

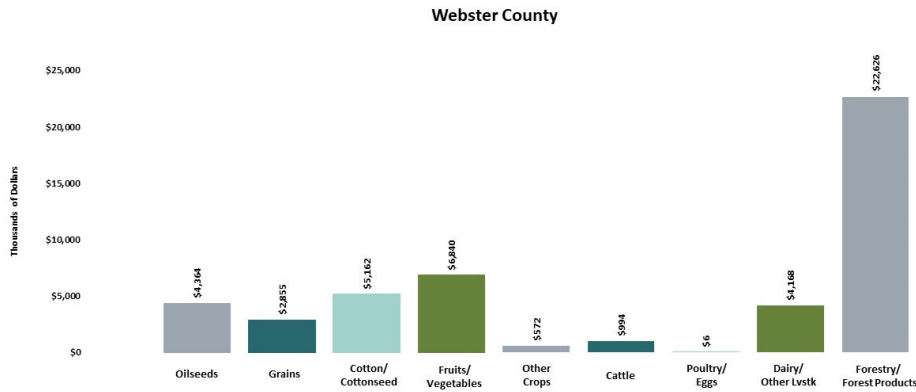
Economic Contribution of Agricultural Sales

Webster County, MS (2022)

extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles

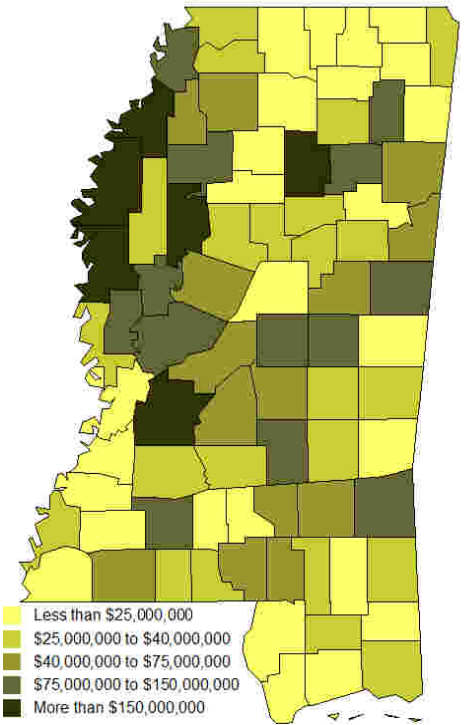


Commodity Output



Sales denoted in thousands of dollars
Source: IMPLAN 2021 Dataset

Total Value Added Attributable to Agricultural Production



Economic Impacts	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Industry Sales
Direct Effect	579.7	\$17,797,258	\$26,977,633	\$46,199,831
Indirect Effect	81.4	\$1,052,898	\$2,238,446	\$5,993,914
Induced Effect	46.7	\$1,490,795	\$3,504,435	\$6,970,807
Total Effect	707.7	\$20,340,952	\$32,720,515	\$59,164,552

Employment denotes number of annual jobs.

Macro Industry Total Effects

Agriculture	642.3	\$18,205,809	\$27,961,393	\$48,468,889
Construction	1.5	\$45,268	\$55,595	\$278,556
*TIPU	0.7	\$36,762	\$163,181	\$481,444
Manufacturing	0.1	\$1,571	\$3,802	\$254,444
Trade	13.5	\$420,877	\$1,038,507	\$2,068,795
Service	48.7	\$1,584,883	\$3,439,959	\$7,427,888
Government	0.7	\$44,737	\$53,247	\$97,730

*TIPU is Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Utilities

Industries Most Impacted by Agricultural Output	Employment	Labor Income	Value-Added	Industry Sales
Owner-occupied dwellings	0.0	\$0	\$1,185,351	\$1,430,523
Hospitals	6.5	\$469,341	\$559,852	\$1,165,281
Truck transportation	3.9	\$196,678	\$252,483	\$725,359
Other real estate	4.2	\$47,079	\$157,257	\$685,427
Wholesale-Other durable goods merchant wholesalers	2.6	\$113,221	\$214,424	\$684,561

Employment and Labor Income by Commodity

Commodity	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Industry Output
Oilseeds	33	\$782,083	\$2,493,147	\$4,400,922
Grains	36	\$297,714	\$433,799	\$2,981,306
Cotton/Cottonseed	68	\$1,063,490	\$1,958,362	\$5,311,647
Fruits/Vegetables	70	\$1,063,590	\$3,072,493	\$6,952,500
Other Crops	38	\$70,251	\$215,305	\$30,903
Cattle	14	\$45,168	\$349,343	\$1,007,253
Poultry/Eggs	0	\$192	\$389	\$5,691
Other Lvstk/Dairy	144	\$861,915	\$3,046,944	\$0
Forestry/ Logging	177	\$13,612,855	\$15,407,850	\$22,661,213
Total	580	\$17,797,258	\$26,977,632	\$43,351,435

Estimated Change in Local Taxes from Change in Sector Sales

Description	Employment Compensation	Taxes on Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Social Insurance	\$0			
TOPI: Sales Tax		\$8,481		
TOPI: Property Tax				
TOPI: Other Tax		\$341,528		
Corporate Profits Tax				\$0
Personal Taxes			\$10,842	
Total Local Taxes	\$0	\$350,008	\$10,842	\$0

Estimated Change in State Taxes from Change in Sector Sales

Description	Employment Compensation	Taxes on Production and Imports	Households	Corporations
Social Insurance	\$1,000			
TOPI: Sales Tax		\$508,031		
TOPI: Property Tax				
TOPI: Other Tax		\$68,289		
Corporate Profits Tax				\$188,142
Personal Taxes			\$371,351	
Total State Taxes	\$1,000	\$576,320	\$371,351	\$188,142

Top 10 Counties by Commodity Groups - ranked by Sales (Output)

Oilseeds

County	Sales
Bolivar	\$240,163,663
Washington	\$239,176,774
Sunflower	\$213,722,814
Leflore	\$117,885,809
Tallahatchie	\$92,013,781
Coahoma	\$90,938,087
Sharkey	\$84,022,313
Tunica	\$65,369,338
Humphreys	\$55,495,788
Quitman	\$49,493,639

Grains

County	Sales
Washington	\$77,921,470
Yazoo	\$63,350,792
Bolivar	\$61,696,149
Leflore	\$61,386,474
Sunflower	\$60,133,255
Tallahatchie	\$51,829,443
Tunica	\$39,820,480
Coahoma	\$36,389,685
Noxubee	\$35,322,616
Sharkey	\$30,337,322

Fruits/Vegetables/Nuts

County	Sales
Calhoun	\$35,356,689
Chickasaw	\$21,866,454
Webster	\$6,839,526
Yalobusha	\$4,798,438
Pearl River	\$3,155,904
Wayne	\$3,114,100
Lamar	\$2,698,357
Tate	\$2,251,666
Forrest	\$2,190,355
Greene	\$2,113,413

Cotton/Cottonseed

County	Sales
Coahoma	\$84,316,304
Tallahatchie	\$48,448,510
Holmes	\$44,646,899
Leflore	\$42,187,990
Yazoo	\$29,232,943
Noxubee	\$26,778,103
Panola	\$26,769,965
Humphreys	\$23,399,646
Quitman	\$22,789,327
Tunica	\$20,995,375

Other Crops

County	Sales
George	\$13,513,934
Neshoba	\$9,939,933
Tate	\$9,735,152
Monroe	\$8,031,006
Holmes	\$7,996,082
Yazoo	\$7,981,424
Hinds	\$7,891,189
Pearl River	\$6,999,928
Panola	\$5,770,916
Carroll	\$5,639,727

Cattle and Calves

County	Sales
Covington	\$14,838,022
Scott	\$7,969,301
Lincoln	\$7,839,444
Jones	\$6,970,045
Tate	\$6,946,170
Walthall	\$6,793,894
Simpson	\$6,268,061
Pearl River	\$6,208,374
Neshoba	\$5,985,055
Marshall	\$5,979,814

Poultry/Eggs

County	Sales
Leake	\$405,106,025
Neshoba	\$317,620,337
Jones	\$300,141,607
Jasper	\$284,358,381
Smith	\$282,518,612
Covington	\$263,079,398
Wayne	\$257,859,056
Scott	\$213,262,154
Simpson	\$189,551,395
Newton	\$132,506,170

Other Animal Production*

County	Sales
Leflore	\$111,659,471
Noxubee	\$60,028,564
Sunflower	\$50,872,841
Chickasaw	\$42,223,630
Humphreys	\$38,383,491
Coahoma	\$23,125,350
Lowndes	\$19,231,266
Calhoun	\$18,177,748
Monroe	\$14,988,461
Rankin	\$9,532,200

Forestry/Logging

County	Sales
Hinds	\$154,921,242
Neshoba	\$82,276,301
Lincoln	\$63,558,829
Stone	\$49,257,258
Smith	\$45,725,865
Amite	\$42,216,494
Franklin	\$33,454,247
Yazoo	\$32,532,181
Tishomingo	\$28,803,843
Leake	\$28,585,873

*See Data Key

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SALES PROFILES DATA KEY

Data Key — All data were obtained from the 2022IMPLAN dataset (www.implan.com) except for commercial logging (2023 Harvest of Forest Products. John Auel. Mississippi Forestry Association. Accessed February 2024).

IMPLAN Sector Data

For this contribution analysis, data from the 2021 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 2022 IMPLAN data and input-output relationships from IMPLAN (a proprietary economic impact estimation software package — <https://www.implan.com>) and information from the 2021 Harvest of Forest Products (<http://extension.msstate.edu/content/harvest-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.

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