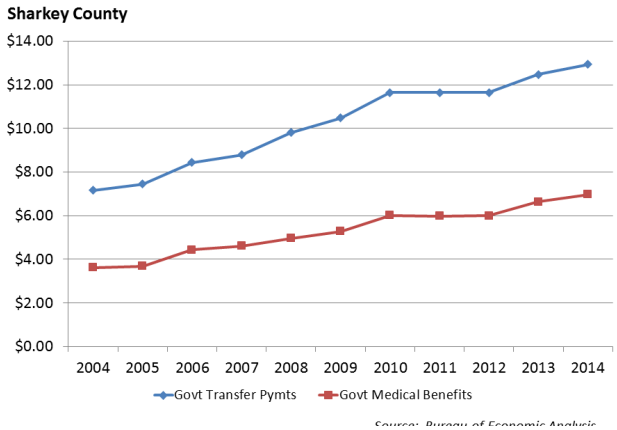
County Health Economics Profile
Sharkey County, Mississippi

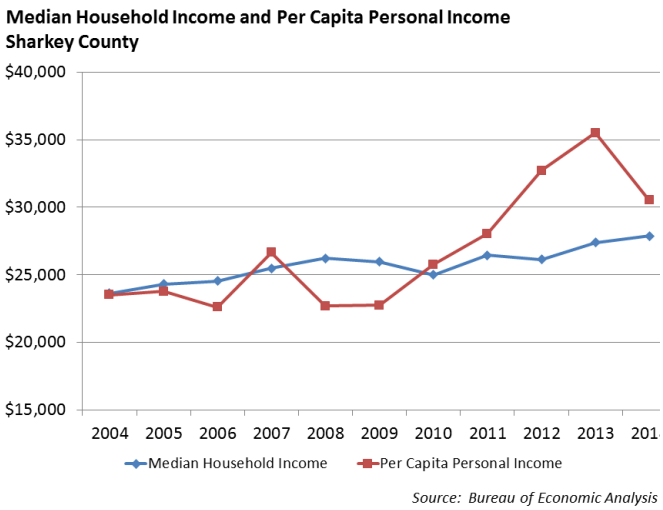
extension.msstate.edu/economic-profiles

Demographics	Sharkey County, Mississippi	Mississippi	United States
Total Population, 2015 (Census)	4,585	2,992,333	321,418,820
Percent Change in Total Population, 2011-2014 (Census)	-6.0%	0.5%	3.1%
Percent of the Population that is Non-white, 2014 (Census)	71.48%	40.7%	26.2%
Pct of Population that is Older than 64 years, 2014 (Census)	14.3%	13.5%	13.7%
Percent of the Population in Poverty, 2014 (SAIPE)	37.4%	21.9%	15.5%
Pct of the Population under 18 in Poverty, 2014 Estimate (SAIPE)	54.1%	30.7%	21.7%
Current Median Household Income, 2014 Estimate (SAIPE)	$27,877	$39,738	$53,657
Not Covered by Health Insurance — 2014 (Census)	22.4%	16.8%	14.2%
Covered by Private Health Insurance — 2014 (Census)	40.1%	57.0%	65.8%
Covered by Public Health Insurance — 2014 (Census)	47.0%	36.9%	31.1%



Economic Impact of Healthcare Sector 2015— EMSI/IMPLAN

Sector	Direct Impact	Mult	Total Impact
Output (Sales)	$6,436,097	1.37	$8,789,747
Labor Income	$3,365,361	1.14	$3,844,798
Employment	103	1.23	127



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Economic Impact of Healthcare Sector 2015— EMSI/IMPLAN

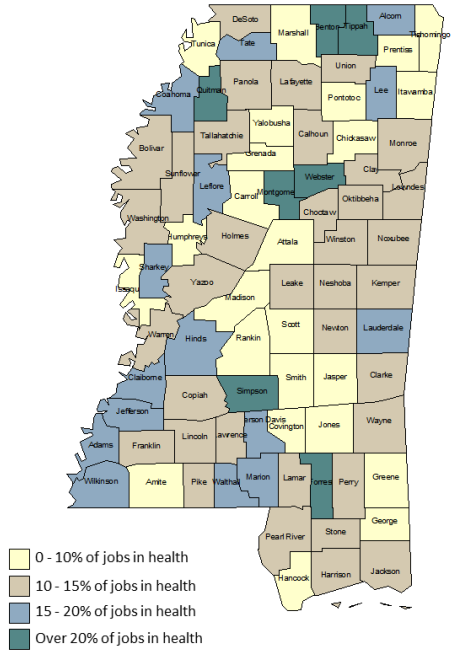
Sector	Sector	Jobs	Earnings
482	Hospitals	62	$3,719,318
478	Outpatient Care	0	$0
475-7	Office of prov.	24	$988,536
479	Med/diag labs	0	$0
483	Nur & Res Care	79	$2,291,474
480	Home health	0	$0

Gross County/State Product (Bureau of Economic Analysis)	Sharkey County, Mississippi		Mississippi		% Chg in County	% of County GCP
Sectors (Millions of dollars)	**2011**	**2015**	**2011**	**2015**	**11-15**	**2015**
All industry total	153	162	96,840	107,100	5.9%	100.0%
Health care and social assistance	9.6	9.2	7,226	7,915	-3.5%	5.7%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	2.0	2.2	2,683	2,952	7.7%	1.3%
All Hospitals/Res Care Facilities	5.3	5.2	3,272	3,468	-1.9%	3.2%
Social Assistance	2.3	1.9	1,271	1,495	-17.2%	1.2%

Top Health & Social Assistance Employment Sectors 2015— EMSI

NAICS	Sector	2015 Jobs	Ann Earn/Job
6231	Nrsng Care Fac (Skill Nrsng Fac)	79	$29,006
	Gen Med/Surg Hosp (Pub/Priv)	62	$59,989
6211	Offices of Physicians	24	$41,189
6244	Child Day Care Services	16	$14,267

Percentage of Jobs in Health Care Sector (2015)



Top Health & Social Assistance Occupation Sectors 2015— EMSI

SOC	Sector	2015 Jobs	Median Hr Earn
	Total	139	$19
31-1010	Nursing/Psych/& Home Health Aides	48	$10
29-1140	Registered Nurses	33	$22
29-2060	Lic Prac & Lic Voc Nurses	15	$16

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

Sector	Occup
Physicians/Surgeons (all types)	109
Reg Nurses/Nurse Pract/Phys Assts	829
Lic Practical/Vocational Nurses	327
Technologist/Technicians (all types)	654
Nursing/Psy/Home Health Aides	1,047

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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

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