

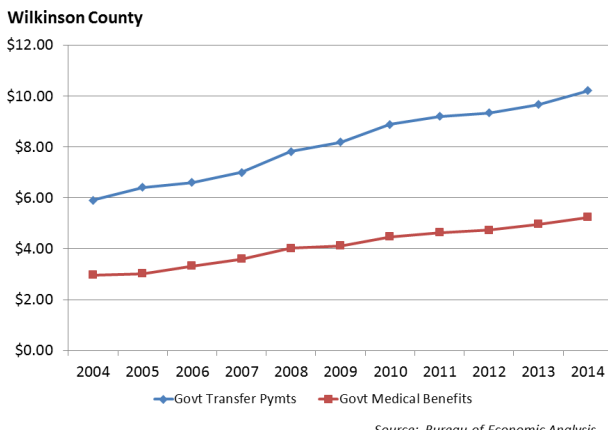
County Health Economics Profile

Wilkinson County, Mississippi

extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles



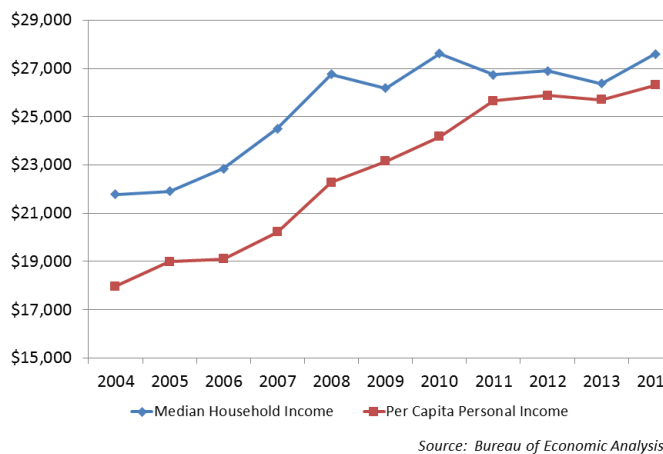
Demographics	Wilkinson County, Mississippi	Mississippi	United States
Total Population, 2015 (Census)	9,122	2,992,333	321,418,820
Percent Change in Total Population, 2011-2014 (Census)	-4.8%	0.5%	3.1%
Percent of the Population that is Non-white, 2014 (Census)	71.15%	40.7%	26.2%
Pct of Population that is Older than 64 years, 2014 (Census)	14.5%	13.5%	13.7%
Percent of the Population in Poverty, 2014 (SAIPE)	32.5%	21.9%	15.5%
Pct of the Population under 18 in Poverty, 2014 Estimate (SAIPE)	39.7%	30.7%	21.7%
Current Median Household Income, 2014 Estimate (SAIPE)	\$27,596	\$39,738	\$53,657
Not Covered by Health Insurance — 2014 (Census)	19.1%	16.8%	14.2%
Covered by Private Health Insurance — 2014 (Census)	47.0%	57.0%	65.8%
Covered by Public Health Insurance — 2014 (Census)	43.7%	36.9%	31.1%



Economic Impact of Healthcare Sector 2015— EMSI/IMPLAN

Sector	Direct Impact	Mult	Total Impact
Output (Sales)	\$9,579,708	1.24	\$11,895,869
Labor Income	\$4,734,893	1.10	\$5,216,431
Employment	141	1.15	162

Median Household Income and Per Capita Personal Income Wilkinson County



Economic Impact of Healthcare Sector 2015— EMSI/IMPLAN

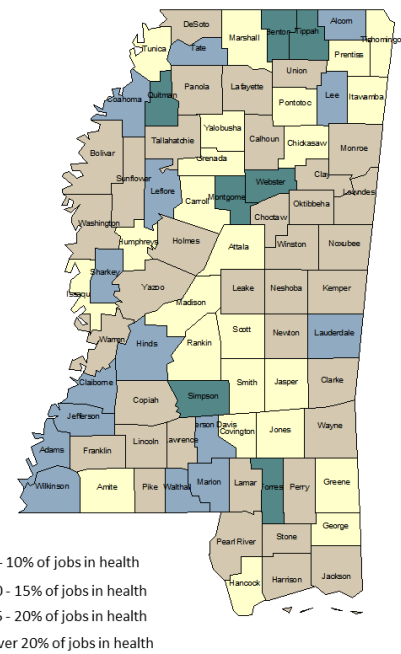
Sector	Sector	Jobs	Earnings
482	Hospitals	137	\$9,095,704
478	Outpatient Care	0	\$0
475-7	Office of prov.	24	\$1,349,592
479	Med/diag labs	0	\$0
483	Nur & Res Care	117	\$3,042,819
480	Home health	0	\$0

Gross County/State Product (Bureau of Economic Analysis)	Wilkinson County, Mississippi		Mississippi		% Chg in County	% of County GCP
	2011	2015	2011	2015	11-15	2015
Sectors (Millions of dollars)						
All industry total	213	195	96,840	107,100	-8.2%	100.0%
Health care and social assistance	31.0	15.5	7,226	7,915	-49.9%	7.9%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	6.9	4.0	2,683	2,952	-42.1%	2.1%
All Hospitals/Res Care Facilities	20.8	10.0	3,272	3,468	-52.0%	5.1%
Social Assistance	3.3	1.5	1,271	1,495	-53.4%	.8%

Top Health & Social Assistance Employment Sectors 2015— EMSI

NAICS	Sector	2015 Jobs	Ann Earn/Job
	Gen Med/Surg Hosp (Pub/Priv)	137	\$66,392
6231	Nrsng Care Fac (Skill Nrsng Fac)	117	\$26,007
6211	Offices of Physicians	24	\$56,233
6244	Child Day Care Services	15	\$24,152

Percentage of Jobs in Health Care Sector (2015)



Top Health & Social Assistance Occupation Sectors 2015— EMSI

SOC	Sector	2015 Jobs	Median Hr Earn
	Total	226	\$20
31-1010	Nursing/Psych/& Home Health Aides	71	\$10
29-1140	Registered Nurses	59	\$24
29-2060	Lic Prac & Lic Voc Nurses	23	\$17
29-2050	Health Pract Spprt Tech & Techns	11	\$15

Health Occupations per 100,000 Population (2015)— EMSI

Sector	Occup
Physicians/Surgeons (all types)	55
Reg Nurses/Nurse Pract/Phys Assts	702
Lic Practical/Vocational Nurses	252
Technologist/Technicians (all types)	449
Nursing/Psy/Home Health Aides	778

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC PROFILES

DATA KEY

Total Population, 2015

These data were obtained from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey five year estimates tables. <http://www.census.gov>

Percent Change in Total Population, 2011-2015

These data were obtained from the 2006-2011 and 2011-2015 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 2011-2015 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, 2014 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, 2014 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, 2014

These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2009-2013 5-year estimates.

<http://www.census.gov>

Percent of the Population 25 and Older that have a Bachelor's Degree or more, 2014 Estimate

These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2009-2013 5-year estimates.

<http://www.census.gov>

Percent of Workers who Travel 30 minutes or more one way, to work, 2014 Estimate

These data were obtained from the American Community Survey 2009-2013 5-year Estimates.

<http://www.census.gov>

Unemployment Rate, 2015 Annual Average

These data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Current Median Household Income, 2014 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.

The horizontal axis measures the percentage change in the size of the location quotient for a particular sector over the last five years (2011-2015). 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>

Publication P2978-80 (POD-03-16)

By **Alan Barefield**, Extension Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and **Ellen Moore**, Student Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics.

Copyright 2016 by Mississippi State University. All rights reserved. This publication may be copied and distributed without alteration for nonprofit educational purposes provided that credit is given to the Mississippi State University Extension Service.

We are an equal opportunity employer, and all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability status, protected veteran status, or any other characteristic protected by law.

Extension Service of Mississippi State University, cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. GARY B. JACKSON, Director

