

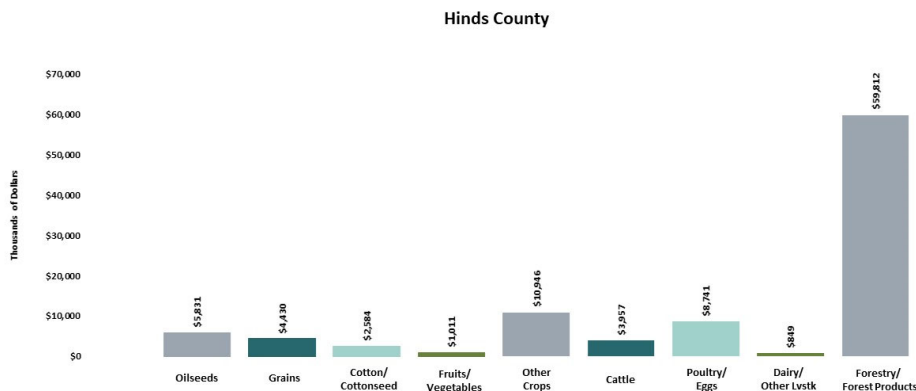
# Economic Contribution of Agricultural Sales

## Hinds County, MS (2020)

[extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles](http://extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles)



### Commodity Cash Receipts from Marketings



Sales denoted in thousands of dollars

Source: IMPLAN 2020 Dataset

### State Ranking of County Sales

Commodity	Ranking
Oilseeds	32
Grains	20
Cotton/Cottonseed	31
Fruits/Vegetables	21
Other Crops	2
Cattle	12
Poultry/Eggs	27
Other Livestock/Dairy	45
Forestry/Logging	1

Economic Impacts	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Industry Sales
Direct Effect	975.9	\$57,180,700	\$60,704,509	\$45,953,250
Indirect Effect	87.0	\$5,583,111	\$8,478,713	\$13,419,381
Induced Effect	233.7	\$10,172,373	\$19,630,523	\$33,269,011
<b>Total Effect</b>	<b>1,296.6</b>	<b>\$72,936,184</b>	<b>\$88,813,745</b>	<b>\$92,641,641</b>

Employment denotes number of annual jobs.

#### Macro Industry Total Effects

Agriculture	1,013.3	\$60,744,859	\$64,099,403	\$49,364,031
Construction	2.8	\$117,113	\$142,551	\$679,652
*TIPU	26.3	\$771,621	\$1,762,362	\$3,328,395
Manufacturing	1.8	\$164,874	\$284,457	\$571,798
Trade	29.2	\$1,501,918	\$2,556,363	\$4,367,370
Service	208.8	\$9,082,380	\$19,216,530	\$33,109,684
Government	14.4	\$542,411	\$738,014	\$1,183,797

\*TIPU is Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Utilities

### Employment and Labor Income by Commodity

Commodity	Employ	Labor Income
Oilseeds	84	-\$75,043
Grains	115	\$122,094
Cotton/Cottonseed	69	\$557,107
Fruits/Vegetables	21	-\$483
Other Crops	330	\$490,966
Cattle	113	-\$427,677
Poultry/Eggs	59	\$348,467
Other Livstck/Dairy	51	-\$55,788
Forestry/ Logging	41	\$6,853,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>\$7,812,865</b>

Industries Most Impacted by Agricultural Output	Employment	Labor Income	Value-Added	Industry Sales
Other real estate	21.6	\$333,932	\$2,762,732	\$5,255,646
Owner-occupied dwellings	0.0	\$0	\$3,558,491	\$4,531,371
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	37.4	\$3,564,030	\$3,394,666	\$3,410,550
Hospitals	12.3	\$940,051	\$1,094,211	\$2,179,501
Monetary auth/depository credit intermediation	5.0	\$476,739	\$1,198,297	\$1,790,715

## Top 10 Counties by Commodity Groups (ranked by output)

### Oilseeds

County	Sales
Bolivar County	\$166,300,000
Washington County	\$165,600,000
Sunflower County	\$148,000,000
Leflore County	\$81,634,758
Tallahatchie County	\$63,718,636
Coahoma County	\$62,961,330
Sharkey County	\$58,184,624
Tunica County	\$45,267,624
Humphreys County	\$38,430,286
Quitman County	\$34,273,857

### Grains

County	Sales
Bolivar County	\$53,381,428
Washington County	\$48,206,791
Tunica County	\$42,232,769
Sunflower County	\$42,062,702
Leflore County	\$32,740,913
Yazoo County	\$32,229,805
Tallahatchie County	\$30,922,808
Coahoma County	\$22,554,152
Noxubee County	\$17,842,770
Humphreys County	\$17,626,848

### Fruits/Vegetables/Nuts

County	Sales
Calhoun County	\$34,232,183
Chickasaw County	\$21,170,464
Webster County	\$6,637,025
Yalobusha County	\$4,646,625
Pearl River County	\$3,189,381
Wayne County	\$3,179,540
Lamar County	\$3,161,241
Tate County	\$2,183,342
Forrest County	\$2,162,221
Greene County	\$2,111,693

### Cotton/Cottonseed

County	Sales
Coahoma County	\$60,138,741
Tallahatchie County	\$34,555,977
Holmes County	\$31,844,473
Leflore County	\$30,090,652
Yazoo County	\$20,850,445
Noxubee County	\$19,099,525
Panola County	\$19,093,721
Humphreys County	\$16,689,835
Quitman County	\$16,254,524
Tunica County	\$14,974,985

### Other Crops

County	Sales
George County	\$12,627,189
Hinds County	\$10,946,410
Tate County	\$9,208,504
Monroe County	\$7,513,873
Yazoo County	\$7,493,035
Holmes County	\$7,355,825
Pearl River County	\$6,703,631
Neshoba County	\$5,337,711
Panola County	\$5,336,082
Carroll County	\$5,275,031

### Cattle and Calves

County	Sales
Covington County	\$10,077,559
Scott County	\$5,412,521
Lincoln County	\$5,324,326
Jones County	\$4,733,855
Tate County	\$4,717,639
Walthall County	\$4,614,218
Simpson County	\$4,257,088
Pearl River County	\$4,216,550
Neshoba County	\$4,064,878
Marshall County	\$4,061,319

### Poultry/Eggs

County	Sales
Leake County	\$196,100,000
Neshoba County	\$153,700,000
Jones County	\$145,300,000
Jasper County	\$137,600,000
Smith County	\$136,800,000
Covington County	\$127,300,000
Wayne County	\$124,800,000
Scott County	\$103,200,000
Simpson County	\$91,752,625
Newton County	\$64,139,969

### Other Animal Production\*

County	Sales
Leflore County	\$56,580,570
Noxubee County	\$31,902,240
Chickasaw County	\$29,810,163
Sunflower County	\$25,784,233
Humphreys County	\$19,457,247
Calhoun County	\$13,802,544
Coahoma County	\$11,988,261
Lowndes County	\$10,891,379
Monroe County	\$7,936,331
Tippah County	\$6,168,809

### Forestry/Logging

County	Sales
Hinds County	\$51,897,923
Neshoba County	\$23,361,962
Lincoln County	\$18,645,597
Stone County	\$14,497,797
Smith County	\$13,460,903
Amite County	\$12,524,237
Franklin County	\$9,848,243
Yazoo County	\$9,603,001
Madison County	\$9,423,954
Lowndes County	\$9,218,379

\*See Data Key

# MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SALES PROFILES DATA KEY

**Data Key** — All data were obtained from the 2020 IMPLAN dataset ([www.implan.com](http://www.implan.com)) except for commercial logging (2020 Harvest of Forest Products. John Auel. Mississippi State University Extension. February 2021.).

## IMPLAN Sector Data

For this contribution analysis, data from the 2020 IMPLAN dataset were used. Each sector corresponds to several NAICS industry codes. Below is a non-exclusive list of the NAICS codes included in each of the IMPLAN agriculture sectors:

- **Oilseed Farming** — Field/seed production: soybean, canola, flaxseed, oilseed, sunflower, and oilseed/grain combinations.
- **Grain Farming** — Field/dry grain/seed production: rice, wheat, lentil, lima bean, pea, corn, barley, milo, oat, rye, broomcorn, and garbanzo.
- **Vegetable and Fruit Farming** — Field/seed production: sweet potato, carrot, potato, vegetable, melon, yam, bean, beet, cabbage, celery, collard, leafy greens, okra, pumpkin, pepper, tomato, grapes, citrus fruit, berry, fig, olive, tropical fruit, and other fruit/vegetable.
- **Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production** — Mushroom, herb, melon, Christmas tree, sprout, foliage, house plant, turf, sod, shrubby flower, and nursery growing.
- **Cotton Farming** — Field/seed production: cotton and cottonseed.
- **All other crop farming** — Field/seed production: peanut, hay, alfalfa, herbs, spices, and maple farming.
- **Beef cattle ranching and farming** — Beef cattle ranching and farming, calf production, cattle conditioning operations, dairy heifer replacement production, stocker and feeder calf production, fattening cattle, feed yards, and feed lots.
- **Poultry and egg production** — Egg, chicken, turkey, and duck production, and hatcheries.
- **Other Livestock/Dairy** — Made up of *Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs* and *Dairy cattle and milk production*. Includes dairy cattle and milk production, and the farming and production (including milk production) of many other animals such as quail, hogs, pigs, goats, catfish, bees, donkeys, sheep, horse, mules, deer, worms, among others.
- **Forestry, forest products, timber tract production, and logging** — Tract operations; gathering of aromatic wood gathering, balsam needles, bark, gum, moss, and forest products; growing trees; tree seed extracting; tree seed growing for reforestation; and harvesting moss or teaberries; cutting and transporting timber; rough wood manufacturing; field chipping; and rough wood mfg.

## Economic Impact Estimates

The economic impact estimates contained in this profile were derived using the 2020 IMPLAN data and input-output relationships from IMPLAN (a proprietary economic impact estimation software package — <https://www.implan.com>) and information from the 2020 Harvest of Forest Products. Definitions of individual economic effects are as follows:

**Direct Effects**—represent the initial change to industries considered relevant to the production agriculture and short rotation woody crops sectors.

**Indirect Effects**—represent changes in inter-industry transactions when supplying industries respond to demand changes from directly affected industries (the direct effects above).

**Induced Effects**—represent changes in local spending that result from income changes in the affected industry sectors.

**Employment**—annual average of monthly jobs in the industry. A job can be either part-time or full-time, and a person can hold more than one job (the employment or job count is not necessarily the same as the count of employed persons).

**Labor Income**—all employment income, including employee compensation (wages and benefits) and proprietor income.

**Value Added**—represents the difference between an industry's total output and the cost of its intermediate inputs. Intermediate inputs are calculated as gross output (sales or receipts plus other operating income plus inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported).

**Output**—represents the value of production (sales) by an industry in a calendar year.

## Publication 3389-26 (03-22)

By **Alan Barefield**, Extension Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, **Emily V. Durr**, Student Intern, Department of Agricultural Economics, and **Shaun M. Tanager**, Assistant Professor, Coastal Research and Extension Center.

Copyright 2022 by Mississippi State University. All rights reserved. This publication may be copied and distributed without alteration for nonprofit educational purposes provided that credit is given to the Mississippi State University Extension Service.

Mississippi State University is an equal opportunity institution. Discrimination in university employment programs or activities based on race, color, ethnicity, sex, pregnancy, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, status as a U.S. veteran, or any other status protected by applicable law is prohibited.

Extension Service of Mississippi State University, cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. GARY B. JACKSON, Director.