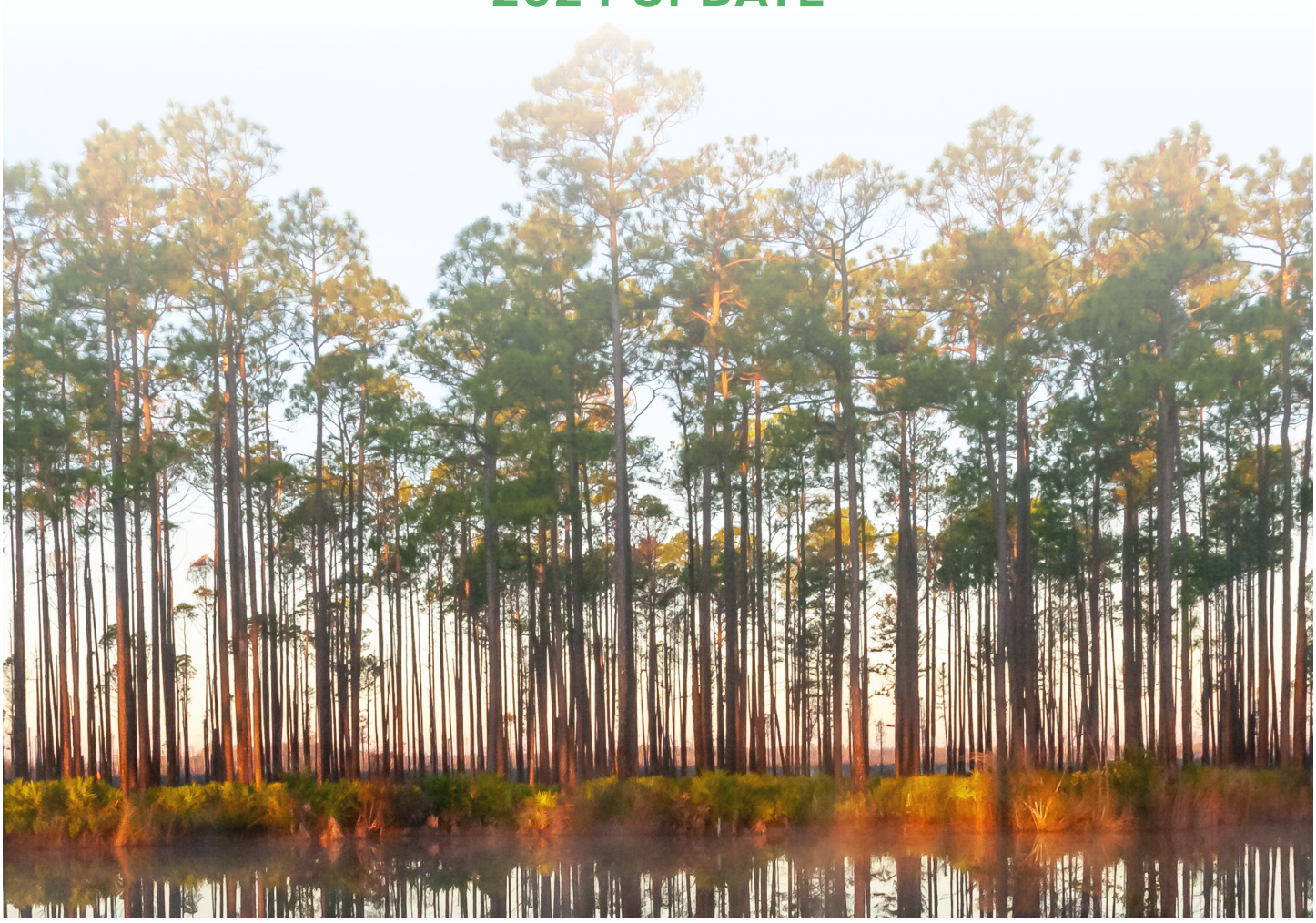
Economic Contribution Of The Forest Industry On Louisiana's Congressional Districts

– 2024 UPDATE –



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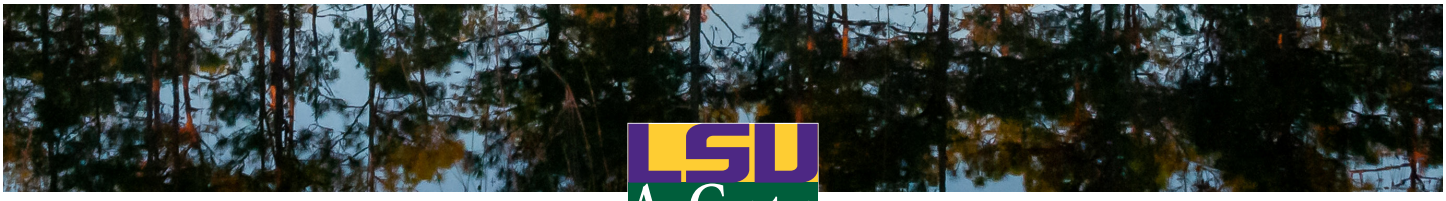

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Executive Summary

- Forest resources remain abundant in Louisiana. About 50% of the state (14.98 million acres) is covered with forests. Loblolly pine is the most widespread species, holding 41.1% of total standing volume on roughly 5.6 million acres in loblolly/shortleaf pine. In Louisiana, 86% of forestland (12.92 million acres) is in private ownership; the remainder is held by federal (8%) and state and local (6%) governments.
- Louisiana's forest industry is composed of seven aggregated subsectors: forestry; logging; primary solid wood products and wood-based power; secondary solid wood products; wood furniture; pulp, paper and paperboard; and secondary paperboard and other paper products. The industry remains tightly connected to the rest of the Louisiana economy, especially to wholesale trade, electric power, truck transportation, owner-occupied housing and downstream paper-converting activity.
- The standing-volume surplus continues to widen. Statewide sound stem volume reached approximately 40.8 billion cubic feet in 2024, with annual gross growth (+1,676 mmcf) exceeding combined removals (−775 mmcf) and mortality (−492 mmcf) by about 409 million cubic feet per year, a net growth-to-removals ratio of roughly 1.5:1. Louisiana continues to add more wood to its forests each year than is harvested.
- The total economic contribution of the forest industry in Louisiana reached $14.13 billion in 2024, supporting 33,916 jobs and $2.46 billion in labor income. The pulp, paper and paperboard sector remained the largest forest-based industry, with $5.32 billion in direct output (38% of total industry output), 4,288 direct jobs and $572 million in direct labor income. Primary solid wood products ranked second by output ($3.61 billion, 26%) and was the largest direct employer in the industry, with 5,838 jobs.
- The statewide aggregate employment contribution multiplier is 1.35, meaning that for every 10 jobs created directly within the forest industry, an additional 3.5 jobs are supported elsewhere in the Louisiana economy. The pulp and paper sector carries the highest employment multiplier at 1.84, while primary solid wood products has a multiplier of 1.41. Output multipliers cluster in the 1.15-1.22 range across most subsectors, reflecting strong interindustry linkages with Louisiana wholesale trade, transportation and industrial-power supply chains.
- Forest resources are not evenly distributed across the state. The 4th and 5th Congressional Districts together host more than 65% of Louisiana's direct forest-industry output and about 63% of its direct jobs. The 6th District has emerged as a major contributor as well, anchored by primary wood-products and pulp/paper capacity. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd districts host smaller but meaningful forestry, secondary wood products, and converted-paper activity.
- The forest industry generated approximately $771.55 million in total tax revenue in 2024, of which $555.63 million flowed to federal coffers and $215.92 million to state and local governments. The 4th and 5th districts together accounted for just over two-thirds of total tax payments.
- Two recent industry developments shaped the 2024 picture. First, the rapid build-out of southern yellow pine sawmill capacity in north and central Louisiana allowed statewide capacity to reach approximately 2,015 million board feet (MMBF) in 2024 and is on track to exceed 2,400 MMBF by 2025. Second, the closure of the International Paper Red River mill in Campti (April 2025), which removed about 1.02 million tons per year of pulpwood demand from the north Louisiana market.

Introduction

Forests provide a wide range of economic, social, and environmental benefits to Louisiana. As the state's top agricultural sector, the forest industry has been a major contributor to the Louisiana economy for decades. In 2024, the industry contributed an estimated $5.83 billion in value added to the state's gross domestic product. The pulp, paper and paperboard subsector, which encompasses pulping and paper- and paperboard-making activities, continued to be the single largest forest-based industry, accounting for roughly 38% of total industry output. The forest industry directly supported 25,084 jobs in 2024, of which approximately 4,288 were in pulp and paper manufacturing. Including indirect and induced effects, the total economic contribution of Louisiana's forest industry reached $14.13 billion in 2024, associated with 33,916 jobs and $2.46 billion in labor income.

Louisiana's forest base remains stable and productive. According to the 2025 U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) snapshot, 14.98 million acres — about 50% of the state's land area — qualify as forestland, with roughly 14.64 million acres classified as productive, non-reserved timberland (±0.75% sampling error). Sound stem volume on forestland has risen from 30.2 billion cubic feet in 2005 to 40.8 billion cubic feet in 2024, an increase of more than one-third on essentially the same acreage. Loblolly pine continues to dominate, accounting for 41.1% of total standing volume and 21.1% of all stems ≥1″ diameter at breast height. Baldcypress (7.6% of volume) and sweetgum (6.9% of volume) round out the top three by volume. The loblolly/shortleaf pine type group has expanded from 4.11 million acres in 1974 to 5.62 million acres in 2025, the largest single forest-type shift in the FIA record for Louisiana.

Private landowners continue to hold most of Louisiana's forestland: roughly 12.92 million acres (86%) is in private ownership, including corporate, family, trust, and Tribal lands. Federal lands — dominated by the Kisatchie National Forest in central Louisiana — account for about 8% of forestland, while state and local government holdings (state forests, wildlife management areas, parish and municipal lands) account for about 6%. Louisiana's forests also serve as a major carbon reservoir, storing an estimated 1.05 billion metric tons of carbon across all five FIA carbon pools, with about 48% in soil organic carbon and 34% in live aboveground biomass.

The most consequential industry development of the past several years is the rapid expansion of southern-yellow-pine sawmill capacity in northern and central Louisiana. Forisk's 26Q1 Sawmill Profile reports statewide lumber capacity at approximately 2,015 MMBF in 2024, with continued expansion projected to reach 2,435 MMBF in 2025. New and expanded mills include Bienville Lumber (Hunt-Tolko, Taylor, 320 MMBF), Sumitomo Plain Dealing (Bossier, 320 MMBF), West Fraser Joyce (Winn, 260 MMBF), Weyerhaeuser Dodson (Winn, 260 MMBF), Canfor DeRidder (Beauregard, 250 MMBF), and LaSalle Lumber (Hunt-Tolko, Urania, 200 MMBF). The expanded capacity has materially increased Louisiana's ability to absorb the standing-timber surplus that has been accumulating in the woods since the 2008–2009 recession.

On the demand side, the most significant single event was the announced closure of International Paper's Red River mill in Campti, Natchitoches Parish, in April 2025. The mill had operated for over 50 years and represented approximately 1.02 million tons per year of pulpwood demand. Its closure has reshaped the north-Louisiana pulpwood market and is contributing to softer pulpwood stumpage prices through 2025. Louisiana retains seven operating pulp/paper facilities, two pellet mills (Drax Morehouse and Drax LaSalle, together representing roughly 10% of U.S. wood-pellet production), 19 operating lumber mills, five plywood/veneer plants, two oriented strand board (OSB) mills, four operating chip mills, and two engineered-wood-products plants.

Forest health remains a continuing concern. Hurricane Laura (2020) caused approximately $1.1-$1.2 billion in statewide timber damage; Delta added an estimated $297 million six weeks later, and Ida (2021) damaged about 168,000 acres ($315 million). The 2023 wildfire season was the most severe in over a decade: the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry responded to over 1,300 fires that burned approximately 58,000 acres — against a roughly 8,200-acre 10-year average — with the Tiger Island fire alone consuming about 33,000 acres in Beauregard Parish. Following the 2023 drought, Ips engraver beetle (Ips spp.) outbreaks drove insect-disturbed acreage from approximately 5,000 acres in 2017 to about 64,000 acres by 2025, prompting both a Louisiana House Emergency Beetle Subcommittee and federal Emergency Pine Beetle Response legislation.

This report updates estimates of the economic contributions of forest-related businesses at the state and congressional district levels using 2024 IMPLAN data (2024 calendar year). The analysis applies the standard industry contribution analysis (ICA) methodology to estimate the employment, labor income, value added, and economic output associated with the forest industry in Louisiana. Corresponding contribution multipliers are also calculated to evaluate the ripple effects that the forest industry creates throughout the rest of the state economy. The estimated total economic contributions of the Louisiana forest industry in 2024 are summarized by industry groups and sectors in Table 1, with district-level detail in Tables 3 through 8 of the Appendix.

Results

The economic contributions of the forest industry in Louisiana totaled $14.13 billion in 2024. Direct contributions of $12.13 billion supported an additional $1.54 billion in indirect industrial output and $466 million in induced output through nonforest industry linkages, for total spillover (indirect plus induced) of $2.01 billion. Total employment contributions of the forest industry in Louisiana were estimated at 33,916 jobs — 25,084 jobs through direct forest industry employment, plus an additional 6,006 indirect and 2,827 induced jobs in supplier industries and household-spending channels, respectively. Value added — the difference between the economic output of an industry and the cost of any intermediate inputs — totaled approximately $5.83 billion in 2024. Labor income, a subset of value added that includes employee compensation (wages and benefits) and proprietor (self-employment) income, totaled $1.92 billion in direct effects and $2.46 billion when all effects are considered.

Table 1 presents the breakdown of output, jobs, value added, and income by industry sector. Pulp, paper and paperboard, which includes all pulping and paper- and paperboard-making activities, was the leading forest-based industry in 2024 in terms of output, value added, and labor income. The total direct output of the pulp and paper subsector was $5.32 billion, representing approximately 38% of total industry output. This activity directly supported 4,288 jobs and $572 million in direct labor income. The single largest direct employer in the industry, however, was the primary solid wood products subsector with 5,838 direct jobs (chiefly in sawmills, veneer and plywood manufacturing, wood preservation, and reconstituted wood product manufacturing). The forestry subsector — which combines FIA-defined forestry activity with support services for agriculture and forestry — supported 5,332 direct jobs.

The contribution multiplier is calculated as the total effect divided by the direct effect. Statewide aggregate multipliers are 1.35 for employment, 1.28 for labor income, and 1.17 for output. In other words, for every dollar of output, dollar of labor income and job in the forest industry in Louisiana, an additional $0.17 of output, $0.28 of labor income, and 0.35 jobs are supported in linked non-forest industries within the state. Multipliers vary substantially by subsector. The pulp, paper, and paperboard subsector has the highest contribution employment multiplier at 1.84 — meaning that for every 10 jobs created directly in pulp and paper, approximately another eight jobs are supported in backward-linked local industries — followed by secondary paper products at 1.48 and primary solid wood products at 1.41. The logging subsector has the highest output multiplier at 1.22, reflecting deep purchasing linkages with trucking, fuel, and equipment-services suppliers.

Even though more than half of Louisiana's land area is forested, the resource is not evenly distributed. North and central Louisiana host the bulk of the state's pine inventory, sawmill capacity, and pulp and paper manufacturing. Districts with substantial forest resources may host either basic forestry activity or some combination of logging, processing, manufacture, and export. As a result, the economic contribution of the forest sectors to the local economy varies substantially across regions. The 4th Congressional District alone accounts for an estimated 47.06% of total forest-industry output ($6.65 billion in 2024) and 43.31% of total industry employment (14,688 jobs); the 5th District contributes another 18.47% of output ($2.61 billion) and 19.95% of jobs (6,765); and the 6th District, anchored by major primary wood products and pulp/paper capacity, contributes 22.82% of output ($3.23 billion) and 19.59% of jobs (6,644). The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd districts together account for the remaining 11.6% of output and 17.2% of jobs. The key findings of how forestry and forest products contribute to the economy of each Louisiana congressional district are presented in detail in Tables 3 through 8 of the Appendix.

Geographic concentration also varies by subsector. Primary solid wood products is the most spatially concentrated, with the top three districts capturing roughly 97% of statewide output and a Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI) of 0.466 across the six districts; logging is also relatively concentrated (HHI 0.393, top-three share 0.85). Wood furniture is the most evenly distributed subsector (HHI 0.191), reflecting the smaller scale and broader geographic footprint of cabinet, millwork, and household-furniture shops across the state.

Table 1. Economic Contribution of the Forest Industry in Louisiana, by Sector (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	5,332	15.7	195	7.9	193	1.4	191	3.3
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	3,350	9.9	192	7.8	254	1.8	197	3.4
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	5,838	17.2	500	20.4	3,612	25.6	1,369	23.5
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	2,765	8.2	228	9.3	1,119	7.9	436	7.5
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1,392	4.1	64	2.6	275	1.9	82	1.4
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	4,288	12.6	572	23.3	5,323	37.7	2,137	36.7
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	2,119	6.3	173	7.0	1,352	9.6	403	6.9
Subtotal	**25,084**	**74.0**	**1,922**	**78.3**	**12,128**	**85.8**	**4,815**	**82.6**
Indirect Effects **- Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	6,006	17.7	403	16.4	1,540	10.9	739	12.7
Induced Effects **- Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	2,827	8.3	129	5.3	466	3.3	276	4.7
Subtotal	**8,832**	**26.0**	**533**	**21.7**	**2,006**	**14.2**	**1,014**	**17.4**
Total Impact in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Note: Some subtotals or totals may not appear to be an exact sum due to rounding. This applies to all tables in this publication. Output, income and value added are reported in millions of 2024 dollars ($M) at producer prices. Source: authors' calculations using 2024 IMPLAN data for Louisiana congressional districts; aggregated by 33-sector forest industry definition.

Discussion

The 2024 results reflect a Louisiana forest industry adjusting to two simultaneous structural shifts: a rapid build-out of softwood lumber sawmill capacity in north and central Louisiana, and the loss of a major pulpwood demand center with the April 2025 closure of International Paper's Red River mill in Campti. Louisiana's standing timber surplus has been accumulating for two decades — sound stem volume rose from 30.2 billion cubic feet in 2005 to 40.8 billion cubic feet by 2024, with annual net additions of roughly 409 million cubic feet — placing persistent downward pressure on stumpage prices, particularly for pine sawtimber and pulpwood across the southern U.S. (TimberMart-South 2024).

The bright spot in this picture is sawmill capacity expansion. According to Forisk's 26Q1 Sawmill Profile, statewide Louisiana lumber capacity stands at approximately 2,015 MMBF in 2024, with continued expansion projected to reach 2,435 MMBF in 2025. The bulk of the new capacity has landed in the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Winn, LaSalle, De Soto, Beauregard and Natchitoches, all in or adjacent to Louisiana's 4th and 5th congressional districts — the same districts that dominate this report's estimates of direct industry output. The expanded mill capacity is helping absorb pine sawtimber inventory and is the primary reason the primary solid wood products subsector now ranks as the largest direct employer in the Louisiana forest industry, ahead of forestry on a head count basis.

On the pulp and paper side, the picture is more mixed. The pulp, paper and paperboard subsector remained the single largest contributor to industry output and value added in 2024, before the Red River closure took effect. Going forward, the loss of approximately 1.02 million tons per year of pulpwood demand in north Louisiana will redistribute pine pulpwood flows, with much of the displaced volume likely moving toward existing pulp/paper, OSB and pellet capacity. The two Drax pellet mills (Morehouse and LaSalle) and the IP Mansfield, PCA DeRidder and other operating pulp/paper facilities are positioned to absorb a portion of that fiber, though stumpage price implications for landowners will likely persist for several years.

Forest health concerns add another layer of risk. Cumulative insect disturbed acreage rose from about 5,000 acres in 2017 to approximately 64,000 acres by 2025, driven primarily by Ips bark beetle outbreaks following the 2023 drought; an estimated 16 million trees have been recorded with damage or mortality. The 2023 wildfire season — more than 1,300 fires burning approximately 58,000 acres, against an 8,200-acre ten-year average — produced timber losses of approximately $71 million and disrupted logging in central and southwest Louisiana. Hurricane risk remains the largest single threat: Hurricane Laura (Cat 4, 2020) alone caused $1.1-$1.2 billion in timber damage across 22 parishes, with Delta and Ida adding hundreds of millions more. These episodic disturbances motivate continued investment in forest health monitoring, prescribed-burn programs, and diversification of the standing timber portfolio toward stand structures (e.g., basal area 80 square feet per acre or less in pine stands) that are more resistant to beetle pressure.

Looking ahead, the central question for the Louisiana forest industry is whether downstream manufacturing capacity (sawmills, engineered wood, OSB, pellets, and remaining pulp and paper) will continue to expand fast enough to absorb the standing-volume surplus and translate it into in-state value added activity, rather than letting low stumpage prices erode landowner returns. The current trajectory of sawmill capacity growth is encouraging on this front; further expansion of secondary solid wood products (engineered wood, mass timber, treated lumber) and conversion industries would deepen multipliers and broaden the geographic distribution of industry impacts beyond the current 4th-5th-6th district concentration.

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Appendix

Table 2. Industry Descriptions of the Forest Products Sector in Louisiana (2024).

Aggregated Sector	IMPLAN Code	Description
Forestry	15	Forestry, forest products, and timber tract production
Forestry	19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry
Logging	16	Commercial logging
Primary Solid Wood Products and Wood-Based Power	40	Electric power generation - biomass
Primary Solid Wood Products and Wood-Based Power	124	Sawmills
Primary Solid Wood Products and Wood-Based Power	125	Wood preservation
Primary Solid Wood Products and Wood-Based Power	126	Veneer and plywood manufacturing
Primary Solid Wood Products and Wood-Based Power	128	Reconstituted wood product manufacturing
Secondary Solid Wood Products	127	Engineered wood member and truss manufacturing
Secondary Solid Wood Products	129	Wood windows and door manufacturing
Secondary Solid Wood Products	130	Cut stock, resawing lumber, and planning
Secondary Solid Wood Products	131	Other millwork, including flooring
Secondary Solid Wood Products	132	Wood container and pallet manufacturing
Secondary Solid Wood Products	133	Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing
Secondary Solid Wood Products	134	Prefabricated wood building manufacturing
Secondary Solid Wood Products	135	All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing
Wood Furniture	348	Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop manufacturing
Wood Furniture	349	Upholstered household furniture manufacturing
Wood Furniture	350	Nonupholstered wood household furniture manufacturing
Wood Furniture	351	Other household nonupholstered furniture manufacturing
Wood Furniture	352	Institutional furniture manufacturing
Wood Furniture	353	Wood office furniture manufacturing
Wood Furniture	354	Custom architectural woodwork and millwork
Wood Furniture	355	Office furniture, except wood, manufacturing
Wood Furniture	356	Showcase, partition, shelving and locker manufacturing
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	136	Pulp mills
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	137	Paper mills
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard	138	Paperboard mills
Secondary Paperboard and Other Paper Products	139	Paperboard container manufacturing
Secondary Paperboard and Other Paper Products	140	Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing
Secondary Paperboard and Other Paper Products	141	Stationery product manufacturing
Secondary Paperboard and Other Paper Products	142	Sanitary paper product manufacturing
Secondary Paperboard and Other Paper Products	143	All other converted paper product manufacturing

Note: IMPLAN codes shown are from the 528-sector scheme used in IMPLAN's 2024 Louisiana data release. Wood-based power (IMPLAN code 40, electric power generation — biomass) is grouped with primary solid wood products to reflect its physical and supply chain integration with sawmill, pulp and pellet residues.

Table 3. Impacts from Forest-Related Sectors on Employment, Income, Output and Value Added in Louisiana's 1st Congressional District (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	495	1.5	11	0.5	11	0.1	11	0.2
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	159	0.5	24	1.0	27	0.2	24	0.4
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	142	0.4	18	0.7	80	0.6	28	0.5
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	221	0.7	14	0.6	75	0.5	27	0.5
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	228	0.7	11	0.4	46	0.3	13	0.2
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	291	0.9	36	1.5	302	2.1	121	2.1
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	244	0.7	19	0.8	151	1.1	43	0.7
Subtotal	**1,780**	**5.3**	**132**	**5.4**	**692**	**4.9**	**268**	**4.6**
Indirect Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	403	1.2	32	1.3	100	0.7	52	0.9
Induced Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	217	0.6	11	0.5	37	0.3	22	0.4
Subtotal	**620**	**1.8**	**43**	**1.8**	**137**	**1.0**	**74**	**1.3**
Total Impact 1st District	**2,401**	**7.1**	**175**	**7.1**	**829**	**5.9**	**342**	**5.9**
Rest of Louisiana	31,515	92.9	2,280	92.9	13,305	94.1	5,488	94.1
Total in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Table 4. Impacts from Forest-Related Sectors on Employment, Income, Output and Value Added in Louisiana's 2nd Congressional District (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	317	0.9	7	0.3	9	0.1	9	0.2
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	98	0.3	4	0.2	6	0.0	4	0.1
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	22	0.1	18	0.7	27	0.2	20	0.3
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	144	0.4	13	0.5	58	0.4	25	0.4
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	154	0.5	8	0.3	31	0.2	9	0.1
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	183	0.5	31	1.3	218	1.5	105	1.8
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	152	0.5	14	0.6	93	0.7	33	0.6
Subtotal	**1,069**	**3.1**	**95**	**3.9**	**443**	**3.1**	**205**	**3.5**
Indirect Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	203	0.6	17	0.7	51	0.4	28	0.5
Induced Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	102	0.3	6	0.2	19	0.1	12	0.2
Subtotal	**305**	**0.9**	**23**	**0.9**	**70**	**0.5**	**39**	**0.7**
Total Impact 2nd District	**1,374**	**4.0**	**118**	**4.8**	**513**	**3.6**	**244**	**4.2**
Rest of Louisiana	32,542	96.0	2,337	95.2	13,620	96.4	5,585	95.8
Total in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Table 5. Impacts from Forest-Related Sectors on Employment, Income, Output and Value Added in Louisiana's 3rd Congressional District (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	989	2.9	33	1.4	31	0.2	31	0.5
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	193	0.6	6	0.3	10	0.1	7	0.1
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	14	0.0	4	0.2	9	0.1	4	0.1
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	195	0.6	13	0.5	67	0.5	25	0.4
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	183	0.5	9	0.3	36	0.3	11	0.2
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	141	0.4	10	0.4	88	0.6	24	0.4
Subtotal	**1,716**	**5.1**	**76**	**3.1**	**242**	**1.7**	**103**	**1.8**
Indirect Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	152	0.5	9	0.4	33	0.2	16	0.3
Induced Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	176	0.5	8	0.3	28	0.2	16	0.3
Subtotal	**328**	**1.0**	**18**	**0.7**	**61**	**0.4**	**33**	**0.6**
Total Impact 3rd District	**2,045**	**6.0**	**93**	**3.8**	**303**	**2.1**	**135**	**2.3**
Rest of Louisiana	31,871	94.0	2,361	96.2	13,830	97.8	5,694	97.7
Total in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Table 6. Impacts from Forest-Related Sectors on Employment, Income, Output and Value Added in Louisiana's 4th Congressional District (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1,182	3.5	50	2.0	51	0.4	50	0.9
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	2,009	5.9	114	4.6	150	1.1	116	2.0
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	3,660	10.8	299	12.2	2,311	16.4	880	15.1
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	921	2.7	81	3.3	401	2.8	155	2.7
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	127	0.4	5	0.2	25	0.2	7	0.1
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1,668	4.9	244	9.9	2,190	15.5	926	15.9
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	874	2.6	74	3.0	572	4.0	173	3.0
Subtotal	**10,440**	**30.8**	**867**	**35.3**	**5,699**	**40.3**	**2,307**	**39.6**
Indirect Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	2,707	8.0	168	6.8	703	5.0	321	5.5
Induced Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	1,541	4.5	67	2.7	250	1.8	146	2.5
Subtotal	**4,248**	**12.5**	**235**	**9.6**	**953**	**6.7**	**467**	**8.0**
Total Impact 4th District	**14,688**	**43.3**	**1,102**	**44.9**	**6,652**	**47.1**	**2,775**	**47.6**
Rest of Louisiana	19,228	56.7	1,353	55.1	7,482	52.9	3,055	52.4
Total in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Table 7. Impacts from Forest-Related Sectors on Employment, Income, Output and Value Added in Louisiana's 5th Congressional District (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1,648	4.9	68	2.8	64	0.5	64	1.1
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	543	1.6	28	1.1	38	0.3	29	0.5
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	698	2.1	61	2.5	462	3.3	161	2.8
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	591	1.7	58	2.4	250	1.8	113	1.9
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	399	1.2	17	0.7	75	0.5	23	0.4
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	925	2.7	125	5.1	1,103	7.8	455	7.8
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	474	1.4	37	1.5	303	2.1	88	1.5
Subtotal	**5,278**	**15.6**	**394**	**16.1**	**2,295**	**16.2**	**933**	**16.0**
Indirect Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	1,038	3.1	66	2.7	242	1.7	118	2.0
Induced Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	449	1.3	20	0.8	73	0.5	44	0.8
Subtotal	**1,487**	**4.4**	**87**	**3.5**	**315**	**2.2**	**162**	**2.8**
Total Impact 5th District	**6,765**	**19.9**	**481**	**19.6**	**2,611**	**18.5**	**1,095**	**18.8**
Rest of Louisiana	27,151	80.0	1,974	80.4	11,523	81.5	4,734	81.2
Total in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Table 8. Impacts from Forest-Related Sectors on Employment, Income, Output and Value Added in Louisiana's 6th Congressional District (2024).

	Number of Jobs	% Share	Income (US$ million)	% Share	Output (US$ million)	% Share	Value Added (US$ million)	% Share
Forestry - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	700	2.1	25	1.0	26	0.2	26	0.4
Logging - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	348	1.0	16	0.7	22	0.2	17	0.3
Primary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1,302	3.8	101	4.1	723	5.1	277	4.8
Secondary Solid Wood Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	694	2.0	48	1.9	268	1.9	91	1.6
Wood Furniture - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	301	0.9	15	0.6	62	0.4	19	0.3
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	1,219	3.6	136	5.5	1,510	10.7	530	9.1
Secondary Paper Products - **Direct impact from forest-related sectors**	235	0.7	18	0.7	145	1.0	42	0.7
Subtotal	**4,800**	**14.2**	**358**	**14.6**	**2,756**	**19.5**	**1,000**	**17.1**
Indirect Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	1,502	4.4	110	4.5	410	2.9	203	3.5
Induced Effects - **Indirect and induced impact on sectors**	341	1.0	17	0.7	59	0.4	36	0.6
Subtotal	**1,843**	**5.4**	**127**	**5.2**	**470**	**3.3**	**239**	**4.1**
Total Impact 6th District	**6,644**	**19.6**	**486**	**19.8**	**3,226**	**22.8**	**1,239**	**21.3**
Rest of Louisiana	27,272	80.4	1,969	80.2	10,908	77.2	4,591	78.8
Total in Louisiana	**33,916**	**100.0**	**2,455**	**100.0**	**14,134**	**100.0**	**5,829**	**100.0**

Table 9. Federal Tax Impacts (in Thousands of Dollars) Generated by the Forest Products Industry in Louisiana by Congressional District (2024).

Type of Tax	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Totals
Corporate Profits Tax	$7,506	$5,508	$1,815	$71,199	$32,629	$31,373	$150,030
Indirect Business Taxes[1]	$510	$279	$284	$3,925	$1,336	$1,952	$8,286
Personal Taxes[2]	$9,423	$4,989	$5,623	$66,808	$21,327	$15,915	$124,085
Social Security Taxes[3]	$18,149	$11,689	$10,194	$123,065	$55,788	$54,342	$273,227
Total	**$35,587**	**$22,465**	**$17,916**	**$264,997**	**$111,080**	**$103,582**	**$555,628**

[1]Indirect business taxes include excise taxes, customs duties, motor vehicle license, severance, and other federal taxes on production and imports.
[2]Personal taxes include federal income taxes and other personal taxes paid by households.
[3]Social Security taxes include both employee and employer contributions to OASDI and Medicare.

Table 10. State and Local Government Taxes (in Thousands of Dollars) Generated by the Forest Products Industry in Louisiana by Congressional District (2024).

Type of Tax	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Totals
Corporate Profits Tax	$1,151	$844	$278	$10,914	$5,002	$4,809	$22,998
Indirect Business Taxes[1]	$9,585	$5,118	$4,997	$76,990	$27,806	$35,847	$160,345
Personal Taxes[2]	$2,171	$1,174	$1,261	$14,351	$4,821	$3,662	$27,440
Social Security Taxes[3]	$306	$206	$182	$2,347	$1,062	$1,037	$5,139
Total	**$13,212**	**$7,343**	**$6,719**	**$104,603**	**$38,691**	**$45,355**	**$215,922**

[1] Indirect business taxes include sales tax, property tax, severance tax, motor vehicle license, special assessments and other state and local taxes on production and imports.
[2]Personal taxes include state income tax, motor vehicle license, fish-and-hunt licenses and other personal taxes paid by households to state and local governments.
[3]Social Security taxes include both employee and employer contributions to state-level social insurance programs.

Glossary

Industry Contribution Analysis (ICA) is a method used to estimate the value of an industry, or group of industries, in a region at its current levels of production. ICA identifies which industries and level of production are supported by the current activity of the target industry (or industries) in the region of study, through its direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Direct effects are the initial spending and immediate jobs entering the economy as a result of the activity. For example, a sawmill purchases raw materials from local forest owners, upgrades equipment, pays wages to its employees, and pays taxes to state and local governments.

Indirect effects are the changes in production, labor, income, and tax revenue that occur in other industries within the study region that supply inputs to the industry under consideration. For example, if a sawmill sources $57,000 worth of pine sawtimber from a local forest owner and a log debarker valued at $6,600 from a local machinery manufacturer, these expenditures produce additional spending as forest owners begin replanting and as the machinery company manufactures more equipment.

Induced effects represent the summation of changes in household income that result from the economic activity of the direct and indirect effects. For example, if employment in a machinery manufacturing company increases by 10 jobs, the new employees will have additional money to spend on housing, food, retail and services. As they spend their income, additional economic activity occurs within the study region.

Output = intermediate inputs + value added.

Value added = labor income + indirect business taxes + other property type income. Value added measures the contribution of an industry to gross domestic product and avoids double-counting intermediate inputs.

Labor income is a subset of value added that includes employee compensation (wages and benefits) and proprietor (self-employment) income.

Contribution multiplier is calculated as the total effect (direct plus indirect plus induced) divided by the direct effect, for any given outcome metric (employment, labor income, output or value added). A multiplier of 1.30, for example, means that every dollar of direct activity in the target industry supports $0.30 of additional activity in linked industries.

Forestland as defined by the USDA Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program is land at least one acre in size and 120 feet wide stocked with trees of any size, including transitional clearcuts and afforested areas. Timberland is the productive, nonreserved subset of forestland available for the harvest of wood products.

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