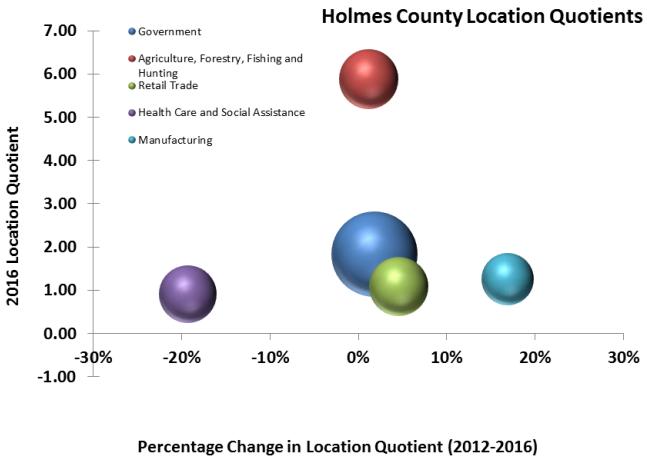
County Economic Profile
Holmes County, MS
extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles

Demographics	Holmes	Mississippi	United States
Total Population, 2016 (Census)	17,999	2,988,726	323,127,513
Percent Change in Total Population, 2012-2016 (Census)	-5.6%	0.1%	2.9%
Non-White Population, 2015 (Census)	83.5%	40.8%	26.4%
Pct of Population that is Older than 64 years, 2015 (Census)	13.4%	13.9%	14.1%
Percent of the Population in Poverty, 2015 (SAIPE)	43.3%	22.1%	14.7%
Pct of the Total Population under 18 in Poverty, 2015 Estimate (SAIPE)	53.6%	31.5%	20.7%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a High School Diploma, GED, or more, 2011-2015 Estimate (ACS)	71.9%	82.3%	86.7%
Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's Degree or more, 2011-2015 Estimate (ACS)	12.3%	20.7%	29.8%
Average travel time to work (minutes), 2011-2015 Estimate (ACS)	27	24	25.9
Unemployment Rate, 2016 Annual Average (BLS)	11.0%	5.8%	4.9%
Current Median Household Income, 2015 Estimate (SAIPE)	$24,065	$40,630	$55,775



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

Source: EMSI

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

None

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

Acc/Food Svcs, Information, Mine/Quarry/Gas & Oil Extract

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

Ag/Forest/Fish/Hunt, Government

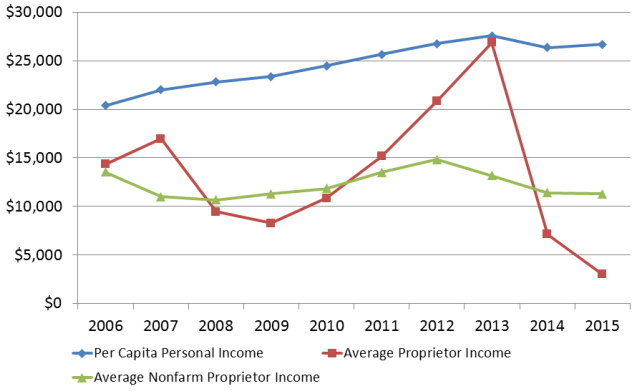
Gross County/State Product (Bureau of Economic Analysis) (2 digit NAICS Code aggregation exc as parenthetically not-ed)	Holmes		Mississippi		% Chg in County	County as % of MS
Top Ten Sectors (Millions of dollars)	**2011**	**2015**	**2011**	**2015**	**11-15**	**2015**
All industry total	429	450	101,351	107,680	5.1%	.4%
Government	92	97	17,708	19,068	5.2%	.5%
Manufacturing	59	65	17,145	17,057	10.4%	.4%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	47	54	14,421	15,867	14.8%	.3%
Retail trade	33	38	7,912	9,063	17.3%	.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	25	29	9,856	11,051	19.5%	0.3%
Agriculture	41	28	2,429	2,419	-31.4%	1.2%
Finance and insurance	18	20	4,564	4,816	11.1%	0.4%
Other services, except government	17	19	2,370	2,689	10.8%	0.7%
Construction	12	13	4,582	4,585	7.3%	0.3%
Administrative and waste management services	12	11	2,605	3,187	-1.0%	0.4%

Employment Growth by Business Size Class 2014—youreconomy.org

	Firms	Employees	Ann P/R
All Firms	236	2,148	$55,127

Size Class	Firms	Size Class	Firms
1-4 Employees	141	20-49 Employees	12
5-9 Employees	42	50-99 Employees	3
10-19 Employees	35	100-249 Employees	2

Per Capita Personal Income versus Average Proprietor Income
Holmes County



Top Employment Sectors 2015— EMSI

NAICS	Sector	Jobs
903	Local Government	1,211
111	Crop Production	511
561	Admin/Support Svcs	314
812	Personal and Laundry Svcs	298
624	Social Assistance	248
621	Ambul Health Care Svcs	229
333	Machinery Mfg	198

Top Occupation Sectors 2015— EMSI

SOC	Sector	Jobs
2593528	Othr Mgmt Occupations	605
41-2000	Retail Sales Workers	349
25-2000	Pre/Prim/Second/Spcl Ed Tchers	313
39-9000	Othr Personal Care & Srvce Wrkrs	247
53-3000	Motor Vehicle Operators	233
37-2000	Bldg Cleaning & Pest Control Wrks	231
47-2000	Construction Trades Workers	199

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

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC PROFILES
DATA KEY

Total Population, 2016
These data were obtained from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey five year estimates tables. *http://www.census.gov*

Percent Change in Total Population, 2012-2016
These data were obtained from the 2007-2012 and 2012-2016 American Community Survey five year estimates tables. *http://www.census.gov*

Percent of the Population that is Non-white, 2015
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, 2015
These data were obtained from the 2011-2015 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, 2015 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, 2015 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, 2015
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, 2015 Estimate
These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year estimates.
http://www.census.gov

Average Travel Time to work (for persons who do not work at home), 2015 Estimate
These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-year Estimates.
http://www.census.gov

Unemployment Rate, 2016 Annual Average
These data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
http://bls.gov/lau/#tables

Current Median Household Income, 2015 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 Growth by Stage and Size of Business
Estimates for the number of net openings (openings minus closings), net expansion (businesses expanding minus businesses shrinking) and net relocations (businesses relocating to the area minus businesses moving from the area) are provided by three business size classifications. These estimates are provided by YourEconomy.
http://youreconomy.org

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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