

Industry Snapshot

Emsi Q4 2020 Data Set

January 2021

AIDT



Parameters

Industries:

Code	Description
321113	Sawmills

Regions:

Code	Description	Code	Description
1011	Bullock County, AL	1087	Macon County, AL
1017	Chambers County, AL	1101	Montgomery County, AL
1051	Elmore County, AL	1113	Russell County, AL
1081	Lee County, AL	1123	Tallapoosa County, AL

Timeframe: 2020 - 2025

Datarun: 2020.4 - QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, and Self-Employed

Sawmills in 45Minute Drive Time of Macon County, AL

Sawmills (NAICS 321113):

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in sawing dimension lumber, boards, beams, timbers, poles, ties, shingles, shakes, siding, and wood chips from logs or bolts. Sawmills may plane the rough lumber that they make with a planing machine to achieve smoothness and uniformity of size.

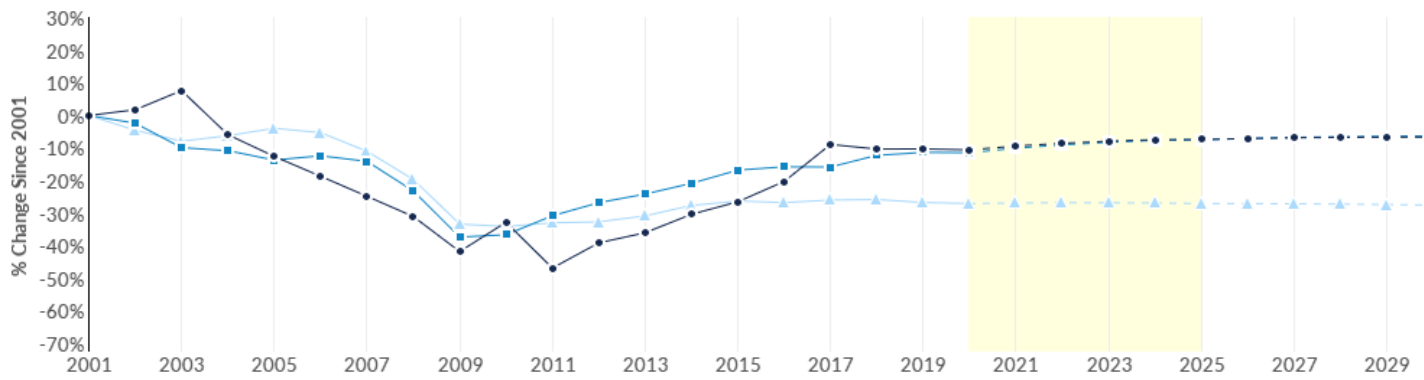
Industry Summary for Sawmills

515 Jobs (2020) 247% above National average	+3.7% % Change (2020-2025) Nation: 0.0%	\$63,338 Avg. Earnings Per Job (2020) Nation: \$58,294
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Industry Detail

Payrolled Business Locations (2020)	9
Jobs Multiplier	2
Unemployed	Only Available for 2-Digit

Regional Trends



Region	2020 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change	% Change
● Region	515	534	19	3.7%
■ State	5,355	5,593	238	4.4%
▲ Nation	85,623	85,612	-11	0.0%

Occupations Employed by this Industry

Description	Employed in Industry (2020)	% of Total Jobs in Industry (2020)
Logging Equipment Operators	56	10.9%
Helpers--Production Workers	48	9.3%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	44	8.6%
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	43	8.4%
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	31	6.1%

Industry Gender Breakdown



Gender	2020 Jobs	2020 Percent
Males	463	89.9%
Females	52	10.1%

Industry Age Breakdown



Age	2020 Jobs	2020 Percent
14-18	2	0.3%
19-24	35	6.8%
25-34	100	19.4%
35-44	99	19.3%
45-54	136	26.3%
55-64	120	23.4%
65+	24	4.6%

Industry Race/Ethnicity Breakdown



Race/Ethnicity	2020 Jobs	2020 Percent
White	302	58.6%
Black or African American	163	31.6%
Hispanic or Latino	45	8.6%
Two or More Races	3	0.6%
Asian	2	0.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%

Gross Regional Product (GRP)

\$33.5M Earnings (2019)	\$19.4M Property Income (2019)	\$1.1M Taxes (2019)	\$53.9M Total GRP (2019)
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Industry Requirements

Purchases from	In-region Purchases	Imported Purchases	Total Purchases
Logging	\$13,897,353	\$11,641,896	\$25,539,249
Sawmills	\$16,356,660	\$283,801	\$16,640,461
General Warehousing and Storage	\$1,842,152	\$1,154,707	\$2,996,859
Crop Production	\$1,772,545	\$679,765	\$2,452,310
Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers	\$314,589	\$1,821,638	\$2,136,227

Top Regional Businesses

Business Name	Business Size
Central Alabama Wood Products	50
Capital Veneer Works Inc	30
Dudley Hardwood Llc	30
Marshall Lumber-architectural	25
Bass Lumber Co	22

Business Data by DatabaseUSA.com is third-party data provided by Emsi to its customers as a convenience, and Emsi does not endorse or warrant its accuracy or consistency with other published Emsi data.

Appendix A - Data Sources and Calculations

Industry Data

Emsi industry data have various sources depending on the class of worker. (1) For QCEW Employees, Emsi primarily uses the QCEW (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages), with supplemental estimates from County Business Patterns. (2) Non-QCEW employees data are based on a number of sources including QCEW, Current Employment Statistics, County Business Patterns, BEA State and Local Personal Income reports, the National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix (NIOEM), the American Community Survey, and Railroad Retirement Board statistics. (3) Self-Employed and Extended Proprietor classes of worker data are primarily based on the American Community Survey, Nonemployer Statistics, and BEA State and Local Personal Income Reports. Projections for QCEW and Non-QCEW Employees are informed by NIOEM and long-term industry projections published by individual states.

Input-Output Data

The input-output model in this report is Emsi's gravitational flows multi-regional social account matrix model (MR-SAM). It is based on data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and American Community Survey; as well as the Bureau of Economic Analysis' National Income and Product Accounts, Input-Output Make and Use Tables, and Gross State Product data. In addition, several Emsi in-house data sets are used, as well as data from Oak Ridge National Labs on the cost of transportation between counties.

Staffing Patterns Data

The staffing pattern data in this report are compiled from several sources using a specialized process. For QCEW and Non-QCEW Employees classes of worker, sources include Occupational Employment Statistics, the National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix, and the American Community Survey. For the Self-Employed and Extended Proprietors classes of worker, the primary source is the American Community Survey, with a small amount of information from Occupational Employment Statistics.

DatabaseUSA.com Business-Level Data

Data for individual businesses is provided by DatabaseUSA.com, which maintains a database of more than 14 million U.S. business entities. Note that in aggregate it will not be consistent with Emsi labor market data due to differences in definitions, methodology, coverage, and industry/geographic classification.

State Data Sources

This report uses state data from the following agencies: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics; Arkansas Department of Workforce Services; California Labor Market Information Department; Colorado Department of Labor and Employment; Connecticut did not provide us with a data source; Delaware Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, Delaware Wages 2004; District of Columbia Department of Employment Services; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity; Georgia Department of Labor, Workforce Information and Analysis, Occupational Information Services Unit; Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office; Idaho Department of Labor; Illinois Department of Employment Security, Employment Projections; Indiana Department of Workforce Development; Iowa Workforce Development; Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, Kansas Wage Survey; Kentucky Office of Employment and Training; Louisiana Department of Labor; Maine did not provide us with a data source; Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information; Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development; Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives; Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development; Mississippi Department of Employment Security; Missouri Department of Economic Development; Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau; Nebraska Workforce Development; Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, Information Development and Processing Division, Research and Analysis Bureau; New Hampshire Department of Employment Security; New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development; New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis; New York Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics; North Carolina Department of Commerce, Labor and Economic Analysis Division; North Dakota Job Service, Labor Market Information Center; Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market

Information Division; Oklahoma Employment Security Commission; Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Labor Market Information System; Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; Rhode Island did not provide us with a data source; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department; South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division; Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Statistics Division; Texas Workforce Commission; Utah Department of Workforce Services; Vermont did not provide us with a data source; Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services; Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch; West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Research Information & Analysis Division; Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information; Wyoming Department of Employment, Research and Planning