

**REVISED RESULTS FOR COFFEE COUNTY JOB LOSSES-
MAUFACTURING SLOWDOWN IMPACTS
PILGRIM'S PRIDE PLANT CLOSURE: ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COFFEE COUNTY AND STATE
SERVICE DELIVERY REGION 11**

Prepared for: Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center
And
Douglas/Coffee County Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Authority

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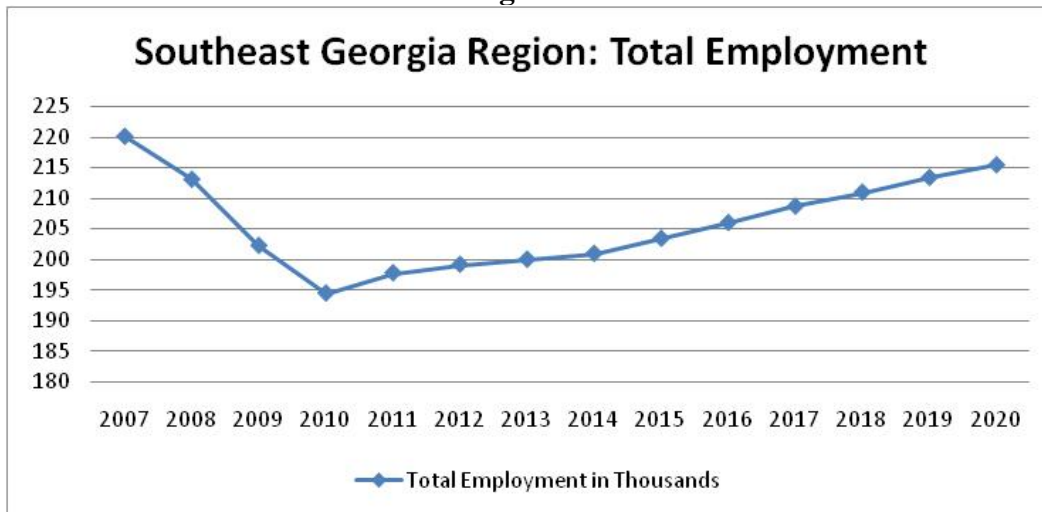
Note on This Revision

This revision was prepared to add in the background of job losses in Coffee County that are a direct result of the recession. The original report looked only at the impact of the losses due to Pilgrim’s Pride closing. However, given the extraordinary circumstances of the current recession, it was felt that other jobs losses should be included as part of the total impact on the county. The lack of resilience and the expected slow recovery from the current recession should be considered as part of the overall economic stress. The revised impact presented beginning on page 11.

Introduction

The Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center seeks to establish the total economic impact of the closing of the Pilgrim’s Pride Plant. The plant is located in Coffee County. As shown in Figure 1, based on the expected path of the national recession, the Southeast Region¹ is expected to experience a decline in total jobs of about 13%.

Figure 1



While it may be argued that the closure of the plant is at least precipitated by the recession, the ripple effect of the closure needs to be well understood. Further, as shown in Figure 1, the Southeast Region will not experience a full-recovery from the recession. The recession losses are therefore, on top of long run structural changes in the region’s economy that suggest decreased economic competitiveness. The loss of such a significant industry and one with many backward and forward linkages represents a significant blow to the region.

¹ The Southeast Region of Georgia as defined in this study includes the 18 counties of State Service Delivery Region 11. The counties are: Turner; Ben Hill; Irwin; Coffee; Bacon; Pierce; Brantley; Ware; Clinch; Echols; Lanier; Atkinson; Berrien; Cook; Lowdes; Brooks; Tift; and Charlton.

Data and Methodology

The data on the direct impact of the closure of the Pilgrim's Pride Plant was provided by the Douglas/Coffee County Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Authority. Key variables in the analysis of the total impact include:

1. Total employment at the plant as of February 2009, was 900 with a total payroll of \$34.0 million dollars.
2. Backward linked enterprises include breeder farms with total employment of 14 and revenues for services of \$3.7 million; 129 grower farms with revenues of \$23.0 million; a feed mill operation employing 40; and, a transportation and distribution services employing 32 people.

The data described above represents direct impacts of the plant closure. However, the loss of more than \$34.0 million in income paid to the plant's workforce and the loss of payments to growers along with the loss in income for other suppliers of goods and service to the plant will result in both indirect losses and induced loss multiplying the effect of the direct losses. To model the total economic impact BBRED used two different models. First, BBRED employed IMPLAN to model the total economic impact on Coffee County. IMPLAN is a regional input-output model. It performs a standard multiplier calculation and provides an explicit estimate of the impact of the plant closure on linked services businesses, the indirect effect, and on the lost expenditures by households, the induced effect.

IMPLAN is a static model. It shows the final economic effect of the plant closure as if all adjustment took place instantly. In any region there are forces that both enable and disable growth. To model the impact of the plant on the region and allowing for both the forces that support and discourage growth, the dynamic policy model REMI was employed. What the REMI analysis shows is that the plant closure will occur in a region with very little forward momentum to offset the loss. It will be difficult for underlying growth to mitigate the impact of the plant closure.

Region-Wide Economic Impacts: State Service Delivery Region 11, Southeast Georgia

To show the impact of the plant closure in REMI, BBRED removed 900 jobs from the food processing sector of manufacturing. Also eliminated from the agricultural sector were the 61 jobs associated with the breeder and broiler farms as well as the feed mill operation. The 40 jobs associated with transportation and distributions were removed from the transportation services sector. The model was told to assume that the plant closure and lost jobs would be permanent. The impact of the decrease in jobs by sector is displayed in Table 1.

Table 1
State Service Delivery Region 11: Change in Employment

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -129 | -157 | -171 | -177 | -178 | -177 | -174 |
| Manufacturing | -921 | -918 | -915 | -912 | -910 | -909 | -907 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | -108 | -111 | -113 | -114 | -114 | -115 | -114 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | -87 | -86 | -84 | -83 | -81 | -79 | -77 |
| Services | -222 | -232 | -239 | -245 | -250 | -255 | -260 |
| Government | -28 | -52 | -73 | -92 | -108 | -122 | -135 |
| Total Employment | -1495 | -1557 | -1596 | -1622 | -1641 | -1656 | -1667 |

As shown in Table 1 in 2009 the direct jobs lost result in a total job loss of 1,495 jobs in 2009. It was further assumed that the direct jobs losses will not be replaced until an economic recovery of the region begins to accelerate after 2014. Potential jobs loss will rise reaching an estimated 1,670 for the region.

Manufacturing and agriculture job are primary jobs for the region and drivers of the local economy. The plant closure has additional intra-sector impacts. For example, the loss of 40 direct jobs in transportation sector jobs magnifies to a total of 87 jobs lost in transportation. Further, cross-sector losses of jobs are spread across multiple sectors. For example, Services with 222 jobs accounts for 48% of the additional jobs losses expected to occur. Retail and Wholesale Trade job losses will be about 108 jobs which represent 23% of expected job losses.

Table 2
State Service Delivery Region 11:
Change in Gross Regional Product and Income

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gross Regional Output | -307.32 | -314.82 | -320.95 | -326.83 | -332.45 | -337.83 | -343.08 |
| Personal Income | -55.79 | -64.90 | -72.82 | -79.74 | -85.97 | -91.73 | -97.19 |
| Real Disposable Personal Income (2000\$) | -36.50 | -40.92 | -44.79 | -48.02 | -50.81 | -53.31 | -55.54 |

* All Dollar are in Million

The loss of jobs and the closure of the plant will also result in a decrease in Gross Regional Output. Gross Regional Output will fall by about \$307.0 million as shown in Table 2. The decrease in Gross Regional Output will result in a loss of about \$56.0 million in personal income and a decrease in real disposable personal income of about \$37.0 million, in base year 2000 dollars. Assuming that the plant finds no operator until 2015, the above annual losses will persist and increase to about \$343.0 million in lost GDP in 2015 and lost real disposable personal income of \$56.0 million in 2015.

A region that is losing jobs tends to loss population as families migrate to other locations where opportunities for employment are better. Table 3 shows an expected out-migration due to economic conditions of about 359 people. While the rate of economic out-migration decreases

steadily over time, the loss of the younger more mobile population in a region with a high older population results in an accelerating rate of population loss due to decreases in births and the mortality rate for the aging population.

Table 3
State Service Delivery Region 11:
Change in Population and Economic Migrants

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Population | -363 | -670 | -938 | -1,172 | -1,376 | -1,555 | -1,710 |
| Total Migrants | -359 | -296 | -250 | -211 | -178 | -149 | -123 |
| Economic Migrants | -359 | -296 | -250 | -211 | -178 | -149 | -123 |

The decrease in output in agriculture and food manufacturing cause other types of business losses. For example, absence of the demand for haulers reduces the value of the trucks used for hauling. The trucks are part of business capital stock. REMI estimates the loss in the value of business capital stock as a function of the decrease in total output of all sectors affected.

Table 4
State Service Delivery Region 11: Change in Capital Stock

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Residential Capital Stock | | | | | | | |
| Actual Capital Stock | -3.92 | -9.97 | -17.17 | -24.92 | -32.82 | -40.67 | -48.31 |
| Optimal Capital Stock | -80.82 | -89.50 | -98.45 | -106.21 | -113.04 | -119.10 | -124.62 |
| Business Capital Stock | | | | | | | |
| Actual Capital Stock | -4.63 | -11.32 | -18.82 | -26.43 | -33.82 | -40.77 | -47.21 |
| Optimal Capital Stock | -132.28 | -132.53 | -135.91 | -138.16 | -139.53 | -140.41 | -140.66 |

* All Dollar are in Million

As shown in Table 4, the actual loss in the value of business capital stock is about \$4.7 million in 2009. Further, with the reduction in demand persisting business will desire to continue to cut investment in capital stock since the region has more capital than it can use based on the loss Gross Regional Product as show by negative levels in optimal capital stock of around \$132.0 million. Decreases in the actual value of capital stock persist as long as the plant remains closed and may rise to about \$47.0 million dollars by 2015.

The value of the residential capital stock, the value of home will also decrease. The decrease in the actual value of homes is a result of the expected out-migration of population and the loss household income. In 2009, the value of the actual residential capital stock will be approximately \$3.9 million dollars as shown in Table 4. Continued negative growth in population and income will also drive down the demand for homes overall, and result in a decrease in the desired amount of housing by about \$80.1 million. Continued out-migration and

lower incomes will continue to erode the value of homes until 2015.

Summary of Regional Impacts

The regional impacts of the closure of the Pilgrim’s Pride plant are spread across the 18 counties in the Southeast Region. Regional losses in real personal disposable income are estimated at \$37.0 million. Initially the value of homes and businesses in the region are expected to decrease by between \$3.9 million and \$4.6 million respectively. Losses in the value of homes and businesses will persist and increase to approximately \$48.3 and \$47.2 million respectively. Losses in these will persist as long as Gross Regional Product falls and as long a population continues to leave the region.

Economic Impacts: Douglas/Coffee County

The regional model IMPLAN was used to estimate the economic impact of the Pilgrim’s Pride plant closure on the Douglas/Coffee County economy. The direct impact of the plant closure in Coffee County is 993 jobs lost as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5
Coffee County: Employment Impact**

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -61 | -297 | -6 | -364 |
| Manufacturing | -900 | -162 | -6 | -1,068 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0 | -75 | -93 | -168 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -32 | -98 | -9 | -139 |
| Information | 0 | -8 | -3 | -11 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -21 | -11 | -31 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -6 | -5 | -12 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -38 | -7 | -45 |
| Management of companies | 0 | -49 | -1 | -51 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -19 | -6 | -25 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | -2 | -2 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -71 | -71 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | -1 | -5 | -7 |
| Accomodation & food services | 0 | -17 | -52 | -69 |
| Other services | 0 | -20 | -24 | -44 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | -4 | -4 | -9 |
| Total | -993 | -815 | -307 | -2,116 |

The loss of jobs in local supplier businesses is an estimated 815 jobs spread across the retail trade, finance, and such services as professional, science and technical, professional management, and food services such as restaurants. The job losses due household losses in

income results an additional 307 jobs lost, spread across all sectors. Cumulatively the jobs losses due to the closure of the plant rise to a total of 2,116 jobs lost in Coffee County.

Table 6 shows the direct, indirect, induced and total losses in County Gross Output at \$409.0 million. Losses in output are spread across all sectors of the economy. The cost of the lost output translates into lost labor income in Coffee County of \$78.1 million as shown in Table 7. The income lost by the owners of business will be an estimated \$16.5 million dollars as shown in Table 8. Like the losses in County Gross Output, the losses are spread across all sectors of the county's economy.

Table 6
Coffee County: Gross County Output

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -19.89 | -83.97 | -0.82 | -104.68 |
| Manufacturing | -199.11 | -36.45 | -1.75 | -237.31 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0 | -8.86 | -6.80 | -15.66 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -3.43 | -9.33 | -0.82 | -13.59 |
| Information | 0 | -1.40 | -0.65 | -2.04 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -3.26 | -1.87 | -5.13 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -0.92 | -0.69 | -1.61 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -3.12 | -0.61 | -3.73 |
| Management of companies | 0 | -5.85 | -0.13 | -5.98 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -0.72 | -0.23 | -0.95 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | -0.09 | -0.09 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -5.25 | -5.25 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | -0.05 | -0.23 | -0.28 |
| Accommodation & food services | 0 | -0.74 | -2.26 | -3.00 |
| Other services | 0 | -1.34 | -1.15 | -2.49 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | -0.82 | -6.57 | -7.39 |
| Total | -222.43 | -156.82 | -29.92 | -409.17 |

* All Dollar are in Million

Table 7
Coffee County: Labor Income

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -4.55 | -19.77 | -0.27 | -24.59 |
| Manufacturing | -26.17 | -4.78 | -0.22 | -31.18 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0 | -3.34 | -2.72 | -6.06 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -1.00 | -3.55 | -0.31 | -4.86 |
| Information | 0 | -0.32 | -0.13 | -0.44 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -0.94 | -0.50 | -1.43 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -0.22 | -0.15 | -0.36 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -1.41 | -0.28 | -1.69 |
| Management of companies | 0 | -1.85 | -0.04 | -1.89 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -0.39 | -0.13 | -0.51 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | -0.05 | -0.05 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -2.74 | -2.74 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | -0.02 | -0.08 | -0.09 |
| Accommodation & food services | 0 | -0.23 | -0.66 | -0.89 |
| Other services | 0 | -0.50 | -0.48 | -0.97 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | -0.15 | -0.15 | -0.30 |
| Total | -31.73 | -37.46 | -8.90 | -78.08 |

* All Dollar are in Million

Table 8
Coffee County: Proprietors Income

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -2.70 | -11.14 | -0.10 | -13.94 |
| Manufacturing | -0.07 | -0.03 | -0.01 | -0.11 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0.00 | -0.06 | -0.12 | -0.18 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -0.49 | -0.75 | -0.07 | -1.31 |
| Information | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -0.05 | -0.02 | -0.07 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -0.09 | -0.05 | -0.14 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -0.29 | -0.06 | -0.35 |
| Management of companies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -0.03 | 0 | -0.03 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -0.19 | -0.19 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | 0 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| Accommodation & food services | 0 | -0.02 | -0.01 | -0.03 |
| Other services | 0 | -0.08 | -0.08 | -0.16 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | -3.25 | -12.54 | -0.74 | -16.53 |

* All Dollar are in Million

Summary of Douglas/Coffee County Impacts

IMPLAN estimates the total job losses to be higher within the county than REMI estimates for region-wide losses. This is probably an accurate portrayal of what is likely to occur. In the broader region it is likely that an individual losing a job will find a replacement opportunity, so growth within the region is likely to mitigate some of the downward pressure of the plant closing. Job losses in Coffee County are expected to reach about 2,000. Jobs losses in the region are expected to total about 1,700.

In addition to jobs lost within the county it is expected that the closure of the Pilgrim's Pride plant will decrease: 1) total Gross County Output by \$409.0 million, 2) total labor income by \$78.1 million; and, 3) total business owner's income by \$16.5 million.

Revised Economic Impacts: Recession Losses

The Coffee County Chamber and Development Authority contacted 20 major employers in Coffee County to determine the number of lay-off, any reductions in hours of operation, and jobs cut. While there were in fact some increases in employment at a couple of firm, the change in full-time working equivalent employees totaled a net reduction of 145 jobs. Most of these jobs were in manufacturing.

The IMPLAN model for Coffee County was used to examine the combined impact of jobs lost due to the recession and the expected direct jobs that will be lost when Pilgrim's Pride closes. As shown in Table 9. The additional direct losses of 145 jobs combined with the 900 jobs lost at the Pilgrim's Plant and the attendant loss of jobs in the agricultural sector, multiplies into a total job loss of 2,317. The total economic impact compared to the Pilgrim's Pride only scenario is an additional 200 jobs lost or 2,317 total jobs lost versus 2,116 for the Pilgrim's Pride only case.

Table 9
Coffee County: Total Revised Employment Impact

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -61 | -298 | -7 | -366 |
| Manufacturing | -1045 | -167 | -7 | -1,218 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0 | -78 | -103 | -181 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -32 | -101 | -10 | -143 |
| Information | 0 | -8 | -3 | -11 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -22 | -12 | -34 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -8 | -6 | -13 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -41 | -8 | -49 |
| Management of companies | 0 | -52 | -1 | -53 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -20 | -7 | -27 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | -3 | -3 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -78 | -78 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | -2 | -6 | -7 |
| Accommodation & food services | 0 | -19 | -58 | -76 |
| Other services | 0 | -21 | -27 | -48 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | -5 | -5 | -10 |
| Total | -1138 | -840 | -340 | -2,317 |

Tables 10-12 show the other measures of economic loss that follow from job losses. The direct loss in Gross County Output increases by \$20.0 million and the total economic impact on Gross County Output rises to \$433.0 million from \$409.0 million for the Pilgrim's Pride only scenario, a net increase in lost output of \$24.0 million.

With respect to the lost Labor Income, the direct impact of the recession losses is an additional loss of \$15.0 million. The total impact compared to the Pilgrim's Pride only scenario is increased by \$40.0 million to a total loss of \$118.0 million from \$78.0 million. The loss in proprietor's income is not substantially different between the two scenarios.

Table 10
Coffee County: Total Revised Gross County Output

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -19.89 | -84.08 | -0.91 | -104.88 |
| Manufacturing | -217.04 | -37.01 | -1.93 | -255.98 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0 | -9.24 | -7.51 | -16.75 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -3.43 | -9.60 | -0.91 | -13.95 |
| Information | 0 | -1.49 | -0.71 | -2.20 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -3.50 | -2.07 | -5.57 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -1.11 | -0.76 | -1.88 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -3.33 | -0.67 | -4.00 |
| Management of companies | 0 | -6.13 | -0.14 | -6.28 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -0.77 | -0.26 | -1.03 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | -0.10 | -0.10 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -5.80 | -5.80 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | -0.05 | -0.26 | -0.31 |
| Accomodation & food services | 0 | -0.81 | -2.50 | -3.30 |
| Other services | 0 | -1.41 | -1.27 | -2.68 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | -0.97 | -7.26 | -8.22 |
| Total | -240.36 | -159.50 | -33.05 | -432.91 |

* All Dollar are in Million

Table 11
Coffee County: Total Revised Labor Income

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -6.48 | -28.18 | -0.52 | -35.18 |
| Manufacturing | -35.81 | -5.47 | -0.38 | -41.67 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0 | -6.16 | -4.89 | -11.05 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -1.33 | -4.93 | -0.44 | -6.70 |
| Information | 0 | -0.65 | -0.29 | -0.94 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -2.30 | -1.34 | -3.65 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -0.65 | -0.45 | -1.10 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -1.59 | -0.35 | -1.94 |
| Management of companies | 0 | -2.50 | -0.06 | -2.56 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -0.46 | -0.16 | -0.62 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | -0.06 | -0.06 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -3.49 | -3.49 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | -0.03 | -0.13 | -0.16 |
| Accomodation & food services | 0 | -0.39 | -1.05 | -1.45 |
| Other services | 0 | -0.63 | -0.58 | -1.20 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | -0.32 | -6.00 | -6.33 |
| Total | -43.61 | -54.26 | -20.22 | -118.09 |

* All Dollar are in Million

Table 12
Coffee County: Total Revised Proprietors Income

| Industry | Direct | Indirect | Induced | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Utilities, Construction | -2.70 | -11.14 | -0.11 | -13.95 |
| Manufacturing | -0.14 | -0.04 | -0.01 | -0.18 |
| Retail and Wholesale Trade | 0.00 | -0.06 | -0.13 | -0.19 |
| Transportation, Information, Real Estate | | | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | -0.48 | -0.77 | -0.08 | -1.33 |
| Information | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | -0.01 |
| Finance & insurance | 0 | -0.05 | -0.03 | -0.08 |
| Real estate & rental | 0 | -0.11 | -0.06 | -0.17 |
| Services | | | | |
| Professional- scientific & tech svcs | 0 | -0.31 | -0.07 | -0.38 |
| Management of companies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative & waste services | 0 | -0.03 | 0 | -0.04 |
| Educational svcs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health & social services | 0 | 0 | -0.21 | -0.21 |
| Arts- entertainment & recreation | 0 | 0 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| Accomodation & food services | 0 | -0.02 | -0.01 | -0.04 |
| Other services | 0 | -0.08 | -0.09 | -0.17 |
| Government & non NAICs | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | -3.32 | -12.63 | -0.82 | -16.76 |

* All Dollar are in Million