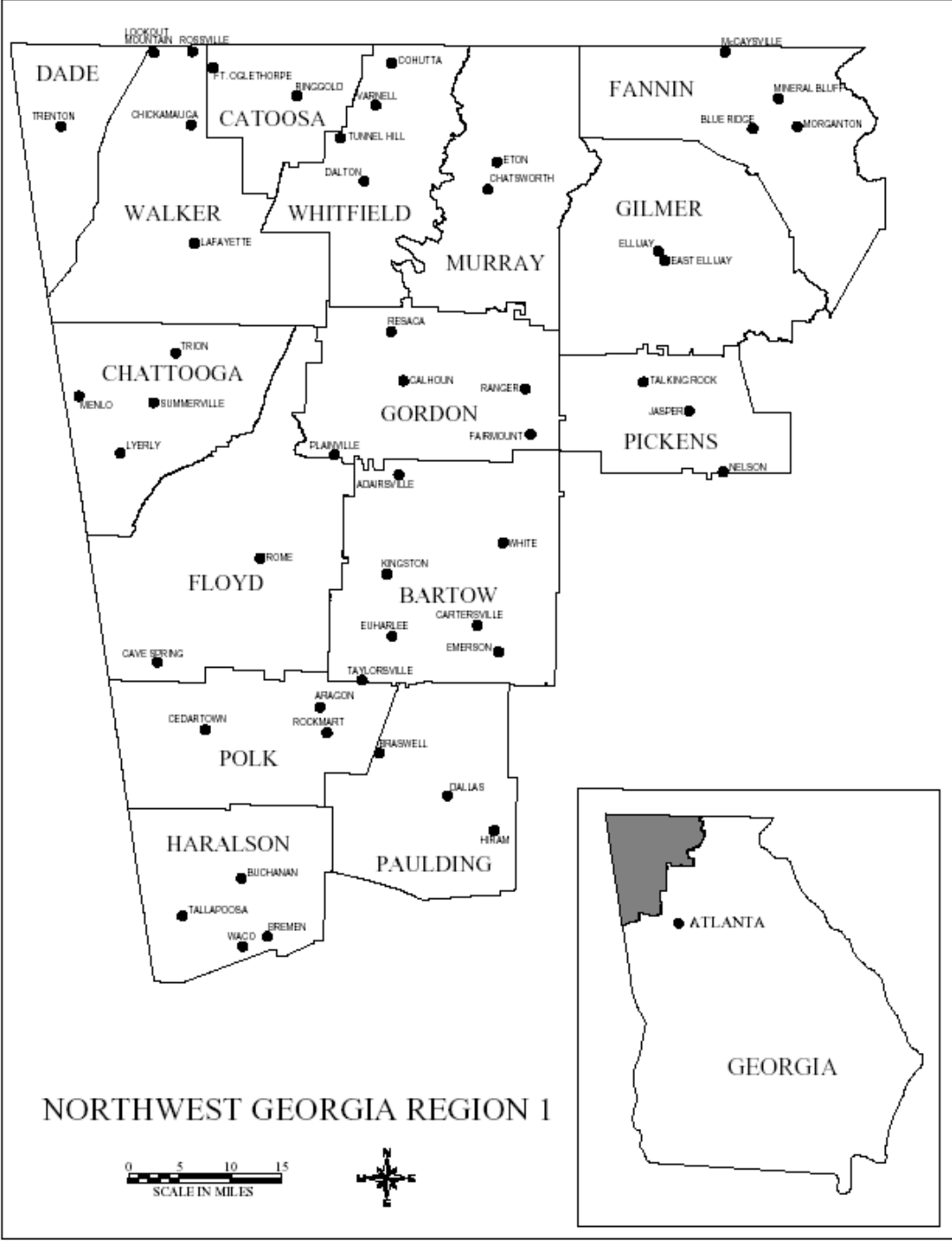


NORTHWEST GEORGIA WORKFORCE REPORT

June 2003



Region 1 Population Grows Faster Than Nation, Slower Than State

How Are We Doing?

- The region's population grew to 697,410 at a rate of 21.1% between 1990 and 2000. Slower than the state of Georgia, 26.4%, but faster than U.S. at 3.1% according to census information.
- In 2000 the region's population varied in size from 90,565 for Floyd County to 15,154 for Dade County.
- Paulding is the fastest growing county in the region, nearly doubling in size between 1990 and 2000 – mainly due to the increasing suburban growth of Atlanta.

County	Population in 1980	Population in 1990	Population in 2000
Bartow	40,760	55,911	76,019
Catoosa	36,991	42,464	53,282
Chattooga	21,856	22,242	25,470
Dade	12,318	13,147	15,154
Fannin	14,748	15,992	19,798
Floyd	79,800	81,251	90,565
Gilmer	11,110	13,368	23,456
Gordon	30,070	35,072	44,104
Haralson	18,422	21,966	26,690
Murray	19,685	26,147	36,506
Paulding	26,110	41,611	81,678
Pickens	11,652	14,432	22,983
Polk	32,382	33,815	38,127
Walker	56,470	58,340	61,053
Whitfield	65,789	72,462	83,525
Total Population in Region 1	478,163	548,220	697,410
Georgia	5,462,989	6,478,216	8,186,453

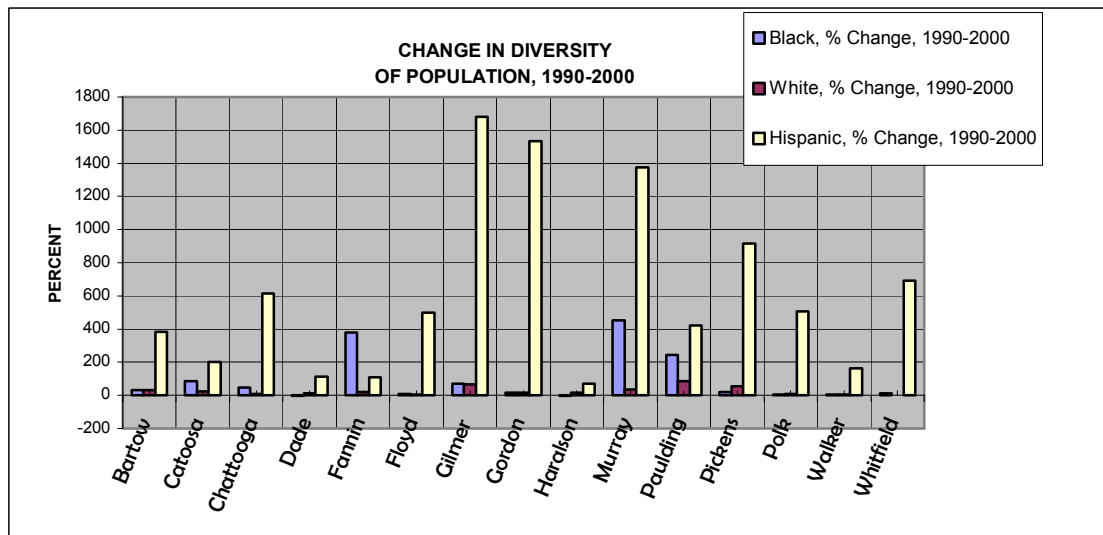
This Is Important Because...

Rapid population growth can overwhelm infrastructure (roads, schools, housing, etc.). It also impacts the labor market since more workers will require either more local jobs or access to employment outside the area. New residents can bring in new skills to augment the skills possessed by the local residents, assisting in attracting new employers. Employed residents also contribute to the growth of the infrastructure necessary to support the population through increasing the tax base and exercising increased purchasing power. Unemployed residents can form a pool of employable people to assist in attracting industry or, in significant numbers, drain community support services and contribute to further job loss.

Northwest Georgia is Becoming More Diverse

- The Census Bureau projects we will continue to see growth in diversity.
- Currently Georgia ranks 13th in the nation for international immigration and 2nd among the states for domestic immigration.
- With the exception of Fannin County, Latinos were the largest growing ethnicity in all NW Georgia counties.

Distribution of Region 1 Latino Population, 2000			
County	Total Population	Latino Population	% Latino
Whitfield	83,525	18,419	22.1%
Floyd	90,565	4,983	5.5%
Gordon	44,104	3,268	7.4%
Polk	38,127	2,921	7.7%
Bartow	76,019	2,524	3.3%
Murray	36,506	2,006	5.5%
Gilmer	23,456	1,815	7.7%
Paulding	81,678	1,398	1.7%
Catoosa	53,282	621	1.2%
Walker	61,053	565	0.9%
Chattooga	25,470	537	2.1%
Pickens	22,983	467	2.0%
Haralson	25,690	143	0.6%
Dade	15,154	137	0.9%
Fannin	19,798	130	0.7%
Region 1	697,410	39,934	5.7%



This Is Important Because...

The workforce in Region 1 is changing due to immigration as employers fill gaps in the labor market, primarily in service manufacturing and construction industries. This creates challenges in overcoming cultural and language barriers. Schools, businesses, and local government must all make accommodations to help assimilate these new residents.

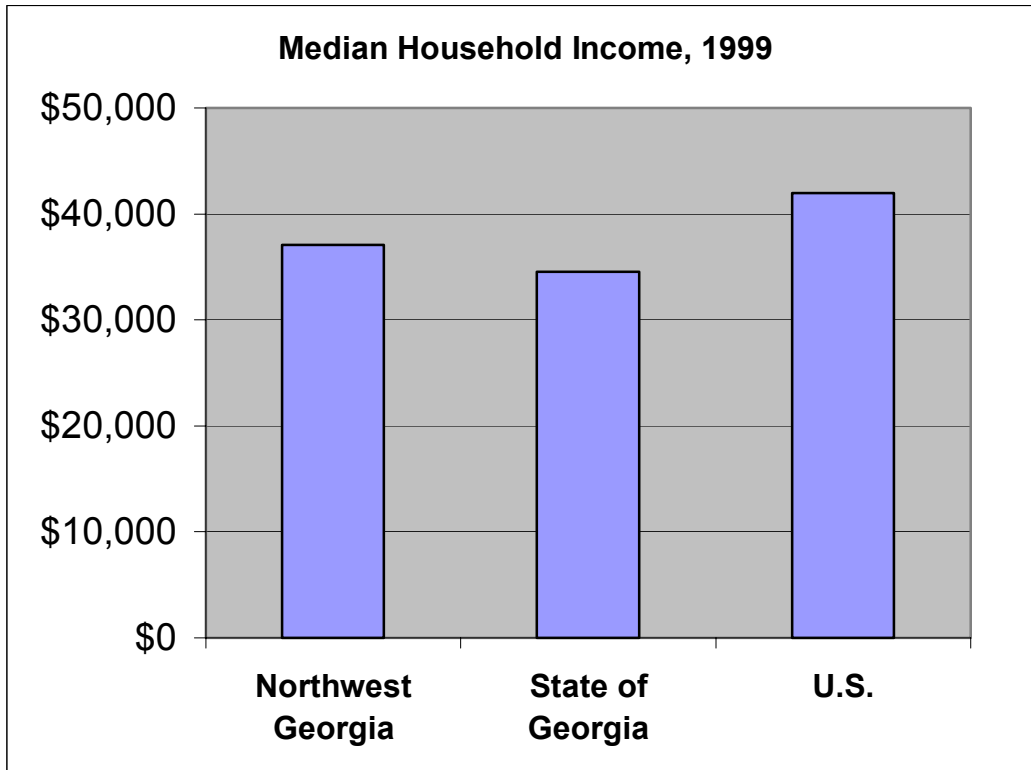
As local communities attempt to address this problem, they realize the complexity of solving it. The average educational level for most Latino immigrants is between third and sixth grade. Fifty-six percent of all Latino adults are functionally illiterate because they have not had the same educational opportunities as other groups. [Dalton State College] Consequently, providing written material may not be helpful in solving language barriers.

The Latino population is particularly hard hit in layoffs during periods of downsizing and recession. The "last hired, first fired" rule seems to particularly affect this population. Uninformed and suspicious of federal job training programs, large majorities of Latinos do not participate in this program.

The number one and most urgent need in the Latino community is English as a Second Language programs. Especially adult Latinos who need basic English skills in order to function in any job and in society in general. Latino youth usually have a better understanding of English as many of them have attended high schools in the U.S. and can be placed in more advanced English programs. These classes must be mastered prior to entering into any other training programs.

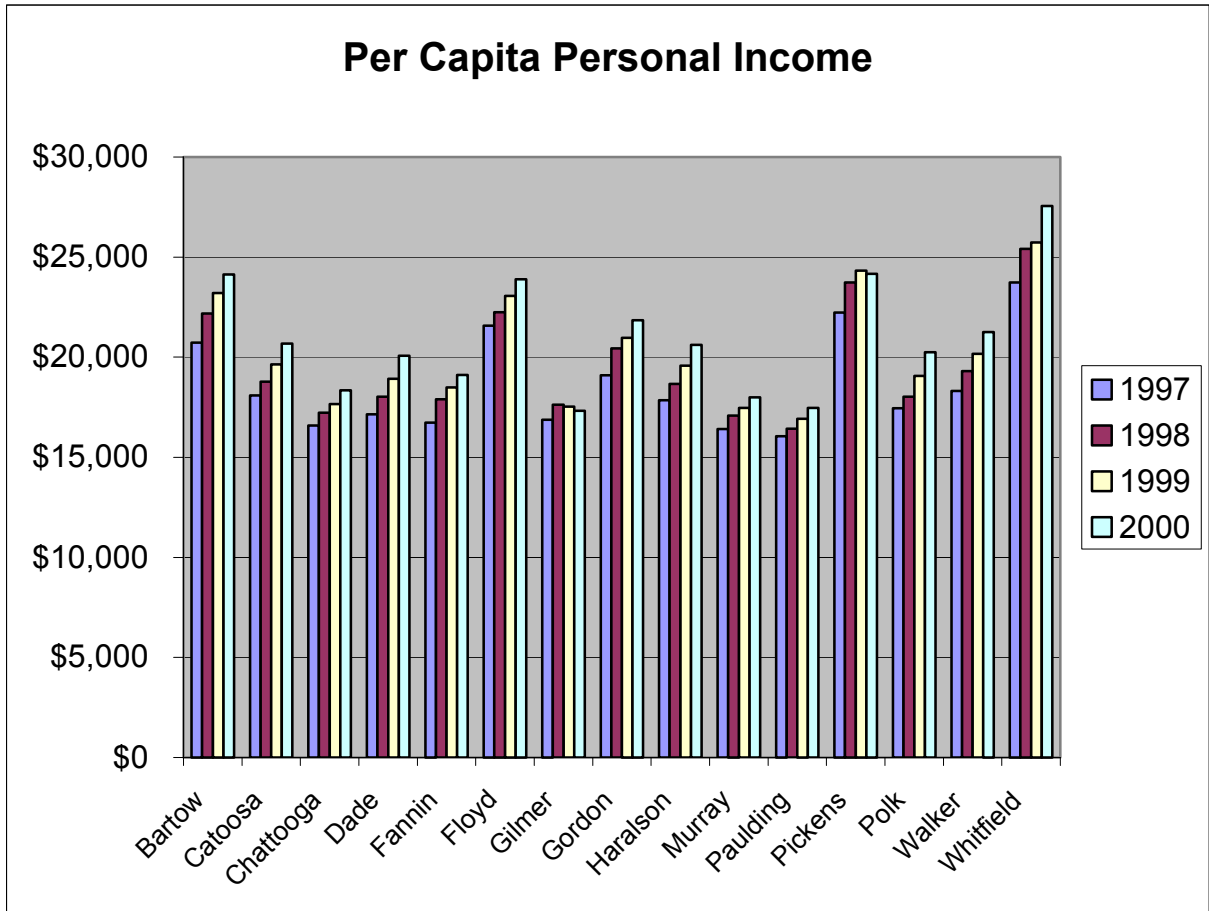
Region's Income Out Paces State, Lags Behind Nation

- Northwest Georgia has a higher median household income than the state of Georgia but falls below the U.S. median household income.



- Median household income is the average income of all workers in a household. A single person household is more likely to have a lower median income than one with multiple workers.

- Northwest Georgia shows a steady growth trend for most counties in per capita income from 1997-2000.
- Per capita personal income is based on average income per person. Therefore, a household with numerous non-working children or low paying salaries may have a lower per capita income than a single person household.

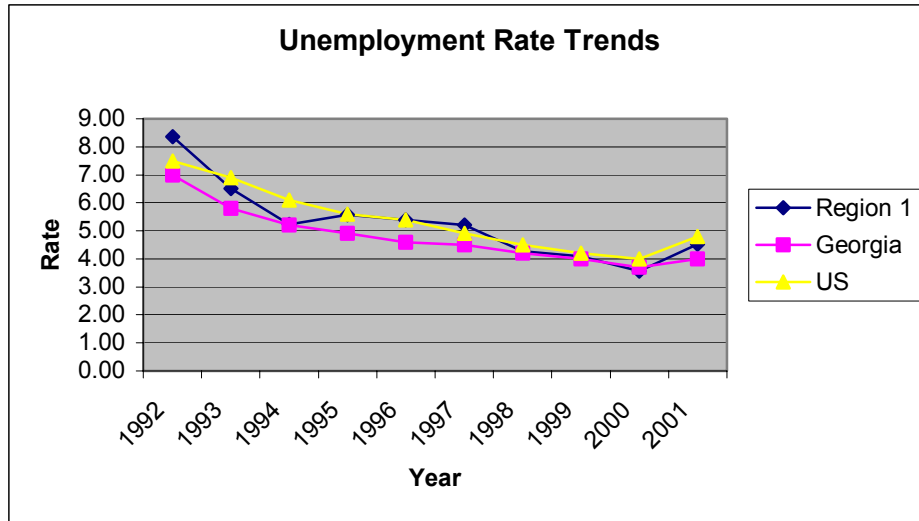


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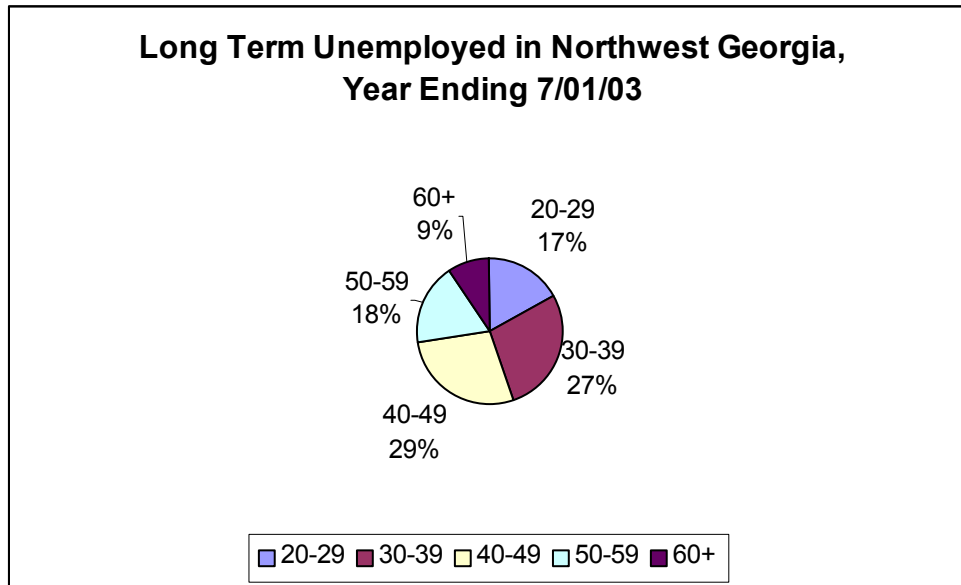
Income growth is a means to improve quality of life and should always be a consideration in developing new jobs. Continued increase in quality of life helps to ensure continued growth in the region as increased purchasing power allows for more goods and services to be offered in the region, thereby increasing employment opportunities. Continued increases in income also reflect a more skilled workforce since these workers usually command higher wages. However, training opportunities that increase the skills of all workers should be considered so that those with lower skills will not be eliminated from the workforce and higher skill employers can continue to be attracted to the region.

Unemployment Rate on the Increase

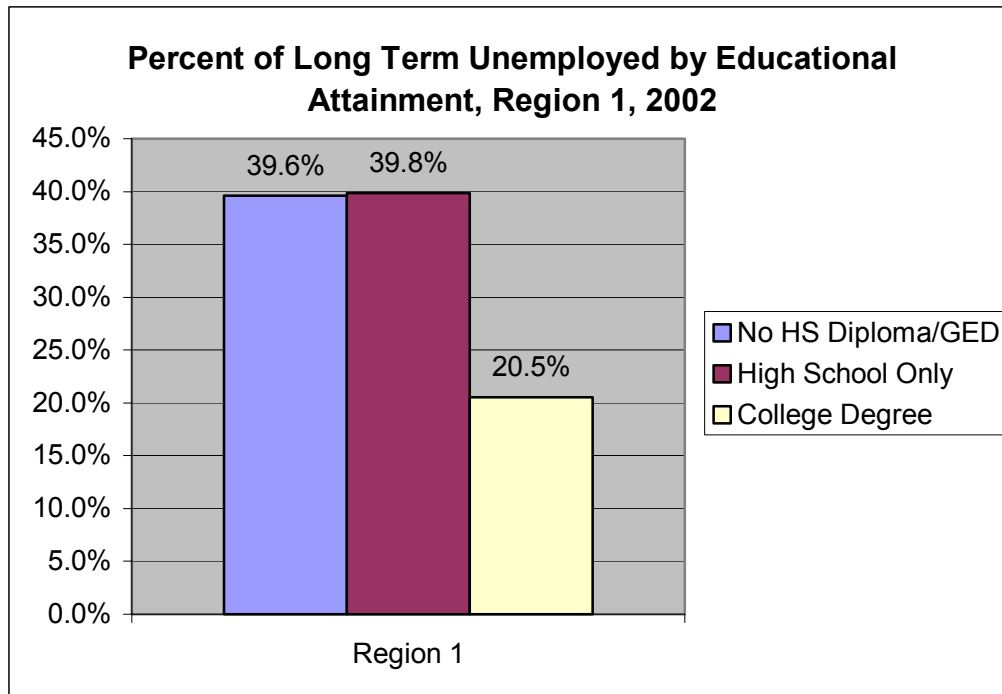
- The unemployment rate for Northwest Georgia hit a 10 year low in 2000 and has been making a steady climb since then.
- The U.S. and Georgia have experienced similar trends.
- By mid-2001 Region 1's unemployment rate (4.52%) was higher than the State of Georgia (4.0%) but lower than the U.S. (4.8%).



Long-term unemployed is defined as eligible for at least 13 weeks of unemployment.



- Those over age 40 make up over half of the long-term unemployed.
- The 40-49 age group has the highest rate of long-term unemployment.



- 80% of long-term unemployed have a high school education or less – half of those lack a high school diploma.
- One-fifth of the long-term unemployed are college graduates.

This Is Important Because...

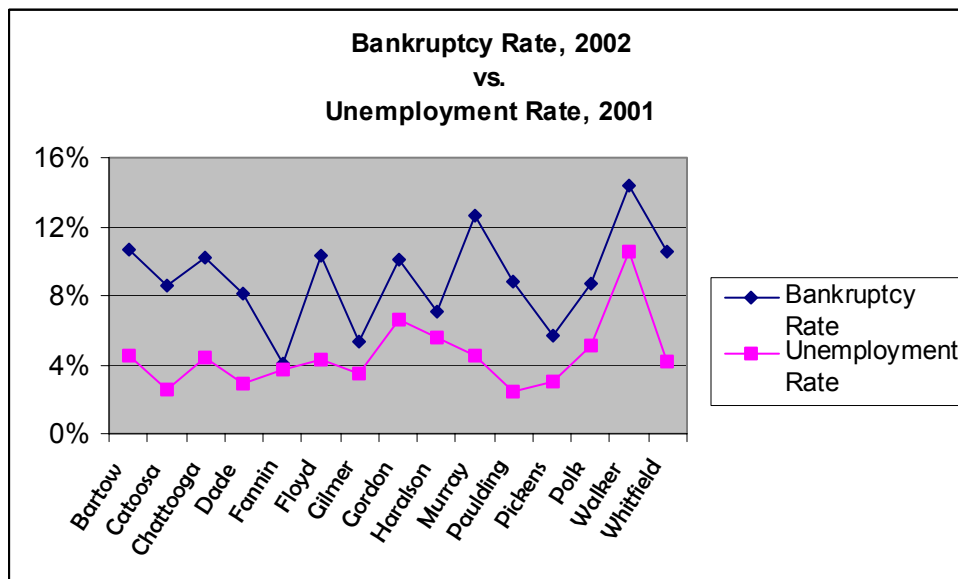
An increasing unemployment rate makes obtaining employment more difficult for those with fewer skills. Also, age is a factor as these workers may have obsolete skills and be perceived by employers as more difficult to train. More experienced workers may also experience difficulty in replacing wages if they enter a completely new field.

Planning efforts should focus on effective and efficient methods of skills acquisition for those who need basic skills and those who need upgrading of obsolete skills.

Increase in Region's Bankruptcies Shows Impact of Recession

- Bankruptcy filings in North Georgia were up 10.4% from those in 2001.
- Counties with highest average unemployment in 2001 had the most bankruptcies in 2002.
- One third of Region 1 counties were in the top quarter of the states bankruptcy filings.

Bankruptcies in Georgia, 2002			
	Rate	State Ranking	National Ranking
Walker	14.38%	11	16
Murray	12.60%	17	28
Bartow	10.64%	36	72
Whitfield	10.50%	37	75
Floyd	10.28%	40	84
Chattooga	10.17%	42	87
Gordon	10.09%	43	91
Paulding	8.85%	73	177
Polk	8.73%	75	188
Catoosa	8.54%	80	208
Dade	8.12%	91	266
Haralson	7.12%	107	448
Pickens	5.66%	134	890
Gilmer	5.29%	141	1038
Fannin	4.09%	146	1664



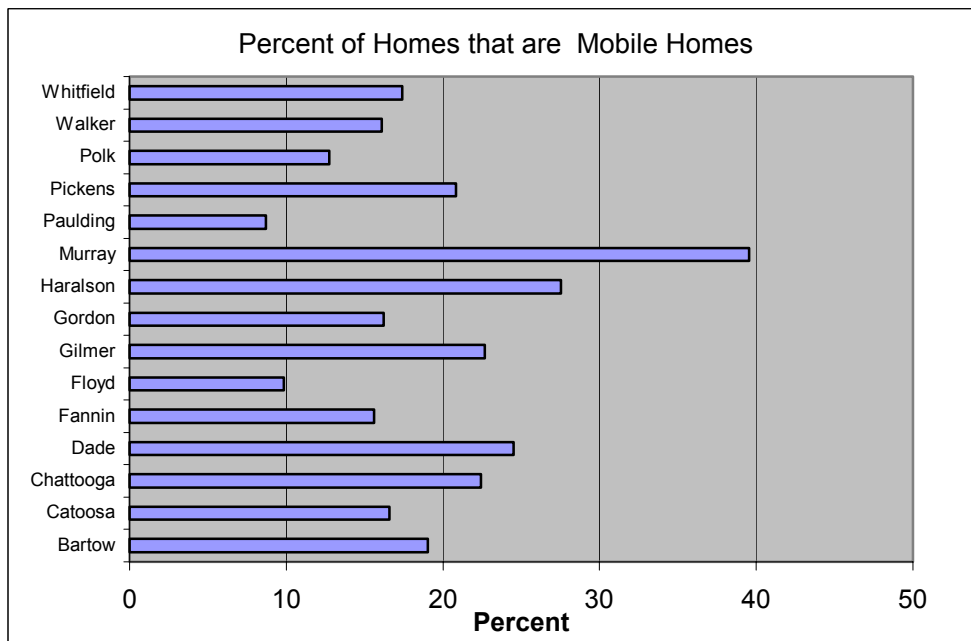
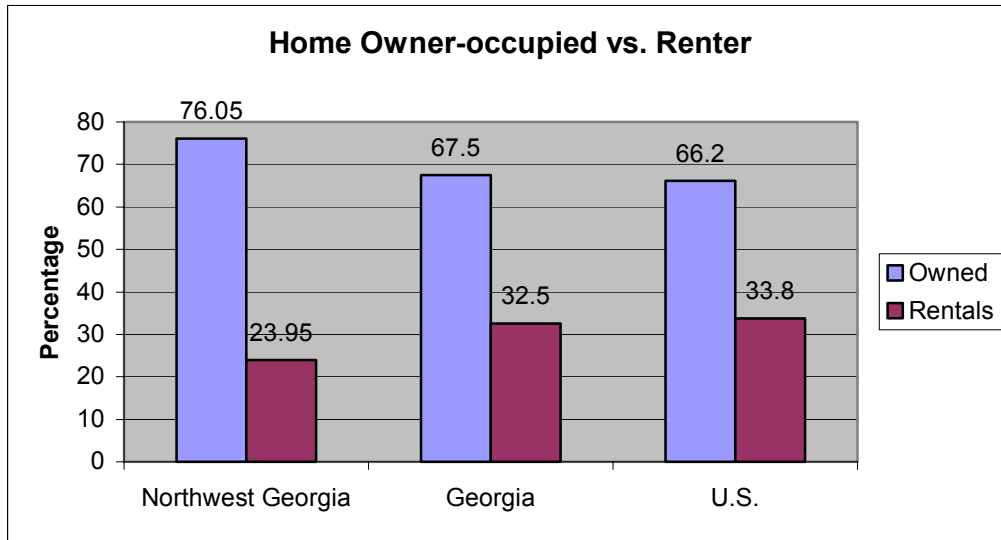
This Is Important Because...

The region is still feeling the impact of the recent economic recession. Economic recovery is limited when the buying power of the public declines due to reduced personal income caused by unemployment. Business bankruptcies affect hiring decisions and expansion plans thereby creating a cycle that can be difficult to overcome.

Planning consideration should address ways to reduce long-term unemployment and provide a climate that encourages business growth.

High Home Ownership Adds to NW Georgia's Appeal

- Northwest Georgia had a higher home owner-occupied rate at 76% in 2000 than either the state of Georgia (67.5%) or the U.S (66.2%).
- All counties are above the state and national rates except for Floyd and Whitfield.
- Manufactured housing is less than 20% of homes in most counties of the region.

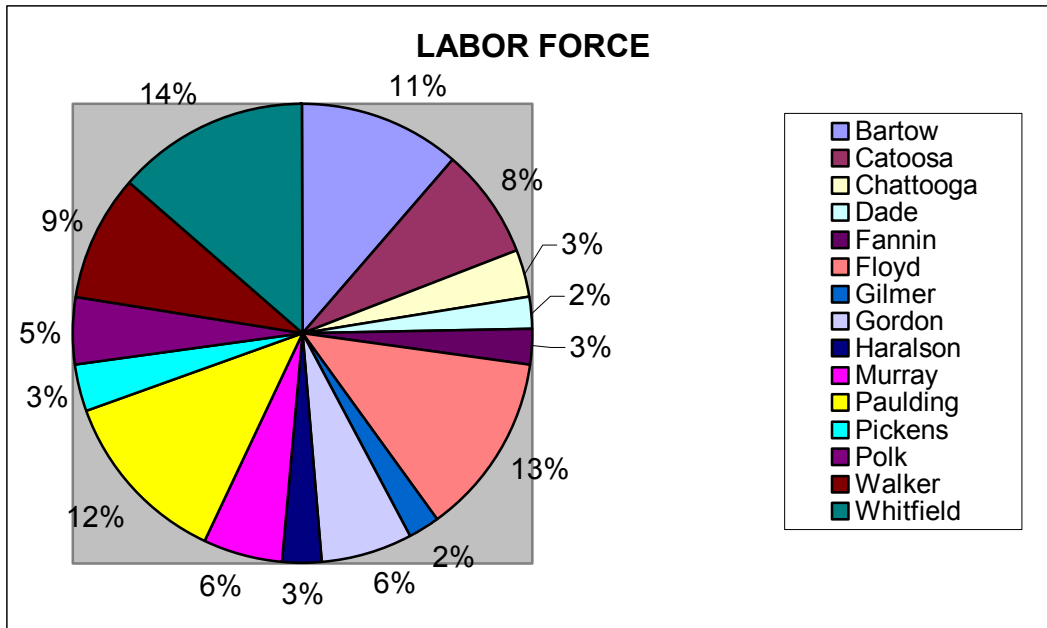


This Is Important Because...

High home owner-occupied rate indicates that the area has a stable workforce. It is also a sign of affordable housing. However, high home ownership of manufactured housing can adversely affect value, resale, and property taxes when compared to traditional housing.

Region 1 Is Expected to Add New Jobs Each Year

- Total employment in Region 1 is expected to reach almost 297,000 jobs by the year 2008.
- More than 4200 new jobs projected to be added each year.
- Area job growth is expected to be 1.7% per year. Georgia and the nation's job growth are expected to be 2.4% and 1.4%, respectively.

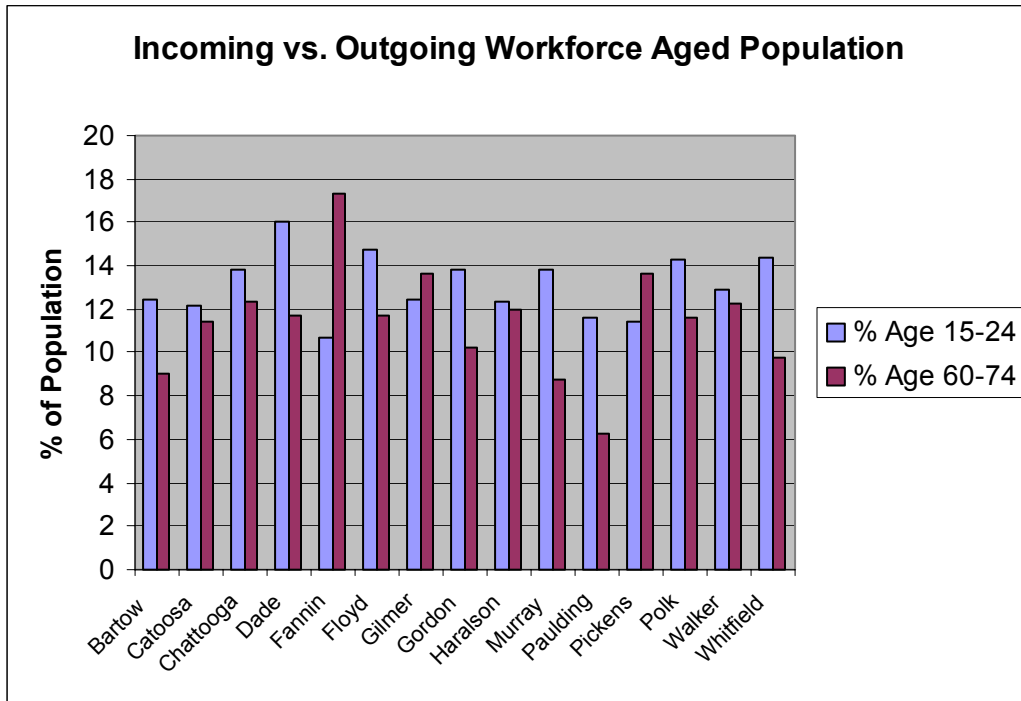


This Is Important Because...

Job growth indicates a more stable economy and prevents out-migration of the current workforce. Job growth also attracts new residents who contribute to the local economy. Existing business and industry are encouraged to maintain or expand operations by a growing economy, while new businesses are attracted. New training may be needed to meet the changing requirements of new or expanding employers.

Younger Workforce is Readily Available to Replace Retiring Workers.

- All counties in the region show a higher percentage of incoming workforce than outgoing with the exception of Fannin, Gilmer, and Pickens.
- Fannin, Gilmer, and Pickens counties have experienced a high influx of retirees.



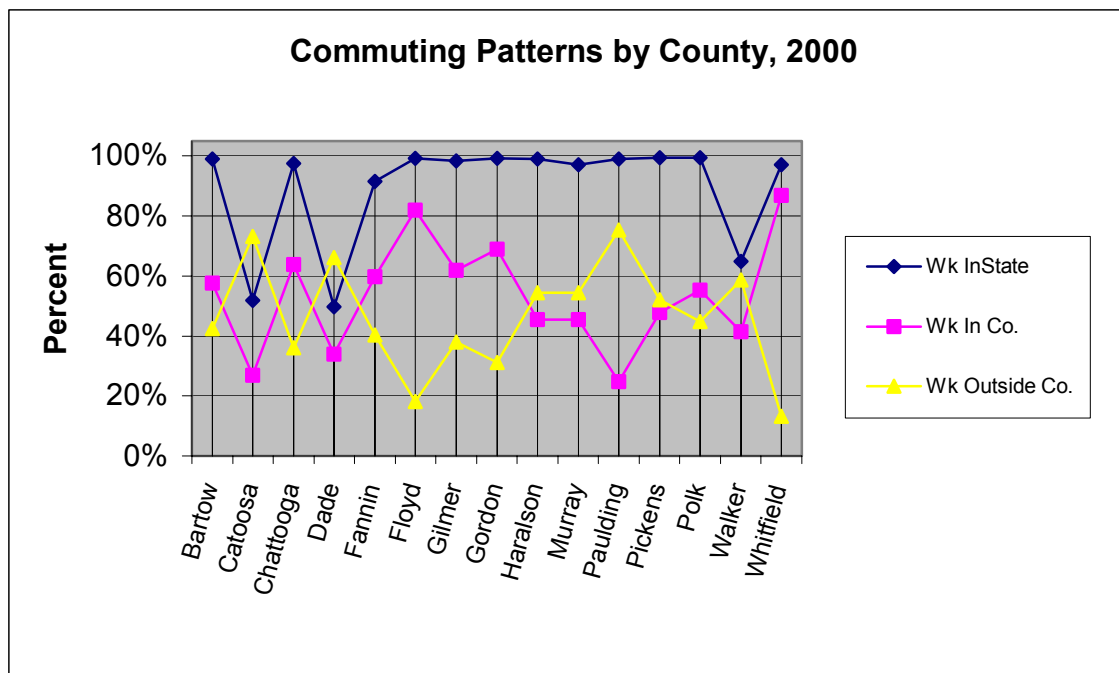
This Is Important Because...

The total percentage of younger individuals in the workforce is greater than the percentage of retiring workers. However, when a worker retires he/she takes with them years of experience. Younger workers will need more training to replace the experience that the retiree takes with him/her.

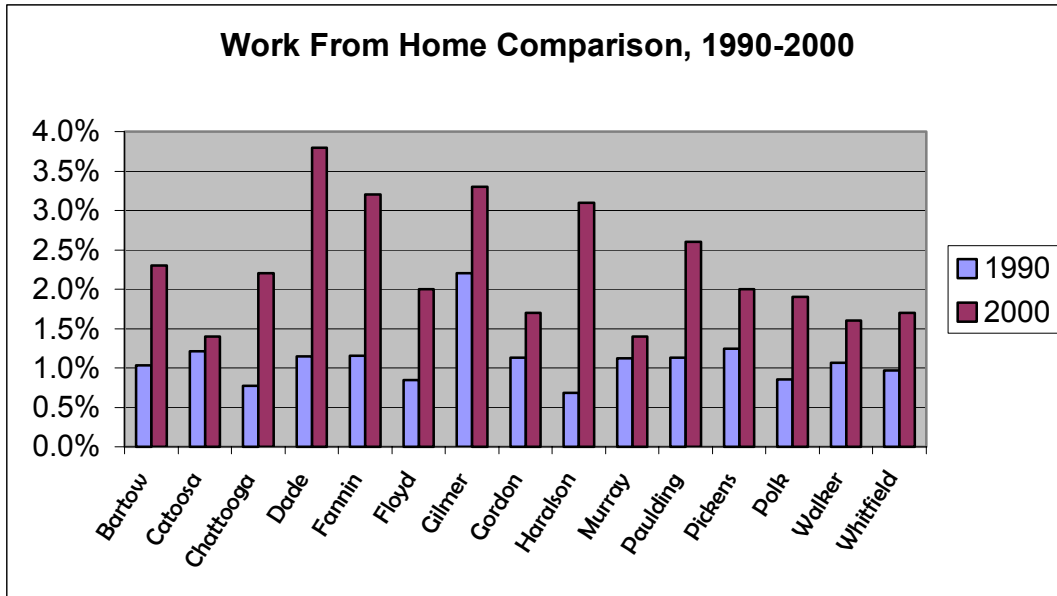
Planning efforts should take into consideration the need for adequate training for the new workforce, but should also address updating skills (such as computer skills) to enable older workers to continue to work if they should so desire. Such skill upgrades are an issue, as a larger number of older workers have become responsible for rearing their grandchildren, requiring them to continue working. Additionally, retirement programs have become less viable in today's floundering economy. Plans should also take into account that there will be more demand for service positions in communities with a high number of senior citizens.

Rise in Commuting Out of Area and Working From Home

- The area's commuting patterns are influenced on the south by the Atlanta labor market and on the north by Chattanooga.
- Over 70% of workers in Paulding and Catoosa counties work outside their county of residence.
- Over 40% of the workers in 10 area counties commute to other Georgia counties.
- Whitfield and Floyd counties have the highest number of residents who work in their counties at 87% and 82%, respectively.



- Persons working from home in Region 1 increased over 53% from 1990 to 2000.
- Dade and Haralson counties had the largest percentage increase in those working from home.
- At over 1000 workers, Paulding County has the largest total number of at-home workers.



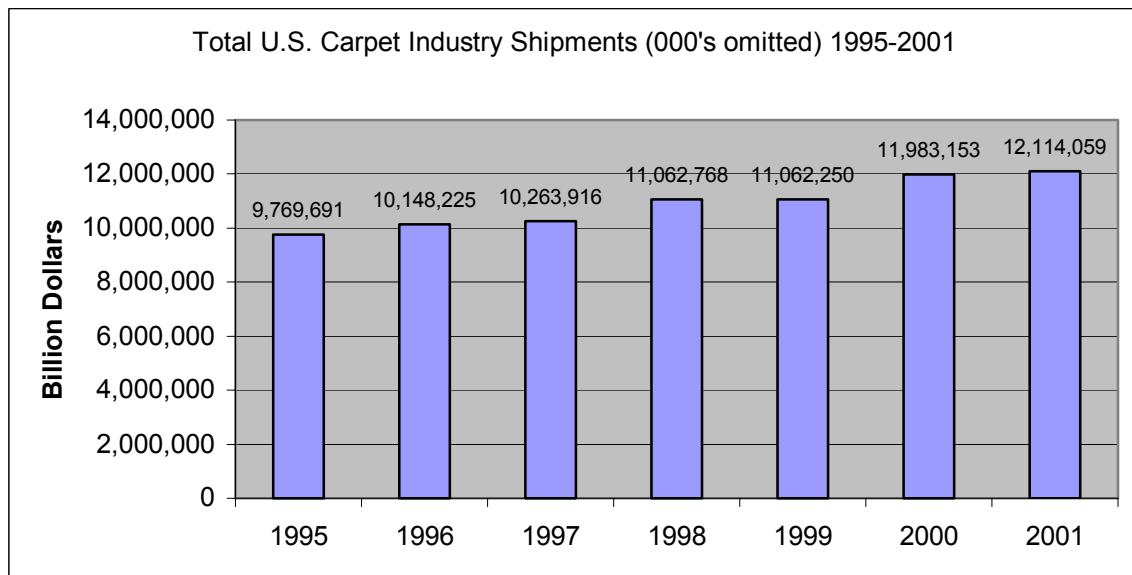
This Is Important Because...

Counties with large numbers of workers leaving them to work elsewhere often have problems in providing the services needed by residents because there is not an adequate tax base of businesses and industry to support these services. Additionally, these workers are vulnerable to changes in the commuting labor market that can adversely impact their home county’s economic base. On the positive side, commuting workers often have the higher skills and wages that allow travel to work. These workers can be a positive factor in attracting or developing new businesses or industries in the region.

Changing technology has enabled workers to dispense with long commutes to work by offering an at-home alternative. This increases productivity because time is not wasted traveling to and from work. It is also appealing to workers as they retain more control over their own schedules. Ways to increase telecommuting should be explored as a means to improve worker morale, productivity, and reduce the adverse environmental impact of automobile pollution.

Carpet Industry Currently Remains Strong in Northwest Georgia

- This area is home to the largest concentration of tufted carpet producers in the United States.
- Mills located within a 65-mile radius of Dalton, Georgia (Whitfield, Gordon, Catoosa, Murray, and Bartow counties) supply 80% of the U.S. carpet market.
- Over the last ten years, it produced more than half the carpet and textile mill products in Georgia.
- Whitfield County accounted for 31% of the total manufacturing establishments in the region in 1997.
- The carpet industry in our area has been fairly stable in the most recent months due to the need for residential carpet supplies. This trend is expected to continue as long as mortgage interest rates are low.



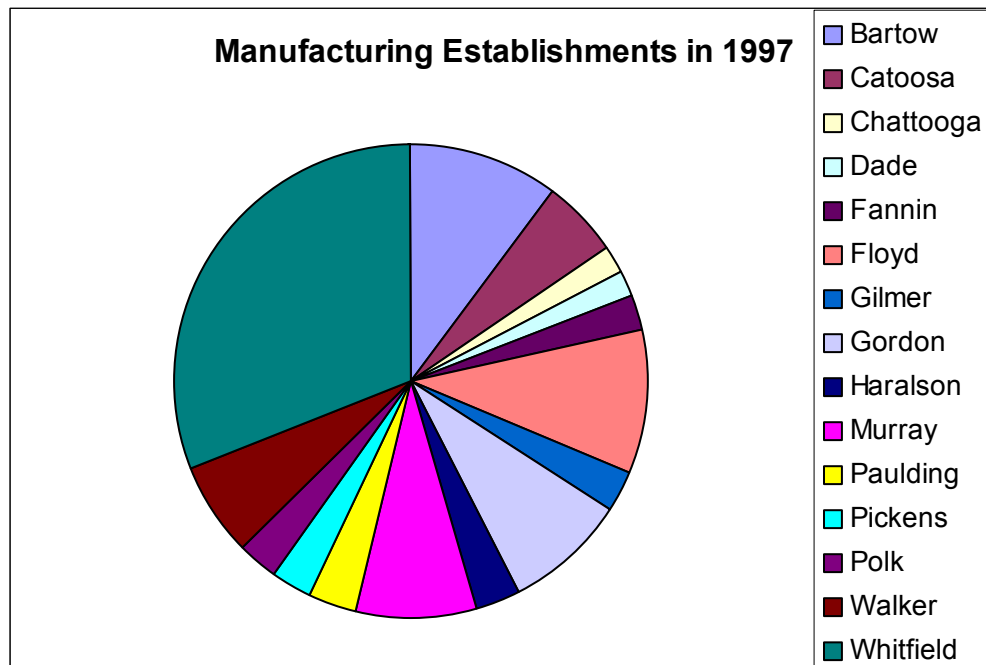
This Is Important Because...

Studies by the Carpet Industry Advisory Council indicate that the carpet manufacturers tend to promote and train employees from within. The majority of students requesting training from area colleges are requesting management/supervisory training, computers skills, and technical certificates. Additional resources for these programs should be sought. One potential source for this training is an incumbent worker program.

Survey Shows Alarming Statistics for the Future of Manufacturing in Georgia

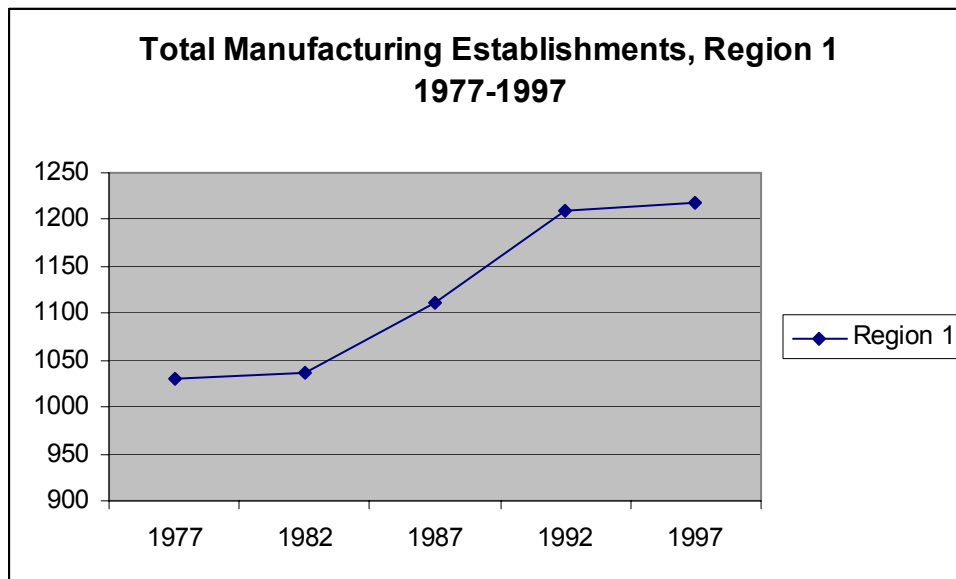
- 17% of the Georgia manufacturers surveyed say they are likely to move part of their operations outside the U.S. in the next five years.
- 25% of larger manufacturers, those with annual revenues of \$10 million or more, are likely to move some operations to another country by 2007.
- Only 8% of manufacturers have shifted operations away from the U.S. in the last five years.
- More than 40% cited the low quality of both the state's workforce and its K-12 educational system as the most glaring drawbacks to doing business in Georgia.
(source: Survey conducted by Habif, Arogeti & Wynne in cooperation with Kennesaw State University and the Georgia Industry Association)

Manufacturers have traditionally found northwest Georgia an ideal location due to available workforce and its location in relation to major interstates as well as natural resources. As shown on the pie chart below manufacturing was a big part of the economy for several counties in 1997. The table also shows the growth in manufacturing from 1977 through 1997. However, many manufacturers have “fallen on hard times” in more recent years. The results of the manufacturing survey done by the Census Bureau is being compiled for the year 2002 and it is expected to show a decrease in area industries. Appendix A has a listing of recent layoffs and closings in Northwest Georgia.



Total Manufacturing Establishments						
COUNTY	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	Percent Change 1992-1997
Bartow	85	91	94	109	126	15.6%
Catoosa	42	49	53	62	64	3.2%
Chattooga	33	22	29	31	23	-25.8%
Dade	8	6	11	21	22	4.8%
Fannin	21	21	25	25	28	12%
Floyd	107	111	118	125	120	-4%
Gilmer	31	26	30	34	34	0%
Gordon	111	98	150	110	102	-7.3%
Haralson	38	42	33	31	35	1.3%
Murray	83	99	55	93	100	7.5%
Paulding	29	27	29	36	38	5.3%
Pickens	20	22	32	29	35	20.7%
Polk	41	34	41	42	35	-16.6%
Walker	68	82	82	83	77	-7.2%
Whitfield	344	306	330	378	379	.3%
Region 1	1031	1036	1112	1209	1218	.7%

New statistics for manufacturing in 2002 will be available by early 2004.



This Is Important Because...

As manufacturing jobs decrease, the need for service occupations is increasing. However, these service jobs tend to have lower wages and fewer benefits than manufacturing jobs. In order to lessen the impact of decreasing wages in the manufacturing sector, opportunities for training in higher skilled service occupations such as computer programming or registered nursing workers should be offered. Entrepreneurial training and support for new businesses are other avenues for increasing potential income that should be explored.

Service Jobs Fastest Growing in Economy – Healthcare Faces Critical Shortage

- Services are the fastest growing sector of the economy, accounting for a record 95 million job in 2000.
- The service sector employed 70% of the U.S. workforce in 1990; it soon will grow to nearly 90%. By 2010, services are expected to account for virtually the entire net gain in the U.S. employment.
- Some of the fastest growth is in some of the least-skilled occupations, such as cashiers and retail salespersons. Retail sales in the United States grew by nearly 41% between 1995 and 2001, according to the Census Bureau.
- Computer Systems Analyst is one of Region 1's fastest growing occupations and 8th in largest number of openings.
- Another service area needing employees is education, specifically teachers K-12.
- **Northwest Georgia's number one service industry need is in healthcare occupations.** This is also the number one need in the entire state.
- **A critical need for Registered Nurses in Region 1 was identified by a group of healthcare organization representatives.** In February 2003, this group identified two sets of obstacles to increasing available Registered Nurses. The first was **institutional** and includes lack of class space, instructors and time and space for required clinical experience. The second related to the **job itself** in terms of working hours, increasing difficulty of work, and time commitment needed to obtain credentials. These factors are not entirely offset by the occupation's well-paying salary.

This Is Important Because...

“Georgia is in the midst of a critical shortage of health care professionals. Further, absent effective intervention, the gap between what is needed and what is available is projected to increase with potentially devastating impact,” Healthcare Workforce Policy Advisory Committee, Georgia Department of Community Health.

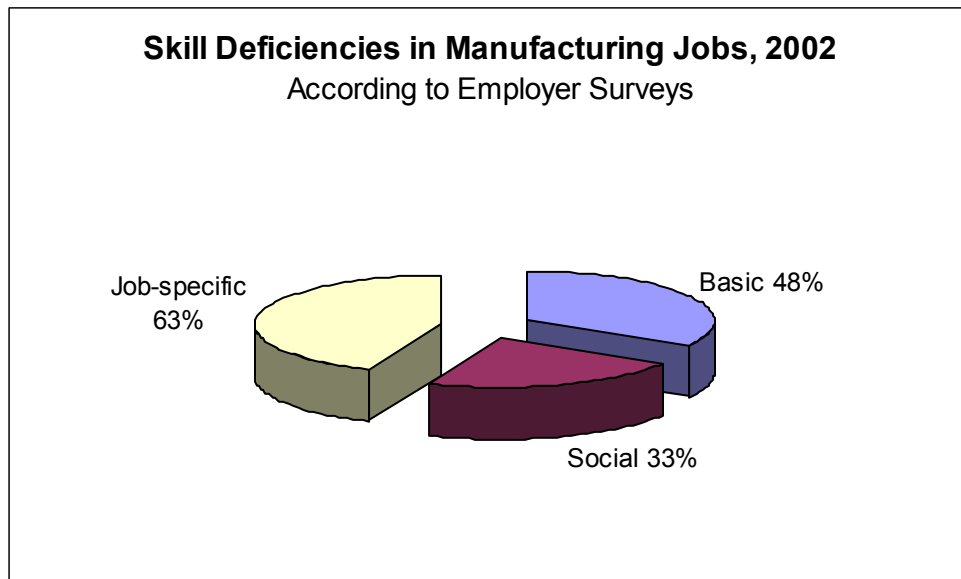
Nurses seeking licensure by examination in Georgia decreased by 10% - reflecting the decreasing numbers of Georgia nursing graduates. However, enrollment in University system nursing programs increased by 15.3% in 2000 – the first overall enrollment increase in 8 years. Thirty two percent of RNs and 40% of LPNs in Georgia indicated when surveyed that they plan to retire within the next ten years. Based on current

numbers reported by the Board of Nursing, as many as 25,000 currently licensed RNs may retire by 2011.

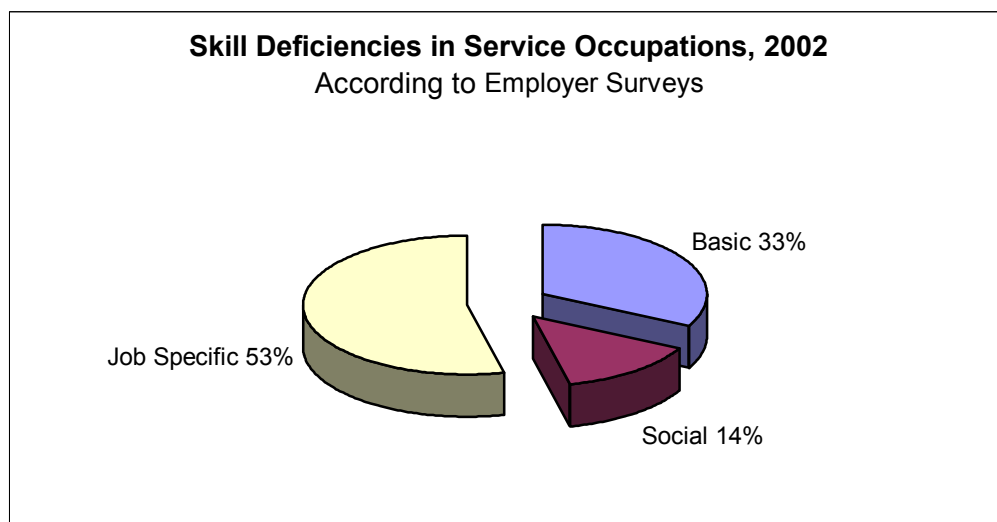
Planning efforts should also be directed towards ways to expedite students through existing programs in education and nursing/healthcare. Moving current LPN's through RN training in another potential incumbent worker program. Training opportunities for higher skilled service occupations should be enhanced.

Region 1 Employers Identify Employee Needs

- 48% of area manufacturing's new employees are deficient in basic skills such as reading, writing, verbal communications and basic math computations, according to an area-wide survey.
- 43% of the area's new employees in service occupations also lacked these basic skills.



Some respondents indicated deficiencies in more than one category therefore total percentages equal more than 100%.



- Social skills such as attendance, attitude, responsibility, honesty and ability to work in groups, was identified as more necessary to manufacturing employers than to service employers (33% vs. 14%).
- Both sectors indicated that skills necessary for a particular job was the most important skill possessed by new employees. This category also included the ability to use computer technology, underlining the importance of computers in today's workplace.

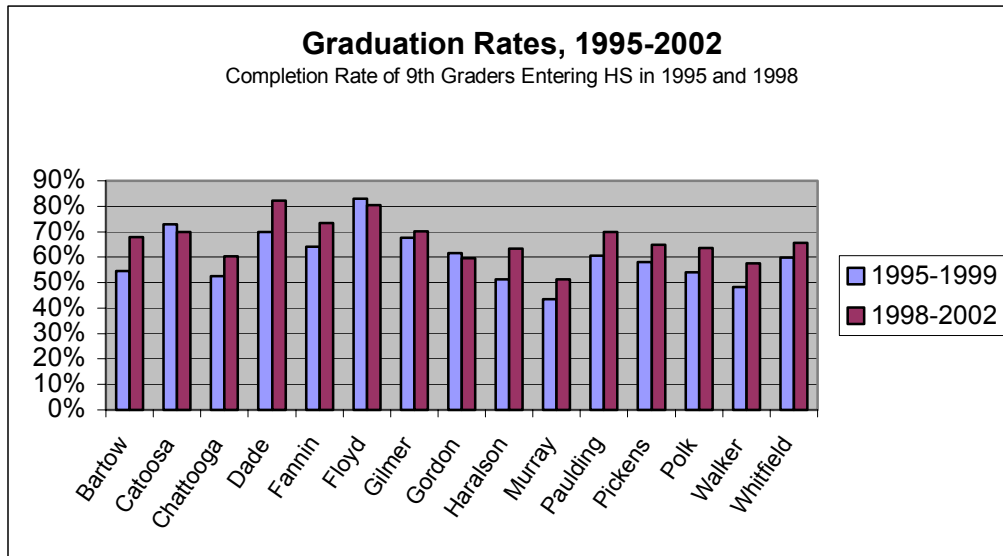
This is important because...

Area employers identified job skills as the most important characteristic of new employees. Training for existing and future jobs should be a vital part of plans for the emerging workforce. The ability to use computer technology was a part of this job skill set; accordingly, training in computer operations should also be explored.

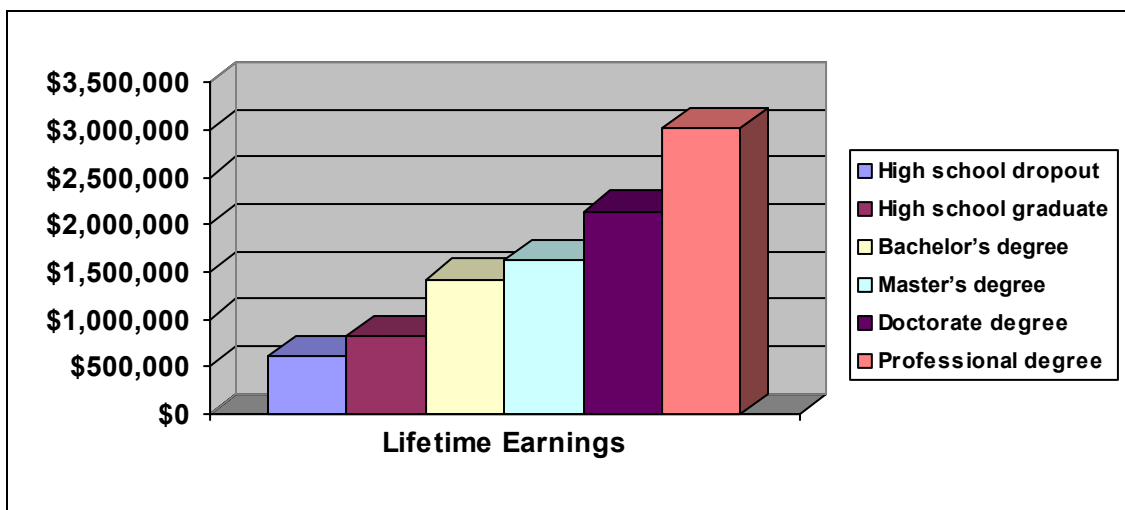
Basic skills in reading, writing, and math are also identified as essential characteristics needed by new employees in both manufacturing and service jobs. Although educational levels have risen in the last 10 years, the existing workforce remains in need of additional basic literacy training. Efforts to increase adult learning should be continued and encouraged.

Education is the Foundation for Future Growth

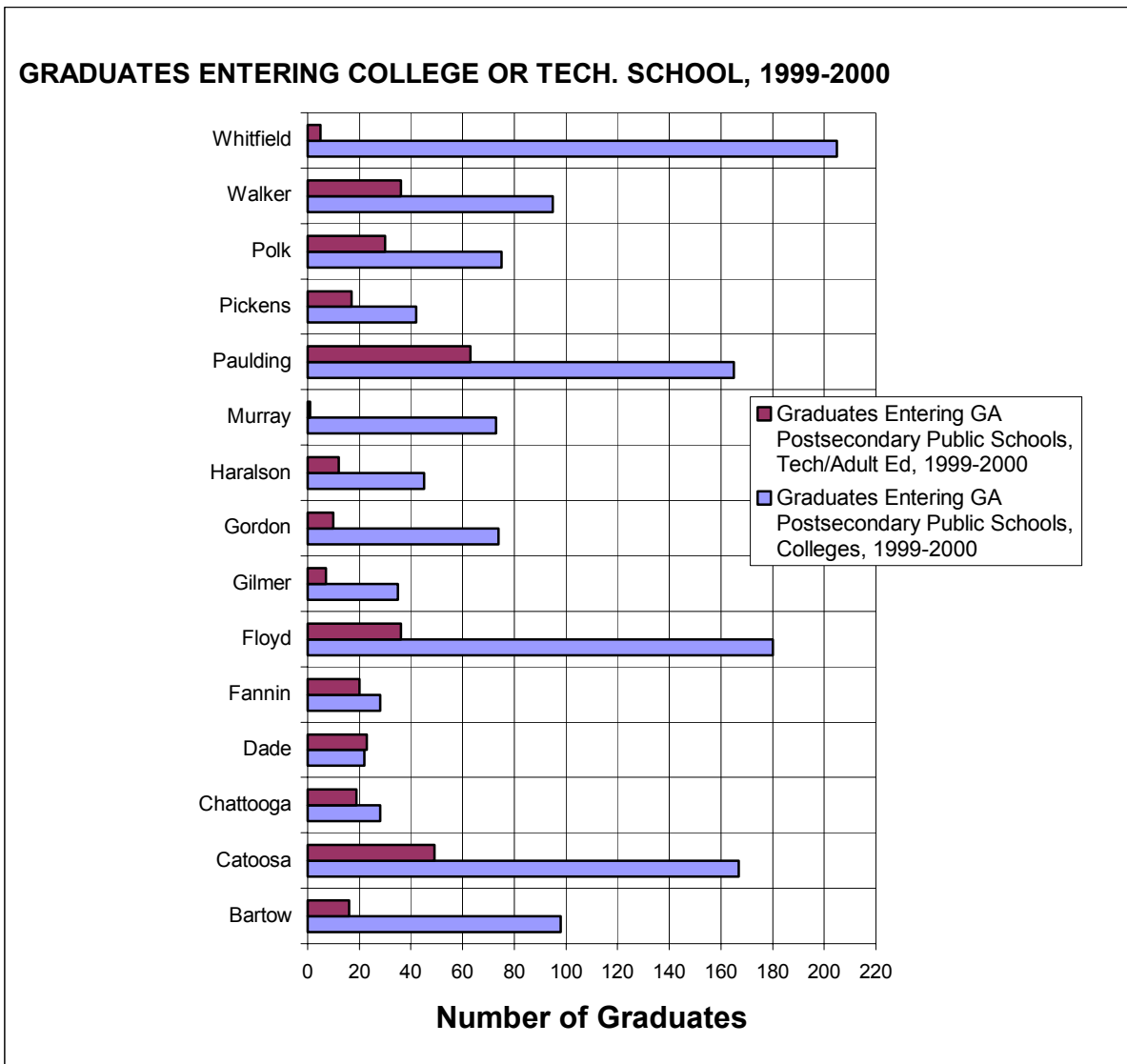
- Graduation rates for most Region 1 counties are on the rise.
- However, approximately 30% of students do not complete high school in two-thirds of the counties.
- Only 70% of students statewide finish high school on time, per census data.
- A survey of area youth identified career planning as the second most requested educational program behind fitness and exercise. The lack of youth to connect the importance of education to future career earnings seems to be reflected in the low graduation rates.



- Individuals demonstrating higher level of literacy were more likely to be employed, work more weeks in a year, and earn higher wages than individuals demonstrating lower proficiencies.



- A review of the past decade shows that more high school graduates in Region 1 have elected to attend 4-year public colleges over technical/adults college programs.
- Enrollments in technical colleges are growing due to an increased number of adults returning to school to retrain or change careers because of the changing nature of jobs.



*The fastest growing market for higher education is adult students, many of them woman and are attending college on a part-time basis. Baby boomers, those between ages 40-55, will be the fastest growing segment of the population to the year 2005. According to the U.S. Department of Education, the number of college students aged 35 and older, 823,000 in 1970, is predicted to grow to 3.4 million by the turn of the century. If that holds true, older students will out number all other age categories, even the

traditionally dominant category of 18 and 19 year old students. As further evidence, the American Association of Community Colleges now says the average age of students at the nation's 1,250 two-year institutions has risen to 29.

Changes in the economy, in the nature of jobs, and in emerging technologies are forcing adults to continue their education throughout their lives. Their demand for continuing education will further add to the burgeoning market for lifelong learning. Baby-boomers will need or want to acquire new knowledge and skills so they can advance beyond or keep up to date in their current job. Other adult learners will seek personal enrichment, training for a new job, or diploma or degree. Senior citizens also will participate to a significant degree. Most adult learners will be women. Technology-based instruction is expected to expand greatly the convenience and availability of college courses to working adults. *Source: Dalton State College Strategic Plan

This Is Important Because...

More advanced training will be needed to prepare the workforce for jobs in the future. Career counseling efforts should address the interests of today's students and the need to relate education to jobs and jobs to quality of life.

A significant portion of the long-term unemployed lacks a high school education and is estimated to be most in need of re-training. This increases the need for innovative training programs. Unemployed college graduates need a method to match their skills with labor market needs. Middle age and older workers will also require training and re-training to keep pace with changing job requirements. Youth should be encouraged to complete high school and enter advanced training after graduation. The benefits of obtaining a GED should be marketed to young people without high school diplomas. Incentives for businesses to incorporate GED training should be developed.

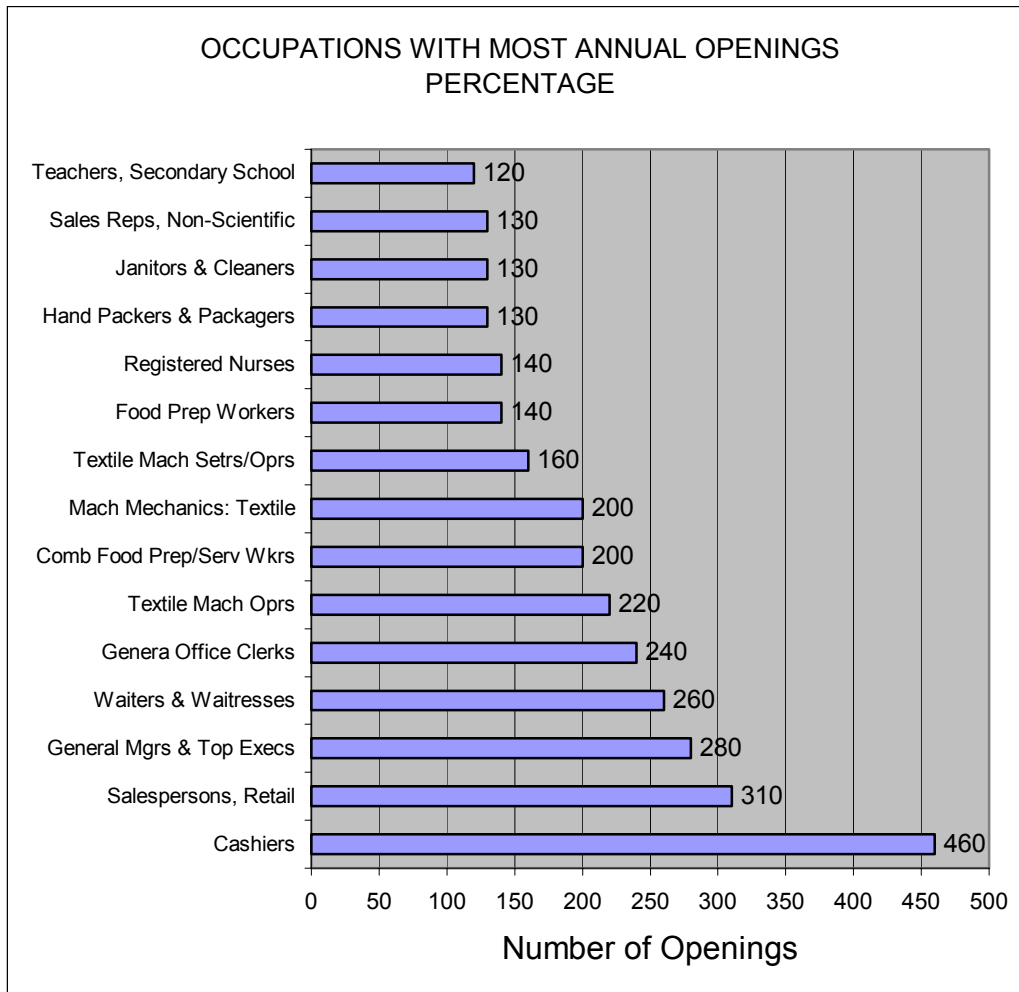
Predicted Workforce Needs, 2000 to 2008

Occupational Information

(Source GDOL Occupational Trends)

Area Highlights

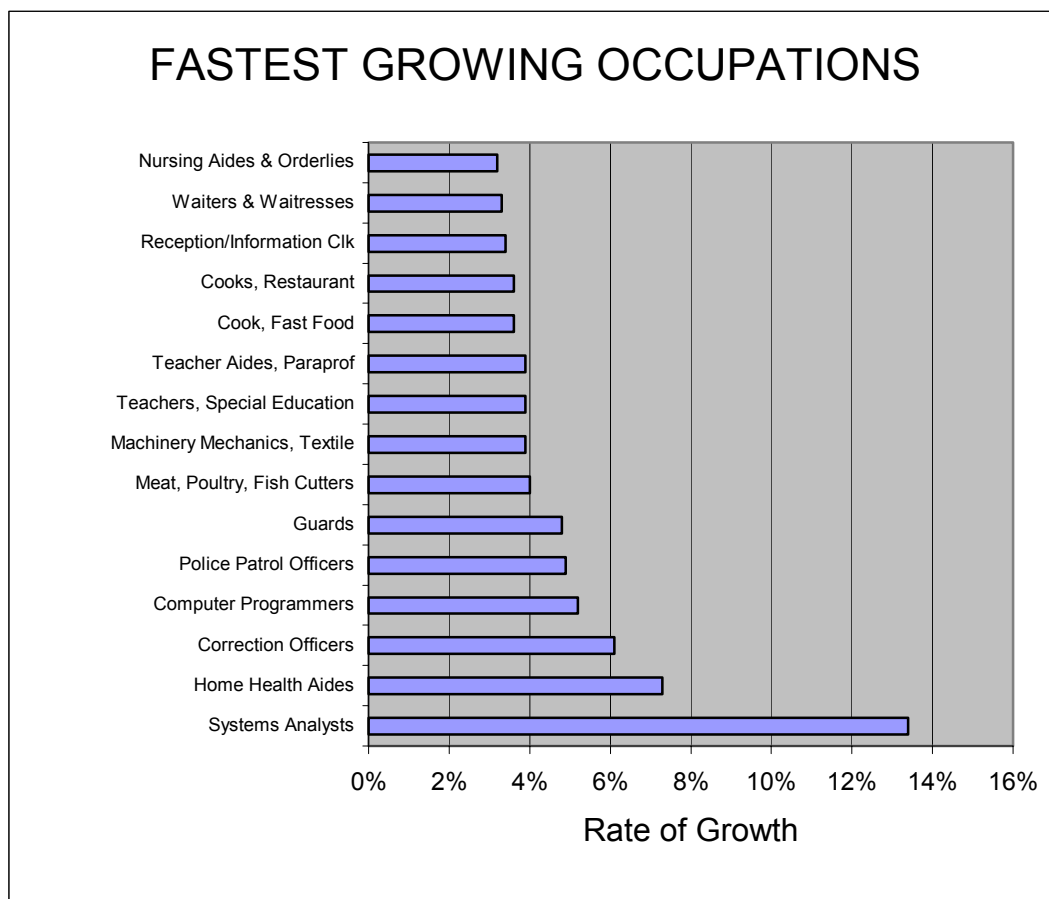
- This area is home to the largest concentration of tufted carpet producers in the United States.
- Over the last ten years, it produced more than half the carpet and textile mill products in Georgia.
- The area experienced a 22.6 percent population growth rate from 1988 to 1998 compared to Georgia's population growth rate of 20.9 percent over the same period.
- The area also experienced an 89.2 percent personal income growth rate during the 10-year period 1988-1998, while the state saw a 96.8 percent increase in personal income over the same period.



Occupations with Most Annual Openings

- Most of the annual openings in this list will result from the need to replace workers who change jobs rather than from new job creation.
- Three of these jobs are directly related to the textile manufacturing industry, the key industry in this region.
- Twelve require short-term on-the-job training of one month or less.
- Although these occupations have many projected annual openings, more than half of them pay less than average wages.

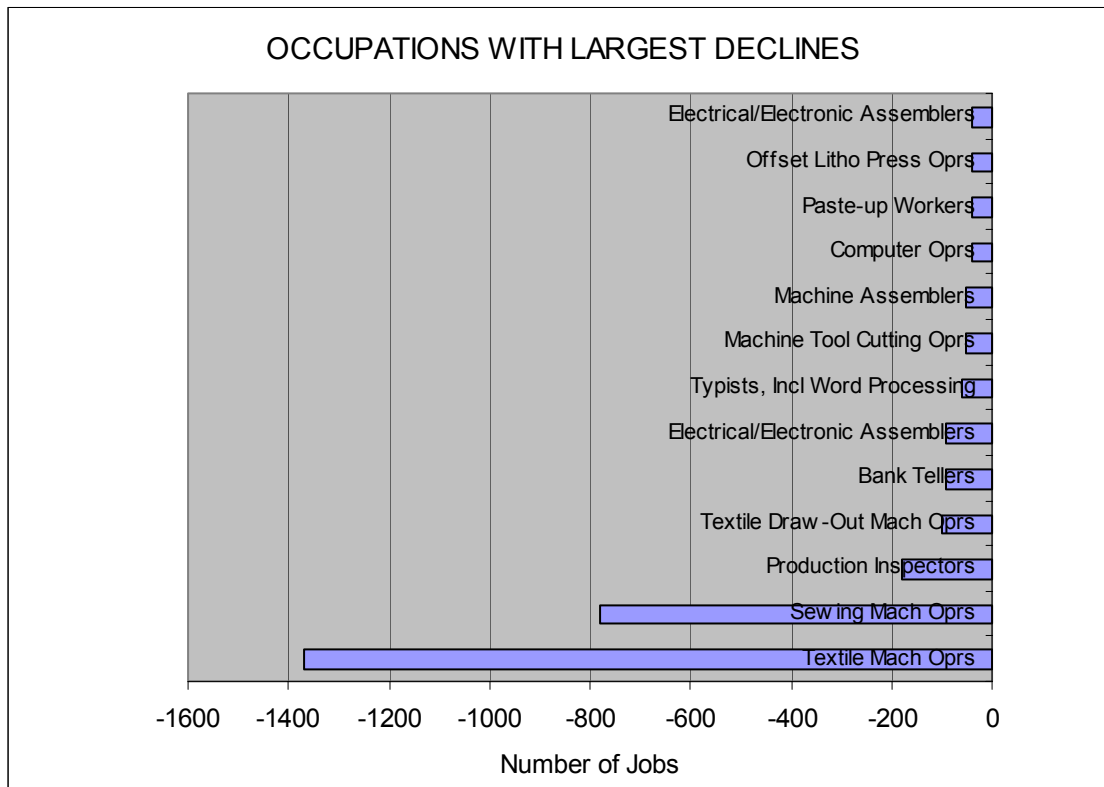
- Total employment in WIA Area #1 is expected to reach almost 297,000 jobs by the year 2008, with more than 4,200 new jobs added each year.
- Area job growth is expected to be 1.7 percent per year.



Fastest Growing Occupations

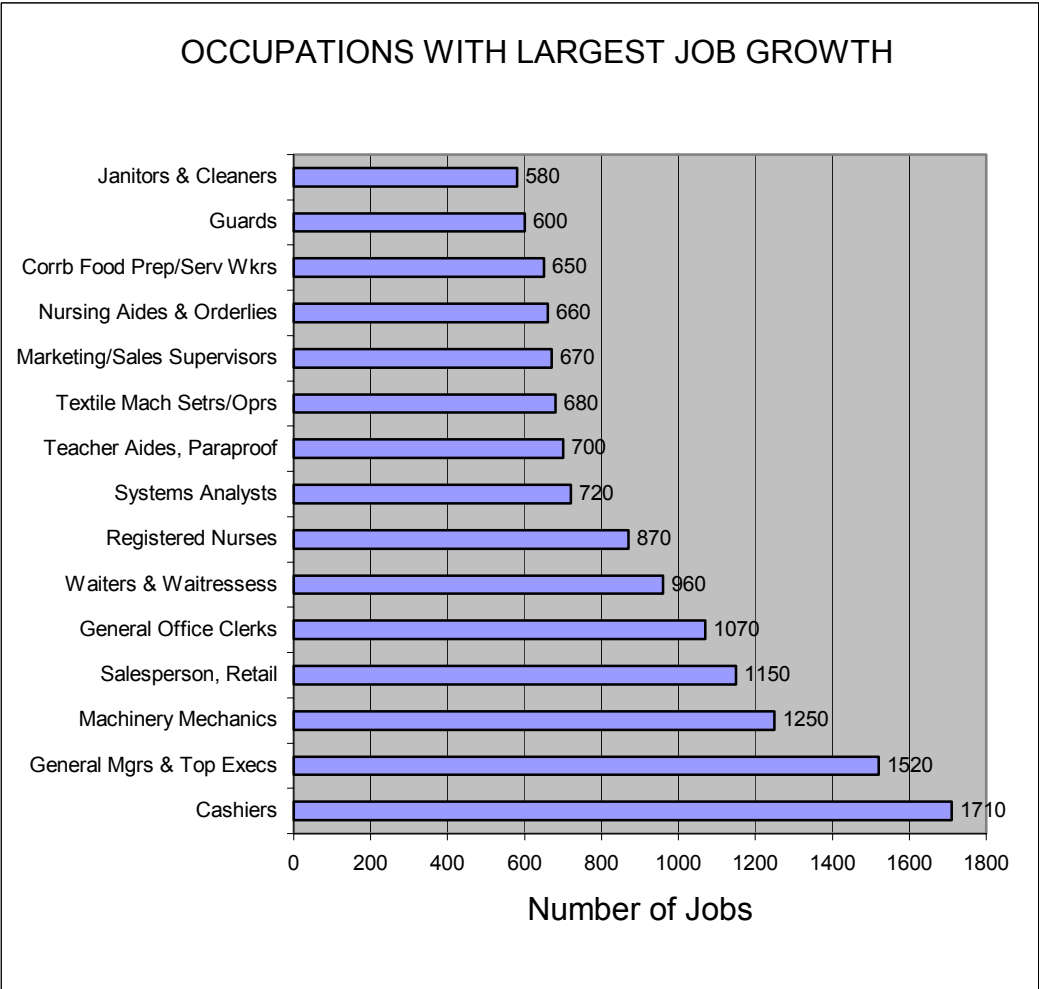
- These fast-growing occupations will have better employment prospects than occupations with slow or declining employment. Also, conditions will be more favorable for mobility and advancement.
- Two of the top four fastest growing occupations are associated with computer technology.
- Four of the 15 are found mainly in health services or are computer-related.

- Twelve of these occupations do not require any formal education beyond high school.



Occupations with Largest Declines

- The occupations in this list are declining due to many factors, including technological advances, office automation and foreign competition.
- Four of these jobs are found mainly in textiles and apparel manufacturing, two are the result of conversion to desktop publishing, and two are clerical jobs with increasingly automated duties.
- Textile machine operators/tenders also appears in the list of occupations with the most annual openings.



Occupations with Largest Job Growth

- These 15 occupations – out of more than 700 - are projected to add about 13,800 jobs over the next 10 years, about one-third of all projected job growth in Northwest Georgia.
- Nine occupations require short-term on-the-job training of one month or less and two require a bachelor’s degree.
- Two of these occupations are found mainly in the textile manufacturing industry, the key industry in this area.

Appendix A

The table below is a list of reported layoffs/closing and shows that Region 1 has lost many manufacturing jobs in recent months. This only includes those reported to DOL and/or requesting WIA assistance for employees. Many other unreported manufacturers have also closed.

Company Name	Location of Company	Number of People Laid Off	Month	Comments
Thrall Car		50		
Dorsey Trailers		70		
Galey & Lord		530		
Outboard Marine Company		598		
Prince Street Technologies		95		
Harriett & Henderson		111		
Aike-Zeigler LCC & Horton Company		78		
Manchester Tanks		60		
Rome Tool & Die		16		
Crown Craft		60		
Wall Street Creations		38		
Southern Yarn		30		
Signs Graphic Printing		12		
Shaw Industries		20		
Cardinal Equipment		10		
Metal Fabrication		8		
Sony	Haralson County	276		¼ from Haralson County
Shaw Industries	Blue Ridge	185		
Mohawk Industries		125		
TOTAL FOR July 2000-June 2001		2372		
			Beginning July 2001	
Kobelco	Gordon	23		
Carraro	Gordon	37		
Lindale	Floyd	234		

Company Name	Location of Company	Number of People Laid Off	Month	Comments
Manufacturing				
Malbon Sewing Plant	Paulding	90		
Mirello Sewing Company	Bartow	40		
Galey & Lord	Floyd	100		
Thrall Car	Bartow	570		
Tapistron	Walker	16		
Calibur	Catoosa	25		
Calhoun Electric	Gordon	16		
Unilever	Bartow	28		
Interface	Bartow	52		
Shaw	Bartow	110		
A. S. Haight	Bartow	30		
Dorel (Cosco)		18		
Springwood Living Center (Floyd)	Floyd	15		
Aldephia Cable Company	Bartow	51		
Liberty Carpets	Whitfield	75		
Mohawk Rug & Textiles	Pickens	72		
Kmart	Walker	70		
Southwire	Carroll	117		Affects Haralson county
Mannington	Gordon	20		
Levi Strauss	Fannin	400	June 20	
American Uniform	Fannin	25	End of April	
Linens of the Week	Floyd	86	June	
TOTAL FOR July 2001-June 2002		2320		
			Beginning July 2002	
ADC Communications (Datel)	Catoosa-Walker	70	July	
Lever Brothers	Bartow	39	July	

Company Name	Location of Company	Number of People Laid Off	Month	Comments
Dorel (Cosco)	Bartow	140	December	
Hubbard Company	Haralson	100	Nov. 9, 2002	
Sweetheart Cup	Walker	101	Dec. 1,2002	
Shaw	Gilmer	217	Oct. 31,2002	
Culp	Chattanooga, TN	125	Dec 21, 2002	Number of Ga. Residents only
Sitel	Floyd	98	Dec 30, 2002	
Perkins Restaurant	Dade	29	Dec. 2002	
Marglen Industries	Floyd	150	Mar. 2003	
Evenflo	Cherokee	136	June 30	80% of 170 total are from Pickens (136)
Food Lion	Walker	35	January 2003	
Rome Seed and Feed	Floyd	11	March 2003	
Gold Kist	Gilmer	45	January 24, 2003	
National Spinning, Inc.	Walker	137	June 1, 2003	
Synthetic Industries	Walker	40	March 2003	
Roper	Walker	100	March 2003	
West Point Stevens	Whitfield	90	June 1, 2003	
TOTAL FOR July 2002 – June 2003		1663		
GRAND TOTAL		6355		