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Jobs in Georgia, 2017 Update

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Executive Summary

This report explores changes in employment from 2007 to 2017 in Georgia, for the entire state and also by region and county. Specifically, it examines the distribution, type and quality of jobs as well as changes in employment in each of these geographic categories from 2014 to 2017 and from 2007 to 2017. The two periods analyzed capture the effects of both the Great Recession and the subsequent economic recovery. In addition, the analyses examine differences between urban and rural regions of the state. Finally, the report examines the government services sector, which can play an important role in fostering economic recovery through its administration of federal, state and local programs and funds. Differences in Georgia across the regions may be of interest to policymakers, as rural economic development continues to be a challenge statewide.

The urban areas of interest include the Atlanta metropolitan area and the 13 other large urban areas in Georgia, collectively referred to as the “hub cities.” The hub cities group is made up of: Albany, Athens-Clarke, Augusta-Richmond, Brunswick, Columbus, Dalton, Gainesville, Hinesville, Macon, Rome, Savannah, Valdosta and Warner Robins.

Rural areas are defined as all of the remaining counties in the state that are not part of the Atlanta MSA or the hub cities. Note that while the rural Georgia region is considerably larger in land area than the urban regions, the state’s urban areas contain more jobs. Atlanta and the hub cities were home to 78 percent of Georgia’s jobs in 2017, with Atlanta’s share at 56 percent, more than half of the state total. The urban regions also accounted for 87 percent of the state’s population growth from 2014 to 2017.

As was shown in the previous reports on “Georgia Jobs,” published by the Center for State and Local Finance, Georgia has experienced a considerable shift in the types and number of jobs in its various industry sectors from 2000 to 2012. The most recent period, 2014-17, while a positive time in terms of job growth, has not ameliorated these earlier shifts. Employment shifts began during the 2000-07 period, when the state lost a large number of manufacturing jobs, and continued throughout the 2007-14 period as manufacturing jobs declined in large numbers.

By 2017, the number of jobs in many sectors had surpassed their 2007 levels. The sectors with the strongest job growth were health care and social services; leisure and hospitality; and professional, scientific, and technical services. In 2017, health care and social services ranked second of all sectors in the state in terms of the number of jobs, the same rank it had in 2007. The manufacturing sector was ranked fifth in 2017, a decline from third in 2007, while the leisure and hospitality sector improved its rank, going from fourth in 2007 to third in 2017. This shift in industry sector jobs also affected the quality of jobs and where jobs of various wage quality were located.

Statewide, job growth was concentrated in a group of large urban counties mostly in the Atlanta region. The four counties of Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb and Gwinnett accounted for roughly 50 percent of job growth in the 2014-17 period. Within the three regions, the job growth from 2014-17 offset some of the losses that occurred in key industry sectors during previous periods. In the Atlanta region, the finance,

insurance, information and real estate (FIRE), which was the fifth-leading employment sector in the region in 2014, grew by 8.8 percent. Many of these new jobs were in Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb counties, which had sustained some of the largest FIRE job losses from 2007 to 2014.

Both the hub cities and the rural Georgia regions added manufacturing jobs in the 2014-17 period after having sustained heavy job losses in this sector for many years. The hub cities' manufacturing sector grew by 8.5 percent, with job growth concentrated in three counties: Whitfield, Hall and Chatham. In the rural Georgia region, manufacturing grew by 7.8 percent. Rural Georgia added the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of the three regions. Job gains were fairly evenly distributed, with almost half of the counties in the rural Georgia region experiencing gains.

The state also lost a large number of premium-wage jobs during the Great Recession. Many of these job losses were in the Atlanta region. The recovery, which began in 2010 and continued through 2014-17, brought back many of these premium-wage jobs. The Atlanta region reached its 2007 number of such jobs by 2014, whereas rural Georgia and the hub cities reached their 2007 level of premium-wage jobs by 2017. Rural Georgia lost many mid-wage jobs during the Great Recession and has not shared in the recovery of mid-wage jobs statewide.

Government services may play an important role in fostering economic development through the administration of federal, state and local programs and funds. It is logical that the Atlanta region would have the most jobs in this sector, due to its large population and status as the state capital. Marginally higher wages in the Atlanta region than in the other two regions are also to be expected due to the higher cost of living and a job mix skewed toward management and supervision. However, policymakers might have cause for concern as the wage gap between the urban region of Atlanta and the hub cities and the rural region seems to be large. If the gap is large enough, it may discourage employment in this important sector in the rural region of the state and possibly hinder economic growth.

In summary, the recovery has brought new jobs to all three regions of Georgia. However, neither the hub cities nor the rural Georgia region has had as robust a recovery as the Atlanta region.

Introduction

This report explores changes in employment from 2007 to 2017 in Georgia, for the entire state and also by region and county.¹ Specifically, it examines the distribution, type and quality of jobs as well as changes in employment in each of these geographic categories from 2014 to 2017 and from 2007 to 2017. Previous reports, listed in footnote 1, well document the incremental changes that occurred between 2000 and 2014, and the focus of this report is updating those previous findings. The two periods analyzed capture the effects of both the Great Recession and the subsequent economic recovery. In addition, the analyses examine differences between urban and rural regions of the state. Finally, the report examines the government services sector, which can play an important role in fostering economic recovery through its administration of federal, state and local programs and funds. Differences in Georgia across the regions may be of interest to policymakers, as rural economic development continues to be a challenge statewide.

The urban areas of interest include the Atlanta metropolitan area and the 13 other large urban areas in Georgia, collectively referred to as the “hub cities.”² The hub cities region comprises 19 central urban counties as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, and the Atlanta metropolitan statistical area (MSA) encompasses 16 central urban counties.³ These central urban counties are used to facilitate comparisons across the Atlanta and hub cities regions.⁴

Rural areas are defined as all of the remaining counties in the state that are not part of the Atlanta MSA or the hub cities.⁵ Note that while the rural Georgia region is considerably larger in land area than the urban regions, the state’s urban areas contain more jobs. Atlanta and the hub cities were home to 78 percent of Georgia’s jobs in 2017, with Atlanta’s share at 56 percent, more than half of the state total.⁶ The urban regions also accounted for 87 percent of the state’s population growth from 2014 to 2017.

¹ This report is an update in a series of reports, the first of which was done by Zackary Hawley (“The Changes in Jobs Across Georgia’s Counties: Changes in Distribution, Type, and Quality of Jobs in Georgia Counties from 2000-2009,” Fiscal Research Center, Dec. 11, 2012. Available at: cslf.gsu.edu/files/2014/06/changes_in_jobs_across_georgias_counties_changes_in_distribution_type_and_quality_of_jobs_in_georgia_counties_from_2000-2009_the.pdf). The second was conducted by Peter Bluestone (“Jobs in Georgia’s Urban and Rural Regions, Changes in Distribution, Type, and Quality of Jobs in Georgia Counties from 2000-2012,” Center for State and Local Finance, Nov. 10, 2014. Available at: cslf.gsu.edu/files/2014/11/CSLF_4FIN.pdf). The third report was written by Peter Bluestone and Mels de Zeeuw (“Jobs in Georgia’s Urban and Rural Regions and Counties: Changes in Distribution, Type and Quality from 2007 to 2014,” Center for State and Local Finance, Sept. 13, 2016. Available at: cslf.gsu.edu/files/2016/09/Georgia-Jobs-in-Urban-and-Rural-Regions_September-2016.pdf#new_tab?wpdmdl=7763&refresh=5bd202acbb90f1540489900).

² Based on categorization by the Georgia Municipal Association, the following metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are referred to as the hub cities: Albany, Athens-Clarke, Augusta-Richmond, Brunswick, Columbus, Dalton, Gainesville, Hinesville, Macon, Rome, Savannah, Valdosta and Warner Robins.

³ The Census defines an MSA county as central if it includes the largest city in the MSA or has at least 50 percent of its population in the urban area surrounding the largest city.

⁴ The 13 hub cities are not contiguous and thus do not constitute a traditional region. However, for ease of exposition, they are referred to as one region throughout this report.

⁵ The rural portion of the state is defined as the remaining 124 counties that are not classified as central urban counties for either the Atlanta MSA or the 13-hub city MSAs. Note that this rural area includes the outlying counties of the Atlanta MSA as well as the outlying counties of several of the larger hub city MSAs.

⁶ The 12 outlying counties of the Atlanta MSA, which are included in the rural region in this analysis, accounted for roughly 3-5 percent of all jobs in Georgia in the years 2007, 2014 and 2017.

Data from the Georgia Department of Labor provide information at the business or institution level about employment characteristics such as the number of employees and average wages by industry and county over time. These data are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to generate its data series called the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Not all types of employment are included in these data. The largest excluded groups are self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Despite these exclusions, BLS estimates that the data generated by the QCEW represent about 97 percent of all wage and salary civilian employment in the country.

In previous reports, Bluestone and Hawley showed that manufacturing was one of the leading employment sectors in Georgia in 2000 but that it suffered large job losses in later years.⁷ In the Atlanta and hub cities regions, these lost manufacturing jobs were mostly replaced with jobs in the service sectors by 2014, particularly health care and social services, and education services. This shift in employment resulted in the Atlanta and hub cities regions having more jobs in 2014 than in 2000. However, in rural Georgia, the shift to service sector jobs was much less pronounced. As a result, rural Georgia had fewer jobs in 2014 than in 2000.

Growth in jobs from 2014 to 2017 added to the recovery that began in 2010. By 2017 Georgia had more jobs than it did 2007, just prior to the Great Recession. Changes in industry composition from earlier periods persist and are reflected in the distribution of jobs of varying quality, as measured by wages per job in 2017. This update to the previous reports focuses on the most recent period, 2014-17, and how 2017 job levels compare to those in 2007, just prior to the Great Recession. This report also examines how changes at the industry sector level and the job quality mix have affected the state's urban and rural regions in the period of continuing recovery.

Total State and Regional Jobs

Table 1 shows the number of jobs in Georgia and the three regions of interest for three years: 2007, 2014 and 2017. The new 2017 jobs data provide additional evidence that the pace of Georgia's economic recovery accelerated from 2014 to 2017. During these years, Georgia added 311,005 jobs, an increase of about 8 percent over 2014. In addition, job growth outpaced population growth, which was 5 percent from 2014 to 2017.

⁷ See footnote 1 for full references.

Table 1: Georgia State and Region Jobs, Levels and Changes

	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----			CHANGE NUMBER -----OF JOBS----- 2007-2017	PERCENT CHANGE -----IN JOBS----- 2014- 2017 2007- 2017 2014- 2017			POPULATION ---CHANGE--- CHANGE 2014-2017
	2007	2014	2017		2014- 2017	2007- 2017	2014- 2017	
Georgia	4,075,962	4,035,669	4,346,675	270,713	311,005	6.6%	7.7%	4.9%
Atlanta	2,217,038	2,210,709	2,419,927	202,889	209,218	9.2%	9.5%	1.7%
Hub Cities	944,942	919,018	966,697	21,755	47,679	2.3%	5.2%	1.5%
Rural Georgia	843,243	785,192	827,458	-15,785	42,266	-1.9%	5.4%	3.3%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

Most of the job growth from 2014 to 2017 took place in the Atlanta area, which experienced 67 percent of the job growth and added 209,218 jobs.⁸ The hub cities added 47,679 jobs, accounting for 15 percent of the state's job growth, and the number of jobs in rural Georgia increased by 42,266 or about 14 percent of the total employment increase (see Table 1).

Overall, job creation in Georgia improved between 2014 and 2017, growing by 8 percent, which provides additional evidence of a sustained economic recovery. When the entire 2007-17 period is examined, Georgia still saw positive job creation, with 7 percent more jobs in 2017 than in 2007. Note that Georgia's job growth rate from 2007 to 2017 exceeded the national rate of 6.3 percent.⁹

From 2014 to 2017, the Atlanta region exceeded state-level job growth, whereas Georgia's hub cities region had weaker job growth than the state. The Atlanta region added the largest number of jobs of the three regions during this period, exceeding its 2007 job levels. During this time, jobs in the Atlanta region grew by 9.5 percent, adding 209,218 positions, outpacing its 1.7 percent increase in population. Due to this recent job growth, the Atlanta region had roughly 2.4 million jobs in 2017, compared to 2.2 million in 2007.

Georgia's hub cities also reached pre-recession job levels by 2017. The hub cities region weathered the Great Recession comparatively well in terms of job losses and had modest job growth from 2010 to 2012. From 2014 to 2017, the region experienced continued modest job growth. Jobs in the hub cities grew by 5.2 percent, which surpassed the region's 1.5 percent growth in population during that time. This modest level of growth was enough to make up for the recession's job losses in earlier periods. In 2017, the hub cities region had 966,697 jobs, 21,755 more than in 2007.

⁸ An additional 11,842 jobs were created in Georgia between 2014 and 2017 but cannot be allocated to a region. If these jobs are allocated based on the current regional shares, the Atlanta region would account for 70 percent of jobs gained.

⁹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Rural Georgia still had not returned to its pre-recession employment levels as of 2017. The region had the largest percentage of job losses from 2007 to 2010. However, from 2014 to 2017, the region's job growth of 5.4 percent surpassed its population growth of 3.3 percent. Note that for the full 2007-17 period, the rural Georgia region suffered job losses and low population growth: Jobs declined by 1.9 percent, while the population grew by 4 percent. In 2017, the rural Georgia region had 15,785 fewer jobs than in 2007.

Analysis of Georgia Jobs by County

Table 2 shows the number of jobs and the percentage changes in the number of jobs for the years 2007, 2014 and 2017 for Georgia counties, grouped by the three regions studied and listed in order of the percentage change in the number of jobs from 2014 to 2017.¹⁰ Consistent with the previous report, job gains in Georgia were predominantly driven by gains in a few large urban counties. For instance, four large urban counties — Fulton, Cobb, DeKalb and Gwinnett — generated about 49 percent of the statewide gains in jobs from 2014 to 2017.

Table 2: County Jobs, Levels and Changes

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS			--CHANGE IN JOBS-- 2014-17	PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS		
	2007	2014	2017		2007-14	2014-17	2007-17
ATLANTA REGION							
Cherokee	48,571	49,955	58,760	8,805	2.9%	17.6%	21.0%
Walton	20,390	19,471	22,778	3,307	-4.5%	17.0%	11.7%
Newton	21,255	21,435	24,381	2,946	0.8%	13.7%	14.7%
Henry	48,799	51,903	58,478	6,575	6.4%	12.7%	19.8%
Fayette	40,835	38,946	43,682	4,737	-4.6%	12.2%	7.0%
Paulding	20,091	21,042	23,483	2,441	4.7%	11.6%	16.9%
Fulton	764,857	767,653	851,172	83,519	0.4%	10.9%	11.3%
Spalding	23,265	20,635	22,686	2,050	-11.3%	9.9%	-2.5%
Forsyth	56,859	66,043	72,548	6,505	16.2%	9.8%	27.6%
Cobb	321,712	325,688	357,197	31,509	1.2%	9.7%	11.0%
Clayton	115,108	113,485	122,909	9,425	-1.4%	8.3%	6.8%
Gwinnett	328,894	325,495	352,395	26,900	-1.0%	8.3%	7.1%
Douglas	40,921	38,950	42,121	3,171	-4.8%	8.1%	2.9%
Coweta	32,602	35,248	38,032	2,783	8.1%	7.9%	16.7%
DeKalb	299,570	284,021	297,497	13,475	-5.2%	4.7%	-0.7%
Rockdale	33,311	30,739	31,808	1,069	-7.7%	3.5%	-4.5%
Totals	2,217,038	2,210,709	2,419,927	209,218	-0.3%	9.5%	9.2%

¹⁰ For ease of exposition, Table 2 only contains the top 10 counties for job gains and losses in the rural Georgia region. All the job changes in the rural counties can be seen in Appendix A.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS			--CHANGE IN JOBS-- 2014-17	----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS----		
	2007	2014	2017		2007-14	2014-17	2007-17
HUB CITIES REGION							
Chatham	138,516	139,675	151,873	12,198	0.8%	8.7%	9.6%
Hall	74,026	76,037	85,563	9,526	2.7%	12.5%	15.6%
Clarke	66,306	65,061	71,227	6,166	-1.9%	9.5%	7.4%
Houston	56,555	56,340	59,370	3,030	-0.4%	5.4%	5.0%
Columbia	29,638	30,431	33,069	2,638	2.7%	8.7%	11.6%
Glynn	39,132	35,393	37,942	2,549	-9.6%	7.2%	-3.0%
Richmond	102,883	102,470	104,773	2,303	-0.4%	2.2%	1.8%
Oconee	8,856	9,394	11,343	1,949	6.1%	20.7%	28.1%
Lowndes	50,902	47,279	48,893	1,614	-7.1%	3.4%	-3.9%
Dougherty	51,201	46,262	47,651	1,390	-9.6%	3.0%	-6.9%
Bryan	6,392	6,914	8,269	1,355	8.2%	19.6%	29.4%
Floyd	40,285	37,795	39,118	1,323	-6.2%	3.5%	-2.9%
Whitfield	62,899	54,055	55,324	1,269	-14.1%	2.3%	-12.0%
Lee	5,285	5,638	6,647	1,009	6.7%	17.9%	25.8%
Bibb	84,102	81,799	82,493	694	-2.7%	0.8%	-1.9%
Liberty	16,865	17,904	18,531	626	6.2%	3.5%	9.9%
Chattahoochee	1,499	2,289	2,156	(133)	52.7%	-5.8%	43.8%
Murray	12,298	9,735	9,181	(554)	-20.8%	-5.7%	-25.3%
Muscogee	97,303	94,548	93,276	(1,273)	-2.8%	-1.3%	-4.1%
Totals	944,942	919,018	966,697	47,679	-2.7%	5.2%	2.3%
RURAL GEORGIA REGION TOP-10 COUNTIES IN JOBS GAINED AND LOST FROM 2014-2017							
Troup	31,392	37,535	39,603	2,068	26.2%	19.6%	5.5%
Burke	5,984	6,713	11,268	4,555	88.3%	12.2%	67.9%
Jackson	18,673	20,503	26,234	5,731	40.5%	9.8%	28.0%
Bulloch	23,535	24,076	25,432	1,356	8.1%	2.3%	5.6%
White	6,787	6,885	8,490	1,606	25.1%	1.4%	23.3%
Carroll	39,933	38,409	39,918	1,509	0.0%	-3.8%	3.9%
Dawson	7,831	7,480	9,043	1,563	15.5%	-4.5%	20.9%
Coffee	16,723	15,687	16,966	1,279	1.5%	-6.2%	8.2%
Bartow	35,144	32,633	36,664	4,031	4.3%	-7.1%	12.4%
Ware	15,400	14,283	15,646	1,363	1.6%	-7.3%	9.5%
Jeff Davis	4,285	4,405	4,163	(242)	-2.8%	2.8%	-5.5%
Camden	15,949	15,337	13,988	(1,349)	-12.3%	-3.8%	-8.8%

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS			--CHANGE IN JOBS-- 2014-17	PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS		
	2007	2014	2017		2007-14	2014-17	2007-17
Worth	3,524	3,365	3,183	(182)	-9.7%	-4.5%	-5.4%
Wheeler	1,400	1,307	1,087	(220)	-22.4%	-6.6%	-16.8%
Wayne	9,070	8,044	7,832	(212)	-13.6%	-11.3%	-2.6%
Marion	1,671	1,436	1,067	(369)	-36.2%	-14.1%	-25.7%
McDuffie	8,432	7,196	6,837	(359)	-18.9%	-14.7%	-5.0%
Mitchell	8,695	7,388	6,789	(599)	-21.9%	-15.0%	-8.1%
Gilmer	8,961	7,270	6,920	(350)	-22.8%	-18.9%	-4.8%
Telfair	4,640	3,720	3,411	(309)	-26.5%	-19.8%	-8.3%
Total All Rural Group	843,243	785,192	827,458	42,266	-1.9%	-6.9%	5.4%
Total Georgia	4,075,962	4,035,669					

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

THE ATLANTA REGION

The recovery in the Atlanta region from 2014 to 2017 was led by Fulton, Cobb, DeKalb and Gwinnett counties. These four counties contributed almost 74 percent of the region's 209,218 new jobs created during this period. Fulton, Cobb, DeKalb and Gwinnett counties added 83,519, 31,509, 13,475 and 26,900 jobs, respectively, during this time period (see Table 2).

From 2014 to 2017, Cherokee County experienced the fastest job growth in the Atlanta region, at 17.6 percent, followed by Walton County at 17.0 percent, and Newton County at 13.7 percent. Clayton County experienced growth of 8.3 percent, which represents a turnaround over previous years when the county lost a substantial share of its jobs. Even several years into the recovery, Clayton County's 2014 job numbers were 1.4 percent below its 2007 numbers. By 2017, however, Clayton County had 7,801 more jobs than in 2007.

All but three counties in the Atlanta region had recovered from the Great Recession and had more jobs in 2017 than in 2007. Forsyth County had the largest relative growth in jobs from 2007 to 2017 in the Atlanta region at 27.6 percent, followed by Cherokee and Henry counties, with 21.0 percent and 19.8 percent job growth, respectively. Only Spalding, Rockdale and DeKalb counties had fewer jobs in 2017 than in 2007, with declines of 2.5 percent, 4.5 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively (see Table 2).¹¹

THE HUB CITIES REGION

Most counties in the hub cities region experienced job growth from 2014 to 2017. As in the Atlanta region, this growth was concentrated in a few populous counties, with 70 percent of this growth occurring in just five of the region's 19 counties. For most counties in the hub cities region, growth during the 2014-17 period propelled 2017 job levels over their pre-recession 2007 levels.

¹¹ DeKalb County is in this group of slow to recover counties, even with the strong growth in jobs from 2014-2017.

The five counties of Chatham, Clarke, Hall, Houston and Columbia added 33,558 total jobs from 2014 to 2017, accounting for 70 percent of the 47,679 total job gains in the hub cities region. Among these five counties, Chatham added the most jobs with 12,198, while Columbia added the fewest, 2,638 jobs (see Table 2). Each of these five counties had more jobs in 2017 than they did in 2007, suggesting they have mostly recovered from the Great Recession.

Nine counties experienced modest growth in the number of new jobs, adding roughly 1,000-2,500 jobs from 2014 to 2017.¹² Glynn County was the leader of this group, adding 2,549 jobs during this period, and Liberty added the fewest of the group, with 626 new jobs (see Table 2). Four of the 11 counties' 2017 job levels remained below their 2007 levels: Dougherty, Floyd, Glynn and Lowndes (see Table 2).

Of the remaining five counties — Muscogee, Murray, Chattahoochee, Liberty and Bibb — two had low levels of job growth from 2014 to 2017, and three lost jobs. Bibb County led this group with 694 jobs gained. During this period, Muscogee County lost the most jobs in the group, with a decline of 1,273 (see Table 2). Three counties in this group had fewer jobs in 2017 than they did in 2007: Muscogee, Murray and Bibb.

THE RURAL GEORGIA REGION

The rural Georgia region is made up of the remaining 124 counties in Georgia that do not fall within the Atlanta or hub cities regions. Table 2 shows the top 10 rural counties for job growth and the top 10 for job losses from 2014 to 2017. For most of Georgia's 124 rural counties, 2014-17 was a period of continued economic recovery and job growth, with 83 counties gaining jobs. Of these, 39 grew faster than the rural Georgia regional average of 5.4 percent. Some counties added a large number of jobs. Fifteen rural counties gained more than 1,000 jobs, and only one lost more than 1,000 jobs.

Job growth in the rural region, while more diffuse than in either the Atlanta region or Georgia's hub cities, was still relatively concentrated. Roughly 59 percent of the total employment increase in rural Georgia during the 2014-17 period took place in 10 of the region's 124 counties. Jackson and Burke counties had the largest total job gains of 5,731 and 4,555, respectively (see Table 2).¹³

Camden and Mitchell counties experienced the largest total job losses from 2014 to 2017, losing 1,349 and 599 jobs, respectively. These losses also represented a large share of total county jobs, a decline of 8.8 percent for Camden County and 8.1 percent for Mitchell County (see Table 2).

The growth in jobs from 2014 to 2017 did not restore most of rural Georgia's counties to their pre-recession 2007 job levels. Only 40 counties in the rural Georgia region had more jobs in 2017 than they had in 2007 (see Appendix A). Three rural counties added more than 5,000 jobs from 2007 to 2017: Troup, Jackson, and Burke with 8,211, 7,561 and 5,284, respectively. Of the 124 rural counties, 22 still

¹² They are Lee, Whitfield, Floyd, Bryan, Dougherty, Lowndes, Oconee, Richmond and Glynn.

¹³ Burke County, home to the nuclear power plant Vogtle, is experiencing a boom in jobs related to the plant's expansion. Jackson County has had a surge in warehouse jobs associated with Amazon and other online sellers, likely due to its proximity to Interstate 85 and metropolitan Atlanta.

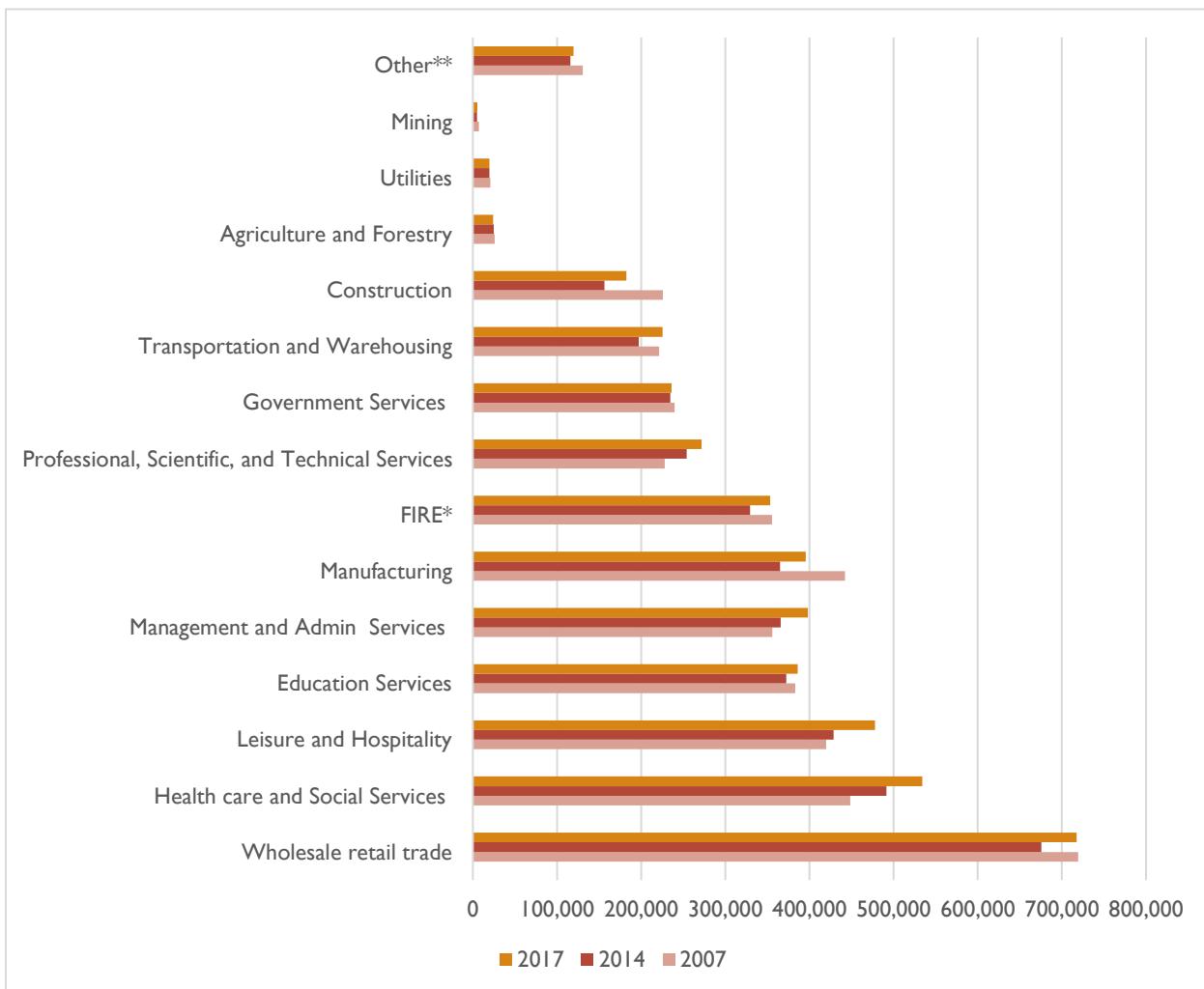
had at least 1,000 fewer jobs in 2017 than in 2007 (see Appendix A). Thomas and Baldwin counties were two of the counties with the largest declines, losing 2,765 and 4,375 jobs.¹⁴

Georgia and Regional Industry Sector Changes

Figure 1 shows the shifts in employment among various sectors of Georgia's economy from 2007 to 2017. Table 3 presents these numbers and the total and percentage changes in employment per sector, ordered by the sector jobs. Georgia gained jobs from 2014 to 2017, with growth occurring across almost all major industry sectors in the state. This section focuses on the largest sectors that had significant job gains or losses over the full 2007-17 study period (see Figure 1).

¹⁴ Baldwin County lost the most jobs, down 4,375 jobs in 2017 from its 2007 levels. Baldwin lost 1,330 manufacturing jobs during this period, a plight suffered by other rural counties. However, Baldwin County's economic situation was likely made considerably worse by state budget cuts, primarily affecting the town of Milledgeville. The county lost 1,610 jobs in health care and social services, and 840 jobs in government services, likely due to the job reductions at Central State Hospital and prison closures in the county (see Appendices A, B and C).

Figure 1: Georgia Sector Group Job Levels 2007, 2014 and 2017



Five industry sectors with more than 200,000 jobs in 2007 had fewer jobs in 2017: construction; government services; finance, insurance and real estate renting and leasing (FIRE); wholesale and retail trade; and manufacturing. Despite suffering net declines in jobs from 2007 to 2017, these industry sectors saw job growth during the 2014-17 period. While the recent growth in these sectors is a positive development for the state, it did not materially reverse the shifts in sectoral importance, in terms of jobs, that occurred from 2007 to 2014. Health care and social services remained the second-ranked sector for jobs in Georgia in 2017, while manufacturing declined from third in 2007 to fifth in 2017 (see Table 3).

Table 3: Georgia Sector Group Jobs, Levels, Changes, and Rank 2007, 2014 and 2017

	NAICS CODES (2 DIGIT)	GEORGIA			RANK			CHANGE IN JOBS 2007-2017		CHANGE IN JOBS 2014-2017	
		2007	2014	2017	2007	2014	2017	LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
Wholesale retail trade	42-45	719,251	675,735	717,431	1	1	1	-1,821	-0.3%	41,696	6.2%
Health care and Social Services	62	448,619	491,284	534,008	2	2	2	85,389	19.0%	42,724	8.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	71-72	419,924	428,505	478,021	4	3	3	58,097	13.8%	49,516	11.6%
Education Services	61	382,951	372,362	386,102	5	4	6	3,151	0.8%	13,740	3.7%
Management and Admin Services	55-56	355,829	365,703	398,126	6	5	4	42,297	11.9%	32,423	8.9%
Manufacturing	31-33	442,222	365,046	395,675	3	6	5	-46,547	-10.5%	30,629	8.4%
FIRE*	51-53	355,677	329,535	353,289	7	7	7	-2,389	-0.7%	23,753	7.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	228,053	254,171	271,531	9	8	8	43,478	19.1%	17,360	6.8%
Government Services	92	239,749	234,503	236,219	8	9	9	-3,529	-1.5%	1,717	0.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	221,394	197,061	225,469	11	10	10	4,074	1.8%	28,408	14.4%
Construction	23	225,785	156,344	182,357	10	11	11	-43,428	-19.2%	26,013	16.6%
Agriculture and Forestry	11	25,813	24,938	24,157	12	12	12	-1,656	-6.4%	-782	-3.1%
Utilities	22	20,718	19,708	19,522	13	13	13	-1,196	-5.8%	-186	-0.9%
Mining	21	6,995	4,839	5,106	14	14	14	-1,889	-27.0%	267	5.5%
Other**		130,689	115,935	119,662				-11,027	-8.4%	3,727	3.2%
Total		4,223,671	4,035,669	4,346,675				123,004	2.9%	311,005	7.7%

*Finance and Insurance, Information, and Real Estate Rental and Leasing

**Other jobs include the NAICS code 81 Other Services (except Public Administration) as well as jobs that could not be allocated to a unique Georgia county.

Some sectors that had little job growth from 2007 to 2014, experienced growth from 2014 to 2017. Notably, the manufacturing sector had robust job growth during this recent period, adding 30,629 jobs, an 8.4 percent increase. Georgia's manufacturing growth outpaced the U.S. national average of 2.1 percent during this time.¹⁵ This growth does offset some of the job losses of previous years in the manufacturing sector in Georgia. For instance, from 2007 to 2014 this sector lost 77,176 jobs, a decline of 17.5 percent. Due to the recent period job creation, the decline from 2007 to 17 is reduced to 10.5 percent with a loss of 46,547 jobs.¹⁶

Two sectors that were hard hit by the collapse of the real estate bubble during the Great Recession — construction and FIRE — also experienced job growth from 2014 to 2017. The construction sector added 26,013 jobs, growing by 16.6 percent. The FIRE sector also added 23,753 jobs, representing growth of 7.2 percent over 2014. Over the full period, however, both sectors still suffered net job losses. The construction sector had 43,428 fewer jobs in 2017 than in 2007, a decline of 19.2 percent. The FIRE sector lost 2,389 jobs, a decline of 0.7 percent (see Table 3).

Examining the full period 2007-17, the four industry sectors with the greatest job level growth were: health care and social services; leisure and hospitality; management and administrative services; and professional, scientific and technical services. Table 3 shows that much of this growth occurred from 2014 to 2017. For instance, leisure and hospitality, Georgia's second-fastest growing sector in terms of the number of jobs created from 2007 to 2017, added 49,516 jobs from 2014 to 2017, representing 85 percent of all jobs gained in the sector from 2007 to 2017. Similarly, management and administrative services gained 32,423 jobs from 2014 to 2017, accounting for 77 percent of all jobs added in the sector during the 2007-17 period.

Health care and social services was the leading sector for job growth from 2007 to 2017. It added the most jobs from 2007 to 2017 and was the second-fastest growing in relative terms. During the 10-year period, 85,389 jobs were created in this sector, and it grew by 19.0 percent. A total of 42,724 of these jobs were added during the years 2014-17. Georgia's third-fastest growing sector in terms of the number of jobs was professional and scientific services, which added 43,478 jobs, increasing by 19.1 percent from 2007 to 2017, with 17,360 of these jobs being added during 2014-17 (see Table 3).

¹⁵ The U.S. data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Private Manufacturing. Data for all states and the full United States are available at www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

¹⁶ For a more detailed examination of how the manufacturing sector has changed in terms of employment and wages, see the following: Sjoquist, D. (2016, Aug. 2). Employment and Wage Trends in Manufacturing [CSLF Publication No. 26]. Georgia State University, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies. Note that the Sjoquist report data are from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), while the data used in the present report are from the Georgia Department of Labor (DOL). BEA data are generated from the employment data gathered by DOL. However, there can be slight differences in the two data sources for employment. First, the DOL may update its data from time to time, while the BEA generally does not. In addition, there are also slight variations in how the monthly employment numbers are aggregated by the BEA and the DOL into yearly totals. Thus, the manufacturing numbers cited in this report may not exactly match the data in the Sjoquist report.

The education services sector, which had experienced strong growth before 2007, saw modest growth from 2014 to 2017, adding 13,740 jobs, a gain of 3.7 percent. This growth suggests that state and local budgets have generally recovered from the Great Recession and are funding education in a manner that is more historically consistent. Georgia's recent growth in this sector slightly outpaced that of the nation as a whole; the education sector nationally experienced modest job growth of 2.7 percent during this time.¹⁷

The employment data from 2017 continues to illustrate the sectoral shift in Georgia away from manufacturing and toward service sector jobs, as was shown in the previous report by Bluestone, "Jobs in Georgia's Urban and Rural Regions, Changes in Distribution, Type, and Quality of Jobs in Georgia Counties from 2000-2012." Despite a recovery in manufacturing from 2014 to 2017, this sector continues to play a reduced role in Georgia's economy. Manufacturing was the third-largest sector in terms of jobs in 2007; by 2014, it dropped to the sixth largest, and then improved slightly to fifth largest in 2017. Service sector industries now hold the second, third and fourth positions in terms of the number of jobs (wholesale and retail trade is the leading industry sector for jobs). Health care and social services continues to be a leading sector for jobs in Georgia, retaining its rank of second in 2017, the same as in 2007 and 2014. Leisure and hospitality (included in the service sector) increased from fourth largest in 2007 to third largest in 2014 in terms of jobs and was still third largest in 2017. The management and administrative services sector moved from sixth in 2007 to fourth largest in terms of job levels in 2017 (see Table 3).

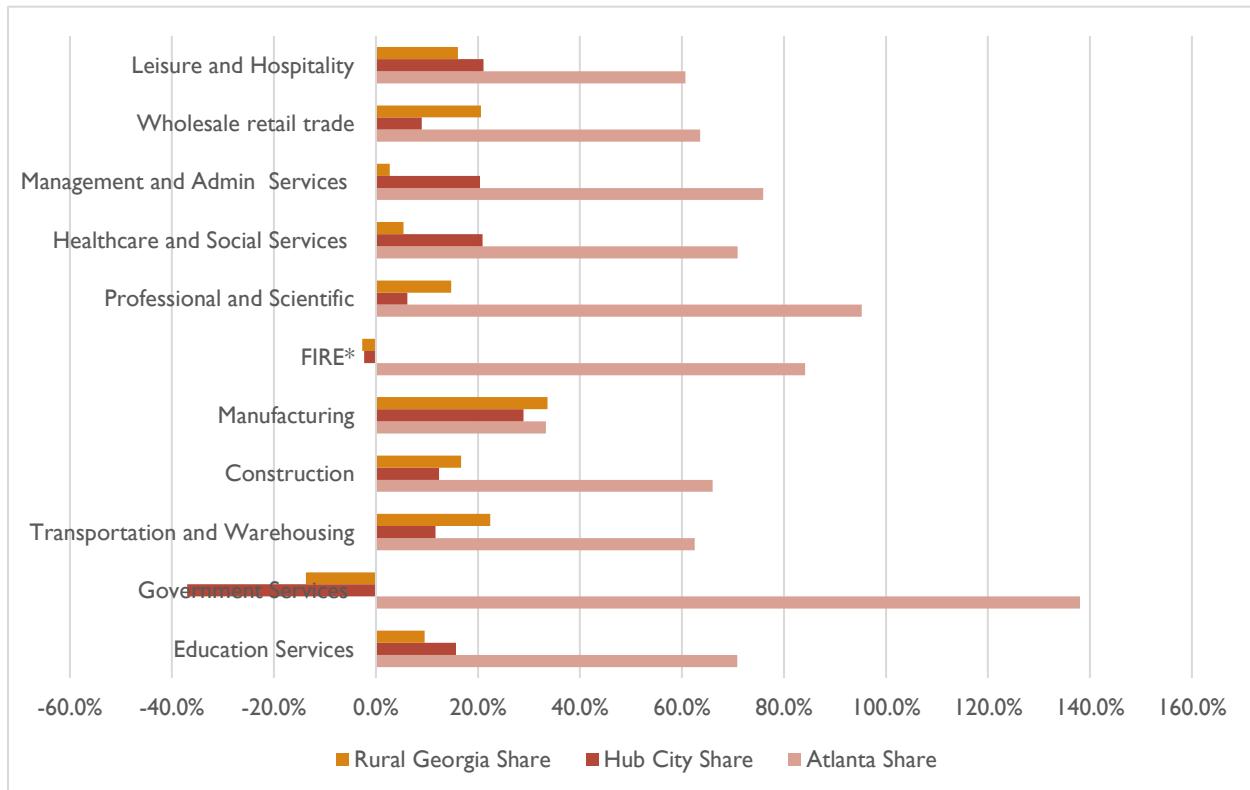
Job Changes in the Three Regions, 2014-17

Figure 2 shows changes in employment numbers for various sectors of the Georgia economy from 2014 to 2017, broken down by the three regions of interest. Almost all industries experienced job growth in these years, with the exception of the government services sectors and the FIRE sector in the hub cities and rural Georgia regions. In rural Georgia, the health care sector gained 2,310 jobs, a modest number accounting for only 5.4 percent of all job gains in the sector.¹⁸

¹⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Private Manufacturing. Data for all states and the full United States are available at www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

¹⁸ The struggles and closures of rural health care systems in Georgia have been well documented in the media and elsewhere. The causes of these closures are many and include decisions made at the federal and state levels involving Medicaid and other health care reimbursement formulas and insurance. See Newkirk, V., and Damico, A. (2014, May 29). The Affordable Care Act and Insurance Coverage in Rural Areas. Kaiser Family Foundation. Available at kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/the-affordable-care-act-and-insurance-coverage-in-rural-areas. See also Wishner, J., Solleveld, P., Paradise, J., and Antonisse, L. (2016, July 7). A Look at Rural Hospital Closures and Implications for Access to Care: Three Case Studies. Kaiser Family Foundation. Available at www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/a-look-at-rural-hospital-closures-and-implications-for-access-to-care/

Figure 2: Regional Percent Changes in Sector Jobs, 2014-17



The Atlanta region benefited disproportionately from the continued recovery that took place from 2014 to 2017. For instance, the following sectors all had more than 70 percent of their new jobs locate in the Atlanta region: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; FIRE; management and administrative services; education services; and health care and social services.¹⁹ The remaining sectors had over 60 percent of their new jobs located in Atlanta, except for manufacturing. Manufacturing job creation was fairly evenly distributed across the three regions, with the Atlanta region accounting for 33.3 percent of new jobs. The hub cities got 28.9 percent of these jobs, and the rural Georgia region got 33.7 percent.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 examine the three regions in greater detail, including county-level data when relevant. For details on industry sector losses for all counties, see Appendix B, which shows county-level single National American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code jobs, and Appendix C, which shows the county-level grouped NAICS code jobs.²⁰

¹⁹ Sectoral job growth in the Atlanta region from 2012 to 2014 was as follows: 78.9 percent of all new construction jobs, 76.8 percent of FIRE positions, and 97.7 percent of new health care and social services jobs.

²⁰ Note that data for some sectors at the county level are not available due to reasons of confidentiality, and all are formatted with zeroes in the ones place as an additional security measure. For instance, if DOL has reported that in 2014, County A has 209 jobs in NAICS code 22, it would be reported in Appendix B as 200.

THE ATLANTA REGION

Table 4 shows employment by industry sector for the Atlanta region. The table lists the number of jobs by sector and sector ranking in number of jobs for the years 2007, 2014 and 2017, as well as changes in job numbers and percentages over time. All of the sectors that employ a large number of workers in the Atlanta region, defined as those with more than 100,000 jobs in the region in 2007, gained jobs from 2014 to 2017. Shifts in employment by sector in Atlanta differ somewhat from the patterns seen for Georgia as a whole.

Table 4: Atlanta Region Sector Group Jobs, Levels, Changes, and Rank 2007, 2014 and 2017

	ATLANTA REGION			RANK			CHANGE IN JOBS 2007-2017		CHANGE IN JOBS 2014-2017	
	2007	2014	2017	2007	2014	2017	LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
Wholesale retail trade	405,303	373,417	399,928	1	1	1	-5,375	-1.3%	26,511	7.1%
Healthcare and Social Services	208,957	243,409	273,695	5	2	2	64,738	31.0%	30,286	12.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	232,904	240,346	270,389	3	3	3	37,485	16.1%	30,043	12.5%
Management and Admin Services	225,177	231,038	255,666	4	4	4	30,489	13.5%	24,628	10.7%
FIRE*	243,603	226,466	246,449	2	5	5	2,845	1.2%	19,983	8.8%
Professional and Scientific	162,462	178,479	195,011	7	7	6	32,549	20.0%	16,532	9.3%
Education Services	185,522	184,855	194,592	6	6	7	9,071	4.9%	9,737	5.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	145,424	132,166	149,914	9	8	8	4,491	3.1%	17,748	13.4%
Manufacturing	155,103	126,828	137,032	8	9	9	-18,071	-11.7%	10,204	8.0%
Government Services	112,978	106,840	109,210	11	10	10	-3,768	-3.3%	2,370	2.2%
Construction	128,092	90,267	107,443	10	11	11	-20,650	-16.1%	17,176	19.0%
Utilities	9,938	8,782	8,858	12	12	12	-1,080	-10.9%	76	0.9%
Agriculture and Forestry	1,657	1,017	1,128	14	13	13	-529	-31.9%	111	10.9%
Mining	1,671	737	909	13	14	14	-761	-45.6%	172	23.4%
Other**	63,330	66,062	69,703				6,373	10.1%	3,640	5.5%
Total	2,282,120	2,210,709	2,419,927				137,807	6.0%	209,218	9.5%

*Finance and Insurance, Information, and Real Estate Rental and Leasing

**Other jobs include the NAICS code 81 Other Services (except Public Administration) as well as jobs that could not be allocated to a unique Georgia county.

Compared to the state as a whole, manufacturing has played a smaller role in this region's economy. But the region did experience some growth in manufacturing jobs from 2014 to 2017, adding 10,204 manufacturing jobs, an increase of 8.0 percent. Some areas within the Atlanta region had greater job gains than others. For instance, Fulton and Gwinnett counties added 4,413 and 1,332 manufacturing jobs, respectively, and accounted for 56 percent off all manufacturing jobs added in the region from 2014 to 2017 (see Appendix C). Despite the recent gains, manufacturing still had a net decline in jobs from 2007 to 2017, with a loss of 18,071 jobs, representing an 11.7 percent decline in the Atlanta region. This resulted in manufacturing declining from the eighth-largest employment sector in 2007 to the ninth-largest in the Atlanta region in 2017, retreating from 6.8 percent of the area's employment in 2007 to 5.7 percent in 2017.

The two industry sectors linked to real estate — construction and FIRE — grew more rapidly in the Atlanta region from 2014 to 2017 than in the state as a whole. The construction sector's recovery during this period was most pronounced in Atlanta, where it added 17,176 jobs, an increase of 19.0 percent.²¹ Despite these gains in jobs, the construction sector remained in net decline from 2007 to 2017, losing around 16 percent of its employment or 20,650 jobs in the Atlanta region (see Table 4).

The FIRE sector accounts for a greater share of jobs in the Atlanta region than in the other regions of the state. This sector added 19,983 jobs from 2014 to 2017, an increase of 8.8 percent. Despite these gains, FIRE's sectoral ranking in the Atlanta region remained in fifth place in 2017 the same as it was in 2014. Note that the sector shed 17,138 jobs, some 7.0 percent, from 2007 to 2014, moving it from the second-to the fifth-largest employer in the Atlanta area. The decline in the Atlanta region accounts for a large share of the FIRE sector decline in the state of Georgia. FIRE jobs include many higher wage jobs. The effect of this decline on the mix of jobs in the state in terms of premium-, mid- and low-wage jobs is examined in a later section.

A more granular analysis shows that much of the increase in FIRE jobs from 2014 to 2017 occurred in two counties: Fulton and Cobb. Fulton County gained 13,082 jobs and Cobb County gained 5,712 jobs.²² However, not all counties in the Atlanta region added jobs; for instance, FIRE employment in DeKalb County declined by 652 jobs from 2014 to 2017 (see Appendix C).

The Atlanta region's highest growth sectors from 2000 to 2012 according to the previous report by Bluestone (2016) were health care and social services, education services, and leisure and hospitality.²³ These three sectors continued to grow from 2014 to 2017.

²¹ Construction sector growth rebounded as well in the hub cities and rural Georgia with growth rates of 10.6 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively, from 2014 to 2017.

²² Note that despite the recent gains in these counties, Cobb County had only 1,820 more FIRE jobs in 2017 than in 2000 and Fulton County had 510 less FIRE jobs in 2017 than in 2000 (see Appendix C).

²³ Bluestone, P. (2014, Nov. 10). Jobs in Georgia's Urban and Rural Regions, Changes in Distribution, Type, and Quality of Jobs in Georgia Counties from 2000-2012. Georgia State University, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Center for State and Local Finance. Available at cslf.gsu.edu/files/2014/11/CSLF_4FIN.pdf.

Health care and social services added 30,286 jobs from 2014 to 2017, more than any other sector in the region. Over the longer 2007-17 period, health care and social services added 64,738 jobs, an increase of 31.0 percent. This growth during the 2007-17 period propelled the sector from the fifth to the second largest in terms of total number of jobs in the region. Almost a third of this growth occurred in Fulton County, which gained 21,826 health care jobs over this period. Health care jobs more than doubled in Forsyth County, which added 4,811 such jobs.

Leisure and hospitality added 30,043 jobs from 2014 to 2017, an increase of 12.5 percent. This growth accounted for roughly 80 percent of jobs gained in the leisure and hospitality sector since 2007. This sector maintained its rank of third in both 2014 and 2017 for total region employment.

Finally, the education services sector, which had almost no change in jobs from 2007 to 2014, experienced growth during the 2014-17 period, gaining 9,737 jobs. Most counties saw gains, although a few had very modest losses. Three large urban districts had the largest gains, with DeKalb, Gwinnett and Fulton counties adding 2,451, 2,034 and 1,750 jobs, respectively (see Appendix B). This growth suggests that funding levels for many local governments have recovered to pre-Great Recession levels. These modest changes to education services at the county level could be due to ongoing adjustments that districts have been making since the expiration of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding in 2010. The existence of ARRA funds coincides with job growth in the education services sector. For instance, from 2007 to 2010, education services jobs increased in 11 counties in the Atlanta region, peaking in 2010. When the funds expired, jobs then declined in the years 2012-14.²⁴

THE HUB CITIES REGION

Table 5 shows employment data by industry sector for the hub cities region. The table lists the number of jobs by sector and sector rankings in jobs for the years 2007, 2014 and 2017, as well as changes in job numbers and percentages of losses or gains over time. Almost all of the sectors with large numbers of workers in the hub cities region (those with over 30,000 jobs in the region in 2007) gained jobs from 2014 to 2017. The exceptions are government services, and FIRE, which each lost a modest number of jobs. Shifts in hub cities employment by sector from 2007 to 2017 reflect trends seen for Georgia as a whole, including a drop-in manufacturing job. However, gains in the sectors of health care and social services, and leisure and hospitality have offset the job losses in the manufacturing sector, similar to the Atlanta region.

²⁴ See Bluestone, P., and de Zeeuw, M. (2016, Sept. 13). Jobs in Georgia's Urban and Rural Regions and Counties: Changes in Distribution, Type and Quality from 2007 to 2014. Georgia State University, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Center for State and Local Finance.

Table 5: Hub Cities Region Sector Group Jobs, Levels, Changes, and Rank 2007, 2014 and 2017

	HUB CITIES REGION			RANK			CHANGE IN JOBS 2007-2017		CHANGE IN JOBS 2014-2017	
	2007	2014	2017	2007	2014	2017	LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
Healthcare and Social Services	136,548	146,742	155,683	2	1	1	19,134	14.0%	8,940	6.1%
Wholesale retail trade	150,124	146,110	149,851	1	2	2	-273	-0.2%	3,741	2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	108,958	111,952	122,391	4	3	3	13,433	12.3%	10,439	9.3%
Manufacturing	124,288	104,194	113,049	3	4	4	-11,239	-9.0%	8,855	8.5%
Education Services	96,672	93,406	95,564	5	5	5	-1,107	-1.1%	2,159	2.3%
Management and Admin Services	71,763	62,087	68,699	6	7	6	-3,064	-4.3%	6,612	10.7%
Government Services	66,657	68,117	67,481	7	6	7	824	1.2%	-636	-0.9%
FIRE*	61,592	57,929	57,381	8	8	8	-4,212	-6.8%	-548	-0.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	38,188	33,508	36,829	10	10	9	-1,358	-3.6%	3,322	9.9%
Professional and Scientific	35,999	34,425	35,500	11	9	10	-499	-1.4%	1,075	3.1%
Construction	45,129	30,193	33,407	9	11	11	-11,722	-26.0%	3,214	10.6%
Utilities	3,093	2,827	2,752	12	12	12	-341	-11.0%	-76	-2.7%
Agriculture and Forestry	2,549	2,185	2,271	13	13	13	-278	-10.9%	85	3.9%
Mining	750	419	446	14	14	14	-304	-40.6%	27	6.4%
Other**	26,177	24,923	-12,187				-38,365	-146.6%	-37,111	-148.9%
Total	968,489	919,018	929,116				-39,373	-4.1%	10,098	1.1%

*Finance and Insurance, Information, and Real Estate Rental and Leasing

**Other jobs include the NAICS code 81 Other Services (except Public Administration) as well as jobs that could not be allocated to a unique Georgia county.

The hub cities region was able to add some manufacturing jobs during the 2014-17 period. However, for the full 2007-17 period, the hub cities still lost a large number of jobs in this sector. From 2014 to 2017, the hub cities added 8,855 manufacturing jobs, an 8.5 percent increase. These gains were primarily in three counties: Whitfield added 3,097 jobs, Hall added 2,069 jobs and Chatham added 992 jobs. (See Appendix C; note that due to rounding in the appendices for reasons of confidentiality, these numbers may not add up.)

While a positive regional development, these recent manufacturing job gains did not reverse the severe losses that began in 2000 and continued through the Great Recession. From 2007 to 2017, the region lost 11,239 manufacturing jobs, a decline of 9.0 percent. This reduction in jobs dropped manufacturing from the third-ranked employment sector in 2007 to the fourth-ranked sector by 2017.²⁵ As Appendix C shows, about half of these job losses occurred in just three of the region's more populous counties. Whitfield County lost 2,363 manufacturing jobs (representing about 11 percent of its manufacturing jobs); Dougherty County lost 2,515 jobs (43 percent); and Athens-Clarke County lost 2,211 manufacturing jobs (31 percent).²⁶

From 2014 to 2017, the hub cities continued to experience growth in two service sector industries: health care and social services, and leisure and hospitality. Health care and social services added 8,940 jobs, and leisure and hospitality added 10,439 jobs. Consequently, health care and social services has become the largest and leisure and hospitality the third-largest sector of employment in Georgia's hub cities region (see Table 5). Over the full 2007-17 period, a total of 32,567 jobs were added within these two sectors. The three leading counties in health care and social services job growth during this period were Hall with 4,177 jobs, Chatham with 3,018 jobs and Augusta-Richmond with 2,387 jobs (see Appendix B).²⁷ The three leading counties in leisure and hospitality job growth from 2007 to 2017 were Chatham with 4,860 jobs, Hall with 2,394 jobs and Houston with 1,798 jobs (see Appendix C).

Education services has had mixed results in terms of job creation: Some counties added jobs in the most recent period, while others did not. From 2014 to 2017, Georgia's hub cities gained 2,159 education services jobs, an increase of 2.3 percent. From 2014 to 2017, nine counties in the hub cities region lost education services jobs. Augusta-Richmond County lost the most, 1,022 jobs. In the remaining counties, the job gains were modest, with Chatham adding the most jobs at 957. As was discussed earlier, these modest changes to education services at the county level could be due to ongoing adjustments districts are making since the expiration of ARRA funding in 2010 (see Appendix B). Note that from 2007 to 2017 the number of education services jobs declined by 1,107 in the hub cities.

²⁵ In 2000, manufacturing was the top-ranked employment sector in the hub cities region.

²⁶ These three counties are home to some of the larger cities in the region. Whitfield includes the city of Dalton, Dougherty is home to Albany, and Athens-Clarke contains the city of Athens. Note that in some tables Athens-Clarke County is referred to merely as Clarke County, its name prior to city-county consolidation.

²⁷ Augusta-Richmond County is referred to as Richmond County in some of the tables, its name prior to city-county consolidation. Richmond County is also how it was referenced in previous versions of this report.

For the two industry sectors linked to real estate — construction and FIRE — job growth results are mixed. The construction sector continued a recovery that began in 2012, while the FIRE sector sputtered. From 2014 to 2017, the construction sector added 3,214 jobs, an increase of 10.6 percent. While the construction sector is relatively small in the hub cities — it ranked ninth in 2007 and 11th in 2017 in terms of jobs — it sustained the largest number of job losses, 11,722, from 2007 to 2017, a decline of 26.0 percent. Manufacturing was a close second losing 11,239 jobs.

The FIRE sector experienced modest job losses in the 2014-17 period, which did not help to offset larger job losses in earlier periods. The FIRE sector lost 548 jobs, a decrease of 0.9 percent, from 2014 to 2017. Over the full 2007-17 period, the FIRE sector lost 4,212 jobs, a decline of 6.8 percent. Note that the FIRE sector is relatively smaller in the hub cities than in the Atlanta region. In the hub cities, the FIRE sector ranked eighth in jobs in 2017 (see Table 5).

THE RURAL GEORGIA REGION

Table 6 shows the employment data by industry sector for the rural Georgia region. The table lists the number of jobs by sector and sector ranking in jobs for the years 2007, 2014 and 2017, as well as changes in job numbers and percentages of losses or gains over time. Almost all of the large employment sectors in the rural Georgia region (those with 25,000 jobs or more in the region in 2007) added jobs from 2014 to 2017. The exceptions were FIRE and government services, both of which lost a modest number of jobs. Unlike the other two regions in the state, the rural Georgia region has not experienced a similar shift to service sector jobs. The rank of the top five industries remained the same in 2017 as in 2007, with manufacturing still topping the list despite the tremendous job losses endured from 2007 to 2014.²⁸

²⁸ Manufacturing was the top-ranked industry in the rural Georgia region in 2000 as well.

Table 6: Rural Georgia Region Sector Group Jobs, Levels, Changes, and Rank 2007, 2014 and 2017

	RURAL GEORGIA REGION			RANK			CHANGE IN JOBS 2007-2017		CHANGE IN JOBS 2014-2017	
	2007	2014	2017	2007	2014	2017	LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
Manufacturing	161,387	132,813	143,124	1	1	1	-18,263	-11.3%	10,311	7.8%
Wholesale retail trade	137,319	129,165	137,757	2	2	2	438	0.3%	8,591.75	6.7%
Healthcare and Social Services	101,199	97,786	100,096	3	3	3	-1,102	-1.1%	2,310	2.4%
Education Services	99,829	91,456	92,764	4	4	4	-7,065	-7.1%	1,308	1.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	75,197	73,402	81,358	5	5	5	6,162	8.2%	7,956	10.8%
Government Services	60,033	59,329	59,094	6	6	6	-940	-1.6%	-235	-0.4%
Management and Admin Services	37,422	42,179	43,062	9	7	7	5,640	15.1%	883	2.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	35,099	28,896	35,257	10	10	8	158	0.5%	6,361	22.0%
Construction	45,392	29,675	34,027	7	9	9	-11,365	-25.0%	4,352	14.7%
FIRE*	39,687	32,387	31,750	8	8	10	-7,937	-20.0%	-636	-2.0%
Agriculture and Forestry	21,499	21,664	20,615	11	11	11	-884	-4.1%	-1,049	-4.8%
Professional and Scientific	17,484	16,580	19,143	12	12	12	1,659	9.5%	2,564	15.5%
Utilities	7,661	8,068	7,874	13	13	13	213	2.8%	-195	-2.4%
Mining	4,545	3,637	3,716	14	14	14	-830	-18.3%	79	2.2%
Other**	17,998	18,155	17,821				-177	-1.0%	-334	-1.8%
Total	861,751	785,192	827,458				-34,292	-4.0%	42,266	5.4%

*Finance and Insurance, Information, and Real Estate Rental and Leasing

**Other jobs include the NAICS code 81 Other Services (except Public Administration) as well as jobs that could not be allocated to a unique Georgia county.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

In rural Georgia, manufacturing continued its recovery, which began in 2012. From 2014 to 2017, the manufacturing sector added 10,311 jobs, an increase of 7.8 percent (see Table 6). This outpaced gains in the Atlanta region by 107 jobs. Note that gains were relatively evenly distributed across the region, with 81 counties having manufacturing job gains and 39 incurring modest losses.²⁹ Despite these recent job gains, the rural Georgia region still had 18,263 fewer manufacturing jobs in 2017 than in 2007. This loss represented a 11.3 percent decline in manufacturing sector jobs and 53.3 percent of the region's overall job decline from 2007 levels (see Table 6). While manufacturing remains the most important source of jobs for rural Georgia, the sector's contribution to the employment pool shrank from 18.7 percent in 2007 to 17.3 percent in 2017. Job losses in this sector were relatively evenly spread throughout the region from 2007 to 2017. Baldwin County, in central Georgia (home to Milledgeville), lost the most manufacturing jobs, 1,556, a decline of 52.3 percent. Troup County experienced the largest increase in manufacturing jobs, with a gain of 5,302 (see Appendix C).³⁰

Leisure and hospitality has been a leading growth sector for the rural Georgia region. This sector added 7,956 jobs from 2014 to 2017, an increase of 10.8 percent. This was a rebound from the 1,795 jobs lost from 2007 to 2014 (see Table 6). The leading county in leisure and hospitality job growth during the 2007-17 period was Carroll with 1,186 jobs; Telfair lost the most with a decline of 228 jobs (see Appendix C). Note that leisure and hospitality sector jobs generally pay low wages, as will be discussed in greater detail in the next section.

From 2014 to 2017, the rural Georgia region finally added jobs in education services and in health care and social services, ending the declines in employment brought on by the Great Recession, which had continued through 2014. Health care and social services gained 2,310 jobs from 2014 to 2017, an increase of 2.4 percent. Despite losing 1,102 jobs over the full 2007-17 period, health care and social services maintained the same rank in 2017 of third that it had in 2007 and 2014 (see Table 6). The leading county in health care and social services job growth from 2007 to 2017 was Bulloch with 1,180 jobs, whereas Baldwin County lost the most health care and social services jobs with a decline of 1,860 jobs. Despite small recent gains in jobs in health care and social services, the rural Georgia region continues to struggle relative to the other two regions of the state. From 2007 to 2017, rural Georgia lost 1.1 percent of its jobs in health care and social services compared to gains in health care and social services of 14 percent in the hub cities and 31 percent in the Atlanta region.

²⁹ Note that five counties had so few manufacturing jobs that no change can be reported for reasons of confidentiality.

³⁰ Troup County is home to Kia Motors Manufacturing Georgia, which opened in November of 2009 and employs roughly 3,000 people. Note that in the year 2000, the county had 10,906 manufacturing jobs. However, by 2007, the county only had 6,603 manufacturing jobs. Thus, the 11,905 jobs in 2017 puts the county roughly back to its 2000 manufacturing job levels.

From 2014 to 2017, the education services sector gained 1,308 jobs, an increase of 1.4 percent. During this period, 67 rural Georgia counties gained education services jobs, and 55 experienced job losses. Among the larger gains was Lumpkin County with 260,³¹ and Union County had the most job losses with 434.³² As was discussed earlier, these modest changes to education services at the county level could be due to ongoing adjustments that districts have been making since ARRA funding expired in 2010 (see Appendix B).

The two sectors linked to real estate — construction and FIRE — had mixed results from 2014 to 2017 in the rural Georgia region. The construction sector continued its recovery started in 2012 adding 4,352 jobs from 2014 to 2017, an increase of 14.7 percent. As with the hub cities region, the construction sector is relatively small in the rural Georgia region; it ranked seventh in 2007 and ninth in 2017 in terms of jobs. Similar to the hub cities, the construction sector in the rural Georgia region sustained the second-largest number of job losses after manufacturing from 2007 to 2017, losing 11,365 jobs, a decline of 25.0 percent.

The number of FIRE sector jobs decreased from 2014 to 2017 in the rural Georgia region and sustained job losses over the full period. The FIRE sector lost 636 jobs, a decrease of 2.0 percent, from 2014 to 2017. Over the full 2007-17 period, the FIRE sector lost 7,937 jobs, a decline of 20.0 percent. In the rural Georgia region, the FIRE sector ranked eighth in jobs in 2007. After experiencing substantial job losses, the sector dropped to 10th in 2017 (see Table 6). Note that the FIRE sector in rural Georgia has the lowest relative size of the three regions.

A recent bright spot in the rural Georgia region is the transportation and warehousing sector, which added 6,361 jobs from 2014 to 2017. This sector was the fourth largest in terms of the number of jobs added from 2014 to 2017 in the rural Georgia region (note these gains amounted to a growth rate of 22 percent from 2014-17, the highest rate of any of the sectors). Over the full 2007-17 period, the sector experienced only modest gains of 158 jobs, essentially returning to pre-Great Recession levels. The sector has also grown in importance: In 2007 and 2014 it ranked 10th in terms of total jobs; by 2017 it had moved up to eighth and had slightly more jobs than the construction sector. Rural Georgia has seen growth in warehouse distribution and fulfillment centers by Amazon as well as other retailers, which could be contributing to this sector's recent growth.

³¹ White County saw large job gains, more than 700. This figure is roughly double the number of education service jobs from the previous period, but the researchers could not confirm the source of these additional jobs. Thus, while the rural Georgia education service sector job gains appear to be reasonable, caution should be used in attributing such a large share to only White County.

³² Note that some counties had no change but due to confidentiality requirements and the rounding conventions used in the appendix tables, it is not possible to identify all of these counties.

State and Regional Job Quality and Wages

As was shown earlier in the report, various industry sectors of Georgia's economy have experienced big changes in the number of jobs over time. This section examines how recent job growth from 2014 to 2017 compares to the previous shifts and how changes in the sector share of total employment have affected the mix of different quality jobs in terms of wages at the state and regional level. The quality of each job is defined as premium-, mid- or low-wage based on the average wage paid by each employer. This classification is determined for each industry NAICS code. The annual pay received by the worker determines the quality of a job. Premium-wage jobs pay more than \$54,000 per year; mid-wage jobs pay between \$35,000 and \$54,000 per year, and low-wage jobs pay less than \$35,000. Table 7 presents the breakdown of the three categories by NAICS code.³³

Table 7: Classification of the Quality of Jobs

	NAICS CODES	AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB* – 2017
LOW WAGE JOBS		
Farming	11	\$28,121
Retail Trade	44	\$26,549
Retail Trade	45	\$21,668
Leisure	71	\$29,494
Hospitality	72	\$15,258
Other Services	81	\$29,209
MID WAGE JOBS		
Construction	23	\$46,072
Manufacturing	31	\$45,112
Manufacturing	32	\$48,664
Transportation and Warehousing	48	\$51,409
Transportation and Warehousing	49	\$45,643
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	53	\$46,576
Administrative and Support	56	\$31,454
Education	61	\$38,869
Health	62	\$42,254
Government	92	\$44,186
PREMIUM WAGE JOBS		
Mining	21	\$56,833

³³ The breakdown presented in Table 7 closely follows the Georgia State University Economic Forecasting Center's quality of jobs description. Note that there is not a consensus on how to define low-, mid- or premium-wage jobs. Other researchers have used different income ranges and other occupational codes rather than the NAICS codes. The wage ranges have been changed slightly to keep the groupings consistent across studies.

	NAICS CODES	AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB* – 2017
Utilities	22	\$76,722
Manufacturing	33	\$54,514
Wholesale Trade	42	\$65,292
Information	51	\$76,418
Finance and Insurance	52	\$73,666
Professional and Scientific and Technical Services	54	\$67,949
Management of Companies	55	\$93,834

Note Jobs with a missing NAICS codes are not considered in this analysis

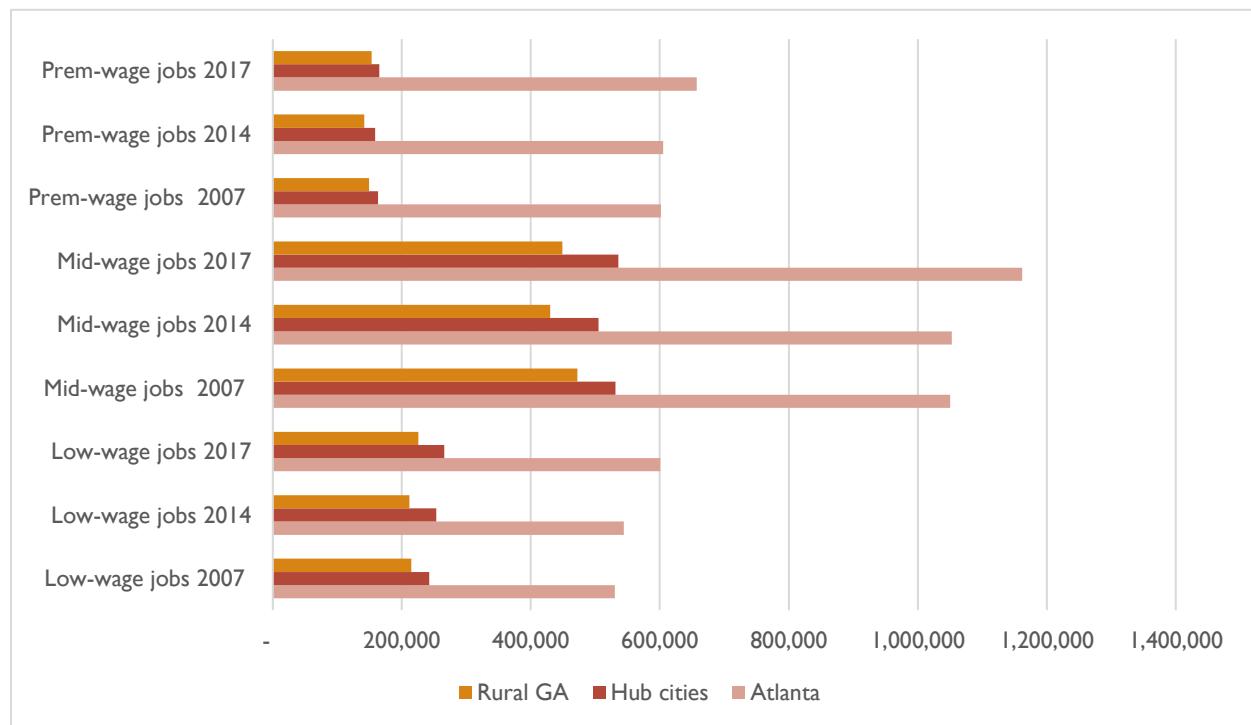
*Converted to 2009 dollars to be consistent with previous reports

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

As noted earlier in the report, the three regions experienced changes in jobs in different industry sectors and had different mixes of sector employment. For instance, the low-wage sectors of leisure and hospitality accounted for much of the recent job growth in the rural Georgia and hub cities regions. Another sector discussed earlier was manufacturing. Table 7 shows that two of the three-digit NAICS codes for manufacturing are medium-wage jobs and a third is a premium-wage job. Recall, that manufacturing is still the leading sector for jobs in rural Georgia and up until the most recent period had experienced dramatic declines. Finally, FIRE and professional, scientific and technical services are both premium-wage sectors. These sectors account for a larger share of the Atlanta regional employment compared to the other two regions.

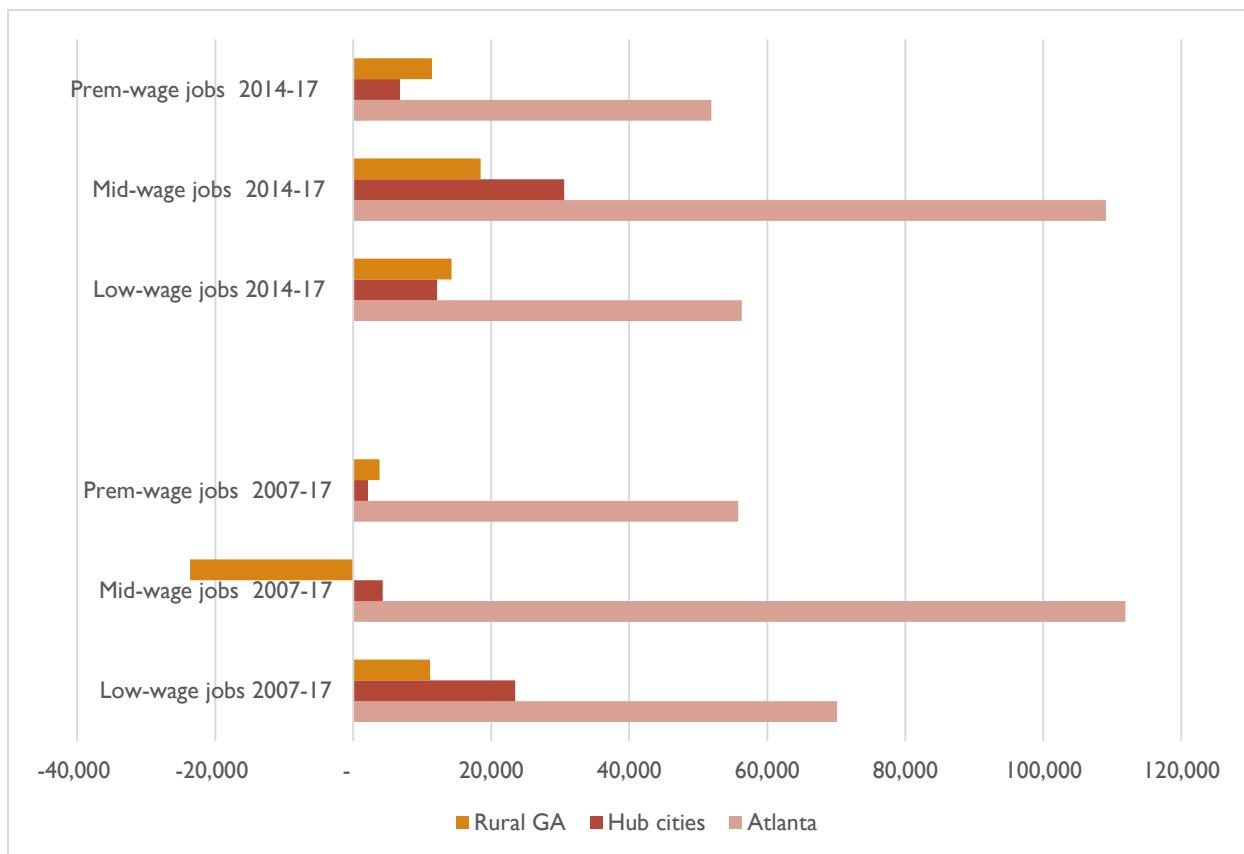
Figure 3 examines the total premium-, mid- and low-wage jobs in the three regions and provides another perspective on Georgia's improving economy in recent years. The figure shows that recovering has varied across the regions. Recall that no region experienced job growth from 2007 to 2014. Thus, the discussion focuses on the most recent 2014-17 period, when the job growth in all three regions occurred.

Figure 3: Regional Levels of Premium, Mid and Low-Wage Jobs, 2007, 2014 and 2017



Job levels in 2017 in the three regions were almost all higher than the 2007 pre-recession levels. Only in the rural Georgia region were mid-wage jobs in 2017 still below the 2007 levels, with a decline of 23,626 jobs. In all three regions, low- and premium-wage jobs in 2017 surpassed the 2007 pre-Great Recession level. Note that the Atlanta region had more premium-wage jobs in all the years shown than low-wage jobs. In the other two regions, low-wage jobs outnumbered premium-wage jobs. As is shown next, recent job growth in these three categories of jobs will likely continue to support this distribution.

Figure 4: Regional Change in Premium, Mid and Low Wage Jobs, 2014-17 and 2007-2017



During the 2014-17 recovery period, the Atlanta region added 51,896 premium-wage jobs, representing an 8.6 percent increase. The hub cities added 6,772 premium-wage jobs, a 4.3 percent increase, and the rural Georgia region added 11,402 premium-wage jobs, an 8.1 percent increase.³⁴ Mid-wage job gains were also concentrated in the Atlanta region during the 2014-17 period. The Atlanta region gained 109,063 mid-wage jobs from 2014 to 2017, representing a 10.4 percent gain since 2014. The hub cities added 30,552 mid-wage jobs, growth of 6.0 percent from 2014. Rural Georgia also added 18,467 mid-wage jobs, an increase of about 4.3 percent. Atlanta also had the highest growth rate in low-wage jobs, a 10.3 percent increase, adding 56,307 low-wage jobs. The hub cities had a 4.8 percent increase, adding 12,135 low-wage jobs, and the rural Georgia region increase in low-wage jobs was 6.7 percent, adding 14,258 such jobs.

As was noted earlier, Atlanta was the only region with more premium-wage jobs than low-wage jobs. Data for the 2014-17 recovery period also show that the Atlanta region had greater growth in premium- and mid-wage jobs than either the hubs cities or rural Georgia regions. This pattern of growth suggests

³⁴ These totals only include jobs that could be allocated to counties in all relevant periods to insure consistent comparisons across time periods.

that the Atlanta region will likely maintain its sizable advantage in premium-wage jobs over the other two regions for the foreseeable future.

Government Services Sector

This section examines employment and wages in the government services sector for the three regions. Table 7 lists this sector (NAICs code 92) as including mid-wage jobs. This sector has had little growth in the recent 2014-17 period, and job levels in 2017 were roughly the same as in 2007 in all three regions. However, government services jobs may play an important role in spurring economic development. Those in government services are tasked with implementing policy changes and channeling assistance from higher levels of governments to its most useful end. It is possible that areas outside of the Atlanta region may be at a disadvantage in recruiting government services workers due to lower salaries, which could impede their own economic development.

Table 8: Regional Government Services Leading Subsector Jobs in 2017

	EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	PUBLIC SAFETY	HUMAN RESOURCES	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEV.	ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	NATIONAL SECURITY
Atlanta Region	68,825	9,032	17,886	2,928	1,644	6,670	2,225
Hub Cities Region	31,289	6,168	2,082	1,742	1,241	2,856	22,103
Rural Georgia	39,821	10,512	1,911	2,198	1,023	1,244	2,385
Grand Total	139,935	25,711	21,879	6,868	3,908	10,771	26,713

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

Table 8 shows the number of jobs in 2017 for the three regions for the three-digit subgroups within the government services sector.³⁵ The largest subsector of government services is executive, legislative, and other general government (ELOG), with a total of 139,935 jobs in the three regions. Atlanta is the dominant region in this sector with 68,825 jobs, almost the same number of jobs as the hub cities (31,289) and rural Georgia (39,821) combined. Rural Georgia has more ELOG jobs than the hub cities, primarily because there are many more counties in the rural Georgia region than in the hub cities. For instance, the average county in the hub cities has 1,647 such jobs compared to only 321 in the average rural Georgia county.

³⁵ The full name of the subsections shown in Tables 8 and 9 are as follows with the NAICs code shown in parentheses: executive, legislative, and other general government support (921); justice, public order, and safety activities (922); administration of human resource programs (923); administration of environmental quality programs (924); administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development (925); administration of economic programs (926); national security and international affairs (928).

Two other subgroups, administration of human resource programs (AHR) and national security and international affairs (NSI), have a fairly large number of jobs in the state, but the jobs are clustered mostly in a single region. For the AHR jobs, again the Atlanta region dominates with 17,886 jobs out of the 21,879 in the state. The Atlanta region is the home of the state capital as well as the state's largest city, Atlanta; thus, this concentration of AHR jobs is to be expected. The hub cities region dominates the NSI subsector, accounting for 22,103 jobs of the 26,713 jobs in the state. Note that these jobs are highly concentrated in a small number of counties across the state, with 95 percent of all jobs in the top 10 counties for employment in this subsector. Most of these counties are in the hub cities region close to military installations. The remaining subsectors are more evenly distributed across the three regions, including public safety positions, which include justice, public order and safety activities.

Table 9: Regional Government Services Leading Subsector Average Wages in 2017

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	PUBLIC SAFETY	HUMAN RESOURCES	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEV.	ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	NATIONAL SECURITY
Atlanta Region	\$51,124	\$71,550	\$82,149	\$73,764	\$74,710	\$87,507
Hub Cities Region	\$38,463	\$55,169	\$40,327	\$45,077	\$43,613	\$72,983
Rural Georgia	\$31,620	\$40,700	\$37,870	\$37,268	\$40,617	\$49,043

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

Table 9 shows the average wage per job for the various government services subsectors across the three regions. Again, the Atlanta region outpaces the rest of the state. For instance, in ELOG, the largest subsector, the average wage per job in the hub cities region is only 75 percent of that in the Atlanta region, and the rural Georgia region is 62 percent of the Atlanta region average. Only in national defense are the per-job wages within 90 percent or more of those in Atlanta. This is likely due to the dominance of federal defense employment and its standardized wage scale.

Part of the reason for the higher average wages per job in the Atlanta region is likely a greater number of higher paying senior-level positions in government agencies and departments. But, even if the two counties with a large concentration of government offices, Fulton and DeKalb, are removed from the Atlanta region, wages in the hub cities and rural Georgia still trail those of the Atlanta region. Again, examining the ELOG subsector, the average wage in the hub cities is 84 percent of that in the Atlanta region, and the average such job in rural Georgia pays only 69 percent of the Atlanta region average wage. It should be noted that part of the wage gap may be attributable to the higher cost of living in the Atlanta region compared to the other two regions, and Table 9 does provide suggestive evidence that such a gap exists and is fairly large.

Conclusion

As was shown in the previous reports on “Georgia Jobs,” Georgia has experienced a considerable shift in the types and number of jobs in its various industry sectors from 2000 to 2012. The most recent period, 2014-17, while a positive time in terms of job growth, has not ameliorated these earlier shifts. Employment shifts began during the 2000-07 period, when the state lost a large number of manufacturing jobs, and continued throughout the 2007-14 period as manufacturing jobs declined in large numbers.

By 2017, the number of jobs in many sectors had surpassed their 2007 levels. The sectors with the strongest job growth were health care and social services; leisure and hospitality; and professional, scientific, and technical services. In 2017, health care and social services ranked second of all sectors in the state in terms of the number of jobs, the same rank it had in 2007. The manufacturing sector was ranked fifth in 2017, a decline from third in 2007, while the leisure and hospitality sector improved its rank, going from fourth in 2007 to third in 2017. This shift in industry sector jobs also affected the quality of jobs and where jobs of various wage quality were located.

Statewide, job growth was concentrated in a group of large urban counties mostly in the Atlanta region. The four counties of Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb and Gwinnett accounted for roughly 50 percent of job growth in the 2014-17 period. Within the three regions, the job growth from 2014-17 offset some of the losses that occurred in key industry sectors during previous periods. In the Atlanta region, the FIRE sector, which was the fifth-leading employment sector in the region in 2014, grew by 8.8 percent. Many of these new jobs were in Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb counties, which had sustained some of the largest FIRE job losses from 2007 to 2014.

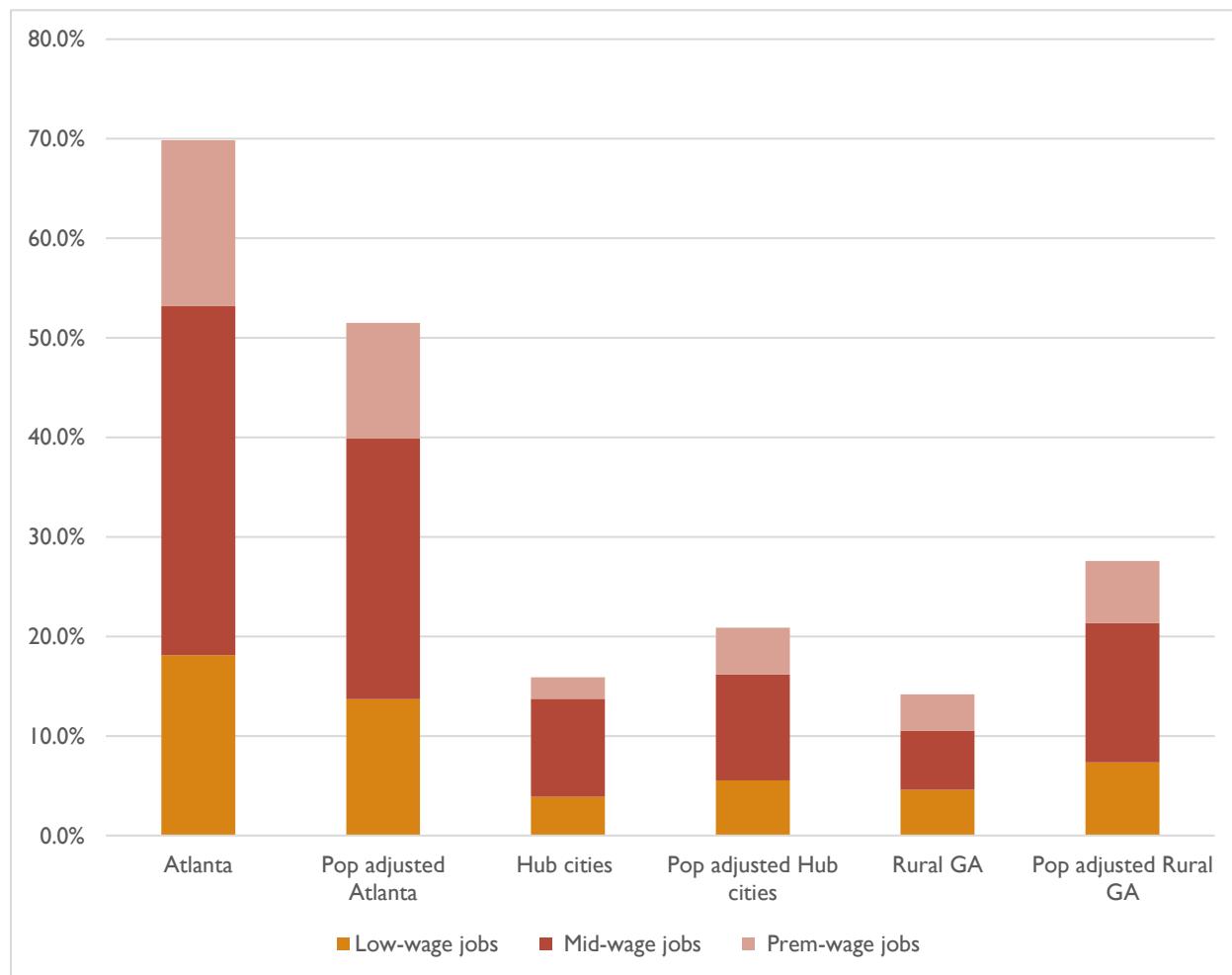
Both the hub cities and the rural Georgia regions added manufacturing jobs in the 2014-17 period after having sustained heavy job losses in this sector for many years. The hub cities’ manufacturing sector grew by 8.5 percent, with job growth concentrated in three counties: Whitfield, Hall and Chatham. In the rural Georgia region, manufacturing grew by 7.8 percent. Rural Georgia added the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of the three regions. Job gains were fairly evenly distributed, with almost half of the counties in the rural Georgia region experiencing gains.

The state also lost a large number of premium-wage jobs during the Great Recession. Many of these job losses were in the Atlanta region. The recovery, which began in 2010 and continued through 2014-17, brought back many of these premium-wage jobs. The Atlanta region reached its 2007 number of such jobs by 2014, whereas rural Georgia and the hub cities reached their 2007 level of premium-wage jobs by 2017. Rural Georgia lost many mid-wage jobs during the Great Recession and has not shared in the recovery of mid-wage jobs statewide.

Figure 5 summarizes the recovery period’s job creation by region in terms of job quality, and it compares regional job creation to a hypothetical distribution of job creation apportioned by regional population. In the aggregate, mid-wage job creation from 2014 to 2017 accounted for roughly 50 percent of all jobs

created. The remaining 50 percent was fairly evenly split, with premium-wage jobs accounting for 23 percent of new jobs and low-wage jobs 27 percent.

Figure 5: Actual Regional Share and Population Adjusted Share of the Change in Premium, Mid and Low-Wage, Jobs 2014-17



The Atlanta region attracted an outsized share of new jobs during the period 2014-17, with 67 percent of all new jobs but only 52 percent of the state's population. The Atlanta region attracted more new mid-wage jobs than new premium- or low-wage jobs. Atlanta's new mid-wage jobs represented 35 percent of all jobs created statewide from 2014 to 2017, as compared to the hypothetical 26 percent if job creation had been proportional to regional population.

The hub cities had mid-wage job creation that closely tracked its population-allocated amount. In the hub cities, mid-wage jobs accounted for 10 percent of all jobs statewide, similar to the 11 percent amount of hypothetical population-weighted job creation. In rural Georgia, mid-wage jobs only accounted for 6 percent of all jobs statewide, below the amount of hypothetical population-weighted job creation of 14 percent.

Government services may play an important role in fostering economic development through the administration of federal, state and local programs and funds. It is logical that the Atlanta region would have the most jobs in this sector, due to its large population and status as the state capital. Marginally higher wages in the Atlanta region than in the other two regions are also to be expected due to the higher cost of living and a job mix skewed toward management and supervision. However, policymakers might have cause for concern as the wage gap between the urban region of Atlanta and the hub cities and the rural region seems to be large. If the gap is large enough, it may discourage employment in this important sector in the rural region of the state and possibly hinder economic growth.

In summary, the recovery has brought new jobs to all three regions of Georgia. However, neither the hub cities nor the rural Georgia region has had as robust a recovery as the Atlanta region.

Appendices

Appendix A: Rural Georgia County Jobs, Levels and Changes

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS				PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS		
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000-07	2012-2014	2007-2014
Appling	6,115	6,370	6,580	7,019	4%	2.37%	3%
Atkinson	2,011	1,642	1,797	2,106	-18%	22.11%	9%
Bacon	3,598	3,711	3,994	3,896	3%	16.77%	8%
Baker	597	551	436	424	-8%	-8.98%	-21%
Baldwin	18,993	19,653	14,929	15,278	3%	0.51%	-24%
Banks	3,093	5,074	3,735	4,324	64%	-14.19%	-26%
Barrow	11,706	16,766	17,180	18,301	43%	21.89%	2%
Bartow	30,832	35,144	32,633	36,664	14%	6.79%	-7%
Ben Hill	8,434	7,586	5,444	5,387	-10%	2.25%	-28%
Berrien	4,509	4,862	3,560	3,574	8%	-5.40%	-27%
Bleckley	4,202	3,739	2,585	2,655	-11%	-13.16%	-31%
Brantley	1,960	2,070	2,145	2,260	6%	8.22%	4%
Brooks	3,239	2,897	2,967	3,052	-11%	-7.03%	2%
Bullock	21,296	23,535	24,076	25,432	11%	12.45%	2%
Burke	6,740	5,984	6,713	11,268	-11%	6.60%	12%
Butts	5,342	5,792	5,903	6,327	8%	8.48%	2%
Calhoun	1,608	1,298	1,108	1,050	-19%	-10.04%	-15%
Camden	13,878	15,949	15,337	13,988	15%	8.47%	-4%
Candler	2,862	2,991	2,832	2,903	5%	6.87%	-5%
Carroll	31,908	39,933	38,409	39,918	25%	4.53%	-4%
Catoosa	15,028	15,562	13,800	14,852	4%	5.35%	-11%
Charlton	2,223	2,383	2,048	2,082	7%	-0.73%	-14%
Chattooga	8,262	6,471	6,140	6,272	-22%	7.63%	-5%
Clay	671	749	543	511	12%	-11.54%	-28%
Clinch	2,552	2,421	2,369	2,261	-5%	4.23%	-2%
Coffee	18,532	16,723	15,687	16,966	-10%	10.99%	-6%
Colquitt	15,166	15,840	14,410	14,976	4%	-0.80%	-9%
Cook	5,779	4,978	3,936	4,202	-14%	4.55%	-21%
Crawford	1,540	1,490	1,332	1,276	-3%	6.09%	-11%
Crisp	8,987	9,156	8,001	8,123	2%	16.35%	-13%
Dade	3,487	3,556	3,200	3,327	2%	0.25%	-10%
Dawson	4,254	7,831	7,480	9,043	84%	-0.98%	-4%
Decatur	11,633	9,960	8,372	8,671	-14%	-0.83%	-16%
Dodge	5,995	6,457	5,089	5,066	8%	-1.39%	-21%

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS				PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS		
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000-07	2012-2014	2007-2014
Dooly	3,869	3,499	2,890	3,694	-10%	-0.16%	-17%
Early	4,489	4,293	4,216	4,415	-4%	3.59%	-2%
Echols	892	682	906	756	-24%	-6.51%	33%
Effingham	6,796	9,671	9,317	9,764	42%	3.12%	-4%
Elbert	7,335	6,853	5,798	5,792	-7%	1.51%	-15%
Emanuel	7,348	7,663	6,492	6,765	4%	0.21%	-15%
Evans	4,820	4,679	4,294	4,488	-3%	2.29%	-8%
Fannin	4,906	5,674	5,381	6,348	16%	7.50%	-5%
Franklin	7,622	7,603	6,705	7,950	0%	7.07%	-12%
Gilmer	7,021	8,961	7,270	6,920	28%	10.27%	-19%
Glascock	548	399	392	422	-27%	-0.42%	-2%
Gordon	21,400	22,088	20,904	21,454	3%	3.82%	-5%
Grady	5,967	6,447	5,894	6,064	8%	4.33%	-9%
Greene	5,215	5,641	5,532	6,062	8%	11.02%	-2%
Habersham	14,379	14,301	14,169	14,328	-1%	10.68%	-1%
Hancock	1,728	1,234	1,630	1,545	-29%	38.32%	32%
Haralson	6,361	7,972	6,250	6,531	25%	-12.17%	-22%
Harris	5,101	4,044	4,316	4,586	-21%	19.84%	7%
Hart	7,936	6,642	5,867	6,479	-16%	2.84%	-12%
Heard	2,610	2,240	2,250	2,076	-14%	16.24%	0%
Irwin	2,608	2,410	1,933	1,905	-8%	-5.82%	-20%
Jackson	15,227	18,673	20,503	26,234	23%	10.16%	10%
Jasper	2,603	2,680	2,099	2,200	3%	3.53%	-22%
Jeff Davis	5,260	4,285	4,405	4,163	-19%	16.12%	3%
Jefferson	5,590	5,483	4,534	4,846	-2%	-4.20%	-17%
Jenkins	2,932	2,201	1,348	1,335	-25%	6.25%	-39%
Johnson	2,238	1,941	1,622	1,514	-13%	-0.58%	-16%
Jones	3,142	3,566	4,272	4,607	13%	27.60%	20%
Lamar	3,721	3,652	3,511	3,535	-2%	-1.44%	-4%
Lanier	1,440	1,485	1,518	1,436	3%	18.13%	2%
Laurens	20,097	20,150	17,301	18,322	0%	5.59%	-14%
Lincoln	1,610	1,525	1,283	1,334	-5%	-2.23%	-16%
Long	668	871	913	976	30%	4.82%	5%
Lumpkin	5,784	6,629	6,773	7,597	15%	10.16%	2%
Macon	4,118	3,440	2,717	2,765	-16%	1.83%	-21%
Madison	3,600	3,680	3,022	3,080	2%	-0.85%	-18%
Marion	2,613	1,671	1,436	1,067	-36%	-0.31%	-14%
McDuffie	8,391	8,432	7,196	6,837	0%	11.24%	-15%

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS				PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS		
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000-07	2012-2014	2007-2014
McIntosh	2,202	2,360	1,742	1,736	7%	0.78%	-26%
Meriwether	5,851	4,845	4,105	4,833	-17%	-3.38%	-15%
Miller	1,472	1,623	1,649	1,724	10%	9.34%	2%
Mitchell	8,867	8,695	7,388	6,789	-2%	-5.06%	-15%
Monroe	5,647	6,309	7,318	7,344	12%	14.18%	16%
Montgomery	1,764	1,897	1,527	1,535	8%	6.13%	-19%
Morgan	5,844	6,435	6,297	7,053	10%	7.67%	-2%
Oglethorpe	1,711	1,768	1,762	1,656	3%	2.47%	0%
Peach	8,533	7,748	8,691	9,391	-9%	7.37%	12%
Pickens	5,419	7,802	7,221	7,689	44%	4.77%	-7%
Pierce	3,756	4,144	3,794	4,105	10%	4.27%	-8%
Pike	1,841	2,266	2,625	2,851	23%	8.70%	16%
Polk	10,132	11,953	11,160	11,064	18%	3.80%	-7%
Pulaski	3,238	3,221	2,736	2,811	-1%	2.31%	-15%
Putnam	6,368	7,111	5,551	5,658	12%	4.49%	-22%
Quitman	279	423	401	389	52%	1.83%	-5%
Rabun	6,076	5,437	4,544	4,988	-11%	3.23%	-16%
Randolph	2,469	2,071	1,868	1,886	-16%	4.17%	-10%
Schley	1,251	1,479	963	972	18%	-1.31%	-35%
Screven	3,826	3,854	3,343	3,357	1%	7.50%	-13%
Seminole	2,662	2,408	2,280	2,271	-10%	8.29%	-5%
Stephens	10,646	9,984	9,245	9,104	-6%	2.84%	-7%
Stewart	1,237	1,329	1,137	1,261	7%	0.01%	-14%
Sumter	14,551	12,406	10,983	10,890	-15%	5.32%	-11%
Talbot	795	851	773	731	7%	-3.86%	-9%
Taliaferro	205	220	183	191	7%	9.06%	-17%
Tattnall	6,094	5,682	5,792	5,798	-7%	2.61%	2%
Taylor	2,101	1,829	1,624	1,580	-13%	-4.66%	-11%
Telfair	4,235	4,640	3,720	3,411	10%	6.94%	-20%
Terrell	2,620	2,492	2,493	2,388	-5%	10.65%	0%
Thomas	21,283	23,192	20,188	20,427	9%	-1.60%	-13%
Tift	21,056	19,699	18,668	19,469	-6%	4.53%	-5%
Toombs	11,069	11,999	11,706	11,588	8%	7.47%	-2%
Towns	2,611	3,747	3,305	3,158	43%	-2.85%	-12%
Treutlen	1,143	1,115	1,086	1,105	-2%	4.85%	-3%
Troup	34,515	31,392	37,535	39,603	-9%	9.26%	20%
Turner	2,353	2,501	2,031	2,106	6%	-0.44%	-19%
Twiggs	1,712	1,150	1,107	2,228	-33%	-3.13%	-4%

COUNTY	NUMBER OF JOBS				PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS		
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000-07	2012-2014	2007-2014
Union	4,893	6,531	6,330	6,677	33%	5.27%	-3%
Upson	9,692	7,794	6,583	6,500	-20%	-1.56%	-16%
Walker	14,917	14,757	12,458	12,976	-1%	1.18%	-16%
Ware	16,078	15,400	14,283	15,646	-4%	2.16%	-7%
Warren	1,822	1,262	1,427	1,497	-31%	30.40%	13%
Washington	8,880	7,949	6,670	6,745	-10%	0.06%	-16%
Wayne	9,247	9,070	8,044	7,832	-2%	7.60%	-11%
Webster	456	552	524	469	21%	26.84%	-5%
Wheeler	938	1,400	1,307	1,087	49%	-4.62%	-7%
White	5,816	6,787	6,885	8,490	17%	10.76%	1%
Wilcox	1,372	1,300	1,199	1,146	-5%	5.05%	-8%
Wilkes	4,196	3,351	2,868	2,948	-20%	0.24%	-14%

Appendix B: County Single Digit NAICS Code Jobs

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
ATLANTA REGION																
Cherokee County	140	110	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	3350	4610	3440	4950
Clayton County	<100	<100	<100	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	1070	1040	NR	NR	4370	3610	2660	3130
Cobb County	<100	NR	<100	<100	160	NR	<100	<100	1030	1070	1090	1060	23940	28450	20370	25260
Coweta County	130	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	500	560	480	370	1440	1860	1080	1520
DeKalb County	NR	<100	<100	<100	200	180	<100	<100	1670	1000	930	910	17080	12710	10110	10100
Douglas County	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	2370	3050	1890	1920
Fayette County	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	3110	3290	2530	3030
Forsyth County	110	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	5000	7500	5190	6350
Fulton County	820	190	210	150	140	680	<100	180	2610	3820	3090	3230	22900	22900	16020	19490
Gwinnett County	160	250	210	240	220	130	NR	NR	450	550	460	460	22220	24340	17150	19940
Henry County	110	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	2680	2950	1630	1960
Newton County	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1340	1660	1210	1450
Paulding County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	1820	2430	1780	2220
Rockdale County	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	110	109	3380	3410	2630	3070
Spalding County	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	740	990	420	540
Walton County	170	230	100	99.5	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	1330	3070	2140	2440
HUB CITIES REGION																
Bibb County	100	100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	530	260	NR	NR	3670	3030	1920	1990
Bryan County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	430	880	410	570

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Chatham County	<100	<100	120	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	600	430	320	370	7310	7880	4800	5870
Chattahoochee County	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Clarke County	120	<100	100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	190	NR	NR	1940	1720	1360	1550
Columbia County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	110	NR	NR	2180	3140	2050	2210
Dougherty County	410	450	330	340	<100	NR	<100	NR	190	160	NR	NR	2680	2000	1560	1920
Floyd County	110	120	<100	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	430	NR	NR	1280	1180	700	800
Glynn County	110	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	160	180	140	140	2030	2530	1260	1340
Hall County	680	470	230	210	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	150	140	150	3170	4610	3140	4000
Houston County	<100	<100	<100	220	<100	NR	NR	NR	110	180	220	200	1640	1880	1060	1130
Lee County	150	140	210	230	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	780	940	690	690
Liberty County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	160	170	160	160	420	610	470	410
Lowndes County	420	440	290	260	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	170	160	150	2750	2680	2150	2500
Murray County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	210	250	110	<100
Muscogee County*	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	290	240	240	230	4250	4420	3070	2970
Oconee County	100	<100	110	180	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	580	760	410	550
Richmond County	<100	110	NR	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	260	210	220	220	5440	4740	3930	3490
Whitfield County	220	200	100	120	100	120	<100	<100	130	NR	180	180	1230	1330	1040	1170
RURAL GEORGIA REGION																
Appling County	320	340	370	330	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	510	470	350	400

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Atkinson County	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR
Bacon County	170	330	440	290	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Baker County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR
Baldwin County	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	400	420	330	370
Banks County	220	260	360	410	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	270	190	170
Barrow County	NR	NR	NR	150	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	790	1380	940	1190
Bartow County	100	140	<100	<100	110	<100	100	150	NR	NR	NR	NR	1500	1880	1360	1820
Ben Hill County	150	300	NR	360	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	210	170	<100	<100
Berrien County	<100	140	230	180	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	190	120	<100	<100
Bleckley County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	280	200	140	200
Brantley County	120	110	120	110	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	290	180	170
Brooks County	470	480	520	420	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	150	<100	<100	<100
Bulloch County	270	380	170	140	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	1300	1680	990	1060
Burke County	150	140	200	190	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	140	110	110	340
Butts County	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	220	300	110	170
Calhoun County	120	120	150	110	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Camden County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	110	NR	NR	460	760	410	450
Candler County	220	180	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	290	150	200
Carroll County	140	270	<100	150	NR	NR	<100	<100	190	210	210	170	2070	2510	2060	2390
Catoosa County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	370	400	470	600
Charlton County	110	120	130	140	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Chattooga County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	160	120	170
Clay County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR
Clinch County	350	340	360	250	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Coffee County	400	320	380	510	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	730	690	540	990
Colquitt County	1230	1520	1740	1070	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	490	540	430	440
Cook County	690	760	540	430	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	240	250	210	220
Crawford County	260	170	260	240	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	150	<100	<100
Crisp County	270	200	190	180	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	480	410	140	150
Dade County	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	300	170	160	170
Dawson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	310	520	220	230
Decatur County	640	690	740	980	320	310	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	370	380	300	280
Dodge County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	210	130	100	130
Dooley County	160	110	120	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Early County	340	360	270	210	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	120	<100	100
Echols County	620	390	600	430	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100
Effingham County	120	<100	<100	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	NR	NR	550	740	360	520
Elbert County	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	190	180	130	NR	<100	<100	<100	230	190	<100	160
Emanuel County	<100	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	170	170	110	110
Evans County	200	170	110	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	230	340	200	170
Fannin County	NR	NR	NR	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	420	190	230
Franklin County	NR	210	150	160	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	320	310	130	110

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----				
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	
	Gilmer County	<100	NR	170	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	250	500	150	180
Glascock County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gordon County	110	110	140	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	720	720	670	730	
Grady County	510	780	580	610	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	320	200	200	
Greene County	330	350	340	300	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	560	NR	690	780	
Habersham County	350	260	NR	210	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	170	150	150	560	640	370	370	
Hancock County	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	
Haralson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	270	390	290	450	
Harris County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	190	470	260	350	
Hart County	<100	<100	100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	290	380	230	250	
Heard County	NR	210	130	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	250	370	290	150	
Irwin County	140	140	170	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	110	<100	100	
Jackson County	220	130	170	130	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1290	1200	760	1050	
Jasper County	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	130	<100	100	
Jeff Davis County	190	160	230	280	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	
Jefferson County	350	270	270	260	260	370	280	370	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	140	180	190	
Jenkins County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	
Johnson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
Jones County	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	130	<100	NR	NR	NR	620	660	480	490	
Lamar County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	
Lanier County	<100	NR	220	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	120	110	<100	<100	

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Laurens County	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	1090	1520	730	790
Lincoln County	190	150	110	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	190	210	180
Long County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lumpkin County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	320	470	240	340
Macon County	250	250	240	220	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	170	<100	<100	<100
Madison County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	650	520	240	280
Marion County	110	<100	130	110	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	100	<100	<100
McDuffie County	420	190	310	310	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	690	420	310	380
McIntosh County	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	120	<100	<100
Meriwether County	<100	130	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	250	390	200	310
Miller County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Mitchell County	590	400	480	500	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	230	270	<100	<100
Monroe County	180	170	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	990	680	440	430
Montgomery County	150	120	120	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	220	<100	<100	<100
Morgan County	<100	<100	120	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	340	240	250
Oglethorpe County	110	130	160	150	140	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	<100	170	200
Peach County	380	310	340	380	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	230	390	330	420
Pickens County	<100	<100	<100	<100	300	220	170	250	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	820	390	370
Pierce County	310	240	160	190	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	290	480	310	330
Pike County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	370	290	400

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
	Polk County	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	460	560	330	300
Pulaski County	<100	120	140	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	<100	<100	<100
Putnam County	<100	<100	300	310	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	340	560	430	410
Quitman County	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR
Rabun County	<100	<100	100	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	580	580	250	300
Randolph County	230	310	300	240	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Schley County	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Screven County	160	170	180	240	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	120	180	100	140
Seminole County	NR	180	240	260	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Stephens County	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	530	440	260	260
Stewart County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR
Sumter County	640	530	400	550	NR	NR	NR	NR	120	110	<100	<100	400	720	240	180
Talbot County	NR	<100	<100	<100	100	100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	160	240	180
Taliaferro County	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR
Tattnall County	960	620	730	750	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	220	190	200	200
Taylor County	150	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	120	<100	<100	<100
Telfair County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Terrell County	<100	<100	120	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Thomas County	470	410	400	400	NR	330	310	300	NR	<100	<100	<100	590	770	630	450
Tift County	900	600	620	440	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	130	1030	750	500	520

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY -----NAICS CODE 11-----				MINING -----NAICS CODE 21-----				UTILITIES -----NAICS CODE 22-----				CONSTRUCTION -----NAICS CODE 23-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
	Toombs County	610	700	560	640	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	120	130	120	710	630	470
Towns County	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	180	240	<100	120
Treutlen County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Troup County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1990	1630	1280	1570
Turner County	130	<100	<100	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Twiggs County	<100	<100	<100	<100	720	280	NR	150	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Union County	NR	<100	<100	120	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	470	210	250
Upson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	360	210	320	180
Walker County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	500	690	220	220
Ware County	230	230	410	220	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	1120	770	460	440
Warren County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Washington County	<100	110	<100	<100	1410	430	210	190	NR	NR	NR	NR	380	370	320	290
Wayne County	200	240	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	530	610	570	580
Webster County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR
Wheeler County	130	170	140	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR
White County	<100	NR	160	180	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	380	700	540	620
Wilcox County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Wilkes County	200	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	140	<100	170
Wilkinson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	1260	960	1100	950	NR	<100	<100	<100	270	240	240	260
Worth County	<100	200	310	290	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	180	150	140

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----												
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		
	ATLANTA REGION																								
Cherokee County	1080	2540	2420	2720	3830	5900	NR	NR	2410	4100	5210	6830	1400	2150	2180	2390	560	780	980	920	2710	3310	NR	NR	
Clayton County	3840	1610	1370	1590	7780	9760	NR	NR	8100	8020	8280	9080	5110	6020	5850	5220	23720	24880	29210	32070	19800	25940	25460	25480	
Cobb County	560	780	980	920	2710	3310	NR	NR	2150	3120	4660	5430	1250	1540	1630	1650	17580	19480	16870	18530	17710	32840	33210	35660	
Coweta County	670	870	730	930	2610	3960	NR	NR	3030	3500	4480	4450	1250	1510	1650	1690	1510	2340	1810	2190	3040	4270	NR	NR	
DeKalb County	1980	3620	5200	6270	2400	4520	NR	NR	1800	3760	7320	8570	920	NR	1660	1870	76410	76420	90380	97730	41040	46850	47890	49640	
Douglas County	18320	23710	25750	27830	NR	26360	28080	30110	16310	22390	27260	31170	5680	6850	7340	7340	690	1360	1100	1320	3080	6150	NR	NR	
Fayette County	290	310	350	510	NR	3230	NR	NR	1710	2050	2220	2090	850	1100	1190	1170	250	570	550	560	1940	3510	NR	NR	
Paulding County	780	1080	810	830	2070	2780	NR	NR	2660	3560	3890	4250	950	1570	1480	1530	330	380	370	360	2080	2570	2460	2450	
Rockdale County	300	880	580	570	1630	2450	2410	2440	1290	1840	1780	2290	900	1270	1330	1350	13120	15340	15360	15810	3820	4520	3970	3790	
Spalding County	130	290	200	270	NR	960	NR	NR	340	500	690	820	330	500	600	530	6170	7130	6710	6520	1320	15340	15360	15810	
Walton County	2610	2590	3180	2700	6170	7130	6710	6520	13120	15340	15360	15810	3820	4520	3970	3790	130	290	200	270	NR	960	NR	NR	
HUB CITIES REGION																									
Bibb County	2610	2590	3180	2700	6170	7130	6710	6520	13120	15340	15360	15810	3820	4520	3970	3790	Bryan County	130	290	200	270	NR	960	NR	NR

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----											
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017	
Chatham County	4410	5150	4760	5190	8430	10240	10280	11190	16300	17800	19490	20810	7220	7450	8050	8630								
Chattahoochee County	110	NR	920	670	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	140	180	160								
Clarke County	NR	1480	1450	1780	3060	14730	14570	15440	7220	9330	10500	11350	3240	3590	3090	3140								
Columbia County	680	1120	1340	1550	2540	3370	NR	NR	1550	2670	3280	4290	740	1030	1320	1470								
Dougherty County	1350	1650	2560	2180	4230	4820	4460	4210	7400	8330	8090	8210	5550	5130	4750	4360								
Floyd County	740	980	830	710	3820	4460	4210	4090	6720	7720	8260	8450	1840	2180	2210	2210								
Glynn County	1050	1250	920	1010	2860	3520	3380	3690	4170	5480	5190	5550	2220	2630	2490	2600								
Hall County	1220	1760	1670	1810	4760	6470	6410	6630	7300	9530	11710	13700	2580	2980	3060	3000								
Houston County	2360	3770	3090	3410	3390	4960	NR	NR	4420	5780	6720	7330	NR	NR	NR	NR								
Lee County	<100	110	240	310	680	860	NR	NR	270	330	380	390	450	530	560	520								
Liberty County	290	970	440	400	NR	2230	2240	2020	1170	2180	2850	2940	3280	2720	2820	2740								
Lowndes County	930	1060	1190	1410	5220	5420	4870	4770	6060	7480	7610	7820	2630	2620	2600	2600								
Murray County	<100	150	130	130	920	1240	NR	NR	440	480	490	510	370	420	480	430								
Muscogee County*	3530	4100	4110	4160	6700	7870	7510	7570	10610	14990	17100	16340	7990	6410	7420	7040								
Oconee County	350	590	590	760	850	1320	1440	1540	390	640	1060	1310	350	490	440	380								
Richmond County	3250	3080	4220	4330	14580	13180	12050	12150	18220	21780	23000	24160	5270	5870	6170	6310								
Whitfield County	NR	4680	2600	2620	2920	3510	3420	3290	4020	4070	4930	5760	1540	1710	1720	1720								
RURAL GEORGIA REGION																								
Appling County	<100	<100	<100	<100	440	640	NR	NR	530	860	730	700	300	340	330	350								

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----											
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017	
	NR	<100	<100	<100	250	360	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	120	120	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	170	210	270	230
Atkinson County	NR	<100	<100	<100	250	360	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	120	120	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	170	210	270	230
Bacon County	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	340	NR	NR	390	440	470	510	170	210	270	230	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Baker County	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
Baldwin County	210	270	150	180	2440	2880	2620	2650	5400	4890	3280	3020	2110	2090	1250	1600	<100	<100	120	100	180	330	290	310
Banks County	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	480	NR	NR	<100	<100	120	100	180	980	910	850	1460	1860	NR	NR	760	1180	1510	1740
Barrow County	180	1190	440	570	1460	1860	NR	NR	760	1180	1510	1740	690	980	910	850	2260	2940	2630	2550	1470	2600	2450	2790
Bartow County	470	1540	1060	1070	2260	2940	2630	2550	1470	2600	2450	2790	1290	1660	1570	1660	<100	130	<100	<100	650	740	NR	NR
Ben Hill County	<100	130	<100	<100	110	NR	NR	NR	710	860	390	240	480	540	450	420	110	NR	<100	<100	440	430	310	280
Berrien County	110	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	440	430	310	280	240	320	360	330	650	840	760	790	350	360	220	280
Bleckley County	<100	<100	<100	<100	650	840	760	790	350	360	220	280	180	250	240	240	500	610	NR	NR	150	120	180	140
Brantley County	NR	NR	<100	<100	500	610	NR	NR	150	120	180	140	140	140	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	430	450	NR	NR
Brooks County	<100	<100	<100	<100	430	450	NR	NR	290	370	370	320	230	250	240	240	3670	4250	4670	4810	2310	2790	3530	3970
Bulloch County	420	590	560	630	3670	4250	4670	4810	2310	2790	3530	3970	1100	1420	1430	1430	<100	130	4180	880	970	NR	NR	570
Burke County	<100	<100	130	4180	880	970	NR	NR	570	730	640	550	560	500	500	520	110	110	110	110	600	600	550	560
Butts County	<100	110	<100	110	490	600	NR	NR	530	600	550	510	800	450	1040	1020	490	600	NR	NR	530	600	550	510
Calhoun County	NR	<100	<100	<100	150	190	190	190	220	270	<100	<100	400	130	370	320	150	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Camden County	360	690	2590	520	1380	1680	NR	NR	850	980	1090	1160	3090	2920	2810	3050	1380	1680	NR	NR	590	450	420	470
Candler County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	590	450	420	470	170	150	190	200	<100	<100	<100	<100	5010	4480	4700	3420
Carroll County	580	750	650	630	3980	5010	4480	4700	3420	6210	5170	5550	1170	1330	1530	1560	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330
Catoosa County	140	270	210	200	1330	1870	NR	NR	2050	2310	2070	1680	520	500	620	630	1870	NR	NR	NR	240	230	130	<100
Charlton County	<100	<100	<100	<100	250	280	NR	NR	240	230	130	<100	190	180	220	150	<100	<100	<100	<100	250	280	NR	NR

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----											
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017	
	<100	100	<100	100	<100	100	<100	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chattooga County	<100	100	<100	100	640	690	530	550	310	360	350	370	850	390	690	620	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Clay County	NR	110	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	<100	100	100	160	160	<100	<100	160	160	<100	<100	160	160	<100	<100
Clinch County	<100	<100	<100	<100	260	250	NR	NR	240	230	280	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	130	130	120	120
Coffee County	320	270	270	230	1340	1650	1440	1470	1320	2090	2310	2470	740	850	710	680	180	220	200	190	1850	2160	2350	2200
Colquitt County	180	220	200	190	1530	1790	NR	NR	1710	1850	2160	2350	760	830	720	690	180	220	200	190	1850	2160	2350	2200
Cook County	<100	<100	<100	<100	480	580	NR	NR	580	450	460	430	270	330	400	350	180	230	210	200	180	230	210	200
Crawford County	<100	NR	<100	<100	300	330	NR	NR	140	<100	150	160	NR	NR	NR	NR	180	230	210	200	180	230	210	200
Crisp County	120	130	100	100	790	880	NR	NR	1070	1230	1260	1330	620	590	540	570	120	130	100	100	120	130	1260	1330
Dade County	<100	110	<100	<100	620	700	640	640	140	170	290	310	170	200	210	210	180	230	210	200	180	230	210	200
Dawson County	<100	160	120	150	450	660	NR	NR	180	320	280	780	240	460	NR	NR	180	320	280	260	240	460	NR	NR
Decatur County	<100	230	180	120	990	1170	1120	1030	1500	1320	1100	1060	500	730	690	630	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Dodge County	<100	120	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	1520	1610	1270	1210	630	690	700	670	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Dooley County	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	320	NR	NR	270	170	<100	<100	530	500	530	500	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Early County	<100	<100	<100	<100	430	470	NR	NR	470	850	1000	1160	280	260	230	250	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Echols County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Effingham County	110	430	400	500	1120	1600	NR	NR	400	670	870	1010	340	520	650	590	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Elbert County	150	140	<100	100	670	690	NR	NR	640	650	560	550	460	530	470	490	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Emanuel County	150	130	110	100	960	1090	980	960	1190	1190	1100	950	410	490	460	480	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Evans County	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	410	410	390	510	570	500	400	320	290	270	260	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Fannin County	100	180	170	200	510	660	NR	NR	660	890	920	1020	310	340	360	370	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260
Franklin County	<100	<100	110	100	660	690	630	670	730	710	790	830	340	430	460	460	180	320	280	260	180	320	280	260

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----											
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017	
Gilmer County	140	200	160	140	560	770	NR	NR	420	540	780	470	370	580	510	530								
Glascock County	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100								
Gordon County	180	240	250	270	1210	1490	1330	1320	1200	2170	2030	2230	730	820	800	810								
Grady County	<100	<100	110	120	760	800	NR	NR	530	450	450	460	410	430	420	420								
Greene County	<100	100	110	120	420	410	NR	NR	470	460	790	700	280	320	330	300								
Habersham County	290	270	200	230	1590	1870	1800	1910	1190	1370	1330	1350	980	990	1020	950								
Hancock County	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	170	160	150	550	470	510	500								
Haralson County	140	190	160	150	810	1150	1030	990	530	890	690	610	460	620	490	470								
Harris County	<100	<100	<100	<100	660	700	NR	NR	230	220	230	250	320	360	390	440								
Hart County	130	150	140	230	560	660	NR	NR	650	870	370	390	380	530	530	500								
Heard County	<100	<100	NR	NR	300	390	NR	NR	130	NR	100	<100	220	250	340	310								
Irwin County	<100	<100	<100	<100	320	320	NR	NR	710	530	360	320	160	270	180	160								
Jackson County	150	350	430	500	1230	1910	1830	1960	760	1130	1030	1250	620	910	960	990								
Jasper County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	200	220	230	220	250	230	230								
Jeff Davis County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	490	NR	NR	340	300	300	250	190	190	210	230								
Jefferson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	610	600	NR	NR	510	480	510	470	310	340	370	350								
Jenkins County	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	310	260	220	190	210	190	200	180								
Johnson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	270	NR	NR	670	560	580	560	120	120	120	120								
Jones County	<100	<100	<100	<100	620	760	NR	NR	240	370	990	1250	260	370	NR	NR								
Lamar County	<100	<100	<100	<100	570	800	890	880	250	260	320	320	240	300	260	260								
Lanier County	<100	<100	<100	<100	230	260	NR	NR	210	230	220	190	110	170	180	180								

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----											
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017	
Laurens County	440	290	220	210	1680	1850	1470	1440	3610	4040	4330	4510	1010	1070	920	910								
Lincoln County	<100	<100	<100	<100	270	280	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	170	170	180								
Long County	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	220	240								
Lumpkin County	120	160	120	190	950	1370	1640	1890	620	710	750	790	430	420	420	400								
Macon County	<100	<100	<100	<100	400	380	NR	NR	440	470	420	410	610	550	470	570								
Madison County	<100	<100	<100	<100	680	820	NR	NR	250	240	270	260	NR	NR	NR	NR								
Marion County	<100	<100	NR	NR	270	240	NR	NR	180	130	110	100	150	140	140	<100								
McDuffie County	130	150	120	120	660	730	NR	NR	850	950	800	880	500	550	510	500								
McIntosh County	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	360	NR	NR	210	<100	<100	<100	240	260	310	320								
Meriwether County	<100	<100	<100	<100	830	860	NR	NR	1040	1020	900	850	410	350	380	380								
Miller County	<100	<100	<100	<100	180	180	NR	NR	240	390	NR	NR	120	150	170	150								
Mitchell County	110	150	310	210	770	780	650	640	730	690	600	550	890	1010	830	740								
Monroe County	<100	110	130	150	580	690	NR	NR	390	550	590	570	860	1030	1760	1680								
Montgomery County	<100	<100	<100	<100	430	490	330	330	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	200	180	180								
Morgan County	<100	170	150	160	470	560	NR	NR	350	400	450	470	280	410	340	340								
Oglethorpe County	<100	<100	<100	<100	290	400	NR	NR	110	120	120	110	NR	NR	NR	NR								
Peach County	<100	130	100	120	1260	1300	1130	1100	570	500	740	700	530	590	630	650								
Pickens County	<100	170	190	200	780	990	NR	NR	660	920	1210	1310	270	400	480	460								
Pierce County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	270	300	360	360	270	240	230	230								

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----												
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		
	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	370	530	NR	NR	150	160	240	230	190	230	210	210	190	230	210	210	
Pike County	<100	<100	<100	<100	960	1150	NR	NR	880	670	780	1000	780	820	600	570	530	480	430	380	530	480	430	380	
Polk County	120	110	<100	<100	280	310	NR	NR	570	870	770	840	510	480	440	400	NR	<100	NR						
Pulaski County	<100	<100	<100	<100	480	560	NR	NR	360	860	890	810	510	480	440	400	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Putnam County	<100	<100	<100	100	470	570	510	530	550	700	560	590	360	370	310	380	360	370	310	380	360	370	310	380	360
Quitman County	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Rabun County	120	130	<100	120	490	490	290	290	260	340	320	320	220	110	140	140	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Randolph County	<100	<100	<100	<100	550	680	NR	NR	350	330	270	280	300	310	390	360	NR								
Schley County	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
Screven County	<100	<100	<100	<100	310	280	NR	NR	460	520	410	410	160	160	170	150	310	310	390	360	310	310	390	360	310
Seminole County	<100	<100	<100	<100	910	1040	1020	870	1100	1480	1500	1400	460	430	450	450	180	180	260	360	110	140	190	200	180
Stephens County	130	190	120	100	1830	1600	1470	1460	1840	2060	1820	1700	910	990	900	830	180	180	240	360	110	140	190	200	180
Stewart County	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	
Sumter County	160	160	120	160	540	610	NR	NR	490	580	750	750	1770	1580	1490	1420	280	310	380	360	180	200	110	100	180
Talbot County	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	320	NR	NR	420	490	290	210	310	210	200	210	310	210	200	210	630	600	520	470	310
Taliaferro County	<100	<100	<100	<100	350	340	NR	NR	210	210	200	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Tattnall County	110	<100	<100	170	170	280	310	NR	NR	310	210	380	360	180	200	110	100	180	200	110	100	180	200	110	100
Taylor County	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	320	NR	NR	420	490	290	210	310	210	200	210	310	210	200	210	630	600	520	470	310
Telfair County	<100	<100	<100	<100	1750	1950	1860	2010	3720	4220	3850	3870	970	1220	1080	1060	1770	1580	1490	1420	1770	1580	1490	1420	1770
Terrell County	<100	<100	<100	<100	1770	1920	2000	2000	2290	2880	3480	3630	1040	1090	940	890	190	230	210	210	260	350	270	260	260
Thomas County	550	730	420	400	190	210	220	230	250	270	290	280	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
Tift County	460	690	680	330	1770	1920	2000	2000	2290	2880	3480	3630	1040	1090	940	890	190	230	210	210	260	350	270	260	260

COUNTY	PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC -----NAICS CODE 54-----				EDUCATION SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 61-----				HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 62-----				GOVERNMENT SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 92-----											
	2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017		2000		2007		2014		2017	
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Toombs County	220	240	220	190	1010	1200	1100	1160	1340	2010	2300	2210	390	400	440	430								
Towns County	<100	<100	140	140	340	540	690	500	410	510	530	510	130	180	200	200								
Treutlen County	<100	<100	NR	NR	160	190	NR	NR	180	180	170	200	180	160	150	160								
Troup County	360	480	790	760	2310	2700	2530	2630	3250	3400	3500	3490	1250	1440	1360	1360								
Turner County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	180	160	150	170	230	240	230								
Twiggs County	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	230	NR	NR	150	160	190	140	140	NR	120	130								
Union County	110	220	150	140	460	640	1050	610	690	1040	1270	1470	350	360	400	430								
Upson County	<100	<100	140	100	900	1020	NR	NR	1270	1340	1170	1290	410	410	370	400								
Walker County	230	160	160	220	1630	1880	1680	1740	1170	1080	960	910	770	930	1290	920								
Ware County	270	340	190	210	1310	1310	1030	1230	2610	2890	2980	2880	1500	1440	1340	1300								
Warren County	NR	<100	<100	<100	210	220	190	180	220	160	150	130	100	120	110	110								
Washington County	190	210	220	130	700	760	860	870	1100	1080	900	840	780	750	670	640								
Wayne County	<100	<100	<100	<100	860	920	890	730	1130	1160	1090	1180	790	820	780	770								
Webster County	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR								
Wheeler County	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	220	170	<100	140	160	110	100								
White County	160	<100	120	150	740	770	680	1450	330	430	510	780	400	610	430	510								
Wilcox County	NR	<100	NR	NR	210	230	NR	NR	150	220	190	<100	420	370	370	330								
Wilkes County	<100	<100	<100	<100	270	260	NR	NR	470	520	580	460	300	320	260	240								
Wilkinson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	330	410	NR	NR	120	120	150	130	180	170	190	180								
Worth County	<100	<100	<100	<100	770	620	NR	NR	520	480	380	290	300	290	360	360								

NR data unavailable due to confidentiality requirements

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

Appendix C: County Grouped Industry NAICS Code Jobs

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING -----NAICS CODE 31-33-----				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE -----NAICS CODE 42-45-----				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING -----NAICS CODE 48-49-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
ATLANTA REGION												
Cherokee County	4480	4810	3980	4850	7380	9850	10750	12540	810	1110	1120	1310
Clayton County	7420	4670	4120	4120	20690	17820	16130	16630	35760	37510	41670	44020
Cobb County	17060	20490	17630	18850	69730	64090	61910	67320	8690	10280	10820	12300
Coweta County	5250	4780	4500	5210	4790	6210	6810	7560	1560	1650	1100	1120
DeKalb County	25370	17880	13040	13450	58590	49910	43820	46430	13100	15540	15630	15090
Douglas County	2700	4190	3870	4120	7320	10530	8780	9910	660	1560	1670	2500
Fayette County	5090	3610	2860	3950	7010	9190	8440	9150	1230	2360	1540	1370
Forsyth County	7080	8700	8650	7680	6780	11870	12580	14050	490	1000	680	800
Fulton County	40610	33810	25530	29940	109660	105210	97290	101840	57580	46310	43850	53210
Gwinnett County	34080	26330	25040	26370	75180	83660	75290	80320	8490	8600	8380	9990
Henry County	3500	3530	2750	2810	6050	9440	11340	12480	2190	2250	3450	4420
Newton County	4670	4680	4350	4920	2930	3280	3500	3750	620	430	370	510
Paulding County	1100	1010	820	980	2570	3820	4500	4880	440	710	640	710
Rockdale County	6850	5030	4890	4180	6490	6120	5480	5730	530	510	470	520
Spalding County	4920	3750	2560	2510	4370	3930	3220	3460	370	360	360	350
Walton County	2480	1960	2260	3030	2400	3980	3580	3810	440	440	410	1600
HUB CITIES REGION												
Bibb County	11960	6100	5130	5870	14760	14280	15240	13320	3720	3400	2630	2970
Bryan County	NR	370	320	490	580	870	1320	1680	140	230	220	250
Chatham County	14440	12910	13970	14960	20410	22470	22440	24970	7860	9760	9660	11180
Chattahoochee County	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	180	130	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100
Clarke County	9720	8110	5940	5900	9900	9770	10220	11850	1650	1700	1500	1660
Columbia County	2990	3500	2680	2600	3760	4850	5540	6340	340	400	280	350

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING NAICS CODE 31-33				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE NAICS CODE 42-45				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING NAICS CODE 48-49			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Dougherty County	8120	5750	3210	3230	9130	8430	7390	7680	2830	2290	1990	1770
Floyd County	9560	7160	5640	6350	5890	5970	6740	6750	550	730	680	850
Glynn County	3690	2290	1980	1980	5850	6100	5850	6490	1040	1300	1290	1420
Hall County	19430	17210	17930	19990	9910	10920	11980	13140	2410	2800	3230	3510
Houston County	3190	5560	4710	5630	6300	6960	7190	7430	640	830	1030	760
Lee County	<100	180	250	360	540	1040	960	1310	<100	<100	<100	120
Liberty County	1190	1150	1970	2100	2060	1940	1970	2380	350	700	930	860
Lowndes County	5460	5330	3800	4060	8390	10160	8500	7860	2210	1750	1870	3110
Murray County	7390	5940	4580	3620	1000	1570	1330	1430	1380	680	160	140
Muscogee County*	14640	7740	6480	6430	14160	14120	13370	13100	1820	1280	1470	1840
Oconee County	920	650	420	610	1120	1660	1730	1790	140	110	<100	100
Richmond County	12310	8900	7250	7860	16180	14650	13740	13670	2720	2770	2470	2730
Whitfield County	25540	23290	17830	20920	8750	10440	10440	8490	1910	2850	3870	3110
RURAL GEORGIA REGION												
Appling County	1170	590	650	700	790	830	1130	1570	240	300	340	230
Atkinson County	560	590	810	1000	240	190	220	230	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bacon County	1120	900	770	960	480	370	360	510	130	220	470	390
Baker County	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Baldwin County	2650	2970	1640	1410	2440	2450	2310	2390	130	160	110	<100
Banks County	1080	1000	260	340	330	800	700	820	<100	<100	<100	<100
Barrow County	3020	2100	2010	2100	2100	3100	5170	5330	250	530	520	590
Bartow County	9930	8480	8490	9520	4870	5110	4720	5570	2150	2330	2440	2810
Ben Hill County	3990	2480	1240	1240	960	960	810	850	210	220	190	370
Berrien County	1700	1780	810	1010	610	760	570	530	180	<100	<100	<100
Bleckley County	NR	NR	<100	<100	470	570	460	460	<100	<100	130	<100
Brantley County	180	130	160	150	300	320	320	470	110	<100	110	120

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING NAICS CODE 31-33				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE NAICS CODE 42-45				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING NAICS CODE 48-49			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Brooks County	770	430	190	220	410	400	630	810	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bulloch County	2770	2080	1700	1980	4260	3900	3760	3900	500	1090	1140	1420
Burke County	1410	680	630	610	1010	930	1270	1360	100	110	110	110
Butts County	1060	1010	980	1130	910	1170	1000	1100	460	360	420	590
Calhoun County	NR	NR	<100	<100	250	210	170	190	<100	<100	<100	<100
Camden County	1740	720	670	860	1980	2520	2680	2410	130	130	150	150
Candler County	230	200	150	<100	440	530	560	570	<100	<100	<100	<100
Carroll County	8820	8160	6300	7110	5230	5630	6700	6340	670	950	660	920
Catoosa County	2700	2260	1210	1490	2950	2990	3190	3550	2240	1290	820	630
Charlton County	360	430	300	300	320	280	230	270	<100	<100	<100	<100
Chattooga County	4380	3190	2640	2840	860	860	850	870	<100	160	<100	<100
Clay County	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Clinch County	760	860	800	780	230	190	240	250	<100	<100	<100	<100
Coffee County	5760	3930	2550	3230	3040	2760	2600	2600	1650	1250	1020	1480
Colquitt County	3680	3920	2560	2700	2600	2350	2270	2750	270	300	290	350
Cook County	1450	920	440	540	810	650	510	690	<100	<100	<100	<100
Crawford County	180	NR	<100	<100	130	180	140	100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Crisp County	1650	1090	800	920	2080	2310	1650	1730	180	210	280	380
Dade County	980	960	560	640	600	620	470	540	<100	<100	<100	<100
Dawson County	410	550	470	990	1210	2550	3510	3490	<100	<100	<100	<100
Decatur County	3010	860	650	800	1770	1900	1700	1690	330	460	280	320
Dodge County	500	570	460	460	900	1200	830	800	320	170	<100	<100
Dooly County	1450	1290	1000	1840	550	430	340	380	180	240	190	170
Early County	1290	750	760	780	840	770	830	840	<100	<100	<100	<100
Echols County	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100
Effingham County	1680	1690	1640	1430	1130	1200	1410	1300	270	740	550	670

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING NAICS CODE 31-33				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE NAICS CODE 42-45				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING NAICS CODE 48-49			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Elbert County	2900	2240	1950	1790	1030	1170	980	1050	180	130	110	110
Emanuel County	2250	2070	1530	1600	1100	1160	1020	1030	250	260	210	220
Evans County	2000	1800	1850	1890	510	480	430	440	150	130	120	130
Fannin County	890	260	240	330	1130	1280	1200	1540	120	170	170	190
Franklin County	1920	2110	1210	1380	1320	1120	1100	1320	890	660	630	1100
Gilmer County	3030	2480	1440	1340	940	1440	1160	1260	<100	100	<100	<100
Glascock County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Gordon County	10310	8840	8360	7920	2840	3420	3110	3450	640	590	580	660
Grady County	850	980	550	1110	1220	1100	1000	1120	150	170	140	390
Greene County	1570	630	380	490	580	740	770	790	<100	<100	<100	230
Habersham County	4390	3780	4130	3850	1990	1980	1960	2010	300	270	140	130
Hancock County	NR	NR	430	360	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Haralson County	1840	2250	1560	1800	1000	1280	910	920	180	180	160	170
Harris County	NR	150	990	870	370	350	300	360	150	230	220	240
Hart County	3150	1330	1500	1840	950	1160	1100	1060	<100	<100	<100	<100
Heard County	980	450	550	600	110	<100	100	100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Irwin County	500	480	170	170	210	210	240	230	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jackson County	4710	4720	5330	5570	3530	3880	4350	5440	380	960	1170	3130
Jasper County	900	880	360	460	250	260	300	260	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jeff Davis County	2030	1130	1390	1290	830	860	990	830	280	210	160	150
Jefferson County	1730	1420	740	950	710	840	760	730	140	150	120	160
Jenkins County	1480	820	<100	<100	250	220	180	150	<100	<100	<100	<100
Johnson County	440	360	130	120	190	160	180	180	270	190	140	<100
Jones County	110	<100	<100	<100	380	390	440	540	100	<100	120	160
Lamar County	1340	600	600	570	420	510	500	480	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lanier County	170	100	100	150	180	190	190	150	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING NAICS CODE 31-33				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE NAICS CODE 42-45				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING NAICS CODE 48-49			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Laurens County	5000	3430	1900	2160	3110	3230	2780	2760	300	640	770	840
Lincoln County	270	<100	<100	<100	200	220	180	200	<100	<100	<100	<100
Long County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lumpkin County	1150	1100	740	930	850	850	1070	1050	190	190	140	140
Macon County	1230	840	490	540	420	500	320	330	150	<100	<100	<100
Madison County	510	570	190	220	390	480	500	450	100	<100	<100	<100
Marion County	NR	670	550	230	170	110	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
McDuffie County	1980	2480	1520	1650	1250	1170	970	1000	200	330	240	180
McIntosh County	<100	<100	<100	<100	530	700	350	320	<100	<100	<100	<100
Meriwether County	1650	550	600	1090	750	730	510	780	<100	<100	<100	<100
Miller County	<100	NR	<100	<100	380	380	370	360	<100	<100	<100	<100
Mitchell County	NR	NR	2440	2140	1260	1090	1030	930	170	220	190	210
Monroe County	250	280	190	150	540	800	740	1000	190	350	350	370
Montgomery County	110	220	160	<100	210	350	270	310	<100	<100	<100	100
Morgan County	1340	1110	1040	1120	870	1270	1130	1580	<100	250	190	140
Oglethorpe County	140	150	110	140	180	220	140	120	170	<100	<100	<100
Peach County	1240	1500	2220	2760	1360	1560	1080	1160	160	160	480	570
Pickens County	820	830	740	830	800	1340	1230	1310	110	150	110	130
Pierce County	430	390	360	370	760	900	840	960	330	330	280	270
Pike County	400	170	370	370	130	210	410	470	<100	<100	<100	<100
Polk County	2660	3450	3420	3320	1630	1860	1690	1990	350	360	340	390
Pulaski County	NR	NR	110	<100	490	470	470	510	<100	<100	<100	<100
Putnam County	1900	1250	470	640	1330	1560	660	820	380	330	490	330
Quitman County	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Rabun County	1760	650	370	430	880	950	910	990	<100	<100	<100	<100
Randolph County	490	180	200	200	280	270	270	280	<100	<100	140	140

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING NAICS CODE 31-33				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE NAICS CODE 42-45				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING NAICS CODE 48-49			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Schley County	720	810	320	310	150	160	140	150	<100	<100	<100	<100
Screven County	1150	1050	900	840	520	510	440	390	180	<100	<100	<100
Seminole County	290	110	170	190	540	470	400	320	<100	<100	<100	100
Stephens County	3710	2320	2020	2220	1480	1620	1490	1360	<100	120	110	140
Stewart County	NR	<100	<100	<100	220	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Sumter County	3360	1860	1570	1230	2150	1810	1750	1780	470	470	420	420
Talbot County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Taliaferro County	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Tattnall County	150	<100	170	190	960	900	830	830	<100	150	130	130
Taylor County	160	140	<100	<100	290	260	NR	NR	150	200	150	140
Telfair County	1520	NR	1240	1010	530	460	390	410	<100	<100	<100	<100
Terrell County	700	520	480	420	490	520	560	580	140	<100	<100	<100
Thomas County	4460	3260	2380	2410	3520	3890	2770	3140	230	170	240	270
Tift County	3920	2400	1150	1310	3350	3600	3810	4020	2160	1860	1150	1220
Toombs County	1980	2200	1410	1380	2600	2240	2260	2310	190	300	250	300
Towns County	<100	190	<100	110	380	550	460	390	<100	<100	<100	<100
Treutlen County	140	<100	<100	<100	210	220	250	250	<100	<100	<100	<100
Troup County	10910	6600	10710	11900	5310	5680	5240	4280	450	560	1560	2590
Turner County	370	350	270	270	550	480	460	570	200	160	<100	<100
Twiggs County	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	1140	<100	<100	200	190
Union County	390	310	280	340	740	1310	1140	1320	300	390	350	370
Upson County	3640	1610	1200	1270	1130	1050	950	1000	NR	390	300	270
Walker County	5850	5370	4190	4460	2150	2220	1510	1580	210	220	180	200
Ware County	2270	1340	1490	1900	3310	3190	2710	2900	530	570	540	670
Warren County	890	360	350	400	110	150	450	480	<100	<100	<100	<100
Washington County	480	580	500	580	980	1040	810	810	1360	1120	800	800

COUNTY	MANUFACTURING -----NAICS CODE 31-33-----				WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE -----NAICS CODE 42-45-----				TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING -----NAICS CODE 48-49-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Wayne County	2190	1640	1280	1200	1730	1590	1200	1220	650	610	580	500
Webster County	NR	NR	210	190	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Wheeler County	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
White County	980	700	880	800	1120	1120	1240	1300	170	220	360	450
Wilcox County	100	<100	<100	<100	170	170	140	130	120	<100	120	220
Wilkes County	1430	630	520	610	560	480	420	440	150	140	140	120
Wilkinson County	210	250	340	130	250	190	180	200	330	290	290	310
Worth County	400	300	330	320	730	740	670	660	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	FIRE -----NAICS CODE 51-53-----				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES -----NAICS CODE 55-56-----				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY -----NAICS CODE 71-72-----			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
ATLANTA REGION												
Cherokee County	1580	2650	2700	2960	2040	2770	3150	3150	3600	6270	7210	8320
Clayton County	3980	4400	3440	3710	7410	8380	8660	11630	10500	10620	10450	12010
Cobb County	32280	28850	28390	34100	38770	39900	43010	44160	30280	30800	34310	39170
Coweta County	1240	1750	1910	1810	2240	1840	3200	2390	2840	4420	4380	5110
DeKalb County	39880	28330	28170	27510	39270	29080	25690	27040	21530	23400	25750	27780
Douglas County	1700	1780	1610	1820	2640	3370	3940	4090	4110	4920	4940	5290
Fayette County	1540	2020	1610	1850	1960	1670	1420	1490	3430	4780	5990	6900
Forsyth County	1770	3020	3050	3320	2130	5010	6760	6710	2530	4440	7330	7960
Fulton County	128200	125390	114620	127690	90660	80480	87080	100890	68970	82100	87700	98180
Gwinnett County	28560	32550	33410	33470	31310	34700	35740	38810	23250	30210	31920	36230
Henry County	1720	2990	2230	2490	2510	3950	4730	5540	3780	6520	7420	8700
Newton County	620	1040	740	1000	740	680	1360	2400	1290	2000	2190	2480
Paulding County	600	970	770	840	340	900	1190	1310	1280	2990	3530	3650
Rockdale County	2710	1510	2420	2350	2690	2690	1760	1900	3740	4000	3290	3580

COUNTY	FIRE NAICS CODE 51-53				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES NAICS CODE 55-56				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY NAICS CODE 71-72			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Spalding County	1020	970	750	740	1930	1770	1810	2730	2000	2230	1980	2540
Walton County	550	810	660	710	420	960	1540	1340	1260	1860	1970	2400
HUB CITIES REGION												
Bibb County	10560	9420	10290	10670	7070	8010	6980	7370	7870	7920	8210	9200
Bryan County	350	260	330	360	110	290	220	190	680	970	1130	1370
Chatham County	6910	7390	7090	7220	9040	12970	12190	12720	16080	19170	21990	24020
Chattahoochee County	<100	<100	140	130	120	NR	280	610	NR	<100	<100	<100
Clarke County	3080	3110	3430	3670	2920	3200	3030	3930	5680	7380	7970	8860
Columbia County	1280	1360	1690	1310	1870	3430	2780	2950	2150	3520	4460	4510
Dougherty County	3000	2800	2300	2170	3200	3230	2930	4250	4240	4430	4840	5360
Floyd County	2540	2420	2090	1970	1830	2330	1540	1540	3270	3720	3630	4010
Glynn County	1790	2000	1500	1460	4110	2470	2240	2220	6480	8070	7800	8730
Hall County	3990	3790	3050	3500	3750	6190	5260	6190	4800	5450	6620	7840
Houston County	1670	1980	1750	1560	1940	2240	1460	2150	4700	5800	6660	7590
Lee County	<100	160	200	230	330	490	770	1070	180	250	230	290
Liberty County	820	1000	790	730	910	720	550	690	1430	1760	2120	2530
Lowndes County	2030	2310	3230	3450	1810	3430	3010	2560	4680	6860	6940	7060
Murray County	200	230	210	200	330	500	520	890	580	630	670	640
Muscogee County*	13600	13780	12920	12510	9090	8500	5750	6240	9140	11270	12240	11950
Oconee County	480	630	690	700	460	710	950	1330	470	830	1040	1500
Richmond County	6430	6340	5030	4310	8910	6980	9210	9420	10520	11470	11920	13160
Whitfield County	2700	1790	1190	1120	2300	4510	2400	2280	3090	3390	3390	3580
RURAL GEORGIA REGION												
Appling County	240	250	180	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	350	500	520	610
Atkinson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	FIRE NAICS CODE 51-53				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES NAICS CODE 55-56				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY NAICS CODE 71-72			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Bacon County	200	230	210	200	200	<100	150	<100	160	270	240	200
Baker County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR
Baldwin County	600	650	560	520	350	590	520	640	1550	1780	1760	1960
Banks County	<100	310	280	30	NR	280	<100	<100	490	1170	840	1000
Barrow County	400	590	700	540	830	1220	730	550	780	2100	1750	2170
Bartow County	1300	1360	1360	1320	1880	2350	1550	1560	2530	3560	3760	4580
Ben Hill County	340	380	240	250	160	260	520	420	390	450	390	410
Berrien County	170	220	180	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	220	290	350	270
Bleckley County	110	130	140	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	250	360	270	210
Brantley County	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	100	<100	140	130
Brooks County	130	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	120	<100	<100
Bulloch County	1180	1440	1120	1160	620	480	1020	720	2370	2900	3430	3620
Burke County	270	260	180	170	330	200	<100	<100	290	320	280	520
Butts County	210	310	210	150	<100	120	290	160	340	490	470	550
Calhoun County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR
Camden County	560	1260	720	840	1040	1650	560	700	1770	2050	1870	1990
Candler County	210	190	180	140	NR	<100	<100	<100	290	410	510	550
Carroll County	1500	2100	1840	1590	820	2510	3750	3180	2570	3590	4230	4770
Catoosa County	590	680	630	740	330	550	270	160	1340	1900	2060	2680
Charlton County	<100	120	<100	<100	NR	NR	480	550	220	240	170	180
Chattooga County	230	170	130	130	170	<100	200	<100	300	230	300	300
Clay County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100
Clinch County	110	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	130	110	110	110
Coffee County	630	660	540	470	1310	770	1830	1070	980	1180	1230	1370
Colquitt County	630	700	570	590	420	330	340	550	1040	890	930	1040
Cook County	190	180	150	110	<100	140	<100	<100	750	490	400	540

COUNTY	FIRE NAICS CODE 51-53				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES NAICS CODE 55-56				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY NAICS CODE 71-72			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Crawford County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Crisp County	530	450	370	410	130	250	240	320	900	1250	1520	1090
Dade County	150	170	150	140	NR	<100	<100	<100	360	290	350	320
Dawson County	230	350	270	340	280	840	240	190	620	1180	1100	1470
Decatur County	560	600	470	510	590	330	230	260	660	670	590	620
Dodge County	260	400	260	200	480	290	110	190	320	420	410	410
Dooly County	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	120	<100
Early County	180	170	140	150	<100	120	<100	<100	190	180	210	200
Echols County	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Effingham County	220	420	250	250	150	590	310	370	420	580	670	680
Elbert County	300	280	230	210	100	<100	<100	<100	370	420	440	410
Emanuel County	250	300	270	310	<100	130	<100	<100	350	460	400	500
Evans County	120	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	220	160	260
Fannin County	310	390	280	310	<100	140	140	170	500	710	840	1010
Franklin County	230	200	160	240	160	260	280	330	590	550	760	890
Gilmer County	310	770	420	370	120	<100	130	150	530	1030	1290	1270
Glascock County	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100
Gordon County	840	640	560	530	1070	1360	1460	1570	1280	1380	1360	1540
Grady County	290	320	820	160	390	390	400	160	370	400	310	320
Greene County	180	260	310	300	180	150	110	280	390	970	1050	1120
Habersham County	500	530	490	810	940	850	620	520	930	1170	1590	1580
Hancock County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Haralson County	130	210	180	200	610	180	130	<100	270	450	440	450
Harris County	120	130	110	120	NR	190	180	230	960	1070	800	840
Hart County	260	290	250	220	580	190	300	350	540	610	490	660
Heard County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	FIRE NAICS CODE 51-53				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES NAICS CODE 55-56				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY NAICS CODE 71-72			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Irwin County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	190	230	110	<100	<100	<100
Jackson County	520	670	700	1680	400	990	1420	2190	1010	1220	1680	1570
Jasper County	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	110	120	<100	150	180	160	150
Jeff Davis County	130	140	110	100	250	290	250	210	330	300	230	210
Jefferson County	270	310	180	170	120	<100	160	200	230	300	240	250
Jenkins County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	180	100	110	120	140
Johnson County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jones County	<100	170	120	220	<100	<100	100	<100	260	270	430	270
Lamar County	140	150	130	130	<100	190	<100	<100	310	410	340	400
Lanier County	<100	110	140	130	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Laurens County	820	800	760	750	730	1130	1270	1520	1730	1650	1630	1890
Lincoln County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	140	120	120
Long County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lumpkin County	230	190	160	170	170	190	230	140	620	840	1110	1330
Macon County	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	160	140	140
Madison County	190	140	120	150	<100	150	150	100	210	150	120	110
Marion County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
McDuffie County	390	350	750	220	330	170	140	130	740	640	600	560
McIntosh County	100	120	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	400	440	360	390
Meriwether County	190	200	200	150	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	340	240	230
Miller County	<100	<100	130	100	<100	NR	<100	<100	120	110	120	110
Mitchell County	280	270	230	220	170	190	<100	<100	300	290	280	280
Monroe County	190	130	150	210	<100	200	900	570	690	690	670	710
Montgomery County	160	160	100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	150
Morgan County	240	340	280	310	1080	570	550	430	570	770	1030	1180
Oglethorpe County	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	<100	200	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	FIRE NAICS CODE 51-53				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES NAICS CODE 55-56				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY NAICS CODE 71-72			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Peach County	330	240	190	220	NR	180	430	310	620	720	850	780
Pickens County	320	420	410	430	140	530	320	320	390	430	790	920
Pierce County	200	170	110	140	<100	<100	120	140	250	310	350	430
Pike County	170	170	<100	<100	<100	120	180	190	<100	120	120	150
Polk County	610	880	720	230	350	510	640	530	730	920	1080	1200
Pulaski County	210	200	140	150	NR	<100	<100	<100	250	340	230	240
Putnam County	180	270	230	200	<100	<100	110	200	260	520	570	650
Quitman County	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100
Rabun County	290	350	210	190	<100	<100	<100	<100	710	800	810	910
Randolph County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	<100	<100	<100
Schley County	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Screven County	170	210	170	150	<100	NR	<100	<100	150	150	150	160
Seminole County	100	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	100	<100	150	170	160	160
Stephens County	490	540	340	320	750	780	930	960	660	730	760	740
Stewart County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	330	320	<100	<100	<100	<100
Sumter County	530	530	420	400	620	340	370	600	1000	880	960	1040
Talbot County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR
Taliaferro County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tattnall County	280	250	240	210	190	190	<100	<100	200	180	180	200
Taylor County	140	<100	<100	<100	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Telfair County	140	130	140	120	<100	NR	400	360	220	430	170	200
Terrell County	140	160	170	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	110	180	130
Thomas County	950	1110	910	940	1780	2940	3170	2670	1380	1540	1520	1810
Tift County	850	880	760	820	300	360	720	1130	2160	2200	2370	2570
Toombs County	480	440	380	380	370	220	880	740	850	1110	1010	950
Towns County	230	280	210	200	<100	<100	<100	<100	550	790	520	740

COUNTY	FIRE NAICS CODE 51-53				MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN SERVICES NAICS CODE 55-56				LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY NAICS CODE 71-72			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Treutlen County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Troup County	2730	3030	1470	1560	3270	2710	5530	5890	1980	2500	2540	2810
Turner County	140	110	<100	<100	<100	200	100	<100	160	210	210	220
Twiggs County	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Union County	190	230	220	210	350	550	460	500	520	730	540	700
Upson County	390	380	390	250	380	380	250	210	490	640	540	550
Walker County	490	540	500	540	390	240	120	410	1000	960	1140	1230
Ware County	660	700	620	610	620	700	700	770	1120	1420	1290	1750
Warren County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR
Washington County	250	240	240	220	530	540	490	600	430	480	370	440
Wayne County	240	330	350	330	<100	220	180	170	610	690	670	680
Webster County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100
Wheeler County	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	360	360	<100	<100	<100	<100
White County	260	320	260	290	<100	130	180	150	920	1210	1280	1510
Wilcox County	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Wilkes County	220	220	180	160	130	140	<100	<100	170	230	170	170
Wilkinson County	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Worth County	150	180	170	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	270	210	190

NR data unavailable due to confidentiality requirements

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

Appendix D: County Low, Mid, and Premium-Wage Jobs

COUNTY	2000	LOW WAGE JOBS			2000	MID WAGE JOBS			2000	PREMIUM WAGE JOBS		
		2007	2014	2017		2007	2014	2017		2007	2014	2017
ATLANTA REGION												
Cherokee	10,834	15,265	17,898	20,695	16,591	23,787	23,232	28,047	6,199	8,629	8,513	9,794
Clayton	27,148	23,208	22,152	24,702	74,274	76,455	79,353	85,926	16,828	13,590	11,791	12,164

COUNTY	2000	LOW WAGE JOBS			2000	MID WAGE JOBS			2000	PREMIUM WAGE JOBS		
		2007	2014	2017		2007	2014	2017		2007	2014	2017
Cobb	80,483	78,994	81,506	90,809	125,669	147,064	143,821	156,813	98,451	90,309	99,252	108,872
Coweta	7,463	10,349	10,803	12,241	13,594	14,856	16,833	18,176	6,031	7,184	7,502	7,508
DeKalb	69,434	67,469	65,300	70,979	143,737	157,158	151,986	159,599	102,734	70,402	65,700	66,232
Douglas	11,455	14,693	12,625	13,645	13,950	19,634	19,893	21,374	5,497	6,094	6,304	7,029
Fayette	9,985	13,091	14,086	15,588	14,711	18,395	17,433	19,294	8,474	8,708	7,242	8,685
Forsyth	7,133	12,038	16,223	18,649	17,214	28,956	31,391	35,066	9,952	14,963	18,074	18,595
Fulton	153,765	160,273	167,938	183,901	339,501	341,888	346,950	390,750	270,809	251,346	250,324	274,778
Gwinnett	74,746	86,854	85,756	94,249	111,746	132,080	132,841	145,459	102,272	102,832	105,350	111,592
Henry	10,030	15,888	17,841	20,365	16,622	25,285	26,794	30,785	5,027	7,262	7,082	7,205
Newton	4,022	5,096	5,460	6,062	10,056	11,903	12,058	13,485	3,584	3,994	3,820	4,789
Paulding	3,793	6,741	8,082	8,675	6,911	10,936	10,877	12,627	1,286	2,074	1,959	2,113
Rockdale	9,126	9,291	8,067	8,844	16,151	17,160	15,710	17,507	8,599	6,516	6,872	5,398
Spalding	6,312	5,862	5,010	5,766	12,982	13,420	12,897	14,254	3,563	3,904	2,675	2,642
Walton	3,737	5,419	5,608	5,493	7,832	11,105	10,825	12,794	2,089	3,700	2,952	4,441
HUB CITIES REGIONS												
Bibb	22,516	20,891	22,654	22,020	46,315	44,093	39,625	41,596	19,946	18,399	19,394	18,797
Bryan	1,334	1,966	2,458	3,073	2,365	3,576	3,483	4,113	592	779	936	1,063
Chatham	37,644	39,911	43,703	47,562	62,757	69,829	68,391	75,957	23,751	26,924	27,244	28,158
Chattahoochee	708	346	321	237	458	792	918	1,188	156	332	1,050	727
Clarke	16,450	16,916	17,471	19,111	26,049	40,419	38,391	41,533	19,522	8,605	9,089	10,508
Columbia	6,159	8,971	10,643	11,408	10,484	15,436	14,367	16,029	4,277	5,074	5,303	5,561
Dougherty	13,468	12,944	12,561	13,543	33,138	30,880	26,749	27,559	7,423	6,752	6,885	6,514
Floyd	9,183	9,115	9,441	10,173	22,852	23,092	20,991	22,034	7,864	7,918	7,308	6,875
Glynn	13,060	14,472	14,109	15,143	18,564	20,021	17,793	18,789	5,326	4,325	3,383	3,928
Hall	13,702	14,975	16,422	18,325	36,835	43,986	44,894	50,393	14,882	14,700	14,491	16,719
Houston	11,788	13,237	14,331	15,859	28,347	36,234	36,204	37,501	5,156	6,756	5,695	5,942

COUNTY	LOW WAGE JOBS				MID WAGE JOBS				PREMIUM WAGE JOBS			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Lee	779	1,214	1,197	1,461	2,621	3,382	3,589	4,024	324	666	839	1,156
Liberty	3,959	4,296	4,600	5,345	8,968	10,324	11,927	11,759	1,417	1,923	1,351	1,405
Lowndes	13,676	17,096	15,676	15,156	25,225	27,982	25,557	27,084	4,993	5,453	5,969	6,605
Murray	1,574	1,707	1,675	1,776	10,897	9,347	6,834	6,199	775	1,215	1,213	1,200
Muscogee	24,517	25,144	26,085	25,516	46,917	45,825	45,027	44,446	27,612	25,237	23,312	23,226
Oconee	1,719	2,438	2,776	3,598	2,933	4,027	4,197	4,899	1,863	2,254	2,371	2,819
Richmond	27,188	25,438	26,068	26,836	65,486	62,318	62,350	63,771	14,247	14,322	13,929	14,097
Whitfield	9,715	11,237	11,470	9,656	38,291	39,753	33,727	36,692	14,460	11,538	8,802	8,931
RURAL GEORGIA REGION												
Appling	1,507	1,704	1,901	2,424	2,963	2,993	2,767	2,716	1,645	1,653	1,898	1,872
Atkinson	313	281	271	284	1,051	1,222	1,222	1,405	647	135	298	417
Bacon	773	1,030	1,032	941	2,192	2,165	2,284	2,139	633	514	673	811
Baker	160	136	136	138	282	273	186	172	155	134	114	113
Baldwin	4,174	4,465	4,302	4,573	12,017	12,265	8,942	9,274	2,798	2,874	1,661	1,417
Banks	999	2,042	1,798	2,170	1,908	2,114	1,438	1,823	181	468	485	325
Barrow	2,981	4,711	5,064	6,012	6,766	8,908	8,490	8,704	1,956	3,039	3,583	3,548
Bartow	6,958	7,832	7,952	9,330	18,002	19,633	18,453	20,512	5,861	7,204	6,123	6,755
Ben Hill	1,479	1,673	1,627	1,625	5,277	4,357	3,096	2,919	1,678	1,439	712	841
Berrien	804	1,087	1,056	906	2,442	2,027	1,431	1,326	1,263	1,723	1,060	1,335
Bleckley	824	972	789	760	1,728	1,719	1,574	1,665	1,649	1,028	217	224
Brantley	474	437	483	480	1,310	1,392	1,420	1,382	177	222	236	397
Brooks	1,016	937	1,093	1,066	1,707	1,533	1,321	1,266	516	414	543	717
Bullock	6,973	7,030	7,309	7,636	10,655	13,417	13,896	14,744	3,658	2,993	2,817	3,020
Burke	1,231	1,126	1,289	1,556	3,011	2,836	2,659	2,798	2,496	1,935	2,752	6,912
Butts	1,084	1,493	1,422	1,663	2,922	2,840	3,320	3,429	1,330	1,443	1,149	1,222
Calhoun	322	306	265	268	1,144	851	719	687	137	132	111	95
Camden	4,091	4,484	4,559	4,461	8,372	8,220	6,590	7,202	1,409	2,698	4,165	2,302

COUNTY	LOW WAGE JOBS				MID WAGE JOBS				PREMIUM WAGE JOBS			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Candler	955	1,031	1,051	1,095	1,447	1,504	1,329	1,367	457	446	449	439
Carroll	7,632	8,754	10,471	10,764	17,140	23,027	19,709	20,361	7,135	7,910	8,150	8,744
Catoosa	4,150	4,880	5,177	6,345	8,571	8,386	6,786	6,647	2,307	2,104	1,803	1,829
Charlton	662	630	500	565	1,327	1,519	1,384	1,331	234	234	158	184
Chattooga	1,250	1,170	1,143	1,201	6,506	4,628	4,266	4,423	503	645	715	645
Clay	184	114	132	140	406	508	342	319	82	120	64	51
Clinch	665	591	627	558	1,116	1,087	1,087	1,037	771	729	650	667
Coffee	4,104	3,864	3,840	4,162	10,496	9,647	9,074	9,921	3,930	3,153	2,748	2,872
Colquitt	4,999	4,783	4,842	4,803	7,712	9,045	8,019	8,627	2,454	1,902	1,509	1,525
Cook	2,102	1,843	1,443	1,701	2,648	2,417	1,910	1,878	1,028	705	569	618
Crawford	409	300	402	386	971	991	768	740	160	189	161	147
Crisp	2,806	3,193	3,000	2,630	4,441	4,319	3,550	3,983	1,739	1,564	1,433	1,503
Dade	1,052	967	960	977	1,815	1,929	1,674	1,732	620	649	562	612
Dawson	1,947	3,726	4,162	5,024	1,781	3,025	2,041	3,104	526	1,025	1,257	895
Decatur	2,944	3,161	2,860	3,117	6,725	4,974	4,320	4,321	1,963	1,668	1,171	1,224
Dodge	1,298	1,698	1,208	1,290	3,547	3,643	3,198	3,095	1,150	1,105	673	674
Dooly	562	709	571	539	2,737	2,476	1,902	2,776	570	289	412	376
Early	1,118	1,016	973	929	2,631	2,536	2,506	2,720	740	710	727	765
Echols	631	403	606	452	239	234	264	266	22	43	31	38
Effingham	1,770	2,028	2,378	2,436	4,359	6,493	5,652	6,116	663	996	1,248	1,195
Elbert	1,220	1,155	1,117	1,156	4,578	4,048	3,509	3,382	1,538	1,631	1,151	1,244
Emanuel	1,430	1,563	1,329	1,477	3,951	4,391	3,762	3,850	1,960	1,685	1,387	1,433
Evans	911	886	718	865	3,568	3,492	3,314	3,358	341	299	255	262
Fannin	1,597	1,928	2,054	2,598	2,732	2,897	2,534	2,870	565	769	765	861
Franklin	2,031	1,890	1,998	2,263	4,199	4,015	3,078	3,752	1,392	1,640	1,609	1,926
Gilmer	1,539	2,725	2,698	2,660	4,644	4,776	3,546	3,237	839	1,368	994	1,007
Glascock	84	85	73	101	322	305	313	315	142	3	5	6

COUNTY	LOW WAGE JOBS				MID WAGE JOBS				PREMIUM WAGE JOBS			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Gordon	3,946	4,126	3,849	4,152	15,183	15,528	15,006	15,211	2,271	2,146	2,015	2,070
Grady	1,950	2,123	1,767	1,844	2,486	2,779	3,097	2,562	1,531	1,478	1,017	1,648
Greene	1,197	2,038	2,130	2,176	3,257	2,750	2,646	2,958	756	799	735	917
Habersham	3,286	3,333	3,693	3,746	7,861	8,023	8,179	7,944	3,232	2,874	2,262	2,618
Hancock	146	152	122	119	1,473	978	1,431	1,358	109	100	71	65
Haralson	1,235	1,627	1,243	1,296	3,850	4,182	3,726	3,395	1,275	2,121	1,260	1,832
Harris	1,364	1,416	1,118	1,203	2,967	2,243	2,881	3,007	769	362	300	366
Hart	1,525	1,638	1,538	1,767	4,008	3,321	2,331	2,734	2,403	1,663	1,982	1,967
Heard	378	306	263	233	894	1,196	1,157	970	1,338	726	827	871
Irwin	424	365	464	420	1,842	1,531	1,221	1,167	342	513	245	315
Jackson	4,125	4,408	4,796	4,886	8,752	10,599	10,574	14,875	2,340	3,529	5,084	6,435
Jasper	386	398	538	449	1,873	1,914	1,332	1,467	344	361	224	281
Jeff Davis	1,307	1,213	1,181	1,125	3,095	2,348	2,263	2,136	853	713	959	899
Jefferson	1,234	1,269	1,163	1,179	2,707	2,573	2,235	2,464	1,647	1,618	1,130	1,200
Jenkins	375	384	318	321	1,902	1,333	923	863	655	475	106	149
Johnson	304	243	269	261	1,698	1,483	1,185	1,087	236	213	167	162
Jones	795	742	959	908	2,010	2,374	2,859	3,157	337	435	432	538
Lamar	844	1,010	893	954	2,556	2,288	2,082	2,068	319	334	523	508
Lanier	331	410	470	375	829	814	772	812	280	258	275	248
Laurens	4,947	4,642	4,498	4,762	11,110	11,878	9,941	10,493	4,039	3,491	2,829	3,049
Lincoln	556	537	388	416	956	859	764	780	98	126	124	132
Long	120	127	121	130	528	697	770	822	20	26	20	20
Lumpkin	1,537	1,657	2,073	2,373	3,219	3,989	3,916	4,355	1,029	906	761	854
McDuffie	2,515	2,093	2,093	647	4,841	5,343	3,913	1,894	1,035	968	1,175	223
McIntosh	1,014	1,175	734	608	1,011	960	784	1,987	177	210	221	480
Macon	773	876	657	259	3,055	2,325	1,862	699	289	224	194	108
Madison	711	658	652	2,081	2,400	2,456	1,938	3,937	488	545	415	812

COUNTY	LOW WAGE JOBS				MID WAGE JOBS				PREMIUM WAGE JOBS			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Marion	343	282	287	705	2,007	1,210	1,020	769	263	168	127	255
Meriwether	1,230	1,109	917	945	4,304	3,090	2,695	2,698	317	409	478	1,182
Miller	500	443	425	381	672	878	953	1,054	300	276	266	285
Mitchell	2,093	1,589	1,649	1,628	5,942	6,149	4,830	4,417	817	936	889	737
Monroe	1,484	1,654	1,492	1,797	3,417	3,734	4,918	4,521	746	856	890	1,013
Montgomery	413	469	415	399	1,021	1,044	761	794	330	378	347	341
Morgan	1,437	1,903	2,203	2,581	2,974	3,238	3,098	3,066	1,432	1,183	974	1,395
Oglethorpe	349	398	395	381	987	1,042	1,155	1,028	375	320	205	246
Peach	2,364	2,431	2,257	2,278	3,702	3,468	4,047	4,101	2,467	1,690	2,368	3,001
Pickens	1,221	1,951	2,167	2,424	3,043	4,293	3,779	3,945	1,155	1,468	1,248	1,296
Pierce	1,090	1,020	1,039	1,202	2,121	2,325	2,088	2,149	535	772	648	749
Pike	182	310	512	548	1,145	1,636	1,532	1,633	515	305	570	668
Polk	2,558	3,082	2,977	3,294	5,517	5,475	4,932	5,016	2,057	3,336	3,237	2,741
Pulaski	730	804	677	701	2,090	1,942	1,673	1,694	418	463	385	416
Putnam	1,065	2,067	1,529	1,799	3,934	3,935	3,329	3,350	1,368	1,014	676	500
Quitman	117	97	89	91	140	243	225	211	22	78	83	83
Rabun	1,724	1,862	2,045	2,223	3,806	2,911	2,015	2,284	547	641	466	475
Randolph	644	568	590	569	1,560	1,262	1,048	1,084	265	224	220	232
Schley	194	162	160	155	497	631	603	671	561	686	198	146
Screven	854	845	807	877	2,144	2,203	1,819	1,774	825	801	711	704
Seminole	932	784	757	749	1,168	1,192	1,077	1,047	562	427	442	472
Stephens	2,267	2,209	2,169	2,116	5,516	4,996	4,477	4,363	2,862	2,648	2,582	2,608
Stewart	360	259	136	158	805	981	951	1,083	72	87	49	18
Sumter	3,559	3,031	2,957	3,134	6,553	6,886	5,568	5,411	4,433	2,464	2,444	2,333
Talbot	177	162	115	86	452	504	505	475	165	176	148	164
Taliaferro	59	14	34	18	142	200	145	167	3	5	4	5
Tattnall	1,877	1,545	1,632	1,548	3,296	3,246	3,250	3,247	922	829	897	997

COUNTY	LOW WAGE JOBS				MID WAGE JOBS				PREMIUM WAGE JOBS			
	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017	2000	2007	2014	2017
Taylor	490	418	405	339	1,221	1,103	1,008	1,002	390	308	204	236
Telfair	898	937	583	637	2,281	2,019	1,720	1,557	1,038	1,680	1,416	1,214
Terrell	574	547	617	619	1,697	1,493	1,414	1,366	348	449	450	397
Thomas	5,324	4,997	4,506	5,053	12,060	12,755	12,475	11,912	3,897	5,264	3,164	3,439
Tift	6,226	5,646	5,957	6,195	10,945	10,378	9,175	10,080	3,885	3,501	3,522	3,180
Toombs	3,367	3,451	3,448	3,563	5,186	5,809	6,376	6,007	2,509	2,665	1,859	2,013
Towns	952	1,339	996	1,148	1,180	1,782	1,717	1,517	480	568	586	489
Treutlen	284	279	294	299	759	747	695	712	101	82	95	94
Troup	7,790	7,665	7,413	6,807	18,332	16,497	19,407	21,522	8,388	6,976	10,651	11,238
Turner	715	635	517	642	1,229	1,497	1,148	1,011	408	285	364	448
Twiggs	201	156	165	1,238	750	664	764	793	761	330	178	195
Union	1,529	2,107	1,771	2,107	2,610	3,208	3,481	3,401	754	1,173	1,059	1,158
Upson	1,786	1,852	1,672	1,756	6,842	5,205	4,282	4,256	1,064	708	614	479
Walker	3,032	3,186	2,935	3,026	8,151	7,831	6,364	6,356	3,734	3,622	3,141	3,581
Ware	4,770	4,716	4,435	5,102	9,381	8,456	7,754	8,373	1,926	2,181	2,075	2,156
Warren	193	214	159	150	1,003	869	741	733	627	175	525	614
Washington	1,460	1,580	1,273	1,356	4,829	4,771	4,058	4,162	2,591	1,595	1,331	1,224
Wayne	2,598	2,546	2,096	2,112	5,428	5,578	5,285	5,065	1,215	914	644	645
Webster	126	52	101	81	295	431	381	346	35	70	39	40
Wheeler	252	271	222	209	591	1,001	961	774	95	128	123	103
White	2,193	2,700	2,754	3,109	2,653	3,100	2,918	4,266	966	952	1,192	1,102
Wilcox	226	215	170	169	1,052	986	952	889	94	96	76	85
Wilkes	875	784	633	678	2,827	2,127	1,909	1,936	481	397	314	331
Wilkinson	403	345	310	298	1,453	1,514	1,541	2,000	1,523	1,135	1,231	1,170
Worth	926	1,148	1,000	1,094	2,138	1,957	1,795	1,733	425	389	558	352
Jobs not allocated by County	19,873	10,396	9,762		44,406	33,011	45,493		42,590	39,759	60,938	

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Author's calculations

About the Author

Peter Bluestone is a senior research associate with the Center for State and Local Finance and Fiscal Research Center. His research includes urban economics, static and dynamic economic impact modeling, and state and local fiscal policy. His work includes modeling state and local impacts of policy changes and economic development using various economic models, including IMPLAN and Regional Economics Models Incorporated (REMI). Bluestone has served on the technical advisory committee for the Atlanta Regional Commission. He received his doctorate in economics from Georgia State University.

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