

Georgia's new urban landscape Growing...growing...growing

Beata D. Kochut

In 2000 the Office of Management and Budget announced new guidelines for defining metropolitan areas. At the center of the new definitions is the concept of the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), defined as a county or group of counties associated with an urban core of at least 10,000 population by a "high degree of social and economic integration, as measured through commuting ties." An employment interchange between the urban area and a surrounding county has to reach at least 25 percent for the county to be classified as a part of the Core Based Statistical Area.

The definitions divide the CBSA into two groups, based on the size of the urban core: Metropolitan Areas are centered on a core of at least 50,000 inhabitants, whereas Micropolitan Areas are centered around clusters of at least 10,000 population. Core Based Statistical Areas can be grouped together, based on economic ties, into Combined Statistical Areas (two or more Core Based Statistical Areas with employment interchange of at least 15 percent).

How We Grew

According to the most recent Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions, 70 counties in Georgia have qualified as parts of the 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and 28 counties qualified as parts of the 22 Micropolitan Statistical

Areas. The number of metropolitan statistical areas in Georgia almost doubled between 1990 and 2000, from 8 metro areas in 1990 to 15 in 2000. The number of metropolitan counties went up from 42 in the 1990s to 70 in 2000. In 2002, over 90 percent of Georgia's population lived in Core Based Statistical Areas (nearly 80 percent, or 6,865,794 people in metro areas, and over 10 percent or 863,585 people in micro areas), and only slightly

more than the 9.9 percent (830,931) lived in non-metro areas.

Core Based Statistical Areas are most concentrated across the northern stretch of the state, especially in the northwestern quarter, where most of the counties are classified as parts of either metropolitan or micropolitan areas. The Chattanooga and Atlanta Combined Statistical Areas span across state borders, and, together with the Dalton and Rome metro areas sandwiched between them, form an uninterrupted string of metropolitan area counties stretching from Athens and Gainesville into Tennessee and Alabama.

In eastern Georgia, the Augusta Metropolitan Area is separated from the contiguous metro areas of Savannah, Fort Stewart, and Brunswick by just one rural county. The Savannah and Hinesville-Fort Stewart MSAs now form a conglomerate of five metropolitan counties classified as a Combined Statistical Area, in place of just three counties (Bryan, Chatham, and Effingham) that were classified as metro counties in 1990. Directly south, and adjacent to the Savan-



nah-Hinesville-Fort Stewart Combined Statistical Area, three more counties have qualified as metro counties, and now form the Brunswick Metropolitan Area.

To the west of Brunswick, the string of Micropolitan Statistical Areas of Jesup, Waycross, Douglas, Fitzgerald, Tifton, Moultrie, and Thomasville roughly follows the South Georgia Parkway and connects to the new Valdosta Metropolitan Area in the center of the state's southern edge, and to the Albany MSA. Most of these micropolitan areas experienced a population increase of at least 13 percent in the last decade, with Brantley, Coffee, and Atkinson counties growing by 32.1, 26.4, and 22.5 percent, respectively. The Americus Micropolitan Statistical Area connects the Albany and Columbus MSAs, which, in turn touches the southern edge of the Atlanta MSA; and only one rural county separates it from the Macon-Warner Robins-Fort Valley Combined Statistical Area to the east.

Although the metropolitan area designation is related to the urban-rural classification, the two are not equivalent. In fact, metropolitan counties centered around urban areas may themselves be rural, or suburban with large rural areas.

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Moreover, many metropolitan areas contain relatively small urban clusters and much larger rural areas that are bound to the urban core by commuting patterns. Metropolitan county designation may point both to the economic vitality of the urban core, but also to the lack of employment opportunities in the county itself.

As metropolitan area designations tie together demographic and economic patterns, they reveal the outlines of fast growing areas, which derive their economic vitality from a significant degree of integration with urban cores. With at least 25 percent of employment interchange with a core county, and a generally accepted multiplier effect of two to three jobs created by any one job in the metropolitan county, over 50 percent of income in metropolitan counties stems from the integration with surrounding areas.

In general, metropolitan counties have higher median family incomes than non-metro counties. In fact, all of Georgia's counties with median family incomes comparable to the U.S. average of \$50,046 (as of 2000) are metropolitan area counties. The wealth seems to be radiating from the core counties out into the suburbs, with most metropolitan areas registering higher median family incomes in the counties that surround the core areas. The notable exception to this observation is Atlanta, where core counties have the highest median family incomes. Interestingly, the Per Capita Personal Income measure paints a slightly different picture: higher per capita incomes are concentrated in core counties.

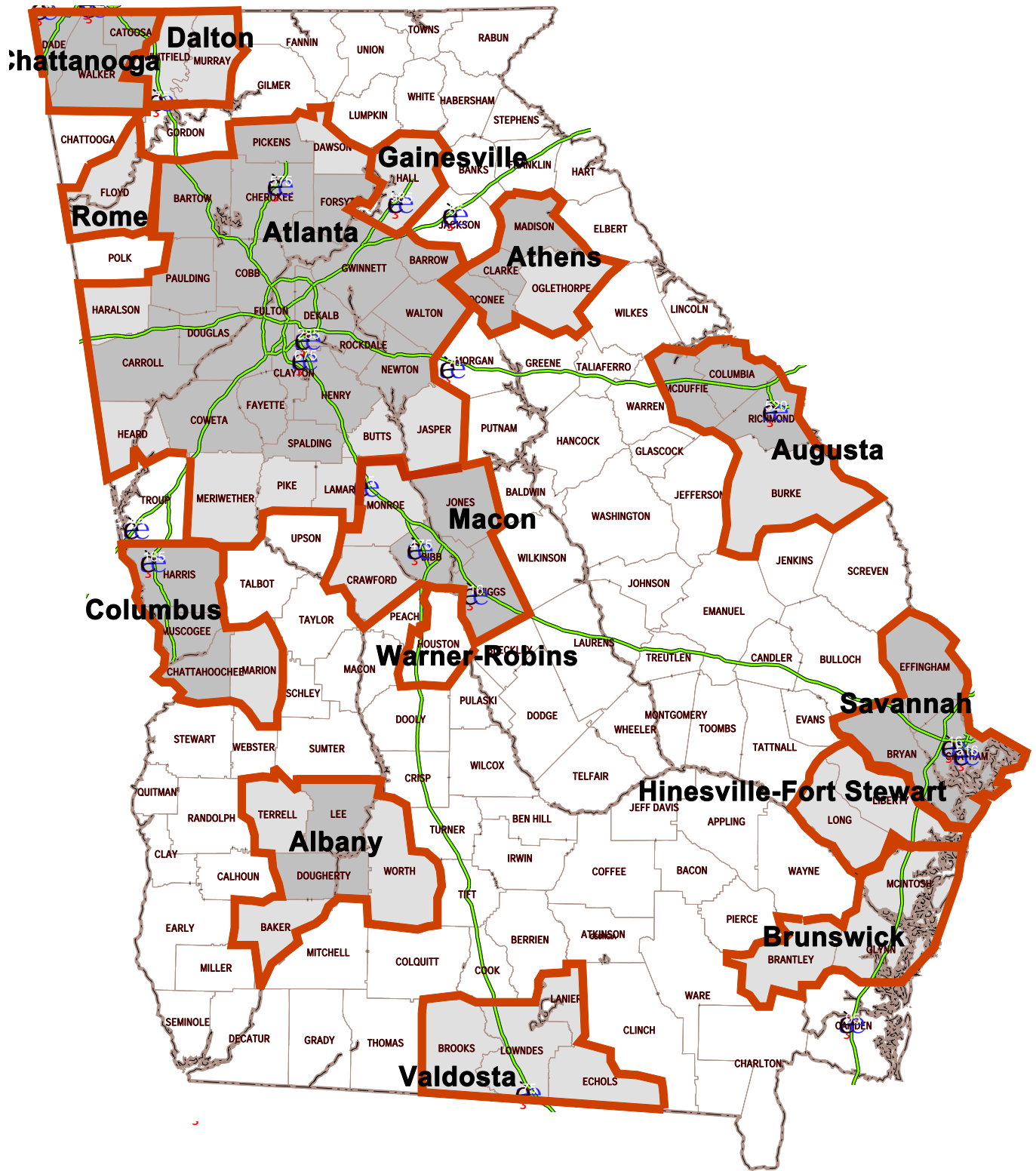
Per Capita Personal Income, Labor Force, and Unemployment

Not surprisingly, the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta Metropolitan Area has the highest PCPI among the metropolitan areas in the state (\$33,367). Some of the metro Atlanta counties, however, such as Lamar and Meriwether, have one of the highest unemployment rates in the metropolitan parts of the state. Savannah, Columbus, Brunswick, Macon follow Atlanta with PCPIs ranging from \$28,422 to \$26,346. Rome, Gainesville, Dalton, Augusta, and Warner Robins register within a \$25,413 to \$24,548 PCPI range; Athens, Albany, Chattanooga, and Valdosta follow, with PCPIs between \$23,820 and \$21,365; and Hinesville-Fort Stewart falls at the end of the scale with a PCPI of \$16,364.

Atlanta's labor force of 2,442,230 (in 2002) accounts for more than half of the labor force in Georgia, and the labor force of the associated Combined Statistical Area, which also includes Gainesville, Cedartown, LaGrange, and Thomaston, exceeds 2,500,000. Georgia's portion of the Augusta MSA is the second largest labor force, (144,110) followed closely by Savannah's 142,284. The Savannah-Hinesville-Fort Stewart Combined Statistical Area, however, together have a labor force of 166,336. Columbus and Macon each have a labor force of over 103,000. Both are centers of

Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (2000 definition)

-  New MSA counties (2000 Census) (29)
-  Existing MSA counties (40)



combined statistical areas. Macon, Warner Robins, and Fort Valley together have a labor force of well over 150,000 people. Athens, Albany, Dalton, and the Georgia portion of the Chattanooga MSA range from 82,579 (Athens) to 66,979 (Chattanooga), while the workforces of Valdosta, Brunswick and Rome measure between 46,685 and 57,461. Albany and Hinesville have the highest unemployment rates among the state's metropolitan areas (6 and 5.7 percent, respectively, in 2002). Terrell County's (the Albany MSA) 9.8 percent unemployment starkly contrasts with Lee County's 3.4 percent. On the other end of the scale, Gainesville's, Valdosta's, Chattanooga's, Warner Robbins's, and Athens' unemployment rates fell below 4 percent, ranging from 3.3 percent in Athens to 3.9 percent in Gainesville. In the middle of the scale, Dalton, Brunswick, Savannah, Rome, and Macon all have unemployment rates between 4 to 5 percent, with Macon clocking in at 4.9 percent, and Dalton and Brunswick at 4 percent. Savannah, the state's third largest metropolitan area, has a relatively low (4.1 percent) unemployment rate, which is a full percentage point lower than the state average of 5.1 percent.

Weighing heavily on the state's average, the Atlanta MSA had a 5.3 percent unemployment rate in 2002, with unemployment ranging from 3 percent (Fayette County) to 8.2 percent (Lamar County). Fourteen out of Atlanta's 28 metropolitan counties registered unemployment rates at or below the state's average level, but seven counties had unemployment levels between 6 and 8.2 percent, a full percentage point or more above the state average (the populous DeKalb, Clayton, and Fulton counties in the center of Atlanta, and Meriwether and Lamar on the outskirts, among them). The Augusta MSA also exceeded the state's average with an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent (Georgia portion only).

Population

Among Georgia's metropolitan areas, Atlanta is, by far, the most populous and the most densely populated. The 28-county metro area had 4,529,256 inhabitants in 2002, and registered a 5.7 percent increase from 2000, the second steepest increase among the metropolitan areas in the state. Georgia's portion of the Augusta MSA is the second largest metropolitan area in the state, with a 2002 population of 337,032. Savannah's, Co-

lumbus's, and Macon's populations ranged from 299,790 to 225,045; and Athens, Albany, Gainesville, Chattanooga, Dalton, Valdosta, and Warner Robins ranged from 171,038 (Athens) to 116,768 (Warner Robins). The single-county Gainesville MSA's population increased by 8 percent in the last two years, the steepest increase among the state's metropolitan areas. Warner Robins and Dalton also grew quickly: jumping by 4.9 and 3.8 percent, respectively. Brunswick, Rome, and Hinesville-Fort Stewart, on the other hand, all have populations below 100,000.

All but one of the existing metropolitan areas changed their compositions between 1990 and 2000, so the population growth within the last decade should be looked at as a measure of the increase in interconnected economies, and not strictly population change. Not surprisingly, the Atlanta metropolitan area, with eight additional counties, saw the steepest—43.5 percent—population increase, followed by Albany (which added three more counties) at 40.2 percent, and Athens (one additional county) at 31.5 percent. Augusta, with one more county added to its metro area, increased its population by 20.5 percent, and Savannah climbed by 13.5 percent. Columbus's population increased by 8.4 percent (one more county), while Macon's decreased by 23.5 percent, due to Warner Robins becoming an independent metropolitan area. Now Macon has added two counties to its metro area, and become the center of a multi-county Combined Statistical Area, which includes the Macon and Warner Robins Metropolitan Areas, and the Fort Valley Micropolitan Area.

Among the new metropolitan areas, Long County (in the Hinesville-Fort Stewart MSA), Echols County (Valdosta MSA), Hall County (Gainesville MSA), and Murray County (Dalton MSA) have registered population growth of 66 percent, 60 percent, 45.9 percent, and 39.6 percent, respectively, and are among the fastest growing counties in the state. Lanier (Valdosta MSA), McIntosh (Brunswick MSA), and Houston (Warner Robins MSA) counties have also registered steep population increases of 30.9 percent, 25.6 percent, and 24.2 percent, respectively. ■

TABLE 1

Core Based Statistical Areas in Georgia, 2003

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA): A statistical geographic entity consisting of the county or counties associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties containing the core. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are the two categories of CBSAs.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): *Core Based Statistical Area associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The MSA comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.*

Albany

Baker County
Dougherty County
Lee County
Terrell County
Worth County

Athens-Clarke

Clarke County
Madison County
Oconee County
Oglethorpe County

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta

Barrow County
Bartow County
Butts County
Carroll County
Cherokee County
Clayton County
Cobb County
Coweta County
Dawson County
DeKalb County
Douglas County
Fayette County
Forsyth County
Fulton County
Gwinnett County
Haralson County
Heard County
Henry County
Jasper County
Lamar County
Meriwether County
Newton County
Paulding County
Pickens County
Pike County
Rockdale County
Spalding County
Walton County

Augusta-Richmond

Burke County, GA
Columbia County, GA
McDuffie County, GA
Richmond County, GA
Aiken County, SC
Edgefield County, SC

Brunswick

Brantley County
Glynn County
McIntosh County

Chattanooga

Catoosa County, GA
Dade County, GA
Walker County, GA
Hamilton County, TN
Marion County, TN
Sequatchie County, TN

Columbus

Chattahoochee County, GA
Harris County, GA
Marion County, GA
Muscogee County, GA
Russell County, AL

Dalton

Murray County
Whitfield County

Gainesville

Hall County

Hinesville-Fort Stewart

Liberty County
Long County

Macon

Bibb County
Crawford County
Jones County
Monroe County
Twiggs County

Rome

Floyd County

Savannah

Bryan County
Chatham County
Effingham County

Valdosta

Brooks County
Echols County
Lanier County
Lowndes County

Warner Robins

Houston County

(continued)

TABLE 1 (continued)

Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Micropolitan Statistical Area: *A Core Based Statistical Area associated with at least one urban cluster that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The Micropolitan Statistical Area comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.*

Americus

Schley County
Sumter County

Bainbridge

Decatur County

Calhoun

Gordon County

Cedartown

Polk County

Cordele

Crisp County

Cornelia

Habersham County

Douglas

Atkinson County
Coffee County

Dublin

Johnson County
Laurens County

Fitzgerald

Ben Hill County
Irwin County

Fort Valley

Peach County

Jesup

Wayne County

LaGrange

Troup County

Milledgeville

Baldwin County
Hancock County

Moultrie

Colquitt County

St. Mary's

Camden County

Statesboro

Bulloch County

Summerville

Chattooga County

Thomaston

Upson County

Thomasville

Thomas County

Tifton

Tift County

Toccoa

Stephens County

Waycross

Pierce County
Ware County

TABLE 1 (continued)

Combined Statistical Areas

Combined Statistical Area: *A geographic entity consisting of two or more adjacent Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with employment interchange measures of at least 15 percent.*

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Gainesville

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Cedartown, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area
 Gainesville, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
 LaGrange, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area
 Thomaston, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area
 Valley, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area

Chattanooga-Cleveland-Athens, TN-GA

Athens, TN Micropolitan Statistical Area
 Chattanooga, TN-GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Cleveland, TN Metropolitan Statistical Area

Columbus-Auburn-Opelika, GA-AL

Auburn-Opelika, AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Columbus, GA-AL Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Tuskegee, AL Micropolitan Statistical Area

Macon-Warner Robins-Fort Valley

Fort Valley, GA Micropolitan Statistical Area
 Macon, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Warner Robins, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area

Savannah-Hinesville-Fort Stewart

Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area
 Savannah, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area

Source: Federal Register, vol. 65, no. 249; U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2

**Population of Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, In Order
of Population Size, 2000 and 2002**

MSA	2000	2002	2000-2002 Percent Change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta	4,285,682	4,529,256	5.7
Augusta-Richmond County	332,964	337,032	1.2
Savannah	293,335	299,790	2.2
Columbus	232,477	233,718	0.5
Macon	222,433	225,045	1.2
Athens-Clarke County	166,783	171,038	2.6
Albany	157,766	159,920	1.4
Gainesville	140,957	152,235	8.0
Chattanooga	129,975	133,905	3.0
Dalton	120,940	125,581	3.8
Valdosta	119,672	121,144	1.2
Warner Robins	111,309	116,768	4.9
Brunswick	93,269	95,246	2.1
Rome	90,812	92,606	2.0
Hinesville-Fort Stewart	71,715	72,510	1.1

Note: MSA totals compiled from county data by the Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, The University of Georgia, and include Georgia parts of MSAs only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates.

TABLE 3

**Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Population by Race
and Hispanic Origin, 2002, July Estimates**

Albany			Athens-Clarke County		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	79,287	49.6	White	130,893	96.2
Black	78,418	49.0	Black	34,536	20.2
American Indian	429	0.3	American Indian	388	0.2
Asian	973	0.6	Asian	3,594	2.1
Native Hawaiian	21	0.0	Native Hawaiian	65	0.0
Multiracial	792	0.5	Multiracial	1,562	0.9
Non Hispanic	157,888	98.7	Non Hispanic	1161,815	94.8
Hispanic	2,032	1.3	Hispanic	9,223	5.4
Total	159,920	100.0	Total	171,038	100.0

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta			Augusta-Richmond County		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	2,984,827	65.9	White	194,225	57.6
Black	1,316,827	29.1	Black	130,522	38.7
American Indian	13,591	0.3	American Indian	987	0.3
Asian	161,391	3.6	Asian	6,255	1.9
Native Hawaiian	2,381	0.1	Native Hawaiian	383	0.1
Multiracial	50,239	1.1	Multiracial	4,660	1.4
Non Hispanic	4191,409	92.5	Non Hispanic	329,568	97.8
Hispanic	337,847	7.5	Hispanic	7,464	2.2
Total	4,529,256	100.0	Total	337,032	100.0

(continued)

TABLE 3 (continued)

**Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Population by Race
and Hispanic Origin, 2002, July Estimates**

Brunswick			Chattanooga		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	71,091	74.6	White	128,797	96.2
Black	22,612	23.7	Black	2,964	2.2
American Indian	244	0.3	American Indian	446	0.3
Asian	517	0.5	Asian	707	0.5
Native Hawaiian	24	0.0	Native Hawaiian	4	0.0
Multiracial	758	0.8	Multiracial	987	0.7
Non Hispanic	92860	97.5	Non Hispanic	132677	99.1
Hispanic	2386	2.5	Hispanic	1228	0.9
Total	95,246	100.0	Total	133,905	100.0
Columbus			Dalton		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	131,201	56.1	White	119,466	95.1
Black	93,969	40.2	Black	3,549	2.8
American Indian	1,036	0.4	American Indian	525	0.4
Asian	3,428	1.5	Asian	924	0.7
Native Hawaiian	536	0.2	Native Hawaiian	115	0.1
Multiracial	3,548	1.5	Multiracial	1,002	0.8
Non Hispanic	224884	96.2	Non Hispanic	101419	80.8
Hispanic	8834	3.8	Hispanic	24162	19.2
Total	233,718	100.0	Total	125,581	100.0
Gainesville			Hinesville-Fort Stewart		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	137,386	90.2	White	39,868	55.0
Black	10,677	7.0	Black	28,340	39.1
American Indian	597	0.4	American Indian	456	0.6
Asian	2,043	1.3	Asian	1,362	1.9
Native Hawaiian	539	0.4	Native Hawaiian	363	0.5
Multiracial	993	0.7	Multiracial	2,121	2.9
Non Hispanic	119108	78.2	Non Hispanic	67550	93.2
Hispanic	33127	21.8	Hispanic	4960	6.8
Total	152,235	100.0	Total	72,510	100.0

(continued)

TABLE 3 (continued)

**Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Population by Race
and Hispanic Origin, 2002, July Estimates**

Macon			Rome		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	126,479	56.2	White	78,398	84.7
Black	94,604	42.0	Black	12,250	13.2
American Indian	499	0.2	American Indian	296	0.3
Asian	2,122	0.9	Asian	853	0.9
Native Hawaiian	17	0.0	Native Hawaiian	159	0.2
Multiracial	1,324	0.6	Multiracial	650	0.7
Non Hispanic	222,170	98.7	Non Hispanic	86,857	93.8
Hispanic	2,875	1.3	Hispanic	5,749	6.2
Total	225,045	100.0	Total	92,606	100.0

Savannah			Valdosta		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	187,209	62.4	White	78,467	64.8
Black	103,656	34.6	Black	39,718	32.8
American Indian	862	0.3	American Indian	532	0.4
Asian	4,739	1.6	Asian	1,207	1.0
Native Hawaiian	179	0.1	Native Hawaiian	65	0.1
Multiracial	3,145	1.0	Multiracial	1,155	1.0
Non Hispanic	293,770	98.0	Non Hispanic	117,371	96.9
Hispanic	6,020	2.0	Hispanic	3,773	3.1
Total	299,790	100.0	Total	121,144	100.0

Warner Robins			Georgia		
	2002	Percent of Total		2002	Percent of Total
White	83,515	71.5	White	5,782,168	67.5
Black	28,970	24.8	Black	2,462,419	28.8
American Indian	407	0.3	American Indian	25,991	0.3
Asian	1,990	1.7	Asian	201,226	2.4
Native Hawaiian	117	0.1	Native Hawaiian	6,117	0.1
Multiracial	1,769	1.5	Multiracial	82,389	1.0
Non Hispanic	113,449	97.2	Non Hispanic	8,043,780	94.0
Hispanic	3,319	2.8	Hispanic	516,530	6.0
Total	116,768	100.0	Total	8,560,310	100.0

Note: MSA totals compiled from county data by the Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, The University of Georgia, and include Georgia parts of MSAs only.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

TABLE 4

**Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in
Georgia's Metropolitan Areas, 2002**

MSA	County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment		Rank*
				Number	Rate	
Albany						
	Baker County	1,636	1,555	81	5.0	29
	Dougherty County	42,389	39,638	2,751	6.5	9
	Lee County	12,843	12,412	431	3.4	61
	Terrell County	3,966	3,579	387	9.8	1
	Worth County	8,965	8,433	532	5.9	18
	MSA Total	69,799	65,617	4,182	6.0	1
Athens-Clarke County						
	Clarke County	48,702	47,041	1,661	3.4	61
	Madison County	13,340	12,812	528	4.0	48
	Oconee County	13,964	13,667	297	2.1	70
	Oglethorpe County	6,573	6,304	269	4.1	44
	MSA Total	82,579	79,824	2,755	3.3	15
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta						
	Barrow County	24,131	22,806	1,325	5.5	21
	Bartow County	41,649	39,107	2,542	6.1	14
	Butts County	9,447	8,936	511	5.4	25
	Carroll County	46,583	43,934	2,649	5.7	20
	Cherokee County	84,704	81,219	3,485	4.1	44
	Clayton County	139,873	131,113	8,760	6.3	11
	Cobb County	374,070	356,438	17,632	4.7	34
	Coweta County	47,138	44,926	2,212	4.7	34
	Dawson County	10,445	10,022	423	4.0	48
	DeKalb County	388,729	364,468	24,261	6.2	13
	Douglas County	53,023	50,433	2,590	4.9	30
	Fayette County	50,170	48,652	1,518	3.0	67
	Forsyth County	60,531	58,101	2,430	4.0	48
	Fulton County	429,500	402,213	27,287	6.4	10
	Gwinnett County	374,789	357,513	17,276	4.6	38
	Haralson County	10,243	9,642	601	5.9	18
	Heard County	5,343	5,051	292	5.5	21
	Henry County	70,889	67,972	2,917	4.1	44
	Jasper County	5,111	4,840	271	5.3	26
	Lamar County	6,629	6,083	546	8.2	5
	Meriwether County	9,041	8,362	679	7.5	6
	Newton County	32,964	31,136	1,828	5.5	21
	Paulding County	46,536	44,623	1,913	4.1	44
	Pickens County	12,495	11,999	496	4.0	48
	Pike County	7,682	7,288	394	5.1	28
	Rockdale County	39,507	37,677	1,830	4.6	38
	Spalding County	29,062	27,080	1,982	6.8	7
	Walton County	31,946	30,531	1,415	4.4	41
	MSA Total	2,442,230	2,312,165	130,065	5.3	4

(continued)

TABLE 4 (continued)

**Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in
Georgia's Metropolitan Areas, 2002**

MSA	County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment		
				Number	Rate	Rank*
Augusta-Richmond County						
	Burke County	9,246	8,430	816	8.8	2
	Columbia County	43,692	42,203	1,489	3.4	61
	McDuffie County	9,478	8,671	807	8.5	3
	Richmond County	81,694	76,698	4,996	6.1	14
	MSA Total	144,110	136,002	8,108	5.6	3
Brunswick						
	Brantley County	7,210	6,780	430	6	16
	Glynn County	36,754	35,447	1,307	3.6	57
	McIntosh County	5,015	4,779	236	4.7	34
	MSA Total	48,979	47,006	1,973	4.0	9
Chattanooga						
	Catoosa County	28,444	27,599	845	3	67
	Dade County	7,611	7,274	337	4.4	41
	Walker County	30,924	29,705	1,219	3.9	52
	MSA Total	66,979	64,578	2,401	3.6	13
Columbus						
	Chattahoochee County	2,199	2,011	188	8.5	3
	Harris County	12,931	12,522	409	3.2	66
	Marion County	2,810	2,656	154	5.5	21
	Muscogee County	85,781	81,221	4,560	5.3	26
	MSA Total	103,721	98,410	5,311	5.1	5
Dalton						
	Murray County	19,695	18,786	909	4.6	38
	Whitfield County	48,971	47,136	1,835	3.7	55
	MSA Total	68,666	65,922	2,744	4.0	10
Gainesville						
	Hall County	78,029	75,061	2,968	3.8	53
	MSA Total	78,029	75,061	2,968	3.8	11
Hinesville-Fort Stewart						
	Liberty County	19,124	17,924	1,200	6.3	11
	Long County	4,928	4,756	172	3.5	59
	MSA Total	24,052	22,680	1,372	5.7	2
Macon						
	Bibb County	72,127	68,605	3,522	4.9	30
	Crawford County	6,006	5,716	290	4.8	32
	Jones County	12,532	12,071	461	3.7	55
	Monroe County	8,019	7,537	482	6.0	16
	Twiggs County	4,454	4,150	304	6.8	7
	MSA Total	103,138	98,079	5,059	4.9	6

(continued)

TABLE 4 (continued)

**Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in
Georgia's Metropolitan Areas, 2002**

MSA	County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment		Rank*
				Number	Rate	
Rome						
	Floyd County	46,685	44,498	2,187	4.7	34
	MSA Total	46,685	44,498	2,187	4.7	7
Savannah						
	Bryan County	11,466	11,091	375	3.3	65
	Chatham County	111,330	106,582	4,748	4.3	43
	Effingham County	19,488	18,783	705	3.6	57
	MSA Total	142,284	136,456	5,828	4.1	8
Valdosta						
	Brooks County	7,568	7,206	362	4.8	32
	Echols County	1,768	1,717	51	2.9	69
	Lanier County	3,516	3,383	133	3.8	53
	Lowndes County	44,609	43,043	1,566	3.5	59
	MSA Total	57,461	55,349	2,112	3.7	12
Warner Robins						
	Houston County	54,731	52,890	1,841	3.4	61
	MSA Total	54,731	52,890	1,841	3.4	14
Georgia		4,292,330	4,071,469	220,861	5.1	NA

Note: MSA totals compiled from county data by the Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, The University of Georgia.

* Rank among the 78 counties, which are parts of metropolitan areas. MSA Total rank refers to the 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Georgia, Georgia parts only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2003.

TABLE 5

Per Capita Income in Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2001

MSA	County	2001 PCPI	Rank*
Albany			
	Baker County	18,025	61
	Dougherty County	24,350	30
	Lee County	19,428	53
	Terrell County	17,722	62
	Worth County	19,392	54
	MSA Total	22,224	12
Athens-Clarke County			
	Clarke County	24,261	31
	Madison County	21,993	39
	Oconee County	25,450	20
	Oglethorpe County	20,627	48
	MSA Total	23,820	11
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta			
	Barrow County	20,580	49
	Bartow County	25,265	23
	Butts County	21,095	42
	Carroll County	22,132	38
	Cherokee County	29,150	9
	Clayton County	21,060	43
	Cobb County	38,150	2
	Coweta County	26,869	14
	Dawson County	26,419	17
	DeKalb County	34,250	4
	Douglas County	25,936	19
	Fayette County	35,685	3
	Forsyth County	33,531	5
	Fulton County	46,535	1
	Gwinnett County	32,708	6
	Haralson County	20,644	47
	Heard County	16,716	68
	Henry County	24,416	27
	Jasper County	22,155	37
	Lamar County	18,860	56
	Meriwether County	20,470	50
	Newton County	22,854	34
	Paulding County	18,390	58
	Pickens County	25,371	22
	Pike County	20,975	44
	Rockdale County	26,416	18
	Spalding County	23,313	33
	Walton County	20,737	46
	MSA Total	33,367	1

(continued)

TABLE 5 (continued)

Per Capita Income in Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2001

MSA	County	2001 PCPI	Rank*
Augusta-Richmond County			
	Burke County	19,689	52
	Columbia County	26,487	16
	McDuffie County	22,732	35
	Richmond County	24,408	28
	MSA Total	24,553	9
Brunswick			
	Brantley County	18,318	59
	Glynn County	29,998	7
	McIntosh County	16,971	66
	MSA Total	26,626	4
Chattanooga			
	Catoosa County	21,785	40
	Dade County	20,939	45
	Walker County	21,542	41
	MSA Total	21,573	13
Columbus			
	Chattahoochee County	27,784	12
	Harris County	28,883	11
	Marion County	17,526	63
	Muscogee County	26,776	15
	MSA Total	26,777	3
Dalton			
	Murray County	18,534	57
	Whitfield County	27,392	13
	MSA Total	24,683	8
Gainesville			
	Hall County	25,160	24
	MSA Total	25,160	7
Hinesville-Fort Stewart			
	Liberty County	16,890	67
	Long County	13,278	69
	MSA Total	16,364	15
Macon			
	Bibb County	29,028	10
	Crawford County	17,220	64
	Jones County	23,577	32
	Monroe County	20,272	51
	Twiggs County	17,033	65
	MSA Total	26,346	5

(continued)

TABLE 5 (continued)

Per Capita Income in Georgia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2001

MSA	County	2001 PCPI	Rank*
Rome			
	Floyd County	25,413	21
	MSA Total	25,413	6
Savannah			
	Bryan County	24,456	26
	Chatham County	29,525	8
	Effingham County	24,357	29
	MSA Total	28,422	2
Valdosta			
	Brooks County	18,887	55
	Echols County	12,620	70
	Lanier County	18,162	60
	Lowndes County	22,420	36
	MSA Total	21,365	14
Warner Robins			
	Houston County	24,548	25
	MSA Total	24,548	10
Georgia		28,523	NA

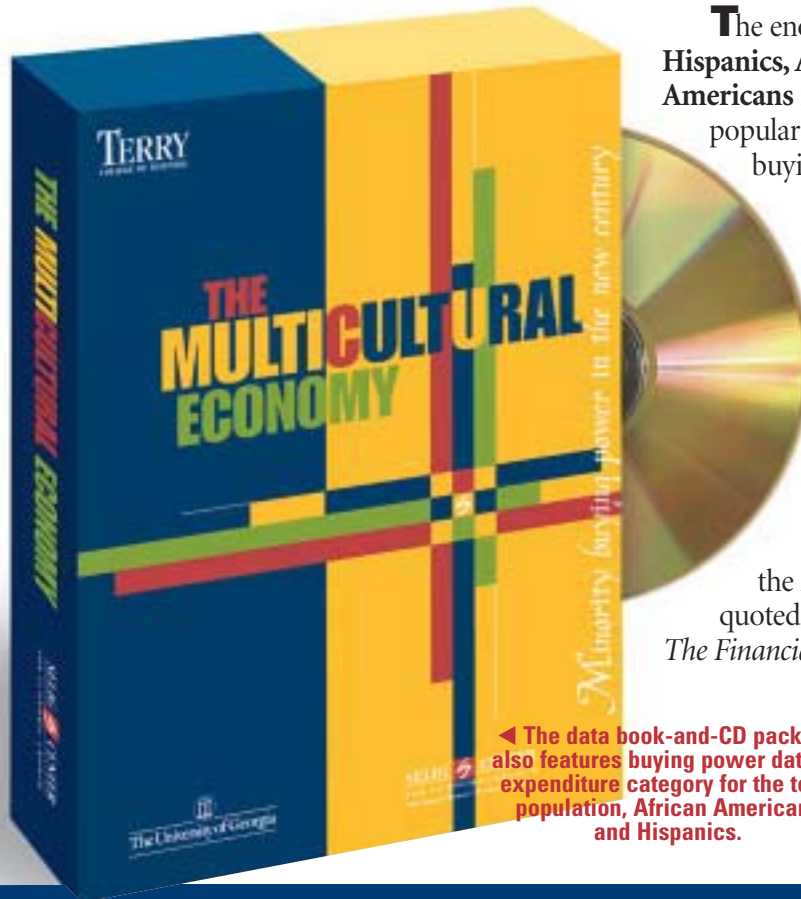
Note: MSA totals compiled from county data by the Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, The University of Georgia.

*Rank among the 78 counties, which are parts of metropolitan areas. MSA Total rank refers to the 15 Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Georgia, Georgia parts only.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2003.

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