FY2019 County Economics Profile
Scott County, MS
extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles
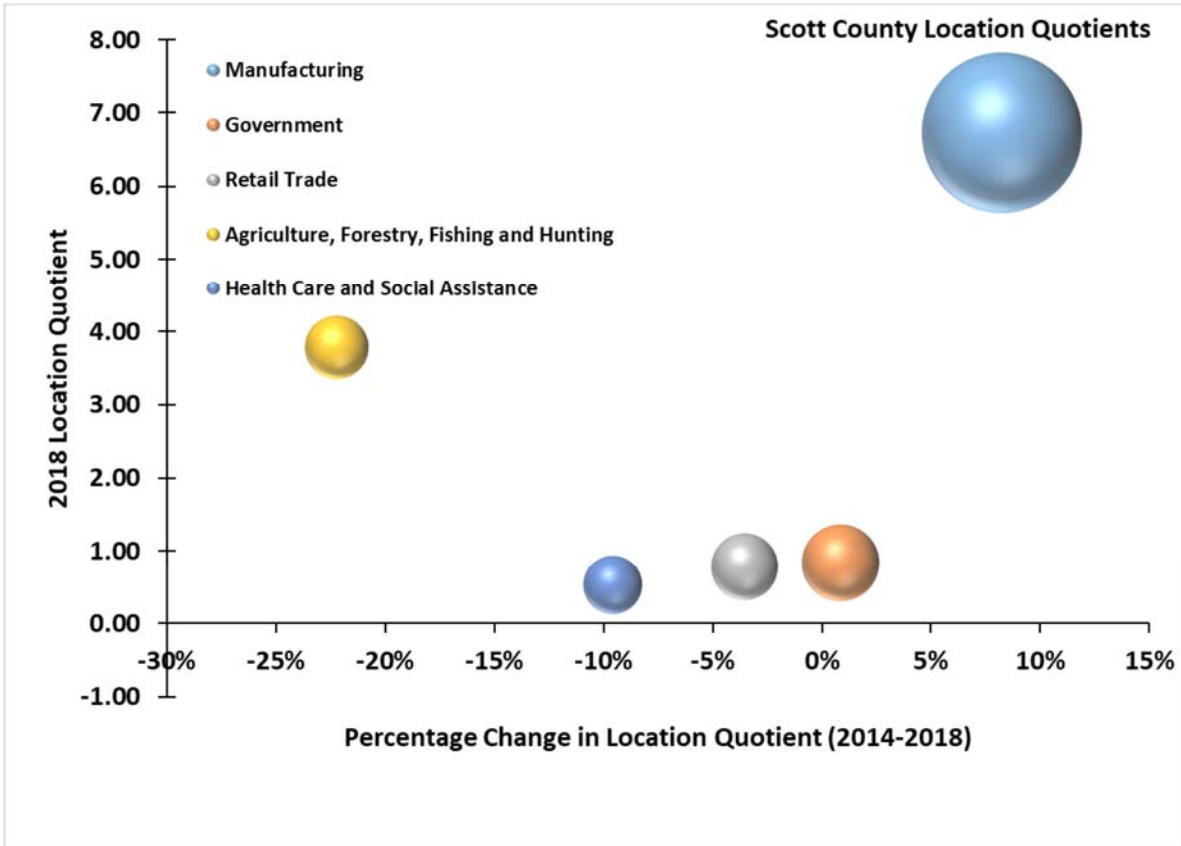
Prepared by
Alan Barefield, Ph.D.
Thaddeus A. Webb
Emily V. Durr
Samantha K. Seamon

Department of Agricultural Economics
Mississippi State University

Demographics*	County	Mississippi	United States
Total Population, 2019 (Population Estimates)	28,288	2,986,526	327,167,434
Percent Change in Total Population, 2015-2019 (Population Esti-	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.8%
Percent Non-white Population, 2018 (2018 ACS 5-year estimates)	41.7%	41.4%	27.3%
Percent of Population Over 64 years, 2018 (2018 ACS 5-year esti-	14.6%	15.0%	15.2%
Percent of Population in Poverty, 2018 (SAIPE)	25.5%	19.8%	13.1%
Percent of Total Population under 18 in Poverty, 2018 (SAIPE)	36.8%	28.2%	18.0%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a High School	56.2%	61.5%	67.1%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's De-	12.7%	21.8%	31.5%
Average travel time to work (minutes), 2018 (2018 ACS 5-year esti-	25.2	24.6	26.6
Unemployment Rate, 2019 Annual Average (BLS)	4.3%	5.4%	3.7%
Current Median Household Income, 2018 (SAIPE)	$38,034	$44,740	$61,937

*Data source acronyms are explained in the

Scott County Location Quotients

- Manufacturing
- Government
- Retail Trade
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
- Health Care and Social Assistance

Y-axis: 2018 Location Quotient (0.00 to 8.00)
X-axis: Percentage Change in Location Quotient (2014-2018) (-30% to 15%)

The location quotient compares the proportion of workers in a particular industry for the area being examined to the proportion of workers in that industry for the United States. A location quotient that is greater than 1.0 indicates that the area has a competitive advantage for that industry. The bubble size represents the relative size of the industry compared to other area industries. Source: EMSI

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

Ag/Forest/Fish/Hunt, Wholesale Trade, Trans/Whsing, Prof/Scien/Tech Svcs, 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)

Utilities, Mgt of Comp/Enterprises, Admin/Supp/Waste Mgt/Red Svcs

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

None

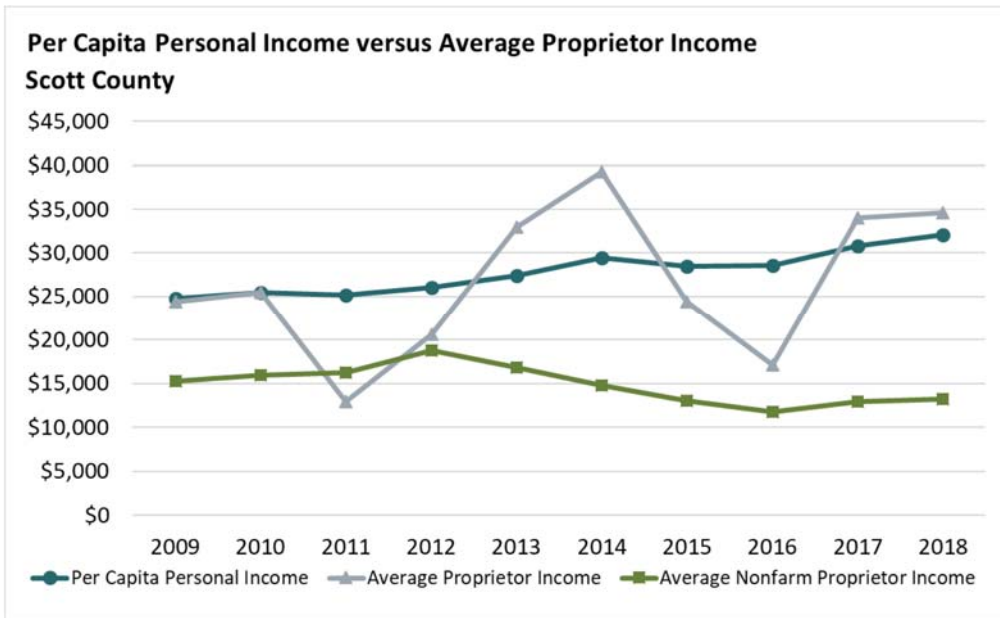| Gross County/State Product (Bureau of Economic Analysis) (2 digit NAICS Code aggregation except as parenthetically noted)			Mississippi		% Chg in Area	County as % of MS
Top Ten Sectors (millions of dollars)	**2014**	**2018**	**2014**	**2018**	**14-18**	**2018**
All industry total	1,083	1,143	104,14	114,83	5.5%	1.0%
Manufacturing	509	525	16,165	18,774	3.1%	2.8%
Nondurable goods manufacturing	386	411	7,071	8,248	6.5%	5.0%
Durable goods manufacturing	123	114	9,094	10,526	-7.6%	1.1%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	94	108	15,344	17,629	15.2%	0.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	126	107	2,550	2,304	-15.1%	4.6%
Government and government enterprises	87	97	18,232	19,537	11.6%	0.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	67	80	10,367	12,012	19.3%	0.7%
Retail trade	58	64	8,186	9,047	9.9%	0.7%
Transportation and warehousing	48	54	3,370	4,306	14.0%	1.3%
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	42	46	8,804	9,995	8.3%	0.5%

Gross product is reported in millions of dollars.

Employment and Firms by Business Size Class 2017—County Business Patterns

	Firms	Employees	Annual Payroll
All Firms	490	10,875	$377,879

Size Class	Firms	Size Class	Firms
1-4 Employees	249	20-49 Employees	36
5-9 Employees	110	50-99 Employees	6
10-19 Employees	75	100-249 Employees	9

Annual payroll is reported in thousands of dollars.

Top Employment Sectors

NAICS	Sector	Jobs
311	Food Manufacturing	5,764
903	Local Government	1,176
334	Computer/Elec Prod Mfg	702
561	Admin/Support Svcs	631
112	Animal Prod/Aquaculture	581
722	Food Svcs & Drinking Places	517
484	Truck Transportation	386

Per Capita Personal Income versus Average Proprietor Income Scott County

Top Occupation Sectors

SOC	Sector	Jobs
51-3000	Food Process Wrkrs	2,828
53-7000	Material Moving Wrkrs	1,242
51-9000	Othr Prod Occupations	878
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	661
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	565
53-3000	Construction Trades Workers	502
11-9000	Othr Mgmt Occupations	479

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC PROFILES
DATA KEY

Data Acronyms and Abbreviations
ACS — American Community Survey (five-year estimates are used for all ACS variables). Data can be accessed through American Fact-Finder (https://factfinder.census.gov, use the Advanced Search feature).
SAIPE — Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html
BEA — Bureau of Economic Analysis. https://www.bea.gov/data/by-place-county-metro-local
BLS — Bureau of Labor Statistics. http://bls.gov/lau/#tables
EMSI — Proprietary data software company. https://www.economicmodeling.com
County Business Patterns — Data can be accessed through American FactFinder (https://factfinder.census.gov, use the Advanced Search feature).

Total Population, 2019
Estimates were obtained from the proprietary data source Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc..
https://economicmodeling.com

Percent Change in Total Population, 2015 to 2019
Estimates were obtained from the proprietary data source Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc..
https://economicmodeling.com

Percent of the Population that is Non-white, 2018
Data were obtained from the 2014 to 2018 American Community Survey five-year estimates (Table B02001). This table depicts the population at the county, state, and national levels by race.
https://data.census.gov

Percent of the Population that is Older than 64 years, 2018
Data were obtained from the 2014 to 2018 American Community Survey five-year estimates (Table B01001). This table depicts the population at the county, state, and national levels by age and sex.
https://data.census.gov

Percent of the Population in Poverty, 2018 Estimate
Data were obtained from the Model-based Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for school districts, counties, and states.
https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2018/demo/saipe/2018-state-and-county.html

Percent of the Total Population under 18 in Poverty, 2018 Estimate

Data were obtained from the Model-based Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for school districts, counties, and states.

https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2018/demo/saipe/2018-state-and-county.html

Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a High School Diploma, GED, or more, 2018 Estimate

Data were obtained from the 2014 to 2018 American Community Survey five-year estimates (Table S1501). This table depicts educational attainment of the population 18 years and older at the county, state and nation levels by sex.

https://data.census.gov

Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's Degree or more, 2018 Estimate

Data were obtained from the 2014 to 2018 American Community Survey five-year estimates (Table S1501). This table depicts educational attainment of the population 18 years and older at the county, state and nation levels by sex.

https://data.census.gov

Average Travel Time to work (for persons who do not work at home), 2018 Estimate

Data were obtained from the 2014 to 2018 American Community Survey five-year estimates (Table S0801). This table depicts commuting characteristics of workers 16 years and older at the county, state and nation levels by sex.

https://data.census.gov

Unemployment Rate, 2019 Annual Average

Data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics (labor force data by county).

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

Current Median Household Income, 2018 Estimate

Data were obtained from the Model-based Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for school districts, counties, and states.

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html

Location Quotients (LQ)

Location quotients are the comparisons of the percentage of workers in a particular economic sector in the county 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 (2015 to 2019). 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 22 two-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).

The Declining, Emerging, and Anchor Industries table use location quotients to provide a glimpse into the economic structure of the region under analysis. Declining industries have a location quotient that has declined more than 20 percent over the 2015 to 2019 time frame. Emerging industries have a location quotient that has increased by more than 20 percent from 2014 to 2018, but the 2019 location quotient is less than 1.0. Anchor industries are stable industries in the region; they have a location quotient of 1.5 or greater and the location quotient has not changed more than 10 percent from 2015 to 2019.

Due to space limitations in the Declining, Emerging, and Anchor Industries table, it necessary to abbreviate many of the economic sectors. The following list provides the full sector name for those abbreviations.

Two-digit NAICS Code Sectors

Code Sector Name
- 11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting—Ag/Forest/Fish/Hunt
- 21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction—Mine/Quarry/Gas & Oil Extract
- 22 Utilities—Utilities
- 23 Construction—Const
- 31-33 Manufacturing—Mfg
- 42 Wholesale Trade—Wholesale Trade
- 44-45 Retail Trade—Retail Trade
- 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing—Trans/Whsing
- 51 Information—Information
- 52 Finance and Insurance—Fin/Ins
- 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing—Real Est/Rent/Leas
- 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services –Prof/Scien/Tech Svcs
- 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises—Mgt of Comp/Enterprises
- 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services—Admin/Supp/Waste Mgt/Red Svcs
- 61 Educational Services—Ed Svcs (Private)
- 62 Health Care and Social Assistance—Health Care/Soc Asst
- 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation—Arts/Enter/Rec
- 72 Accommodation and Food Services—Acc/Food Svcs
- 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)—Other Svcs exc PA
- 92 Public Administration (Government)—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 the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

All data in this table are aggregated to the two-digit NAICS code (see above). Estimates for other sectors are available on request.
https://www.bea.gov/data/by-place-county-metro-local

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://data.census.gov, use the Advanced Search feature

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.
https://www.bea.gov/data/by-place-county-metro-local

Top Ten Employment Sectors
Estimates at the three-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 three-digit SOC code level were obtained from the proprietary data source Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.
http://economicmodeling.com