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Jobs in Georgia's Urban and Rural Regions and Counties: Changes in Distribution, Type, and Quality from 2007 to 2014

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Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Summary of Georgia’s Jobs	3
Analysis of Georgia Jobs by County	5
The Atlanta Region	7
The Hub Cities	7
The Rural Georgia Region	8
Georgia and Regional Industry Sector Changes	9
Job Changes in the Three Geographic Areas, 2012-14	13
The Atlanta Region	15
The Hub Cities	18
The Rural Georgia Region	21
Job Quality and Wages	24
Conclusion	28
Appendices	31
About the Authors	66
About the Center for State and Local Finance	66

Introduction

This report explores changes in employment from 2007 to 2014 in Georgia.¹ Specifically, it examines the distribution, type and quality of jobs as well as changes in employment in the state as a whole, in three geographic areas, and by county from 2012 to 2014 and from 2007 to 2014. The seven-year time frame is broken into economically relevant periods to capture the effects of both the Great Recession and the subsequent economic recovery. A previous report by Bluestone documents the incremental changes that occurred between 2000 and 2012, and this report updates those findings.

Differences between urban and rural areas of the state are examined throughout the report. The urban areas of interest include the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which comprises 16 central urban counties, and 13 other large urban areas in Georgia, collectively referred to as the “hub cities.”² As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, these 13 hub cities encompass 19 central urban counties.³ While not contiguous or a traditional region, for ease of exposition the hub cities are referred to collectively throughout this report.

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.⁴ Note that while the rural Georgia region is considerably larger in land area than the urban areas, the state’s urban areas contain more jobs. Atlanta and the hub cities were home to 78 percent of Georgia’s jobs in 2014, with Atlanta’s share at 55 percent, more than half of the state total.⁵ The urban areas (the Atlanta region and hub cities) also accounted for 90 percent of the state’s population growth from 2007 to 2014.

Data for this report come from the Georgia Department of Labor. The Georgia Department of Labor provides information at the establishment 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

¹ This report is an update in a series of reports: the first 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, December 11, 2012); the second was authored 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, November 10, 2014).

² Based on a categorization by the Georgia Municipal Association, the following 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 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.

⁵ The 12 outlying counties of the Atlanta MSA, which are included in the rural region in this analysis, accounted for roughly 3 percent of all jobs in Georgia in the years 2000 and 2012.

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 civilian wage and salary employment in the country. Thus, we would expect that the data used in this report for Georgia would cover a similarly high percentage of civilian wage and salary employment.

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. In the Atlanta region and the hub cities, these lost manufacturing jobs were mostly replaced with jobs in the service sectors by 2012, particularly health care and social services, and education services. This shift in employment resulted in the Atlanta region and the hub cities having about the same number of jobs in 2012 as in 2000. However, in rural Georgia, the shift to service sector jobs was much less pronounced. As a result, rural Georgia had many fewer jobs in 2012 than in 2000. This deficit in rural Georgia was enough to cause the state as a whole to have fewer jobs in 2012 than in 2000.

Growth in jobs from 2012 to 2014 added to the recovery that began in 2010. By 2014 Georgia had more jobs than it did in 2000, though still fewer jobs than it did just prior to the Great Recession in 2007. 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 2014. This update to the previous report focuses on the most recent period, 2012-14, and how the 2014 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.

Summary of Georgia's Jobs

Table 1 shows the number of jobs in Georgia and the three geographic areas of interest for four years: 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2014. The new 2014 jobs data provide some evidence that the pace of Georgia's economic recovery accelerated from 2012 to 2014. During these years, Georgia added 193,582 jobs, an increase of about 5 percent over 2012. In addition, job growth generally kept pace with population growth from 2012 to 2014.

Table 1. Job Numbers and Changes in Georgia and Three Geographic Areas

	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----				CHANGE IN NUMBER --OF JOBS--	-PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-				POPULATION ---CHANGE---	
	2007	2010	2012	2014	2007-14	2007- 10	2010- 12	2012- 14	2007- 14	2007- 14	2012- 14
Georgia	4,075,962	3,753,244	3,842,087	4,035,669	-40,293	-7.9%	2.4%	5.0%	-1.0%	8.0%	1.8%
Atlanta Hub Cities	2,217,038	2,030,916	2,086,100	2,210,709	-6,329	-8.4%	2.7%	6.0%	-0.3%	26.4%	3.0%
Rural Georgia	944,942	889,486	895,256	919,018	-25,924	-5.9%	0.6%	2.7%	-2.7%	15.4%	1.0%
	843,243	754,300	762,952	785,192	-58,051	-10.5%	1.1%	2.9%	-6.9%	12.7%	0.3%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

Most of the job growth from 2012 to 2014 took place in the Atlanta area, which saw some 64.4 percent of the job growth, and added 124,609 jobs.⁶ The hub cities added 23,762 jobs, accounting for 12.3 percent of the state's job growth, and rural Georgia's jobs increased by 22,240, or 11.5 percent of the total employment increase (see Table 1).

Overall, job creation in Georgia improved from 2012 to 2014, providing some evidence of a sustained economic recovery. However, when the entire 2007-14 period is examined, Georgia still has not made up for the job losses it suffered during the Great Recession. Statewide, job growth lagged population growth from 2007 to 2014, with the number of jobs declining by 1.0 percent while population has grown by 8.0 percent. Note that Georgia's job growth rate from 2007 to 2014 lagged the national rate of 0.7 percent, while the state's population growth exceeded the national rate of 5.9 percent.⁷

From 2012 to 2014, the Atlanta region exceeded state-level job growth, whereas Georgia's hub cities had weaker job growth than the state. The Atlanta region added the largest number of jobs of the three examined areas during this period, almost reaching its 2007 employment levels. During this time, Atlanta's employment grew by 6.0 percent, or by 124,609 workers, outpacing its 3.0 percent increase in population. Due to this recent job growth, the Atlanta region had 2,210,709 jobs in 2014, which was 99.7 percent of its 2007 level.

Neither Georgia's hub cities nor the rural Georgia region was as close to reaching pre-recession job levels by 2014 as the Atlanta region. The hub cities weathered the Great Recession comparatively well in terms of job losses: The hub cities suffered a 5.9 percent loss in jobs from 2007 to 2010, compared to the roughly 7.9 percent job loss for the state. Yet, from 2012 to 2014, these were the slowest growing areas in the state. Jobs in the hub cities grew by 2.7 percent, surpassing their 1.0 percent growth in population during that time. This low level of growth was not enough to make up for the recession's job losses in earlier periods. In 2014, the hub cities had a total of 919,018 jobs, which was 97.3 percent of their collective 2007 level.

Rural Georgia had the largest relative amount of job losses from 2007 to 2010, which included the Great Recession. During this period, the region lost 10.5 percent of its jobs. However, from 2012 to 2014, the region's job growth of 2.9 percent surpassed its population growth of 0.3 percent. Note that for the full 2007-14 period, the rural Georgia region had the lowest job growth relative to population growth: Jobs declined by 6.9 percent, while the population grew by 12.7 percent. In 2014, the rural Georgia region had 58,051 fewer jobs than in 2007.

⁶ There are 22,971 jobs that were created but cannot be allocated to a region from 2012 to 2014. If these jobs are allocated based on the current regional shares, the Atlanta region would account for 72 percent of jobs gained.

⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.

Analysis of Georgia Jobs by County

Table 2 shows the number of jobs and percentage changes in the number of jobs for the years 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2014 for the counties that make up the three geographic areas, listed in order of percent job change from 2012-14.⁸ Consistent with the previous report, job gains in Georgia were predominantly driven by gains in a few large urban counties. For instance, three large urban counties — Fulton, Cobb, and Gwinnett — generated about 40 percent of Georgia’s gain in jobs from 2012 to 2014.

Table 2. Job Numbers and Changes by County

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----				-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----			
	2007	2010	2012	2014	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
ATLANTA REGION								
Coweta	32,602	29,785	30,934	35,248	-8.6%	3.9%	13.9%	8.1%
Forsyth	56,859	53,377	58,208	66,043	-6.1%	9.1%	13.5%	16.2%
Clayton	115,108	102,344	101,000	113,485	-11.1%	-1.3%	12.4%	-1.4%
Cherokee	48,571	43,850	45,622	49,955	-9.7%	4.0%	9.5%	2.9%
Paulding	20,091	18,786	19,450	21,042	-6.5%	3.5%	8.2%	4.7%
Cobb	321,712	288,501	301,454	325,688	-10.3%	4.5%	8.0%	1.2%
Douglas	40,921	37,475	36,634	38,950	-8.4%	-2.2%	6.3%	-4.8%
Walton	20,390	17,870	18,342	19,471	-12.4%	2.6%	6.2%	-4.5%
Gwinnett	328,894	298,198	308,536	325,495	-9.3%	3.5%	5.5%	-1.0%
Henry	48,799	47,991	49,326	51,903	-1.7%	2.8%	5.2%	6.4%
Fulton	764,857	711,566	731,947	767,653	-7.0%	2.9%	4.9%	0.4%
Newton	21,255	19,860	20,465	21,435	-6.6%	3.0%	4.7%	0.8%
Rockdale	33,311	29,284	29,579	30,739	-12.1%	1.0%	3.9%	-7.7%
Fayette	40,835	36,224	37,559	38,946	-11.3%	3.7%	3.7%	-4.6%
DeKalb	299,570	275,133	276,472	284,021	-8.2%	0.5%	2.7%	-5.2%
Spalding	23,265	20,671	20,573	20,635	-11.1%	-0.5%	0.3%	-11.3%
Totals	2,217,038	2,030,916	2,086,100	2,210,709	-8.4%	2.7%	6.0%	-0.3%
HUB CITIES								
Bryan	6,392	5,833	6,180	6,914	-8.7%	5.9%	11.9%	8.2%
Oconee	8,856	7,882	8,432	9,394	-11.0%	7.0%	11.4%	6.1%
Lee	5,285	5,255	5,283	5,638	-0.6%	0.5%	6.7%	6.7%
Hall	74,026	68,753	71,300	76,037	-7.1%	3.7%	6.6%	2.7%
Murray	12,298	10,294	9,200	9,735	-16.3%	-10.6%	5.8%	-20.8%
Chatham	138,516	128,458	132,997	139,675	-7.3%	3.5%	5.0%	0.8%
Whitfield	62,899	52,958	51,769	54,055	-15.8%	-2.2%	4.4%	-14.1%
Richmond	102,883	98,089	98,237	102,470	-4.7%	0.2%	4.3%	-0.4%

⁸ For ease of exposition, Table 2 only contains the top-10 counties for job gains and losses for the rural Georgia region. All the job changes in the rural counties can be seen in Appendix A.

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----				-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----			
	2007	2010	2012	2014	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
Columbia	29,638	29,023	29,481	30,431	-2.1%	1.6%	3.2%	2.7%
Floyd	40,285	37,093	36,655	37,795	-7.9%	-1.2%	3.1%	-6.2%
Bibb	84,102	79,291	80,237	81,799	-5.7%	1.2%	1.9%	-2.7%
Lowndes	50,902	47,554	46,792	47,279	-6.6%	-1.6%	1.0%	-7.1%
Clarke	66,306	64,165	64,528	65,061	-3.2%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.9%
Muscogee	97,303	92,810	93,857	94,548	-4.6%	1.1%	0.7%	-2.8%
Glynn	39,132	35,337	35,225	35,393	-9.7%	-0.3%	0.5%	-9.6%
Chattahoochee	1,499	2,491	2,279	2,289	66.2%	-8.5%	0.5%	52.7%
Liberty	16,865	18,324	18,186	17,904	8.6%	-0.8%	-1.5%	6.2%
Dougherty	51,201	48,141	47,067	46,262	-6.0%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-9.6%
Houston	56,555	57,736	57,550	56,340	2.1%	-0.3%	-2.1%	-0.4%
Totals	944,942	889,486	895,256	919,018	-5.9%	0.6%	2.7%	-2.7%
RURAL GEORGIA REGION (TOP-10 COUNTIES IN PERCENT OF JOBS GAINED AND LOST FROM 2012-14)								
Barrow	16,766	14,739	14,834	17,180	-12.1%	0.6%	15.8%	2.5%
Monroe	6,309	6,021	6,471	7,318	-4.6%	7.5%	13.1%	16.0%
Jackson	18,673	17,580	18,626	20,503	-5.9%	5.9%	10.1%	9.8%
Habersham	14,301	12,966	12,898	14,169	-9.3%	-0.5%	9.9%	-0.9%
Bulloch	23,535	22,196	22,046	24,076	-5.7%	-0.7%	9.2%	2.3%
Coffee	16,723	13,789	14,535	15,687	-17.5%	5.4%	7.9%	-6.2%
Troup	31,392	31,656	34,892	37,535	0.8%	10.2%	7.6%	19.6%
Camden	15,949	13,414	14,335	15,337	-15.9%	6.9%	7.0%	-3.8%
Bartow	35,144	30,591	31,373	32,633	-13.0%	2.6%	4.0%	-7.1%
Carroll	39,933	35,295	37,098	38,409	-11.6%	5.1%	3.5%	-3.8%
Colquitt	15,840	15,137	14,888	14,410	-4.4%	-1.6%	-3.2%	-9.0%
Thomas	23,192	20,258	20,960	20,188	-12.7%	3.5%	-3.7%	-13.0%
Upson	7,794	6,880	6,908	6,583	-11.7%	0.4%	-4.7%	-15.5%
Meriwether	4,845	4,516	4,384	4,105	-6.8%	-2.9%	-6.4%	-15.3%
Mitchell	8,695	7,790	8,005	7,388	-10.4%	2.8%	-7.7%	-15.0%
Berrien	4,862	3,905	3,901	3,560	-19.7%	-0.1%	-8.7%	-26.8%
Brooks	2,897	2,855	3,273	2,967	-1.4%	14.6%	-9.3%	2.4%
Haralson	7,972	7,072	7,186	6,250	-11.3%	1.6%	-13.0%	-21.6%
Bleckley	3,739	3,407	3,096	2,585	-8.9%	-9.1%	-16.5%	-30.9%
Banks	5,074	4,368	4,474	3,735	-13.9%	2.4%	-16.5%	-26.4%
Total Rural Group	843,248	754,306	762,953	785,192	-10.5%	1.1%	2.9%	-6.9%
Total Georgia	4,075,962	3,753,244	3,842,087	4,035,669	-7.9%	2.4%	5.0%	-1.0%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

THE ATLANTA REGION

The recovery in the Atlanta region from 2012 to 2014 was led by Fulton, Cobb and Gwinnett counties. These three counties contributed almost 65 percent of the region's 124,609 new jobs created during this period. Fulton, Cobb, and Gwinnett added 35,706, 24,234 and 16,959 jobs, respectively, from 2012 to 2014 (see Table 2). All but three counties in the Atlanta region — Douglas, Spalding, and Clayton — began to recover from the recession in the earlier 2010-12 period.

From 2012 to 2014, Coweta County experienced the fastest job growth in the Atlanta region, at 13.9 percent, followed by Forsyth County at 13.5 percent, and Clayton County at 12.4 percent.⁹ For Clayton County, this represents a strong turnaround over previous years when the county lost a substantial share of its jobs. From 2007 to 2012, the county lost 12.3 percent of its employment. In 2014, the number of jobs was 98.6 percent of 2007 levels for Clayton.

Over the full 2007-14 period, Forsyth County had the largest relative growth in jobs in the Atlanta region at 16.2 percent. The county was followed by Coweta and Henry counties, with 8.1 percent and 6.4 percent job growth, respectively.

From 2012 to 2014, the three slowest growing counties in terms of jobs created in the Atlanta region were Spalding at 0.3 percent, DeKalb at 2.7 percent and Fayette at 3.7 percent. While these percentages were an improvement over the 2007-12 period for all three counties, their job growth was slower than the 6.0 percent Atlanta region average from 2012 to 2014. All three counties incurred high rates of job losses over the full 2007-14 period, with Spalding experiencing the worst rate of job losses at 11.3 percent, and DeKalb and Fayette seeing a 5.2 and 4.6 percent decline in the number of jobs, respectively (see Table 2).

THE HUB CITIES

Most hub city counties experienced job growth from 2012 to 2014. As in the Atlanta region, this growth was concentrated in a few populous counties, with more than 80 percent of this growth occurring in just five of the hub cities' 19 counties. More than half these counties had job growth in the prior period, 2010-12. For eight hub city counties, growth from 2010 to 2014 was enough that 2014 job levels surpassed their pre-recession 2007 levels. For the remaining 11 counties, 2014 job numbers were still below the pre-recession levels of 2007.

The five counties of Chatham, Hall, Richmond, Bibb and Whitfield added 19,495 total jobs from 2012 to 2014, accounting for 82 percent of the 23,762 total job gains for the hub cities. Among these five counties, Chatham added the most jobs with 6,678, while Bibb added the fewest jobs with 1,561 jobs (see Table 2). For most of these five counties, the recovery started in the prior period, 2010-12. Only Whitfield County sustained job losses in this prior period. Of these five counties, Whitfield's jobs deficit from 2007 to 2014 was the largest, at 8,844.

⁹ In these three counties, job gains also outpaced population gains, which were 3.6 percent for Coweta County, 8.8 percent for Forsyth County and 0.5 percent for Clayton County.

Seven counties — Floyd, Oconee, Columbia, Bryan, Muscogee, Murray and Clarke — experienced modest job growth, adding roughly 500-1,200 jobs from 2012 to 2014. Floyd County was the leader of this group, adding 1,140 jobs during this period, and Clarke added the fewest of the group, with 533 new jobs (see Table 2). Two of the seven counties experienced modest job losses in the prior period, 2010-12: Floyd and Murray.¹⁰ Four of the seven counties' 2014 job levels remained below their 2007 levels: Floyd, Murray, Muscogee and Clarke (see Table 2).

Of the remaining seven counties — Lowndes, Lee, Glynn, Chattahoochee, Liberty, Dougherty and Houston — four had low levels of job growth from 2012 to 2014, below 500 jobs, and three lost jobs. Lowndes County led this group with 487 jobs gained from 2012 to 2014. During this period, Chattahoochee County gained the fewest jobs in the group with 10 (see Table 2). Of this seven-county group, only Lee County saw job gains in the previous period 2010-12 with 28. Four counties in this group had fewer jobs in 2014 than they did in 2007: Lowndes, Glynn, Houston and Dougherty.

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 region or the hub cities. Table 2 shows the top-10 rural counties for job growth and the top 10 for job declines from 2012 to 2014. For most of Georgia's 124 rural counties, 2012-14 was a period of continued economic recovery and job growth, with 75 counties gaining jobs. Of these, 51 grew faster than the rural Georgia regional average of 2.9 percent. Some counties added a large number of jobs. Nine rural counties gained more than 1,000 jobs, and none 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 71 percent of the total employment increase in rural Georgia from 2012 to 2014 took place in 10 of the region's 124 counties. Troup and Barrow counties had the largest total job gains, 2,643 and 2,346, respectively. As noted in the previous report, Barrow County is considered an outlying county of Atlanta's MSA.¹¹ The strong job growth here is similar to other exurban counties in the Atlanta region. Troup County is home to the city of LaGrange (see Table 2).

Haralson and Thomas counties experienced the largest total job losses from 2012 to 2014, losing 936 and 772 jobs, respectively. Haralson also experienced one of the largest relative declines in jobs out of all of Georgia's rural counties, losing some 13 percent of its total employment from 2012 to 2014 (see Table 2).

The growth in jobs from 2012 to 2014 did not allow most of rural Georgia's counties to reach pre-recession 2007 job levels. Only 29 counties in the rural Georgia region had more jobs in 2014 than they had in 2007 (see Appendix A). Troup County was the leader of this group with 6,143 more jobs in 2014 than in 2007. Note that Troup is a bit of an outlier: Second-place Jackson County had only 1,830 more

¹⁰ Floyd lost 438 jobs, and Murray lost 1,094 jobs.

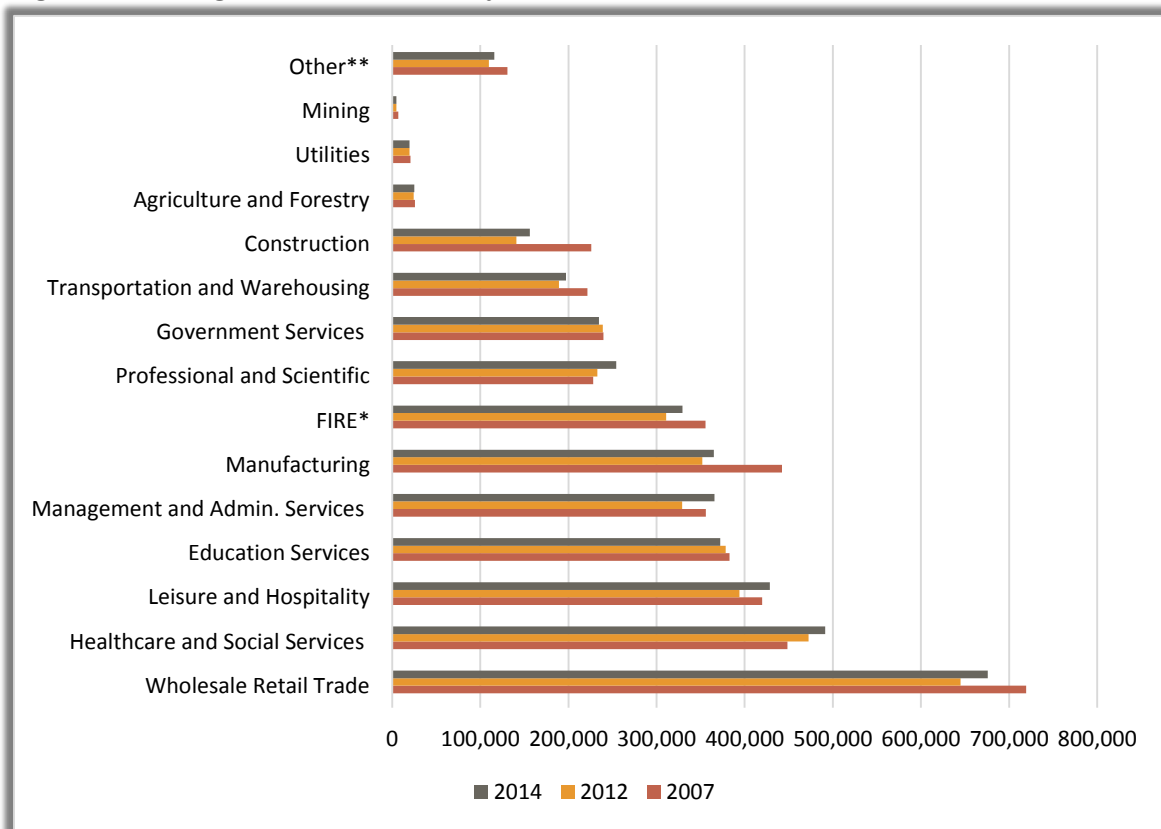
¹¹ Recall that in this report only the central urban counties are being included in the Atlanta region and the hub cities, and Barrow County is not a central urban Atlanta MSA county as defined by the Census.

jobs. Of the 124 rural counties, 31 still had at least 1,000 fewer jobs in 2014 than in 2007 (see Appendix A). One of the counties with the largest declines was Thomas, losing 3,004 jobs.¹²

Georgia and Regional Industry Sector Changes

Figure 1 and Table 3 show the shifts in employment among various sectors of Georgia's economy from 2007 to 2014. Table 3 presents these numbers and the total and percentage changes in employment per sector. Georgia gained jobs from 2012 to 2014, 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 2007-14 study period (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Georgia Job Numbers by Sector: 2007, 2012 and 2014



*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 authors' calculations

¹² Baldwin County lost the most jobs, down 4,724 jobs in 2014 from its 2007 levels. Baldwin County, like other rural counties, lost a substantial number of manufacturing jobs during this period, 1,330. However, Baldwin County's economic plight 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).

Only four industry sectors with more than 200,000 jobs in 2007 increased employment from 2007 to 2014: health care and social services, leisure and hospitality, management and administrative services, and professional and scientific. Three industry sectors that suffered large declines in jobs from 2007 to 2014 — manufacturing, construction and a group of industries referred to as the FIRE sector (finance, insurance, information, and real estate) — saw job growth from 2012 to 2014. While the recent growth in these sectors is a positive development for the state, it did not reverse the shifts in sectoral importance that occurred from 2007 to 2012. Health care and social services remained the second-ranked sector for jobs in Georgia in 2014, while manufacturing declined to sixth (see Table 3).

Table 3. Numbers, Rankings and Changes in Georgia's Job Sectors: 2007, 2012 and 2014

	NAICS CODES (TWO DIGIT)	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----			-----RANK-----			CHANGE IN JOBS -----2007-14-----		CHANGE IN JOBS -----2012-14-----	
		2007	2012	2014	2007	2012	2014	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Wholesale Retail Trade	42-45	719,251	644,905	675,735	1	1	1	-43,517	-6.1%	30,830	4.8%
Healthcare and Social Services	62	448,619	472,448	491,284	2	2	2	42,665	9.5%	18,836	4.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	71-72	419,924	393,924	428,505	4	3	3	8,580	2.0%	34,580	8.8%
Education Services	61	382,951	378,259	372,362	5	4	4	-10,589	-2.8%	-5,897	-1.6%
Management and Admin. Services	55-56	355,829	329,183	365,703	6	6	5	9,874	2.8%	36,520	11.1%
Manufacturing	31-33	442,222	352,045	365,046	3	5	6	-77,176	-17.5%	13,001	3.7%
FIRE*	51-53	355,677	311,048	329,535	7	7	7	-26,142	-7.3%	18,487	5.9%
Professional and Scientific	54	228,053	232,701	254,171	9	9	8	26,118	11.5%	21,470	9.2%
Government Services	92	239,749	239,171	234,503	8	8	9	-5,246	-2.2%	-4,668	-2.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	221,394	189,077	197,061	11	10	10	-24,333	-11.0%	7,984	4.2%
Construction	23	225,785	140,951	156,344	10	11	11	-69,441	-30.8%	15,393	10.9%
Agriculture and Forestry	11	25,813	24,253	24,938	12	12	12	-875	-3.4%	685	2.8%
Utilities	22	20,718	19,773	19,708	13	13	13	-1,010	-4.9%	-65	-0.3%
Mining	21	6,995	4,647	4,839	14	14	14	-2,156	-30.8%	192	4.1%
Other**		130,689	109,703	115,935				-14,754	-11.3%	6,232	5.7%
Total		4,223,671	3,842,088	4,035,669				-188,001	-4.5%	193,581	5.0%

*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 authors' calculations

The manufacturing sector had modest job growth from 2012 to 2014, adding 13,001 jobs, a 3.7 percent increase. Notably, Georgia's manufacturing growth outpaced the U.S. national average of 2.1 percent during this time.¹³ However, this growth does not materially change the performance of the manufacturing sector in Georgia from 2007 to 2014. This sector lost 77,176 jobs from 2007 to 2014, a decline of 17.5 percent. The decline in manufacturing accounted for about 31 percent of total job losses in Georgia during this period.¹⁴

Two sectors that were hard hit by the bursting of the real estate bubble during the Great Recession — construction and FIRE — also experienced job growth from 2012 to 2014. The construction sector added 15,393 jobs, growing by 10.9 percent. The FIRE sector also added 18,487 jobs, representing growth of 5.9 percent over 2012. Over the full period, however, both sectors still suffered net job losses. The construction sector lost 69,441 jobs from 2007 to 2014, declining by 30.8 percent. The FIRE sector lost 26,142 jobs, a decline of 7.3 percent (see Table 3).

Four sectors grew from 2007 to 2014: health care and social services, leisure and hospitality, management and administrative services, and professional and scientific. Table 3 shows that most of this growth occurred from 2012 to 2014. For instance, leisure and hospitality added 34,580 jobs from 2012 to 2014, rebounding from a loss of 26,000 jobs from 2007 to 2012. Management and administrative services also rebounded from job losses of 26,646 in the prior 2007-12 period, gaining 36,520 jobs from 2012 to 2014.

The leading sector for job growth was health care and social services. It was Georgia's fastest growing industry from 2007 to 2014 in absolute terms and the second-fastest in relative terms. In these years, some 42,665 jobs were created in this sector, and it grew by 9.5 percent (18,836 of these jobs were added from 2012 to 2014). Georgia's second-fastest growing sector, in terms of the number of jobs, was professional and scientific industries, which added 26,118 jobs, increasing by 11.5 percent from 2007 to 2014 (21,470 of these jobs were added from 2012 to 2014, see Table 3).

The education sector, which had experienced strong growth before 2007, lost 5,897 jobs from 2012 to 2014, a decline of 1.6 percent; this may be due in part from the still recovering post-recession state and local budgets. In addition, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds for education expired in 2010, which also may have been a factor as school districts adjusted their budgets. However, Georgia

¹³ It is too soon to tell whether Georgia's manufacturing sector is rebounding or merely in a phase of correction after the Great Recession. 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.

¹⁴ The decline in manufacturing jobs is even starker when a longer period is examined. From 2000 to 2014, the manufacturing sector was responsible for about 67 percent of total job losses in Georgia. For a more detailed examination of how the manufacturing sector has changed in terms of employment and wages, see David L. Sjoquist's "Employment and Wage Trends in Manufacturing," Center for State and Local Finance, Aug. 2, 2016. Note the Sjoquist report data is from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and this data is from the Georgia Department of Labor (DOL). BEA data is 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 match exactly the data in the Sjoquist report.

appears harder hit than other states: Nationally, the education sector experienced modest job growth of 1.0 percent during this time.¹⁵

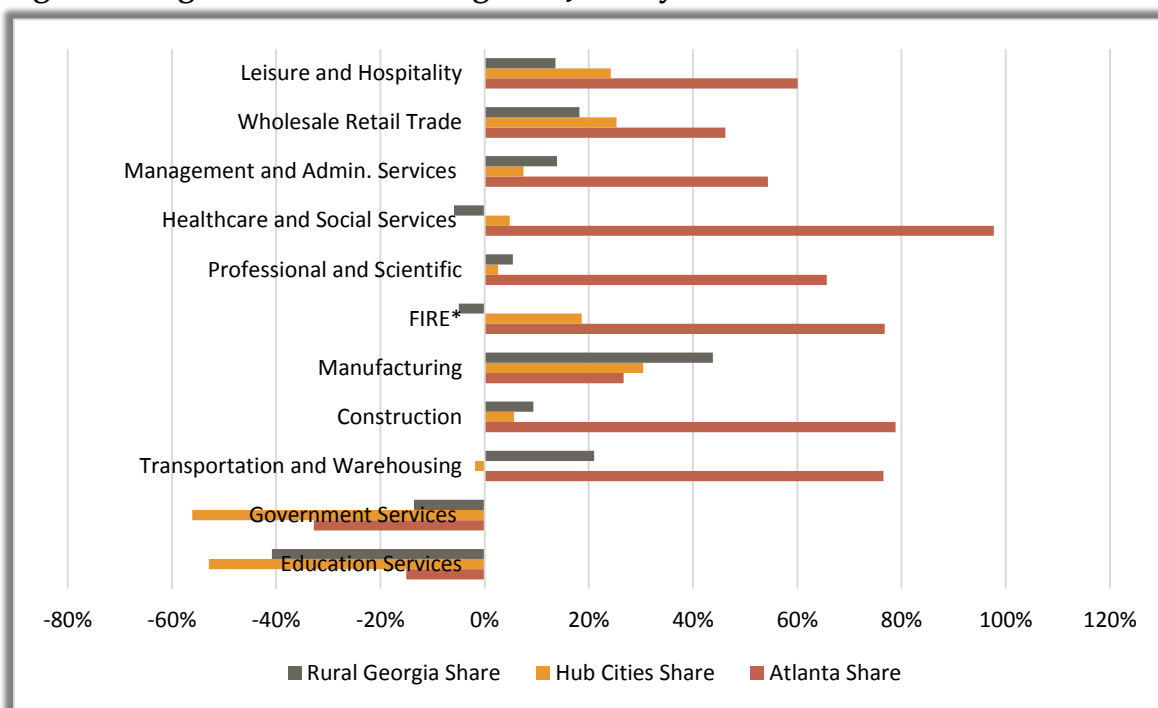
The new employment data from 2014 continues to illustrate the sectoral shift in Georgia away from manufacturing and toward service sector jobs, as was shown in the previous report by Bluestone, “Jobs in Georgia’s Urban and Rural Regions, Changes in Distribution, Type, and Quality of Jobs in Georgia Counties from 2000-2012.” Despite some recovery in manufacturing from 2012 to 2014, 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 2012, it dropped to the fifth largest, and then to sixth largest in 2014. Service sector industries now maintain the second, third and fourth positions in terms of the number of jobs. Health care and social services continues to be a leading sector for jobs in Georgia, retaining its rank of second in 2014, the same as in 2007. Leisure and hospitality (included in the service sector) increased from fourth in 2007 to third-largest in 2014 in terms of jobs. The education sector moved from fifth in 2007 to fourth-largest in terms of jobs in 2014 (see Table 3).

Job Changes in the Three Geographic Areas, 2012-14

Figure 2 shows changes in employment numbers for various sectors of the Georgia economy from 2012 to 2014, broken down by the three areas of interest. Almost all industries saw job growth in these years, with the exception of the education and government services sectors in all three areas and the FIRE and health care and social services sectors in the rural Georgia region.¹⁶ In the hub cities, the transportation and warehousing sector also lost a small number of jobs.

¹⁵ 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 The struggles and closures of rural health care systems in Georgia has been well documented in mainstream 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. “The Affordable Care Act and Insurance Coverage in Rural Areas,” Kaiser Family Foundation, May 29, 2014. Retrieved from kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/the-affordable-care-act-and-insurance-coverage-in-rural-areas).

Figure 2. Regional Percent Changes in Jobs by Sector, 2012-14

*Finance and Insurance, Information, and Real Estate Rental and Leasing
 Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

In the sectors that had gains in jobs, the Atlanta region benefited disproportionately from the recovery that took place from 2012 to 2014. For instance, the following sectors all had more than 75 percent of their new jobs locate in the Atlanta region: construction, FIRE, and health care and social services.¹⁷ In only two sectors did the creation of new jobs not favor the Atlanta region. In wholesale and retail trade, job growth seemed to reflect the current population distribution, with 46.2 percent of new jobs in that sector originating in the Atlanta region, 25.3 percent in the hub cities and 18.2 percent in rural Georgia. Manufacturing job creation favored the rural Georgia region, with 43.8 percent of new jobs located there; the hub cities got 30.4 percent of these jobs; and the Atlanta region got 26.7 percent.

The Atlanta region even fared relatively well in terms of educational employment. Just 15.0 percent of the job reductions in the education services sector took place in Atlanta.¹⁸ In contrast, 40.8 percent of the job losses occurred in Georgia's rural counties, and 52.9 percent in the hub cities. The Atlanta region also did not bear the largest brunt of the reduction in government services jobs, with a decline of 32.8 percent, compared to 56.1 percent decline in the hub cities. Rural Georgia had the smallest relative decline with only 13.5 percent. This distribution of job losses is somewhat surprising given that the most

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Note that this estimate is relative to the total 5,987 education services job losses in Georgia from 2012 to 2014. The Atlanta region lost 887 education services jobs from 2012 to 2014, which is 15 percent of the state total.

populous school districts are in the Atlanta region and that it is the seat of state government and many large local governments.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 examine the three areas 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 NAICS code jobs, and Appendix C, which shows the county-level grouped NAICS code jobs.¹⁹

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, 2012 and 2014 as well as changes in job numbers and percentages over time. Almost all of the sectors that employ a large number of workers in the Atlanta region (those with more than 100,000 jobs in the region in 2007) gained jobs from 2012 to 2014. The exceptions are education services and government services, which lost a modest number of jobs. Shifts in employment by sector in Atlanta differ somewhat from the patterns seen for Georgia as a whole.

¹⁹ 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.

Table 4. Numbers, Rankings and Changes in the Atlanta Region's Job Sectors: 2007, 2012 and 2014

	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----			-----RANK-----			CHANGE IN JOBS -----2007-14-----		CHANGE IN JOBS -----2012-14-----	
	2007	2012	2014	2007	2012	2014	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Wholesale Retail Trade	405,303	359,178	373,417	1	1	1	-31,887	-7.9%	14,239	4.0%
FIRE*	243,603	212,271	226,466	2	4	5	-17,138	-7.0%	14,194	6.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	232,904	219,562	240,346	3	3	3	7,442	3.2%	20,784	9.5%
Management and Admin Services	225,177	211,182	231,038	4	5	4	5,862	2.6%	19,856	9.4%
Healthcare and Social Services	208,957	224,999	243,409	5	2	2	34,452	16.5%	18,410	8.2%
Education Services	185,522	185,742	184,855	6	6	6	-666	-0.4%	-887	-0.5%
Professional and Scientific	162,462	164,376	178,479	7	7	7	16,017	9.9%	14,103	8.6%
Manufacturing	155,103	123,360	126,828	8	9	9	-28,275	-18.2%	3,468	2.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	145,424	126,057	132,166	9	8	8	-13,257	-9.1%	6,109	4.8%
Construction	128,092	78,120	90,267	10	11	11	-37,826	-29.5%	12,147	15.5%
Government Services	112,978	108,369	106,840	11	10	10	-6,138	-5.4%	-1,529	-1.4%
Utilities	9,938	9,007	8,782	12	12	12	-1,156	-11.6%	-225	-2.5%
Mining	1,671	615	737	13	14	14	-934	-55.9%	122	19.9%
Agriculture and Forestry	1,657	1,012	1,017	14	13	13	-639	-38.6%	5	0.5%
Other**	63,330	62,251	66,062				2,733	4.3%	3,811	6.1%
Total	2,282,120	2,086,100	2,210,709				-71,411	-3.1%	124,609	6.0%

*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 authors' calculations

Compared to the state as a whole, manufacturing has played a smaller role in this region's economy. Still, manufacturing lost 28,275 jobs, representing an 18.2 percent decline in such jobs from 2007 to 2014. This resulted in manufacturing declining from the eighth-largest employment sector in 2007, to the ninth-largest in the Atlanta region in 2014, retreating from 6.8 percent of the area's employment in 2007 to 5.7 percent in 2014. This decline occurred despite some growth in manufacturing jobs in the region from 2012 to 2014: The Atlanta region added 3,468 manufacturing jobs from 2012 to 2014, an increase of 2.8 percent. Some areas within the Atlanta region had greater job loss than others. For instance, DeKalb County lost a large share of its manufacturing jobs — 27.1 percent, a decline of 4,840 jobs, which was about 15 percent of the total number of jobs the county lost from 2007 to 2014 (see Appendix C).

The two industry sectors linked to real estate — construction and FIRE — grew more rapidly in the Atlanta region from 2012 to 2014 than in the state as a whole. The construction sector's recovery from 2012 to 2014 was most pronounced in Atlanta, where it added 12,147 jobs, an increase of 15.5 percent.²⁰ Despite these gains in jobs, the construction sector remained in net decline from 2007 to 2014, losing around 29.5 percent of its employment, or 37,826 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 parts of the state. This sector added 14,194 jobs from 2012 to 2014, an increase of 6.7 percent. Despite these gains, FIRE's sectoral ranking in the Atlanta region still fell from fourth in 2012 to fifth 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. How this decline affects the mix of jobs in the state in terms of premium-, mid- and low-wage jobs is examined in a later section.

The more granular analysis shows that much of the increase in FIRE jobs from 2012 to 2014 occurred in the three counties that had sustained some of the largest losses in FIRE jobs from 2007 to 2012: Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb. These three populous urban counties accounted for 71 percent of the region's gains in FIRE sector jobs from 2012 to 2014. Fulton County gained 2,467 jobs; DeKalb County gained 3,535 FIRE jobs; and Cobb gained 4,125 jobs.²¹ FIRE employment in Gwinnett County accounted for much of the remaining growth with a gain of 2,260 jobs from 2012 to 2014 (see Appendix C).²²

The Atlanta region's highest growth sectors from 2000 to 2012 based on 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," were health care and social services, education services, and leisure and hospitality. Two of the three sectors continued to grow from 2012 to 2014. Health care and social services added 18,410 jobs from 2012-14, which ranked third behind leisure and hospitality, and

²⁰ In contrast, in the hub cities, construction only grew by 3.0 percent and by 5.1 percent in the rural Georgia region from 2012 to 2014.

²¹ Note that despite the gains in these counties, on net, they all lost FIRE jobs from 2007 to 2014.

²² These jobs were in addition to the 860 FIRE jobs Gwinnett County gained from 2007 to 2012.

management and administrative services, in terms of job growth.²³ Over the longer 2007-14 period, health care and social services added 34,452 jobs, an increase of 16.5 percent. This growth from 2007-14, 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 an additional 11,151 health care jobs over this period. Health care jobs roughly doubled in Forsyth County, which added 3,562 jobs. Leisure and hospitality added 20,784 jobs from 2012 to 2014, an increase of 9.5 percent. This growth offset the 13,342 job losses that occurred in this sector from 2007 to 2012. The leisure and hospitality sector maintained its rank of third in both 2007 and 2014 for total region employment.

Finally, the education sector, which had been a leading growth sector in the period before the Great Recession, remained almost unchanged from 2007 to 2014. Note again that some counties experienced modest gains, while others saw modest losses. For instance, DeKalb County lost 491 education services jobs, the most in the region, but Gwinnett County added 495 education services jobs, the largest number in the region (see Appendix B). 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 the expiration of ARRA funding in 2010.²⁴

THE HUB CITIES

Table 5 shows employment data by industry sector for the hub cities. The table lists the number of jobs by sector and sector rankings in jobs for the years 2007, 2012 and 2014 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 (those with more than 30,000 jobs in the hub cities in 2007) gained jobs from 2012 to 2014. The exceptions are education services, government services, and transportation and warehousing, which each lost a modest number of jobs. Shifts in hub cities employment by sector from 2007 to 2014 reflect trends seen for Georgia as a whole, with a large drop in manufacturing jobs. However, gains in the sectors of health care and social services and leisure and hospitality have offset the job losses in the manufacturing sector.

²³ Management and administrative services gained 19,856 jobs from 2012 to 2014; however, the sector lost 15,887 jobs from 2000 to 2012. Thus, for the full period, the sector grew by only 3,969 jobs.

²⁴ Note that for 11 counties in the Atlanta region, education services jobs were highest in 2010 and then declined in the years 2012 and 2014.

Table 5. Numbers, Rankings and Changes in the Hub Cities' Job Sectors: 2007, 2012 and 2014

	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----			-----RANK-----			CHANGE IN JOBS -----2007-14-----		CHANGE IN JOBS -----2012-14-----	
	2007	2012	2014	2007	2012	2014	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Wholesale Retail Trade	150,124	138,300	146,110	1	2	2	-4,014	-2.7%	7,810	5.6%
Healthcare and Social Services	136,548	145,836	146,742	2	1	1	10,194	7.5%	906	0.6%
Manufacturing	124,288	100,239	104,194	3	4	4	-20,094	-16.2%	3,955	3.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	108,958	103,581	111,952	4	3	3	2,994	2.7%	8,371	8.1%
Education Services	96,672	96,525	93,406	5	5	5	-3,266	-3.4%	-3,119	-3.2%
Management and Admin. Services	71,763	59,361	62,087	6	7	7	-9,677	-13.5%	2,726	4.6%
Government Services	66,657	70,735	68,117	7	6	6	1,460	2.2%	-2,618	-3.7%
FIRE*	61,592	54,480	57,929	8	8	8	-3,663	-5.9%	3,449	6.3%
Construction	45,129	29,316	30,193	9	11	11	-14,936	-33.1%	877	3.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	38,188	33,651	33,508	10	10	10	-4,680	-12.3%	-143	-0.4%
Professional and Scientific	35,999	33,869	34,425	11	9	9	-1,574	-4.4%	556	1.6%
Utilities	3,093	2,760	2,827	12	12	12	-266	-8.6%	67	2.4%
Agriculture and Forestry	2,549	2,242	2,185	13	13	13	-364	-14.3%	-57	-2.5%
Mining	750	558	419	14	14	14	-331	-44.1%	-139	-24.9%
Other**	26,177	23,804	24,923				-1,254	-4.8%	1,119	4.7%
Total	968,489	895,256	919,018				-49,471	-5.1%	23,762	2.7%

*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.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

The hub cities were able to add some manufacturing jobs from 2012 to 2014. However, for the full 2007-14 period, the hub cities still lost a tremendous number of jobs in this sector. From 2012 to 2014, the hub cities added 3,955 manufacturing jobs, a 3.9 percent increase. These gains were primarily in three counties: Whitfield added 1,236 jobs; Hall added 1,600 jobs; and Chatham added 974 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 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 2014, the hub cities lost 20,094 manufacturing jobs, a decline of 16.2 percent. This reduction in jobs dropped manufacturing from the third-ranked employment sector in 2007 to the fourth-ranked sector by 2014.²⁵ As Appendix C shows, about half of these job losses occurred in just three of the hub cities' more populous counties. Whitfield lost 5,460 manufacturing jobs (representing 23.4 percent of its manufacturing jobs); Dougherty lost 2,535 jobs (44.1 percent); and Clarke lost 2,171 manufacturing jobs (26.8 percent).²⁶

From 2012 to 2014, the hub cities continued to have growth in the service sector industries: health care and social services, and leisure and hospitality. Health care and social services added 906 jobs, and leisure and hospitality added 8,371 jobs. Leisure and hospitality rebounded from job losses of 5,377 from 2007 to 2012. Over the full 2007-14 period, a total of 13,188 jobs were added within these two sectors. 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 (see Table 5). The three leading counties in health care and social services job growth from 2007 to 2014 were Hall with 2,177 jobs, Muscogee with 2,115 jobs and Chatham with 1,689 jobs (see Appendix B). The three leading counties in leisure and hospitality job growth from 2007 to 2014 were Chatham with 2,817 jobs, Hall with 1,171 jobs and Muscogee with 969 jobs (see Appendix C).

From 2012 to 2014, Georgia's hub cities lost the most education services jobs of the three examined areas. Education services lost 3,119 jobs, a decline of 3.2 percent during this period. From 2012 to 2014, 14 hub city counties lost education services jobs. Clarke County lost the most with 941. In the remaining counties, the job gains were modest, with Liberty adding the most jobs at 111. 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 2012 the number of education services jobs remained almost unchanged.

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

²⁶ These three counties are home to some of the larger cities in the region. Whitfield County includes the city of Dalton, Dougherty County is home to Albany, and Clarke County has the city of Athens.

The two industry sectors linked to real estate — construction and FIRE — both grew from 2012 to 2014. The construction sector's recovery from 2012 to 2014 was modest in the hub cities, where the sector added 877 jobs, an increase of 3.0 percent. While the construction sector is relatively small in the hub cities — it ranked ninth in 2007 and 11th in 2014 in terms of jobs — it sustained the second-largest number of job losses after manufacturing from 2007 to 2014, with a loss of 14,936 jobs, a decline of 33.1 percent.

The FIRE sector experienced more robust growth in the 2012-14 period, and this growth helped to offset larger job losses in earlier periods. The FIRE sector added 3,449 jobs, an increase of 6.3 percent, from 2012 to 2014. Over the full 2007-14 period, the FIRE sector lost 3,663 jobs, a decline of 5.9 percent. Note that the FIRE sector is relatively smaller in the hub cities than in the Atlanta region (where it ranked fifth in 2014). In the hub cities, the FIRE sector ranked eighth in jobs in 2007 and in 2014 (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, 2012 and 2014 as well as changes in job numbers and percentages of losses or gains over time. Many of the large employment sectors in the rural Georgia region (those with 15,000 jobs or more in the region in 2007) added jobs from 2012 to 2014. The exceptions are education services, health care and social services, government services, and FIRE, all of which lost jobs. Unlike the Atlanta region and the hub cities, the rural Georgia region has not experienced a shift to service sector jobs. Thus, the shifts in employment by industry sector that are occurring in the Atlanta region and the hub cities are not being seen in rural Georgia. The rank of the top five industries remained the same in 2014 as in 2007, with manufacturing still topping the list despite the tremendous job losses endured from 2007 to 2014.²⁷

²⁷ Manufacturing was the top-ranked industry in the rural Georgia region in 2000 as well.

Table 6. Numbers, Rankings and Changes in the Rural Georgia Region's Job Sectors: 2007, 2012 and 2014

	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----			-----RANK-----			CHANGE IN JOBS		CHANGE IN JOBS	
	2007	2012	2014	2007	2012	2014	2007-14	PERCENT	2012-14	PERCENT
Manufacturing	161,387	127,119	132,813	1	1	1	-28,574	-17.7%	5,694	4.5%
Wholesale Retail Trade	137,319	123,554	129,165	2	2	2	-8,154	-5.9%	5,611	4.5%
Healthcare and Social Services	101,199	98,893	97,786	3	3	3	-3,412	-3.4%	-1,107	-1.1%
Education Services	99,829	93,862	91,456	4	4	4	-8,374	-8.4%	-2,406	-2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	75,197	68,694	73,402	5	5	5	-1,795	-2.4%	4,708	6.9%
Government Services	60,033	59,960	59,329	6	6	6	-704	-1.2%	-631	-1.1%
Construction	45,392	28,230	29,675	7	9	9	-15,717	-34.6%	1,445	5.1%
FIRE*	39,687	33,298	32,387	8	8	8	-7,300	-18.4%	-911	-2.7%
Management and Admin. Services	37,422	37,098	42,179	9	7	7	4,757	12.7%	5,081	13.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	35,099	27,219	28,896	10	10	10	-6,203	-17.7%	1,677	6.2%
Agriculture and Forestry	21,499	20,904	21,664	11	11	11	165	0.8%	760	3.6%
Professional and Scientific	17,484	15,418	16,580	12	12	12	-904	-5.2%	1,162	7.5%
Utilities	7,661	7,949	8,068	13	13	13	407	5.3%	119	1.5%
Mining	4,545	3,426	3,637	14	14	14	-908	-20.0%	211	6.2%
Other**	17,998	17,328	18,155				157	0.9%	827	4.8%
Total	861,751	762,952	785,192				-76,558	-8.9%	22,240	2.9%

*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 authors' calculations

From 2012 to 2014, the manufacturing sector added 5,694 jobs, an increase of 4.5 percent (see Table 6). This was the largest gain in the number of manufacturing jobs of the three examined areas. Note that gains were relatively evenly distributed across the region, with 59 counties seeing job gains and 41 incurring modest losses.²⁸ Despite these job gains, the rural Georgia region still lost 28,574 manufacturing jobs from 2007 to 2014. This loss represented a 17.7 percent decline in manufacturing sector jobs and 37.3 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 16.9 percent in 2014. Job losses in this sector were relatively evenly spread throughout the region from 2007 to 2014. Carroll County, home to the city of Carrollton, lost the most manufacturing jobs, 1,859, a decline of 22.8 percent (see Appendix C).

Leisure and hospitality has been a leading growth sector for the rural Georgia region. Leisure and hospitality added 4,708 jobs from 2012 to 2014, an increase of 6.9 percent. This was a rebound from job losses of 6,503 that occurred from 2007 to 2012 (see Table 6). The leading county in leisure and hospitality job growth from 2007 to 2014 was Carroll with 636 jobs; Bullock County added the second most with 534 (see Appendix C). Note that leisure and hospitality sector jobs are generally low-wage jobs, as will be discussed in greater detail in the next section.

From 2012 to 2014, the rural Georgia region also lost jobs in education services and in health care and social services, continuing the declines in employment brought on by the Great Recession. Health care and social services lost 1,107 jobs from 2012 to 2014, a decline of 1.1 percent. Despite losing 3,412 jobs over the full 2007-14 period, health care and social services maintained the same rank in 2014 of third that it had in 2007 (see Table 6). The leading county in health care and social services job growth from 2007 to 2014 was Bullock with 738 jobs, whereas Baldwin County lost 1,609 jobs.

From 2012 to 2014, the education services sector lost 2,406 jobs, a decline of 2.6 percent. During this period, 79 rural Georgia counties lost education services jobs, and 24 saw jobs gains. Carroll County had the most job losses with 231, and Turner County had the most job gains with 194.²⁹ 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).

²⁸ Note that six counties saw no change. For another 18 counties, due to confidentiality reasons, this report cannot present the change. However, due to the low levels of manufacturing jobs in the counties for which values are not reported, generally fewer than 100 jobs, the changes in jobs are likely to be small.

²⁹ Of the remaining counties, two had no change and the other 19 cannot be reported due to confidentiality requirements. However, as many of these had fewer than 100 employees, changes in job numbers are likely to be small.

The two sectors linked to real estate — construction and FIRE — had mixed results from 2012 to 2014 in the rural Georgia region. The construction sector's recovery from 2012 to 2014 was modest in this region, adding 1,445 jobs, an increase of 5.1 percent. As with the hub cities, the construction sector is relatively small in the rural Georgia region; it ranked seventh in 2007 and ninth in 2014 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 2014, losing 15,717 jobs, a decline of 34.6 percent.

The FIRE sector experienced a decline in jobs from 2012 to 2014 in the rural Georgia region and sustained job losses over the full period. The FIRE sector lost 911 jobs, a decrease of 2.7 percent, from 2012 to 2014. Over the full 2007-14 period, the FIRE sector lost 7,300 jobs, a decline of 18.4 percent. In the rural Georgia region, the FIRE sector ranked eighth in jobs in 2007 and eighth in 2014, despite experiencing substantial job losses (see Table 6). Note that the FIRE sector in rural Georgia is similar in relative size to that of the hub cities, also the eighth-largest job sector in 2014.

Job Quality and Wages

As was shown in the earlier report, various industry sectors of Georgia's economy have experienced big changes in employment numbers over time. This section examines how recent job growth from 2012 to 2014 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 establishment. This classification is determined for each industry (NAICS code). The annual pay received by the worker determines the quality of a job. A premium-wage job pays more than \$50,000 per year; a mid-wage job pays between \$35,000 and \$50,000 per year; and a low-wage job pays less than \$35,000. Table 7 presents the breakdown of the three categories by NAICS code.³⁰

³⁰ The breakdown presented in Table 7 follows closely 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 than the NAICS codes.

Table 7. Classification of the Quality of Jobs

	NAICS CODE	AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB 2014*
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
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

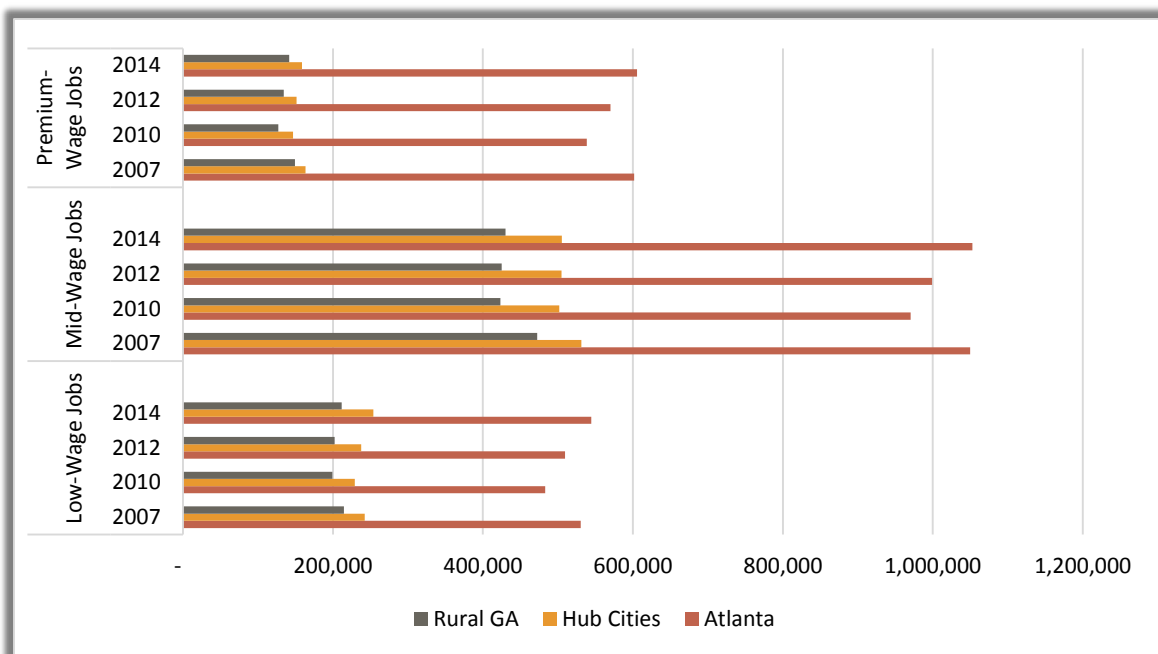
Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

Figure 3 examines the total premium-, mid- and low-wage jobs in the three geographic areas and provides another perspective on Georgia's improving economy in recent years. In all three areas and over the three job classifications, 2014 job levels are higher than those of 2012. However, as was discussed earlier, Georgia still has not fully recovered from the Great Recession. In the largest category, mid-wage jobs, Georgia's total 2014 job numbers are still lower than pre-recession levels in 2007.³¹ In 2014, Georgia had 2.034 million mid-wage jobs, below the 2007 number of jobs of 2.087 million. There has been growth

³¹ Note that total jobs in Georgia include the jobs that could not be assigned to a region due to lack of a county identifier.

in both low-wage jobs and premium-wage jobs. In 2014, Georgia had 1.019 million low-wage jobs statewide versus 997,886 in 2007. Premium-wage jobs in 2014 were also above pre-recession levels; in 2014, Georgia had 966,471 premium-wage jobs versus 953,568 million in 2007.³²

Figure 3. Levels of Premium-, Mid- and Low-Wage Jobs: 2007, 2010, 2012 and 2014



Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

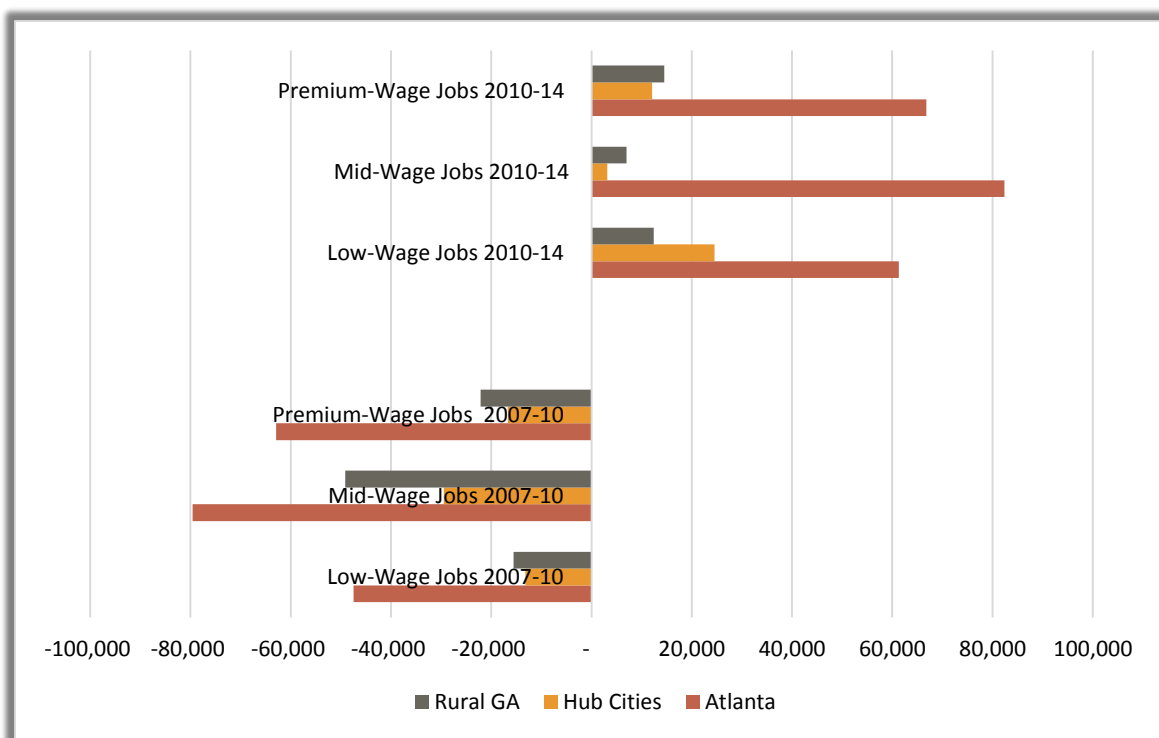
Job levels in 2014 in the three examined areas were mixed, with some lower than the 2007 pre-recession levels and others higher. In the Atlanta region, mid-wage jobs returned roughly to pre-recession levels in 2014, with 1.052 million jobs, about the same as in 2007. Low-wage jobs also passed pre-recession levels in the Atlanta region and the hub cities. Outside of the Atlanta region, premium-wage jobs in 2014 trailed 2007 levels, with the hub cities down by 2.8 percent and the rural Georgia region down by 5.1 percent. Only the Atlanta region had a modest gain in premium-wage jobs, up 0.6 percent from 2007 to 2014.

Note that the Atlanta region has more premium-wage jobs in all the years shown than low-wage jobs. In the hub cities and the rural region, low-wage jobs outnumber 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 shows the change in the total numbers of premium-, mid- and low-wage jobs in the Atlanta region, the hub cities, and the rural region divided into two periods, 2007-10 and 2010-14. The first period includes the Great Recession. The second period, 2010-14, includes the recovery. Figure 4 further illustrates the differences across these areas in both job losses and gains.

³² Georgia began to lose premium-wage jobs in the prior period from 2000 to 2007 (see Bluestone referenced in note 1).

Figure 4. Changes in Premium-, Mid- and Low Wage Jobs: 2007-10 and 2010-14



Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

In the 2007-10 period, jobs declined in all three wage categories (see Figure 4). Job losses in premium-wage jobs were skewed somewhat toward the Atlanta region, given the region's population. During this period, the Atlanta region sustained a loss of 62,878 premium-wage jobs, roughly 69 percent of the total premium-wage job losses in the state. Note that the Atlanta region was home to roughly 51 percent of the state population in 2014.

The hub cities sustained losses of 16,676 premium-wage jobs, representing 18 percent of state total premium-wage job losses. The rural Georgia region sustained losses of 22,124 premium-wage jobs, representing 24 percent of state total premium-wage job losses. Note that the hub cities and rural Georgia region contained 21 percent and 28 percent, respectively, of the 2014 state total population.

The three areas all lost mid-wage jobs from 2007 to 2010. The Atlanta region lost 79,588 mid-wage jobs, and the hub cities lost 29,465. The rural Georgia region lost 49,101 mid-wage jobs in this period, not surprising given the region's tremendous loss of manufacturing jobs, most of which were mid-wage jobs. As was shown earlier, there was little growth in mid-wage service sector jobs in the rural Georgia region to offset these lost manufacturing jobs.

Low-wage job losses were not as large as those seen in the other two job categories during the 2007-10 period. The Atlanta region lost 47,482 low-wage jobs, the hub cities lost 13,201, and the rural Georgia region lost 15,557.

In the 2010-14 recovery period, job growth tended to be concentrated in the Atlanta region. The Atlanta region added 66,784 premium-wage jobs, accounting for 64 percent of the total state premium-wage jobs. The hub cities added 12,067 premium-wage jobs, representing 12 percent of the total, and the rural Georgia region added 14,552 premium-wage jobs, about 14 percent of the state total.³³ Mid-wage job gains were also concentrated in the Atlanta region during the 2010-14 period. The region gained 82,400 mid-wage jobs from 2010 to 2014, accounting for 83 percent of the state total. The hub cities added 3,164 mid-wage jobs, 3 percent of the total, and rural Georgia added 7,008 mid-wage jobs, about 7 percent of the total.

Low-wage job gains were more closely aligned with population distributions, with the Atlanta region adding 61,304 low-wage jobs, roughly 63 percent of the state total; the hub cities adding 24,547 low-wage jobs, roughly 25 percent of the total; and the rural Georgia region adding 12,442 low-wage jobs, roughly 13 percent of the total.

As was noted earlier, only the Atlanta region had more premium-wage jobs than low-wage jobs. The data from the 2012-14 recovery period also show that the Atlanta region had greater growth in premium- and mid-wage jobs in the region than low-wage jobs, while the hub cities and the rural Georgia region had greater growth in low-wage jobs than mid-wage and premium-wage jobs. This pattern of growth suggests that the Atlanta region will likely maintain its sizable advantage in premium-wage jobs over the hub cities and the rural Georgia region for the foreseeable future.

Conclusion

As was shown in the previous report by Bluestone, Georgia experienced a considerable shift in the types and number of jobs in its various industry sectors from 2000 to 2012. The most recent period, 2012-14, while a beneficial time in terms of job growth, has not ameliorated these earlier losses. This shift started in the 2000-07 period, when the state lost a large number of manufacturing jobs, and continued throughout the 2007-12 period as manufacturing jobs declined in large numbers. The sectors that saw statewide job growth were health care and social services, education services, and leisure and hospitality. In 2014, health care and social services ranked second of all sectors in the state in terms of the number of jobs, replacing the manufacturing sector, which ranked second in 2000. This shift in industry sector jobs also affected the quality of jobs and where jobs of various wage quality are located.

Statewide, job growth was concentrated in a group of large urban counties mostly in the Atlanta region. The three counties of Fulton, Cobb and Gwinnett accounted for 40 percent of job growth in the 2012-14 period. Within the examined areas, the job growth from 2012 to 2014 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 6.7 percent. Many of these new jobs

³³ Recall that total jobs in Georgia include the jobs that could not be assigned to a region due to lack of a county identifier and thus the percentages above do not add up to 100.

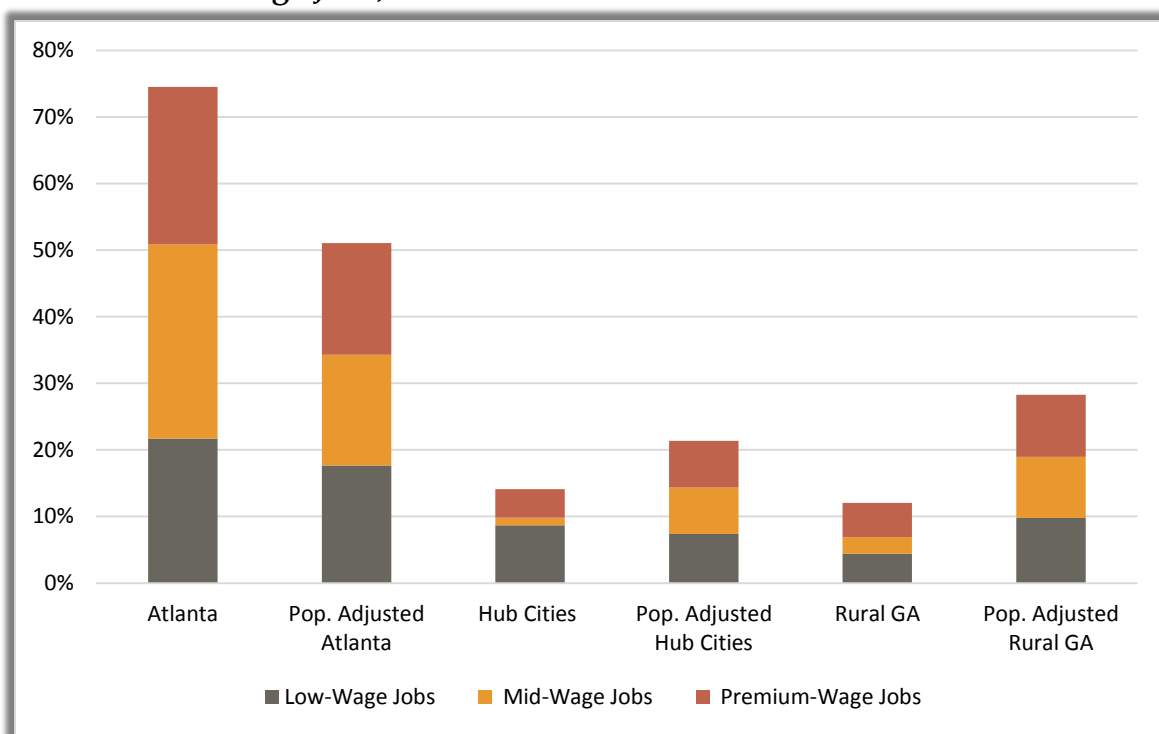
were in Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb counties, which had sustained some of the largest FIRE job losses from 2007 to 2012.

Both the hub cities and the rural Georgia region added manufacturing jobs in the 2012-14 period after having sustained heavy job losses in this sector for many years. The hub cities' manufacturing sector grew by 3.9 percent, with job growth concentrated in three counties: Whitfield, Hall and Chatham. In the rural Georgia region, manufacturing grew by 4.5 percent and added the most jobs of the three areas. 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 from 2007 to 2010. Many of these jobs losses were in the Atlanta region. The recovery from 2010 to 2014 brought back many of these premium-wage jobs, with the Atlanta region reaching its 2007 number of such jobs by 2014. 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 shows that the recent gains in mid-wage jobs have occurred in the Atlanta region.

Figure 5 summarizes the recovery period's job creation by geographic area 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, job creation from 2010 to 2014 was fairly evenly distributed among the three wage categories, with 33 percent premium-wage jobs, 32 percent mid-wage jobs, and 35 percent low-wage jobs.

Figure 5. Actual and Population Adjusted Shares of the Change in Premium-, Mid- and Low-Wage Jobs, 2010-14



Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

As was shown earlier, the Atlanta region has seen an outsized share of job creation during the period 2010-14, with 75 percent of all new jobs but only 51 percent of the state's population. The Atlanta region saw more new mid-wage jobs than new premium- or low-wage jobs. Atlanta's new mid-wage jobs represented 29 percent of all jobs created statewide from 2010 to 2014, as compared to 17 percent if job creation had been proportional to regional population.

Neither the hub cities nor the rural Georgia region had mid-wage job creation that matched its population-allocated amount. In the hub cities, mid-wage jobs only accounted for 1 percent of all jobs statewide, well below the 7 percent amount of hypothetical population-weighted job creation. In rural Georgia, mid-wage jobs only accounted for 3 percent of all jobs statewide, also below the amount of hypothetical population-weighted job creation of 9 percent.

Figure 5 also illustrates that actual job creation in the hub cities and the rural Georgia region is somewhat polarized, with some growth in low-wage jobs and premium-wage jobs but little growth in mid-wage jobs. Job creation polarization is a trend not unique to Georgia and is an area of growing national concern.³⁴ In summary, the recovery has brought new jobs to all three areas of Georgia. However, neither the hub cities nor rural Georgia region has had as robust a recovery as the Atlanta region.

³⁴ Autor, D. and Dorn, D., 2013, "The Growth of Low-Skill Service Jobs and the Polarization of the U.S. Labor Market." *American Economic Review* 103(5): 1553-1597.

Appendices

Appendix A. Numbers and Changes in the Rural Georgia Region Jobs by County

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----					-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000-07	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
Appling	6,115	6,370	6,420	6,576	6,580	4%	1%	2%	2.37%	3%
Atkinson	2,011	1,642	1,435	1,503	1,797	-18%	-13%	5%	22.11%	9%
Bacon	3,598	3,711	3,477	3,547	3,994	3%	-6%	2%	16.77%	8%
Baker	597	551	480	484	436	-8%	-13%	1%	-8.98%	-21%
Baldwin	18,993	19,653	15,457	15,061	14,929	3%	-21%	-3%	0.51%	-24%
Banks	3,093	5,074	4,368	4,474	3,735	64%	-14%	2%	-14.19%	-26%
Barrow	11,706	16,766	14,739	14,834	17,180	43%	-12%	1%	21.89%	2%
Bartow	30,832	35,144	30,591	31,373	32,633	14%	-13%	3%	6.79%	-7%
Ben Hill	8,434	7,586	5,979	5,607	5,444	-10%	-21%	-6%	2.25%	-28%
Berrien	4,509	4,862	3,905	3,901	3,560	8%	-20%	0%	-5.40%	-27%
Bleckley	4,202	3,739	3,407	3,096	2,585	-11%	-9%	-9%	-13.16%	-31%
Brantley	1,960	2,070	1,977	1,986	2,145	6%	-4%	0%	8.22%	4%
Brooks	3,239	2,897	2,855	3,273	2,967	-11%	-1%	15%	-7.03%	2%
Bulloch	21,296	23,535	22,196	22,046	24,076	11%	-6%	-1%	12.45%	2%
Burke	6,740	5,984	5,966	6,450	6,713	-11%	0%	8%	6.60%	12%
Butts	5,342	5,792	5,589	5,502	5,903	8%	-4%	-2%	8.48%	2%
Calhoun	1,608	1,298	1,399	1,248	1,108	-19%	8%	-11%	-10.04%	-15%
Camden	13,878	15,949	13,414	14,335	15,337	15%	-16%	7%	8.47%	-4%
Candler	2,862	2,991	2,720	2,891	2,832	5%	-9%	6%	6.87%	-5%
Carroll	31,908	39,933	35,295	37,098	38,409	25%	-12%	5%	4.53%	-4%
Catoosa	15,028	15,562	13,264	13,332	13,800	4%	-15%	1%	5.35%	-11%
Charlton	2,223	2,383	2,024	2,130	2,048	7%	-15%	5%	-0.73%	-14%
Chattooga	8,262	6,471	5,744	5,722	6,140	-22%	-11%	0%	7.63%	-5%
Clay	671	749	711	615	543	12%	-5%	-14%	-11.54%	-28%

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----					-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000-07	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
Clinch	2,552	2,421	2,414	2,345	2,369	-5%	0%	-3%	4.23%	-2%
Coffee	18,532	16,723	13,789	14,535	15,687	-10%	-18%	5%	10.99%	-6%
Colquitt	15,166	15,840	15,137	14,888	14,410	4%	-4%	-2%	-0.80%	-9%
Cook	5,779	4,978	4,525	3,905	3,936	-14%	-9%	-14%	4.55%	-21%
Crawford	1,540	1,490	1,184	1,258	1,332	-3%	-21%	6%	6.09%	-11%
Crisp	8,987	9,156	7,259	7,170	8,001	2%	-21%	-1%	16.35%	-13%
Dade	3,487	3,556	2,894	3,216	3,200	2%	-19%	11%	0.25%	-10%
Dawson	4,254	7,831	7,322	7,675	7,480	84%	-7%	5%	-0.98%	-4%
Decatur	11,633	9,960	8,769	8,642	8,372	-14%	-12%	-1%	-0.83%	-16%
Dodge	5,995	6,457	5,553	5,368	5,089	8%	-14%	-3%	-1.39%	-21%
Dooly	3,869	3,499	3,108	2,960	2,890	-10%	-11%	-5%	-0.16%	-17%
Early	4,489	4,293	4,076	4,170	4,216	-4%	-5%	2%	3.59%	-2%
Echols	892	682	746	978	906	-24%	9%	31%	-6.51%	33%
Effingham	6,796	9,671	9,234	9,178	9,317	42%	-5%	-1%	3.12%	-4%
Elbert	7,335	6,853	6,002	5,739	5,798	-7%	-12%	-4%	1.51%	-15%
Emanuel	7,348	7,663	6,634	6,555	6,492	4%	-13%	-1%	0.21%	-15%
Evans	4,820	4,679	4,208	4,249	4,294	-3%	-10%	1%	2.29%	-8%
Fannin	4,906	5,674	5,199	5,097	5,381	16%	-8%	-2%	7.50%	-5%
Franklin	7,622	7,603	6,580	6,393	6,705	0%	-13%	-3%	7.07%	-12%
Gilmer	7,021	8,961	7,636	6,873	7,270	28%	-15%	-10%	10.27%	-19%
Glascocok	548	399	394	396	392	-27%	-1%	1%	-0.42%	-2%
Gordon	21,400	22,088	19,123	20,396	20,904	3%	-13%	7%	3.82%	-5%
Grady	5,967	6,447	5,415	5,811	5,894	8%	-16%	7%	4.33%	-9%
Greene	5,215	5,641	5,090	5,080	5,532	8%	-10%	0%	11.02%	-2%
Habersham	14,379	14,301	12,966	12,898	14,169	-1%	-9%	-1%	10.68%	-1%
Hancock	1,728	1,234	1,224	1,186	1,630	-29%	-1%	-3%	38.32%	32%
Haralson	6,361	7,972	7,072	7,186	6,250	25%	-11%	2%	-12.17%	-22%
Harris	5,101	4,044	3,767	3,658	4,316	-21%	-7%	-3%	19.84%	7%
Hart	7,936	6,642	5,871	5,775	5,867	-16%	-12%	-2%	2.84%	-12%

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----					-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000-07	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
Heard	2,610	2,240	2,596	1,986	2,250	-14%	16%	-23%	16.24%	0%
Irwin	2,608	2,410	2,134	2,102	1,933	-8%	-11%	-2%	-5.82%	-20%
Jackson	15,227	18,673	17,580	18,626	20,503	23%	-6%	6%	10.16%	10%
Jasper	2,603	2,680	2,040	2,036	2,099	3%	-24%	0%	3.53%	-22%
Jeff Davis	5,260	4,285	4,020	3,974	4,405	-19%	-6%	-1%	16.12%	3%
Jefferson	5,590	5,483	4,762	4,684	4,534	-2%	-13%	-2%	-4.20%	-17%
Jenkins	2,932	2,201	1,197	1,288	1,348	-25%	-46%	8%	6.25%	-39%
Johnson	2,238	1,941	1,659	1,641	1,622	-13%	-15%	-1%	-0.58%	-16%
Jones	3,142	3,566	3,445	3,500	4,272	13%	-3%	2%	27.60%	20%
Lamar	3,721	3,652	3,348	3,641	3,511	-2%	-8%	9%	-1.44%	-4%
Lanier	1,440	1,485	1,375	1,416	1,518	3%	-7%	3%	18.13%	2%
Laurens	20,097	20,150	17,931	16,888	17,301	0%	-11%	-6%	5.59%	-14%
Lincoln	1,610	1,525	1,339	1,318	1,283	-5%	-12%	-2%	-2.23%	-16%
Long	668	871	892	877	913	30%	2%	-2%	4.82%	5%
Lumpkin	5,784	6,629	6,011	6,303	6,773	15%	-9%	5%	10.16%	2%
Macon	4,118	3,440	3,167	2,929	2,717	-16%	-8%	-8%	1.83%	-21%
Madison	3,600	3,680	3,198	3,135	3,022	2%	-13%	-2%	-0.85%	-18%
Marion	2,613	1,671	1,493	1,458	1,436	-36%	-11%	-2%	-0.31%	-14%
McDuffie	8,391	8,432	6,828	6,631	7,196	0%	-19%	-3%	11.24%	-15%
McIntosh	2,202	2,360	1,929	1,778	1,742	7%	-18%	-8%	0.78%	-26%
Meriwether	5,851	4,845	4,516	4,384	4,105	-17%	-7%	-3%	-3.38%	-15%
Miller	1,472	1,623	1,546	1,546	1,649	10%	-5%	0%	9.34%	2%
Mitchell	8,867	8,695	7,790	8,005	7,388	-2%	-10%	3%	-5.06%	-15%
Monroe	5,647	6,309	6,021	6,471	7,318	12%	-5%	7%	14.18%	16%
Montgomery	1,764	1,897	1,633	1,448	1,527	8%	-14%	-11%	6.13%	-19%
Morgan	5,844	6,435	5,650	5,923	6,297	10%	-12%	5%	7.67%	-2%
Oglethorpe	1,711	1,768	1,785	1,732	1,762	3%	1%	-3%	2.47%	0%
Peach	8,533	7,748	7,887	8,222	8,691	-9%	2%	4%	7.37%	12%
Pickens	5,419	7,802	6,919	7,008	7,221	44%	-11%	1%	4.77%	-7%

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----					-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000-07	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
Pierce	3,756	4,144	3,649	3,691	3,794	10%	-12%	1%	4.27%	-8%
Pike	1,841	2,266	2,127	2,429	2,625	23%	-6%	14%	8.70%	16%
Polk	10,132	11,953	10,802	10,942	11,160	18%	-10%	1%	3.80%	-7%
Pulaski	3,238	3,221	2,803	2,781	2,736	-1%	-13%	-1%	2.31%	-15%
Putnam	6,368	7,111	6,296	5,385	5,551	12%	-11%	-14%	4.49%	-22%
Quitman	279	423	405	396	401	52%	-4%	-2%	1.83%	-5%
Rabun	6,076	5,437	4,639	4,433	4,544	-11%	-15%	-4%	3.23%	-16%
Randolph	2,469	2,071	1,908	1,803	1,868	-16%	-8%	-5%	4.17%	-10%
Schley	1,251	1,479	1,103	994	963	18%	-25%	-10%	-1.31%	-35%
Screven	3,826	3,854	3,285	3,331	3,343	1%	-15%	1%	7.50%	-13%
Seminole	2,662	2,408	2,289	2,193	2,280	-10%	-5%	-4%	8.29%	-5%
Stephens	10,646	9,984	9,229	9,117	9,245	-6%	-8%	-1%	2.84%	-7%
Stewart	1,237	1,329	1,237	1,150	1,137	7%	-7%	-7%	0.01%	-14%
Sumter	14,551	12,406	10,691	10,692	10,983	-15%	-14%	0%	5.32%	-11%
Talbot	795	851	829	814	773	7%	-3%	-2%	-3.86%	-9%
Taliaferro	205	220	187	171	183	7%	-15%	-9%	9.06%	-17%
Tattnall	6,094	5,682	5,629	5,758	5,792	-7%	-1%	2%	2.61%	2%
Taylor	2,101	1,829	1,844	1,725	1,624	-13%	1%	-6%	-4.66%	-11%
Telfair	4,235	4,640	3,433	3,613	3,720	10%	-26%	5%	6.94%	-20%
Terrell	2,620	2,492	2,270	2,288	2,493	-5%	-9%	1%	10.65%	0%
Thomas	21,283	23,192	20,258	20,960	20,188	9%	-13%	3%	-1.60%	-13%
Tift	21,056	19,699	18,088	18,341	18,668	-6%	-8%	1%	4.53%	-5%
Toombs	11,069	11,999	11,125	11,364	11,706	8%	-7%	2%	7.47%	-2%
Towns	2,611	3,747	3,277	3,433	3,305	43%	-13%	5%	-2.85%	-12%
Treutlen	1,143	1,115	1,150	1,072	1,086	-2%	3%	-7%	4.85%	-3%
Troup	34,515	31,392	31,656	34,892	37,535	-9%	1%	10%	9.26%	20%
Turner	2,353	2,501	1,982	2,043	2,031	6%	-21%	3%	-0.44%	-19%
Twiggs	1,712	1,150	996	1,171	1,107	-33%	-13%	18%	-3.13%	-4%
Union	4,893	6,531	5,908	6,079	6,330	33%	-10%	3%	5.27%	-3%

COUNTY	-----NUMBER OF JOBS-----					-----PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000-07	2007-10	2010-12	2012-14	2007-14
Upton	9,692	7,794	6,880	6,908	6,583	-20%	-12%	0%	-1.56%	-16%
Walker	14,917	14,757	12,621	12,448	12,458	-1%	-14%	-1%	1.18%	-16%
Ware	16,078	15,400	14,643	14,323	14,283	-4%	-5%	-2%	2.16%	-7%
Warren	1,822	1,262	1,068	1,099	1,427	-31%	-15%	3%	30.40%	13%
Washington	8,880	7,949	6,583	6,761	6,670	-10%	-17%	3%	0.06%	-16%
Wayne	9,247	9,070	8,049	8,181	8,044	-2%	-11%	2%	7.60%	-11%
Webster	456	552	460	536	524	21%	-17%	17%	26.84%	-5%
Wheeler	938	1,400	1,355	1,382	1,307	49%	-3%	2%	-4.62%	-7%
White	5,816	6,787	5,822	6,295	6,885	17%	-14%	8%	10.76%	1%
Wilcox	1,372	1,300	1,172	1,152	1,199	-5%	-10%	-2%	5.05%	-8%
Wilkes	4,196	3,351	2,959	2,901	2,868	-20%	-12%	-2%	0.24%	-14%
Wilkinson	3,379	3,010	2,924	2,837	3,088	-11%	-3%	-3%	9.91%	3%
Worth	<u>3,490</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>3,381</u>	<u>3,455</u>	<u>3,365</u>	1%	-4%	2%	4.62%	-5%
Total	817,627	843,248	754,306	762,953	785,192					

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

Appendix B. County Job Numbers by Single-Digit Industry NAICS Codes

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, -----NAICS CODE 11-----					-----MINING, NAICS CODE 21-----					-----UTILITIES, NAICS CODE 22-----					---CONSTRUCTION, NAICS CODE 23---				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
ATLANTA REGION																				
Cherokee	140	110	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	3,350	4,610	2,790	2,840	3,440
Clayton	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	1,070	1,040	780	770	NR	4,370	3,610	2,580	2,320	2,660
Cobb	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	160	NR	NR	<100	<100	1,030	1,070	1,020	1,140	1,090	23,940	28,450	17,610	16,960	20,370
Coweta	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	500	560	570	530	480	1,440	1,860	1,180	1,040	1,080
DeKalb	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	200	180	110	100	<100	1,670	1,000	950	930	930	17,080	12,710	9,510	8,750	10,110
Douglas	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	2,370	3,050	2,010	1,870	1,890
Fayette	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3,110	3,290	2,130	2,160	2,530
Forsyth	110	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5,000	7,500	4,310	4,470	5,190
Fulton	820	190	140	180	210	140	680	110	<100	<100	2,610	3,820	3,680	3,300	3,090	22,900	22,900	15,140	13,880	16,020
Gwinnett	160	250	180	210	210	220	130	100	<100	NR	450	550	480	520	460	22,220	24,340	16,220	15,330	17,150
Henry	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	2,680	2,950	1,540	1,550	1,630
Newton	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,340	1,660	1,030	1,020	1,210
Paulding	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	1,820	2,430	1,560	1,420	1,780
Rockdale	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	110	100	110	3,380	3,410	2,290	2,380	2,630
Spalding	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	740	990	410	410	420
Walton	170	230	100	<100	100	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,330	3,070	1,940	1,730	2,140
HUB CITIES																				
Bibb	100	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	160	120	NR	530	260	250	240	NR	3,670	3,030	2,190	1,890	1,920
Bryan	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	430	880	410	360	410
Chatham	<100	<100	<100	110	120	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	600	430	320	340	320	7,310	7,880	5,010	4,580	4,800
Chattahoochee	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	350	110	<100
Clarke	120	<100	<100	100	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	190	170	170	NR	1,940	1,720	1,220	1,230	1,360
Columbia	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	NR	NR	NR	2,180	3,140	2,090	1,910	2,050
Dougherty	410	450	460	340	330	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	190	160	120	100	NR	2,680	2,000	1,630	1,420	1,560
Floyd	110	120	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	430	400	390	NR	1,280	1,180	860	620	700

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, -----NAICS CODE 11-----					-----MINING, NAICS CODE 21-----					----UTILITIES, NAICS CODE 22----					---CONSTRUCTION, NAICS CODE 23---				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Glynn	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	180	150	150	140	2,030	2,530	1,540	1,860	1,260
Hall	680	470	250	220	230	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	150	140	140	140	3,170	4,610	2,830	2,810	3,140
Houston	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	180	230	220	220	1,640	1,880	1,050	1,000	1,060
Lee	150	140	190	200	210	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	780	940	660	600	690
Liberty	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	170	180	170	160	420	610	700	470	470
Lowndes	420	440	410	430	290	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	200	170	150	170	160	2,750	2,680	1,960	2,060	2,150
Murray	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	210	250	150	<100	110
Muscogee*	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	290	240	210	210	240	4,250	4,420	3,380	2,970	3,070
Oconee	100	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	580	760	410	410	410
Richmond	<100	110	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	260	210	200	220	220	5,440	4,740	3,960	4,110	3,930
Whitfield	220	200	210	110	100	100	120	<100	<100	<100	130	NR	NR	160	180	1,230	1,330	700	810	1,040
RURAL GEORGIA REGION																				
Appling	320	340	440	440	370	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	510	470	320	300	350
Atkinson	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR
Bacon	170	330	440	500	440	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Baker	<100	<100	<100	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR
Baldwin	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	400	420	350	370	330
Banks	220	260	270	340	360	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	270	160	190	190
Barrow	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	790	1,380	840	820	940
Bartow	100	140	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,500	1,880	1,070	1,110	1,360
Ben Hill	150	300	310	350	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	210	170	100	<100	<100
Berrien	<100	140	210	210	230	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	190	120	110	<100	<100
Bleckley	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	280	200	150	120	140
Brantley	120	110	120	110	120	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	290	180	190	180
Brooks	470	480	490	480	520	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	150	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bulloch	270	380	350	260	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	1,300	1,680	1,260	1,070	990
Burke	150	140	150	160	200	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	140	110	130	130	110
Butts	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	220	300	140	110	110

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, -----NAICS CODE 11-----					-----MINING, NAICS CODE 21-----					----UTILITIES, NAICS CODE 22----					---CONSTRUCTION, NAICS CODE 23---				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Calhoun	120	120	120	120	150	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Camden	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	NR	NR	NR	460	760	330	400	410
Candler	220	180	170	150	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	290	180	150	150
Carroll	140	270	170	150	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	190	210	180	200	210	2,070	2,510	1,890	1,870	2,060
Catoosa	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	370	400	370	410	470
Charlton	110	120	120	130	130	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Chattooga	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	160	130	120	120
Clay	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR
Clinch	350	340	480	350	360	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Coffee	400	320	320	370	380	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	730	690	590	470	540
Colquitt	1,230	1,520	1,800	1,820	1,740	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	490	540	360	400	430
Cook	690	760	910	620	540	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	240	250	200	170	210
Crawford	260	170	130	220	260	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	150	<100	<100	<100
Crisp	270	200	180	170	190	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	480	410	180	120	140
Dade	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	300	170	140	170	160
Dawson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	310	520	310	260	220
Decatur	640	690	710	580	740	320	310	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	370	380	300	280	300
Dodge	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	210	130	<100	<100	100
Dooly	160	110	130	110	120	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Early	340	360	240	290	270	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	120	110	120	<100
Echols	620	390	430	670	600	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100
Effingham	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	140	130	110	NR	550	740	380	300	360
Elbert	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	190	150	180	180	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	230	190	120	<100	<100
Emanuel	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	170	170	130	120	110
Evans	200	170	110	130	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	230	340	200	200	200
Fannin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	420	280	200	190
Franklin	NR	210	150	140	150	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	320	310	150	150	130
Gilmer	<100	NR	NR	NR	170	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	250	500	200	130	150

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, -----NAICS CODE 11-----					-----MINING, NAICS CODE 21-----					----UTILITIES, NAICS CODE 22----					---CONSTRUCTION, NAICS CODE 23---				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
GlascocK	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR
Gordon	110	110	130	150	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	720	720	460	460	670
Grady	510	780	650	570	580	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	320	150	160	200
Greene	330	350	320	350	340	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	560	NR	NR	620	690
Habersham	350	260	180	190	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	170	170	170	150	560	640	430	330	370
Hancock	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR
Haralson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	270	390	270	380	290
Harris	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	190	470	380	220	260
Hart	<100	<100	<100	100	100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	290	380	220	260	230
Heard	NR	210	<100	<100	130	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	250	370	840	140	290
Irwin	140	140	190	190	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	110	<100	<100	<100
Jackson	220	130	<100	180	170	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,290	1,200	610	760	760
Jasper	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	130	<100	<100	<100
Jeff Davis	190	160	170	210	230	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jefferson	350	270	260	260	270	260	370	340	270	280	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	140	110	160	180
Jenkins	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Johnson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jones	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	620	660	400	380	480
Lamar	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lanier	<100	NR	<100	170	220	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	120	110	<100	<100	<100
Laurens	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	1,090	1,520	1,000	770	730
Lincoln	190	150	120	110	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	190	140	210	210
Long	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lumpkin	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	320	470	300	250	240
Macon	250	250	240	220	240	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	<100	<100	<100	<100
Madison	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	650	520	300	270	240
Marion	110	<100	<100	110	130	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	100	<100	<100	<100
McDuffie	420	190	300	310	310	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	690	420	290	300	310

COUNTY	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, -----NAICS CODE 11-----					-----MINING, NAICS CODE 21-----					----UTILITIES, NAICS CODE 22----					---CONSTRUCTION, NAICS CODE 23---				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
McIntosh	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	120	100	<100	<100
Meriwether	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	250	390	230	220	200
Miller	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Mitchell	590	400	330	390	480	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	230	270	130	<100	<100
Monroe	180	170	140	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	990	680	580	400	440
Montgomery	150	120	120	120	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	220	<100	<100	<100	<100
Morgan	<100	<100	110	110	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	340	220	240	240
Oglethorpe	110	130	120	150	160	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	<100	<100	130	170
Peach	380	310	380	320	340	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	230	390	360	320	330
Pickens	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	300	220	180	150	170	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	820	300	280	390
Pierce	310	240	150	150	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	290	480	310	280	310
Pike	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	370	240	200	290
Polk	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	460	560	370	300	330
Pulaski	<100	120	130	140	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	<100	<100	<100	<100
Putnam	<100	<100	250	240	300	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	340	560	370	380	430
Quitman	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR
Rabun	<100	<100	<100	<100	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	580	580	300	250	250
Randolph	230	310	280	280	300	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Schley	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Screven	160	170	110	100	180	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	120	180	130	100	100	
Seminole	NR	180	170	210	240	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Stephens	100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	530	440	300	290	260
Stewart	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR
Sumter	640	530	430	400	400	NR	NR	190	250	NR	120	110	<100	<100	<100	400	720	370	310	240
Talbot	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	100	100	<100	100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	160	210	220	240
Taliaferro	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR
Tattnall	960	620	710	740	730	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	220	190	180	240	200
Taylor	150	<100	NR	130	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	120	<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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Telfair	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Terrell	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Thomas	470	410	330	340	400	NR	330	330	300	310	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	590	770	520	620	630
Tift	900	600	520	380	620	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	1,030	750	560	530	500
Toombs	610	700	660	520	560	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	120	140	130	130	710	630	560	520	470
Towns	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	180	240	<100	<100	<100
Treutlen	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Troup	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,990	1,630	1,190	1,170	1,280
Turner	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Twiggs	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	720	280	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Union	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	470	220	230	210
Upson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	360	210	350	350	320
Walker	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	500	690	380	350	220
Ware	230	230	430	430	410	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	1,120	770	600	490	460
Warren	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Washington	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	1,410	430	220	220	210	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	380	370	220	290	320
Wayne	200	240	170	130	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	530	610	440	520	570
Webster	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR
Wheeler	130	170	180	150	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR
White	<100	NR	150	150	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	380	700	470	470	540
Wilcox	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Wilkes	200	130	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	140	<100	<100	<100
Wilkinson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	1,260	960	980	1,020	1,100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	270	240	230	210	240
Worth	<100	200	290	310	310	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	180	140	140	150

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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
ATLANTA REGION																				
Cherokee	1,080	2,540	2,160	2,380	2,420	3,830	5,900	5,690	5,650	NR	2,410	4,100	4,580	4,470	5,210	1,400	2,150	2,110	2,060	2,180
Clayton	3,840	1,610	1,270	1,390	1,370	7,780	9,760	9,180	8,130	NR	8,100	8,020	8,490	7,780	8,280	5,110	6,020	5,690	5,550	5,850
Cobb	23,720	24,880	23,940	27,090	29,210	19,800	25,940	26,180	25,390	25,460	22,570	28,390	30,140	31,990	34,170	8,450	8,890	9,580	9,650	9,850
Coweta	560	780	730	840	980	2,710	3,310	3,330	3,390	NR	2,150	3,120	3,170	3,460	4,660	1,250	1,540	1,600	1,600	1,630
DeKalb	17,580	19,480	18,890	16,630	16,870	17,710	32,840	34,440	33,700	33,210	34,670	37,140	40,420	41,390	44,410	18,800	21,990	22,960	22,080	17,180
Douglas	670	870	810	780	730	2,610	3,960	4,190	4,030	NR	3,030	3,500	4,060	4,190	4,480	1,250	1,510	1,610	1,610	1,650
Fayette	1,510	2,340	2,010	1,700	1,810	3,040	4,270	4,020	3,910	NR	2,860	4,360	4,900	5,430	5,910	1,030	1,290	1,340	1,280	1,260
Forsyth	1,980	3,620	4,080	4,120	5,200	2,400	4,520	5,130	5,180	NR	1,800	3,760	5,260	6,240	7,320	920	NR	NR	NR	1,660
Fulton	76,410	76,420	74,680	81,260	90,380	41,040	46,850	46,720	48,250	47,890	57,260	69,590	71,180	74,940	80,740	45,870	50,060	49,370	46,120	48,780
Gwinnett	18,320	23,710	23,320	24,210	25,750	NR	26,360	27,940	27,580	28,080	16,310	22,390	23,560	25,080	27,260	5,680	6,850	7,280	7,370	7,340
Henry	690	1,360	1,090	1,010	1,100	3,080	6,150	6,420	6,270	NR	2,670	4,700	5,080	6,070	6,210	1,290	2,900	3,220	2,970	2,910
Newton	290	310	460	440	350	NR	3,230	3,280	3,040	NR	1,710	2,050	2,120	2,220	2,220	850	1,100	1,200	1,160	1,190
Paulding	250	570	590	730	550	1,940	3,510	3,620	3,320	NR	720	1,600	1,520	1,630	2,100	NR	1,070	1,170	1,140	1,180
Rockdale	780	1,080	1,210	840	810	2,070	2,780	2,880	2,830	NR	2,660	3,560	3,730	3,880	3,890	950	1,570	1,450	1,450	1,480
Spalding	330	380	390	440	370	2,080	2,570	2,760	2,620	2,460	2,730	4,100	4,340	4,530	4,780	1,190	1,470	1,470	1,400	1,370
Walton	300	880	470	540	580	1,630	2,450	2,530	2,450	2,410	1,290	1,840	1,530	1,700	1,780	900	1,270	1,290	1,280	1,330
HUB CITIES																				
Bibb	2,610	2,590	2,580	2,850	3,180	6,170	7,130	6,850	6,980	6,710	13,120	15,340	15,540	15,980	15,360	3,820	4,520	4,340	4,030	3,970
Bryan	130	290	180	190	200	NR	960	980	1,020	NR	340	500	530	650	690	330	500	540	560	600
Chatham	4,410	5,150	4,710	4,770	4,760	8,430	10,240	10,720	10,810	10,280	16,300	17,800	18,470	18,690	19,490	7,220	7,450	8,480	8,230	8,050
Chattahoochee	110	NR	970	1,060	920	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	180	160	180
Clarke	NR	1,480	1,530	1,460	1,450	3,060	14,730	15,320	15,510	14,570	7,220	9,330	10,400	10,550	10,500	3,240	3,590	3,900	3,730	3,090
Columbia	680	1,120	1,050	1,140	1,340	2,540	3,370	3,780	3,730	NR	1,550	2,670	2,880	2,970	3,280	740	1,030	1,180	1,240	1,320
Dougherty	1,350	1,650	2,130	2,240	2,560	4,230	4,820	4,710	4,620	4,460	7,400	8,330	8,160	8,370	8,090	5,550	5,130	5,630	5,230	4,750
Floyd	740	980	730	770	830	3,820	4,460	4,580	4,420	4,210	6,720	7,720	8,140	8,060	8,260	1,840	2,180	2,330	2,270	2,210
Glynn	1,050	1,250	990	950	920	2,860	3,520	3,500	3,460	3,380	4,170	5,480	5,720	5,390	5,190	2,220	2,630	2,630	2,440	2,490
Hall	1,220	1,760	1,500	1,420	1,670	4,760	6,470	6,540	6,500	6,410	7,300	9,530	10,390	11,140	11,710	2,580	2,980	3,190	2,940	3,060

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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Houston	2,360	3,770	3,910	3,470	3,090	3,390	4,960	5,060	5,050	NR	4,420	5,780	6,320	6,610	6,720	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Lee	<100	110	180	180	240	680	860	900	920	NR	270	330	520	480	380	450	530	530	540	560
Liberty	290	970	680	700	440	NR	2,230	2,300	2,130	2,240	1,170	2,180	2,540	2,740	2,850	3,280	2,720	2,990	2,950	2,820
Lowndes	930	1,060	1,190	1,120	1,190	5,220	5,420	4,950	5,000	4,870	6,060	7,480	8,420	8,560	7,610	2,630	2,620	2,770	2,720	2,600
Murray	<100	150	<100	120	130	920	1,240	1,070	930	NR	440	480	510	590	490	370	420	420	420	480
Muscogee*	3,530	4,100	4,450	3,990	4,110	6,700	7,870	7,920	8,050	7,510	10,610	14,990	15,800	16,650	17,100	7,990	6,410	7,080	7,740	7,420
Oconee	350	590	510	500	590	850	1,320	1,510	1,450	1,440	390	640	730	820	1,060	350	490	510	470	440
Richmond	3,250	3,080	4,110	4,350	4,220	14,580	13,180	12,590	12,280	12,050	18,220	21,780	22,840	23,310	23,000	5,270	5,870	6,400	6,110	6,170
Whitfield	NR	4,680	2,760	2,590	2,600	2,920	3,510	3,370	3,430	3,420	4,020	4,070	4,280	4,270	4,930	1,540	1,710	1,690	1,580	1,720
RURAL GEORGIA REGION																				
Appling	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	440	640	600	580	NR	530	860	1,000	930	730	300	340	360	340	330
Atkinson	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	250	360	270	270	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	120	110	100	120
Bacon	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	340	300	310	NR	390	440	470	480	470	170	210	240	230	270
Baker	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Baldwin	210	270	170	170	150	2,440	2,880	2,560	2,610	2,620	5,400	4,890	4,170	3,600	3,280	2,110	2,090	1,540	1,280	1,250
Banks	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	480	540	530	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	180	330	300	300	290
Barrow	180	1,190	400	400	440	1,460	1,860	2,030	1,890	NR	760	1,180	1,310	1,360	1,510	690	980	910	910	910
Bartow	470	1,540	1,260	1,240	1,060	2,260	2,940	2,830	2,840	2,630	1,470	2,600	2,530	2,470	2,450	1,290	1,660	1,640	1,580	1,570
Ben Hill	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	650	740	660	600	NR	710	860	810	730	390	480	540	550	480	450
Berrien	110	NR	120	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	440	430	360	330	310	240	320	370	360	360
Bleckley	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	650	840	750	750	760	350	360	340	330	220	180	250	250	240	240
Brantley	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	500	610	580	580	NR	150	120	160	140	180	140	140	200	NR	NR
Brooks	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	430	450	410	410	NR	290	370	350	370	370	230	250	280	240	240
Bulloch	420	590	550	530	560	3,670	4,250	4,490	4,520	4,670	2,310	2,790	3,180	3,180	3,530	1,100	1,420	1,420	1,430	1,430
Burke	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	880	970	980	1,020	NR	570	730	770	720	640	560	500	500	510	500
Butts	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	490	600	580	540	NR	530	600	550	510	550	800	450	1,010	1,020	1,040
Calhoun	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	150	190	160	180	190	220	270	260	250	<100	400	130	420	370	370
Camden	360	690	690	1,470	2,590	1,380	1,680	1,500	1,420	NR	850	980	1,030	1,040	1,090	3,090	2,920	2,910	3,000	2,810

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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Candler	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	590	450	370	400	420	170	150	190	180	190
Carroll	580	750	580	660	650	3,980	5,010	4,680	4,710	4,480	3,420	6,210	5,710	6,260	5,170	1,170	1,330	1,550	1,500	1,530
Catoosa	140	270	190	210	210	1,330	1,870	1,850	1,840	NR	2,050	2,310	2,120	2,000	2,070	520	500	610	630	620
Charlton	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	250	280	260	230	NR	240	230	270	250	130	190	180	150	170	220
Chattooga	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	640	690	650	580	530	310	360	340	340	350	850	390	790	710	690
Clay	NR	110	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	<100	100	<100	100	160	160	130	120	<100
Clinch	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	260	250	240	240	NR	240	230	260	260	280	190	190	130	110	130
Coffee	320	270	260	250	270	1,340	1,650	1,450	1,440	1,440	1,320	2,090	2,180	2,100	2,310	740	850	740	730	710
Colquitt	180	220	190	180	200	1,530	1,790	1,820	1,680	NR	1,710	1,850	1,990	2,050	2,160	760	830	780	760	720
Cook	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	480	580	560	550	NR	580	450	440	480	460	270	330	330	340	400
Crawford	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	300	330	310	310	NR	140	<100	140	140	150	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Crisp	120	130	110	110	100	790	880	840	760	NR	1,070	1,230	1,160	1,160	1,260	620	590	580	560	540
Dade	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	620	700	690	720	640	140	170	210	230	290	170	200	200	200	210
Dawson	<100	160	120	220	120	450	660	650	600	NR	180	320	310	310	280	240	460	520	520	NR
Decatur	<100	230	120	160	180	990	1,170	1,210	1,190	1,120	1,500	1,320	1,170	1,120	1,100	500	730	700	730	690
Dodge	<100	120	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,520	1,610	1,450	1,390	1,270	630	690	720	670	700
Dooly	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	320	310	330	NR	270	170	110	110	<100	530	500	520	510	530
Early	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	430	470	460	430	NR	470	850	840	810	1,000	280	260	260	250	230
Echols	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR
Effingham	110	430	300	320	400	1,120	1,600	1,630	1,570	NR	400	670	800	880	870	340	520	610	650	650
Elbert	150	140	<100	110	<100	670	690	650	540	NR	640	650	610	600	560	460	530	520	470	470
Emanuel	150	130	120	120	110	960	1,090	900	950	980	1,190	1,190	1,130	1,100	1,100	410	490	470	450	460
Evans	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	410	410	410	410	510	570	480	490	500	320	290	260	280	270
Fannin	100	180	130	170	170	510	660	590	590	NR	660	890	950	990	920	310	340	360	350	360
Franklin	<100	<100	<100	130	110	660	690	680	660	630	730	710	690	750	790	340	430	450	450	460
Gilmer	140	200	150	140	160	560	770	790	640	NR	420	540	510	570	780	370	580	600	520	510
Glascock	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Gordon	180	240	240	260	250	1,210	1,490	1,460	1,380	1,330	1,200	2,170	1,880	1,930	2,030	730	820	800	780	800

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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Grady	<100	<100	<100	130	110	760	800	750	740	NR	530	450	430	430	450	410	430	420	420	420
Greene	<100	100	<100	100	110	420	410	410	400	NR	470	460	540	630	790	280	320	330	330	330
Habersham	290	270	260	250	200	1,590	1,870	1,750	1,810	1,800	1,190	1,370	1,330	1,340	1,330	980	990	980	990	1,020
Hancock	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	170	150	150	160	550	470	510	490	510
Haralson	140	190	150	170	160	810	1,150	1,100	1,010	1,030	530	890	720	690	690	460	620	510	490	490
Harris	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	660	700	650	640	NR	230	220	250	230	230	320	360	370	370	390
Hart	130	150	140	150	140	560	660	620	590	NR	650	870	590	470	370	380	530	480	470	530
Heard	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	300	390	350	320	NR	130	NR	100	100	100	220	250	340	340	340
Irwin	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	320	320	310	290	NR	710	530	570	450	360	160	270	330	360	180
Jackson	150	350	330	370	430	1,230	1,910	2,030	2,030	1,830	760	1,130	990	1,110	1,030	620	910	990	930	960
Jasper	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	170	200	180	200	220	220	250	250	240	230
Jeff Davis	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	490	460	460	NR	340	300	310	310	300	190	190	220	220	210
Jefferson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	610	600	520	520	NR	510	480	500	560	510	310	340	380	370	370
Jenkins	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	310	260	260	240	220	210	190	180	170	200
Johnson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	270	240	220	NR	670	560	530	550	580	120	120	120	120	120
Jones	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	620	760	770	750	NR	240	370	450	510	990	260	370	NR	NR	NR
Lamar	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	570	800	850	890	890	250	260	280	310	320	240	300	300	270	260
Lanier	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	230	260	250	240	NR	210	230	230	220	220	110	170	170	160	180
Laurens	440	290	280	250	220	1,680	1,850	1,780	1,490	1,470	3,610	4,040	4,330	4,280	4,330	1,010	1,070	970	960	920
Lincoln	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	270	280	260	240	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	170	180	180	170
Long	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	210	230	220
Lumpkin	120	160	110	130	120	950	1,370	1,470	1,570	1,640	620	710	750	720	750	430	420	450	400	420
Macon	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	400	380	340	320	NR	440	470	410	440	420	610	550	550	550	470
Madison	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	680	820	840	840	NR	250	240	260	270	270	NR	NR	NR	340	NR
Marion	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	270	240	210	200	NR	180	130	110	100	110	150	140	140	140	140
McDuffie	130	150	110	100	120	660	730	660	620	NR	850	950	940	860	800	500	550	510	490	510
McIntosh	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	360	330	330	NR	210	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	260	290	310	310
Meriwether	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	830	860	730	700	NR	1,040	1,020	1,060	1,020	900	410	350	440	440	380

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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Miller	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	180	180	170	160	NR	240	390	360	340	NR	120	150	130	150	170
Mitchell	110	150	200	270	310	770	780	670	660	650	730	690	600	610	600	890	1,010	980	890	830
Monroe	<100	110	150	140	130	580	690	690	710	NR	390	550	640	620	590	860	1,030	980	1,500	1,760
Montgomery	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	430	490	380	280	330	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	200	190	180	180
Morgan	<100	170	120	120	150	470	560	580	570	NR	350	400	460	480	450	280	410	400	360	340
Oglethorpe	<100	<100	120	<100	<100	290	400	410	370	NR	110	120	130	120	120	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Peach	<100	130	<100	<100	100	1,260	1,300	1,380	1,350	1,130	570	500	740	730	740	530	590	600	620	630
Pickens	<100	170	150	170	190	780	990	910	860	NR	660	920	1,030	1,090	1,210	270	400	480	470	480
Pierce	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	270	300	280	300	360	270	240	310	320	230
Pike	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	370	530	520	490	NR	150	160	220	250	240	190	230	210	200	210
Polk	120	110	110	<100	<100	960	1,150	1,050	1,000	NR	880	670	650	640	780	780	820	630	630	600
Pulaski	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	280	310	310	310	NR	570	870	730	690	770	530	480	440	430	430
Putnam	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	480	560	610	600	NR	360	860	910	880	890	510	480	510	410	440
Quitman	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR
Rabun	120	130	<100	130	<100	470	570	540	550	510	550	700	420	420	560	360	370	370	390	310
Randolph	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	490	490	390	320	290	260	340	350	320	320	220	110	150	130	140
Schley	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	130	140
Screven	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	550	680	610	500	NR	350	330	320	300	270	300	310	320	360	390
Seminole	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	310	280	280	270	NR	460	520	520	450	410	160	160	170	170	170
Stephens	130	190	130	130	120	910	1,040	1,130	1,130	1,020	1,100	1,480	1,580	1,550	1,500	460	430	440	460	450
Stewart	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	180	180	150	140	NR	260	240	260	270	260	110	140	200	180	190
Sumter	160	160	160	130	120	1,830	1,600	1,520	1,500	1,470	1,840	2,060	1,660	1,790	1,820	910	990	970	940	900
Talbot	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	120	120	120	NR
Taliaferro	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Tattnell	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	540	610	590	580	NR	490	580	640	700	750	1,770	1,580	1,580	1,510	1,490
Taylor	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	280	310	320	290	NR	310	210	220	420	380	180	200	180	130	110
Telfair	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	320	300	300	NR	420	490	380	330	290	630	600	540	510	520
Terrell	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	350	340	320	310	NR	210	210	210	190	200	260	350	290	280	270

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	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Thomas	550	730	390	390	420	1,750	1,950	1,840	1,880	1,860	3,720	4,220	4,420	4,490	3,850	970	1,220	1,080	1,080	1,080
Tift	460	690	820	830	680	1,770	1,920	1,980	2,050	2,000	2,290	2,880	3,070	3,150	3,480	1,040	1,090	1,010	970	940
Toombs	220	240	230	210	220	1,010	1,200	1,160	1,140	1,100	1,340	2,010	2,350	2,440	2,300	390	400	450	440	440
Towns	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	340	540	600	640	690	410	510	500	520	530	130	180	210	210	200
Treutlen	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	160	190	170	160	NR	180	180	170	150	170	180	160	170	160	150
Troup	360	480	580	660	790	2,310	2,700	2,790	2,560	2,530	3,250	3,400	3,370	3,470	3,500	1,250	1,440	1,400	1,330	1,360
Turner	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	200	180	180	170	160	170	230	240	260	240
Twiggs	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	340	230	180	190	NR	150	160	150	160	190	140	NR	130	NR	120
Union	110	220	150	150	150	460	640	820	850	1,050	690	1,040	1,140	1,200	1,270	350	360	390	390	400
Upson	<100	<100	110	120	140	900	1,020	760	720	NR	1,270	1,340	1,330	1,310	1,170	410	410	380	360	370
Walker	230	160	170	150	160	1,630	1,880	1,890	1,770	1,680	1,170	1,080	1,040	1,070	960	770	930	1,290	1,270	1,290
Ware	270	340	340	170	190	1,310	1,310	1,240	1,100	1,030	2,610	2,890	3,010	3,060	2,980	1,500	1,440	1,440	1,370	1,340
Warren	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	210	220	200	200	190	220	160	150	160	150	100	120	120	110	110
Washington	190	210	210	210	220	700	760	740	880	860	1,100	1,080	960	1,010	900	780	750	750	740	670
Wayne	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	860	920	960	920	890	1,130	1,160	1,200	1,160	1,090	790	820	830	790	780
Webster	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR
Wheeler	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	190	220	200	210	170	140	160	160	170	110
White	160	<100	<100	100	120	740	770	700	710	680	330	430	390	370	510	400	610	520	500	430
Wilcox	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	210	230	210	230	NR	150	220	180	140	190	420	370	380	380	370
Wilkes	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	270	260	260	260	NR	470	520	550	570	580	300	320	300	280	260
Wilkinson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	330	410	350	330	NR	120	120	150	160	150	180	170	200	200	190
Worth	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	770	620	530	520	NR	520	480	500	500	380	300	290	300	340	360

Note: NR indicates the data is unavailable due to confidentiality requirements.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

Appendix C. County Job Numbers Grouped by Geographic Areas and Industry NAICS Codes

COUNTY	--MANUFACTURING, NAICS CODES 31-33--					WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE, -----NAICS CODES 42-45-----					TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING, -----NAICS CODES 48-49-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
ATLANTA REGION															
Cherokee	4,480	4,810	3,560	4,000	3,980	7,380	9,850	9,150	9,540	10,750	810	1,110	750	940	1,120
Clayton	7,420	4,670	4,400	4,350	4,120	20,690	17,820	15,040	14,970	16,130	35,760	37,510	33,340	34,610	41,670
Cobb	17,060	20,490	19,160	18,510	17,630	69,730	64,090	56,720	58,870	61,910	8,690	10,280	9,770	10,400	10,820
Coweta	5,250	4,780	3,810	3,970	4,500	4,790	6,210	6,350	6,250	6,810	1,560	1,650	1,230	1,200	1,100
DeKalb	25,370	17,880	12,310	12,740	13,040	58,590	49,910	44,180	43,900	43,820	13,100	15,540	12,540	13,070	15,630
Douglas	2,700	4,190	3,080	3,010	3,870	7,320	10,530	9,100	8,160	8,780	660	1,560	1,640	1,570	1,670
Fayette	5,090	3,610	2,340	2,490	2,860	7,010	9,190	8,200	8,580	8,440	1,230	2,360	2,320	2,050	1,540
Forsyth	7,080	8,700	7,420	8,310	8,650	6,780	11,870	10,350	10,410	12,580	490	1,000	820	870	680
Fulton	40,610	33,810	25,660	26,380	25,530	109,660	105,210	92,390	93,150	97,290	57,580	46,310	45,560	47,330	43,850
Gwinnett	34,080	26,330	22,390	23,130	25,040	75,180	83,660	71,900	74,640	75,290	8,490	8,600	8,230	8,590	8,380
Henry	3,500	3,530	2,660	2,560	2,750	6,050	9,440	10,080	11,130	11,340	2,190	2,250	2,370	2,510	3,450
Newton	4,670	4,680	4,440	4,580	4,350	2,930	3,280	3,040	3,380	3,500	620	430	380	380	370
Paulding	1,100	1,010	850	890	820	2,570	3,820	4,080	4,300	4,500	440	710	570	590	640
Rockdale	6,850	5,030	3,640	3,710	4,890	6,490	6,120	4,990	5,180	5,480	530	510	1,340	1,150	470
Spalding	4,920	3,750	2,480	2,570	2,560	4,370	3,930	3,550	3,170	3,220	370	360	340	380	360
Walton	2,480	1,960	1,870	2,170	2,260	2,400	3,980	4,000	3,550	3,580	440	440	340	450	410
HUB CITIES															
Bibb	11,960	6,100	5,250	5,200	5,130	14,760	14,280	13,810	14,440	15,240	3,720	3,400	2,620	2,600	2,630
Bryan	NR	370	340	320	320	580	870	1,040	1,070	1,320	140	230	210	210	220
Chatham	14,440	12,910	11,590	13,000	13,970	20,410	22,470	20,040	20,480	22,440	7,860	9,760	9,220	10,050	9,660
Chattahoochee	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	180	160	160	130	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100
Clarke	9,720	8,110	6,360	6,080	5,940	9,900	9,770	9,240	9,010	10,220	1,650	1,700	1,570	1,470	1,500
Columbia	2,990	3,500	2,790	2,610	2,680	3,760	4,850	6,030	6,210	5,540	340	400	310	300	280
Dougherty	8,120	5,750	3,460	3,310	3,210	9,130	8,430	7,510	7,690	7,390	2,830	2,290	2,150	2,110	1,990
Floyd	9,560	7,160	5,880	5,560	5,640	5,890	5,970	5,140	5,370	6,740	550	730	640	660	680
Glynn	3,690	2,290	2,300	2,290	1,980	5,850	6,100	5,570	5,500	5,850	1,040	1,300	1,110	1,280	1,290

COUNTY	--MANUFACTURING, NAICS CODES 31-33--					WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE, -----NAICS CODES 42-45-----					TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING, -----NAICS CODES 48-49-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Hall	19,430	17,210	14,740	16,330	17,930	9,910	10,920	11,090	11,770	11,980	2,410	2,800	2,640	2,780	3,230
Houston	3,190	5,560	5,370	4,890	4,710	6,300	6,960	6,870	6,990	7,190	640	830	1,090	1,020	1,030
Lee	<100	180	150	180	250	540	1,040	1,050	1,040	960	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Liberty	1,190	1,150	1,500	1,770	1,970	2,060	1,940	1,990	2,090	1,970	350	700	860	860	930
Lowndes	5,460	5,330	3,420	3,410	3,800	8,390	10,160	9,130	8,070	8,500	2,210	1,750	1,690	1,620	1,870
Murray	7,390	5,940	4,790	4,220	4,580	1,000	1,570	1,510	1,330	1,330	1,380	680	410	170	160
Muscogee*	14,640	7,740	6,040	6,510	6,480	14,160	14,120	13,050	13,340	13,370	1,820	1,280	1,810	1,890	1,470
Oconee	920	650	410	420	420	1,120	1,660	1,410	1,600	1,730	140	110	<100	<100	<100
Richmond	12,310	8,900	7,400	7,480	7,250	16,180	14,650	12,000	12,000	13,740	2,720	2,770	2,420	2,530	2,470
Whitfield	25,540	23,290	18,090	16,590	17,830	8,750	10,440	9,630	10,140	10,440	1,910	2,850	3,980	3,900	3,870
RURAL GEORGIA REGION															
Appling	1,170	590	620	560	650	790	830	860	1,070	1,130	240	300	280	300	340
Atkinson	560	590	470	530	810	240	190	220	250	220	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bacon	1,120	900	600	590	770	480	370	360	340	360	130	220	210	300	470
Baker	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Baldwin	2,650	2,970	1,150	1,430	1,640	2,440	2,450	2,170	2,210	2,310	130	160	130	120	110
Banks	1,080	1,000	930	1,010	260	330	800	750	660	700	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Barrow	3,020	2,100	1,670	1,850	2,010	2,100	3,100	3,370	3,620	5,170	250	530	430	310	520
Bartow	9,930	8,480	7,170	8,160	8,490	4,870	5,110	4,550	4,520	4,720	2,150	2,330	2,550	2,330	2,440
Ben Hill	3,990	2,480	1,330	1,250	1,240	960	960	840	770	810	210	220	190	170	190
Berrien	1,700	1,780	900	1,050	810	610	760	730	720	570	180	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bleckley	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	470	570	400	400	460	<100	<100	190	<100	130
Brantley	180	130	110	120	160	300	320	290	290	320	110	<100	<100	<100	110
Brooks	770	430	290	210	190	410	400	440	450	630	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bulloch	2,770	2,080	1,520	1,310	1,700	4,260	3,900	3,650	3,530	3,760	500	1,090	810	830	1,140
Burke	1,410	680	560	490	630	1,010	930	930	1,110	1,270	100	110	120	130	110
Butts	1,060	1,010	860	820	980	910	1,170	950	840	1,000	460	360	390	490	420
Calhoun	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	250	210	210	180	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	--MANUFACTURING, NAICS CODES 31-33--					WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE, -----NAICS CODES 42-45-----					TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING, -----NAICS CODES 48-49-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Camden	1,740	720	780	740	670	1,980	2,520	2,050	2,110	2,680	130	130	120	110	150
Candler	230	200	150	180	150	440	530	530	560	560	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Carroll	8,820	8,160	6,880	6,800	6,300	5,230	5,630	5,430	6,100	6,700	670	950	680	710	660
Catoosa	2,700	2,260	1,220	1,260	1,210	2,950	2,990	2,820	3,010	3,190	2,240	1,290	1,050	950	820
Charlton	360	430	250	250	300	320	280	210	210	230	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Chattooga	4,380	3,190	2,340	2,370	2,640	860	860	780	800	850	<100	160	130	<100	<100
Clay	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Clinch	760	860	710	800	800	230	190	280	260	240	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Coffee	5,760	3,930	1,960	2,390	2,550	3,040	2,760	2,520	2,560	2,600	1,650	1,250	980	880	1,020
Colquitt	3,680	3,920	3,300	3,100	2,560	2,600	2,350	2,240	2,290	2,270	270	300	270	280	290
Cook	1,450	920	670	420	440	810	650	550	500	510	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Crawford	180	NR	<100	<100	<100	130	180	140	130	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Crisp	1,650	1,090	680	800	800	2,080	2,310	1,680	1,680	1,650	180	210	160	180	280
Dade	980	960	470	550	560	600	620	430	460	470	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Dawson	410	550	460	490	470	1,210	2,550	3,310	3,660	3,510	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Decatur	3,010	860	690	950	650	1,770	1,900	1,800	1,770	1,700	330	460	310	290	280
Dodge	500	570	230	500	460	900	1,200	920	890	830	320	170	120	110	<100
Dooly	1,450	1,290	1,080	1,000	1,000	550	430	380	350	340	180	240	200	190	190
Early	1,290	750	NR	690	760	840	770	780	810	830	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Echols	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100
Effingham	1,680	1,690	1,600	1,740	1,640	1,130	1,200	1,340	1,320	1,410	270	740	570	570	550
Elbert	2,900	2,240	1,960	1,940	1,950	1,030	1,170	990	930	980	180	130	120	120	110
Emanuel	2,250	2,070	1,730	1,650	1,530	1,100	1,160	990	980	1,020	250	260	230	250	210
Evans	2,000	1,800	NR	NR	1,850	510	480	420	430	430	150	130	100	120	120
Fannin	890	260	210	200	240	1,130	1,280	1,030	940	1,200	120	170	150	170	170
Franklin	1,920	2,110	1,240	1,060	1,210	1,320	1,120	1,050	1,060	1,100	890	660	620	650	630
Gilmer	3,030	2,480	1,790	1,520	1,440	940	1,440	1,180	1,170	1,160	<100	100	<100	<100	<100
Glascocock	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	--MANUFACTURING, NAICS CODES 31-33--					WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE, -----NAICS CODES 42-45-----					TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING, -----NAICS CODES 48-49-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Gordon	10,310	8,840	7,380	7,900	8,360	2,840	3,420	2,850	2,940	3,110	640	590	700	580	580
Grady	850	980	600	600	550	1,220	1,100	1,040	980	1,000	150	170	130	130	140
Greene	1,570	630	420	390	380	580	740	720	700	770	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Habersham	4,390	3,780	3,230	3,300	4,130	1,990	1,980	1,670	1,800	1,960	300	270	190	160	140
Hancock	NR	NR	NR	NR	430	<100	<100	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Haralson	1,840	2,250	1,680	1,780	1,560	1,000	1,280	1,300	1,130	910	180	180	180	150	160
Harris	NR	150	130	140	990	370	350	390	320	300	150	230	260	510	220
Hart	3,150	1,330	1,070	1,340	1,500	950	1,160	1,130	1,090	1,100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Heard	980	450	370	NR	550	110	<100	<100	<100	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Irwin	500	480	180	210	170	210	210	220	240	240	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jackson	4,710	4,720	4,430	4,460	5,330	3,530	3,880	3,600	3,670	4,350	380	960	960	1,160	1,170
Jasper	900	880	430	340	360	250	260	190	220	300	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jeff Davis	2,030	1,130	1,000	1,030	1,390	830	860	830	920	990	280	210	200	110	160
Jefferson	1,730	1,420	980	830	740	710	840	720	780	760	140	150	140	140	120
Jenkins	1,480	820	<100	<100	<100	250	220	190	160	180	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Johnson	440	360	180	160	130	190	160	130	170	180	270	190	160	150	140
Jones	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	380	390	430	420	440	100	<100	130	110	120
Lamar	1,340	600	380	520	600	420	510	490	670	500	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lanier	170	100	100	110	100	180	190	170	160	190	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Laurens	5,000	3,430	2,360	1,900	1,900	3,110	3,230	2,730	2,640	2,780	300	640	820	820	770
Lincoln	270	<100	100	<100	<100	200	220	200	180	180	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Long	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lumpkin	1,150	1,100	650	660	740	850	850	780	890	1,070	190	190	130	170	140
Macon	1,230	840	830	640	490	420	500	340	320	320	150	<100	<100	<100	<100
Madison	510	570	290	260	190	390	480	460	450	500	100	<100	100	<100	<100
Marion	NR	670	600	560	550	170	110	120	110	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
McDuffie	1,980	2,480	1,630	1,470	1,520	1,250	1,170	940	980	970	200	330	200	230	240
McIntosh	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	530	700	450	290	350	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	--MANUFACTURING, NAICS CODES 31-33--					WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE, -----NAICS CODES 42-45-----					TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING, -----NAICS CODES 48-49-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Meriwether	1,650	550	610	630	600	750	730	580	550	510	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Miller	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	380	380	360	360	370	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Mitchell	NR	NR	NR	NR	2,440	1,260	1,090	1,020	1,090	1,030	170	220	220	300	190
Monroe	250	280	170	170	190	540	800	790	740	740	190	350	320	240	350
Montgomery	110	220	130	120	160	210	350	250	260	270	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Morgan	1,340	1,110	910	960	1,040	870	1,270	1,120	1,120	1,130	<100	250	160	170	190
Oglethorpe	140	150	<100	<100	110	180	220	210	170	140	170	<100	<100	<100	<100
Peach	1,240	1,500	1,600	1,820	2,220	1,360	1,560	1,330	1,110	1,080	160	160	130	450	480
Pickens	820	830	670	750	740	800	1,340	1,170	1,210	1,230	110	150	<100	110	110
Pierce	430	390	320	310	360	760	900	800	820	840	330	330	280	270	280
Pike	400	170	170	380	370	130	210	240	380	410	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Polk	2,660	3,450	3,140	3,320	3,420	1,630	1,860	1,670	1,700	1,690	350	360	370	350	340
Pulaski	NR	NR	NR	NR	110	490	470	490	490	470	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Putnam	1,900	1,250	600	480	470	1,330	1,560	1,450	630	660	380	330	270	220	490
Quitman	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Rabun	1,760	650	480	350	370	880	950	930	900	910	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Randolph	490	180	180	200	200	280	270	260	260	270	<100	<100	<100	<100	140
Schley	720	810	410	370	320	150	160	140	140	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Screven	1,150	1,050	740	940	900	520	510	440	400	440	180	<100	120	110	<100
Seminole	290	110	NR	NR	170	540	470	420	400	400	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Stephens	3,710	2,320	1,860	1,870	2,020	1,480	1,620	1,460	1,430	1,490	<100	120	<100	<100	110
Stewart	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	220	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Sumter	3,360	1,860	1,290	1,120	1,570	2,150	1,810	1,770	1,760	1,750	470	470	440	430	420
Talbot	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Taliaferro	NR	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Tattnall	150	<100	<100	<100	170	960	900	780	860	830	<100	150	130	140	130
Taylor	160	140	<100	<100	<100	290	260	190	190	NR	150	200	160	150	150
Telfair	1,520	NR	NR	NR	1,240	530	460	380	340	390	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	--MANUFACTURING, NAICS CODES 31-33--					WHOLESALE RETAIL TRADE, -----NAICS CODES 42-45-----					TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING, -----NAICS CODES 48-49-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Terrell	700	520	430	450	480	490	520	490	500	560	140	<100	<100	<100	<100
Thomas	4,460	3,260	2,400	2,280	2,380	3,520	3,890	2,950	2,930	2,770	230	170	290	260	240
Tift	3,920	2,400	1,460	1,200	1,150	3,350	3,600	3,460	3,640	3,810	2,160	1,860	1,290	1,240	1,150
Toombs	1,980	2,200	1,300	1,290	1,410	2,600	2,240	2,120	2,220	2,260	190	300	220	230	250
Towns	<100	190	<100	<100	<100	380	550	420	410	460	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Treutlen	140	<100	NR	NR	<100	210	220	280	260	250	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Troup	10,910	6,600	7,430	9,760	10,710	5,310	5,680	5,280	5,420	5,240	450	560	700	1,040	1,560
Turner	370	350	260	280	270	550	480	430	430	460	200	160	<100	<100	<100
Twiggs	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	110	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	230	200
Union	390	310	240	250	280	740	1,310	1,220	1,190	1,140	300	390	370	360	350
Upson	3,640	1,610	1,280	1,340	1,200	1,130	1,050	940	950	950	NR	390	350	320	300
Walker	5,850	5,370	3,980	3,780	4,190	2,150	2,220	1,580	1,610	1,510	210	220	190	190	180
Ware	2,270	1,340	1,090	1,380	1,490	3,310	3,190	2,810	2,750	2,710	530	570	560	520	540
Warren	890	360	280	290	350	110	150	120	140	450	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Washington	480	580	440	400	500	980	1,040	850	850	810	1,360	1,120	730	720	800
Wayne	2,190	1,640	1,110	1,260	1,280	1,730	1,590	1,290	1,270	1,200	650	610	590	610	580
Webster	NR	NR	NR	NR	210	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Wheeler	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
White	980	700	570	760	880	1,120	1,120	1,200	1,220	1,240	170	220	180	260	360
Wilcox	100	<100	NR	NR	<100	170	170	130	130	140	120	<100	120	120	120
Wilkes	1,430	630	510	530	520	560	480	460	440	420	150	140	140	140	140
Wilkinson	210	250	260	310	340	250	190	200	160	180	330	290	240	200	290
Worth	400	300	330	310	330	730	740	700	670	670	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100

COUNTY	-----FIRE, NAICS CODES 51-53-----					MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN. SERVICES, -----NAICS CODES 55-56-----					LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY, -----NAICS CODES 71-72-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
ATLANTA REGION															
Cherokee	1,580	2,650	2,380	2,490	2,700	2,040	2,770	2,770	2,580	3,150	3,600	6,270	6,150	6,670	7,210
Clayton	3,980	4,400	3,530	3,320	3,440	7,410	8,380	7,130	7,060	8,660	10,500	10,620	9,640	9,380	10,450
Cobb	32,280	28,850	24,110	24,270	28,390	38,770	39,900	34,060	39,140	43,010	30,280	30,800	27,870	28,980	34,310
Coweta	1,240	1,750	1,370	1,340	1,910	2,240	1,840	1,760	2,380	3,200	2,840	4,420	3,780	3,960	4,380
DeKalb	39,880	28,330	23,160	24,630	28,170	39,270	29,080	24,490	25,030	25,690	21,530	23,400	23,040	24,660	25,750
Douglas	1,700	1,780	1,440	1,580	1,610	2,640	3,370	2,680	2,950	3,940	4,110	4,920	5,600	5,540	4,940
Fayette	1,540	2,020	1,690	1,640	1,610	1,960	1,670	1,470	1,480	1,420	3,430	4,780	4,290	5,170	5,990
Forsyth	1,770	3,020	2,390	2,570	3,050	2,130	5,010	5,210	6,460	6,760	2,530	4,440	5,140	5,880	7,330
Fulton	128,200	125,390	111,820	112,150	114,620	90,660	80,480	76,650	79,500	87,080	68,970	82,100	77,830	82,350	87,700
Gwinnett	28,560	32,550	29,050	31,150	33,410	31,310	34,700	32,590	33,290	35,740	23,250	30,210	26,900	28,330	31,920
Henry	1,720	2,990	2,140	2,100	2,230	2,510	3,950	5,150	4,430	4,730	3,780	6,520	6,450	6,720	7,420
Newton	620	1,040	710	760	740	740	680	800	830	1,360	1,290	2,000	1,700	1,950	2,190
Paulding	600	970	740	780	770	340	900	710	1,030	1,190	1,280	2,990	2,820	2,990	3,530
Rockdale	2,710	1,510	1,650	2,130	2,420	2,690	2,690	1,870	1,920	1,760	3,740	4,000	3,380	3,190	3,290
Spalding	1,020	970	790	780	750	1,930	1,770	1,400	1,740	1,810	2,000	2,230	2,140	2,010	1,980
Walton	550	810	640	570	660	420	960	820	1,350	1,540	1,260	1,860	1,740	1,790	1,970
HUB CITIES															
Bibb	10,560	9,420	8,970	9,460	10,290	7,070	8,010	7,500	6,500	6,980	7,870	7,920	7,330	8,090	8,210
Bryan	350	260	210	220	330	110	290	190	220	220	680	970	930	1,040	1,130
Chatham	6,910	7,390	6,500	6,350	7,090	9,040	12,970	11,250	11,990	12,190	16,080	19,170	18,120	19,580	21,990
Chattahoochee	<100	<100	120	160	140	120	NR	<100	<100	280	NR	<100	<100	100	<100
Clarke	3,080	3,110	2,960	3,040	3,430	2,920	3,200	2,780	3,040	3,030	5,680	7,380	6,920	7,480	7,970
Columbia	1,280	1,360	1,360	1,450	1,690	1,870	3,430	2,450	2,720	2,780	2,150	3,520	4,010	4,050	4,460
Dougherty	3,000	2,800	2,330	2,260	2,300	3,200	3,230	3,630	3,070	2,930	4,240	4,430	4,440	4,620	4,840
Floyd	2,540	2,420	2,210	2,220	2,090	1,830	2,330	2,010	1,900	1,540	3,270	3,720	3,320	3,570	3,630
Glynn	1,790	2,000	1,750	1,530	1,500	4,110	2,470	1,790	1,830	2,240	6,480	8,070	7,110	7,260	7,800
Hall	3,990	3,790	3,200	3,010	3,050	3,750	6,190	5,480	5,230	5,260	4,800	5,450	5,180	5,360	6,620

COUNTY	-----FIRE, NAICS CODES 51-53-----					MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN. SERVICES, -----NAICS CODES 55-56-----					LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY, -----NAICS CODES 71-72-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Houston	1,670	1,980	1,740	1,800	1,750	1,940	2,240	1,790	1,750	1,460	4,700	5,800	6,060	6,110	6,660
Lee	<100	160	170	170	200	330	490	400	450	770	180	250	250	260	230
Liberty	820	1,000	900	790	790	910	720	680	600	550	1,430	1,760	2,020	2,190	2,120
Lowndes	2,030	2,310	2,530	2,990	3,230	1,810	3,430	2,810	2,890	3,010	4,680	6,860	7,180	6,730	6,940
Murray	200	230	220	230	210	330	500	340	330	520	580	630	600	610	670
Muscogee*	13,600	13,780	12,620	11,990	12,920	9,090	8,500	6,770	6,010	5,750	9,140	11,270	11,140	11,740	12,240
Oconee	480	630	530	660	690	460	710	710	770	950	470	830	610	730	1,040
Richmond	6,430	6,340	5,000	4,700	5,030	8,910	6,980	7,280	7,270	9,210	10,520	11,470	11,110	10,950	11,920
Whitfield	2,700	1,790	1,540	1,440	1,190	2,300	4,510	2,780	2,760	2,400	3,090	3,390	2,960	3,110	3,390
RURAL GEORGIA REGION															
Appling	240	250	200	190	180	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	350	500	450	430	520
Atkinson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Bacon	200	230	220	210	210	200	<100	<100	100	150	160	270	260	210	240
Baker	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100
Baldwin	600	650	590	580	560	350	590	520	550	520	1,550	1,780	1,690	1,750	1,760
Banks	<100	310	340	340	280	NR	280	240	140	<100	490	1,170	650	760	840
Barrow	400	590	600	600	700	830	1,220	740	690	730	780	2,100	1,790	1,740	1,750
Bartow	1,300	1,360	1,260	1,260	1,360	1,880	2,350	1,330	1,230	1,550	2,530	3,560	3,330	3,450	3,760
Ben Hill	340	380	240	220	240	160	260	410	460	520	390	450	370	340	390
Berrien	170	220	200	180	180	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	220	290	200	180	350
Bleckley	110	130	110	140	140	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	250	360	390	310	270
Brantley	<100	110	130	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	100	<100	<100	110	140
Brooks	130	140	110	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	120	<100	NR	<100
Bulloch	1,180	1,440	1,100	1,090	1,120	620	480	590	810	1,020	2,370	2,900	2,770	2,970	3,430
Burke	270	260	200	170	180	330	200	<100	140	<100	290	320	340	350	280
Butts	210	310	190	160	210	<100	120	150	240	290	340	490	450	440	470
Calhoun	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Camden	560	1,260	1,100	1,230	720	1,040	1,650	630	480	560	1,770	2,050	1,830	1,890	1,870

COUNTY	-----FIRE, NAICS CODES 51-53-----					MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN. SERVICES, -----NAICS CODES 55-56-----					LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY, -----NAICS CODES 71-72-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Candler	210	190	200	180	180	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	290	410	360	440	510
Carroll	1,500	2,100	1,700	1,810	1,840	820	2,510	1,940	1,890	3,750	2,570	3,590	3,240	3,690	4,230
Catoosa	590	680	530	520	630	330	550	290	230	270	1,340	1,900	1,780	1,770	2,060
Charlton	<100	120	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	480	220	240	180	160	170
Chattooga	230	170	150	130	130	170	<100	<100	NR	200	300	230	220	250	300
Clay	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100
Clinch	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	110	<100	120	110
Coffee	630	660	600	600	540	1,310	770	720	1,240	1,830	980	1,180	1,200	1,250	1,230
Colquitt	630	700	670	640	570	420	330	250	320	340	1,040	890	870	850	930
Cook	190	180	140	150	150	<100	140	<100	<100	<100	750	490	380	380	400
Crawford	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Crisp	530	450	380	380	370	130	250	250	200	240	900	1,250	890	890	1,520
Dade	150	170	140	150	150	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	290	260	320	350
Dawson	230	350	280	260	270	280	840	170	200	240	620	1,180	930	930	1,100
Decatur	560	600	480	430	470	590	330	290	250	230	660	670	620	620	590
Dodge	260	400	300	240	260	480	290	380	180	110	320	420	420	410	410
Dooly	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	150	120	120
Early	180	170	150	150	140	<100	120	NR	NR	<100	190	180	210	190	210
Echols	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Effingham	220	420	290	290	250	150	590	440	360	310	420	580	740	730	670
Elbert	300	280	230	220	230	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	370	420	400	370	440
Emanuel	250	300	270	270	270	<100	130	<100	<100	<100	350	460	410	400	400
Evans	120	110	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	220	240	160	160
Fannin	310	390	370	300	280	<100	140	180	200	140	500	710	670	700	840
Franklin	230	200	190	150	160	160	260	500	250	280	590	550	580	670	760
Gilmer	310	770	570	420	420	120	<100	<100	<100	130	530	1,030	1,220	1,090	1,290
Glascocock	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100
Gordon	840	640	590	560	560	1,070	1,360	1,180	1,870	1,460	1,280	1,380	1,240	1,340	1,360

COUNTY	-----FIRE, NAICS CODES 51-53-----					MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN. SERVICES, -----NAICS CODES 55-56-----					LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY, -----NAICS CODES 71-72-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Grady	290	320	300	720	820	390	390	310	380	400	370	400	330	340	310
Greene	180	260	280	290	310	180	150	<100	<100	110	390	970	930	950	1,050
Habersham	500	530	570	530	490	940	850	950	660	620	930	1,170	1,110	1,160	1,590
Hancock	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Haralson	130	210	190	180	180	610	180	280	540	130	270	450	500	470	440
Harris	120	130	120	110	110	NR	190	140	160	180	960	1,070	900	790	800
Hart	260	290	260	240	250	580	190	480	320	300	540	610	470	470	490
Heard	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Irwin	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	190	110	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jackson	520	670	630	610	700	400	990	830	1,090	1,420	1,010	1,220	1,550	1,630	1,680
Jasper	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	110	<100	150	120	150	180	160	140	160
Jeff Davis	130	140	130	120	110	250	290	300	240	250	330	300	230	220	230
Jefferson	270	310	200	180	180	120	<100	140	130	160	230	300	260	260	240
Jenkins	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	200	100	110	<100	<100	120
Johnson	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Jones	<100	170	150	160	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	100	260	270	370	420	430
Lamar	140	150	130	140	130	<100	190	170	120	<100	310	410	370	330	340
Lanier	<100	110	NR	NR	140	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Laurens	820	800	740	740	760	730	1,130	840	1,050	1,270	1,730	1,650	1,650	1,570	1,630
Lincoln	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	140	140	120	130	120
Long	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Lumpkin	230	190	180	180	160	170	190	210	260	230	620	840	810	950	1,110
Macon	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	160	140	130	140
Madison	190	140	100	130	120	<100	150	160	140	150	210	150	130	130	120
Marion	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
McDuffie	390	350	300	270	750	330	170	<100	150	140	740	640	580	550	600
McIntosh	100	120	110	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	400	440	330	380	360
Meriwether	190	200	180	190	200	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	360	340	270	240	240

COUNTY	-----FIRE, NAICS CODES 51-53-----					MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN. SERVICES, -----NAICS CODES 55-56-----					LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY, -----NAICS CODES 71-72-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Miller	<100	<100	<100	110	130	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	120	110	120	110	120
Mitchell	280	270	230	250	230	170	190	<100	<100	<100	300	290	320	300	280
Monroe	190	130	140	150	150	<100	200	190	460	900	690	690	670	640	670
Montgomery	160	160	170	130	100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	130	150
Morgan	240	340	300	290	280	1,080	570	420	450	550	570	770	720	870	1,030
Oglethorpe	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	130	<100	100	210	200	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Peach	330	240	190	220	190	NR	180	200	230	430	620	720	770	800	850
Pickens	320	420	440	430	410	140	530	520	340	320	390	430	580	770	790
Pierce	200	170	130	120	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	250	310	260	270	350
Pike	170	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	120	140	140	180	<100	120	130	110	120
Polk	610	880	750	660	720	350	510	610	730	640	730	920	840	990	1,080
Pulaski	210	200	190	190	140	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	250	340	240	230	230
Putnam	180	270	240	230	230	<100	<100	<100	390	110	260	520	520	460	570
Quitman	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100
Rabun	290	350	280	210	210	<100	<100	130	<100	<100	710	800	800	790	810
Randolph	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	150	<100	<100	<100	<100
Schley	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Screven	170	210	180	160	170	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	150	150	160	190	150
Seminole	100	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	100	<100	100	150	170	160	110	160
Stephens	490	540	550	430	340	750	780	800	770	930	660	730	630	680	760
Stewart	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	330	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Sumter	530	530	410	410	420	620	340	300	360	370	1,000	880	910	980	960
Talbot	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Taliaferro	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tattnall	280	250	220	210	240	190	190	200	170	<100	200	180	170	160	180
Taylor	140	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	<100	230	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Telfair	140	130	120	110	140	<100	NR	NR	NR	400	220	430	150	170	170
Terrell	140	160	170	150	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	160	110	110	140	180

COUNTY	-----FIRE, NAICS CODES 51-53-----					MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN. SERVICES, -----NAICS CODES 55-56-----					LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY, -----NAICS CODES 71-72-----				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Thomas	950	1,110	880	940	910	1,780	2,940	2,680	3,320	3,170	1,380	1,540	1,500	1,490	1,520
Tift	850	880	720	740	760	300	360	550	780	720	2,160	2,200	2,270	2,370	2,370
Toombs	480	440	420	400	380	370	220	270	600	880	850	1,110	970	950	1,010
Towns	230	280	250	220	210	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	550	790	720	870	520
Treutlen	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	160	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Troup	2,730	3,030	3,040	2,480	1,470	3,270	2,710	2,990	3,870	5,530	1,980	2,500	2,210	2,280	2,540
Turner	140	110	<100	<100	<100	<100	200	NR	NR	100	160	210	160	160	210
Twiggs	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Union	190	230	240	210	220	350	550	NR	NR	460	520	730	390	500	540
Upson	390	380	360	350	390	380	380	240	310	250	490	640	530	500	540
Walker	490	540	440	530	500	390	240	160	130	120	1,000	960	1,050	1,090	1,140
Ware	660	700	660	610	620	620	700	640	570	700	1,120	1,420	1,340	1,390	1,290
Warren	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR
Washington	250	240	290	290	240	530	540	520	520	490	430	480	390	380	370
Wayne	240	330	340	360	350	<100	220	180	200	180	610	690	670	660	670
Webster	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	NR	NR	<100	<100
Wheeler	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	360	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
White	260	320	260	240	260	<100	130	120	150	180	920	1,210	960	1,130	1,280
Wilcox	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	NR	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Wilkes	220	220	190	180	180	130	140	<100	<100	<100	170	230	200	180	170
Wilkinson	120	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	NR	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100
Worth	150	180	140	180	170	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	240	270	190	210	210

Note: NR indicates the data is unavailable due to confidentiality requirements.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

Appendix D. Number of County Low-, Mid- and Premium-Wage Jobs

COUNTY	LOW-WAGE JOBS					MID-WAGE JOBS					PREMIUM-WAGE JOBS				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
ATLANTA REGION															
Cherokee	10,834	15,265	15,036	16,158	17,898	16,591	23,787	20,849	21,126	23,232	6,199	8,629	7,194	8,031	8,513
Clayton	27,148	23,208	20,668	20,352	22,152	74,274	76,455	69,978	69,690	79,353	16,828	13,590	10,654	10,774	11,791
Cobb	80,483	78,994	69,029	72,964	81,506	125,669	147,064	131,689	134,061	143,821	98,451	90,309	80,490	93,260	99,252
Coweta	7,463	10,349	9,773	9,949	10,803	13,594	14,856	13,660	14,495	16,833	6,031	7,184	6,122	6,377	7,502
DeKalb	69,434	67,469	60,853	63,156	65,300	143,737	157,158	149,551	150,806	151,986	102,734	70,402	60,556	61,439	65,700
Douglas	11,455	14,693	12,462	12,924	12,625	13,950	19,634	17,607	18,170	19,893	5,497	6,094	4,985	5,429	6,304
Fayette	9,985	13,091	11,513	12,764	14,086	14,711	18,395	17,034	17,302	17,433	8,474	8,708	7,228	7,346	7,242
Forsyth	7,133	12,038	12,266	13,510	16,223	17,214	28,956	26,492	29,272	31,391	9,952	14,963	13,488	15,135	18,074
Fulton	153,765	160,273	148,982	158,373	167,938	339,501	341,888	316,021	332,678	346,950	270,809	251,346	231,489	238,735	250,324
Gwinnett	74,746	86,854	76,747	81,523	85,756	111,746	132,080	123,684	125,964	132,841	102,272	102,832	93,268	99,594	105,350
Henry	10,030	15,888	15,528	16,810	17,841	16,622	25,285	25,343	25,608	26,794	5,027	7,262	6,539	6,735	7,082
Newton	4,022	5,096	4,516	5,137	5,460	10,056	11,903	11,374	11,341	12,058	3,584	3,994	3,615	3,903	3,820
Paulding	3,793	6,741	6,892	7,353	8,082	6,911	10,936	9,735	9,943	10,877	1,286	2,074	1,867	2,058	1,959
Rockdale	9,126	9,291	8,087	8,008	8,067	16,151	17,160	15,978	16,132	15,710	8,599	6,516	4,986	5,364	6,872
Spalding	6,312	5,862	5,279	4,974	5,010	12,982	13,420	12,076	12,639	12,897	3,563	3,904	3,250	2,919	2,675
Walton	3,737	5,419	5,421	5,372	5,608	7,832	11,105	9,423	10,047	10,825	2,089	3,700	2,897	2,835	2,952
HUB CITIES															
Bibb	22,516	20,891	20,021	21,579	22,654	46,315	44,093	40,994	39,901	39,625	19,946	18,399	17,646	18,628	19,394
Bryan	1,334	1,966	1,994	2,196	2,458	2,365	3,576	3,102	3,291	3,483	592	779	680	659	936
Chatham	37,644	39,911	36,870	39,283	43,703	62,757	69,829	66,036	68,110	68,391	23,751	26,924	23,975	25,270	27,244
Chattahoochee	708	346	418	378	321	458	792	857	717	918	156	332	1,042	1,172	1,050
Clarke	16,450	16,916	16,099	16,376	17,471	26,049	40,419	39,871	40,052	38,391	19,522	8,605	7,817	7,997	9,089
Columbia	6,159	8,971	10,410	10,695	10,643	10,484	15,436	13,628	13,799	14,367	4,277	5,074	4,731	4,883	5,303
Dougherty	13,468	12,944	12,369	12,607	12,561	33,138	30,880	28,532	27,867	26,749	7,423	6,752	6,189	6,525	6,885
Floyd	9,183	9,115	7,973	8,287	9,441	22,852	23,092	22,314	21,277	20,991	7,864	7,918	6,597	7,050	7,308
Glynn	13,060	14,472	12,782	13,241	14,109	18,564	20,021	18,458	18,439	17,793	5,326	4,325	3,561	3,454	3,383

COUNTY	LOW-WAGE JOBS					MID-WAGE JOBS					PREMIUM-WAGE JOBS				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Hall	13,702	14,975	14,392	14,720	16,422	36,835	43,986	41,728	42,957	44,894	14,882	14,700	12,239	13,454	14,491
Houston	11,788	13,237	13,395	13,696	14,331	28,347	36,234	36,920	37,377	36,204	5,156	6,756	6,648	6,353	5,695
Lee	779	1,214	1,328	1,323	1,197	2,621	3,382	3,198	3,202	3,589	324	666	697	739	839
Liberty	3,959	4,296	4,893	4,929	4,600	8,968	10,324	11,534	11,681	11,927	1,417	1,923	1,479	1,531	1,351
Lowndes	13,676	17,096	15,173	15,255	15,676	25,225	27,982	24,930	25,980	25,557	4,993	5,453	4,935	5,479	5,969
Murray	1,574	1,707	1,616	1,559	1,675	10,897	9,347	7,409	6,412	6,834	775	1,215	1,254	1,216	1,213
Muscogee	24,517	25,144	23,914	25,122	26,085	46,917	45,825	44,176	45,971	45,027	27,612	25,237	23,341	22,599	23,312
Oconee	1,719	2,438	2,079	2,444	2,776	2,933	4,027	3,683	3,917	4,197	1,863	2,254	1,765	2,028	2,371
Richmond	27,188	25,438	22,987	23,192	26,068	65,486	62,318	61,207	61,665	62,350	14,247	14,322	12,926	13,263	13,929
Whitfield	9,715	11,237	10,402	10,499	11,470	38,291	39,753	33,272	32,082	33,727	14,460	11,538	8,974	9,113	8,802
RURAL GEORGIA REGION															
Appling	1,507	1,704	1,727	1,837	1,901	2,963	2,993	2,936	2,885	2,767	1,645	1,653	1,746	1,840	1,898
Atkinson	313	281	299	296	271	1,051	1,222	950	975	1,222	647	135	185	232	298
Bacon	773	1,030	1,109	1,061	1,032	2,192	2,165	1,891	2,010	2,284	633	514	469	470	673
Baker	160	136	115	163	136	282	273	235	203	186	155	134	120	119	114
Baldwin	4,174	4,465	4,065	4,188	4,302	12,017	12,265	9,901	9,313	8,942	2,798	2,874	1,447	1,540	1,661
Banks	999	2,042	1,579	1,673	1,798	1,908	2,114	2,229	2,239	1,438	181	468	546	559	485
Barrow	2,981	4,711	4,443	4,564	5,064	6,766	8,908	7,851	7,772	8,490	1,956	3,039	2,344	2,453	3,583
Bartow	6,958	7,832	7,188	7,442	7,952	18,002	19,633	17,629	17,764	18,453	5,861	7,204	5,561	6,070	6,123
Ben Hill	1,479	1,673	1,526	1,442	1,627	5,277	4,357	3,699	3,355	3,096	1,678	1,439	746	801	712
Berrien	804	1,087	1,048	983	1,056	2,442	2,027	1,880	1,834	1,431	1,263	1,723	959	1,070	1,060
Bleckley	824	972	836	761	789	1,728	1,719	1,710	1,565	1,574	1,649	1,028	850	770	217
Brantley	474	437	448	450	483	1,310	1,392	1,301	1,304	1,420	177	222	223	228	236
Brooks	1,016	937	1,037	1,537	1,093	1,707	1,533	1,466	1,346	1,321	516	414	343	380	543
Bulloch	6,973	7,030	6,673	6,709	7,309	10,655	13,417	12,879	12,775	13,896	3,658	2,993	2,534	2,528	2,817
Burke	1,231	1,126	1,213	1,250	1,289	3,011	2,836	2,749	2,821	2,659	2,496	1,935	1,975	2,358	2,752
Butts	1,084	1,493	1,209	1,231	1,422	2,922	2,840	3,186	3,237	3,320	1,330	1,443	1,161	1,017	1,149
Calhoun	322	306	309	252	265	1,144	851	940	877	719	137	132	143	112	111

COUNTY	LOW-WAGE JOBS					MID-WAGE JOBS					PREMIUM-WAGE JOBS				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Camden	4,091	4,484	3,869	4,005	4,559	8,372	8,220	6,791	6,781	6,590	1,409	2,698	2,622	3,519	4,165
Candler	955	1,031	965	1,021	1,051	1,447	1,504	1,319	1,383	1,329	457	446	434	477	449
Carroll	7,632	8,754	8,415	9,169	10,471	17,140	23,027	19,935	19,819	19,709	7,135	7,910	6,785	8,008	8,150
Catoosa	4,150	4,880	4,510	4,763	5,177	8,571	8,386	6,977	6,870	6,786	2,307	2,104	1,572	1,673	1,803
Charlton	662	630	479	476	500	1,327	1,519	1,326	1,472	1,384	234	234	212	173	158
Chattooga	1,250	1,170	1,026	1,069	1,143	6,506	4,628	4,157	4,030	4,266	503	645	544	614	715
Clay	184	114	146	123	132	406	508	495	422	342	82	120	70	70	64
Clinch	665	591	742	637	627	1,116	1,087	940	1,007	1,087	771	729	715	698	650
Coffee	4,104	3,864	3,633	3,814	3,840	10,496	9,647	7,093	7,998	9,074	3,930	3,153	2,733	2,700	2,748
Colquitt	4,999	4,783	4,972	4,909	4,842	7,712	9,045	8,568	8,426	8,019	2,454	1,902	1,562	1,527	1,509
Cook	2,102	1,843	1,804	1,492	1,443	2,648	2,417	2,141	1,895	1,910	1,028	705	510	512	569
Crawford	409	300	261	354	402	971	991	762	768	768	160	189	119	133	161
Crisp	2,806	3,193	2,340	2,377	3,000	4,441	4,319	3,485	3,331	3,550	1,739	1,564	1,325	1,441	1,433
Dade	1,052	967	803	942	960	1,815	1,929	1,644	1,819	1,674	620	649	433	449	562
Dawson	1,947	3,726	3,597	3,787	4,162	1,781	3,025	2,144	2,101	2,041	526	1,025	1,543	1,763	1,257
Decatur	2,944	3,161	2,971	2,748	2,860	6,725	4,974	4,558	4,744	4,320	1,963	1,668	1,172	1,134	1,171
Dodge	1,298	1,698	1,339	1,262	1,208	3,547	3,643	3,193	3,442	3,198	1,150	1,105	1,018	660	673
Dooly	562	709	642	590	571	2,737	2,476	2,143	1,996	1,902	570	289	316	368	412
Early	1,118	1,016	952	1,018	973	2,631	2,536	2,450	2,460	2,506	740	710	643	683	727
Echols	631	403	434	678	606	239	234	269	262	264	22	43	37	38	31
Effingham	1,770	2,028	2,271	2,218	2,378	4,359	6,493	6,003	5,805	5,652	663	996	842	1,131	1,248
Elbert	1,220	1,155	1,097	1,008	1,117	4,578	4,048	3,829	3,633	3,509	1,538	1,631	1,054	1,085	1,151
Emanuel	1,430	1,563	1,380	1,322	1,329	3,951	4,391	3,949	3,916	3,762	1,960	1,685	1,279	1,305	1,387
Evans	911	886	781	717	718	3,568	3,492	3,150	3,245	3,314	341	299	273	280	255
Fannin	1,597	1,928	1,730	1,668	2,054	2,732	2,897	2,749	2,731	2,534	565	769	649	668	765
Franklin	2,031	1,890	1,696	1,837	1,998	4,199	4,015	3,486	3,090	3,078	1,392	1,640	1,326	1,443	1,609
Gilmer	1,539	2,725	2,688	2,534	2,698	4,644	4,776	3,813	3,324	3,546	839	1,368	1,099	982	994
Glascock	84	85	68	68	73	322	305	318	323	313	142	3	5	4	5

COUNTY	LOW-WAGE JOBS					MID-WAGE JOBS					PREMIUM-WAGE JOBS				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Gordon	3,946	4,126	3,621	3,776	3,849	15,183	15,528	13,649	14,651	15,006	2,271	2,146	1,740	1,924	2,015
Grady	1,950	2,123	1,839	1,785	1,767	2,486	2,779	2,446	2,958	3,097	1,531	1,478	1,121	1,055	1,017
Greene	1,197	2,038	1,917	1,999	2,130	3,257	2,750	2,378	2,334	2,646	756	799	762	728	735
Habersham	3,286	3,333	2,938	3,165	3,693	7,861	8,023	7,541	7,500	8,179	3,232	2,874	2,402	2,208	2,262
Hancock	146	152	153	133	122	1,473	978	999	977	1,431	109	100	71	72	71
Haralson	1,235	1,627	1,637	1,492	1,243	3,850	4,182	4,212	4,432	3,726	1,275	2,121	1,180	1,254	1,260
Harris	1,364	1,416	1,220	1,106	1,118	2,967	2,243	2,119	2,217	2,881	769	362	405	321	300
Hart	1,525	1,638	1,567	1,517	1,538	4,008	3,321	2,734	2,378	2,331	2,403	1,663	1,561	1,864	1,982
Heard	378	306	174	159	263	894	1,196	1,693	1,000	1,157	1,338	726	684	822	827
Irwin	424	365	428	474	464	1,842	1,531	1,407	1,314	1,221	342	513	298	306	245
Jackson	4,125	4,408	4,540	4,764	4,796	8,752	10,599	9,472	10,145	10,574	2,340	3,529	3,471	3,665	5,084
Jasper	386	398	443	458	538	1,873	1,914	1,389	1,364	1,332	344	361	199	204	224
Jeff Davis	1,307	1,213	1,081	1,139	1,181	3,095	2,348	2,187	2,005	2,263	853	713	748	828	959
Jefferson	1,234	1,269	1,110	1,151	1,163	2,707	2,573	2,259	2,350	2,235	1,647	1,618	1,371	1,179	1,130
Jenkins	375	384	309	273	318	1,902	1,333	775	905	923	655	475	110	100	106
Johnson	304	243	232	263	269	1,698	1,483	1,255	1,209	1,185	236	213	171	162	167
Jones	795	742	873	906	959	2,010	2,374	2,211	2,236	2,859	337	435	351	349	432
Lamar	844	1,010	921	876	893	2,556	2,288	2,047	2,050	2,082	319	334	347	700	523
Lanier	331	410	348	420	470	829	814	795	747	772	280	258	233	248	275
Laurens	4,947	4,642	4,275	4,268	4,498	11,110	11,878	10,484	9,851	9,941	4,039	3,491	3,097	2,733	2,829
Lincoln	556	537	443	423	388	956	859	789	786	764	98	126	107	106	124
Long	120	127	114	110	121	528	697	722	746	770	20	26	47	21	20
Lumpkin	1,537	1,657	1,578	1,776	2,073	3,219	3,989	3,694	3,804	3,916	1,029	906	713	701	761
McDuffie	2,515	2,093	1,957	1,994	2,093	4,841	5,343	4,112	3,957	3,913	1,035	968	748	669	1,175
McIntosh	1,014	1,175	805	726	734	1,011	960	918	827	784	177	210	204	218	221
Macon	773	876	688	631	657	3,055	2,325	2,272	2,088	1,862	289	224	203	204	194
Madison	711	658	610	614	652	2,400	2,456	2,115	2,088	1,938	488	545	455	415	415
Marion	343	282	286	287	287	2,007	1,210	1,080	1,025	1,020	263	168	125	140	127

COUNTY	LOW-WAGE JOBS					MID-WAGE JOBS					PREMIUM-WAGE JOBS				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Meriwether	1,230	1,109	1,033	961	917	4,304	3,090	3,026	2,965	2,695	317	409	430	443	478
Miller	500	443	399	425	425	672	878	860	864	953	300	276	272	249	266
Mitchell	2,093	1,589	1,472	1,566	1,649	5,942	6,149	5,411	5,480	4,830	817	936	888	944	889
Monroe	1,484	1,654	1,531	1,460	1,492	3,417	3,734	3,534	4,115	4,918	746	856	894	869	890
Montgomery	413	469	478	409	415	1,021	1,044	847	694	761	330	378	297	337	347
Morgan	1,437	1,903	1,796	1,984	2,203	2,974	3,238	2,914	3,007	3,098	1,432	1,183	906	913	974
Oglethorpe	349	398	412	415	395	987	1,042	1,035	1,096	1,155	375	320	330	218	205
Peach	2,364	2,431	2,384	2,170	2,257	3,702	3,468	3,664	3,955	4,047	2,467	1,690	1,746	2,072	2,368
Pickens	1,221	1,951	1,849	2,074	2,167	3,043	4,293	3,745	3,628	3,779	1,155	1,468	1,253	1,268	1,248
Pierce	1,090	1,020	924	926	1,039	2,121	2,325	2,106	2,105	2,088	535	772	611	651	648
Pike	182	310	352	496	512	1,145	1,636	1,448	1,384	1,532	515	305	309	534	570
Polk	2,558	3,082	2,855	2,936	2,977	5,517	5,475	4,748	4,834	4,932	2,057	3,336	3,177	3,160	3,237
Pulaski	730	804	716	702	677	2,090	1,942	1,663	1,647	1,673	418	463	412	423	385
Putnam	1,065	2,067	2,202	1,326	1,529	3,934	3,935	3,301	3,294	3,329	1,368	1,014	783	745	676
Quitman	117	97	91	110	89	140	243	248	219	225	22	78	66	65	83
Rabun	1,724	1,862	1,904	1,912	2,045	3,806	2,911	2,191	1,978	2,015	547	641	530	528	466
Randolph	644	568	554	579	590	1,560	1,262	1,143	1,000	1,048	265	224	201	217	220
Schley	194	162	183	184	160	497	631	555	521	603	561	686	364	287	198
Screven	854	845	719	719	807	2,144	2,203	1,951	1,933	1,819	825	801	610	671	711
Seminole	932	784	742	696	757	1,168	1,192	1,168	1,074	1,077	562	427	377	415	442
Stephens	2,267	2,209	2,015	2,036	2,169	5,516	4,996	4,774	4,566	4,477	2,862	2,648	2,421	2,493	2,582
Stewart	360	259	179	150	136	805	981	994	939	951	72	87	61	57	49
Sumter	3,559	3,031	2,851	2,967	2,957	6,553	6,886	5,692	5,730	5,568	4,433	2,464	2,125	1,979	2,444
Talbot	177	162	149	150	115	452	504	524	503	505	165	176	153	160	148
Taliaferro	59	14	31	25	34	142	200	149	140	145	3	5	5	5	4
Tattnall	1,877	1,545	1,596	1,699	1,632	3,296	3,246	3,224	3,254	3,250	922	829	786	789	897
Taylor	490	418	406	426	405	1,221	1,103	1,224	1,091	1,008	390	308	212	198	204
Telfair	898	937	538	526	583	2,281	2,019	1,760	1,691	1,720	1,038	1,680	1,132	1,394	1,416

COUNTY	LOW-WAGE JOBS					MID-WAGE JOBS					PREMIUM-WAGE JOBS				
	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014	2000	2007	2010	2012	2014
Terrell	574	547	519	530	617	1,697	1,493	1,335	1,321	1,414	348	449	415	428	450
Thomas	5,324	4,997	4,537	4,445	4,506	12,060	12,755	12,275	13,162	12,475	3,897	5,264	3,308	3,294	3,164
Tift	6,226	5,646	5,487	5,616	5,957	10,945	10,378	8,932	9,066	9,175	3,885	3,501	3,439	3,622	3,522
Toombs	3,367	3,451	3,392	3,373	3,448	5,186	5,809	5,714	6,146	6,376	2,509	2,665	1,977	1,817	1,859
Towns	952	1,339	1,148	1,296	996	1,180	1,782	1,591	1,628	1,717	480	568	522	502	586
Treutlen	284	279	303	299	294	759	747	767	686	695	101	82	77	86	95
Troup	7,790	7,665	6,830	7,115	7,413	18,332	16,497	15,232	17,107	19,407	8,388	6,976	8,881	10,625	10,651
Turner	715	635	445	452	517	1,229	1,497	1,064	1,240	1,148	408	285	315	350	364
Twiggs	201	156	148	155	165	750	664	638	790	764	761	330	206	217	178
Union	1,529	2,107	1,714	1,811	1,771	2,610	3,208	3,102	3,204	3,481	754	1,173	1,065	1,042	1,059
Upson	1,786	1,852	1,639	1,664	1,672	6,842	5,205	4,652	4,659	4,282	1,064	708	568	571	614
Walker	3,032	3,186	2,855	2,885	2,935	8,151	7,831	7,009	6,754	6,364	3,734	3,622	2,717	2,773	3,141
Ware	4,770	4,716	4,517	4,572	4,435	9,381	8,456	8,251	7,771	7,754	1,926	2,181	1,845	1,960	2,075
Warren	193	214	171	164	159	1,003	869	710	737	741	627	175	184	196	525
Washington	1,460	1,580	1,280	1,265	1,273	4,829	4,771	3,970	4,135	4,058	2,591	1,595	1,322	1,355	1,331
Wayne	2,598	2,546	2,131	2,124	2,096	5,428	5,578	5,277	5,398	5,285	1,215	914	620	646	644
Webster	126	52	87	95	101	295	431	306	376	381	35	70	67	65	39
Wheeler	252	271	275	228	222	591	1,001	971	1,043	961	95	128	107	111	123
White	2,193	2,700	2,396	2,592	2,754	2,653	3,100	2,544	2,633	2,918	966	952	867	1,038	1,192
Wilcox	226	215	181	168	170	1,052	986	923	910	952	94	96	62	71	76
Wilkes	875	784	697	643	633	2,827	2,127	1,905	1,907	1,909	481	397	351	346	314
Wilkinson	403	345	341	269	310	1,453	1,514	1,422	1,417	1,541	1,523	1,135	1,160	1,148	1,231
Worth	926	1,148	1,089	1,066	1,000	2,138	1,957	1,867	1,877	1,795	425	389	415	501	558
Jobs Not Allocated by County	19,873	10,396	10,963	8,084	9,762	44,406	33,011	39,318	33,886	45,493	42,590	39,759	50,705	52,082	60,938

Source: Georgia Department of Labor and authors' calculations

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Peter Bluestone is a senior research associate with the Center for State and Local Finance and the 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 currently serves on the technical advisory committee for the Atlanta Regional Commission. He received his doctorate in economics from Georgia State University.

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