



Recovery Act Directly Aiding Unemployed, Elderly, and Low-Income Families

Data on Dollars Spent and Georgians Helped Thus Far

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Summary

One purpose of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) is “to assist those most impacted by the recession.”¹ The federal government is fulfilling this goal through direct aid provisions, five of which have brought almost \$2.5 billion to Georgians through November 2009 and will bring additional billions of federal dollars to Georgia families in 2010.

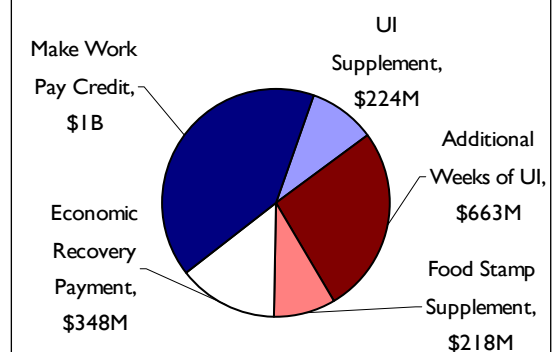
The Recovery Act’s direct aid to Georgians through November 20, 2009 (the most recent data) totaled:

- \$224 million in unemployment insurance supplements;
- \$663 million in additional weeks of unemployment insurance;
- \$218 million (estimated) in food stamp supplements to more than one million Georgians;
- \$348 million in one-time Economic Recovery Payments to more than 1.3 million Georgia retirees, veterans, and persons with disabilities; and
- \$1 billion (estimated) in Make Work Pay Credits.

Two additional direct aid provisions expanded the earned income tax credit and the child tax credit. Overall, aid from these seven provisions lifted almost 250,000 Georgians above the National Academy of Sciences’ poverty line (about \$25,000 for a family of four) and lessened the severity of poverty for an additional one million Georgians.²

Although the effects of these funds are not counted in the “jobs created or saved” calculations for Recovery Act spending, they provide some of the most effective stimulus spending — more effective than a housing tax credit or payroll tax holiday.³ The funds flow to families rapidly through existing systems, such as Social Security, and are likely to be spent quickly and close to home, providing an immediate boost to local economies.

Chart 1 \$2.5 Billion from ARRA Direct Aid, Feb-Nov 2009



Introduction

Although state stabilization funds, highway dollars, and green investments receive much of the attention in discussions of federal recovery funds, billions of federal dollars are flowing directly to families to aid in their recovery from this devastating recession.

One of the stated purposes of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) is “to assist those most impacted by the recession.”⁴ To that end, the Recovery Act temporarily expands several safety net programs and creates new temporary credits and payments to benefit retirees, workers, low-income families, and vulnerable people.

For instance, families receiving food stamp benefits are receiving a larger benefit with Recovery Act funds. Unemployed workers are receiving expanded benefits, while retirees, veterans, and persons with disabilities received a one-time \$250 Economic Recovery Payment in May 2009. New and expanded tax credits from the Make Work Pay Credit, additional child tax credit, and earned income tax credit are bringing billions of dollars to Georgia families.

These provisions not only assist millions of Americans — and millions of Georgians — as they weather this economic storm, but they also stimulate local economies through increased purchasing power among recipients. As noted by Moody’s economist Mark Zandi in testimony to Congress: “Without this extra help, laid-off workers and their families would be slashing their own spending, leading to the loss of even more jobs.”⁵ Of the recovery funds analyzed, Zandi found that direct assistance such as enhanced food stamps and unemployment insurance benefits were the most effective in generating increased economic activity.

The following discussion provides the most recent data and estimates available on the Recovery Act funds flowing directly to Georgia families, with a particular focus on the effects of the first nine months of the Recovery Act.

Methodology

This report relies on the November 20, 2009 data provided by federal agencies on www.Recovery.org, unless otherwise noted. Where federal data is not available, the report provides estimates from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities or the State of Georgia. The seven provisions discussed in the report continue past November 2009; thus far, they have contributed more than \$2.5 billion to Georgia.

The poverty estimates by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities use the National Academy of Sciences’ poverty definition, an alternative measure published by the Census Bureau. The Academy’s measure includes both cash income and non-cash benefits, whereas the Census Bureau’s official poverty measure only includes cash income.

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Recovery Act Direct Aid

\$25 Unemployment Insurance Supplement

An additional \$25 per week is provided to all workers receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, sending \$224 million to unemployed workers in Georgia through November 20, 2009.⁶ (See appendix for total federal funds flowing to each Georgia county through this provision.)

By working through the existing unemployment benefit systems, this provision was implemented quickly. In Georgia, the first payable week for the increase was February 28, 2009, just eleven days after President Obama signed the Recovery Act into law.⁷ The extra \$25 also effectively stimulates the economy because unemployed workers are likely to spend their income quickly in local economies across Georgia to meet their basic needs, increasing the income of local businesses that are then able to retain their workforce.

Recent legislation continues this provision through February 28, 2010.⁸ In early 2010, Congress is expected to consider a longer period of reauthorization.

Additional Weeks of Unemployment Insurance

In 2008, Congress enacted the Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program. Beginning in November 2008, the program provided up to 33 additional weeks of unemployment benefits to workers exhausting their 26 weeks of regular benefits. The Recovery Act extended the EUC program through the end of 2009 rather than allowing it to expire in March 2009.

Thanks to the EUC extension, more than three million workers nationally continued receiving unemployment benefits.⁹ In Georgia, approximately 150,000 unemployed workers benefited from the EUC program extension.¹⁰ The Recovery Act's additional weeks of EUC benefits delivered \$663 million to unemployed workers in Georgia through November 20, 2009.¹¹

Income support for unemployed workers is one of the most effective forms of economic stimulus, according to economist Mark Zandi of Moody's, who analyzed Recovery Act spending on UI, food stamps, infrastructure, and tax cuts. Zandi estimates that every dollar spent in the Recovery Act on EUC benefits returns \$1.61 in national economic activity.¹²

Additional UI Benefits and Extensions

Normally, unemployment benefits are subject to federal income taxes. The Recovery Act suspends federal taxes on the first \$2,400 of unemployment benefits, for an estimated benefit of \$190 million to Georgians.¹³

On November 6, 2009, President Obama signed into law up to 20 additional weeks of unemployment benefits.¹⁴ Due to Georgia's high unemployment rate, unemployed workers in the state are eligible for up to 53 weeks of unemployment benefits under the EUC program. On December 19, 2009, President Obama signed an extension of the EUC program through February 28, 2010, and Congress is expected to consider a longer period of reauthorization in early 2010.

\$80 Increase in Food Stamps for Households of Four

Through November 20, 2009, the Recovery Act delivered an estimated \$218 million in additional food stamp benefits (or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) to low-income Georgians.¹⁵ (See appendix for county data.)

Beginning in April 2009, the Recovery Act provided an increase in the maximum amount of food stamps based on household size.¹⁶ As shown in Table I, maximum monthly benefits increased by \$80 for a household of four.¹⁷

Temporarily increasing food stamp benefits is one of the most effective forms of economic stimulus in the Act because, similar to the UI supplement, it builds onto an existing benefit system and quickly reaches the more than 1.4 million Georgians receiving food stamps.¹⁸ These struggling families spend the additional food stamp benefits quickly, helping sustain grocery stores and neighborhood economies across the country.

Zandi estimates that for every Recovery Act dollar spent nationally on the temporary food stamp supplements, Gross Domestic Product increases by \$1.74, making it the strongest stimulus provision Zandi assessed — stronger than the payroll tax holiday and housing tax credit.¹⁹ The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates the national multiplier to be \$1.84.²⁰

One-Time \$250 Economic Recovery Payment

A one-time \$250 Economic Recovery Payment went to Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, and Disabled Veterans beneficiaries, sending \$348 million into pockets across Georgia in May 2009.²¹ (For a county breakdown, see appendix.) More than 1.3 million Georgians received the payment.²²

Like UI and food stamp increases, the Economic Recovery Payments reached Georgians quickly, coming within three months of the Recovery Act's passage. Due to the Social Security infrastructure, the benefits reached individuals more quickly than some other Recovery Act spending.

Up to \$800 in Make Work Pay Credit

Through November 20, 2009, an estimated \$1 billion in new federal tax credits have flowed to Georgia workers, sending an immediate boost to take-home pay.²³ The Recovery Act provides a temporary refundable tax credit known as the Make Work Pay Credit, equal to 6.2 percent of earned income for 2009 and 2010. Workers are already receiving the credit through adjusted withholding on paychecks, for a maximum of \$400 for individuals (\$800 for married couples).

Since the credits are refundable, low-income workers who owe little or no federal income taxes will receive the full value of the credit. The credits phase out for incomes over \$75,000 for individuals (\$150,000 for married couples).

Table I Increase in Maximum Food Stamp Benefits for GA

Household Size	Increase
1	\$24
2	\$44
3	\$63
4	\$80
5	\$95
6	\$114
7	\$126
8	\$144
Each extra person	\$18

Source: USDA

Other Benefits: Child Tax Credit, Earned Income Tax Credit, and COBRA

Additional direct aid will flow to families in Georgia in 2010 through the additional child tax credit and the earned income tax credit (EITC), while COBRA benefits are already helping unemployed Georgia workers maintain health coverage (Table 2).

The Recovery Act enables more families to benefit from the additional federal child tax credit. Under the Recovery Act, the minimum earned-income required to be eligible for the additional credit was temporarily lowered to \$3,000, thus allowing more low-income families to use the credit. The Act also increases the amount of credit for those families, likely benefiting more than 500,000 Georgia children.²⁴ Although data on total funds coming to Georgia are not available, the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy estimates that Georgia taxpayers will receive an additional \$84 on average from the expanded child tax credit. Taxpayers in the bottom 40 percent of incomes will receive between \$165 and \$200 on average.²⁵

The Recovery Act also expanded the EITC, a refundable federal tax credit that reduces income taxes for low-income working families and provides a refund for any remaining amount of the credit. The refund acts as a wage supplement, offsetting other federal payroll taxes and bringing some working families' incomes above the poverty line. The Recovery Act expanded the EITC in two ways:

1. A temporary increase in the benefit for families with three or more children.
2. An increase in the income level at which the credit begins to phase-out for married couples.

As an example of the impact on families, Georgia taxpayers earning \$20,200 would receive an additional \$35 benefit on average on their 2009 tax returns, according to the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy.²⁶ The State of Georgia estimates the additional federal EITC benefits reaching Georgia will total \$468 million between FY 2009 and FY 2011.²⁷

COBRA, a federal program to assist unemployed workers to continue their health coverage, was expanded under the Recovery Act through a 65 percent subsidy for premiums for up to nine months. The subsidy lowered the average monthly COBRA premium in Georgia from \$1,053 to \$369 for family coverage.²⁸ These benefits are already assisting Georgia families; and, the state estimates \$793 million in expanded COBRA benefits coming to Georgians between FY 2009 and FY 2011.²⁹ (Data is not available from the federal government on benefits to Georgians thus far.)

Table 2 Total Funds and Individual Benefits from Child Tax Credit, EITC, and COBRA expansions under ARRA

	Estimate of total funds, FY 2009-FY 2011	Estimate of average benefit to taxpayer earning:		
		\$9,400	\$20,200	\$35,400
Additional Child Tax Credit	N/A	\$165	\$200	\$49
EITC	\$468 million	\$24	\$35	\$84
COBRA	\$793 million	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sources: State of Georgia's Stimulus Accountability website and Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP)

Impact on Families in Poverty

Although the recession has battered family incomes and sent even more Georgians into poverty, the Recovery Act lessened the impact by providing a boost to incomes and benefits. The Recovery Act's direct assistance has reached a substantial number of elderly, unemployed, and low-income Georgians and has done so in a short amount of time. For instance, approximately 1.4 million poor Georgians benefited from the Recovery Act supplement for food stamps in October 2009. The Economic Recovery Payments reached more than 1.3 million retirees, veterans, and persons with disabilities in Georgia in 2009.

Aid from seven provisions – EITC expansion, child tax credit expansion, Make Work Pay Credit, food stamps supplement, Economic Recovery Payments, and two UI expansions – lifted almost 250,000 Georgians above the National Academy of Sciences' poverty line in 2009, according to estimates by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.³⁰

In addition, the seven provisions lessened the severity of poverty for an additional one million Georgians, although not pulling their incomes fully above the poverty line. Those provisions represent about one-fourth of Recovery Act funds nationally, and thus do not cover the entire impact of Recovery spending on family incomes.

ARRA Purposes and Target Areas

“The purposes of this Act include the following:

- To preserve and create jobs and promote economic recovery.
- **To assist those most impacted by the recession.**
- To provide investments needed to increase economic efficiency by spurring technological advances in science and health.
- To invest in transportation, environmental protection, and other infrastructure that will provide long-term economic benefits.
- To stabilize State and local government budgets...”
– *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*

Across the nation, ARRA funds will go to tax relief (38%), state and local government aid (18%), infrastructure and science (14%), protecting the vulnerable (10%), healthcare (7%), education & training (7%), energy (5%), and other (1%). (Source: *Recovery.gov*)

Endnotes

- ¹ One Hundred and Eleventh Congress of the U.S., “H.R. 1: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009,” http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_bills&docid=fh1enr.pdf, retrieved December 2, 2009.
- ² Arloc Sherman, “State-level Data Show Recovery Act Protecting Millions from Poverty,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, December 17, 2009, <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3035>, retrieved December 23, 2009. (Note: The National Academy of Sciences’ poverty definition offers a broader poverty measure that includes both cash income and non-cash benefits. It is an alternative poverty measure published by the Census Bureau.)
- ³ Mark Zandi, written testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, “The Economic Impact of the Recovery Act on Economic Growth,” October 29, 2009, p. 3, <http://www.economy.com/mark%2Dzandi/>, retrieved December 10, 2009.
- ⁴ One Hundred and Eleventh Congress of the U.S. (2009).
- ⁵ Zandi (2009) p. 3
- ⁶ Recovery.gov.
- ⁷ Georgia Department of Labor, http://www.dol.state.ga.us/spotlight/sp_recover_reinvestmnet_act.htm.
- ⁸ On December 19, 2009, President Obama signed H.R. 3326. National Employment Law Project, “Unemployment Provisions Extended into 2010,” December 21, 2009, <http://www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/PR.arra.extension.pdf?nocdn=1>, retrieved January 4, 2010.
- ⁹ National Employment Law Project, “ARRA Estimates of Jobless Workers Benefiting from Selected Unemployment Insurance Provisions,” Updated February 13, 2009, www.nelp.org/page/-/UI/RecoveryPlanEstimates.pdf, retrieved December 15, 2009.
- ¹⁰ Estimate provided by the National Employment Law Project on January 7, 2010.
- ¹¹ Recovery.gov.
- ¹² Zandi (2009).
- ¹³ Office of the Georgia Governor, “America Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Tax Provisions – Impact on Georgia Tax Payers,” retrieved December 1, 2009.
- ¹⁴ President Obama signed H.R. 3548, the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, into law. National Employment Law Project, “Questions & Answers About Benefit Extensions under H.R. 3548, the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009,” Updated November 9, 2009, http://nelp.3cdn.net/a16ca50936487914e6_s6m6ivy39.pdf, retrieved January 7, 2009.
- ¹⁵ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimate using data from the Recovery.gov and U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- ¹⁶ USDA, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/recovery/recovery-snap.htm>.
- ¹⁷ Note: Recipients getting the minimum benefit amount received a \$2 increase in their monthly assistance.
- ¹⁸ Data provided by Georgia Department of Human Services – Division of Family and Children Services on December 14, 2009.
- ¹⁹ Zandi (2009).
- ²⁰ Kenneth Hansen and Elise Golan, “Effects of Changes in Food Stamp Expenditures Across the U.S. Economy,” Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report Number 26-6, U.S. Department of Agriculture, August 2002.
- ²¹ Social Security Administration.
- ²² Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: State-by-state estimates of Key Provisions Affecting Low- and Moderate-income Individuals,” March 3, 2009, www.cbpp.org/files/1-22-09bud.pdf, retrieved December 2, 2009.
- ²³ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimate using US Department of Treasury and Current Population Survey data. (Note: The State of Georgia estimated in spring 2009 that Georgians would receive \$1.54 billion in Make Work Pay credits from FY 2009 through FY 2011. The CBPP estimate is based on reported data in fall 2009.)
- ²⁴ Internal Revenue Service, “ARRA and the Additional Child Tax Credit,” www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,id=205670,00.html, retrieved December 2, 2009; Arloc Sherman, “Recovery Agreement Temporarily Expands Child Tax Credit for Large Numbers of Children in Every State,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, February 12, 2009, www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=2547, retrieved December 2, 2009.
- ²⁵ Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy Tax Model, “Impact of Selected Tax Cuts in Final Economic Stimulus Bill,” February 13, 2009, www.ctj.org/pdf/finalstimulustaxcutsstatebystate.pdf, retrieved December 2, 2009.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Office of the Georgia Governor (2009).
- ²⁸ Families USA, “Expiration of COBRA Subsidy,” December 2009, www.familiesusa.org/assets/pdfs/expiration-of-cobra-subsidy.pdf, retrieved December 3, 2009.
- ²⁹ Office of the Georgia Governor (2009).
- ³⁰ Sherman (Dec. 2009).

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Appendix: Recovery Act Funds by County for Three Provisions, Feb-Nov. 2009

County	\$25 UI Supplement	Increased Food Stamp Benefit	\$250 Economic Recovery Payment	Total for 3 Provisions (Feb-Nov 2009)
Appling	\$439,092	\$550,775	\$900,000	\$1,889,867
Atkinson	\$196,289	\$272,363	\$340,000	\$808,652
Bacon	\$192,568	\$270,002	\$550,000	\$1,012,570
Baker	\$68,376	\$150,641	\$200,000	\$419,016
Baldwin	\$1,102,846	\$1,180,043	\$2,030,000	\$4,312,888
Banks	\$344,203	\$413,266	\$800,000	\$1,557,469
Barrow	\$1,709,388	\$1,406,520	\$2,300,000	\$5,415,908
Bartow	\$2,837,816	\$2,498,333	\$3,790,000	\$9,126,149
Ben Hill	\$527,933	\$759,105	\$920,000	\$2,207,038
Berrien	\$473,977	\$641,956	\$930,000	\$2,045,933
Bibb	\$3,394,123	\$5,733,196	\$7,710,000	\$16,837,319
Bleckley	\$240,477	\$312,790	\$590,000	\$1,143,267
Brantley	\$420,486	\$577,923	\$750,000	\$1,748,409
Brooks	\$335,366	\$549,742	\$900,000	\$1,785,108
Bryan	\$613,054	\$425,659	\$940,000	\$1,978,713
Bulloch	\$1,382,860	\$1,389,110	\$2,210,000	\$4,981,970
Burke	\$567,470	\$994,730	\$1,130,000	\$2,692,200
Butts	\$590,727	\$628,530	\$1,050,000	\$2,269,257
Calhoun	\$123,727	\$192,838	\$270,000	\$586,565
Camden	\$887,021	\$933,647	\$1,540,000	\$3,360,668
Candler	\$184,660	\$356,167	\$540,000	\$1,080,827
Carroll	\$2,586,641	\$2,970,025	\$4,530,000	\$10,086,666
Catoosa	\$1,302,390	\$1,344,995	\$2,860,000	\$5,507,386
Charlton	\$227,918	\$307,626	\$470,000	\$1,005,544
Chatham	\$5,167,699	\$5,460,686	\$10,360,000	\$20,988,385
Chattahoochee	\$116,285	\$136,624	\$150,000	\$402,909
Chattooga	\$562,819	\$773,121	\$1,430,000	\$2,765,940
Cherokee	\$4,703,025	\$1,732,293	\$5,990,000	\$12,425,318
Clarke	\$2,141,502	\$2,459,972	\$3,550,000	\$8,151,474
Clay	\$54,886	\$168,788	\$220,000	\$443,675
Clayton	\$7,617,589	\$8,697,910	\$7,030,000	\$23,345,499
Clinch	\$141,868	\$255,543	\$380,000	\$777,411
Cobb	\$16,351,978	\$8,261,037	\$18,200,000	\$42,813,015
Coffee	\$1,340,997	\$1,480,586	\$1,750,000	\$4,571,583
Colquitt	\$856,322	\$1,524,259	\$2,200,000	\$4,580,581
Columbia	\$1,925,677	\$1,112,026	\$3,850,000	\$6,887,703
Cook	\$401,415	\$573,644	\$830,000	\$1,805,060
Coweta	\$2,709,902	\$2,249,872	\$4,230,000	\$9,189,774
Crawford	\$269,316	\$341,560	\$580,000	\$1,190,876
Crisp	\$561,423	\$971,861	\$1,160,000	\$2,693,284
Dade	\$348,389	\$285,347	\$830,000	\$1,463,736
Dawson	\$510,258	\$380,069	\$810,000	\$1,700,327
Decatur	\$710,733	\$1,121,026	\$20,570,000	\$22,401,759
DeKalb	\$18,973,039	\$16,055,841	\$1,480,000	\$36,508,880
Dodge	\$482,350	\$640,628	\$990,000	\$2,112,978
Dooly	\$222,802	\$392,167	\$570,000	\$1,184,969
Dougherty	\$2,154,061	\$4,376,398	\$4,680,000	\$11,210,459

County	\$25 UI Supplement	Increased Food Stamp Benefit	\$250 Economic Recovery Payment	Total for 3 Provisions (Feb-Nov 2009)
Douglas	\$3,382,959	\$2,890,795	\$3,830,000	\$10,103,754
Early	\$271,176	\$548,119	\$650,000	\$1,469,296
Echols	\$68,376	\$117,886	\$130,000	\$316,262
Effingham	\$1,028,888	\$801,154	\$1,650,000	\$3,480,043
Elbert	\$561,423	\$582,349	\$1,280,000	\$2,423,773
Emanuel	\$525,142	\$814,728	\$1,260,000	\$2,599,871
Evans	\$199,080	\$362,364	\$530,000	\$1,091,443
Fannin	\$507,932	\$517,873	\$1,600,000	\$2,625,806
Fayette	\$1,999,635	\$811,925	\$3,960,000	\$6,771,559
Floyd	\$2,518,265	\$2,372,332	\$4,990,000	\$9,880,597
Forsyth	\$3,235,975	\$943,090	\$4,020,000	\$8,199,065
Franklin	\$567,935	\$594,743	\$1,270,000	\$2,432,678
Fulton	\$23,684,436	\$22,510,814	\$27,030,000	\$73,225,250
Gilmer	\$632,590	\$569,070	\$1,520,000	\$2,721,660
Glascocock	\$57,212	\$76,722	\$130,000	\$263,934
Glynn	\$1,556,822	\$1,738,785	\$3,770,000	\$7,065,607
Gordon	\$1,547,054	\$1,299,404	\$2,210,000	\$5,056,458
Grady	\$538,166	\$807,204	\$1,220,000	\$2,565,370
Greene	\$405,602	\$498,398	\$1,050,000	\$1,953,999
Gwinnett	\$17,845,075	\$11,006,208	\$16,830,000	\$45,681,284
Habersham	\$899,115	\$716,022	\$2,040,000	\$3,655,137
Hall	\$3,809,957	\$3,235,601	\$6,530,000	\$13,575,559
Hancock	\$278,153	\$343,626	\$530,000	\$1,151,779
Haralson	\$665,149	\$801,302	\$1,470,000	\$2,936,451
Harris	\$531,189	\$339,495	\$1,210,000	\$2,080,684
Hart	\$680,499	\$651,399	\$1,450,000	\$2,781,898
Heard	\$279,549	\$373,872	\$530,000	\$1,183,421
Henry	\$4,576,507	\$3,241,798	\$5,740,000	\$13,558,305
Houston	\$2,306,161	\$2,913,517	\$4,890,000	\$10,109,678
Irwin	\$273,037	\$323,117	\$520,000	\$1,116,154
Jackson	\$1,384,255	\$1,268,568	\$2,400,000	\$5,052,823
Jasper	\$376,763	\$413,856	\$650,000	\$1,440,619
Jeff Davis	\$325,598	\$517,136	\$710,000	\$1,552,733
Jefferson	\$499,095	\$650,219	\$970,000	\$2,119,313
Jenkins	\$238,151	\$373,429	\$460,000	\$1,071,581
Johnson	\$206,522	\$323,560	\$460,000	\$990,082
Jones	\$553,516	\$560,956	\$1,220,000	\$2,334,472
Lamar	\$576,773	\$469,332	\$870,000	\$1,916,105
Lanier	\$156,752	\$333,888	\$380,000	\$870,640
Laurens	\$1,117,730	\$1,723,736	\$2,510,000	\$5,351,466
Lee	\$636,776	\$467,414	\$850,000	\$1,954,190
Liberty	\$1,005,166	\$1,160,862	\$1,380,000	\$3,546,029
Lincoln	\$183,730	\$194,903	\$480,000	\$858,633
Long	\$167,915	\$392,020	\$310,000	\$869,935
Lowndes	\$2,035,450	\$2,895,221	\$3,910,000	\$8,840,672
Lumpkin	\$683,290	\$577,480	\$1,170,000	\$2,430,770
McDuffie	\$606,077	\$399,839	\$610,000	\$1,615,916
McIntosh	\$244,198	\$643,284	\$1,370,000	\$2,257,482
Macon	\$308,387	\$267,937	\$350,000	\$926,324

County	\$25 UI Supplement	Increased Food Stamp Benefit	\$250 Economic Recovery Payment	Total for 3 Provisions (Feb-Nov 2009)
Madison	\$627,473	\$756,597	\$1,120,000	\$2,504,070
Marion	\$153,031	\$312,937	\$640,000	\$1,105,968
Meriwether	\$581,424	\$760,433	\$1,210,000	\$2,551,857
Miller	\$147,449	\$220,723	\$320,000	\$688,172
Mitchell	\$511,188	\$944,270	\$1,180,000	\$2,635,459
Monroe	\$648,870	\$455,315	\$1,180,000	\$2,284,185
Montgomery	\$178,614	\$256,723	\$410,000	\$845,337
Morgan	\$433,975	\$441,151	\$910,000	\$1,785,126
Murray	\$1,106,567	\$1,245,404	\$1,610,000	\$3,961,971
Muscogee	\$3,629,948	\$5,585,802	\$8,310,000	\$17,525,750
Newton	\$2,689,901	\$2,660,777	\$3,570,000	\$8,920,678
Oconee	\$528,398	\$236,805	\$1,100,000	\$1,865,204
Oglethorpe	\$305,131	\$283,871	\$700,000	\$1,289,003
Paulding	\$3,213,183	\$1,818,753	\$3,380,000	\$8,411,937
Peach	\$570,726	\$879,942	\$1,150,000	\$2,600,668
Pickens	\$748,409	\$614,513	\$1,620,000	\$2,982,923
Pierce	\$372,577	\$518,759	\$920,000	\$1,811,335
Pike	\$436,766	\$350,855	\$730,000	\$1,517,621
Polk	\$1,077,728	\$1,224,305	\$2,120,000	\$4,422,034
Pulaski	\$146,054	\$252,002	\$480,000	\$878,056
Putnam	\$501,420	\$533,808	\$1,200,000	\$2,235,228
Quitman	\$57,212	\$98,116	\$170,000	\$325,328
Rabun	\$334,435	\$306,593	\$1,050,000	\$1,691,028
Randolph	\$164,194	\$262,478	\$430,000	\$856,672
Richmond	\$4,309,052	\$7,095,011	\$9,020,000	\$20,424,063
Rockdale	\$2,209,412	\$2,157,363	\$3,000,000	\$7,366,775
Schley	\$119,076	\$117,149	\$190,000	\$426,224
Screven	\$473,512	\$474,791	\$810,000	\$1,758,303
Seminole	\$204,196	\$361,036	\$590,000	\$1,155,232
Spalding	\$2,064,289	\$2,432,529	\$3,220,000	\$7,716,818
Stephens	\$698,639	\$821,515	\$1,540,000	\$3,060,155
Stewart	\$115,355	\$196,674	\$280,000	\$592,028
Sumter	\$883,300	\$1,439,570	\$1,560,000	\$3,882,869
Talbot	\$142,798	\$213,789	\$360,000	\$716,587
Taliaferro	\$50,700	\$78,492	\$130,000	\$259,193
Tattnall	\$372,577	\$555,792	\$980,000	\$1,908,368
Taylor	\$215,825	\$293,757	\$480,000	\$989,581
Telfair	\$341,878	\$402,495	\$660,000	\$1,404,373
Terrell	\$237,686	\$502,234	\$560,000	\$1,299,920
Thomas	\$933,070	\$1,287,749	\$2,560,000	\$4,780,818
Tift	\$929,349	\$1,312,978	\$1,890,000	\$4,132,327
Toombs	\$630,729	\$1,022,320	\$1,430,000	\$3,083,049
Towns	\$220,941	\$178,083	\$890,000	\$1,289,025
Treutlen	\$160,008	\$284,757	\$360,000	\$804,764
Troup	\$1,824,742	\$1,927,639	\$3,000,000	\$6,752,381
Turner	\$300,015	\$374,167	\$510,000	\$1,184,182
Twiggs	\$248,850	\$250,084	\$560,000	\$1,058,934
Union	\$479,094	\$397,479	\$1,610,000	\$2,486,572
Upton	\$735,385	\$937,041	\$1,630,000	\$3,302,426

County	\$25 UI Supplement	Increased Food Stamp Benefit	\$250 Economic Recovery Payment	Total for 3 Provisions (Feb-Nov 2009)
Walker	\$1,471,236	\$1,619,424	\$3,540,000	\$6,630,660
Walton	\$2,051,265	\$1,768,441	\$3,090,000	\$6,909,706
Ware	\$756,317	\$1,168,682	\$1,890,000	\$3,814,999
Warren	\$226,058	\$237,838	\$360,000	\$823,896
Washington	\$524,677	\$661,137	\$1,000,000	\$2,185,814
Wayne	\$672,592	\$983,074	\$1,460,000	\$3,115,666
Webster	\$58,142	\$76,722	\$110,000	\$244,864
Wheeler	\$124,657	\$202,871	\$280,000	\$607,528
White	\$558,167	\$532,480	\$1,400,000	\$2,490,647
Whitfield	\$2,514,544	\$2,201,773	\$3,820,000	\$8,536,317
Wilcox	\$175,358	\$271,478	\$400,000	\$846,835
Wilkes	\$243,733	\$341,265	\$700,000	\$1,284,998
Wilkinson	\$236,756	\$350,560	\$540,000	\$1,127,316
Worth	\$508,397	\$700,235	\$1,010,000	\$2,218,633

Sources: 1) Local Area Unemployment Statistic data provided to Center on Budget and Policy Priorities by the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics and Recovery.gov; 2) Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family & Children Services and Recovery.gov; 3) Social Security Administration data provided to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

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