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A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE COASTAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA 1790-1980

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by
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INTRODUCTION

Marine fisheries management has traditionally focused on the importance of biological factors in planning and management of our marine fisheries resources. Only since the passage of Public Law 94-265, known as the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976, have social factors become as prominent in the planning process. It is clear to most planners today that the optimum yield of a fishery is related to social, economic and biological factors. Because social factors have been most neglected in the past, this study introduces the basic population data and a selected history of population change along the coast of Georgia.

At the time the first census of the United States was taken in 1790, the population of Georgia was predominantly concentrated along the coast. About 20 percent of its 1790 population of about 82,500 resided on coastal plantations and in the city of Savannah. Savannah was a thriving international sea port accounting for substantial exports of rice and indigo.[1] Moreover, Savannah was connected by many roads, the longest of which ran along the coast linking other coastal cities with settlements as far north as Kennebec River in Maine. Well into the 19th century Savannah retained its preeminence in Georgia. In 1850 it was the largest city in Georgia and 46th largest city in the country. During the 20th century, on the other hand, Savannah grew more slowly and has declined in rank to the 134th largest city in the United States.

It seems that in the 20th century the economic development and population growth along the coast of Georgia has slowed as a result of more favorable conditions for development in Florida and in urban areas around Atlanta. The coast of Georgia was unaffected by the national migration trend toward coastal areas. Consequently, Georgia may have the largest unpolluted salt water marshland area in the United States. What portion of it will remain unspoiled largely depends on the population growth and on changing population characteristics along the coast.

The coast in this study is restricted to the area bounded by six counties that actually touch the Atlantic Ocean. These counties from north to south are Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn and Camden. Glynn, Camden and Chatham counties were created in 1777 by a legislative act. Bryan County was created in 1793 from parts of Chatham, Effingham and Liberty counties and was the 16th in order of organization of Georgia counties. McIntosh County was also created in 1793 out of the original Liberty County.

The length of Georgia coast shared by these counties is roughly 100 miles in a straight line from South Carolina to Florida. However, the length of the shoreline around the barrier islands and along the meandering inlets within tidal waters is over 1,000 miles long. This mosaic-like formation is rich in natural beauty and in natural resources.[2] The Georgia islands were a favorite recreational area for millionaires, and the surrounding marshes inspired the poet Sidney Lanier. Yet, in spite of the long-recognized commercial and aesthetic attractiveness, the combined population of six coastal counties of Georgia has been reported recently by the Census Bureau to be around 320,000 people, or about half the population of Jacksonville, which is situated only 10 miles south of Saint Mary's River

and Camden County. In short, coastal population growth in Georgia has been atypically slow in comparison to other coastal states and in comparison to the growth of Georgia as a whole.

The following section describes this growth from the first census in 1790 to the latest census of 1980.

POPULATION GROWTH

Population of Georgia grew from 82,548 in 1790 to 4,589,000 in 1970 (Table 1). According to the final 1980 census count, the state has grown to 5,464,265 inhabitants. At the time of the first census, about 20 percent of the population of Georgia lived in the original coastal counties. This proportion of coastal population progressively decreased as the population expanded westward. The most rapid changes in the proportion of the coastal population of the State occurred between 1790 and 1840. By 1800 the proportion of coastal population declined to 16.8 percent, and in 1810 it dropped to 13.3 percent. In 1840 the proportion was about 6.7 percent, and in 1850 it was 5.8 percent. From 1850 through 1980 the proportion of the coastal population fluctuated within plus or minus one percent of the 1850 level. The lowest proportion of 4.95 percent was recorded in 1910 and the highest proportion of 6.8 percent was observed in 1960. Since 1960 the proportion has declined to 5.2 percent of the total State population, according to the preliminary census counts of 1980. These changes are noted in the table on the following page.

Even these slight fluctuations in proportion reflect differential rates of growth over the last 200 years. For example, using 1800 as a base, total Georgia population grew by 2,721 percent in 170 years whereas during the same period the coastal population grew by 929 percent. Changing the base to the year 1900, when the total population of the state reached 2,216,000 people, the coastal population was just under 119,000. From this year until 1970 the state grew by 107 percent and the coast by 136 percent. From 1940 to 1970 the state grew by 47 percent and coastal areas by 69 percent. Between 1960 and 1970 a sharp reversal of rates of growth occurred. During this period the state population reached 4,500,000 representing an increase of 16.4 percent for the decade while the coastal areas grew by only 5.1 percent, reaching 281,000 in 1970. During the decade of the 1970s the state on the whole continued to grow at a faster rate than the combined population of six coastal counties.

Coastal counties never lost population collectively from decade to decade. However, individual counties sometimes declined. For example, Bryan County lost population between 1870 and 1910. The last decline occurred between 1940 and 1950. Since 1950 Bryan County regained its losses and reached the size of about 10,000 in 1980.

Chatham County was the only coastal county that lost population between 1960 and 1970. The population of this county declined from 188,299 in 1960 to 187,670 in 1970. The only other decade during which Chatham lost popu-

Population in Coastal Counties as Percent of the Total State Population, 1800-1980

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1980	5.20[1]	1890	5.56
1975	5.74[2]	1880	5.16
1970	6.12	1870	5.80
1960	6.78	1860	5.51[4]
1950	6.05	1850	5.80
1940	5.31	1840	6.65
1930	5.19[3]	1830	7.45
1920	5.20	1820	11.36[5]
1910	4.95	1810	13.35
1900	5.37	1800	16.79

Table Notes:

(1) Based on the final preliminary count of the 1980 census of population.

(2) Based on the population estimate prepared by the Office of Health Services Research and Statistics, Georgia Vital and Health Statistics: 1975. Series 3, Vol. 3, 1977, Table 30.

(3) Liberty County was reduced by 350 square miles after Long County was created in 1920.

(4) Charlton County was created from Camden County in 1854.

(5) Camden County expanded and Glynn County became reduced as a result of boundary changes in Wayne County.

lation was between 1820 and 1830, when a decline of about 600 people lowered the population count from 14,737 to 14,127. Since 1830 Chatham County grew, reaching a peak of over 197,000 in 1980 according to the preliminary census counts.

Since 1860 Glynn County has grown steadily at higher rates than other coastal counties. For example, from 1960 to 1970 when Chatham County lost population and other counties grew slowly, Glynn gained about 9,000 people, leading to the increase from 41,900 to 50,500 and doubling since 1930. According to local newspaper accounts, some people anticipated even greater gains.[3] A demographic forecast appearing in The Savannah Morning News in 1969 states that Glynn County will double by 1980, just as it did since 1930, if the present trends continue. Indeed, the growth of Glynn County has continued albeit at a slower rate since 1970. In 1980 Glynn County reached close to 55,000 inhabitants. This number represents the smallest increase for this county since 1920. Those who expected greater rates of growth showed their disappointment when they accused "power structure individuals" of conspiracy to prevent local growth.[4]

The most unstable population growth occurred in Liberty County. The ups and downs in the population size of this county go back to 1850. That year the population of Liberty was approaching 8,000 and by 1860 it reached 8,400. During the next decade the county lost population and declined to 7,690. Then in the proceeding ten years the population again increased by about 3,000 and continued to climb until 1900, when it resumed its decline, reaching a new low of 8,100 people in 1930. Much of this decline, however, can be attributed to reduction in county size after Long County was created in 1920 from Liberty County. The county grew through 1940 but began to decline through 1950 even though Ft. Stewart was established there in 1941. From 1950 to 1970 the population doubled, surpassing 17,000 inhabitants. It doubled again between 1970 and 1980, probably as a result of the expansion of Ft. Stewart.

The population of McIntosh County increased by only about 1,800 between 1900 and 1970. It took more than 170 years for this county to double its population from 3,700 in 1810 to about 7,400 in 1970. Since 1970 the county grew by about 700 people.

Population growth in general tends to vary by race, age and even sex. Over time, such variations produce changes in population composition and are important components of the demographic situation. They are discussed next.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Race

Out of the total 82,548 Georgians counted in the 1790 census, 52,886 were white and 29,642 were black. Only 4,173 whites, comprising less than 25 percent of the coastal population, resided in the original coastal

counties. The distribution by race and proximity to the coast in 1790 is shown in the following table:

Population in 1790

County	Both Races	Black	White
COASTAL	16,842	12,669	4,173
Camden	305	84	221
Chatham	10,769	8,313	2,456
Glynn	413	220	193
Liberty	5,355	4,052	1,303
ADJACENT	6,976	1,446	5,530
Effingham	2,424	750	1,674
Washington	4,552	696	3,856
INTERIOR	58,730	15,527	43,203
Burke	9,467	2,403	7,064
Franklin	1,041	156	885
Greene	5,405	1,385	4,030
Richmond	11,317	4,145	7,172
Wilkes	31,500	7,438	24,062
ALL COUNTIES	82,548	29,642	52,906

Source: Rossiter, p. 200.

Since 1790, the proportion of white population consistently increased, with only slight and temporary losses in some counties (Table 2). In Bryan County, for example, the white population declined between 1920 and 1930 from 3,423 to 3,286. In subsequent decades this population grew to 4,740 in 1970. During the second World War, a loss of about one hundred people was recorded.

A similar pattern was observed in Camden and Glynn Counties. In Camden the white population grew from 2,486 in 1940 to 7,221 in 1970. During the same period the white population of Glynn almost tripled from 13,350 in 1940 to 37,860 in 1970. Since 1860 even the Civil War had not interfered with continuous growth of white population in this county.

The sharpest decline among white population occurred in Liberty County between 1920 and 1930 primarily because Long County was created from a portion of Liberty County. Since 1930 the white population increased rapidly, reaching 11,400 in 1970 from the low of 2,600 in 1930. White population of McIntosh County doubled from 1,880 inhabitants in 1930 to 3,677 in 1970.

Until 1920 the black population constituted the majority in the total population of six coastal counties (Table 3). That year the census reported 77,209 blacks and 72,211 whites. By 1930, the white population increased by about 5,000 to 77,139 while the black population declined to 73,898; thus, for the first time blacks became the minority population along the coast. Since 1930 the black population began to grow again, reaching 93,000 in 1970. Because the white population during this period increased at higher rates, the proportion of blacks along the coast continued to decline through 1970 when the ratio of blacks to whites was about 1 to 2.

In Bryan County the black population progressively declined from 3,153 in 1900 to 1,797 in 1970. The latter figure was lower than any previously reported census count since 1820. In contrast, black population of Camden County grew from 745 in 1800 to 4,250 in 1850. Since then, it has fluctuated from decade to decade, reaching the lowest point in 1870 when 3,157 blacks were reported. The population increased through 1910, then decreased to the 1940 low of 3,429 and then again increased to 4,113 in 1970.

In Glynn County the black population has doubled since 1880. At the turn of the century there were 9,100 blacks in Glynn compared to 8,300 in 1930. Since then black population steadily increased to 12,700 in 1970. Liberty and McIntosh, on the other hand, both lost black population throughout this century.

In comparison, the proportion of black population in 1790 was 35.9 percent. This figure is equal roughly to the percent of black population on the coast in 1960. The proportion of the black population in Georgia increased until 1880 when 47 percent of the total state population was black. At that time the proportion of blacks along the coast was 63.2 percent. Since 1880 the percent of blacks in the state continued to decline, reaching the lowest level of around 26 percent in 1970.

Intercensal growth rates (Table 4) show the declining proportion of blacks in the state and along the coast. During the first half of the 19th century the black population grew consistently due, in part, to importation of slaves. But after the Civil War coastal black population began to decline until the 1930s. Since 1940 both black and white coastal populations have been growing. However, the white population has grown at higher rates. For example, between 1930 and 1940 the average annual rate of growth for blacks was .3 percent compared to 1.5 percent for whites. During the following decade the black population grew at the annual rate of .8 percent compared to 3.3 percent for the white population. Between 1960 and 1970 the black population grew by only .1 percent per year compared to .7 percent for the white population.

This analysis revealed that throughout the history of Georgia the concentration of black population has been higher along the coast than in the state as a whole (Table 4). In recent decades, this proportion has been declining as the white population has grown at more rapid rates. This change in proportions was an outcome of migration. If such migration patterns continue, racial distribution throughout the state will eventually become balanced.

Age and Sex

Differential growth patterns are associated with age distribution of the population. In 1970, the median age for total population was 25.9 years (Table 5)--24.6 for males and 27.3 for females. The median ages of coastal people were slightly lower: 25 years for total population, 24 for males and 26.7 for females. Compared to the state, the coastal white population tends to be younger and coastal black population tends to be older. The median age for the white coastal population in 1970 was 26.3--27.9 for females and 24.4 years for males. On the other hand, the median age for blacks of both sexes was 22.6 along the coast compared to 21.6 in the state. Bryán County, however, departed from this generality. The median age there was 17.2 for black males and 18.8 for females.

The median age in Chatham County was 23 years for blacks and 27 years for whites. The median age for white females was around 29 years and for black females it was 24.5 years. These medians indicate the presence of the marriage squeeze. That is, there is a shortage of the same age males for older females and a shortage of available females for younger males (Table 6).

Among the coastal blacks, the females outnumber males even under age 10. The sex ratio imbalance is more pronounced for the blacks along the coast than in the state considered as a whole. In the total black population there were 873 females for each 1,000 males on the coast and 889 per 1,000 males in the total black population of the State.

Even though sex ratios from birth are reduced by differential mortality rates, on the coast the magnitude of the sex imbalance was predominantly an outcome of differential migration rates. Over time, migrations have altered both sex ratio and racial composition on the coast. Therefore, migration patterns between 1950 and 1970 are portrayed in greater detail below.

RECENT MIGRATION PATTERNS, 1950 TO 1970

The total net migration and migration rates by age and sex are presented in Tables 7 through 12 for each coastal county. Migration rates were presented by race for Chatham, Glynn and Liberty counties only. The population in other counties was too small for a detailed breakdown by race, sex and age.

The following graphs are included to illustrate the net age-specific migration rates for total population of each county between 1950 and 1960 in comparison to such rates between 1960 and 1970. Even a cursory inspection of these graphs reveals remarkable differences in patterns from county to county. Therefore, migration patterns for each county will be discussed in turn.

Bryan County. Between 1950 and 1960 Bryan County declined in population by 16.5 percent. The peak loss occurred at the rate of 49 percent in age category 20 to 24: 53 percent rate for males and 45.8 percent for females. The only gains occurred in ages 60 and 64 among males.

As the graph shows, the losses were reduced during the 1960s. There was a slight excess of inmigration over outmigration in ages 35 to 39. Declines continued to be pronounced in all ages under 34. Over all ages, outmigrations exceeded inmigrations by 398 among males and by 468 among females.

Camden County. In contrast to Bryan County, Camden County gained population between 1950 and 1960 among both males and females. The gains among males, though, exceeded the gains among females by about 20 to 1. The only losses occurred between ages 15 and 24 and in ages 65 and over. The greatest gain occurred in ages five to nine. This is an indication that even in the 1950s, Camden County attracted families with children.

During the following decade, Camden County lost population due to net migration. The decline of 357 included 209 males and 138 females. The greatest losses occurred between ages 10 and 15. The population between ages zero and four, on the other hand, continued to increase. This further indicated that the people with children were moving into Camden and that the single population was more likely to leave the county.

Chatham County. This county gained population during the 1950s, primarily because of an influx of young adults between ages 15 and 34. In this county, the population of children under nine years of age declined substantially, as did the population between 35 and 64. Some gains were recorded among 65 to 70 year olds. Over all, migration contributed 1.5 percent to the growth of this county during the 1950s. This growth represents primarily inmigrations of males in ages 20 to 29.

The white population of Chatham increased during this decade by 7,500 people. Black population, on the other hand, declined during this decade by 6.8 percent due to migrations. The peak population loss among blacks occurred between ages 30 and 34.

Black population of Chatham continued to decline during the 1960s. The greatest losses occurred in age category 25 to 29 and in 70 to 74. The white population of Chatham also declined. Combined losses among both races during the 1960s amounted to over 25,000 people, about evenly distributed between males and females. The net loss among males amounted to 12,448 and among females to 12,985. Net losses among females occurred in all age categories from age zero through age 75. Males, on the other hand, gained 786 people between ages 20 and 25. In all other age categories, population losses among males were substantial.

Liberty County. This county grew by 33 percent between 1950 and 1960. The only net losses occurred under age five in ages 55 to 64 and over age 70. The peak growth occurred in age category 20 to 24 for both males and females. The number of males in this category increased by 181 percent and the number of females increased by 54 percent. The greatest rate of decline was in age category zero to four and after age 60.

The white population of Liberty County increased by 60.4 percent during the decade. Most of the increase is attributable to inmigrations among 20 to 24 year olds, whose numbers increased by 472 percent among males and 281 percent among females.

During the 1960s, women left Liberty County in larger proportions than in previous decades, contributing substantially to the net losses due to migration. Female outmigrations exceeded inmigrations during the 1960s by over 500 people, while the male population increased by 158 people. The increase among males is undoubtedly associated with the military population at Ft. Stewart. Male net migration in age category 20 to 24 amounted to almost 2,000. In ages after and before this peak, substantial losses were recorded for both sexes.

Other losses during the 1960s were an outcome of excess outmigration among blacks. White population increased during this decade by 6.4 percent, entirely because of the positive net migration between ages 20 and 29.

The loss in black population due to migration amounted to 15 percent from 1960 to 1970. The peak loss of 47 percent occurred in age category 30 to 34. This loss represents 56 percent decline among males and 37 percent among females.

Glynn County. Glynn County gained almost 6,000 people between 1950 and 1960 through net migrations of 3,342 males and 2,473 females. The only losses occurred in ages zero to four. The largest increase occurred between ages 10 and 39. Population increases due to net migrations in Glynn during the 1950s accounted for 16.1 percent of the population increase. Migrations contributed to 19.2 percent of increase among male population and 13.2 percent among females. The sharpest rate of increase reached 43.2 percent for males and 27.7 percent for females in age category 30 to 34.

Most of the gains were among white migrants. The increase among the whites occurred at the rate of 22.5 percent and among the blacks at the rate of 2.1 percent for the decade.

During the 1960s, the migration trends among blacks appeared irregular by age. In ages zero to four, slight increases were recorded, followed by a slight decrease in age category five to nine, increase in 10 to 14, decrease from 15 to 34 and so on. Over all ages the net loss amounted to 425 males and 289 females.

The white population of Glynn, on the other hand, continued to increase between 1960 and 1970. An increase of 1,461 people was comprised of 605 males and 856 females. The white female population inmigrated at higher rates in older ages, and the white males in younger ages.

During 1960, Glynn County lost population under age 10 and gained between ages 20 and 29. This age pattern indicates that the families with children were more likely to move out than to move in. Young, probably single, adults seem to be replacing the families with children.

McIntosh County. Net migration contributed to 11 percent population decline of McIntosh County during the 1950s. The sharpest decline of 52.4 percent among males and 45 percent among females occurred in ages 20 to 24. The number of children under four, however, increased due to migrations, as did the population over 60 years of age.

During the following decade, the net migration in McIntosh was negligible. Only 1.5 percent of the total population increase during the 1960s was attributable to net migration. The rate represented an addition of 77 males and 31 females.

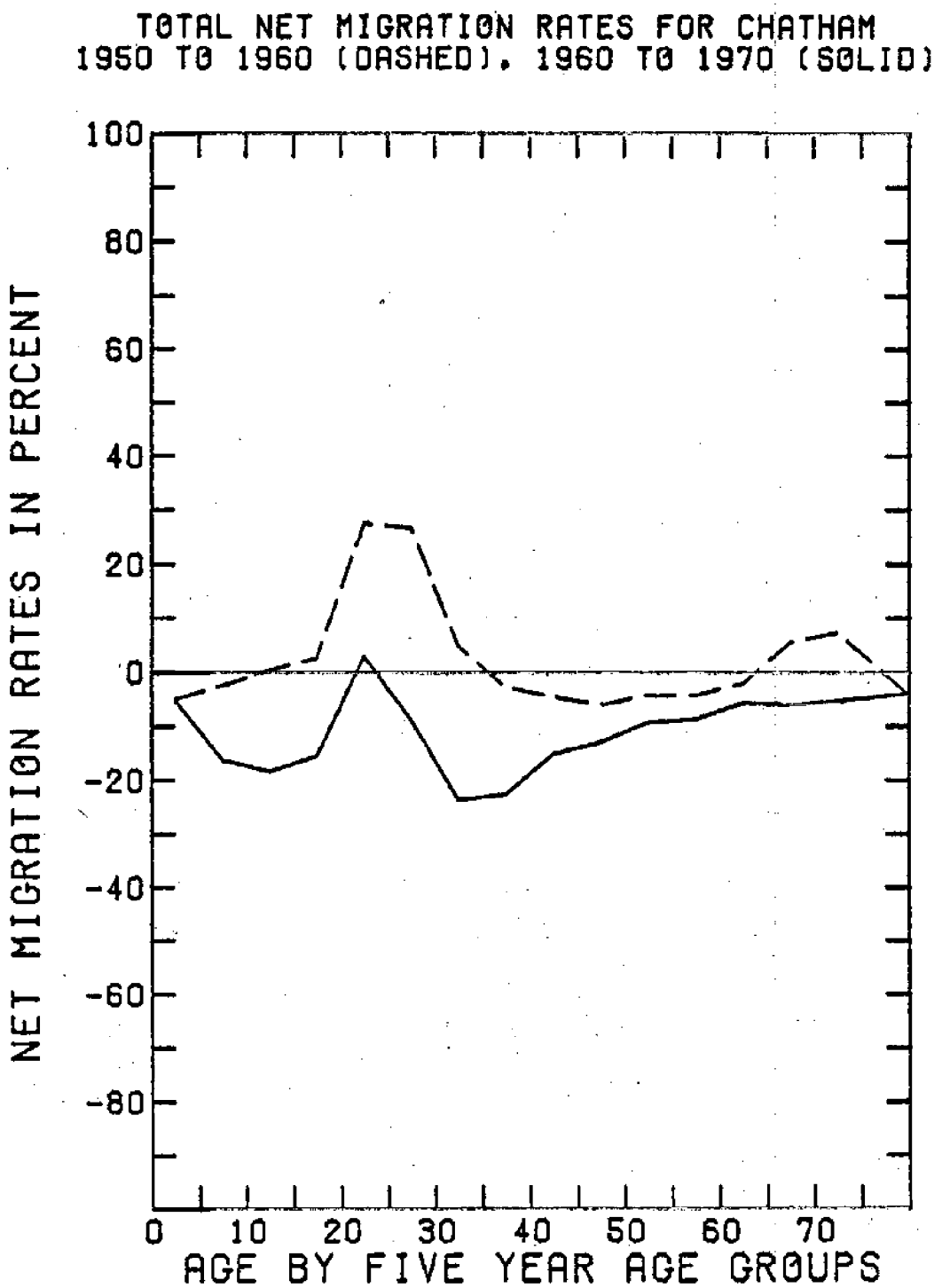
General Trends. The most remarkable observation regarding migration patterns on the coast is the diversity of patterns among counties. Each county seems to have a peculiar distribution of age and sex specific rates. Bryan and Camden, for example, lost population at the peak rates in the 20 to 34 age category, but Camden gained population under 10 years of age while Bryan lost in this age category. Although Chatham, Liberty and McIntosh all gained between ages 20 and 30, neither the magnitude of that gain nor the distribution of rates in other age categories have much in common.

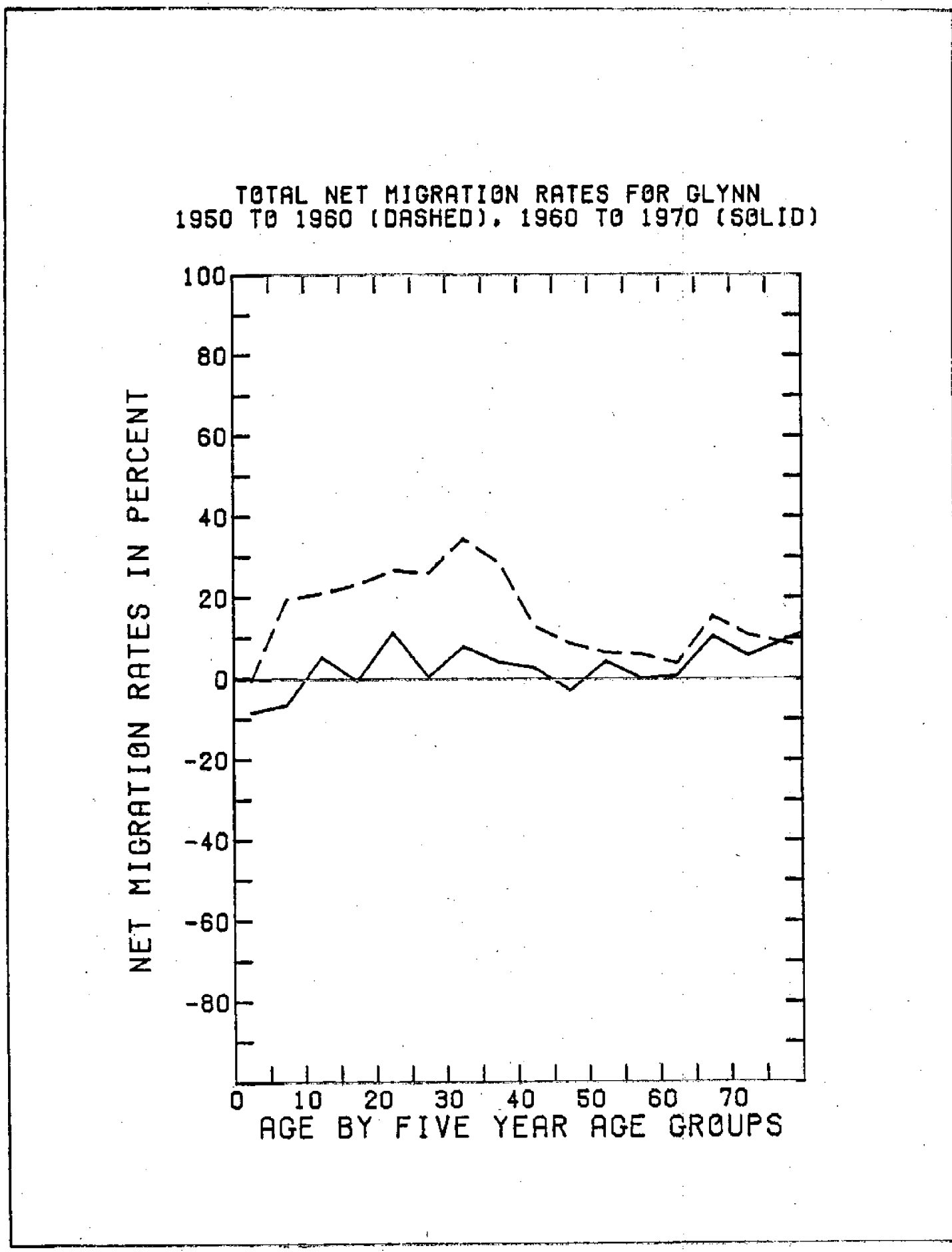
Even though these counties are coastal and contiguous, their "pull" factors attracting inmigrants and their "push" factors exerted on the indiginous population to move out produce different migration patterns within each county. An entire, separate study could be done on what those "pull" and "push" factors may be for each coastal county of Georgia.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In Georgia, agriculture has dominated the economic, social and political life of the state as a whole and of the coastal counties. First of all the soil conditions along the coast have been poor for crop harvesting. Secondly, the arable area of the coastal counties has been an insignificant fraction of the total arable land in the state. Consequently, other industries have been more profitable than farming. Nevertheless, traditionally, farming has been perceived as a central activity of the coastal people and has influenced growth and development along the coast. Therefore, farming is a relevant consideration in the total demographic picture of the coast.

Similarly, fishing has been more important culturally than economically. In recent years the peak value of total Georgia landings might be between 20 and 30 million dollars. In 1975, for example, the value was 12 million gross dollars to some 300 to 400 vessel owners, and a total of about 2,000 fishermen. Compare this amount to the annual payroll of Chatham County alone of over half a billion dollars, or to Fulton County payroll in 1975 of close to four billion dollars. Clearly, even in the total coastal economy, fishing is a minor industry. It is worth emphasizing, though, that fishing is important in the cultural life of the coastal people, in the harmony of this industry with the environment, and in its potential for expansion in the future.


TOTAL NET MIGRATION RATES FOR CHATHAM
1950 TO 1960 (DASHED), 1960 TO 1970 (SOLID)
NET MIGRATION RATES IN PERCENT
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS


TOTAL NET MIGRATION RATES FOR GLYNN
1950 TO 1960 (DASHED), 1960 TO 1970 (SOLID)
NET MIGRATION RATES IN PERCENT
100
80
60
40
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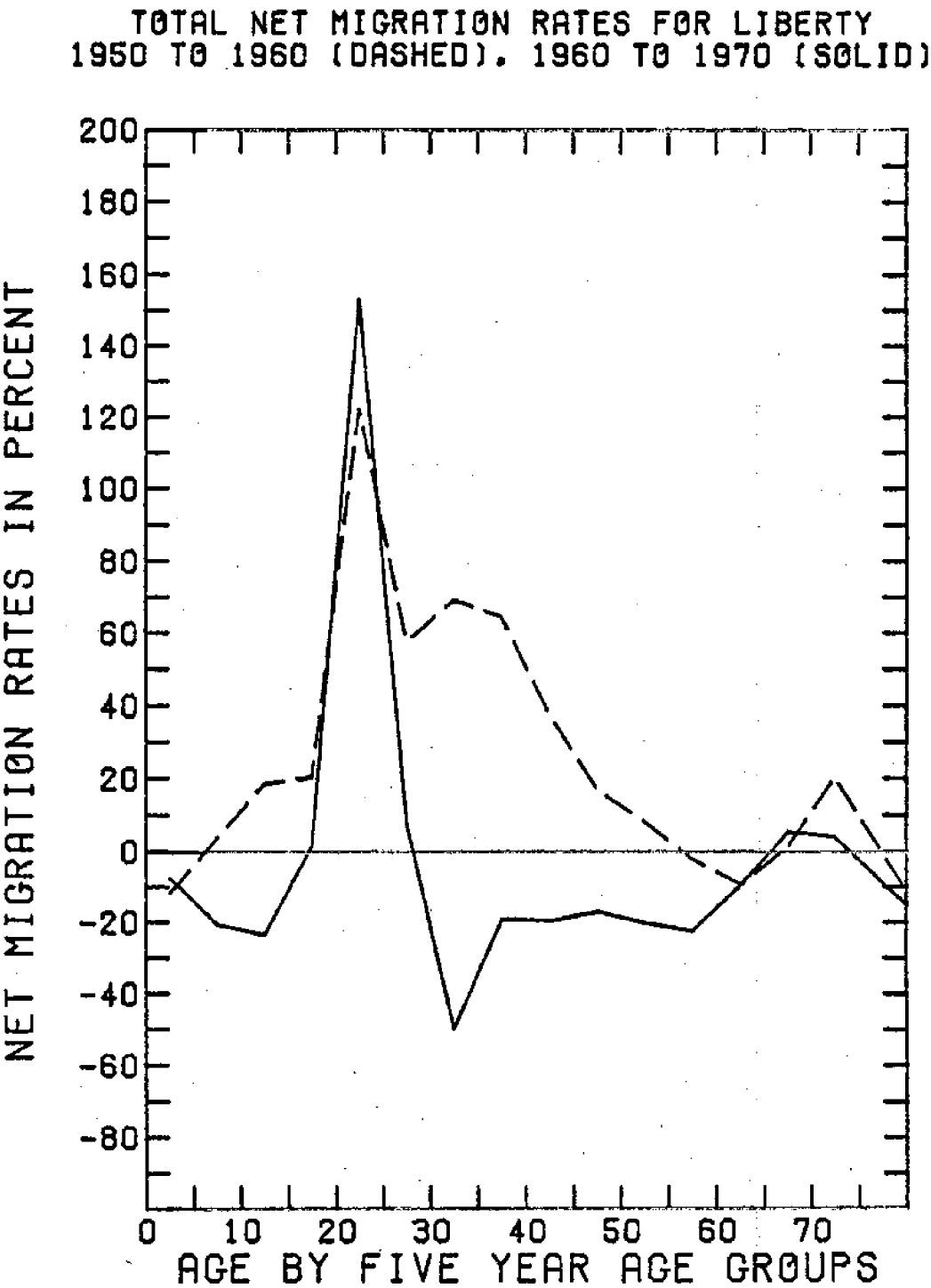
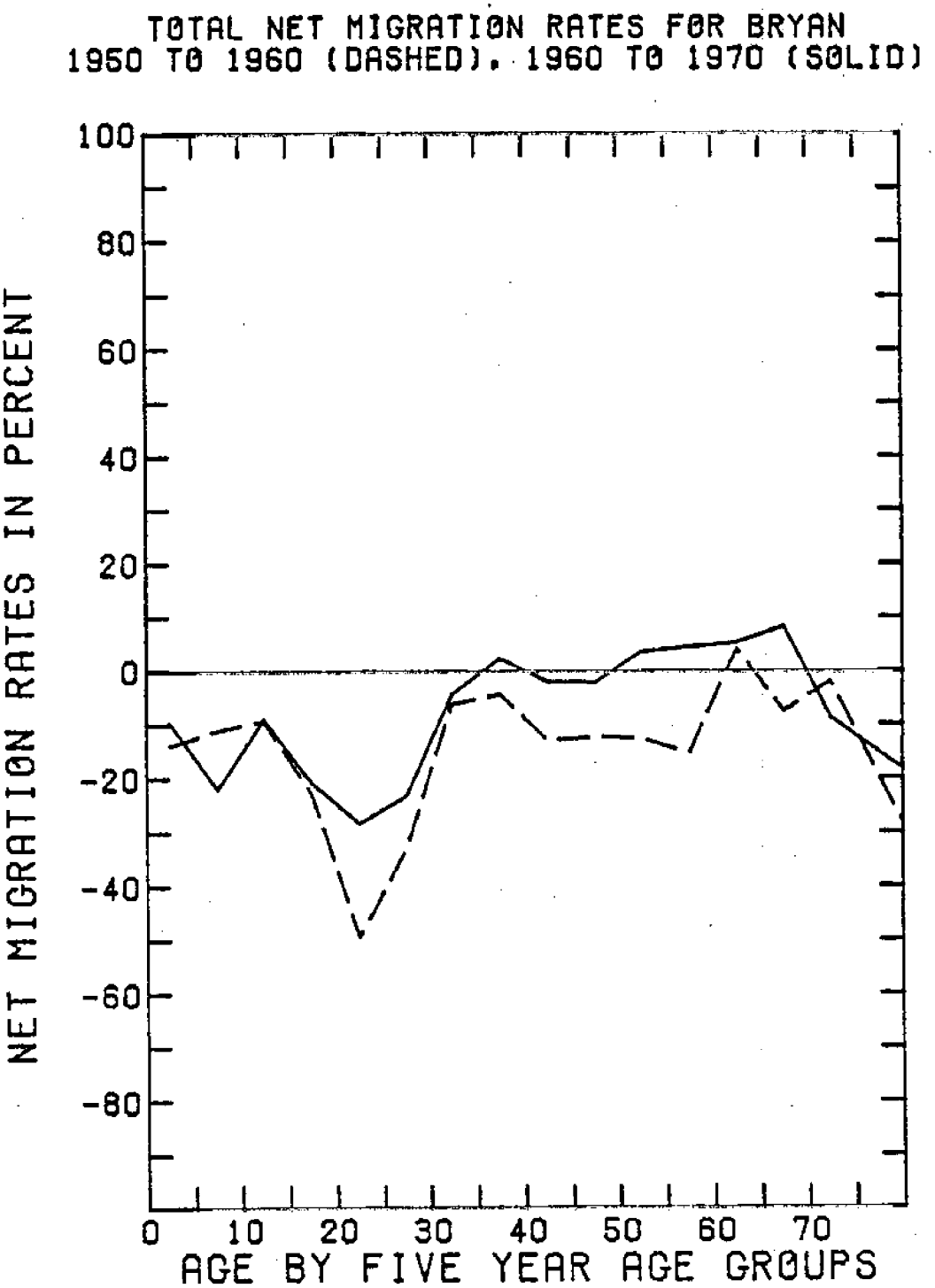
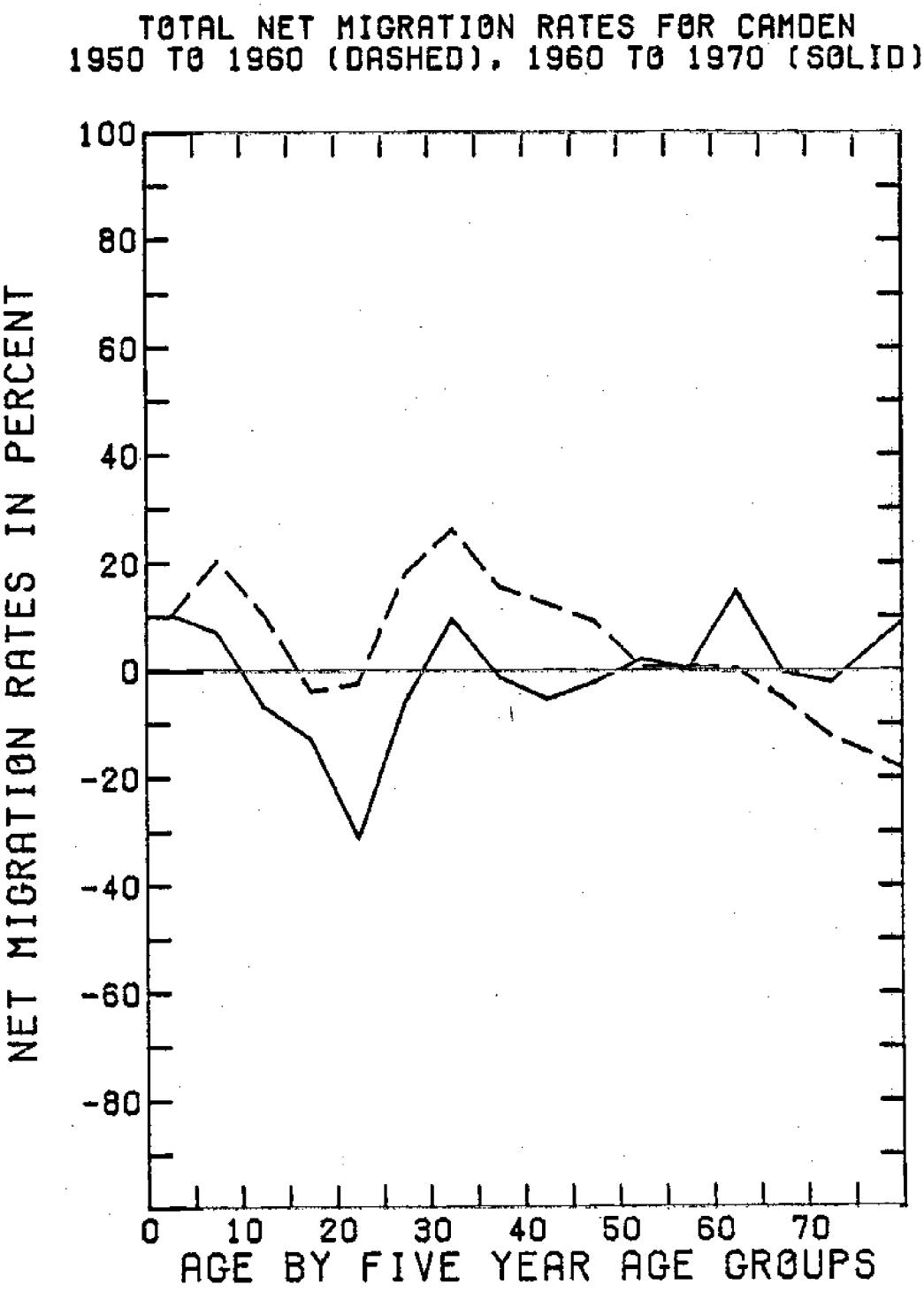
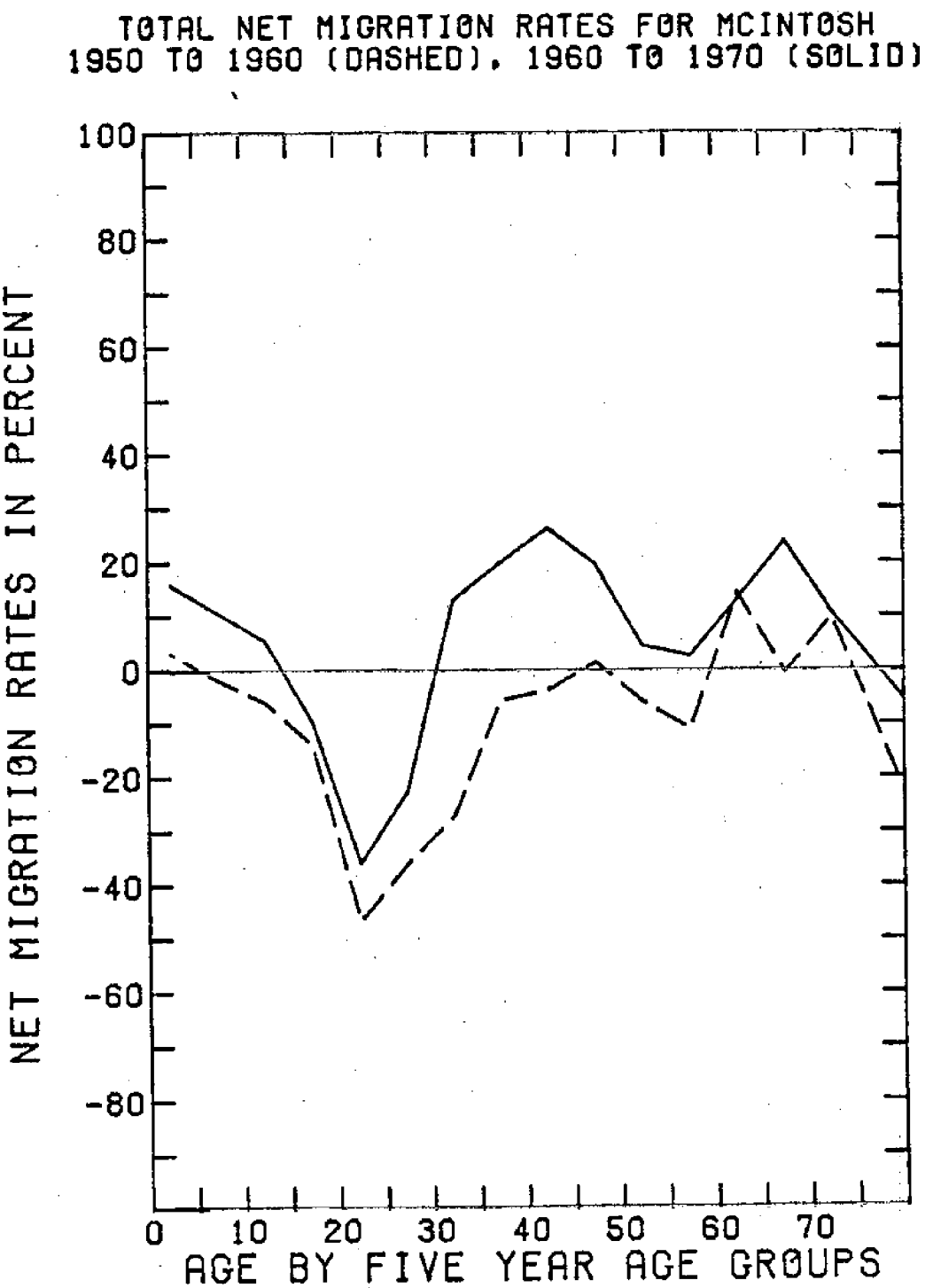
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS


TOTAL NET MIGRATION RATES FOR LIBERTY
1950 TO 1960 (DASHED). 1960 TO 1970 (SOLID)
NET MIGRATION RATES IN PERCENT
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS


TOTAL NET MIGRATION RATES FOR BRYAN
1950 TO 1960 (DASHED), 1960 TO 1970 (SOLID)
NET MIGRATION RATES IN PERCENT
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS


TOTAL NET MIGRATION RATES FOR CAMDEN
1950 TO 1960 (DASHED), 1960 TO 1970 (SOLID)
NET MIGRATION RATES IN PERCENT
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS


TOTAL NET MIGRATION RATES FOR MCINTOSH
1950 TO 1960 (DASHED), 1960 TO 1970 (SOLID)
NET MIGRATION RATES IN PERCENT
100
80
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
-80
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

Employment and unemployment along the coast is also presented here as a crucial population characteristic. Unemployment is a root cause of decline in quality of life in any community as is the low educational attainment. These more important population characteristics are discussed below.

Farming

In 1910 all farms in Georgia covered 26,953,413 acres, requiring 291,027 farm operators (Table 13). Out of this total, 2.68 percent of the land was in coastal farms covering 722,684 acres and employing 4,162 farm operators. Coastal farmers that year constituted 1.43 percent of all farmers in Georgia. Since then the number of acres in farm lands, including forests and dairy farms, steadily declined in the state and along the coast. The farm acreage in the state became reduced to 13,878,294 by 1974 and the number of farm operators on these farms was reduced to 54,911. The number of farms along the coast declined even more precipitously. In 1974 the total coastal acreage in farmlands amounted to 134,853 acres, or less than one percent of the total farm acreage in the state. The number of farm operators declined ten-fold to only 423 operators in the six coastal counties combined.

With 108 farm operators, Bryan County is the largest farming county on the coast. According to the 1969 census of agriculture, there were 125 farms covering 31,143 acres. This acreage represents 11 percent of the total land area of the county. Out of that, only nine percent was used for harvesting crops. The major agricultural products in Bryan were livestock and dairy products.

Camden County, with its land area of 417,920 acres, is the ninth in size among Georgia counties. In 1974 only 38,508 acres of the county were in farmlands and most of that was devoted to the cattle industry. Over 60 percent of the total farm income in Camden in 1974 was produced through sales of livestock and dairy products. The value of all farm products in 1969 was about three quarters of a million, generated by fewer than one hundred farm operators. Forestry products in Camden accounted for 28.8 percent of the total farm income that year, and ranked as the second most important agricultural product of that county.

At the same time as the farmlands were taken out of production, a project to expand farmlands was initiated in 1953 and completed in 1957. About 20,000 acres of fresh water marshlands along the Satilla River were converted into farmlands.[5] It is ironic that this project was undertaken during a decline in farmlands from 103,713 in 1954 to 85,947 in 1959. The importance of this project lies in the enthusiasm of the local leadership for the future of the farming industry in Camden. This project was hailed as an example of what can be done with the remaining 180,000 acres of fresh water marshes along the coast of Georgia. One reporter in 1957 wrote, "All that is needed to bring this transformation about on all our fresh water marshlands is vision, capital and hard work. This undeveloped marshland can truly be the future bread basket of the Southeast."[6] Needless to say, Camden County produces fewer crops today than it did in 1957; however, the perceived importance of farmers and farming in this region has probably not declined.

Agriculture in Chatham County is also relatively unimportant. Vegetables, fruits, nuts and horticultural specialties account for over 50 percent of farm sales of the county. Most of it was consumed in the immediate Savannah area. Dairy products were the second most important. Because Chatham County is an industrial area, only 94 farm operators in the county managed 21,536 acres of farmland in 1974.

Similarly, Glynn County with its industry around Brunswick has very little farming remaining. Only 1.1 percent of all farm products of the county sold in 1969 were field crops. Over 70 percent of farm products were in pulpwood industry. The wood, harvested in this and in neighboring counties, is sold to a number of paper mills that operate along the coast and are closely linked with local forestry and employment.

One of the least productive agricultural areas of the coast is in Liberty County. Only 6.4 percent of the land in 1974 was classified as being in farms. Livestock products accounted for about 63 percent of all farm products sold in 1969, according to the 1969 census of agriculture.

In 1920 McIntosh County contained 11,802 acres of farmland with under 378 farm operators. By 1974 there were only 4,732 acres in farmland and only 31 farm operators. Less than five percent of the acreage was in field crops, with 94 percent supporting livestock. Farming in McIntosh has not been important in the local economy for a number of years. Yet, as is the case generally along the coast, the image of farming and farm activity is central in the local stereotypes of the coastal people.

In general, losses in farmlands under cultivation and in the number of people employed in agriculture have been relentless since 1920 in the state as a whole and especially along the coast. The difference between the state and the coast is that the decline along the coast began earlier and proceeded at more rapid rates. For example, between 1920 and 1930 the combined coastal counties lost 44 percent of farm acreage (Table 14). In the state as a whole the loss was only 15 percent. Between 1930 and 1940 the coastal farm acreage remaining in production declined by four percent, whereas productive farm acreage in the state increased by seven percent. Between 1940 and 1950, instead of decreasing, farm acreage along the coast increased by 18 percent, mainly because of forestation for pulpwood industry. The state experienced a more modest increase of 8.7 percent growth during the same period.

The following decade, 1960 to 1970, the downward trend resumed. Over 30 percent of the farmlands were removed from production along the coast compared to 24 percent for the state. Between 1964 and 1969 producing farmland declined 40 percent on the coast compared to 11.6 percent decline for the state. Further declines are expected to be minor as acreage in the farmlands along the coast reach some natural asymptote.

The decline in productive farmland has been accompanied by the reduction in population directly involved with farming. For example, in 1974 there were 90 percent fewer farm operators along the coast than in 1910 (Table 15). About the same percent reduction was experienced by the state as a whole. But, between 1969 and 1974, the decline in the number of farm operators along the coast was around six percent, whereas the decline in the state approached 19 percent.

Fishing

Unlike farming, which has consistently declined since 1900, the fishing industry along the Georgia coast tended to fluctuate with an upward trend in recent years. In 1950, for example, there were 1,055 commerical fishermen in Georgia, only three people more than in 1932 when the lowest number was reported in this century (Table 16). In 1974, there were more fishermen in Georgia than in 1950, but fewer than in 1960. Generally, fluctuations in the number of fishermen were associated with the natural calamities and with general economic swings.

Among the six counties along the Georgia coast, fishing is more central to the people of McIntosh County. Because farming declined drastically and the replacement industries have been slow in growing, income derived from fishing is essential for the survival of this community. A major bank in Darien, for example, depends on the seafood industry to the point where hard times in fishing are reflected in the banking business.[7]

Importance of the fishing industry could increase in Georgia as the fisheries receive more attention by the state and federal government. This interest has been spurred by the increasing value and per capita consumption of seafood products in the United States and the need for conservation of the coastal environment.[8]

Another favorable characteristic of the Georgia fishing industry is fishermen's resilience after unprofitable seasons. Fishermen have shown a capability to organize and influence the decision-makers to rule in their favor. Furthermore, a group of about 40 shrimp trawler captains formed a cooperative in Bryan County. This year the cooperative had sold all its shrimp to the highest bidder while bypassing the usual middle man.[9] This cooperative has had some success even when the landings were low due to unfavorable weather conditions. This cooperative should be watched carefully, as it could become a model for the future growth and stability of the Georgia fishing industry.

Another reason for optimistic projections of the fishing industry of Georgia has been discussed by Jedlicka and Hsung.[10] That study suggested that independent fishermen along the Southern coast use the technology which, in close-to-shore waters, affords the maximum sustainable yield. This makes them different from small farmers, who failed because traditional farming technology became obsolete, and only large producers could adapt and maintain profitable businesses. Herein lies a major difference between farmers and fishermen. Unlike the farmers, shrimp fishermen, using the current level of technology and their own vessels, may be operating at the maximum efficiency under the given availability of near shore species.

This does not suggest that the growth in Georgia fishing industry is at its peak. Growth is possible through exploitation of other species, especially those farther from the Georgia shores.

Education

Historically, one of the major problems in coastal counties has been the low educational attainment. In 1940, for example, the median years of school completed by coastal persons 25 years of age and over was lower than the median for the state, which was itself considerably below the national norms. That year the median years of school completed in Georgia was 6.8 for males and 7.3 years for females (Table 17). Median for both sexes in Bryan County was six years, in Camden 4.5 years, in Chatham 6.7, in Glynn 5.5, in Liberty 4.9 and in McIntosh 5.4 years of school completed. Since 1940, the progress has been slow in improving educational attainment, both in the state as a whole and along the coast. The medians remained relatively low for at least two decades, primarily because there was no serious effort to reduce illiteracy among older adults.

The first county along the coast that showed an increase in educational attainment above the state median was Chatham County. This is an urban county which in 1950 exceeded state medians of school completed for both males and females. The median years of school completed for Georgia in 1950 was 7.5 for males and 8.1 for females. In Chatham County the median that year reached 8.5 for males and 8.8 for females. Educational attainment of 8.1 among males and 8.7 among females in Glynn County also surpassed that of the state for 1950.

Educational attainment in Liberty County, even in 1950, remained remarkably low. The median for males was less than four years and for females it was 6.6 years of school completed. Educational attainment of 6.5 years among females in McIntosh County was the lowest level for females in coastal counties that year. The median attainment for males in McIntosh in 1950 was 5.9 years.

In 1960 and in 1970 Bryan, Camden and McIntosh continued to lag behind the educational attainment of the state, even though the state median in 1960 was only 8.8 for males and 9.3 for females. By 1970 the state median increased to 10.8 for each sex, while in McIntosh, where educational attainment remained the lowest, it increased to 8.0 for males and 9.4 for females. Bryan was only slightly higher with 8.8 years of school completed for males and 9.6 for females in 1970.

In Chatham County, where educational attainment in 1970 reached 12 years for males and 11.6 for females, the improvement in educational attainment was predominantly an outcome of inmigration of better educated people. It remains to be seen what has happened to education in McIntosh and Bryan Counties over the last decade. Without substantial improvements, meaningful input by the local residents in the complicated decisions that will influence the future of these counties may remain minimal.

Employment and Unemployment

Considerable differences between employment and unemployment ratio were found between coastal counties and the state as a whole. Out of the total population 16 years old and over in the state--1,885,788, or 60.5 percent,

were in the labor force in 1970 (Table 18). The employment level in combined coastal counties of 59.2 percent was comparable to the state average. In Bryan County, however, only 53.3 of the 16 years and older population were in the labor force. In McIntosh the percent was 53.6. In these two counties the dependency burden on the working population was considerably higher than in the state as a whole. The fewer people in the labor force, the greater the burden they have in supporting the remainder of the population. The highest percent of 64.1 in the coastal labor force was in Liberty County, followed by 61.8 percent in Camden and 61.5 in Glynn.

Out of the total labor force in the state in 1970, 80,769 were in the armed forces. Out of this number 11,969 or 14.8 percent of the military population in the state were stationed on the coast. The largest military population along the coast, about 6,000 people, was in Chatham County. A military population of 3,687 people was stationed in Liberty County and 2,325 in Glynn. There has been a vast change in the coastal military population since 1970 - so much so as to completely negate any conclusions based on earlier figures. Liberty County, for example, increased 114 percent since 1970. We can only guess that most of this increase is in the military population and their dependents.

Even though the military presence tends to reduce the unemployment figures, unemployment along the coast was higher than the average for the state. The overall unemployment rate based on the total labor force, including the military, was 3.1 percent for the state and about 3.6 for coastal counties in 1960 (Table 19). Out of the total number of people unemployed that year in Georgia, seven percent resided on the coast.

Between 1960 and 1970 the percent of people in the labor force has increased substantially. In 1960 only 56.4 percent of people 16 years of age or older were in the labor force in the state of Georgia. In Bryan County the percent was 50.8, in McIntosh 51.2 percent, in Chatham 56.2 percent, in Liberty 58.3 and in Glynn 62.2.

The percentage of people seeking work in 1960 was lower and the unemployment rates were higher. Percentage of unemployment in 1960 was 4.3 in the state and 5.1 in coastal counties. Out of the total unemployed population in the state, 8.1 percent lived on the coast. At the same time, only 6.9 percent of the total labor force resided in coastal counties.

The military population in coastal counties in 1960 constituted over nine percent of the coastal labor force. Chatham County military population that year numbered 5,136. Liberty County housed another 2,334 military personnel, and Glynn 1,184. Military populations in McIntosh, Bryan and Camden were negligible.

It is clear that unemployment along the coast was higher than in the interior even when the military population, most of which is not indigenous, was included in the calculations. Higher unemployment is usually accompanied by poorer community health and greater health needs. Because vital characteristics are an important indicator of the health in general, they are portrayed next.

VITAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HEALTH

Few social indicators provide as much insight into life conditions of a population as do life expectancies from birth, birth rates and death rates. These vital characteristics will be discussed in the following section together with an introduction of the leading causes of death for the coastal areas in comparison to the state. Violent death rates, homicides, suicides and accidents are also included.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for Georgia, based on the mortality statistics between 1969 and 1971, was 68.6 years for both sexes combined--64.2 for males and 73.2 for females (Table 20). Differences between blacks and whites and coastal and noncoastal people of Georgia were substantial. In the state as a whole, life expectancy for whites was 70.7 years--66.1 years for males and 75.5 for females. Among the nonwhites, the life expectancy was 62.3 years for total population—58.0 for males and 66.4 for females.

Wide departures from these means were reported along the coast where the chances of survival are lower than in the state as a whole. For example, life expectancy in Bryan County was 58.5 years for males and 71.4 for females--61.8 years for white males and 50.9 years for black males; 72.7 for white females and 66.9 for black females.

White males in McIntosh County could expect to live to 63.5 years, white females to 76.2 years, nonwhite males to 60.9 years, and nonwhite females to 60.1 years. The lowest life expectancy among nonwhite females was 55.9 in Camden County. In McIntosh and Camden, higher life expectancies were observed among males than among females. In Camden, life expectancy for nonwhite males was 59.3 years as compared to 55.9 for females. In demographic literature lower life expectancy among women has been associated with underdeveloped countries of Asia. As the economic situation and the status of women in such countries improved, the life expectancy between sexes became reversed.

Even in Chatham County, the most urbanized of all coastal counties, life expectancies lagged below that of the state. The life expectancy for white males in this county was .6 years below the state average for white males and .7 years below for white females. Among black males, life expectancy at birth was 56.7 years and for females 64.6 years, two years below the state average. In short, life expectancies along the coast seem to be reduced for both blacks and whites.

In order to gain better insight into the death rates on which life expectancies are based, crude death rates, age-adjusted rates and rates of natural increase are discussed next.

Birth and Death Rates

Death rates in Liberty County were 6.8 deaths per 100,000 people per year in 1976. After adjustments based on age population of the state, that figure increased to 10 deaths per 100,000 people (Table 21). This age adjustment illustrated that the low mortality in this county is primarily an outcome of the unusual age distribution, and is not a reflection on generally better health conditions in this county compared to other coastal counties. The military population in the ages 20 to 24 is a major factor in decreasing death rates in Liberty County.

Crude death rate for the state in 1970 was 9.1 deaths per 100,000 people per year. The age adjusted death rates in each coastal county were higher. The lowest adjusted death rate of 9.4 was in Glynn County. The highest rate of 12.8 per 100,000 applied to Bryan County. These figures support the life expectancy data which also indicate that the life chances are more favorable in the state as a whole than on the coast.

Birth rates in coastal counties show a wide range of distribution around the state mean (Table 21). The crude birth rate, which is the number of live births per 1,000 people, was 21.1 births in the state in 1970. Only McIntosh County was below this figure. The highest birth rate of 32.1 was recorded in Bryan County. Birth rate of 30.8 in Liberty County was also considerably above the state average. Camden, Chatham and Glynn were closer to the state average.

Natural increase of a population is calculated by subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate. Natural increase for the state in 1970 was 12.0 per 1,000 people per year (Table 21). Natural increase along the coast was only .8 per 1,000 higher. Natural increase of 24 per 1,000 in Liberty County was double the increase of the state. This departure was associated with the large proportion of both sexes in the most fertile age category, 20 to 29.

Bryan County's natural increase was around 20 per 1,000. The rate of natural increase of Camden was 10.7, Chatham 11.5 and Glynn 14.0. In McIntosh County natural increase was only 7.7 per 1,000, which was considerably below the natural increase of 12 per 1,000 in the state.

Generally, both birth and death rates for the coastal population were higher than for the total population of the state. These figures are consistent with the lower-than-average life expectancy shown above. A view of specific causes of death that contribute to the higher-than-average mortality will be considered next.

Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death in the State of Georgia in 1976 were heart disease, cancer and cerebrovascular diseases (Table 21). Both cancer and heart disease rates were substantially higher in coastal counties. In the state, 143 deaths per 100,000 population were attributed to cancer as compared to 187 in the combined coastal counties during the same year. Death rate due to heart failure in the state amounted to 293 as compared to 349 along the coast. These differences apply to both whites and nonwhites.

Other major causes of death also tend to be higher along the coast. Diabetes Mellitus claimed 12.9 lives per 100,000 population in 1976 in the state as compared to 13.8 on the coast. Influenza and pneumonia were particularly noticeable along the coast. Whites died from these diseases at a rate of 29.5 and blacks at the rate of 43 per 100,000 people. Because influenza and pneumonia are curable diseases, these rates indicate that medical care, especially for blacks, is considerably less available on the coast than in the state as a whole.

The rates of cirrhosis of the liver, a disease often considered an indicator of alcohol consumption, were also higher along the coast. In 1976, for every 100,000 people in the state, 12.7 died of this disease--12.5 among whites and 13.1 among nonwhites. In coastal counties the rate was 17 deaths per 100,000 people. This disease affected coastal white population more considerably than the black population--for whites the rate was 19 per 100,000 as compared to 12.9 for nonwhites. This does not necessarily mean that the nonwhites drink less than whites. It possibly means that other causes of death among blacks take their toll before cirrhosis of the liver becomes fatal.

Violent Causes of Death

The rates of death along the coast due to accidents, suicides and homicides depart from such rates for the state. Motor vehicle accident rates on the coast were most similar to the state rates (Table 23). In 1976, 22.6 people per 100,000 died from motor vehicle accidents in the state as compared to 25.5 on the coast. The rate for the coastal white population was 29.5 as compared to 26.5 among the white population of the state. Among the coastal blacks the vehicular accident rate of 17.2 was considerably below the rate of 25.2 for all blacks in Georgia.

Deaths due to other causes of accidents, however, were remarkably high for coastal blacks. In the state as a whole, nonvehicular accidental death rates were 28.1 per 100,000, whereas on the coast it was 35 per 100,000 of the total population. The rate for coastal blacks exceeded 60 per 100,000. This figure represents a difference of 39 deaths per 100,000 between coastal blacks and whites. These differences are indeed high enough to deserve official attention through further research and safety programs.

The relationship between black and white suicide and homicide rates on the coast and in the state follow identical patterns to those observed in the nation as a whole. Whites tend to have higher suicide rates and blacks tend to have higher homicide rates. The suicide rate for the total state population was 13.4 as compared to 10.0 on the coast. Suicide rates along the coast were lower for both blacks and whites, while homicide rates among the coastal white population were higher than in the state. Homicide rates among coastal blacks were lower than among the blacks in the state.

Because the population base in some coastal counties is small, and because the frequency of homicides and suicides is low, their rates may be unreliable. However, the extraordinary accident rates of 82.5 for whites and 72.1 for nonwhites in Camden County and 61.7 for blacks in

Chatham County cannot be easily dismissed. These statistics point to a serious problem that has not been officially addressed.

The vital statistics of the coastal counties for 1970 portrayed a profile resembling a developing country, especially among the black population. For both races preventable causes of death, such as influenza, pneumonia and accidents were high by health standards for developed countries. Less favorable health conditions on the coast are congruent with the educational and unemployment levels.

As the coastal population becomes more urbanized, health conditions are expected to improve. Because Savannah and Brunswick are two major urban areas on the coast, their brief population profile is presented below.

COASTAL CITIES

For over two centuries Savannah linked the Southeast with Europe and the northern United States. At one time, according to the State Port Authority, Savannah handled more foreign shipping than all of the South Atlantic ports combined. Today, of course, many harbors in the South outrank Savannah, including Jacksonville, Florida about 100 miles to the South.

The second largest city of the Georgia coast is Brunswick. Brunswick is also a deep-water port with international commerce. However, due to its close location to Savannah and Jacksonville, its development as a port has been slow. Its slow growth over the last 200 years is reflected in its 1970 population size of below 20,000 people. Population of Savannah on the other hand exceeded 180,000 that year.

In 1970, about seven percent of coastal people resided in Brunswick, and 42 percent in the city of Savannah. Savannah included 187,767 inhabitants, or about 67 percent of the total coastal population (Table 24). These two cities are centers of commerce, development, and population concentration on the coast. Therefore, they should be the focus of attention in improving the life and health conditions for the majority of coastal people in the future.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Since World War II, coastal areas of the United States grew in population and in economic importance at more rapid rates than the interior regions of the country as more people moved to the coastal states of the South and the West. These national trends, however, have had a negligible effect on the population growth and economic development along the Georgia coast, where population grew at rates lower than in the state as a whole.

Several population characteristics distinguish the Georgia coast from the rest of the state. One is the higher proportion of black population in coastal counties. Until 1920 the majority of coastal people were black. Even today, according to 1975 population estimates, about 33 percent of coastal population is black, compared to about 25 percent in the entire state. The coast is also distinguished by sex imbalance among both races due to greater proportions of men who have migrated out of the coastal counties. The tourist industry with its heavy emphasis on the service occupations may provide more occupational opportunities for females. Perhaps expanding dairy industry and fish processing plants employ female labor more than male labor.

Traditional male occupations such as farm operations and fishing offer few opportunities today. Crop farming along the coast has almost disappeared. The dominant agricultural products are cattle and forestry. Fishing, at the most, offers about 2,000 seasonal jobs, even though many more jobs are associated with processing and selling of fish.

The fishing industry is dominant in McIntosh County. But in the total economy of the state, fishing has a low economic impact. Fishing is more important as an industry whose welfare and growth depends on the preservation of natural resources and on the clean environment. From this point of view, slow population growth of the Georgia coast may have benefitted near shore fisheries and the natural environment.

In every decade this century, local businessmen, investors and property owners have expected population growth and unprecedented economic boom along the coast. After each census, including the 1980 census, they were disappointed. But during the next decade, there is a better chance than ever that their expectations might materialize.

Three major conditions support this expectation. One is strong support by local businessmen for economic development and growth. Secondly, the general population trends in the United States during the next decade may encompass coastal Georgia for the first time. Thirdly, recent military expansion of Ft. Stewart and plans for the construction of a naval base in Camden County could have a profound influence on the forthcoming population trends.

Whether coastal population grows or stagnates, current problems with education and health care need immediate attention. Improvements which have taken place in these areas in past decades primarily reflect inmigrations of younger people, who tend to be better educated than the local populace. Because they are younger, their presence also reduces death rates without any real improvement in living conditions or in the health care of the indigenous population.

Death rates along the coast due to cancer, heart failure, influenza and pneumonia among other causes of death, are higher than in the state as a whole. Death rates due to influenza and pneumonia indicate that medical attention is less adequate along the coast for preventable causes of death. Differences in health care delivery on the coast and elsewhere in the state may vary sufficiently to dwarf the importance of other environmental influences on premature dying.

High accident rates also distinguish the coast from the rest of the state. The risk of dying from accidents among blacks in Chatham County for example was more than twice as high as for all blacks in the state. This is another preventable cause of death which claims an extraordinary number of lives along the coast. It can be concluded that the life chances of coastal people, particularly blacks, are far below the acceptable norms for developed countries.

In addition to health characteristics, the contrast between the coast and the interior is evident in other demographic conditions. To summarize some of them consider the following:

(1) Population growth along the Georgia coast has lagged behind the state and has been unusually slow compared to other coastal areas of the country.

(2) Population of the Savannah metropolitan area declined during the 1960s and grew slowly during the 1970s while interior urban areas grew rapidly during this period.

(3) Coastal migration patterns have increased the sex imbalance in younger ages, 15 to 39. Among blacks of this age group women outnumbered men in greater proportions than in the black population of the state. Among whites, on the other hand, men in this age category outnumbered women in greater proportions than in the state. This sex imbalance may have implications in competition for available mates within each race and across racial boundaries.

(4) Farming has lost its traditional economic importance in coastal counties. The fishing industry has surpassed farming in its economic importance. In McIntosh County fishing is a leading economic activity.

(5) Migration rates by age vary from county to county without forming a typical coastal pattern. Some counties attract older migrants and others only the younger migrants. Bryan, Camden, Glynn and McIntosh show increasing inmigration of retirement age population. Camden shows consistent peaks from decade to decade in ages zero to four, 30 to 34 and 60 to 64, with losses in all other age categories. This pattern indicates that families with children are moving into Camden while the single population is leaving.

Variety of migration patterns in coastal counties of Georgia pique curiosity. High net migration in age category 25 to 34 in Liberty County is attributable to the military presence in Ft. Stewart. Losses in other counties appear to be related to higher unemployment among younger people along the coast. The older people moving into some of the counties may be returning migrants coming back home to retire. Another possibility is that they are new migrants who find retirement attractive on the Georgia coast. It can be hypothesized that parts of the Georgia coast attract retirement age population. Perhaps this is a beginning of development of the retirement industry that today characterizes Florida.

This study provides background information necessary for advancement of such hypotheses and new research. This basic information aids in understanding spontaneous and planned development of the coast of Georgia. Surely, such information would have prevented the costly drainage of marshes for the new farm lands in Camden County at the time when thousands of acres of old farm land were being abandoned and when farmers were leaving the coast in large numbers. Generally, the knowledge of demographic history and the present population characteristics are necessary in order to prevent costly mistakes, minimize unreasonable expectations and enhance sound economic policies in the future.

FOOTNOTES

[1]Rossiter, W.S. A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1909 p. 31.

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[5a]Jobe, Robley N. "Fresh Water Marsh is Converted to Rich Farmland in Three Years." The Savannah Morning News, April 21, 1957. (A report about Soil Conservation Service assistance in converting fresh water marshland to farmland.

[5b]Detailed economic conditions of Georgia farming are analyzed by Charles F. Floyd. The Georgia Regional Economics: The Challenge of Growth. Dept. of Real Estate and Urban Development, University of Georgia, Athens, 1974.

[6]Jobe, Robley N. "Fresh Water Marsh is Converted to Rich Farmland in Three Years." The Savannah Morning News, April 21, 1957. (A report about Soil Conservation Service assistance in converting fresh water marshland to farmland).

[7]Davis, Jingle. "Irate Shrimpers Get Promises of Aid." The Atlanta Constitution, October 17, 1980. (A description of the relationship between banking and fishing industry in McIntosh County).

[8]Pileggi, Joseph and B.G. Thompson. Fisheries of the U.S., 1978. Current Fisheries Statistics No. 7800. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 1979. (Shows record per capita sea food consumption in recent years in U.S.)

[9]Daniels, Marshall Ann. "One Million Port. It's the Coastal Empire's Best Kept Secret." The Savannah Morning News, October 12, 1980. (The shrimp cooperative in Bryan County).

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Table 1: Population of Georgia and Coastal Counties by Sex: 1790-1975

Year	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties			Bryan			Camden		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1975[1]	4,937,500	N.A.[2]	N.A.	283,500	N.A.	N.A.	7,800	N.A.	N.A.	12,000	N.A.	N.A.
1970[3]	4,589,575	2,230,696	2,358,879	281,108	136,690	144,418	6,539	3,244	3,295	11,334	5,545	5,789
1960	3,942,936	1,925,957	2,016,979	267,305	130,358	136,947	6,226	3,113	3,113	9,975	4,974	5,001
1950	3,444,578	1,688,667	1,755,911	208,266	100,445	107,821	5,965	3,023	2,942	7,322	3,670	3,652
1940	3,123,723	1,534,758	1,588,965	165,975	79,811	66,164	6,288	3,241	3,047	5,910	2,993	2,917
1930	2,908,506	1,434,527	1,473,979	151,037	72,868	78,169	5,952	3,126	2,826	6,338	3,218	3,120
1920	2,895,832	1,444,823	1,451,009	150,540	74,936	75,604	6,343	3,271	3,072	6,969	3,462	3,507
1910	2,609,121	1,305,019	1,304,102	129,168	64,283	64,885	6,702	3,537	3,165	7,690	4,022	3,668
1900	2,216,331	1,103,201	1,113,130	118,977	59,150	59,827	6,122	3,160	2,962	7,669	4,024	3,645
1890	1,837,353	919,925	917,428	102,215	51,295	50,920	5,520	2,947	2,573	6,178	3,140	3,038
1880	1,542,180	762,981	779,199	79,522	38,436	41,086	4,929	2,641	2,288	6,183	3,124	3,059
1870	1,184,109	578,955	605,154	68,701	33,309	35,392	5,252	2,619	2,633	4,615	2,291	2,324
1860	1,057,286	531,945	525,341	58,280	29,470	28,810	4,015	1,994	2,021	5,420	2,707	2,713
1850	906,185	456,465	449,720	52,530	25,758	26,772	3,424	1,702	1,722	6,319	3,030	3,289
1840	691,392	351,243	340,149	45,961	22,996	22,965	3,182	1,592	1,590	6,075	3,038	3,037
1830	516,823	263,366	253,457	38,642	N.A.	N.A.	3,139	N.A.	N.A.	4,578	N.A.	N.A.
1820	328,677	N.A.	N.A.	37,342	N.A.	N.A.	3,021	1,523	1,498	4,342	N.A.	N.A.
1810	252,433	N.A.	N.A.	33,692	N.A.	N.A.	2,827	N.A.	N.A.	3,941	N.A.	N.A.
1800	162,686	N.A.	N.A.	27,310	N.A.	N.A.	2,836	N.A.	N.A.	1,681	N.A.	N.A.
1790	82,548	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	305	N.A.	N.A.

Table 1 Continued

Year	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1975	187,800	N.A.	N.A.	51,600	N.A.	N.A.	16,400	N.A.	N.A.	7,900	N.A.	N.A.
1970	187,767	89,940	97,827	50,528	24,700	25,828	17,569	9,628	7,941	7,371	3,633	3,738
1960	188,299	90,589	97,710	41,954	20,792	21,162	14,487	7,787	6,700	6,364	3,103	3,261
1950	151,481	72,527	78,954	29,046	14,000	15,046	8,444	4,238	4,206	6,008	2,987	3,021
1940	117,970	55,748	62,222	21,920	10,765	11,155	8,595	4,446	4,149	5,292	2,618	2,674
1930	105,431	49,903	55,528	19,400	9,621	9,779	8,153	4,089	4,064	5,763	2,911	2,852
1920	100,032	49,334	50,698	19,370	9,950	9,420	12,707	6,344	6,363	5,119	2,575	2,544
1910	79,690	38,848	40,842	15,720	8,102	7,618	12,924	6,644	6,280	6,442	3,130	3,312
1900	71,239	34,782	36,457	14,317	7,307	7,010	13,093	6,561	6,532	6,537	3,316	3,221
1890	57,740	28,156	29,584	13,420	7,076	6,344	12,887	6,695	6,192	6,470	3,281	3,189
1880	45,023	20,998	24,025	6,497	3,276	3,221	10,649	5,298	5,351	6,241	3,099	3,142
1870	41,279	19,813	21,466	5,376	2,665	2,711	7,688	3,703	3,985	4,491	2,218	2,273
1860	31,043	16,013	15,030	3,889	1,869	2,020	8,367	4,142	4,225	5,546	2,745	2,801
1850	23,901	11,726	12,175	4,933	2,336	2,597	7,926	3,902	4,024	6,027	3,062	2,965
1840	18,801	9,329	9,472	5,302	2,675	2,627	7,241	3,595	3,646	5,360	2,767	2,593
1830	14,127	N.A.	N.A.	4,567	N.A.	N.A.	7,233	N.A.	N.A.	4,998	N.A.	N.A.
1820	14,737	7,378	7,359	3,418	1,772	1,646	6,695	3,403	3,292	5,129	2,697	2,432
1810	13,540	N.A.	N.A.	3,417	N.A.	N.A.	6,228	N.A.	N.A.	3,739	N.A.	N.A.
1800	12,946	N.A.	N.A.	1,874	N.A.	N.A.	5,313	N.A.	N.A.	2,660	N.A.	N.A.
1790	10,769	N.A.	N.A.	413	N.A.	N.A.	5,355	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[1]Projected Population. Reported in Office of Health Services Research and Statistics, Georgia Vital and Health Statistics: 1975, Series 3. Vol. 3, 1977. Table 30.

[2]Data not available

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. For years from 1790 through 1970.

Table 2: White Population of Georgia and Coastal Counties by Sex: 1790-1975

Year	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties			Bryan			Camden		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1975[1]	3,691,800	N.A.[2]	N.A.	190,300	N.A.	N.A.	5,900	N.A.	N.A.	7,800	N.A.	N.A.
1970[3]	3,391,242	1,666,657	1,724,585	188,156	93,368	94,788	4,742	2,371	2,371	7,221	3,555	3,666
1960	2,818,038	1,392,040	1,425,998	175,322	86,974	88,348	3,927	1,994	1,933	5,951	2,989	2,962
1950	2,380,577	1,182,717	1,197,860	125,520	61,497	64,023	3,602	1,841	1,761	3,613	1,858	1,755
1940	2,038,278	1,016,688	1,021,590	89,816	44,290	45,526	3,735	1,935	1,800	2,486	1,262	1,224
1930	1,837,021	920,819	916,202	77,139	38,327	38,812	3,286	1,709	1,577	2,593	1,346	1,247
1920	1,689,114	854,109	835,005	72,811	37,180	35,631	3,423	1,798	1,625	2,696	1,382	1,314
1910	1,431,802	724,488	707,314	53,588	27,522	26,066	3,365	1,774	1,591	2,577	1,358	1,219
1900	1,181,294	593,128	588,166	46,457	23,870	22,587	2,969	1,517	1,452	2,423	1,299	1,124
1890	978,357	489,707	488,650	38,973	20,148	18,825	2,833	1,475	1,358	2,041	1,047	994
1880	816,906	403,744	413,162	29,275	N.A.	N.A.	2,368	N.A.	N.A.	2,091	N.A.	N.A.
1870	638,926	311,171	327,755	25,415	N.A.	N.A.	1,647	N.A.	N.A.	1,458	N.A.	N.A.
1860	591,588	301,083	290,505	23,184	12,386	10,798	1,636	831	805	1,276	660	616
1850	521,572	266,233	255,339	16,409	8,492	7,917	1,164	604	560	2,069	1,028	1,041
1840	407,695	210,534	197,161	13,586	7,330	6,256	897	462	435	2,004	1,052	952
1830	296,806	153,288	143,518	9,687	N.A.	N.A.	723	N.A.	N.A.	1,458	N.A.	N.A.
1820	182,428	94,786	87,642	10,763	5,788	4,975	759	391	368	1,808	903	905
1810	145,414	75,845	69,569	7,655	4,028	3,627	557	296	261	1,207	671	536
1800	102,261	53,968	48,293	8,093	4,526	3,567	528	286	242	936	496	440
1790	52,886	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	221	N.A.	N.A.

Table 2 continued

Year	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1975	123,000	N.A.	N.A.	39,000	N.A.	N.A.	10,400	N.A.	N.A.	4,200	N.A.	N.A.
1970	123,295	60,226	63,069	37,816	18,804	19,012	11,405	6,558	4,847	3,677	1,854	1,823
1960	124,116	60,640	63,476	30,306	15,267	15,039	8,348	4,728	3,620	2,674	1,356	1,318
1950	92,934	45,233	47,701	19,758	9,680	10,078	3,277	1,677	1,600	2,336	1,208	1,128
1940	65,027	31,672	33,355	13,356	6,717	6,639	3,077	1,606	1,471	2,135	1,098	1,037
1930	55,658	27,271	28,387	11,101	5,654	5,447	2,621	1,368	1,253	1,880	979	901
1920	50,751	25,647	25,104	9,511	5,033	4,478	5,114	2,617	2,497	1,316	703	613
1910	35,674	18,161	17,513	5,939	3,108	2,831	4,569	2,373	2,196	1,464	748	716
1900	29,930	15,223	14,707	5,200	2,760	2,440	4,479	2,304	2,175	1,456	767	689
1890	22,965	11,697	11,268	5,669	3,084	2,585	4,207	2,185	2,022	1,258	660	598
1880	17,494	N.A.	N.A.	2,195	N.A.	N.A.	3,581	N.A.	N.A.	1,546	N.A.	N.A.
1870	16,760	N.A.	N.A.	1,926	N.A.	N.A.	2,428	N.A.	N.A.	1,196	N.A.	N.A.
1860	15,511	8,489	7,022	1,048	521	527	2,284	1,145	1,139	1,429	740	689
1850	9,152	4,974	4,358	696	355	341	2,002	1,021	981	1,326	690	636
1840	6,801	3,756	3,045	891	510	381	1,645	829	816	1,348	721	627
1830	4,226	N.A.	N.A.	597	N.A.	N.A.	1,588	N.A.	N.A.	1,095	N.A.	N.A.
1820	4,569	2,508	2,061	643	348	295	1,641	867	774	1,343	771	572
1810	3,214	1,668	1,546	564	314	250	1,352	693	659	761	386	375
1800	3,673	2,077	1,596	779	445	334	1,346	762	584	831	460	371
1790	2,456	N.A.	N.A.	193	N.A.	N.A.	1,303	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[1]Projected Population. Reported in Office of Health Services Research and Statistics, Georgia Vital and Health Statistics: 1975, Series 3, Vol. 3, 1977, Table 30.

[2]Data not available.

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. For years from 1790 through 1970.

Table 3: Nonwhite Population of Georgia and Coastal Counties by Sex: 1790-1975

Year	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties			Bryan			Camden		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1975[1]	1,245,700	N.A.[2]	N.A.	93,200	N.A.	N.A.	1,900	N.A.	N.A.	4,200	N.A.	N.A.
1970[3]	1,198,333	564,039	634,294	92,952	43,322	49,630	1,797	873	924	4,113	1,990	2,123
1960	1,124,898	533,917	590,981	91,983	43,384	48,599	2,299	1,119	1,180	4,024	1,985	2,039
1950	1,064,001	505,950	558,051	82,746	38,948	43,798	2,363	1,182	1,181	3,709	1,812	1,897
1940	1,085,445	518,070	567,375	76,159	35,521	40,638	2,553	1,306	1,247	3,424	1,731	1,693
1930	1,071,485	513,708	557,777	73,898	34,541	39,357	2,666	1,417	1,249	3,745	1,872	1,873
1920	1,206,718	590,714	616,004	77,729	37,756	39,973	2,920	1,473	1,447	4,273	2,080	2,193
1910	1,177,319	580,531	596,788	75,580	36,761	38,819	3,337	1,763	1,574	5,113	2,664	2,449
1900	1,035,037	510,073	524,964	72,520	35,280	37,240	3,153	1,643	1,510	5,246	2,725	2,521
1890	858,996	430,218	428,778	63,242	31,147	32,095	2,687	1,472	1,215	4,137	2,093	2,044
1880	725,274	359,237	366,037	50,280	N.A.	N.A.	2,561	N.A.	N.A.	4,092	N.A.	N.A.
1870	545,183	267,784	277,399	43,286	N.A.	N.A.	3,605	N.A.	N.A.	3,157	N.A.	N.A.
1860	465,698	230,862	234,836	35,096	17,084	18,012	2,379	1,163	1,216	4,144	2,047	2,097
1850	384,616	190,232	194,381	36,121	17,266	18,855	2,260	1,098	1,162	4,250	2,002	2,248
1840	283,697	140,709	142,988	33,562	16,267	17,295	2,285	1,130	1,155	4,071	1,986	2,085
1830	220,017	110,078	109,939	28,955	N.A.	N.A.	2,416	N.A.	N.A.	3,120	N.A.	N.A.
1820	146,249	N.A.	N.A.	26,579	N.A.	N.A.	2,262	1,132	1,130	2,534	N.A.	N.A.
1810	107,019	N.A.	N.A.	26,037	N.A.	N.A.	2,270	N.A.	N.A.	2,734	N.A.	N.A.
1800	60,425	N.A.	N.A.	19,217	N.A.	N.A.	2,308	N.A.	N.A.	745	N.A.	N.A.
1790	29,662	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	84	N.A.	N.A.

Table 3 continued

Year	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1975	64,800	N.A.	N.A.	12,600	N.A.	N.A.	6,000	N.A.	N.A.	3,700	N.A.	N.A.
1970	64,472	29,714	34,758	12,712	5,896	6,816	6,164	3,070	3,094	3,694	1,779	1,915
1960	64,183	29,949	34,234	11,648	5,525	6,123	6,139	3,059	3,080	3,690	1,747	1,943
1950	58,547	27,294	31,253	9,288	4,320	4,968	5,167	2,561	2,606	3,672	1,779	1,893
1940	52,943	24,076	28,867	8,564	4,048	4,516	5,518	2,840	2,678	3,157	1,520	1,637
1930	49,773	22,632	27,141	8,299	3,967	4,332	5,532	2,721	2,811	3,883	1,932	1,951
1920	49,281	23,687	25,594	9,859	4,917	4,942	7,593	3,727	3,866	3,803	1,872	1,931
1910	44,016	20,687	23,329	9,781	4,994	4,787	8,355	4,271	4,084	4,978	2,382	2,596
1900	41,309	19,559	21,750	9,117	4,547	4,570	8,614	4,257	4,357	5,081	2,549	2,532
1890	34,775	16,459	18,316	7,751	3,992	3,759	8,680	4,510	4,170	5,212	2,621	2,591
1880	27,569	N.A.	N.A.	4,302	N.A.	N.A.	7,061	N.A.	N.A.	4,695	N.A.	N.A.
1870	24,519	N.A.	N.A.	3,450	N.A.	N.A.	5,260	N.A.	N.A.	3,295	N.A.	N.A.
1860	15,532	7,524	8,008	2,841	1,348	1,493	6,083	2,997	3,086	4,117	2,005	2,112
1850	14,749	6,932	7,817	4,237	1,981	2,256	5,924	2,881	3,043	4,701	2,372	2,329
1840	12,000	5,573	6,427	5,596	2,766	2,830	5,598	2,766	2,832	4,012	2,046	1,966
1830	9,901	N.A.	N.A.	3,970	N.A.	N.A.	5,645	N.A.	N.A.	3,903	N.A.	N.A.
1820	10,168	4,870	5,298	2,775	1,424	1,351	5,054	2,536	2,518	3,786	1,926	1,860
1810	10,326	N.A.	N.A.	2,853	N.A.	N.A.	4,876	N.A.	N.A.	2,978	N.A.	N.A.
1800	9,273	N.A.	N.A.	1,095	N.A.	N.A.	3,967	N.A.	N.A.	1,829	N.A.	N.A.
1790	8,313	N.A.	N.A.	220	N.A.	N.A.	4,052	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[1]Projected Population. Reported in Office of Health Services Research and Statistics, Georgia Vital and Health Statistics: 1975, Series 3, Vol. 3, 1977, Table 30.

[2]Data not available.

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. For years from 1790 through 1970.

Table 4: Percent Nonwhite and Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rates by Race, Georgia and Combined Coastal Counties: 1790-1975[1]

	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties		
	Nonwhite as	Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rates[2]		Nonwhite as	Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rates	
	% Total	Nonwhite	White	% Total	Nonwhite	White
1975	25.3	0.8	1.7	32.9	0.1	0.2
1970	26.1	0.6	1.9	32.9	0.1	0.7
1960	28.5	0.6	1.7	34.4	1.1	3.3
1950	30.9	-0.2	1.6	39.7	0.8	3.3
1940	34.7	0.1	1.0	45.9	0.3	1.5
1930	36.8	-1.2	0.8	48.9	-0.5	0.6
1920	41.7	0.2	1.7	51.6	0.3	3.1
1910	45.1	1.3	1.9	58.5	0.4	1.4
1900	46.7	1.9	1.9	61.0	1.4	1.8
1890	46.8	1.7	1.8	61.9	2.3	2.9
1880	47.0	2.9	2.5	63.2	1.5	1.4
1870	46.0	1.6	0.8	63.0	2.1	0.9
1860	44.0	1.9	1.3	60.2	-0.3	3.5
1850	42.4	3.0	2.5	68.8	0.7	1.9
1840	41.0	2.5	3.2	73.0	1.5	3.4
1830	42.6	4.1	4.9	74.9	0.9	-1.1
1820	44.5	3.1	2.3	71.2	0.2	3.4
1810	42.4	5.7	3.5	77.3	3.0	-0.5
1800	37.1	7.1	6.6	70.4	N.A.	N.A.
1790	35.9					

[1]Source: Tables 1, 2 and 3.

[2]Calculated by the formula $r = 100 \cdot \left[\frac{\log_e \frac{P_2}{P_1}}{t}\right]$

Table 5: Age Distribution by Race and Sex, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1970*

Age in 1970	Total State								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	4,589,575	2,230,696	2,358,879	3,391,242	1,666,657	1,724,585	1,198,333	564,039	634,294
Under 5 Years	421,709	214,585	207,124	290,021	148,496	141,525	131,688	66,089	65,599
5-9	470,311	239,079	231,232	321,846	164,842	157,004	148,465	74,237	74,228
10-14	480,924	244,813	236,111	329,144	168,646	160,498	151,780	76,167	75,613
15-19	442,571	223,312	219,259	307,553	156,829	150,724	135,018	66,483	68,535
20-24	416,949	208,153	208,796	316,584	160,583	156,001	100,365	47,570	52,795
25-29	330,790	163,425	167,365	257,550	129,208	128,342	73,240	34,217	39,023
30-34	273,995	133,969	140,026	212,329	105,895	106,434	61,666	28,074	33,592
35-39	256,934	124,606	132,328	199,755	99,160	100,595	57,179	25,446	31,733
40-44	260,140	125,061	135,079	203,842	100,564	103,278	56,298	24,497	31,801
45-49	252,278	120,832	131,446	199,808	97,456	102,352	52,470	23,376	29,094
50-54	232,825	111,513	121,312	181,275	88,447	92,828	51,550	23,066	28,484
55-59	207,126	97,611	109,515	158,818	75,924	82,894	48,308	21,687	26,621
60-64	175,565	79,702	95,863	134,455	61,725	72,730	41,110	17,977	23,133
65-69	137,744	58,105	79,639	101,976	43,496	58,480	35,768	14,609	21,159
70-74	97,362	38,798	58,564	74,265	29,616	44,679	23,067	9,182	13,885
75-79	65,941	24,742	41,199	51,776	19,233	32,543	14,165	5,509	8,656
80-84	39,285	13,550	25,735	30,431	10,350	20,081	8,854	3,200	5,654
85+	27,126	8,840	18,286	19,784	6,187	13,597	7,342	2,653	4,689
Median Age	25.9	24.6	27.3	27.5	26.3	28.8	21.6	19.9	23.1

Table 5 continued

Age in 1970	Combined Coastal Counties								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	281,108	136,690	144,418	188,156	93,368	94,788	92,952	43,322	49,630
Under 5 Years	25,853	13,129	12,724	16,204	8,247	7,957	9,649	4,882	4,767
5-9	29,224	14,795	14,429	18,114	9,292	8,822	11,110	5,503	5,607
10-14	30,024	15,068	14,956	18,606	9,458	9,148	11,418	5,610	5,808
15-19	26,755	12,969	13,786	16,430	8,005	8,425	10,325	4,964	5,361
20-24	28,733	15,635	13,098	20,994	11,869	9,125	7,739	3,766	3,973
25-29	18,907	9,450	9,457	14,060	7,302	6,758	4,847	2,148	2,699
30-34	15,649	7,591	8,058	11,367	5,679	5,688	4,282	1,912	2,370
35-39	14,566	7,008	7,558	10,233	5,152	5,081	4,333	1,856	2,477
40-44	15,596	7,256	8,340	11,052	5,369	5,683	4,544	1,887	2,657
45-49	15,670	7,322	8,348	10,927	5,251	5,676	4,743	2,071	2,672
50-54	14,634	6,998	7,636	10.025	4,910	5,115	4,609	2,088	2,521
55-59	12,768	6,083	6,685	8,699	4,192	4,507	4,069	1,891	2,178
60-64	10,796	4,883	5,913	7,199	3,299	3,900	3,597	1,584	2,013
65-69	8,478	3,544	4,934	5,362	2,208	3,154	3,116	1,336	1,780
70-74	5,853	2,294	3,559	3,770	1,447	2,323	2,083	847	1,236
75-79	3,883	1,440	2,443	2,653	918	1,735	1,230	522	708
80-84	2,201	754	1,447	1,473	486	987	728	268	460
85+	1,518	471	1.047	988	284	704	530	187	343
Median Age	25.0	24.0	26.7	26.3	24.9	27.9	22.6	20.9	24.1

Table 5 continued

Age in 1970	Bryan								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	6,539	3,244	3,295	4,742	2,371	2,371	1,797	873	924
Under 5 Years	678	349	329	462	227	235	216	122	94
5-9	722	349	373	457	224	233	265	125	140
10-14	792	410	382	517	270	247	275	140	135
15-19	686	331	355	459	224	235	227	107	120
20-24	513	250	263	395	191	204	118	59	59
25-29	412	216	196	347	187	160	65	29	36
30-34	327	160	167	248	130	118	79	30	49
35-39	303	144	159	231	109	122	72	35	37
40-44	348	178	170	271	137	134	77	41	36
45-49	332	144	188	261	120	141	71	24	47
50-54	345	180	165	269	140	129	76	40	36
55-59	304	156	148	242	122	120	62	34	28
60-64	278	150	128	216	124	92	62	26	36
65-69	209	97	112	157	72	85	52	25	27
70-74	137	61	76	93	42	51	44	19	25
75-79	95	41	54	77	32	45	18	9	9
80-84	35	20	15	23	12	11	12	8	4
85+	23	8	15	17	8	9	6	0	6
Median Age	23.8	23.7	24.0	26.2	26.3	26.0	18.1	17.2	18.8

Table 5 continued

Age in 1970	Camden								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	11,334	5,545	5,789	7,221	3,555	3,666	4,113	1,990	2,123
Under 5 Years	1,169	590	579	690	345	345	479	245	234
5-9	1,412	705	707	820	407	413	592	298	294
10-14	1,417	719	698	871	439	432	546	280	266
15-19	1,092	523	569	648	314	334	444	209	235
20-24	771	367	404	489	225	264	282	142	140
25-29	771	369	402	528	265	263	243	104	139
30-34	745	348	397	548	257	291	197	91	106
35-39	662	327	335	478	241	237	184	86	98
40-44	614	317	297	456	246	210	158	71	87
45-49	554	265	289	371	171	200	183	94	89
50-54	564	271	293	363	179	184	201	92	109
55-59	455	234	221	310	161	149	145	73	72
60-64	416	221	195	266	140	126	150	81	69
65-69	255	127	128	152	76	76	103	51	52
70-74	179	77	102	94	38	56	85	39	46
75-79	131	53	78	61	29	32	70	24	46
80-84	73	19	54	48	13	35	25	6	19
85+	54	13	41	28	9	19	26	4	22
Median Age	23.7	23.2	24.2	25.9	25.9	25.9	19.9	19.1	21.1

Table 5 continued

	Chatham								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	187,767	89,940	97,827	123,295	60,226	63,069	64,472	29,714	34,758
Under 5 Years	16,680	8,467	8,213	10,147	5,213	4,934	6,533	3,254	3,279
5-9	19,018	9,623	9,395	11,462	5,863	5,599	7,556	3,760	3,796
10-14	19,732	9,861	9,871	12,032	6,105	5,927	7,700	3,756	3,944
15-19	17,758	8,541	9,217	10,630	5,123	5,507	7,128	3,418	3,710
20-24	18,412	9,592	8,820	12,901	6,999	5,902	5,511	2,593	2,918
25-29	12,443	6,213	6,230	9,145	4,730	4,415	3,298	1,483	1,815
30-34	10,030	4,819	5,211	7,076	3,508	3,568	2,954	1,311	1,643
35-39	9,627	4,575	5,052	6,576	3,277	3,299	3,051	1,298	1,753
40-44	10,627	4,850	5,777	7,405	3,530	3,875	3,222	1,320	1,902
45-49	10,947	5,048	5,899	7,578	3,607	3,971	3,369	1,441	1,928
50-54	10,362	4,956	5,406	7,102	3,487	3,615	3,260	1,469	1,791
55-59	8,936	4,231	4,705	6,044	2,906	3,138	2,892	1,325	1,567
60-64	7,591	3,349	4,242	4,992	2,235	2,757	2,599	1,114	1,485
65-69	5,972	2,441	3,531	3,739	1,494	2,245	2,233	947	1,286
70-74	4,176	1,536	2,640	2,733	981	1,752	1,443	555	888
75-79	2,799	999	1,800	1,929	630	1,299	870	369	501
80-84	1,577	522	1,055	1,090	348	742	487	174	313
85+	1,080	317	763	714	190	524	366	127	239
Median Age	25.9	24.4	27.7	27.4	25.9	29.2	23.0	21.1	24.5

Table 5 continued

Age in 1970	Glynn								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	50,528	24,700	25,828	37,816	18,804	19,012	12,712	5,896	6,816
Under 5 Years	4,627	2,329	2,298	3,354	1,675	1,679	1,273	654	619
5-9	5,414	2,756	2,658	3,952	2,053	1,899	1,462	703	759
10-14	5,569	2,808	2,761	3,932	1,996	1,936	1,637	812	825
15-19	4,697	2,320	2,377	3,314	1,668	1,646	1,383	652	731
20-24	4,738	2,487	2,251	3,881	2,097	1,784	857	390	467
25-29	3,486	1,673	1,813	2,794	1,395	1,399	692	278	414
30-34	3,256	1,616	1,640	2,605	1,322	1,283	651	294	357
35-39	2,777	1,366	1,411	2,169	1,116	1,053	608	250	358
40-44	2,913	1,379	1,534	2,255	1,117	1,138	658	262	396
45-49	2,804	1,369	1,435	2,124	1,051	1,073	680	318	362
50-54	2,446	1,151	1,295	1,788	848	940	658	303	355
55-59	2,271	1,066	1,205	1,673	787	886	598	279	319
60-64	1,836	854	982	1,365	618	747	471	236	235
65-69	1,475	631	844	1,048	452	596	427	179	248
70-74	964	425	539	658	289	369	306	136	170
75-79	618	241	377	462	171	291	156	70	86
80-84	369	131	238	254	87	167	115	44	71
85+	268	98	170	188	62	126	80	36	44
Median Age	25.3	24.3	26.6	25.9	24.8	27.0	23.5	21.5	25.0

Table 5 continued

Age in 1970	Liberty								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	17,569	9,628	7,941	11,405	6,558	4,847	6,164	3,070	3,094
Under 5 Years	1,945	978	967	1,205	596	609	740	382	358
5-9	1,758	878	880	1,018	521	497	740	357	383
10-14	1,566	785	781	850	451	399	716	334	382
15-19	1,767	882	885	1,060	511	549	707	371	336
20-24	3,815	2,723	1,092	3,072	2,244	828	743	479	264
25-29	1,352	769	583	990	591	399	362	178	184
30-34	923	477	446	671	359	312	252	118	134
35-39	838	425	413	567	301	266	271	124	147
40-44	745	381	364	476	252	224	269	129	140
45-49	686	330	356	410	208	202	276	122	154
50-54	570	267	303	320	161	159	250	106	144
55-59	429	211	218	231	118	113	198	93	105
60-64	375	179	196	196	102	94	179	77	102
65-69	318	133	185	138	56	82	180	77	103
70-74	210	103	107	90	42	48	120	61	59
75-79	133	56	77	60	25	35	73	31	42
80-84	81	29	52	28	12	16	53	17	36
85+	58	22	36	23	8	15	35	14	21
Median Age	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.6	22.7	22.2	21.2	20.8	21.4

Table 5 continued

Age in 1970	McIntosh								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	7,371	3,633	3,738	3,677	1,854	1,823	3,694	1,779	1,915
Under 5 Years	754	416	338	346	191	155	408	225	183
5-9	900	484	416	405	224	181	495	260	235
10-14	948	485	463	485	197	207	463	288	256
15-19	755	372	383	319	165	154	436	207	229
20-24	484	216	268	256	113	143	228	103	125
25-29	443	210	233	256	134	122	187	76	111
30-34	368	171	197	219	103	116	149	68	81
35-39	359	171	188	212	108	104	147	63	84
40-44	349	151	198	189	87	102	160	64	96
45-49	347	166	181	183	94	89	164	72	92
50-54	347	173	174	183	95	88	164	78	86
55-59	373	185	188	199	98	101	174	87	87
60-64	300	130	170	164	80	84	136	50	86
65-69	249	115	134	128	58	70	121	57	64
70-74	187	92	95	102	55	47	85	37	48
75-79	107	50	57	64	31	33	43	19	24
80-84	66	33	33	30	14	16	36	19	17
85+	35	13	22	18	7	11	17	6	11
Median Age	23.4	21.4	25.0	25.5	26.4	27.9	21.0	17.8	22.2

*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population, Part 12, Georgia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. Tables 20 and 35.

Table 6: Males per 1,000 Females by Age and Race, Georgia and Combined Coastal Counties: 1970*

Age Categories	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
ALL AGES	946	966	889	946	985	873
Under 5 Years	1,036	1,049	1,007	1,032	1,036	1,024
5-9	1,034	1,050	1,000	1,025	1,053	981
10-14	1,037	1,051	1,007	1,007	1,034	966
15-19	1,018	1,041	970	941	950	926
20-24	997	1,029	901	1,194	1,301	948
25-29	976	1,007	877	999	1,080	796
30-34	957	995	836	942	998	807
35-39	942	986	802	927	1,014	749
40-44	926	974	770	870	945	710
45-49	919	952	803	877	925	775
50-54	919	953	810	916	960	828
55-59	891	916	815	910	930	868
60-64	831	849	777	826	846	787
65-69	730	744	690	718	700	751
70-74	662	663	661	645	623	685
75-79	601	591	636	589	529	737
80-84	527	515	566	521	492	583
85+	483	455	566	450	403	545

*Source: Table 5.

Table 7: Total Net Migration and Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1960-1970*

Age in 1970	Total State			Bryan			Camden		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	67,604	29,554	38,050	-886	-398	-468	-357	-219	-138
0-4	1,508	740	768	-71	-40	-31	111	56	55
5-9	2,914	1,572	1,342	-202	-95	-107	94	47	47
10-14	5,913	3,874	2,039	-76	-45	-31	-102	-50	-52
15-19	-879	-970	91	-179	-87	-92	-160	-123	-37
20-24	13,020	6,222	6,798	-201	-115	-86	-350	-187	-163
25-29	7,204	2,633	4,571	-124	-72	-52	-46		-46
30-34	4,090	641	3,449	-14	18	-32	66	32	34
35-39	8,023	4,707	3,316	7	4	3	-8	4	-12
40-44	9,826	5,507	4,319	-7	9	-16	-34	2	-36
45-49	5,883	3,725	2,158	-7	-10	3	-12	-23	11
50-54	3,395	1,477	1,918	12	2	10	12	3	9
55-59	1,297	369	928	13	15	-2	2	3	-1
60-64	1,982	14	1,968	14	17	-3	54	27	27
65-69	3,117	639	2,478	16	10	6	-1	-4	3
70-74	1,534	-14	1,548	-13	-3	-10	-4	-4	
75+	-1,223	-1,582	359	-34	-6	-28	21	-2	23

Table 7 continued

Age in 1970	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-25,433	-12,448	-12,985	747	180	567	-427	168	-595	108	77	31
0-4	-926	-474	-452	-418	-209	-209	-159	-79	-80	104	57	47
5-9	-3,692	-1,879	-1,813	-368	-188	-180	-460	-233	-227	87	47	40
10-14	-4,421	-2,317	-2,104	282	124	158	-485	-259	-226	50	23	27
15-19	-3,233	-1,891	-1,342	-28	-52	24	33	12	21	-80	-39	-41
20-24	524	786	-262	487	396	91	2,308	1,961	347	-271	-154	-117
25-29	-1,218	-222	-996	13	-168	181	89	61	28	-128	-64	-64
30-34	-3,077	-1,484	-1,593	239	9	230	-909	-758	-151	43	31	12
35-39	-2,775	-1,423	-1,352	106	109	-3	-197	-139	-58	60	30	30
40-44	-1,866	-1,024	-842	75	39	36	-180	-105	-75	73	34	39
45-49	-1,611	-842	-769	-78	-36	-42	-139	-66	-73	57	34	23
50-54	-1,033	-442	-591	101	45	56	-143	-124	-19	15	16	-1
55-59	-837	-387	-450	2	-10	12	-124	-72	-52	9	1	8
60-64	-444	-291	-153	15	-23	38	-39	-31	-8	35	12	23
65-69	-384	-224	-160	140	55	85	17	1	16	48	26	22
70-74	-228	-207	-21	52	40	12	8	10	-2	18	22	-4
75+	-212	-127	-85	127	49	78	-47	-11	-36	-12	1	-13

Table 7 continued

Age in 1970	Total State			Bryan			Camden		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	1.5	1.3	1.6	-11.7	-10.9	-12.4	-3.1	-3.8	-2.3
0-4	.4	.3	.4	-9.5	-10.3	-8.6	10.5	10.5	10.5
5-9	.6	.7	.6	-21.9	-21.4	-22.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
10-14	1.2	1.6	.9	-8.8	-9.9	-7.5	-6.7	-6.5	-6.9
15-19	-.2	-.4		-20.7	-20.8	-20.6	-12.8	-19.0	-6.1
20-24	3.2	3.1	3.4	-28.2	-31.5	-24.6	-31.2	-33.8	-28.7
25-29	2.2	1.6	2.8	-23.1	-25.0	-21.0	-5.6		-10.3
30-34	1.5	.5	2.5	-4.1	12.7	-16.1	9.7	10.1	9.4
35-39	3.2	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.9	-1.2	1.2	-3.5
40-44	3.9	4.6	3.3	-2.0	5.3	-8.6	-5.2	.6	-10.8
45-49	2.4	3.2	1.7	-2.1	-6.5	1.6	-2.1	-8.0	4.0
50-54	1.5	1.3	1.6	3.6	1.1	6.5	2.2	1.1	3.2
55-59	.6	.4	.9	4.5	10.6	-1.3	.4	1.3	-.5
60-64	1.1		2.1	5.3	12.8	-2.3	14.9	13.9	16.1
65-69	2.3	1.1	3.2	8.3	11.5	5.7	-.4	-3.1	2.4
70-74	1.6		2.7	-8.7	-4.7	-11.6	-2.2	-4.9	
75+	-.9	-3.3	.4	-18.2	-8.0	-25.0	9.1	-2.4	15.5

Table 7 continued

Age in 1970	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-11.9	-12.1	-11.7	1.5	.7	2.2	-2.4	1.8	-7.0	1.5	2.2	.8
0-4	-5.3	-5.3	-5.2	-8.3	-8.2	-8.3	-7.6	-7.5	-7.6	16.0	15.9	16.2
5-9	-16.2	-16.3	-16.2	-6.4	-6.4	-6.3	-20.7	-21.0	-20.5	10.7	10.8	10.6
10-14	-18.3	-19.0	-17.6	5.3	4.6	6.1	-23.6	-24.8	-22.4	5.6	5.0	6.2
15-19	-15.4	-18.1	-12.7	-.6	-2.2	1.0	1.9	1.4	2.4	-9.6	-9.5	-9.7
20-24	2.9	8.9	-2.9	11.4	18.9	4.2	153.1	257.0	46.6	-35.9	-41.6	-30.4
25-29	-8.9	-3.4	-13.8	.4	-9.1	11.1	7.0	8.6	5.0	-22.4	-23.4	-21.5
30-34	-23.5	-23.5	-23.4	7.9	.6	16.3	-49.6	-61.4	-25.3	13.2	22.1	6.5
35-39	-22.4	-23.7	-21.1	4.0	8.7	-.2	-19.0	-24.6	-12.3	20.1	21.3	19.0
40-44	-14.9	-17.4	-12.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	-19.4	-21.6	-17.1	26.4	29.1	24.5
45-49	-12.8	-14.3	-11.5	-2.7	-2.6	-2.8	-16.8	-16.7	-17.0	19.7	25.8	14.6
50-54	-9.1	-8.2	-9.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	-20.1	-31.7	-5.9	4.5	10.2	-.6
55-59	-8.6	-8.4	-8.7	.1	-.9	1.0	-22.4	-25.4	-19.3	2.5	.5	4.4
60-64	-5.5	-8.0	-3.5	.8	-2.6	4.0	-9.4	-14.8	-3.9	13.2	10.2	15.6
65-69	-6.0	-8.4	-4.3	10.5	9.5	11.2	5.6	.8	9.5	23.9	29.2	19.6
70-74	-5.2	-11.9	-.8	5.7	10.4	2.3	4.0	10.8	-1.8	10.7	31.4	-4.0
75+	-3.8	-6.6	-2.3	11.4	12.0	11.1	-15.0	-9.6	-18.1	-5.5	1.1	-10.6

*Source: Bowles, Gladys K. and Everett S. Lee, Net Migration of the Population, 1960-70, by Age, Sex and Color. Part 3, South Atlantic States, Georgia. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Printing Department, 1975.

Table 8: Net Migration and Migration Rates of the White Population by Age and Sex, Georgia and Three Coastal Counties[1]: 1960-1970[2].

Age in 1970	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	205,595	98,168	107,427	-16,869	-8,231	-8,638	1,461	605	856	687	685	2
0-4	4,510	2,321	2,189	-730	-375	-355	-423	-211	-212	-159	-79	-80
5-9	14,979	7,639	7,340	-3,060	-1,565	-1,495	-297	-154	-143	-365	-187	-178
10-14	21,149	11,017	10,132	-3,443	-1,815	-1,628	241	120	121	-296	-145	-151
15-19	17,448	9,004	8,444	-2,652	-1,514	-1,138	114	51	63	188	66	122
20-24	40,752	21,115	19,637	1,559	1,353	206	810	570	240	2,373	1,883	490
25-29	32,987	15,428	17,559	449	572	-123	181	-38	219	306	173	133
30-34	16,121	6,489	9,632	-1,926	-985	-941	291	42	249	-687	-613	-74
35-39	13,968	7,323	6,645	-2,235	-1,147	-1,088	92	112	-20	-148	-90	-58
40-44	13,304	7,234	6,070	-1,545	-826	-719	90	51	39	-150	-95	-55
45-49	9,306	5,114	4,192	-1,338	-721	-617	-117	-70	-47	-144	-60	-84
50-54	6,275	2,689	3,586	-749	-354	-395	81	28	53	-109	-94	-15
55-59	4,124	1,430	2,694	-510	-291	-219	38	-5	43	-78	-47	-31
60-64	3,551	833	2,718	-200	-166	-34	62	-4	66	-25	-19	-6
65-69	3,005	658	2,347	-226	-163	-63	139	57	82	-5	-6	1
70-74	2,062	203	1,859	-149	-128	-21	22	19	3	4	2	2
75+	2,054	-329	2,383	-114	-106	-8	137	37	100	-18	-4	-14

Table 8 continued

Age in 1970	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	6.5	6.3	6.6	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0	4.0	3.3	4.7	6.4	11.6	
0-4	1.6	1.6	1.6	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6
5-9	4.9	4.9	4.9	-21.0	-21.0	-21.1	-7.0	-7.0	-7.0	-26.4	-26.4	-26.4
10-14	6.9	7.0	6.7	-22.2	-22.9	-21.5	6.5	6.4	6.7	-25.8	-24.3	-27.5
15-19	6.0	6.1	5.9	-19.9	-22.8	-17.1	3.6	3.2	4.0	21.5	14.8	28.5
20-24	14.7	15.1	14.4	13.7	23.8	3.6	26.3	37.2	15.5	332.4	503.5	144.1
25-29	14.7	13.6	15.8	5.1	13.7	-2.7	6.9	-2.6	18.6	44.4	41.2	49.4
30-34	8.2	6.5	9.9	-21.4	-21.9	-20.8	12.5	3.3	24.0	-50.5	-62.9	-19.1
35-39	7.5	8.0	7.1	-25.3	-25.9	-24.8	4.4	11.1	-1.9	-20.6	-23.0	-17.8
40-44	7.0	7.8	6.2	-17.2	-18.9	-15.6	4.1	4.8	3.5	-23.9	-27.3	-19.6
45-49	4.9	5.6	4.3	-15.0	-16.6	-13.4	-5.2	-6.2	-4.2	-26.0	-22.4	-29.4
50-54	3.6	3.1	4.0	-9.5	-9.2	-9.8	4.7	3.4	6.0	-25.4	-36.9	-8.6
55-59	2.7	1.9	3.4	-7.8	-9.1	-6.5	2.3	-.6	5.1	-25.2	-28.5	-21.5
60-64	2.7	1.4	3.9	-3.8	-6.9	-1.2	4.8	-.6	9.7	-11.3	-15.7	-6.0
65-69	3.0	1.5	4.2	-5.7	-9.8	-2.7	15.3	14.4	16.0	-3.5	-9.7	1.2
70-74	2.9	.7	4.3	-5.2	-11.5	-1.2	3.5	7.0	.8	4.7	5.0	4.3
75+	2.1	-.9	3.8	-3.0	-8.5	-.3	18.1	13.5	20.7	-14.0	-8.2	-17.5

[1]Counties with 5,000 or more nonwhite in either 1960 or 1970

[2]Source: Bowles, Gladys K. and Everett S. Lee. Net Migration of the Population, 1960-70 by Age, Sex and Color. Part 3, South Atlantic States, Georgia. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Printing Department, 1975.

Table 9: Net Migration and Migration Rates of the Nonwhite Population by Age and Sex, Georgia and Three Coastal Counties,[1]: 1960-1970[2]

Age in 1970	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-137,991	-68,614	-69,377	-8,564	-4,217	-4,347	-714	-425	-289	-1,114	-517	-597
0-4	-3,002	-1,581	-1,421	-196	-99	-97	5	2	3			
5-9	-12,065	-6,067	-5,998	-632	-314	-318	-71	-34	-37	-95	-46	-49
10-14	-15,236	-7,143	-8.093	-978	-502	-476	41	4	37	-189	-114	-75
15-19	-18,327	-9,974	-8,353	-581	-377	-204	-142	-103	-39	-155	-54	-101
20-24	-27,732	-14,893	-12,839	-1,035	-567	-468	-323	-174	-149	-65	78	-143
25-29	-25,783	-12,795	-12,988	-1,667	-794	-873	-168	-130	-38	-217	-112	-105
30-34	-12,031	-5,848	-6,183	-1,151	-499	-652	-52	-33	-19	-222	-145	-77
35-39	-5,945	-2,616	-3,329	-540	-276	-264	14	-3	17	-49	-49	
40-44	-3,478	-1,727	-1,751	-321	-198	-123	-15	-12	-3	-30	-10	-20
45-49	-3,423	-1,389	-2,034	-273	-121	-152	39	34	5	5	-6	11
50-54	-2,880	-1,212	-1,668	-284	-88	-196	20	17	3	-34	-30	-4
55-59	-2,827	-1,061	-1,766	-327	-96	-231	-36	-5	-31	-46	-25	-21
60-64	-1,569	-819	-750	-244	-125	-119	-47	-19	-28	-14	-12	-2
65-69	112	-19	131	-158	-61	-97	1	-2	3	22	7	15
70-74	-528	-217	-311	-79	-79		30	21	9	4	8	-4
75+	-3,277	-1,253	-2,024	-98	-21	-77	-10	12	-22	-29	-7	-22

Table 9 continued

Age in 1970	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-10.3	-10.9	-9.9	-11.7	-12.5	-11.1	-5.3	-6.7	-4.1	-15.4	-14.5	-16.2
0-4	-2.2	-2.3	-2.1	-2.9	-3.0	-2.9	0.4	.3	.5			
5-9	-7.5	-7.6	-7.5	-7.7	-7.7	-7.7	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-11.4	-11.4	-11.3
10-14	-9.1	-8.6	-9.7	-11.3	-11.8	-10.8	2.6	.5	4.7	-20.9	-25.4	-16.4
15-19	-12.0	-13.1	-10.9	-7.5	-9.9	-5.2	-9.3	-13.6	-5.1	-18.0	-12.7	-23.2
20-24	-21.7	-24.0	-19.6	-15.9	-18.1	-13.8	-27.5	-31.0	-24.2	-8.2	20.1	-35.3
25-29	-26.1	-27.3	-25.0	-33.7	-35.1	-32.5	-19.6	-32.0	-8.4	-37.8	-38.9	-36.7
30-34	-16.4	-17.3	-15.6	-28.1	-27.7	-28.4	-7.4	-10.2	-5.1	-47.1	-55.6	-36.7
35-39	-9.4	-9.4	-9.5	-15.1	-17.6	-13.1	2.4	-1.2	5.0	-15.5	-28.5	
40-44	-5.8	-6.6	-5.2	-9.1	-13.1	-6.1	-2.2	-4.4	-.8	-10.1	-7.2	-12.6
45-49	-6.1	-5.6	-6.5	-7.5	-7.8	-7.3	6.1	12.0	1.4	1.8	-4.7	7.6
50-54	-5.3	-5.0	-5.5	-8.0	-5.7	-9.9	3.1	5.9	.9	-12.0	-22.1	-2.7
55-59	-5.5	-4.7	-6.2	-10.2	-6.8	-12.8	-5.7	-1.8	-8.9	-18.9	-21.2	-16.7
60-64	-3.7	-4.4	-3.1	-8.6	-10.1	-7.4	-9.1	-7.5	-10.6	-7.3	-13.5	-1.9
65-69	.3	-.1	.6	-6.6	-6.0	-7.0	.2	-1.1	1.2	13.9	10.0	17.0
70-74	-2.2	-2.3	-2.2	-5.2	-12.5		10.9	18.3	5.6	3.4	15.1	-6.3
75+	-10.0	-10.3	-9.9	-5.5	-3.2	-7.0	-2.8	9.0	-10.0	-15.7	-10.5	-18.5

[1]Counties with 5,000 or more nonwhite in either 1960 or 1970.

[2]Source: Bowles, Gladys K. and Everett S. Lee. Net Migration of the Population, 1960-1970 by Age, Sex and Color. Part 3, South Atlantic States, Georgia. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Printing Department, 1975.

Table 10: Total Net Migration and Migration Rates by Age and Sex, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1950-1960*

	Total State			Bryan			Camden		
Age in 1960	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-213,570	-106,584	-106,986	1,239	-618	-621	777	418	359
0-4	-15,212	-8,606	-6,606	-137	-55	-82	138	67	71
5-9	-29,036	-14,445	-14,591	-107	-71	-36	213	123	90
10-14	-21,900	-10,885	-11,015	-74	-21	-53	109	48	61
15-19	-18,334	-7,609	-10,725	-162	-67	-95	-34	-35	1
20-24	-23,479	-9,129	-14,350	-333	-167	-166	-16	-23	7
25-29	-35,236	-19,378	-15,858	-147	-82	-65	105	62	43
30-34	-20,220	-9,163	-11,057	-23	-17	-6	139	81	58
35-39	-14,800	-6,993	-7,807	-16	-6	-10	82	61	21
40-44	-7,684	-3,341	-4,343	-52	-4	-48	66	43	23
45-49	-9,631	-4,881	-4,750	-46	-41	-5	43	28	15
50-54	-6,134	-3,143	-2,991	-43	-24	-19	3	2	1
55-59	-5,573	-2,742	-2,831	-42	-33	-9	2	15	-13
60-64	-4,244	-2,836	-1,408	8	10	-2	1	-3	4
65-69	2,505	-316	2,821	-15	-8	-7	-11	4	-15
70-74	2,761	581	2,180	-2	-6	4	-21	-24	3
75+	-7,317	-3,672	-3,645	-50	-26	-24	-40	-31	-9

Table 10 continued

Age in 1960	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	2,741	1,276	1,465	5,815	3,342	2,473	2,703	1,913	790	-781	-410	-371
0-4	-1,228	-744	-484	-21	-22	1	-271	-137	-134	28	22	6
5-9	-518	-424	-94	766	372	394	65	32	33	-15	-15	0
10-14	93	-103	196	757	417	340	244	114	130	-50	-19	-31
15-19	368	-31	399	675	527	148	223	192	31	-94	-48	-46
20-24	2,876	1,468	1,408	642	425	217	1,013	806	207	-288	-160	-128
25-29	2,681	1,778	903	559	322	237	385	247	138	-171	-89	-82
30-34	585	602	-17	750	419	331	389	241	148	-107	-56	-51
35-39	-369	1	-370	679	415	264	345	192	153	-18	-17	-1
40-44	-579	-323	-256	286	187	99	211	155	56	-14	-8	-6
45-49	-693	-279	-414	201	102	99	91	62	29	6	11	-5
50-54	-389	-232	-157	125	65	60	36	34	2	-19	-20	1
55-59	-326	-215	-111	89	16	73	-8	11	-19	-30	-17	-13
60-64	-111	-178	67	44	20	24	-27	-17	-10	28	6	22
65-69	274	36	238	134	54	80	3	-5	8	-1	-4	3
70-74	239	35	204	65	12	53	35	-3	38	13	15	-2
75+	-162	-115	-47	58	8	50	-29	-9	-20	-50	-11	-39

Table 10 continued

Age in 1960	Total State			Bryan			Camden		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-5.0	-5.1	-4.9	-16.5	-16.5	-16.5	8.4	9.2	7.7
0-4	-3.0	-3.4	-2.7	-13.6	-10.8	-16.5	10.1	9.7	10.5
5-9	-6.1	-6.0	-6.2	-10.9	-14.4	-7.4	20.6	23.7	17.5
10-14	-5.0	-4.9	-5.0	-9.1	-5.1	-13.0	10.5	9.0	12.0
15-19	-5.1	-4.2	-6.1	-22.5	-17.9	-27.5	-3.8	-8.1	.2
20-24	-7.9	-6.2	-9.5	-49.2	-53.1	-45.8	-2.2	-6.5	2.0
25-29	-12.2	-13.6	-10.8	-32.6	-36.0	-29.0	18.3	22.9	14.2
30-34	-7.2	-6.8	-7.6	-5.8	-8.7	-3.0	26.4	33.1	20.6
35-39	-5.3	-5.2	-5.4	-4.1	-3.4	-4.7	15.6	24.3	7.7
40-44	-2.9	-2.6	-3.2	-12.6	-1.9	-22.5	12.5	17.2	8.3
45-49	-3.9	-4.1	-3.8	-12.1	-19.8	-2.8	9.2	11.7	6.6
50-54	-2.9	-3.1	-2.8	-12.4	-12.9	-11.8	.7	.9	.5
55-59	-3.2	-3.4	-3.1	-15.2	-22.2	-7.0	.7	9.6	-8.6
60-64	-3.2	-4.6	-1.9	4.2	11.9	-1.8	.4	-2.4	3.4
65-69	2.3	-0.5	4.6	-7.4	-8.2	-6.7	-5.3	4.8	-12.3
70-74	3.5	1.7	4.9	-1.7	-10.1	7.7	-12.1	-29.5	3.3
75+	-7.0	-8.6	-5.9	-28.0	-32.0	-24.6	-18.1	-29.4	-7.7

Table 10 continued

Age in 1960	Chatham			Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	1.5	1.4	1.5	16.1	19.2	13.2	22.9	32.6	13.4	-10.8	-11.6	-10.1
0-4	-4.7	-5.7	-3.8	-.3	-.7	.0	-11.7	-11.6	-11.7	3.2	5.0	1.4
5-9	-2.3	-3.8	-.8	19.5	18.7	20.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	-1.7	-3.4	.0
10-14	.5	-1.0	2.2	21.1	23.9	18.5	18.9	17.0	21.0	-5.9	-4.5	-7.3
15-19	2.7	-.3	5.7	23.3	37.8	9.9	20.7	34.7	5.9	-13.7	-14.1	-13.3
20-24	27.5	29.1	26.0	26.7	35.0	18.3	122.5	181.5	54.0	-46.6	-52.4	-40.9
25-29	26.8	40.1	16.2	26.0	33.3	20.1	58.0	74.8	41.3	-35.8	-37.6	-34.1
30-34	4.8	10.9	-.2	34.7	43.2	27.7	69.3	91.6	49.7	-27.0	-31.0	-23.6
35-39	-2.6	.0	-4.9	28.7	38.2	20.6	64.8	82.1	51.3	-5.4	-10.5	-.5
40-44	-4.4	-5.1	-3.8	12.9	18.4	8.2	38.0	57.6	19.6	-3.7	-4.3	-3.0
45-49	-5.8	-4.9	-6.7	8.6	9.0	8.3	17.1	23.4	10.9	1.5	5.4	-2.3
50-54	-4.0	-4.9	-3.1	6.4	6.6	6.3	8.2	15.7	.9	-5.8	-12.2	.6
55-59	-4.0	-5.7	-2.5	5.9	2.1	9.5	-2.1	6.8	-9.2	-11.0	-12.6	-9.4
60-64	-1.8	-6.4	2.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	-9.1	-11.1	-6.9	14.4	6.3	22.2
65-69	5.7	1.7	8.9	15.4	13.1	17.4	1.1	-4.0	5.7	-.4	-4.4	3.1
70-74	7.4	2.5	11.1	10.8	4.5	15.8	20.7	-3.5	44.7	10.0	26.3	-2.6
75+	-4.1	-7.8	-1.8	7.9	2.6	11.5	-10.9	-8.2	-12.8	-22.3	-10.8	-31.9

*Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Net Migration of the Population, 1950-1960 by Race, Sex and Color, Georgia. Tables 1, 2 and 2A, Washington, D.C.,: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1965.

Table 11: Net Migration and Migration Rates of the White Population by Age and Sex, Georgia and Three Coastal Counties[1]: 1950-1960 [2]

Age in 1960	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-9,273	-7,716	-1,557	7,510	3,601	3,909	5,574	3,150	2,424	3,145	2,085	1,060
0-4	-5,867	-3,438	-2,429	-1,213	-642	-571	-27	-33	6	-195	-92	-103
5-9	-6,823	-3,738	-3,085	-410	-349	-61	649	315	334	99	50	49
10-14	-1,605	-988	-617	429	161	268	696	351	345	263	119	144
15-19	-365	828	-1,193	584	67	517	643	495	148	291	219	72
20-24	4,762	4,304	458	3,013	1,570	1,443	644	429	215	1,063	813	250
25-29	-3,717	-3,984	267	3,171	1,892	1,279	640	337	303	465	275	190
30-34	1,201	309	892	1,466	928	538	726	418	308	424	250	174
35-39	-87	-40	-47	419	383	36	658	406	252	344	186	158
40-44	683	573	110	-96	-121	25	316	180	136	214	160	54
45-49	-764	-520	-244	-56	-15	-41	189	105	84	94	57	37
50-54	-192	-363	171	-78	-98	20	122	65	57	33	36	-3
55-59	365	-126	491	8	-70	78	63	1	62	33	20	13
60-64	3	-546	549	36	-56	92	64	21	43	-3	-6	3
65-69	1,149	-37	1,186	105	-5	110	79	26	53	-4	-9	5
70-74	1,570	343	1,227	48	-34	82	24	10	14	18	9	9
75+	426	-280	706	85	-9	94	85	22	63	6	-1	7

Table 11 continued

Age in 1960	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-.2	-.5	-.0	6.4	6.3	6.6	22.5	26.0	19.2	60.4	78.9	41.4
0-4	-1.8	-2.0	-1.5	-7.1	-7.4	-6.9	-.6	-1.6	.3	-14.5	-13.3	-15.6
5-9	-2.2	-2.4	-2.0	-2.9	-4.9	-.8	25.6	24.3	27.0	12.9	12.7	13.1
10-14	-.5	-.6	-.3	3.9	2.9	4.9	28.9	29.2	28.6	59.6	48.2	74.2
15-19	-.1	.7	-1.0	7.0	1.6	12.7	31.7	50.5	14.1	70.8	103.3	36.2
20-24	2.5	4.5	.5	49.1	51.9	46.4	37.9	49.1	26.0	342.9	472.7	181.2
25-29	-1.8	-4.0	.3	54.5	71.3	40.4	43.6	48.9	38.9	177.5	221.8	137.7
30-34	.6	.3	.9	19.0	25.9	13.0	48.9	61.4	38.3	196.3	233.6	159.6
35-39	-.0	-.0	-.0	4.7	9.1	.8	39.1	52.3	27.8	147.6	191.8	116.2
40-44	.4	.6	.1	-1.0	-2.7	.6	21.3	25.8	17.3	89.9	142.9	42.9
45-49	-.3	-.5	-.2	-.7	-.3	-1.0	11.8	13.3	10.3	38.4	44.2	31.9
50-54	-.0	-.4	.2	-1.2	-3.2	.7	9.1	9.7	8.5	15.2	33.6	-2.6
55-59	.3	-.1	.8	.2	-3.0	3.1	6.0	.2	12.0	23.4	31.7	16.7
60-64	.0	-1.1	1.1	1.0	-3.2	4.5	8.3	5.5	10.9	-2.4	-9.0	5.8
65-69	1.4	-.0	2.7	3.3	-.3	6.1	13.2	9.0	17.1	-3.8	-17.5	9.6
70-74	2.7	1.3	3.7	2.1	-3.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	28.6	24.3	34.6
75+	.6	-.9	1.6	3.4	-.9	5.9	18.5	11.5	23.4	6.2	-2.5	12.1

[1]Counties with 5,000 or more nonwhite in either 1950 or 1960.

[2]Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Net Migration of the Population, 1950-1960 by Race, Sex and Color, Georgia. Tables 1, 2 and 2A, Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office. 1965.

Table 12: Net Migration and Migration Rates of the Nonwhite Population by Age and Sex, Georgia and Three Coastal Counties.[1]: 1950-1960[2]

Age in 1960	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-204,297	-98,868	-105,429	-4,769	-2,325	-2,444	241	192	49	-442	-172	-270
0-4	-9,345	-5,168	-4,177	-15	-102	87	6	11	-5	-76	-45	-31
5-9	-22,213	-10,707	-11,506	-108	-75	-33	117	57	60	-34	-18	-16
10-14	-20,295	-9,897	-10,398	-336	-264	-72	61	66	-5	-19	-5	-14
15-19	-17,969	-8,437	-9,532	-216	-98	-118	32	32	0	-68	-27	-41
20-24	-28,241	-13,433	-14,808	-137	-102	-35	-2	-4	2	-50	-7	-43
25-29	-31,519	-15,394	-16,125	-490	-114	-376	-81	-15	-66	-80	-28	-52
30-34	-21,421	-9,472	-11,949	-881	-326	-555	24	1	23	-35	-9	-26
35-39	-14,713	-6,953	-7,760	-788	-382	-406	21	9	12	1	6	-5
40-44	-8,367	-3,914	-4,453	-483	-202	-281	-30	7	-37	-3	-5	2
45-49	-8,867	-4,361	-4,506	-637	-264	-373	12	-3	15	-3	5	-8
50-54	-5,942	-2,780	-3,162	-311	-134	-177	3	0	3	3	-2	5
55-59	-5,938	-2,616	-3,322	-334	-145	-189	26	15	11	-41	-9	-32
60-64	-4,247	-2,290	-1,957	-147	-122	-25	-20	-1	-19	-24	-11	-13
65-69	1,356	-279	1,635	169	41	128	55	28	27	7	4	3
70-74	1,191	238	953	191	69	122	41	2	39	17	-12	29
75+	-7,743	-3,392	-4,351	-247	-106	-141	-27	-14	-13	-35	-8	-27

Table 12 continued

Age in 1960	Total State			Chatham			Glynn			Liberty		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	-15.3	-15.5	-15.0	-6.8	-7.1	-6.6	2.1	3.6	.8	-6.6	-5.2	-8.0
0-4	-5.3	-5.9	-4.7	-.1	-2.3	2.0	.4	1.4	-.5	-7.8	-9.3	-6.4
5-9	-12.7	-12.3	-13.1	-1.3	-1.8	-.7	8.4	8.2	8.5	-3.7	-4.0	-3.5
10-14	-13.2	-12.9	-13.4	-4.5	-7.0	-1.9	5.2	12.2	-.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.2
15-19	-14.8	-14.1	-15.6	-3.8	-3.6	-4.0	3.7	7.7	.0	-10.1	-7.8	-12.6
20-24	-27.8	-27.8	-27.8	-3.1	-5.0	-1.4	-.2	-1.1	.6	-9.6	-2.5	-17.5
25-29	-33.1	-34.6	-31.7	-11.7	-6.3	-15.6	-11.8	-5.3	-16.3	-19.8	-13.5	-26.4
30-34	-25.6	-25.5	-25.7	-19.1	-16.6	-20.9	3.5	.3	5.9	-10.0	-5.7	-13.7
35-39	-19.3	-20.1	-18.5	-16.2	-17.8	-15.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	.3	4.4	-3.0
40-44	-12.1	-12.4	-11.8	-10.8	-10.2	-11.2	-4.0	2.2	-8.7	-.8	-3.1	1.3
45-49	-12.8	-13.7	-12.1	-14.3	-13.2	-15.1	1.6	-.8	3.9	-.9	3.7	-5.2
50-54	-10.7	-10.8	-10.6	-8.5	-8.0	-8.9	.5	.0	1.0	1.4	-1.7	4.5
55-59	-12.5	-12.1	-12.7	-10.5	-9.9	-11.1	5.5	6.9	4.3	-18.0	-9.0	-25.1
60-64	-12.0	-14.5	-10.0	-6.7	-11.7	-2.1	-5.1	-.5	-8.7	-13.5	-12.7	-14.3
65-69	4.6	-2.0	10.1	10.2	5.3	14.5	20.1	22.8	17.9	4.4	5.7	3.4
70-74	6.1	2.8	8.7	19.9	16.0	23.1	21.0	2.1	39.4	16.0	-25.4	49.2
75+	-24.6	-25.3	-24.1	-17.8	-19.8	-16.5	-9.6	-12.2	-7.8	-20.9	-11.3	-27.7

[1]Counties with 5,000 or more nonwhite in either 1950 or 1960.

[2]Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Net Migration of the Population, 1950-1960 by Race, Sex and Color, Georgia. Table 1, 2 and 2A. Washington, D.C.,: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

Table 13: Farm Acreage and Number of Farm Operators, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1900-1974[1]

Year	Total State		Combined Coastal[2] Counties				Bryan		Camden	
	Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators	Farm Acreage		Number of Farm Operators		Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators	Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators
1974	13,878,294	54,911	134,853	(0.97)	423	(0.77)	30,769	108	38,508	66
1969	15,805,892	67,431	151,735	(0.96)	452	(0.67)	31,143	125	47,310	46
1964	17,886,931	83,366	295,529	(1.65)	721	(0.86)	35,203	151	55,995	58
1959	19,657,615	106,350	364,226	(1.85)	994	(0.93)	42,753	210	85,947	114
1954	24,018,773	165,523	496,240	(2.07)	2,194	(1.33)	73,097	404	103,713	278
1950	25,751,055	198,191	522,962	(2.03)	2,033	(1.03)	88,703	420	130,600	240
1945	23,675,612	225,897	392,269	(1.66)	2,951	(1.31)	74,427	404	88,503	405
1940	23,683,631	216,033	441,546	(1.86)	2,399	(1.11)	103,843	378	28,239	308
1935	25,296,522	250,544	487,979	(1.93)	2,961	(1.18)	82,796	543	108,687	412
1930	22,078,630	255,598	460,467	(2.09)	2,713	(1.06)	103,686	522	103,064	366
1925	21,945,496	249,095	507,738	(2.31)	3,322	(1.33)	99,003	638	119,166	336
1920	25,441,061	310,732	825,443	(3.24)	4,350	(1.40)	163,946	792	152,900	334
1910	26,953,413	291,027	722,684	(2.68)	4,162	(1.43)	152,204	746	195,379	827
1900	26,392,057	224,690	846,018	(3.21)	N.A.		189,882	N.A.	182,973	N.A.

Table 13 Continued

Year	Chatham		Glynn		Liberty		McIntosh	
	Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators	Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators	Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators	Farm Acreage	Number of Farm Operators
1974	21,536	94	12,185	54	27,123	70	4,732	31
1969	25,047	90	19,703	50	21,154	109	7,378	32
1964	47,214	228	45,131	126	70,373	86	41,613	72
1959	61,409	238	29,129	149	88,424	202	56,564	81
1954	92,406	496	88,820	223	101,029	607	37,193	186
1950	69,097	443	87,202	145	107,554	548	39,806	237
1945	56,918	743	46,952	387	79,748	721	45,721	291
1940	60,462	496	53,249	170	155,087	917	40,666	130
1935	58,686	399	60,359	299	139,116	980	38,335	328
1930	39,971	281	47,774	169	130,706	1,107	35,315	268
1925	53,684	604	62,833	324	107,853	959	65,199	461
1920	104,493	625	73,857	331	228,445	1,890	101,802	378
1910	49,250	402	62,782	175	231,529	1,799	31,540	213
1900	74,976	N.A.	77,933	N.A.	264,647	N.A.	55,607	N.A.

[1]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, for years from 1900 through 1974.

[2]Numbers in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total state.

Table 14: Intercensal Percent Change in Farm Acreage, Georgia and Combined Coastal Counties: 1900-1974*

Combined Coastal Counties \ Total State	1974	1969	1964	1959	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
1974		-12.2	-22.4	-29.4	-46.1	-41.4	-37.1	-45.4	-48.5	-47.4
1969	-11.1		-11.6	-19.6	-38.6	-33.3	-28.4	-37.9	-41.4	-40.1
1964	-54.4	-48.7		-9.0	-30.5	-24.5	-19.0	-29.7	-33.6	-32.2
1959	-63.0	-58.3	-18.9		-23.7	-17.0	-11.0	-22.7	-27.1	-25.5
1950	-74.2	-71.0	-43.5	-30.4		8.7	16.6	12.2	-4.5	-2.4
1940	-69.5	-65.6	-33.1	-17.5	18.4		7.3	-6.9	-12.1	-10.3
1930	-70.7	-67.0	-35.8	-20.9	13.6	-4.1		-13.2	-18.1	-16.3
1920	-83.7	-81.6	-64.2	-55.9	-36.6	-46.5	-44.2		-5.6	-3.6
1910	-81.3	-79.0	-59.1	-49.6	-27.6	-38.9	-36.3	14.2		2.1
1900	-84.1	-82.1	-65.1	-56.9	-38.2	-47.8	-45.6	-2.4	-14.6	

*Source: Table 5

Table 15: Intercensal Percent Change in Number of Farm Operators, Georgia and Combined Coastal Counties: 1900-1974*

Combined Coastal Counties	Total State									
Year	1974	1969	1964	1959	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
1974		-18.6	-34.1	-48.4	-72.3	-74.6	-78.5	-91.8	-91.2	-88.6
1969	-6.4		-19.1	-36.6	-66.0	-68.8	-73.6	-78.3	-76.8	-70.0
1964	-41.3	-37.3		-21.6	-57.3	-61.4	-67.4	-73.2	-71.4	-62.9
1959	-57.4	-54.5	-27.5		-46.3	-50.8	-58.4	-65.8	-63.5	-52.7
1950	-79.2	-77.8	-64.5	-51.1		-8.3	-22.5	-36.2	-31.9	-11.8
1940	-82.4	-81.2	-69.9	-58.6	-15.3		-15.5	-30.5	-25.8	-38.5
1930	-84.4	-83.3	-73.4	-63.4	-25.1	-11.6		-17.7	-25.8	-38.5
1920	-90.3	-89.6	-83.4	-77.1	-53.3	-44.9	-37.7		6.7	38.3
1910	-89.8	-89.1	-82.7	-76.1	-51.2	-42.4	-34.8	4.5		29.5
1900	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

*Source: Table 5

Table 16: Intercensal Percent Change and Number of People Employed in Fishing Occupations, Georgia: 1890-1973[1]

Year	Number	Percent Change
1973	1,430	9.4
1970	1,307	-15.0
1965	1,537	-20.2
1960	1,926	82.6
1950	1,055	-10.0
1938	1,173	11.5
1932	1,052	-47.9
1923	2,019	-20.0
1908	2,525	77.7
1890	1,421	N.A.[2]

[1]Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fisheries of the United States for years 1880, 1890.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fisheries of the United States for years 1923, 1932.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fisheries of the United States for years 1938, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965.

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Fisheries of the United States for years 1970 and 1973.

[2]Data not available.

Table 17: Median Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years and Over by Sex. Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1940-1970.*

Year		Total State	Bryan	Camden	Chatham	Glynn	Liberty	McIntosh
1970	Male	10.8	8.8	10.1	12.0	11.9	11.7	8.0
	Female	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.6	11.7	10.6	9.4
1960	Male	8.8	7.6	8.1	10.2	9.6	9.6	6.7
	Female	9.3	8.3	9.0	10.5	10.1	9.3	7.9
1950	Male	7.5	6.0	6.0	8.5	8.1	3.9	5.9
	Female	8.1	7.0	7.6	8.8	8.7	6.6	6.5
1940	Male	6.8	6.0	4.5	6.7	5.5	4.9	5.4
	Female	7.3						

*U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. For years from 1940 through 1970.

Table 18: Employment and Unemployment, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1970[1]

Employment/Unemployment	Total State	Combined Coastal Counties[2]		Bryan	Camden	Chatham	Glynn	Liberty	McIntosh
16 Years Old and Over	3,118,955	189,586	(6.1)	4,213	7,063	128,056	33,693	11,920	4,641
Labor Force	1,885,788	112,176	(6.0)	2,244	4,366	74,721	20,712	7,646	2,487
% of Total	60.5		59.2	53.3	61.8	58.4	61.5	64.1	53.6
Civil Labor Force	1,805,019	100,207	(5.6)	2,198	4,359	68,824	18,387	3,959	2,480
Employed	1,746,769	96,120	(5.5)	2,089	4,206	65,851	17,841	3,770	2,363
Unemployed	58,250	4,087	(7.0)	109	153	2,973	546	189	117
Armed Labor Force	80,769	11,969	(14.8)	46	7	5,897	2,325	3,687	7
Not in Labor Force	1,233,167	77,410	(6.3)	1,969	2,697	53,335	12,981	4,274	2,154

[1]U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population. Vol. 1 Characteristics of the Population, Part 12 Georgia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1972, Tables 53 and 121.

[2]Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage of the total state.

Table 19: Employment and Unemployment, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1960[1]

Employment/Unemployment	Total State	Combined Coastal Counties[2]		Bryan	Camden	Chatham	Glynn	Liberty	McIntosh
16 Years Old and Over	2,688,197	179,715	(6.7)	3,904	6,269	127,693	28,386	9,470	3,993
Labor Force	1,515,829	102,452	(6.8)	1,984	3,534	71,711	17,654	5,523	2,046
% of Total	56.4	57.0		50.8	56.4	56.2	62.2	58.3	51.2
Civil Labor Force	1,449,944	93,075	(6.4)	1,973	3,534	66,575	15,770	3,189	2,034
Employed	1,385,047	87,835	(6.3)	1,792	3,303	63,004	14,837	2,992	1,907
Unemployed	64,897	5,240	(8.1)	181	231	3,571	933	197	127
Armed Labor Force	65,885	9,377	(14.2)	11	-	5,136	1,884	2,334	12
Not in Labor Force	1,172,368	77,263	(6.6)	1,920	2,735	55,982	10,732	3,947	1,947

[1]U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population. Vol. 1 Characteristics of the Population, Part 12 Georgia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963. Tables 52 and 83.

[2]Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage of the total state.

Table 20: Life Expectancy at Birth by Race and Sex, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1969-1971*

County	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Bryan	64.4	58.8	71.4	66.0	61.8	72.7	57.6	50.9	66.9
Camden	66.6	64.3	69.0	71.7	66.4	78.1	57.8	59.3	55.9
Chatham	66.8	62.7	71.0	70.1	65.5	74.8	60.8	56.7	64.6
Glynn	68.0	64.2	72.0	69.8	65.8	74.1	62.6	59.3	65.7
Liberty	66.9	63.1	71.1	69.8	66.0	74.1	62.4	58.2	67.0
McIntosh	64.9	62.3	67.5	69.4	63.5	76.2	60.7	60.9	60.1
Total State	68.6	64.2	73.2	70.7	66.1	75.5	62.3	58.0	66.4

*Department of Human Resources, Georgia Life Expectancy: Current Trends and Political Gains, Series 2, Vol. 3, 1976. Table 1.

Table 21: Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Natural Increase, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1970[1]

County	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Natural Increase per 1,000 Population
		Crude Death Rate	Age-Adjusted Death Rate[2]	
Bryan	32.1	12.2	12.8	19.9
Camden	19.8	9.1	10.4	10.7
Chatham	21.8	10.3	10.1	11.5
Glynn	22.8	8.8	9.4	14.0
Liberty	30.8	6.8	10.0	24.0
McIntosh	19.5	11.8	11.5	7.7
Combined Coastal Counties	22.6	9.8	10.1	12.8
Total State	21.1	9.1	9.1	12.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977 County and City Data Book. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. Table 2.

[2] Calculated from CDR and Age Distribution Data in Table 5 using Indirect Method.

Table 22: Rates[1] of Selected Leading Causes of Death, by Race, Georgia and Coastal Counties: 1976[2]

Leading Causes of Death	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
Cancer	143.4	143.8	142.4	187.5	183.0	196.8
Diabetes Mellitus	12.9	10.5	19.9	13.8	9.0	23.7
Heart Diseases	293.1	289.6	303.7	348.6	345.4	354.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	105.6	95.5	135.7	97.0	87.5	116.2
Other Diseases of Arteries and Veins	21.7	22.0	20.7	27.2	25.8	30.1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	25.0	27.7	17.0	29.0	30.1	26.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	27.1	24.4	35.1	34.0	29.5	43.0
Cirrhosis of the Liver	12.7	12.5	13.1	17.0	19.0	12.9
Diseases of Urinary Tract	13.9	10.4	24.1	12.4	7.9	21.5
Congenital Anomalies	5.5	5.0	6.7	5.3	5.3	5.4

Table 22 continued

Leading Causes of Death	Bryan			Camden			Chatham		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
Cancer	236.1	293.1	52.5	163.1	148.2	192.2	204.4	199.8	213.0
Diabetes Mellitus	0	0	0	8.2	0	24.0	17.7	13.2	26.2
Heart Diseases	285.9	325.6	157.6	220.2	222.3	216.2	370.7	375.7	361.2
Cerebrovascular Disease	111.9	97.7	157.6	81.6	74.1	96.1	96.0	88.8	109.6
Other Diseases of Arteries and Veins	0	0	0	24.5	0	72.1	26.3	24.7	29.3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	0	0	0	40.8	49.4	24.0	30.6	33.7	24.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	0	0	0	24.5	37.1	0	36.5	34.5	40.1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	12.4	16.3	0	0	0	0	16.1	19.7	9.3
Diseases of Urinary Tract	0	0	0	24.5	12.4	48.0	10.7	8.2	15.4
Congenital Anomalies	12.4	0	52.5	0	0	0	4.3	4.1	4.6

Table 22 continued

Leading Causes of Death	Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
Cancer	145.5	135.6	176.5	164.0	154.5	180.1	101.5	115.4	84.6
Diabetes Mellitus	3.9	0	16.0	12.1	9.7	16.4	12.7	0	28.2
Heart Diseases	345.4	332.7	385.1	224.7	135.2	376.5	368.0	369.2	366.5
Cerebrovascular Disease	95.1	84.5	128.4	121.5	86.9	180.1	88.8	92.3	84.6
Other Diseases of Arteries and Veins	31.0	28.2	40.1	18.2	29.0	0	76.1	115.4	28.2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	31.0	28.2	40.1	12.1	9.7	16.4	25.4	0	56.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	31.0	17.9	72.2	36.4	19.3	65.5	38.1	46.1	28.2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	29.1	23.0	48.1	12.1	19.3	0	0	0	0
Diseases of Urinary Tract	13.6	2.6	48.1	24.3	29.0	16.4	12.7	0	28.2
Congenital Anomalies	7.8	10.2	0	12.1	9.7	16.4	0	0	0

[1]Rates are per 100,000 projected population.

[2]Department of Human Resources, Georgia Vital and Health Statistics: 1976, Series 3, Vol. 4, 1978. Table 30.

Table 23: Rates[1] of Violent Causes of Death by Race, Georgia and Coastal Counties, 1976[2]

Violent Causes of Death	Total State			Combined Coastal Counties		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
Birth Injuries and Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	12.9	8.1	27.2	13.4	9.0	22.6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	26.2	26.5	25.2	25.5	29.5	17.2
All Other Accidents	28.1	25.5	36.0	35.0	22.7	60.2
Suicides	13.4	15.8	6.3	10.6	13.7	4.3
Homicides	15.9	7.6	40.9	17.7	11.6	30.1

Table 23 continued

Violent Causes of Death	Bryan			Camden			Chatham		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
Birth Injuries and Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	24.9	16.3	52.5	8.2	12.4	0	13.4	9.9	20.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	37.3	48.8	0	32.6	49.4	0	19.8	26.3	7.7
All Other Accidents	12.4	16.3	0	81.6	86.5	72.1	33.3	18.1	61.7
Suicides	12.4	16.3	0	8.2	12.4	0	9.7	12.3	4.6
Homicides	24.9	16.3	52.5	0	0	0	16.6	12.3	24.7

Table 23 continued

Violent Causes of Death	Glynn			Liberty			McIntosh		
	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite	All Races	White	Nonwhite
Birth Injuries and Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy	7.8	5.1	16.0	30.4	9.7	65.5	12.7	0	28.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	33.0	33.3	32.1	36.4	19.3	65.5	63.4	46.1	84.6
All Other Accidents	31.0	20.5	64.2	36.4	29.0	49.1	50.8	46.1	56.4
Suicides	15.5	17.9	8.0	6.1	9.7	0	12.7	23.0	0
Homicides	15.5	5.1	48.1	30.4	19.3	49.1	50.8	46.1	56.4

[1]Rates are per 100,000 projected population.

[2]Department of Human Resources, Georgia Vital and Health Statistics: 1976, Series 3, Vol. 4, 1978. Table 30.

Table 24: Age Distribution by Race and Sex, Brunswick and Savannah: 1970*

Age Categories	Brunswick								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	19,585	8,966	10,619	10,770	4,948	5,822	8,815	4,018	4,797
Under 5 Years	1,732	848	884	836	389	447	896	459	437
5-9	1,993	961	1,032	967	474	493	1,026	487	539
10-14	2,096	1,055	1,041	971	479	492	1,125	576	549
15-19	1,881	860	1,021	940	418	522	941	442	499
20-24	1,594	728	866	1,022	481	541	572	247	325
25-29	1,129	497	632	647	318	329	482	179	303
30-34	1,029	471	558	615	293	322	414	178	236
35-39	970	464	506	573	298	275	397	166	231
40-44	1,130	479	651	658	309	349	472	170	302
45-49	1,193	549	644	695	319	376	498	230	268
50-54	1,103	508	595	626	293	333	477	215	262
55-59	998	459	539	579	262	317	419	197	222
60-64	837	353	484	515	197	318	322	156	166
65-69	674	272	402	377	153	224	297	119	178
70-74	498	201	297	285	113	172	213	88	125
75-79	355	134	221	238	84	154	117	50	67
80-84	206	66	140	124	37	87	82	29	53
85+	167	61	106	102	31	71	65	30	35
Median Age	27.2	25.3	28.7	30.0	28.7	31.4	23.7	20.8	25.8

Table 24 continued

Age Categories	Savannah								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	118,349	55,803	62,546	64,650	31,142	33,508	53,699	24,661	29,038
Under 5 Years	10,195	5,178	5,017	4,587	2,371	2,216	5,608	2,807	2,801
5-9	11,477	5,817	5,660	5,005	2,581	2,424	6,472	3,236	3,236
10-14	12,004	5,939	6,065	5,558	2,798	2,760	6,446	3,141	3,305
15-19	11,039	5,316	5,723	5,450	2,651	2,799	5,589	2,665	2,924
20-24	11,664	6,401	5,263	7,197	4,248	2,949	4,467	2,153	2,314
25-29	7,106	3,565	3,541	4,299	2,317	1,982	2,807	1,248	1,559
30-34	5,634	2,678	2,956	3,131	1,577	1,554	2,503	1,101	1,402
35-39	5,355	2,414	2,941	2,774	1,326	1,448	2,581	1,088	1,493
40-44	6,259	2,751	3,508	3,561	1,641	1,920	2,698	1,110	1,588
45-49	6,900	3,019	3,881	4,093	1,842	2,251	2,807	1,177	1,630
50-54	6,958	3,187	3,771	4,235	1,990	2,245	2,723	1,197	1,526
55-59	6,260	2,856	3,404	3,856	1,762	2,094	2,404	1,094	1,310
60-64	5,500	2,322	3,178	3,382	1,451	1,931	2,118	871	1,247
65-69	4,569	1,818	2,751	2,694	1,031	1,663	1,875	787	1,088
70-74	3,216	1,136	2,080	2,040	697	1,343	1,176	439	737
75-79	2,214	780	1,434	1,475	470	1,005	739	310	429
80-84	1,186	382	804	798	244	554	388	138	250
85+	813	244	569	515	145	370	298	99	199
Median Age	27.0	24.4	30.0	30.4	27.0	35.2	23.1	21.0	24.9

Table 24 continued

Age Categories	Savannah SMSA								
	All Races			White			Nonwhite		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	187,767	89,940	92,827	123,295	60,226	63,069	64,472	29,714	34,758
Under 5 Years	16,680	8,467	8,213	10,147	5,213	4,934	6,533	3,254	3,279
5-9	19,018	9,623	9,395	11,462	5,863	5,599	7,556	3,760	3,796
10-14	19,732	9,861	9,871	12,032	6,105	5,927	7,700	3,756	3,944
15-19	17,758	8,541	9,217	10,630	5,123	5,507	7,128	3,418	3,710
20-24	18,412	9,592	8,820	12,901	6,999	5,902	5,511	2,593	2,918
25-29	12,443	6,213	6,230	9,145	4,730	4,415	3,298	1,483	1,815
30-34	10,030	4,819	5,211	7,076	3,508	3,568	2,954	1,311	1,643
35-39	9,627	4,575	5,052	6,576	3,277	3,299	3,051	1,298	1,753
40-44	10,627	4,850	5,777	7,405	3,530	3,875	3,222	1,320	1,902
45-49	10,947	5,048	5,899	7,578	3,607	3,971	3,369	1,441	1,928
50-54	10,362	4,956	5,406	7,102	3,487	3,615	3,260	1,469	1,791
55-59	8,936	4,231	4,705	6,044	2,906	3,138	2,892	1,325	1,567
60-64	7,591	3,349	4,242	4,992	2,235	2,757	2,599	1,114	1,485
65-69	5,972	2,441	3,531	3,739	1,494	2,245	2,233	947	1,286
70-74	4,176	1,536	2,640	2,733	981	1,752	1,443	555	888
75-79	2,799	999	1,800	1,929	630	1,299	870	369	501
80-84	1,577	522	1,055	1,090	348	742	487	174	313
85+	1,080	317	763	714	190	524	366	127	239
Median Age	25.9	24.4	27.7	27.4	25.9	29.2	23.0	21.1	24.5

*U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characterstics of the Population, Part 12, Georgia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. Tables 24, 28.