

County Economic Profile

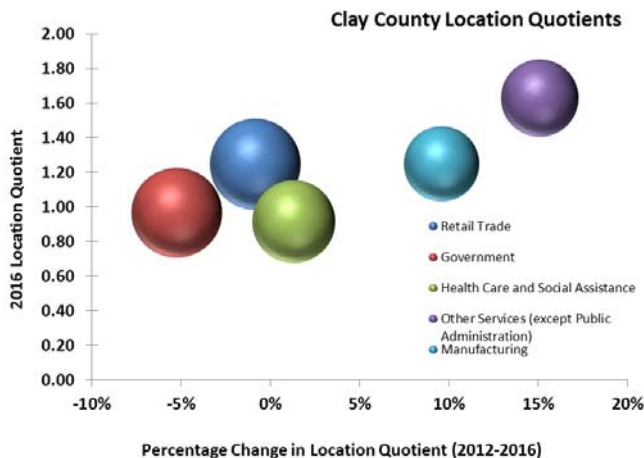
Clay County, MS

extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles



Demographics*	Clay	Mississippi	United States
Total Population, 2017 (Population Estimates)	19,640	2,984,100	325,719,178
Percent Change in Total Population, 2013-2017 (Population Estimates)	-3.4%	-0.2%	3.0%
Percent of Population that is Non-white, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	59.5%	41.0%	26.7%
Pct of Population that is Older than 64 years, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	16.4%	14.3%	14.5%
Percent of Population in Poverty, 2016 (SAIPE)	0.2%	.2%	.1%
Pct of Total Population under 18 in Poverty, 2016 Estimate (SAIPE)	0.4%	.3%	.2%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a High School Diploma, GED, or more, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	78.8%	83.0%	87.0%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's Degree or more, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	18.9%	21.0%	30.3%
Average travel time to work (minutes), 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	22	24	26.1
Unemployment Rate, 2017 Annual Average (BLS)	6.7%	5.1%	4.4%
Current Median Household Income, 2016 Estimate (SAIPE)	\$34,408	\$41,793	\$57,617

*Data source acronyms are explained in the Data Key at the end of the publication.



Source: EMSI

Bubble size represents the relative size of the highest 2-digit NAICS employment sectors

Declining Industries

The industry is declining compared to the nation (change in LQ < -20%)

Utilities

Emerging Industries

The industry is growing compared to the nation (change in LQ > 20%) but not necessarily largely concentrated in the county (LQ < 1)

None

Anchor Industries

The industry is relatively concentrated in the county (LQ > 1.5) but neither expanding nor declining

Ag/Forest/Fish/Hunt, Other Svcs exc PA

For further information, contact Alan Barefield at 662.325.7995 or alan.barefield@msstate.edu.

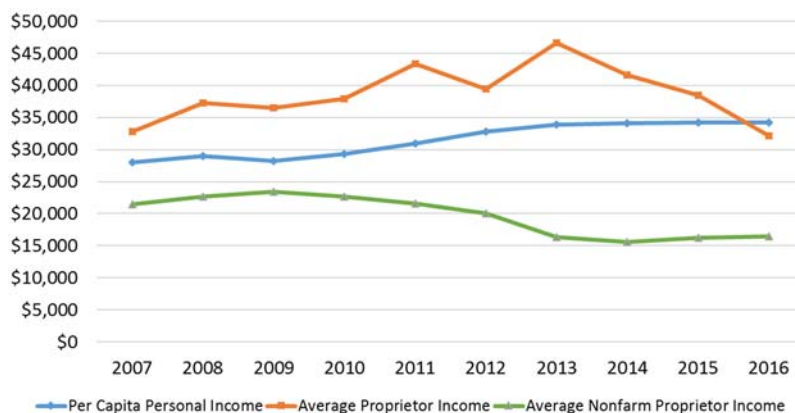
Gross County/State Product (Bureau of Economic Analysis) (2 digit NAICS Code aggregation except as parenthetically noted)	Clay		Mississippi		% Chg in Area	County as % of MS
	2013	2017	2013	2017		
Top Ten Sectors (Millions of dollars)	2013	2017	2013	2017	13-17	2017
All Industry Total	564	580	103,523	111,707	2.6%	0.5%
Manufacturing	70	84	16,760	17,880	16.4%	0.5%
Government	71	72	17,810	19,034	2.5%	0.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	60	60	10,162	11,816	.9%	0.5%
Retail Trade	50	58	8,071	9,470	13.9%	0.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	74	47	3,730	2,534	-58.2%	1.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	41	44	7,499	8,564	8.0%	0.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	26	33	3,411	3,986	21.1%	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	26	30	4,420	5,145	14.1%	0.6%
Wholesale Trade	26	28	5,178	6,052	7.0%	0.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	19	22	2,416	2,712	10.5%	0.8%

Employment and Firms by Business Size Class 2016—County Business Patterns

	Firms	Employees	Ann P/R
All Firms	353	4,341	\$150,574

Size Class	Firms	Size Class	Firms
1-4 Employees	180	20-49 Employees	27
5-9 Employees	87	50-99 Employees	7
10-19 Employees	45	100-249 Employees	5

Per Capita Personal Income versus Average Proprietor Income
Clay County



Top Employment Sectors 2017— EMSI

NAICS	Sector	Jobs
903	Local Government	812
722	Food Svcs & Drinking Places	529
484	Truck Transportation	400
812	Personal and Laundry Svcs	326
112	Animal Prod/Aquaculture	317
452	General Merch Stores	291
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	283

Top Occupation Sectors 2017— EMSI

SOC	Sector	Jobs
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	562
11-9000	Othr Mgmt Occupations	534
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	527
25-2000	Pre/Prim/Second/Spcl Ed Tch-ers	293
37-2000	Bldg Clean/Pest Cont Wrks	264
47-2000	Construction Trades Workers	258
35-2000	Cooks/Food Prep Wrks	209

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC PROFILES

DATA KEY

Total Population, 2017

These data were obtained from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey five year estimates tables.

<http://www.census.gov>

Percent Change in Total Population, 2013-2017

These data were obtained from the 2008-2013 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey five year estimates tables. <http://www.census.gov>

Percent of the Population that is Non-white, 2016

These data were obtained from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey five year estimates tables. They show the percentage of persons for the county, state and nation who either classified themselves as multi-racial or as a race other than White.

<http://www.census.gov>

Percent of the Population that is Older than 64 years, 2016

These data were obtained from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey five year estimates tables and show the proportion of persons residing in the county who report themselves to be 65 years of age and older.

<http://www.census.gov>

Percent of the Population in Poverty, 2016 Estimate

These data were obtained from the Model-based Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for School Districts, Counties, and States.

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>

Percent of the Total Population under 18 in Poverty, 2016 Estimate

These data were obtained from the Model-based Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for School Districts, Counties, and States.

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>

Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a High School Diploma, GED, or more, 2016

These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates.

<http://www.census.gov>

Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's Degree or more, 2016 Estimate

These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year estimates.

<http://www.census.gov>

Average Travel Time to work (for persons who do not work at home), 2016 Estimate

These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-year Estimates.

<http://www.census.gov>

Unemployment Rate, 2017 Annual Average

These data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<http://bls.gov/lau/#tables>

Current Median Household Income, 2016 Estimate

These data were obtained from the Model-based Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for School Districts, Counties, and States.

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe>

Location Quotients

Location quotients are the comparisons of the percentage of workers in a particular economic sector in the county as compared to the percentage of workers in that economic sector for the nation. If the location quotient (measured on the vertical axis) is greater than 1.0, then the county could have a competitive economic advantage for that particular sector. Location Quotients are calculated for all classes of workers, including Quarterly Census of Employees and Wages (QCEW) employees, Non-QCEW employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors (miscellaneous labor income).

The horizontal axis measures the percentage change in the size of the location quotient for a particular sector over the last five years (2012-2016). If the percentage change in the location quotient is greater than zero, then the competitive advantage of the county (in relation to the nation) has increased. Conversely, if the percentage change is less than zero, then the competitive advantage of the county has declined.

The sectors shown on this chart are the five sectors that have the highest employment in the county. The size of the bubble for each particular sector demonstrates the relative level of employment. The depicted sectors are a subset of the twenty-two 2-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes that are a standard classification system used in economic analysis (an exception to this classification is the extrusion of Production Agriculture and Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities that were derived from NAICS Code 11). The entire list of 2-digit NAICS codes is provided below. The data used in these calculations were obtained from Economic Modeling Systems Incorporated (EMSI).

2-digit NAICS Code Sectors

Code Sector Name

- 11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
- 21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
- 22 Utilities
- 23 Construction
- 31-33 Manufacturing
- 42 Wholesale Trade
- 44-45 Retail Trade
- 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
- 51 Information
- 52 Finance and Insurance
- 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
- 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
- 61 Educational Services
- 62 Health Care and Social Assistance
- 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- 72 Accommodation and Food Services
- 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)
- 92 Public Administration (Government)

Source: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

Gross Product

Gross product is a comprehensive measure of the economic activity in a specific geographic area. It is calculated as the sum of the value-added activity in an area. In this case, state gross product numbers for the state were apportioned to the counties by the level of employment in particular economic sectors in the county. The exceptions are for estimates of the gross product in the counties attributable to production agriculture. In this case, cash farm receipt numbers are used due to the volatility of employment levels in this particular sector.

Data for these estimates were obtained from two sources. Gross state product data and employment data (where available) were obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the cases where BEA employment data were suppressed for non-disclosure purposes, estimates from the Woods & Poole proprietary Comprehensive Economic Development Data System (CEDDS) were used. Farm cash receipts were obtained from BEA.

All data in this table are aggregated to the 2-digit NAICS code (see above). Estimates for other sectors are available on request.

<http://bea.gov>

Employment by Business Size Class

Estimates for the number of businesses by business size class, the number of employees for all firms and the annual payroll for all firms were provided by County Business Patterns.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html>

Real Personal versus Proprietor Income

Personal per capita income is compared with average proprietor income (total proprietor income divided by the number of proprietors) and average nonfarm proprietor income (total nonfarm proprietor income divided by the number of nonfarm proprietors). If the level of average nonfarm proprietor income is less than the level of average proprietor income, then the level of average farm proprietor income is greater than the level of average proprietor income (the converse is also true). Data for these calculations were obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

<http://bea.gov>

Top Ten Employment Sectors

Estimates at the 3-digit NAICS code level were obtained from the proprietary data source Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

<http://economicmodeling.com>

Top Ten Occupation Sectors

Estimates at the 3-digit SOC code level were obtained from the proprietary data source Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

<http://economicmodeling.com>

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