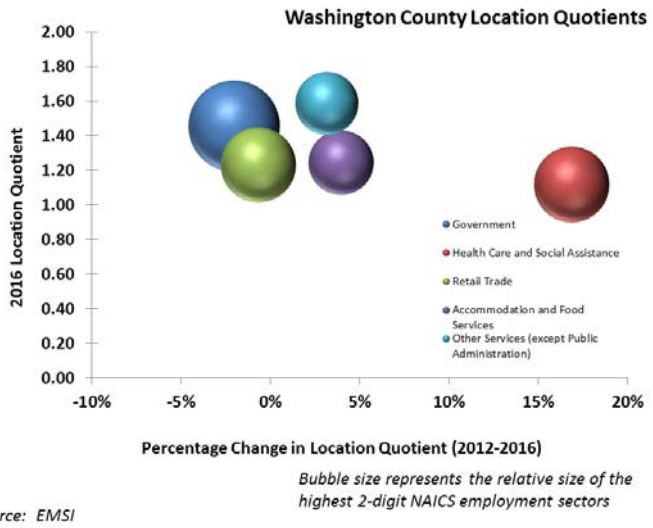
County Economic Profile
Washington County, MS

extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Demographics*	Washington	Mississippi	United States
Total Population, 2017 (Population Estimates)	46,221	2,984,100	325,719,178
Percent Change in Total Population, 2013-2017 (Population Estimates)	-7.0%	-0.2%	3.0%
Percent of Population that is Non-white, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	73.6%	41.0%	26.7%
Pct of Population that is Older than 64 years, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	13.6%	14.3%	14.5%
Percent of Population in Poverty, 2016 (SAIPE)	0.3%	.2%	.1%
Pct of Total Population under 18 in Poverty, 2016 Estimate (SAIPE)	0.5%	.3%	.2%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a High School Diploma, GED, or more, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	76.9%	83.0%	87.0%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's Degree or more, 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	18.5%	21.0%	30.3%
Average travel time to work (minutes), 2012-2016 Estimate (ACS)	17	24	26.1
Unemployment Rate, 2017 Annual Average (BLS)	7.4%	5.1%	4.4%
Current Median Household Income, 2016 Estimate (SAIPE)	$30,187	$41,793	$57,617

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



Source: EMSI

Declining Industries

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

Ed Svcs (Private)

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

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)	Washington		Mississippi		% Chg in Area	County as % of MS
Top Ten Sectors (Millions of dollars)	**2013**	**2017**	**2013**	**2017**	**13-17**	**2017**
All Indusry Total	1,602	1,615	103,523	111,707	.8%	1.4%
Government	307	298	17,810	19,034	-3.0%	1.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	172	187	10,162	11,816	8.0%	1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	129	160	7,499	8,564	19.5%	1.9%
Manufacturing	169	157	16,760	17,880	-7.4%	0.9%
Retail Trade	147	156	8,071	9,470	5.9%	1.6%
Wholesale Trade	97	103	5,178	6,052	6.2%	1.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	145	83	3,730	2,534	-75.1%	3.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	65	71	3,812	4,455	8.5%	1.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	54	63	2,416	2,712	15.1%	2.3%
Finance and Insurance	56	63	4,420	5,145	12.1%	1.2%

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

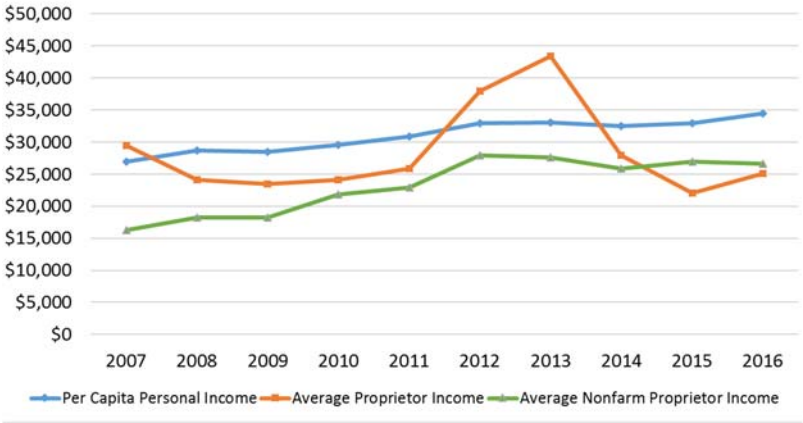
	Firms	Employees	Ann P/R
All Firms	1,136	14,338	$456,127

Size Class	Firms	Size Class	Firms
1-4 Employees	547	20-49 Employees	105
5-9 Employees	272	50-99 Employees	28
10-19 Employees	164	100-249 Employees	15

Top Employment Sectors 2017— EMSI

NAICS	Sector	Jobs
903	Local Government	3,215
722	Food Svcs & Drinking Places	1,592
621	Ambul Health Care Svcs	1,221
624	Social Assistance	1,169
812	Personal and Laundry Svcs	1,068
561	Admin/Support Svcs	959
531	Real Estate	790

Per Capita Personal Income versus Average Proprietor Income
Washington County



Top Occupation Sectors 2017— EMSI

SOC	Sector	Jobs
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	1,681
39-9000	Othr Personal Care & Srvce Wrkrs	992
11-9000	Othr Mgmt Occupations	881
53-7000	Material Moving Wrkrs	842
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	829
29-1000	Health Diag/Treating Pract	774
25-2000	Pre/Prim/Second/Spcl Ed Tch-ers	740

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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