



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

THE TRENT LOTT NATIONAL CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE IN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

2015 Overview of Madison County Economic Indicators



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JULY 2015

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Executive Summary

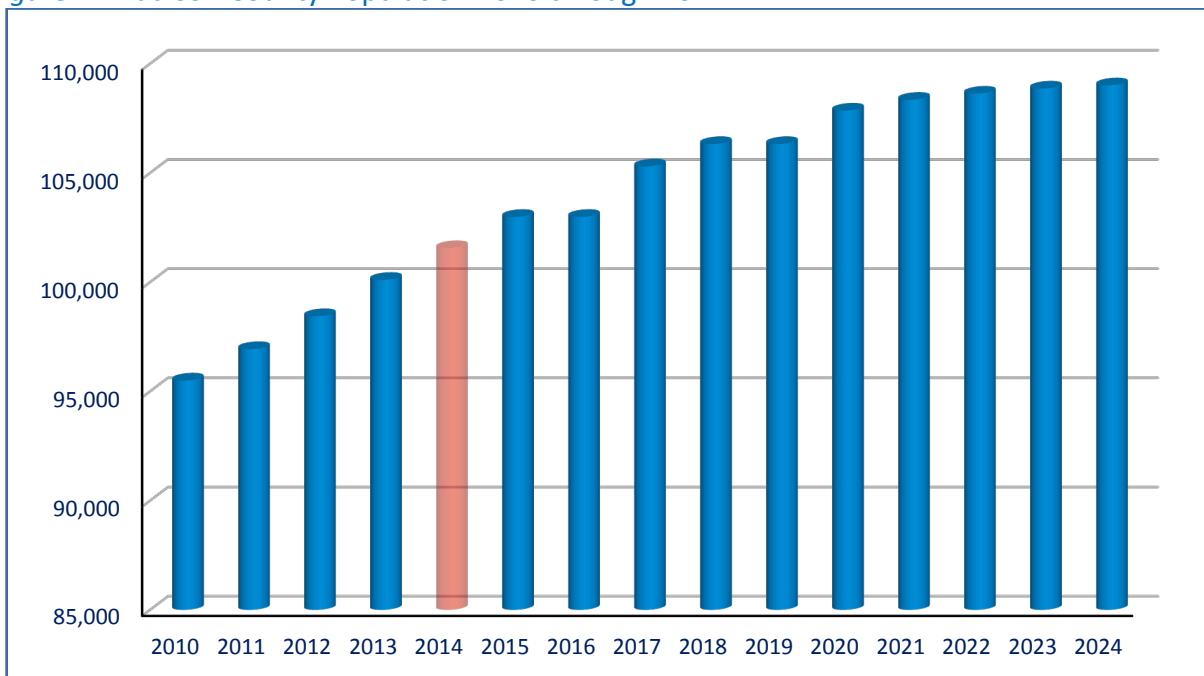
This report was compiled for the Madison County Economic Development Agency and the Madison County Business League and Foundation by The University of Southern Mississippi, Department of Economic Development and Trent Lott National Center for Economic Development and Entrepreneurship. This report provides an update of the most recent data and statistics available and follows a format originally compiled for Madison County in a 2010 report by the Mississippi State University, John C. Stennis Institute of Government. The report provides a snapshot of the overall economic health of Madison County in comparison to other Mississippi counties and, where possible, national economic trends.

Population

Over the past decade, Madison County has experienced significant positive growth rate in population. Between 2001 and 2011, the county’s population increased from 76,581 to 95,501; this represented 24.7% growth rate. Madison County’s population further increased to 101,561 in 2014, also up by 6.3% from 2011. Madison County’s population growth rate is the highest among the 5 counties in Jackson Metropolitan Area.¹ During the same period, Hinds County recorded a positive growth rate of 0.4% and 2.5% in Rankin County. In other nearby counties, the population of Copiah County and Simpson County declined marginally by 0.3% and 1% respectively² (see figure 1).

Population projections available indicate that the county’s population is likely to grow by 6,294 from 101,561 in 2014 to 107,855 in 2021; reaching 109,011 in 2024. Pre-school population (under 5 years) will increase by 377 from 2014 to 2024. The number of persons whose ages range between 10-19 years will also increase from 10,470 to an estimated 14,827 by 2024. Over the next decade, the retired population (65 years and above), which constitutes 12.2% of the current population, will undergo significant changes. The retired population is anticipated to increase from 12,429 to 16,434 in 2021 and 18,924 by the end of 2024. This represents an overall increase by 52.2%. The ageing of the population will have a major impact on the organization and delivery of health care. Of particular concern will be the shift from acute to chronic illnesses and the growing pressure on the region's healthcare workers, especially nurses and para-professionals.

Figure 1. Madison County Population 2010 through 2024



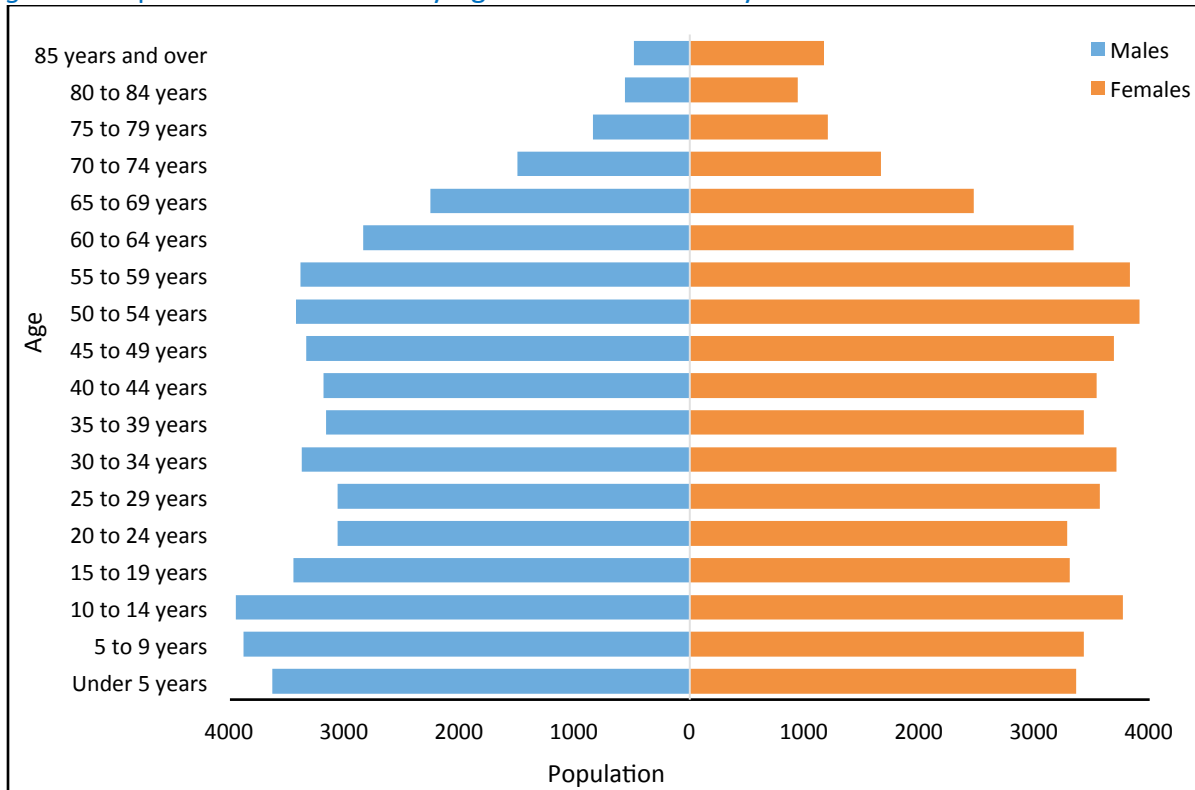
Source: EMSI

¹ Jackson Metropolitan Area covers five counties: Hinds County, Madison County, Copiah County, Rankin County and Simpson County

² Retrieved from: <http://www.economicmodeling.com>

Figure 2 illustrates the population distribution by age of Madison County in 2015. With the exception of the oldest age groups (65 years and above), Madison County’s population pyramid displays somewhat equal numbers or percentages for almost all the age groups.

Figure 2. Population Distribution by Age of Madison County in 2015



Source: EMSI

Though the county will experience a proportional increase in older persons, its impact may not necessarily have an adverse effect on firms’ relocation and expansions decisions. The proximity of Madison County to surrounding counties within Jackson Metropolitan Area makes it easier for businesses to outsource labor. This idea is embodied in the concept of regionalism where Madison County finds increased value in cooperating rather than competing with surrounding counties for limited resources. Issues such as the availability of labor is an example of an economic development challenge that requires regional cooperation on the part of local officials. To promote economic development, local officials in Madison County must create structures that recognize the fundamental interdependence of cities and the surrounding suburbs.

Madison County’s youthful population is expected to increase over the next decade. The proportion of persons aged 14 or below (21.5 percent) is higher than the proportion of the retired population (12.2 percent). Rapid population growth coupled with a youthful population poses serious challenges to local government in terms of providing health, education, employment and social security services. In terms of their numbers alone, perhaps the greatest challenge to the county with a youthful population and high population growth rates lies in

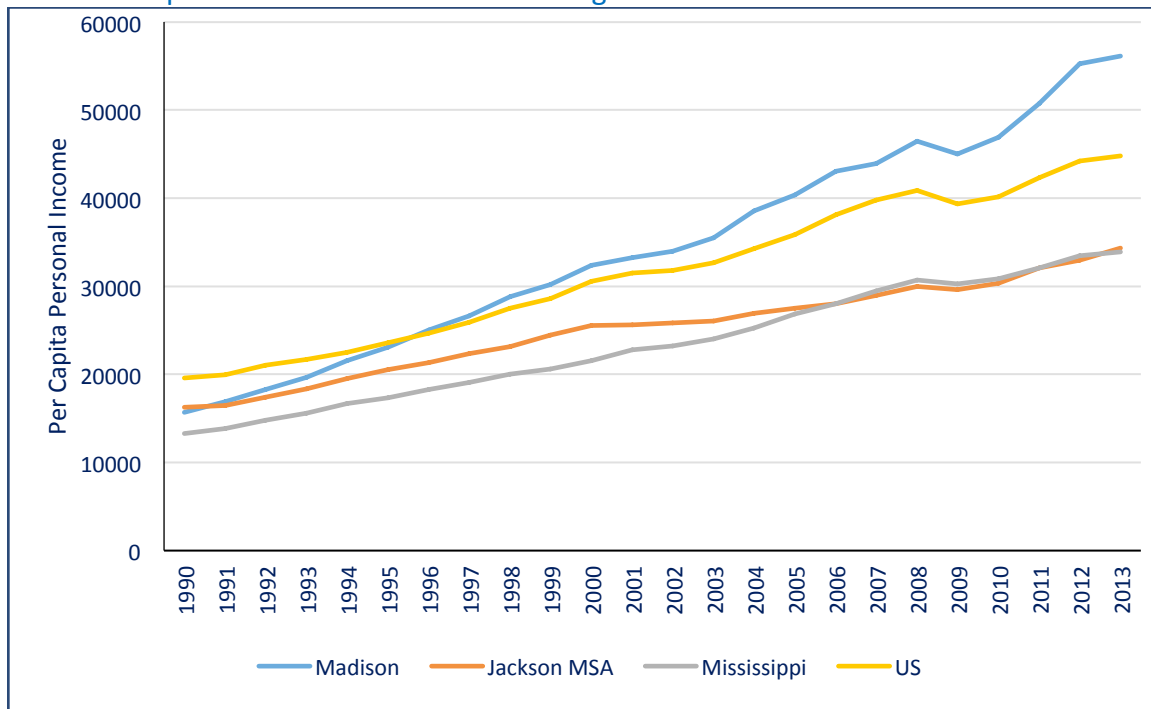
dealing with the high number of new entrants to the job market each year. This means that new jobs must be created each year to absorb the increase in labor force.

Employment and Personal Income

Madison County has one of the lowest poverty rates in Mississippi. Data from the United States Census Bureau indicates a decline in poverty rate among the county’s total population whereas over the years, the poverty rate in the state of Mississippi has experienced an upward trajectory. The poverty rate for all age groups in Mississippi increased from 17.6% to 20.8% in 2008 and 22.7% in 2013. Madison County’s poverty rate was 17.6% in 2000 and 13.4% in 2008. By the end of 2013, the rate declined to 12.7%. As of April 2015, there are approximately 12,898 persons living below the poverty line in Madison County.³

Madison County’s economy showed resilience during 2007-2010. This period - typically characterized by falling average incomes, high unemployment, increased inequality, high budget deficit and government debt – created challenging moments in most regional and national economies. Over the period 2007 and 2010, the average annual growth rate of per capita personal income in Madison County was 3.4% as against the growth rate of 2.79% statewide and 2.16% in the United States. Jackson Metropolitan Area’ per capita income also grew by 2.78%. It is important to note that the diversification of Madison County’s economy coupled with an increase in population created an enabling environment for local businesses to thrive, despite the sluggish economic growth rate in Mississippi and the US.

Figure 3. Per Capita Personal Income 1990 through to 2013⁴



Source: Bureau for Economic Analysis

³ Retrieved from: <http://www.census.gov>

⁴ Per Capita Income = $\frac{\text{Total Personal Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$

The Manufacturing; trade, transportation & utilities; leisure & hospitality and professional & business services industry sectors employ the largest number of persons in Madison County.⁵ As of April 2015, establishment – based employment in the manufacturing sector was approximately 7,770. Employment in the trade, transportation and utilities sector was 10,010, representing 18.22% of total establishment - based jobs in Madison County. Professional and business services sector accounted for 18.29% of total establishment - based employment. Leisure and hospitality sector jobs constitute 10.52% of the total establishment based employment in Madison County (see table 1).

Over the past 15 years, the composition of establishment-based employment in Madison County has undergone significant changes. The industry sectors that exhibited the largest increase in the number of establishment-based jobs included: the manufacturing industry with an increase of 4,770 jobs and the professional & business services industry with an employment increase of 7,110 jobs. Information industry jobs increased by 1,730 compared to 1,060 additional jobs created within the leisure and hospitality industry.

In 2001, approximately 9.62% of total establishment based non-agricultural employment in Madison County was in the manufacturing industry. Between 2001 to April 2015, manufacturing jobs increased from 3,000 to 7,770. Manufacturing jobs now constitute 14.14% of total establishment-based employment. This trend is also applicable to professional business services, as its share of total establishment-based employment has increased from 9.46% in 2000 to 18.29%. Employment in the information sector increased in absolute figures from 850 to 2,650, representing a change from 2.73% to 4.83% of total establishment-based employment. Other sectors with marginal increase in their shares of total establishment-based employment included: information – from 2.73% to 4.82%; and education and health services - 8.37% to 9.01% (see table 1).

Establishment-based employment in trade, transportation, & utilities sectors was 7,830 in 2001 representing 25.11% of total employment in Madison County. As of April 2015, total employment in this industry increased to 10,050 jobs, but experienced a decline in its share of total establishment-based employment to 18.22%. The share of jobs in the government and public education sectors also declined. As of April 2015, government sector jobs constituted 8.85% of total employment, as compared to 13.15% in 2001. The share of public education jobs of total employment also declined from 6.35% in 2000 to 4.51% in April 2015. Other sectors with decline in employment share included: financial activities -9.72% to 6.55%; construction - 7.09% to 3.77%; and natural resources and mining 0.55% to 0.25%⁶ (see table 1).

⁵ The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector is part of the service-providing industries supersector group. The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector consists of these sectors: Wholesale Retail Trade - NAICS 44-45; Transportation and Warehousing - NAICS 48-49' and Utilities - NAICS 22 (Bureau of Labor Statistics) The professional and business services supersector is part of the service-providing industries supersector group.

The professional and business services supersector consists of these sectors: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services: NAICS 54; Management of Companies and Enterprises: NAICS 55; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services - NAICS 56 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

⁶ The leisure and hospitality supersector is part of the service-providing industries supersector group. The leisure and hospitality supersector consists of these sectors: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation - NAICS 71; Accommodation and Food Services - NAICS 72 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 1. Changes in Established Based Employment in Madison County.

| Industry | 2001 | Share of Total Employment | 2015 | Share of Total Employment |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Manufacturing | 3,000 | 9.62% | 7,770 | 14.14% |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 170 | 0.55% | 140 | 0.25% |
| Construction | 2,210 | 7.09% | 2,070 | 3.77% |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 7,830 | 25.11% | 10,010 | 18.22% |
| Information | 850 | 2.73% | 2,650 | 4.82% |
| Financial Activities | 3,030 | 9.72% | 3,600 | 6.55% |
| Professional & Business Services | 2,950 | 9.46% | 10,050 | 18.29% |
| Education & Health Services | 2,610 | 8.37% | 4,950 | 9.01% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 3,150 | 10.10% | 5,780 | 10.52% |
| Other Services | 1,280 | 4.11% | 3,090 | 5.62% |
| Government | 4,100 | 13.15% | 4,860 | 8.85% |
| *Public Education | 1,980 | 6.35% | 2,480 | 4.51% |
| Total | 31,180 | 100% | 54,940 | 100.00% |

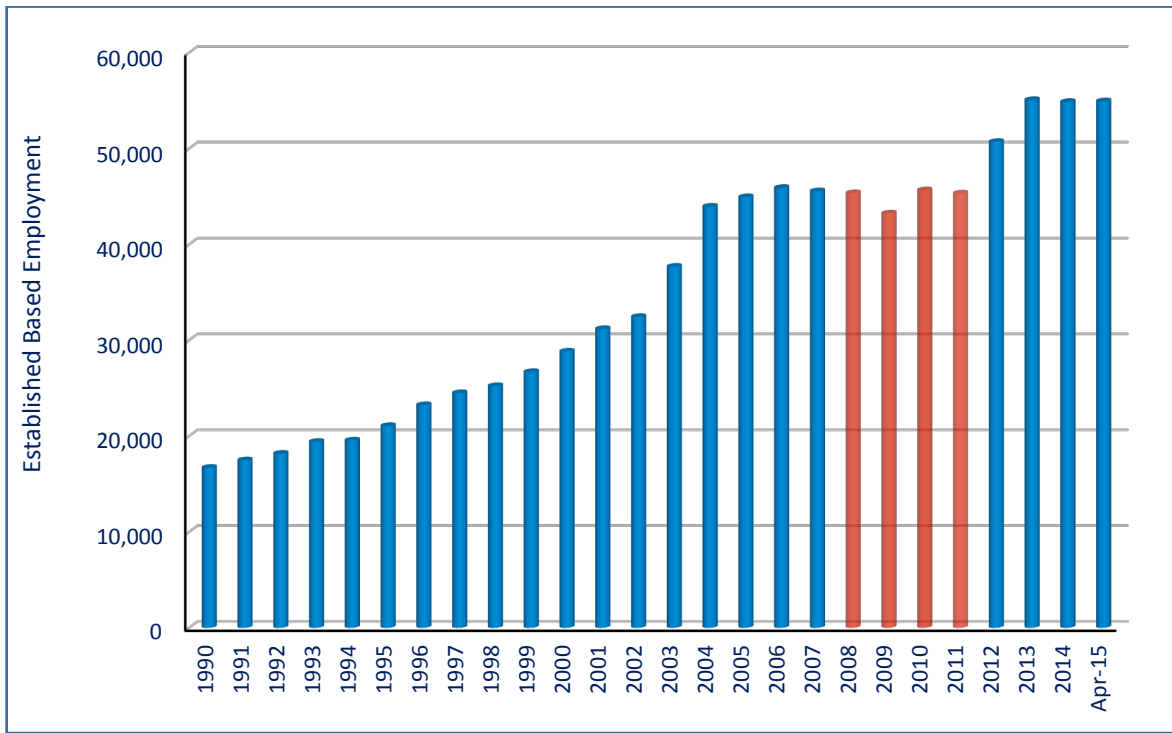
Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security

Non-agricultural employment in Madison County was 54,940 as of April 2015. This is the highest non-agricultural employment recorded in the county in a 15-year period.⁷ Excerpts from data published by the Mississippi Department of Employment Security showed that non-agricultural employment in Madison County had an average annual growth rate of 4.58%, from 2000 through April 2015. In order of magnitude, the highest growth rates occurred over the period of; 2002/2003; 2003/2004; and 2011/2012 (see figure 4). However, this steady increase in non-agricultural employment was not without setbacks as growth rate experienced a downward trajectory four of five years between 2006 and 2011. In 2006/2007, non-agricultural employment declined marginally by 0.07%. This was followed by decline of 0.41% in 2007/2008 and 0.46% in 2008/2009 (see figure 5).

The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

⁷ Retrieved from: <http://mdes.ms.gov/media/38296/prinalf2015.pdf>

Figure 4. Establishment Based Employment 2000 to April 2015⁸



Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security

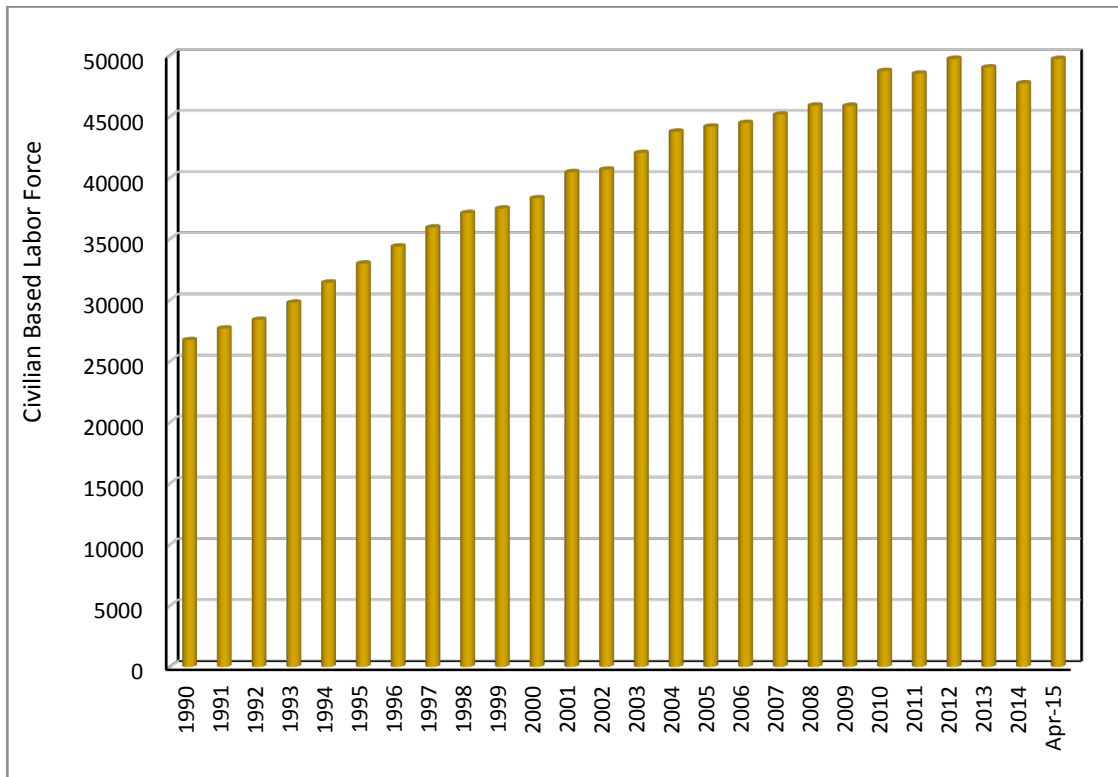
The size of the residence-based civilian labor force was 49,701 as of April 2015⁹ (see figure 5). Residence-based civilian labor force of Madison County recorded an annual average growth rate of 2.54%, between 1990 and 2015 (see figure 7). The highest percentage growth rate in civilian labor force occurred from 2009 through 2010 when the Civilian Labor increased by approximately 6.21%. Although there has been an overall increase, civilian labor force declined in some years. During the period 2012/2013, the size civilian labor declined by 710 persons. The highest decline occurred in 2013 to 2014, where civilian labor force decreased from 49,010 to 47,010, represented by 2.65 percentage points. Other declines also occurred in 2008/2009 and 2010/2011 but were of lesser magnitude in terms of absolute figures. Over the period, from 2008 to 2009, Madison County’s civilian labor force declined by twenty persons as against 200 persons, from 2010 to 2011¹⁰ (see figure 6).

⁸ Mississippi Department of Employment Security

⁹ Civilian non-institutional population: Persons 16 years of age and older residing in Madison County, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces. Civilian labor force: All persons in the civilian non-institutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

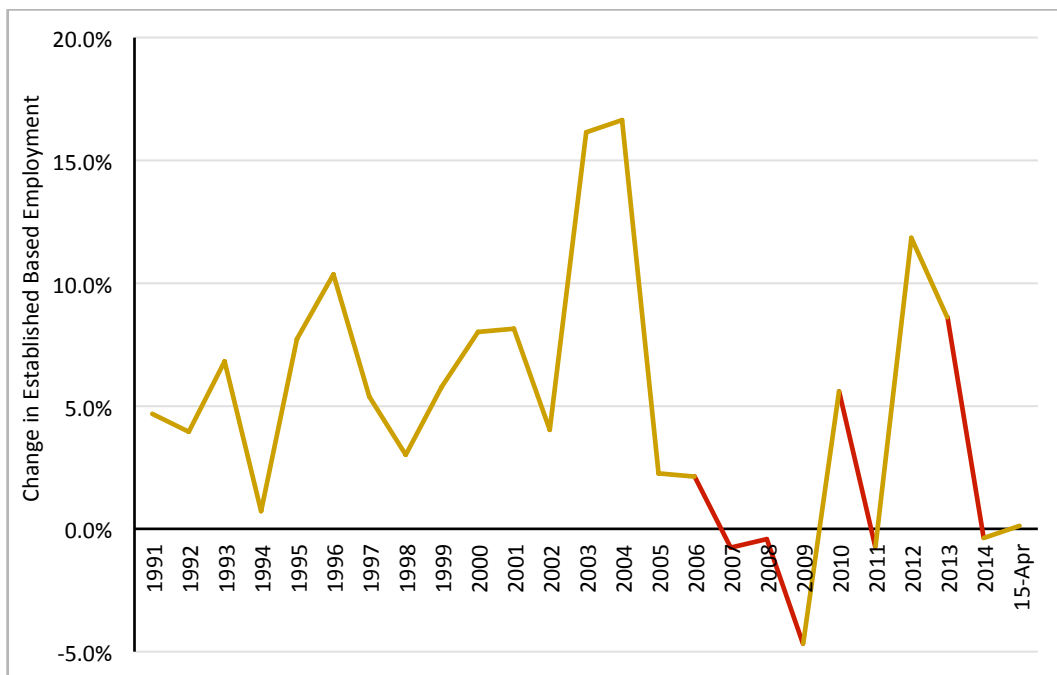
¹⁰ Retrieved from: <http://mdes.ms.gov/information-center/labor-market-information/labor-market-publications/annual-labor-force/>

Figure 5. Residence Based Civilian Based Labor Force 2000 through April 2015



Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security

Figure 6. Percentage Change in Establishment Based Employment in Madison County from Year 1990 to April 2015

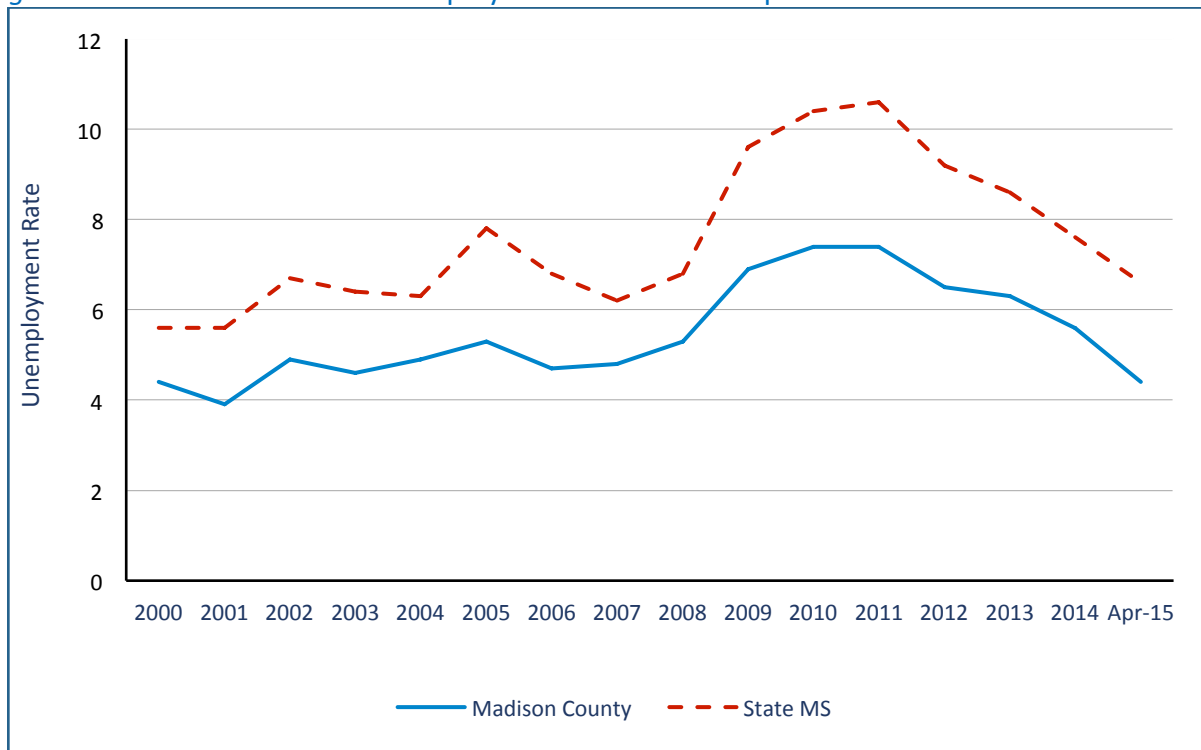


Source: Computed using estimates from Mississippi Department of Employment Security

Civilian Labor Force Unemployment Rate

As shown in figure 8, Madison County’s civilian labor force unemployment rate has consistently been lower than Mississippi’s unemployment rate.¹¹ Madison County’s unemployment rate for residence based civilian labor force was 4.4% in 2000. This subsequently increased to 5.3% in 2008, before reaching its peak of 7.4% in 2011. As of April 2015, approximately 2,190 of residents in the county were unemployed.¹² The civilian labor force unemployment rate for Madison County is 4.4% which is; 2.2 percentage points lower than the civilian labor force unemployment rate statewide (see figure 7).

Figure 7. Civilian Labor Force Unemployment rate 2000 to April 2015¹³



Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security

According to the Mississippi Department of Employment Security, the number of workers employed annually by industry sector is provided in Table 1 along with a detailed breakout of the percent of total employment and the percent change between 2006 and 2015.

¹¹ Unemployment rate: The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)]. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

¹²Mississippi Department of Employment Security.

¹³ Unemployed persons: All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Employed persons: All persons who, during the reference week (week including the twelfth day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 2. Madison County Establishment Based Employment by Industry 2006 through April 2015

| Industry | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Percentage of Total Employment as of April-2015 | Change 2006 to April 2015 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| Manufacturing | 8,960 | 8,180 | 7,210 | 6,300 | 6,310 | 6,190 | 6,840 | 7,260 | 7,310 | 7,770 | 14.14% | (1,190) |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 140 | 160 | 140 | 130 | 170 | 170 | 140 | 130 | 120 | 140 | 0.25% | 0 |
| Construction | 2,360 | 2,470 | 2,530 | 2,190 | 2,040 | 2,180 | 1,760 | 1,760 | 1,700 | 2,070 | 3.77% | (290) |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 9,280 | 9,430 | 9,650 | 9,240 | 9,280 | 9,400 | 9,440 | 9,560 | 9,380 | 10,010 | 18.22% | 730 |
| Information | 920 | 930 | 1,010 | 980 | 1,360 | 1,260 | 2,020 | 2,170 | 2,090 | 2,650 | 4.82% | 1,730 |
| Financial Activities | 3,850 | 3,840 | 3,780 | 3,700 | 3,790 | 3,750 | 3,960 | 3,790 | 3,760 | 3,600 | 6.55% | (250) |
| Professional & Business Services | 5,940 | 5,580 | 5,830 | 5,360 | 6,690 | 6,510 | 8,700 | 11,760 | 11,730 | 10,050 | 18.29% | 4,110 |
| Education & Health Services | 3,890 | 4,230 | 3,990 | 4,130 | 4,260 | 4,200 | 4,640 | 4,790 | 4,840 | 4,950 | 9.01% | 1,060 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 4,900 | 4,970 | 5,280 | 5,220 | 5,370 | 5,330 | 5,610 | 6,130 | 6,220 | 5,780 | 10.52% | 880 |
| Other Services | 1,450 | 1,410 | 1,510 | 1,460 | 1,700 | 1,660 | 2,840 | 3,080 | 3,090 | 3,090 | 5.62% | 1,640 |
| Government | 4,220 | 4,360 | 4,420 | 4,530 | 4,680 | 4,690 | 4,770 | 4,660 | 4,650 | 4,860 | 8.85% | 640 |
| Public Education | 2,180 | 2,240 | 2,240 | 2,260 | 2,390 | 2,370 | 2,460 | 2,520 | 2,520 | 2,480 | 4.51% | 300 |
| Total Nonagricultural Employment | 45,900 | 45,550 | 45,360 | 43,240 | 45,660 | 45,330 | 50,700 | 55,070 | 54,870 | 54,940 | 100% | 9,360 |

Source: Mississippi Department of Employment Security

Retail Trade Area Analysis

Table 3. Retail Trade Area Analysis¹⁴

| Category | Pull Factor | Potential Sales | Actual Sales | Percent of Sales Retained | Surpluses or Leakages | Trade Area Capture (Number of People) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Recreation | 0.99 | \$8,469,538 | \$8,401,035 | 99.19% | (\$68,503) | 99,297 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 2.70 | \$45,149,482 | \$121,713,095 | 269.58% | \$76,563,613 | 269,867 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 1.21 | \$47,231,592 | \$57,186,837 | 121.08% | \$9,955,245 | 121,207 |
| Lumber & Building Materials | 1.13 | \$147,870,324 | \$167,345,954 | 113.17% | \$19,475,630 | 113,292 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Supplies | 0.56 | \$197,987,773 | \$111,468,623 | 56.30% | (\$86,519,150) | 56,361 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 0.99 | \$205,579,430 | \$203,088,023 | 98.79% | (\$11,952,080) | 98,894 |
| Public Utilities | 0.50 | \$241,762,025 | \$120,459,178 | 49.83% | (\$121,302,847) | 49,879 |
| Contracting | 0.80 | \$296,201,107 | \$237,693,569 | 80.25% | (\$58,507,538) | 80,333 |
| Automotive | 0.68 | \$347,575,733 | \$234,850,685 | 67.57% | (\$112,725,048) | 67,641 |
| Apparel & General Merchandise | 0.85 | \$436,890,414 | \$369,506,897 | 84.58% | (\$67,383,517) | 84,667 |
| Food & Beverage | 0.95 | \$467,456,967 | \$445,809,632 | 95.37% | (\$21,647,335) | 95,471 |

¹⁴ Pull factor: Estimates the proportion of customers a region draws from outside its borders. A pull factor greater than one implies that the local market is drawing or pulling in customers from surrounding areas. A pull factor less than one implies that the local market is losing customers to competing markets.

Potential sales: This is an optimum figure representing the total retail sales revenue derived from residents and non-residents who purchase a type of merchandise in an area. Potential sales is a macro figure and only used as a benchmark.

Surpluses or Leakages: If actual sales is larger than potential sales then there is a surplus of sales revenue, or the local market is performing better than one would expect. On the contrary, if actual sales is smaller than potential sales then there is a leakage of sales revenue, or the local market is performing below par.

Trade Area Capture: Surrogate number of customers (both residents and nonresidents) who purchase a type of merchandise in an area.

Tax Revenues

Personal and Corporate Income Tax

Statistics from the Mississippi Department of Revenue indicated that 39,090 personal income tax returns were filed in Madison County during FY14 (see Map 1). Between FY09 and FY14, the number of personal income tax returns filed in Madison County increased by 2,487, up from 36,603. This is ranked the 2nd highest among the 82 counties in the state; exceeded by only Lamar County with an overall increase in number of personal income tax returns filed by 5,280. In total, 14 out of 82 counties in Mississippi recorded a net increase in the number of personal income tax returns filed.¹⁵ The total increment in the number of personal income tax filed among these 14 counties is approximately 11,500. However, the number of personal income tax filed declined in the remaining 68 counties. Hinds County's alone recorded a decline in the number of personal income tax returns filed 14,019. The second worst decline of 8,829 was recorded in Forrest County. Overall, the total number of personal income tax returns filed among the remaining 68 counties declined by 103,100.

The net taxable income in Madison County was \$2,235,426,773 during FY14 and ranked second only to Hinds County. Hinds County recorded the highest net taxable income of \$2,783,557,064.¹⁶ On the contrary, Madison County had the highest average net taxable income of \$57,187. This estimate was 43% higher than the 2nd highest average net taxable income of \$39,892 in Lamar County; and also higher than the average of \$25,454 for all in-state returns in Mississippi. During FY09 to FY14, the total net taxable income on personal income tax returns in Madison County increased from \$2,102,269,995 to \$2,235,426,773, representing 6.3% increase in net taxable income.¹⁷ The average net taxable income per return also increased from \$53,084 to 57,187, up by 7.7%.

In FY14, the gross income tax was \$106,232,482 in Madison County. This was the 2nd highest among the 82 counties in Mississippi. Hinds County had the highest gross income tax of \$128,989,186. Gross income tax from these two counties constituted approximately 17% for all in-state gross income tax in Mississippi. The average gross income tax per return among the counties in Mississippi was \$2,719 during FY14.

The average personal income tax per return was \$2,720 in Madison County during FY14. This is the highest among the 82 counties in Mississippi.¹⁸ The average gross income tax return among the counties in Mississippi was \$1,156 in FY14. Total gross personal income tax for all returns filed in Madison County was approximately \$106,323,482 in FY14; this represented an overall increase in average gross personal income tax by approximately \$7 million from the period FY09 to FY14.

¹⁵ The net personal income tax filed in the State of Mississippi declined by approximately 91,600.

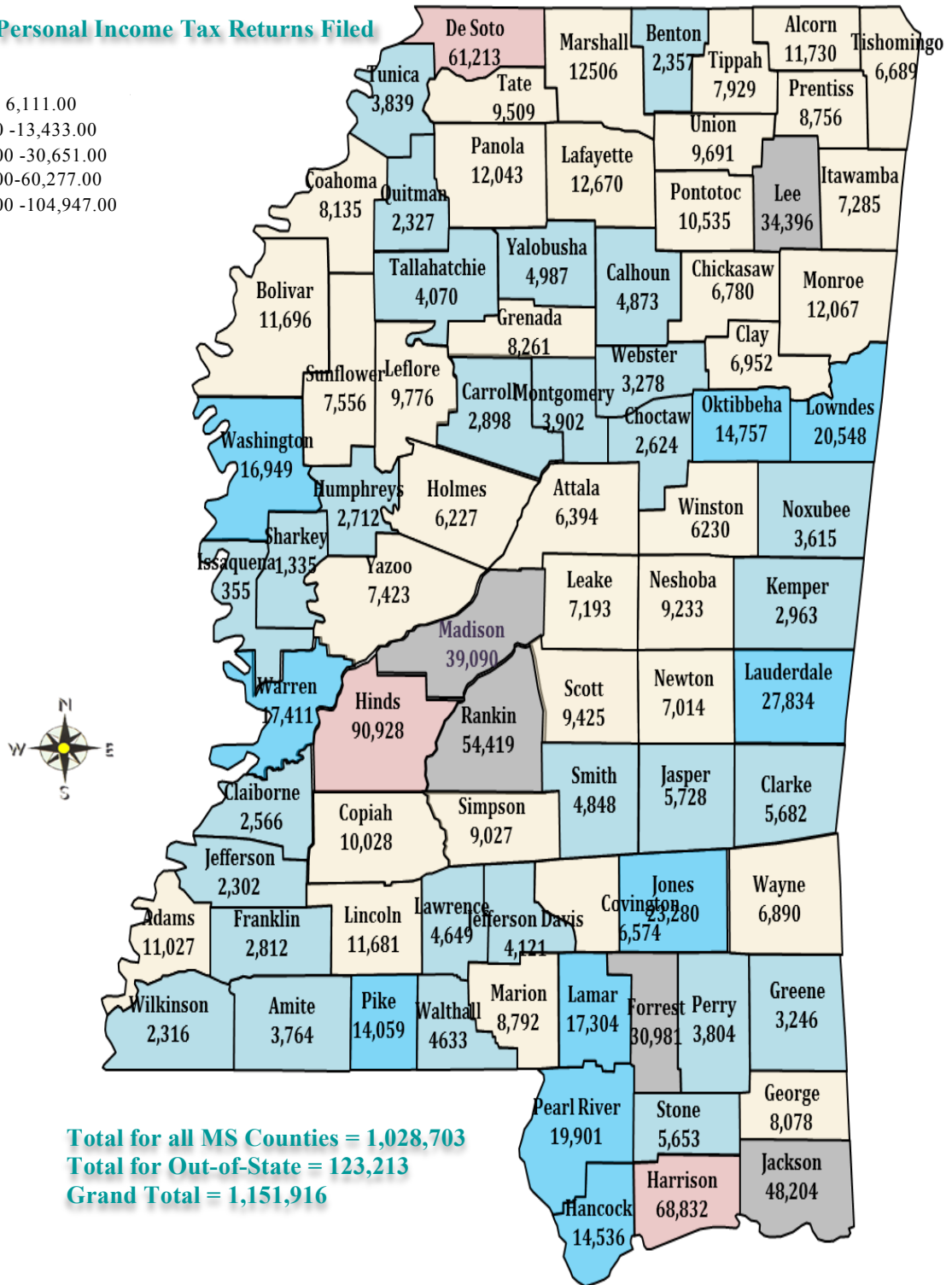
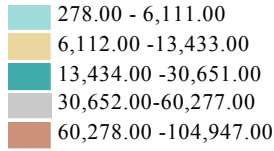
¹⁶ $\text{Net Taxable Income per Filer} = \frac{\text{Net Taxable Income}}{\text{Total Personal Income Returns Filed}}$

¹⁷ Mississippi State Tax Commission Annual Report

¹⁸ $\text{Average Personal Income Tax Per return} = \frac{\text{Gross Personal Income Tax}}{\text{Total Personal Income Returns Filed}}$

2014 Number of Personal Income Tax Returns Filed

2014 Number of Personal Income Tax Returns Filed



Total for all MS Counties = 1,028,703
Total for Out-of-State = 123,213
Grand Total = 1,151,916

Map 1: 2014 Number of Personal Income Tax Returns Filed

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

Statewide, gross income tax for all personal income tax filers was counties was \$1,388,191,831 in FY14; gross income tax for all out of state filers was \$160,534,268; and the total gross personal income tax for the state was approximately \$1,548,726,099. From FY09 to FY14, total gross personal income tax in Mississippi increased by approximately \$80 million.

Corporate Income Taxpayers

In FY14, there were 2,467 corporate income tax payers in Madison County (see Map 2). The total corporate and franchise tax for these corporations was \$5,143,645 before tax credit and \$4,434,949 after tax credits. The total average corporate income tax after tax credits for a corporate taxpayer in Madison County was \$1,797 as compared to a state average of \$2,638 for in-state corporate taxpayers and \$13,654 for out-of-state corporate taxpayers. Corporate taxpayers in Madison County accounted for approximately 4.59% of total in-state corporate income and franchise tax revenues after taxes.

During FY09 to FY14, the number of corporate taxpayers in Madison County increased by 184, from 2,283 to 2,467. However, in-state corporate taxpayers declined by 3,710 statewide. The total corporate income and franchise tax (before tax credits) declined from \$8,628,024 to \$5,143,645; creating a gap of \$3,484,379. This represents 8.2% of the total decline in corporate income and franchise taxes in Mississippi. During that same period, total corporate income and franchise taxes by out-of-state corporations increased from \$373 million to \$445 million. This represented 145.6% of the total corporate income and franchise tax (before tax credits) in the state of Mississippi.¹⁹

For all of Mississippi, total corporate tax (after tax credits) declined by \$2,152,761, from \$6,587,710 to \$4,434,949. This represented 5.06% of the total decline in corporate taxes. Corporate income and franchise tax by out-state corporations increased from \$317,370,928 million to \$405,420,540 million. This represented 93.4% of the total corporate income and franchise tax in the state of Mississippi.²⁰

Education

Statewide, there were 492,847 students in average daily attendance for the 2012-2013 academic year. Of this number, 29,489 students enrolled in 12th grade of which 24,037 students took the ACT. Among those who took the ACT, 17,808 were core completers; this represented 70.01% of 2013 graduating year group. ACT core completers are students who take full core of college prep courses (see figure 8).

There were 12,452 students in average daily attendance in the Madison County School District for the 2012-2013 academic year as compared to 12,145 students during 2011-2012 academic year. From 1991-2000 academic year to 2013-2014, enrollment in the Madison County School District increased by 3,524. For each year from 2003 to 2013, ACT composite and subject scores

¹⁹ Retrieved from: <https://www.dor.ms.gov/docs/IncomeTaxFiscalYear2014.pdf>

²⁰ Retrieved from: https://www.dor.ms.gov/docs/stats_fy09annualreport.pdf

were higher for students who took a core curriculum or more in high school than for students who did not. On average, high school graduates who completed at least a core curriculum earned ACT composite test scores 2.7 to 3.1 points higher than the scores of students who did not take a core curriculum. Similar ranges of higher scores for core or more curriculum completers are noted for each subject test: English (3.0 to 3.5 points), Reading (2.6 to 3.0), Mathematics (2.7 to 3.0), and Science (2.5 to 2.7) (ACT).

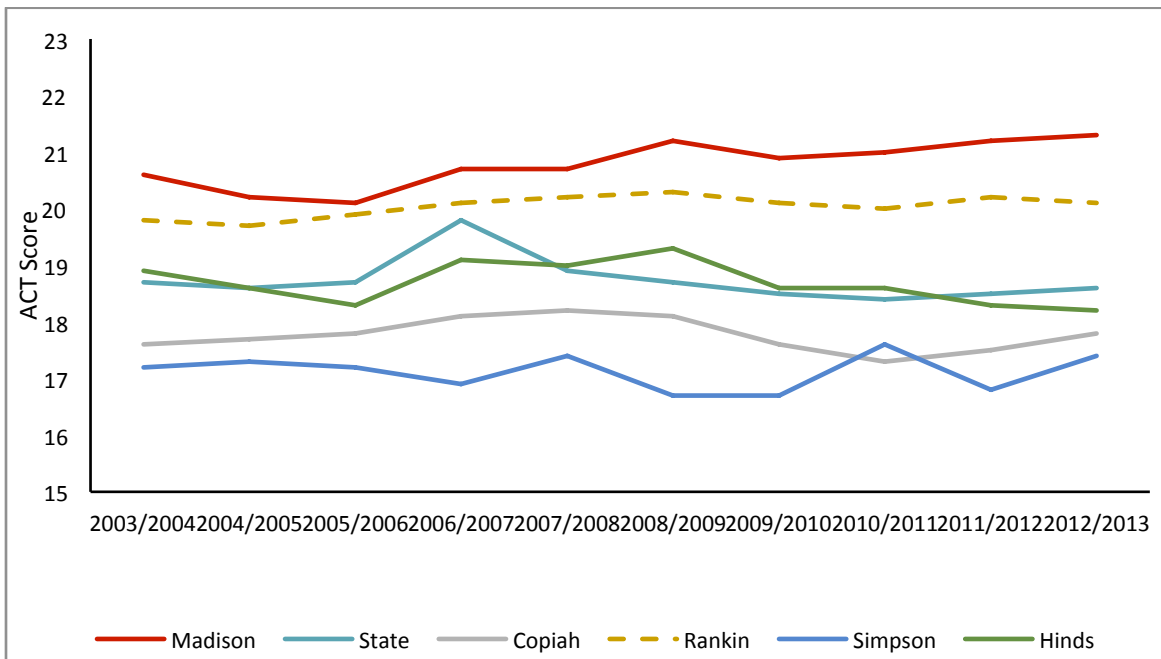
Students enrolled in schools within Madison County School District exhibit high scores on standardized test as compared to their peers from other counties in Mississippi. In 2012-2013 academic year, the composite score for all graduating students in the state of Mississippi was 18.6. Out of 1,358 students who took the ACT in Madison County, 623 representing 45.8% were core completers. The ACT composite mean scale score for all completers in the Madison school District was 21.3. This was highest composite mean score among the school districts Jackson Metropolitan Area. Hinds County School district had a composite mean score of 18.2. Comparing ACT composite scores for neighboring counties, the composite mean score for all completers in Rankin County and Copiah County school districts were 20.1 and 17.8 respectively. Simpson County school district had the lowest composite mean score of 17.4 (see figure 8).²¹

The composite mean score for core completers was 19.1 statewide whereas the mean score for core completers in the Madison County school district was 21.9. This was also the highest among the school districts in Jackson Metropolitan Area. The composite mean score for core completers in the Hinds County school District was 18.7. Rankin County and Copiah County School Districts had mean scores of 20.6 and 18 respectively. Simpson County School District had the lowest composite mean score of 17.2

In the years 2003 to 2013, the ACT composite mean scale for all completers in Madison County varied in the range 20.1 to 21.3 as compared to 18.4 to 19.8 in Mississippi (see figure 8).

²¹ Retrieved from: <http://reports.mde.k12.ms.us/data/>

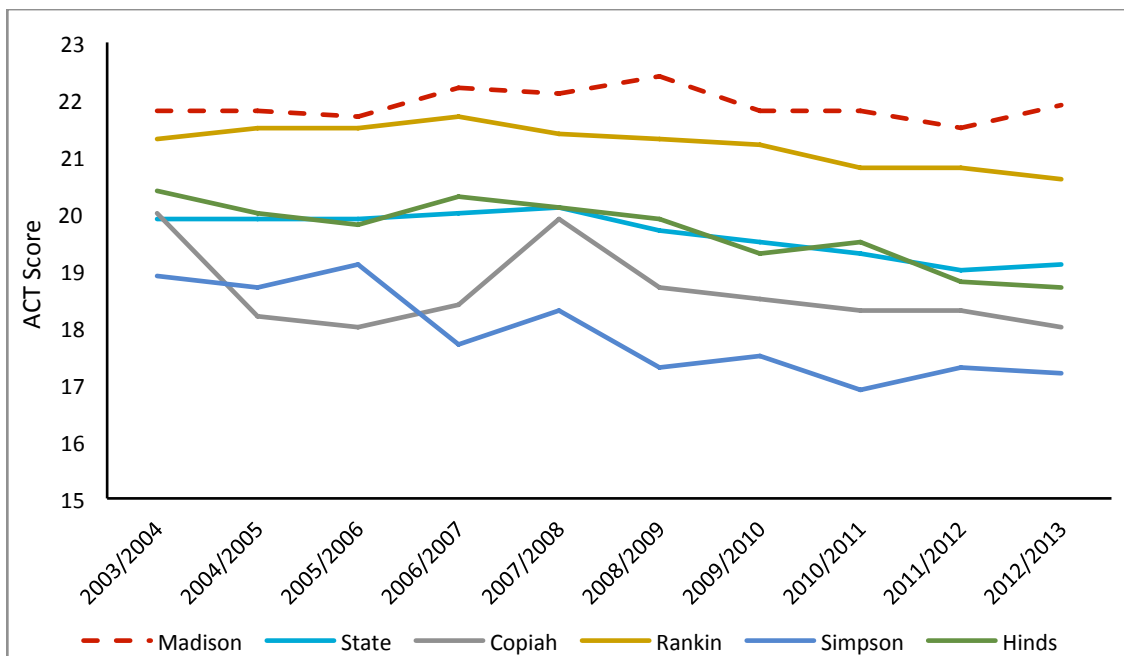
Figure 8. ACT composite Mean Score for All Completers



Source: Mississippi Board of Education

The mean score for core completers in Madison County School District ranged from 21.5 to 22.4 as compared to 19 to 20.1 in the state of Mississippi (see figure 9).

Figure 9. ACT Composite Mean Score for Core Completers



Source: Mississippi Board of Education

Figure 10. ACT Composite Mean Score for All Completers in Madison County Compared to the Best Counties in Mississippi

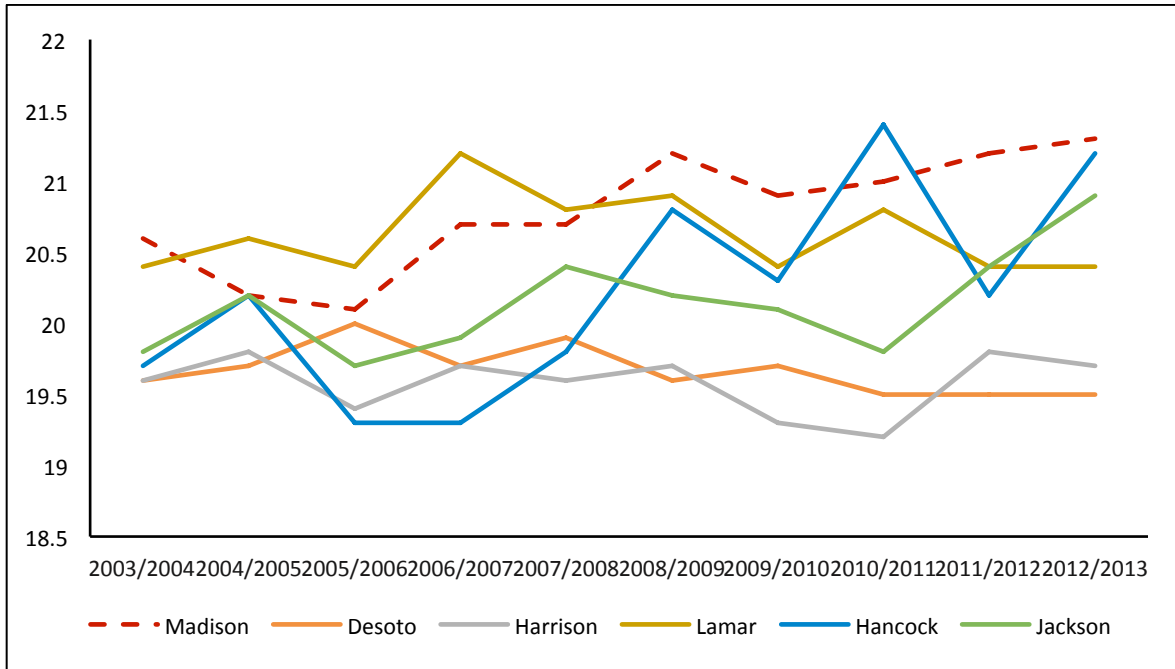
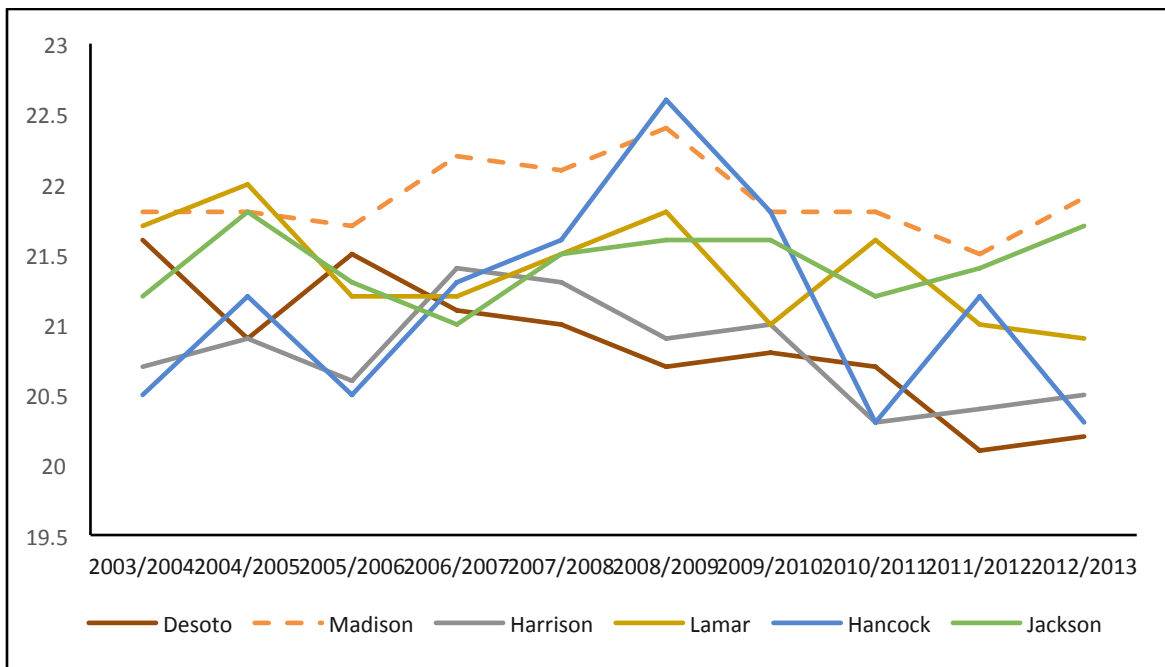


Figure 11. ACT Composite Mean Score for Core Completers in Madison County Compared to the Best Counties in Mississippi

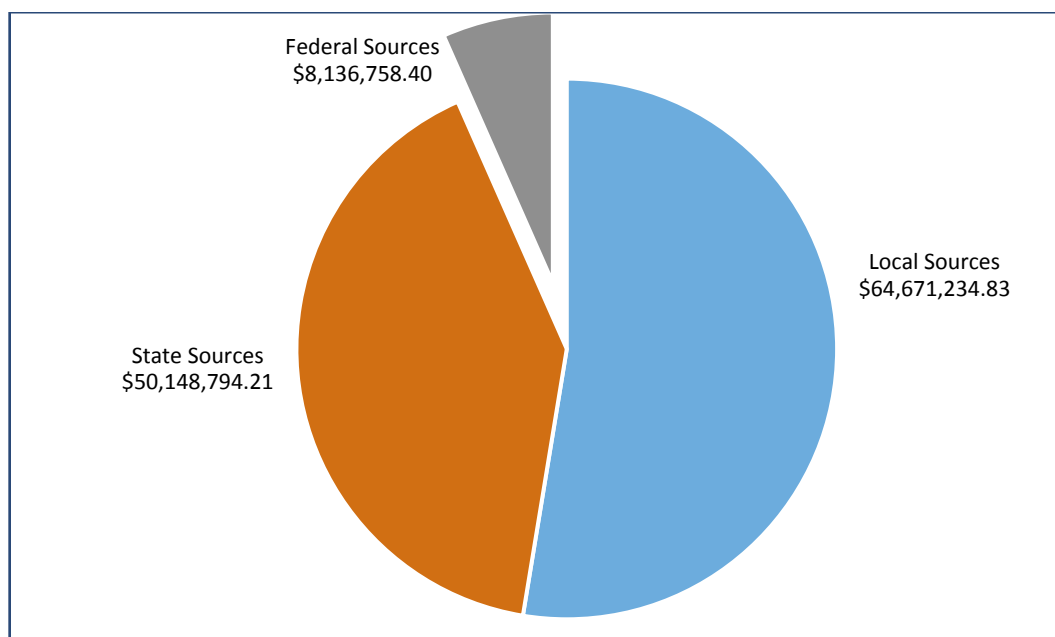


Madison County School District Revenue

Total Revenue from all sources to the Madison County School District was \$122,956,787 for the 2012 and 2013 school year. Of this amount, 52.6% (\$64,671,234) was derived from local sources (such as property tax). Madison County's local contribution as a percent of total revenues was the largest 2nd highest among the 152 school districts in Mississippi.²² Statewide, school district revenue from local sources averaged 32.5% of total revenue sources for the 2012-2013 academic year (see figure 12).

The Madison County School District's expenditure per pupil was \$8,476 for the 2012-2013 year as compared to a statewide average of \$8,920. Madison County is among the first 42 out of 152 school districts with the lowest expenditure per pupil in 2012-2013 school year. Instruction expenditures per student was \$5,909 (69.7% of total expenditures) within the Madison County School District as compared to \$5,902 at the state level. The percentage of total educational budget that is allocated to instruction by individual school districts ranges from 50% to 80%.²³

Figure 12. Madison County District Revenue by Source 2013-2014 School Year



Source: Mississippi Department of Education

Increased school enrollment necessitates the need for an upward adjustment in revenues and expenditures as the cost of providing educational services also increases. As demonstrated in table 2, local sources of revenue for the Madison County School District increased from

²² Revenue from local sources = \$1,409,344,434.66; revenue from state sources = \$2,213,479,958.41; revenue from federal sources = \$707,620,459.72 and revenue from intermediate sources = \$531,260.18. Total revenue from all sources = \$4,330,976,112.97

²³ Retrieved from : <http://www.mde.k12.ms.us/docs/state-superintendent/superintendent-annual-report-2014.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

\$42,274,296 in 2011 to 46,400,667 in 2013 and \$48,235,258 in 2014. Between 2011 and 2014, local sources of revenue increased by approximately 14 percentage points. State sources of

Table 4. Madison County School District Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance²⁴

| Category | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Revenues: | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Local Sources | \$48,235,258 | \$46,400,667 | \$42,571,545 | \$42,274,296 |
| State Sources | \$50,284,425 | \$47,255,353 | 44,681,976 | \$40,377,324 |
| Federal Sources | \$27,796 | \$216,797 | \$222,530 | \$331,239 |
| Total Revenues | 98,557,479 | \$93,872,817 | 87,476,051 | \$82,982,859 |
| Expenditures: | | | | |
| Instruction | \$55,568,044 | \$52,185,441 | \$49,393,763 | \$40,595,126 |
| Support Services | \$36,575,301 | \$33,058,180 | \$31,078,737 | \$27,283,760 |
| Facilities Acquisition and Construction | \$95,439 | \$39,216 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Debt Service: | | | | |
| Interest | \$11,390 | \$10,285 | \$0 | \$23,451 |
| Total Expenditures | \$92,250,183 | \$85,293,122 | \$80,472,500 | \$67,902,337 |
| Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures | \$6,307,296 | \$8,579,695 | \$7,003,551 | \$15,080,522 |
| Other Financing Sources (Uses): | | | | |
| Other financing sources (uses) | \$0 | \$210 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Sale of other property | | | \$14,401 | \$31,900 |
| Insurance Recovery | \$811 | \$8,998 | \$4,000 | \$37,000 |
| Operating Transfers In | \$4,202,823 | \$12,467 | \$0 | \$505,818 |
| Other Financing Sources | \$0 | \$821 | \$0 | \$67 |
| Operating Transfers Out | (\$6,903,121) | (\$12,229,196) | (\$1,191,618) | (\$1,069,120) |
| Total Other Financing Sources (Uses): | (\$2,699,487) | (\$12,206,910) | (\$1,173,427) | (\$494,335) |
| Net Change In Fund Balances | \$3,607,809 | (\$3,627,215) | \$5,830,124 | \$14,586,187 |
| Fund Balances: | | | | |
| Beginning of period, as originally reported | \$0 | \$31,511,266 | \$25,681,142 | \$11,094,955 |
| Prior period Adjustments | \$0 | (\$1,514) | \$0 | \$0 |
| 1-Jul | \$27,729,337 | \$31,509,752 | \$25,681,142 | \$11,094,955 |

²⁴ Retrieved from: <http://www.osa.ms.gov/documents/schools/2013/13smadco-cpa.pdf>

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 30-Jun | \$31,337,146 | \$27,882,537 | \$31,511,266 | \$25,681,142 |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|

Source: Mississippi Office of the State Auditor

revenue also increased from \$40,377,324 in 2011 to \$44,681,976 in 2012 and \$47,255,353 in 2013. This subsequently increased to \$50,284,425 by the end of 2014. Over the 4-year period (2011 to 2014), state sources of revenue also increased by 24.5% (see table 4).

Over the past 4 years, beginning 2011, federal sources of revenue to support the Madison County School District declined significantly; although it constitute less than 1% of total revenues for the school district. Revenues from federal sources dwindled from \$331,239 in 2011 to \$222,530 to 2012 and \$216,797 in 2013 (see table 4). Significant proportion of revenues generated from local, state and federal sources were spent on instructional and support services. In 2011, expenditures on instructional and support services were \$67,878,886; this represented approximately 99.99% of total expenditures. Expenditures on instructional and support services increased from \$67,878,886 in 2011 to \$80,472,500 in 2012 and \$85,243,621 in 2013. By the end of 2014, expenditures on instructional and support services increased to \$92,143,345: up by 35.7% when compared to 2011 estimates (see table 4).

Sales Tax Revenues

Madison County experiences relatively low levels of sales tax leakage because majority of sales business entities are located within municipal boundaries. From 2009 to 2013, the total number of sales taxpaying business entities in Madison County increased by 446. Gross sales by these firms increased by approximately \$329 million, and the gross sales tax also increased by \$24.3 million. The City of Madison recorded an increase in the number of sales taxpaying business entities by 184. Total gross sales of these businesses was \$104,762,730; resulting in the generation of an additional \$7,950,592 in sales tax revenue (see table 5).

The trend was not completely different in Ridgeland as number of taxpaying businesses; gross tax and gross sales also recorded upward adjustments. Number of tax paying businesses increased from 1,184 to 1,279. Gross sales that emanated from the transactions of these businesses amounted to \$149,666,579; gross tax also increased by \$10,714,193. However, the number of tax paying businesses in the City Flora declined by 12; gross sales and gross tax declined by \$25,891,736 and \$1,586,334 respectively.²⁵

The largest growth in terms of the number of business sales taxpayers occurred in the food and beverage industry, with an increase of 293 establishments in this industry (see figure 14). The second largest increase in the number of business sales taxpayers occurred in the miscellaneous retail industry with an increase of 112 sales taxpayers over the period 2009 to 2013. The automotive industry also recorded an increase in the number business sales taxpayers by 78 (see figure 14).

²⁵ Retrieved from: <https://www.dor.ms.gov/docs/SalesTaxFiscalYear2014.pdf>
https://www.dor.ms.gov/docs/stats_fy09annualreport.pdf
<https://www.dor.ms.gov/info/stats/main.html>

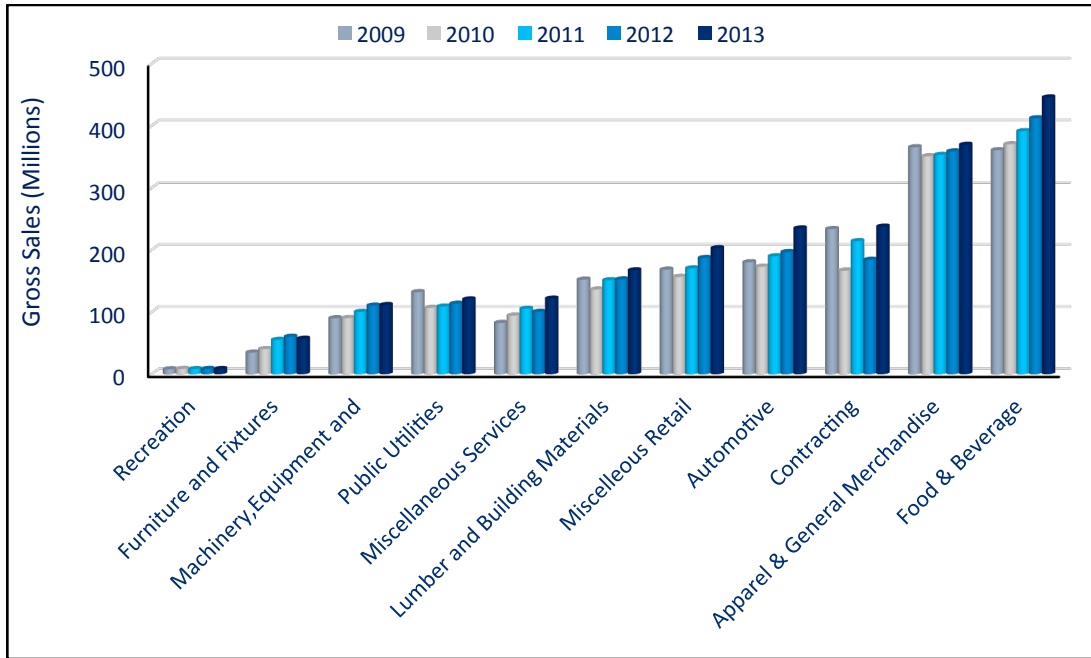
Table 5. Sales Tax Collections in Madison County 2009 to 2014

| Categories | 2009 | 2014 | Change 2009 to 2014 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Canton | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 382 | 444 | 62 |
| Gross Tax | \$12,005,978 | \$13,917,647 | \$1,911,669 |
| Gross Sales | \$186,428,349 | \$214,217,372 | \$27,789,023 |
| Flora | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 88 | 76 | (12) |
| Gross Tax | \$3,247,287 | \$1,660,953 | (\$1,586,334) |
| Gross Sales | \$50,038,599 | \$24,146,863 | (\$25,891,736) |
| Madison | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 537 | 721 | 184 |
| Gross Tax | \$25,147,783 | \$33,098,375 | \$7,950,592 |
| Gross Sales | \$369,165,156 | \$473,927,886 | \$104,762,730 |
| Ridgeland | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 1,184 | 1,279 | 95 |
| Gross Tax | \$61,314,256 | \$72,028,449 | \$10,714,193 |
| Gross Sales | \$919,302,724 | \$1,068,969,303 | \$149,666,579 |
| Total within all municipalities | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 2,191 | 2,520 | 329 |
| Gross Tax | \$101,715,304 | \$106,787,777 | \$5,072,473 |
| Gross Sales | \$1,524,934,828 | \$1,567,044,052 | \$42,109,224 |
| Total in the County outside of Municipal Boundaries | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 504 | 950 | 446 |
| Gross Tax | \$12,347,890 | \$36,640,771 | \$24,292,881 |
| Gross Sales | \$283,185,595 | \$612,486,528 | \$329,300,933 |
| Total in the county | | | |
| Number of Taxpayers | 2695 | 3,470 | 775 |
| Gross Tax | \$114,063,194 | \$138,356,075 | \$24,292,881 |
| Gross Sales | \$1,808,120,423 | \$2,137,421,356 | \$329,300,933 |

Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

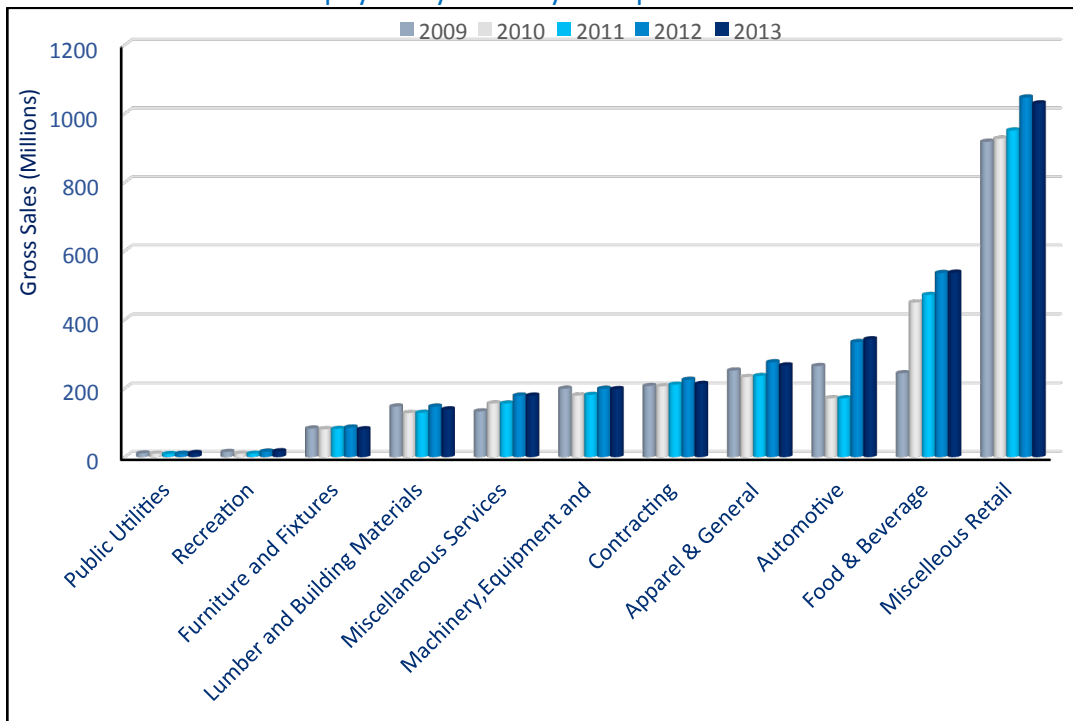
Over the period 2009 to 2013, gross sales for businesses in Madison County that pay sales tax increased from \$1,693,639,829 to \$2,077,523,528. With an increase of \$85,065,756 million, the food and beverage industry recorded the largest increase in gross sales. The automotive industry experienced an increase of \$54,592,214 million in gross sales; and the miscellaneous services industry's gross sales increased by \$39,135,491 million (see figure 13).

Figure 13. Gross Sales by Industry Group



Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

Figure 14. Number of Sales Taxpayers by Industry Group



Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

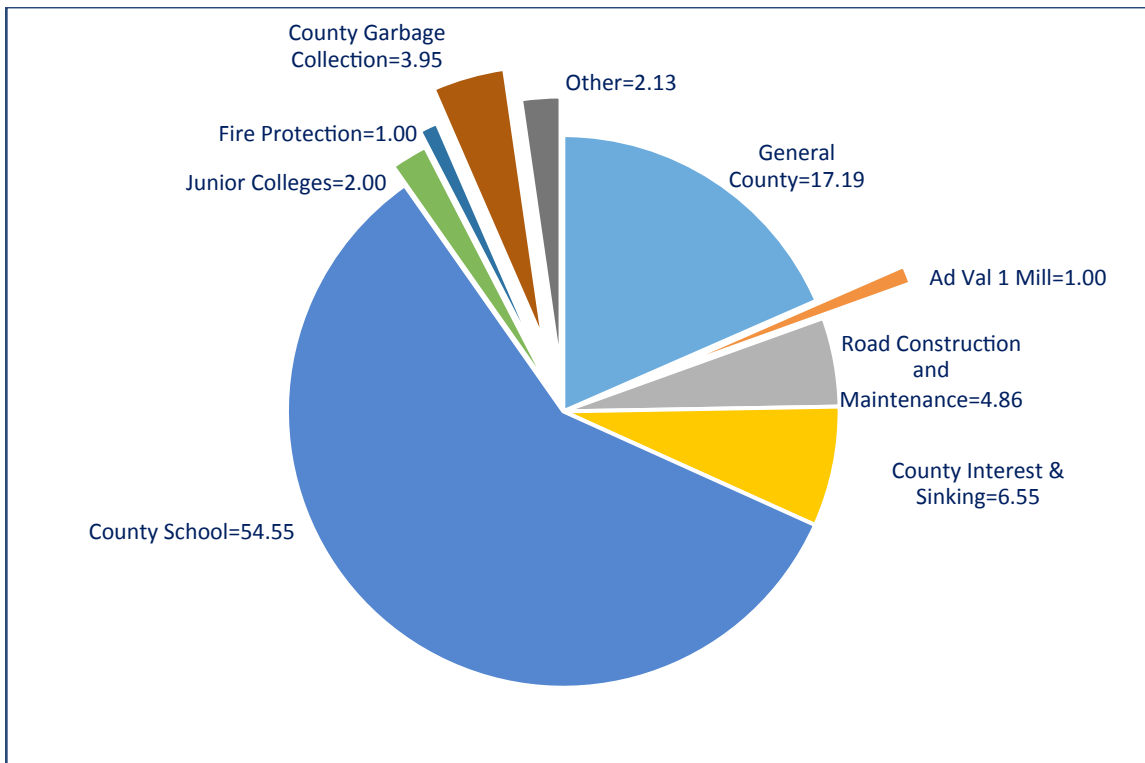
Millage Rates

Local governments are the responsible entities for balancing the need to provide services to citizens; the need to generate sufficient revenues to pay for the cost of providing services, and the need to minimize the burden of taxation on any class of taxpayers to assure healthy growth within a county or region. Local officials achieve these objectives by providing sound financial planning and budgetary oversight. The tool that they use to generate sufficient revenues is the tax millage rate. Madison County's millage rate of 93.23 ranks among the 13 the lowest millage rates in the state (see map 3).

In 2013/2014, approximately 54.55 mills of the total millage rate in Madison County were allocated to support the Madison county school district as compared to 2 mills for junior colleges. Furthermore, 4.86 mills was allocated to road construction and maintenance. Out of the total millage rate, 1.00 mills and 3.95 mills were also apportioned to fire protection and county garbage respectively (see figure 14).²⁶

²⁶ Retrieved from: <https://www.dor.ms.gov/taxareas/property/main.html>
<https://www.dor.ms.gov/docs/property1.pdf>

Figure 15. Madison County Millage Rate Allocation 2013-2014



Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

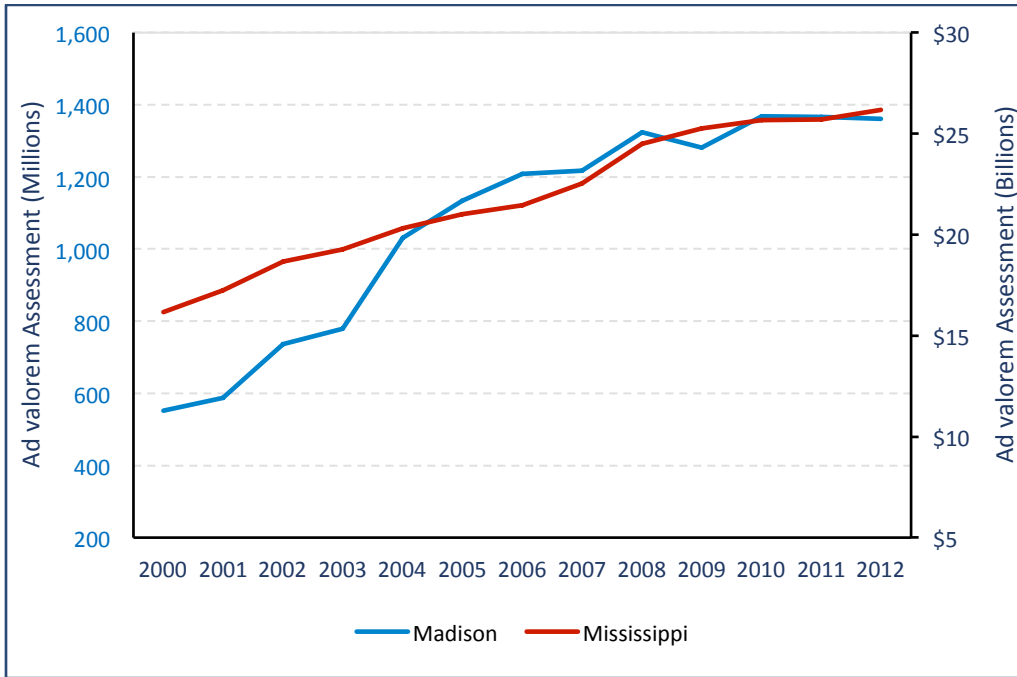
Ad valorem Tax Assessment

Ad valorem taxes are the major source of revenue for the local government in Madison County. These taxes are levied on real or personal property by local government units including counties, municipalities, school districts, and special taxing districts. Ad valorem means a tax on goods or property expressed as a percentage of the sales price or assessed value.

As illustrated in Figure 16, ad valorem assessment increased consistently from 2001 to 2008. Ad valorem taxes reached in \$ 1,323,281,755 in 2008, 140% rise from 2000. This further increased by another 2.81% to \$ 1,360,513,131 in 2012. The growth rate in ad valorem taxes increased by 25.3% during 2001-2002. In 2003-2004, ad valorem taxes in Madison County increased by 32.1%; this is the highest growth rate in ad valorem taxes over the 12-year period. Overall, the growth rate in ad valorem taxes from 2000 to 2008 was 7.6% as compared to 0.8% from 2009 to 2012 (see figure 16).

In six consecutive years, beginning 2002 to 2006, the growth rate of ad valorem assessment in Madison County outpaced the growth rate of the state assessed value. The period 2006 to 2007 was the first year during which the growth rate of the ad valorem assessment in Madison County did not equal or exceed the average growth rate in the state of Mississippi. Madison County's ad valorem tax increased by 0.8% as compared to 5.1% statewide. This trend was

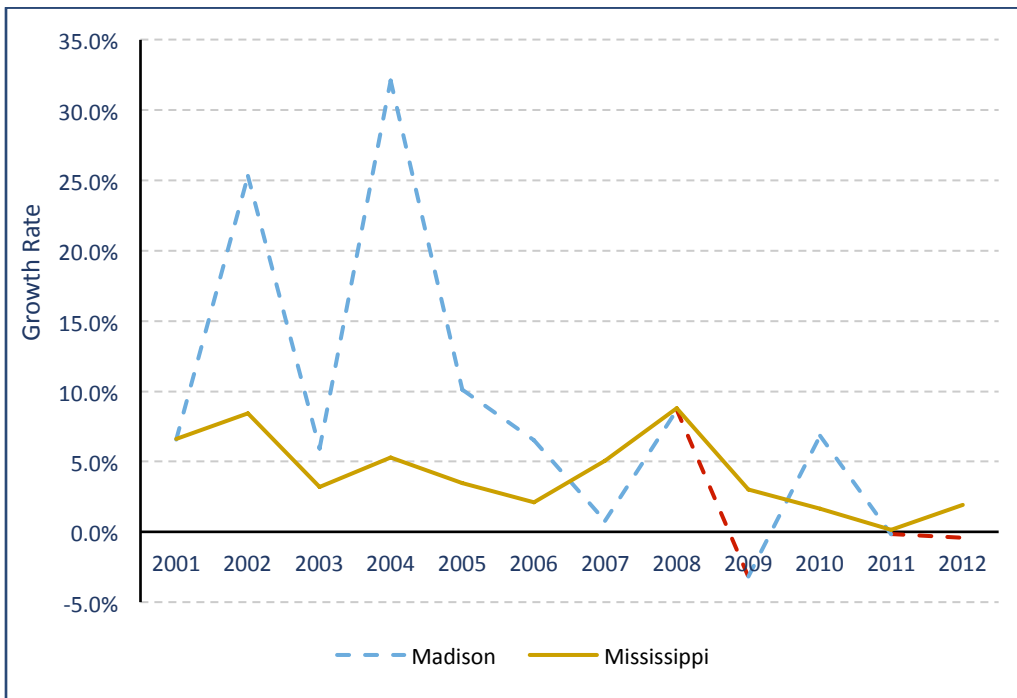
Figure 16. Ad Valorem Assessments in Madison County and Mississippi



Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

repeated in 2011-2012 as the average growth rate in ad valorem taxes statewide was 1.9% compared to a negative growth rate of 0.4% in Madison County (see figure 17).

Figure 17. Growth Rate of Ad Valorem Over the Prior Year 2001 to 2012



Source: Mississippi State Tax Commission

Property tax is an important source of revenue to support public services in Madison County. In the years 2008 to 2011, property taxes contributed on average 65.24% of total revenues generated in Madison County.

Table 6. Madison County Financial Statements

| | Sep - 08 | Sep - 09 | Sep - 10 | Sep - 11 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Revenues: | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Program revenues | | | | |
| Charges for services | \$6,913,402 | \$7,076,049 | \$6,945,027 | \$6,714,640 |
| Operating grants and contributions | \$1,236,085 | \$1,184,750 | \$1,019,876 | \$1,242,726 |
| Capital grants and contributions | \$219,605 | \$1,133,399 | \$1,687,731 | \$2,273,224 |
| General revenues | | | | |
| Property Taxes | \$29,721,813 | \$33,765,794 | \$33,334,251 | \$33,501,932 |
| Road and bridge privilege tax | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,262,289 | \$1,401,575 |
| Grants and contributions | \$2,285,357 | \$2,576,794 | \$2,349,559 | \$2,341,585 |
| Use of money and property | \$1,036,270 | \$1,596,397 | \$1,131,340 | \$410,188 |
| Other | \$7,141,737 | \$1,959,602 | \$2,471,192 | \$3,773,188 |
| Total Revenues | \$48,554,269 | \$49,292,256 | \$50,201,265 | \$51,659,058 |
| Property tax as percentage of total revenue | 61.21% | 68.50% | 66.40% | 64.85% |
| Expenses: | | | | |
| General government | \$13,293,447 | \$7,931,441 | \$6,317,406 | \$15,156,919 |
| Public safety | \$12,420,948 | \$12,379,481 | \$12,389,538 | \$12,634,918 |
| Public Works | \$10,262,958 | \$19,081,654 | \$17,925,721 | \$12,082,185 |
| Health and Warfare | \$863,834 | \$944,761 | \$923,872 | \$950,648 |
| Culture and recreation | \$1,467,043 | \$1,433,754 | \$1,382,130 | \$1,526,481 |
| Conservation of natural resources | \$353,439 | \$358,805 | \$358,997 | \$328,476 |
| Economic development | \$705,396 | \$511,707 | \$511,177 | \$819,082 |
| Other expenses | \$3,874,731 | \$7,017,089 | \$8,505,975 | \$3,822,560 |
| Total expenses | \$43,241,796 | \$49,658,692 | \$48,314,816 | \$47,321,269 |
| Decrease in Net Assets | \$5,312,473 | (\$366,436) | \$1,886,449 | \$4,337,789 |

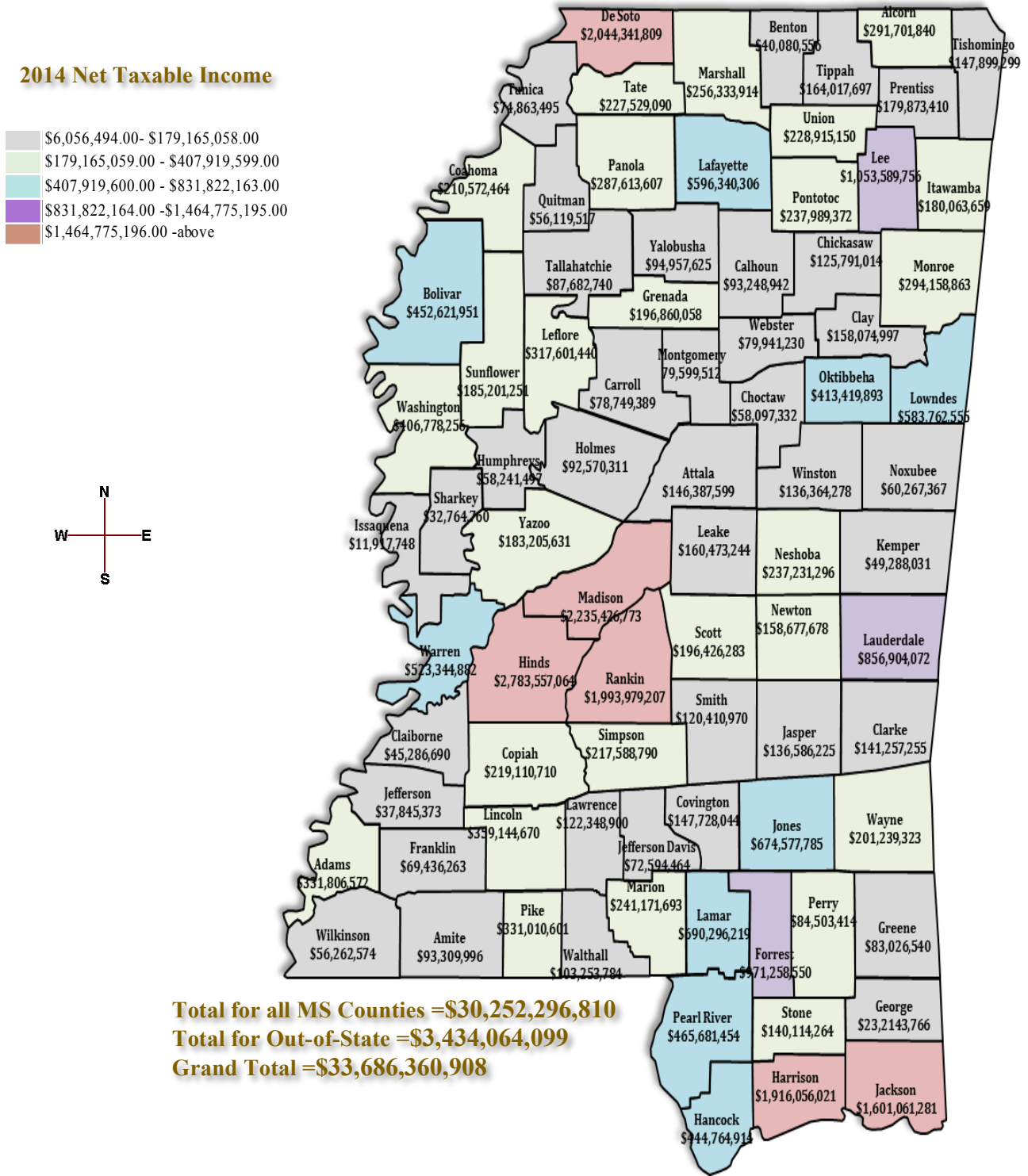
Summary of Findings

Below are excerpts of the findings presented in this report:

- Madison County has a total population of 101,561. Population projections available indicate that the county's population is likely to grow from 101,561 in 2014 to 107,855 and 109,011 in 2024.
- Madison County has one of the lowest poverty rates in the State of Mississippi. In 2014, the poverty rate for all age groups was 12.7% as compared to 22.7% statewide and 14.5% nationwide.
- In 2013, the per-capita personal income in Madison County was \$56,116. The county had the highest per capita personal income among the counties in Mississippi; and also exceeded the US average per capita personal income of \$44,765.
- As of April 2015, the following sectors employed the largest number of persons in Madison County: manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.
- The share of manufacturing jobs increased from 9.62% to 14.14% of total employment between 2001 to April 2015. Professional and business services jobs increased from 9.46% to 18.89%. Information sector jobs now constitute 4.83% of total employment as compared to 2.73% in 1991.
- The civilian labor force unemployment rate for Madison County is 4.4%; 2.2 percentage points lower than the civilian labor force unemployment rate in Mississippi.
- In FY14, there were 39,090 personal income tax taxpayers in Madison County. Personal income tax payers generated \$106,232,482 in gross tax.
- There were 2,467 corporate income taxpayers in Madison County during FY14. The total corporate and franchise tax for these corporations was \$5,143,645 before-tax credit and \$4,434,949 after-tax credits.
- The total number of sales taxpaying business entities increased by 446 from 2009 to 2013. Gross sales and gross sales tax also increased by \$329 million and \$24.3 million respectively.
- Madison County's average countywide millage rate was 93.23 in 2013-2014. Madison County is ranked as having the 13th lowest millage rate in 2013-2014.
- In the years 2003 to 2013, the ACT composite mean scale for all completers in Madison County varied in the range 20.1 to 21.3 as compared to 18.4 to 19.8 in Mississippi. The mean score for core completers in Madison County School District ranged from 21.5 to 22.4 as compared to 19 to 20.1 in the state of Mississippi.
- Total Revenue for the Madison County School District was \$122,956,787 for the 2012-2013 school year. Approximately 52.60% of the total amount was derived from local sources.
- Madison County School District's expenditure per pupil (ADA) was \$8,476 for the 2012-2013 academic year. Instruction expenditures per student was \$5,909 (69.7% of total expenditures).

APPENDIX A: Personal and Corporate Income Tax Maps

2014 Net Taxable Income Map

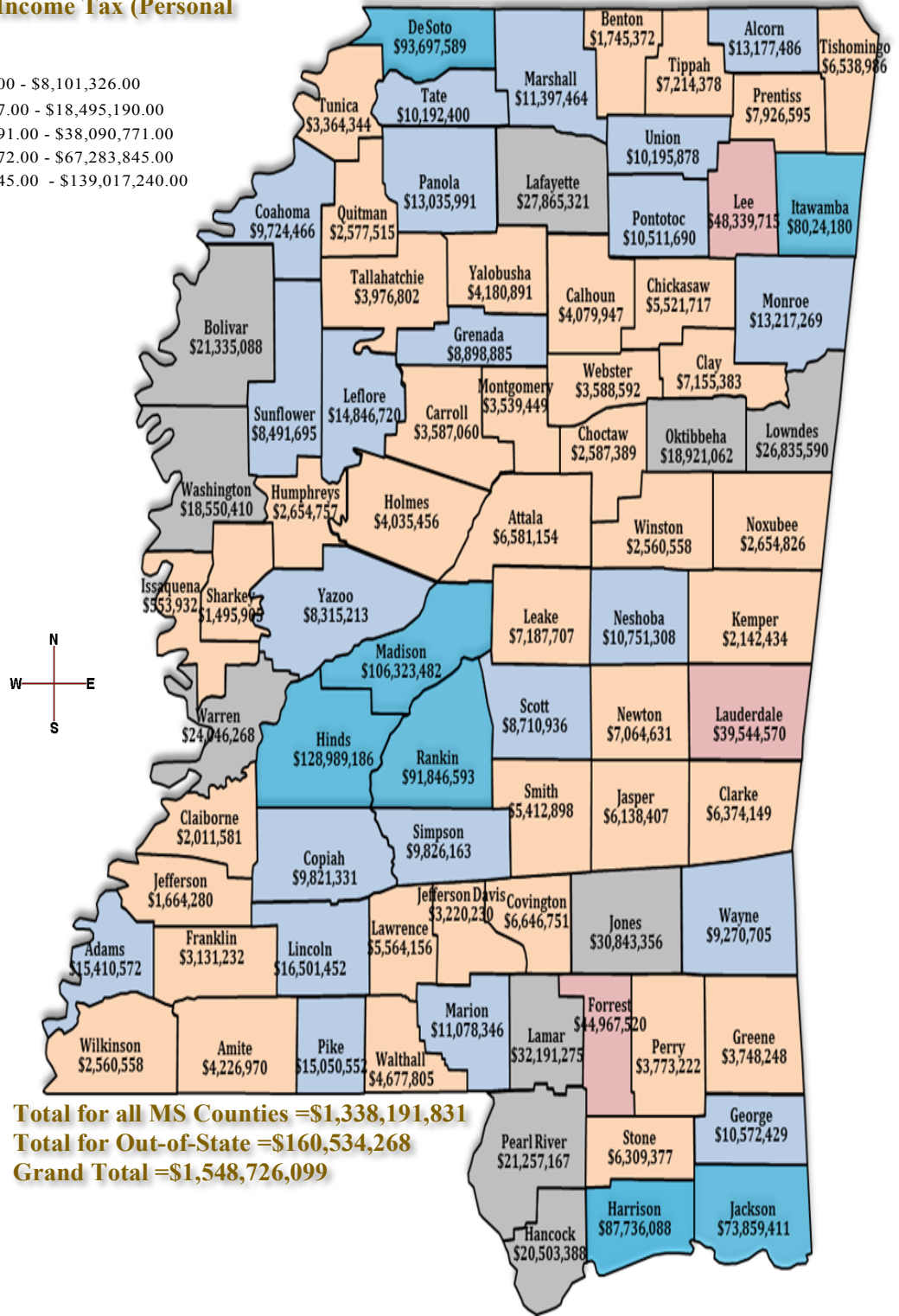
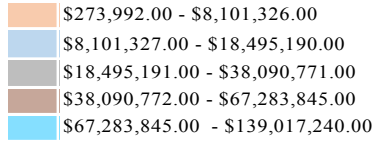


Map 4: 2014 Net Taxable Income

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

2014 Gross Income Tax (Personal Income)

2014 Gross Income Tax (Personal Income)

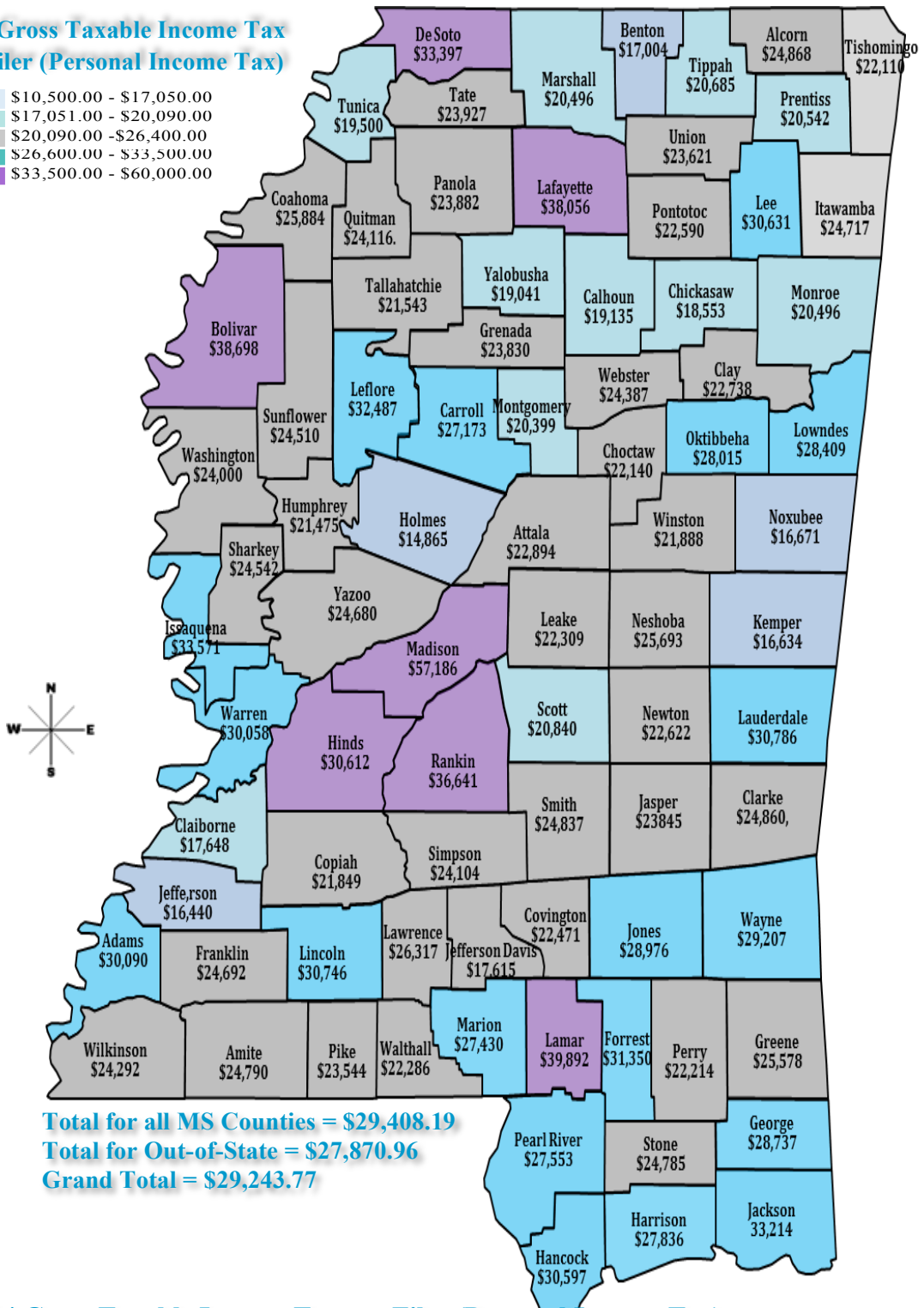
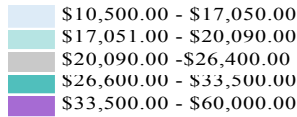


Map 7: 2014 Gross Income Tax (Personal Income)

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

2014 Gross Taxable Income Tax per Filer (Personal Income Tax)

2014 Gross Taxable Income Tax per Filer (Personal Income Tax)



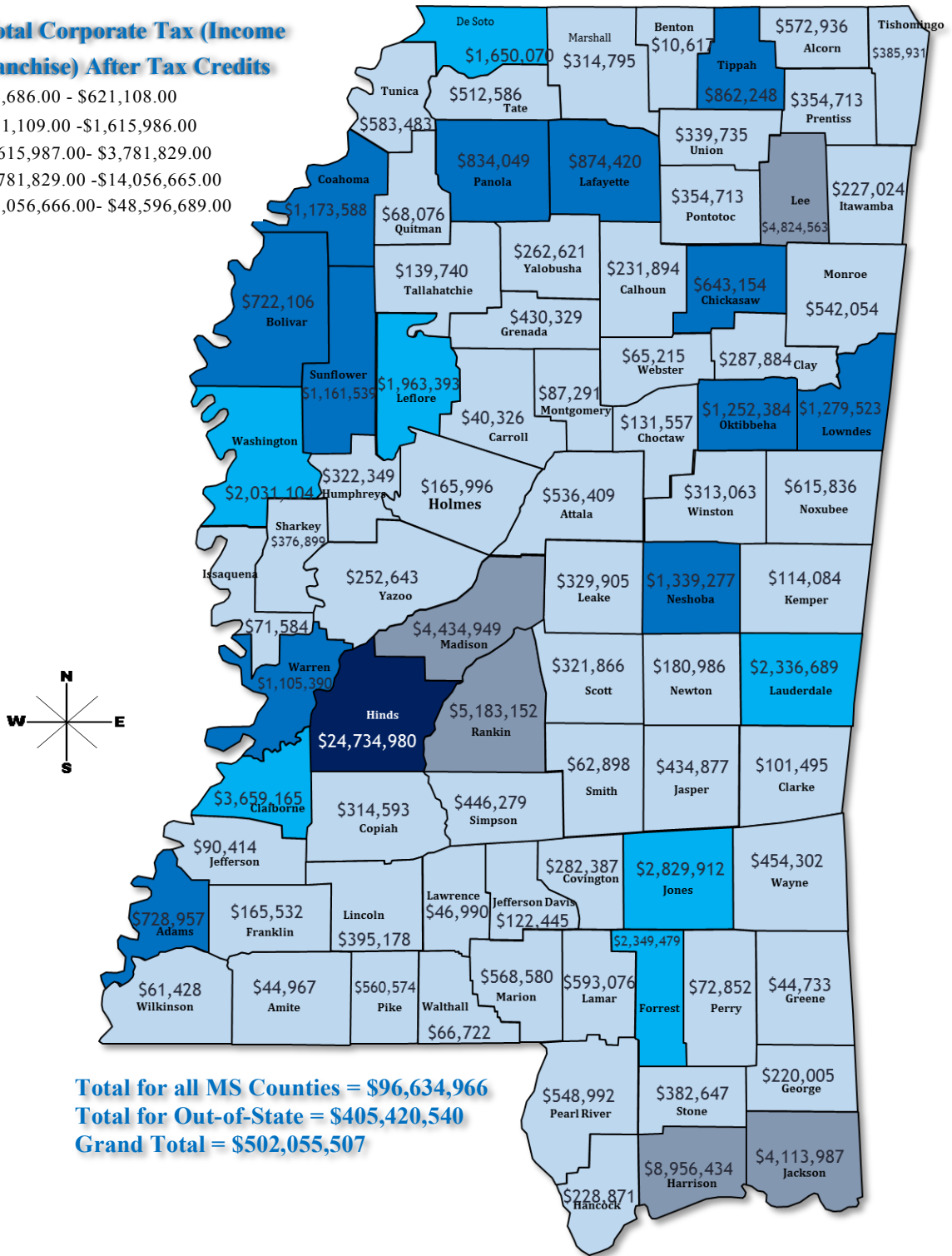
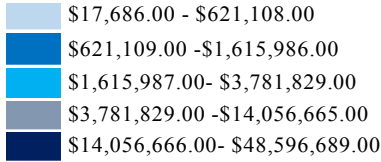
Total for all MS Counties = \$29,408.19
Total for Out-of-State = \$27,870.96
Grand Total = \$29,243.77

Map 8: 2014 Gross Taxable Income Tax per Filer (Personal Income Tax)

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

2014 Total Corporate Tax (Income and Franchise) After Tax Credits

2014 Total Corporate Tax (Income and Franchise) After Tax Credits

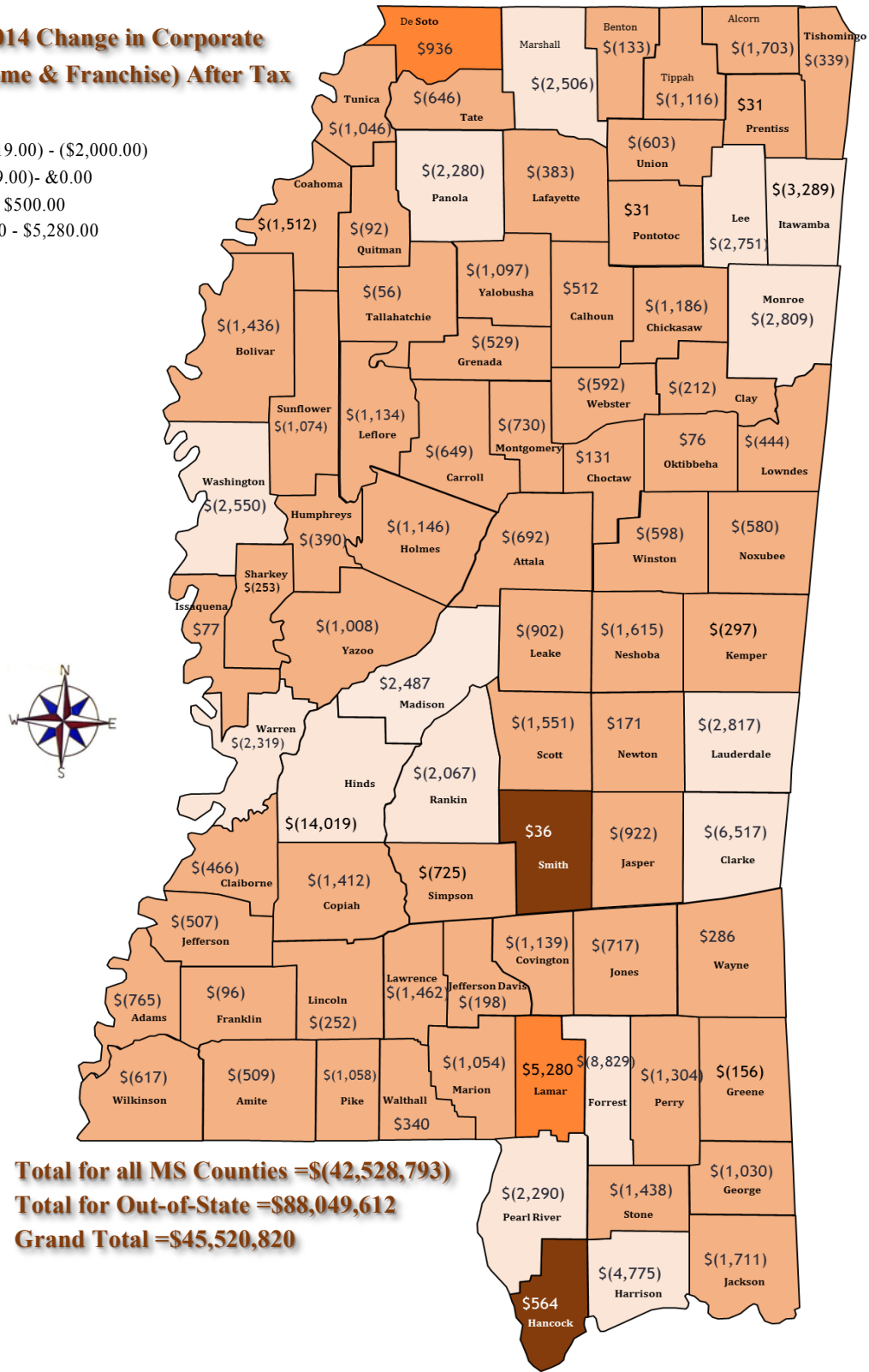
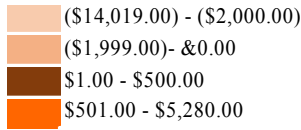


Map 12: 2014 Total Corporate Tax (Income and Franchise) After Tax Credits

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

2009 to 2014 Change in Corporate Tax (Income & Franchise) After Tax Credits

2009 to 2014 Change in Corporate Tax (Income & Franchise) After Tax Credits

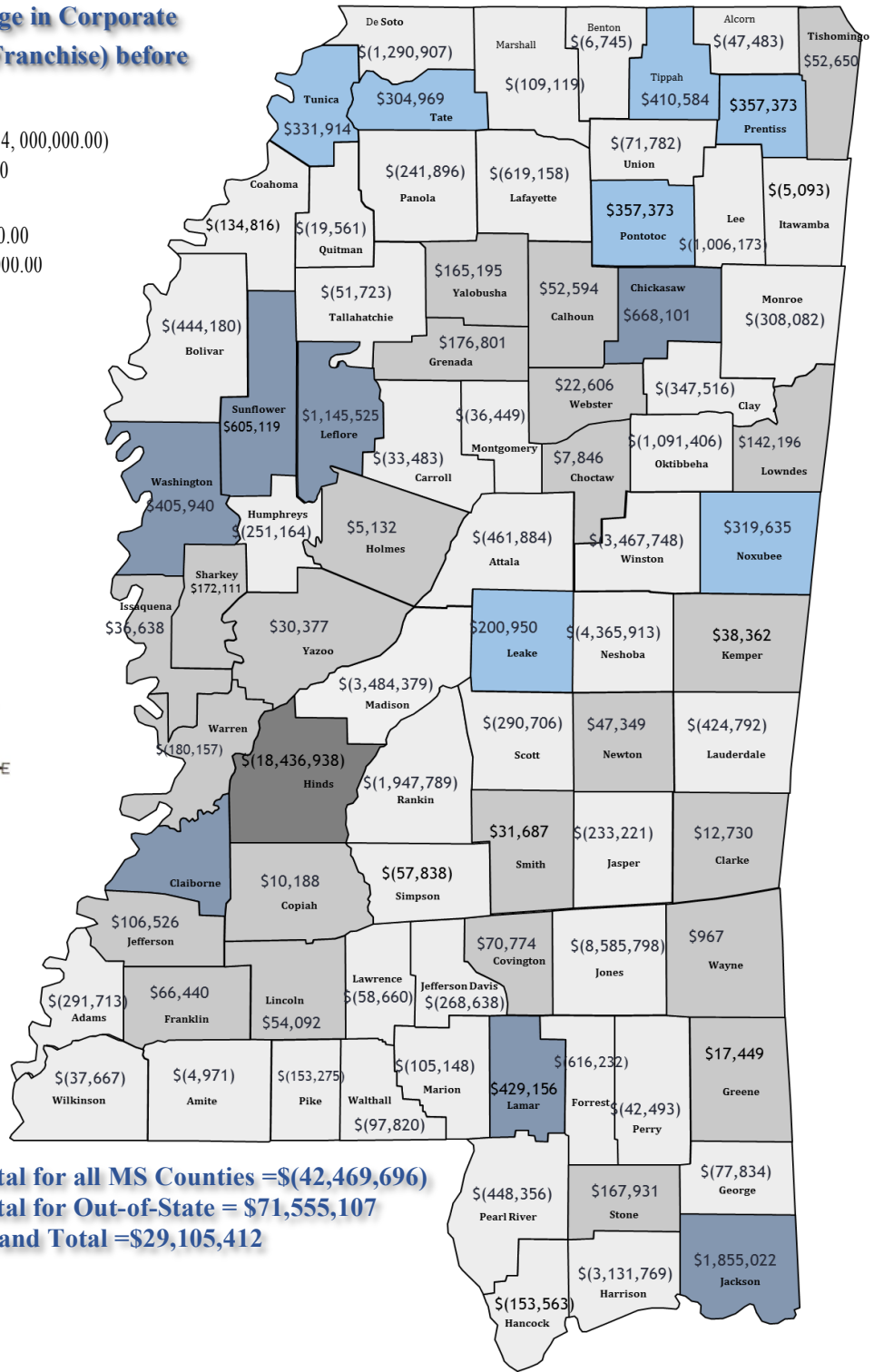
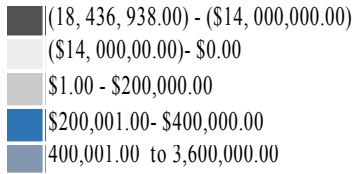


Map 13: 2009 to 2014 Change in Corporate Tax (Income & Franchise) After Tax Credits

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

2009 to 2014 Change in Corporate Tax (Income and Franchise) before Tax Credits

2009 to 2014 Change in Corporate Tax (Income and Franchise) before Tax Credits



Map 14: 2009 to 2014 Change in Corporate Tax (Income and Franchise) before Tax Credits

Data Source: Mississippi Department of Revenue

APPENDIX B

Table 7: Real & Personal Property Millage Rates by District

| District Number | Supervisor District | Municipality | School District | Other District(s) | County Mills | Municipal Mills | School Mills | Total Mills |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 120 | 1 | None | Madison County | | 35.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.18 |
| 121 | 1 | None | Madison County | Parkway East PID | 35.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.18 |
| 122 | 1 | | Madison County | Parkway East PID & South Madison Fire Dist. | 39.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 94.18 |
| 124 | 1 | None | Madison County | South Madison Fire Dist. | 39.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 94.18 |
| 150 | 1 | Madison | Madison County | | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 151 | 1 | Madison | Madison County | Parkway East PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 153 | 1 | Madison | Madison County | Parkway South PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 154 | 1 | Madison | Madison County | South Madison Fire Dist. | 36.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 120.03 |
| 160 | 1 | Ridgeland | Madison County | | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 166 | 1 | Ridgeland | Madison County | School Creek Improvement District | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 250 | 2 | Madison | Madison County | | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 251 | 2 | Madison | Madison County | Grandview PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 252 | 2 | Madison | Madison County | Highland Colony Pkwy. & Grandview PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 253 | 2 | Madison | Madison County | Parkway South PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 257 | 2 | Madison | Madison County | Highland Colony Pkwy. | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 260 | 2 | Ridgeland | Madison County | | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 266 | 2 | Ridgeland | Madison County | School Creek Improvement District | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 320 | 3 | None | Madison County | | 35.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.18 |

Continuation:

| District Number | Supervisor District | Municipality | School District | Other District(s) | County Mills | Municipal Mills | School Mills | Total Mills |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 324 | 3 | None | Madison County | South Madison Fire Dist. | 39.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 94.18 |
| 325 | 3 | None | Madison County | West Madison Fire Dist. | 37.4 | 0 | 54.55 | 91.95 |
| 326 | 3 | None | Madison County | Persimmon-Burnt Corn & West Madison Fire District | 37.8236 | 0 | 54.55 | 92.3736 |
| 328 | 3 | None | Madison County | Southwest Madison Fire District | 37.26 | 0 | 54.55 | 91.81 |
| 329 | 3 | None | Madison County | Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 36.0536 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.6036 |
| 340 | 3 | Jackson | Madison County | | 32.68 | 58.03 | 54.55 | 145.26 |
| 350 | 3 | Madison | Madison County | | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 352 | 3 | Madison | Madison County | Highland Colony Pkwy. & Grandview PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 354 | 3 | Madison | Madison County | South Madison Fire District | 36.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 120.03 |
| 357 | 3 | Madison | Madison County | Highland Colony Pkwy. | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 358 | 3 | Madison | Madison County | Southwest Madison Fire District | 34.31 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 117.66 |
| 359 | 3 | Madison | Madison County | Reunion PID | 32.68 | 28.8 | 54.55 | 116.03 |
| 360 | 3 | Ridgeland | Madison County | | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 363 | 3 | Ridgeland | Madison County | Hillview East | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 366 | 3 | Ridgeland | Madison County | School Creek Improvement District | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 367 | 3 | Ridgeland | Madison County | Highland Colony Pkwy. | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 368 | 3 | Ridgeland | Madison County | Southwest Madison Fire District | 34.31 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 108.89 |
| 369 | 3 | Ridgeland | Madison County | Hillview West | 32.68 | 20.03 | 54.55 | 107.26 |
| 400 | 4 | None | Canton | | 35.63 | 0 | 47.94 | 83.57 |
| 401 | 4 | None | Canton | South Madison Fire Dist. & Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 40.0536 | 0 | 47.94 | 87.9936 |
| 404 | 4 | None | Canton | South Madison Fire Dist. | 39.63 | 0 | 47.94 | 87.57 |

Continuation:

| District Number | Supervisor District | Municipality | School District | Other District(s) | County Mills | Municipal Mills | School Mills | Total Mills |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 405 | 4 | None | Canton | West Madison Fire Dist. | 37.4 | 0 | 47.94 | 85.34 |
| 406 | 4 | None | Canton | West Madison Fire Dist. & Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 37.8236 | 0 | 47.94 | 85.7636 |
| 409td> | 4 | None | Canton | Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 36.0536 | 0 | 47.94 | 83.9936 |
| 410 | 4 | Canton | Canton | | 32.68 | 57.03 | 47.94 | 137.65 |
| 411 | 4 | Canton | Canton | Canton Parking District | 32.68 | 57.53 | 47.94 | 138.15 |
| 414 | 4 | Canton | Canton | South Madison Fire Dist. | 36.68 | 57.03 | 47.94 | 141.65 |
| 420 | 4 | None | Madison County | | 35.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.18 |
| 421 | 4 | None | Madison County | South Madison Fire Dist. & Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 40.0536 | 0 | 54.55 | 94.6036 |
| 424 | 4 | None | Madison County | South Madison Fire Dist. | 39.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 94.18 |
| 425 | 4 | None | Madison County | West Madison Fire Dist. | 37.4 | 0 | 54.55 | 91.95 |
| 426 | 4 | None | Madison County | West Madison Fire Dist. & Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 37.8236 | 0 | 54.55 | 92.3736 |
| 429 | 4 | None | Madison County | Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 36.0536 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.6036 |
| 430 | 4 | Flora | Madison County | | 32.68 | 30.5 | 54.55 | 117.73 |
| 439 | 4 | Flora | Madison County | Persimmon-Burnt Corn | 33.1036 | 30.5 | 54.55 | 118.1536 |
| 474 | 4 | Canton | Madison County | South Madison Fire Dist. | 36.68 | 57.03 | 54.55 | 148.26 |
| 500 | 5 | None | Canton | | 35.63 | 0 | 47.94 | 83.57 |
| 510 | 5 | Canton | Canton | | 32.68 | 57.03 | 47.94 | 137.65 |
| 511 | 5 | Canton | Canton | Canton Parking District | 32.68 | 57.53 | 47.94 | 138.15 |
| 520 | 5 | None | Madison County | | 35.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 90.18 |
| 522 | 5 | None | Madison County | Farmhaven Fire District | 43.84 | 0 | 54.55 | 98.39 |
| 523 | 5 | None | Madison County | Camden Fire District | 37.63 | 0 | 54.55 | 92.18 |

Services Offered by The University of Southern Mississippi Economic Development Outreach

In addition to providing graduate education in economic development through the Master of Science in Economic Development program (MSED) and the Graduate Certificate in Economic Development, the Department of Economic Development provides assistance to economic developers through four main approaches:

1. Graduate students can work on class projects involving research for a community (e.g., retail pull factor analysis).
2. Each student is required to do a thesis or capstone project. The capstone project involves completing an actual economic development research study (e.g., feasibility study).
3. Each student is required to do an internship in an economic development organization.
4. Communities can do sponsored research projects and tap into the faculty expertise and university data sources (e.g., EMSI and REMI).

Examples of class projects involving research for communities:

- Retail Analysis for the City of Greenwood
- Feasibility of a Livability Court for the City of Hattiesburg
- Economic Impacts of a Native American Casino in Jones County, Mississippi
- Ecotourism Development in Noxubee County
- Strategic Plans for Stone County, Sunflower County, Bolivar County and Historic Downtown Development Association
- Community Study for the Hattiesburg Mid-Town District
- Entrepreneurial Development Plan for the Area Development Partnership

The University of Southern Mississippi offers economic development training through the following programs:

- True South Economic Development Course—the International Economic Development Council accredits this introductory course. It fulfills one of the prerequisites for those who wish to take the examinations for the Certified Economic Developer (CEcD) designation.
- Basic Community Economic Development: Practical Tools for Elected Officials—This course covers key components for attracting new business and industry into a community. It is important for economic developers and elected officials to understand their roles of building a successful economic development team.