

# DATA SNAPSHOT

## *Martin County*

Data SnapShot Series 1.1

May 2016

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# 01 introduction

**Purpose**

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**About Martin County**

## Introduction

# Purpose

This document provides information and data about Martin County that can be used to guide local decision-making activities.

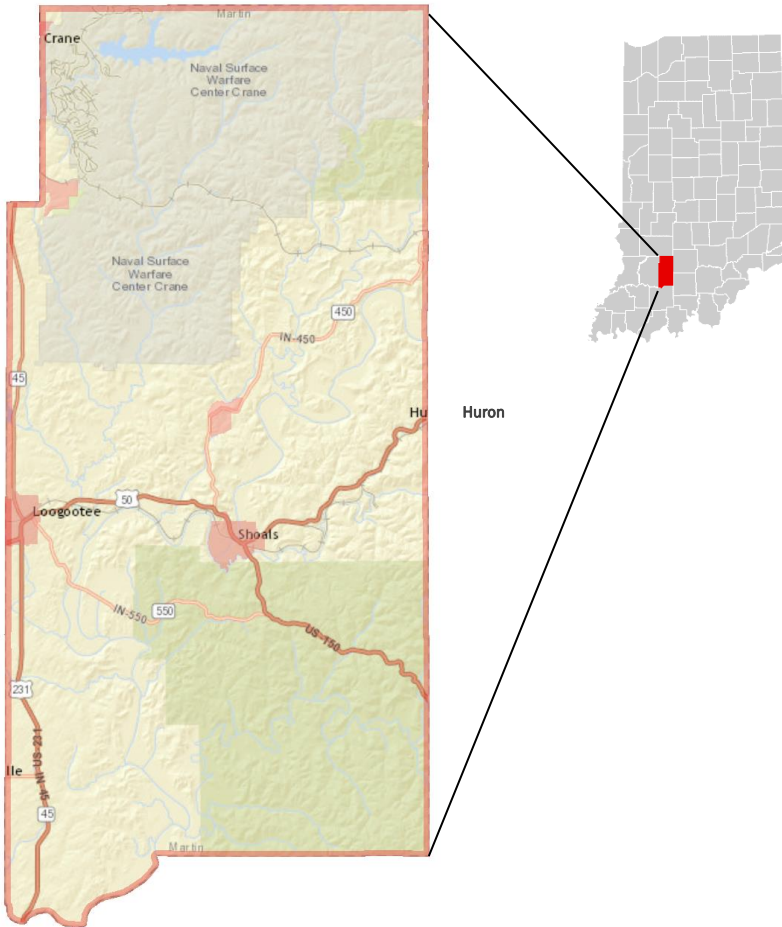
The Data SnapShot showcases a variety of demographic, economic and labor market information that local leaders, community organizations and others can use to gain a better perspective on current conditions and opportunities in their county.

To strengthen the value and usability of the information, we showcase the data using a variety of visual tools, such as charts, graphs and tables. In addition, we offer key points about the data as a way of assisting the user with the interpretation of the information presented.

Finally, short takeaway messages are offered at the end of each section in order to highlight some of the more salient findings.

## Introduction

# About Martin County



## County Background

Established	1820
County Seat	Shoals
Area	340 sq. mi.
Neighboring Counties	Daviess, IN Dubois, IN Greene, IN Lawrence, IN Orange, IN

# 02 demography

**Population change**

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**Population pyramids**

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**Race**

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**Ethnicity**

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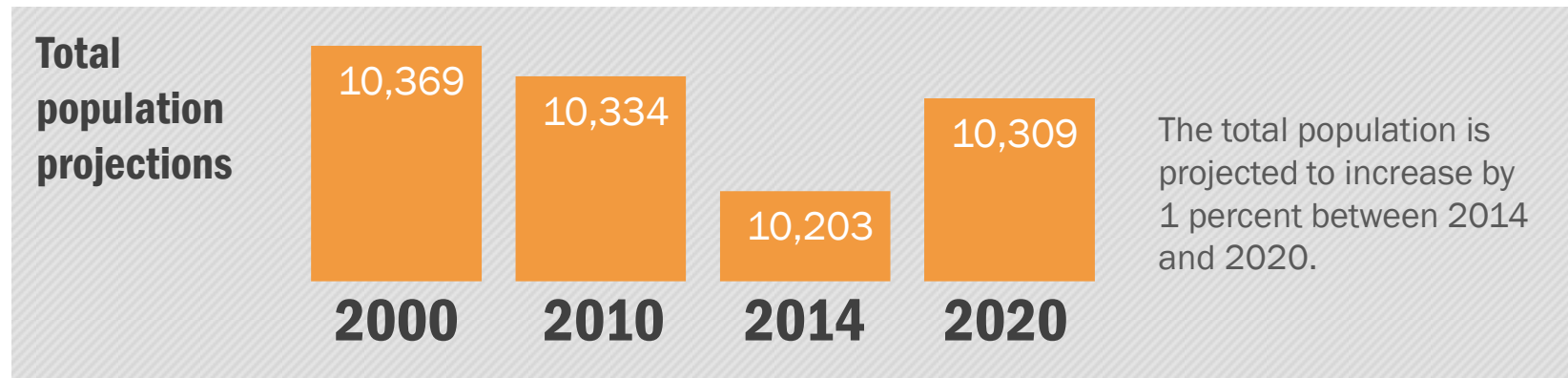
**Educational attainment**

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**Takeaways**

## Demography

# Population change



The county's total population decreased by 1.6 percent between 2000 and 2014. Domestic migration (the difference between the number of people moving into the county versus moving out) was the primary reason behind the county's population decline. Out-migration outpaced in-migration by 813 individuals between 2000 and 2014.

Martin County experienced a positive natural increase (births minus deaths over that period) with a net growth of 392 individuals. The county did not realize any population gain as a result of international migration (people moving to Martin County from outside the U.S. versus the number moving out of the county to places outside the country).

### Components of Population Change, 2000-2014

Total Change	-504*
Natural Increase	392
International Migration	0
Domestic Migration	-813

## section 02

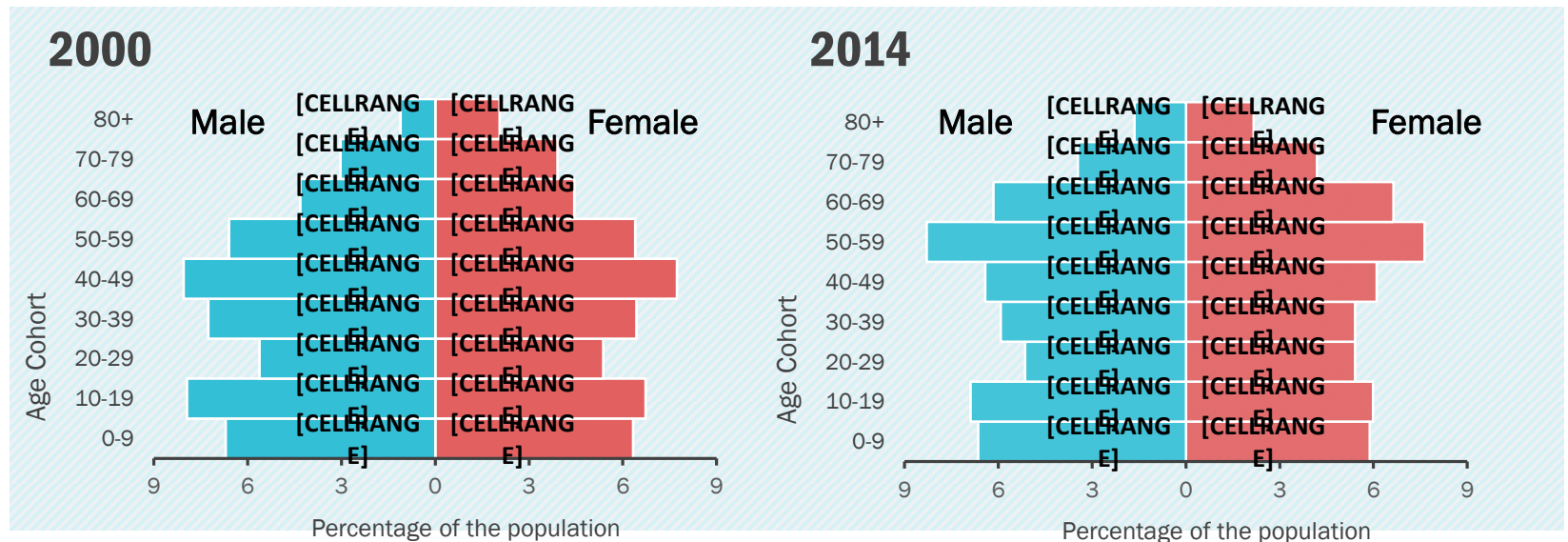
\*Total change in population differs from the sum of the components due to Census estimation techniques. Residuals (not reported here) make up the difference.

Sources: STATSIIndiana, U.S. Census Bureau – 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2014 Estimates, Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change

## Demography

# Population pyramids

Population pyramids are visual representations of the age distribution of the population by gender.



Martin County had proportionately more males than females in 2000 and the gender gap continued to 2014. Around 51% of the population was male in 2000 (5,248 individuals) and that percent remained the same in 2014 (5,160 individuals). However, the distribution of individuals across age cohorts changed as a larger share of people shifted to the older age cohorts over the 2000 to 2014 period.

In particular, individuals of age 50 and over swelled from 15% to 20% for males and from 17% to 21% for females between 2000 and 2014. Individuals of prime working age – 20-49 years old – slipped from 21% to 17% for males and from 20% to 17% for females. The percent of residents under 20 years of age also declined for males and females over the same period.



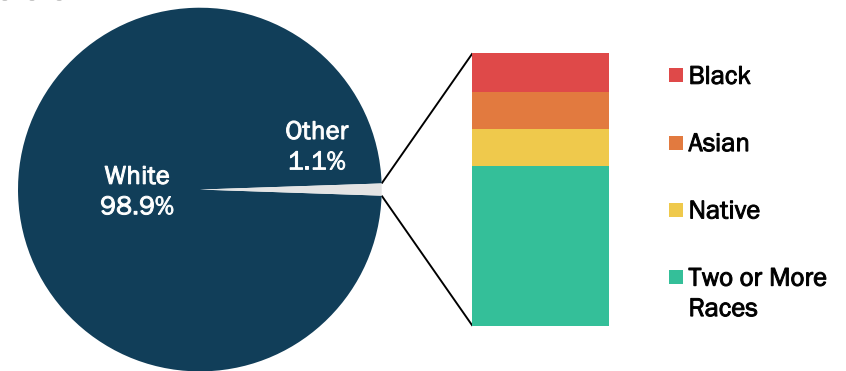
## Demography

# Race

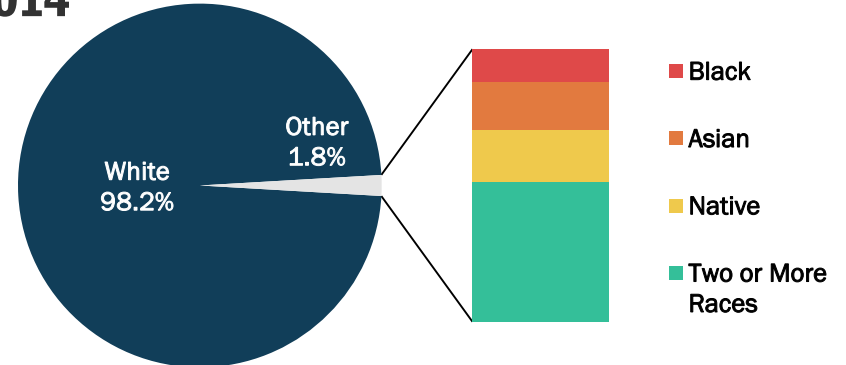
The number of non-White residents in Martin County increased marginally by only 0.7 percentage points between 2000 and 2014.

The number of Blacks, Asians, and Native Americans increased the most since the 2000 census, helping to marginally expand the population of other races from 1.1 percent to 1.8 percent of the total population by 2014. Overall, the racial diversity of the county remains quite small.

**2000**

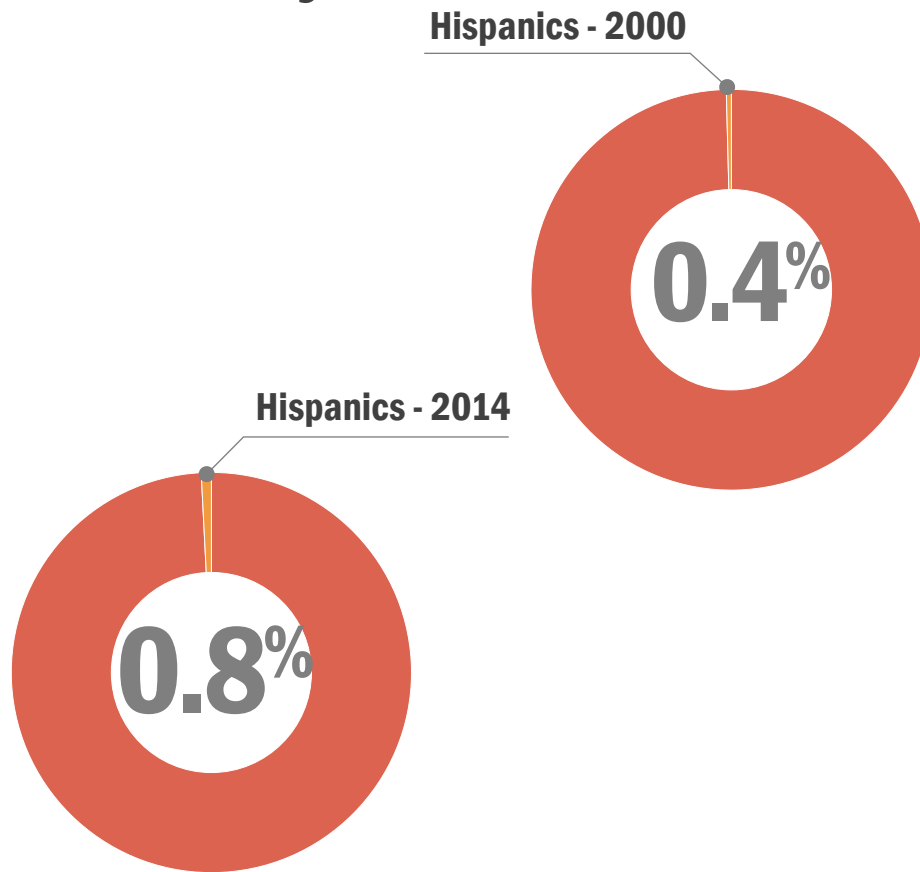


**2014**



## Demography

# Ethnicity



Hispanics are individuals of any race whose ancestry are from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spain, the Dominican Republic or any other Spanish-speaking Central or South American country.

There were 42 Hispanics residing in Martin County in 2000. This figure expanded to 83 by 2014, an 98 percent increase.

Despite this increase, Hispanics still represented less than 1 percent of the population in 2014.

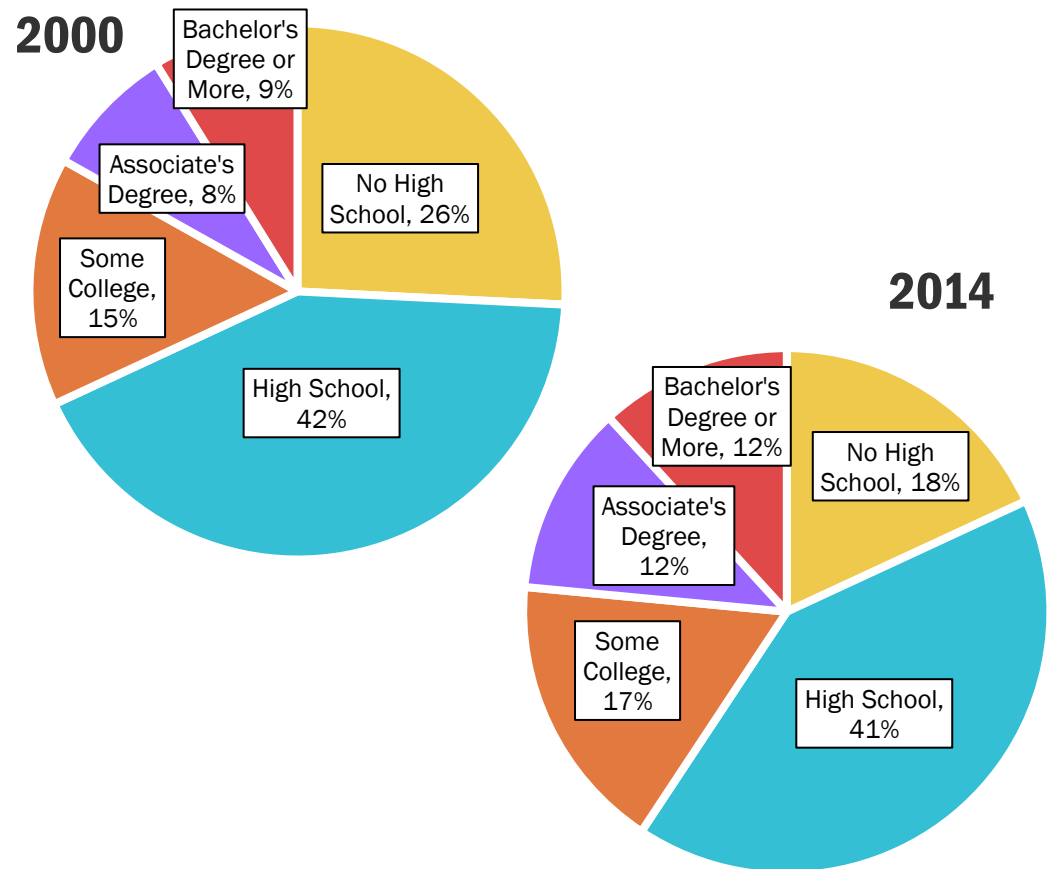
## Demography

# Educational attainment

Martin County had a 7 percentage point increase in the number of adults (25 and older) with an associate's, bachelor's or graduate degree from 2000 to 2014.

The proportion of adults 25 years of age and older with a high school education or more improved from 74 percent in 2000 to 82 percent by 2014. Residents with less than a high school education fell by 8 percentage points from 2000 to 2014.

Adults with a college degree increased from 17 percent in 2000 to 24 percent in 2014. This was due to a 4 percentage point growth in residents with associate's degrees (8 percent versus 12 percent), while adults with a bachelor's degree or more increased from 9 percent to 12 percent, a 3 percentage point growth.



## Demography

# Takeaways

The population of Martin County is projected to experience slow growth over the next few years. However, it is not expected to return to the population size that was in place in 2000. If past trends hold, domestic out-migration (more people moving out of the county for other U.S. locations than moving to the county from other U.S. places) will remain a problem for the county and serve as the major impediment for achieving a more robust population growth.

The gender gap varies across age cohorts. The gender imbalance is greatest among people of older age (60 plus) with women representing a larger share of the population than men. But, males make up a larger percentage of the working age and younger cohorts.

The population of Martin County is getting older, on average, with a larger percent of the population now being 50 years of age or older. Moreover, a sizable number of people in the 50-59 working age

population is nearing retirement age. As such, the percent of men and women of prime working age (20-29, 30-39 and 40-49) continues to decline.

The educational attainment of adults 25 years old and over has improved since 2000, with an impressive decline in the percentage of adults with less than a high school education. However, the proportion of residents with a high school education only remains sizable. Nearly 3 out of 5 adult residents have either a high school education or less. Taking time to assess whether local economic development opportunities might be impeded by the presence of a sizable number of adults with this level of education may be worthy of attention. On the other hand, nearly 1 in 4 adult residents in the county has an associate's or a bachelor's degree or more, but that figure is 9 percentage points less than the overall figure for Indiana.

Martin County may wish to assess the job skills of workers with a high school education only. Determining if such skills align with the needs of local businesses and industries – both now and in the future – may be worth exploring.

# 03 economy

**Establishments**

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**Industries**

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**Occupations**

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**Income and poverty**

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**Takeaways**

## Economy

# Establishments

The number of establishments in Martin County increased 31 percent from 2000 to 2013.

The growth of establishments was largely due to natural change. That is, 836 establishments were launched in the county between 2000 and 2013 while 666 closed, resulting in a net gain of 170 establishments. There was a loss of 13 establishments due to net migration.

### Components of Change for Establishments

Total Change (2000-2013)	159*
Natural Change (births minus deaths)	170
Net Migration	-13

An establishment is a physical business location. Branches, standalones and headquarters are all considered types of establishments.



### Definition of Company Stages



### section 03

## Economy

# Number of establishments by stage/employment category

	2000		2013	
Stage	Establishments	Proportion	Establishments	Proportion
Stage 0	159	31%	172	25%
Stage 1	276	53%	417	61%
Stage 2	76	15%	70	10%
Stage 3	8	2%	18	3%
Stage 4	2	0.4%	3	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>100%</b>

### section 03

\*ReferenceUSA indicates three Stage 4 companies in 2015. Additional information is available on the next slide.

## Economy

# Top five employers in 2015

	Establishment	Stage
1.	U.S. Naval Weapons Support Ctr.	Stage 4
2.	U.S. Naval Surface Warfare Ctr.	Stage 4
3.	Crane Army Ammunition Activity	Stage 4
4.	United States Gypsum Co	Stage 3
5.	National Gypsum Co	Stage 3

The top five employers are related to military or with the building material industry

The two largest employers in Martin County are U.S. Naval-related establishments. Crane Army Ammunition Activity is the third largest employer and is also tied to military activities.

USG Co. and National Gypsum Co. complete the top five major employers list. Their activities are related to building materials, construction and remodeling.

Information on the top five establishments by employment comes from ReferenceUSA. ReferenceUSA is a library database service provided by Infogroup, the company that also supplies the list of major employers for Hoosiers by the Numbers. While both YourEconomy.org and ReferenceUSA contain establishments, differences in data collection processes result in discrepancies between the two sources. We use YourEconomy.org for a broad picture of establishments in the county, while ReferenceUSA is used for studying individual establishments.



## Economy

# Number of jobs by stage/employment category

	2000		2013	
Stage	Jobs*	Proportion	Jobs*	Proportion
Stage 0	159	1%	172	1%
Stage 1	978	9%	1,265	10%
Stage 2	1,965	18%	1,663	13%
Stage 3	1,094	10%	2,431	19%
Stage 4	6,500	61%	7,150	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,681</b>	<b>100%</b>

### section 03

\*Includes both full-time and part-time jobs

## Economy

# Amount of sales (2013 dollars) by stage/employment category

	2000		2013	
Stage	Sales	Proportion	Sales	Proportion
Stage 0	\$18,055,549	5%	\$10,787,138	2%
Stage 1	\$118,950,709	31%	\$72,965,042	17%
Stage 2	\$191,293,686	50%	\$178,468,876	41%
Stage 3	\$163,592,498	43%	\$169,959,900	39%
Stage 4	\$0*	-	\$0*	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$491,892,441</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$432,180,956</b>	<b>100%</b>

### section 03

\*No information is available on sales for government and related industries

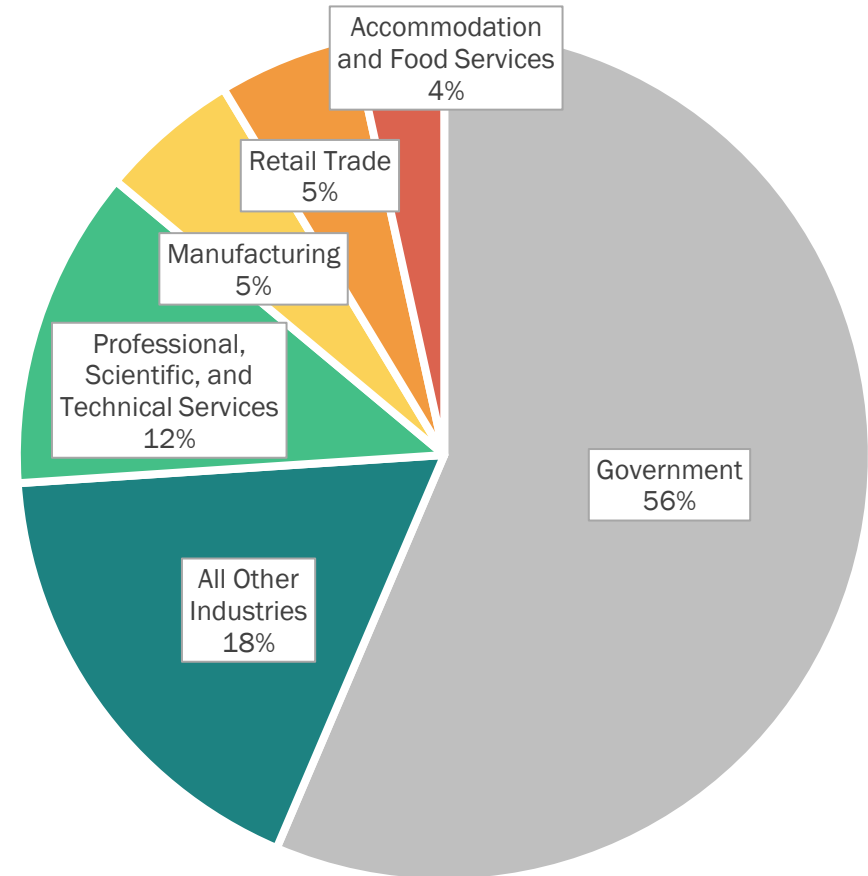
## Economy

# Top five industries in 2014

82 percent of jobs are tied to one of the top five industries in Martin County.

Government is, by far, the largest industry sector (4,572 jobs). Accommodation and Food Services is the smallest of the top industry sectors with 279 jobs. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade complete the top five industries in Martin County.

Of the top five industries in Martin County, Manufacturing (-28 percent), Retail Trade (-0.5 percent), and Accommodation and Food Services (-3 percent) lost jobs between 2003 and 2014. The remaining two top five industries gained jobs over the same time period, especially the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services-related industries (+251 percent).



### section 03

## Economy

# Industry distribution and change

NAICS Code	Description	Jobs 2003	Jobs 2014	Change (2003-2014)	% Change (2003-2014)	Average Total Earnings 2014
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	323	269	-54	-17%	\$34,375
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	24	<10	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	Insf. Data
22	Utilities	11	13	2	18%	\$68,792
23	Construction	319	137	-182	-57%	\$28,713
31-33	Manufacturing	599	429	-170	-28%	\$59,688
42	Wholesale Trade	74	107	33	45%	\$54,254
44-45	Retail Trade	422	420	-2	0%	\$22,719
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	906	157	-749	-83%	\$37,947
51	Information	31	33	2	6%	\$62,722
52	Finance & Insurance	118	87	-31	-26%	\$795,537
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	48	91	43	90%	\$25,351
54	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	280	982	702	251%	\$70,434
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0%	\$0
56	Administrative & Waste Management	146	69	-77	-53%	\$14,498
61	Educational Services (Private)	18	21	3	17%	\$12,651
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	137	148	11	8%	\$27,851
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	18	40	22	122%	\$14,084
72	Accommodation and Food Services	289	279	-10	-3%	\$12,203
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	271	249	-22	-8%	\$16,301
90	Government	4,503	4,572	69	2%	\$103,380
All	Total	8,537	8,110	-427	-5%	\$85,085

### section 03

Note: Average total earnings include wages, salaries, supplements and earnings from investments and proprietorships.

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI) - 2014.4 - QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors

## Economy

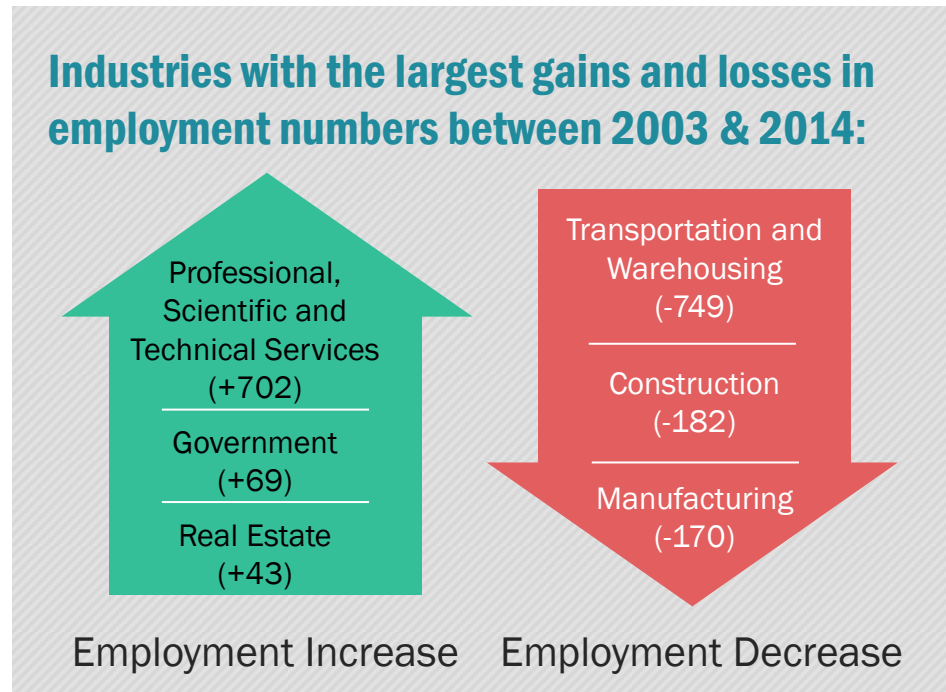
# Industry distribution and change

The largest percentage gains in employment in Martin County occurred in:

- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (+251 percent)
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (+122 percent)

The largest percentage losses in employment occurred in:

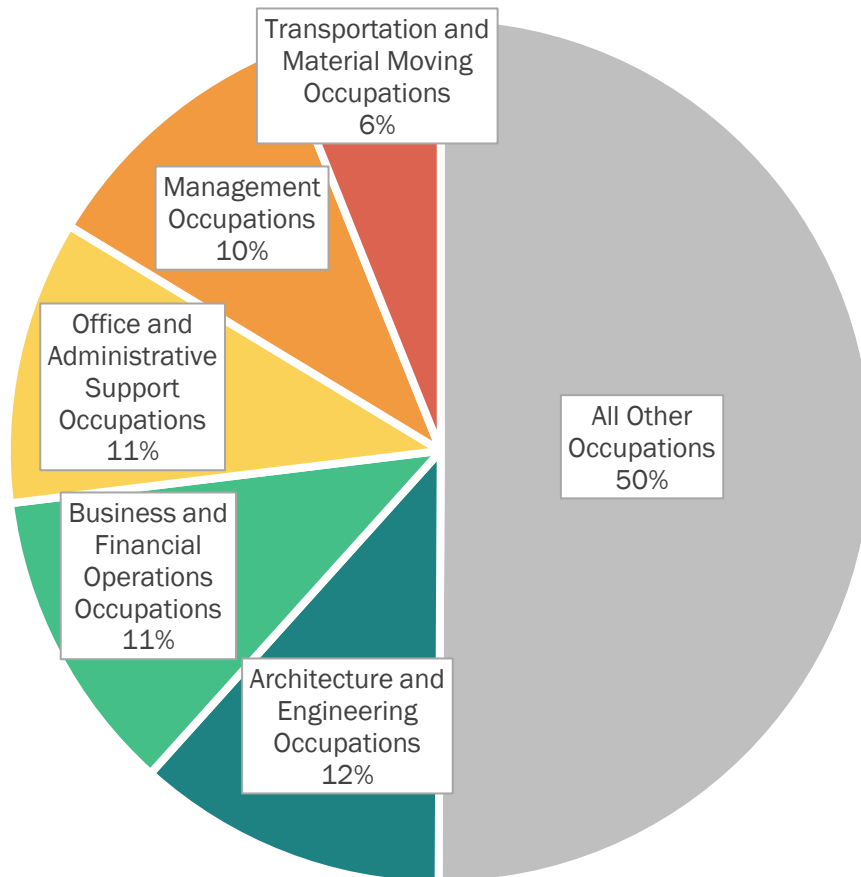
- Transportation and Warehousing (-83 percent)
- Construction (-57 percent)



### section 03

## Economy

# Top five occupations in 2014



The top five occupations in Martin County represent 50 percent of all jobs.

Architecture and Engineering (939 jobs) is the top occupation in Martin County while Transportation and Material Moving is the smallest of the top five occupations, with 492 jobs. Management, Business and Financial Operations, and Office and Administrative Support represent the other occupations making the top five list.

Of the five top occupation groups in Martin County, Transportation and Material Moving (-56 percent), Management (-1 percent), and Office and Administrative Support (-5 percent) occupations lost jobs from 2003 to 2014. On the other hand, Architecture and Engineering (+37 percent) as well as Business and Financial Operations (+10 percent), gained the most jobs during this period.

### section 03

\*Management occupations include farm managers, so changes in jobs may be related to changes in the number of farm proprietorships.

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI) - 2014.4 - QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors

## Economy

# Occupation distribution and change

SOC	Description	Jobs 2003	Jobs 2014	Change (2003-2014)	% Change (2003-2014)	Median Hourly Earnings 2014
11	Management	843	833	-10	-1%	\$28.81
13	Business & Financial Operations	838	925	87	10%	\$33.59
15	Computer & Mathematical	210	393	183	87%	\$33.11
17	Architecture & Engineering	683	939	256	37%	\$40.13
19	Life, Physical & Social Science	181	193	12	7%	\$35.42
21	Community & Social Service	88	88	0	0%	\$24.96
23	Legal	86	86	0	0%	\$30.12
25	Education, Training & Library	210	201	-9	-4%	\$18.02
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	88	106	18	20%	\$17.23
29	Health Care Practitioners & Technical	450	467	17	4%	\$35.18
31	Health Care Support	109	109	0	0%	\$12.76
33	Protective Service	174	176	2	1%	\$19.84
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	345	331	-14	-4%	\$9.31
37	Building & Grounds Cleaning Maintenance	177	158	-19	-11%	\$11.45
39	Personal Care & Service	154	159	5	3%	\$9.79
41	Sales & Related	395	440	45	11%	\$13.79
43	Office & Administrative Support	904	859	-45	-5%	\$15.80
45	Farming, Fishing & Forestry	48	53	5	10%	\$18.46
47	Construction & Extraction	472	317	-155	-33%	\$19.39
49	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	398	333	-65	-16%	\$21.55
51	Production	454	368	-86	-19%	\$17.01
53	Transportation & Material Moving	1,125	492	-633	-56%	\$21.79
55	Military	96	69	-27	-28%	\$18.62
99	Unclassified	12	17	5	42%	\$19.46
All	Total	8,537	8,110	-427	-5%	\$25.14

### section 03

## Economy

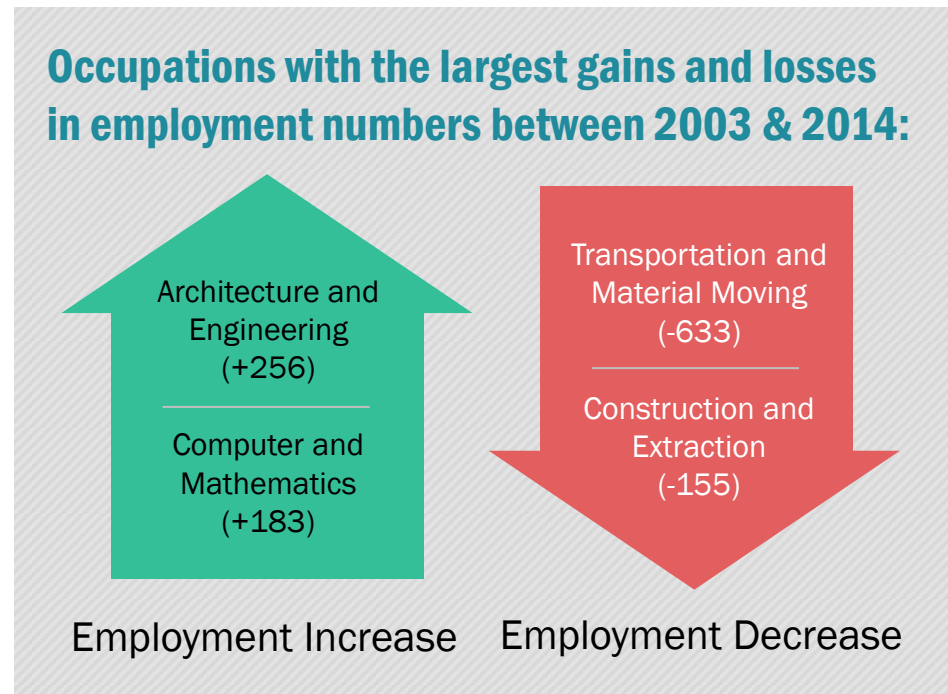
# Occupation distribution and change

The largest percentage gains in employment in Martin County occurred in:

- Computer and Mathematical (+87 percent)
- Architecture and Engineering (+37 percent)

The largest percentage losses in employment occurred in:

- Transportation and Material Moving (-56 percent)
- Construction and Extraction (-33 percent)



### section 03



## Economy

# Income and poverty

	2000	2007	2014
Total Population in Poverty	10.2%	12.3%	13.5%
Minors (up to age 17) in Poverty	13.8%	17.1%	18.8%
Real Median Household Income (2014)*	\$49,411	\$49,192	\$48,381
Real Per Capita Income (2014)*	\$31,256	\$31,678	\$38,333

\*Real median household income is the middle income value in the county. Half of the county's households fall above this line and half below. Real per capita personal income is the average income per person in the county.

The median household income in Martin County decreased by \$1,030 between 2000 and 2014 in real dollars (that is, adjusted for inflation), while average income per person rose by \$7,077 in real dollars over the same time period.

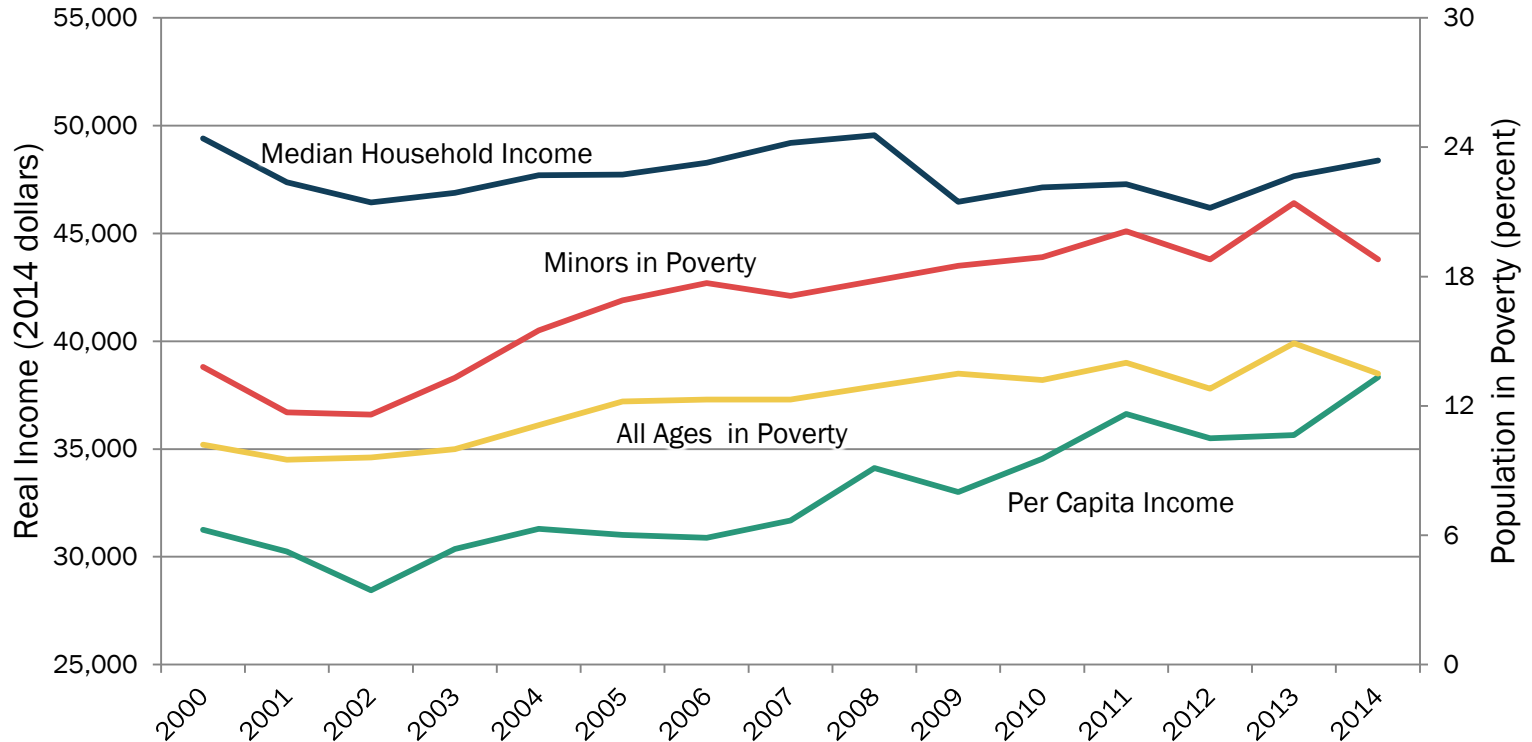
The total population in poverty increased from 10.2 percent to 13.5 percent between 2000 and 2014. The rate for minors was even higher, increasing by nearly five percentage points over the same period of time.

### section 03

## Economy

# Income and poverty

Median household income has fluctuated since 2000, dropping most during the Great Recession of 2007-2009, but showing modest improvement in recent years. At the same time, per capita income has steadily increased since 2000. Poverty rates for adults and minors have accelerated since 2000, although both groups have witnessed some improvement since 2013.



### section 03

# Takeaways

Growth in the number of establishments in Martin County occurred in businesses with fewer than 10 employees (specially Stage 1 enterprises). But, Stage 3 establishments experienced the largest percentage gain during the 2000-13 period as the result of the addition of 10 new firms in Martin County.

The most sizable growth in the number of establishments between 2000 and 2013 took place among Stage 1 companies, Stage 2 establishments, on the other hand, suffered some declines. While Stage 3 and Stage 4 establishments did not match the growth of Stage 1 firms, the reality is that Stages 3 and 4 establishments employ the largest share of share of workers. While self-employment (Stage 0) has grown in the county between 2000-2013, it constitutes only 1 percent of the jobs in the county.

Real median income took a downward turn around the time of the Great Recession, but it has been rebounding in recent years. A careful look at job expansion in the county reveals that major job gains occurred among Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services as well as Government-related industries. These constitute high paying jobs, generating average earnings of \$70,000 and \$103,000, respectively. The largest job losses occurred in Transportation and Warehousing, Construction, and Manufacturing, industries paying average earnings in the \$29,000 to \$60,000 range.

Despite the impressive growth of high paying jobs, the challenge that Martin County faces is that many who occupy these well-paying jobs live elsewhere. It will be important for local leaders to explore the mix of strategies that might help retain more of these talented workers in the county. These strategies may include expanding the stock of quality housing, improving access to broadband and other IT services, providing quality health care services, and investing in key amenities.

# 04 labor market

**Labor force and  
unemployment**

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**Commuteshed**

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**Laborshed**

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**Workforce  
inflow/outflow**

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**Takeaways**

## Labor market

# Labor force and unemployment

	2003	2014
Labor Force	5,385	4,968
Unemployment Rate	5%	5.4%

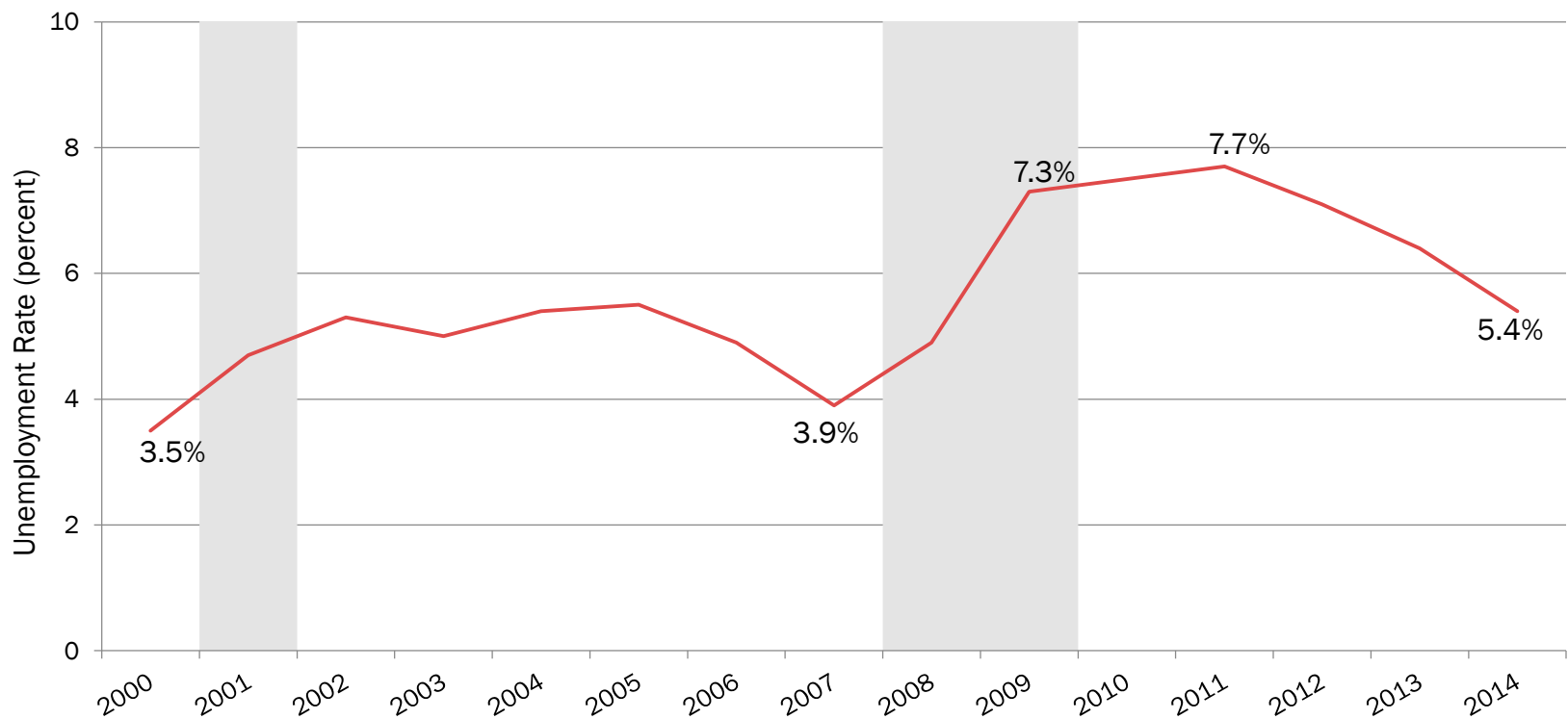
The number of individuals in the labor force in Martin County has decreased between 2003 and 2014.

In particular, the labor force suffered about an 8 percent decline in its labor force during this time period, while the unemployment rate experienced an uptick from 5 percent in 2003 to 5.4 percent in 2014. Reason for the overall decline in the number of jobs in the county over this period of time could be linked to several factors, such as an increasing number of retirees in light of the aging of the labor force and/or the possibility that individuals with lower levels of education are experiencing more difficulty finding jobs than was the case in 2003.

## Labor market

# Unemployment rate

Unemployment increased dramatically after 2007, peaking at 7.7 percent in 2011. Since that time, the rate has been on a steady decline, dipping to 5.4 percent by 2014.



### section 04

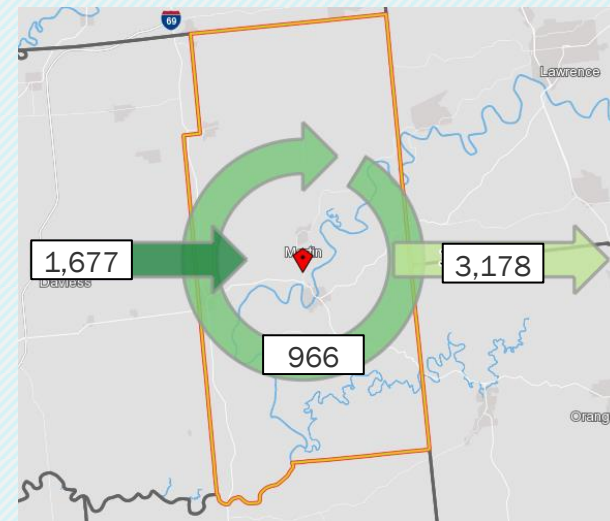
## Labor market

# Workforce inflow and outflow in 2013

	Count	Proportion
<b>Employed in Martin County</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>100%</b>
Both employed and living in the county	966	36%
Employed in the county but living outside	1,677	64%
<b>Living in Martin County</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>100%</b>
Both living and employed in the county	966	23%
Living in the county but employed outside	3,178	77%

Martin County has more laborers traveling out than in to the county for work.

Nearly 3,200 workforce members travel to jobs outside of the county, while nearly 1,700 people who live elsewhere flow into Martin County for jobs. The end result is that the county is experiencing a net loss of over 1,500 workers. In essence, Martin County has 63 jobs for every 100 employed residents,



### section 04

## Labor market

# Commuteshed

Out-Commuters

Same Work/  
Home



	Commuters	Proportion
Dubois, IN	711	17.2%
Daviess, IN	613	14.8%
Lawrence, IN	218	5.3%
Orange, IN	191	4.6%
Knox, IN	189	4.6%

A county's commuteshed is the geographic area to which its resident labor force travels to work.

About 77 percent of employed residents in Martin County commute to jobs located outside of the county. Dubois County, Indiana, is the biggest destination for residents who work outside of the county.

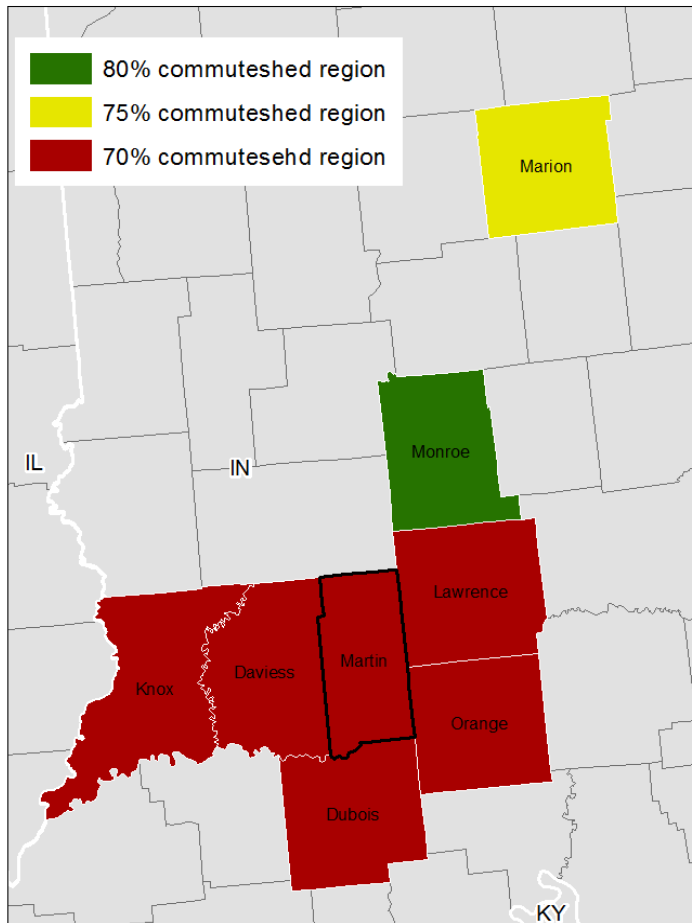
Forty-three percent of out-commuters work in counties adjacent to Martin County; however, the fifth largest work destination outside Martin County is Knox County, IN.

### section 04



## Labor market

# Commuteshed in 2013



Seventy percent of Martin County's working residents are employed in Martin, Daviess, Knox, Lawrence, Orange, and Dubois Counties in Indiana. Another 5 percent commute to Marion County, Indiana. Furthermore, an additional 5 percent working residents travel to jobs in Monroe County in Indiana.

Collectively, these 8 counties represent about 80 percent of the commuteshed for Martin County.

# Laborshed

A county's laborshed is the geographic area from which it draws employees.

Sixty-four percent of individuals working in Martin County commute from another county.

Thirty-four percent of in-commuters reside in counties adjacent to Martin County. Daviess County, Indiana, is the biggest source of outside labor for Martin County, followed by Lawrence County. Smaller proportions of workers are drawn from Monroe, Greene and Dubois Counties.

## In-Commuters



## Same Work/ Home



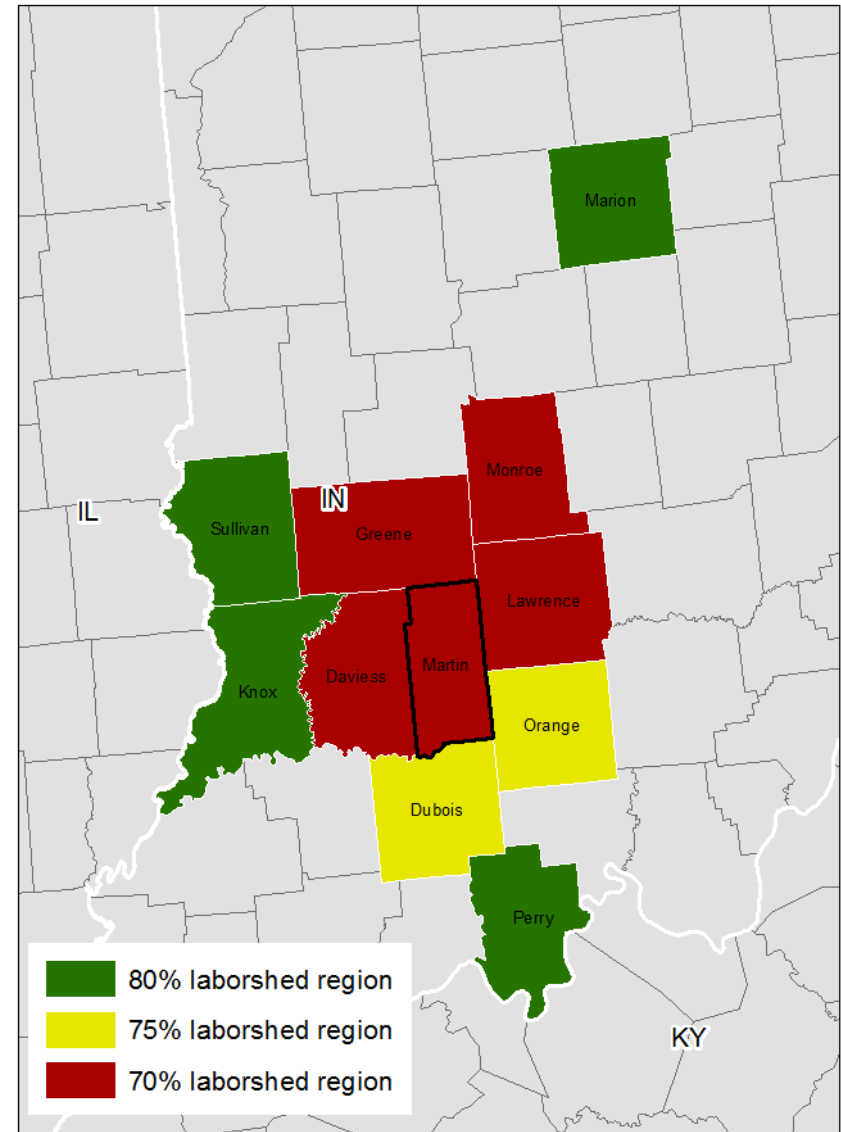
	Commuters	Proportion
Daviess, IN	356	13.5%
Lawrence, IN	277	10.5%
Monroe, IN	117	4.4%
Greene, IN	106	4.0%
Dubois, IN	93	3.5%

## Labor market

# Laborshed in 2013

The bulk (70 percent) of Martin County's workforce is drawn from Martin, Daviess, Greene, Monroe, and Lawrence Counties in Indiana. Another 5 percent is drawn from Orange and Dubois Counties in Indiana. An additional 5 percent comes from Marion, Sullivan, Knox, and Perry Counties, Indiana.

Combined, the 11 counties represent 80 percent of Martin County's laborshed.



# Takeaways

The Great Recession that impacted the U.S. economy between 2007 and 2009 took a major toll on Martin County's employed labor force. While the unemployment rate was low in 2000, it increased to nearly 8 percent by 2011. Recent figures make clear that the unemployment rate has steadily improved over the past three years.

The modest decrease in the population of Martin County since 2000, coupled with the decline in the number of people engaged in the county labor force, are issues worthy of careful attention by local leaders. Without question, a number of people who work in the county live in surrounding counties. In particular, more than 64 percent of Martin County's workforce reside in another county. This represents a major loss of talent that cannot invest their time in improving the well-being of the county.

At the same time, 77 percent of Martin County workers are employed outside the county. This means that a majority of working residents cannot be an active part of the fabric of the county given their absence from their home community.

It may be worthwhile for local leaders and industries to assess the human capital attributes of workers who commute to jobs outside the county. By so doing, they could be positioned to determine how best to reduce the leakage of educated and skilled workers to surrounding counties. Of course, this will require the continued expansion in the number of good paying jobs that will help keep these workers in their home county.

But, the issue may require more than jobs. It may include the need to develop the type of amenities that will likely retain and attract educated and skilled workers to the county.

The laborshed and commuteshed data offer solid evidence of the value of pursuing economic and workforce development on a regional (multi-county) basis.

# Notes

## **LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics):**

LAUS is a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) program that provides monthly and annual labor force, employment and unemployment data by place of residence at various geographic levels. LAUS utilizes statistical models to estimate data values based on household surveys and employer reports. These estimates are updated annually. Annual county-level LAUS estimates do not include seasonal adjustments.

## **LEHD (Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics):**

LEHD is a partnership between U.S. Census Bureau and State Department of Workforce Development (DWD) to provide labor market and journey to work data at various geographic levels. LEHD uses Unemployment Insurance earnings data and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages from DWDs and census administrative records related to individuals and businesses.

## **SAIPE (Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates):**

SAIPE is a U.S. Census Bureau program that provides annual data estimates of income and poverty statistics at various geographic levels. The estimates are used in the administration of federal and state assistance programs. SAIPE utilizes statistical models to estimate data from sample surveys, census enumerations, and administrative records.

## **OTM (On the Map):**

OTM, a product of LEHD program, is used in the county snapshot report to develop commuting patterns for a geography from two perspectives: place of residence and place of work. At the highly detailed level of census blocks, some of the data are synthetic to maintain confidentiality of the worker. However, for larger regions mapped at the county level, the commuter shed and labor shed data are fairly reasonable.

OTM includes jobs for a worker employed in the reference as well as previous quarter. Hence, job counts are based on two consecutive quarters (six months) measured at the “beginning of a quarter.” OTM data can differ from commuting patterns developed from state annual income tax returns, which asks a question about “county of residence” and “county of work” on January 1 of the tax-year. OTM can also differ from American Community Survey data, which is based on a sample survey of the resident population.

## **YourEconomy.org (YE):**

YE, an online tool by the Business Dynamics Research Consortium at the University of Wisconsin – Extension, provides data on the employment, sales, and number of establishments at numerous geographic levels in the United States.

A major data source for YE is the National Establishment Time Series Database (NETS), an establishment-level database, not a company-level database. This means that each entry is a different physical location, and company-level information must be created by adding the separate establishment components.

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