

# Economic Contribution of Agricultural Sales

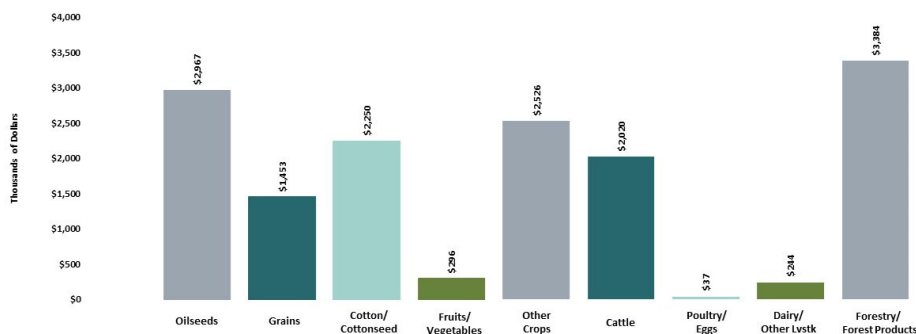
## Lafayette County, MS (2021)

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



### Commodity Output

Lafayette County



Sales denoted in thousands of dollars

Source: IMPLAN 2021 Dataset

### County Rank in Mississippi

Commodity	Ranking
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Oilseeds	40
Grains	50
Cotton/Cottonseed	32
Fruits/Vegetables	51
Other Crops	49
Cattle	48
Poultry/Eggs	60
Other Livestock/Dairy	64
Forestry/Logging	66

Economic Impacts	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Industry Sales
Direct Effect	390.3	\$2,580,378	\$5,966,857	\$15,065,644
Indirect Effect	47.3	\$1,265,765	\$1,827,947	\$3,713,496
Induced Effect	14.4	\$610,763	\$1,170,322	\$2,140,249
<b>Total Effect</b>	<b>452.0</b>	<b>\$4,456,905</b>	<b>\$8,965,125</b>	<b>\$20,919,389</b>

Employment denotes number of annual jobs.

#### Macro Industry Total Effects

Agriculture	421.0	\$3,359,270	\$6,632,361	\$15,774,467
Construction	0.5	\$24,685	\$25,146	\$99,685
*TIPU	0.2	\$15,692	\$58,308	\$148,806
Manufacturing	0.0	\$2,365	\$4,031	\$16,344
Trade	4.0	\$145,379	\$285,473	\$556,841
Service	26.0	\$893,137	\$1,935,453	\$4,260,649
Government	0.2	\$15,315	\$23,064	\$57,658

\*TIPU is Transportation, Infrastructure, and Public Utilities

### Employment and Labor Income by Commodity

Commodity	Employ	Labor Income
Oilseeds	30	\$435,107
Grains	23	\$122,741
Cotton/Cottonseed	29	\$457,564
Fruits/Vegetables	5	\$33,312
Other Crops	192	\$323,599
Cattle	37	\$97,957
Poultry/Eggs	0	\$1,474
Other Livstck/Dairy	11	\$40,943
Forestry/ Logging	2	\$113,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>\$1,626,601</b>

Industries Most Impacted by Agricultural Output	Employment	Labor Income	Value-Added	Industry Sales
Other real estate	6.7	\$58,211	\$418,073	\$1,246,700
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	30.7	\$778,892	\$665,504	\$708,823
Owner-occupied dwellings	0.0	\$0	\$252,047	\$318,790
Truck transportation	1.6	\$56,225	\$59,918	\$229,705
Hospitals	1.1	\$93,106	\$105,195	\$205,182

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

### Oilseeds

County	Sales
Bolivar	\$208,900,000
Washington	\$208,000,000
Sunflower	\$185,900,000
Leflore	\$102,500,000
Tallahatchie	\$80,034,215
Coahoma	\$79,089,981
Sharkey	\$73,083,181
Tunica	\$56,858,696
Humphreys	\$48,270,615
Quitman	\$43,049,905

### Grains

County	Sales
Washington	\$79,589,161
Yazoo	\$65,214,343
Leflore	\$63,238,366
Sunflower	\$61,508,101
Bolivar	\$61,133,966
Tallahatchie	\$53,095,283
Tunica	\$38,893,015
Noxubee	\$36,455,478
Coahoma	\$36,370,834
Sharkey	\$31,256,513

### Fruits/Vegetables/Nuts

County	Sales
Calhoun	\$42,957,857
Chickasaw	\$26,569,272
Webster	\$8,310,577
Yalobusha	\$5,827,683
Pearl River	\$3,759,665
Wayne	\$3,471,856
Lamar	\$3,209,594
Tate	\$2,725,250
Forrest	\$2,619,641
Greene	\$2,544,436

### Cotton/Cottonseed

County	Sales
Coahoma	\$57,197,395
Tallahatchie	\$32,865,869
Holmes	\$30,286,981
Leflore	\$28,618,939
Yazoo	\$19,830,663
Noxubee	\$18,165,380
Panola	\$18,159,860
Humphreys	\$15,873,547
Quitman	\$15,459,526
Tunica	\$14,242,569

### Other Crops

County	Sales
George	\$16,246,916
Tate	\$11,554,723
Monroe	\$9,404,276
Yazoo	\$9,399,341
Holmes	\$9,257,255
Hinds	\$8,616,400
Pearl River	\$8,423,277
Panola	\$6,713,868
Carroll	\$6,602,904
Neshoba	\$6,579,187

### Cattle and Calves

County	Sales
Covington	\$12,004,380
Scott	\$6,447,390
Lincoln	\$6,342,332
Jones	\$5,638,963
Tate	\$5,619,648
Walthall	\$5,496,452
Simpson	\$5,071,039
Pearl River	\$5,022,750
Neshoba	\$4,842,079
Marshall	\$4,837,839

### Poultry/Eggs

County	Sales
Leake	\$267,100,000
Neshoba	\$209,400,000
Jones	\$197,900,000
Jasper	\$187,500,000
Smith	\$186,300,000
Covington	\$173,500,000
Wayne	\$170,000,000
Scott	\$140,600,000
Simpson	\$125,000,000
Newton	\$87,365,121

### Other Animal Production\*

County	Sales
Leflore	\$95,321,390
Noxubee	\$51,391,988
Sunflower	\$43,429,855
Chickasaw	\$37,160,340
Humphreys	\$32,768,176
Coahoma	\$19,777,420
Lowndes	\$16,569,235
Calhoun	\$16,126,327
Monroe	\$12,790,736
Rankin	\$8,138,063

### Forestry/Logging

County	Sales
Hinds	\$129,646,590
Neshoba	\$64,995,532
Lincoln	\$52,624,151
Stone	\$40,964,161
Smith	\$38,031,543
Amite	\$35,029,780
Franklin	\$27,825,911
Yazoo	\$27,062,138
Tishomingo	\$23,959,089
Leake	\$23,775,049

\*See Data Key

# MISSISSIPPI COUNTY ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SALES PROFILES DATA KEY

**Data Key** — All data were obtained from the 2021 IMPLAN dataset ([www.implan.com](http://www.implan.com)) except for commercial logging (2021 Harvest of Forest Products. John Auel. Mississippi State University Extension. January 2022.).

## 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 2021 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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