

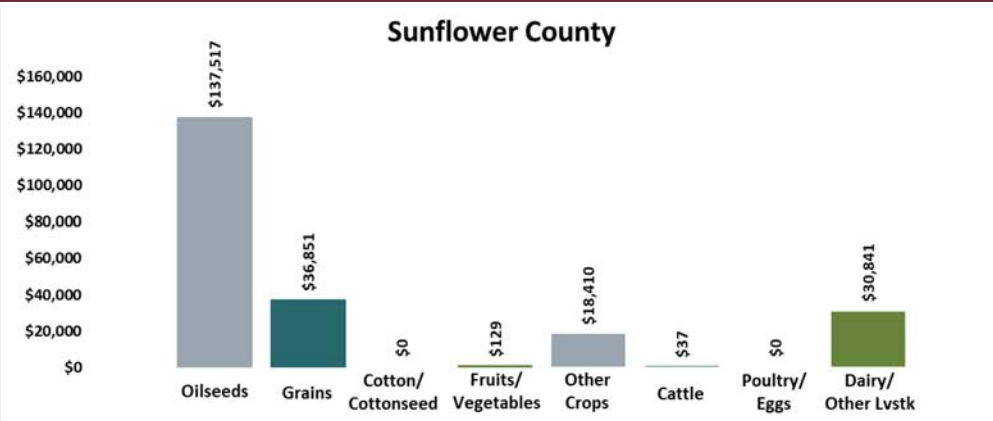
# Economic Contribution of Agricultural Sales

## Sunflower County, MS (2017)

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



### Commodity Cash Receipts from Marketings



Sales denoted in thousands of dollars

Source: U.S. 2017 Census of Agriculture

### State Ranking of County Sales

Commodity	Ranking
Oilseeds	3
Grains	3
Cotton/Cottonseed	41
Fruits/Vegetables	51
Other Crops	2
Cattle	68
Poultry/Eggs	56
Other Livestock/Dairy	6

Economic Impacts	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Industry Sales
Direct Effect	803.5	\$38,563,213	\$102,936,556	\$223,785,000
Indirect Effect	388.7	\$15,016,175	\$25,086,905	\$44,553,793
Induced Effect	178.5	\$4,526,736	\$10,854,226	\$20,087,228
<b>Total Effect</b>	<b>1,370.7</b>	<b>\$58,106,124</b>	<b>\$138,877,687</b>	<b>\$288,426,021</b>

Employment denotes number of annual jobs.

#### Macro Industry Total Effects

Agriculture	2,174.3	\$96,675,318	\$241,821,759	\$512,223,363
Construction	12.0	\$488,576	\$612,560	\$1,591,783
*TIPU	27.4	\$1,073,685	\$1,625,352	\$4,400,868
Manufacturing	5.7	\$267,485	\$548,542	\$3,240,356
Trade	110.0	\$3,508,082	\$8,882,154	\$15,679,465
Service	249.7	\$7,098,069	\$16,978,160	\$31,469,459
Government	10.4	\$366,006	\$479,986	\$806,864

\*TIPU is Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Utilities

### Employment and Labor Income by Commodity

Commodity	Employ	Labor Income
Oilseeds	162	\$23,645,443
Grains	108	\$1,918,278
Cotton/Cottonseed	0	\$0
Fruits/Vegetables	4	\$60,994
Other Crops	222	\$7,125,845
Cattle	0	\$2,316
Poultry/Eggs	0	\$0
Other Lvstk/Dairy	307	\$5,810,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>\$38,563,214</b>

Industries Most Impacted by Agricultural Output	Employment	Labor Income	Value-Added	Industry Sales
Wholesale trade	74.1	\$2,601,465	\$7,221,412	\$12,887,834
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	151.3	\$6,726,462	\$6,792,424	\$7,372,379
Real estate	43.0	\$881,056	\$4,299,732	\$6,630,095
Owner-occupied dwellings	0.0	\$0	\$2,775,558	\$4,244,756
Monetary auth/depository credit intermediation	16.6	\$934,259	\$1,875,670	\$3,731,694

## Top 10 Counties by Commodity Groups (ranked by cash receipts)

### Oilseeds

County	Sales
Bolivar County	\$154,530,000
Washington County	\$153,895,000
Sunflower County	\$137,517,000
Leflore County	\$75,852,000
Tallahatchie County	\$59,205,000
Coahoma County	\$58,465,000
Sharkey County	\$54,063,000
Tunica County	\$42,061,000
Humphreys County	\$35,708,000
Quitman County	\$31,846,000

### Grains

County	Sales
Washington County	\$44,671,000
Bolivar County	\$40,572,000
Sunflower County	\$36,851,000
Yazoo County	\$33,361,000
Leflore County	\$31,783,000
Tunica County	\$29,875,000
Tallahatchie County	\$29,645,000
Coahoma County	\$20,537,000
Noxubee County	\$18,874,000
Sharkey County	\$16,037,000

### Fruits/Vegetables/Nuts

County	Sales
Calhoun County	\$34,053,000
Chickasaw County	\$21,077,000
Webster County	\$6,592,000
Yalobusha County	\$4,600,000
Wayne County	\$3,862,000
Tate County	\$2,206,000
Greene County	\$2,100,000
Perry County	\$1,749,000
Pontotoc County	\$1,621,000
Lamar County	\$1,338,000

### Cotton/Cottonseed

County	Sales
Coahoma County	\$62,168,000
Tallahatchie County	\$35,722,000
Holmes County	\$32,919,000
Leflore County	\$31,106,000
Yazoo County	\$21,554,000
Noxubee County	\$19,744,000
Panola County	\$19,738,000
Humphreys County	\$17,253,000
Quitman County	\$16,803,000
Carroll County	\$15,379,000

### Other Crops

County	Sales
Tunica County	\$27,171,000
Sunflower County	\$18,410,000
Holmes County	\$17,847,000
George County	\$11,968,000
Carroll County	\$10,138,000
Grenada County	\$8,903,000
Tallahatchie County	\$8,881,000
Issaquena County	\$8,670,000
Tate County	\$8,497,000
Stone County	\$8,095,000

### Cattle and Calves

County	Sales
Covington County	\$45,801,000
Simpson County	\$23,170,000
Clay County	\$22,317,000
Greene County	\$11,246,000
Lincoln County	\$10,814,000
Scott County	\$10,324,000
Lamar County	\$9,607,000
Jefferson County	\$9,586,000
Noxubee County	\$8,651,000
Prentiss County	\$8,612,000

### Poultry/Eggs

County	Sales
Leake County	\$318,330,000
Scott County	\$255,358,000
Neshoba County	\$237,404,000
Wayne County	\$230,667,000
Smith County	\$209,257,000
Jones County	\$207,879,000
Covington County	\$204,775,000
Simpson County	\$198,699,000
Jasper County	\$183,256,000
Newton County	\$104,636,000

### Other Animal Production\*

County	Sales
Leflore County	\$67,667,000
Chickasaw County	\$52,732,000
Hinds County	\$40,660,000
Clay County	\$37,464,000
Noxubee County	\$37,357,000
Sunflower County	\$30,841,000
Humphreys County	\$23,251,000
Lowndes County	\$18,757,000
Washington County	\$15,796,000
Kemper County	\$13,538,000

*\*Other Animal Production includes: milk from cows; hogs and pigs; sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk; horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys; aquaculture; and other animals and other animal products.*

# MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SALES PROFILES DATA KEY

## Procedure for Addressing Non-Disclosed Data

In many cases, the 2017 Census of Agriculture does not disclose data for a specific sector in a particular county due to the risk of firm identification. In the cases where total crop income and total livestock/livestock products sales were reported, the following estimation procedures were used:

- In the cases where the total sales values of *crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops and livestock, poultry, and their products* were reported on a county-level basis:
  - ◇ **Crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops income estimation**—the difference between total sales for *crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops* and the sum of the sales of reported crop sectors (including *grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas; corn; wheat; soybeans; sorghum; barley; rice; other grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas; tobacco; cotton and cottonseed; vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes; fruits, tree nuts, and berries; Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod; cultivated Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops; and other crops and hay*) was allocated to IMPLAN Sector 10: *all other crop farming*.
  - ◇ **Livestock, poultry, and their products income estimation**—the difference between total sales for *livestock, poultry, and their products* and the sum of the sales of reported livestock sectors (including *poultry and eggs; cattle and calves; milk from cows; hogs and pigs; sheep, goats, wool, mohair, and milk; and horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys*) was allocated to IMPLAN Sector 14: *animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs*.
- In the case where the total sales of *crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops and livestock, poultry, and their products* were not reported on a county-level basis (this applies to Issaquena County, Tunica County, and Washington County), *Total sales* were allocated between the crop and livestock sectors based on the numbers of farms reported in those sectors. Once these estimates were calculated, sales in excess of reported crop and livestock sectors were allocated in the manner described above.

[https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AqCensus/2017/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1\\_Chapter\\_2\\_County\\_Level/Mississippi/](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AqCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/Mississippi/)

## Economic Impact Estimates

The economic impact estimates contained in this profile were derived using the 2017 Census of Agriculture estimates for Mississippi and the 2017 input-output relationships from IMPLAN (a proprietary economic impact estimation software package—<https://www.implan.com>). 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.

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