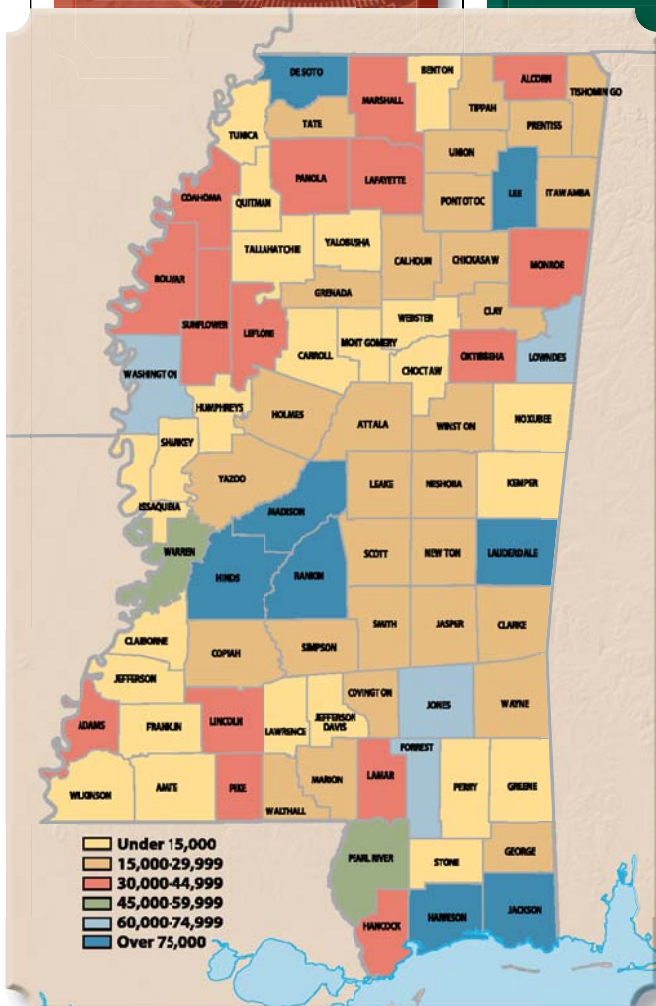
According to 2010 United States Census figures, the U.S. resident population was 308,745,538. Mississippi's population was 2,967,297, and ranked 31st among the 50 states. Approximately 7.5 percent of Mississippi's population was under 5 years of age; 26 percent was under 18, and 12.8 percent was over 65. Slightly more than half, or 51.5 percent, of the state's population was female. Of the total population, 59.1 percent was white and 37.0 percent was black.

Population Distribution

The population of Mississippi is not evenly distributed across the state. Of the 82 counties in the state, Hinds County has the largest population (245,285). Only 4 other counties—Harrison and Jackson, on the Gulf Coast; Rankin, adjacent to Hinds in central Mississippi; and De Soto, in the northwest corner of the state near Memphis—have populations over 100,000. There are 24 counties in Mississippi with populations of less than 15,000. The least populous is Issaquena County (1,406), which is located in the Delta.

The population of Mississippi is concentrated in 2 major, 5 minor, and 2 mini areas. The 2 major population centers are the Jackson metropolitan area (which

Above: For much of Mississippi's history, racial differences were a source of conflict and strife. Since the 1960s, ethnic diversity has greatly increased in Mississippi, with immigrants from Europe, Asia, and Latin America adding to the richness of Mississippi's cultural fabric.

includes Hinds, Rankin, Madison, and Warren Counties) and the Gulf Coast (which includes Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties). The 5 minor population areas are as follows: (1) the Golden Triangle (which includes Lee, Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, and Alcorn counties); (2) the Hattiesburg/Laurel area; (3) De Soto County and the Memphis suburbs; (4) the Delta; and (5) Meridian. The 2 mini areas include McComb-Brookhaven and Natchez. These 9 areas include 29 counties and contain almost 70 percent of the state's total population.

Mississippi's population increased dramatically between its admission to statehood in 1817 and its secession from the Union. In 1860, the state's population was 791,305. By 1910, the population had increased to 1,797,114, but went into a decline after 1920 in part because of the Great Migration that we read about in Chapter 8.

Ethnic Diversity

Since World War II, Mississippi's ethnic diversity has increased significantly. The term **ethnic** refers to a group of people with a common racial, national, linguistic, and cultural heritage. The group would share common beliefs and common social, economic, and political patterns of living such as language, religion, customs, and cuisine. Mississippians now include Native Americans, whites, blacks, Asian Americans, and persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. The word **Latino** refers to a person from Central or South America. Those areas are called Latin America because Latin-based languages—Spanish and Portuguese—are spoken there.

Top: Mississippi's earliest people are represented by this Choctaw girl in traditional dress. The Mississippi Choctaw tribe is one of the most commercially successful in the country. Above: The Mississippi Band of Choctaw made history in 2011 when Phyliss J. Anderson became the first woman elected chief.

Native Americans

In the early 1830s, approximately 12,500 Mississippi Choctaw Indians migrated to the Indian Territory in Oklahoma. Life was extremely difficult for the Choctaw who remained in Mississippi. As we learned in Chapter 2, the federal government established the Choctaw Indian Agency at Philadelphia in 1918 to assist the Choctaw in improving their health, education, and general welfare. The Choctaw Reservation was established in 1944 and now consists of approximately 35,000 acres in several counties in eastern Mississippi.

The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, with a population of 15,030, is highly successful in blending modern culture with their own traditions and customs. They maintain many of their tribal customs such as traditional songs and dances, stickball, basket weaving, and traditional garments. Nearly 95 percent of the adult Choctaw can speak their native language, and about 90 percent can speak, write, and read English. Education is an important part of Choctaw life, and Choctaw students attend both tribal and public schools.

Under the leadership of Chief Phillip Martin, who served from 1977 to 2007, the Choctaw became one of the most economically successful tribes in the United States. In 2007, Chief Martin was succeeded by Beasley Denson, who changed the title of chief to miko. The Choctaw operate many businesses and industries. The **gaming** (gambling, games of chance) industry has generated a high level of revenue for the tribe. Income from the Pearl River Resort—with its casinos, hotels, golf courses, water park, and Hard Rock Beach Club—makes a substantial contribution to the Choctaw economy.

The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians made history on September 6, 2011, by electing Phyliss J. Anderson their miko. Miko Anderson, who

received 56 percent of the votes, is the first woman to be elected chief of the Choctaw. More than four thousand Choctaw attended her inaugural ceremony on October 4, 2011.

A Nation of Immigrants

America is a nation of immigrants. Since its founding, our country has experienced wave after wave of immigrants who have come to share in the nation's bounty, its equal opportunity, its freedom of speech and religion, and its boundless future. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, an agency within the Department of Homeland Security, oversees and facilitates the naturalization of immigrants who want to become American citizens. During the last decade, more than seven million immigrants became naturalized American citizens. In the twenty-first century, most American naturalized citizens have immigrated from Mexico, India, the Philippines, China, and Vietnam.

Mississippi's foreign-born population increased from 0.6 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 2000 and to 2.0 percent (or 58,772 people) in 2008. Latino and Asian entrepreneurs and consumers add billions of dollars and thousands of jobs to Mississippi's economy. In 2008, 1.8 percent of Mississippi's labor force, or 25,000 workers, were immigrants. Latino and Asian purchasing power amounted to $1.6 billion and $862.1 million in 2009, and Latino and Asian businesses employed more than 11,000 workers.

European Americans

White Mississippians trace their ancestry to a variety of European nations (England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Greece, Germany, Slovenia, and the Netherlands) and to Lebanon. Some groups have maintained their ethnic identity, like the Slovenians on the Gulf Coast and the Lebanese in Vicksburg. Although some groups celebrate their European heritage with festivals, such as the German Oktoberfest and Scottish Highland Games, most white Mississippians do not promote or maintain their specific cultural or ancestral heritage.

Mississippi's white population in 2010 was 1,754,684 and constituted about 59.1 percent of the total population. Whites are a numerical majority in most cities and counties, except those in the Delta, along the Mississippi River, and in a few counties of the prairie regions, which have African American majorities.

African Americans

In the first census after Mississippi became a state, its population was 75,448. African Americans constituted 43.4 percent of that number. By 1840, the state's population had increased to 375,651. This increase of 175 percent was the largest in Mississippi's history. By 1840, the African American population had increased to 195,211, making it a majority of 51.9 percent. By 1860, Mississippi's population had increased to 791,305, of which 55.2 percent was African American. Blacks were a majority in 30 of the 60 counties. The black population was concentrated in the Natchez District, the Vicksburg-Jackson region, the Delta, and the Black Prairie region.

Something Extra!

On July 4, 2002, a man from Slovenia named Martin Strel (above) set out to be the first person to swim the entire Mississippi River. On September 10, 2002, he reached the point where the Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico. He had swum the river's 2,350-mile length in 68 days. The Slovenians on the Gulf Coast must have been proud!

By 1900, approximately 58.5 percent of the state's population was African American. During the twentieth century, Mississippi's African American population declined. It reached a low of 35.2 percent in 1980, but increased slightly to 35.6 percent in 1990, and 36.3 percent in 2000. Mississippi's 2010 black population of 1,098,385 constituted approximately 37.0 percent of the state's total population.

Asian Americans

As we learned in Chapter 7, Mississippi's Chinese population came to the Delta in the early 1870s as farm laborers. Most families soon left the farms, however, and opened grocery stores, primarily in black neighborhoods. Although the state's Chinese population has blended in with Mississippi's general population, they have maintained their cultural heritage. Most descendants of the early Chinese laborers still live in the Delta. Many reside in Greenville in Washington County and in Bolivar, Sunflower, and Coahoma Counties. A number of students from mainland China are also studying at Mississippi's universities. In 2009, about 4,967 Chinese lived in Mississippi.

In 2010, there were 7,025 people of Vietnamese heritage in Mississippi. The first Vietnamese came to the Gulf Coast in the early 1980s. Because most were fishermen in their native Vietnam, they worked in Biloxi's seafood industries. More than half of the state's Vietnamese population lives in Biloxi and Harrison County. The Vietnamese maintain many of their cultural traditions. There are several Vietnamese restaurants on the coast, and there is a newspaper published in Vietnamese.

In 2010, there were a small number of Asian Indians (5,494), Filipinos (3,562), Japanese (807), and Koreans (1,537) living in Mississippi. The combined Asian population in the state increased from 12,687 in 1990, to 18,626 in 2000, and to 25,742 in 2010.

Above: African American visionary artist Reverend H. D. Dennis has turned his wife's grocery store near Vicksburg into a roadside shrine. Below: The number of Asian Americans in Mississippi has more than doubled in the last ten years. The largest group is Vietnamese.

Hispanic or Latino Americans

One recent ethnic group that settled in Mississippi—people of Hispanic or Latino origin—has increased significantly in recent years. In 1990, there were 16,076 Hispanics or Latinos in Mississippi. Their number increased to 39,569 in 2000, and to 81,481 in 2010. Some Latinos may be undocumented workers and may not have been counted in the last census. The state's Latino population could number as high as 100,000.

Languages and Religions

Although many Hispanics and Asians have moved to Mississippi during the last few decades, most Mississippians speak English. Only about 6 percent of Mississippi households speak a language other than English.

A 2010 Gallup Poll confirmed Mississippi's status as the "Buckle of the Bible Belt." In Mississippi, 85 percent of the people said "Yes" when they were asked "Is religion an important part of your daily life?" That was the highest percentage of any state in the nation. Several other southern states—Alabama (82 percent), South Carolina (80 percent), Tennessee (79 percent), Louisiana (78 percent), and Arkansas (78 percent)—were also classified as highly religious states.

Nearly 70 percent of all Mississippians are Baptists, followed by Methodists, Catholics, and Presbyterians. These 4 denominations account for 90 percent of the total church membership in Mississippi. Other major denominations include the Church of Christ, the Episcopal Church, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Of the 82 counties in Mississippi, 80 are 50 percent or more Baptist, and there is a church for about every 474 persons in the state. As Mississippi's ethnic diversity has increased in the last several years, the growing number of mosques and Hindu temples has also brought a religious and cultural diversity to Mississippi.
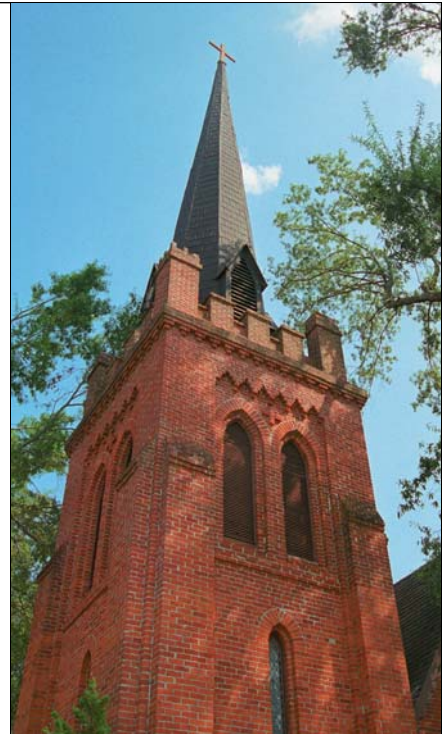
Reviewing the Section

1. Define in sentence form: ethnic, Latino, gaming.
2. Why did many Vietnamese who came to Mississippi find work in Biloxi's seafood industries?
3. What are the four leading church denominations in Mississippi?

Top: The vast majority of Mississippians are members of one or another of the many Christian denominations. St. Peter's Episcopal Church is the oldest church in Oxford. The famous novelist William Faulkner worshipped there. **Above:** Although their numbers were small, members of the Jewish faith had an important influence on the South. The Temple Gemiluth Chessed in Port Gibson was built in 1891.

Urbanization

As you read, look for

- how World War II brought about the urbanization of our population and changes in our state's social customs and traditions;
- the different types of population centers in Mississippi;
- the changes in size and ranking of our state's cities over time;
- terms: **municipality, city, town, village, census designated place (CDP), suburbs.**

It would be difficult to overstate the effect of World War II on Mississippi. The economic boom generated by the war ended the Great Depression in Mississippi and restored full prosperity to both the state and the nation. The growth of Mississippi's towns and cities was accelerated by the wartime demand for manufactured products. Ingalls Shipbuilding, which is now a division of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc., became the major industrial employer in the state, and Pascagoula's population increased rapidly. The large number of new industrial jobs drew thousands of people into towns and cities from the state's rural areas.

The trend toward urbanization both improved economic conditions and altered the state's social customs and traditions. Mississippi's black servicemen and women who returned home after the war were not willing to resume a status of second-class citizenship.

Municipalities

Just as Mississippi is a political subdivision within the United States of America, a **municipality** is a political subdivision within the state of Mississippi. Under Mississippi law, municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants are classified as **cities**; those with fewer

than 2,000 but more than 300 inhabitants are classified as **towns**; and those with fewer than 300 but more than 100 inhabitants are classified as **villages**. Densely populated areas that are not within an incorporated place, but are identified by a name, are called **census designated places (CDPs)**. We will learn more about towns and cities in Chapter 14 when we study state and local government.

Growth of Towns and Cities

The size and ranking of Mississippi's towns and cities have changed over time. The first European settlement in Mississippi was at Natchez in 1698. It was the first capital of the Mississippi Territory in 1798 and was incorporated in 1803. In 1810, its population was 1,511; by 1820, its population had increased to 2,184. According to the 1860 census, the only 4 cities in Mississippi were Natchez (6,612), Vicksburg (4,591), Columbus (3,308), and Jackson (3,191).

In 1870, Mississippi's population had increased to 827,922, but only 4 percent of its population lived in towns and cities. Vicksburg was the largest city in Mississippi (12,443), followed by Natchez (9,057), Columbus (4,812), Jackson (4,234), and Meridian (2,706). The 5 other towns of notable size were Holly Springs, Aberdeen, Canton, Pass Christian, and Grenada.

Vicksburg remained the largest city in Mississippi from 1870 until 1910, when Meridian became the largest. By 1910, Mississippi's urban population had increased to 11.5 percent. The 5 largest cities were Meridian (23,285), Jackson (21,262), Vicksburg (20,184), Natchez (11,791), and Hattiesburg

Above: From 1910 to 1930, Meridian was Mississippi's largest city. Some of the significant architecture in Meridian includes the Grand Opera House (left), built in 1889 and renovated in 2006, now the Mississippi State University Riley Center for Education and Performing Arts; and the Threefoot Buliding (right), Meridian's tallest building, built in the Art Deco style in 1929. **Opposite page:** The Lamar Life Insurance Company Building, built in 1925, is Jackson's first skyscraper. Jackson became Mississippi's largest city in 1930, and still holds that title.

Map 41
Major Cities
and Highways

Map Skill: Which interstate
highways pass through
Mississippi?

Above: Biloxi's lighthouse is the Gulf Coast city's most famous landmark. Biloxi, which suffered devastating damage from Hurricane Katrina in 2005, lost 13 percent of its population between 2000 and 2010.

(11,733). The next 5 cities in size were Greenville, Columbus, Laurel, Biloxi, and Yazoo City.

Jackson replaced Meridian as the state's largest city in 1930 and remains the state's largest city. By 1950, the top 5 cities were Jackson (98,271), Meridian (41,893), Biloxi (37,425), Greenville (29,936), and Hattiesburg (29,474). Other leading cities in 1950 included Vicksburg, Laurel, Natchez, Gulfport, and Greenwood. Mississippi was 27.6 percent urban in 1950.

Until 1970, most cities grew rather rapidly. Since 1970, however, many people have moved to the **suburbs** (communities that surround cities but are outside city limits), and the cities have not grown substantially. Some cities eventually annex the suburbs to increase their population and revenue.

Figure 31
Growth of Mississippi's Twenty Largest Cities, 1940-2010

| City	1940 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	Population Change Since 2000	Percent Change Since 2000
Jackson	62,107	184,256	173,514	−10,742	−5.8
Gulfport	15,195	71,127	67,793	−3,334	−4.7
Southaven*	————	28,977	48,982	+20,005	+69.0
Hattiesburg	21,026	44,779	45,989	+1,210	+2.7
Biloxi	17,475	50,644	44,054	−6,590	−13.0
Meridian	35,481	39,968	41,148	+1,180	+3.0
Tupelo	8,212	34,211	34,546	+335	+1.0
Greenville	20,892	41,633	34,400	−7,233	−17.4
Olive Branch	769	21,054	33,484	+12,430	+59.0
Horn Lake **	————	14,099	26,066	+11,967	+84.9
Clinton	916	23,347	25,216	+1,869	+8.0
Pearl**	————	21,961	25,092	+3,131	+14.3
Madison**	————	14,692	24,149	+9,457	+64.4
Ridgeland	233	20,173	24,047	+3,874	+19.2
Starkville	4,900	21,869	23,888	+2,019	+9.2
Vicksburg	24,460	26,407	23,856	−2,551	−9.7
Columbus	13,645	25,944	23,640	−2,304	−8.9
Pascagoula	5,900	26,200	22,392	−3,808	−14.5
Brandon	1,184	16,436	21,705	+5,269	+32.1
Oxford	3,433	11,756	18,916	+7,160	+60.9

*Incorporated in 1980   **Not available
Source: Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1949-1952, 2000-2004; 2010 U.S. Census

Reviewing the Section

1. Define in sentence form: municipality, city, census designated place.
2. According to the 1860 census, what were Mississippi's only four cities?
3. What was Mississippi's largest city in 1870? in 1910? in 1930?

Mississippi's Changing Economy
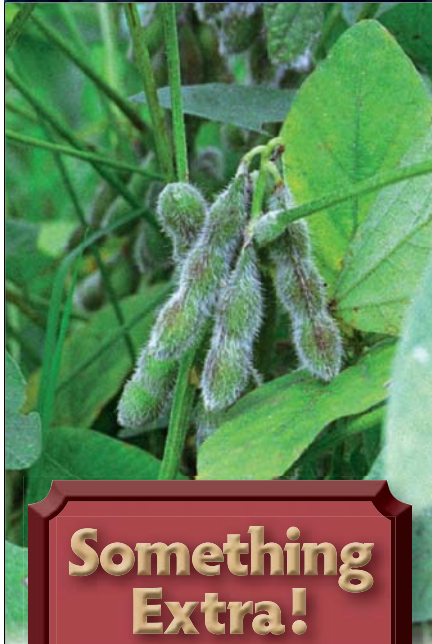
Something Extra!

Soybeans (above) are used for livestock feed and are found in things we eat—like soy milk, soy flour, soy sauce, and tofu. Soybean oil is an ingredient in foods like mayonnaise, tuna packed in oil, baked goods, and margarine. Soy biodiesel is cleaner burning than petroleum-based diesel oil; and soy crayons, ink, and candles are preferred because they are nontoxic.

As you read, look for

- the makeup of the five sectors of an economy;
- Mississippi's agriculture, forestry, and mining industries;
- manufacturing and construction in Mississippi;
- our state's growing service industry;
- Mississippi's expanding role in the global economy;
- the importance of protecting our environment while maintaining a thriving economy;
- terms: **poverty level, economy, primary sector, biofuels, secondary sector, export, durable goods, nondurable goods, tertiary sector, quaternary sector, quinary sector, renewable resources, nonrenewable resources, recyclable resources.**

For all the wonderful things there are about Mississippi, our economy is one of the poorest in the nation. In 2008, Mississippi's per capita personal income was $30,399, which was 76 percent of the national average of $40,208, and the lowest among the 50 states. Mississippi's 2009 poverty rate of 21.9 percent was the highest in the country, an increase from the 2008 level of 21.2 percent. The **poverty level** is an income of approximately $11,000 for an individual and $22,000 for a family of 4. The counties with the highest number of residents living below the poverty level are predominantly African American and are located in the Delta and along the Mississippi River. Greenville has the highest level of poverty of any municipality in Mississippi. Since the devastation of Hurricane Katrina and the BP oil spill, the number of people living below the poverty level along the Gulf Coast has also increased significantly.

In your study of Mississippi, it is important that you understand the state's **economy**, which includes all of the activities involved in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It is also important

that you understand how the economy has changed our environment and the way we live. Economic activities are generally divided into three sectors: the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. There can be quaternary and quinary sectors as well.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Mining: The Primary Sector

The first or **primary sector** in our economy involves the development of natural resources or raw materials and includes agriculture, forestry, and mining. The primary sector is a vital part of Mississippi's economy. Nature has blessed our state with an abundance of natural resources, and we must take care that they are not abused or depleted.

Agriculture

Agriculture is Mississippi's largest industry. About 29 percent of the state's workforce is directly or indirectly involved in agricultural production and distribution. The total value of the state's agricultural products is approximately $6.3 billion. Mississippi's 42,300 farms average 261 acres in size and cover about 11 million acres. As impressive as these figures are, the number of farms in Mississippi has declined dramatically since World War II. In 1940, there were 400,000 farms in Mississippi. By 1974, the number of farms had declined to 53,620. As small farms were consolidated and became increasingly mechanized, thousands of laborers left the farms and looked for jobs in towns and cities. The Delta is Mississippi's primary farming region. About 80 percent of the state's cotton crop, 75 percent of its soybeans, and 95 percent of its rice are grown in that flat and fertile land.
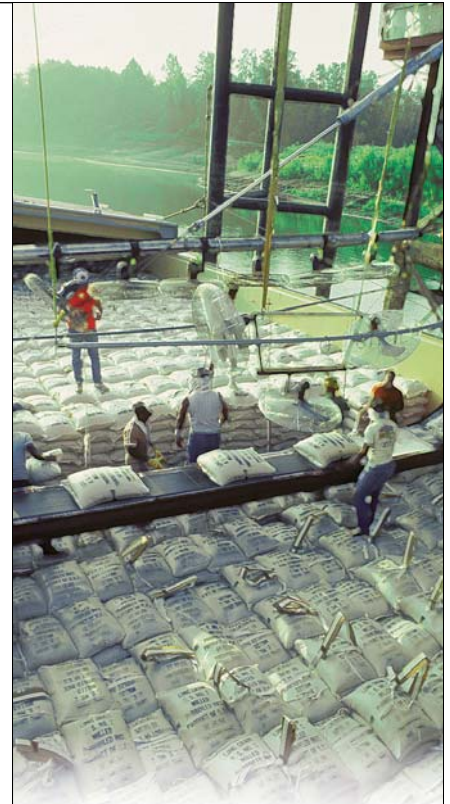
Above: Rice, seen being loaded onto a barge for market, is Mississippi's third most valuable crop. Below: Cotton is no longer king in Mississippi, but it is still an important crop.
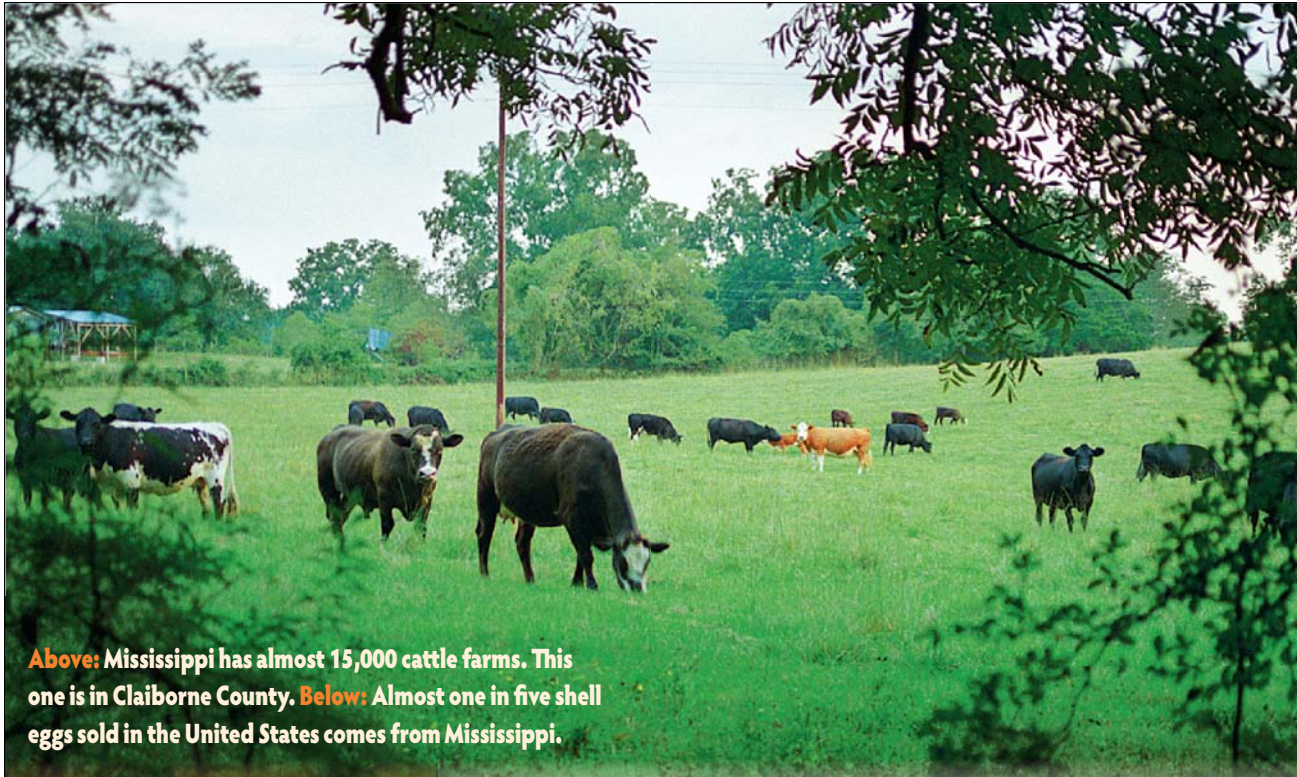
Above: Mississippi has almost 15,000 cattle farms. This one is in Claiborne County. Below: Almost one in five shell eggs sold in the United States comes from Mississippi.

Something Extra!

The only states that produce more broilers than Mississippi are our Deep South neighbors—Georgia, Arkansas, and Alabama.

Soybeans, Corn, and Rice

Cotton is no longer "king" of the crops in Mississippi. In 2009, the state's 760 cotton farms produced 450,000 bales with a value of $98 million. Soybeans are now the state's leading cash crop, valued at $432 million in 2009—followed by corn at $380 million and rice at $214 million.

Cattle and Hogs

Mississippi farmers also raise cattle and hogs on a commercial scale. In 2009, there were 14,535 cattle farms and 439 hog farms in our state. Those farms produced 960,000 head of cattle valued at $138 million, and 345,000 hogs and pigs valued at $68 million. Milk production in 2009 amounted to $36 million.

Poultry and Eggs

Poultry and eggs generate more income for Mississippi farmers than any other commodity. In 2009, Mississippi's 1,478 poultry farms produced more than 150 million *broilers* (chickens under 13 weeks old, fit for broiling) and meat-type chickens. This ranked fourth in the nation. Mississippi's poultry and egg industry was valued at $2.3 billion. Among the state's largest poultry-processing companies are Tyson Foods, Koch Foods, and Peco Foods.

Based in Jackson, Cal-Maine Foods, Inc., is the largest producer and marketer of *shell eggs* (eggs sold in the shell) in the United States. In 2009, Cal-Maine owned 27 million *layers* (hens) and sold 778 million dozen eggs in the United States. That volume represented 18 percent of the domestic shell egg market. Cal-Maine employed 2,100 full- and part-time workers in 2009.

Figure 32
Major Commodities in Mississippi, 2009

Commodity	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested	Production	Value (in $)
Soybeans	2,160,000	2,030,000	7,140,000 bushels	705,831,000
Corn for Grain	730,000	695,000	87,570,000 bushels	324,009,000
Rice	245,000	243,000	16,281,000 cwt	208,397,000
Cotton	305,000	290,000	415,000 bales	126,276,000
Wheat	180,000	165,000	8,250,000 bushels	37,125,000
Sweet Potatoes	20,000	11,000	115.0 cwt	22,765,000
Peanuts	21,000	18,000	3,000.0 lbs	10,800,000
Sorghum	13,000	11,000	770,000 bushels	2,048,000
Hogs/Pigs			365,000 (12/1/09)	
Cattle/Calves			970,000 (1/1/10)	

Source: Mississippi Agricultural Statistics Service

Catfish Farming

Catfish farming is a relatively new and growing business in the state. Mississippi ranks first in the nation in catfish production, accounting for more than 75 percent of the national total. Mississippi's catfish ponds covered about 70,000 water surface acres in 2009. Approximately 80 percent of the state's catfish are raised in the Delta.

Something Extra!

A bushel is the equivalent of eight gallons. "Cwt" means a "hundred weight"—exactly one hundred pounds. A bale weighs about five hundred pounds.

Above: Many of the Delta's cotton plantations have been replaced by catfish farms. Mississippi produces 75 percent of the nation's catfish.

Forestry and Biofuels

Timber is one of Mississippi's most valuable natural resources. Most of the state's timber is used to build homes and furniture and for paper products. Approximately 65 percent of the state's land surface is in timber, and 72 percent of the timber land is owned by private nonindustry owners. The total value of forest products in 2009 was $817 million.

Since the invention of the internal combustion engine, visionaries have dreamed of running their engines with **biofuels** (fuels that are derived from various kinds of plants). The abundance of cheap oil discouraged the development of biofuels for more than a century, but the *geopolitical* (combination of geographic and political factors) risks of continued dependency on oil from the Arab states in the Middle East has sparked a search for new sources of fuel. The early success of ethanol and biodiesel, which are derived from corn and vegetable oil, has spurred American ingenuity and broadened the search for other biofuels.

Mississippi could become the first place in the global village to process wood chips into a commercial crude oil substitute on a large scale. Although there is some skepticism about the process, on August 27, 2010, the Mississippi legislature authorized a $75 million loan to the KiOR Corporation, a Texas-based company that will build five plants in Mississippi. Those plants will process wood chips from local timber into a near-perfect match for crude oil. The biofuel will then be transported to refineries where it can be used to make gasoline or diesel fuel. KiOR will build its first two plants in Columbus and Newton and will determine later where the other plants will be located. KiOR will invest $500 million in these plants and will create at least one thousand jobs.

Above and below: With 65 percent of Mississippi covered in forests, timber is one of our most valuable resources. While most timber is used in traditional ways, new uses, like converting wood chips to biofuels, are being explored.

Figure 33
Production from 5,417 Mississippi Wells, 2009

Resource	Quantity
Oil	23,436,476 bbls.
Water	316,054,236 bbls.
Natural Gas	346,002,346 mcf

Source: Mississippi Oil and Gas Board, Annual Production Report

Mining

Mississippi is an important producer of oil and gas. Since 1939—when oil was discovered at the Tinsley Field in Yazoo County—Mississippi has often ranked among the top ten states in oil production. The state also has several thick deposits of gravel and an abundant supply of brick and tile clay. Plants to process and create sand and gravel, clay, brick, ceramic tile, and pottery are widely distributed across the state.

As we learned in Chapter 1, Mississippi has an abundant supply of lignite. The Red Hills Power Plant near Ackerman in Choctaw County produces electrical power for the Tennessee Valley Authority by burning lignite. A second lignite power plant in Kemper County is scheduled to begin operation in 2014.

Below: In 2011, Mississippi ranked thirteenth in the country in oil production with 23,642,000 barrels. It is estimated to have reserves of 244 million barrels as well as significant reserves of natural gas.

Manufacturing and Construction: The Secondary Sector

The **secondary sector** of our economy is manufacturing, which processes raw materials into finished goods and products for use by other businesses, for **export** (sale in a foreign country), or for sale to domestic consumers. The construction industry is also included in this sector.

The number of factory workers in Mississippi increased significantly from the 1950s to the early 1990s and peaked at approximately 264,000 in 1994. That number declined to about 195,000 during the recession of 1981-1982, and further declined in 2007 to 159,235.

Manufacturing produces both durable and nondurable goods. **Durable goods** are goods that can be used for longer than three years. Durable goods include such items as furniture and fixtures, motor vehicles and equipment, and electronic equipment. **Nondurable goods** are consumed in the short run and include food and food-related products, clothing, textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Most factory workers in Mississippi produce durable goods.

Several high-tech companies are located along Mississippi's I-59 Technology Corridor. Anchored by the Stennis Space Center in Hancock County at the southern end, the corridor extends northeast through Hattiesburg and Laurel to Meridian. High-tech businesses along the corridor employ more than 11,000 workers. Howard Industries, Inc., located near Laurel, is now the leading electrical transformer manufacturer in the United States. Howard Industries manufactures a wide range of products and services for global markets. With the opening of Howard Technology Park and Tech Park South, the Howard computer plant has expanded its production of computers and transformers. The world-famous corporation called Peavey Electronics anchors the Technology Corridor at its northern terminus in Meridian. Founded by Hartley Peavey in 1965, it manufactures more than 2,000 musical products that are sold around the globe.

Above left: All space shuttle main engines were tested at the John C. Stennis Space Center. **Below:** An assembly line at Canton's Nissan factory produces SUVs.

Something Extra!

In 1961, the federal government chose a site in Hancock County to build a facility for testing launch vehicles of the Apollo moon program. At that time, it was the largest construction project in our state and the second largest in the country. In May 1988, it was renamed the John C. Stennis Space Center in honor of our U.S. Senator Stennis, a faithful supporter of the space program.

One of Mississippi's best-known manufacturing establishments is the Viking Range Corporation, which was founded in Greenwood in the early 1980s. Viking manufactures commercial cooking units called Viking Ranges.

The Nissan automobile plant in Canton, which employs about 4,700 workers, is one of only 3 Nissan factories in North America. The plant opened on May 27, 2003, and has recently undergone a $118 million expansion. The Toyota automobile plant at Blue Springs, in Union County, began operation in the fall of 2011.

Other important manufacturers in Mississippi include Luvata Grenada LLC, which manufactures residential and commercial heat transfer products; Georgia-Pacific, which produces plywood, pine studs, and particle board; International Paper Company, which also produces wood products like hardboard, pulpwood, and pressure-treated poles; Sanderson Farms, Inc.; Delta Pride Catfish, Inc.; and Weyerhaeuser Company.

Construction work is another important part of the secondary sector. In 2007, the construction industry employed 55,936 workers in Mississippi.

Figure 34
Mississippi's Largest Manufacturing Employers, 2009

Company	Employees
Ingalls Shipbuilding	11,000
Luvata Grenada LLC	7,672
Lane Furniture Industries	6,102
Sanderson Farms	4,828
Nissan North America, Inc.	4,700
Tyson Foods, Inc.	4,327
Howard Industries	4,150
Ashley Furniture Industries, Inc.	3,555
Peco Foods, Inc.	3,052
Koch Foods, Inc.	2,817
Georgia-Pacific	2,378
Peavey Electronics	2,200

Source: Mississippi Official and Statistical Abstract, 2008-2012

Map 42
I-59 Technology Corridor

Map Skill: Why do you think the technology corridor would be located along an interstate highway?

Something Extra!

The Viking Range Corporation promotes and conducts cooking schools that have been called "the most enjoyable school on earth" because "the homework is fun."

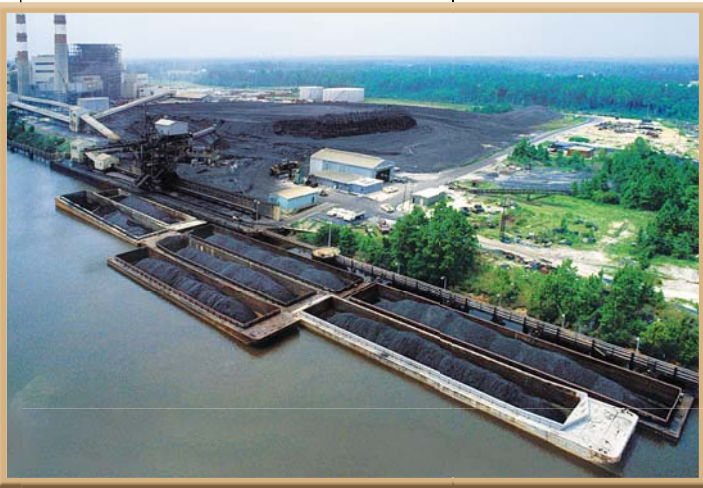# The Service Industry: The Tertiary through Quinary Sectors

The third, or **tertiary sector**, is the service industry, which provides a wide variety of services to other businesses and consumers. The service industries actually include tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sectors.

Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector of the service industry includes transportation, communication, and utility services. The seaports at Pascagoula and Gulfport are the only ports in the state that handle both ocean vessels and barges. A large quantity of the bananas imported into the United States comes through Gulfport. There are several barge ports along the Gulf Coast, the Mississippi River, the Yazoo River, and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. The barges on these waterways transport grains, other agricultural products, and coal.

There are several public and private airports around the state, but only Jackson, Gulfport-Biloxi, Laurel-Hattiesburg, Meridian, Greenville, Tupelo, and the Golden Triangle (near Columbus and Starkville) offer commercial airline service. Nineteen railroad companies, including BNSF Railway (formerly Burlington Northern), CSX Transportation, Illinois Central, and Norfolk Southern, provide both cargo and passenger service in the state.

Twenty-two Mississippi cities publish daily newspapers. Every county except Issaquena publishes a daily or weekly newspaper.

Above: Barges deliver coal to a power plant. Both are part of the tertiary sector. **Below:** A cargo ship is unloaded at Gulfport.

Quaternary Sector

The **quaternary sector** of the service industry includes insurance, trade, legal services, banking, advertising, wholesaling, retailing, consulting, information generation, and real estate transactions. An increasingly important service in the quaternary sector is the collection, generation, storage, retrieval, and processing of computerized information.
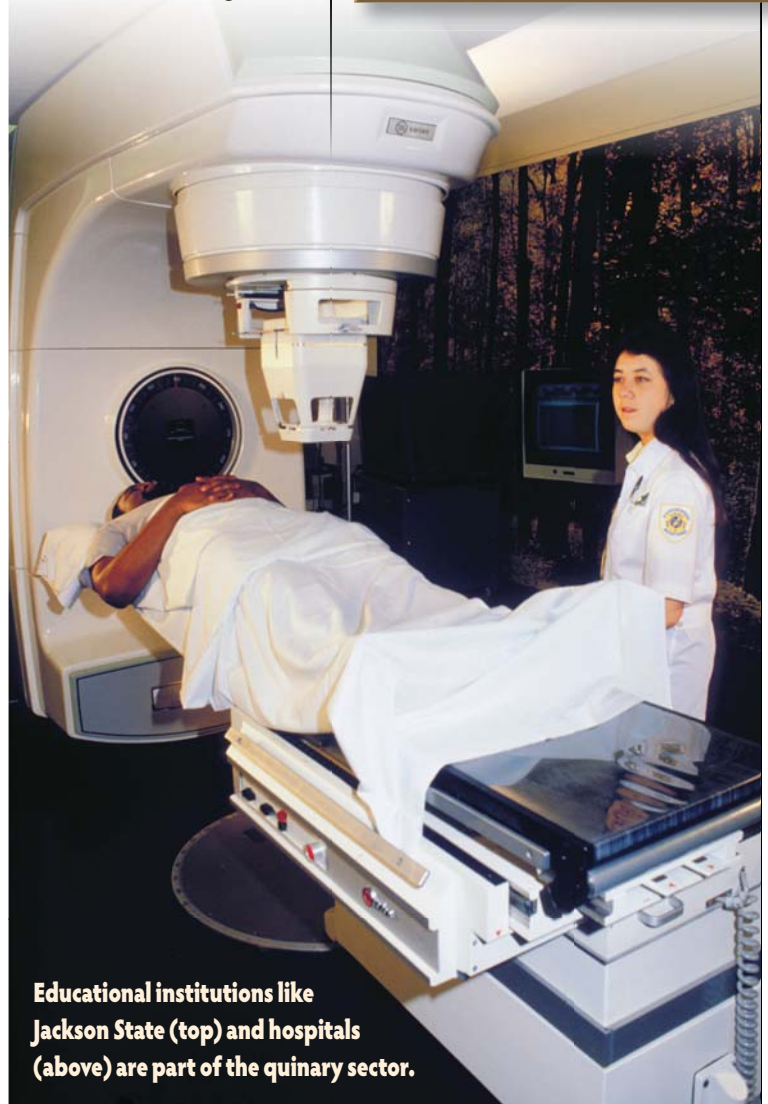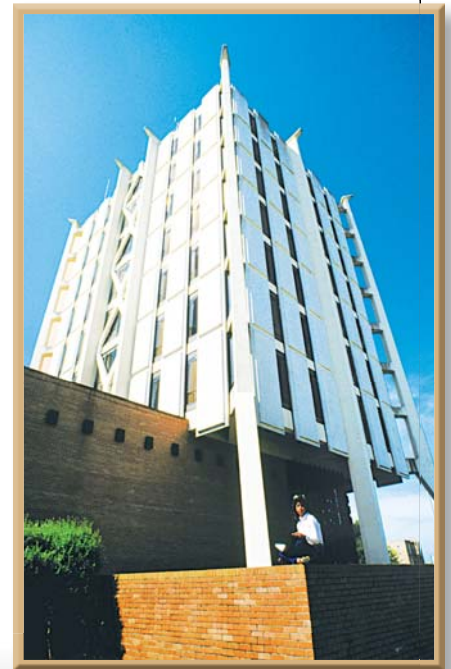
Quinary Sector

The **quinary sector** of the service industry includes consumer-related services such as education, government, health/medicine, and household services (like housecleaning and lawn service). It also includes the tourism and recreation sectors.

Since Mississippi legalized casino gaming in 1990, the tourism and recreation areas of the state's economy have grown significantly. Mississippi ranks third in the gaming industry behind Nevada and New Jersey. The state has about thirty casinos. Most of them are located along the Gulf Coast in Harrison and Hancock Counties. Others are located along the Mississippi River in Adams, Warren, Washington, and Tunica Counties. Gaming is also legal in Neshoba County and Jones County on the Choctaw Indian Reservation. In 2009, Mississippi received $155,199,293 in tax revenue from the gaming industry. The counties where gaming was legal received $95,823,444 in revenue, and $36,000,000 went to the payment of state bonds.

Mississippi in the Global Economy

To promote Mississippi products in the global marketplace, Governor Bill Waller conducted several trade missions in the early 1970s to Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and South America. Every governor since then has promoted Mississippi goods in foreign markets and has encouraged foreign investment in Mississippi. Those efforts have been largely successful; 19 countries now own and operate 112 manufacturing establishments in Mississippi. In 2007, those foreign-owned factories employed 24,500 workers. Japan owned 20 of those establishments, Great Britain owned 16, and the Netherlands owned 7 plants in Mississippi.

In 2007, a total of 1,247 Mississippi companies sold goods in the global market. About 75 percent of those companies were small- and medium-size enterprises with

Educational institutions like Jackson State (top) and hospitals (above) are part of the quinary sector.

fewer than 500 employees. In 2008, almost 14 percent of manufacturing jobs in Mississippi were dependent on exports. One of Mississippi's major exporters is Peavey Electronics, which sends its musical instruments and amplifiers to more than 100 nations.

In 2009, Mississippi's exports amounted to $6.3 billion, an increase of 57 percent over its 2005 exports. Mississippi registered the sixth-largest percentage increase in exports among the 50 states for that period. The state's largest foreign markets in 2009 were Canada and Mexico. Petroleum and coal products ($1.4 billion) were Mississippi's leading exports in 2009. Other major exports included chemical products ($1.2 billion), transportation equipment ($723 million), and paper products ($581 million).

An example of Mississippi's expanding role in the global village is the Stark Aerospace factory in Columbus. A subsidiary of IAI North America (the U.S. subsidiary of Israel Aerospace Industries Ltd.), Stark Aerospace was established at Mississippi State University's Raspet Flight Research Laboratory at Starkville in 2006. A second division was added in Columbus a year later. In 2009, Stark Aerospace opened an 80,000-square-foot facility at the Golden Triangle Airport. Stark Aerospace is a major producer of the Unmanned Aerial Systems, known as drones, that have flown hundreds of thousands of hours in Iraq and Afghanistan in support of America's Global War on Terror.

Figure 35
Mississippi Exports to Foreign Markets, 2009

Country	Value of Exports
Canada	$1.1 billion
Mexico	$649 million
Panama	$420 million
Afghanistan	$297 million
China	$293 million
Belgium	$207 million
Russia	$180 million
India	$122 million
United Arab Emirates	$78 million
Iraq	$74 million
South Korea	$70 million

Source: Mississippi Development Authority Statistical Data Book (2010)

Below: The Stark Aerospace factory in Columbus manufactures unmanned drones used by the U.S. armed forces.

Environmental Resources

A *resource* is anything that can be consumed or used by people. **Renewable resources** are resources that naturally renew themselves—like plants, trees, and animals. **Nonrenewable resources** are resources like coal, oil, and gas that cannot be replaced once they are consumed. **Recyclable resources** include aluminum cans, paper products, and lead from car batteries that can be reused. Currently, in the United States, recycled products supply about 35 percent of the total consumption of aluminum; more than 40 percent of copper, iron, and steel; and 60 percent of lead. Industrial wastes can also be recovered and reused. In some instances, the wastes or byproducts of one industry can become raw materials for another industry.

Protecting the Environment

As consumers use resources to meet their needs, wants, and wishes, they must be aware of the effect the use of those resources has on the ecosystems in which they live. The wise and careful use and management of our resources is a major concern for all of us. We have altered our environment in many ways. We have cut and cleared the forests, overplanted the land, mined Earth's resources, rechanneled its waterways, built roads and bridges and cities. In our rush to improve our living standards, we have sometimes overlooked the impact our actions might have on our quality of life. Our water supplies are being polluted and our farmland is eroding because of overplanting. Our air is being polluted by emissions from motor vehicles and manufacturing plants. The excessive use of fossil fuels is contributing to acid rain and, perhaps, to global warming. Some plant and animal species are endangered or extinct because of our negligence. We generate tons of trash every year. What are we going to do with all that trash?

Fortunately, we are becoming more "environmentally conscious." Governments at all levels are enacting laws and regulations to protect our environment. We are becoming increasingly aware of the need to protect our environment for future generations. Our nation recently learned just how dangerous our search for natural resources can be when a deepwater oil well spewed oil and natural gas along the Mississippi coastline, which was still recovering from Hurricane Katrina. While we have no power over natural disasters, we can control and minimize man-made calamities like oil spills.

The BP Oil Spill

The headlines of the September 24, 2010, issue of Jackson's *The Clarion-Ledger* blared in bold print, "Nightmare Gulf Well Plugged." Mississippi's most widely circulated newspaper explained that the deepwater BP oil well in the Gulf of Mexico that exploded on April 20 was finally capped. The explosion killed 11 workers and ruptured the well, which continued spewing oil in the Gulf for 5 months. Before a temporary cap diminished the leak, approximately 172 million gallons of oil and thousands of cubic feet of natural gas spilled into the Gulf of Mexico. The BP spill was the worst oil spill in history. The extent of the damage to the Gulf Coast, extending from Florida to Texas, is still being calculated. It could turn out to be the
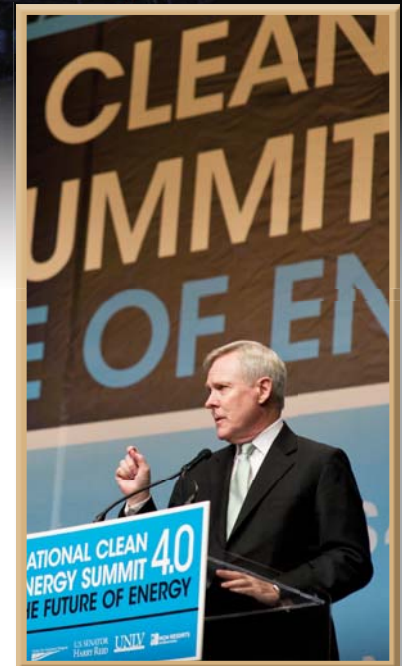
Top: Air pollution from old factories causes damage to the environment. Above: Secretary of the Navy, and former Mississippi governor, Ray Mabus, here addressing a clean energy summit, was assigned by President Obama to oversee the restoration of the Gulf Coast following the BP oil spill.

most costly environmental disaster in American history.

BP allocated $20 billion to aid in the recovery of the Gulf Coast. President Barack Obama appointed Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus, a former Mississippi governor, to direct the recovery and restoration of the Gulf Coast. President Obama also issued a temporary restraining order banning any further drilling in the Gulf. In late September 2010, the Department of the Interior issued new safety regulations that would minimize the risk of future offshore oil spills, and the restraining order was lifted.

Top: Tankers loaded with chemical oil dispersants get ready to take off from Stennis Airport in Bay St. Louis headed for the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. **Above:** Members of the National Guard and United States Coast Guard, seen here taking a break in Pascagoula, were enlisted to help with the BP oil spill.

Reviewing the Section

1. Define in sentence form: poverty level, biofuels, recyclable resources.
2. What is the difference between durable goods and nondurable goods?
3. What were our state's two largest foreign markets in 2009?

Peavey Electronics in the Global Village

As a teenager growing up in Meridian in the late 1950s, Hartley Peavey wanted to be a rock-and-roll guitarist. After attending a Bo Diddley concert in Laurel in 1957, he begged his father to buy him a guitar. His father told Hartley to take some lessons. If he learned to play, he might consider buying him a guitar. As an impatient teenager, the young and innovative Hartley Peavey modified a classic guitar to accept steel strings because he had no money to buy a steel-string guitar. He then went back to his father and asked for an amplifier. After his father declined to invest in his son's musical inclinations, a teenage Hartley Peavey built his own amplifier.

While a student at Mississippi State University, Peavey and his musician friends complained about the quality and cost of electronic instruments. They hoped that someone would manufacture high-quality guitars, amplifiers, and PA systems and sell them at fair and reasonable prices. After he graduated in 1965, Hartley Peavey established Peavey Electronics in his hometown. From his father's basement, he launched one of the most remarkable careers in the field of music. He would build one amplifier a week, go out and sell it, come back to the basement, and build another one.

In the early 1970s, Peavey Electronics began manufacturing electronic guitars on computer-controlled machinery. Eventually, Peavey Electronics established a Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) system to link and track all aspects of its manufacturing. It also began to use robotics in the assembly processes. Hartley Peavey dared to be different and was determined to build the best musical devices in the marketplace. Peavey Electronics now manufactures more than 2,000 products that are marketed in more than 130 countries around the world.

On March 25, 2010, Hartley Peavey received the Musikmesse International Press Award (MIPA) Hall of Fame Lifetime Achievement Award. Peavey accepted that prestigious award at the MIPA conference in Frankfurt, Germany. Peavey's selection was made by the editors of 100 magazines worldwide.

In addition to winning awards, Hartley Peavey also sponsors two awards presented annually to prominent Mississippi musicians and *entrepreneurs* (those who organize, manage, and assume the risks of business). In 1989, he established the Hartley D. Peavey Award for Entrepreneurial Excellence; in 2007, he established the Peavey Awards that are presented to Mississippi musicians.
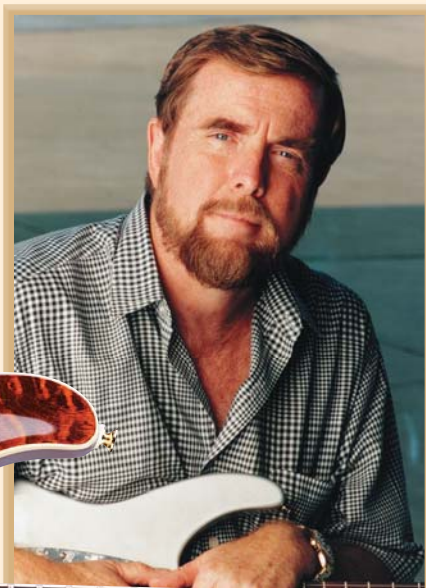
Chapter Review

Chapter Summary

Section 1   The People of Mississippi

- Hinds is our most populous county and Issaquena the least. Harrison, Jackson, Rankin, and De Soto Counties have populations of 100,000+.
- Major population centers are Jackson metropolitan area and Gulf Coast; minor ones are Golden Triangle, Hattiesburg/Laurel area, De Soto County/Memphis suburbs, the Delta, and Meridian; mini areas are McComb-Brookhaven and Natchez.
- The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians blend modern culture with native traditions.
- White Mississippians come from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, Greece, Germany, Slovenia, the Netherlands, and Lebanon.
- African American population grew from statehood through 1900, then declined to a low of 35.2 percent in 1980. Today they are approximately 37 percent of the population.
- Many descendants of early Chinese laborers still live in the Delta, and students from mainland China study at Mississippi's universities. Vietnamese came to the Gulf Coast in the early 1980s to work in Biloxi's seafood industries.
- Recently, the number of Hispanics or Latinos in Mississippi has increased significantly.
- Only about 6 percent of Mississippi households speak a language other than English.
- Mississippi has the highest percentage of people for whom religion is important of any state. Leading denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Catholics, and Presbyterians.

Section 2   Urbanization

- Mississippi has many political subdivisions called municipalities (cities, towns, villages, and census designated places, or CDPs).
- Natchez was the first European settlement in Mississippi and was still the largest city in 1860. Vicksburg was largest from 1870 until 1910, when Meridian became largest. Jackson replaced Meridian in 1930 and remains largest today.

Section 3 Mississippi's Changing Economy

- Mississippi's economy is one of the poorest in the nation, with the lowest per capita personal income (in 2008) and the highest poverty rate (in 2009).
- The economy's primary sector involves the development of natural resources or raw materials (agriculture, forestry, mining).
- Agriculture is still our largest industry. The leading cash crops are soybeans, corn, and rice.
- Cattle and hogs are important animal products, and poultry and eggs generate more income for Mississippi farmers than any other commodity. Mississippi ranks first nationally in catfish production.
- Approximately 60 percent of the state's land is in timber. Wood is used for homes, furniture, and paper. We could become the first state to process wood chips into a crude oil substitute on a large scale.
- Mississippi produces oil and gas, gravel, brick and tile clay, and lignite.
- The economy's secondary sector is manufacturing of durable and nondurable goods. Several high-tech companies are located along Mississippi's I-59 Technology Corridor.
- The economy's tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sectors are the service industry.
- Since Mississippi legalized casino gaming in 1990, tourism and recreation have grown.
- The wise use of our resources (renewable, nonrenewable, and recyclable) is a concern.
- The BP oil spill of 2010 was the worst in history and extensively damaged the Gulf Coast.

Activities for Learning

Understanding the Facts

1. List the five counties in Mississippi with a population in excess of 100,000.

2. In 2010, what was Mississippi's white population as a percentage of the total state population?

3. What is the meaning of this passage: "Mississippi … [is] the 'Buckle of the Bible Belt.'"?

4. What led to Mississippi's urbanization in the 1940s?

5. In 1930, what city replaced Meridian as the most populous city in the state?

6. What was Mississippi's per capita personal income in 2008? Where did this rank among the fifty states?

7. Into what product are wood chips being experimentally converted?

8. Describe the location and products of the I-59 Technology Corridor.

9. How many gallons of oil flowed into the Gulf of Mexico due to the BP spill?

Developing Critical Thinking

1. How have the Choctaw maintained their culture?

2. Why is Mississippi's Latino population likely higher than the 81,481 as reported by the 2010 census?

Writing across the Curriculum

Research one element of modern Choctaw culture (language, clothing, dance, beadwork, stickball, basket making, or foodways). Create a poster or presentation that describes and illustrates this cultural element. A place to begin is www.choctaw.org/.

Exploring Mississippi on the Internet

At www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/05/01/us/20100501-oil-spill-tracker.html, watch the animated map of the BP oil spill. According to this map, what Mississippi Gulf Coast locations were directly affected by the spill?

Building 21st-Century Skills: Creating a Pie Chart

A pie chart is a circular graph divided into sections. Each section shows the relative size of the quantities represented. Its purpose is to show how much a category contributes to the whole. For this chart, you need colored pencils, paper, a compass, and a ruler.

The first step in creating a pie chart is to create a title based on the categories of data (or facts) you are comparing. You will use the crop data found in the first paragraph of page 332, so select an appropriate title. The second step is to determine the whole. (Add the total dollar value of cotton, soybeans, corn, and rice.) The third step is to determine what percentage each category (crop) is of the whole. For example, divide the value of soybeans by the total dollar value (in millions) of the four crops and multiply by 100 ($432 \div 1{,}124 \times 100 = 38\%$). (Round up or down.) The fourth step is to draw a circle on your paper using a compass; this represents the whole dollar value (100%) of the four major crops. Then divide your circle into sections corresponding to the percentage of the whole that each crop represents. Finally, shade your sections different colors and label them.