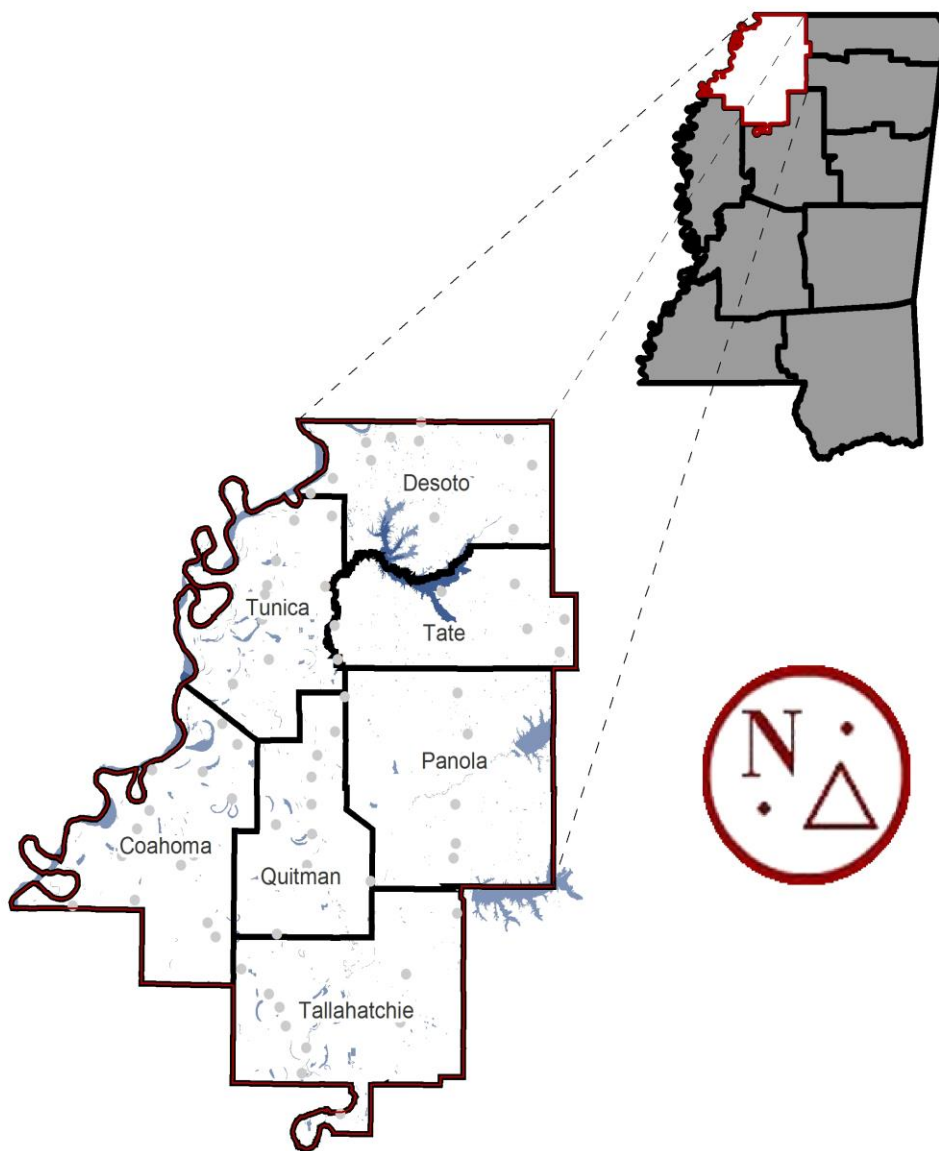


NORTH DELTA

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, INC.

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2017-2022 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



The Document Was Prepared For:

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

and covers the Northwest Mississippi Counties of:

- **Coahoma**
- **DeSoto**
- **Panola**
- **Quitman**
- **Tallahatchie**
- **Tate**
- **Tunica**

James W. Curcio, Executive Director
Lillian Morris, Principal Author

Executive Director's Message

Dear Economic Development Stakeholders,

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy purpose is to provide the region and Economic Development Administration with the economic development goals and objectives of the Northwest Mississippi region. The CEDS is a tool for the public, CEDS committee members, elected officials, the private and nonprofit sectors, and North Delta Planning & Development District Board of Directors and staff. Most importantly, the document has to be on file with EDA to obtain grant and loan funds for our region.

North Delta PDD takes an active role in the economic development of our region. Through the CEDS we were able to determine the economic development priorities of the district. The CEDS project was managed by our organization so that economic development stakeholders in our region are able to have information on the projects in our area and on the process and action plan to complete those projects.

The words in the shape of the State of Mississippi are a representation of the work we do and the areas we support. The words that make the shape of the state are our goals and objectives. Together we can fulfill the work of our region. We value the communities' participation in achieving the goals that are noted in the 2017-2022 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

The CEDS has been updated to reflect the relevant developments in the region over the past five years. These updates help to have a continued assessment of the strategic goals and objectives laid out in the document. With the consideration of public involvement, North Delta PDD Board of Directors, CEDS Committee members, and staff input this document can continue to bring sustainable economic development practices to the region.

Sincerely,

James W. Curcio



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North Delta Planning & Development District Board of Directors

Name	County	Position
Vernice Avant	Panola County	Public Official/Private Individual
James Birge	Panola County	Public Official/ Private Individual
Michael Cathy	Tate County	Workforce Development/Minority Group
Lee Caldwell	DeSoto County	Public Official
Lorine Cady	DeSoto County	Workforce Development/ Private Individual
Mike Campbell	Tate County	Public Official
Pat Davis, Jr.	Coahoma County	Public Official/ Private Individual
Jimmy Edwards	Quitman County	Private Individual
Jesse Ellis	Quitman County	Public Official/ Private Individual
Bob Gann	Tunica County	Private Individual
Richard Gipson	Tallahatchie County	Private Individual
Anita Greenwood	Tallahatchie County	Public Official/Community Leader
Mark Hudson	Tunica County	Private Individual/Minority Group
Manuel Killebrew	Quitman County	Rep. of IHL/Minority Group
Vanessa Lynchard	DeSoto County	Private Individual/Community Leader
Eddie Nabors	Panola County	Public Official
Johnny Newson	Coahoma County	Public Official/Private Individual
Henry Nickson	Tunica County	Public Official
Paul Pearson	Coahoma County	Public Official/Private Individual
Donald Phelps	Panola County	Public Official
Charlie Reese	DeSoto County	Rep. of IHL/Minority Group
Robert Rowe	Tallahatchie County	Public Official
Tony Sandridge	Tate County	Public Official

Diane Shipp	Tallahatchie County	Private Individual
James B. Sowell	Tate County	Private Individual/Community Leader
Derrell Washington	Coahoma County	Public Official/Private Individual
Bernard White	Quitman County	Private Individual
Phyllis Williams	Tunica County	Public Official

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee

Name	County	Position
Paul Pearson	Coahoma	Public Official
Vanessa Lynchard	DeSoto	Community Leader
Vernice Avant	Panola	Minority Group/Private Individual
Jesse Ellis	Quitman	Public Official/Private Individual
Anita Greenwood	Tallahatchie	Public Official/Community Leader
James B. Sowell	Tate	Private Individual/Community Leader
Bob Gann	Tunica	Private Individual

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. The 2012 Annual 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 of access to healthcare and unemployment inequalities.

The 2012 Annual Report is designed to develop priorities and actions of 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 2012 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 2012 CEDS report.

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 2012 CEDS Annual 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 with this report.

General Description

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.

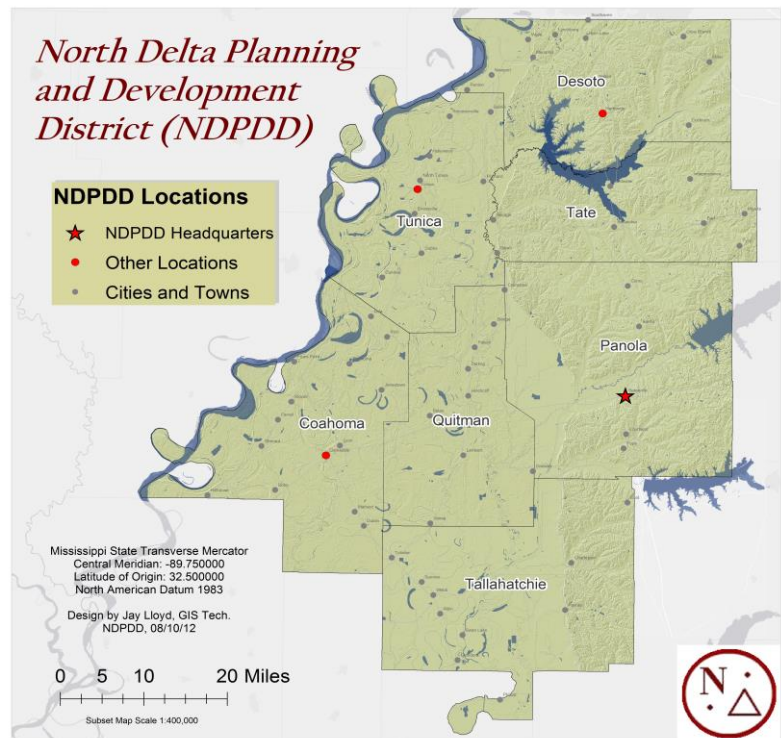
The district highway system includes Interstate 69 and Interstate 55, U.S. Highway 61 and Mississippi State Highway 6 as major transportation corridors for the area.

Northwest Mississippi offers several attributes for people living, visiting and doing business in the region. The area is known for agriculture, 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 (2012 MAPDD Directory).

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.

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 other functions including technical assistance, community development and loan programs.

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.

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.

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 including public facilities, economic development, and housing activities. The local governments receive aid from North Delta in acquiring and 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.

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.

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.



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.

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 provides support to the cluster’s industry. Most importantly, the cluster requires a specialized skilled labor force. The benefits of 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. Based on the Economic Modeling Specialists, the region possesses 8 clusters in the seven-county region that could be used to boost regional competitiveness and attractiveness. The clusters include: ***Food Products and Services, Construction and Materials, Health, Communications, Metals and Machining, Information, Computers and Software, and Energy.***

The ESRI Business Summary reported that North Delta Planning and Development District region had 7,907 business located in the seven counties. Those businesses employed 94,375 people out the 288,358 total residential populations. The employee residential population ratio is 0.33.

The largest cluster in the region was the Service Industry (Hotels & Lodging, Automotive Services, Motion Pictures & Amusements, Health Services, Legal Services, Education Institutions & Libraries, and Other Services). The industry had 2,890 businesses and employed 37,557 (39.8%) in the region. The second largest cluster in the seven counties was the Retail Trade Industry (Home Improvements, General Merchandise Stores, Food Stores, Auto Dealers, Gas Stations, Auto Aftermarket, Apparel & Accessory Stores, Furniture & Home Furnishings, Eating & Drinking Places, and Miscellaneous Retail). Retail accounted for 1,912 businesses and 22,940 jobs for employees. The Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Industry was the third largest cluster of businesses in the area. The industry had 886 businesses and 4,376 employees according to the ESRI report. Government was a common industry in the region. The government was the fourth largest cluster. The industry had 496 businesses and provided 6,788 jobs for employees. The fifth largest cluster in the region was agriculture and mining. The agriculture and mining industry had 203 businesses and 1,242 employees.

Goals and Objectives of the North Delta Planning & Development District, Inc.

I. Goals and Objectives

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 competitive workforce. 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 2010 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 thorough 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
- Aide in developing and implementing zoning ordinances 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 and 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

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.

- Foster community development, economic development and opportunities;
- 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; and
- 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.

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, and
5. Changes in the economic environment of the region.

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.

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.
- 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?).

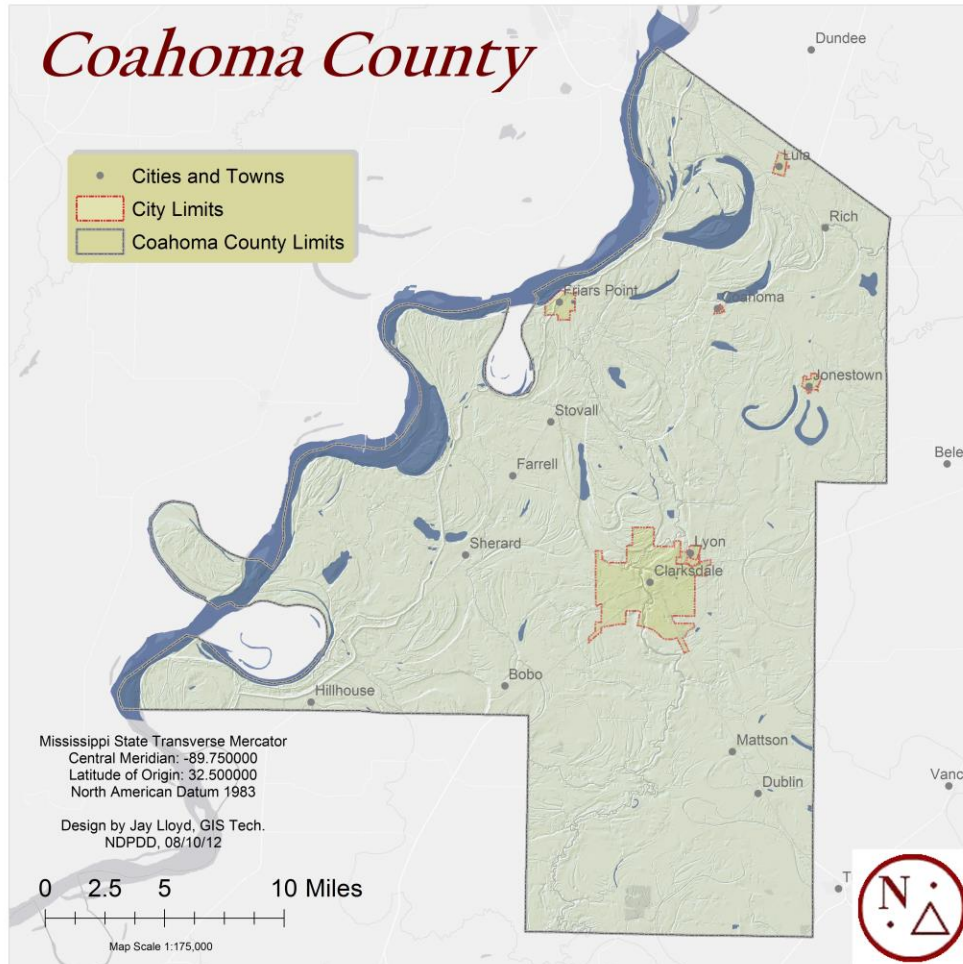
Short-term indicators of successful projects will include performance based indicators such as project completion; completion of projects within the allotted budget and schedule; funding status; and dollar amounts invested in the region. Long-term projects will include clear milestones (i.e. grant application, 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.

Coahoma County, Mississippi

General Description

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. The 2010 Census calculated Coahoma County with a population of 26,151 people.

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 and Economic Profile

I. 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.

Locality	2000	2010
Coahoma County	30,622	26,151
NDPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Coahoma Population Trends
Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Age Interval	Coahoma County	% of Population
Under 5 Years	2,115	8.1%
5 to 9 Years	2,015	7.7%
10 to 14 Years	2,156	8.2%
*15 to 19 Years	2,327	8.9%
20 to 24 Years	1,905	7.3%
25 to 29 Years	1,651	6.3%
30 to 34 Years	1,493	5.7%
35 to 39 Years	1,473	5.6%
40 to 44 Years	1,454	5.6%
45 to 49 Years	1,705	6.5%
50 to 54 Years	1,785	6.8%

55 to 59 Years	1,582	6.0%
60 to 64 Years	1,304	5.0%
65 to 69 Years	955	3.7%
70 to 74 Years	761	2.9%
75 to 79 Years	617	2.4%
80 to 84 Years	428	1.6%
85 Years and Over	425	1.6%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the Coahoma County population.

Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

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 years 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.

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
Coahoma County	10,825	62.20%	8,863	-1,962	56.50%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
Coahoma County	2,819	16.20%	2,574	-245	16.40%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Figure 3: Education Attainment, 2000 & 2010
 Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

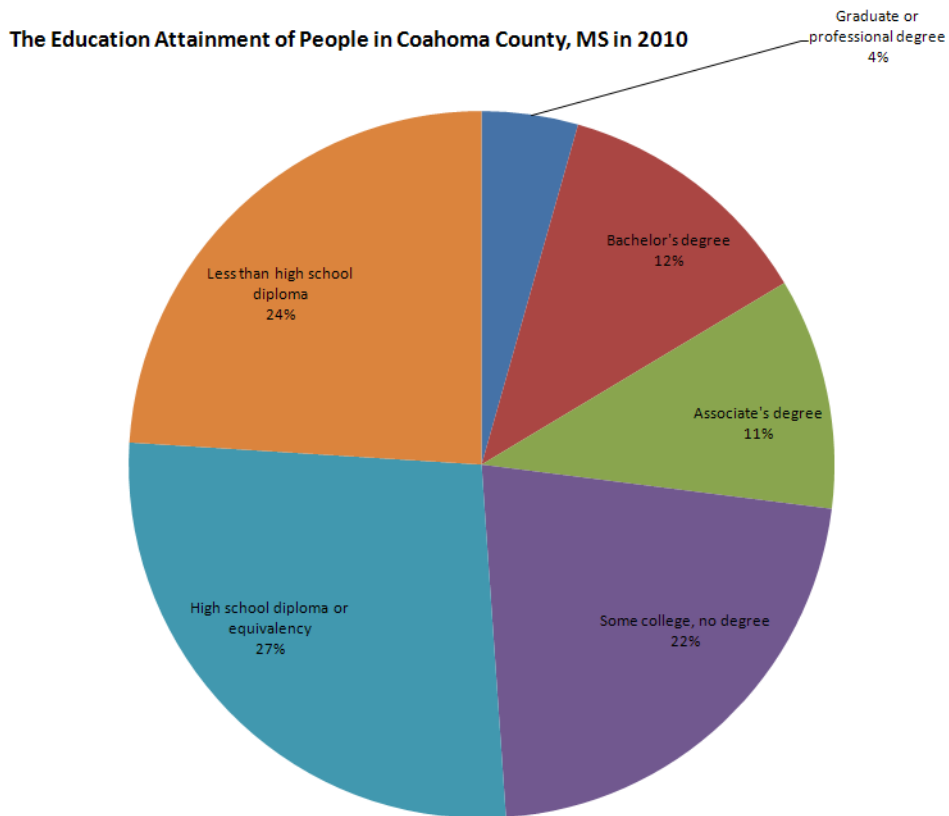


Figure 4: Education Attainment of People in Coahoma County, MS, 2010
 Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

	Clarksdale Municipal School District	Coahoma County Agricultural	Coahoma County School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$9,056.07	\$11,818.03	\$11,322.83	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	16.6	15.4	16	18.5
Number of Students K-12	3,457	246	1,566	492,105

Figure 5: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Coahoma County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2010-2011.

School Districts in Coahoma County
Clarksdale Municipal School District
Booker T. Washington International Studies Magnet
George H. Oliver Elementary Visual & Performing Arts Magnet
Heidelberg Elementary Math & Science Magnet School
J.W. Stampley Elementary Aerospace Education Environment Studies Magnet
Kirkpatrick Elementary Health & Wellness Magnet
Myrtle Hall IV Elementary Language Immersion Magnet
W.A. Higgins Middle School
Oakhurst Middle School
Clarksdale High School
Carl Keen Vocational Center
Thomas E. Shaw School of Excellence
Coahoma County Agriculture High School
Coahoma County Agriculture High School
Coahoma County School District
Lyon Elementary
Friars Point Elementary
Sherard Elementary
Jonestown Elementary
Coahoma County Jr./Sr. High

Figure 6: School Districts in Coahoma County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
Coahoma Community College	Near Clarksdale	0
Delta State University	Cleveland	35
Mississippi Valley State University	Leflore	65
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	68
Mississippi Delta Community College	Moorhead	69
University of Mississippi	Oxford	69
University of Memphis	Memphis	90
Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	97

Figure 7: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area
Source: Mississippi Development Authority, 2012.

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. Fifty-four percent of families with female head of house lived in poverty. The sixty-five year old and over population in Coahoma County made up 22% of the 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.

People Living in Poverty

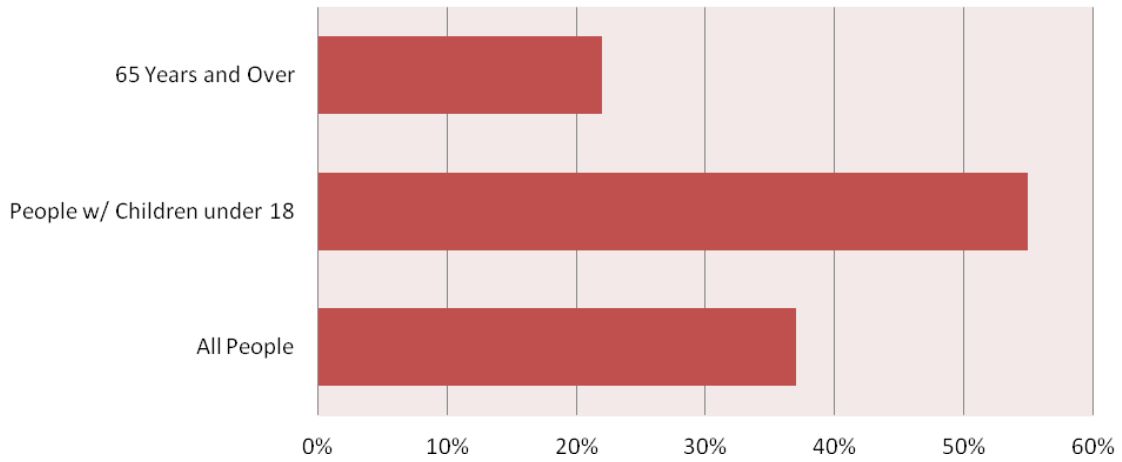


Figure 8: People Living in Poverty Coahoma County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

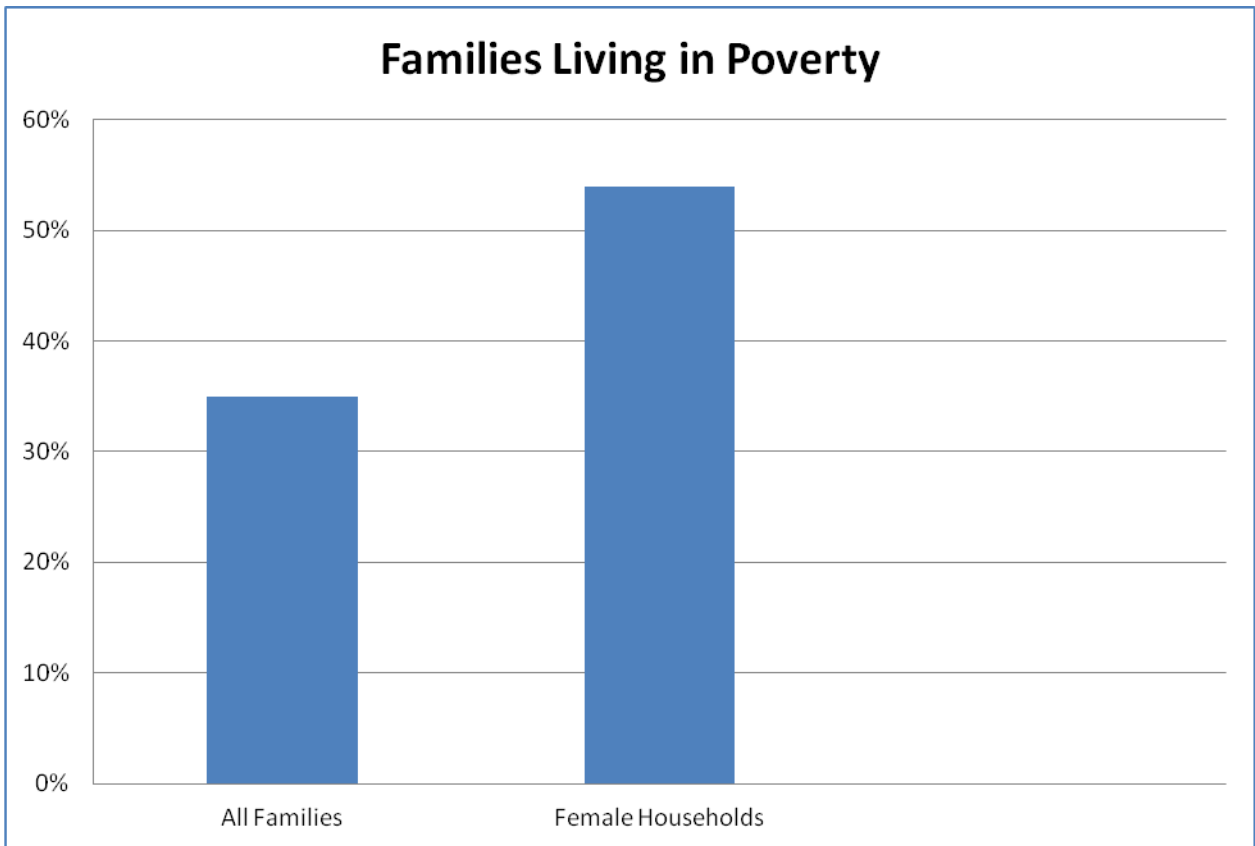


Figure 9: Families Living in Poverty Coahoma County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
Coahoma County	\$19,703	\$31,402
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 10: Per Capita Personal Income, Coahoma County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of Coahoma County 2000 & 2010

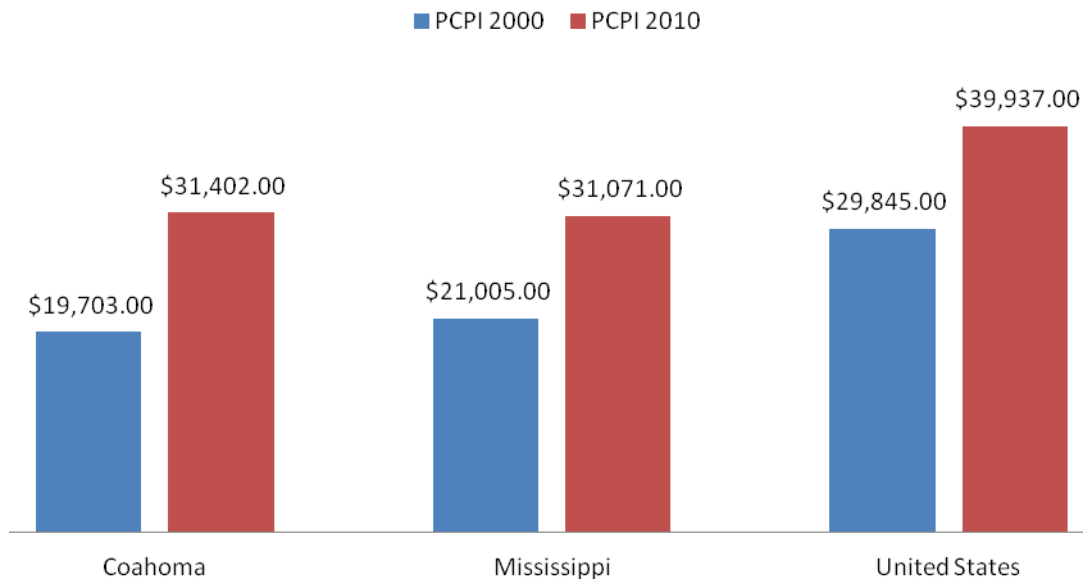


Figure 11: Per Capita Personal Income, Coahoma County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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. Below is the total household income for residents of Coahoma County:

Coahoma County Total Household Income 2010

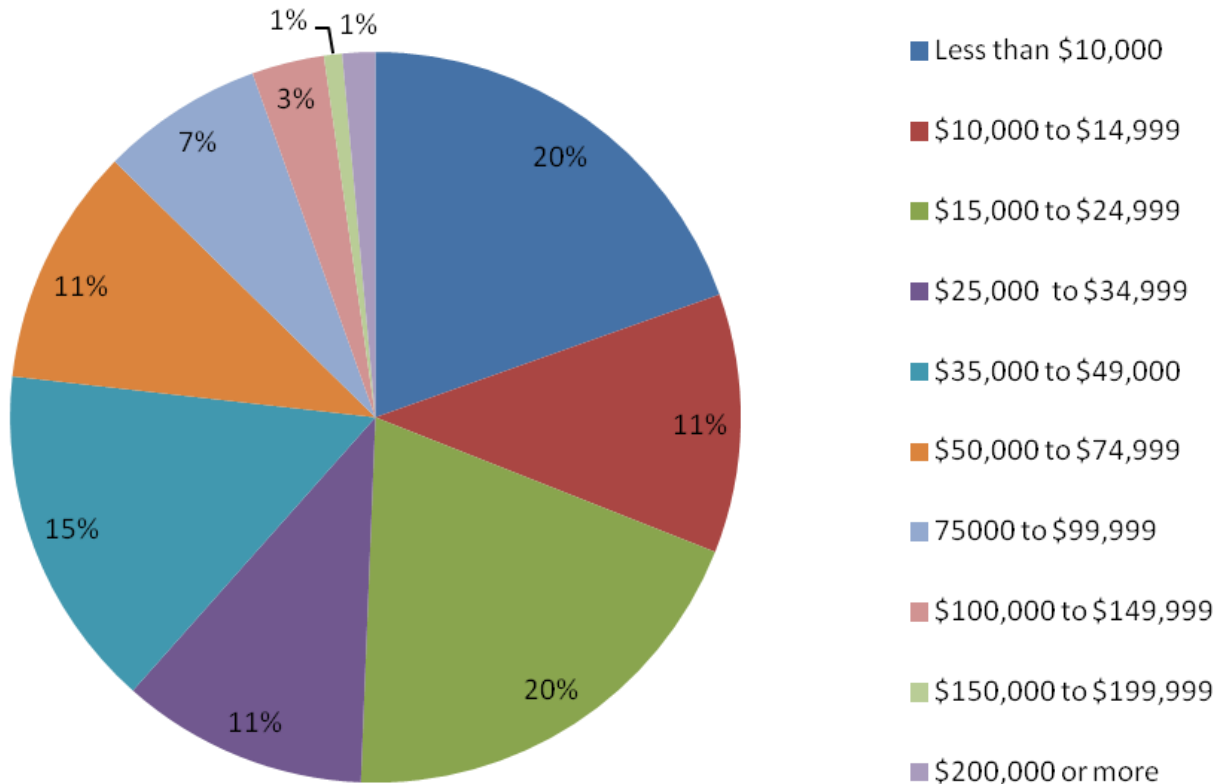


Figure12: Coahoma County Total Household Income 2010
Source: U.S. Census, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

The labor force of Coahoma County continues to reduce in size as the population of the county shrinks. The downward trend the county is experiencing is a contrast to the NDPDD region. The District's region has had a growing labor force. The 2000 Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Labor Force Report revealed 11,830 civilian laborers in Coahoma County. The 2011 report had an annual average of 10,580 civilians in the labor force. In the most recent report for 2016, the average number in the labor force was 9,270 civilians.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
Coahoma County	11,830	10,580
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 13: Coahoma County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

The Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Averages report showed Coahoma County had a 14.9% unemployment rate in 2011. The last CEDS in 2000 reported the county having a 7.9% unemployment rate in Coahoma County. In 2016, the county’s unemployment rate had fallen again to 8.8%.

Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011

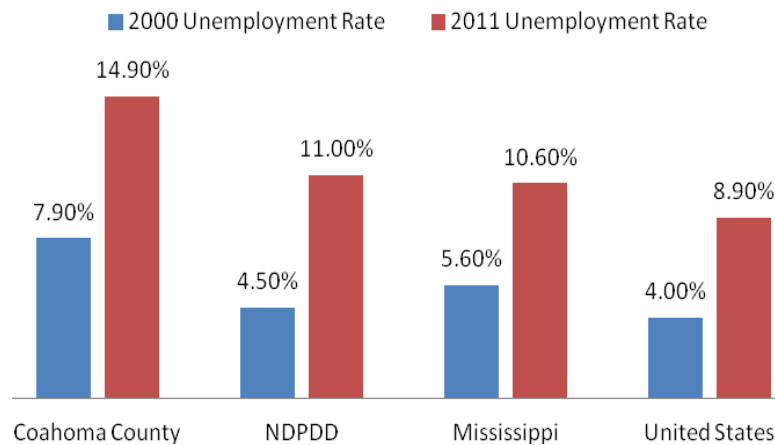


Figure 14: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 Coahoma County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
Coahoma County	7.90%	14.90%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 15: Unemployment Rate for Coahoma County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

Industrial Park Information

Coahoma County has three industrial parks that are all located in Clarksdale, MS. The industrial parks include: Sunbelt Industrial Park, Leonard Pharr, and 61 Bypass Coahoma County Site. The industrial park possesses several attributes for the area. The qualities include there location; the sites are located in the most populated city in Coahoma County, Clarksdale. Additionally, the site is surrounded by several transportation options by four-lane interstates, rail transportation, and aviation. Further site details for the three industrial parks is below:

Sunbelt Industrial Park

Available Acres: 285.0 acres

Location

Highway 49 South
Clarksdale, MS 38614 (Coahoma County)

Site Details

Available Acres: 285.0 acres
Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres
Topography: Flat & well drained
Setting: Industrial Park
Zoning: Industrial-Light
Within City Limits: Yes
Site Certification: No
Sale Price: \$1,500 per acre

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 40 miles
Nearest 4-Lane Highway: US61- 1 mile

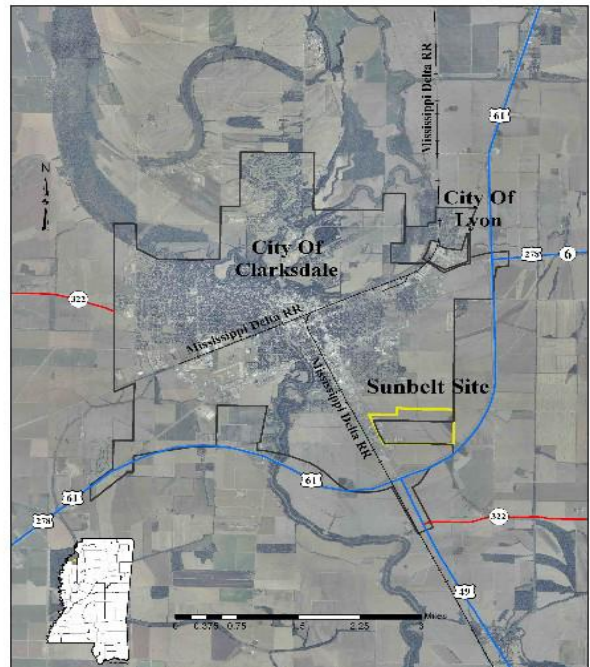


Image 1: Mississippi Development Authority Industrial Buildings and Sites

Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 75 miles
Rail Service: Yes

Leonard Pharr Industrial Park

Available Acres: 27.9 acres

Location

Industrial Park
Clarksdale, MS 38614 (Coahoma County)

Site Details

Available Acres: 27.9 acres
Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres
Topography: Flat & well drained
Setting: Industrial Park
Zoning: Industrial-Light
Within City Limits: Yes
Site Certification: No
Sale Price: \$1,500 per acre

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 40 miles
Nearest 4-Lane Highway: US61- 2 mile
Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 75 miles
Rail Service: Yes

61 Bypass Coahoma County Site

Available Acres: 50 acres

Location

Clarksdale, MS 38614 (Coahoma County)

Site Details

Available Acres: 50 acres
Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres
Topography: Flat & well drained
Setting: Industrial Park
Zoning: Commercial
Within City Limits: Yes
Site Certification: No
Sale Price: \$-



Image 2: The Crossroad of Hwy 61 & 49
Clarksdale, MS

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 32 miles

Nearest 4-Lane Highway: Adjacent

Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 72 miles

Rail Service: Yes

Water/Sewer

There are many water and sewer providers for the county that range from the local municipalities providing water and sewer to residents or water associations that give residents access to clean water. The Coahoma County Utility District is currently merging the water and sewer associations in the county to create a cohesive utility district for the county. The county was awarded a 2011 Community Development Block Grant (CDGB) Public Facilities in the amount of \$536,159. Coahoma County committed \$536,159 making the grant and matching project a total of \$1,072,318.00.



Downtowns

Coahoma County has numerous historic downtowns. The most noted is the City of Clarksdale. A revitalization effort has taken place in the city. Most of the revitalization efforts have occurred due to the city being noted for area's historic blues lineage. Several festivals are hosted throughout the year celebrating the rich blues history of the Mississippi Delta in the city. The festivals and blues preservation efforts have created a new industry in the city, tourism. The tourism industry has become a vital part of the City of Clarksdale's economy.

Roads, Highways, and Bridges

The highway system in Coahoma County offers travelers several transportation routes. The local, state, and federal highways in the county include- Mississippi State Highways 1, 6, and 322; US Highways 49, 61, and 278; and the future site of Interstate 69. The various road structures of the highways range from two lane roads to four-lane highways.

Energy and Telecommunications

Entergy Mississippi is the largest electrical supplier for the county. Entergy Mississippi has a presence in all seven counties of the NDPDD region. Coahoma Electric is an additional energy supplier for portions of Coahoma and Tunica Counties. Natural Gas is provided by several companies. Mississippi Valley Gas is the major server of the county. Most of the unincorporated area and smaller towns are without natural gas service. Typically those areas use other gas alternatives for heating those sources include primarily butane or LPG.

Since the last CEDS, the telecommunications industry has made further strides in communications. The past CEDS noted Bellsouth as the provider for the area. Bellsouth is now

AT&T after being acquired with Cingular Wireless and YP.com. The company is still the largest communications holding company in world by revenue. AT&T has been able to provide the county with phone services and internet access. Further, the high-speed Internet service has taken volume through a pilot project launch of iDelta in Coahoma County funded by Delta Regional Authority. The federal agency, DRA, has adopted high-speed internet service as one of its initiatives in the DRA service area.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

The economy of Coahoma County is composed of various industries that range from manufacturing to the service/tourism industry. The United States economy has had an effect on the economy of Coahoma County with company downsizing and industries leaving the areas.

2011 Coahoma County Industry Employment Percentage

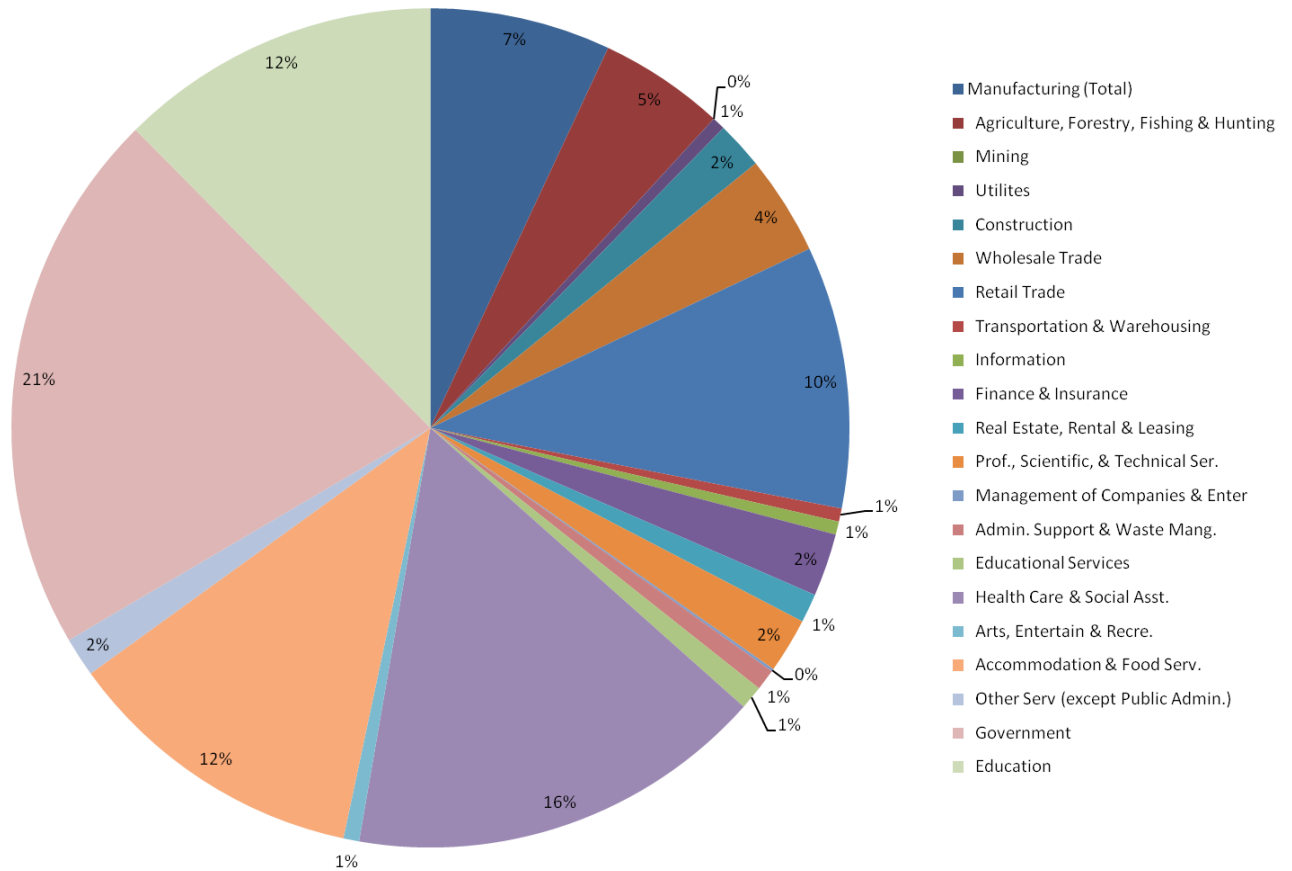


Figure 16: Industry Employment

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	9,647	9,216	8,872
Gross Income Tax	\$8,101,326	\$8,482,029	\$8,353,176
Net Taxable Income	\$179,165,058	\$16,988,277	\$184,027,995
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	677	628	639
Gross Taxes	\$17,812,719	\$16,905,593	\$17,617,836
Gross Sales	\$286,330,758	\$273,648,862	\$301,032,401
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	677	628	639
Gross Taxes	\$17,812,719	\$16,905,593	\$17,617,836
Gross Sales	\$286,330,758	\$273,648,862	\$301,032,401

Figure 18: Coahoma County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, Coahoma County had 7,843 Personal income Tax payers pay \$8,779,348 in taxes from \$190,909,129 in net taxable income. The county also had 702 Sales Tax payers pay \$16,764,967 from \$270,815,041 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Millage Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

Coahoma County has 10,792 housing units in the county according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The previous CEDS reported the county having a total of 11,490 housing units. Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, 1,331 housing units are vacant; also, the 2010 U.S. Census estimates 9,351 housing units being occupied by residents. The median household value in 2000 was \$51,200; today, the median household value is \$55,600. The median household appraisal value has continued to increase since the last U.S. Census assessment. In 2000, the home value increased by more than \$14,000 from \$36,700 to \$51,200. Further, from 2000 to 2010 the median housing value has increased by \$4,400. The 2000-2010 median household value boost was not as large as the 1990-2000 home value increase.

Additionally, other characteristics reported in the U.S. Census analysis included: 132 houses lacking complete plumbing facilities and 96 not having complete kitchen facilities out of the 9,351 housing units that are being occupied by county residents. Several Coahoma County residents still living in sub-standard housing is a challenge for the county.

Health Services

Coahoma County has one hospital-Northwest Mississippi Regional Medical Center located in the county’s most populated city-Clarksdale. The hospital has 195 licensed beds; 181 acute beds and 14 rehab beds. Also, there are three Medicare/Medicaid certified nursing homes or elderly care facilities with a total of 186 beds.

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
Northwest MS Regional	Clarksdale	195

Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
Northwest Regional Medical Center ECF	Clarksdale	14
Clarksdale Nursing Center	Clarksdale	112
Greenbough Nursing Center	Clarksdale	66

Figure 20: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in Coahoma County
 Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

The county is predominantly rural in nature. The total land area for Coahoma County is 559 square miles or 1,448 square kilometers. 16% of the county land area is commercial forests, most of which is used of agricultural purpose; the other portion is used for industrial, commercial, and residential land use. The chart below details the diverse resources and conditions of the region:

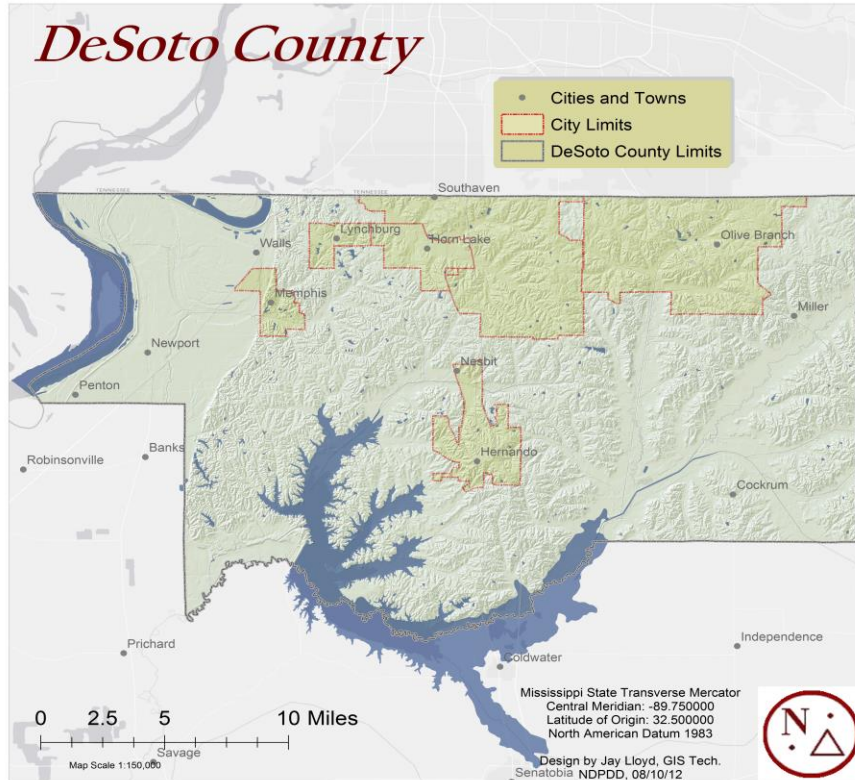
	Description
Proximity to Water	Mississippi River runs parallel to the west side of the county, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Located in the Delta plains region
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and flooding
Natural Disaster Frequency	Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding (most recent-2011)
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Timber, rich Delta soil
Average Temperature	Winter 41 degrees, Summer 83 degrees
Average Rainfall	51.19 inches
Historic Properties	None

Figure 22: Description of the Natural Environment

Source: North Delta Planning and Development District, 2012.

DeSoto County, Mississippi

General Description



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.

The county has been able to build on their asset-location by creating a tourism industry. Multiple facilities have been built to offer residents and visitors activities in the county. From the civic center and county museum to theater and performing arts, DeSoto County has numerous amenities to offer people. The county has 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.

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 and Economic Profile

I. 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.

Locality	2000	2010
DeSoto County	107,199	161,252
NDPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Population Trends

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Age Interval	DeSoto County	% of Population
Under 5 Years	11,599	7.2%
5 to 9 Years	12,666	7.9%
*10 to 14 Years	13,544	8.4%
15 to 19 Years	11,969	7.4%
20 to 24 Years	8,865	5.5%
25 to 29 Years	10,276	6.4%
30 to 34 Years	11,708	7.3%
35 to 39 Years	12,912	8.0%
40 to 44 Years	12,118	7.5%
45 to 49 Years	12,171	7.5%
50 to 54 Years	10,452	6.5%
55 to 59 Years	8,834	5.5%
60 to 64 Years	7,797	4.8%
65 to 69 Years	5,767	3.6%
70 to 74 Years	4,158	2.6%
75 to 79 Years	2,908	1.8%

80 to 84 Years	1,993	1.2%
85 Years and Over	1,515	0.9%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the DeSoto County population.

Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

	DeSoto County School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$7,277.12	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	19.7	18.5
Number of Students K-12	31,228	492,105

Figure 3: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Desoto County

Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

Schools in DeSoto County School District
Center Hill Elementary School
Center Hill Middle School
Center Hill High School
Chickasaw Elementary School
DeSoto Central Primary School
DeSoto Central Elementary School
DeSoto Central Middle School
DeSoto Central High School
DeSoto Co Voc Complex
DeSoto County Alternative Center
Greenbrook Elementary School

Hernando Elementary
Hernando High School
Hernando Hills Elementary
Hernando Middle School
Hope Sullivan Elementary School
Horn Lake Elementary
Horn Lake Intermediate School
Horn Lake Middle School
Horn Lake High School
Lake Cormorant Elementary
Lake Cormorant Middle School
Lake Cormorant High School
Lewisburg Elementary School

Figure 4: School Districts in DeSoto County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
DeSoto Center (Univ. of MS & Northwest CC)	Southaven	0
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	24
University of Memphis	Memphis	24
Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	25
University of Mississippi	Oxford	69
Arkansas State University	Jonesboro	88

Figure 5: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
DeSoto County	55,734	—	86,241	30,507	87.4%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
DeSoto County	9,790	—	20,846	11,056	21.1%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Figure 6: Education Attainment, 2000-2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The Education Attainment of People in DeSoto County, MS in 2010

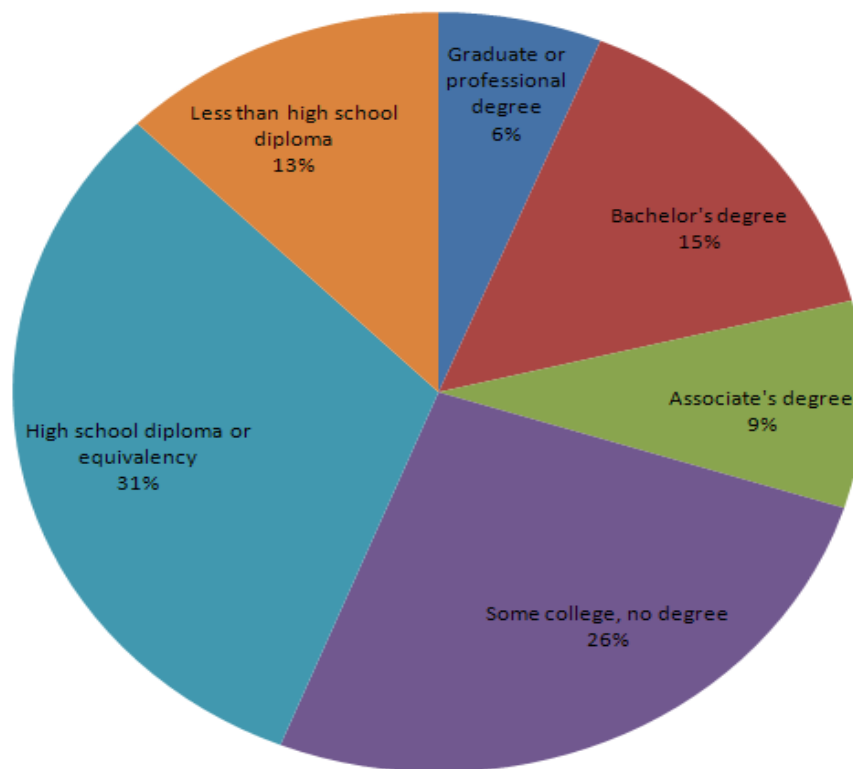


Figure 7: Education Attainment of People in DeSoto County, MS, 2010.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

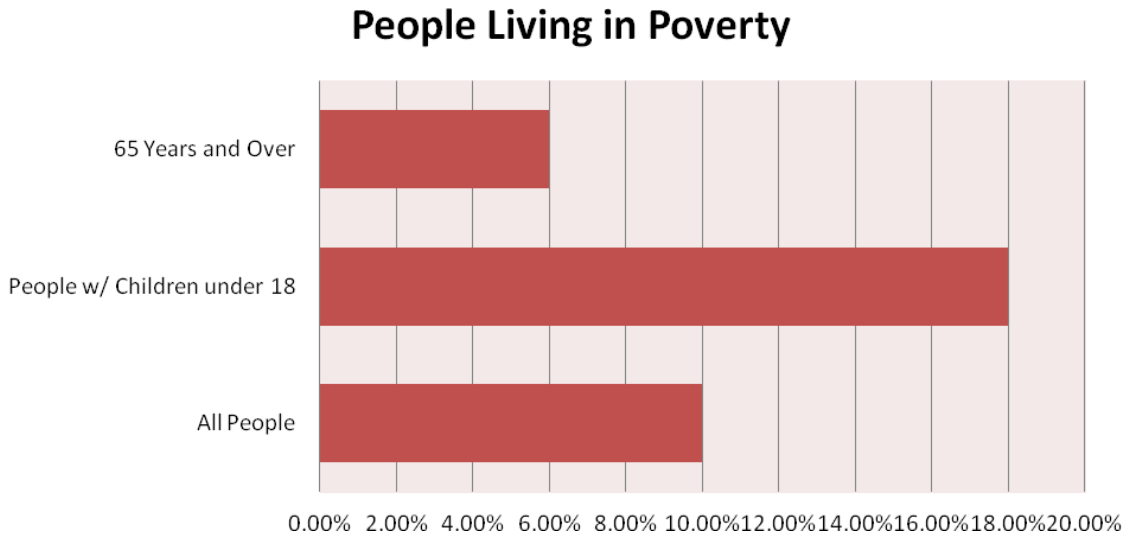


Figure 8: People Living in Poverty DeSoto County, MS, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

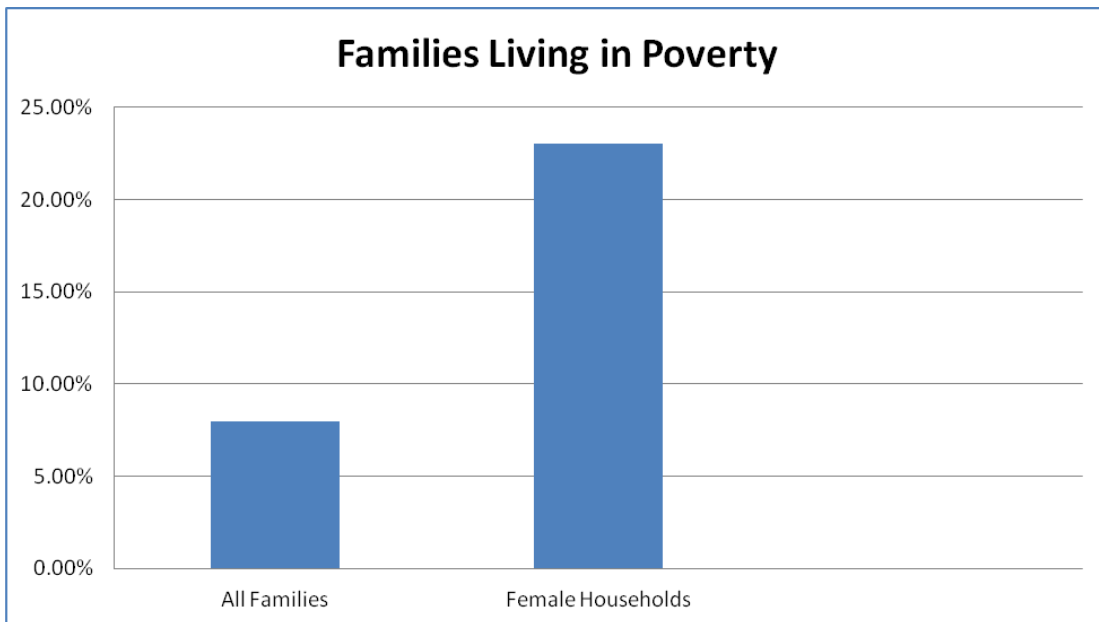


Figure 9: Families Living in Poverty DeSoto County, MS, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
DeSoto County	\$26,070	\$32,261
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 10: Per Capita Personal Income, DeSoto County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of DeSoto County 2000 & 2010

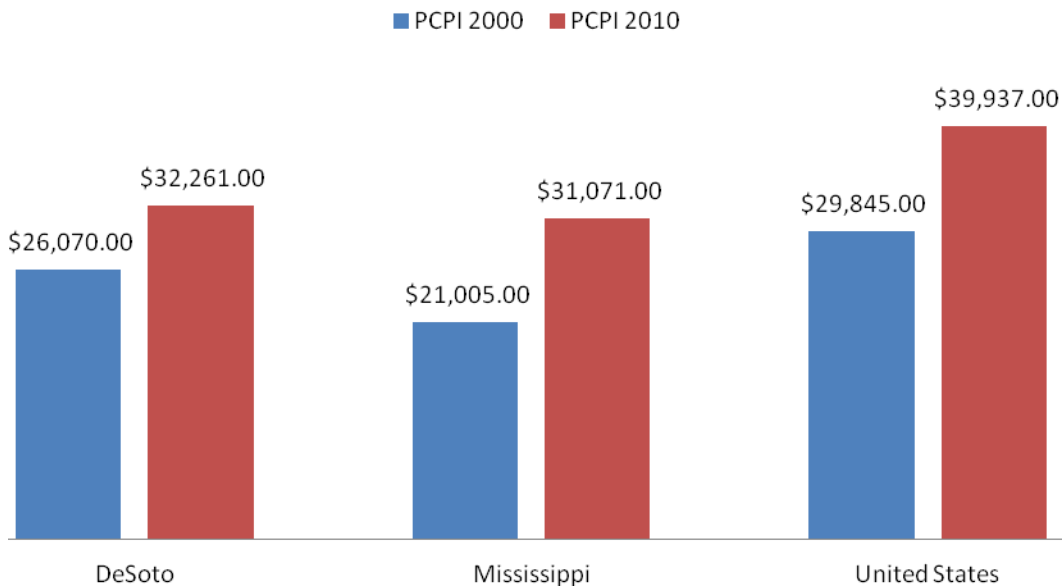


Figure 11: Per Capita Personal Income, DeSoto County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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:

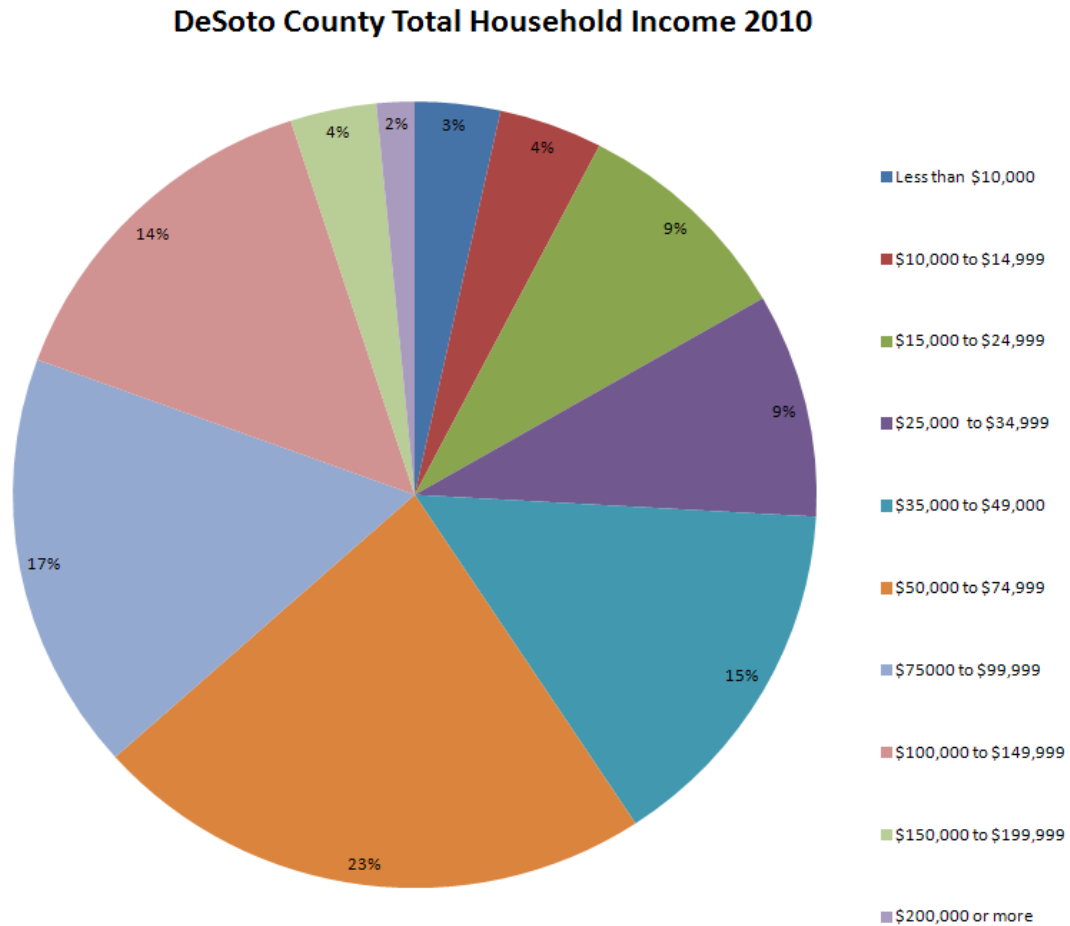


Figure 12: DeSoto County Total Household Income 2010
Source: U.S. Census, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

The DeSoto County labor force has continued to grow after significant increases from 59,150 civilians in 2000 to 80,740 in 2011 to 86,430 civilians in the labor force in 2016. More than 60% of the North Delta PDD region's workforce resides in DeSoto County.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
DeSoto County	59,150	80,740
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 13: DeSoto County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

The county had an average unemployment rate of 4.2% in the year 2016. The rate is down from 8.0 % in 2011. In 2000, the unemployment rate was 2.5%. As in previous years, county has the lowest unemployment rate in the region. Below is a chart depicting the unemployment levels of the county, NDPDD, state, and United States.

Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011

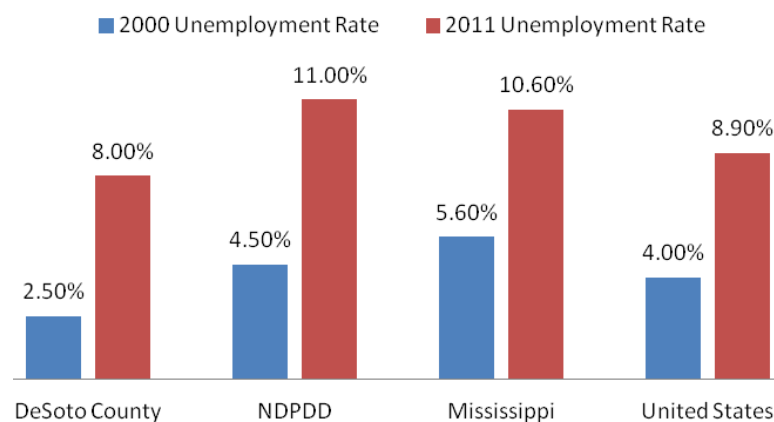


Figure 14: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 DeSoto County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States.

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
DeSoto County	2.50%	8.00%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 15: Unemployment Rate for DeSoto County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

Currently, DeSoto County has 50 industrial sites to offer prospective industries. The park sites offer various amenities that include highway infrastructure, rail, and nearby commercial air service. The county’s proximity to the nation’s 4th largest port, Port of Memphis, is a benefit to industries, too. The sites in DeSoto County range in size and age. Below is an overview of the largest industrial park, Newport Industrial Complex:

Industrial Park Information

Newport Industrial Complex

Available Acres: 6600 acres

Location

15 Miles South of Intersection I-55 (north/south) And I-40 (east/west), in the extreme northwestern portion of the county; 30 minutes south of Memphis, TN. The property is protected by a levee maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Walls, Mississippi 38641 (DeSoto County)

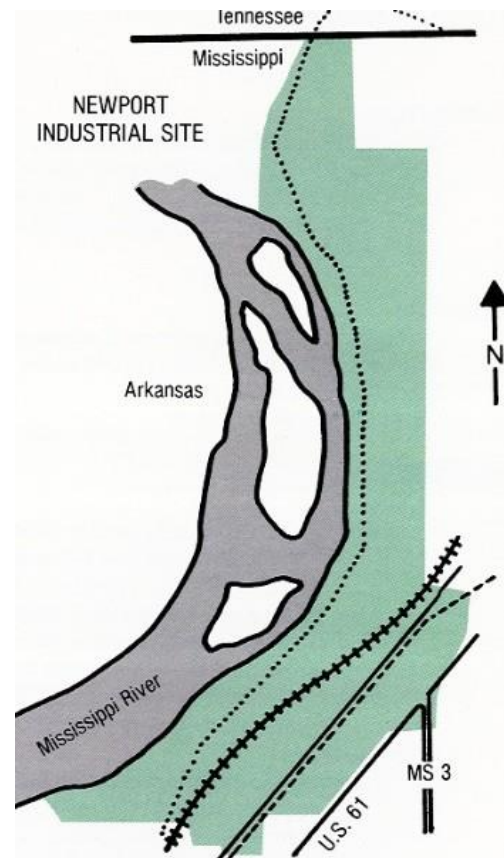


Image 3: Mississippi Development Authority Industrial Buildings and Sites

Site Details

Available Acres: 6,600 acres
Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres
Topography: Flat .03%
Setting: Industrial Park
Zoning: Industrial-Heavy
Within City Limits: Yes
Sale Price: \$1,500 per acre

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 14 miles
Nearest 4-Lane Highway: I-55- 14 miles
Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 17 miles
Rail Service: Unknown

Water/Sewer

Majority of water and sewer are provided by the cities in DeSoto County. The City of Hernando, City of Southaven, and City of Olive Branch provide citizens with water and sewer. ECO Resources, Inc. is the only outside company providing water and sewer to citizens.

Downtowns

DeSoto County has four cities and one smaller municipality in the county: Hernando, Horn Lake, Olive Branch, Southaven, and Walls. Of those only two have traditional downtown areas: Hernando and Olive Branch.

The City of Hernando is a registered historic preservation site. Downtown Hernando has a variety of building that range from retail spaces to restaurants. The City of Olive Branch has 82 buildings in the downtown area. The City of Olive Branch downtown is referenced as Old Town. The area has various shops for consumers.

Roads, Highways, and Bridges

The composition of roads, highways, and bridges directly affect the economic development of the county. The Mississippi State Highways 301, 302, 304, 305; U.S. Highways 78 (Designated Interstate 22), 61, 51; Interstate 55 and the future site of Interstate 69 all enhance the transportation routes in the county.

Energy and Telecommunications

The largest supplier of energy in the county is Entergy Mississippi. Entergy Mississippi operates in all of the North Delta PDD seven county region. In the Olive Branch area, Northcentral Electric Power Association provides energy to residents.

The telecommunication choices for DeSoto County range from AT&T to CenurityLink. Since the last CEDS many forms of telecommunication have been introduced in the market place.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

DeSoto County has many industries that provide employment opportunities to the citizens of the county. The pie chart below details the various industry employment percentages in the county.

2011 DeSoto County Industry Employment Percentage

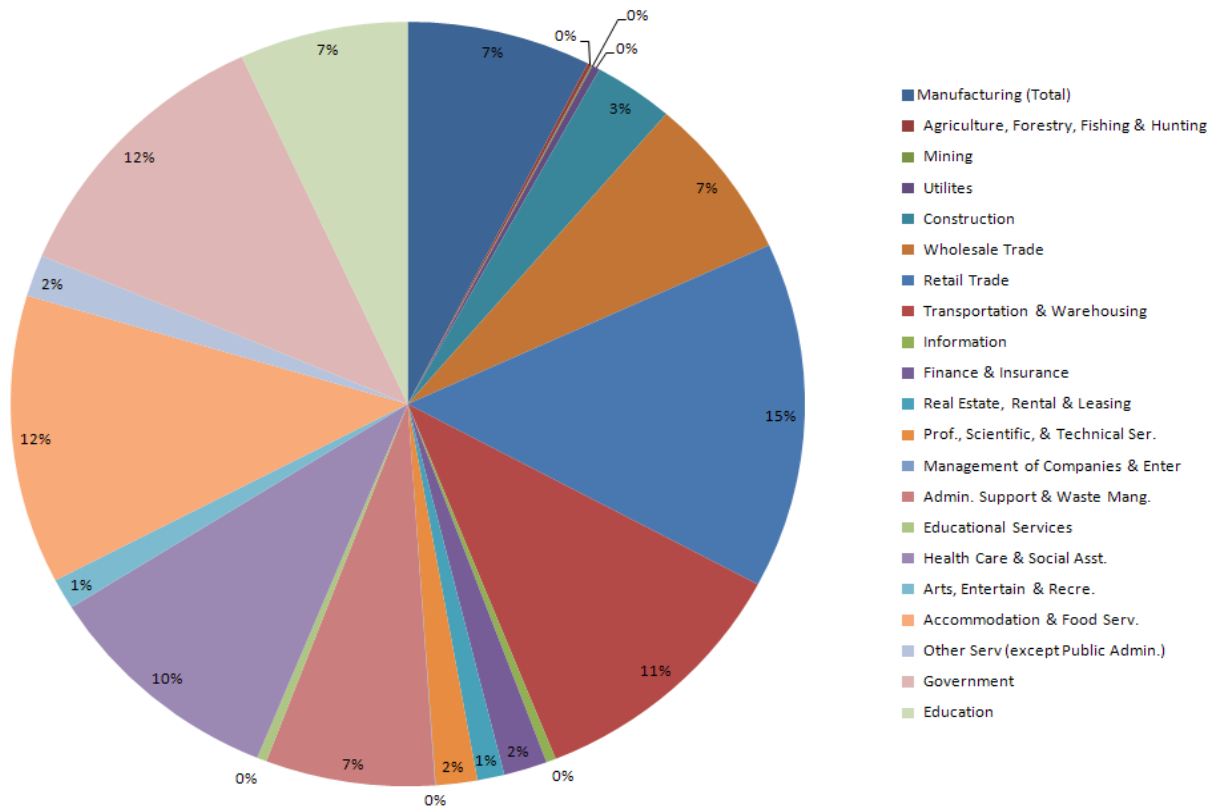


Figure 16: Industry Employment

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	60,277	62,228	61,749
Gross Income Tax	\$82,650,166	\$86,123,043	\$84,761,331
Net Taxable Income	\$1,820,177,982	\$1,895,454,432	\$1,865,747,123
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	3,156	2,736	2,829
Gross Taxes	\$147,412,097	\$142,918,272	\$147,236,907
Gross Sales	\$2,304,305,588	\$2,204,885,473	\$2,254,889,833
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	3,156	2,734	2,827
Gross Taxes	\$144,042,980	\$139,604,731	\$143,583,039
Gross Sales	\$2,256,175,393	\$2,157,549,219	\$2,202,691,768

Figure 18: DeSoto County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission, 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, DeSoto County had 62,203 Personal income Tax payers pay \$95,914,729 in taxes from \$2,089,505,533 in net taxable income. The county also had 2,279 Sales Tax payers pay \$87,404,474 from \$1,419,306,792 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Millage Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

Compared to the 2000 U.S. Census, the total housing units has grown by 18,943 housing structures. In 2000, 40,795 housing units were in DeSoto County with a median home value of \$103,100. Today, the median house value is \$152,300 with 59,738 housing units based on the estimates from the 2010 U.S. Census. Of the current units, 3,970 housing structures are vacant.

Majority of the houses in DeSoto County are heated by utility gas (33,912) according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The second leading form of heat is through electricity with 17,197 residents receiving heat in this form of energy. Other people use heating sources that include bottled, tank, or LP gas, fuel oil, wood, solar energy, or other forms of heat.

Sub-standard characteristics the 2010 U.S. Census noted included 171 residents lacking complete plumbing facilities and 237 lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Health Services

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
Baptist Memorial Hospital- DeSoto	Southaven	339
Parkwood Behavioral Health System	Olive Branch	74
Methodist Olive Branch Hospital	Olive Branch	100

Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
DeSoto Healthcare Center	Southaven	120
Golden Living Center-Southaven	Southaven	140
Landmark of DeSoto	Horn Lake	60

Figure 20: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in DeSoto County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

The county has a vast rural area. The total land area for the county is 483 square miles or 1,251 square kilometers. Thirty percent of the county land area is commercial forests.

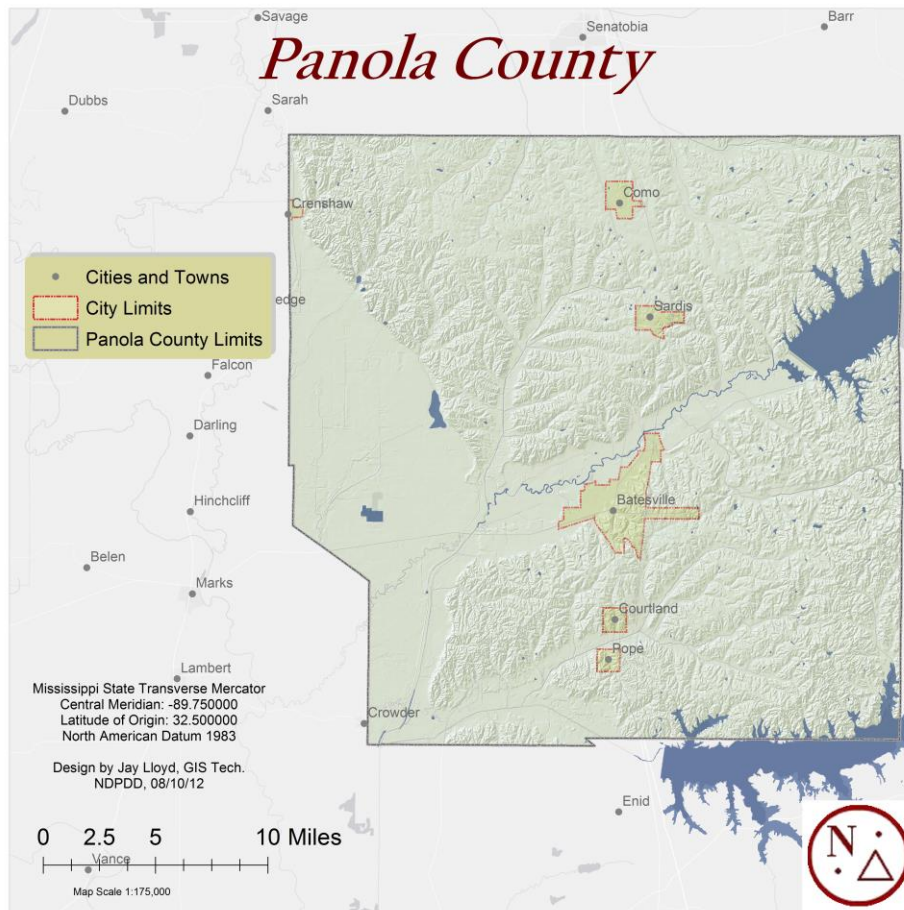
The area is used for commercial forests, agricultural purposes, and commercial, industrial, and residential land use. The chart below describes the diverse resources and conditions of the region:

	Description
Proximity to Water	Port of Memphis located on the Mississippi River is 20 miles north, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Located in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and flooding
Natural Disaster Frequency	Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding occur seasonally
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Water
Average Temperature	Winter 49.1 degrees, Summer 72.5 degrees
Average Rainfall	55.93 inches
Historic Properties	None

Figure 22: Description of the Natural Environment
 Source: Mississippi Development Authority, 2012.

Panola County, Mississippi

General Description



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 reliable energy sources are among the many assets found in the area.

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 and Economic Profile

I. 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.

Locality	2000	2010
Panola County	34,274	34,707
NPPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Population Trends

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Age Interval	Panola County	% of Population
Under 5 Years	2,552	7.4%
5 to 9 Years	2,485	7.2%
10 to 14 Years	2,626	7.6%
*15 to 19 Years	2,733	7.9%
20 to 24 Years	2,200	6.3%
25 to 29 Years	2,094	6.0%
30 to 34 Years	2,062	5.9%
35 to 39 Years	2,168	6.2%
40 to 44 Years	2,163	6.2%
45 to 49 Years	2,558	7.4%
50 to 54 Years	2,531	7.3%
55 to 59 Years	2,203	6.3%
60 to 64 Years	1,921	5.5%
65 to 69 Years	1,419	4.1%
70 to 74 Years	1,139	3.3%
75 to 79 Years	803	2.3%
80 to 84 Years	564	1.6%
85 Years and Over	486	1.4%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the Panola County population.

Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
Panola County	1,495	—	2,760	1,265	12.5%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
Panola County	13,118	—	15,981	2,863	72.4%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Figure 3: Education Attainment, 2000-2010
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The Education Attainment of People in Panola County, MS in 2010

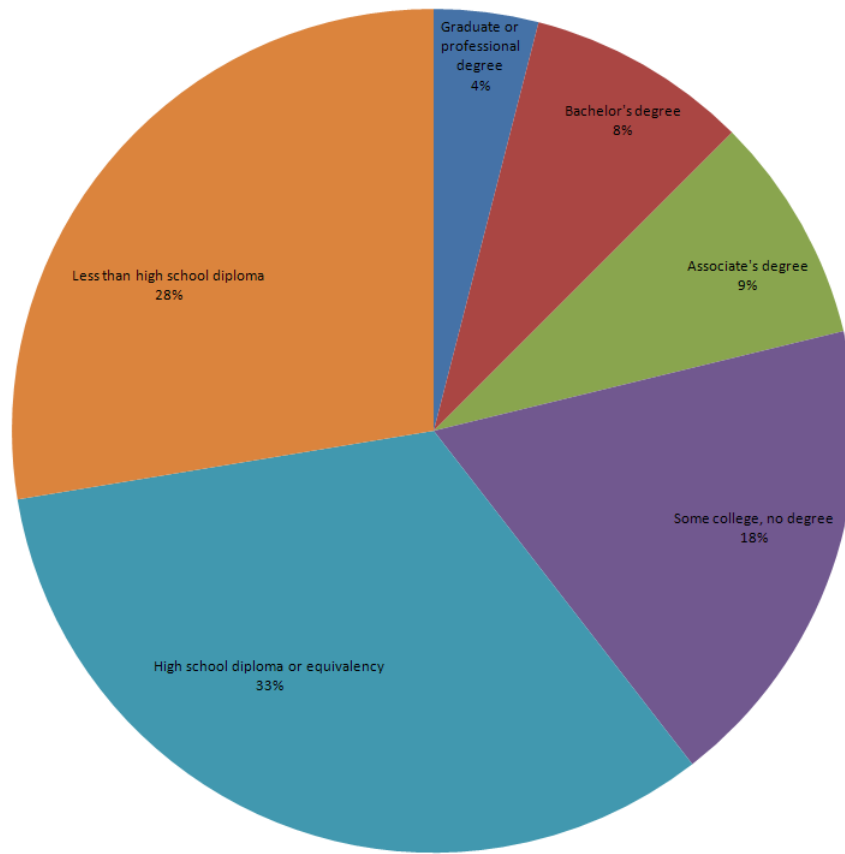


Figure 4: Education Attainment of People in Panola County, MS, 2010.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

	North Panola School District	South Panola School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$10,006.25	\$8,497.21	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	16.3	17.5	18.5
Number of Students K-12	1,681	4,654	492,105

Figure 5: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Panola County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

School Districts in Panola County	
Schools in North Panola School District	
Como Elementary School	
Crenshaw Elementary School	
Greenhill Elementary School	
North Panola Junior High School	
North Panola High School	
North Panola Vocation Comp.	
Schools in South Panola School District	
Batesville Elementary School	
Batesville Intermediate School	
Batesville Junior High School	
Batesville Middle School	
Pope Elementary School	
South Panola High School	

Figure 6: School Districts in North Panola and South Panola
 Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
University of Mississippi	University	25
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	20
University of Memphis	Memphis	61
Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	61
Mississippi Valley State University	Itta Bena	63

Figure 7: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area
 Source: Mississippi Development Authority, 2012.

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.

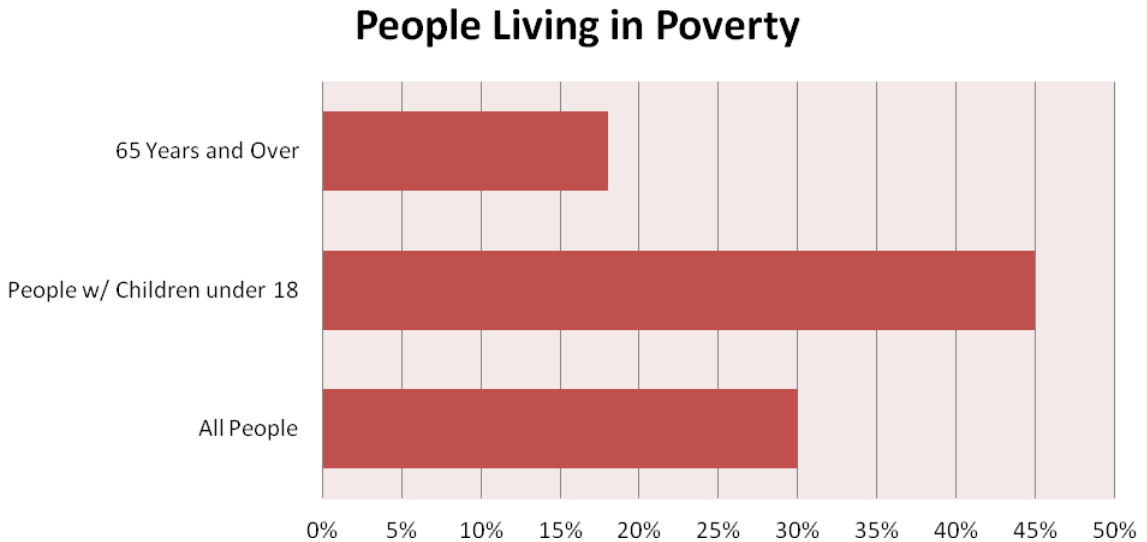


Figure 8: People Living in Poverty Panola County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

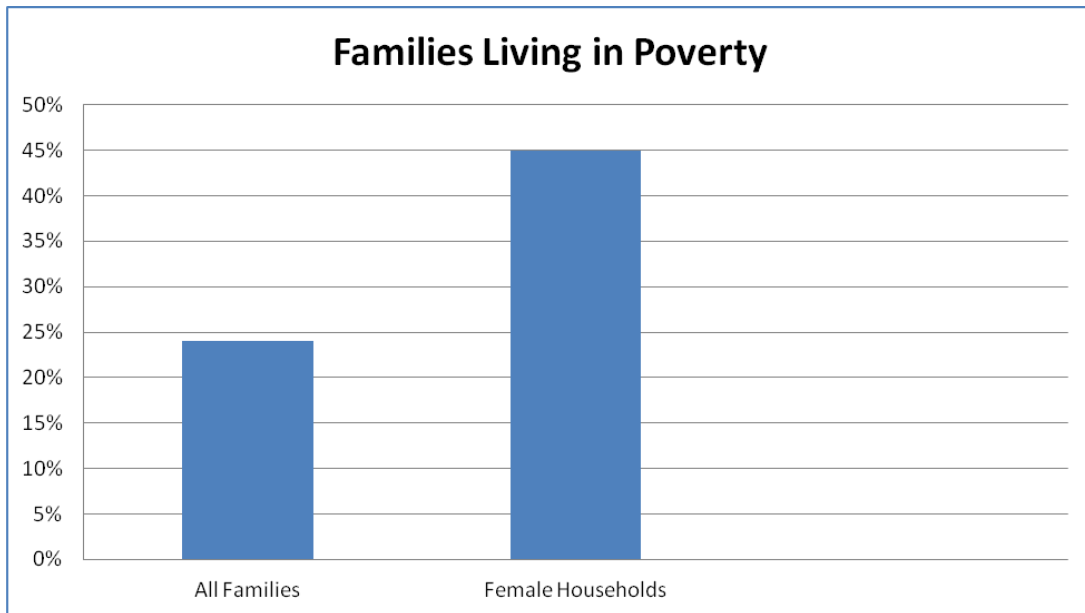


Figure 9: Families Living in Poverty Panola County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
Panola County	\$17,186	\$26,925
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 6: Per Capita Personal Income, Panola County, MS, 2000 & 2010
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of Panola County 2000 & 2010

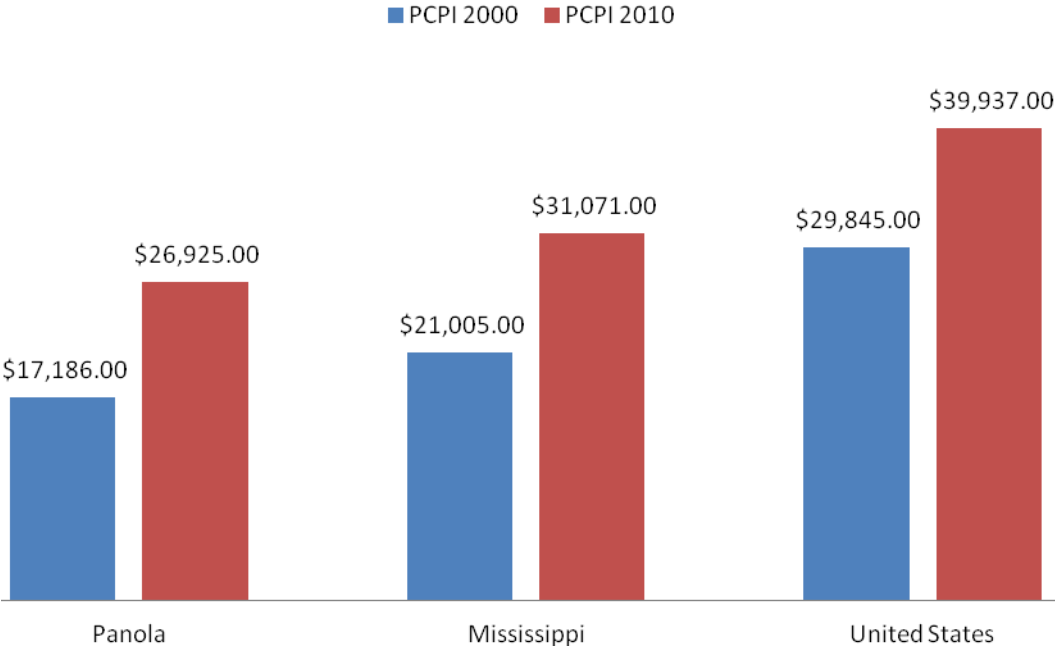


Figure 10: Per Capita Personal Income, Panola County, MS, 2000 & 2010
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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 following pie chart is the total household income percentages for households in Panola County:

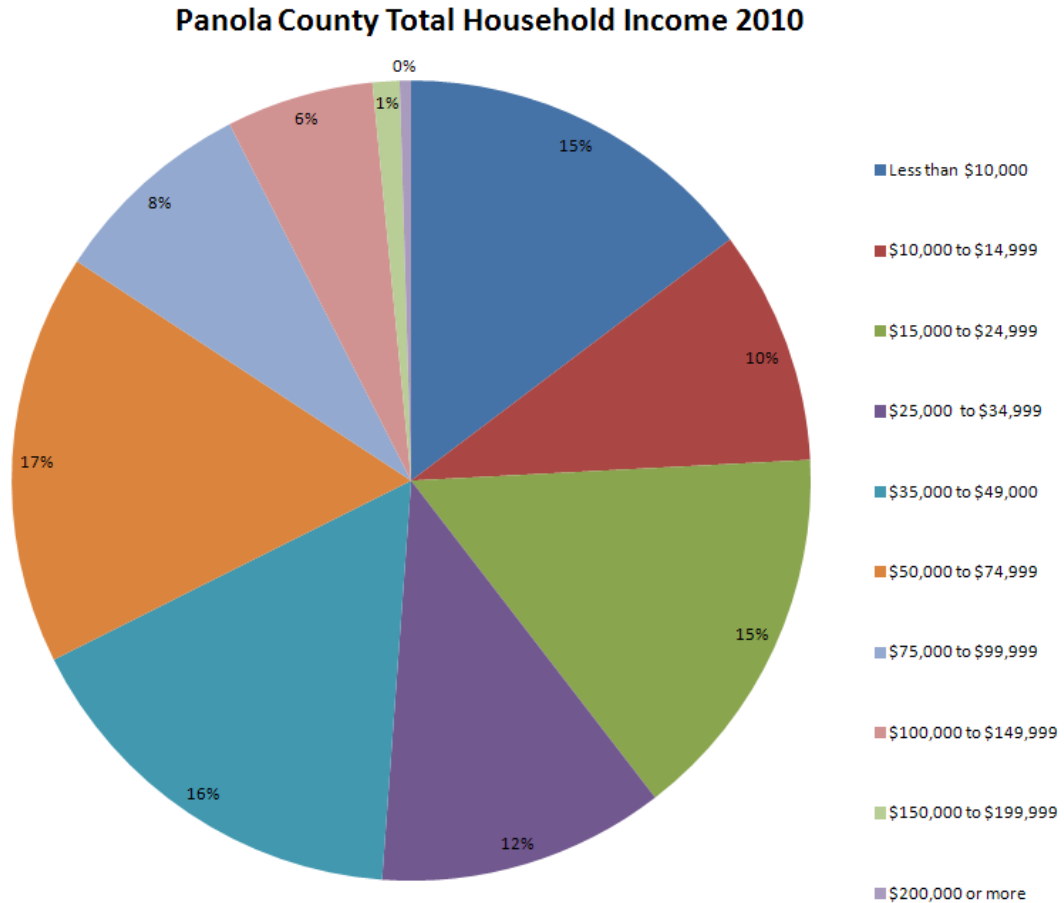


Figure 11: Panola County Total Household Income 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

From 2000- 2011 the labor force of Panola County grew by 360 people. Mississippi Department of Employment Security estimated the 2011 civilian labor force for Panola County at 15,690. In 2016, the labor force in the county had fallen to 13,200 civilians.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
Panola County	15,330	15,690
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 12: Panola County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

Panola County’s 2016 unemployment rate fell to 7.3%. The 2011 unemployment rate for Panola County was 13.1%. The chart below shows the unemployment levels of the county, NDPDD, the state, and United States.

Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011

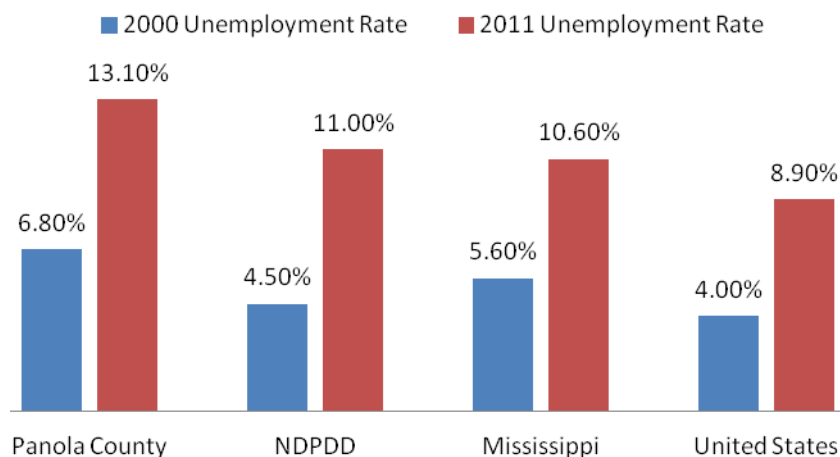


Figure 13: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 Panola County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States.
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
Panola County	6.80%	13.10%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 14: Unemployment Rate for Panola County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

Panola County has three industrial park sites available: Panola County Airport Industrial Complex, W.H. Harmon Industrial Complex, and North Batesville Realty. The parks range from 43.5 acres to 195 acres in size. The sites provide access to a large available workforce along with major four-lane and interstate highways, and rail service. Below is a description of the largest park, Panola County Airport Industrial Complex:

Industrial Park Information

Panola County Airport Industrial Complex

Available Acres: 195 acres

Location

Less than 1 mile from Intersection I-55 (north/south)

Site Details

Available Acres: 195 acres

Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres

Topography: Flat

Setting: Industrial Park

Zoning: Industrial-Heavy

Within City Limits: No

Sale Price: Negotiable



Image 4: Mississippi Development Authority Industrial Buildings and Sites

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 1 mile

Nearest 4-Lane Highway: Mississippi Highway 6- 2 miles

Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 55 miles

Rail Service: No

Water/Sewer

There are many water and sewer providers for the county that range from the City of Batesville and water and sewer associations in the county. Most people receive their water and sewer through various water and sewer associations.

Downtowns

There are six municipalities located in Panola County: Batesville, Como, Courtland, Crenshaw, Pope and Sardis. Of those only three have traditional downtown areas: Batesville, Como, and Sardis.

The City of Batesville, which is the largest city in the county, has one of the most notable downtown areas. The downtown area provides adequate parking for visitors to the area. Downtown Como has experienced revitalization effort in recent years. The efforts have created several restaurants and various stores for the area. The City of Sardis downtown has been under revitalization. The area has opened a performing arts theatre and a few restaurants to attract people to Sardis.

Roads, Highways, and Bridges

Panola County has several local, state, and federal highways. The roadways include Interstate 55. The interstate connects the county to the rest of the nation. State highways that support transportation in the county are U.S. Highway 51 and Mississippi State Highways 6 and 35.

Energy and Telecommunications

Electric providers in the county are Tallahatchie Valley Electric Power Association and Entergy Mississippi. Tallahatchie Valley Electric Power Association provides electricity to the lower portion of the county. Entergy Mississippi provides electricity to the other portion of the county.

Natural gas is supplied by a variety of companies. Mississippi Valley Gas (MVG) serves majority of the county. The City of Batesville has a municipal gas system with Tennessee Gas. Most of the unincorporated areas are without natural gas service and must use other forms of gas for heating, primarily butane or LPG.

Telecommunication services for the county are provided by AT&T. Since the last CEDS many forms of telecommunication have been introduced in the market place.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

Several Industries supply Panola County’s citizens with employment. The pie chart below details the various industry employment percentages in the county.

2011 Panola County Industry Employment Percentage

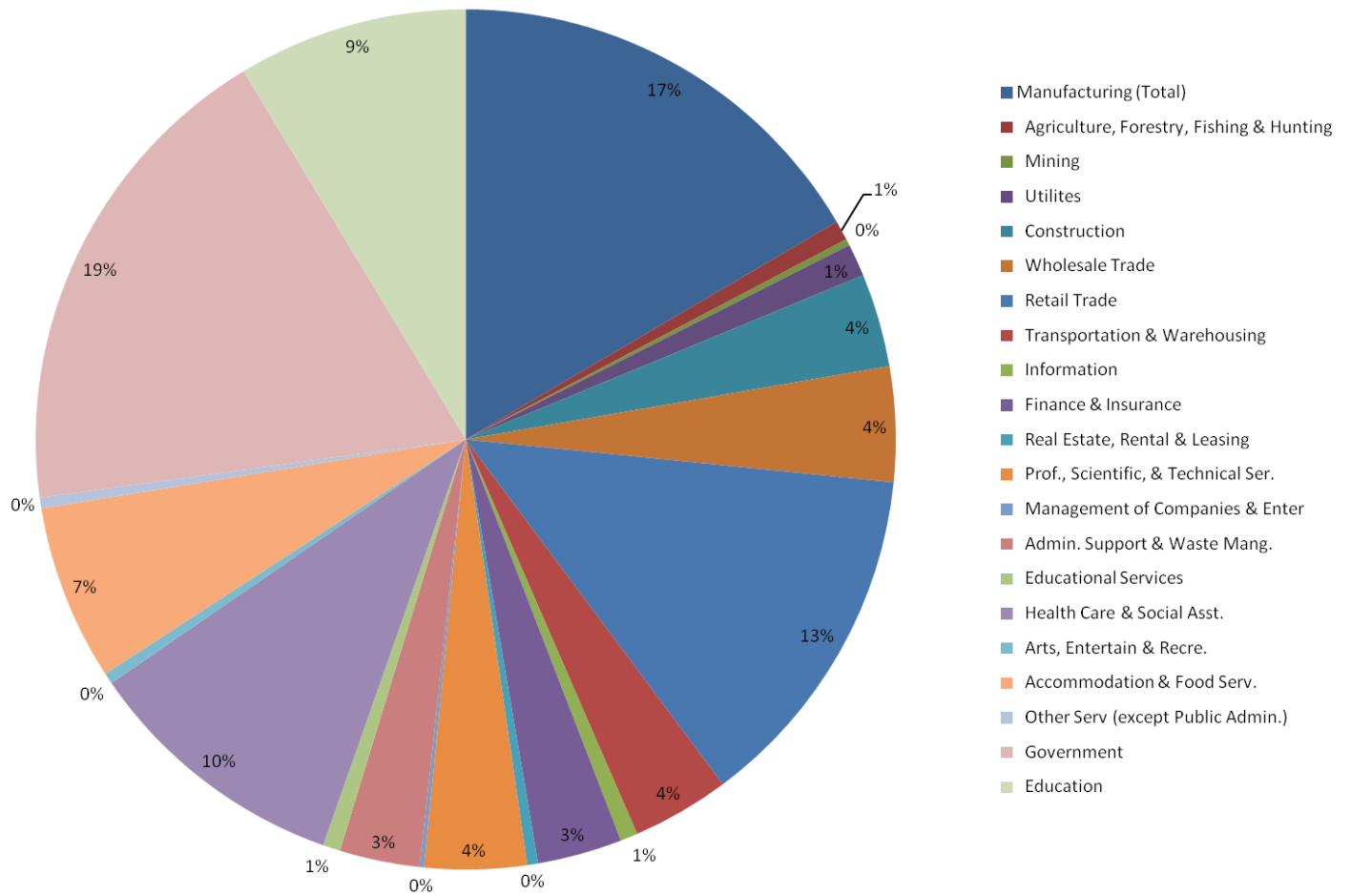


Figure 15: Industry Employment

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	14,342	14,458	13,873
Gross Income Tax	\$12,190,643	\$13,234,607	\$11,613,443
Net Taxable Income	\$274,892,058	\$296,506,193	\$262,632,759
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	882	804	809
Gross Taxes	\$26,207,317	\$27,026,800	\$27,755,829
Gross Sales	\$414,764,799	\$447,263,497	\$446,842,298
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	879	803	808
Gross Taxes	24,759,454	\$25,614,254	\$26,393,250
Gross Sales	394,081,067	\$427,084,109	\$427,376,756

Figure 17: Panola County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, Panola County had 12,846 Personal income Tax payers pay \$12,854,895 in taxes from \$285,541,864 in net taxable income. The county also had 882 Sales Tax payers pay \$31,707,735 from \$497,123,791 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Millage Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

In 2000, the total number of housing structures in the county was 13,736. The 2010 U.S. Census reported the total number of housing units of 14,624. 2,299 houses were vacant in 2010. The county's housing structures grew by 888. The median house value was \$57,700 in 2000; the 2010 median house value was \$75,000.

5,025 homes are heated through bottled, tank, or LP gas. The second leading form of heat for houses is electricity. Other sources of heat for homes are utility gas, fuel oil, kerosene, or wood.

The sub-standard characteristics the U.S. Census noted include 20 homes lacking complete plumbing facilities and 60 houses lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Health Services

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
Tri-Lakes Medical Center	Batesville	112

Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
Golden Living Center- Batesville	Batesville	120
Sardis Community Nursing Home	Sardis	60

Figure 19: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in Panola County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

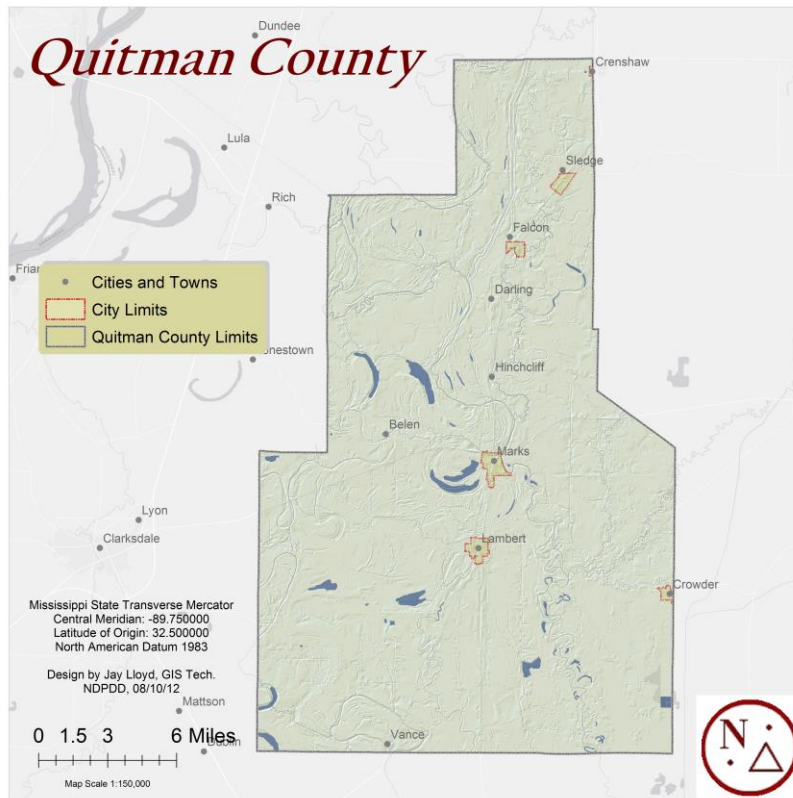
The county is very rural in nature. The total land area is 695 square miles or 1,800 square kilometers. Over 30% of the land is commercial forests. Most of the land is used for agricultural purposes. Other portions of the land are used for agricultural purposes, and the rest of the land is used for industrial, commercial, and residential land use. The county has two lakes, Enid and Sardis, and one state park, John W. Kyle State Park. Below is a chart demonstrating the resources and conditions of the region:

	Description
Proximity to Water	Port of Memphis located on the Mississippi River is 57 miles north, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Rolling Hills
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and flooding
Natural Disaster Frequency	Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding occur seasonally
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Water and Wildlife
Average Temperature	Winter 48.2 degrees, Summer 72.5 degrees
Average Rainfall	53.3 inches
Historic Properties	Enid and Sardis Lakes

Figure 21: Description of the Natural Environment
Source: North Delta Planning and Development District, 2012.

Quitman County, Mississippi

General Description



Quitman County, Mississippi is located in the upper northwest portion of the State. The county is boarded 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 economically 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.

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 and Economic Profile

I. 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.

Locality	2000	2010
Quitman County	10,117	8,223
NDPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Population Trends
Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

Age Distribution

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

Age Interval	Quitman County	% of Population
Under 5 Years	570	6.9%
5 to 9 Years	574	7.0%
10 to 14 Years	606	7.4%
*15 to 19 Years	662	8.1%
20 to 24 Years	548	6.7%
25 to 29 Years	478	5.8%
30 to 34 Years	449	5.5%
35 to 39 Years	470	5.7%
40 to 44 Years	492	6.0%
45 to 49 Years	574	7.0%
50 to 54 Years	605	7.4%

55 to 59 Years	569	6.9%
60 to 64 Years	470	5.7%
65 to 69 Years	367	4.5%
70 to 74 Years	297	3.6%
75 to 79 Years	203	2.5%
80 to 84 Years	150	1.8%
85 Years and Over	139	1.7%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the Quitman County population.
 Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010
 Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
Quitman County	3,255	—	3,428	173	63.6%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
Quitman County	626	—	595	-31	11.0%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Figure 3: Education Attainment, 2000 & 2010
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The Education Attainment of People in Quitman County, MS in 2010

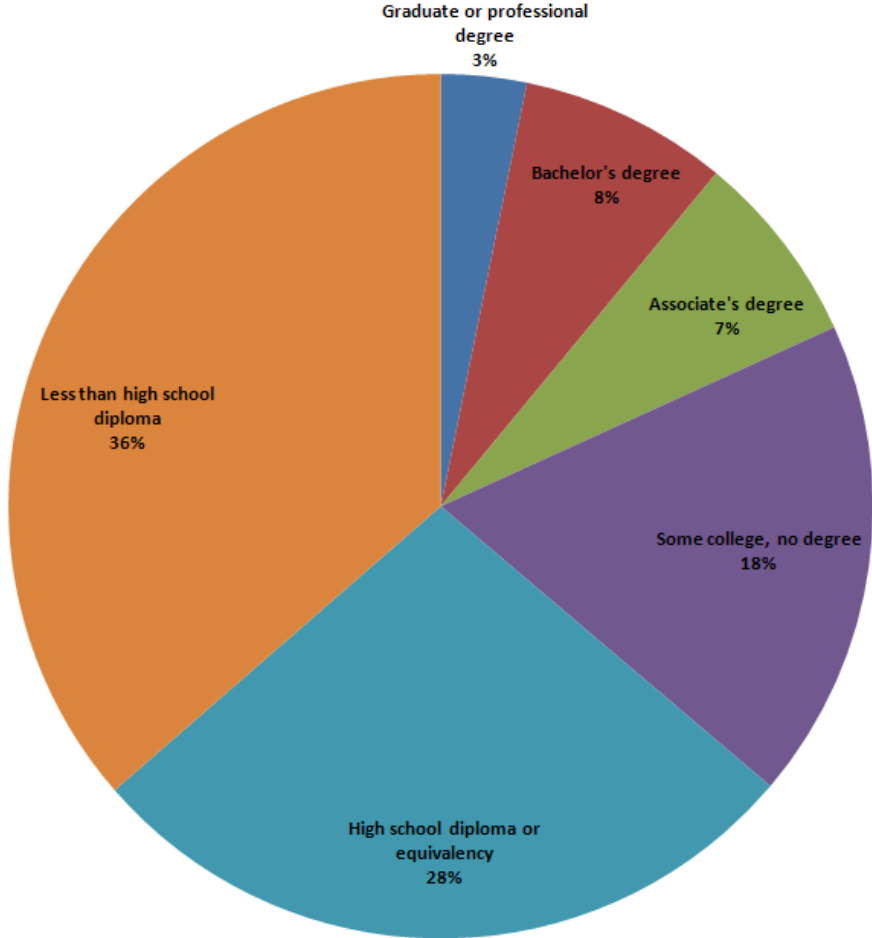


Figure 4: Education Attainment of People in Panola County, MS, 2010. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

	Quitman County School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$10,566.64	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	14.6	18.5
Number of Students K-12	1,319	492,105

Figure 5: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Quitman County Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

Quitman County School District	
Schools in Quitman School District	
Madison Shannon Palmer High School	
Quitman County Vocational Complex	
Quitman County Elementary School	
Quitman County Middle School	

Figure 6: Schools in Quitman County School District
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	37
Mississippi Valley State University	Itta Bena	49
University of Mississippi	University	53
Delta State University	Cleveland	55
University of Memphis	Memphis	72

Figure 7: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area
Source: Mississippi Development Authority, 2012.

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.

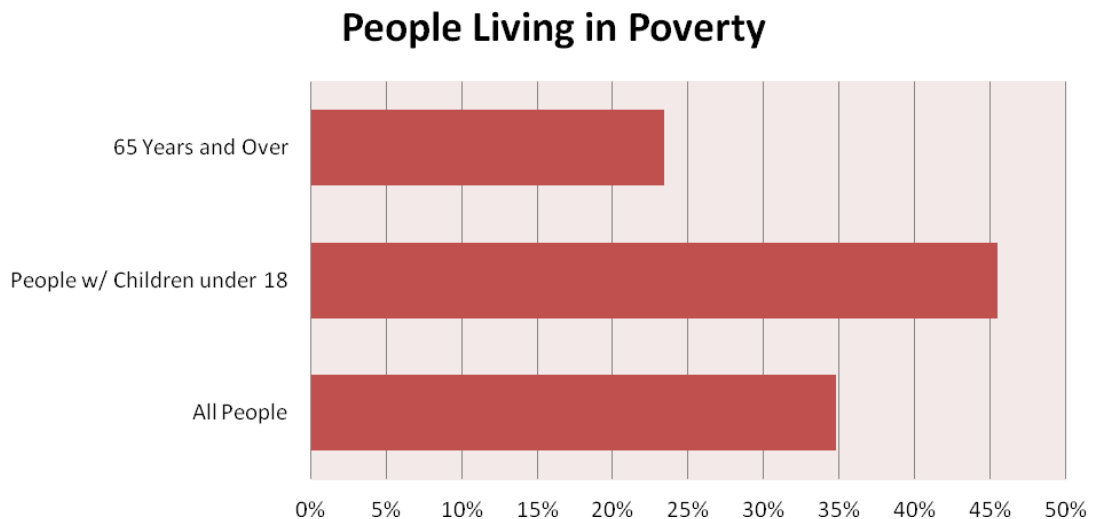


Figure 8: People Living in Poverty Quitman County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Families Living in Poverty

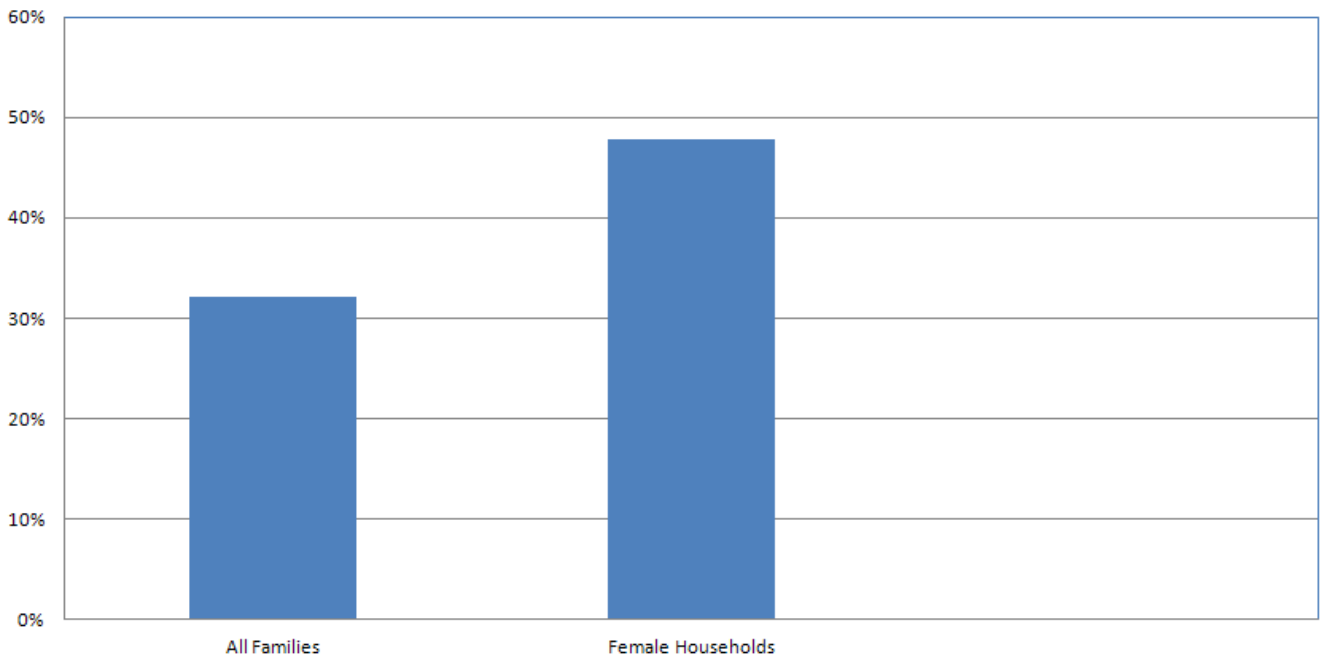


Figure 9: Families Living in Poverty Quitman County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
Quitman County	\$14,717	\$27,674
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 10: Per Capita Personal Income, Quitman County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of Quitman County 2000 & 2010

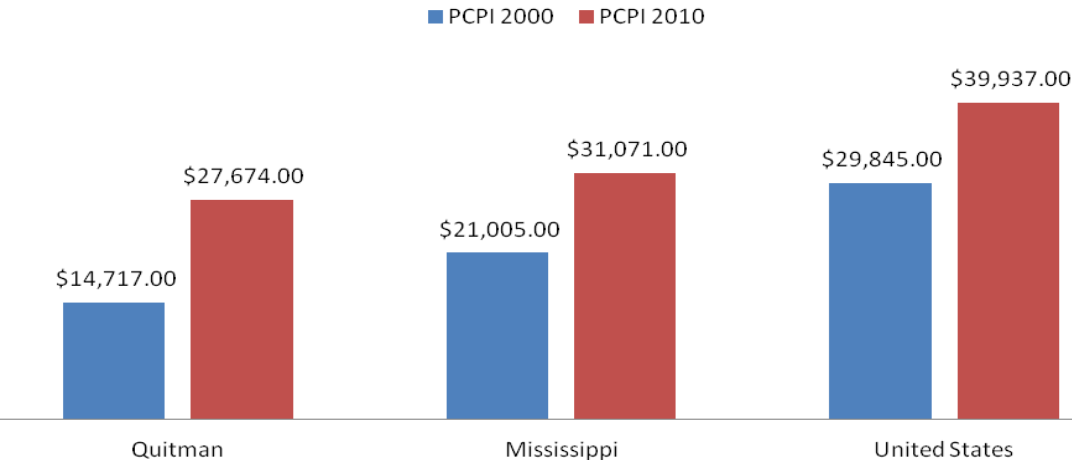


Figure 11: Per Capita Personal Income, Quitman County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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:

Quitman County Total Household Income 2010

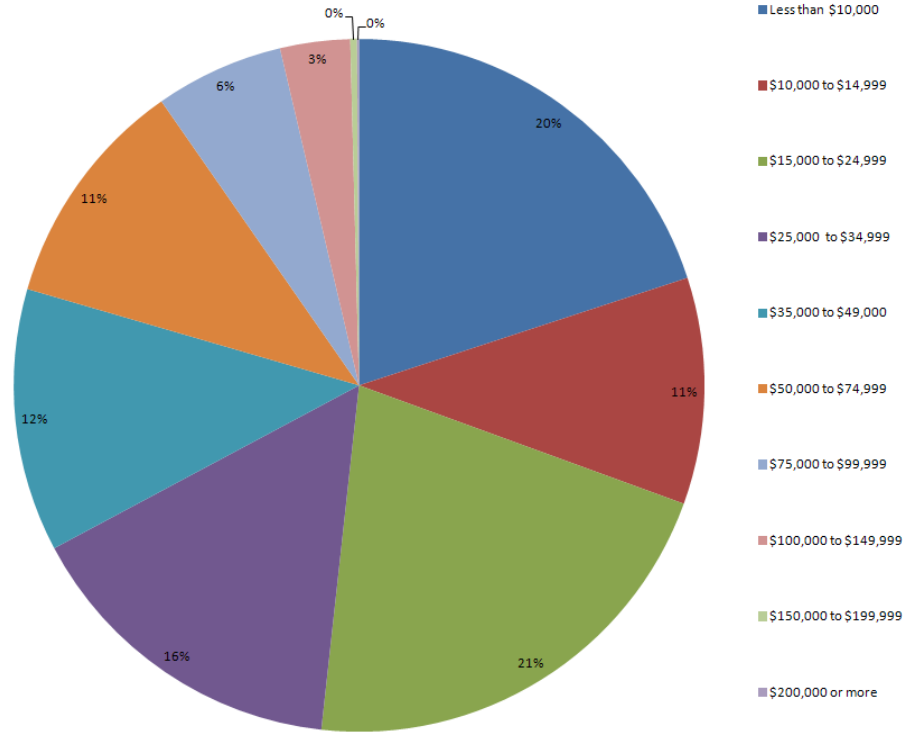


Figure 12: Quitman County Total Household Income 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

In 2000 the labor force of Quitman County was 3,330 people. The 2011 civilian labor force was 3,480 people. The Quitman County workforce grew by 150 people over the 11 year time span. The labor force then dropped significantly to 2,650 civilians by the year 2016. The Mississippi Department of Employment Security reported the labor force data.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
Quitman County	3,330	3,480
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 13: Quitman County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

The unemployment rate in Quitman County in 2016 was down to 9.8%. Over 14% of people in Quitman County were unemployed in 2011. Quitman County had 500 people unemployed in 2011 according to the Mississippi Department of Employment Security. Below is a chart depicting the unemployment of Quitman County, NDPDD, the state, and United States.

Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011

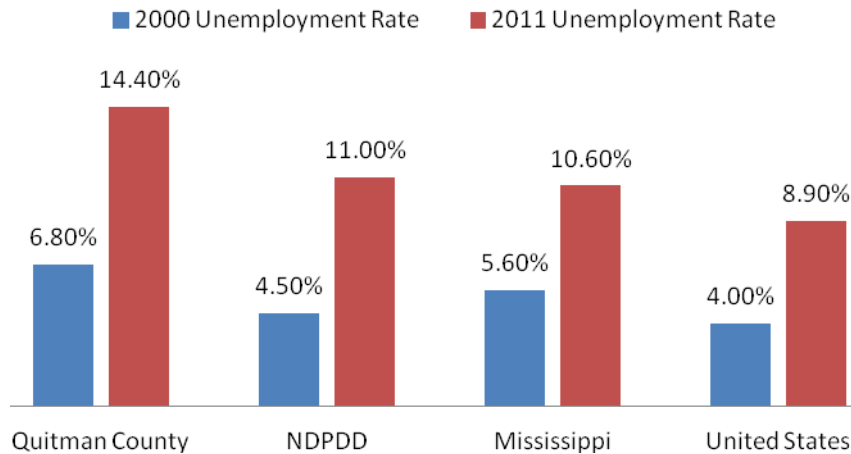


Figure 14: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 Quitman County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States.

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
Quitman County	6.80%	14.40%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 15: Unemployment Rate for Quitman County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

There are two industrial parks in Quitman County. Furr Industrial Park and Pride Industrial Park are both located in Marks. Below are further details on both industrial parks:

Industrial Park Information

Furr Industrial Park

Available Acres: 39 acres

Location

415 Roger Road
Marks, Mississippi 38646

Site Details

Available Acres: 39 acres
Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres
Topography: Flat
Setting: Industrial Park
Zoning: Agriculture
Within City Limits: -
Sale Price: \$3,000.00

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 18 miles
Nearest 4-Lane Highway: Interstate 55 & MS Highway 61-18 miles
Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 83 miles
Rail Service: Yes

Water/Sewer

There are many water and sewer providers for the county that range from the City of Marks and water and sewer associations in the county. Most people receive their water and sewer through water and sewer associations. The quality and reliability varies based on the water system.

Downtowns

Marks is the only municipality that has a traditional downtown. The downtown area of Marks is similar to many cities and towns located in the Delta. Most downtown areas in the Delta have undergone significant declines.

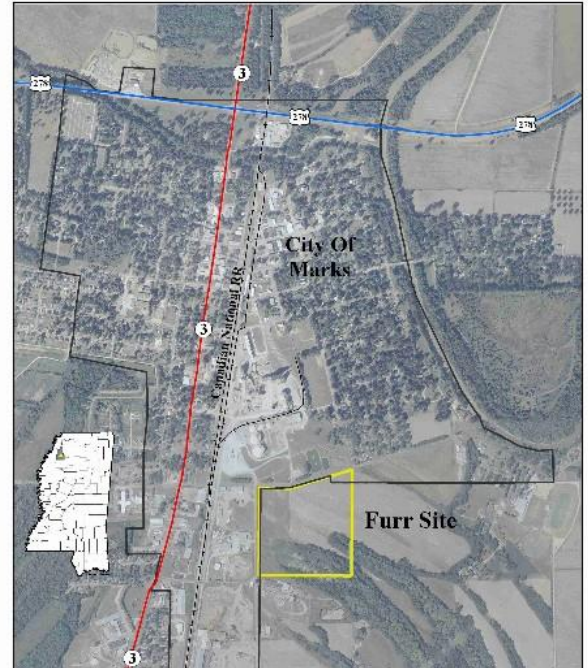


Image 5: Mississippi Development Authority Industrial Buildings and Sites

Roads, Highways, and Bridges

The roadways in Quitman County include Mississippi State Highway 3, Mississippi State Highway 6, Mississippi State Highway 316, and U.S. Highway 278. All the highways are two lane. There are no major interstates in Quitman County.

Energy and Telecommunications

The largest electric provider for the county is Entergy Mississippi. Middle South Utilities serves as a subsidiary for the county. Tallahatchie Valley Authority provides services in portions of the county.

Natural gas is supplied by a variety of companies. Mississippi Valley Gas (MVG) serve majority of the county. Marks and Lambert have a municipal gas system with Entex Gas. The rural areas do not receive natural gas service and must use other forms of gas for heating, primarily butane or LPG.

AT&T is the largest telecommunications technology available to residents in Quitman County. Since the previous CEDS, numerous other forms of telecommunications technology has been introduced in the market place.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

Quitman County's largest employer is the government based on the 2011 Quitman County Industry Employment Percentage. Below is a pie chart with the percentages of the industry employment:

2011 Quitman County Industry Employment Percentage

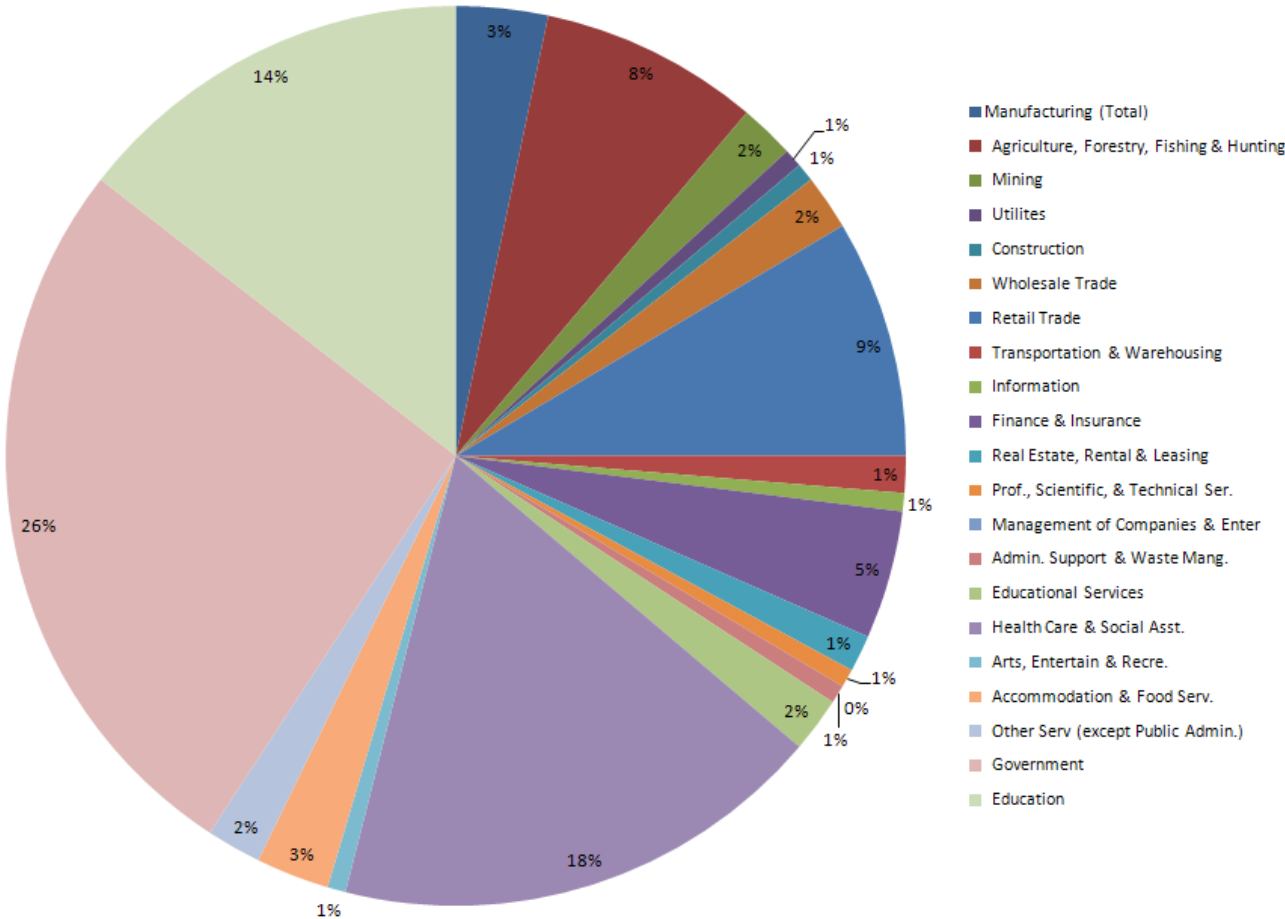


Figure 16: Industry Employment
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	2,419	2,349	2,280
Gross Income Tax	\$1,617,245	\$1,566,910	\$1,427,845
Net Taxable Income	\$36,826,157	\$35,678,270	\$32,774,597
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	183	160	155
Gross Taxes	\$1,830,543	\$1,843,244	\$2,032,455
Gross Sales	\$29,151,691	\$28,533,955	\$34,846,943
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	183	160	155
Gross Taxes	\$1,830,543	\$1,843,244	\$2,032,455
Gross Sales	\$29,151,691	\$28,533,955	\$34,846,943

Figure 18: Quitman County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, Quitman County had 2,236 Personal Income Tax payers pay \$1,715,321 in taxes from \$38,571,943 in net taxable income. The county also had 169 Sales Tax payers pay \$1,838,860 from \$31,044,056 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Millage Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

In 2000 the total number of housing structures in the county was 13,736. The 2010 U.S. Census reported the total number of housing units of 14,624. The county's housing structures grew by 888. The median house value was \$57,700 in 2000; in 2010, the median house value was \$75,000. 2,299 houses were vacant in 2010.

Most homes are heated through bottled, tank, or LP gas (5,025). The second leading form of heat for houses is electricity. Others use utility gas, fuel oil, kerosene, or wood.

The sub-standard characteristics the 2010 U.S. Census noted include 20 homes lacking complete plumbing facilities and 60 houses lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Health Services

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
Quitman County Hospital <i>(closed as of 2017)</i>	Marks	33

Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
Quitman County Nursing Home	Marks	60

Figure 20: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in Quitman County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

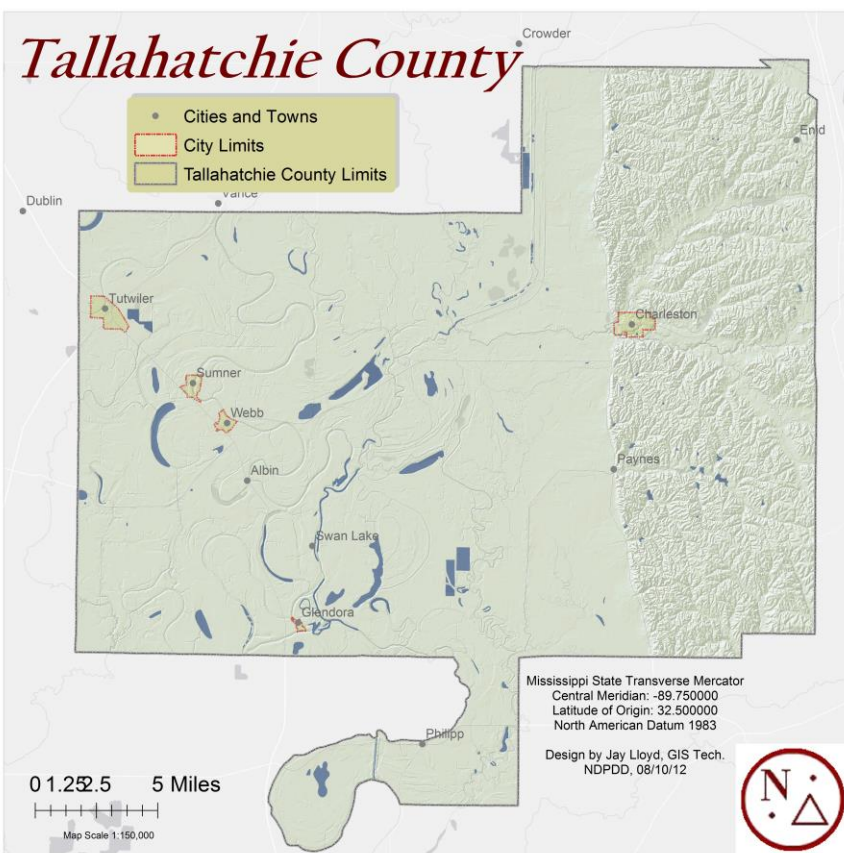
The total land area of the county is 406 square miles or 1,052 square kilometers. The county is rural in nature, and the land area is commercial forests, a large portion is used for agricultural purposes, and the rest is spread between industrial, commercial, and residential land use. There are no State Parks, lakes, or any other historical landmarks. The following chart demonstrates the diversity of resources and conditions found in the region.

	Description
Proximity to Water	Port of Memphis located on the Mississippi River about 60 miles north, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Delta Plains
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and flooding
Natural Disaster Frequency	Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding occur seasonally
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Soil, Water and Wildlife
Average Temperature	Winter 48.2 degrees, Summer 72.5 degrees
Average Rainfall	60.8 inches
Historic Properties	None

Figure 22: Description of the Natural Environment
Source: North Delta Planning and Development District, 2012.

Tallahatchie County, Mississippi

General Description



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.

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 and Economic Profile

I. 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.

Locality	2000	2010
Tallahatchie County	14,903	15,378
NDPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Population Trends

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Age Interval	Tallahatchie County	% of Population
Under 5 Years	1,023	6.7%
5 to 9 Years	850	5.5%
10 to 14 Years	929	6.0%
15 to 19 Years	1,095	7.1%
*20 to 24 Years	1,339	8.7%
25 to 29 Years	1,251	8.1%
30 to 34 Years	1,214	7.9%
35 to 39 Years	1,107	7.2%
40 to 44 Years	1,051	6.8%
45 to 49 Years	1,062	6.9%
50 to 54 Years	1,008	6.6%

55 to 59 Years	896	5.8%
60 to 64 Years	737	4.8%
65 to 69 Years	551	3.6%
70 to 74 Years	477	3.1%
75 to 79 Years	321	2.1%
80 to 84 Years	246	1.6%
85 Years and Over	221	1.4%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the Tallahatchie County population.

Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
Tallahatchie County	4,883	—	6,416	1,533	65.5%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
Tallahatchie County	980	—	885	-95	9.0%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Figure 3: Education Attainment, 2000-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The Education Attainment of People in Tallahatchie County, MS in 2010

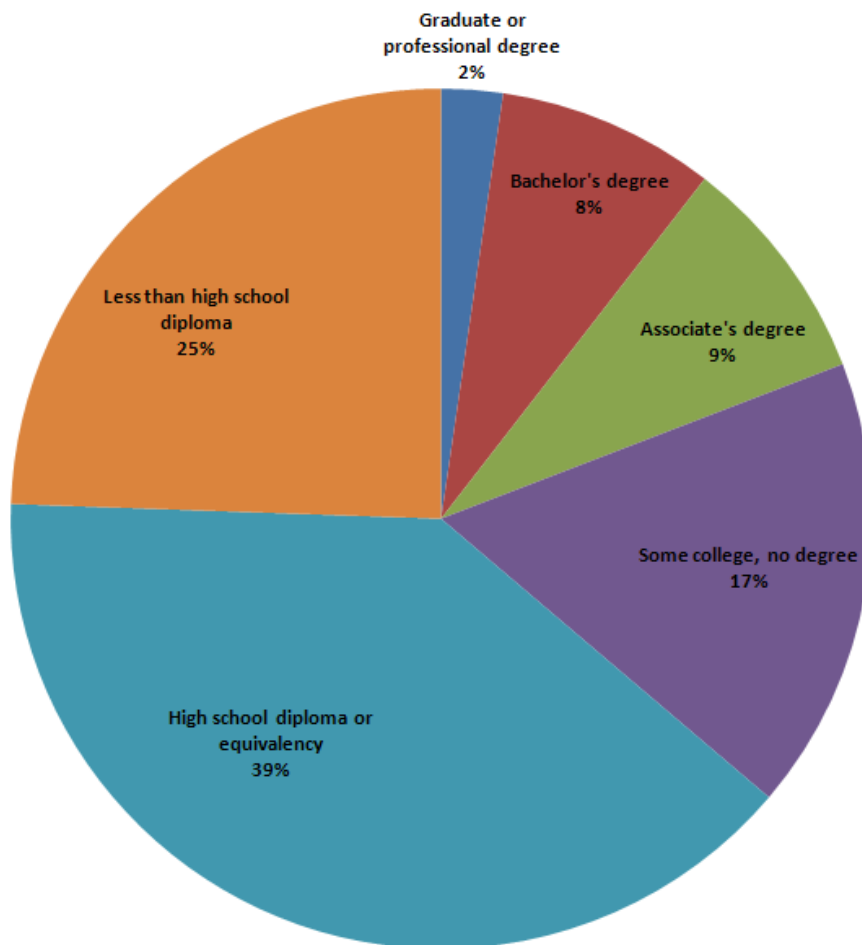


Figure 4: Education Attainment of People in Tallahatchie County, MS, 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

East Tallahatchie School District	
Schools in East Tallahatchie School District	
Charleston Elementary School	
Charleston Middle School	
Charleston High School	
East Tallahatchie Vocational Center	
West Tallahatchie School District	
Schools in West Tallahatchie School District	
R.H. Bearden Elementary School	
West Tallahatchie High School	
North Delta Alternative School	

Figure 5: School District in Tallahatchie County
 Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
Coahoma Community College	Clarksdale	35
Mississippi Valley State University	Itta Bena	41
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	42
Mississippi Delta Community College	Moorhead	50
University of Mississippi	University	50
Delta State University	Cleveland	60

Figure 6: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area
 Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

	East Tallahatchie School District	West Tallahatchie School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$9,710.44	\$10,427.82	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	15.9	15.5	18.5
Number of Students K-12	1,332	921	492,105

Figure 7: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Tallahatchie County
 Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

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.

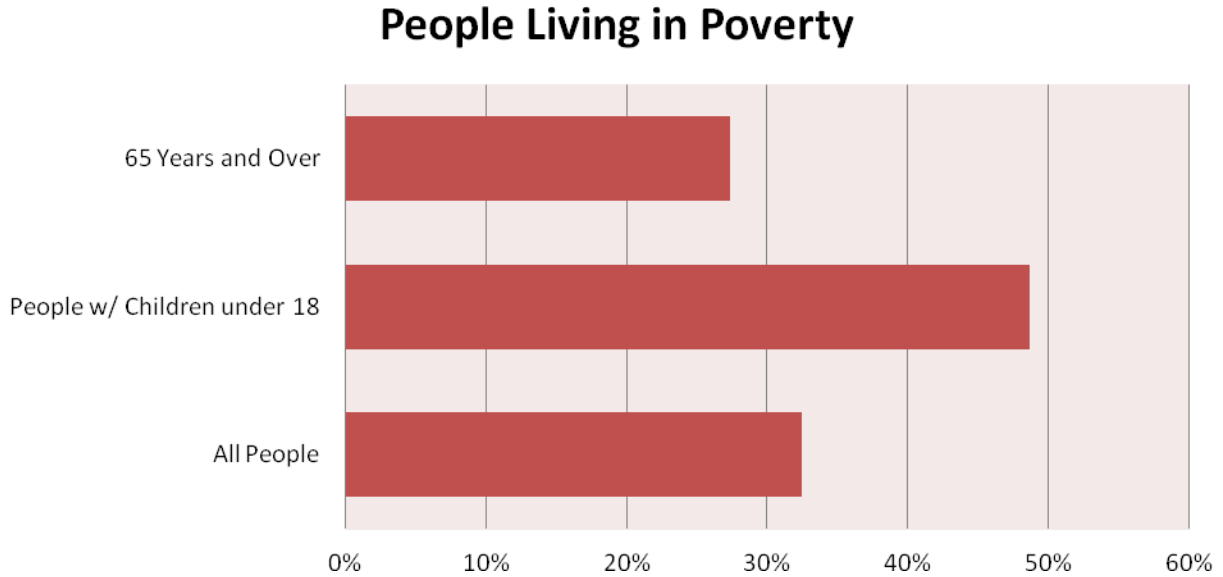


Figure 8: People Living in Poverty Tallahatchie County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

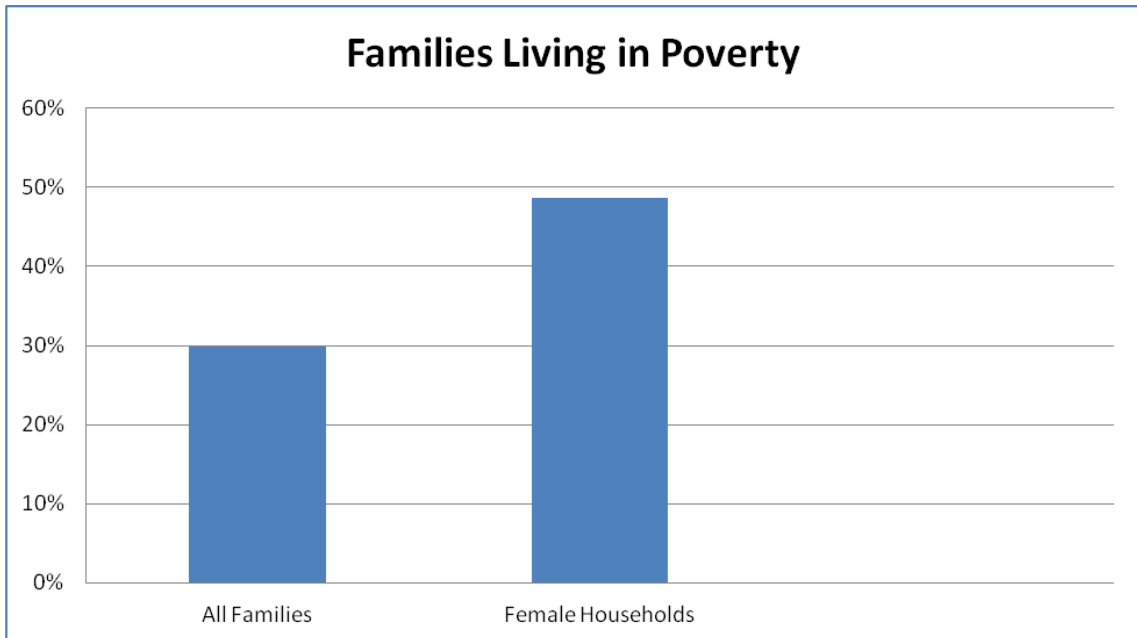


Figure 9: Families Living in Poverty Tallahatchie County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
Tallahatchie County	\$15,381	\$24,015
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 10: Per Capita Personal Income, Tallahatchie County, MS, 2000 & 2010

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of Tallahatchie County 2000 & 2010

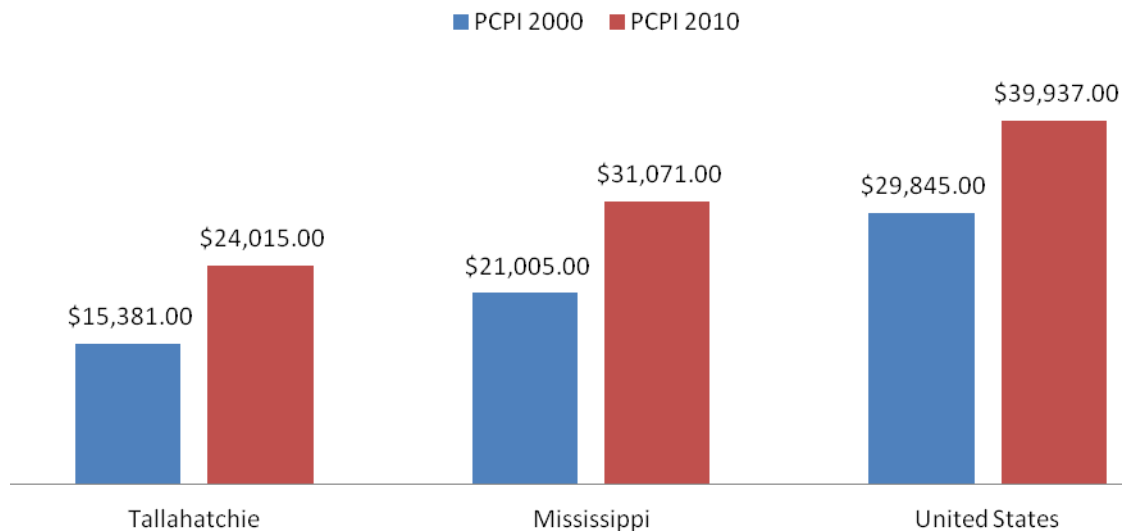


Figure 11: Per Capita Personal Income, Tallahatchie County, MS, 2000 & 2010

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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. The pie chart below depicts the total household income percentages for Tallahatchie County:

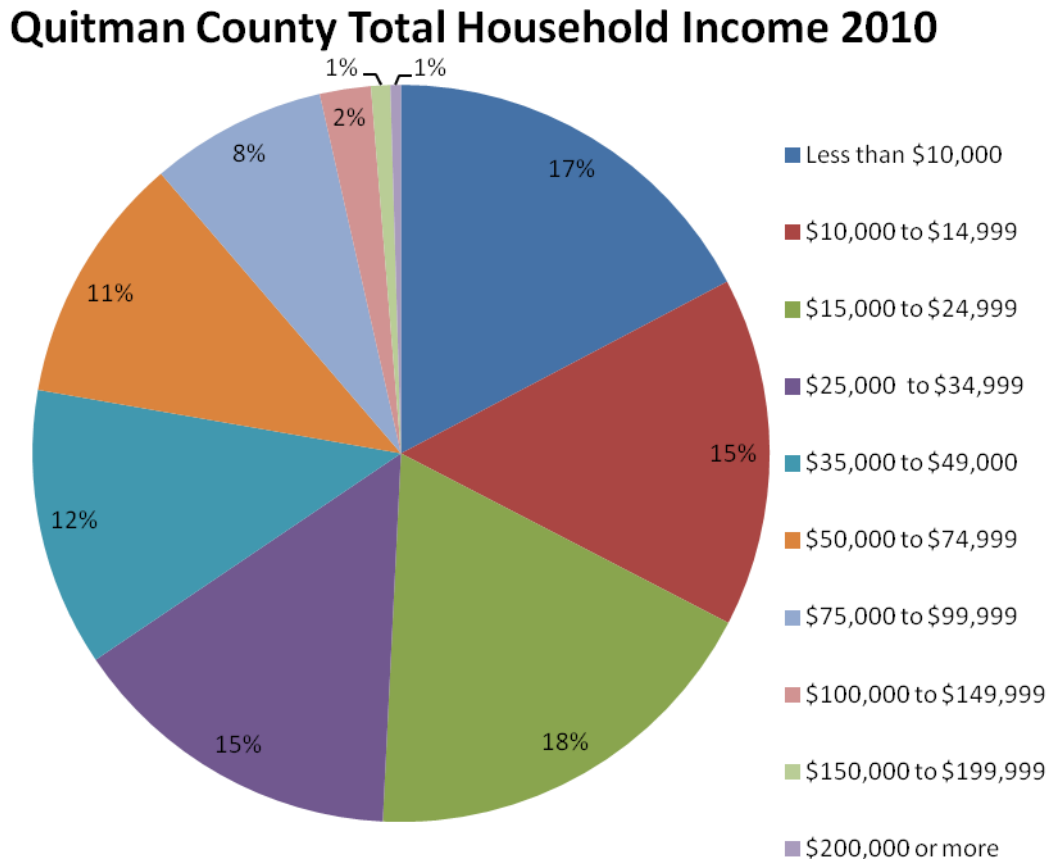


Figure 12: Tallahatchie County Total Household Income 2010
Source: U.S. Census, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

In 2000 the labor force of Tallahatchie County was 6,580 people. The Mississippi Department of Employment Security 2011 Annual Averages for Tallahatchie County was 6,450. The labor force continued to decline to 5,760 civilians in 2016.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
Tallahatchie County	6,580	6,450
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 13: Tallahatchie County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

The unemployment rate for Tallahatchie County was 6.8% in 2016, down from 12.9% in 2011. Based on the 2011 Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Report, 830 people were unemployed in Tallahatchie County. The chart below is a graph of the unemployment for the county, NDPDD, the state, and United States.

Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011

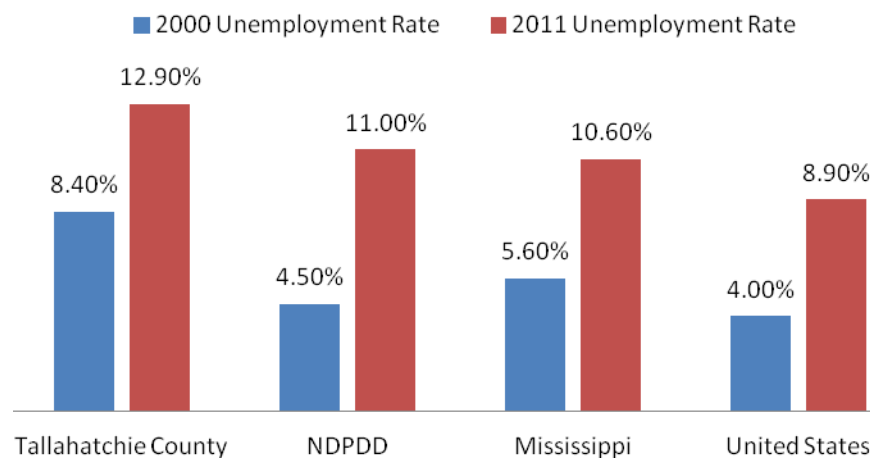


Figure 14: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 Tallahatchie County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States.
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
Tallahatchie County	8.40%	12.90%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 15: Unemployment Rate for Tallahatchie County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

Tallahatchie County has one industrial park located in the City of Charleston. Charleston Industrial Park has 28 acres. The park description is below:

Industrial Park Information

Charleston Industrial Park

Available Acres: 28 acres

Location

Charleston, Mississippi

Site Details

Available Acres: 28 acres

Adj. Avail. Acres: 18 acres

Topography: Flat

Setting: Industrial Park

Zoning: None

Within City Limits: Yes

Sale Price: --

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 12 miles

Nearest 4-Lane Highway: Interstate 55

Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 92 miles

Rail Service: Yes

Water/Sewer

The county has several water and sewer associations in the county. The quality and reliability varies based on the water system.

Downtowns

Tallahatchie County has several small downtowns in the county. The City of Charleston, the largest municipality, has the most notable town square. The anchor of downtown Charleston is the county courthouse.

Roads, Highways, and Bridges

The major highways in Tallahatchie County include Mississippi Highway 32 and 35. The two highways provide the primary transportation for the county. Highway 32, which is connected on either side by Interstate 55 and U.S. Highway 49, provides east/west travel through the county.

Energy and Telecommunications

Electricity is provided by Entergy Mississippi and Tallahatchie Valley Authority (TVA). Natural gas is supplied through several sources. Companies providing natural gas in the county include Mississippi Valley Gas. The towns of Tutwiler, Webb, and Sumner receive gas through Entex Gas. Most of the smaller towns and areas receive gas through other sources that range from butane to LPG.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

Like many other counties in the NDPDD region, Tallahatchie County's largest employer is the government according the 2011 Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Report. The following pie chart industry percentages for the county:

2011 Tallahatchie County Industry Employment Percentage

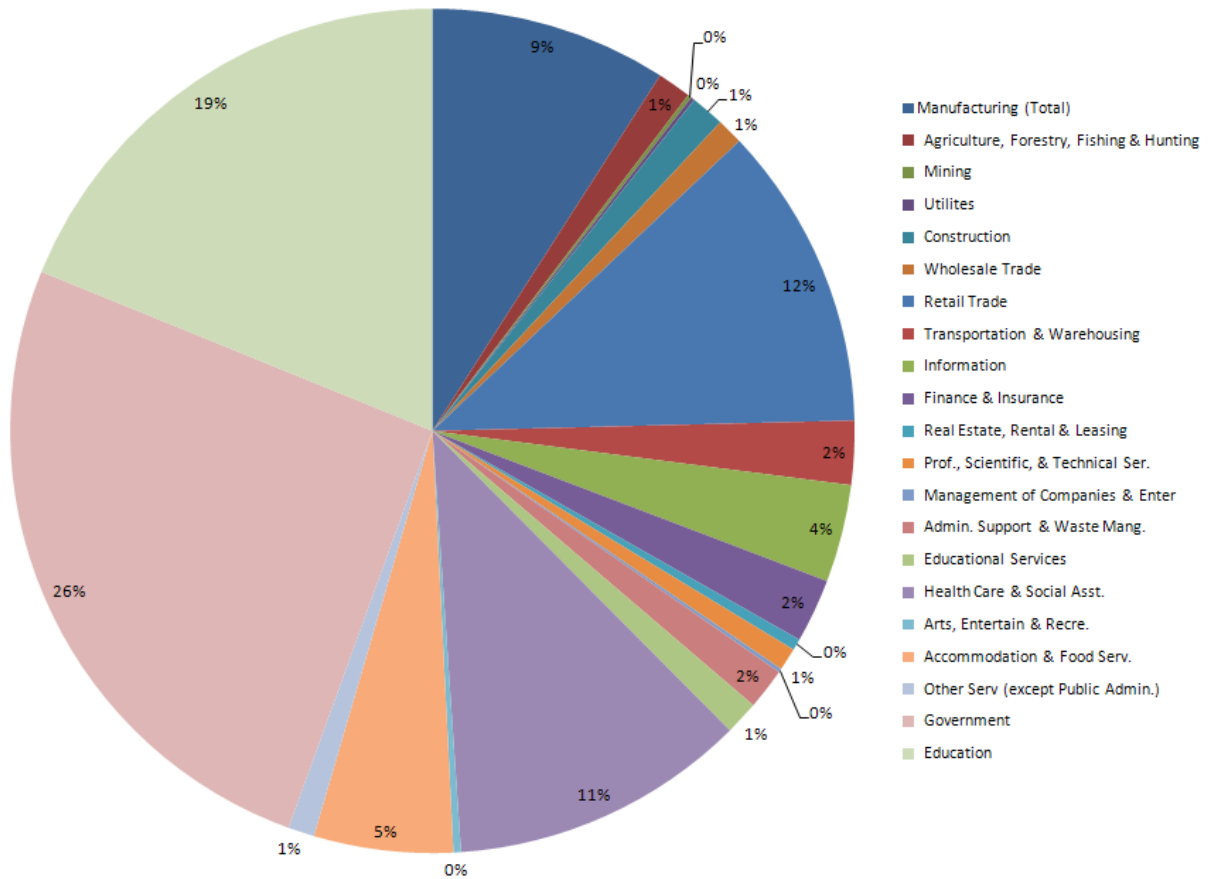


Figure 16: Industry Employment
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	4,126	4,139	4,229
Gross Income Tax	\$3,283,190	\$2,925,944	\$2,616,248
Net Taxable Income	\$73,408,529	\$66,866,025	\$60,366,140
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	305	270	265
Gross Taxes	\$4,483,585	\$4,199,444	\$4,347,181
Gross Sales	\$86,955,954	\$73,243,161	\$81,963,551
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	305	270	265
Gross Taxes	\$4,483,585	\$4,199,444	\$4,347,181
Gross Sales	\$86,955,954	\$73,243,161	\$81,963,551

Figure 18: Tallahatchie County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, Tallahatchie County had 3,857 Personal Income Tax payers pay \$3,344,131 in taxes from \$74,534,900 in net taxable income. The county also had 278 Sales Tax payers pay \$3,646,021 from \$62,011,585 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Millage Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

The total housing units for Tallahatchie County was 5,711 based on the 2000 U.S. Census. The 2010 U.S. Census estimated the total housing units to be 5,596. The housing units for the county declined by 115 units since the 2000 U.S. Census. The median value of homes was \$51,600. Previously, in 2000 the median value of a home was \$42,300. The value of homes increased by \$9,300 in 2010. Thirty-three homes lacked plumbing facilities, and forty-four homes did not have a complete kitchen facility based upon the 2010 U.S. Census.

Health Services

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
Tallahatchie General Hospital	Charleston	9

Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
Tallahatchie General Hospital Extended Care Facility	Charleston	68

Figure 20: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in Tallahatchie County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

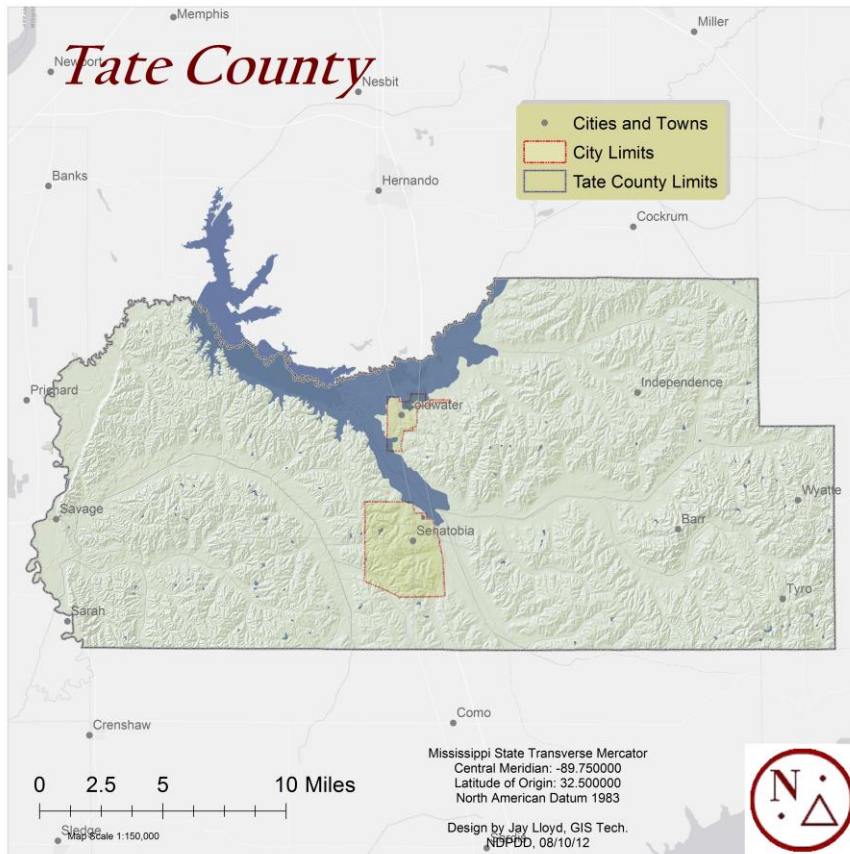
Tallahatchie County has a total land area of 651 square miles or 1,686 square kilometers. About 23% of the land is commercial forests. Other portions of the land area are used for agriculture. The rest of the land in Tallahatchie County serves as area for industrial, commercial, and residential land use. George P. Cossar State Park, located at Enid Lake, provides outdoor recreational opportunities such as fishing and hunting. Enid Lake is the only registered historical landmark in the area. The following chart describes the resources and conditions found in the region:

	Description
Proximity to Water	Port of Rosedale is located on the Mississippi River about 74 miles west, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Delta Plains
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and flooding
Natural Disaster Frequency	Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding occur seasonally
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Soil, Water and Wildlife
Average Temperature	Winter 48.2 degrees, Summer 72.5 degrees
Average Rainfall	52.9 inches
Historic Properties	None

Figure 22: Description of the Natural Environment
Source: North Delta Planning and Development District, 2012.

Tate County, Mississippi

General Description



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.

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 and Economic Profile

I. 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 equaling over 350 people per year.

Locality	2000	2010
Tate County	25,370	28,886
NDPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Population Trends
Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Age Interval	Tate County	% of Population
Under 5 Years	1,960	6.8%
5 to 9 Years	2,100	7.3%
10 to 14 Years	2,117	7.3%
*15 to 19 Years	2,595	9.0%
20 to 24 Years	2,008	7.0%
25 to 29 Years	1,664	5.8%
30 to 34 Years	1,644	5.7%
35 to 39 Years	1,761	6.1%
40 to 44 Years	1,849	6.4%
45 to 49 Years	2,085	7.2%
50 to 54 Years	1,974	6.8%

55 to 59 Years	1,808	6.3%
60 to 64 Years	1,744	6.0%
65 to 69 Years	1,254	4.3%
70 to 74 Years	908	3.1%
75 to 79 Years	626	2.2%
80 to 84 Years	398	1.4%
85 Years and Over	391	1.4%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the Tate County population.

Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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. Below are figures comparing the education system of the county schools to the state.

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
Tate County	11,085	—	14,007	2,922	79.7%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
Tate County	1,902	—	2,488	586	14.1%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Figure 3: Education Attainment, 2000-2010
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The Education Attainment of People in Tate County, MS in 2010

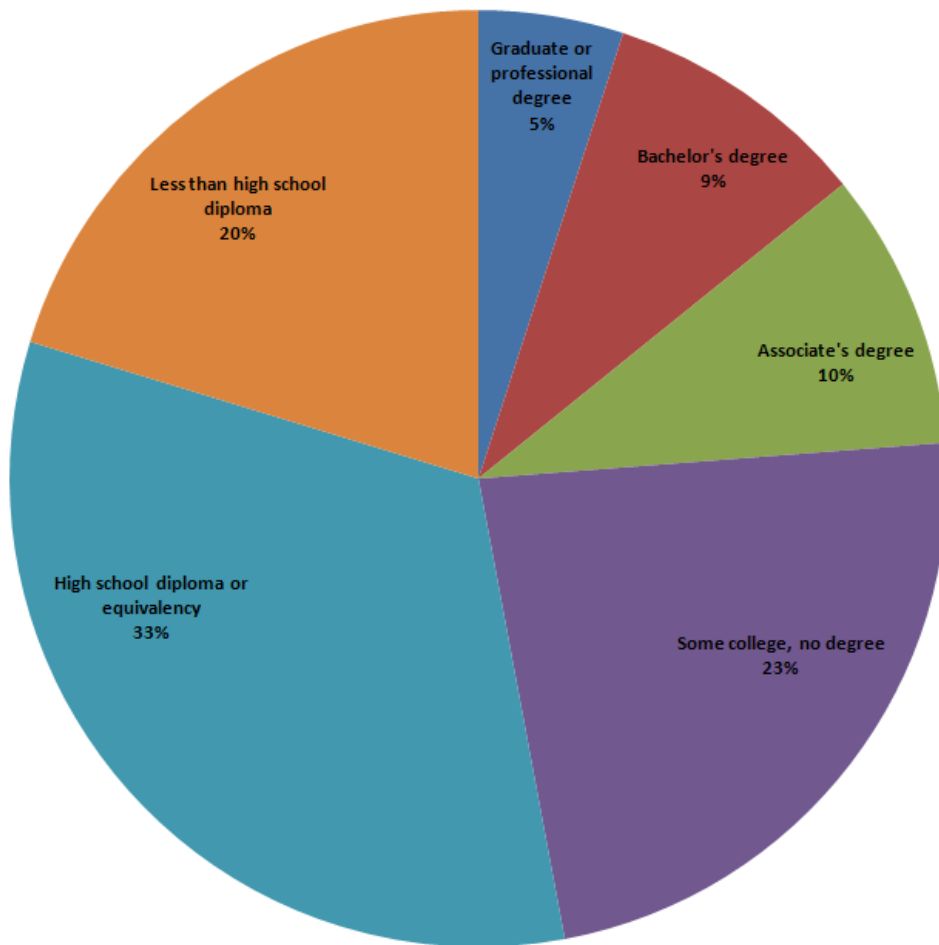


Figure 4: Education Attainment of People in Tate County, MS, 2010.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

	Senatobia Municipal School District	Tate County School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$7,736.05	\$7,591.45	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	20.6	17.6	18.5
Number of Students K-12	1,919	3,027	492,105

Figure 5: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Tate County

Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

Schools in Tate County
Senatobia Municipal School District
Schools in Senatobia Municipal School District
Senatobia Elementary School
Senatobia Middle School
Senatobia Junior/Senior High School
Senatobia/Tate County Optional Learning Center
Tate County School District
Schools in Tate County School District
East Tate Elementary School
Strayhorn Elementary School
Strayhorn High School
Independence High School
Coldwater Attendance Center
Senatobia/Tate County Regional Vocational Center

Figure 6: School District in Tate County

Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2012.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	0
University of Memphis	Memphis	36
Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	36
University of Mississippi-DeSoto Center	Southaven	15
University of Mississippi	University	45

Figure 7: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area

Source: Mississippi Development Authority, 2012.

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.

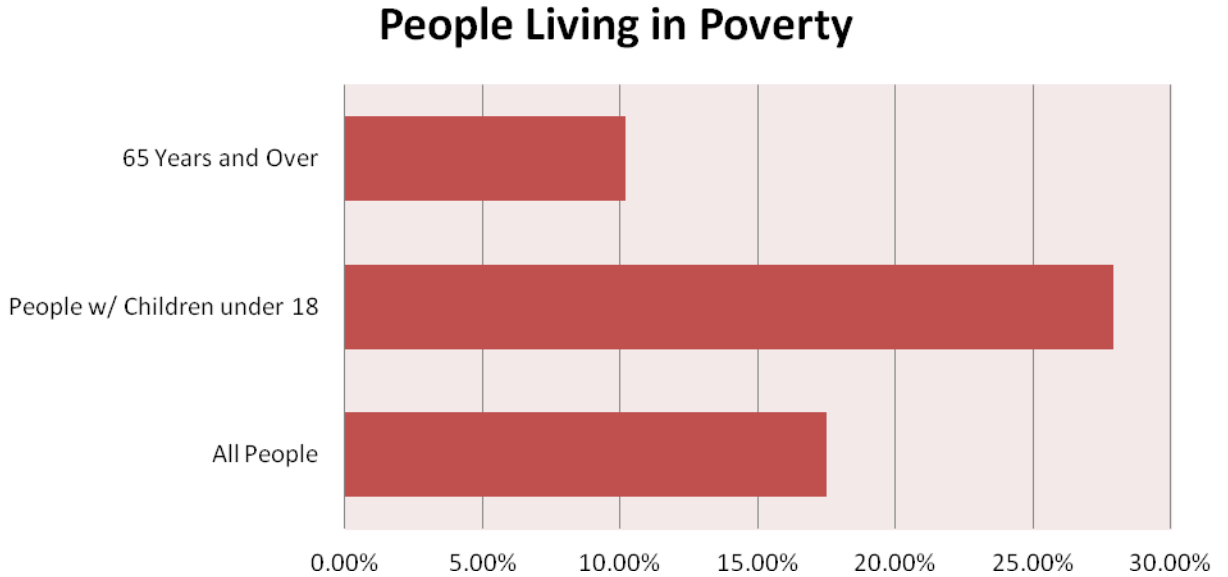


Figure 8: People Living in Poverty Tate County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

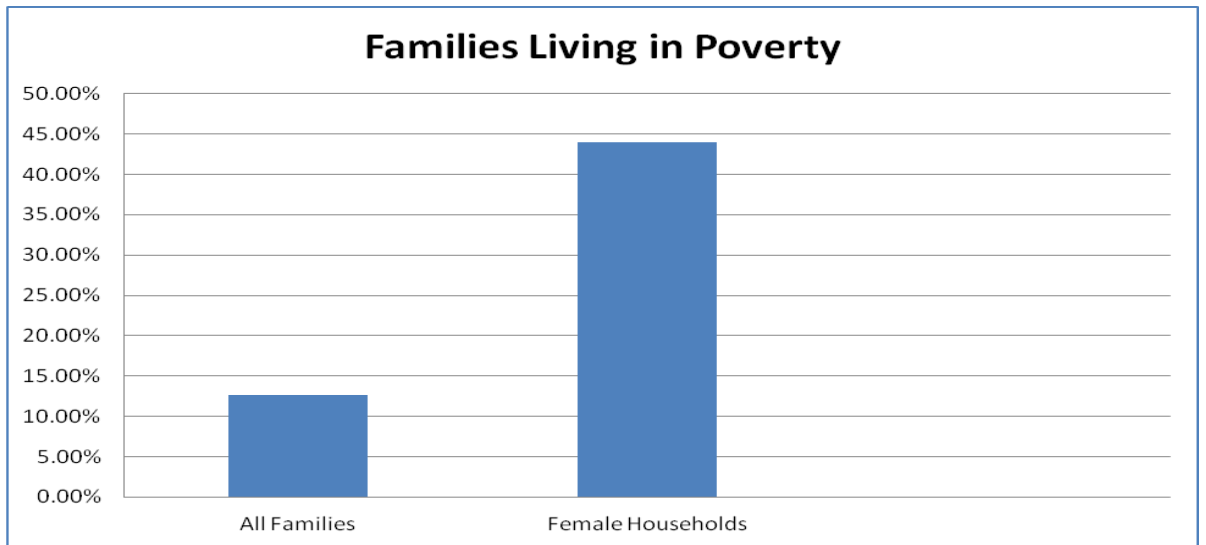


Figure 9: Families Living in Poverty Tate County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
Tate County	\$21,049	\$28,079
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 10: Per Capita Personal Income, Tate County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of Tate County 2000 & 2010

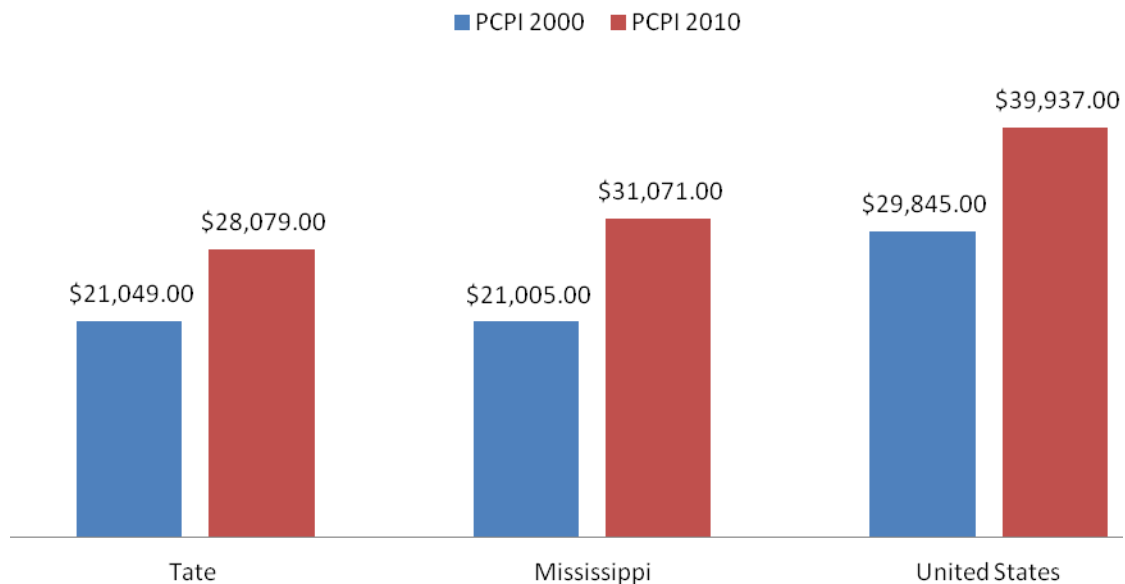


Figure 11: Per Capita Personal Income, Tate County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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. The pie chart below is the household income percentage for Tate County:

Tate County Total Household Income 2010

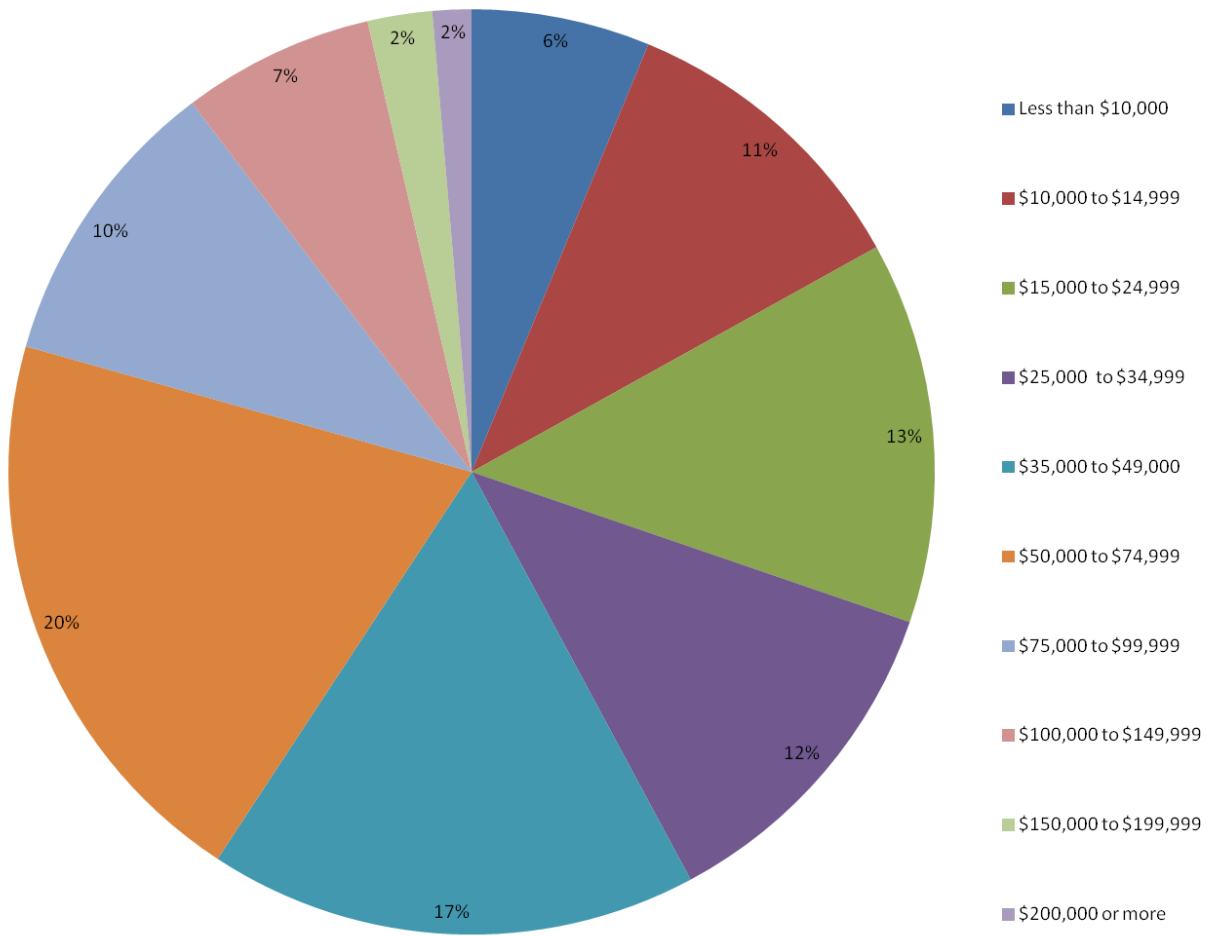


Figure 12: Tate County Total Household Income 2010
Source: U.S. Census, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

The labor force for Tate County was 11,300 people in 2000, and the 2011 labor force for the county was 12,550 people. The Mississippi Department of Employment Security estimated the workforce of the county increased by 1,250 people over the eleven year period. The number, since then, fell slightly to 12,160 in 2016.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
Tate County	11,300	12,550
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 13: Tate County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

The 2016 unemployment rate for Tate County was down to 5.8%. Tate County had an unemployment rate of 11.2% in 2011. The Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Report counted 1,410 people being unemployed in the county. The chart below is a comparison of the unemployment from 2000 and 2011.

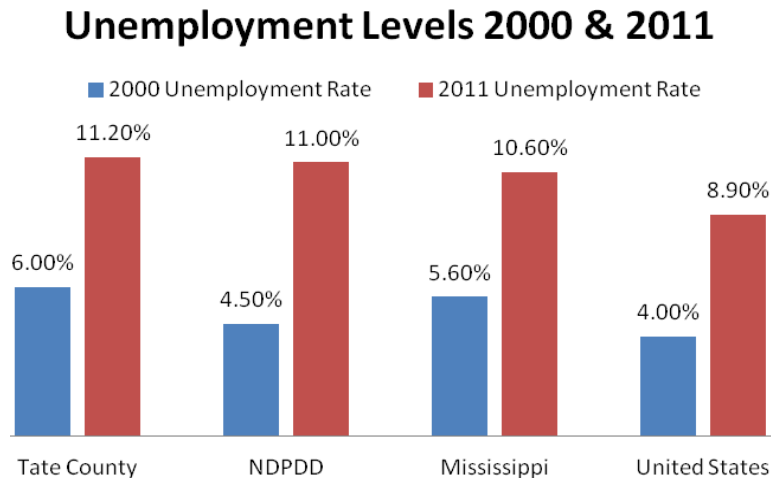


Figure 14: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 Tate County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States.
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data,

June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
Tate County	6.00%	11.20%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 15: Unemployment Rate for Tate County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

Tate County has four industrial parks located in the City of Senatobia. Below is a description of the largest industrial park, Moore Family Property:

Industrial Park Information

Moore Family Property

Available Acres: 565 acres

Location

Senatobia, Mississippi

Site Details

Available Acres: 565 acres

Adj. Avail. Acres: 0 acres

Topography: Flat-gently rolling

Setting: Agricultural Land

Zoning: Other

Within City Limits: Yes

Sale Price: Negotiable

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-55- 0.1 miles

Nearest 4-Lane Highway: Interstate 55

Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 30 miles

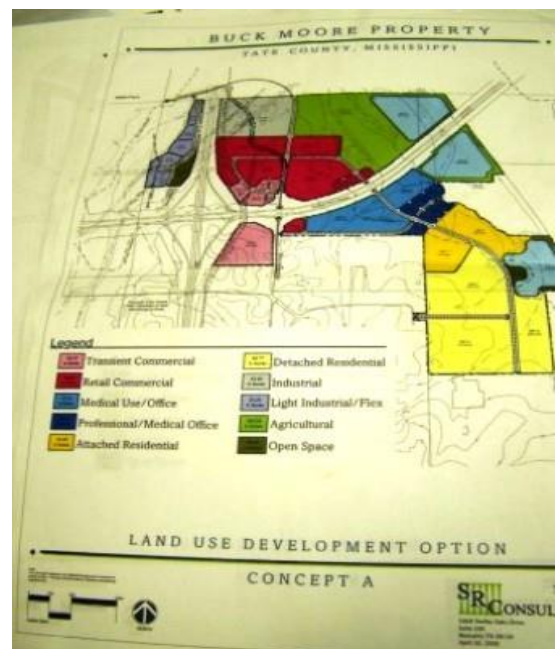


Image 6: Mississippi Development Authority Industrial Buildings and Sites

Rail Service: Yes

Water/Sewer

The county has several water and sewer associations in the county. The quality and reliability varies based on the water system.

Downtowns

Tate County has several small downtowns. The most notable town square is the City of Senatobia town square. The town square in Senatobia is anchored by the county courthouse. In 1995, the county was awarded a grant to renovate the structure through a grant written by North Delta PDD. The Mississippi Main Street Association has helped with the town's downtown revitalization efforts and growth.

Roads and Highways

There are several local, state and federal highways in the county. Interstate 55 is the primary transportation route for the county. Mississippi State Highway 4 and U.S. Highway 51 serve as transportation corridors, too. The highway system the county has provides an economic advantage due to the access to multiple highway systems.

Energy and Telecommunications

Electricity is provided by Entergy Mississippi for Tate County. Natural gas is supplied through several sources. Companies providing natural gas in the county include Mississippi Valley Gas. Most of the smaller towns and areas receive gas through other sources including butane or LPG.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

Like many other counties in the NDPDD region, Tate County's largest employer is the government according to the 2011 Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Report. The pie chart below is industry percentages for the county:

2011 Tate County Industry Employment Percentage

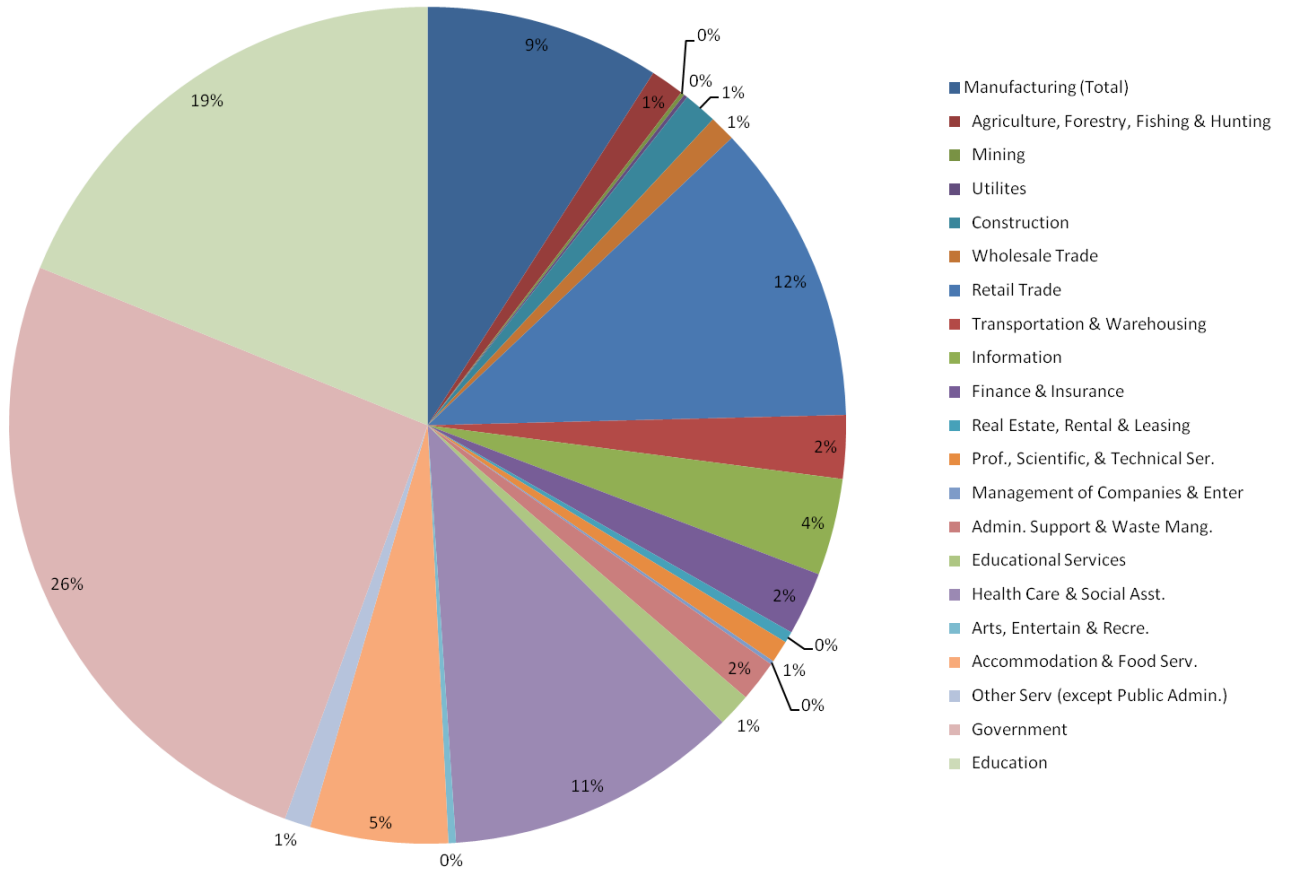


Figure 16: Industry Employment
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	10,155	10,201	9,982
Gross Income Tax	\$10,751,667	\$10,302,696	\$9,891,200
Net Taxable Income	\$239,655,182	\$231,000,380	\$221,897,288
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	584	501	500
Gross Taxes	\$12,998,756	\$12,111,551	\$12,360,053
Gross Sales	\$208,811,726	\$189,863,697	\$198,020,461
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	584	501	500
Gross Taxes	\$12,998,756	\$12,111,551	\$12,360,053
Gross Sales	\$208,811,726	\$189,863,697	\$198,020,461

Figure 18: Tate County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, Tate County had 9,810 Personal Income Tax payers pay \$11,043,593 in taxes from \$224,967,235 in net taxable income. The county also had 558 Sales Tax payers pay \$14,864,886 from \$227,115,395 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

Tate County had 9,354 housing units in 2000. Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, there were 10,791 housing units in the county. The county had 1,437 increase in housing units from 2000 to 2010. The median value of homes in Tate County was \$100,500 in 2010. Previously, the 2000 median house value was \$80,000. The household value increased by \$20,500 according to the 2010 U.S. Census. Further, the 2010 U.S. Census noted that 123 homes lack complete plumbing facilities, and 185 homes were considered sub-standard because they lack complete kitchen facilities.

Health Services

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
North Oak Regional Medical Center	Senatobia	76
Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
Senatobia Convalescent Center & Rehab	Senatobia	60

Figure 20: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in Tate County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

The total land area of Tate County is 406 square miles or 1,052 square kilometers. Thirty-two percent of the county is commercial forests, other portions are used for agricultural purposes. Additionally, other parts of the county are used for industrial, commercial and residential land use. Arkabutla Reservoir, a registered historic landmark, provides outdoor recreational opportunities including fishing and hiking to residents and visitors to the county. The chart below is an overview of the land resources and conditions of the county:

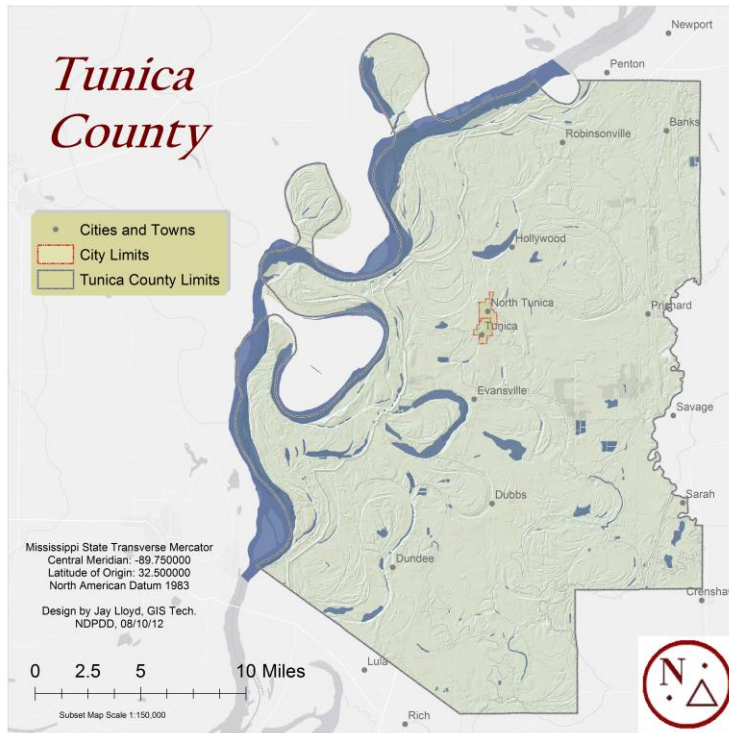
	Description
Proximity to Water	Port of Rosedale is located on the Mississippi River about 30 miles north, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Gently rolling hills
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and

Natural Disaster Frequency	flooding Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding occur seasonally
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Timber, Water, and Wildlife
Average Temperature	Winter 44 degrees, Summer 80 degrees
Average Rainfall	74.5 inches
Historic Properties	None

Figure 22: Description of the Natural Environment
Source: North Delta Planning and Development District, 2012.

Tunica County, Mississippi

General Description



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.

Historical Summary

In 1836, Tunica County was founded and named for an Indian tribe living in the area along the Yazoo River. The county was has a land area 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 dominate employer for the county.

Demographic and Economic Profile

I. 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.

Locality	2000	2010
Tunica County	9,227	10,778
NDPDD	231,712	285,375

Figure 1: Population Trends

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Age Interval	Tunica County	% of Population
*Under 5 Years	962	8.9%
5 to 9 Years	888	8.2%
10 to 14 Years	898	8.3%
15 to 19 Years	729	6.8%
20 to 24 Years	761	7.1%
25 to 29 Years	789	7.3%
30 to 34 Years	788	7.3%
35 to 39 Years	691	6.4%
40 to 44 Years	630	5.8%
45 to 49 Years	725	6.7%
50 to 54 Years	742	6.9%
55 to 59 Years	659	6.1%

60 to 64 Years	497	4.6%
65 to 69 Years	357	3.3%
70 to 74 Years	248	2.3%
75 to 79 Years	180	1.7%
80 to 84 Years	134	1.2%
85 Years and Over	100	0.9%

*Note: Bold numbers indicate the largest age interval of the Tunica County population.
 Figure 2: Age Distribution, 2010
 Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	High School Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	High School Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	2010 Percent
Tunica County	3,186	—	4,759	1,573	72.4%
NDPDD	102,082	—	139,695	37,613	—

Locality	Bachelor's Degree or More 2000	2000 Percent	Bachelor's Degree or More 2010	Total Increase	Percent
Tunica County	479	—	958	479	14.6%
NDPDD	18,829	—	31,106	12,277	—

Figure 3: Education Attainment, 2000-2010
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The Education Attainment of People in Tunica County, MS in 2008-2010

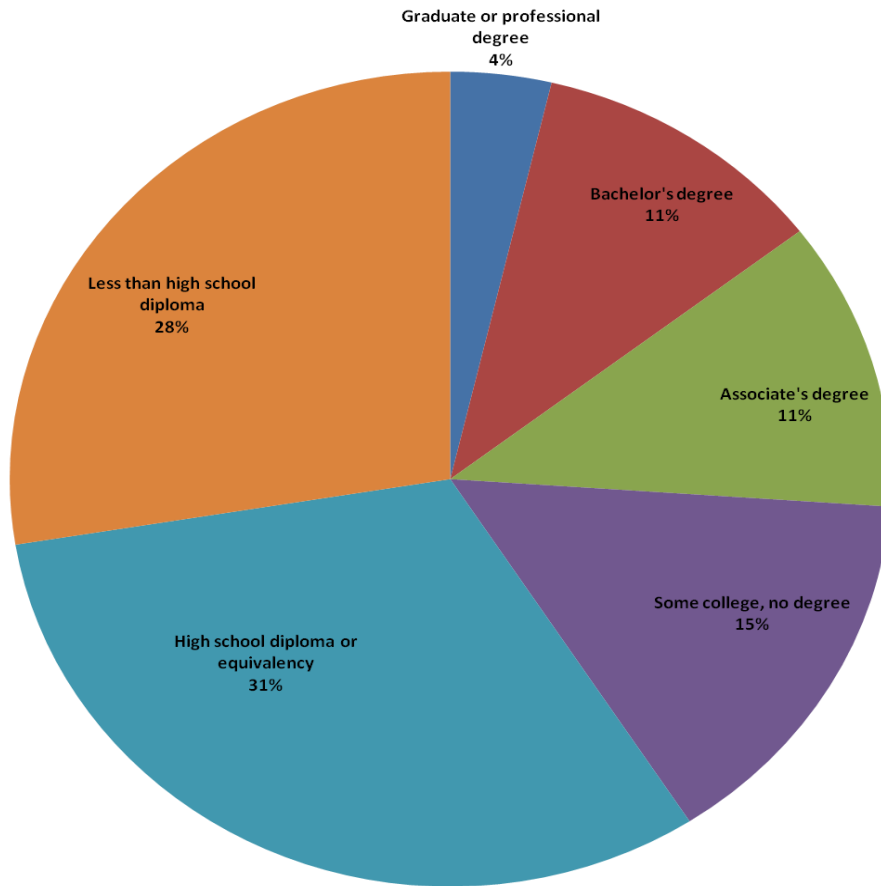


Figure 4: Education Attainment of People in Tunica County, MS, 2008-2010.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

	Tunica County School District	Mississippi Averages
Total Per Pupil Expenditures	\$11,752.09	\$8,929.00
Mean ACT Score	15.1	18.5
Number of Students K-12	2,270	492,105

Figure 5: Total Per Pupil Expenditures, Mean ACT Scores, & Number of Students K-12 School Districts in Tunica County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

Tunica County School District
Schools in Tunica County School District
Dundee Elementary School
Robinsonville Elementary School
Tunica Elementary School
Tunica Middle School
Rosa Fort High School
David Williams Jr. Career & Technology Center
Tunica County School Alternative School

Figure 6: School District in Tunica County & Total Enrollment in Schools
Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, 2011.

Community Colleges, Colleges & Universities in the Area	Location	Miles
Northwest Mississippi Community College	Senatobia	30
Coahoma Community College	Clarksdale	30
University of Mississippi-DeSoto Center	Southaven	30
University of Memphis	Memphis	36
Southwest Tennessee Community College	Memphis	36
University of Mississippi	University	60
Delta State University	Cleveland	80

Figure 7: Community Colleges, Colleges, & Universities in the Area
Source: Mississippi Development Authority, 2012.

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

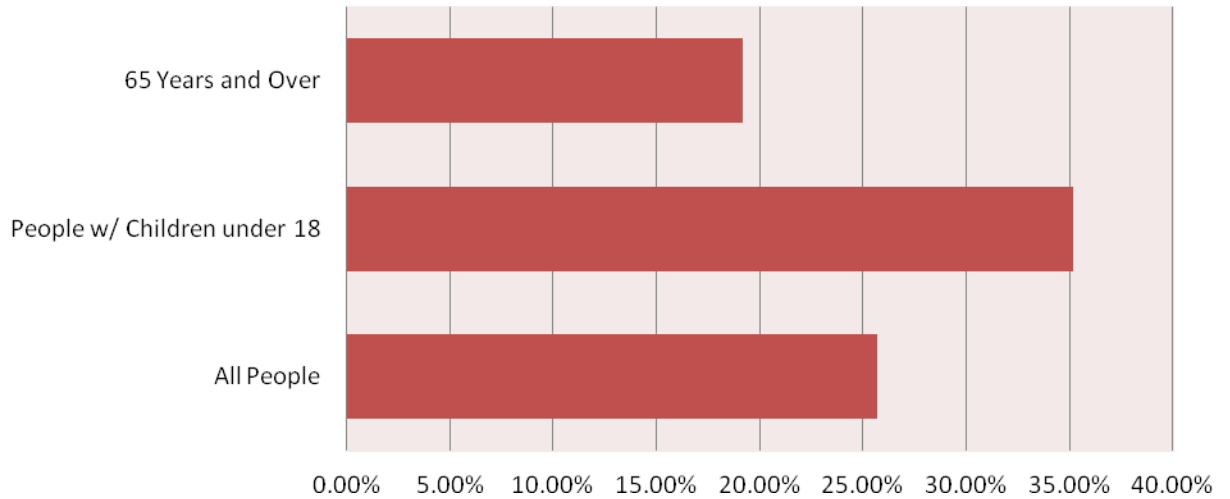


Figure 5: People Living in Poverty Tunica County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

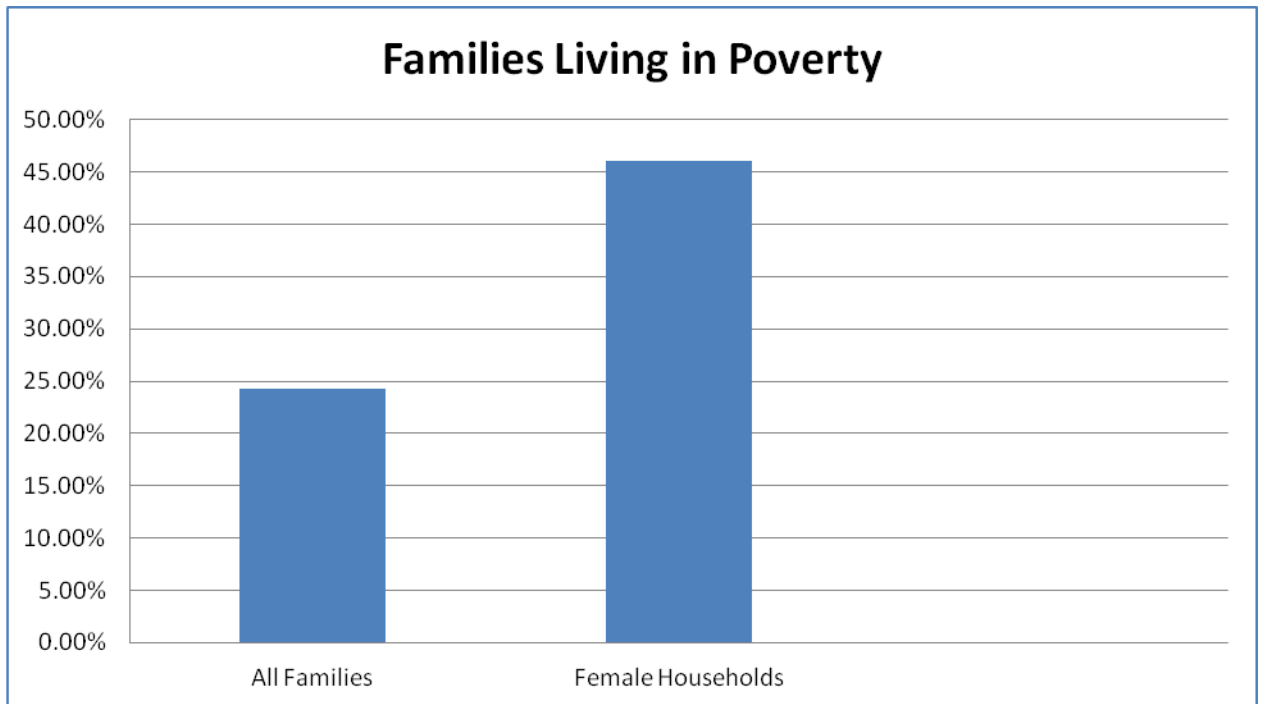


Figure 6: Families Living in Poverty Tunica County, MS, 2010
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

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.

Locality	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2010
Tunica County	\$19,325	\$29,093
Mississippi	\$21,005	\$31,071
United States	\$29,845	\$39,937

Figure 7: Per Capita Personal Income, Tunica County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

Per Capita Personal Income of Tunica County 2000 & 2010

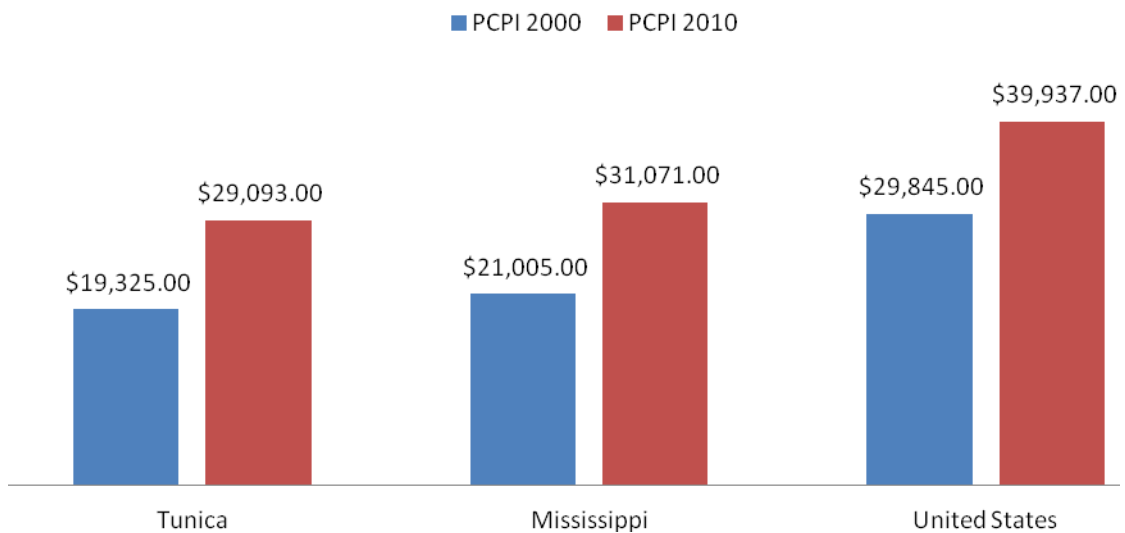


Figure 8: Per Capita Personal Income, Tunica County, MS, 2000 & 2010
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2000 & 2010.

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 following pie chart is a breakdown of the household income for Tunica County:

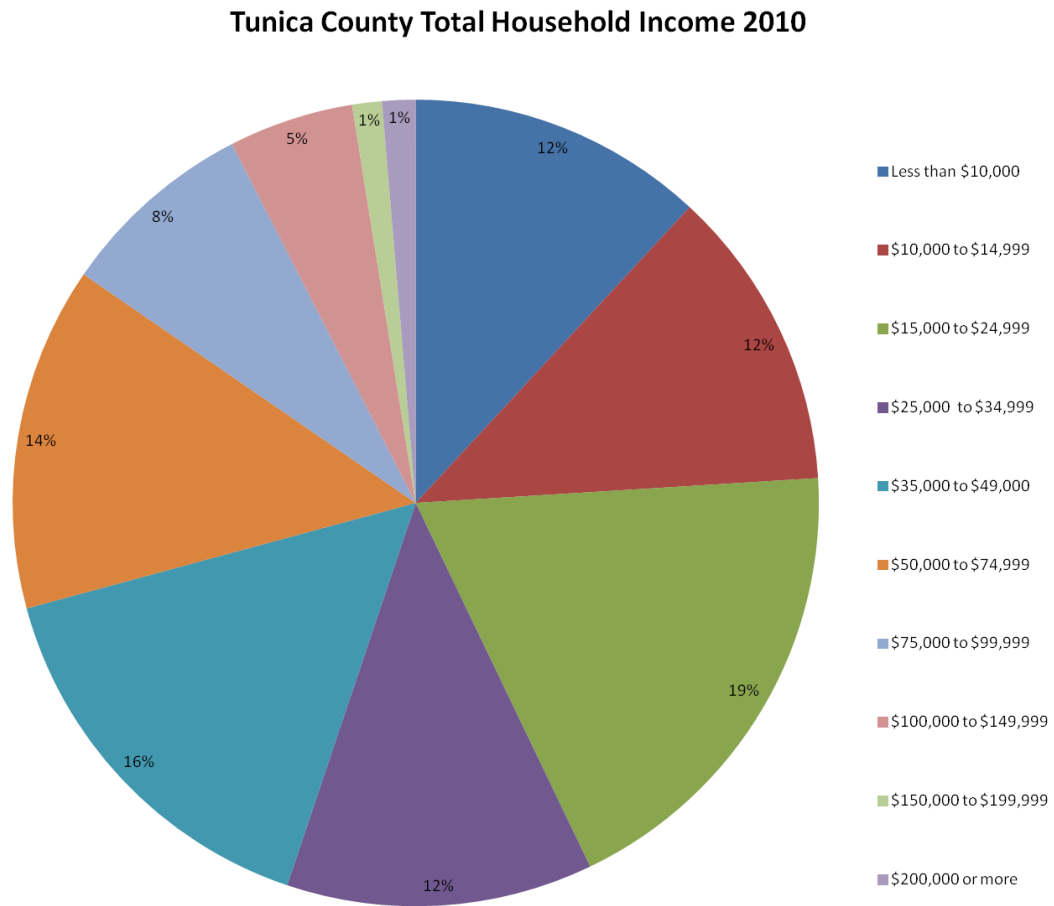


Figure 9: Tunica County Total Household Income 2010
Source: U.S. Census, 2010.

Labor force Size and Participation Rates

Tunica County had 4,440 people in the labor force in 2000. The 2011 Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Averages reported 4,800 people in the county’s workforce. That number fell slightly to 4,670 in 2016.

Locality	2000 Annual Average	2011 Annual Average
Tunica County	4,440	4,800
NDPDD	111,960	135,010
Mississippi	1,318,100	1,343,800

Figure 10: Tunica County Labor Force Size and Participation Rates
 Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011.

Unemployment Levels

The unemployment rate for Tunica County improved to 7.1% in the year 2016. 19% of the labor force in Tunica County was unemployed in 2011. The Mississippi Department of Employment Security Annual Report estimated 910 people were then unemployed in the county. Below is a comparison of the unemployment rates from 2000 to 2011.

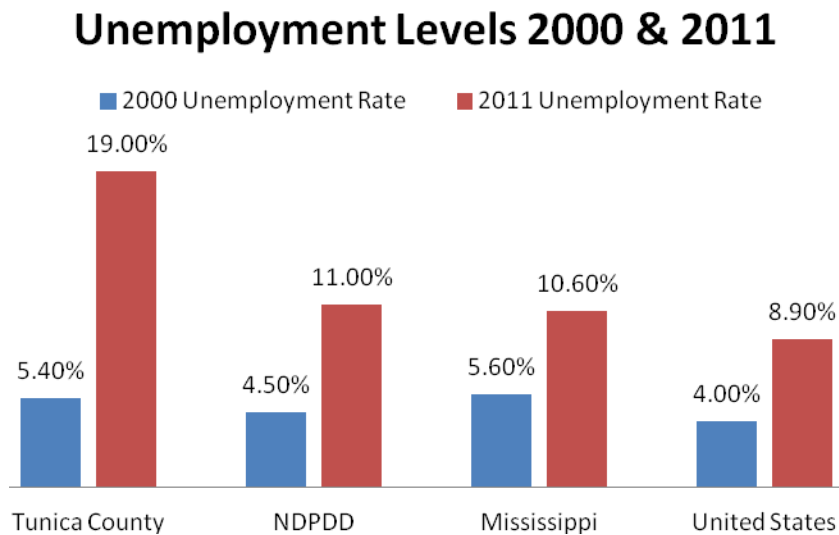


Figure 11: Unemployment Levels 2000 & 2011 Tunica County, NDPDD, Mississippi, & United States.

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Locality	2000 Unemployment Rate	2011 Unemployment Rate
Tunica County	5.40%	19.00%
NDPDD	4.50%	11.00%
Mississippi	5.60%	10.60%
United States	4.00%	8.90%

Figure 12: Unemployment Rate for Tunica County, NDPDD Region, Mississippi, and the United States

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2000 & 2011; Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Data, June 2012; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

II. Current Infrastructure Condition/Capacity

Tunica has three industrial parks located in the Town of Tunica, Mississippi. The largest site is Tunica Metro Mega Site. Below is an overview of the industrial park:

Industrial Park Information

Tunica Metro Mega Site

Available Acres: 2,221 acres

Location

Tunica, Mississippi

Site Details

Available Acres: 2,221 acres
 Adj. Avail. Acres: 3,000 acres
 Topography: Flat 0 to 5%
 Setting: Agricultural Land



Zoning: Heavy
Within City Limits: No
Sale Price: \$20,000

Image 7: Mississippi Development Authority
Industrial Buildings and Sites

Transportation Summary

Nearest Interstate: I-69- 2.5 miles
Nearest 4-Lane Highway: U.S. Highway 61- unknown miles
Nearest Commercial Airport: Memphis International- 22 miles
Rail Service: Yes

Water/Sewer

Tunica County serves the county with water and sewer through Tunica County Utility District. Water and sewer is provided to all residents of Tunica County through the counties water and sewer system.

Downtowns

The City of Tunica is the most notable town square in the county. The area has been revitalized due to the gaming industry being dominate in the county.

Roads, Highways, and Bridges

Several local, state and federal highways are in the county. U.S. Highway 61 is the primary transportation corridor for the county. The highway provides access to Memphis, Tennessee located 25 miles to the north. Additional highways in the area include Mississippi State Highways 3, 4, 310, and 315. The multiple roadways are an advantage to the county due to the highway network being vital to economic development in the region. Interstate 69 is a new transportation route for travelers linking the gaming industry to Interstate 55.

Energy and Telecommunications

Electricity is provided by Entergy Mississippi and Coahoma Electric Power Association for Tunica County. Natural gas is supplied through Atmos Energy and Texas Gas Transmission Company.

III. Industry Employment and Wages

The largest industry in Tunica County is the accommodation and food service industry. The industry employees 8,630 people based on the Mississippi Department of Employment Security. The chart below is a percentage breakdown of the industry employment in Tunica County:

2011 Tunica County Industry Employment Percentage

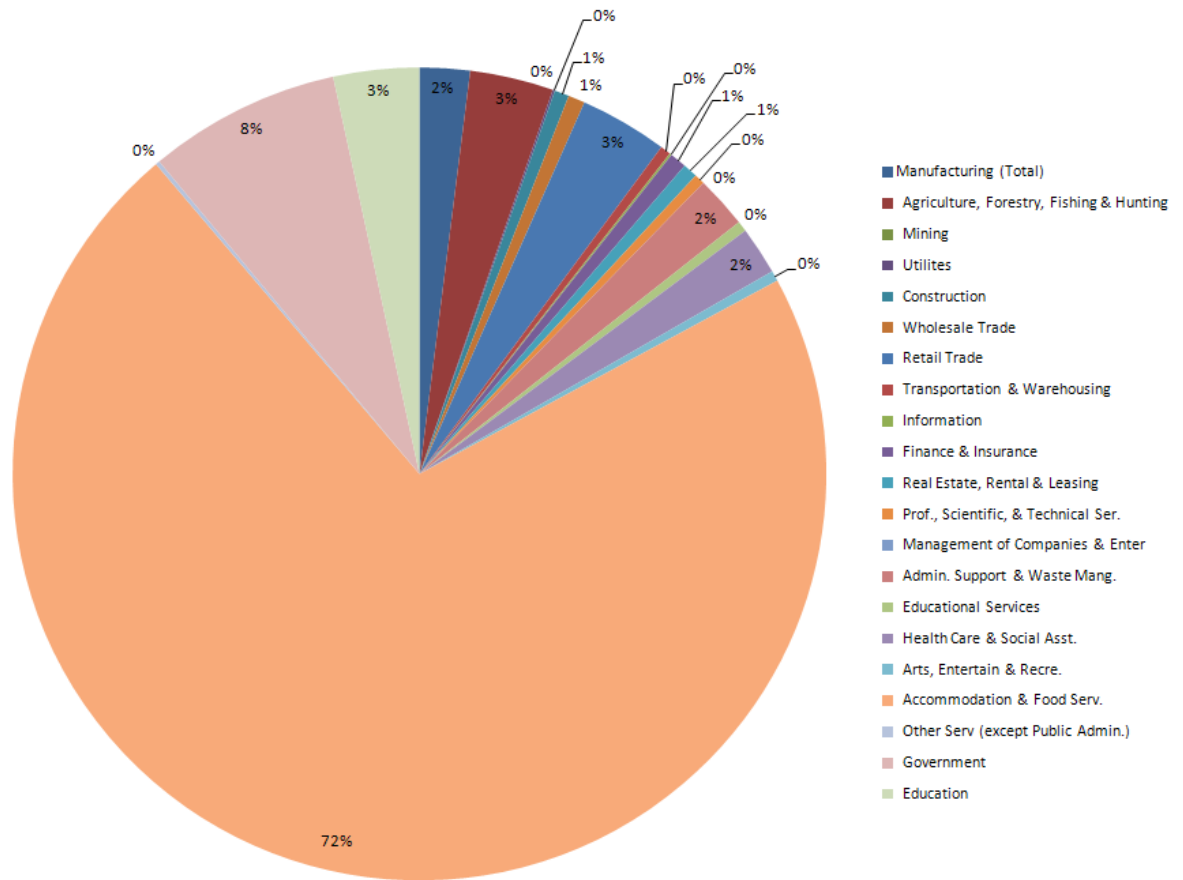


Figure 13: Industry Employment

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security, Annual Averages, 2011.

IV. Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions

Gross Tax Collected for Coahoma County			
Personal Income Taxes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Number of Taxpayers	4,885	5,061	4,772
Gross Income Tax	\$4,008,176	\$3,510,013	\$3,437,174
Net Taxable Income	\$89,163,873	\$79,483,473	\$77,741,709
Sales Tax Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	353	320	317
Gross Taxes	\$16,982,776	\$15,654,885	\$15,338,353
Gross Sales	\$267,436,758	\$243,641,028	\$246,066,376
Retail Sales Collected			
Number of Taxpayers	353	320	317
Gross Taxes	\$16,982,776	\$15,654,885	\$15,338,353
Gross Sales	\$267,436,758	\$243,641,028	\$246,066,376

Figure 15: Tunica County: Tax Structure and Other Financial Conditions
Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission 2009, 2010, 2011.

In 2016, Tunica County had 3,577 Personal Income Tax payers pay \$2,743,931 in taxes from \$61,682,064 in net taxable income. The county also had 346 Sales Tax payers pay \$10,692,343 from \$170,404,472 in gross sales.

Rank	County	Rate
2	Coahoma	97.58
3	DeSoto	104.45
5	Panola	133.99
6	Quitman	145.37
4	Tallahatchie	119.59
7	Tate	154.59
1	Tunica	87.49

Figure 19: Coahoma County: Millage Rate
Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue 2015-2016

V. Economic Support Assets and Future Impact on Growth

Housing

The 2000 U.S. Census reported 3,705 housing units in the county. There are 4,727 housing units in Tunica County. The housing structures increased by 1,022 from 2000 to 2010. The median home value in the county is \$73,000. Previously, the median home value was \$56,800. Over the ten year time span the home values in Tunica County increased by \$16,200. The current U.S. Census estimated 143 homes lacking complete plumbing facilities and 166 homes lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Health Services

Hospitals	Location	#Licensed Beds
None		

Nursing Homes	Location	#Licensed Beds
Tunica Nursing Home	Tunica	60

Figure 17: Hospitals & Nursing Homes in Tunica County
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, 2012.

VI. Threats and Opportunities

Natural Environment

Tunica County land area is 460 square miles or 1,191 square kilometers. Majority of the land area is commercial forests and agricultural. Other portions of the land are used for industrial, commercial and residential land use. The chart below is resources and conditions found in the county:

	Description
Proximity to Water	Port of Memphis is located on the Mississippi River about 30 miles north, Gulf Coast is 350 miles south
Proximity to Mountains	Ozark Mountains are 150 miles to the northwest
Proximity to Wetlands	---
Geologic Features	Delta Plains
Natural Disaster Threats	Earthquakes (close proximity to New Madrid and White River Fault Zones), tornados, and flooding
Natural Disaster Frequency	Earthquakes rarely, tornados and flooding occur seasonally
Waste Contamination	Not available
Natural Resource Availability	Soil, Timber, Water, and Wildlife
Average Temperature	Winter 47 degrees, Summer 81 degrees
Average Rainfall	49.2 inches
Historic Properties	None

Figure 19: Description of the Natural Environment
Source: North Delta Planning and Development District, 2012.

Appendix

Hazard Mitigation Planning

The link below hosts the regional approach to Hazard Mitigation of threats listed in this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The region is made up of the seven counties of the North Delta Planning & Development District, along with neighboring Grenada and Yalobusha counties. The mitigation plans are approved by both the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) and adopted for implementation by the region's counties and municipalities.

[REGIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN](https://memad1hmp.weebly.com/)

<https://memad1hmp.weebly.com/>

