

# MAGNET MANUFACTURING ECONOMIC IMPACT

Economic Impact and Labor Market  
Assessment for a 500-Worker Magnet  
Manufacturing Facility in Columbus, GA



Turner College of Business and Technology  
Columbus State university

# 2025



The Butler Center for Research  
and Economic Development

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# INTRODUCTION

In September 2025, Georgia Governor Brian Kemp announced that JS Link America Inc. will establish a major rare-earth magnet manufacturing facility in Columbus, Georgia. The \$223 million investment includes a 130,000-square-foot plant that will produce high-performance permanent magnets used in aerospace, electric mobility, renewable energy, robotics, and defense systems. The facility is expected to create more than 520 new high-quality jobs, positioning Columbus as a strategic hub in the nation's advanced manufacturing and energy supply chain.

The Butler Center for Research and Economic Development in the Turner College of Business and Technology at Columbus State University is providing this economic impact study to evaluate the regional effects of the new facility. The analysis examines anticipated job creation, payroll growth, and the broader economic activity generated through direct, indirect, and induced effects—including supply-chain spending and increased household consumption. In addition, the study considers workforce needs, potential infrastructure impacts, and projected contributions to the local tax base. By assessing both the immediate and spillover benefits, this report provides a comprehensive understanding of how the project may strengthen economic resilience and long-term growth in the Columbus region.

Our analysis focuses on the annual operational economic impact of the facility and does not include construction-related impacts, as more detailed information is required to accurately estimate the economic effects associated with the construction phase.

# METHODOLOGY

This analysis estimates the annual operational economic impact of the proposed magnet manufacturing facility classified under NAICS as 332999, All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing Magnet Manufacturing (Magnet Manufacturing), in the Columbus GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The study measures direct, indirect, and induced effects generated by hiring 500 employees at the new facility. All estimates were produced using the IMPLAN input-output model, which applies regional economic multipliers to quantify how new spending and employment circulate through the local economy.

## Input-Output and SAM Framework

The IMPLAN model utilizes an Input-Output (I-O) framework and a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to capture inter-industry and household linkages within a regional economy, such as the Columbus economy. Foundational data for these structures are derived in part from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which provides comprehensive information on employment, wages, and productivity by industry. These BLS datasets ensure that IMPLAN's representation of labor income, employment, and industry relationships reflects current economic realities and accurately traces the flow of income between industries and households. When the facility hires workers and purchases goods and services, those transactions generate ripple effects through supplier industries and household spending.

Type I multiplier captures direct and indirect effects stemming from business-to-business supply chain purchases:

$$\text{Type I} = \frac{\text{Direct} + \text{Indirect}}{\text{Direct}}$$

Type SAM multiplier incorporates direct, indirect, and induced effects resulting from household spending of labor income, after accounting for taxes, savings, and leakage outside the region:

$$\text{SAM} = \frac{\text{Direct} + \text{Indirect} + \text{Induced}}{\text{Direct}}$$

A multiplier greater than 1 indicates that each job or dollar of spending generates additional economic activity in the region. The multipliers in the table below are in line with industry best practices.

Table 1. Economic Multipliers for Columbus GA-AL MSA for Magnet Manufacturing

	Indirect Multiplier	Type I Multiplier	Induced Multiplier	Type SAM Multiplier
Output	0.17	1.17	0.15	1.32
Value Added	0.23	1.23	0.24	1.46
Employment	0.28	1.28	0.32	1.59
Labor Income	0.19	1.19	0.16	1.35

- Output: Total value of production, equal to revenue minus net inventory change.
- Value Added: Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), equal to total output minus the cost of intermediate inputs.
- Employment: Mix of full-time, part-time, and seasonal jobs.
- Labor Income: Wages, salaries, benefits, and proprietor income.

Table 1 summarizes the multipliers relevant to magnet manufacturing. The SAM multipliers provide the most comprehensive measure of economic activity because they capture both supply-chain effects and household spending. For example, an employment SAM multiplier of 1.59 means that for every 1 direct job at the facility, an additional 0.59 jobs are created in the broader Columbus GA–AL economy through indirect and induced effects. Similarly, a labor income SAM multiplier of 1.35 indicates that for every \$1 of direct labor income, an additional \$0.35 is generated in the region through supply chain activity and household spending.

The Value Added SAM multiplier (1.46) reflects the contribution to regional GDP. Because some spending leaks to other regions or international markets, not every dollar remains in Columbus. Therefore, a value added multiplier of 1.46 means that for each \$1 of direct contribution to GDP, an additional \$0.46 in GDP is generated locally through indirect and induced activity.

By contrast, the Output SAM multiplier (1.32) measures the total value of production, including portions that leak outside the region. While useful for describing total production flows, it is not as precise a measure of local economic growth as the Value Added multiplier. For this reason, Value Added is the preferred metric for assessing long-term contributions to regional GDP.



**Value Added** is equivalent to the contribution to GDP. It comprises several components: Labor Income (LI), Proprietor Income (PI), Employee Compensation (EC), Other Property Income (OPI), and Taxes on Production and Imports (TOPI).

**Employee Compensation (EC)** Refers to the total remuneration paid to employees in return for their work on domestic production. It includes wages and salaries—such as commissions, tips, bonuses, voluntary employee contributions to deferred compensation plans like 401(k)s, stock option gains, and in-kind income—and supplements, which consist of employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds as well as government social insurance.

**Labor Income (LI)** is the sum of Employee Compensation and Proprietor Income, encompassing wages, salaries, benefits like health and retirement, payroll taxes (e.g., Social Security and unemployment insurance taxes), and income earned by self-employed individuals and unincorporated business owners.

**Proprietor Income (PI)** represents the current-production income of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives, excluding dividends, monetary interest received by non-financial businesses, and rental income earned by individuals not primarily engaged in real estate. Proprietor income can be negative if proprietors experience business losses.

**Other Property Income (OPI)** is calculated as gross operating surplus minus proprietor income and includes consumption of fixed capital, corporate profits, and business current transfer payments (net). A negative OPI indicates that an industry spent more than it earned in revenue (i.e., operated at a deficit) during that year. Note that TOPI excludes taxes such as social insurance taxes, which are part of EC, and profit taxes, which fall under OPI.

**Taxes on Production and Imports Net of Subsidies (TOPI)** includes sales and excise taxes, customs duties, property taxes, motor vehicle licenses, severance taxes, and special assessments. For all industries other than government enterprises, subsidies count as a negative value within TOPI, meaning they reduce the taxes paid. As a result, TOPI can be negative if subsidies exceed taxes paid.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The operation of a magnet manufacturing facility in the Columbus GA–AL Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), employing 500 workers, is projected to generate substantial annual economic gains for the region. Based on the industry structure and labor compensation associated with Magnet Manufacturing, the facility is estimated to produce \$40.95 million in direct labor income each year. After accounting for indirect effects from business-to-business supply chain transactions and induced spending from household consumption, total labor income rises to \$55.6 million annually.

In terms of broader economic activity, the investment is expected to contribute approximately \$87.5 million per year in value added, representing the increase in local Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generated by the facility and associated ripple effects. The plant is also projected to generate \$212.2 million in total output, which captures the entire value of production activity, including spending that may leak outside the Columbus region. Finally, the investment is estimated to support 796 jobs across the regional economy—500 direct hires at the facility and an additional 296 positions supported through supply chain purchases and household spending.

Table 2. Annual Economic Impact of Operating a Magnet Manufacturing Facility in Columbus GA–AL MSA

Impact	Labor	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct	500	\$40,953,740.06	\$59,396,364.52	\$160,435,778.03
Indirect	138.52	\$7,783,290.27	\$13,733,417.94	\$27,321,511.11
Induced	157.74	\$6,865,291.90	\$14,363,363.39	\$24,416,628.69
	796.26	\$55,602,322.24	\$87,493,145.85	\$212,173,917.83

The value added impact of \$87.5 million is particularly important because it reflects the contribution to regional GDP, net of imported goods and services. While total output includes spending that may leave the region, value added isolates the portion retained locally through wages, business profits, taxes on production, and other components of GDP. This makes value added the most meaningful indicator of the project's long-term contribution to economic growth

# IMPACT ON TAX REVENUE

In addition to employment and GDP growth, the facility is expected to generate significant fiscal benefits. Based on the IMPLAN model's tax impact structure, the operation of the plant will contribute \$16.86 million in total annual tax revenues across local, state, and federal jurisdictions. Federal government receives the largest share, primarily through payroll taxes, personal income taxes, and corporate income taxes. State and local jurisdictions also benefit from individual income taxes, sales taxes, business taxes, property taxes, and other production-related revenues.

Table 3. Annual Tax Impacts from Facility Operations

Impact	Local	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$560,809.37	\$536,250.27	\$1,739,496.34	\$2,836,555.98
Indirect	\$753,876.31	\$1,469,606.36	\$8,676,815.58	\$10,900,298.25
Induced	\$819,137.20	\$678,414.10	\$1,625,207.90	\$3,122,759.19
	\$2,133,822.88	\$2,684,270.73	\$12,041,519.81	\$16,859,613.41

Local tax revenues include county-level collections, municipal (sub-county general) revenues, and special district revenues such as schools, utilities, and public service authorities.

Local tax revenues in this report represent the combined total of county government collections, sub-county general revenues (municipal governments within the county), and sub-county special district revenues (such as school districts, water/sewer authorities, and other independent public service entities). These categories are aggregated under a single "Local Taxes" column for ease of interpretation and to reflect the full fiscal benefit accruing to local jurisdictions.



# LABOR AVAILABILITY ANALYSIS

To evaluate the capacity of the Columbus GA–AL Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) labor market to support the expansion of magnet manufacturing, a labor availability assessment was conducted for key occupations associated with the Magnet Manufacturing. The analysis uses a hypothetical staffing requirement of 500 additional workers and compares that demand to the existing labor force, unemployed workers, and extended labor pool—defined as workers with related skills who may transition into the occupation with limited retraining.

The ratio of potential candidates is evaluated by calculating the number of employed people plus unemployed people, divided by the new employer demand. Any ratio of 50 or more is generally considered ample supply. Overall, the Columbus region demonstrates a strong labor supply for many production, logistics, and supervisory occupations, reflecting an existing industrial base and transferable manufacturing skill sets. For example, occupations such as *Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers* show a high Potential Candidates per Opening ratio of 149, indicating a deep pool of eligible workers. Similarly, office and administrative support roles—including *Customer Service Representatives* and *Office Clerks*—display large numbers of potential candidates relative to new demand, suggesting minimal hiring barriers in administrative and back-office functions.

Skilled production and machining roles show more mixed availability. *Team Assemblers* and *Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers* each have sizable extended employment pools, but lower Potential Candidates per Opening ratios (21 and 12, respectively), suggesting that while the region has experience in fabrication and assembly, increased hiring in these occupations could tighten supply. Computer Numerical Control (CNC) positions—including *CNC Tool Operators* and *CNC Programmers*—show relatively low candidate availability (ratios of 5 and 7), indicating that specialized technical roles may require targeted recruitment, upskilling partnerships with Columbus Technical College and Columbus State University or employer-sponsored training programs.

Management, engineering, and technical occupations also show sufficient availability, although many require credentialing or advanced education. For example, *Industrial Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, and Industrial Production Managers* have moderate supply pools with ratios ranging from 16 to 22 candidates per opening, reflecting a viable—though not unlimited—pipeline of skilled professionals. In contrast, niche specialties such as *Tool and Die Makers* and certain precision machining occupations show very low candidate ratios (4 or fewer), suggesting potential constraints without training investments or external recruitment.

The following table provides data on labor availability in the Columbus GA-AL MSA for selected occupations, based on a hypothetical scenario of an incoming industry or company expansion in the magnet product sector requiring 500 additional workers.

Table 4. Selected Columbus, GA-AL MSA, NAICS 332999 - All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (500 Workers)

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Employment (Place of Residence)	Unemployment	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Employment Extended	Unemployment Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
<b>53-7062</b>	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	15	2,058	178	\$36,200	\$42,500	4,598	332	149
<b>43-4051</b>	Customer Service Representatives	6	2,391	127	\$38,300	\$46,600	7,860	449	420
<b>43-9061</b>	Office Clerks, General	6	1,743	72	\$37,700	\$46,800	5,854	238	303
<b>51-2092</b>	Team Assemblers	49	955	64	\$34,400	\$46,000	2,642	229	21
<b>51-4121</b>	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	28	333	13	\$41,600	\$56,700	3,399	161	12

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Employment (Place of Residence)	Unemployment	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Employment Extended	Unemployment Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
51-9161	Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Operators	19	83	4	\$49,800	\$54,200	1,308	69	5
51-9162	Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Programmers	2	13	1	\$59,700	\$71,800	1,950	94	7
17-2112	Industrial Engineers	11	195	5	\$96,800	\$110,300	2,018	51	18
17-2141	Mechanical Engineers	7	135	1	\$187,200	\$112,500	911	19	19
11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	8	125	2	\$111,000	\$131,400	8,100	218	16
51-4111	Tool and Die Makers	8	33	1	\$55,600	\$66,600	2,636	137	4

Wage differentials also matter. In most production occupations, regional wages are below national averages, which may support competitive hiring without upward wage pressure. For engineering and high-skill technical roles, regional wages remain close to or above national averages, increasing the likelihood that Columbus can retain or attract talent without significant wage escalation.



# LABOR AVAILABILITY SUMMARY

Many core occupations—including assembly, logistics, welding, quality inspection, inventory control, and supervisory positions—have ample labor availability supported by large extended employment pools. Technical machining, CNC operation, and tool-and-die roles may require targeted training partnerships due to relatively smaller candidate pools. Professional roles such as management, engineering, procurement, and business operations appear sufficient but finite, requiring strategic recruitment to avoid market tightening. Lastly, lower regional wage levels relative to the U.S. suggest the facility may be able to recruit competitively without significant increases in market wages.

Overall, the Columbus GA–AL labor market shows a strong ability to support the addition of 500 workers in advanced metal manufacturing, particularly if accompanied by workforce development partnerships and short-cycle training programs for specialized machining occupations.

# CONCLUSION

The study finds that the operation of a magnet manufacturing facility employing 500 workers would generate substantial and sustained economic benefits for the Columbus GA–AL region. The annual impact is estimated at \$87.5 million in value added, the portion of output retained locally as contributions to GDP, and 796 total jobs — 500 direct hires at the facility and an additional 296 positions supported through supply chain purchases and household spending — across the economy when indirect and induced effects are included. Furthermore, the plant is also projected to generate \$212.2 million in total output, which captures the entire value of production activity, including spending that may leak outside the Columbus region. In addition, a labor availability assessment shows that Columbus has a strong pipeline of qualified workers in production, logistics, and technical occupations, supported by a deep pool of extended labor supply with transferable manufacturing skills. These results indicate that the Columbus region is well positioned to support new investment in advanced metal manufacturing.

# APPENDIX

The following table provides data on labor availability in the Columbus GA-AL MSA by occupation, based on a hypothetical scenario of an incoming industry or company expansion in the magnet product sector requiring 500 additional workers.

## Glossary

<b>SOC</b>	The Standard Occupational Classification code.
<b>Title</b>	The name of the Standard Occupational Classification code.
<b>New Employer Demand</b>	Estimated number of employees needed in the specified occupation by the incoming firm.
<b>Employment (Place of Residence)</b>	Estimated number of workers currently employed in the occupation in the region by residence.
<b>Unemployment</b>	Estimated number of workers unemployed in the occupation in the region by residence.
<b>Regional Avg Wage</b>	Average wage for the selected occupation in the region.
<b>National Avg Wage</b>	Average wage for selected occupation in the nation.
<b>Employment Extended</b>	Regional workers meeting the following three criteria: • Are currently employed. • Have similar skills to the specified occupation (though may need additional training and/or certification to meet the specified occupation's requirements). • Current wages are no more than 10% higher than average wages of the specified occupation.
<b>Unemployment Extended</b>	Same as Employment Extended except these workers are currently unemployed.
<b>Potential Candidates per Opening</b>	The ratio of potential candidates (employed plus unemployed) to the new employer demand. The coloring reflects varying ratio levels, red-orange-yellow-green, with the former representing short labor supplies and the latter most reflecting generally ample supply. (The threshold for an "ample" supply varies industry to industry and occupation to occupation, but a general threshold of "50" is used in JobsEQ to denote the green level of generally ample supply.)



## Columbus, GA-AL MSA, NAICS 332999 - All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (500 Workers)

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
51-2092	Team Assemblers	49	955	64	\$34,400	\$46,000	2,642	229	21
51-4031	Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	28	120	1	\$34,400	\$48,200	1,189	69	4
51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	28	333	13	\$41,600	\$56,700	3,399	161	12
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	23	612	11	\$75,500	\$76,600	7,964	409	27
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	20	500	26	\$43,600	\$53,400	5,848	468	26
51-4041	Machinists	20	201	7	\$42,900	\$58,700	1,522	79	10
51-9161	Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Operators	19	83	4	\$49,800	\$54,200	1,308	69	5
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	15	2,058	178	\$36,200	\$42,500	4,598	332	149
51-4081	Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	13	76	2	\$44,200	\$49,200	3,598	277	6
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Inventory Clerks	13	552	17	\$38,000	\$46,100	5,936	422	44

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
<b>51-4033</b>	Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	12	56	4	\$39,900	\$47,600	3,189	238	5
<b>41-4012</b>	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	12	771	15	\$74,500	\$83,000	8,871	539	66
<b>11-1021</b>	General and Operations Managers	11	2,404	38	\$106,800	\$135,800	11,157	311	222
<b>17-2112</b>	Industrial Engineers	11	195	5	\$96,800	\$110,300	2,018	51	18
<b>49-9071</b>	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	9	1,185	43	\$43,800	\$54,100	595	45	136
<b>11-3051</b>	Industrial Production Managers	8	125	2	\$111,000	\$131,400	8,100	218	16
<b>51-4111</b>	Tool and Die Makers	8	33	1	\$55,600	\$66,600	2,636	137	4
<b>49-9041</b>	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	7	409	8	\$68,300	\$69,100	3,518	136	60
<b>17-2141</b>	Mechanical Engineers	7	135	1	\$187,200	\$112,500	911	19	19
<b>13-1023</b>	Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	7	276	3	\$70,500	\$82,300	5,334	252	40
<b>51-2099</b>	Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	6	174	11	\$34,400	\$45,800	7,703	545	31
<b>43-4051</b>	Customer Service Representatives	6	2,391	127	\$38,300	\$46,600	7,860	449	420
<b>43-9061</b>	Office Clerks, General	6	1,743	72	\$37,700	\$46,800	5,854	238	303

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
<b>43-5061</b>	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	6	292	7	\$51,700	\$61,700	3,190	213	50
<b>51-9124</b>	Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	5	143	3	\$46,000	\$53,000	2,940	239	29
<b>51-9199</b>	Production Workers, All Other	5	319	22	\$35,900	\$44,300	8,139	585	68
<b>13-2011</b>	Accountants and Auditors	4	1,036	20	\$83,100	\$94,800	1,875	67	264
<b>43-3031</b>	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4	1,030	23	\$44,500	\$53,600	7,300	308	263
<b>51-9198</b>	Helpers—Production Workers	4	174	15	\$36,400	\$41,200	2,668	233	47
<b>53-7051</b>	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	4	692	40	\$38,700	\$49,100	5,475	428	183
<b>51-4034</b>	Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	4	4	0	\$43,000	\$51,700	3,162	241	1
<b>51-4199</b>	Metal Workers and Plastic Workers, All Other	4	23	1	\$39,300	\$47,400	5,051	407	6
<b>51-4072</b>	Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	4	97	15	\$37,700	\$45,400	2,532	198	28
<b>53-7064</b>	Packers and Packagers, Hand	4	426	42	\$27,900	\$37,400	213	18	117
<b>53-7065</b>	Stockers and Order Fillers	4	2,038	166	\$35,300	\$39,900	12,874	995	551

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
<b>51-4122</b>	Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	4	28	1	\$42,000	\$50,300	1,850	103	7
<b>11-9041</b>	Architectural and Engineering Managers	3	97	3	\$169,900	\$177,200	2,878	65	33
<b>51-4021</b>	Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	3	29	1	\$41,300	\$49,400	4,308	328	10
<b>43-1011</b>	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	3	1,135	22	\$61,600	\$73,500	12,167	452	386
<b>51-4022</b>	Forging Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	3	5	0	\$43,500	\$52,400	4,045	303	2
<b>51-4191</b>	Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	3	10	1	\$41,900	\$51,300	3,565	267	3
<b>13-1071</b>	Human Resources Specialists	3	641	22	\$68,900	\$81,100	1,800	39	221
<b>51-4023</b>	Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	3	8	0	\$43,700	\$52,700	3,771	289	3
<b>11-2022</b>	Sales Managers	3	357	6	\$138,300	\$162,600	13,728	525	121
<b>43-6014</b>	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3	1,503	46	\$39,200	\$49,000	5,887	248	516

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
<b>51-2041</b>	Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	3	27	0	\$45,100	\$54,400	2,324	96	9
<b>51-9162</b>	Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Programmers	2	13	1	\$59,700	\$71,800	1,950	94	7
<b>13-1051</b>	Cost Estimators	2	134	2	\$65,900	\$84,500	1,573	45	68
<b>51-2028</b>	Electrical, Electronic, and Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers, Except Coil Winders, Tapers, and Finishers	2	130	7	\$39,200	\$47,200	3,765	274	68
<b>11-3031</b>	Financial Managers	2	593	18	\$155,900	\$181,700	8,363	221	306
<b>49-1011</b>	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	2	511	6	\$73,000	\$85,300	4,930	147	259
<b>53-3032</b>	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2	1,487	64	\$52,400	\$60,000	4,215	290	775
<b>17-3026</b>	Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians	2	62	1	\$68,800	\$70,900	261	13	32
<b>37-2011</b>	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	2	1,650	92	\$29,900	\$38,500	1,638	113	871
<b>13-1081</b>	Logisticians	2	209	6	\$75,600	\$88,200	3,816	221	107
<b>11-9199</b>	Managers, All Other	2	1,074	21	\$130,900	\$148,400	8,259	211	548
<b>13-1161</b>	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	2	510	21	\$73,700	\$86,800	5,578	277	265

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	2	256	18	\$35,900	\$44,700	6,461	504	137
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2	243	7	\$54,500	\$71,300	3,880	194	125
13-1082	Project Management Specialists	2	538	10	\$94,200	\$109,300	1,982	64	274
15-1252	Software Developers	2	988	32	\$117,100	\$147,100	987	33	510
11-3012	Administrative Services Managers	1	181	3	\$116,100	\$127,000	15,537	428	184
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	1	1,687	61	\$79,800	\$93,500	2,778	89	1,748
11-1011	Chief Executives	1	164	4	\$194,600	\$277,800	8,950	216	168
51-9192	Cleaning, Washing, and Metal Pickling Equipment Operators and Tenders	1	12	1	\$37,200	\$44,700	2,502	210	12
51-2021	Coil Winders, Tapers, and Finishers	1	5	0	\$41,600	\$50,200	4,764	339	6
11-3021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	1	381	9	\$163,800	\$189,600	6,511	209	390
15-1211	Computer Systems Analysts	1	300	13	\$112,700	\$114,900	8,277	208	313
15-1232	Computer User Support Specialists	1	509	14	\$61,800	\$67,400	217	6	522
47-2061	Construction Laborers	1	886	69	\$37,000	\$52,600			954



SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
17-3023	Electrical and Electronic Technologists and Technicians	1	72	0	\$77,600	\$80,300	450	27	72
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	1	108	4	\$97,800	\$123,900	848	15	111
47-2111	Electricians	1	540	20	\$53,100	\$71,500	2,642	120	560
17-3029	Engineering Technologists and Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	1	62	1	\$62,800	\$80,400	737	38	63
17-2199	Engineers, All Other	1	100	2	\$121,700	\$123,800	1,045	18	102
43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	1	313	8	\$64,400	\$78,200	8,070	242	321
51-9041	Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	1	29	2	\$40,300	\$47,800	1,189	77	31
11-3013	Facilities Managers	1	92	1	\$123,900	\$116,100	7,642	188	93
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1	533	18	\$68,700	\$86,500	5,152	176	550
53-1047	First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material Moving Workers, Except Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	1	450	16	\$57,700	\$67,200	7,871	464	466

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
51-9022	Grinding and Polishing Workers, Hand	1	6	0	\$37,000	\$44,800	3,879	283	7
11-3121	Human Resources Managers	1	141	3	\$153,500	\$160,700	7,599	172	144
49-9099	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1	175	4	\$51,000	\$54,700	398	12	180
19-4099	Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	1	45	1	\$70,600	\$66,300	1,284	40	46
53-3033	Light Truck Drivers	1	556	24	\$39,400	\$49,500	928	44	580
49-9043	Maintenance Workers, Machinery	1	42	0	\$51,800	\$63,700	4,519	203	42
13-1111	Management Analysts	1	817	35	\$100,200	\$115,800	4,180	130	852
11-2021	Marketing Managers	1	183	10	\$157,800	\$171,500	10,801	423	193
17-3013	Mechanical Drafters	1	29	1	\$73,000	\$76,300	544	21	30
17-3027	Mechanical Engineering Technologists and Technicians	1	25	1	\$71,700	\$74,200	1,629	59	26
51-4051	Metal-Refining Furnace Operators and Tenders	1	9	1	\$48,900	\$57,600	4,466	329	10
51-4035	Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	1	8	0	\$45,300	\$54,200	2,680	214	8
51-9023	Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	1	69	5	\$50,700	\$51,300	3,663	288	74

SOC	Title	New Employer Demand	Empl (Place of Residence) 1	Unempl1	Regional Avg Wage	National Avg Wage	Empl Extended	Unempl Extended	Potential Candidates per Opening
15-1244	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1	212	7	\$88,800	\$104,400	1,399	40	220
19-5011	Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	1	74	3	\$78,300	\$91,300	2,193	71	77
43-4151	Order Clerks	1	58	4	\$39,400	\$47,000	12,052	741	62
51-4193	Plating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	1	10	1	\$37,300	\$44,900	4,207	309	11
43-3061	Procurement Clerks	1	62	2	\$52,200	\$51,800	9,940	489	63
11-3061	Purchasing Managers	1	58	2	\$136,600	\$151,200	10,980	389	60
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	1	795	36	\$32,600	\$39,400	375	39	830
41-9031	Sales Engineers	1	20	0	\$108,100	\$131,400	3,900	116	21
41-4011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	1	139	3	\$90,800	\$116,500	9,968	406	142
33-9032	Security Guards	1	1,156	84	\$40,800	\$44,000	1,796	101	1,241
47-2211	Sheet Metal Workers	1	78	3	\$51,400	\$67,400	2,708	112	81
51-4194	Tool Grinders, Filers, and Sharpeners	1	9	0	\$44,200	\$53,500	3,541	256	10
13-1151	Training and Development Specialists	1	347	10	\$60,700	\$75,000	1,980	48	357
11-3071	Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	1	142	3	\$107,800	\$117,700	10,945	401	145



**“WE SERVE WITH  
CARE.”**

Sincerely,

*Fady Mansour & Melissa Hammer*



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The Butler Center for Research  
and Economic Development