



DIGITAL CEDS

NORTH DELTA PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

LEARN MORE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THE COUNTIES OF NORTH DELTA MISSISSIPPI



Coahoma



DeSoto



Panola



Quitman



Tallahatchie



Tate



Tunica

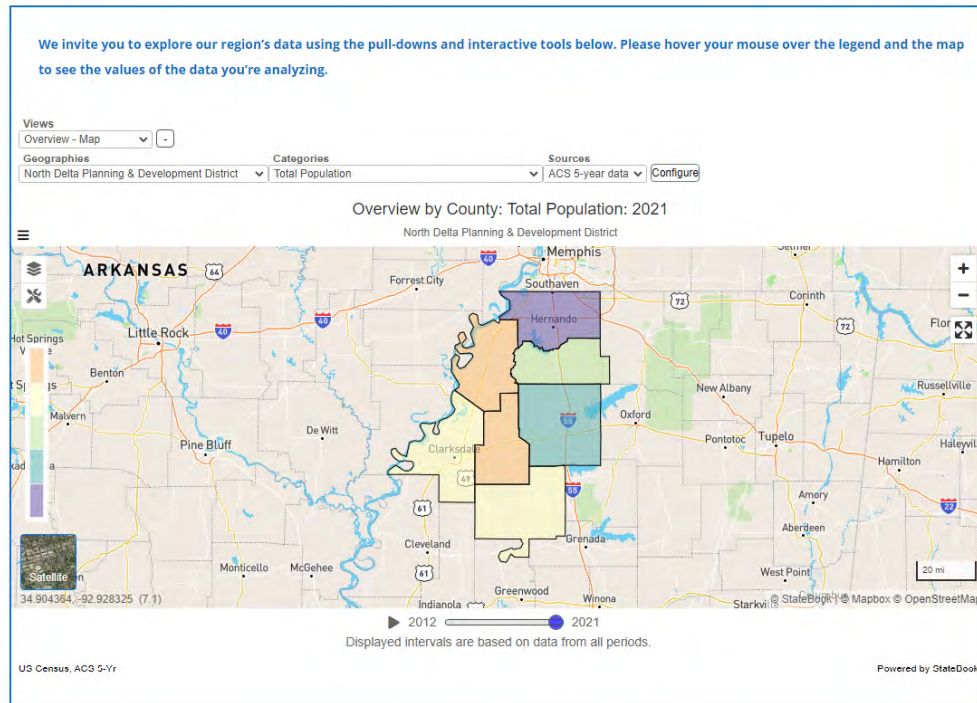
INTRODUCTION

North Delta Planning and Development District, Inc. (NDPDD) is one of the ten planning districts in the state of Mississippi. The district is composed of seven counties and thirty municipalities in the northwest region of the state. The landscape of the region is rural with limited resources available to the citizens living in the area.

The district highway system includes Interstate 69 and Interstate 55, U.S. Highway 61 and Mississippi State Highway 6 as major transportation corridors for the area.

Northwest Mississippi offers several attributes for people living, visiting and doing business in the region. The area is known for agriculture, scenic views, the

Northwest Mississippi offers several attributes for people living, visiting and doing business in the region. The area is known for agriculture, casino gaming, the blues, Southern cuisine, and the mighty Mississippi River. The land provides numerous recreational activities that range from fishing to hunting. The business sector has proximity to major markets and an abundant labor force. The transportation infrastructure and available industry sites supply industries with numerous resources.



HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In 1969, the local governments of the region helped establish the PDD to serve seven counties and thirty municipalities in Northwest Mississippi. The founding principles of the Planning and Development District were to provide the local units of government with regional planning, local technical assistance and coordination, and review of applications for federally sponsored programs for this area.

During the administrative years of Governor John Bell Williams, the PDDs were supported by the Office of Federal State Programs. This support helped assist the District and the local government entities with federal grant incentives, especially in the area of economic development. To further the efforts of the economic development hubs, Executive Order 81 was issued to select the Planning and Development Districts into sub regions out of the 82 counties in the State of Mississippi. Additionally, the order made the Planning and Development Districts the agencies that would receive Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 notifications; this action helped insure federal funding was in accordance with local plans, and the state would not be producing duplication. Today, the Planning and Development Districts still uphold the same principles and standards. We are governed under Federal Executive Order 12371.



Tallatchie County - Charleston Courthouse

The ten Planning and Development Districts operate independently, and each regional district is governed by a Board of Directors composed of local government officials and activist in the community. The day to day operations are managed by an Executive Director and staff working in areas ranging from clerical and administrative, Medicaid Waiver, Economic Development, Small Business Loans, and the Area Agency on Aging.

CONTACT THE NORTH DELTA PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



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SUMMARY BACKGROUND

Executive Summary

The United States Economic Development Administration (EDA) requires North Delta Planning and Development District, Inc. (NDPDD) to have an economic development planning process to be eligible for EDA funding in the organizations seven county district. The strategic plan involved stakeholders throughout the area to discuss the planning and continuation of economic development in the counties represented by NDPDD. This report is an analysis of the demographics and economic trends in the North Delta PDD seven northwest counties of Mississippi: Coahoma, DeSoto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica. The seven counties are often times noted for the health, social conditions of poverty, education, lack the district. Additionally, the plan updates the district's economy and demographic data. The analysis identifies economic issues and opportunities that are at various stages of implementation.



The 2023-2027 CEDS provides the regions background, economic development challenges and opportunities, goals and objectives, participation from community advocates, strategic planning, action plan, and performance measures.

The plan enlisted community advocates from various sectors. The committee included seven people; each individual on the CEDS committee represent a county in the District. A diverse group of individuals made up the committee that included elected officials, minority groups, business, and other groups that have an interest in improving the region's economy. The committee and staff of NDPDD collaborated on the preparation of the 2023-2027 CEDS.

To overcome the gaps in the uneven economic region, a stronger local economy and abundant employment opportunities will have to be created for the region. The 2023-2027 CEDS Report is to assist the region in industry recruitment and asset development. As the region evolves the document will be updated and kept current by the CEDS Strategy Committee and NDPDD staff.

For more detailed information on each county, please refer to the individual county profiles that are included in the County Summary pages in the Summary Background section of this report.

General Description

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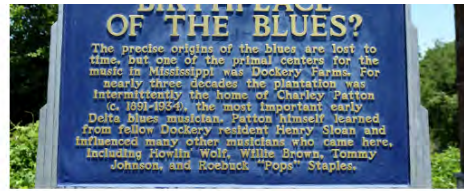


assistance and coordination, and review of applications for federally sponsored programs for this area.

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SUMMARY BACKGROUND

Work of the District

North Delta PDD provides an array of services to the community. They include: Economic Development, Loan Programs, Community Development, Planning, Technical Assistance, Medicaid Waiver, and the Area Agency on Aging.

Economic Development

As a Planning and Development District, one of the primary obligations of North Delta PDD is to actively serve as an economic development source to the region. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) have designated the District as the primary federal recipient to execute economic development, planning, and

The economic prosperity of The District has been capable through multiple funding sources that include, Economic Development Administration (EDA), Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), and Delta Regional Authority (DRA).

To prioritize the economic development projects of the region, a regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is submitted to Economic Development Administration (EDA) every five years. The CEDS is required by state law (Statewide Economic Development and Planning Act of 1987); further, the CEDS is in compliance with Section 303.7 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended. Maintaining the CEDS is essential for being eligible for federal funding. The funding ranges from technical assistance grants and various loan programs.

Numerous municipalities and counties have been able to provide additional incentives to industrial prospects with funding through various federal government agencies. Recently funded EDA projects in the region include Newly Wed Foods in Horn Lake, Mississippi (DeSoto County) and Schulz Xtruded Products (SXP) in Tunica, Mississippi (Tunica County). Additionally, the District is able to provide municipalities and counties with technical assistance, research and data management and capacity building.

Area Agency on Aging

The District is active in the care of seniors and the disabled in our region. The Area Agency on Aging serves the elderly in our region with services that include homemaker services, information and referrals for the Medicaid Waiver department, congregate meals, home delivered meals, transportation, respite, senior center, adult daycare, outreach, ombudsman, legal services, emergency response systems, senior employment, senior care, and planning and technical assistance.

Community Development

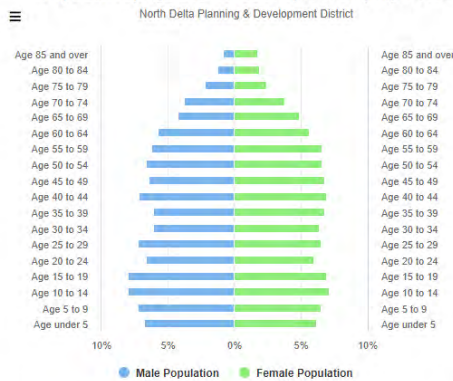
The District takes an active role in the community development of our region through participating in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Programs funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development that is administered through Mississippi Development Authority. The CDBG projects fund numerous activities in the region administering these grant fund.

Other grants the district seeks for local governments are obtained through many federal and non-federal funders that include USDA Rural Development Administration, Department of Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Technical and Planning Assistance

Technical Assistance is offered to the local units of government through many capacities. The District has access to many databases to help governments with geographic information systems, redistricting, and computer mapping. Additionally, planning is a service offered from the PDD. Regional planning is a requirement for certain federal funds. North Delta offers aid to cities and counties regarding local planning and land use.

Population by Age and Gender: Population by Age: 2019



US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2019 Powered by StateBook

Elderly & Mentally Challenged Adult Services

DeSoto and Tunica Counties offer local homemaker services to residents of their respective county. In DeSoto County, transportation is offered to the elderly and disabled; also, the transportation is offered for the mentally and physically challenged living in the county. Tunica County provides residents with home delivered meals. The services that are provided to the elderly and mentally challenged in DeSoto and Tunica Counties are additional services that takes place through both counties contributions of \$408,000 from DeSoto County and \$704,000 from Tunica County.

Loan Programs

Currently, the Revolving Loan Program is operating four loan programs through the Economic Development Administration (EDA) loan program, the Minority Business Enterprise (MBA) loan program, the Mississippi Small Business Assistance (MSBA) loan program, and the Rural Development Intermediary Relending loan program. These loans typically are loans that have very attractive rates for start up and expansion of businesses and industries in the region. Once funds are repaid, the loan money is reloaned to other businesses. The funds continue to stay in the district, and the money helps foster the economy of the region.

Additionally, the Small Business Administration 504 Loan Program provides loans to small businesses to help them acquire land, building, and other fixed assets. Half of the loan amount has to be matched by private lending institution. The loans are designed to help create jobs and grow small businesses, and the funds offer fixed interest rates.

The district also offers additional loans through the state of Mississippi. Those loans include the Mississippi Minority Business Enterprise Loan Program and the Mississippi Small Business Assistance Loan Program. The Mississippi Minority Business Enterprise Loan Program offers minority owned businesses loans for any Mississippi owned small businesses. The Small Business Assistance Loan Program is for any small business owner in the State of Mississippi.

Medicaid Waiver

The Medicaid Waiver department provides home and community based services to disabled and elderly clients. The cases are managed by a team of registered nurses and licensed social workers. The teams visits clients at their homes to access the person's needs, and the staff ensures that all needed services are being provided to our clients. The goal of Medicaid Waiver is to provide clients with an alternative to long term care services. The Medicaid Waiver staff helps people stay in their homes instead of being placed in long term care facilities.

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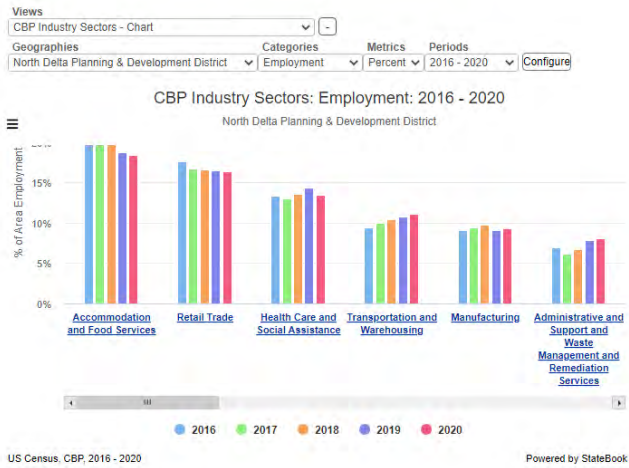
SUMMARY BACKGROUND

Clusters

Economic expert and Harvard professor, Michael Porter has defined a cluster as an, "geographic concentration of inter-connected companies and institutions working in a common industry." Clusters are noted for encompassing an array of collaborating and competing services. The providers of these services create a specialized infrastructure that skilled labor force. Benefits for clusters include development of a labor force with common technical demands, research institutions to serve the businesses, or the location of support services specific to that cluster.

The North Delta PDD region has had multiple cluster formations for numerous years. The largest clusters include: Accommodations and Food Services, Retail Trade, and Healthcare and Other Social Services.

County Business Patterns Industry Data (Census)



Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages Data (BLS)

Views: QCEW Industry Sectors - Table

Geographies: North Delta Planning & Development District | Categories: <All categories> | Metrics: <3 metrics> | Periods: 2022-Q3 | Items: Private | Configure

QCEW Industry Sectors: 2022-Q3: Private

North Delta Planning & Development District

Industry NAICS Code	Industry Description	Establishments			Employment	
		Value	%	LQ	Value	%
23	Construction	357	6.57%	0.80	2,966 [1]	3.40% [1]
31-33	Manufacturing	190	3.50%	1.01	7,650 [1]	8.78% [1]
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	227	4.18%	4.12	958 [1]	1.10% [1]
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	10	0.18%	0.65	14 [1]	0.02% [1]
61	Educational services	54	0.99%	0.72	511 [1]	0.59% [1]
62	Health care and social assistance	541	9.96%	0.59	7,785 [1]	8.92% [1]
52	Finance and insurance	358	6.59%	1.29	1,882	2.16%
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	226	4.16%	0.97	798 [1]	0.91% [1]
51	Information	46	0.85%	0.35	452 [1]	0.52% [1]
72	Accommodation and food services	621	11.43%	1.85	11,582 [1]	13.27% [1]
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	77	1.42%	0.90	818 [1]	0.94% [1]
81	Other services (except public administration)	338	6.22%	0.79	1,801	2.06%
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	320	5.89%	0.99	6,084 [1]	6.97% [1]
55	Management of companies and enterprises	24	0.44%	0.56	346 [1]	0.40% [1]
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	314	5.78%	0.40	1,298 [1]	1.49% [1]
44-45	Retail trade	1,110	20.43%	2.13	14,312	16.40%
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	346	6.37%	2.25	15,741 [1]	18.03% [1]
22	Utilities	42	0.77%	3.86	527 [1]	0.60% [1]
42	Wholesale trade	231	4.25%	0.74	4,390 [1]	5.03% [1]
99	Unclassified	2	0.04%	0.01	3	0.00%

1. StateBook: This value is aggregated from underlying geographies, some of which have individual annotations or missing data. These can be seen by viewing data for the underlying geographies.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics | Powered by StateBook



SUMMARY BACKGROUND

DEMOGRAPHIC / SOCIOECONOMIC

Discover the demographic / socioeconomic data for the NDPDD and its seven counties. Use the dropdowns on charts, graphs and tables to view the data for different geographies, time periods, and more.

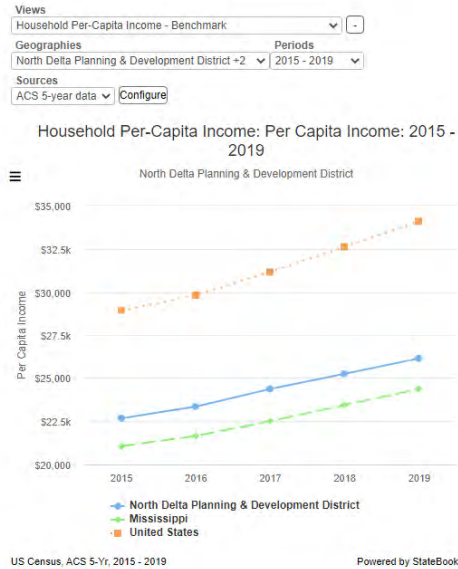
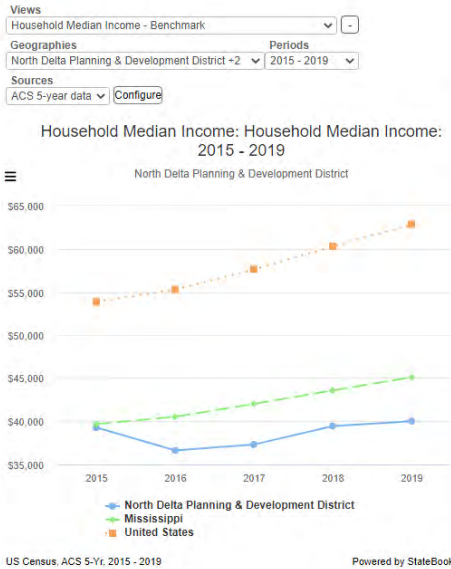
Total Population
NDPDD

Unemployment Rate
NDPDD

High School Graduate or Higher
NDPDD

Civilian Labor Force
NDPDD

INCOME



TOP 10 INDUSTRY SECTORS

The heavy concentration of jobs within two sectors - retail trade and services - poses a serious threat to the resilience of the regional economy. In order to withstand major economic disruptions, whether triggered by a national recession or relocation of a large business, employment must be expanded and diversified.

Views: CBP Top Industry Sectors (3-Digit NAICS) - Table

Geographies: North Delta Planning & Development District

Categories: <3 categories>

Metrics: Value

Periods: 2020

Items: <All items>

Configure

BUSINESS CLUSTERS

MDA's Business Division performed an industry clusters analysis. The results indicate that production technology and heavy machinery, paper and packing, and local community and civic organizations are on the rise. Local household goods and services, local health services, and local personal services (nonmedical) are declining.



Top 10: CBP Industry Sectors (3-Digit NAICS): Value: 2020

North Delta Planning & Development District



Industry NAICS Code	Industry Description	Empl...
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	10.5
561	Administrative and Support Services	6.37
493	Warehousing and Storage	4.75
721	Accommodation	4.65
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	4.31
452	General Merchandise Stores	3.37
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	3.14
622	Hospitals	2.82
813	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	1.96
445	Food and Beverage Stores	1.92

US Census, CBP

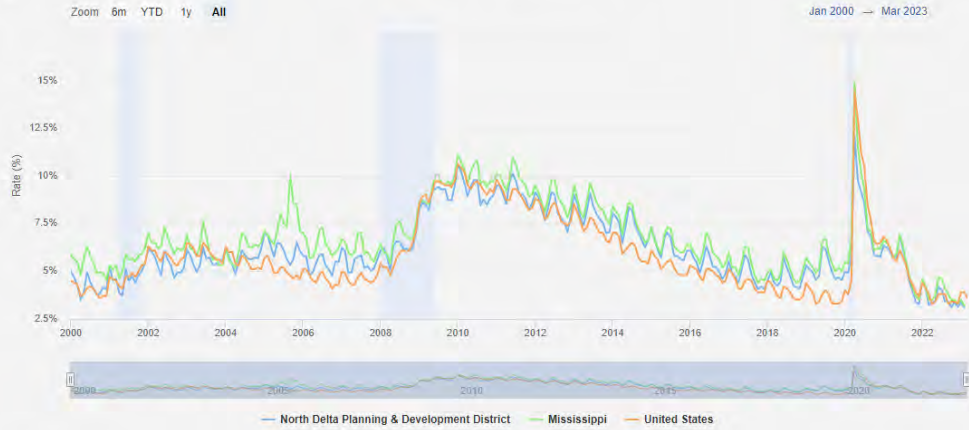
Powered by StateBook

UNEMPLOYMENT

Views
 BLS Unemployment - Timeline
 Geographies: North Delta Planning & Development District +2
 Categories: Unemployment
 Metrics: Rate (%)
 Configure

BLS Unemployment Data: Unemployment

North Delta Planning & Development District



US Bureau of Labor Statistics

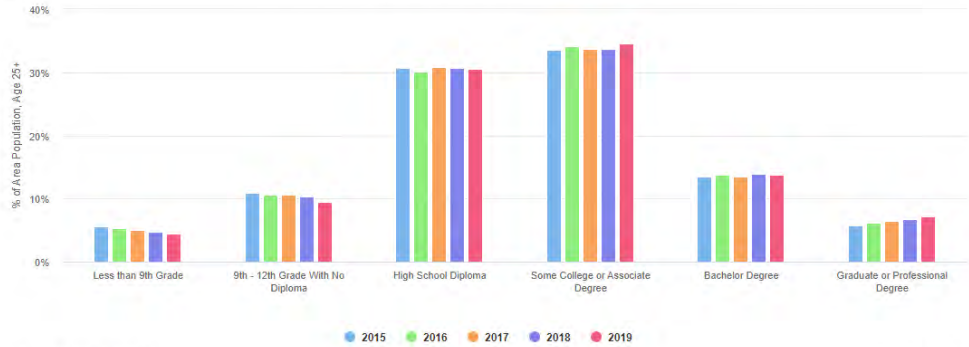
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EDUCATION

Views
 Educational Attainment (25+) - Chart
 Geographies: North Delta Planning & Development District
 Metrics: Percent
 Periods: 2015 - 2019
 Sources: ACS 5-year data
 Items: <6 items>
 Configure

Educational Attainment (25+): Education Attainment (25+): 2015 - 2019

North Delta Planning & Development District



US Census, ACS 5-Yr: 2015 - 2019

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HOUSING

Housing Characteristics: Value

North Delta Planning & Development District

Category	2017	2018	2019
Total Housing Units	116,170	117,349	118,581
Median Housing Unit Value	\$87,571	\$91,686	\$94,814
Median Monthly Costs for Owners	\$617	\$615	\$614
Median Monthly Costs for Owners with Mortgage	\$982	\$1,017	\$1,022
Median Monthly Costs for Owners without Mortgage	\$357	\$366	\$367
Median Contract Rent	\$486	\$500	\$506

US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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QUICK FACTS

COAHOMA COUNTY

Coahoma County, Mississippi is nestled in the upper northwest portion of the State. The county is located in the Lower Mississippi Delta region, often described as part of the underserved region that has a persistent poverty stricken population. Coahoma County is bordered on the north by Tunica County, the southern borders are Bolivar and Sunflower Counties, to the east Quitman County borders the county, and to the west anchored by the Mississippi River. Coahoma County has six towns/cities located in the county that include: Clarksdale, Coahoma, Friars Point, Jonestown, Lula, and Lyon.

DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

<p>Total Population</p> <p>21,839</p> <p>Coahoma County</p>	<p>Unemployment Rate</p> <p>5.6%</p> <p>Coahoma County</p>	<p>High School Graduate or Higher</p> <p>81.21%</p> <p>Coahoma County</p>	<p>Civilian Labor Force</p> <p>8,331</p> <p>Coahoma County</p>
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Views: Overview - Map

Geographies: Coahoma County, MS

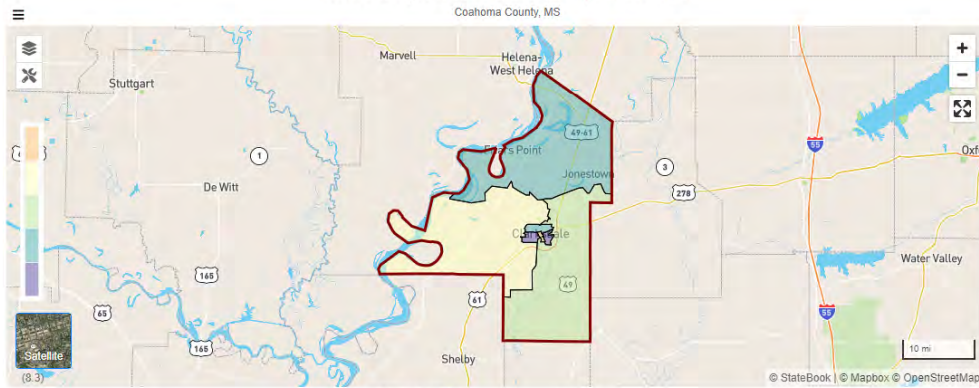
Categories: Total Population

Metrics: Value

Sources: ACS 5-year data

Configure

Overview by Census Tract: Total Population: 2013



US Census, ACS 5-Yr

Displayed intervals are based on data from all periods.

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was signed on February 9, 1836; the signing of the treaty established Coahoma County as the eleventh county created in the agreement. Coahoma County is an original county of the Choctaw Cession of 1830. Coahoma is a Choctaw word that means red panther. According to legends, the county's name was derived from the large number of panthers then living in the upper regions of the Delta.

During the time when cotton was King, the county was known for its strong agricultural roots. Cotton

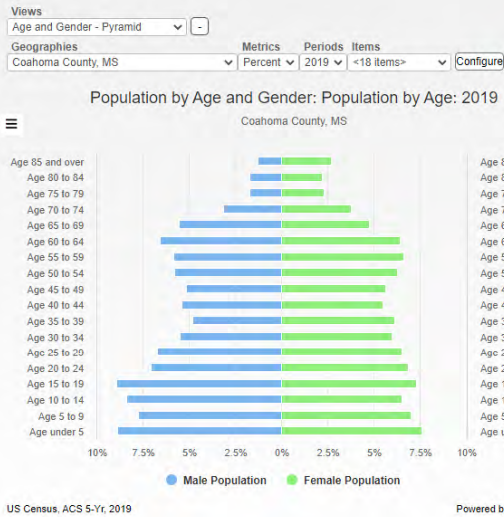
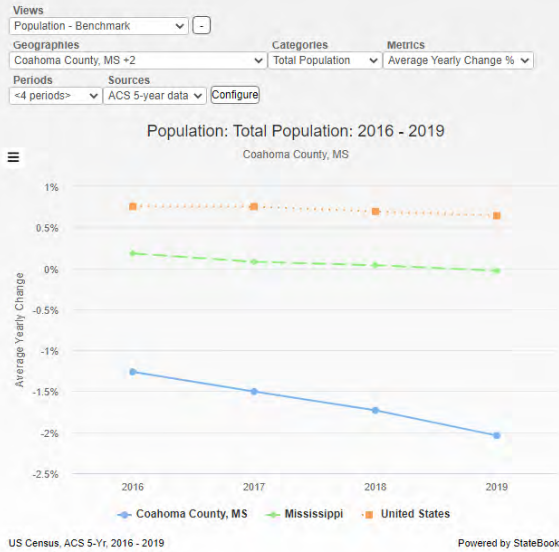


served as the dominant crop between the late 1800s to the early 1900s. Other commodity crops, such as, soybeans and corn became important to help diversify farmer's crops. This history of farming is still prevalent today.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

Population Trends Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, the population for Coahoma County was 26,151 people. In 2000, Coahoma County had a population of 30,622 people. Over the course of ten years the county lost 4,471 people. The decline in the population equals over 400 people migrating from the county per year.



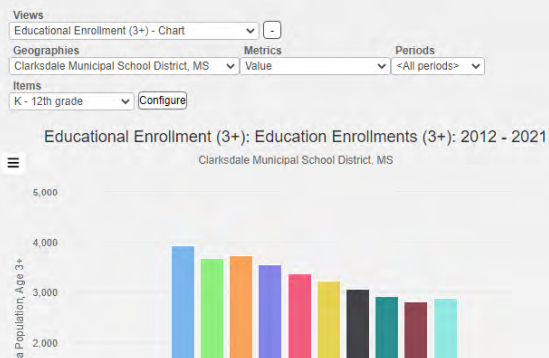
AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age Distribution The largest age demographic in Coahoma County is 15 to 19 years old age range. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 2,327 people or 8.9% of the county is between that age range. Further, the median age of residents living in the county is 32.8 years old.

EDUCATION

There are three public school districts for Coahoma County: Clarksdale Municipal School District, Coahoma County Agricultural, and Coahoma County School District.

Clarksdale Municipal School District has 11 schools that range from elementary to high school. The 2011 Mississippi Assessment and Accountability Reporting System reported that the municipal school district had a total enrollment of 3,457 students. Clarksdale Municipal School District has redeveloped these schools to focus on various content areas that range from performing arts to aerospace and environmental studies.



Coahoma County Agricultural is under the operations of Coahoma Community College. In 2011, the enrollment for the school was 246 from grades 9-12.

Coahoma County School District has 5 schools that 1,467 students were enrolled in for the 2010-2011 school year.



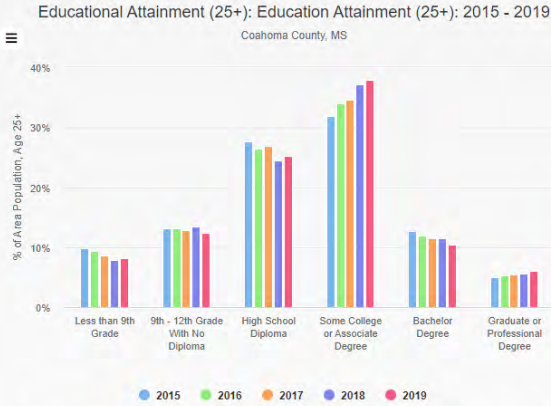
Views: Educational Attainment (25+) - Chart

Geographies: Coahoma County, MS

Metrics: Percent

Periods: 2015 - 2019

Items: <6 items>



The education attainment for the Coahoma County population 25 years old and over has declined since the 2000 U.S. Census. Based on the 2010 U.S. Census of the 15,699 people 25 year old and over, 8,863 of them have graduated from high school or equivalent. Twenty-seven percent of people 25 years old and over were dropouts. Also, 1,889 people have received Bachelor's Degrees and 685 people have Graduate or Professional Degrees equaling approximately 2,574 people having a Bachelor's Degree or higher.

Also, Coahoma County has a community college located near Clarksdale, Mississippi. Coahoma Community College covers Bolivar, Coahoma, Quitman, Tallahatchie, and Tunica Counties.

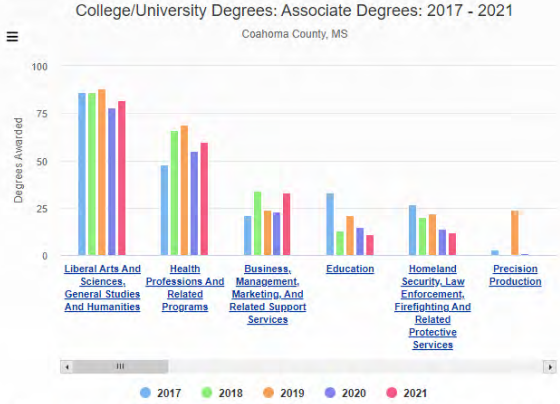
Views: IPEDS College/University Degrees - Chart

Geographies: Coahoma County, MS

Categories: Associate Degrees

Metrics: Value

Periods: 2017 - 2021



POVERTY

Poverty has been a challenge for residents of Coahoma County. Many of the residents in the county live at or below the poverty level. Consequently, in 2010 thirty-seven percent of people in the county were living in poverty.

The 2000 U.S. Census revealed 2,235 families living in poverty, and 10,700 people that were meeting the poverty guidelines. People with related children under 18 years of age were 55% below the poverty level. Thirty-four percent of families living in the county were in poverty. Additionally, female households with no husband present incomes were below the poverty threshold. Fiftyfour percent of families with female head of house lived in poverty. The sixty five year old and over population in Coahoma County

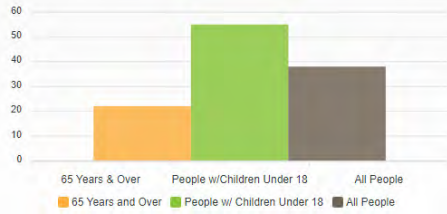
% Families Living in Poverty



poverty, the sixty-five year old and over population in Coahoma County made up 22% of the people living in poverty.

All Families Female Households
 All Families Female Households

% People Living in Poverty



Several measures are taking place in Coahoma County to equalize the standards of living for the poverty stricken living in the county. The county leaders are actively recruiting industries to Coahoma County. Further, the county has developed incentives for industries, and workforce development has become a focus area for the county through the county and workforce development strategic plans for the county.

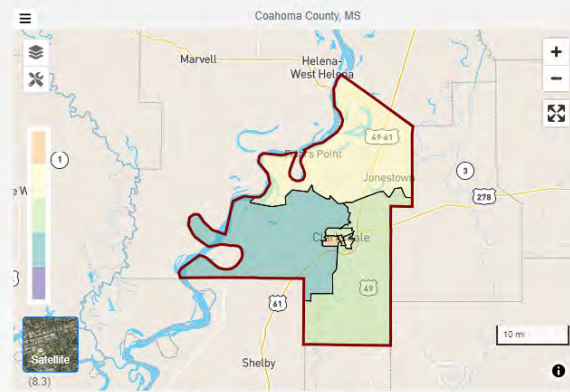
INCOME

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The 2010 assessment from the Bureau of Economic Analysis accessed the per capita personal income (PCPI) of Coahoma County in the amount of \$31,402. The PCPI of Coahoma County ranked 19th in the state, and the PCPI was 101% of the state average, \$31,071. Previously, during the 2000 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy the PCPI of Coahoma County was \$19,703, and the PCPI was 97% of the state average, ranking 19th in the state.

Views
 Household Per Capita Income - Map
 Geographies: Coahoma County, MS
 Metrics: Value
 Sources: ACS 5-year data

Household Per Capita Income by Census Tract: Per Capita Income: 2013



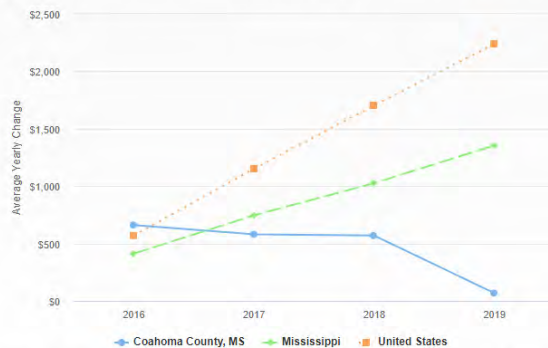
Displayed intervals are based on data from all periods.

US Census, ACS 5-Yr

Powered by StateBook

Views
 Household Median Income - Benchmark
 Geographies: Coahoma County, MS +2
 Metrics: Average Yearly Change
 Periods: <4 periods>
 Sources: ACS 5-year data

Household Median Income: Household Median Income: 2016 - 2019
 Coahoma County, MS



US Census, ACS 5-Yr: 2016 - 2019

Powered by StateBook

INCOME

In Coahoma County the 2010 U.S. Census noted the median household income was \$24,726. 31% of households had income that was below \$15,000. Also, the U.S. Census reported 3% of the households in Coahoma County had an income of \$100,000 or more.



QUICK FACTS

DESOTO COUNTY

DeSoto County, Mississippi is in the uppermost northwest portion of the State of Mississippi. The county is bordered on the north by Shelby County, Tennessee, to the south by Tate County, to the east by Marshall County, and by Tunica County to the west. The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the population of DeSoto County to be 161,252 people. In 2000, the population of the county was 107,199 people based on the U.S. Census. There are four cities and one town in the county: Hernando, Horn Lake, Olive Branch, Southaven, and Walls. Hernando serves as the county seat for DeSoto County.

Several various major highways and interstates, including the future site of Interstate 69 run through the county. DeSoto County is an ideal transportation and logistics epicenter due to the major interstate infrastructure that is located in the county, and the proximity to the Memphis Metropolitan area lends a hand in the county being a vital transportation and logistics center. Interstate 55 provides a north/south access to the Memphis Metropolitan area. U.S. Highway 78, designated Interstate 22, is an access point for transportation in the eastern portion of the county. Additional highways providing transportation access in the county include U.S. Highway 61 and 51 and Mississippi State Highways 301, 302, 304, and 305. The integrated highway system the county has to link the county with the rest of the nation provides a competitive economic advantage and greater access to employment opportunities.

held on to the small town charm while offering big city attributes. Various recreational opportunities exist, too. Golfing, hiking, fishing, hunting, and shopping at the 447,000 square foot regional mall, Southaven Towne Center, are recreational activities people can enjoy while in DeSoto County.



Total Population

183,220

DeSoto County



Unemployment Rate

2.9%

DeSoto County



High School Graduate or Higher

91.10%

DeSoto County

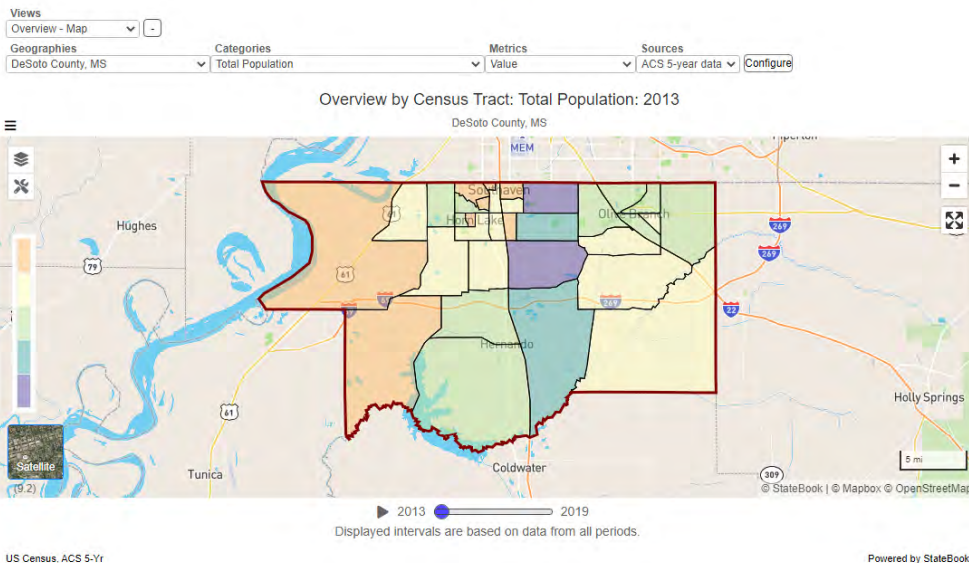


Civilian Labor Force

96,028

DeSoto County

DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE



HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto explored North Mississippi in the early 1540s. During his exploration he traveled what is known today as DeSoto County. Hence, the Spanish explorers' expedition, the county seat, Hernando, is named in his honor. The travels of Hernando de Soto included meeting with Mississippi Indians that laid claim to the land. The tribe claiming the territory disappeared allowing the Chickasaw Indians access to the region. In 1816, the United States government summoned the Chickasaws for negotiations to obtain the land. The Treaty of Pontotoc was the results of the negotiations with the Chickasaws in 1832. Over 6,442,000 acres were surveyed and divided into sections. Majority of the land (2,422,400 acres) was assigned to the Chickasaws; the other portion was sold by the government (400,000 acres) at a public sale.

By 1836, the Mississippi Legislature created 10 new counties that included DeSoto County. The borders of the county stretched from the Tennessee state line on the north to the Panola County line on the south. The Mississippi River and Tunica County were the counties borders to the west, and Marshall County was the eastern border for the county. The current county lines were resurveyed in 1838, two years after the initial counties designations.

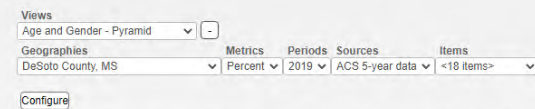
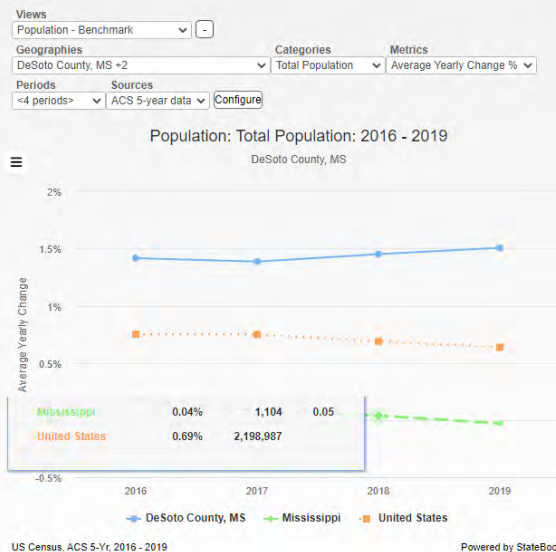
During the late 1800s to early 1900s cotton was the dominant crop until farmers realized the importance of diversified crops. Soybeans and wheat were added to farmer crops. Many farmers began dairy farms, which soon led to DeSoto County becoming a leading dairy county in the State. The late 1970s brought a new era for the county, small farming operations began to be taken over by residential subdivisions. The next 40 years in DeSoto County have seen exponential population growth. From 1970 to 2010 the population grew by 125,367, bringing the total to 161,252 people. Since the 1970s the county's economic force has changed from agriculture to manufacturing; now the retail industry and manufacturing industries are the major industries in DeSoto County. Manufacturing and retail jobs are now dominating the economy of DeSoto County. DeSoto County is seeing a shift from a rural to an urban economy.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

POPULATION TRENDS

The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the population of DeSoto County to be 161,252 people. The county has 107,199 residents in 2000 according to the U.S. Census. Over the ten year time span 54,053 people increased the population of DeSoto County. The new population equaled over 5,400 new residents to the county each year.



Age 85 and over
Age 80 to 84
Age 75 to 79
Age 70 to 74
Age 65 to 69
Age 60 to 64
Age 55 to 59
Age 50 to 54
Age 45 to 49
Age 40 to 44
Age 35 to 39

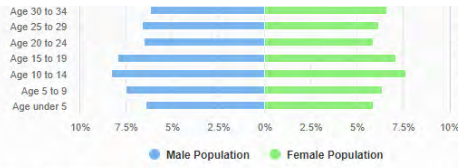


Age 85 and over
Age 80 to 84
Age 75 to 79
Age 70 to 74
Age 65 to 69
Age 60 to 64
Age 55 to 59
Age 50 to 54
Age 45 to 49
Age 40 to 44
Age 35 to 39

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The largest age demographic in DeSoto County is 10 to 14 years old age range. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 13,544 people or 8.4% of the county is between that age range. Further, the median age of residents living in the county is 35.0 years old.





US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2019

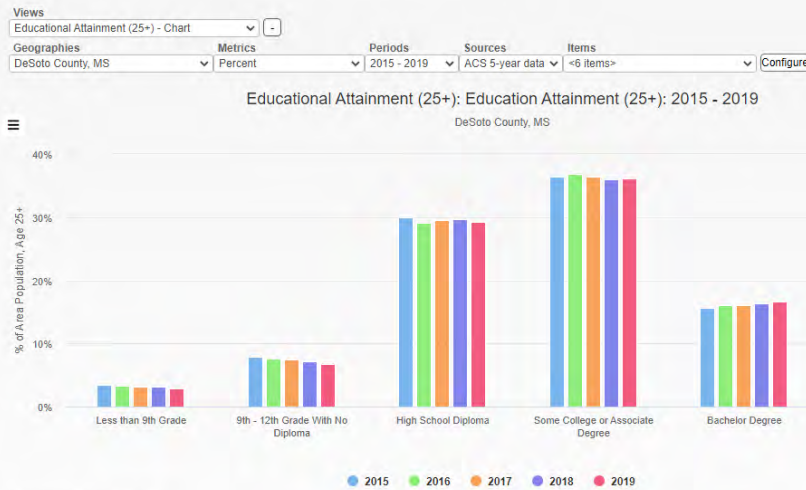
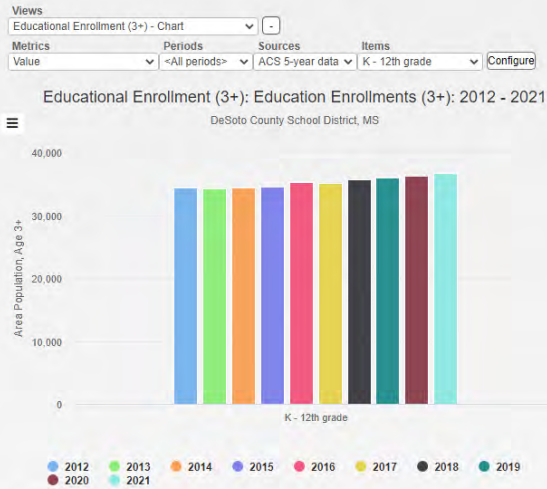
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EDUCATION

There is only one public school district in DeSoto County. DeSoto County School District is the public school district for all five of the municipalities in the county. The 2011 Mississippi Assessment and Accountability Reporting System reported that the school district had a total enrollment of 31,916 students.

Additionally, the county has a regional post-secondary campus in Southaven housing the University of Mississippi and Northwest Mississippi Community College. The campus has nearly 1,000 students enrolled per semester (University of Mississippi DeSoto Center). Northwest Mississippi Community College offers a two-plus-two program in partnership with the University of Mississippi at the DeSoto Center. This partnership allows students to receive their degree at the DeSoto Campus.



Views: IPEDS Higher Education Degrees by Institution - Table

Geographies: DeSoto County, MS | Categories: <All categories> | Metrics: Value | Periods: <5 periods> | Parent Items: <All parent items> | [Configure](#)

IPEDS Higher Education Degrees by Institution: Value

DeSoto County, MS

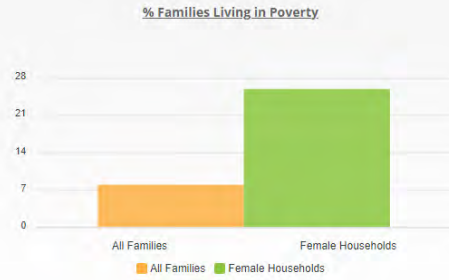
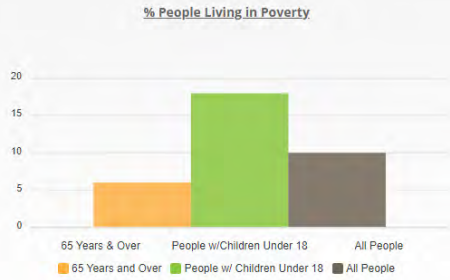
College / Univ. CIP Code	College / Univ. CIP Description	< 1 Year						
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018
▶ Concorde Career College-Southaven								
▶ Delta Technical College-Mississippi								

US Dept of Education

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POVERTY

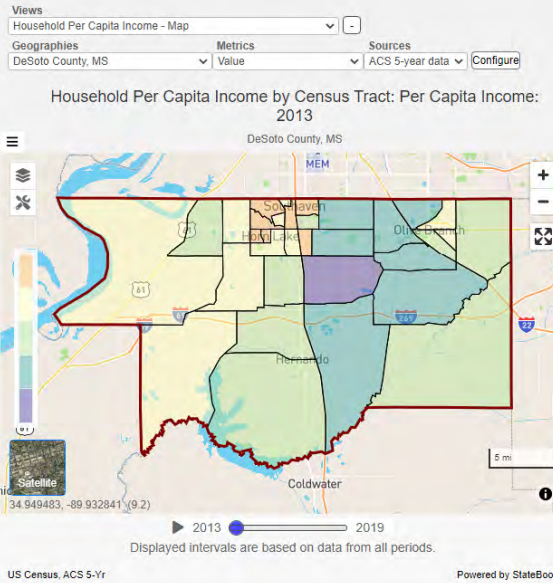
Based on the U.S. Census, 10% of the people in DeSoto County were living in poverty. Of the children 18 and under 16% lived below the poverty level, and 6% of 65 year olds and over living in the county were poverty stricken. Of the 43,830 families living in DeSoto County, 8% of the families were living in poverty. Twenty-three percent of families with female householders fell below the poverty guidelines.



INCOME

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The 2010 per capita personal income for DeSoto County was \$32,261. The PCPI for the county ranked number 15 out of the 82 counties in the State of Mississippi and was 104 percent of the state average. The state average was \$31,071, and the national PCPI average was \$39,937.



INCOME

The median income of households in DeSoto County was \$59,418. Seven percent of households had income was below \$15,000. Also, the 2010 U.S. Census reported 5% of the households in DeSoto County had an income of \$100,000 or more. Below is the total household income for residents of DeSoto County:



QUICK FACTS

PANOLA COUNTY

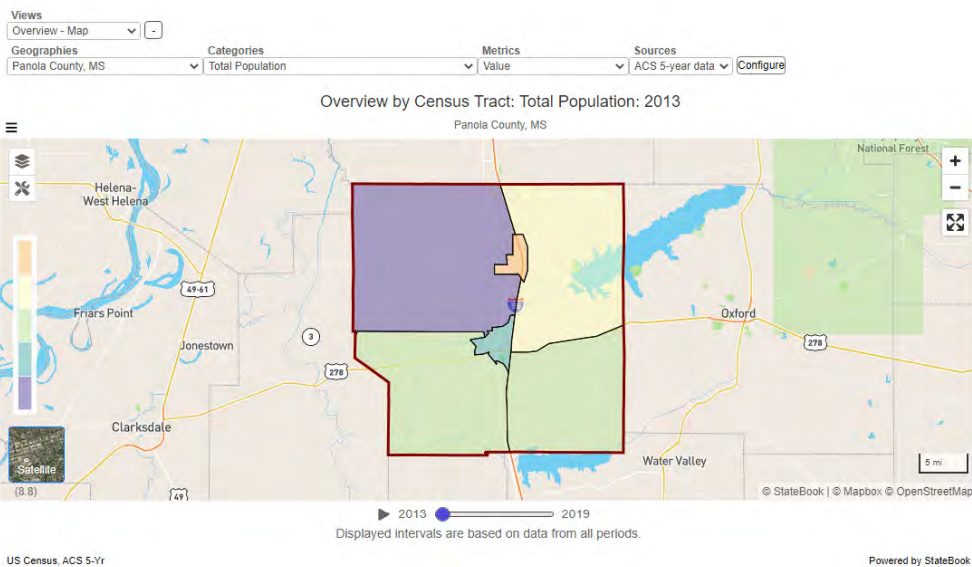
Panola County, Mississippi is located in northern portion of the State of Mississippi. Boarding counties include Tate County to the north, Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Counties to the south, Lafayette County to the east, and Quitman County to the west. The 2010 U.S. Census reported the population of Panola County to be 34,707 people. In 2000, the population was 34,274 people. Panola County has six municipalities: Batesville, Como, Courtland, Crenshaw, Pope, and Sardis. Panola County has two county seats. The City of Batesville serves as one of the county seats in the county. The second county seat is located in Sardis.

The county is connected to multiple highways and interstates. The major four-lane and interstate highways are Interstate 55 that provides a direct connection to Memphis, Tennessee located 57 miles to the north. U.S. Highway 51 and Mississippi State Highway 6 and 35 provide additional transportation service. The highway system links the county to the rest of the nation. The road system provides economic advantage and offers greater access to employment opportunities.

The county offers businesses, families, and individuals the opportunity to experience the best of small town life at an economical price. A diverse group of people living in the county are provided with access to several recreational opportunities that include fishing and hunting at Enid and Sardis Lakes. From a business perspective, the county has excellent proximity to major markets, access to an abundant labor force. Utility and transportation infrastructure, available sites, and

<p>Total Population</p> <p>33,300</p> <p>Panola County</p>	<p>Unemployment Rate</p> <p>4.3%</p> <p>Panola County</p>	<p>High School Graduate or Higher</p> <p>80.16%</p> <p>Panola County</p>	<p>Civilian Labor Force</p> <p>12,649</p> <p>Panola County</p>
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DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE



HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In the early 1800s the Mississippian Indians laid claim to the land. A little more than 200 years later the tribe disappeared, opening the doorway for the Chickasaw Indians. Their land stretched all the way to present day Pontotoc and was used primarily for hunting purposes. In an effort to obtain this land the United States government summoned the Chickasaws for negotiations in 1816. By October 1832 negotiations were concluded and the Treaty of Pontotoc was signed. From 1832 to 1836 the government surveyed the land, which consisted of 6,442,000 acres, and divided it into sections. A majority (2,422,400 acres) was assigned to the Chickasaws and the government sold the rest (400,000 acres) at a public sale. In 1836, the Mississippi Legislature created 10 new counties, including Panola County.



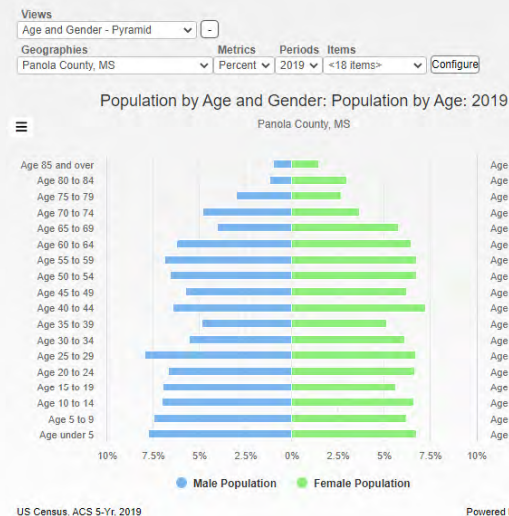
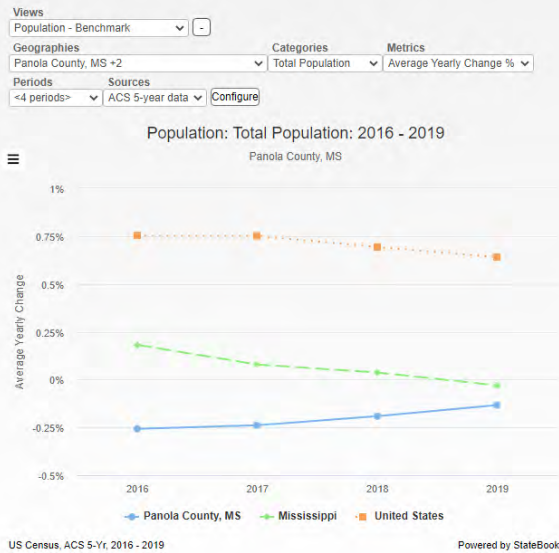
The county was traditionally known for its strong agricultural roots. In fact its name (Panola) was derived from the Indian word for cotton. During the late 1800s to early 1900s cotton was the dominant crop until farmers began realizing the importance of diversified farming plans.

Over the next 30 years the county experienced a large growth in population. From 1970 to 2000 the population grew by 7,445 people bringing the total population to 34,274 people. Today, the population has grown by 433 people since 2000. Also, during the 30 year time period the economy shifted from a traditional agriculture based economy to a manufacturing based economy.

DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

POPULATION TRENDS

The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the population of Panola County to be 34,707 people. The population grew by 433 people from 2000 to 2010. The population of the county grew by nearly 43 people per year.



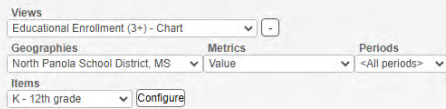
AGE DISTRIBUTION

Panola County's largest age interval ranges from 15 to 19 years old. This age range represents approximately 2,733 people or 7.9% of the population. The median age of residents living in the county was 36.5 years old based on the 2010 U.S. Census.

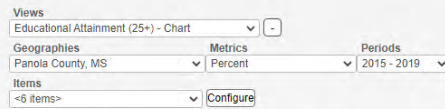
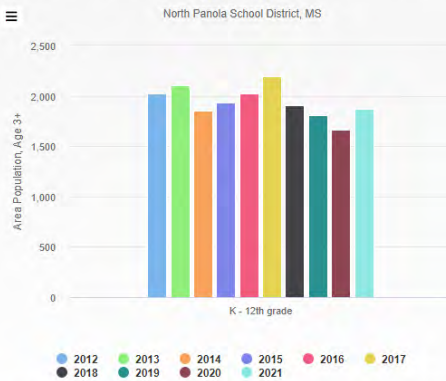


EDUCATION

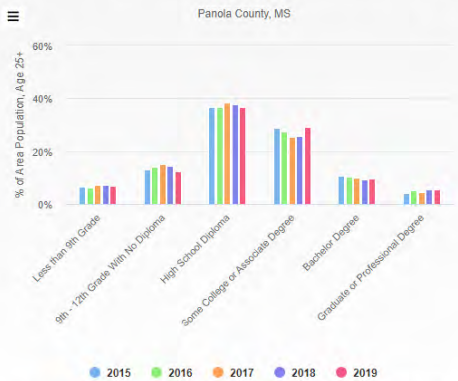
Panola County has two public school districts-North Panola and South Panola. The Mississippi Assessment and Accountability Reporting System reported North Panola School District with a total enrollment of 1,681 and South Panola School District with a total enrollment of 4,654 students in 2011. The county does not have any post-secondary education facilities; the University of Mississippi is located 20 miles to the east in Oxford.



Educational Enrollment (3+): Education Enrollments (3+): 2012 - 2021



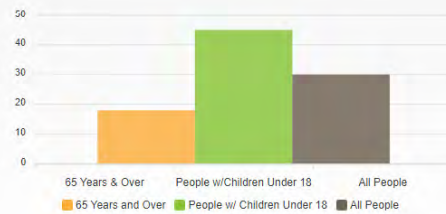
Educational Attainment (25+): Education Attainment (25+): 2015 - 2019



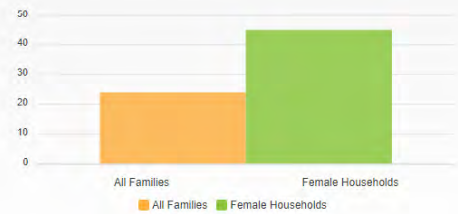
POVERTY

The U.S. Census estimated 30% of the people in Panola County lived in poverty. 45% of related children 18 and under were below the poverty level. Also, 18% of the population 65 years old and over lived in poverty. Panola County is composed of 8,744 families out those families 24% lived in poverty. Additionally, 45% of families with female householder lived in poverty according to the 2010 U.S. Census.

% People Living in Poverty



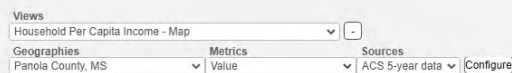
% Families Living in Poverty



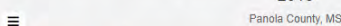
INCOME

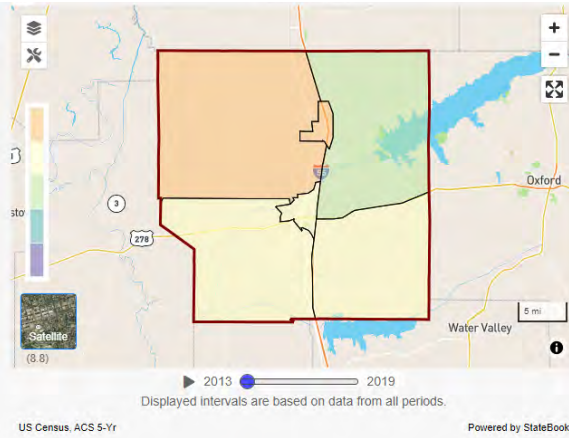
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The 2010 per capita personal income for Panola County was \$26,925. The PCPI amount for the county ranked 49th in the state and was 87% of the state average, \$31,071. The Bureau of Economic Analysis noted Panola County's PCPI average as 67% of the national average, \$39,937.



Household Per Capita Income by Census Tract: Per Capita Income: 2013





Views
Household Median Income - Benchmark

Geographies
Panola County, MS +2

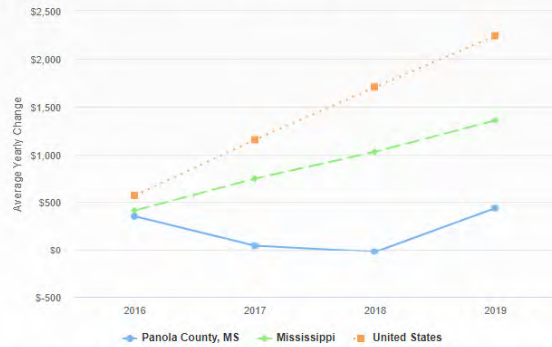
Metrics
Average Yearly Change

Periods
<4 periods>

Sources
ACS 5-year data

Configure

Household Median Income: Household Median Income: 2016 - 2019
Panola County, MS



US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2016 - 2019

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INCOME

The median household income for Panola County was \$34,030 based on the 2010 U.S. Census. Over 14% of households in the county received less than \$10,000 in income in benefits in 2010. Only 0.5% of households received \$200,000 or more in income and benefits. The chart shows the total household income percentages for households in Panola County.

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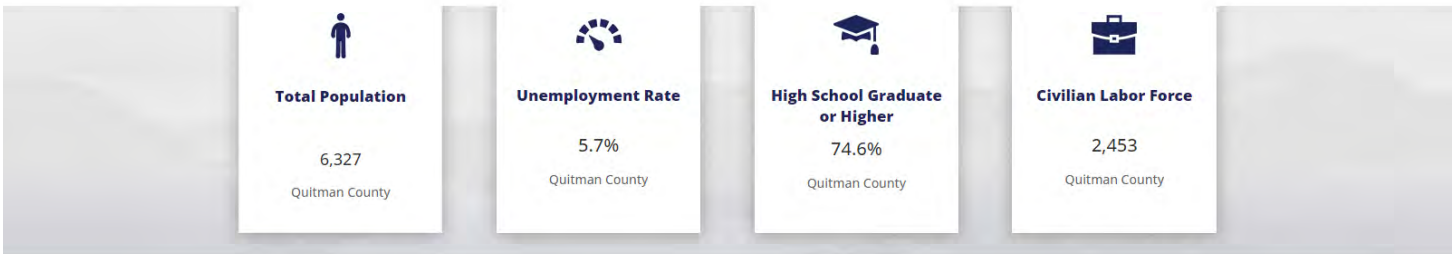


QUICK FACTS

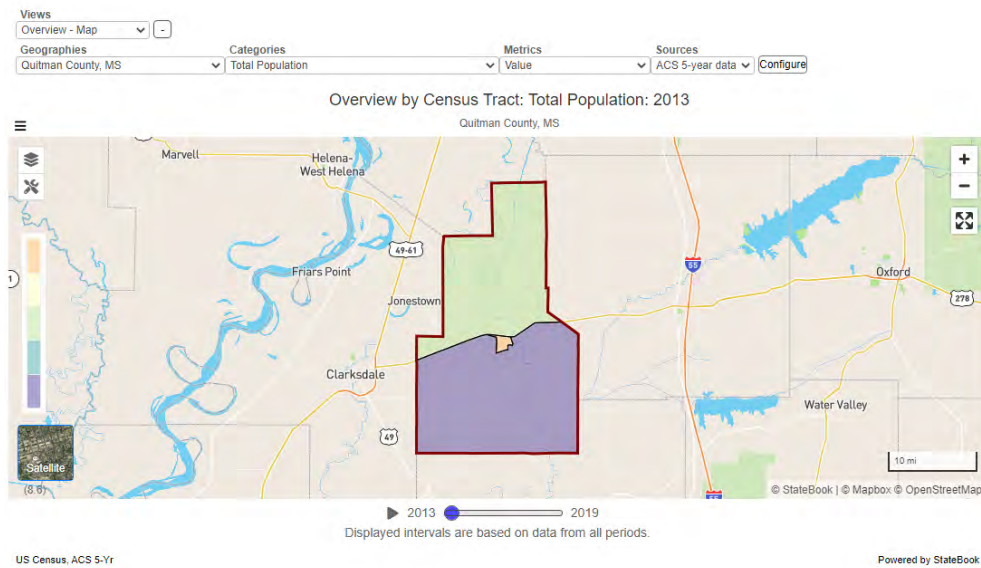
QUITMAN COUNTY

Quitman County, Mississippi is located in the upper northwest portion of the State. The county is bordered by Tunica County to the north, Tallahatchie County to the south, Panola and Tallahatchie Counties to the east, and Coahoma County to the west. The county has five municipalities: Crowder, Falcon, Lambert, Marks, and Sledge. The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the population of the county was 8,223 people.

The county only has access to four highways. The highways that are accessible from Quitman County include Mississippi State Highway 6, which connects Marks to Interstate 55 located 30 miles to the east. The highway is the primary transportation corridor. Other highways serving the area include Mississippi State Highway 3, 316, and U.S. Highway 278. None of the highways providing routes to Quitman County are four-lane. The highway system in Quitman County puts the county at an economic disadvantage due to economic development needing highly integrated transportation networks. The Interstate 69 proximity to the county will help with future resources for the county.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE



HISTORICAL SUMMARY

On February 1, 1877, Quitman County was formed and named after former governor, John A. Quitman. The county has a land surface of 406 miles or 1,052 square kilometers. Quitman County was carved from

Coahoma, Panola, Tallahatchie, and Tunica Counties.

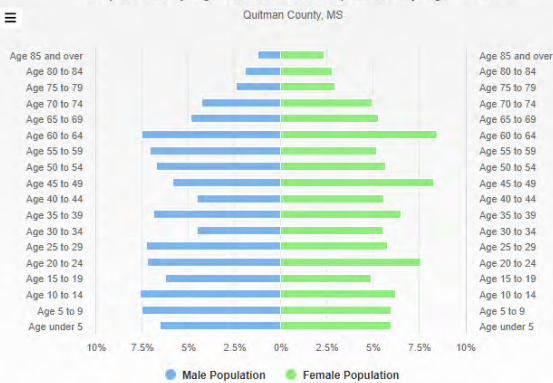
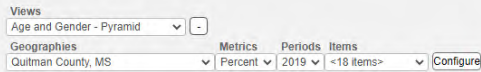
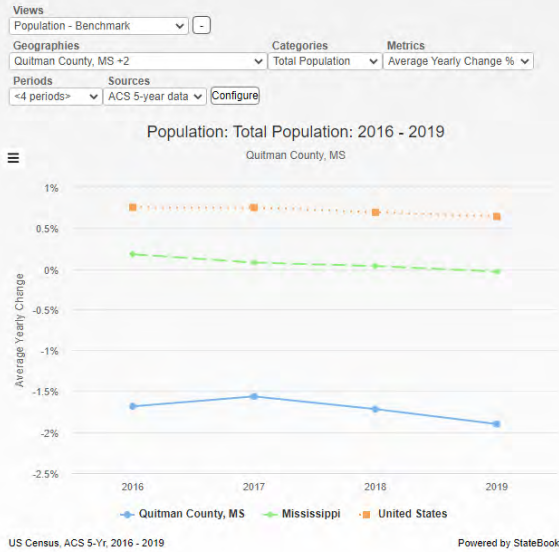
The county was known for its strong agriculture roots in the late 1800s to the early 1900s. The dominant crops were cotton and corn. Farmers began to realize the importance of diversifying their crops causing them to grow oats, wheat, sorghum, and tobacco. The mid to late 1900s the number of small farms declined as well as the population. The decline in farming created a rise in manufacturing. In recent years, manufacturing has declined causing a shift in employment.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

POPULATION TRENDS

The population of Quitman County in 2000 was 8,223 (2010 U.S. Census). The previous U.S. Census estimated that the population was 10,117 people in 2000. From 2000 to 2010 the population of Quitman County declined by 1,894 people. From 2000 to 2010 the population of the county declined by over 189 people per year.



AGE DISTRIBUTION

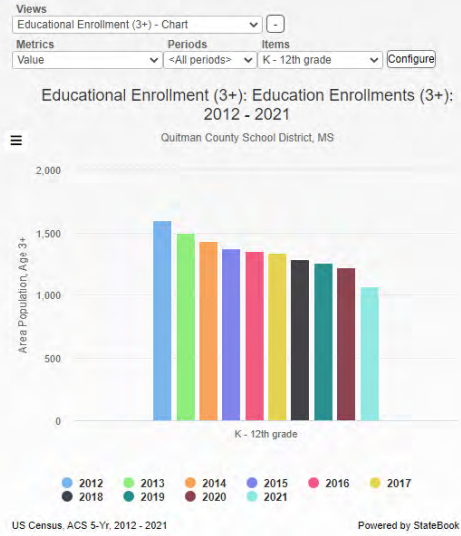
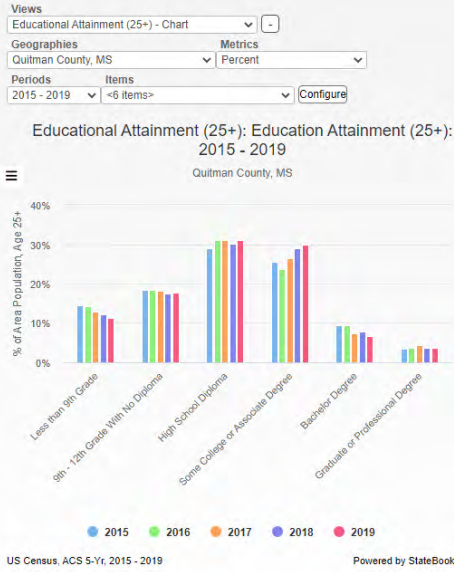
The largest age distribution for Quitman County is 15 to 19 years old according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The age range represents 662 people (8.1%) in Quitman County.



EDUCATION

There is one public school district in Quitman County. The district has three schools and one vocational school. The 2011 enrollment for the district was 1,319.

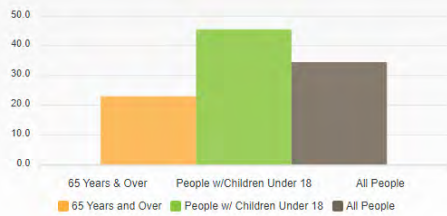
The county does not have any post-secondary education facilities; Coahoma County Community College is 21 miles from the county.



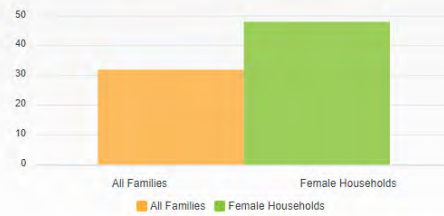
POVERTY

The 2010 U.S. Census estimated 32.1% of the people in Quitman County lived in poverty. 44.1% of families with related children under the age of 18 years old lived in poverty. 53.4% of female households with children under the age of 18 years old fall below the poverty level.

% People Living in Poverty



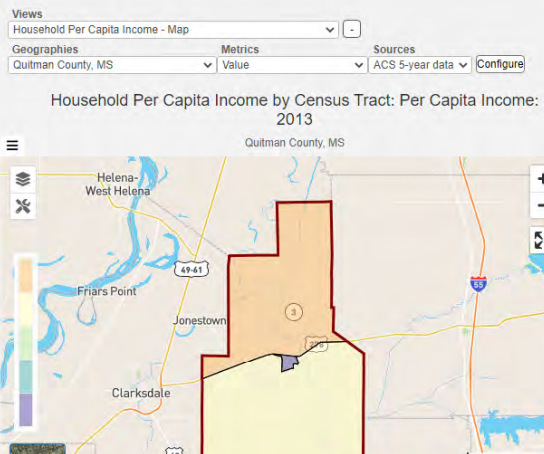
% Families Living in Poverty



INCOME

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Quitman County's per capita personal income was \$27,674 based on the 2010 Bureau of Economic Analysis. The PCPI ranked 39th in the state making the per capita personal income 89% of the state average, \$31,071. Additionally, the PCPI was 69% of the national average, \$39,937. In 2000, Quitman County had a PCPI of \$15,021.





2013 2019

Displayed intervals are based on data from all periods.

US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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Views
Household Median Income - Benchmark

Geographies
Quitman County, MS +2

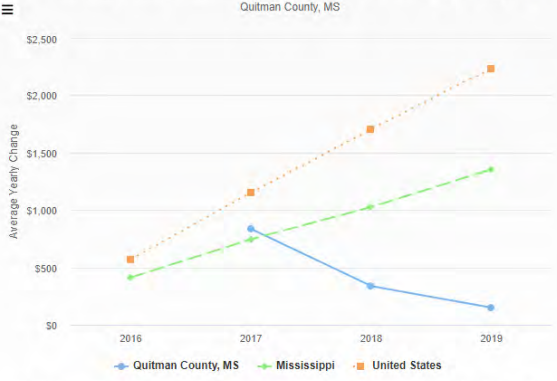
Metrics
Average Yearly Change

Periods
<4 periods>

Sources
ACS 5-year data

[Configure](#)

Household Median Income: Household Income: 2016 - 2019



The underlying data does not include values for at least one geography, category, or period

US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2016 - 2019

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INCOME

The median household income for Quitman County was \$24,169 (2010 U.S. Census). 15.5% of households in Quitman County made \$15,000 to \$24,999. Out of the 3,173 households in Quitman County, 3.3% received \$100,000 to \$149,999. Below is a pie chart with the total household income percentages for Quitman County:

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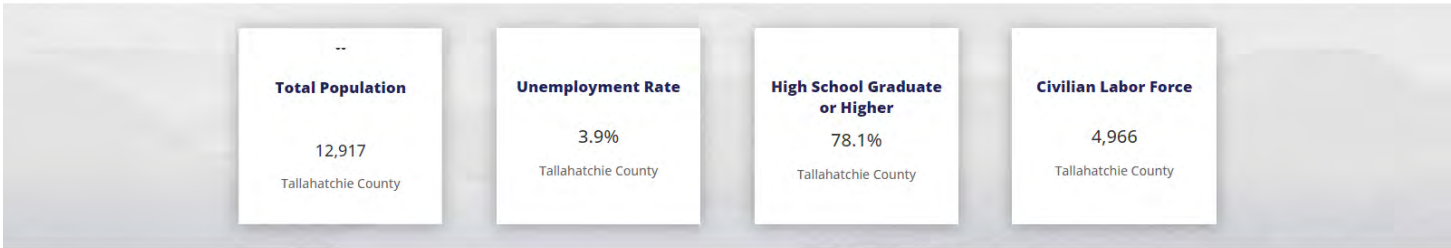


QUICK FACTS

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY

Located in the upper northwest portion of the State, Tallahatchie County is bordered on the north by Quitman and Panola Counties, on the south by Grenada and Yalobusha Counties, and on the west by Coahoma and Sunflower Counties. The county has five municipalities: Charleston, Glendora, Sumner, Tutwiler, and Webb. The City of Charleston is one of the two county seats in Tallahatchie County. Additionally, the city has the largest population of 2,193 people. Sumner is the second county seat, and the town's population was 316 based on the 2010 U.S. Census. The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the population of the county was 15,378 people.

The county does not have a well connected highway system. Mississippi State Highways 32 and 35 are the primary transportation corridors for the county. Highway 32 connects the county with Interstate 55 to the east and U.S. Highway 49 to the west, provides east/west travel through the county.

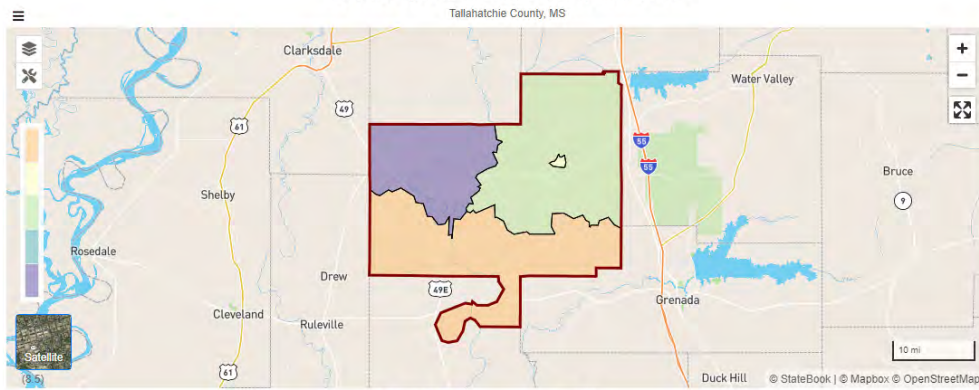


DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

Views: Overview - Map

Geographies: Tallahatchie County, MS | Categories: Total Population | Metrics: Value | Sources: ACS 5-year data

Overview by Census Tract: Total Population: 2013



2013 2019
Displayed intervals are based on data from all periods.

US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Tallahatchie County is located in the Mississippi Delta. The county was founded on December 31, 1833. The word Tallahatchie is derived from an Indian word meaning "Rock River." The City of Charleston was chosen as the first of two county seats in 1837, and the first courthouse was built in 1902. In the late 1800s to early 1900s cotton was the dominant crop. Like many other farmers, planters in Tallahatchie



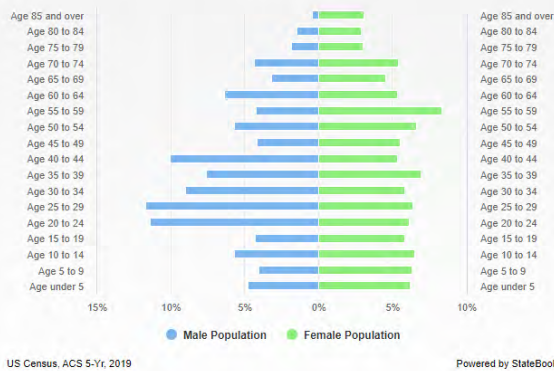
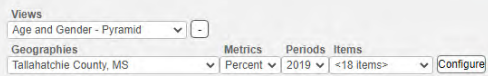
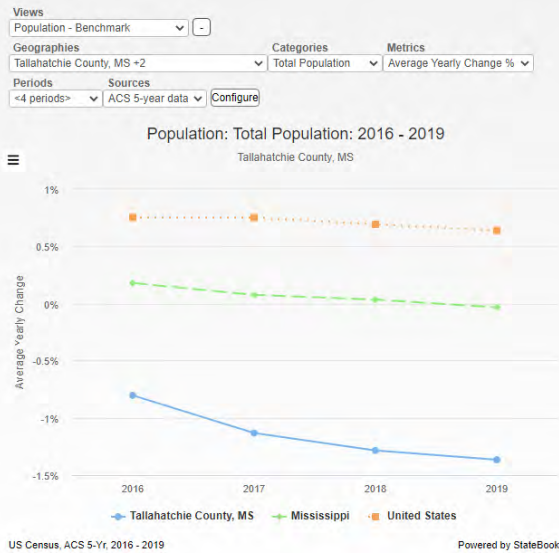
County realized the importance of diversifying their crops. From the mid to the late 1900s small farming operations decreased and the population declined in the county. The changes in farming opened way to the rise of manufacturing. However, declines in manufacturing employment has occurred in recent years due to the loss, downsizing and movement of many industries.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

POPULATION TRENDS

The population of Tallahatchie County in 2000 was 14,903 people (U.S. Census). The estimated population for the 2010 U.S. Census was 15,378 people. From 2000 to 2010 the population of Tallahatchie County increased by 475 people.



AGE DISTRIBUTION

The largest age distribution for Tallahatchie County is the 20 to 24 years old according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The age range represents 1,339 people (8.7%) in Tallahatchie County.

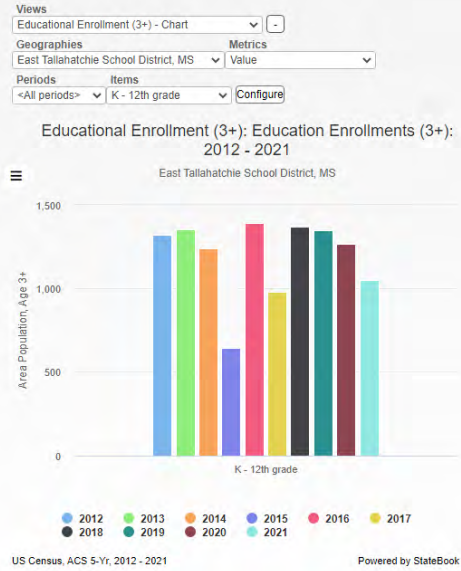
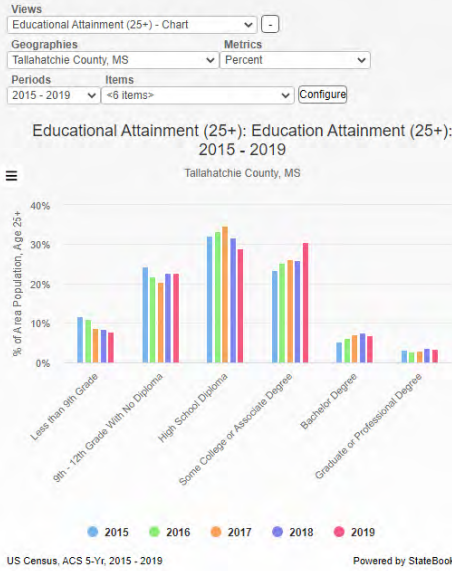


EDUCATION

Tallahatchie County has two public school districts. East Tallahatchie School District and West Tallahatchie School District are the public school districts for the county. East Tallahatchie School District has four schools. West Tallahatchie School District has three schools. The enrollment for East Tallahatchie School District was 1,332 students, and West Tallahatchie School District had an enrollment of 921 students based on the Mississippi Department of Education 2011 Annual

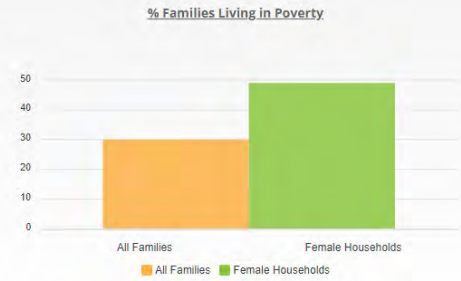
Report.

The county does not have any post-secondary education facilities.



POVERTY

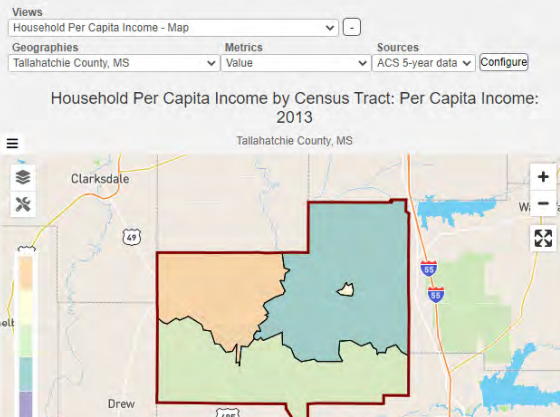
The 2010 U.S. Census estimated 32.5 percent of the people in Tallahatchie County lived in poverty. 44.6% of families with related children 18 years old and under live in poverty. 62.4% of female head of households with children 18 years old and under fall below the poverty level.

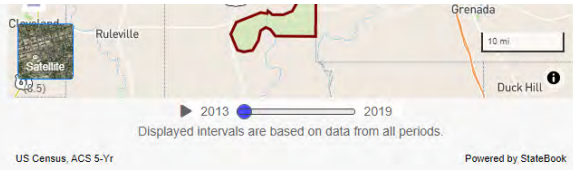


INCOME

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The per capita personal income for Tallahatchie County was \$24,015 according to the 2010 Bureau of Economic Analysis. The PCPI ranked 78th in the state and was 77% of the state average, \$31,071. Further, the PCPI was 60% of the national average, \$39,937.





US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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Views
Household Median Income - Benchmark

Geographies
Tallahatchie County, MS +2

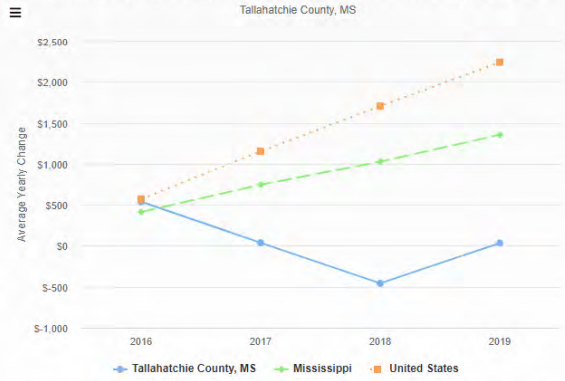
Metrics
Average Yearly Change

Periods
<4 periods>

Sources
ACS 5-year data

[Configure](#)

Household Median Income: Household Median Income: 2016 - 2019



US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2016 - 2019

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INCOME

The median household income in Tallahatchie County was \$24,668 based on the 2010 U.S. Census. 18.2% of the households in Tallahatchie County made \$15,000 to \$24,999. Out of the 4,739 households in Tallahatchie County, 2.2% received \$100,000 to \$149,999.

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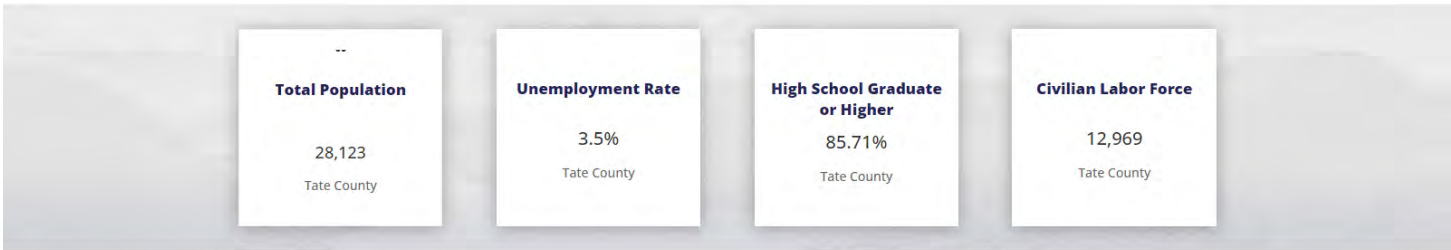


QUICK FACTS

TATE COUNTY

Tate County is located in the northwest region of the State of Mississippi. The county is bordered to the north by DeSoto County, to the south by Lafayette and Panola Counties, to the east by Marshall County, and to the west by Tunica County. Tate County has two municipalities: Coldwater and Senatobia. The 2010 U.S. Census reported the population of the county to be 28,886 people. The largest municipality, Senatobia, had a population of 8,165 people.

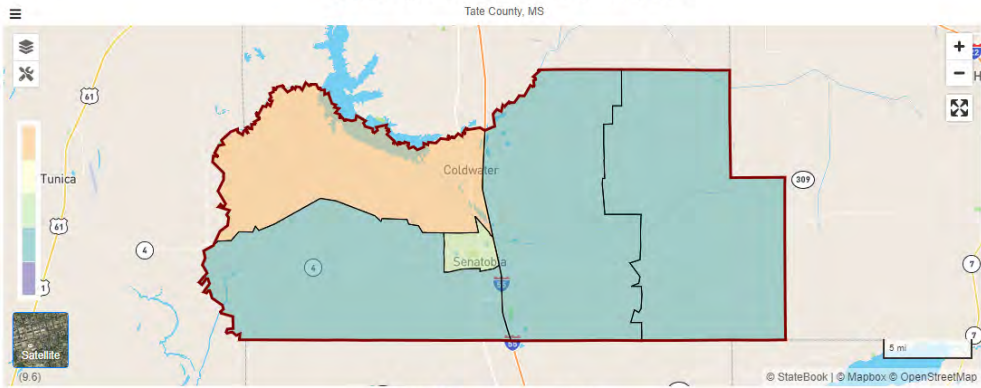
The county is well connected to several major four-lane and interstate highways. Interstate 55 is the primary transportation corridor, providing direct access to Memphis, Tennessee located 30 miles to the north. Mississippi State Highway 4 and U.S. Highway 51 provide additional transportation service. The highway system in Tate County provides economic advantage to the area and offers greater access to employment opportunities for residents.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

Views: Overview - Map
 Geographies: Tate County, MS | Categories: Total Population | Metrics: Value | Sources: ACS 5-year data | Configure

Overview by Census Tract: Total Population: 2013

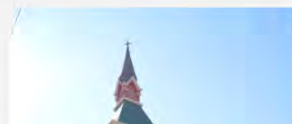


US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Tate County was founded on April 15, 1873. The county's name is derived from the first Mississippi State Legislator from the county, Thomas Simpson "T.S." Tate. The land surface of the county is 406 square miles or 1,052 kilometers. The county was carved from DeSoto, Marshall, and Tunica Counties. The City of Senatobia was chosen as the county seat, and the county courthouse was built in 1875 in the



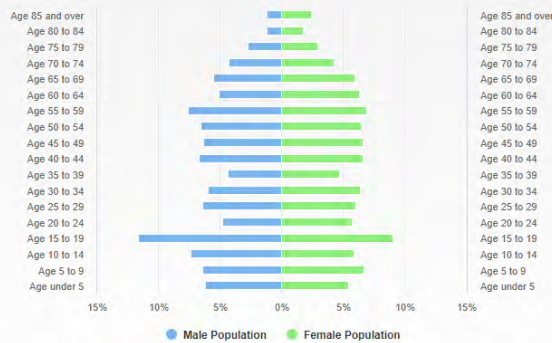
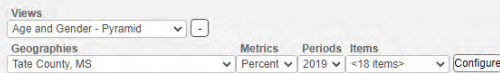
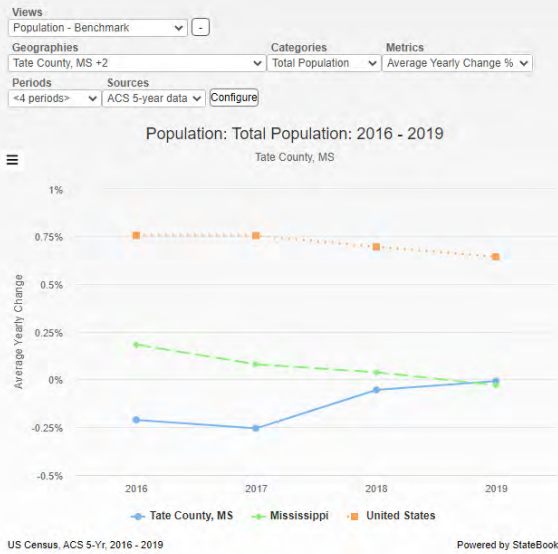
municipality. Tate County was traditionally known for its strong agricultural roots. Cotton was a dominate crop for the region in the late 1800s to early 1900s. Like any other bordering counties, farmers in the county realized the importance of growing other crops like corn, oats, and wheat. From the mid to late 1900s small farms started to decline in the county giving way to manufacturing.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

POPULATION TRENDS

In 2000, the U.S. Census reported the population of Tate County was 25,370 people. Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of the county was 28,886 people. From 2000 to 2010 the population of the county grew by 3,516 people equalling over 350 people per year.



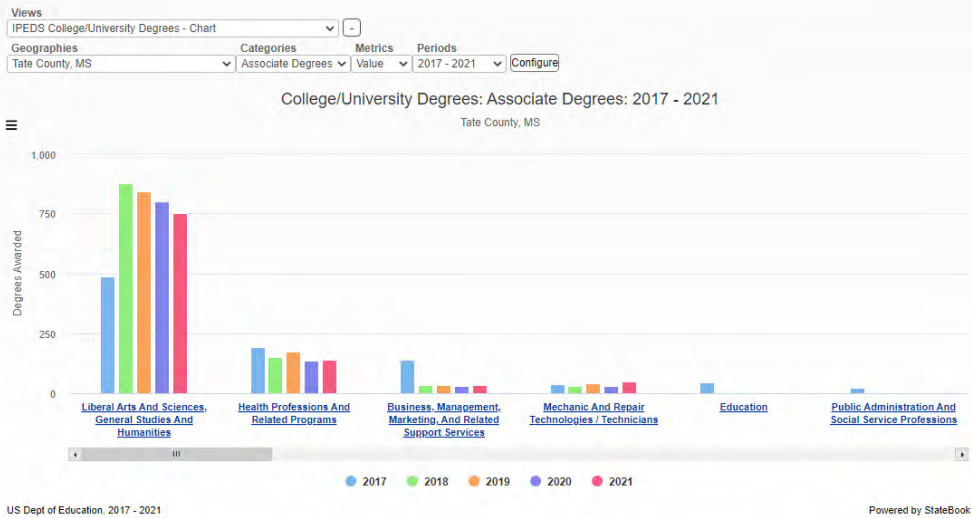
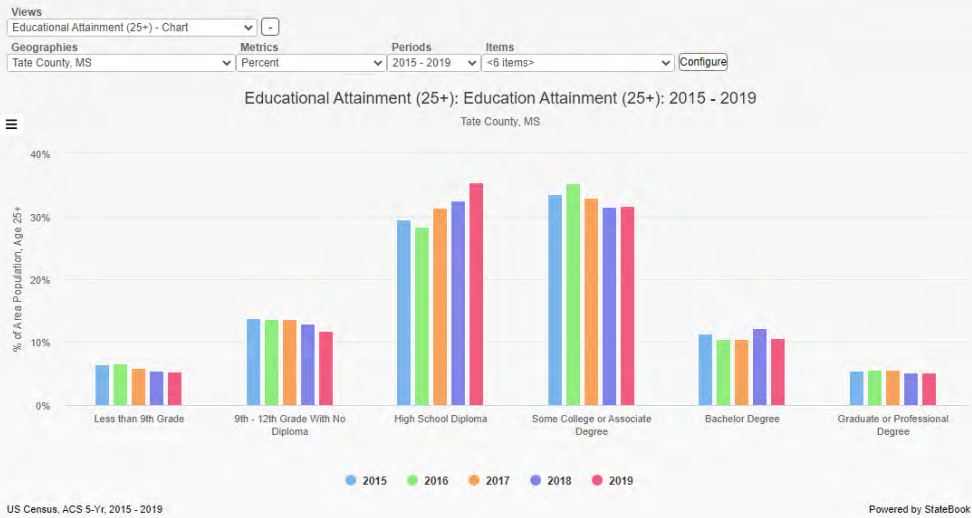
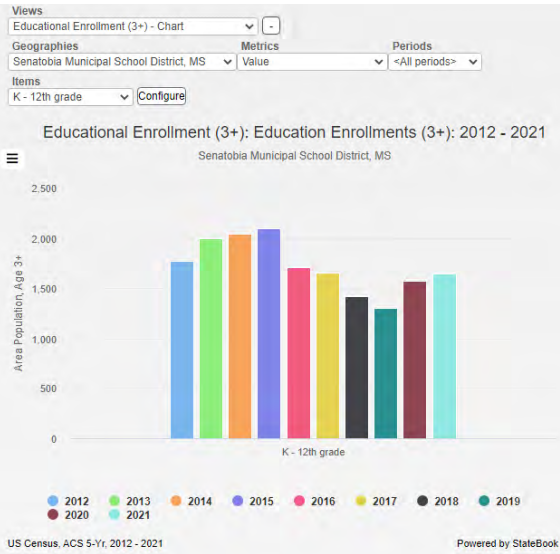
AGE DISTRIBUTION

Tate County largest age distribution is the 15 to 19 years old based on the 2010 U.S. Census. The age interval represents 2,595 people (9.0%) in Tate County.



EDUCATION

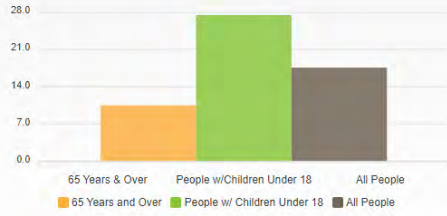
There are two school districts in Tate County: Tate County School District and Senatobia Municipal School District. Tate County School District has five schools; Senatobia Municipal School District has three schools. Tate County School District and Senatobia Municipal School District split a vocational center, Senatobia/Tate County Optional Learning Center. Tate County School District had 3,027 students enrolled in 2011 based on information obtained from the Mississippi Department of Education. Also, Senatobia Municipal School District had 1,919 students according to the department's 2011 Annual Report. The county has a post-secondary education facility, Northwest Mississippi Community College located in Senatobia, Mississippi



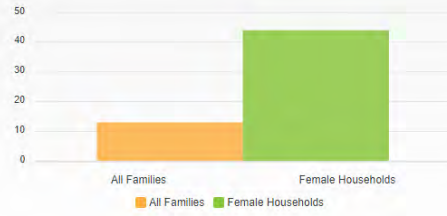
POVERTY

The 2010 U.S. Census estimated 17.5% of people in Tate County lived in poverty. Families with related children under 18 years account for 20.2% of families living in poverty. 44% of female households with children under 18 years old fall below the poverty level.

% People Living in Poverty



% Families Living in Poverty



INCOME

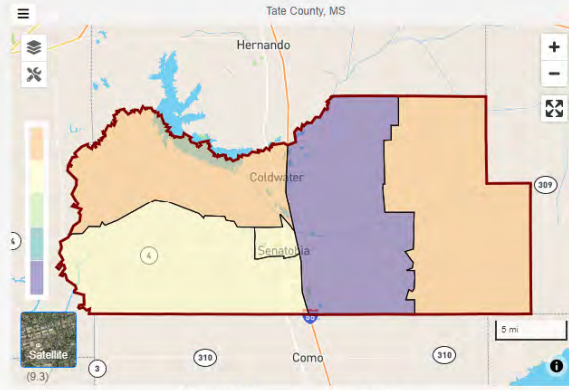
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

The 2010 per capita personal income for Tate County was \$28,079. Based on Bureau of Economic Analysis the county's PCPI ranked 36th in the state and was 90% of the state average and 70% of the national average.



Views: Household Per Capita Income - Map
 Geographies: Tate County, MS
 Metrics: Value
 Sources: ACS 5-year data

Household Per Capita Income by Census Tract: Per Capita Income: 2013



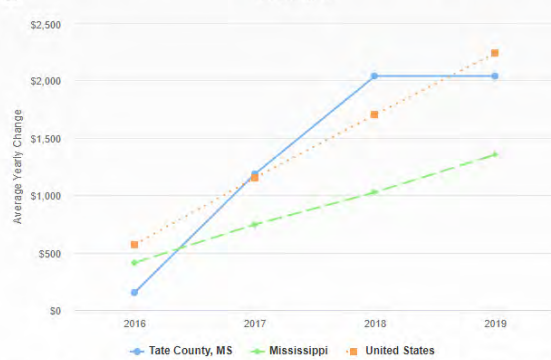
2013 2019
 Displayed intervals are based on data from all periods.

US Census, ACS 5-Yr

Powered by StateBook

Views: Household Median Income - Benchmark
 Geographies: Tate County, MS +2
 Metrics: Average Yearly Change
 Periods: <4 periods>
 Sources: ACS 5-year data

Household Median Income: Household Median Income: 2016 - 2019



US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2016 - 2019

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INCOME

Tate County's median household income was \$41,102 according to the 2010 U.S. Census. 13.3% of the households in Tate County made \$15,000 to \$24,999. Out of the 9,950 households (2.3%) of the households in Tate County had an income of \$100,000 to \$149,999.



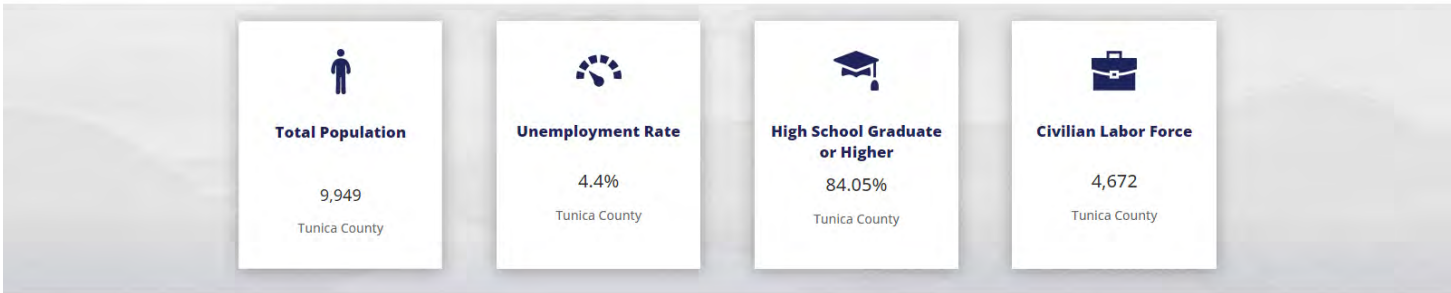
QUICK FACTS

TUNICA COUNTY

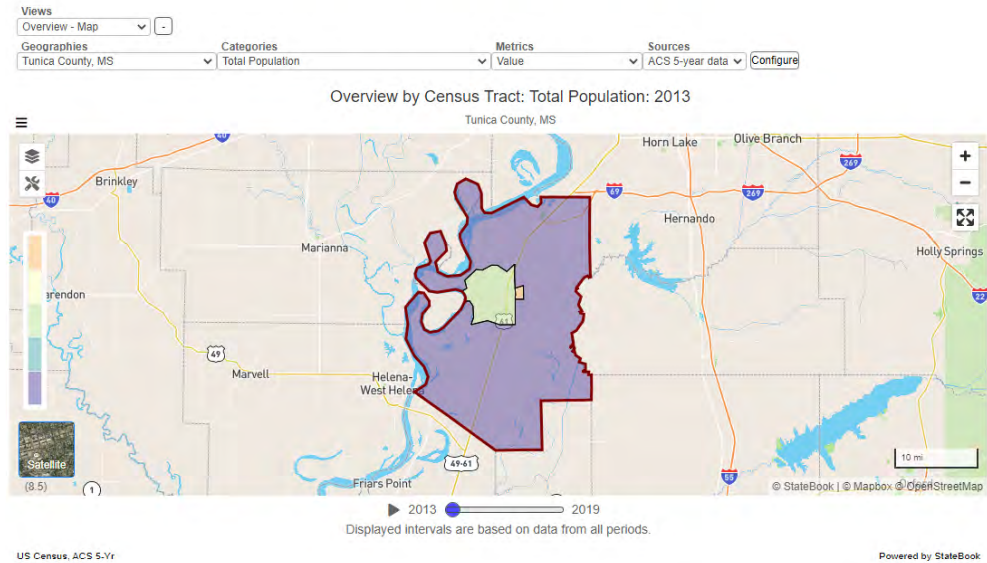
Tunica County, Mississippi is located in northwest Mississippi. The county is bordered by DeSoto County to the north, Coahoma County to the south and Quitman County, Tate and Panola Counties to the east, and the Mississippi River to the west. The 2010 U.S. Census reported 10,778 people living in the county. The Town of Tunica is the county seat for Tunica County. The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the population of the municipality at 1,030 people.

The county has a variety of major four-lane and interstate highways. Interstate 69 that in the future will provide transportation from the Canadian border to the Mexican border, and U.S. Highway 61, the nation's Blues Highway is the primary transportation corridor for the county. The highway provides access to Memphis, Tennessee located 25 miles to the north, Mississippi State Highway 4 provides additional transportation routes in the county.

Tunica County's greatest asset is tourism. The area possesses a rich culture and history, and the area is known for the gaming industry and the mighty Mississippi River. The casino market has helped revitalize the small Delta community. The county has an abundant amount of recreational and retail opportunities that range from golfing to touring museums displaying the history of the county.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE



HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In 1836, Tunica County was founded and named for an Indian tribe living in the area along the Yazoo

In 1820, Tunica County was formed and named for an Indian tribe living in the area along the Mississippi River. The county has a land area of 460 square miles or 1,191 kilometers. In 1885, the rail line was completed in the Town of Tunica. The Town of Tunica was named the county seat. It was the third seat of county government since the county's inception.

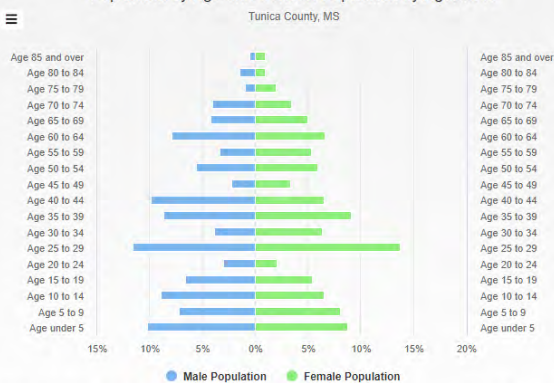
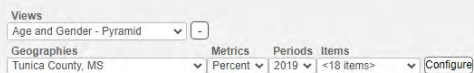
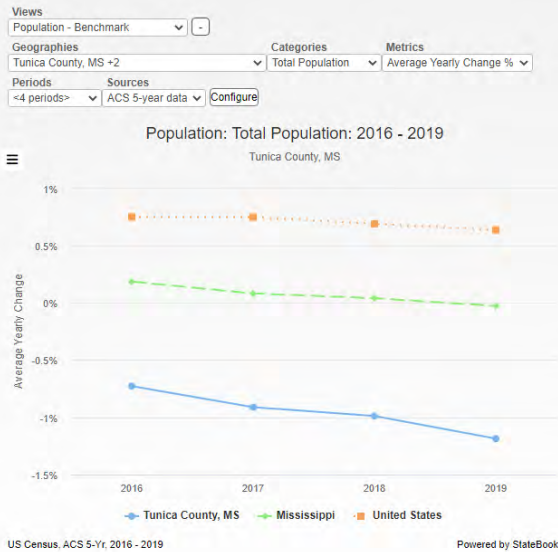
Like many other counties, Tunica County was known for its strong agricultural roots. Cotton was a dominant crop for the county. The change in farming in the mid to late 1900s created a rise in manufacturing. Today, the gaming industry is the dominant employer for the county.



DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC PROFILE

POPULATION TRENDS

The population of Tunica County was 9,227 people in the 2000 U.S. Census. The current population of the county is 10,778 people. The population of the county grew by 1,551 people from 2000 to 2010. The county's growth equals about 155 people per year.

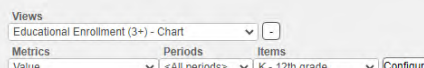


AGE DISTRIBUTION

The largest age distribution in Tunica County is under 5 years old. The 2010 U.S. Census reported the age interval represented 962 people (8.9%) in the county.

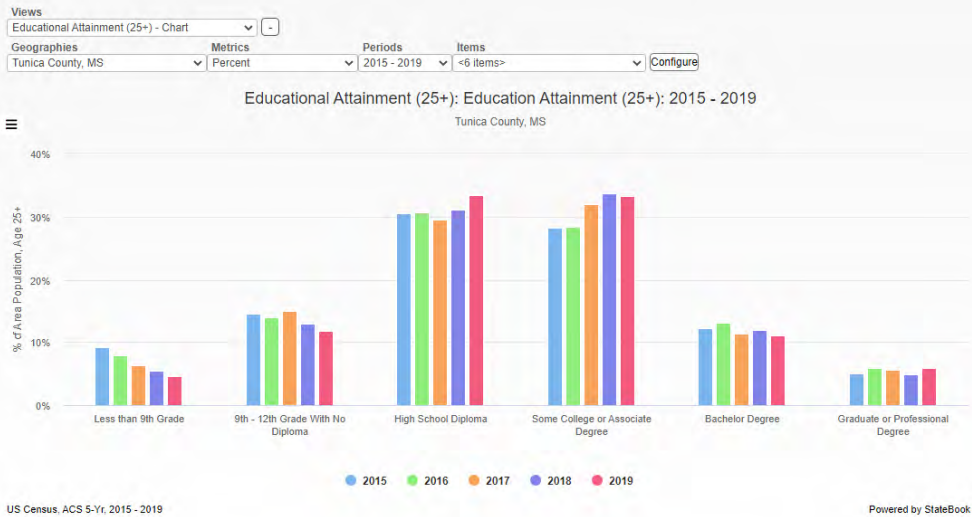
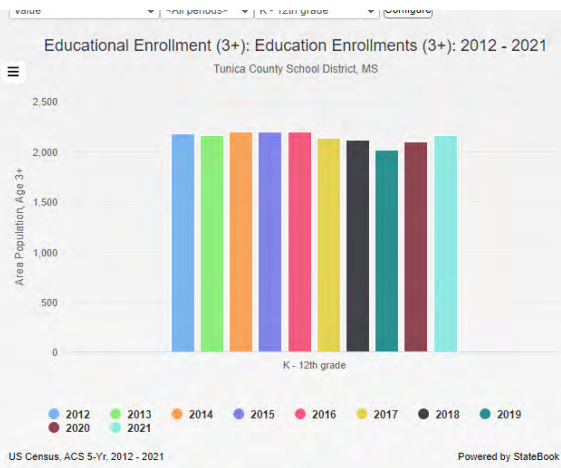


EDUCATION



Tunica County has one public school district with six schools. There are 2,270 students enrolled in Tunica County School District according to the Mississippi Department of Education.

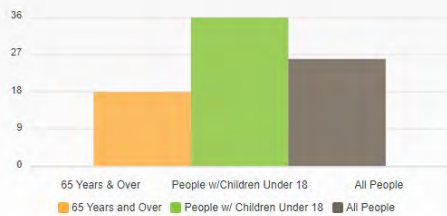
There are no post secondary education facilities located in the county. Several post secondary education schools are in a 30 mile area of the county.



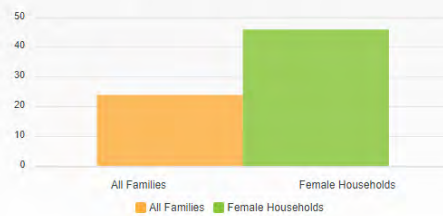
POVERTY

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 25.7% of all people in Tunica County live in poverty. Families with related children under 18 years old accounted for 33.8% of the families living in poverty. 46.1% of families with female households are living in poverty.

% People Living in Poverty



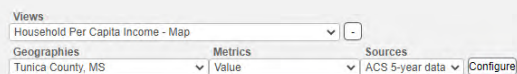
% Families Living in Poverty



INCOME

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

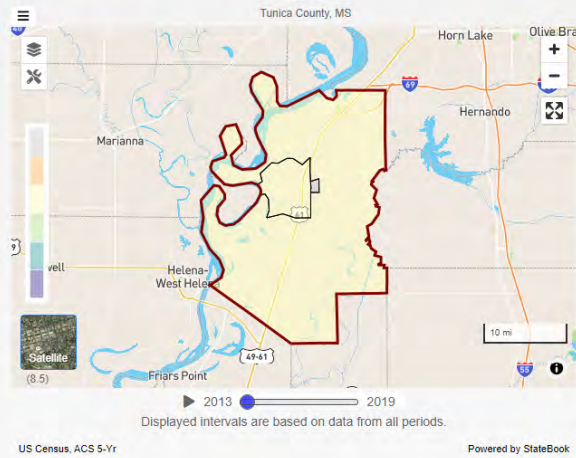
The per capita personal income for Tunica County was \$29,093 according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis in



2010. The PCPI of the county ranked 94 percent of the state average, \$31,071, and 73 percent of the national average, \$39,937.



Household Per Capita Income by Census Tract: Per Capita Income: 2013

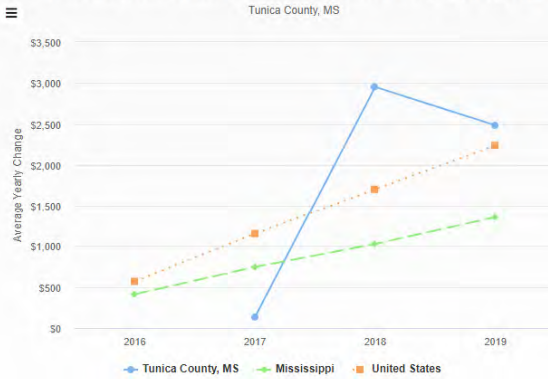


Views
Household Median Income - Benchmark

Geographies: Tunica County, MS +2 | Metrics: Average Yearly Change | Periods: <4 periods>

Sources: ACS 5-year data | [Configure](#)

Household Median Income: Household Median Income: 2016 - 2019



The underlying data does not include values for at least one geography, category, or period
US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2016 - 2019 Powered by StateBook

INCOME

The median household income in Tunica County was estimated to be \$29,994 from the 2010 U.S. Census. Out of the 4,039 households, 18.9% of them made \$15,000 to \$24,999. 5.0% of the household population made \$100,000 to \$149,999. The chart is a breakdown of the household income for Tunica County.

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PROJECTS, STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

ACTION PLAN

The action plan is the foundation of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The plan describes how the goals and objectives of the plan analysis will be carried out by the stakeholders. An action plan is the key to implementing the goals and objectives and prioritizing the use of various resources to achieve those goals and objectives. The action plan will assist with the following developments.



- Analyze a regional transportation plan;
- Protect and enhance the regional environment;
- Maximize the resources of the region through partnerships;
- Devise the development and use of the workforce consistent with any applicable state or local workforce investment strategy;
- Explore the use of technology in economic development, including access to high-speed telecommunication networks;
- Balance resources through sound management of physical development;
- Obtain and utilize adequate funds to achieve the region's goals and objectives

The action plan will be carried out through partnerships with economic development leaders, the CEDS Committee and North Delta PDD. Also, the development and implementation of the CEDS will be under public review for a 30 day period. Special projects will be determined by economic development programs.

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PROJECTS, STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3 Goal 4 Goal 5

The goals and objectives of the region in development range from short and long term community priorities. The statements are designed to assist the region in solving the challenges that exist in the area. Objectives were developed to prioritize goals that are measureable and time sensitive.

The development of the goals and objective of the area were established by reviewing a regional analysis and involving a group of community advocates that formed the CEDS Committee. The analysis revealed several challenges that included high unemployment rates, low per capita income, and unskilled and less Other issues shown in the analysis were infrastructure issues, financial barriers, and external forces impacting the area. The information from the analysis was obtained from the United States Census Bureau and other resources of pertinent information. The analysis and CEDS Committee helped with the development of the goals and objectives for the region.



GOAL 1 – WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT/EDUCATION

Improve the skills of the local labor force through high quality training and education opportunities.

OBJECTIVES

- Determine the role of education and training with the needs of local businesses and industries
- Coordinate the role of education and training with the needs of local businesses and industries
- Provide technical assistance to the workforce
- Support workforce development training programs and education programs
- Create strategic plans for workforce training and education
- Promote educational partnerships and new approaches to learning that will benefit K-12 students
- Generate community awareness of and community participation in training and education programs available in the region



GOAL 2 – QUALITY OF LIFE

Make the region more attractive for economic development by improving the regional quality of life and access to community resources in the seven-county region.

OBJECTIVES

- Assist local governments in obtaining state and federal funds for recreational expansion and improvements in the region
- Foster housing opportunities for low and moderate-income families through local governments
- Research funding opportunities for multipurpose facilities and community centers
- Aid in developing and implementing zoning ordinances and



- Develop and implement existing business and comprehensive planning efforts
- Implement safe and healthy community programs
- Improve access to health care facilities



GOAL 3 – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Encourage economic strength and diversity through the development of small and entrepreneurial businesses, retaining and expanding local businesses, recruiting appropriate business and industries to the region.

OBJECTIVES

- Advocate small and entrepreneurial businesses
- Create retention programs for existing businesses
- Recruit appropriate businesses and industries to the region
- Pursue funding to develop strategic projects
- Work with downtown revitalizations
- Coordinate financial and other business development resources



GOAL 4 – INFRASTRUCTURE

Upgrade the condition and capacity of the regions infrastructure systems to make the region more competitive for economic development.

OBJECTIVES

- Make existing industrial parks regionally marketable
- Develop the seven-county region's transportation system
- Assist communities and employers with federal, state, and local technical/financial assistance
- Seek funds to upgrade water, sewer, and storm drainage systems
- Support the expansion of the region's telecommunications infrastructure
- Generate a needs assessment for communities and assist with helping pursue funding for those needs
- Pursue funding to develop strategic projects



GOAL 5 – GOVERNMENT & FINANCE

Encourage and improve cooperation between county and municipal governments for greater efficiency in the management of personnel, finances and local government programs and services.

OBJECTIVES

- Continue to recognize the importance of planning for all communities, including but not limited to land-use, transportation, infrastructure, environmental training
- Improve communication between local governments
- Pursue development of uniform regulations for zoning, building codes, and subdivision regulations for municipal and county government within the region
- Strive for a Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Plan based on individual municipal comprehensive plans
- Provide leadership training and development opportunities to local elected officials and appropriate staff





EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

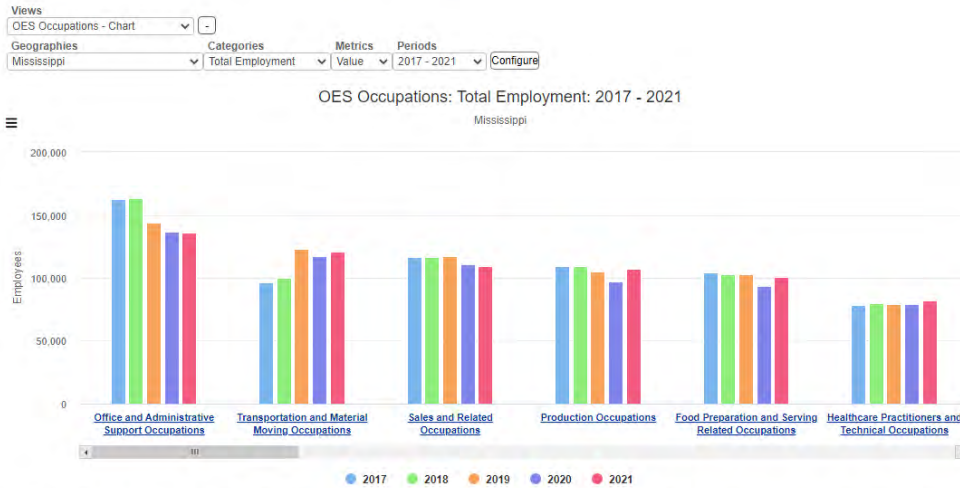
The performance measures of the CEDS outline are based on the following goals and objectives:

1. Number of jobs created after implementation of the CEDS,
2. Number and types of investments undertaken in the region,
3. Number of jobs retained in the region,
4. Amount of private sector improvements in the region after implementation of the CEDS.

The CEDS will be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure implementation of the plan. Staff of the District and the CEDS Committee will be responsible for reviewing and updating the CEDS to ensure that the strategic plan is a vital and living document. Additionally, the staff and committee will update the plan annually through an annual report.



Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS)



NOTE: 2021 data uses a new estimation method. Changes versus previous years may merely be due to the new method, not a real change. Use caution when comparing years.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017 - 2021

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An evaluation will be reviewed annually to determine the effectiveness of the program. Also, the changes that may affect the priorities or available funding will be noted in the annual reports. The annual meeting will be organized and managed by North Delta PDD. Prior to the annual meeting members will be responsible for data collection and doing assessments concerning the action plan, goals, objectives, and activities.

The performance measures and evaluation process will focus on the following:

- Goals, objectives, and activities addressing current and expected conditions.
- Current resources are appropriate for implementing the plan and if different or additional resources are now available.
- Schedules and budgets are feasible.
- Implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other individuals or organizations are present.
- Outcomes have occurred as expected

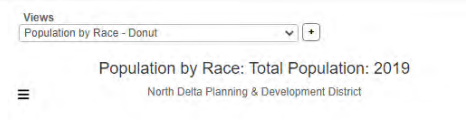
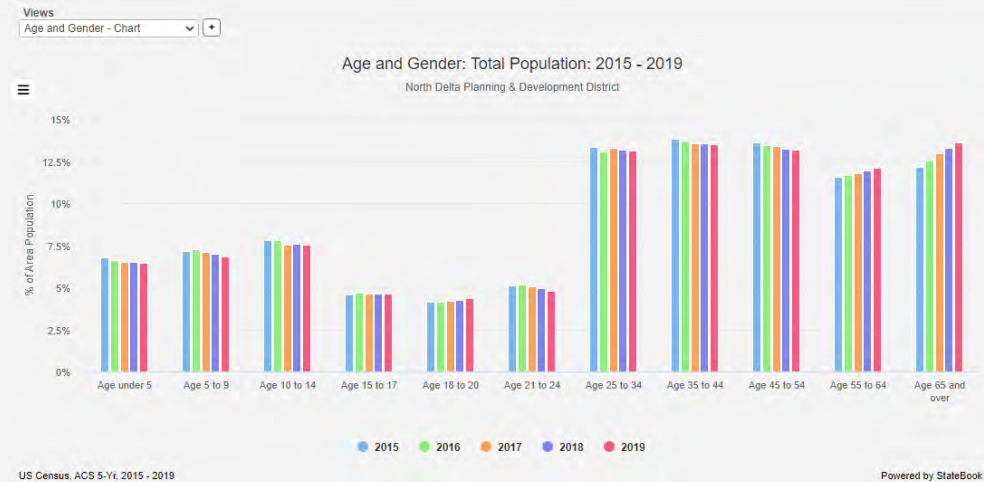
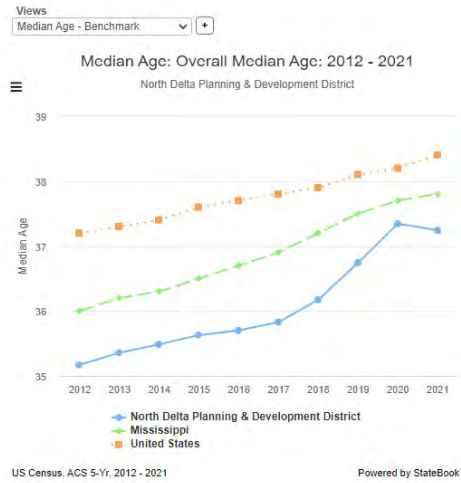
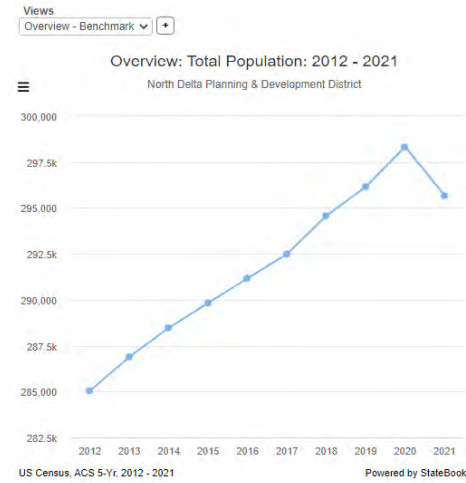
Systemic impacts on the region:

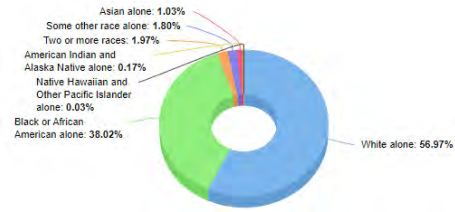
- Changes in county/city/town resources impacted plan implementation (i.e. funding, personnel, and equipment).
- Changes in programming or government structures justify changes to the plan.
- New agencies or staff should be included.
- Project completion.
- Percent complete versus percent of resources allocated.
- Under/over spending.
- Achievement of the goals, objectives, and activities.
- Resource allocation (e.g. if there had been more money would the activity have been more successful?).
- Timeframes.
- Budgets.
- Lead/support agency commitment.
- Resources (funding, personnel [have people reassigned or left the organization?]).
- Feasibility (Is this still an appropriate measure?)

Short-term indicators of successful projects will include performance based indicators such as project completion; completion of projects within the allotted budget and schedule; funding status; and dollar amounts invested in the region. Long-term projects will include clear milestones (i.e. grant application, funding awards, construction kick-off and interim deliverables). Projects that are not successful will be reviewed with a lesson learned approach: alternative options will be discussed and implemented for unsuccessful projects.

The CEDS will be updated every five years; the strategic plan will reflect the results of the evaluations of all stakeholders. The updated plan will be available for public comment. After the comment period, comments will be addressed by North Delta PDD and the committee. The final CEDS will be distributed to the participating jurisdictions, the CEDS Committee, appropriate staff of North Delta PDD, and local economic development organizations.

METRICS TO MONITOR

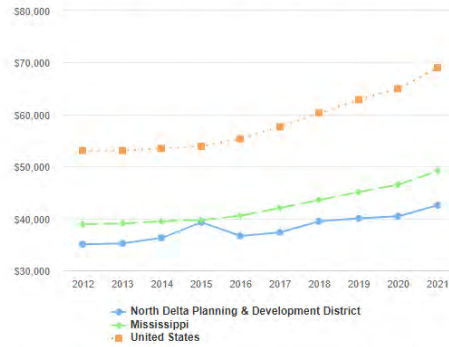




Hispanic and race questions were changed in 2020. Historical comparisons may show real change, but Census attributes change mostly to these modifications.

US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2019

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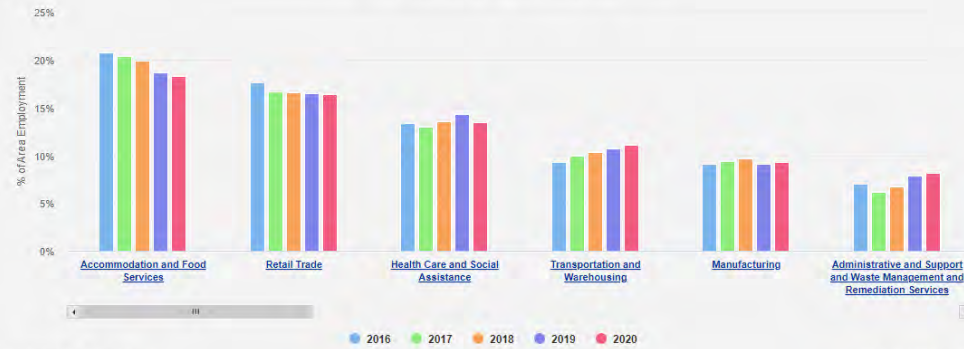
US Census, ACS 5-Yr, 2012 - 2021

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Views
CBP Industry Sectors - Chart

CBP Industry Sectors: Employment: 2016 - 2020

North Delta Planning & Development District



US Census, CBP, 2016 - 2020

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Views
Workforce Characteristics - Table

Workforce Characteristics: 2019

North Delta Planning & Development District

Category	Value	%
Total Population Age 16 and Over	230,076	
Population Not in Labor Force	87,239	37.92%
Total Population in Labor Force	142,837	62.08%
Population in Armed Forces	354	0.15%
Civilian Labor Force	147,483	61.93%
Employed Civilian Labor Force	132,827	93.22%
Unemployed Civilian Labor Force	9,656	6.78%

US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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Views
Housing Characteristics - Table

Housing Characteristics: Value: 2019

North Delta Planning & Development District

Category	Value
Total Housing Units	118,581
Median Housing Unit Value	\$94,814
Median Monthly Costs for Owners	\$614
Median Monthly Costs for Owners with Mortgage	\$1,022
Median Monthly Costs for Owners without Mortgage	\$367
Median Contract Rent	\$505

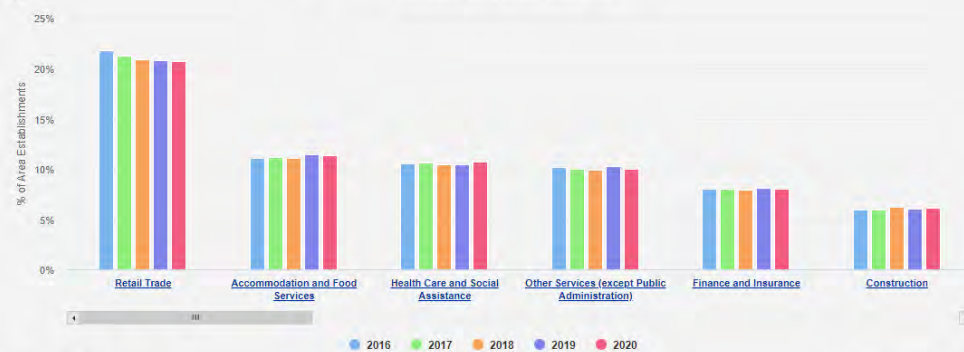
US Census, ACS 5-Yr

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Views
CBP Industry Sectors - Chart

CBP Industry Sectors: Establishments: 2016 - 2020

North Delta Planning & Development District





Opportunity Zones

Opportunity Zones are economically distressed communities, defined by individual census tract, nominated by America's governors, and certified by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury via his delegation of that authority to the Internal Revenue Service. Under certain conditions, new investments in Opportunity Zones may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. There are 8,764 Opportunity Zones in the United States, many of which have experienced a lack of investment for decades. The Opportunity Zones initiative is not a top-down government program from Washington but an incentive to spur private and public investment in America's underserved communities.



Maps Designated Opportunity Zones in the U.S. by Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

Origins of Opportunity Zones

Originally introduced in the Investing in Opportunity Act (IOIA), the Opportunity Zones Program was enacted as part of the 2017 tax reform package (Tax Cuts and Jobs Act). The program is designed to drive long-term capital to rural and low-income urban communities throughout the nation, and uses tax incentives to encourage private investment in impact funds.

The Opportunity Zones Program has been introduced as an innovative approach to unlocking long-term private investment to support low-income urban and rural communities in every U.S. state and territory. Investors are eligible to receive certain tax benefits on unrealized capital gains reinvested in Opportunity Zones through pooled Opportunity Funds. The program is designed to minimize cost and risk to the taxpayer. Investors bear the risk on all their originally deferred capital gains, minus a modest reduction for long-term holdings, regardless of whether subsequent investments have increased or decreased in value. Neither tax credits nor public-sector financing is involved.



Designated Opportunity Zones of Continental U.S. by EIGS

Opportunity Zones

The program uses low-income community census tracts as the basis for determining areas eligible for an Opportunity Zone designation.

- Low-income census tracts are places with an individual poverty rate of at least 20 percent and median family income no greater than 80 percent of the area median.
- A census tract that is not a low-income community may be designated as a qualified Opportunity Zone if the tract is contiguous with the low-income community designated as

- a qualified Opportunity Zone, and the median family income of the tract does not exceed 125 percent of the median family income of the low-income community contiguous with the tract. Up to 5 percent of the population census tracts designated as Opportunity Zones may qualify under this exemption.
- Per state/territory, up to 25 percent of the total number of census tracts that qualify as an Opportunity Zone can be designated as an Opportunity Zone.

According to the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council:

- Nearly 35 million Americans live in communities designated as Qualified Opportunity Zones;
- Unemployment rates are 1.6 times higher in Opportunity Zone census tracts than the average United States census tract;
- Median family incomes in Opportunity Zones are 37 percent lower than their respective area's or State's median;
- The average poverty rate across Opportunity Zones is more than 32 percent, almost double the rate of approximately 17 percent for the average United States census tract;

- One in four Opportunity Zones have a poverty rate over 40 percent, compared to one in 15 census tracts nationwide;
- The homeownership rate in Opportunity Zones is approximately 15 percentage points lower than the national average;
- Life expectancy is on average three years shorter for Opportunity Zone residents than it is nationally; and
- Approximately 22 percent of Opportunity Zone adult residents have not attained a high school diploma, compared to 13 percent nationally.

Opportunity Funds

Opportunity Funds are a new class of investment vehicles (organized as a corporation or a partnership) that specialize in aggregating private investment and deploying that capital in Opportunity Zones to support Opportunity Zone Property.

- A minimum of 90 percent of Opportunity Fund assets must be invested in Opportunity Zones.
- Opportunity Funds are envisioned as a market solution for investors who lack the information and wherewithal to execute investments in rural and low-income urban communities.
- The statute does not limit the number of funds that can be created, nor does it provide instruction on the nature of investments (i.e., risk/return profile).
- Pooling capital through a fund structure provides an opportunity for a broad array of investors throughout the country to engage in the program.



Designated Opportunity Zones Counties of the State of Mississippi
CIMS



Designated Opportunity Zones Zoomed to North Delta Region by CIMS

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OPPORTUNITY ZONES

Key Partnerships/Collaborations

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. Established by an act of Congress in 1965, ARC is composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, who is appointed by the president. Local participation is provided through multi-county local development districts. ARC's mission is to innovate, partner, and invest to build community capacity and strengthen economic growth in Appalachia.

To ensure that funds are used effectively and efficiently, and to strengthen local participation, ARC works with the Appalachian States to support a network of multicounty planning and development organizations, or local development districts (LDDs), throughout the Region. North Delta Planning & Development District is one of the 73 LDDs serving one (Panola County, MS) of the 420 counties in the Appalachia region. The LDDs' most important role is to identify priority needs of local communities. ARC has committed to using opportunity zone status as a determinant in funding competitions.

Delta Regional Authority (DRA)

The Delta Regional Authority works to improve regional economic opportunity by helping to create jobs, build communities, and improve the lives of the 10 million people who reside in the 252 counties and parishes of the eight-state Delta region. Led by the Delta Regional Authority Board—comprised of the Federal Co-Chairman, appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, and the governors of the eight states—the Delta Regional Authority fosters local and regional partnerships that address economic and social challenges to ultimately strengthen the Delta economy and the quality of life for Delta residents. Each of the seven (7) counties in the North Delta Planning & Development District is in the DRA service area footprint.

Established in 2000 by Congress, the Delta Regional Authority makes strategic investments of federal appropriations into the physical and human infrastructure of Delta communities. Through its States' Economic Development Assistance Program (SEDAP), DRA makes strategic investments into economic and community development projects across the Mississippi River Delta region. 75 percent of these funds are invested in economically distressed counties/parishes, and 50 percent of these funds are invested into basic public infrastructure and transportation improvements, with the remaining directed to workforce development and business development/entrepreneurship. DRA has further committed to set-aside up to 10 percent of each State's SEDAP allocation to provide grants for rural and economically distressed communities to develop Opportunity Zone investment prospectuses.

Department of Housing and Urban Development:

- Reduced Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Mortgage Insurance Application Fee for properties located in Opportunity Zones
- Established the Community Toolkit—learn about how communities can plan for investments in Opportunity Zones-Added Opportunity Zones preference points for 18 competitive grants since 2018

Department of Commerce/Census Bureau:

- Brought together the private and public sectors to develop digital tools that spur investment in Opportunity Zones, through The Opportunity Project

Department of Commerce/Economic Development Administration:

- Added Opportunity Zones as an Investment Priority
- Created web-based tool that offers information on EVERY Opportunity Zone

Department of Education:

- Included a 10-point Competitive Preference Priority in grants to charter school developers for the opening of new charter schools

Department of Justice:

- Made Opportunity Zones a priority consideration area for funding in response to the opioid epidemic

Department of the Treasury:

- Promulgated FINAL regulations for the Opportunity Zones incentive, bringing clarity and certainty to investors

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OPPORTUNITY ZONES

Linkages, Goals & Priorities

The economic benefits that new and innovative investments bring to communities are significant. Without robust economic development, local communities cannot meet the needs of their residents or remain competitive in an increasingly changing national and global economy. This program encourages public and private investment in urban and economically distressed communities, including Opportunity Zones, to focus on benefitting diverse segments of the population by incentivizing investments in underserved areas, and by supplementing that investment with targeted Federal resources. Linkages to other governmental initiative can allow developers and potential investors to identify, use, and administer Federal resources in these communities focus on stimulating greater investment in Opportunity Zones through the enhancement of existing State and local economic development efforts and through the coordination of Federal, State, and local resources.

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OPPORTUNITY ZONES

Incentives in Utilization

In addition to Federal programs with which the Opportunity Zones have been integrated, there are numerous state-sponsored and locally-driven incentives that can be applied to project involved with certified zones or projects to impact these areas. This listing of Mississippi programs can be directed to and stacked with other programs to incent investments in the opportunity zones.

CDBG Program for Economic Development

Municipalities and counties must apply on behalf of industry based on the public infrastructure needs of the project. The Community Development Block Grant Program (Economic Development) provides for a maximum state business grant amount per project of \$20,000 per job or up to CDBG requires that at least 51% of the persons benefited must be persons of low and moderate income as determined by the U.S. Department Housing and Urban Development. Municipalities and counties are awarded grants based on a competitive process. The Community Development Block Grant Program (Public Facilities) provides for a maximum state grant amount per project of \$600,000 for cities and counties with a population greater than 3,500 people and \$450,000 for cities and counties with a population under 3,500.



Development Infrastructure Grant Program (DIP)

Municipalities and counties must apply on behalf of a new or expanded industry based on the public infrastructure needs of the project. The Development Infrastructure Grant Program provides for a maximum grant amount per project of \$150,000.

Economic Development Highway Grant Program (EDH)

Job creation and private investment are the goals of the Economic Development Highway Grant Program. The typical private investment requirement is \$70 million. Municipalities and counties must apply on behalf of a new or expanded industry based on the public infrastructure needs of the project.

Job Protection Grant Program

The existing industry cannot reduce employment by more than 20% if it receives a grant. The Job Protection Grant Program provides for a maximum grant amount per project of \$200,000 provided that the existing industry matches the grant on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Job Protection Grant funds are only available for fixed assets, and can't be used for working capital or to provide facilities for utilization by a gaming enterprise or retail operations.

Mississippi Rail Grant Program

The program provides grants to public and private railroads to finance railroad projects that promote economic growth and job creation in Mississippi. Eligible projects must identify specific repairs or improvements to a rail line that would make the line more competitive when providing services to industry in Mississippi.

Small Municipal and Limited Population Counties Grant Program

Small Municipalities and Counties – a municipality in the State of Mississippi with a population of ten thousand (10,000) or a county with a population of thirty thousand (30,000) or less according to the most recent federal decennial census at the time the application is submitted by the municipality. Funding from this program can be used by small municipalities and counties to assist with public facilities and infrastructure needs.

The Rural Impact Grant Fund

A Rural Community is defined as a municipality with a population of 10,000 or less or a county with a population of 30,000 or less according to the most recent federal decennial census at the time the application is submitted. The Rural Impact Fund Grant Program provides for a maximum grant amount of \$150,000 per project.



Small Municipal and Limited Population Counties Grant Program

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Advantage Jobs Program

The Advantage Jobs Incentive Program provides for a rebate of a percentage of Mississippi payroll to qualified employers for a period of up to 10 years. This incentive is available to businesses that promise significant expansion of the economy through the creation of jobs. The average of all jobs included in the program must meet the minimum average wage requirements.

Broadband Technology Tax Credit

Broadband Technology Tax Credits are credits that are provided to entities to encourage the deployment of high-speed internet access throughout the state, with an emphasis on rural areas.

Free Port Warehouse Property Tax Exemption

A full exemption from property taxes may be granted by local governing authorities on personal property that is being held and stored prior to transport to a final destination outside the state. The exemption may be granted for all local property taxes and may be granted for any period of time set by the local governing authority.

Growth and Prosperity Program (GAP)

The Growth and Prosperity Program is designed to encourage development in economically challenged areas of the state. The program designates specific counties as GAP counties and provides income, franchise, sales, and property tax incentives to companies that locate or expand in these areas of the state.

Industrial Property Tax Exemption

An exemption from property taxes is available to eligible industries that locate or expand in the state. This 10-year exemption from property taxes may be granted by local governing authorities on real and tangible personal property being used in the state. The exemption may be granted for all local property taxes except school district taxes on any property, but may not be granted on finished goods or rolling stock.

Jobs Tax Credit

Jobs tax credits are credits that can be applied to state income tax to reduce an employer's income tax liability. These credits are earned by certain types of businesses that create and sustain new jobs in Mississippi.

Manufacturing Investment Tax Credit

Existing manufacturers that have operated in Mississippi for two or more years may be eligible for investment tax credits that can be applied to the entity's state income tax liability. To qualify, an existing manufacturer must invest \$1,000,000 or more in buildings and/or equipment used in the manufacturing operation. The investment credit is calculated as 5% of the eligible investment for a project.

Motion Picture Production Tax Incentive Program

The Motion Picture Production Incentive is a cash rebate program designed to encourage production of motion pictures in Mississippi. This corporate tax incentive is designed to return a portion of the qualified expenses incurred in the state back to the production company.

Mississippi Aerospace Initiative Incentives Program

Mississippi's Aerospace Initiative Incentives program provides corporate tax incentives to companies that manufacture or assemble components for the aerospace industry or provide research, development or training services for the sector and are looking to locate or expand in the state.

Mississippi Clean Energy Initiative Program

The Mississippi Clean Energy Initiative program allows the Mississippi Development Authority to certify companies that manufacture systems or components used to generate clean, renewable, or alternative energy. This includes nuclear, solar, wind, and hydro-generation.

Mississippi Data Center Incentives

The State of Mississippi provides a state sales tax exemption for all computing equipment and software used by companies certified as data centers by the Mississippi Development Authority. Both new and replacement equipment qualify for the tax exemption.

Mississippi Equity Investment Tax Credit (State New Markets Tax Credit)

A credit to Mississippi income or insurance premium tax is available for eligible investments made by Community Development Entities (CDEs) in designated low-income census tracts in the state, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. These credits are state credits that act as companion credits to the Federal New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC) Program.

Mississippi Health Care Industry Zone Incentive Program

The Mississippi Health Care Industry Zone Act aims to expand access to high-quality medical care for Mississippi residents and increase the number of healthcare jobs in the state. The legislation created a business incentive program, known as the Mississippi Health Care Industry Zone Incentive Program, to encourage health care-related businesses to locate or expand within a qualified Health Care Zone in the state.

National or Regional Headquarters Tax Credit

National or Regional Headquarters Tax Credits are credits equal to between \$500 and \$2,000 preposition that can be applied to state income tax to reduce an eligible entity's corporate income tax liability. These credits are awarded to encourage companies to establish a headquarters in Mississippi and have their executive officers and other high-level employees based in the state. These credits are also awarded to companies that already have headquarters in Mississippi and create additional jobs at their headquarters operations in the state.

National or Regional Headquarters Sales Tax Exemption

A sales and use tax exemption is available for eligible businesses that create their national or regional headquarters in Mississippi, transfer their headquarters to the state or grow their existing headquarters operations in the state. This exemption applies to component building materials used in the construction or improvement of a facility, as well as the machinery and equipment used in the facility. A minimum of 20 new headquarters jobs must be created at the location in order for a business to qualify for this exemption.

Property Tax Exemption for Industrial Revenue Bond Financing

An exemption from property taxes on land, buildings, and equipment is available and is valid for up to 10 years on property purchased with industrial revenue bond proceeds from bonds issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation (MBFC).

Property Tax Exemption on In-State Inventory

An exemption from property taxes on land, buildings, and equipment is available and is valid for up to 10 years on property purchased with industrial revenue bond proceeds from bonds issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation (MBFC).

Property Tax Exemption for Broadband Technology

A property tax exemption is available for eligible telecommunications businesses on the purchase of equipment used in the deployment of broadband technology in the state.

Property Tax Fee In Lieu

For new or expansion projects in the state that have a private capital investment in excess of \$100,000,000, a negotiated fee can be set that is paid in place of the standard property tax levy. This incentive is provided to encourage development with local communities and must be agreed to by the local board of supervisors and municipal authorities prior to being awarded.

Research and Development Skills Tax Credit

Research and Development Skills Tax Credits are credits equal to \$1,000 per employee per year for a five-year period and can be used to reduce an eligible entity's income tax liability. These credits are available for any position requiring research or development skills.

Rural Economic Development Income Tax Credit

Rural Economic Development (RED) Credits are credits that can be used to reduce Mississippi corporate income tax. These credits are created based on the amount of bond-related debt service paid on industrial revenue bonds issued by the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation (MBFC).

Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Bond Financing

To encourage construction and expansion within the state, the Mississippi Business Finance Corporation may issue industrial revenue bonds for financing approved projects. Once projects are induced in the bond program, a sales tax exemption is available for all purchases made with bond proceeds.

Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Construction or Expansion

A sales and use tax exemption is available for eligible businesses that construct a new facility or expand an existing facility in the state.

Sales Tax Exemption for Broadband Technology

A sales and use tax exemption is available for eligible telecommunications businesses that deploy broadband technology. The amount of exemption that is allowed is based on the location of the facility.

Sales Tax Reduction for Motion Picture Production

A sales and use tax reduction is available for qualified motion picture production companies on purchases and rentals used in the production of a nationally distributed feature-length film, video, television series, or commercial made in Mississippi.

Skills Training Income Tax Credit

Skills training tax credits are credits that can be applied to state income tax to reduce an employer's income tax liability. These credits are earned by certain types of businesses that offer training to their employees in Mississippi.

Tourism Rebate Program

The Mississippi Tourism Rebate Program provides a tax rebate to qualified applicants of new tourism-oriented projects within the state of Mississippi. The Mississippi Tourism Rebate Program allows a portion of the sales tax paid by visitors to the eligible tourism-oriented enterprise to be paid to the applicant to reimburse the applicant for eligible costs incurred during the construction of the project.

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