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THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL
LAND-USE IN AN ISLAND ENVIRONMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF JEKYL ISLAND, GEORGIA

by
Charles F. Floyd
and
Clemon F. Sirmans

Georgia Marine Science Center
University System of Georgia
Skidaway Island, Georgia

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by

Charles F. Floyd
Professor of Real Estate
University of Georgia

and

Clemon F. Sirmans
Assistant Professor of Finance
University of Illinois

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

"Recreation has always afforded an outlet for self-expression, for release, and for the attainment of satisfaction in life. During the last few decades, however, the marked and rapid changes that have taken place in our social, industrial, economic, and political life have magnified the importance of recreation and have greatly affected the recreation life of the people."¹

The demand for recreational resources has increased rapidly in recent years as a result of increases in incomes, leisure time, and mobility of the population. In some areas of the nation, recreational resources already have been so intensely developed that little potential remains for the expansion of their use. The rapidly rising increase in demand for the use of recreational resources when related to the relatively fixed supply dictates that careful planning for recreational resource use is becoming increasingly urgent.

The development of recreational facilities has an economic impact on the economy of the area. The desire for recreational

¹George D. Butler, Introduction to Community Recreation, 3rd edition, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1959, p. 14.

development has become an important issue in recent years. The need for analyzing such impacts is apparent in that (1) such an analysis enables the decision-making unit involved to better determine the types of facilities in which to invest, and (2) the analysis would provide answers for comparing the environmental costs versus economic benefits. However, a major study dealing with the economics of recreation concluded that:

"There is much discussion of the economic impact of recreational development...[there exists]...intense interest in the impact that recreational areas have on the local economy. The economic effect may indeed be substantial, and the concern of the local people is understandable, but it is by no means clear that there is a complete understanding of what recreation expenditures mean in terms of the local economy, and what relationship they have to public investment decisions...."²

This study attempts to develop a model for analyzing the economic benefits and applies the analysis to Jekyll Island located on the coast of Georgia.

Jekyll Island, with which this study is primarily concerned, is a state owned and developed recreation oriented facility with public recreational opportunities. Jekyll Island was purchased by the State of Georgia in September of 1947 at a cost of \$675,000

²Marion Clawson and Jack L. Knetsch, Economics of Outdoor Recreation, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1966, pp. 230-231.

from the Jekyll Island Club. Jekyll Island was connected to the mainland by a bridge and access road constructed in 1954 at a cost of approximately \$5 million.

The facility is operated by the State through the Jekyll Island Park Authority. Present development on the island consists of state owned and operated aquarama, youth center, Jekyll Island Hotel, a series of older homes owned formerly by members of the Jekyll Island Club, teen complex, amphitheater, golf courses, and camping facilities. The total amount invested by the State of Georgia is an estimated \$25,000,000.

Also on the island are several motels, businesses, and private homes. The State of Georgia owns all of Jekyll Island and operates all the facilities on the island for the general public except those motels, businesses, and private homes which are leased to private persons, companies, and corporations. All of the beach and a two hundred foot setback therefrom is reserved for use by the public. The beach has historically been the greatest asset of the island for recreation.

Environmental quality is an important, current issue and land use decisions are a fundamental determinant of environmental quality. Consequently, an investigation into land use potential and the economic impact of alternative land uses will provide beneficial information which can be used as an input in land use policy

decisions. Generally speaking, undeveloped wilderness areas are considered to be ecologically desirable. On the other extreme, high intensity utilization of land is considered ecologically undesirable. Man's requirements, taking into consideration the condition that land is a limited resource, necessitates some middle position or combination of positions.

A movement from either extreme will necessitate some trade-off. If pure wilderness is abandoned for the sake of economic development, certain ecological processes will be disturbed. If the possibility of relatively unconstrained economic growth is sacrificed for the sake of preservation of the undisturbed environment, society will be restricted with reference to developmental potential. The ability to solve this dilemma is dependent on our capacity to recognize the complexity of the problem and the multiplicity of existing and potential barriers. Certain barriers are institutional; others are related to current, technological, economic, social, and political conditions.

This study considers only one aspect of the multi-faceted problem of how to preserve and/or enhance environmental quality. Research effort is directed to the identification of economic and social benefits resulting from the utilization of coastal land in the development process. Research is restricted to the islands along the Georgia coast. Special attention is given to Jekyll Island.

Alternative island land use concepts are considered with regard to the utilization of land in a coastal area.

This research effort specifically relates to the economics of recreational land use in an island environment. The subject matter of this study covers the following:

1. A description of recreational land as a resource and the methodology necessary to determine the economic impact of such a resource.
2. The process by which recreational land utilization affects the local economy.
 - a. Employment.
 - b. Income.
 - c. Population and migration patterns.
 - d. Housing: type of structure, density, and location.
3. The classification of demand for coastal area recreational facilities.
4. An inter-island comparative analysis of land use patterns.

An overview of this study is as follows. Chapter II presents a description of recreational land as a resource and a general model for determining the economic impact of recreational land use in an island environment. Chapter III presents an analysis of the economy of the area along the Georgia coast and the process by which land use for recreational purposes affects the economy. Chapter IV presents an inter-island comparison of existing land use patterns and the estimates of the economic impact of Jekyll Island on the economy

of the State of Georgia and the local economy. The last chapter contains the summary and conclusions of this research endeavor.

Chapter II

A GENERAL MODEL FOR IMPACT ANALYSIS OF LAND USE IN AN ISLAND ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to develop a general model for determining the economic impact of recreational land use in an island environment. An "impact analysis model" is constructed, along with formulae for the multiplier effect, and a procedure for analysis is suggested.

Land use in an island environment for the tourism and recreation industry has economic effects on the region.¹ Tourism and recreation development are often regarded as particularly attractive investments for a region because of the export characteristics of the industry. The goods and services, in large part, are sold to non-resident consumers, thereby bringing money into the "local" economy.

The desire for economic support for the community has led to more than a passing interest in the development of outdoor

¹A region could be defined as the "local" economy, state, geographical areas (such as the South) or even the nation.

recreation facilities. The need for an analysis of the economic impact of such development is apparent in that (1) such an analysis enables the decision-making unit involved to better determine the types of facilities in which to invest, and (2) the analysis would provide answers for the environmental costs versus economic benefits.

The Model

There are three kinds of impacts resulting from tourism and recreation development.² These impacts may be classified as primary, secondary, and intangible.

Expenditures for recreational services have a direct impact on the local economy into which they are injected. These benefits result from the willingness of those who use the facilities to pay for the services, i.e., primary impacts. The estimation of primary impacts requires estimation of the demand for these recreation services. Data would include the number of people using the facility, where they come from, the amount they will spend, etc.

The area in which the expenditures are made also accrues certain gains in addition to the primary benefits. These additional

²Warren C. Robinson, et. al., "Economic Evaluation of Outdoor Recreation Benefits," Economic Studies of Outdoor Recreation, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Report 24, Washington, D. C., 1962, pp. 68-69. Also, see Clawson and Knetsch, Op. Cit., pp. 230-231.

impacts are called secondary impacts which result from expenditures by "basic" activities. The concept of "basic" and "non-basic" activities in a region will be discussed in detail later. The recreationist's expense is income to the supplier of his goods and services. There are substantial economic effects from the expenditures for the use of the recreation facility. Secondary impacts include expenditures for such items as food, lodging, travel expenses, etc.

The third type may be classified as the "intangible impacts" which result from creating or maintaining a recreation area. These include: keeping representative parts of the national resource heritage untouched; preserving certain species from extinction; etc. As pointed out by Robinson, et. al.:

"Appeal to these intangible benefits is an appeal to what can be called 'higher criteria.' It may very well occur that such higher criteria dictate that a particular area be used for one purpose rather than some other purpose even when such a decision cannot be supported in terms of the economic facts of the case."³

These intangible impacts are often the ones debated in the economic benefits versus the ecological costs.

Some activities in a region are particularly basic in the sense that their growth leads and determines the region's overall development.

³Robinson, et. al., Ibid., p. 68.

Other non-basic activities are simply consequences of the region's overall development. Thus, one explanation of regional growth consists of two parts: (1) identifying the basic activities, and (2) tracing the processes by which basic activities in any region give rise to an accompanying development of non-basic activities. This approach to an explanation of regional growth has come to be known as economic base analysis.⁴

The argument for this approach is:

"...that a region, like a household or a business firm, must earn its livelihood by producing something that others will pay for. Activities that simply serve the regional market are there as a result of whatever level of income and demand the region may have achieved: They are passive participants in growth but not prime movers. A household, a neighborhood, a firm, or a region cannot get richer by simply 'taking in its own washing,' but must sell something to others in order to get more income. Consequently,

⁴For a discussion of economic base analysis, see: Charles M. Tiebout, The Community Economic Base Study, Supplemental Paper 16, Committee for Economic Development, 1962; Edgar M. Hoover, An Introduction to Regional Economics, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1971, pp. 221-224; Hugh O. Nourse, Regional Economics, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1968, pp. 161-176; Walter Isard, Methods of Regional Analysis: An Introduction to Regional Science, M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1960, pp. 189-205; Richard B. Andrews, "Mechanics of the Urban Economic Base," a series of twelve articles in Land Economics, May, 1953 to February, 1956; Gerald Sirkin, "The Theory of the Regional Economic Base," Review of Economics and Statistics, XLI (November, 1959), pp. 426-429. For some criticisms of this technique, see Paul F. Wendt and Hal R. Varian, "A Note on Hoyt's 'Importance of Manufacturing in Basic Employment,'" Land Economics, Vol. 46, No. 3, August, 1970, pp. 350-354.

exports provide the economic base of a region's growth."⁵

Economic base theory identifies basic activities as those which bring money in from the outside world, generally by producing goods or services for export. As pointed out by Hoover:

"Exporting in this sense does not necessarily imply that the goods or services are sent out of the region by their producers. They may instead be consumed in the region by outsiders who occasionally come for that purpose. Selling of recreational and other services to tourists from outside is a major export activity in some regions. What is relevant for a region's development is the income, rather than the movement of the output."⁶

Regional economic base analysis generally consists of three steps: (1) identifying the regional export activities, (2) forecasting in some way the future of these activities, and (3) evaluating the impact of that additional export activity upon the other, or non-basic, activities of the region.

The chief economic consideration in assessing the impact of a recreational facility on the economy of a region is the dollar expenditures. These dollars stem in large part from the recreationist, but also to a significant degree from expenditures of the park agency on wages, and other goods and services purchased locally.⁷

⁵Hoover, Ibid., p. 222.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Clawson and Knetsch, Op. Cit., p. 240.

By using a modification of economic base analysis, which might be called "impact analysis," the effects of these expenditures can be determined. Economic base analysis might be written in the form

$$L = f(E) \quad (1)$$

where

L = local economy

E = industries which bring money into the local economy, i.e., exporting industries.

Thus, any change, positive or negative, in the local economy is a function of changes in exporting industries.

Impact analysis reduces the general form (equation 1) to

$$L = f(PE) \quad (2)$$

where

L = local economy

PE = particular exporting industry.

Hence, impact analysis will indicate the effects on an economy of a particular activity within a given region.

Impact analysis has been or might be used to answer such questions as: What are the effects of a particular industry on a region?⁸ What is the impact of introducing a major league

⁸Charles F. Floyd and Terry D. Robertson, The Impact of Federal Government Expenditures on the Coastal Plains Economy. Coastal Plains Commission, Washington, D. C., December, 1970.

baseball club into a community?⁹ And as in our case, what are the effects on a local economy of land use in an island environment for recreation purposes? Thus, an impact analysis model can be derived by modifying the theory of economic base and these are a few of the questions for which impact analysis will provide answers.

Recreation expenditures have three distinct characteristics, all of which have implications for the economic impact on the area in which a recreation facility is located.¹⁰ The first characteristic is that not all of the expenditures made by recreationists take place in the community located in the proximity of the recreation area. Secondly, the expenditures for recreation purposes are of a specific kind. Food, lodging, and automobile service comprise the bulk of the expenditure items. Third, "there is a variation in type of expenditures that take place in local areas depending upon the type of recreational area or development and upon its location with respect to visitors."¹¹

⁹William A. Schaffer, George D. Houser, and Robert A. Weinberg, The Economic Impact of the Braves on Atlanta: 1966, Industrial Management Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 1967.

¹⁰Clawson and Knetsch, Op. Cit., p. 239.

¹¹Ibid.

The Multiplier Process

Local residents will be served by a national recreation area. A majority of the dollars added to the local economy, however, will result from expenditures made by visitors from other areas. Dollars paid by the federal and/or state governments to recreation area employees likewise come from other areas to be spent in the local economy.

These expenditures have an impact upon the local economy. A portion of what is received is sent immediately out of the area to pay for imports to the area, but a portion is also paid to local suppliers of goods and services. A portion of the expenditures that remain in the local community is then spent by those who receive it for other goods and services which are in part produced locally and in part imported into the community.

"The second-round recipients (those who receive money directly from the recipients of the original expenditures) have less to spend than the total that was spent by the original recreationist, and the third-round recipients have less again."¹² The result of these expenditure patterns is known as the multiplier process. At each successive round a smaller amount of the original expenditure accrues as local income because of the need to spend outside the

¹²Ibid., p. 240.

community. The effect usually becomes insignificant after the first few rounds.

The impact of recreation spending is spread over a number of rounds and varies among expenditures. The multiplier effect will vary from community to community and with the type of consumer or recreation expenditures.¹³ One approach to understanding the total impact of expenditures on the local economy is to trace the movement of these dollars through the economy.

To assess the impact of a recreation facility on the local economy, an income multiplier and employment multiplier can be derived. These formulae will make it possible to determine the impact of these rounds of spending, thus making it unnecessary to trace out each round of spending. Many approaches have been used in calculating these multipliers.¹⁴

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴See for example: Robert R. Edminster, et.al., An Economic Study of Proposed Canyonlands National Park and Related Recreational Resources, Salt Lake City, Bureau of Economic Research, University of Utah, Chapter 3 Appendix, 1962; Floyd and Robertson, The Impact of Federal Government Expenditures on the Coastal Plains Economy, pp. 9-11; William B. Keeling, et.al., Economic Impact of the Proposed Cumberland Island National Seashore, prepared for National Park Service, Travel Research Study, No. 5, Division of Research, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Appendix A, 1968; Clawson and Knetsch, Op. Cit., p. 241.

The Income Multiplier

One method of determining the income multiplier may be written as follows:

$$I = A \left[\frac{1}{1-BC} \right] \quad (3)$$

where

I = change in income

A = proportion remaining in the area

B = proportion of income that local people spend in local goods and services

C = proportion of expenditures of local people that accrues as local income.¹⁵

"The first factor is extent of the increase of local income resulting from tourist expenditures. This is equal to the expenditures minus the payment for goods and services bought from outside the community. On a per dollar basis, it is the proportion that remains to be spent within the community. (Since this enters the estimate in a multiplicative manner, the type or nature of recreation expenditures with respect to local sources of supply has an extremely important effect.) This factor is then multiplied by one over one minus the proportion of their income which local people spend on local goods and services, which we can call propensity to consume locally, times the proportion of such expenditures that accrues as local income."¹⁶

¹⁵Clawson and Knetsch, Op. Cit., p. 241.

¹⁶Ibid.

Another method of determining the impact on income is to use the employment multiplier derived in the next section.¹⁷ The procedure of the method can be expressed in the following equation.

$$I = B(W_B) + B(EM)(W_{NB}) \quad (4)$$

where

I = income

B = employment in basic activity

W_B = annual wage in basic activity

EM = employment multiplier

W_{NB} = annual wage in non-basic activities.

The above equation will yield the amount of income added to the local economy in the form of wages and salaries. "As wages and salaries typically constitute approximately 70 percent of all income, there will be additional (30 percent) income to proprietors as profits, to investors in the form of interest, and to landowners in the form of rent."¹⁸

The Employment Multiplier

To determine the impact on employment it is necessary to obtain estimates of the number of employees of the recreation

¹⁷Keeling, et. al., Op. Cit., p. A-10.

¹⁸Ibid., p. A-11.

facility as well as the number of employees in travel-oriented services. However, these figures for employment arising directly from the facility and tourist activity do not give the total employment impact. These workers may be classified as a part of basic employment. With a change in basic employment, as pointed out previously, other non-basic employment changes. The relationship is measured by the multiplier.

One approach to estimating the employment multiplier is to look at the existing relationship between these two classifications of workers.¹⁹ That is,

$$EM = \frac{NB}{B} \quad (5)$$

where

EM = employment multiplier

NB = non-basic employment

B = basic employment.

Thus, to obtain the employment multiplier: (1) separate the employment data for the local economy into non-basic and basic employment, (2) divide non-basic employment by basic employment. This resulting ratio produces an "average" employment multiplier.

¹⁹Ibid., p. A-2.

A "marginal" employment multiplier can be derived by the formula:²⁰

$$EM = \frac{NB_t - NB_{t-1}}{B_t - B_{t-1}} \quad (6)$$

where

EM = employment multiplier

NB_t = non-basic employment in time period t

NB_{t-1} = non-basic employment in time period t-1

B_t = basic employment in time period t

B_{t-1} = basic employment in time period t-1.

Another method for computing the employment multiplier utilizes economic base and regression analysis.²¹ Regression analysis is a technique used to derive an equation that explains the change in one variable (the dependent variable) that is related to a change in another variable (the independent variable). The degree to which the variables are related is measured by the coefficient of determination.²²

²⁰Ibid., p. A-6.

²¹Floyd and Robertson, Op. Cit., pp. 9-11.

²²For a more complete discussion of regression analysis, see: William A. Spurr and Charles P. Bonini, Statistical Analysis for Business Decisions, Richard D. Irwin, June 1967, Chapters 22 and 23.

Economic base analysis specifies that

$$NB = f(B) \quad (7)$$

where

NB = non-basic employment

B = basic employment.

Since the non-basic employment is the dependent variable and basic employment is the independent variable, by assuming a linear relationship, the general function (equation 7) becomes

$$NB = A + EM(B) + U \quad (8)$$

where

NB = non-basic employment

A = constant in the regression equation

EM = employment multiplier

B = basic employment

U = random disturbance factor.

Utilizing any of the above techniques for determining the employment multiplier, the total employment impact of a particular basic activity, such as tourism, can be assessed by

$$TEI = PE(1+EM) \quad (9)$$

where

TEI = total employment impact

PE = employment in particular basic activity

EM = employment multiplier.

Procedure for Impact Analysis

The purpose of this section is to outline a procedure for impact analysis and discuss the data required for implementation of the model.

Two sets of data are required in order to determine the total impact of recreation land use in an island environment: (1) data on the primary impact, and (2) data on the secondary impact. By combining these two impacts, the total economic impact can be determined.²³

First will be an analysis of the demand for recreation facilities, i.e., primary impact. The construction of demand curves for recreation areas will require a two-stage analysis-- that is, for the total recreation experience, then for the recreation site per se. Data will include: number of people using the facility, where they come from, total spent on the trip, major items of expense, number of days spent on the trip, kind of accommodations used, place of meals, kind of travel facilities, number of persons per car, etc.

Second, the social and economic characteristics of the "regional" and "local" economy should be determined. This

²³This analysis will not provide estimates of the intangible impact.

requires the determination of how many people, by distance or time zones, live in its probable tributary area. For recreation impact studies, a necessary preliminary step is to define the potential tributary area. The average income per capita, and other socio-economic characteristics of the area will be determined.

Following a detailed analysis of the island recreation facility, the physical alternatives of the resources should be considered and described in detail. The type and density of land use is considered, particularly the special attractions for recreation purposes. Based upon this analysis, the income and employment produced by the facility and the multiplier effects will be determined.

By combining the estimates of the primary and secondary benefits, an estimation of the total impact of land use for recreation purposes in an island environment can be determined.

Chapter III

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Introduction

The expenditures made for recreational services provided by Jekyll Island have economic impact in various ways. First, it has an impact upon the travel industry of the State of Georgia. It is a major travel attraction and plays an important role in the recreational economy for the entire state. Second, as a major recreational complex, the expenditures have an impact upon the local economy of the area. It is necessary to assess these impacts. The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the economy of the area. The following chapter is concerned with the question of the economic impacts of Jekyll Island.

This study is primarily concerned with the economic and social impact of the use of land for recreational purposes, with particular emphasis on Jekyll Island, on the economy along the Georgia coast. The following variables are affected by recreational land use and each must be studied: population and migration patterns; employment, industry location and journey to work patterns; housing; and income. The analysis which follows in this chapter

is concerned with the changes over time in these variables within the local economy.

This study will be primarily concerned with the impact on the following eleven counties: Brantley, Bryan, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, and Wayne. This area is outlined in Figure 1. A detailed analysis of the economy of these counties is presented in this chapter.

Population and Migration Patterns

The population of the coastal area for the years 1950, 1960, and 1970, the absolute rate of change for the decades 1950-60 and 1960-70, and the percentage change for these two decades are shown in Table 1. The total population has been divided into that of whites and non-whites.

Over the decade 1950-60 the total population for all counties, except Brantley, increased as indicated by a positive percentage change. The greatest percentage change was for Liberty County in which the population increased by approximately 72 percent. This change was due to the large increase in net migration into the county as shown in Table 3. The influx of military personnel stationed at Fort Stewart accounted for a majority of the increase in population caused by positive net migration. Brantley County was the only county in which the population declined (-7.77 percent).

Figure 1
THE AREA UNDER STUDY

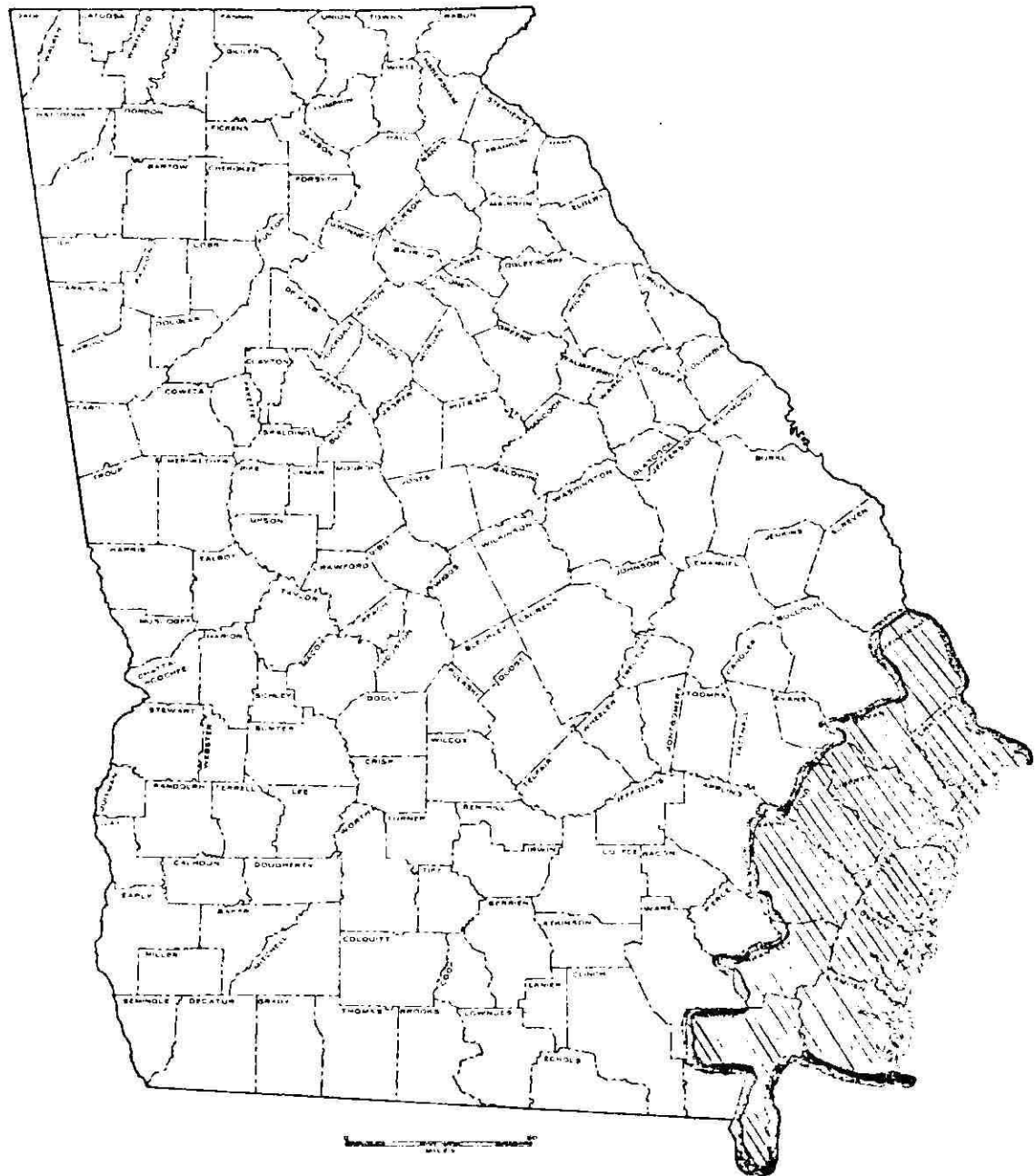


Table 1

GEORGIA COASTAL AREA POPULATION BY RACE AND
PERCENT CHANGE: 1950, 1960, 1970

	1950			1960			1970			
	County	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White
Percent Change				- 7.77	- 8.66	- 1.40	.83	4.42	-23.86	
	Absolute Change			- 436	- 485	- 11	49	226	- 187	
Population	Brantley	5,387	5,603	784	5,291	5,113	773	5,240	5,344	596
				4.38	9.02	- 2.71	5.03	46.22	-65.33	
	Bryan	5,965	3,602	2,363	6,226	3,927	2,299	6,539	5,742	797
				261	325	- 64	313	1,815	-1,502	
	Camden	7,322	3,513	3,709	9,975	5,951	4,024	11,334	6,221	5,113
				10.21	5.06	22.96	6.91	-23.46	71.39	
	Charlton	4,821	3,437	1,384	5,313	3,611	1,702	5,680	2,763	2,917
				492	174	318	367	- 848	1,216	
	Chatham	151,481	92,934	58,547	198,299	124,116	64,183	187,767	123,295	64,472
				24.31	33.55	9.63	- .29	- .66	.45	
	Effingham	9,133	5,669	3,464	10,144	6,643	3,501	12,032	10,296	1,736
				1,011	974	37	3,468	3,647	851	
	Glynn	29,046	19,758	9,288	41,954	30,306	11,648	50,520	37,816	12,712
				44.44	53.38	25.41	20.44	24.73	9.13	
	Liberty	8,444	3,277	5,167	14,497	8,348	6,139	17,549	11,465	6,084
				7.67	10.47	2.40	- 3.30	2.20	-14.43	
	Long	3,598	2,350	1,248	3,874	2,595	1,278	3,746	2,653	1,093
				276	246	30	- 128	57	- 185	
	McIntosh	6,008	2,336	3,672	6,364	2,674	3,690	7,371	3,677	3,694
				5.93	14.47	.50	15.82	32.55	.11	
	Wayne	14,248	11,440	2,808	17,921	14,114	3,807	17,858	14,088	3,770
				356	338	18	1,097	903	4	
	Total for Area	246,453	154,019	92,434	310,448	207,404	103,044	327,964	223,281	104,683
				25.97	34.66	11.44	5.64	7.66	15.68	
				63,995	53,385	10,610	17,516	15,800	16,360	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970.

The total population for the area increased from 246,453 in 1950 to 310,448 in 1970, or approximately 25 percent. This can be compared to changes in the total state population which changed by 14.5 percent during this decade. It should be noted that total white population for the area grew at a much faster rate (34.66 percent) than did total non-white population (11.48 percent).

As also indicated in Table 1, the white population increased in all counties, except Brantley where the decline was by 8.66 percent. The largest increase was for Liberty County (154.75 percent) as a result of increased military personnel. The total white population for the areas increased by 34.66 percent as compared to the state rate of change of 11.3 percent.

Non-white population grew at a much slower rate for the 1950-60 decade than did white population. The greatest increase was in Glynn County (25.41 percent). The non-white population decreased in only two counties (Brantley and Bryan) while it grew in all the others.

During the decade 1960 to 1970 the population grew at a much slower rate than that of the 1950-60 decade. The percentage change in the total population for the area was 5.64 percent as compared to 25.97 percent for the preceding decade. This was much slower than the state rate of growth which increased by 16.4 percent.

Total white population for the eleven county area grew at a rate of 7.66 percent for the 1960-70 decade as compared to 34.66 percent for the 1950-60 decade. Total non-white population grew at a rate of 15.88 percent for the 1960-70 decade as compared to 11.48 percent for the 1950-60 decade. Thus, while the total population was growing at a much slower rate, total white population was also growing at a slower rate and non-white population grew at a faster rate for the two decades. It should be noted that non-white population grew over twice as fast as white population for this area over the 1960-70 decade.

The data in Table 1 indicate that the rate of change in the population was reversed for the two decades. Over the 1950-60 decade white population grew at a faster rate than did non-white population. However for the 1960-70 decade, non-white population grew at a faster rate than did white population.

During the 1960-70 decade, three counties experienced decreases in the total population, Chatham (-.28 percent), Long (-3.30 percent), and Wayne (-.36 percent). The white population during this decade declined in three counties, Charlton (-23.48 percent), Chatham (-.66 percent), and Wayne (-.18 percent). Non-white population declined in four counties, Brantley (-23.88 percent), Bryan (-65.33 percent), Long (-14.48 percent), and Wayne (-.97 percent). The other counties experienced increases

in population but the rate of change was at a much slower rate than that for the 1950-60 decade. The total population for only three counties grew at a faster rate over the 1960-70 decade than for the 1950-60 decade. These counties were Bryan, Effingham, and McIntosh.

Table 2 provides data on other characteristics of the population by place of residence. There were only two counties in which the majority of the population lives in urban areas, Glynn and Chatham. Only five of the counties had residents living in urban areas. The population in the remainder of the counties was concentrated in the rural non-farm classification.

For the 1970 period the place of residence for the population was almost the same as for the 1960 period. The percentage living in urban areas was the largest in Glynn, Chatham, Liberty, and Wayne Counties. There was, however, a noticeable decrease in the percentage of the population living in the rural farm areas indicating a movement toward rural-farm and urban areas.

Table 2 also indicates the percent of the population that was non-white. Between 1960 and 1970 there was a decrease in the percent non-white of the total population for all of the eleven counties. The largest decrease was in Effingham County where

Table 2
 COASTAL AREA
 POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
 1960 and 1970^a

County	Population	Percent Non-White	Urban	Percent Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Percent Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm	Percent Rural Farm
	(5,940)	(10.0)	(---)	(00.0)	(4,311)	(72.6)	(1,629)	(27.4)
Brantley	5,891	13.1	---	00.0	3,855	65.4	2,036	34.6
	(6,539)	(27.5)	(---)	(00.0)	(6,267)	(95.8)	(272)	(4.2)
Bryan	6,225	36.9	---	00.0	5,612	90.1	614	9.9
	(11,334)	(36.3)	(3,408)	(30.1)	(7,652)	(67.5)	(319)	(2.8)
Camden	9,975	40.3	3,272	32.8	6,629	66.5	75	0.7
	(5,680)	(33.8)	(---)	(00.0)	(5,135)	(90.4)	(545)	(9.6)
Charlton	5,313	32.0	---	00.0	4,720	88.8	593	11.2
	(187,816)	(34.3)	(167,037)	(89.2)	(19,082)	(9.9)	(1,056)	(.9)
Chatham	18,299	34.1	169,887	90.2	18,503	9.6	409	00.2
	(13,532)	(24.6)	(---)	(00.0)	(12,159)	(89.2)	(1,583)	(11.6)
Effingham	10,144	34.5	---	00.0	8,030	79.2	2,114	20.8
	(50,528)	(25.2)	(33,498)	(66.3)	(16,461)	(32.6)	(624)	(1.2)
Glynn	41,954	27.8	30,319	72.3	11,419	27.2	216	00.5
	(17,569)	(35.1)	(8,582)	(48.8)	(8,110)	(47.3)	(902)	(3.9)
Liberty	14,487	42.4	3,174	21.9	10,947	75.6	364	2.5
	(3,746)	(31.8)	(---)	(00.0)	(3,188)	(85.1)	(558)	(14.9)
Long	3,874	33.0	---	00.0	3,053	78.8	821	21.2
	(7,371)	(50.1)	(---)	(00.0)	(7,190)	(97.5)	(181)	(2.5)
McIntosh	6,364	58.0	---	00.0	6,320	99.3	44	00.7
	(17,858)	(21.1)	(9,091)	(50.9)	(6,510)	(36.5)	(2,392)	(13.4)
Wayne	17,921	21.2	7,304	40.7	7,805	43.6	2,812	15.7
	(4,589,575)	(26.1)	(2,768,074)	(60.5)	(1,569,452)	(34.3)	(253,539)	(5.1)
Georgia	3,943,116	28.6	2,180,236	55.4	1,355,602	35.2	407,278	9.4

^a1970 in parentheses

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960 and 1970.

the percent non-white decreased from 34.5 percent in 1960 to 24.6 percent in 1970.

The changes in the total population for the eleven county area as a result of net migration are shown in Table 3. Net migration estimates represent the balance between the numbers of persons migrating into and out of a specified area. They show the net loss or gain of population due to internal migration and the net movement of civilian and military personnel between the United States and other areas.

The data presented indicate that for the 1950-60 period six counties experienced negative net migration patterns. For the 1960-70 period, seven had negative net migration. Two counties with a negative pattern in the 1950-60 period had a reversed trend for the 1960-70 period, Effingham and McIntosh.

The migration rates shown in Table 3 were computed as the ratio of net migration to the base period population. The rates for the counties with negative net migration patterns for the 1950-60 decade range from -19.7 in Brantley County to -4.3 in Effingham County. The comparable figures for 1960-70 are -36.1 in Brantley County to -8.2 in Camden County.

Two of the five counties with positive net migration patterns for the 1950-60 period had a reversed trend for the later decade, Chatham and Wayne. Only two counties had a positive pattern for

Table 3

NET MIGRATION OF POPULATION:
1950-1960 and 1960-1970

County	1950-1960		1960-1970	
	Total	Migration Rate	Total	Migration Rate
Brantley	-1,452	-19.7	- 597	-36.1
Bryan	-1,239	-16.5	- 740	-28.0
Camden	777	8.4	- 335	- 8.2
Charlton	- 891	-14.3	- 600	-18.9
Chatham	2,741	1.5	-25,106	-21.4
Effingham	- 462	- 4.3	2,243	20.8
Glynn	5,815	16.1	1,006	0.1
Liberty	2,703	22.9	376	7.4
Long	- 898	-18.7	- 425	-24.6
McIntosh	- 781	-10.8	151	9.3
Wayne	251	1.4	- 2,728	-28.3

Source: Gladys K. Bowles and James D. Tarver, Net Migration of the Population, 1950-1960, U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Government Printing Office, Vol. II, 1965; Kenneth P. Johnson, Georgia County Migration Patterns: 1960 to 1970, Office of Planning and Budget, Atlanta, Georgia, 1972.

both decades, Glynn and Liberty. The migration rates for the counties with positive net migration in the 1950-60 period range in value from 1.4 in Wayne County to 22.9 in Liberty County. The comparable figures for the 1960-70 period are 0.1 in Glynn County to 20.8 in Effingham.

Employment

The primary statistical technique used in analyzing the employment change in the eleven county area is the shift and share technique.¹ The shift and share method of regional analysis is a useful technique for comparing a smaller area's economic growth performance to that of a larger area of which it is part, usually the entire nation. The national basis of comparison eliminates the narrow view that often results from comparing the performance of a state or regional economy to some past period or to that of some closely linked geographical area. This technique is extremely useful for analyzing past growth patterns.

The shift and share method divides employment change into three components: National Growth Component, Industrial Mix Component, and the Regional Share Component. The National

¹For a detailed description of the shift and share technique, see Charles F. Floyd, The Georgia Regional Economies: The Challenge of Growth, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1974, Appendix D.

Growth Component represents the growth that would have occurred in a particular industry if its employment had grown at the same rate as the average for all industries combined. The Industrial Mix Component attempts to capture the structural changes which cause employment in certain industries to grow more rapidly than others. The Regional Share Component represents changes that occur because of differences between regional and national industry growth rates.

The detailed data on the employment by county for the coastal area is contained in Appendix A. Historically, a large proportion of employment in most counties has been in the agricultural sector. Agricultural employment accounted for more than a third of total employment in all counties in 1950 except the urban counties of Glynn, Camden, and Chatham. However by 1970, employment in the agricultural sector accounted for less than 10 percent of total employment in most counties.

Table 4 provides a summary of the total employment by county for the periods 1950, 1959, and 1970 as well as the percentage change in total employment for each county. Four of the eleven counties had a decrease in total employment for the period 1950-59. The largest decrease in total employment was in Bryan County (-38.1 percent). The remaining seven counties of the area experienced positive increases with the largest in Liberty

Table 4

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY AND
PERCENTAGE CHANGE: 1950, 1959, 1970

County	1950 Total	1959 Total	Percent Change 1950-59	1970 Total	Percent Change 1959-70
Brantley	1,516	1,468	-3.17	1,360	-7.36
Bryan	1,769	1,092	-38.27	1,296	18.68
Camden	1,947	2,689	38.11	3,700	37.60
Charlton	1,422	1,157	-18.64	1,596	37.94
Chatham	56,054	69,465	23.93	78,705	13.30
Effingham	1,824	1,610	-11.73	1,723	7.02
Glynn	10,276	16,059	56.28	20,697	28.88
Liberty	1,837	4,557	148.07	6,158	35.13
Long	685	699	2.04	791	13.16
McIntosh	1,451	1,145	.41	1,718	50.04
Wayne	4,495	5,490	22.14	6,122	11.51

Source: Charles F. Floyd, The Changing Structure of Employment and Income in the Coastal Plains Region, Office of Regional Development Planning, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1973.

County with 148.1 percent. This large increase in Liberty County was the result of increased military employment. The employment in the military sector as a percent of total employment increased from .5 percent in 1950 to 48.3 percent in 1959.

The total employment in all counties except Brantley increased for the 1959 to 1970 period. However the rate of growth in all of the counties was relatively slower for this period. The largest increase was in McIntosh County which had a rate of growth of 50.0 percent. This was due primarily to increased employment in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Tables 5, 6, and 7 contain a summary of the employment change for the entire coastal area. The employment by industry is shown in Table 5. The individual industry employment as a percentage of total employment is in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the employment and the component of employment change.

One of the most noticeable shifts in the structure of the total economy is the decrease in the percentage of total employment and the absolute employment for the agricultural sector. In 1950, the agricultural sector accounted for 10.4 percent of total employment, 4.3 percent in 1959, and 2.5 percent in 1970. Total employment grew from 83,276 in 1950 to 105,431 in 1959, and to 123,866 in 1970. The rate of change for total employment

Table 5
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY:
COASTAL AREA TOTAL: 1950, 1959, 1970

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	8,683	4,585	3,126
Mining	2	3	148
Contract Construction	4,740	7,228	7,973
Manufacturing Total	19,985	25,396	28,379
Food Products	3,081	4,792	3,910
Textiles	38	0	0
Apparel	430	229	1,603
Lumber and Wood	5,294	4,192	3,109
Furniture	221	434	586
Paper	6,404	7,962	9,383
Printing, Publishing	459	562	630
Chemicals	1,719	3,538	2,663
Petroleum Refining	504	671	441
Rubber, Plastic	0	0	195
Leather	0	3	349
Stone, Clay	462	685	933
Primary Metals	3	0	109
Fabricated Metals	499	614	1,857
Machinery	73	101	225
Electrical Machinery	0	6	12
Transportation Equipment	785	1,571	2,303
Instruments, Miscellaneous	13	36	71
Transportation Services	6,156	5,269	6,378
Communication, Public Utilities	1,210	1,987	2,456
Trade	14,199	18,549	21,707
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1,477	3,046	3,810
Services	16,425	17,019	19,862
Federal Civilian	2,668	3,287	4,542
State and Local	5,023	7,632	13,471
Military	2,708	11,430	12,014
TOTAL	83,276	105,431	123,866

Source: Same as Table 4.

Table 6

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:
COASTAL AREA TOTAL: 1950, 1959, 1970

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	10.4%	4.3%	2.5%
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.1
Contract Construction	5.7	6.9	6.4
Manufacturing Total	24.0	24.1	22.9
Food Products	3.7	4.5	3.2
Textiles	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apparel	0.5	0.2	1.3
Lumber and Wood	6.4	4.0	2.5
Furniture	0.3	0.4	0.5
Paper	7.7	7.6	7.6
Printing, Publishing	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chemicals	2.1	3.4	2.1
Petroleum Refining	0.6	0.6	0.4
Rubber, Plastic	0.0	0.0	0.2
Leather	0.0	0.0	0.3
Stone, Clay	0.6	0.6	0.8
Primary Metals	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metals	0.6	0.6	1.5
Machinery	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electrical Machinery	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	0.9	1.5	1.9
Instruments, Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.1
Transportation Services	7.4	5.0	5.1
Communication, Public	1.5	1.9	2.0
Utilities			
Trade	17.1	17.6	17.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.8	2.9	3.1
Services	19.7	16.1	16.0
Federal Civilian	3.2	3.1	3.7
State and Local	6.0	7.2	10.9
Military	3.3	10.8	9.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 4.

Table 7
 EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
 COASTAL AREA TOTAL
 1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE										
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959		1959 to 1970			Tot Ch	1959 to 1970			
					Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch		Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	
Agriculture	3683	4585	3126	-4098	845	-3311	-1652	-6.8%	-1459	1058	-2401	-96	-1.4%	
Mining	2	3	148	1	0	-1	2	4.0%	145	1	-1	145	42.5%	
Con. Cons.	4740	7228	7973	2488	461	-134	2161	4.8%	745	1656	-588	-503	0.9%	
Chem. & Pkg. MFG.	9539	10371	10756	832	929	-1876	1779	0.9%	385	2347	-2715	753	0.3%	
Food & Bev. MFG.	19446	15025	17623	4579	1016	1195	2367	4.1%	2538	3400	-373	-424	1.5%	
Textiles	3081	4732	3916	1711	309	-361	1772	5.0%	-852	1084	-1087	-371	-1.0%	
Apparel	38	0	0	-38	4	-13	-29	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Leather	430	223	1603	-201	42	-39	-204	-6.8%	1374	52	-75	1347	30.4%	
Wood & Wood	5294	4192	3103	-1102	515	-1441	-176	-2.6%	-1383	543	-1475	-557	-2.7%	
Furniture	221	434	586	213	22	-15	206	7.3%	152	98	-18	72	2.8%	
Paper	6404	7342	9389	1598	623	659	330	2.4%	1421	1802	-169	-218	1.5%	
Print., Pub	453	552	639	103	45	34	24	2.3%	68	127	2	-61	1.0%	
Chemicals	1713	3538	2663	1819	167	305	1347	8.4%	-875	801	239	-1915	-2.5%	
Met. Defn.	534	671	441	157	49	-56	174	3.7%	-230	152	-235	-147	-5.7%	
Rub., Plas	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0.0%	195	0	0	195	0.0%	
Leather	0	3	349	3	0	0	3	0.0%	346	1	-1	346	54.1%	
Stone, Clay	462	689	533	223	45	-7	185	4.5%	248	135	-108	261	2.8%	
Brick, Pot.	3	6	103	-3	0	0	-3	0.0%	109	0	0	109	3.0%	
Non-Met.	499	614	1857	115	49	75	-9	2.3%	1243	139	47	1057	10.0%	
Machinery	73	161	225	28	7	7	14	3.7%	124	23	13	88	7.0%	
Elect. Mach.	0	6	12	6	6	0	6	0.0%	6	1	1	4	6.0%	
Trans. Equip	785	1571	2303	788	76	176	534	8.0%	737	555	-282	659	3.5%	
Instr., Misc	13	36	71	23	1	0	22	12.0%	35	8	-1	28	6.4%	
Trans. Serv.	6156	5209	6378	-937	549	-1242	-244	-1.7%	1109	1192	-1068	936	1.8%	
Comm., P.O.	1210	1987	2456	777	116	40	619	5.7%	469	450	51	-32	1.3%	
Trade	14193	18549	21797	4350	1382	298	2670	3.0%	3158	4197	686	-1725	1.8%	
Fin., Ins., RE	1477	3646	3810	1909	144	351	1674	8.4%	764	609	427	-353	2.1%	
Services	16425	17019	13362	594	1599	2183	-3168	0.4%	2843	3851	3243	-4251	1.4%	
Gov. Civ	2683	3287	4542	619	260	147	212	2.3%	1255	744	-20	531	5.0%	
State/loc	5023	7632	13471	2609	483	1629	491	4.8%	5039	1727	2902	1210	8.5%	
Military	2708	11430	12014	8722	264	1602	6856	17.4%	584	2586	-614	-1338	0.3%	
TOTAL	83276	105431	123866	22155	8106	382	13167	2.7%	18435	23858	-276	-5147	1.5%	

Net Relative Change = 14049

Net Relative Change = -5423

for the 1950-59 period was 2.7 percent. The growth rate, while still positive for the 1960-70 period, was slower (1.5 percent).

Only one other industry in addition to agriculture was declining in both time periods: lumber and wood products. The percentage employed in manufacturing remained fairly stable over the three periods: 24.0, 24.1, and 22.9. Likewise the percentage employed in trade industries was stable: 17.1, 17.6, and 17.5. There was a noticeable increase (19.4 percent) in the employment in textiles between 1959 and 1970. However for the 1959-70 period, employment in trade remained practically the same. The percentage employed in federal civilian employment remained the same while there was a growth in employment by state and local government for the 1959-70 period of 3.7 percent. Employment in military personnel increased for the 1950 to 1959 period by 17.4 percent whereas it increased .5 percent for the 1959-70 period.

Journey to Work

The journey to work patterns for the eleven counties for the period 1960 to 1970 are shown in Table 8. This employment commuting matrix is simply a "from-to" journey to work matrix and indicates the number of people commuting from one county (place of residence) to another county (place of employment). The data reported in Table 8 were obtained from the Census for 1960 and

Table 8

COASTAL AREA JOURNEY TO WORK EMPLOYMENT MATRIX:^a
1960 and 1970^b

FROM \ TO	Brantley	Bryan	Camden	Charlton	Chatham	Effingham	Glynn	Liberty	Long	McIntosh	Wayne
Brantley	(946) 1,340	(0) 0	(42) 20	(30) 12	(0) 0	(0) 0	(264) 125	(5) 0	(0) 0	(39) 0	(31) 20
Bryan	(0) 0	(970) 1,155	(0) 0	(0) 0	(701) 361	(7) 20	(9) 0	(90) 57	(0) 0	(0) 0	(5) 0
Camden	(0) 4	(0) 0	(3,101) 2,948	(10) 8	(0) 0	(0) 0	(307) 137	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(7) 0
Charlton	(6) 0	(0) 0	(106) 50	(1,432) 1,360	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 4	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(5) 0
Chatham	(0) 0	(63) 75	(0) 0	(0) 0	(62,713) 62,917	(65) 59	(0) 0	(196) 74	(0) 0	(13) 0	(0) 0
Effingham	(0) 0	(11) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(2,587) 1,149	(1,459) 1,612	(0) 0	(5) 4	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0
Glynn	(12) 4	(0) 0	(148) 74	(0) 0	(43) 0	(0) 0	(16,202) 15,350	(7) 4	(5) 0	(92) 27	(14) 33
Liberty	(0) 0	(0) 41	(0) 0	(0) 0	(97) 81	(0) 0	(34) 78	(4,330) 4,766	(0) 23	(0) 51	(15) 49
Long	(0) 0	(10) 0	(6) 0	(0) 0	(20) 7	(0) 0	(11) 12	(261) 140	(469) 643	(31) 11	(165) 171
McIntosh	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(65) 5	(0) 0	(469) 421	(30) 31	(0) 0	(1,449) 1,264	(5) 4
Wayne	(6) 4	(0) 4	(6) 0	(0) 0	(42) 13	(0) 0	(123) 33	(173) 50	(37) 21	(6) 0	(5,364) 5,316

^aBased on total reported employment

^b1970 in parentheses

Source: Census of Population: 1960 and 1970

1970. The absolute numbers reported in Table 8 yield very little information as to changes in commuting patterns over time except that total employment has changed. One observation that can be made utilizing Table 8 is the net commuting patterns.

It is possible to derive Table 9 from Table 8 to enable some observations to be made about changes in net commuting patterns over the period 1960 to 1970. Table 9 indicates the ratios of in-commuting to out-commuting. These ratios were calculated by subtracting intra-county commuting and dividing the total in-commuting in Table 8 by the total out-commuting. These ratios indicate in-commuting pattern changes for 1960 and 1970 (in parentheses).

A ratio of one indicates that there is zero net commuting, i.e., in-commuting equals out-commuting. A ratio greater than one indicates that there is positive net commuting, i.e., in-commuting is greater than out-commuting. Likewise, a ratio less than one indicates negative net commuting, i.e., in-commuting is less than out-commuting.

As indicated, seven counties, Brantley, Bryan, Camden, Charlton, Effingham, Long, and McIntosh, had negative net commuting patterns. The other four counties, Glynn, Chatham, Liberty, and Wayne, had positive net commuting patterns for the period 1960. For the 1970 period, the net commuting patterns

Table 9

COASTAL AREA JOURNEY TO WORK RATIOS:
1960 and 1970^a

County	In Com- muting	Out Com- muting	Ratio in/ out	Net Com- muting	Com- muting Rate	Not Re- ported
Brantley	(65)	(765)	(.0850)	(-700)	(-69.3)	(194)
	68	445	.1528	-377	-26.8	27
Bryan	(250)	(900)	(.2778)	(-650)	(-53.3)	(213)
	205	527	.3890	-322	-23.7	43
Camden	(460)	(468)	(.9829)	(-8)	(-.3)	(459)
	218	240	.9083	-22	-.7	31
Charlton	(150)	(309)	(.4854)	(-159)	(-10.1)	(139)
	97	295	.3288	-198	-13.6	85
Chatham	(4,879)	(667)	(7.3148)	(4,212)	(6.2)	(6,162)
	2,895	1,150	2.5174	1,745	2.6	2,403
Effingham	(164)	(2,704)	(.0607)	(-2,540)	(-156.6)	(172)
	118	1,234	.0956	-1,116	-64.6	107
Glynn	(1,264)	(386)	(3.2746)	(878)	(5.0)	(3,051)
	897	353	2.5411	544	3.3	352
Liberty	(1,171)	(151)	(7.7550)	(1,020)	(18.5)	(3,014)
	611	394	1.5508	217	4.0	33
Long	(43)	(553)	(.0778)	(-510)	(-99.7)	(26)
	52	398	.1307	-346	-49.8	20
McIntosh	(190)	(586)	(.3242)	(-396)	(-24.2)	(175)
	89	524	.1698	-435	-32.2	37
Wayne	(347)	(500)	(.6940)	(-153)	(-2.7)	(431)
	405	230	1.7609	175	3.0	144

^a1970 in parentheses

Source: Same as Table 8

were the same except for Wayne County in which there was negative net commuting.

By utilizing the data in Table 8 it is also possible to derive Table 10 from which it is possible to make some inferences about changes in journey to work patterns over the period 1960 to 1970. Table 10 is a matrix of out-commuting transition probabilities. The transition probabilities were calculated by dividing the employment in each cell by the total reported employment by place of residence. This relationship can be expressed by the following equation:

$$P_{ij} = \frac{E_{ij}}{TR_i} \quad (1)$$

where

P_{ij} = the probability of being employed in county j given place of residence in county i (the proportion of total employment residing in county i that is employed in county j)

E_{ij} = employment in county j given county i

TR_i = total reported out-commuting from county i (the total reported employment living in county i).

Thus, the probabilities sum to one across the rows.

Each probability, P_{ij} , is the probability of transition (commuting to work) from a particular county, i, to another county, j. This probability is uniquely determined by the county of residence. These transition probabilities represent the probability

Table 10

COASTAL AREA OUT-COMMUTING TRANSITION PROBABILITIES:
1960 and 1970^a

FROM \ TO	Brantley	Bryan	Camden	Charlton	Chatham	Effingham	Glynn	Liberty	Long	McIntosh	Wayne
Brantley	(.6971) .8832	(.0000) .0000	(.0310) .0132	(.0221) .0079	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.1945) .0824	(.0037) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0287) .0000	(.0229) .0132
Bryan	(.0000) .0000	(.5425) .7250	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.3921) .2266	(.0039) .0189	(.0050) .0000	(.0537) .0358	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0028) .0000
Camden	(.0000) .0191	(.0000) .0000	(.9054) .9519	(.0029) .0026	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0996) .0442	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0021) .0000
Charlton	(.0039) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0684) .0354	(.9245) .9618	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0028	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0032) .0000
Chatham	(.0000) .0000	(.0010) .0012	(.0050) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.9947) .9967	(.0010) .0009	(.0000) .0000	(.0031) .0012	(.0000) .0000	(.0002) .0000	(.0000) .0000
Effingham	(.0000) .0000	(.0027) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.6359) .4156	(.3952) .5830	(.0000) .0000	(.0012) .0014	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000
Glynn	(.0007) .0003	(.0000) .0000	(.0090) .0048	(.0000) .0000	(.0025) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.9805) .9908	(.0004) .0003	(.0004) .0000	(.0056) .0017	(.0008) .0021
Liberty	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0081	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0217) .0159	(.0000) .0000	(.0076) .0153	(.9674) .9365	(.0000) .0045	(.0000) .0100	(.0034) .0096
Long	(.0000) .0000	(.0103) .0000	(.0062) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0206) .0071	(.0000) .0000	(.0113) .0122	(.2683) .1423	(.4820) .6535	(.0319) .0112	(.1696) .1738
McIntosh	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0322) .0029	(.0000) .0000	(.2324) .2455	(.0149) .0181	(.0000) .0000	(.7180) .7370	(.0025) .0023
Wayne	(.0011) .0007	(.0000) .0007	(.0011) .0000	(.0000) .0000	(.0073) .0024	(.0000) .0000	(.0214) .0061	(.0301) .0092	(.0065) .0039	(.0011) .0000	(.9334) .9770

^a1970 in parentheses

Source: Derived from Table 8

of living in one county and being employed in another (or the same) county.

The matrix of commuting transition probabilities (Table 10) indicates the commuting patterns for time periods 1960 to 1970. The probabilities for 1970 are in parentheses. The changes in commuting transition probabilities are presented in Table 11.

Along the main diagonal of Table 10 are the probabilities of intra-commuting. These represent the probability of any particular worker being employed in the same county in which he resides. These probabilities indicate that the probability of working in the same county as the place of residence ranged from a high of 99.67 percent for Chatham County to a low of 58.30 percent for Effingham County for the 1960 period. For the 1970 period these ranged from 99.47 percent for Chatham County to 35.92 percent for Effingham.

The probabilities along the main diagonal of Table 11 indicate that there was a decrease in the probability of living in the same county as the place of employment from 1960 to 1970 in every county except Liberty. A greater proportion was commuting outside their county of residence to jobs. Three counties appear to be the location of employment for out-commuting: Glynn, Chatham, and Liberty.

Table 11

CHANGES IN COASTAL AREA OUT-COMMUTING TRANSITION PROBABILITIES:
1960 to 1970

FROM \ TO	Brantley	Bryan	Camden	Charlton	Chatham	Effingham	Glynn	Liberty	Long	McIntosh	Wayne
Brantley	-.1861	.0000	.0178	.0142	.0000	.0000	.1121	.0037	.0000	.0287	.0097
Bryan	.0000	-.1825	.0000	.0000	.1655	-.0150	.0050	.0179	.0000	.0000	.0028
Camden	-.0101	.0000	-.0455	.0003	.0000	.0000	.0454	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0021
Charlton	.0039	.0000	.0330	-.0373	.0000	.0000	-.0028	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0030
Chatham	.0000	-.0002	.0000	.0000	-.0020	.0001	.0000	.0019	.0000	.0002	.0000
Effingham	.0000	.0027	.0000	.0000	.2213	-.2238	.0000	-.0002	.0000	.0000	.0000
Glynn	.0004	.0000	.0042	.0000	.0026	.0000	-.0103	.0001	.0004	.0029	-.0013
Liberty	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0058	.0000	-.0077	.0309	-.0045	-.0100	-.0062
Long	.0000	.0103	.0062	.0000	.0135	.0000	.0001	.1260	-.1715	.0207	-.0042
McIntosh	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0293	.0000	-.0131	-.0032	.0000	-.0190	.0002
Wayne	.0004	-.0007	.0011	.0000	.0049	.0000	.0153	.0262	.0026	.0011	-.0436

Source: Derived from Table 10

The probabilities off the main diagonal, i.e., inter-county commuting increased in nearly all cases. This indicates that there was either a shift in the place of residence or a change in the industry location patterns over the period 1960 to 1970.

Housing

Selected characteristics of housing for 1970 for the eleven county area are shown in Table 12. This data indicate that in the rural counties with very little or no urban population, the majority of the housing is owner occupied with a relatively low median value. In the counties with a large proportion living in urban areas (Chatham, Glynn, and Wayne), the median value of owner occupied housing is higher.

The data also indicate that in the rural counties a greater proportion of the housing units lack some or all plumbing facilities. The greatest proportion is in Long County with 32.3 percent with the lowest being Glynn County with 6.6 percent. These rural counties also have a greater proportion of the housing structures with more than 1.01 persons or more per room.

Using the Census data for 1960 and 1970, an "Index of Housing Value and Rent (IHVR) can be calculated. The IHVR for the eleven counties is shown in Table 12. The "Index of Housing Value and Rent" is a simple but useful means to indicate the

Table 12
 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING
 FOR COASTAL AREA:
 1970

County	Total Year-Round Housing Units	1970 Index of Housing Value & Rent	% Owner Occupied Units	Median Value	% Renter Occupied Units	Median Contract Rent	% Units Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities	% One Unit Structures	% Structures Built Before 1940	% Units with 1.01 or more Persons Per Room	% Units with Negro Head of Household	% Occupied Units in Rural Areas
Brantley	1,875	1.94	74.7	6,200	25.3	36	18.8	89.5	32.7	10.5	9.0	100.0
Bryan	1,947	1.61	69.5	7,300	30.5	41	27.0	82.2	34.1	14.9	22.3	100.0
Camden	3,529	4.50	79.1	8,400	20.9	53	17.0	84.1	18.5	13.4	31.6	70.0
Charlton	1,666	5.52	70.8	6,800	29.2	38	20.7	86.0	16.3	13.2	27.4	100.0
Chatham	61,941	14.92	57.3	13,000	42.7	55	6.7	70.6	31.0	9.6	31.1	10.3
Effingham	4,002	3.70	76.9	9,900	23.1	35	24.7	84.3	32.9	12.9	19.4	100.0
Glynn	16,659	17.03	62.0	13,300	38.0	62	6.6	78.5	21.4	10.1	23.6	32.8
Liberty	4,810	13.52	56.2	7,800	43.8	92	19.2	62.1	16.3	12.7	31.3	55.9
Long	1,179	1.35	70.3	5,600	29.7	34	32.3	84.8	38.3	13.3	26.5	100.0
McIntosh	2,644	4.65	78.2	6,600	21.8	43	29.1	85.0	22.7	15.7	43.5	100.0
Wayne	5,936	8.13	67.1	10,100	32.9	39	19.0	85.5	27.0	11.1	17.5	48.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing, 1970

relative quality of occupied housing units in any given census division (states, counties, SMSAs, urban places, census tracts, etc.). Relative quality being a function of the value of housing, the index is based on the dollar value of owner-occupied units and the gross rents for renter-occupied units.

The formula for computing the "Index of Housing Value and Rent" is as follows:

$$\text{IHVR} = (\text{PO})(\text{PV}) + (\text{PR})(\text{PGR}) \quad (2)$$

where

PO = owner occupied units as a percent of all occupied units

PR = renter occupied units as a percent of all occupied units (and PO + PR must equal 1.00)

PV = percent of specified owner occupied units valued at \$25,000 or more

PGR = percent of specified renter occupied units with a gross rent of \$120 or more.

The 1960 Census of Housing data were collected from the printed Census reports; with the PV component aggregated from two categories: value of \$25,000 to \$34,900 and \$35,000 or more. The PGR component was published as a single category of \$120 or more in the 1960 reports. For the State of Georgia, the 1960 Index of Housing Value and Rent is computed as follows:

$$PO = 601,631 / 1,070,325 = .5621$$

$$PR = 468,694 / 1,070,325 = .4379$$

$$PV = \frac{15,552 + 9,943}{25,495} / 462,541 = .0551$$

$$PGR = 12,109 / 435,227 = .0278$$

$$IHVR_{60} = (.5621)(.0551) + (.4379)(.0278) = (.0432)(100) = 4.32$$

The 1970 Census of Housing data were obtained from the Census tapes for the State of Georgia. The aggregation of the data components consisted of adding the urban, rural non-farm, and rural farm data items for tabulation number 19 "Gross Rent and Race of Head" and tabulation number 52 "Value, Occupancy Status, and Race of Head" from the 4th Count tapes to obtain the total for the three location statistics. For those owner occupied units valued at \$25,000 or more, three categories were aggregated; for renter occupied units with a gross rent of \$120 or more, five categories. It should be noted that this particular compilation of categories for gross rent can be derived only from the Census tapes; the printed reports were not published with the category of \$120-\$149 as a subtotal.

The 1970 Index of Housing Value and Rent for Georgia was computed as follows:

$$PO = 836,323 / 1,369,225 = .6108$$

$$PR = 532,902 / 1,369,225 = .3892$$

$$PV = \begin{array}{r} 70,391 \\ 32,855 \\ \underline{15,001} \\ 118,247 \end{array} / 652,999 = .1811$$

$$PGR = \begin{array}{r} 53,115 \\ 50,388 \\ 13,221 \\ 3,920 \\ \underline{1,645} \\ 122,289 \end{array} / 483,868 = .2527$$

$$IHVR_{70} = (.6108)(.1811) + (.3892)(.2527) = (.2090)(100) = 20.90$$

The rank of the IHVR for the eleven counties as compared to the state as a whole is shown in Table 13. The IHVR counties of Glynn, Chatham, and Liberty are relatively high as compared to the other counties in the state whereas the remainder of the eleven counties have a low IHVR.

Income

Various types of income data for each of the eleven counties under study are presented in Tables 14, 15, 16, and 17. Total personal income in millions for each of the eleven counties in selected years between 1929 and 1971 is in Table 14. This data indicate that total personal income has grown substantially in all counties over the period 1950 to 1971. The greatest increase was

Table 13
 INDEX OF HOUSING VALUE AND RENT:
 1960 and 1970

County	IHVR 1960	IHVR 1970	1970 Rank
Brantley	0.00	1.94	140
Bryan	0.34	1.61	146
Camden	2.10	4.50	100
Charlton	0.69	5.52	79
Chatham	3.66	14.92	20
Effingham	6.74	3.70	117
Glynn	6.25	17.03	11
Liberty	1.94	13.52	24
Long	0.43	1.35	151
McIntosh	1.64	4.65	97
Wayne	2.79	8.13	42
Georgia	4.32	20.90	

Source: Calculated from Census of Housing, 1960 and 1970

Table 14

COASTAL AREA TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
FOR SELECTED YEARS:
1929-1971^a

County	1929	1940	1950	1959	1962	1965	1967	1970	1971
Brantley	1.3	1.4	4.6	6.7	7.6	8.2	9.4	13.2	14.6
Bryan	1.0	1.0	3.9	4.3	5.3	6.5	8.3	11.2	13.1
Camden	1.6	1.2	6.4	14.1	17.3	21.7	22.9	31.6	36.1
Charlton	1.1	1.3	4.3	5.3	6.5	7.9	8.5	11.9	13.1
Chatham	65.1	60.9	204.9	335.7	361.5	431.3	511.1	711.0	744.7
Effingham	4.2	5.1	14.2	24.5	26.0	31.4	36.6	46.3	49.1
Glynn	8.5	8.8	33.0	71.6	85.2	107.3	125.9	165.4	185.2
Liberty	1.2	1.4	4.8	20.4	25.5	23.0	53.4	52.9	55.5
Long	.7	.6	2.1	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.9	7.0	7.5
McIntosh	1.0	.9	3.0	5.4	6.6	8.2	11.3	14.5	16.0
Wayne	3.1	3.1	11.0	21.3	24.2	29.2	33.5	46.7	52.0
Georgia	1,014	1,047	3,574	6,222	7,293	9,543	11,554	15,345	

^aIn millions

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 15

COASTAL AREA PER CAPITA INCOME
FOR SELECTED YEARS:
1929-1971

County	1929	1940	1950	1959	1962	1965	1967	1970	1971
Brantley	188	203	719	1,155	1,257	1,380	1,592	2,210	2,360
Bryan	169	159	633	705	813	957	1,312	1,713	1,857
Camden	254	203	871	1,436	1,677	2,002	2,104	2,780	3,236
Charlton	250	250	885	1,018	1,186	1,460	1,583	2,087	2,230
Chatham	626	510	1,226	1,771	1,699	2,068	2,565	3,410	3,624
Effingham	196	178	580	1,102	1,116	1,384	1,414	1,862	1,959
Glynn	438	393	1,131	1,739	1,817	2,018	2,478	3,264	3,592
Liberty	148	163	563	1,436	1,561	1,299	2,824	3,002	3,148
Long	167	146	578	771	862	1,007	1,283	1,850	2,106
McIntosh	328	170	499	858	1,011	1,201	1,686	1,967	2,174
Wayne	246	229	769	1,214	1,290	1,561	1,798	2,606	2,841
Georgia	349	336	1,034	1,609	1,785	2,203	2,621	3,332	

Source: Georgia Statistical Abstract, 1972, Table 5.176

Table 16

COASTAL AREA PER CAPITA INCOME AS A PERCENT
OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR SELECTED YEARS:
1950-1971

County	1950	1959	1962	1965	1967	1970	1971
Brantley	48	53	53	50	50	56	57
Bryan	42	33	34	35	38	44	45
Camden	58	66	71	72	66	71	78
Charlton	59	47	50	53	50	53	54
Chatham	82	82	72	75	81	87	87
Effingham	39	51	47	50	45	47	49
Glynn	76	80	77	73	78	83	86
Liberty	38	66	66	47	89	76	76
Long	39	36	36	36	40	47	51
McIntosh	33	40	43	43	53	50	52
Wayne	51	56	54	65	57	66	68
Georgia	69	74	75	80	83	85	87

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1970

Table 17

COASTAL AREA FAMILY INCOME AND PERCENTAGES
AT SELECTED INCOME LEVELS: 1960 and 1970^a

County	Number of Families	Median Income	% Less Than \$2000: 1960	% Less Than Poverty Level: 1970
	(1,501)	(6,449)		
Brantley	1,301	2,990	30.5	23.5
	(1,657)	(6,490)		
Bryan	1,414	2,810	33.2	25.3
	(2,657)	(8,390)		
Camden	2,265	4,751	18.5	16.9
	(1,316)	(5,469)		
Charlton	1,209	3,392	26.9	22.9
	(46,969)	(8,245)		
Chatham	46,073	4,847	16.0	16.9
	(3,354)	(7,950)		
Effingham	2,328	3,634	28.9	18.8
	(12,663)	(7,958)		
Glynn	10,129	4,793	15.5	14.1
	(4,088)	(6,063)		
Liberty	3,154	3,379	25.6	25.8
	(929)	(5,414)		
Long	898	2,364	44.2	31.8
	(1,187)	(5,630)		
McIntosh	1,359	2,531	39.8	30.3
	(4,517)	(6,909)		
Wayne	4,121	3,581	38.9	21.9
	(1,149,771)	(8,167)		
Georgia	949,408	4,208	22.5	16.7

^a1970 in parentheses

Source: U. S. Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population, Part 12, 1960 and 1970.

in Liberty County where total personal income grew from 4.8 million in 1950 to 55.5 million in 1971. The smallest increase was in Charlton County where income grew from 4.3 million in 1950 to 13.1 million in 1971.

The per capita income for the eleven county area is shown in Table 15 for selected years between 1929 and 1971. The per capita income has also grown rapidly in all counties in recent years. The income per capita has more than doubled in all counties between 1950 and 1971.

Table 16 contains the per capita income as a percentage of the national average for selected years between 1950 and 1971. While the absolute level of per capita income has been increasing, the data in Table 16 indicate that the relative position to the national average has also increased in most counties between 1950 and 1971. However, the relative standing remains well below the national average in practically all counties.

Table 17 presents the median family income and the percentage distribution for the years 1960 and 1970. In both time periods there was a high concentration of families at the low end of the distribution.

Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter has been to present an analysis of the economy of the area along the Georgia coast. In order to understand fully the impact of land use for recreational purposes, an understanding of the local economy on which most of impact is felt is necessary. An eleven county area was selected and various economic data were presented and analyzed.

The data presented regarding population, employment, housing, and income indicated that the economy of the area has been changing over time. The relative position of the area when compared to the state as a whole or the entire United States has been improving in recent years.

The population of the area was growing at a much slower rate for the 1960 to 1970 period than for the previous decade. Total population grew at a rate of 5.64 percent for the 1960 to 1970 decade as compared to 25.97 percent for the preceding period. This large increase for the 1950 to 1960 decade was due to significant increases in the net migration into the area. The net migration patterns over the 1960 to 1970 period were a shift in the opposite direction with large net out migration patterns in most counties. The data for place of residence of the population indicated a change toward urban and rural non-farm areas from

rural farm areas. There were also decreases in the percent non-white residing in most counties.

Due to the interrelationship between changes in population and changes in employment, the employment growth was slower for the later decade. Total employment for the eleven county area for the 1950 to 1959 decade was 2.7 percent. The growth rate in employment, while still positive for the 1960 to 1970 period, was much slower, 1.5 percent. The total employment growth in the individual counties was positive in a majority of the counties for both time periods. The large increase in total employment for the 1950 to 1959 period was due primarily to increases in military personnel in several of the counties. The place of employment and place of residence as indicated by the journey to work patterns of the area indicated a decrease in the probability of working in the same county as the place of residence for the 1960 to 1970 period.

The relative quality of housing in most of the counties of the area was low compared to Georgia as a whole. The notable exceptions were in the urban counties of Glynn and Chatham. However, between 1960 and 1970 significant improvements had been made in the quality of housing as indicated by the index of housing value and quality.

The changes in income for the counties of the area indicated that substantial growth had taken place. The total personal income had grown as well as the income per capita. The per capita income had more than doubled in all counties between 1950 and 1971. The relative standing compared to the nation as a whole had also increased rapidly. However, the income per capita remains well below the national average in almost all counties. By 1970, significant improvements had been made reducing the percentage of families with less than poverty level incomes.

Chapter IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMPACT ANALYSIS MODEL

Introduction

The demand for and use of recreational resources has been increasing rapidly in recent years. This demand has been one result of increases in the amount of leisure time per day, per year, and per lifetime, increases in income over time, and increases in the mobility of the population. The purpose of this study is to estimate the economic effects that this demand for recreational services has had with particular emphasis on Jekyll Island.

The purpose of this chapter is to implement a model outlined in Chapter II in an attempt to estimate the economic benefits resulting from land use for recreational purposes. As previously stated, the recreational services provided by Jekyll Island have an impact on the economy of the state as a whole since it is a major tourist attraction. Economic benefits also accrue specifically to the local economy of the area along the Georgia coast.

This chapter will proceed in the following manner. The next section will provide a discussion of the development process

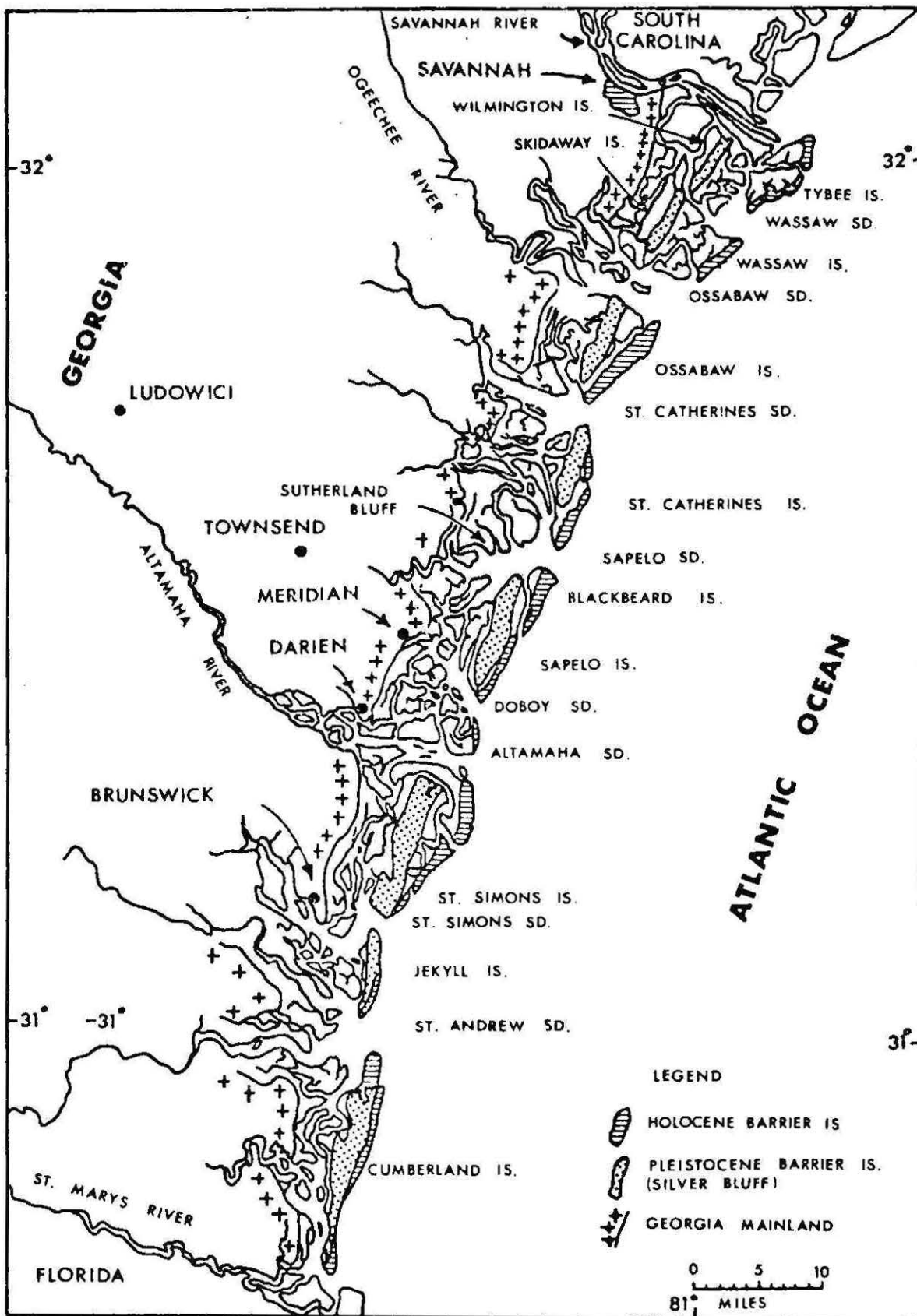
along the Georgia coast with particular emphasis on Jekyll Island. It will also provide a description of the recreational resources along the Georgia coast. The third section will discuss the role of Jekyll Island in the entire recreational economy of the state. The fourth section will attempt to estimate the economic impact caused by recreational services provided by Jekyll Island in terms of employment and income on the local economy. Finally, summary and conclusions are in the final section.

The Georgia Coast: Current Island Land Use Patterns

The coastal area of Georgia has great potential for increased recreational use. Recreational assets of the coastal islands include outstanding beaches, varied natural resources, wildlife sanctuaries, and places of historical significance. Little of the area has been fully utilized for recreational purposes. The few exceptions are areas near urban centers especially Savannah and Brunswick. The recreational resources of the coast which have the greatest potential demand are the beaches on the coastal islands. The Georgia coastal area is outlined in Figure 2. The

Figure 2

THE ISLANDS ON GEORGIA'S COAST



present land use patterns of the islands along the Georgia coast may be outlined briefly as follows.¹

1. Wassaw Island is relatively undeveloped and one of the few unspoiled barrier islands along the Atlantic coast.
2. Ossabaw Island is used for a cultural project, the Ossabaw Project, which provides for seclusion and study by students of the arts, sciences, education, and religion.
3. St. Catherines Island is also relatively undeveloped and contains evidence of many historical periods ranging from the early Indian settlements to Spanish missions and plantation life all within a splendid natural aesthetic setting.
4. Sapelo Island along with the adjacent Blackbeard and Wolf Islands provide a haven for wildlife and marine life study.

¹For a more detailed description of the land-use patterns of the islands, see Charles D. Clement, The Georgia Coast: Issues and Options for Recreation, Division of Research, College of Business Administration, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1971.

5. The St. Simons complex is actually three separate islands, St. Simons, Sea Island, and Little St. Simons. The island complex has a well developed residential community and a resort area.
6. Skidaway Island contains a complex of marine oriented activities which include the Chatham County State Park, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, the Marine Resources Center, and the Ocean Science Center. It is presently also being developed partially as a second home and retirement community.
7. Cumberland Island is the southernmost of the string of islands which lie off the coast of Georgia. Its southern tip is 20 air miles from Jacksonville, Florida, and its northern tip lies just across St. Andrews Sound from Jekyll Island. Cumberland Island is owned by the National Park Service and is a proposed national seashore area. Cumberland Island is an example of private use of an ocean

beach, being owned for almost a century by the Carnegie family. The preservation of the island in its natural state while allowing public outdoor recreation is the goal of the development of Cumberland Island as a national seashore.

8. Jekyll Island, with which this study is primarily concerned, is a state owned and developed recreation oriented facility with public recreational opportunities. Jekyll Island was purchased by the State of Georgia in September of 1947 at a cost of \$675,000. Jekyll Island is one of the chain of barrier islands scattered along the southeast Atlantic coast. As can be seen in Figure 2, it is bounded on the north by St. Simons Sound and St. Simons Island; on the south by St. Andrews Sound and Cumberland Island; on the west by the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. The island is approximately eight miles long and 2.25 miles

wide totaling 5500 acres. The topography of the area varies between 8.5 feet and 24 feet above mean low water.

The access road and bridge connecting Jekyll Island with the mainland were built in 1954 at a cost of approximately \$5 million. Since that time rapid development on the island has taken place. It is estimated that the total investment by the State in Jekyll Island is approximately \$25 million.²

The Georgia Travel Industry: Impact of Jekyll Island

It is generally recognized in the literature on travel and tourism that an attraction which is a "destination area" has the greatest impact on the "local" economy. With its different types of overnight accommodations, both on and off the island, and its range of activities, Jekyll Island serves as a significant destination area in the Georgia travel economy. In order to understand fully the role of Jekyll Island in the Georgia travel economy, it is necessary to analyze the entire Georgia travel industry.

² A more detailed description of land use patterns on Jekyll Island is in Appendix C.

The most fundamental question involved here is "What is the Georgia travel industry?". The Bureau of Business Research in the College of Business Administration at the University of Georgia has been conducting research dealing with the travel industry in the State of Georgia for over a decade. The Bureau defines the Georgia travel industry as those businesses which serve the traveling public either principally or with great frequency and thereby receive the greater proportion of the traveler's dollars.³ Appendix B provides a detailed statistical analysis of the Georgia travel industry of the period 1960 to 1972.

The primary travel-serving businesses fall into three main groups: (1) Those which provide lodging, eating and drinking, and entertainment services to the traveling public. These include hotels, motels, trailer parks, camp grounds, and all other lodging establishments except those with permanent residents; restaurants, cafeterias, cafes, lunch counters, night clubs, bars, and other eating and drinking establishments; and amusement and recreation firms, with the exception of motion pictures. (2) Those firms which provide automotive services to the traveling public. These include automobile service stations, repair shops, garages, parking

³William B. Keeling, The Georgia Travel Industry, 1960-1970, Division of Research, College of Business Administration, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Travel Research Study #13.

lots, and tire, battery and accessory dealers. The importance of this group of firms is underscored by the fact that 92% of all vacation/recreation trips in the State of Georgia are by private automobile.⁴ (3) Those travel-serving firms which provide transportation services to that portion of the traveling public which travels other than by private automobile. These include train, bus, airline and steamship companies; limousine and taxi companies; travel bureaus, and automotive rental agencies.

Recognition of these as primary travel-serving firms does not imply that they serve travelers exclusively. Each of the above serves non-travelers as well. Yet these are the firms with which travelers deal most frequently, and they are the ones which most logically should be included in any definition of the Georgia travel industry.

As explained in Chapter II, the impact of travel expenditures does not stop with the direct effects. There are other indirect or secondary effects as well for the travel dollar which add significantly in many ways to the economy of the area in which it is spent. As previously noted, dollars spent by out-of-state travelers in Georgia perform the same vital role in economic growth and development as dollars received from other states for the sale

⁴Keeling, Ibid., p. 15.

of goods manufactured in Georgia. In the one case it is goods which are being "exported", in the other, it is travel services. The significant point being that in both instances there are "new dollars", that is, they are dollars which have been brought from another area and injected into the economy of the state. This "multiplier" effect of spending and respending creates a total impact which is larger in the initial expenditure itself. Current estimates are that each out-of-state travel dollar is multiplied between 1.5 and 2.0 times.⁵ That is, it produces between one dollar and fifty and two dollars in new spending in the economy of the state to which it is injected.

The greatest problem facing the Georgia travel industry is the fact that Georgia is essentially a "pass-through" state. Approximately ninety percent of all out-of-state visitors traveling on Georgia highways for vacation-recreation purposes are on their way to a destination in some other state. Only ten percent have a destination in Georgia. Many reasons, such as a poor travel image, changes in vacation-recreation patterns, and the development of the interstate highway system, have combined to create this problem for the travel industry in Georgia. This industry, in order to maintain its present rate of growth in future years, must continue

⁵Ibid., p. 26.

to find new ways to adjust to these changes. In tapping the pass-through market, attractions play a key role. The industry must continue to develop attractions with pulling power. The industry must continue to develop and promote destination areas.

As previously stated, Jekyll Island plays a key role in the Georgia travel industry since it is one of the primary destination areas. The impact which it has on the travel industry is indicated in Tables 18 and 19. The data in Table 18 represent the total number of out-of-state residents with destinations in Georgia and the number of out-of-state residents with Jekyll Island as their destination for the years 1966 to 1972. The latter figures are based on an estimate that approximately 20 to 30 percent of all trips to Jekyll Island are by out-of-state residents. This assumption is based on a sample taken over a one week period in July of 1971.⁶

Based on the above assumptions, the role of Jekyll Island as indicated by the data in Table 18 is very important to the Georgia travel industry. Out-of-state visitors to Jekyll Island accounted for over one-fourth of the total out-of-state visitors to the State of Georgia. This indicates that Jekyll Island is a key

⁶"Survey of Car and Visitation Traffic," Jekyll Island Park Authority, 1971, Mimeo.

Table 18
 IMPACT OF JEKYLL ISLAND ON THE
 GEORGIA TRAVEL INDUSTRY: 1966-1972

Year	Total Out-of-State Visitors with Destination in Georgia	Total Out-of-State Visitors with Jekyll Island Destination	Percent	Total In-State Visitors with In-State Destination	Total In-State Visitors with Jekyll Island Destination	Percent
1966	1,378,600	530,252	38.46	16,261,300	1,590,756	9.81
1967	1,594,200	566,913	35.56	16,926,100	1,700,738	10.05
1968	2,204,100	624,713	28.34	18,901,900	1,874,140	9.92
1969	2,424,000	677,314	27.94	21,248,100	1,625,555	7.23
1970	2,381,300	675,795	28.38	22,518,600	1,621,909	7.20
1971	2,599,800	707,490	27.21	24,335,600	1,697,975	6.98
1972	2,849,800	741,056	26.00	25,223,300	1,778,536	7.05

Source: Calculated from data in Appendix B

Table 19

IMPACT OF JEKYLL ISLAND EXPENDITURES
ON THE GEORGIA TRAVEL ECONOMY: 1966-1972

Year	Total State Expenditures	Total Jekyll Island Expenditures	Percent	Average Expenditures
1966	477,100,000	31,235,678	6.55	14.75
1967	525,000,000	34,047,255	6.49	15.00
1968	595,100,000	38,024,343	6.39	15.25
1969	667,500,000	41,131,430	6.16	15.18
1970	702,300,000	40,738,967	5.80	15.07
1971	757,100,000	42,260,021	5.58	14.93
1972	850,000,000	46,722,285	5.50	15.76

Source: Calculated from data in Appendix B

attraction in the travel economy since it is a major destination area for out-of-state residents who are visiting Georgia. The data in Table 18 also indicate that Jekyll Island is a significant destination area for Georgia residents. The visits to Jekyll Island by in-state residents who have a destination in Georgia was a significant portion of total in-state visits over the period 1966 to 1972 as indicated by the percentages in Table 18.

The data in Table 19 provide estimates of the impact of expenditures by visitors to Jekyll Island in the Georgia travel industry. This data indicate that the recreational services provided by Jekyll Island has a significant impact on the economy of the State. The expenditures made by visitors to Jekyll Island accounted for approximately 6 percent of the total expenditures made for recreational services in the travel industry as a whole. This data indicate that there has been a decrease in the impact of Jekyll Island on the total expenditures. In 1966, the expenditures by Jekyll Island visitors accounted for approximately 6.55 percent of the total whereas in 1972 the corresponding figure was 5.50 percent. The estimated average expenditure per visitor in Georgia remained fairly stable at \$15.00 per person. These estimates were obtained from Tables 9 and 15 of Appendix B.

By any measure the travel industry in Georgia is of tremendous importance to the people and the economy of the State.

The data presented here indicate that Jekyll Island plays a major role in this travel industry since it is one of the key destination areas for the State. It provides a significant proportion of the out-of-state residents who are vacationing in Georgia. Likewise, the expenditures made for the recreational services provided by Jekyll Island have an important influence on the income receipts from the travel industry in Georgia.

The Local Economy: Impact of Jekyll Island

The most significant impact of expenditures for recreational services is on the local economy where the expenditures are made. Tables 20 and 21, along with Figure 3, provide various data concerning the demand for the recreational services. As noted previously, the primary resource for recreational purposes on Jekyll Island is the beach. The data in Table 13 of Appendix B indicate that over 50 percent of the out-of-state visitors have a beach as their destination.

Table 20 presents data on the number of trips and people by month for the years 1966 to 1972. This data indicate that visits to Jekyll Island has increased over the period. As can be seen in Figure 3, the variation in visitors by month is normally at a peak during the summer months of June, July, and August. Visitors by month is at a low during January and December. There is also a

Table 20

TOTAL VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1966-1972

Year	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	In-State Visitors	Day-Users	Non- Day-Users
1966	2,121,008	530,252	1,590,756	1,272,605	848,403
1967	2,267,651	566,913	1,700,738	1,360,591	907,060
1968	2,498,853	624,713	1,874,140	1,499,312	999,541
1969	2,709,258	677,314	2,031,944	1,625,555	1,083,763
1970	2,703,181	675,795	2,202,736	1,621,909	1,081,272
1971	2,829,959	707,490	2,122,469	1,697,975	1,131,984
1972	2,964,228	741,056	2,223,172	1,778,536	1,185,692

Source: Calculated from data in Appendix B

Table 21

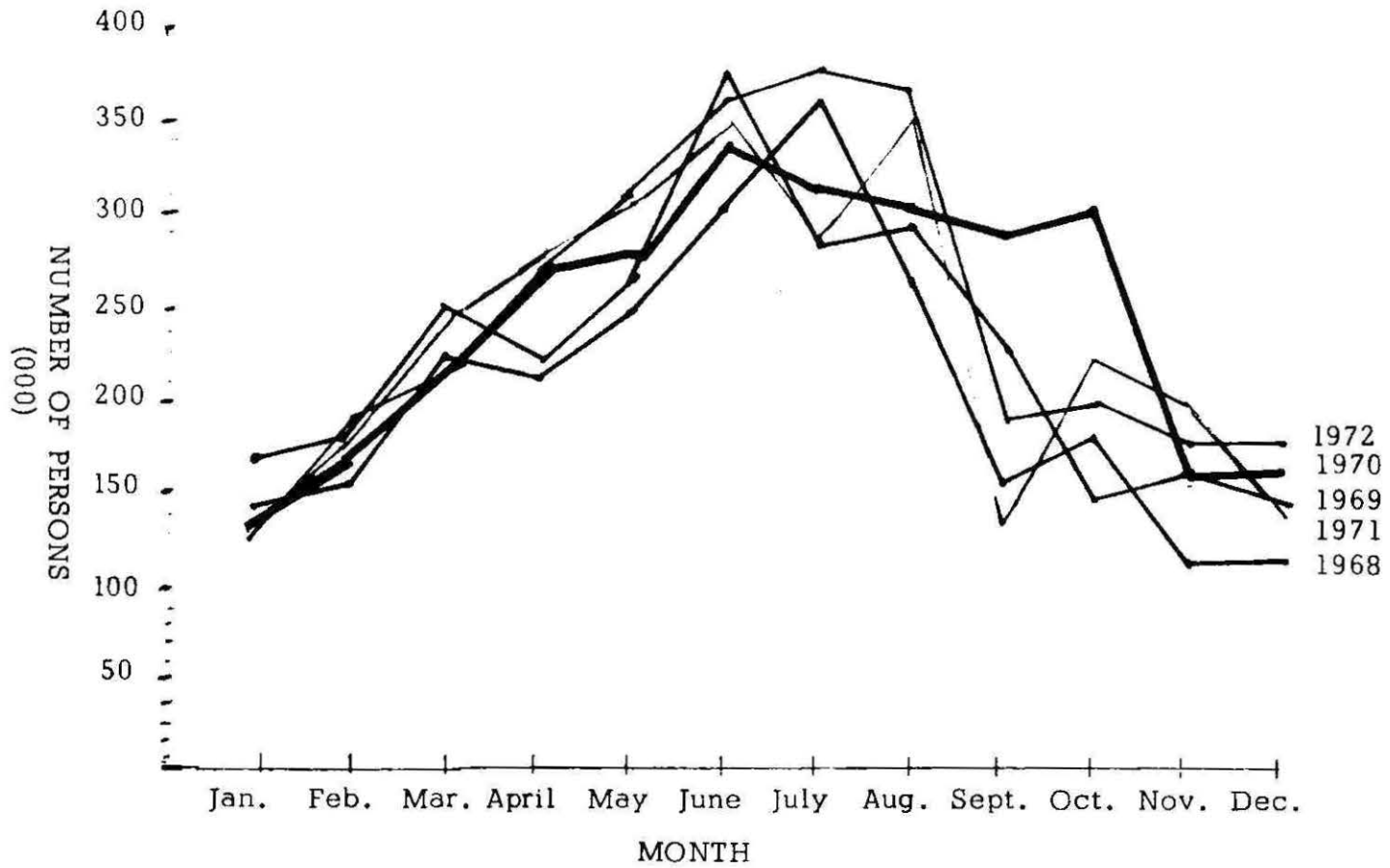
VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND BY MONTH:
1966-1972

Month	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
January	50,676	128,390	141,229	169,474	131,320	130,092	127,082
February	109,242	136,066	149,673	179,610	164,178	171,259	183,964
March	155,946	212,961	234,257	249,771	214,788	245,665	224,007
April	210,105	193,693	213,062	220,381	267,999	275,020	268,051
May	213,850	225,659	248,225	260,701	278,474	303,464	310,450
June	259,836	273,766	301,143	373,618	341,705	352,702	360,269
July	267,424	327,992	360,791	281,309	311,777	289,048	375,620
August	270,214	241,598	265,758	295,260	299,838	354,834	365,169
September	183,113	127,550	151,764	231,595	186,991	140,021	190,000
October	148,543	170,243	187,268	146,293	198,191	225,606	200,000
November	142,030	113,400	121,762	160,682	153,300	202,727	160,000
December	110,029	116,333	123,921	140,564	154,620	139,521	160,000
TOTALS	2,121,008	2,267,651	2,498,853	2,709,258	2,703,181	2,829,959	2,964,612

Source: See Appendix B

Figure 3

MONTHLY VARIATION IN VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND: 1968-1972



noticeable drop in visitors during the month of September. This is probably caused by sharp decreases in day-users to the island. It is estimated that day-users constitute approximately 60 percent of the average visitors to Jekyll Island.⁷ The use of the facilities by day-users reaches a peak during the summer months whereas the use of the facilities by overnight visitors peaks during the winter months.

Table 21 contains data on the total visitors to Jekyll Island estimated by origin and use for the years 1966-1972. Appendix C provides a detailed breakdown of this data by month for each of the seven years. The data for out-of-state residents is based on the assumption that 25 percent of all visitors to Jekyll Island are from outside Georgia. The data for day-users are based on the assumption that 60 percent of all visitors to Jekyll Island are in this category.

Table 22 provides data on the expenditures by visitors to Jekyll Island. The Bureau of Business Research estimates that the average amount spent by an in-state visitor ranged between \$11.30 in 1961 to \$13.14 in 1972. The corresponding estimate for an out-of-state visitor was \$14.50 in 1961 and \$18.82 in 1972. The greatest amount of expenditures are made by the following groups

⁷Jekyll Island Park Authority, "Yearly Estimated Money Spent by Visitors to Jekyll Island," Mimeo.

Table 22

EXPENDITURE IMPACT OF JEKYLL ISLAND ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY:
1966-1972
(million \$)

Year	Expenditures by Out-of-State Visitors	Expenditures by In-State Visitors	Total Primary Impact	Secondary ¹ Impact	Total Impact
1966	9.4	20.0	29.4	51.3	80.6
1967	10.2	21.5	31.7	55.5	86.2
1968	11.5	23.6	35.1	61.4	96.5
1969	12.5	25.6	38.1	66.7	104.8
1970	12.3	27.9	40.2	70.4	110.6
1971	13.9	26.5	40.4	70.7	111.1
1972	13.9	29.2	43.1	75.4	118.5

¹The estimated multiplier is between \$1.50 and \$2.00 for expenditures made for recreational services. See Polly W. Hein and Adolph Sanders, The Georgia Travel Industry: 1960-1972, Division of Research, College of Business Administration, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1974, p. 27. The multiplier used here is 1.75.

of visitors in this order: out-of-state non-day users, in-state non-day-users, out-of-state day-users, and in-state day-users. Using the estimates for average amounts spent by in-state and out-of-state visitors, the data in Table 22 were derived. This data indicate that the expenditures made for the recreational services provided by Jekyll Island has significant impact on the local economy.

The total primary impact of the expenditures for the recreational services in Table 22 are based on the assumption that all the expenditures remain in the area. As noted in Chapter II, however, not all the expenditures possibly do not remain in the local economy. If this is the case, then the estimates of total primary impact might be overstated. The estimates of the secondary impacts are also presented in Table 22. The Bureau of Business Research estimates that each dollar spent on recreational services creates between \$1.50 and \$2.00 in new spending in the local economy. The data in Table 22 use a multiplier of 1.75 to estimate secondary economic benefits.

The recreational services provided by Jekyll Island also have an impact on the local economy through employment. It is estimated that 1500 jobs are created directly through employment on the Jekyll Island facility. However, as with expenditures, the total impact on the local economy is greater than this primary employment. As

discussed in Chapter II, employment in recreational services is a part of the basic employment of a region. This basic employment creates secondary employment through the multiplier process. In order to assess the total impact on employment, it is necessary to estimate the region's employment multiplier.

Several methods for calculating the employment multiplier for basic employment were presented in Chapter II. Utilizing equation (5) in Chapter II and the data in Table 5 in Chapter II, the employment multiplier can be estimated as follows for the years 1950, 1959, and 1970:

$$EM = \frac{NB}{B}$$

$$EM_{70} = 1.27$$

$$EM_{59} = 1.12$$

$$EM_{50} = 1.14$$

The definition of basic employment includes all agricultural, mining, manufacturing, federal civilian, and military employment as well as part of employment in services. In 1970 the employment multiplier is approximately 1.27. This implies that for every new job in basic employment there is approximately 1.3 new jobs in secondary employment.

Utilizing equation (9) in Chapter II, it is possible to estimate the total impact on employment of the employment provided by Jekyll Island in 1970.

$$TEI = PE(1 + Em)$$

$$TEI = 1500(1 + 1.27)$$

$$TEI = 3405$$

Thus, the use of land for recreational services in the case of Jekyll Island results in a total employment impact of approximately 3400 jobs.

Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter was to implement the impact analysis model discussed in Chapter II in order to estimate the economic impacts resulting from expenditures for recreational services. The estimates included both the primary and secondary impacts and the effects on the economy of the travel industry in Georgia as well as on the local economy.

The data presented indicated that Jekyll Island had a significant impact on the travel economy of the state for the years 1966 to 1972. Jekyll Island is a major attraction for both out-of-state and in-state tourists. The attraction of Jekyll Island for out-of-state visitors is apparent since the number of visitors from different states to the island accounted for a significant proportion of the total out-of-state visitors. The expenditures for the

recreational services provided by Jekyll Island also had significant impacts, both primary and secondary, on the income and employment of the total travel industry for Georgia.

The most significant impacts of the expenditures are accrued in the local economy along the Georgia coast. The demand for the recreational resources provided by Jekyll Island were analyzed. This analysis indicated that the entire State of Georgia serves as the tributary area for the island. It is probable that the local economy provides a significant portion of the day-user demand while non-day-user demand is caused by visitors from the remainder of the state and outside the state. Jekyll Island does not create significant amounts of employment impact since employment on the island is not extremely great. However, it is possible that the entire recreational resources along the Georgia coast do provide a significant employment impact. As shown in the data presented in this chapter, there are significant impacts caused by the expenditures for the recreational services provided by Jekyll Island.

Chapter V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The use of land for recreational purposes has significant impacts on the economy into which the expenditures are injected. The purpose of this research endeavor has been to estimate these impacts in the case of Jekyll Island. The estimation of these impacts is necessary when considering the information required for both public policy and private investment decisions. The decision-making unit can better accept alternative investments given improved information concerning the impacts. The trade-offs which must be made between the ecological costs and the economic benefits can be accessed more rationally also given improved information.

The allocation of resources in an efficient manner within the economy requires improvements in the state of the arts. To enable the efficient allocation, given the increases in demand for recreational services, requires estimation of the impacts. It is necessary to develop a complete understanding of what recreation expenditures mean in terms of the "local" economy. It is also important that the relationship they have to public investment decisions be more clearly studied and analyzed. The estimation of

these impacts will provide beneficial information which can be used as an input into land-use policy decisions, which are becoming increasingly important.

This study has considered only one aspect of the multi-faceted problem of how to preserve and/or enhance environmental quality. The research effort was directed to the identification of the economic and social benefits resulting from the utilization of coastal land in the development process. Research was restricted to the Georgia coast with particular emphasis on Jekyll Island.

A general framework for analyzing the impacts resulting from recreational investments was developed in Chapter II. The model was derived from the economic base theory of regional growth. Recreational services are considered "basic" to the economy of a region since they bring money in from the outside world. It has been argued that the selling of recreational and other services to tourists from outside is a major export activity in some regions. Recreational services are consumed in the region by outsiders, hence bringing expenditures into the economy.

Several types of impacts are created by these expenditures for recreational services. These have been classified as primary, secondary, and intangible. This study has provided direct estimates of the first two of these three. The estimation of the third type was beyond the scope of this project. For each of the direct or

primary impacts created by demand for recreational services, secondary impacts result. The secondary impacts are estimated through the development of "multipliers." These multipliers capture the "waves" created in the economy as a result of the primary impacts. These waves become less significant the more distant they are from the initial expenditure.

In order to fully understand the impacts, it was necessary to study in some detail the local economy which would feel the direct result of the expenditures. Several processes are affected in the local economy, such as population, employment, and income.

The data presented regarding population, employment, housing, and income indicated that the economy of the area has been changing over time. The relative position of the area when compared to the state as a whole or the entire United States has been improving in recent years.

The population of the area was growing at a much slower rate for the 1960 to 1970 period than for the previous decade. Total population grew at a rate of 5.64 percent for the 1960 to 1970 decade as compared to 25.97 percent for the preceding period. This large increase for the 1950 to 1960 decade was due to significant increases in the net migration into the area. The net migration patterns over the 1960 to 1970 period were a shift in the opposite direction with large net out migration patterns in most

counties. The data for place of residence of the population indicated a change toward urban and rural non-farm areas from rural farm areas. There were also decreases in the percent non-white residing in most counties.

Due to the interrelationship between changes in population and changes in employment, the employment growth was slower for the later decade. Total employment for the eleven county area for the 1950 to 1959 decade was 2.7 percent. The growth rate in employment, while still positive for the 1960 to 1970 period, was much slower, 1.5 percent. The total employment growth in the individual counties was positive in a majority of the counties for both time periods. The large increase in total employment for the 1950 to 1959 period was due primarily to increases in military personnel in several of the counties. The place of employment and place of residence as indicated by the journey to work patterns of the area indicated a decrease in the probability of working in the same county as the place of residence for the 1960 to 1970 period.

The relative quality of housing in most of the counties of the area was low compared to Georgia as a whole. The notable exceptions were in the urban counties of Glynn and Chatham. However, between 1960 and 1970 significant improvements had been made in the quality of housing as indicated by the index of housing value and quality.

The changes in income for the counties of the area indicated that substantial growth had taken place. The total personal income had grown as well as the income per capita. The per capita income had more than doubled in all counties between 1950 and 1971. The relative standing compared to the nation as a whole had also increased rapidly. However, the income per capita remains well below the national average in almost all counties. By 1970, significant improvements had been made reducing the percentage of families with less than poverty level incomes.

The data for the years 1966-1972 presented and analyzed indicated a significant economic impact of Jekyll Island on both the local economy and the travel industry for the State of Georgia. These data indicated that the expenditures caused by the demand for the services provided by Jekyll Island had a substantial impact. The Island serves as a major attraction for both out-of-state and in-state tourists. The out-of-state visitors to Jekyll Island were approximately 25 percent of the total out-of-state visitors who had a destination in Georgia.

This demand was primarily created by the beach and climate facilities provided on the Island. Jekyll Island is the only attractive beach facility along the entire Georgia coast. The expenditures for the recreational services had significant impact, both primary and secondary, on the income and employment of the

total travel industry in Georgia. The key role of Jekyll Island in the travel economy of the state is that it serves as a major "destination" area for visitors.

The seasonal and monthly variations in demand for recreational services indicated that the greatest number of visitors to the Island is during the summer months. This increase during the summer was caused by significant increases in the number of day-users. The use of the facilities by non-day users is the greatest during the winter months. The local economy provides a major portion of the day-user demand.

Jekyll Island does not create significant amounts of employment impact since employment on the island was not extremely great. However, it was possible that the entire recreational resources along the Georgia coast do provide a significant employment impact. As shown in the data presented in this study there were significant impacts caused by the expenditures for the recreational services provided by Jekyll Island.

In order for the travel industry in Georgia to grow, it is necessary for the State to concentrate on two policies. The travel image of the State as a whole needs to be improved as it has been doing in recent years. The provision of more areas, such as Cumberland Island, which will be destination areas

for out-of-state visitors, should be a key policy for public and private decision makers. The beach is the key attraction provided by Jekyll Island. If Jekyll Island, and indeed the entire coastal area, is to maintain its importance in both the local economy and the total state economy, sufficient steps must be taken to insure the preservation of this natural resource.

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APPENDIX A

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS
OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY COUNTY:
1950, 1959, 1970

Source: Charles F. Floyd, The Changing Structure of Employment and Income in the Coastal Plains Region, Office of Regional Development Planning, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1973.

Table A1

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
JEKYLL ISLAND TOTAL

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	3126	682	-1274	-64	-656	2521	-2.3%
Mining	148	32	-50	97	79	230	4.4%
Con. Cons.	7973	1740	530	-335	1935	9907	2.2%
Food Prod.	3910	853	-951	-585	-683	3244	-1.9%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	1603	350	-19	897	1228	2830	5.9%
Lumb & Wood	3109	678	-563	-371	-256	3154	-0.9%
Furniture	586	128	57	48	233	819	3.4%
Paper	9383	2048	-860	-145	1043	10427	1.1%
Print., Pub	630	137	-66	-41	30	658	0.5%
Chemicals	2663	581	-271	-1275	-965	2420	-4.4%
Pet. Refin.	441	96	-182	-98	-184	257	-5.3%
Rub., Plas	195	43	16	130	189	384	7.0%
Leather	349	76	-58	230	248	597	5.5%
Stone, Clay	933	204	7	134	345	1293	3.2%
Prim. Met.	109	24	-24	73	73	182	5.3%
Fab. Met.	1857	405	-267	704	842	2700	3.8%
Machinery	225	49	1	59	109	333	4.0%
Elec. Mach.	12	3	0	3	6	18	4.1%
Trans. Equi	2303	503	-139	439	803	3116	3.0%
Instr., Mis	71	15	-5	19	29	98	3.5%
Trans Serv.	6378	1392	-1893	656	155	6534	0.2%
Comm., P.U.	2456	536	-533	-21	-18	2439	-0.1%
Trade	21707	4737	-1534	-1149	2054	23757	0.9%
Fin, Ins, RE	3810	831	-288	-234	309	4126	0.8%
Services	19862	4334	2771	-2831	4274	24133	2.0%
Fed Civ	4542	991	3606	354	4951	9493	7.7%
State&Loc	13471	2940	2579	806	6325	19795	3.9%
TOTAL	111852	24408	590	-2503	22498	135465	1.8%

Relative Change= -1913

Table A2

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
JEKYLL ISLAND TOTAL

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	2521	654	-1131	-64	-541	2162	-2.4%
Mining	230	60	-88	97	69	299	2.7%
Con. Cons.	9907	2571	249	-335	2485	12394	2.3%
Food Prod.	3244	842	-923	-585	-666	2596	-2.3%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	2830	734	-151	897	1480	4311	4.3%
Lumb & Wood	3154	819	-702	-371	-254	3322	-0.8%
Furniture	819	213	46	48	307	1125	3.2%
Paper	10427	2706	-1386	-145	1175	11604	1.1%
Print., Pub	658	171	-96	-41	34	694	0.5%
Chemicals	2420	628	-346	-1275	-993	2156	-5.1%
Pet. Refln.	257	67	-117	-98	-148	109	-8.2%
Rub., Plas	384	100	15	130	245	628	5.1%
Leather	597	155	-123	230	262	859	3.7%
Stone, Clay	1293	336	-44	134	426	1735	2.9%
Prim. Met.	182	47	-47	73	72	255	3.4%
Fab. Met.	2700	701	-499	704	906	3606	2.9%
Machinery	333	86	-12	59	133	465	3.4%
Elec. Mach.	18	5	-1	3	7	25	3.3%
Trans. Equi	3116	809	-317	439	931	4057	2.6%
Instr., MIs	98	25	-11	19	33	129	2.9%
Trans Serv.	6534	1696	-2210	656	142	6715	0.2%
Comm., P.U.	2439	633	-630	-21	-18	2430	-0.1%
Trade	23757	6165	-2660	-1149	2356	26112	1.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	4126	1071	-483	-234	354	4486	0.8%
Services	24133	6263	2371	-2831	5803	29936	2.2%
Fed Civ	9493	2464	7144	354	9962	19455	7.4%
State&Loc	19795	5137	2972	806	8915	28710	3.8%
TOTAL	135465	35158	820	-2503	33478	107375	2.2%

Relative Change= -1683

Table A3

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
BRANTLEY COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	911	601	414
Mining	0	0	0
Con. Cons.	14	40	37
Mfg. Total	127	165	160
Food Prod.	0	5	2
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	0	57
Lumb & Wood	107	142	91
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	1
Print., Pub	0	0	0
Chemicals	20	18	9
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	0	0
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	55	123	106
Comm., P.U.	25	79	66
Trade	104	164	168
Fin, Ins, RE	1	7	0
Services	101	102	88
Fed Civ	17	17	22
State&Loc	159	170	299
Military	2	0	0
TOTAL	1516	1468	1360

Table A4

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BRANTLEY COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	60.1%	40.9%	30.4%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	0.9%	2.7%	2.7%
Mfg. Total	8.4%	11.2%	11.8%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Lumb & Wood	7.1%	9.7%	6.7%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chemicals	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	3.6%	8.4%	7.8%
Comm., P.U.	1.6%	5.4%	4.9%
Trade	6.9%	11.2%	12.4%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Services	6.7%	6.9%	6.5%
Fed Civ	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%
State&Loc	10.5%	11.6%	22.0%
Military	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A5
 EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
 BRANTLEY COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	414	90	-169	-5	-84	330	-2.2%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	37	8	2	-7	3	40	0.8%
Food Prod.	2	0	0	-2	-2	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	57	12	-1	38	49	106	6.4%
Lumb & Wood	91	20	-16	-22	-18	73	-2.2%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	1	0	0	1	1	2	7.2%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	9	2	-1	-9	-8	1	-19.7%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Serv.	106	23	-31	-13	-21	85	-2.2%
Comm., P.U.	66	14	-14	-22	-22	44	-4.0%
Trade	168	37	-12	-26	-1	167	-0.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Services	88	19	12	-37	-6	82	-0.7%
Fed Civ	22	5	17	1	23	45	7.4%
State&Loc	299	65	57	17	139	438	3.9%
TOTAL	1360	295	-156	-87	53	1413	0.3%

Relative Change= -243

Table A6

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
BRANTLEY COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	330	86	-148	-5	-67	263	-2.2%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	40	10	1	-7	4	44	1.0%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	106	28	-6	38	60	166	4.6%
Lumb & Wood	73	19	-16	-22	-19	54	-3.0%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	2	1	0	1	2	4	7.2%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	85	22	-29	-13	-20	65	-2.6%
Comm., P.U.	44	11	-11	-22	-22	22	-6.7%
Trade	167	43	-19	-26	-2	165	-0.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Services	82	21	8	-37	-8	74	-1.0%
Fed Civ	45	12	34	1	47	92	7.4%
State&Loc	438	114	66	17	197	635	3.8%
TOTAL	1413	367	-120	-75	172	1584	1.1%

Relative Change= -195

Table A7
 EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
 BRANTLEY COUNTY
 1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959		Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970		Reg Share	% Ch
					Natl Growth	Ind Mix				Natl Growth	Ind Mix		
Agriculture	911	601	414	-310	89	-347	-52	-4.5%	-187	136	-315	-8	-3.3%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con, Cons.	14	40	37	26	1	0	25	12.4%	-3	9	-2	-10	-0.7%
LOW WAGE MFG.	107	147	150	40	10	-29	59	3.6%	3	33	-51	21	0.2%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	20	18	10	-2	2	4	-8	-1.2%	-8	4	1	-13	-5.2%
Food Prod.	0	5	2	5	0	0	5	0.0%	-3	1	-1	-3	-8.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0.0%	57	0	0	57	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	107	142	91	35	10	-29	54	3.2%	-51	32	-50	-33	-4.0%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	20	18	9	-2	2	4	-8	-1.2%	-9	4	1	-14	-6.1%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	55	123	106	68	5	-11	74	9.4%	-17	28	-25	-20	-1.3%
Comm., P.U.	25	79	66	54	2	1	51	13.6%	-13	18	2	-33	-1.6%
Trade	104	164	168	60	10	2	48	5.2%	4	37	6	-39	0.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	24.1%	-7	2	1	-10	0.0%
Services	101	102	88	1	10	13	-22	0.1%	-14	23	19	-56	-1.3%
Fed Civ	17	17	22	0	2	1	-3	0.0%	5	4	0	1	2.4%
State&Loc	159	170	259	11	15	52	-56	0.7%	129	38	65	26	5.3%
Military	2	0	0	-2	0	1	-3	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1516	1468	1360	-48	146	-313	119	-0.4%	-108	332	-299	-141	-0.7%
				Net Relative Change =		-194		Net Relative Change =			-440		

Table A8

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
BRYAN COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	1026	252	140
Mining	0	0	0
Con. Cons.	39	60	55
Mfg. Total	280	172	246
Food Prod.	0	10	0
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	30	167
Lumb & Wood	280	132	47
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	0
Print., Pub	0	0	0
Chemicals	0	0	0
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	0	0
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	27
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	5
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	43	49	38
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0
Trade	61	156	208
Fin, Ins, RE	0	5	14
Services	112	133	139
Fed Civ	18	18	27
State&Loc	183	236	417
Military	7	11	12
TOTAL	1769	1092	1296

Table A9

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BRYAN COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	58.0%	23.1%	10.8%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	2.2%	5.5%	4.2%
Mfg. Total	15.8%	15.8%	19.0%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	2.7%	12.9%
Lumb & Wood	15.8%	12.1%	3.6%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	2.4%	4.5%	2.9%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trade	3.4%	14.3%	16.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%
Services	6.3%	12.2%	10.7%
Fed Civ	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%
State&Loc	10.3%	21.6%	32.2%
Military	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A10
 EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
 BRYAN COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	140	31	-57	-25	-51	89	-4.4%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	55	12	4	-11	5	60	0.9%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	167	36	-2	89	123	290	5.7%
Lumb & Wood	47	10	-9	-46	-45	2	-27.1%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	27	6	-4	18	20	47	5.7%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	5	1	0	3	4	9	6.1%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Serv.	38	8	-11	-8	-11	27	-3.4%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	208	45	-15	7	37	245	1.7%
Fin, Ins, RE	14	3	-1	5	7	21	4.1%
Services	139	30	19	-33	16	155	1.1%
Fed Civ	27	6	21	3	30	57	7.8%
State&Loc	417	91	80	25	196	613	3.9%
TOTAL	1284	279	25	29	331	1615	2.3%

Relative Change= 54

Table A11

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
BRYAN COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	89	23	-40	-25	-42	47	-6.2%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	60	16	2	-11	7	67	1.1%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	290	75	-15	89	149	439	4.2%
Lumb & Wood	2	1	0	0	1	3	4.1%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	47	12	-9	18	21	68	3.8%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	9	2	-1	3	4	13	3.7%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	27	7	-9	-8	-10	17	-4.5%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	245	64	-27	7	44	289	1.7%
Fin, Ins, RE	21	5	-2	5	8	29	3.3%
Services	155	40	15	-33	22	177	1.3%
Fed Civ	57	15	43	3	61	118	7.5%
State&Loc	613	159	92	25	276	889	3.8%
TOTAL	1615	419	49	73	541	2156	2.9%

Relative Change= -24

Table A12

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
BRYAN COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE											
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959		Reg		% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970		Reg		% Ch
					Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Share			Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Share			
Agriculture	1026	252	140	-774	100	-391	-483	-14.4%	-112	57	-132	-37	-5.2%		
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Con. Cons.	39	60	55	21	4	-1	18	4.9%	-5	14	-3	-16	-0.8%		
LOW WAGE MFG.	280	172	214	-108	27	-76	-59	-5.3%	42	39	-51	54	2.0%		
HIGH WAGE MFG.	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0.0%	32	0	0	32	0.0%		
Food Prod.	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0.0%	-10	2	-2	-10	0.0%		
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Apparel	0	30	167	30	0	0	30	0.0%	137	7	-3	133	16.9%		
Lumb & Wood	280	132	47	-146	27	-76	-99	-8.0%	-85	30	-46	-69	-9.0%		
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Fab. Met.	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0.0%	27	0	0	27	0.0%		
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Trans. Equi	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0	5	0.0%		
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Trans Serv.	43	49	38	6	4	-9	11	1.5%	-11	11	-10	-12	-2.3%		
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%		
Trade	61	156	208	95	6	1	88	11.0%	52	35	6	11	2.6%		
Fin, Ins, RE	0	5	14	5	0	0	5	0.0%	9	1	1	7	9.8%		
Services	112	133	139	21	11	15	-5	1.9%	6	30	25	-49	0.4%		
Fed Civ	18	18	27	0	2	1	-3	0.0%	9	4	0	5	3.8%		
State&Loc	183	236	417	53	18	59	-24	2.9%	181	53	90	38	5.3%		
Military	7	11	12	4	1	4	-1	5.2%	1	2	-1	0	0.8%		
TOTAL	1769	1092	1296	-677	173	-397	-453	-5.2%	204	246	-75	33	1.6%		

Net Relative Change = -850

Net Relative Change = -42

Table A13

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CAMDEN COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	426	366	110
Mining	0	0	1
Con. Cons.	36	17	107
Mfg. Total	944	1361	2152
Food Prod.	0	3	6
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	0	0
Lumb & Wood	290	134	112
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	624	1213	1510
Print., Pub	0	0	6
Chemicals	0	11	3
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	0	2
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	30	0	513
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	57	106	89
Comm., P.U.	0	7	15
Trade	133	250	340
Fin, Ins, RE	1	17	40
Services	200	291	390
Fed Civ	19	46	53
State&Loc	130	228	403
Military	1	0	0
TOTAL	1947	2689	3700

Table A14

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
CAMDEN COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	21.9%	13.6%	3.0%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%
Mfg. Total	48.5%	50.6%	58.2%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	14.9%	5.0%	3.0%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	32.0%	45.1%	40.8%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	1.5%	0.0%	13.9%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	2.9%	3.9%	2.4%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Trade	6.8%	9.3%	9.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
Services	10.3%	10.8%	10.5%
Fed Civ	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%
State&Loc	6.7%	8.5%	10.9%
Military	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A15

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
CAMDEN COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	110	24	-45	-48	-69	41	-9.4%
Mining	1	0	0	1	1	2	7.2%
Con. Cons.	107	23	7	58	88	195	6.2%
Food Prod.	6	1	-1	2	2	8	2.9%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	112	24	-20	-3	1	113	0.1%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	1510	330	-138	32	224	1734	1.4%
Print., Pub	6	1	-1	4	4	10	5.2%
Chemicals	3	1	0	0	1	4	2.9%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	2	0	0	1	1	3	4.1%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	513	112	-74	342	380	893	5.7%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	89	19	-26	-13	-20	69	-2.5%
Comm., P.U.	15	3	-3	4	4	19	2.4%
Trade	340	74	-24	16	66	406	1.8%
Fin, Ins, RE	40	9	-3	11	17	57	3.6%
Services	390	85	54	-15	124	514	2.8%
Fed Civ	53	12	42	-2	52	105	7.1%
State&Loc	403	88	77	24	189	592	3.9%
TOTAL	3700	806	-155	414	1065	4765	2.6%

Relative Change= 259

Table A16

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
CAMDEN COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	41	11	-18	-10	-17	58	3.5%
Mining	2	1	-1	1	1	3	4.1%
Con. Cons.	195	51	5	58	114	309	4.7%
Food Prod.	8	2	-2	2	2	10	2.3%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	113	29	-25	-3	1	114	0.1%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	1734	450	-230	32	252	1986	1.4%
Print., Pub	10	3	-1	4	6	16	4.8%
Chemicals	4	1	-1	0	0	4	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	3	1	0	1	2	5	5.2%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	893	232	-165	342	409	1302	3.8%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	69	18	-23	-13	-18	51	-3.0%
Comm., P.U.	19	5	-5	4	4	23	1.9%
Trade	406	105	-45	16	76	482	1.7%
Fin, Ins, RE	57	15	-7	11	19	76	2.9%
Services	514	133	50	-15	168	682	2.9%
Fed Civ	105	27	79	-2	104	209	7.1%
State&Loc	592	154	89	24	267	859	3.8%
TOTAL	4765	1238	-300	452	1390	6189	2.6%

Relative Change= 152

Table A17

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
CAMDEN COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE										
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959		1959 to 1970			Tot Ch	1959 to 1970			
					Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch		Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	
Agriculture	426	366	110	-60	41	-162	61	-1.7%	-256	83	-192	-147	-10.4%	
Mining	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1	0.0%	
Con. Cons.	36	17	107	-19	4	-1	-22	-8.0%	90	4	-1	87	18.2%	
LOW WAGE MFG.	290	137	120	-153	28	-79	-102	-8.0%	-17	31	-48	0	-1.2%	
HIGH WAGE MFG.	654	1224	2032	570	64	69	437	7.2%	808	276	-24	556	4.7%	
Food Prod.	0	3	6	3	0	0	3	0.0%	3	1	-1	3	6.5%	
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Lumb & Wood	290	134	112	-156	28	-79	-105	-8.2%	-22	30	-47	-5	-1.6%	
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Paper	624	1213	1510	589	61	64	464	7.7%	297	274	-25	48	2.0%	
Print., Pub	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0.0%	6	0	0	6	0.0%	
Chemicals	0	11	3	11	0	0	11	0.0%	-8	2	1	-11	-11.1%	
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Stone, Clay	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	2	0.0%	
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Fab. Met.	30	0	513	-30	3	5	-38	0.0%	513	0	0	513	0.0%	
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Trans. Equip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Instr., Mls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Trans Serv.	57	106	89	49	6	-12	55	7.1%	-17	24	-21	-20	-1.6%	
Comm., P.U.	0	7	15	7	0	0	7	0.0%	8	2	0	6	7.2%	
Trade	133	250	340	117	13	3	101	7.3%	90	57	9	24	2.8%	
Fin, Ins, RE	1	17	40	16	0	0	16	37.0%	23	4	2	17	8.1%	
Services	200	291	390	91	19	27	45	4.3%	99	66	55	-22	2.7%	
Fed Civ	19	46	53	27	2	1	24	10.3%	7	10	0	-3	1.3%	
State&Loc	130	228	403	98	13	42	43	6.4%	175	52	87	36	5.3%	
Military	1	0	0	-1	0	1	-2	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
TOTAL	1947	2689	3700	742	190	-111	663	3.7%	1011	609	-133	535	2.9%	

Net Relative Change = 552

Net Relative Change = 402

Table A18

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CHARLTON COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	502	190	164
Mining	0	0	118
Con. Cons.	25	18	67
Mfg. Total	387	172	243
Food Prod.	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	4	0	134
Lumb & Wood	383	172	101
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	3
Print., Pub	0	0	5
Chemicals	0	0	0
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	0	0
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	56	43	26
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0
Trade	129	303	304
Fin, Ins, RE	1	17	42
Services	163	252	355
Fed Civ	18	15	17
State&Loc	141	147	260
Military	0	0	0
TOTAL	1422	1157	1596

Table A19

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
CHARLTON COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	35.3%	16.4%	10.3%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%
Con. Cons.	1.8%	1.6%	4.2%
Mfg. Total	27.2%	14.9%	15.2%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.3%	0.0%	8.4%
Lumb & Wood	26.9%	14.9%	6.3%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	3.9%	3.7%	1.6%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trade	9.1%	26.2%	19.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	1.5%	2.6%
Services	11.5%	21.8%	22.2%
Fed Civ	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
State&Loc	9.9%	12.7%	16.3%
Military	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A20

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
CHARLTON COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	164	36	-67	20	-11	153	-0.7%
Mining	118	26	-40	79	65	183	4.5%
Con. Cons.	67	15	4	31	50	117	5.7%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	134	29	-2	89	116	250	6.4%
Lumb & Wood	101	22	-18	-33	-29	72	-3.3%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	3	1	0	2	3	6	7.2%
Print., Pub	5	1	-1	3	3	8	4.8%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	26	6	-8	-12	-14	12	-7.4%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	304	66	-21	-53	-8	296	-0.3%
Fin, Ins, RE	42	9	-3	13	19	61	3.8%
Services	355	77	50	-1	126	481	3.1%
Fed Civ	17	4	13	-1	16	33	6.9%
State&Loc	260	57	50	16	123	383	3.9%
TOTAL	1596	349	-43	153	459	2055	2.5%

Relative Change= 110

Table A21

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
CHARLTON COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	153	40	-69	20	-9	144	-0.6%
Mining	183	47	-70	79	56	239	2.7%
Con. Cons.	117	30	3	31	64	181	4.5%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	250	65	-13	89	141	391	4.6%
Lumb & Wood	72	19	-16	-33	-30	42	-5.2%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	6	2	-1	2	3	9	4.1%
Print., Pub	8	2	-1	3	4	12	4.1%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	12	3	-4	0	-1	11	-0.9%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	296	77	-33	-53	-9	287	-0.3%
Fin, Ins, RE	61	16	-7	13	22	83	3.1%
Services	481	125	47	-1	171	652	3.1%
Fed Clv	33	9	25	-1	33	66	7.2%
State&Loc	383	99	57	16	172	555	3.8%
TOTAL	2055	534	-82	165	617	2672	2.7%

Relative Change= 83

Table A22

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
CHARLTON COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959 Natl Growth	1950 to 1959 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970 Natl Growth	1959 to 1970 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch
Agriculture	502	190	164	-312	49	-191	-170	-10.2%	-26	43	-99	30	-1.3%
Mining	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0.0%	118	0	0	118	0.0%
Con. Cons.	25	18	67	-7	2	-1	-8	-3.6%	49	4	-1	46	12.7%
LOW WAGE MFG.	387	172	235	-215	37	-104	-148	-8.6%	63	39	-61	85	2.9%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0.0%	8	0	0	8	0.0%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	4	0	134	-4	0	0	-4	0.0%	134	0	0	134	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	383	172	101	-211	37	-104	-144	-8.5%	-71	39	-61	-49	-4.7%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0	3	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0	5	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	56	43	26	-13	5	-11	-7	-2.9%	-17	10	-9	-18	-4.5%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	129	303	304	174	13	3	158	10.0%	1	69	11	-79	0.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	1	17	42	16	0	0	16	37.0%	25	4	2	19	8.6%
Services	163	252	355	89	16	22	51	5.0%	103	57	48	-2	3.2%
Fed Civ	18	15	17	-3	2	1	-6	-2.0%	2	3	0	-1	1.1%
State&Loc	141	147	260	6	14	46	-54	0.5%	113	33	56	24	5.3%
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1422	1157	1596	-265	138	-235	-168	-2.3%	439	262	-53	230	3.0%

Net Relative Change = -403

Net Relative Change = 177

Table A23
 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
 CHATHAM COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	1080	607	622
Mining	2	1	4
Con. Cons.	3545	5415	5669
Mfg. Total	12940	16003	16236
Food Prod.	2000	2836	2207
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	159	76	436
Lumb & Wood	2175	1979	1970
Furniture	17	64	51
Paper	5326	6062	5597
Print., Pub	398	496	483
Chemicals	806	1416	1383
Pet. Refin.	504	671	441
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	342	485	561
Prim. Met.	3	0	109
Fab. Met.	469	304	562
Machinery	0	25	70
Elec. Mach.	0	6	12
Trans. Equi	741	1554	2298
Instr., Mis	0	29	56
Trans Serv.	5364	4397	5469
Comm., P.U.	1038	1645	1840
Trade	11214	13598	15279
Fin, Ins, RE	1300	2641	2898
Services	11894	11515	13371
Fed Civ	2228	1963	2917
State&Loc	2879	4476	7901
Military	2570	7204	6499
TOTAL	56054	69465	78705

Table A24

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
CHATHAM COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	6.3%	7.8%	7.2%
Mfg. Total	23.1%	23.0%	20.6%
Food Prod.	3.6%	4.1%	2.8%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
Lumb & Wood	3.9%	2.8%	2.5%
Furniture	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Paper	9.5%	8.7%	7.1%
Print., Pub	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Chemicals	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%
Pet. Refin.	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Fab. Met.	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	1.3%	2.2%	2.9%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Trans Serv.	9.6%	6.3%	6.9%
Comm., P.U.	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%
Trade	20.0%	19.6%	19.4%
Fin, Ins, RE	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%
Services	21.2%	16.6%	17.0%
Fed Civ	4.0%	2.8%	3.7%
State&Loc	5.1%	6.4%	10.0%
Military	4.6%	10.4%	8.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A25

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
CHATHAM COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	622	136	-253	131	14	636	0.2%
Mining	4	1	-1	2	2	6	4.1%
Con. Cons.	5669	1237	377	-453	1161	6830	1.9%
Food Prod.	2207	482	-537	-418	-473	1734	-2.4%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	436	95	-5	234	324	760	5.7%
Lumb & Wood	1970	430	-357	159	232	2202	1.1%
Furniture	51	11	5	-16	0	51	0.0%
Paper	5597	1221	-513	-1141	-433	5164	-0.8%
Print., Pub	483	105	-50	-85	-30	453	-0.6%
Chemicals	1383	302	-141	-299	-138	1245	-1.0%
Pet. Refin.	441	96	-182	-98	-184	257	-5.3%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	561	122	4	29	155	716	2.5%
Prim. Met.	109	24	-24	73	73	182	5.3%
Fab. Met.	562	123	-81	111	153	715	2.4%
Machinery	70	15	0	24	39	109	4.5%
Elec. Mach.	12	3	0	3	6	18	4.1%
Trans. Equi	2298	501	-139	447	809	3107	3.1%
Instr., Mis	56	12	-4	13	21	77	3.2%
Trans Serv.	5469	1193	-1624	645	214	5683	0.4%
Comm., P.U.	1840	402	-400	-146	-144	1696	-0.8%
Trade	15279	3334	-1080	-1265	989	16268	0.6%
Fin, Ins, RE	2898	632	-219	-474	-61	2837	-0.2%
Services	13371	2918	1866	-1961	2823	16194	1.9%
Fed Civ	2917	637	2316	348	3301	6218	7.9%
State&Loc	7901	1724	1512	473	3709	11610	3.9%
TOTAL	72206	15756	470	-3666	12562	84768	1.6%

Relative Change= -3196

Table A26

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
CHATHAM COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	636	165	-285	131	11	647	0.2%
Mining	6	2	-2	2	2	8	2.9%
Con. Cons.	6830	1773	172	-453	1492	8322	2.0%
Food Prod.	1734	450	-493	-418	-461	1273	-3.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	760	197	-41	234	390	1150	4.2%
Lumb & Wood	2202	571	-490	159	240	2442	1.0%
Furniture	51	13	3	-16	0	51	0.0%
Paper	5164	1340	-686	-1141	-487	4677	-1.0%
Print., Pub	453	118	-66	-85	-33	420	-0.8%
Chemicals	1245	323	-178	-299	-154	1091	-1.3%
Pet. Refin.	257	67	-117	-98	-148	109	-8.2%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	716	186	-25	29	190	906	2.4%
Prim. Met.	182	47	-47	73	73	255	3.4%
Fab. Met.	715	186	-132	111	165	880	2.1%
Machinery	109	28	-4	24	48	157	3.7%
Elec. Mach.	18	5	-1	3	7	25	3.3%
Trans. Equi	3107	806	-316	447	937	4044	2.7%
Instr., Mis	77	20	-9	13	24	101	2.8%
Trans Serv.	5683	1475	-1922	645	198	5881	0.3%
Comm., P.U.	1696	440	-438	-146	-144	1552	-0.9%
Trade	16268	4222	-1821	-1265	1136	17404	0.7%
Fin, Ins, RE	2837	736	-332	-474	-70	2767	-0.2%
Services	16194	4203	1591	-1961	3833	20027	2.1%
Fed Civ	6218	1614	4679	348	6641	12859	7.5%
State&Loc	11610	3013	1743	473	5229	16839	3.8%
TOTAL	84768	22000	783	-3666	19119	103887	2.0%

Relative Change= -2883

Table A27

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
CHATHAM COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	1950 to 1959					1959 to 1970				
			Tot Ch	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	
Agriculture	1080	607	622	-473	105	-412	-166	-6.2%	15	137	-318	196	0.2%
Mining	2	1	4	-1	0	-1	0	-7.4%	3	0	0	3	13.4%
Con. Cons.	3545	5415	5669	1870	345	-100	1625	4.8%	254	1225	-291	-680	0.4%
LOW WAGE MFG.	4693	5469	5281	776	457	-847	1166	1.7%	-188	1238	-1427	1	-0.3%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	8247	10534	10955	2287	802	898	587	2.8%	421	2384	-513	-1450	0.4%
Food Prod.	2000	2836	2207	836	195	-234	875	4.0%	-629	642	-643	-628	-2.3%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	159	76	436	-83	15	-15	-83	-7.9%	360	17	-8	351	17.2%
Lumb & Wood	2175	1979	1970	-196	212	-592	184	-1.0%	-9	448	-696	239	0.0%
Furniture	17	64	51	47	2	-1	46	15.9%	-13	14	-3	-24	-2.0%
Paper	5326	6062	5597	736	518	545	-327	1.4%	-465	1372	-124	-1713	-0.7%
Print., Pub	398	496	483	98	39	30	29	2.5%	-13	112	2	-127	-0.2%
Chemicals	806	1416	1383	610	78	143	389	6.5%	-33	320	96	-449	-0.2%
Pet. Refin.	504	671	441	167	49	-56	174	3.2%	-230	152	-235	-147	-3.7%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	342	485	561	143	33	-5	115	4.0%	76	110	-77	43	1.3%
Prim. Met.	3	0	109	-3	0	0	-3	0.0%	109	0	0	109	0.0%
Fab. Met.	469	304	562	-165	46	70	-281	-4.7%	258	69	23	166	5.7%
Machinery	0	25	70	25	0	0	25	0.0%	45	6	3	36	9.8%
Elec. Mach.	0	6	12	6	0	0	6	0.0%	6	1	1	4	6.5%
Trans. Equi	741	1554	2298	813	72	166	575	8.6%	744	352	-279	671	3.6%
Instr., MIs	0	29	56	29	0	0	29	0.0%	27	7	0	20	6.2%
Trans Serv.	5364	4397	5469	-967	522	-1082	-407	-2.2%	1072	995	-891	968	2.0%
Comm., P.U.	1038	1645	1840	607	101	35	471	5.2%	195	372	42	-219	1.0%
Trade	11214	13598	15279	2384	1091	236	1057	2.2%	1681	3077	503	-1899	1.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	1300	2641	2898	1341	127	309	905	8.2%	257	598	371	-712	0.8%
Services	11894	11515	13371	-379	1158	1581	-3118	-0.4%	1856	2606	2194	-2944	1.4%
Fed Civ	2228	1963	2917	-265	217	122	-604	-1.4%	954	444	-12	522	3.7%
State&Loc	2879	4476	7901	1597	280	933	384	5.0%	3425	1013	1702	710	5.3%
Military	2570	7204	6499	4634	250	1521	2863	12.1%	-705	1630	-387	-1948	-0.9%
TOTAL	56054	69465	78705	13411	5455	3193	4763	2.4%	9240	15719	973	-7452	1.1%

Net Relative Change = 7956

Net Relative Change = -6479

Table A28

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
EFFINGHAM COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	1020	635	382
Mining	0	0	18
Con. Cons.	17	51	113
Mfg. Total	173	174	281
Food Prod.	0	1 0	0
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	0	119
Lumb & Wood	173	174	120
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	0
Print., Pub	0	0	0
Chemicals	0	0	33
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	0	9
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	114	121	78
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0
Trade	82	137	200
Fin, Ins, RE	1	7	20
Services	232	277	273
Fed Civ	29	21	29
State&Loc	153	187	329
Military	3	0	0
TOTAL	1824	1610	1723

Table A29

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
EFFINGHAM COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	55.9%	39.4%	22.2%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Con. Cons.	0.9%	3.2%	6.6%
Mfg. Total	9.5%	10.8%	16.3%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
Lumb' & Wood	9.5%	10.8%	7.0%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	6.2%	7.5%	4.5%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trade	4.5%	8.5%	11.6%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%
Services	12.7%	17.2%	15.8%
Fed Civ	1.6%	1.3%	1.7%
State&Loc	8.4%	11.6%	19.1%
Military	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A30

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
EFFINGHAM COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	382	83	-156	-43	-116	266	-3.6%
Mining	18	4	-6	12	10	28	4.5%
Con. Cons.	113	25	8	35	68	181	4.8%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	119	26	-1	79	104	223	6.5%
Lumb & Wood	120	26	-22	-21	-17	103	-1.5%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	33	7	-3	22	26	59	6.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	9	2	0	6	8	17	6.6%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	78	17	-23	-30	-36	42	-6.0%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	200	44	-14	18	48	248	2.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	20	4	-2	7	9	29	3.8%
Services	273	60	38	-80	18	291	0.6%
Fed Civ	29	6	23	2	31	60	7.5%
State&Loc	329	72	63	19	154	483	3.9%
TOTAL	1723	376	-95	27	307	2030	1.6%

Relative Change= -68

Table A31

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
EFFINGHAM COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	266	69	-119	-43	-93	173	-4.2%
Mining	28	7	-11	12	8	36	2.5%
Con. Cons.	181	47	5	35	87	268	4.0%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	223	58	-12	79	125	348	4.6%
Lumb & Wood	103	27	-23	-21	-17	86	-1.8%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	59	15	-8	22	29	88	4.1%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	17	4	-1	6	9	26	4.3%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	42	11	-14	-30	-33	9	-14.3%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	248	64	-28	18	54	302	2.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	29	8	-3	7	12	41	3.5%
Services	291	76	29	-80	25	316	0.8%
Fed Civ	60	16	45	2	63	123	7.4%
State&Loc	483	125	73	19	217	700	3.8%
TOTAL	2030	527	-67	27	486	2516	2.1%

Relative Change= -40

Table A32

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
EFFINGHAM COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to Natl Growth	1959 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970 Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch
Agriculture	1020	635	382	-385	99	-389	-95	-5.1%	-253	144	-333	-64	-4.5%
Mining	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0.0%	18	0	0	18	0.0%
Con. Cons.	17	51	113	34	2	0	32	13.0%	62	12	-3	53	7.5%
LOW WAGE MFG.	173	174	248	1	17	-47	31	0.1%	74	39	-61	96	3.3%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0.0%	33	0	0	33	0.0%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0.0%	119	0	0	119	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	173	174	120	1	17	-47	31	0.1%	-54	39	-61	-32	-3.3%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0.0%	33	0	0	33	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0.0%	9	0	0	9	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	114	121	78	7	11	-23	19	0.7%	-43	27	-25	-45	-3.9%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	82	137	200	55	8	2	45	5.5%	63	31	5	27	3.5%
Fin, Ins, RE	1	7	20	6	0	0	6	24.1%	13	2	1	10	10.0%
Services	232	277	273	45	23	31	-9	2.0%	-4	63	53	-120	-0.1%
Fed Civ	29	21	29	-8	3	2	-13	-3.5%	8	5	0	3	3.0%
State&Loc	153	187	329	34	15	50	-31	2.3%	142	42	71	29	5.3%
Military	3	0	0	-3	0	2	-5	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1824	1610	1723	-214	178	-372	-20	-1.4%	113	365	-292	40	0.6%

Net Relative Change = -392

Net Relative Change = -252

Table A33

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
GLYNN COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	4.3%	1.5%	0.8%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	8.6%	7.6%	6.8%
Mfg. Total	29.7%	30.3%	27.6%
Food Prod.	8.6%	11.1%	7.5%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%
Lumb & Wood	5.2%	2.5%	1.4%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	4.4%	4.3%	5.4%
Print., Pub	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Chemicals	8.5%	7.9%	5.9%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	1.9%	3.5%
Machinery	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Trans Serv.	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Comm., P.U.	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Trade	16.8%	15.2%	16.8%
Fin, Ins, RE	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%
Services	25.5%	19.0%	17.7%
Fed Civ	1.6%	2.4%	2.3%
State&Loc	7.0%	7.5%	10.3%
Military	1.1%	12.3%	11.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A34

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
GLYNN COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	443	248	162
Mining	0	0	0
Con. Cons.	885	1217	1407
Mfg. Total	3055	4858	5720
Food Prod.	381	1786	1556
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	99	223
Lumb & Wood	532	404	281
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	454	687	1126
Print., Pub	61	48	82
Chemicals	877	1265	1230
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	120	159	335
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	310	722
Machinery	73	76	150
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	44	17	0
Instr., Mis	13	7	15
Trans Serv.	248	245	302
Comm., P.U.	132	141	310
Trade	1727	2437	3469
Fin, Ins, RE	168	302	646
Services	2622	3045	3659
Fed Civ	168	381	473
State&Loc	718	1203	2124
Military	110	1982	2425
TOTAL	10276	16059	20697

Table A35

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
GLYNN COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	162	35	-66	-8	-39	123	-2.7%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	1407	307	93	-13	387	1794	2.5%
Food Prod.	1556	340	-378	-153	-191	1365	-1.3%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	223	49	-3	75	121	344	4.4%
Lumb & Wood	281	61	-51	-48	-38	243	-1.4%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	1126	246	-103	198	341	1467	2.7%
Print., Pub	82	18	-9	15	24	106	2.6%
Chemicals	1230	268	-125	-270	-127	1103	-1.1%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	335	73	2	110	185	520	4.5%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	722	158	-104	212	266	988	3.2%
Machinery	150	33	1	31	65	215	3.7%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	15	3	-1	4	6	21	3.4%
Trans Serv.	302	66	-90	35	11	313	0.4%
Comm., P.U.	310	68	-67	89	90	400	2.6%
Trade	3469	757	-245	260	772	4241	2.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	646	141	-49	156	248	894	3.3%
Services	3659	798	511	-436	873	4532	2.2%
Fed Civ	473	103	375	5	483	956	7.3%
State&Loc	2124	464	407	128	999	3123	3.9%
TOTAL	18272	3988	98	390	4476	22748	2.2%

Relative Change= 488

Table A36

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
GLYNN COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	123	32	-55	-8	-31	92	-2.9%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	1794	466	45	-13	498	2292	2.5%
Food Prod.	1365	354	-388	-153	-187	1178	-1.5%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	344	89	-18	75	146	490	3.0%
Lumb & Wood	243	63	-54	-48	-39	204	-1.7%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	1467	381	-195	198	384	1851	2.4%
Print., Pub	106	28	-15	15	28	134	2.4%
Chemicals	1103	286	-158	-270	-142	961	-1.4%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	520	135	-18	110	227	747	3.7%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	988	256	-183	212	285	1273	2.6%
Machinery	215	56	-8	31	79	294	3.2%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	21	5	-2	4	7	28	2.9%
Trans Serv.	313	81	-106	35	10	323	0.3%
Comm., P.U.	400	104	-103	89	90	490	2.1%
Trade	4241	1101	-475	260	886	5127	1.9%
Fin, Ins, RE	894	232	-105	156	283	1177	2.8%
Services	4532	1176	445	-436	1185	5717	2.3%
Fed Civ	956	248	719	5	972	1928	7.3%
State&Loc	3123	810	469	128	1407	4530	3.8%
TOTAL	22748	5903	-205	390	6088	28836	2.4%

Relative Change= 185

Table A37

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
 GLYNN COUNTY
 1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959 Nat'l Growth	1959 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970 Nat'l Growth	1959 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch
Agriculture	443	248	162	-195	43	-169	-69	-6.2%	-86	56	-130	-12	-3.8%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	885	1217	1407	332	86	-25	271	3.6%	190	275	-65	-20	1.3%
LOW WAGE MFG.	1546	2455	2410	909	151	-250	1008	5.3%	-45	555	-583	-17	-0.2%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	1509	2403	3310	894	146	223	525	5.3%	907	543	102	262	3.0%
Food Prod.	881	1786	1556	905	86	-103	922	8.2%	-230	404	-405	-229	-1.2%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	99	223	99	0	0	99	0.0%	124	22	-11	113	7.7%
Lumb & Wood	532	404	281	-128	52	-145	-35	-3.0%	-123	91	-142	-72	-3.2%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	454	687	1126	233	44	46	143	4.7%	439	155	-14	298	4.6%
Print., Pub	61	48	82	-13	6	5	-24	-2.6%	34	11	0	23	5.0%
Chemicals	877	1265	1230	388	85	155	148	4.2%	-35	266	85	-406	-0.3%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	120	159	335	39	12	-2	29	3.2%	176	36	-25	165	7.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	310	722	310	0	0	310	0.0%	412	70	24	318	8.0%
Machinery	73	76	150	3	7	7	-11	0.4%	74	17	10	47	6.4%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	44	17	0	-27	4	10	-41	-10.0%	-17	4	-3	-18	0.0%
Instr., Mis	13	7	15	-6	1	0	-7	-6.6%	8	2	0	6	7.2%
Trans Serv.	248	245	302	-3	24	-50	23	-0.1%	57	55	-50	52	1.9%
Comm., P.U.	132	141	310	9	13	4	-8	0.7%	169	32	4	133	7.4%
Trade	1727	2437	3469	710	168	36	506	3.9%	1032	551	90	391	3.3%
Fin, Ins, RE	168	302	646	134	16	40	78	6.7%	344	68	42	234	7.2%
Services	2622	3045	3659	423	255	349	-181	1.7%	614	689	580	-655	1.7%
Fed Civ	168	381	473	213	15	9	188	9.5%	92	86	-2	8	2.0%
State&Loc	718	1203	2124	485	70	233	182	5.9%	921	272	457	192	5.3%
Military	110	1982	2425	1872	11	65	1796	37.9%	443	448	-107	102	1.9%
TOTAL	10276	16059	20697	5783	999	465	4319	5.1%	4638	3630	338	670	2.3%

Net Relative Change = 4784

Net Relative Change = 1008

Table A38

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
LIBERTY COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	35.2%	5.2%	1.3%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	2.4%	2.5%	1.3%
Mfg. Total	23.3%	5.1%	9.9%
Food Prod.	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Textiles	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	19.9%	4.6%	1.6%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	2.0%	0.9%	2.6%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	1.1%	2.2%
Trade	8.7%	10.4%	8.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%
Services	13.4%	8.0%	7.0%
Fed Civ	5.9%	16.5%	15.0%
State&Loc	8.5%	1.6%	2.0%
Military	0.5%	48.3%	49.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A39

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
LIBERTY COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	646	238	83
Mining	0	0	0
Con. Cons.	45	114	78
Mfg. Total	428	232	611
Food Prod.	25	24	28
Textiles	38	0	0
Apparel	0	0	0
Lumb & Wood	365	208	100
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	280
Print., Pub	0	0	5
Chemicals	0	0	5
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	183
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	0	10
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	36	40	160
Comm., P.U.	0	52	138
Trade	160	474	496
Fin, Ins, RE	1	14	68
Services	246	366	433
Fed Civ	109	754	921
State&Loc	157	72	126
Military	9	2201	3044
TOTAL	1837	4557	6158

Table A40

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
LIBERTY COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	83	18	-34	-56	-72	11	-18.3%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	78	17	5	-37	-15	63	-2.1%
Food Prod.	28	6	-7	3	2	30	0.7%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	100	22	-18	-55	-51	49	-6.9%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	280	61	-26	186	221	501	6.0%
Print., Pub	5	1	-1	3	3	8	4.8%
Chemicals	5	1	-1	3	3	8	4.8%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	183	40	15	122	177	360	7.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	10	2	0	7	9	19	6.6%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	160	35	-47	79	67	227	3.6%
Comm., P.U.	138	30	-30	49	49	187	3.1%
Trade	496	108	-35	-69	4	500	0.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	68	15	-5	33	43	111	5.0%
Services	433	94	60	-57	97	530	2.0%
Fed Clv	921	201	731	1	933	1854	7.2%
State&Loc	126	27	24	7	58	184	3.9%
TOTAL	3114	678	631	219	1528	4642	4.0%

Relative Change= 850

Table A41

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
LIBERTY COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	11	3	-5	-1	-3	8	-3.1%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	63	16	2	-37	-19	44	-3.5%
Food Prod.	30	8	-9	3	2	32	0.6%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	49	13	-11	-2	0	49	0.0%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	501	130	-67	186	249	750	4.1%
Print., Pub	8	2	-1	3	4	12	4.1%
Chemicals	8	2	-1	3	4	12	4.1%
Pet. Refln.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	360	93	14	122	229	589	5.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	19	5	-1	7	11	30	4.7%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	227	59	-77	79	61	288	2.4%
Comm., P.U.	187	49	-48	49	50	237	2.4%
Trade	500	130	-56	-69	5	505	0.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	111	29	-13	33	49	160	3.7%
Services	530	138	52	-57	133	663	2.3%
Fed Civ	1854	481	1395	1	1877	3731	7.2%
State&Loc	184	48	28	7	83	267	3.8%
TOTAL	4642	1206	1202	327	2735	7377	4.7%

Relative Change= 1529

Table A42

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
LIBERTY COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE										
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959		Reg		% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970		Reg	% Ch
					Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Share				Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Share	
Agriculture	646	238	83	-408	63	-246	-225	-10.5%	-155	54	-125	-84	-9.1%	
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Con. Cons.	45	114	78	69	4	-1	66	10.9%	-36	26	-6	-56	-3.4%	
LOW WAGE MFG.	428	232	321	-196	42	-115	-123	-6.6%	89	52	-78	115	3.0%	
HIGH WAGE MFG.	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0.0%	290	0	0	290	0.0%	
Food Prod.	25	24	28	-1	2	-3	0	-0.5%	4	5	-5	4	1.4%	
Textiles	38	0	0	-38	4	-13	-29	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Lumb & Wood	365	208	100	-157	36	-99	-94	-6.1%	-108	47	-73	-82	-6.4%	
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Paper	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0.0%	280	0	0	280	0.0%	
Print., Pub	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0	5	0.0%	
Chemicals	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0	5	0.0%	
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Rub., Plas	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0.0%	183	0	0	183	0.0%	
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Stone, Clay	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0.0%	10	0	0	10	0.0%	
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Trans Serv.	36	40	160	4	4	-7	7	1.2%	120	9	-8	119	13.4%	
Comm., P.U.	0	52	138	52	0	0	52	0.0%	86	12	1	73	9.3%	
Trade	160	474	496	314	16	3	295	12.8%	22	107	18	-103	0.4%	
Fin, Ins, RE	1	14	68	13	0	0	13	34.1%	54	3	2	49	15.5%	
Services	246	366	433	120	24	33	63	4.5%	67	83	70	-86	1.5%	
Fed Civ	109	754	921	645	11	6	628	24.0%	167	171	-5	1	1.8%	
State&Loc	157	72	126	-85	15	51	-151	-8.3%	54	16	27	11	5.2%	
Military	9	2201	3044	2192	1	5	2186	84.2%	843	498	-118	463	3.0%	
TOTAL	1837	4557	6158	2720	180	-271	2811	10.6%	1601	1031	-222	792	2.8%	
				Net Relative Change =		2540		Net Relative Change =		570				

Table A43

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
LONG COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	47.9%	30.8%	15.8%
Mining	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Con. Cons.	2.0%	2.3%	3.8%
Mfg. Total	13.4%	5.4%	11.4%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	13.4%	1.9%	11.4%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	3.4%	3.3%	2.4%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trade	8.2%	11.4%	7.1%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Services	10.2%	13.3%	8.3%
Fed Civ	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%
State&Loc	13.6%	30.8%	47.9%
Military	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A44

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
LONG COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	328	215	125
Mining	0	2	3
Con. Cons.	14	16	30
Mfg. Total	92	38	90
Food Prod.	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	0	0
Lumb & Wood	92	13	90
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	0
Print., Pub	0	0	0
Chemicals	0	0	0
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	25	0
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	23	23	19
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0
Trade	56	80	56
Fin, Ins, RE	0	1	3
Services	70	93	66
Fed Civ	8	8	12
State&Loc	93	215	379
Military	1	8	8
TOTAL	685	699	791

Table A45

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
LONG COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	125	27	-51	-17	-41	84	-3.9%
Mining	3	1	-1	1	1	4	2.9%
Con. Cons.	30	7	2	7	16	46	4.4%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	90	20	-16	53	57	147	5.0%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	19	4	-6	-3	-5	14	-3.0%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	56	12	-4	-30	-22	34	-4.9%
Fin, Ins, RE	3	1	0	1	2	5	5.2%
Services	66	14	9	-44	-21	45	-3.8%
Fed Civ	12	3	10	1	14	26	8.0%
State&Loc	379	83	73	22	178	557	3.9%
TOTAL	783	172	16	-8	179	962	2.0%

Relative Change=

8

Table A46

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
LONG COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	84	22	-38	-17	-33	51	-4.9%
Mining	4	1	-2	1	0	4	0.0%
Con. Cons.	46	12	1	7	20	66	3.7%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	147	38	-33	53	58	205	3.4%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	14	4	-5	-3	-4	10	-3.3%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	34	9	-4	-30	-25	9	-12.4%
Fin, Ins, RE	5	1	-1	1	1	6	1.8%
Services	45	12	4	-44	-28	17	-9.3%
Fed Civ	26	7	20	1	28	54	7.6%
State&Loc	557	145	84	22	251	808	3.8%
TOTAL	962	251	26	-9	268	1230	2.5%

Relative Change=

17

Table A47

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
LONG COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959 Nat'l Growth	1959 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970 Nat'l Growth	1970 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch
Agriculture	328	215	125	-113	32	-125	-20	-4.6%	-90	49	-113	-26	-4.8%
Mining	0	2	3	2	0	0	2	0.0%	1	0	-1	2	3.8%
Con. Cons.	14	16	30	2	1	0	1	1.5%	14	4	-1	11	5.9%
LOW WAGE MFG.	92	38	90	-54	9	-25	-38	-9.4%	52	9	-9	52	8.2%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Food Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	92	13	90	-79	9	-25	-63	-19.5%	77	3	-5	79	19.2%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refln.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	25	0	25	0	0	25	0.0%	-25	6	-4	-27	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Serv.	23	23	19	0	2	-5	3	0.0%	-4	5	-5	-4	-1.7%
Comm., P.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trade	56	80	56	24	5	1	18	4.0%	-24	18	3	-45	-3.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0.0%	2	0	0	2	10.5%
Services	70	93	66	23	7	9	7	3.2%	-27	21	18	-66	-3.1%
Fed Civ	8	8	12	0	1	0	-1	0.0%	4	2	0	2	3.8%
State&Loc	93	215	379	122	9	30	83	9.8%	164	49	82	33	5.3%
Military	1	8	8	7	0	1	6	26.0%	0	2	0	-2	0.0%
TOTAL	685	699	791	14	66	-114	62	0.2%	92	159	-26	-41	1.1%
				Net Relative Change =		-52		Net Relative Change =		-67			

Table A48

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
MCINTOSH COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	33.9%	19.0%	9.4%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Con. Cons.	1.0%	1.4%	9.8%
Mfg. Total	23.8%	21.7%	29.1%
Food Prod.	12.1%	9.3%	6.1%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	11.8%	12.1%	2.2%
Furniture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather	0.0%	0.3%	20.3%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	3.2%	5.6%	1.6%
Comm., P.U.	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%
Trade	7.8%	13.2%	12.5%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Services	19.3%	14.8%	11.8%
Fed Civ	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%
State&Loc	9.5%	19.2%	22.6%
Military	0.1%	1.0%	0.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A49

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
MCINTOSH COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	492	218	162
Mining	0	0	0
Con. Cons.	15	16	168
Mfg. Total	346	249	500
Food Prod.	175	107	104
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	0	0	0
Lumb & Wood	171	139	38
Furniture	0	0	0
Paper	0	0	0
Print., Pub	0	0	4
Chemicals	0	0	0
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	0
Leather	0	3	349
Stone, Clay	0	0	0
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	0
Machinery	0	0	5
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	46	64	27
Comm., P.U.	0	17	10
Trade	113	151	214
Fin, Ins, RE	1	7	12
Services	280	170	203
Fed Civ	19	21	21
State&Loc	138	220	388
Military	1	12	13
TOTAL	1451	1145	1718

Table A50

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
MCINTOSH COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	162	35	-66	6	-25	137	-1.7%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	168	37	11	99	147	315	6.5%
Food Prod.	104	23	-25	-2	-4	100	-0.4%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	38	8	-7	-5	-4	34	-1.1%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	4	1	0	3	4	8	7.2%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	349	76	-58	230	248	597	5.5%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	5	1	0	3	4	9	6.1%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	27	6	-8	-25	-27	0	0.0%
Comm., P.U.	10	2	-2	-7	-7	3	-11.3%
Trade	214	47	-15	15	47	261	2.0%
Fin, Ins, RE	12	3	-1	1	3	15	2.3%
Services	203	44	28	-25	47	250	2.1%
Fed Civ	21	5	17	-3	19	40	6.7%
State&Loc	388	85	74	23	182	570	3.9%
TOTAL	1705	373	-52	313	634	2339	3.2%

Relative Change= 261

Table A51

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
MCINTOSH COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	137	36	-61	6	-19	118	-1.5%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	315	82	8	99	189	504	4.8%
Food Prod.	100	26	-28	-2	-4	96	-0.4%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	34	9	-8	-3	-2	32	-.6%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	8	2	-1	3	4	12	4.1%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	597	155	-123	230	262	859	3.7%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	9	2	0	3	5	14	4.5%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Comm., P.U.	3	1	-1	0	0	3	0.0%
Trade	261	68	-29	15	54	315	1.9%
Fin, Ins, RE	15	4	-2	1	3	18	1.8%
Services	250	65	25	-25	65	315	2.3%
Fed Civ	40	10	30	-3	37	77	6.8%
State&Loc	570	148	86	23	257	827	3.8%
TOTAL	2339	608	-104	347	851	3190	3.2%

Relative Change= 243

Table A52

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
MCINTOSH COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959		Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970		Reg Share	% Ch
					Natl Growth	Ind Mix				Natl Growth	Ind Mix		
Agriculture	492	218	162	-274	48	-188	-134	-8.6%	-56	49	-114	9	-2.7%
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Con. Cons.	15	16	168	1	1	0	0	0.7%	152	4	-1	149	23.8%
LOW WAGE MFG.	346	249	491	-97	34	-67	-64	-3.6%	242	56	-74	260	6.4%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0.0%	9	0	0	9	0.0%
Food Prod.	175	107	104	-68	17	-20	-65	-5.3%	-3	24	-24	-3	-0.3%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lumb & Wood	171	139	38	-32	17	-47	-2	-2.3%	-101	31	-49	-83	-11.1%
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Paper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0	4	0.0%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leather	0	3	349	3	0	0	3	0.0%	346	1	-1	346	54.1%
Stone, Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0.0%	5	0	0	5	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	46	64	27	18	4	-9	23	3.7%	-37	14	-13	-38	-7.5%
Comm., P.U.	0	17	10	17	0	0	17	0.0%	-7	4	0	-11	-4.7%
Trade	113	151	214	38	11	2	25	3.3%	63	34	6	23	3.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	1	7	12	6	0	0	6	24.1%	5	2	1	2	5.0%
Services	280	170	203	-110	27	37	-174	-5.4%	33	38	32	-37	1.6%
Fed Civ	19	21	21	2	2	1	-1	1.1%	0	5	0	-5	0.0%
State&Loc	138	220	388	82	13	45	24	5.3%	168	50	84	34	5.3%
Military	1	12	13	11	0	1	10	31.8%	1	3	-1	-1	0.7%
TOTAL	1451	1145	1718	-306	140	-178	-268	-2.6%	573	259	-80	394	3.8%

Net Relative Change = -446

Net Relative Change = 314

Table A53

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WAYNE COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	1809	1015	762
Mining	0	0	4
Con. Cons.	105	264	242
Mfg. Total	1213	1972	2140
Food Prod.	0	21	7
Textiles	0	0	0
Apparel	267	24	467
Lumb & Wood	726	695	159
Furniture	204	370	535
Paper	0	0	866
Print., Pub	0	18	45
Chemicals	16	828	0
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0
Rub., Plas	0	0	12
Leather	0	0	0
Stone, Clay	0	16	16
Prim. Met.	0	0	0
Fab. Met.	0	0	33
Machinery	0	0	0
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0
Trans. Equi	0	0	0
Instr., Mis	0	0	0
Trans Serv.	114	58	64
Comm., P.U.	15	46	77
Trade	420	799	973
Fin, Ins, RE	3	28	67
Services	505	775	885
Fed Civ	35	43	50
State&Loc	272	478	845
Military	4	12	13
TOTAL	4495	5490	6122

Table A54

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
WAYNE COUNTY

	1950	1959	1970
Agriculture	40.2%	18.5%	12.4%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Con. Cons.	2.3%	4.8%	4.0%
Mfg. Total	27.0%	35.9%	35.0%
Food Prod.	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Textiles	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Apparel	5.9%	0.4%	7.6%
Lumb & Wood	16.2%	12.7%	2.6%
Furniture	4.5%	6.7%	8.7%
Paper	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%
Print., Pub	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Chemicals	0.4%	15.1%	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Leather	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Prim. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Machinery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trans Serv.	2.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Comm., P.U.	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%
Trade	9.3%	14.6%	15.9%
Fin, Ins, RE	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%
Services	11.2%	14.1%	14.5%
Fed Civ	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
State&Loc	6.1%	8.7%	13.8%
Military	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A55

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1980
WAYNE COUNTY

	1970	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1980	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	762	166	-310	33	-111	651	-1.6%
Mining	4	1	-1	3	3	7	5.8%
Con. Cons.	242	53	16	-45	24	266	1.0%
Food Prod.	7	2	-2	0	0	7	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	467	102	-6	294	390	857	6.3%
Lumb & Wood	159	35	-29	-49	-43	116	-3.1%
Furniture	535	117	52	64	233	768	3.7%
Paper	866	189	-79	577	687	1553	6.0%
Print., Pub	45	10	-5	15	20	65	3.7%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	12	3	1	8	12	24	7.2%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	16	3	0	-1	2	18	1.2%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	33	7	-5	22	24	57	5.6%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	64	14	-19	3	-2	62	-0.3%
Comm., P.U.	77	17	-17	13	13	90	1.6%
Trade	973	212	-69	-25	118	1091	1.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	67	15	-5	19	29	96	3.7%
Services	885	193	123	-142	174	1059	1.8%
Fed Civ	50	11	40	-2	49	99	7.1%
State&Loc	845	184	162	51	397	1242	3.9%
TOTAL	6109	1334	-153	838	2019	8128	2.9%

Relative Change= 685

Table A56

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION TO 1990
WAYNE COUNTY

	1980	Natl Growth	Ind Mix	Reg Share	Total Change	1990	Annual % Ch
Agriculture	651	169	-292	33	-90	561	-1.5%
Mining	7	2	-3	3	2	9	2.5%
Con. Cons.	266	69	7	-45	31	297	1.1%
Food Prod.	7	2	-2	0	0	7	0.0%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	857	222	-46	294	470	1327	4.5%
Lumb & Wood	116	30	-26	-29	-25	91	-2.4%
Furniture	768	199	43	64	306	1074	3.4%
Paper	1553	403	-206	577	774	2327	4.1%
Print., Pub	65	17	-9	15	23	88	3.1%
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	24	6	1	8	15	39	5.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	18	5	-1	-1	3	21	1.6%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	57	15	-11	22	26	83	3.8%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	62	16	-21	3	-2	60	-0.3%
Comm., P.U.	90	23	-23	13	13	103	1.4%
Trade	1091	283	-122	-25	136	1227	1.2%
Fin, Ins, RE	96	25	-11	19	33	129	3.0%
Services	1059	275	104	-142	237	1296	2.0%
Fed Civ	99	26	75	-2	99	198	7.2%
State&Loc	1242	322	186	51	559	1801	3.8%
TOTAL	8128	2109	-357	858	2610	10738	2.8%

Relative Change= 501

Table A57

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
WAYNE COUNTY
1950-1959 and 1959-1970

	EMPLOYMENT IN			COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE									
	1950	1959	1970	Tot Ch	1950 to 1959 Nat'l Growth	1959 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch	Tot Ch	1959 to 1970 Nat'l Growth	1970 Ind Mix	Reg Share	% Ch
Agriculture	1809	1015	762	-794	176	-690	-280	-6.2%	-253	230	-532	49	-2.6%
Mining	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0	4	0.0%
Con. Cons.	105	264	242	159	10	-3	152	10.8%	-22	60	-14	-68	-0.8%
LOW WAGE MFG.	1197	1126	1196	-71	117	-236	48	-0.7%	70	255	-270	85	0.5%
HIGH WAGE MFG.	16	846	944	830	2	3	825	55.4%	98	191	56	-149	1.0%
Food Prod.	0	21	7	21	0	0	21	0.0%	-14	5	-5	-14	-9.5%
Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Apparel	267	24	467	-243	26	-24	-245	-23.5%	443	5	-3	441	31.0%
Lumb & Wood	726	695	159	-31	71	-198	96	-0.5%	-536	157	-244	-449	-12.5%
Furniture	204	370	535	166	20	-14	160	6.8%	165	84	-15	96	3.4%
Paper	0	0	866	0	0	0	0	0.0%	866	0	0	866	0.0%
Print., Pub	0	18	45	18	0	0	18	0.0%	27	4	0	23	8.7%
Chemicals	16	828	0	812	2	3	807	55.0%	-828	187	56	-1071	0.0%
Pet. Refin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Rub., Plas	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0.0%	12	0	0	12	0.0%
Leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Stone, Clay	0	16	16	16	0	0	16	0.0%	0	4	-3	-1	0.0%
Prim. Met.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fab. Met.	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0.0%	33	0	0	33	0.0%
Machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Elec. Mach.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans. Equi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Instr., Mis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Trans Serv.	114	58	64	-56	11	-23	-44	-7.2%	6	13	-12	5	0.9%
Comm., P.U.	15	46	77	31	1	1	29	13.3%	31	10	1	20	4.8%
Trade	420	799	973	379	41	9	329	7.4%	174	181	30	-37	1.8%
Fin, Ins, RE	3	28	67	25	0	1	24	20.2%	39	6	4	29	8.3%
Services	505	775	885	270	49	67	154	4.9%	110	175	148	-213	1.2%
Fed Civ	35	43	50	8	3	2	3	2.3%	7	10	0	-3	1.4%
State&Loc	272	478	845	206	26	88	92	6.5%	367	108	182	77	5.3%
Military	4	12	13	8	0	2	6	13.0%	1	3	-1	-1	0.7%
TOTAL	4495	5490	6122	995	436	-779	1338	2.2%	632	1242	-408	-202	1.0%

Net Relative Change = 559

Net Relative Change = -610

APPENDIX B

DATA ON THE GEORGIA TRAVEL INDUSTRY:
1960-1972

Source: Polly W. Hein, Adolph Sanders, The Georgia Travel Industry, 1960-1972, Division of Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Travel Research Study #16, 1974.

Table B1

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Total Trips and Persons, by
Residents and Non-Residents: 1961-1972

	Georgia Residents	Out-of-State Residents	Total
Trips:			
1961	3,835,000	3,368,100	7,203,100
1962	4,121,100	3,682,000	7,803,100
1963	4,240,400	3,829,000	8,069,400
1964	4,545,600	4,240,000	8,785,600
1965	4,968,500	4,735,500	9,704,000
1966	5,922,800	5,010,800	10,933,600
1967	6,163,400	5,666,200	11,829,600
1968	6,899,300	6,242,200	13,141,500
1969	7,757,400	7,018,600	14,776,000
1970	8,222,200	7,439,100	15,661,300
1971	8,803,000	8,075,000	16,878,000
1972	9,218,300	8,950,300	18,168,600
Persons:			
1961	12,029,800	9,476,600	21,506,400
1962	12,928,900	10,271,700	23,200,600
1963	13,291,600	10,664,700	23,956,300
1964	14,276,000	11,800,000	26,076,000
1965	15,601,100	13,201,600	28,802,700
1966	18,531,100	13,865,600	32,396,700
1967	19,283,900	15,682,700	34,966,600
1968	21,663,800	17,444,500	39,108,300
1969	24,358,200	19,608,900	43,967,100
1970	25,827,200	20,773,000	46,600,200
1971	27,927,200	22,772,300	50,699,500
1972	28,945,500	24,960,200	53,905,700

Table 82

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Trips and Persons, by
Major Origin and Destination: 1961-1972

	Georgia Residents With Destinations		Out-of-State Residents With Destinations		All Travelers
	In Georgia	Out-of-State	In Georgia	Out-of-State	
Trips:					
1961	3,328,300	506,700	336,900	3,031,200	7,203,100
1962	3,574,800	546,300	362,600	3,319,400	7,803,100
1963	3,678,000	562,400	373,200	3,455,800	8,069,400
1964	3,944,100	601,500	398,400	3,841,600	8,785,600
1965	4,311,500	657,000	439,000	4,296,500	9,704,000
1966	5,195,300	727,500	453,500	4,557,300	10,933,600
1967	5,407,700	755,700	524,400	5,141,800	11,829,600
1968	6,019,700	879,600	720,300	5,521,900	13,141,500
1969	6,766,900	990,500	782,200	6,226,400	14,776,000
1970	7,168,900	1,053,300	777,900	6,661,200	15,661,300
1971	7,670,700	1,132,300	840,900	7,234,100	16,878,000
1972	8,032,900	1,185,400	931,300	8,019,000	18,168,600
Persons:					
1961	10,441,400	1,588,400	1,032,600	8,444,000	21,506,400
1962	11,215,200	1,713,700	1,110,300	9,161,400	23,200,600
1963	11,529,100	1,762,500	1,141,400	9,523,300	23,956,300
1964	12,389,000	1,887,000	1,219,900	10,580,100	26,076,000
1965	13,538,100	2,063,000	1,343,300	11,858,300	28,802,700
1966	16,261,300	2,269,800	1,378,600	12,487,000	32,396,700
1967	16,926,100	2,357,800	1,594,200	14,088,500	34,966,600
1968	18,901,900	2,761,900	2,204,100	15,240,400	39,108,300
1969	21,248,100	3,110,100	2,424,000	17,184,900	43,967,100
1970	22,518,600	3,308,600	2,381,300	18,391,700	46,600,200
1971	24,335,000	3,592,200	2,599,800	20,172,500	50,699,500
1972	25,223,300	3,722,200	2,849,800	22,110,400	53,905,700

Table B3

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Percentage Distribution of Destinations of Travelers from
Selected States and Regions: 1961

Home of Traveler	Destination of Traveler			
	Georgia	Florida	Other States	All Destinations
Georgia	86.8%	6.8%	6.4%	100.0%
Florida	14.8		85.2	100.0
Other Southeast	22.4	62.9	14.7	100.0
Mid-East	3.5	93.5	3.0	100.0
New England	2.0	94.7	3.3	100.0
Great Lakes	6.2	92.8	1.0	100.0
Plains	9.5	82.4	8.1	100.0
Southwest	22.4	25.3	52.3	100.0
Rocky Mountains	24.4	61.4	14.2	100.0
Far West	24.6	38.6	36.8	100.0
Canada and Other Foreign Countries	2.3	96.6	1.1	100.0
Total	53.4	34.1	12.5	100.0

Table B4

THE GEORGIA TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Number of Firms, Selected Travel-Serving
Businesses: 1961-1972

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Increase 1961-1972
Lodging	1,300	1,360	1,390	1,400	1,420	1,490	1,550	1,550	1,520	1,580	1,560	1,560	20.0
Eating and drinking	5,050	5,270	5,400	6,090	6,190	6,420	6,610	6,790	6,930	7,230	7,320	7,440	47.3
Recreation	950	920	1,000	1,000	1,040	1,110	1,130	1,140	1,130	1,090	1,060	1,050	10.5
Gasoline service stations	6,700	7,260	7,290	7,480	7,530	7,650	7,600	7,740	7,770	7,920	8,110	8,330	24.3
Tire, battery, accessory	460	490	530	530	560	560	600	610	610	630	650	660	43.5
Auto repair service	2,570	2,640	2,850	2,900	3,160	3,270	3,310	3,370	3,380	3,460	3,550	3,660	42.2
Total	17,030	17,940	18,460	19,400	19,900	20,500	20,800	21,200	21,340	21,910	22,250	22,700	33.3
Annual rates of increase		5.3	2.9	5.1	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.9	0.6	2.7	1.6	2.0	

Table B5

THE GEORGIA TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Sales and Receipts, Selected Travel-Serving Businesses: 1961-1972
(In millions)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Increase 1961-1972
Lodging	\$ 61.9	\$ 70.0	\$ 78.1	\$ 87.1	\$ 94.5	\$108.5	\$123.5	\$143.3	\$172.1	\$194.6	\$221.7	\$244.5	295.0
Eating and drinking	185.1	203.6	219.0	246.2	277.5	308.9	345.2	394.0	453.6	507.6	567.0	657.3	255.1
Recreation	27.3	30.6	32.8	36.4	41.6	49.4	50.3	57.7	64.0	65.7	67.4	72.8	166.7
Gasoline service stations	372.0	402.1	427.4	458.6	492.3	536.9	594.7	662.1	733.2	799.9	942.3	1,014.5	172.7
Tire, battery, accessory	55.3	64.7	70.3	79.9	84.6	90.7	94.3	109.3	122.1	131.7	149.9	167.0	202.0
Auto repair service	93.5	102.1	108.8	117.7	126.1	137.2	151.3	169.5	187.8	204.3	222.3	246.5	163.6
Total	\$795.1	\$873.1	\$936.4	\$1,025.9	\$1,116.6	\$1,231.6	\$1,359.3	\$1,535.9	\$1,732.8	\$1,903.8	\$2,170.6	\$2,402.2	202.2

Table B6

THE GEORGIA TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Number of Employees, Selected Travel-Serving
Businesses: 1961-72

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent Increase 1961-72
Lodging	9,500	9,700	10,010	10,940	11,400	12,540	14,370	15,560	17,300	17,420	18,060	17,900	88.4
Eating and drinking	22,600	25,590	27,390	29,740	31,600	32,580	34,240	36,470	39,310	42,220	45,340	51,200	126.5
Recreation	3,700	3,940	4,090	4,100	4,800	6,350	6,900	7,140	7,100	7,180	7,450	7,600	105.4
Gasoline service stations	13,100	13,800	14,650	15,600	16,000	16,200	16,700	18,220	18,370	19,510	20,020	18,270	39.5
Tire, battery, accessory	2,020	2,080	2,210	2,870	3,050	3,080	3,230	3,550	3,920	3,990	4,140	4,300	112.9
Auto repair service	5,800	6,490	6,980	7,370	7,390	7,770	7,940	7,940	7,810	8,570	8,960	10,000	72.4
Total	56,720	61,600	65,330	70,620	74,240	78,520	83,380	88,880	93,810	98,890	103,970	109,270	92.6
Annual rates of increase		8.6	6.1	8.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	

Table B7

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Percentage Distribution of Origins of Travelers from
Selected States and Regions,
Classified by Major Destination: 1961

Home of Traveler	Destination of Traveler			All Destinations
	Georgia	Florida	Other States	
Georgia	91.0	11.2	28.5	55.9
Florida	2.1		51.5	7.6
Other Southeast	4.2	18.6	11.7	10.1
Mid-East	.7	28.3	2.4	10.3
New England	.1	6.3	.6	2.3
Great Lakes	1.3	29.7	.9	10.9
Plains	.2	2.2	.6	.9
Southwest	.3	.5	2.8	.7
Rocky Mountains	*	.2	.1	.1
Far West	.1	.3	.8	.3
Canada, Other Foreign Countries	*	2.7	.1	.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Less than one tenth of one percent

Table B8

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Number of Persons from Selected States and Regions,
by Major Destination: 1972

Home of Traveler	Destination of Traveler			
	Georgia	Florida	Other States	All Destinations
Georgia	25,223,300	2,034,900	1,903,800	29,162,000
Florida	665,000	3,530,900	3,602,600	4,267,600
Other Southeast	1,319,100	3,530,900	823,100	5,673,100
Mid-East	215,900	5,388,700	170,600	5,775,200
New England	27,200	1,205,800	42,100	1,275,100
Great Lakes	398,900	5,654,500	62,600	6,116,000
Plains	50,700	411,200	40,400	502,300
Southwest	87,700	93,200	192,900	373,800
Rocky Mountains	15,200	36,000	8,300	59,500
Far West	40,100	59,200	56,300	155,600
Canada, Other	30,000	509,300	6,200	545,500
Foreign Countries				
Total	28,073,100	18,923,700	6,908,900	53,905,700

Table B9

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Number of Persons from Southeast, Great Lakes
and Mid-East States, by Major Destination: 1972

Home of Traveler	Destination of Traveler			All Destinations
	Georgia	Florida	Other States	
Southeast	1,984,100	3,530,900	4,425,800	9,940,800
Alabama	421,800	176,900	203,100	801,800
Arkansas	10,100	13,100	16,200	39,400
Florida	659,100		3,602,600	4,261,700
Kentucky	61,700	554,600	15,400	631,700
Louisiana	14,500	17,400	88,600	120,500
Mississippi	20,800	16,300	41,100	78,200
North Carolina	146,800	655,900	129,000	931,700
South Carolina	211,400	338,200	208,900	758,500
Tennessee	366,500	986,400	51,000	1,403,900
Virginia	46,600	529,000	66,700	642,300
West Virginia	24,800	243,100	3,200	271,100
Great Lakes	398,900	5,654,500	62,600	6,116,000
Illinois	122,000	1,365,000	18,800	1,505,800
Indiana	43,300	795,800	3,500	842,600
Michigan	81,700	1,124,900	13,800	1,220,400
Ohio	130,500	2,069,100	16,400	2,216,000
Wisconsin	21,400	299,700	10,100	331,200
Mid-East	215,900	5,388,700	170,600	5,775,200
Delaware	14,100	65,200	2,700	82,000
District of Columbia	8,600	143,800	7,500	159,900
Maryland	15,200	358,500	17,400	391,100
New Jersey	43,900	1,083,300	52,300	1,179,500
New York	75,000	2,561,500	59,200	2,695,700
Pennsylvania	59,100	1,176,400	31,500	1,267,000

Table B10

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER VACATION/RECREATION PARTY
ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Seasonal Variation, by Major Origin and Destination: 1961

Major Origin and Destination of Trip	Persons Per Vehicle				
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	All Seasons
Georgia to Georgia	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.1
Georgia to Other States	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.2
Other States to Georgia	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.1
Other States to Other States	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.8
Total	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.9

Table B11

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VACATION/RECREATION
TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Seasonal Variation, Trips and Persons,
by Major Origin and Destination: 1961

Origin and Destination	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Total
Georgia to Georgia					
Trips	36%	50%	8%	6%	100%
Persons	34	56	5	5	100
Georgia to Other States					
Trips	21%	63%	5%	11%	100%
Persons	19	68	4	9	100
Other States to Georgia					
Trips	26%	58%	6%	10%	100%
Persons	24	64	5	7	100
Other States to Other States					
Trips	27%	33%	11%	29%	100%
Persons	26	38	10	26	100
All Travelers					
Trips	31%	44%	9%	16%	100%
Persons	29	50	7	14	100

Table B12

LENGTH IN DAYS OF VACATION/RECREATION TRIPS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Seasonal Variation of Days in Georgia and on Total Trip,
by Major Origin and Destination: 1961

Major Origin and Destination of Trip	Number of Days				
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	All Seasons
Georgia to Georgia					
Days in Georgia	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5
Days on entire trip	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5
Georgia to Other States					
Days in Georgia	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.9
Days on entire trip	8.2	7.9	8.7	12.9	8.3
Other States to Georgia					
Days in Georgia	4.3	5.8	8.3	4.4	5.4
Days on entire trip	8.1	9.5	10.6	14.2	9.6
Other States to Other States					
Days in Georgia	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Days on entire trip	33.0	18.1	25.7	28.7	26.3
All Travelers					
Days in Georgia	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Days on entire trip	21.7	11.6	19.3	26.1	18.1

Table B13

EXPENDITURES BY VACATION/RECREATION TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Percentage Distribution, by Resident and Non-Resident Travelers,
by Major Type of Expenditure: 1972

Type of Expenditure	Georgia Travelers	Out-of-State Travelers	All Travelers
Lodging	22.0	14.5	17.9
Food	32.9	35.6	34.4
Automobile Expenses	22.0	24.0	23.1
Entertainment	16.0	9.1	12.2
Gifts, etc.	7.1	16.8	12.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table B14

PURPOSE OF VACATION/RECREATION TRIPS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Percentage Distribution, by Major Origin and Destination: 1961^a

Trips Purpose	Georgia Residents with Destinations			Out-of-State Residents with Destinations			All Travelers
	In Georgia	Out-of- State	Total	In Georgia	Out-of- State	Total	
General air of relaxation and fun	41.7	57.8	44.2	54.9	69.0	67.7	61.4
View scenery	36.3	54.0	39.1	53.7	62.7	61.9	55.8
Beaches, swimming	38.3	53.6	40.6	37.3	53.6	52.1	49.0
Visit historical place	10.9	28.4	13.6	34.9	38.4	38.1	31.5
Fishing	31.1	30.8	31.0	13.4	24.0	23.1	25.2
Picnicking	32.4	24.6	31.2	23.9	16.4	17.0	20.8
Visit State Parks	14.3	18.5	15.0	20.3	17.3	17.6	16.9
Engage in or watch sports or sporting event	14.4	8.5	13.5	17.9	15.4	15.7	15.1
Visit National Park	5.9	20.4	8.1	14.9	17.6	17.3	14.9
Boating or water skiing	30.3	14.2	27.8	10.2	9.2	9.2	14.2
Dancing, night life	4.8	8.5	5.4	7.8	10.2	9.9	8.7
Attend conventions	9.0	6.6	8.7	7.2	4.3	4.5	5.6
Camping	9.6	7.6	9.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	5.3
Hunting	5.7	3.3	5.4	1.2	.7	.8	2.0
Number of trips in the sample	(1153)	(211)	(1364)	(335)	(3400)	(3735)	(5099)

^a Computed from multiple choice answers. Percentages do not add to 100 percent, but each is a percentage of total trips given at the bottom of the column.

Table B15

EXPENDITURES BY VACATION/RECREATION TRAVELERS ON GEORGIA HIGHWAYS

Totals, by Resident and Non-Resident Travelers,
by Major Type of Expenditure: 1961-1972
(In millions)

Type of Expenditure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<u>Georgia Travelers</u>												
Lodging	\$ 29.9	\$ 33.0	\$ 34.8	\$ 38.0	\$ 41.6	\$ 51.2	\$ 53.8	\$ 60.2	\$ 67.6	\$ 72.3	\$ 76.8	\$ 83.7
Food	44.7	49.1	52.5	56.7	62.2	76.3	80.3	89.7	100.9	106.9	114.7	124.9
Automobile expenses	30.0	33.1	35.3	38.1	41.9	50.9	53.5	60.1	67.5	71.6	76.8	83.6
Entertainment	21.8	24.0	25.6	27.6	30.3	37.4	39.3	43.8	49.3	52.2	56.0	61.0
Gifts, etc.	9.7	10.7	11.3	12.3	13.5	16.5	17.4	19.4	21.8	23.1	24.8	27.0
Total	\$136.1	\$149.9	\$159.5	\$172.7	\$189.5	\$232.3	\$244.3	\$273.2	\$307.1	\$326.1	\$349.1	\$380.2
<u>Out-of-State Travelers</u>												
Lodging	\$ 23.8	\$ 26.5	\$ 28.7	\$ 31.3	\$ 35.2	\$ 34.8	\$ 40.1	\$ 47.8	\$ 53.3	\$ 54.6	\$ 59.5	\$ 68.5
Food	48.2	53.9	57.9	64.4	72.8	87.7	100.4	113.7	127.4	133.8	145.0	167.0
Automobile expenses	35.6	39.8	42.8	47.6	54.0	59.9	68.5	76.3	85.7	90.4	98.1	113.0
Entertainment	13.9	15.5	16.6	18.3	20.6	21.8	25.1	29.8	33.3	34.3	37.1	42.7
Gifts, etc.	15.6	17.4	18.7	20.7	23.4	40.6	46.6	54.3	60.7	63.1	68.3	78.6
Total	\$137.1	\$153.1	\$164.7	\$182.3	\$206.0	\$244.8	\$280.7	\$321.9	\$360.4	\$376.2	\$408.0	\$469.8
<u>All Travelers</u>												
Lodging	\$ 53.7	\$ 59.5	\$ 63.5	\$ 69.3	\$ 76.8	\$ 86.0	\$ 93.9	\$108.0	\$120.9	\$126.9	\$136.3	\$152.2
Food	92.9	103.0	110.4	121.1	135.0	164.0	180.7	203.4	228.3	240.7	259.7	291.9
Automobile expenses	65.6	72.9	78.1	85.7	95.9	110.8	122.1	136.4	153.2	162.0	174.9	196.6
Entertainment	35.7	39.5	42.2	45.9	50.9	59.2	64.3	73.6	82.6	86.5	93.1	103.7
Gifts, etc.	25.3	28.1	30.0	33.0	36.9	57.1	64.0	73.7	82.5	86.2	93.1	105.6
Total	\$273.2	\$303.0	\$324.2	\$355.0	\$395.5	\$477.1	\$525.0	\$595.1	\$667.5	\$702.3	\$757.1	\$850.0

APPENDIX C

JEKYLL ISLAND DATA: 1966-1972

Source: Tables 1-7: Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Tables 8-10: Jekyll Island Park Authority.

Table C1

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1966

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	50,676	12,669	38,007	30,406	20,270
February	109,242	27,311	81,932	65,545	43,697
March	155,946	38,987	116,960	93,568	62,378
April	210,105	52,526	157,579	126,063	84,042
May	213,850	53,463	160,388	128,310	85,540
June	259,836	64,959	194,877	155,902	103,934
July	267,424	66,856	200,568	160,454	106,970
August	270,214	67,554	202,661	162,128	108,086
September	183,113	45,778	137,335	109,868	73,245
October	148,543	37,136	111,407	89,126	59,417
November	142,030	35,508	106,523	85,218	56,812
December	110,029	27,507	82,522	66,017	44,012
Total	2,121,008	530,252	1,590,756	1,272,605	848,403

Table C2

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1967

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	128,390	32,098	96,293	77,034	51,356
February	136,066	34,017	102,050	81,640	54,426
March	212,961	53,240	159,721	127,777	85,184
April	193,693	48,423	145,270	116,216	77,477
May	225,659	56,415	169,244	135,395	90,264
June	273,766	68,442	205,325	164,260	109,506
July	327,992	81,998	245,994	196,795	131,197
August	241,598	60,400	181,199	144,959	96,639
September	127,550	31,888	95,663	76,530	51,020
October	170,243	42,561	127,682	102,146	68,097
November	113,400	28,350	85,050	68,040	45,360
December	116,333	29,083	87,250	69,800	46,533
Total	2,267,651	566,913	1,700,738	1,360,591	907,060

Table C3

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1968

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	141,229	35,307	105,922	84,737	56,492
February	149,673	37,418	112,255	89,804	59,869
March	234,257	58,564	175,693	140,554	93,703
April	213,062	53,266	159,797	127,837	85,225
May	248,225	62,056	186,169	148,935	99,290
June	301,143	75,286	225,857	180,686	120,457
July	360,791	90,198	270,593	216,475	144,316
August	265,758	66,440	199,319	159,455	106,303
September	151,764	37,941	113,823	91,058	60,706
October	187,268	46,817	140,451	112,361	74,907
November	121,762	30,441	91,322	73,057	48,705
December	123,921	30,980	92,941	74,353	49,568
Total	2,498,853	624,713	1,874,140	1,499,312	999,541

Table C4

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1969

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	169,474	42,369	127,106	101,684	67,790
February	179,610	44,903	134,708	107,766	71,844
March	249,771	62,443	187,328	149,863	99,908
April	220,381	55,095	165,286	132,229	88,152
May	260,701	65,175	195,526	156,421	104,280
June	373,618	93,405	280,214	224,171	149,447
July	281,309	70,327	210,982	168,785	112,524
August	295,260	73,815	221,445	177,156	118,104
September	231,595	57,899	173,696	138,957	92,638
October	146,293	36,573	109,720	87,776	58,517
November	160,682	40,171	120,512	96,409	64,273
December	140,564	35,141	105,423	84,338	56,226
Total	2,709,258	677,314	2,031,944	1,625,555	1,083,703

Table C5

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1970

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	131,320	32,830	98,490	78,792	52,528
February	164,178	41,045	123,134	98,507	65,671
March	214,788	53,697	161,091	128,873	85,915
April	267,999	67,000	200,999	160,799	107,200
May	278,474	69,619	208,856	167,084	111,390
June	341,705	85,426	256,279	205,023	136,682
July	311,777	77,944	233,833	187,066	124,711
August	299,838	74,960	224,879	179,903	119,935
September	186,991	46,748	140,243	112,195	74,796
October	198,191	49,548	148,643	118,915	79,276
November	153,300	38,325	114,975	91,980	61,320
December	154,620	38,655	115,965	92,772	61,848
Total	2,703,181	675,795	2,027,386	1,621,909	1,081,272

Table C6

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1971

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	130,092	32,523	97,569	78,055	52,037
February	171,259	42,815	128,444	102,755	68,504
March	245,665	61,416	184,249	147,399	98,266
April	275,020	68,755	206,265	165,012	110,008
May	303,464	75,866	227,598	182,078	121,386
June	352,702	88,176	264,527	211,621	141,081
July	289,048	72,262	216,786	173,429	115,619
August	354,834	88,709	266,126	212,900	141,934
September	140,021	35,005	105,016	84,013	56,008
October	225,606	56,402	169,205	135,364	90,242
November	202,727	50,682	152,045	121,636	81,091
December	139,521	34,880	104,641	83,713	55,808
Total	2,829,959	707,490	2,122,469	1,697,975	1,131,984

Table C7

VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND
BY ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: 1972

Month	Total Visitors	Out-of-State Visitors	Georgia Residents	Day- Users	Non-Day- Users
January	127,082	31,771	95,312	76,249	50,833
February	183,964	45,991	137,973	110,378	73,586
March	224,007	56,002	168,005	134,404	89,603
April	268,051	67,013	201,038	160,831	107,220
May	310,450	77,613	232,838	186,270	124,180
June	360,269	90,067	270,202	216,161	144,108
July	375,620	93,905	281,715	225,372	150,248
August	365,169	91,292	273,877	219,101	146,068
September	190,200	47,550	142,650	114,120	76,080
October	205,113	51,278	153,835	123,068	82,045
November	175,303	43,826	131,477	105,182	70,121
December	179,000	44,750	134,250	107,400	71,600
Total	2,964,228	741,056	2,223,172	1,778,536	1,185,692

Table C8

YEARLY ESTIMATED MONEY SPENT
BY VISITORS TO JEKYLL ISLAND

<u>Motels</u>	925 units @ double occupancy = 1850 people/day 70% yearly occupancy = 472,675 people/year Average money spent/person = \$35.00/day	=	\$16,543,250
<u>Rental Houses</u>			
Yearly	88 homes with 3 br. average = 264 units Single occupancy = 264 people/day 90% yearly occupancy = 86,724 people/year Average money spent = \$15.00/day	=	\$ 1,300,860
Short Term	150 homes with 3 br. average = 450 units Double occupancy = 900 people/day 90% occupancy 8 months = 295,650 people Average money spent = \$35.00/day	=	\$10,297,750
	40% occupancy 4 months = 131,400 people Average money spent = \$35.00/day	=	\$ 4,599,000
<u>Camping</u>	250 spaces @ 4 people/space = 1,000 people/day 50% yearly occupancy = 182,500 people Average money spent = \$10.00/day	=	\$ 1,825,000

Table C8 Continued

<u>Day Users</u>	1,000,000 people/year Average money spent = \$5.00/day	=	\$ 5,000,000
<u>Permanent Residents</u>	358 homes with 3/home = 1074 people 365 x 1074 = 392,010 people/year Average money spent = \$5.00/day	=	<u>\$ 1,960,050</u>
	Total Estimated Money Spent Yearly		\$41,525,910

Table C9

SURVEY OF CAR AND VISITATION TRAFFIC
July 22-28, 1971

This is a survey report to determine the incoming traffic to Jekyll Island for a period of one week July 22 through July 28, 1971. It is to determine also the origin of traffic and the car occupancy.

The total number of cars, trucks, and station wagons are as follows:

10,661

This number does not include the Authority vehicles or buses. This was determined by a separate count:

759

Listed by separate counties, the head count is as follows:

Appling	222	Catoosa	34
Atkinson	33	Charlton	43
Bacon	69	Chatham	689
Baldwin	54	Chattahoochee	63
Banks	12	Chattooga	18
Barrow	21	Cherokee	50
Bartow	49	Clarke	145
Ben Hill	64	Clayton	249
Berrien	22	Clinch	37
Bibb	467	Cobb	489
Bleckley	51	Coffee	167
Brantley	229	Colquitt	41
Brooks	48	Columbia	18
Bryan	88	Cook	21
Bulloch	176	Coweta	51
Burke	57	Crawford	12
Butts	2	Crisp	22
Calhoun	11	Dade	12
Camden	205	Dawson	6
Candler	42	Decatur	6
Carroll	34	DeKalb	1275

Table C9 Continued

Dodge	108	Madison	13
Dooly	27	McDuffie	67
Dougherty	137	McIntosh	370
Douglas	60	Meriwether	11
Early	2	Miller	12
Effingham	11	Mitchell	26
Elbert	8	Monroe	13
Emanuel	54	Montgomery	3
Evans	68	Morgan	39
Fayette	36	Murray	6
Floyd	104	Muscogee	186
Forsyth	39	Newton	26
Franklin	20	Oglethorpe	8
Fulton	1064	Paulding	12
Glynn	9167	Peach	41
Gordon	30	Pickens	6
Greene	13	Pierce	135
Gwinnett	115	Polk	37
Hall	79	Pulaski	21
Hancock	24	Putnam	4
Haralson	24	Randolph	11
Harris	6	Richmond	263
Heard	6	Rockdale	38
Henry	77	Screven	49
Houston	195	Spaulding	61
Irwin	43	Stephens	14
Jackson	15	Sumter	44
Jasper	21	Talbot	4
Jeff Davis	102	Tattnell	96
Jefferson	5	Taylor	5
Jenkins	29	Telfair	89
Johnson	22	Terrell	15
Jones	34	Thomas	16
Lamar	14	Tift	77
Lanier	70	Toombs	135
Laurens	163	Treutlen	14
Lee	8	Troup	89
Liberty	283	Turner	54
Lincoln	13	Twiggs	3
Long	67	Union	2
Lowndes	124	Upson	18
Lumpkin	5	Walker	70
Macon	47	Walton	120

Table C9 Continued

Ware	521
Warren	5
Washington	8
Wayne	600
Wheeler	66
Whitfield	61
Wilkes	13
Wilkinson	4
Worth	<u>14</u>

Total: 23016

It is noted that Glynn County residents out-numbered total of all other counties by about 8 to 1.

This report cannot reflect the actual head count visitation due to the break necessitated in the middle of the day from 12 noon to 1 p.m. Also, it may be noted that this survey was run from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The human error prevails also with the possible on-rushing stream of cars approaching the island immediately after the draw bridge had been lowered from a raised position.

Counties numbering more than 100 visitors, other than Glynn would determine that the popularity of Jekyll Island is not confined to a regional group of counties but state wide.

Visitation from out of the state of Georgia is quite general, showing only Wyoming and New Hampshire absent from the list. By individual state, the count is as follows:

Alabama	555	Iowa	60
Alaska	8	Kansas	47
Arizona	29	Kentucky	246
Arkansas	12	Louisiana	140
California	137	Maine	8
Colorado	4	Maryland	257
Connecticut	67	Massachusetts	30
Delaware	28	Michigan	110
Florida	1923	Minnesota	45
Hawaii	3	Mississippi	3
Idaho	5	Missouri	107
Illinois	347	Montana	5
Indiana	189	Nebraska	15

Table C9 Continued

Nevada	7	Utah	12
New Jersey	358	Vermont	4
New Mexico	2	Virginia	528
New York	395	Washington	10
North Carolina	727	West Virginia	104
North Dakota	1	Wisconsin	23
Ohio	416	Washington, D. C.	36
Oklahoma	14		
Oregon	21	Guam	3
Pennsylvania	495	Ontario	105
Rhode Island	3	Quebec	61
South Carolina	901	Germany	2
South Dakota	3	Total:	9451
Tennessee	620	Grand Total:	32467
Texas	218		

Saturday and Sunday were the days with heaviest traffic. Also, it may be noted that it rained three of the seven days.

With this particular seven day period not being significantly outstanding as far as conventions or motel occupancy, it could easily be projected that a normal 10% to 15% increase in traffic over the next year could result in more than 600,000 vehicles coming on Jekyll Island annually.

Table C10

JEKYLL VISITATION BY SEASON AND PERCENT CHANGE:
1966-1972

Season	1966	Percent Change	1967	Percent Change
Winter	294,612	-	320,988	9.0
Spring	548,238	-	619,047	12.9
Summer	773,550	-	843,356	9.0
Fall	544,556	-	411,193	-24.5
Total	2,160,956	-	2,194,584	1.6
Season	1968	Percent Change	1969	Percent Change
Winter	407,235	26.9	473,005	16.2
Spring	695,544	12.4	730,853	5.1
Summer	927,692	10.0	950,187	2.4
Fall	460,794	12.1	538,570	16.9
Total	2,491,265	13.5	2,692,615	8.1
Season	1970	Percent Change	1971	Percent Change
Winter	436,062	-7.8	455,971	4.6
Spring	761,261	4.2	824,149	8.3
Summer	953,320	0.3	996,584	4.5
Fall	538,482	0.0	568,354	5.5
Total	2,689,125	-0.1	2,845,058	5.8
Season	1972	Percent Change		
Winter	450,567	-1.2		
Spring	802,508	-2.6		
Summer	1,101,058	10.5		
Fall	464,349	-18.3		
Total	2,818,482	.93		

