

ZONE 2 – GEORGIA MOUNTAINS

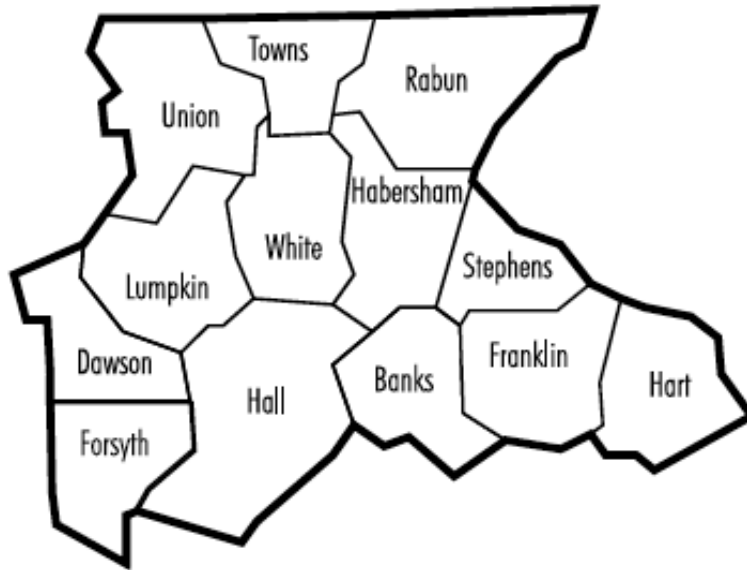


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This document is available electronically at:

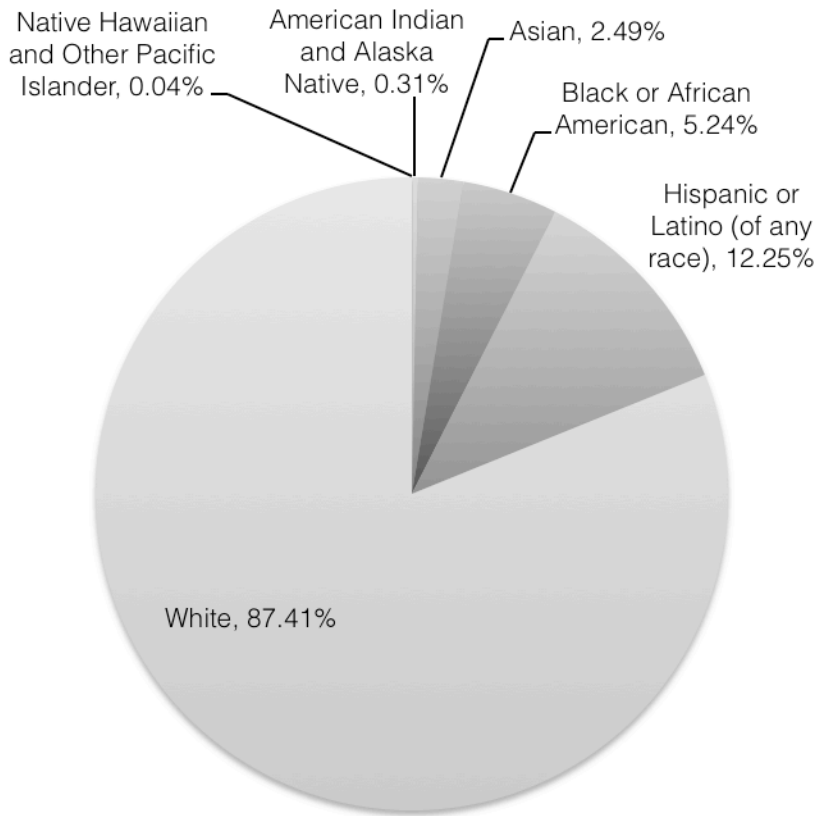
http://www.usg.edu/educational_access/complete_college_georgia/summit

ZONE POPULATION

2011 Population	609,515
2025 Projected Population	1,004,395

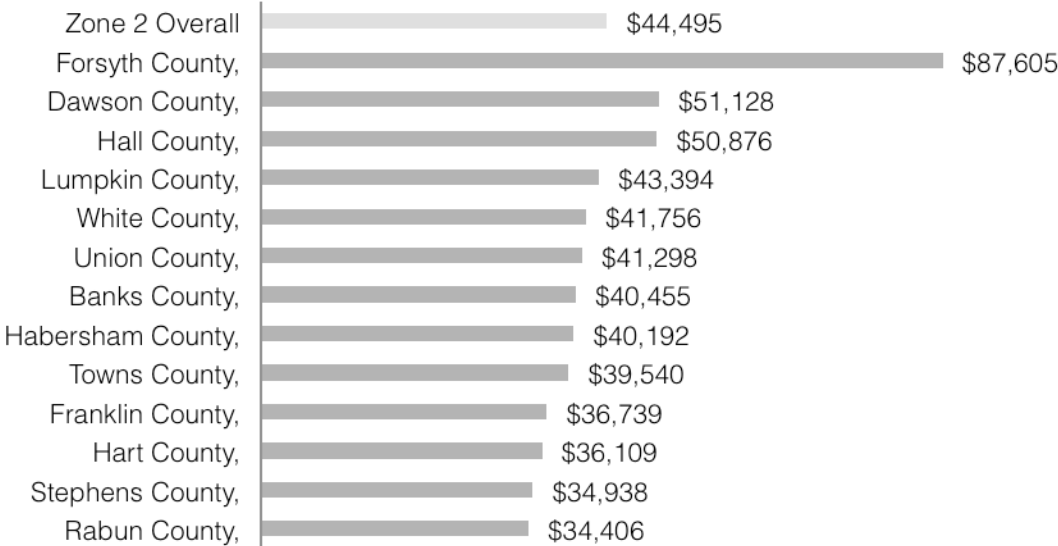
Sources:
U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2011 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 5-year estimate
Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012

RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2011 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 5-year estimate

MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2010, Selected Economic Characteristics, 5-year estimate

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

SYSTEM NAME	2011 GRADUATION RATE (%)
Rabun	90.4
Union	88.7
Towns	88.4
White	86.5
Forsyth	86.3
Lumpkin	80.7
Stephens	82.0
Banks	77.5
Franklin	74.7
Dawson	73.6
Hall	72.7
Hart	72.5
Habersham	68.4
Gainsville City	58.4

Source: Georgia Department of Education, 2011, 4-year Graduation Rates by District
<http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/External-Affairs-and-Policy/communications/Documents/2011%20State%20and%20System%20Cohort%20Graduation%20Rate.xls>

AGE AND EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

	All Ages	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Elementary	7.5%	4.9%	9.2%	6.4%	5.3%	13.6%
Some High School	11.8%	19.5%	11.9%	9.2%	9.4%	14.8%
High School Grad/GED	30.8%	34.9%	29.7%	27.3%	31.7%	31.2%
Some College	20.8%	33.7%	20.4%	18.4%	20.2%	16.6%
College Grad 2 Yr	5.9%	3.0%	6.3%	7.2%	7.1%	3.6%
College Grad 4 Yr	15.6%	3.7%	16.0%	22.3%	17.0%	12.2%
Post Grad Studies	7.6%	0.4%	6.5%	9.2%	9.3%	8.0%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/02%20-%20Georgia%20Mountains%20RC.pdf>

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION GRADUATION RATES

USG Four Year Colleges- 2006-2012 cohort (6 years)*		USG Two Year Colleges 2009-2012 (3 years)*	
University of Georgia	81%	Waycross College	17%
Georgia Institute of Technology	79%	Bainbridge College	15%
Georgia College & State University	57%	Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	14%
North Georgia College & State University	53%	South Georgia College	12%
Georgia State University	51%	Armstrong Atlantic State University	11%
Georgia Southern University	50%	Atlanta Metropolitan State College	11%
Valdosta State University	41%	Darton State College	11%
Kennesaw State University	41%	Georgia Highlands College	10%
Albany State University	39%	Middle Georgia College	10%
Southern Polytechnic State University	37%	College of Coastal Georgia	9%
University of West Georgia	37%	Gainesville State College	9%
Columbus State University	33%	Gordon State College	9%
Savannah State University	32%	Valdosta State University	8%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	31%	North Georgia College & State University	8%
Fort Valley State University	29%	Georgia Perimeter College	8%
Georgia Southwestern State University	29%	Clayton State University	7%
Clayton State University	28%	Dalton State College	6%
Augusta State University	26%	East Georgia State College	6%
Macon State College	20%	Macon State College	4%
Dalton State College	15%		

*Rounded to the nearest percent

Source: University System of Georgia Data Warehouse

TCSG Graduation Rates		2009-2012 (3 years)	
Southwest Georgia Technical College	35%	Augusta Technical College	21%
Albany Technical College	34%	Oconee Fall Line Technical College	20%
Ogeechee Technical College	32%	Athens Technical College	18%
Middle Georgia Technical College	30%	Wiregrass Georgia Technical College	18%
Moultrie Technical College	29%	Georgia Piedmont Technical College	18%
North Georgia Technical College	29%	Gwinnett Technical College	15%
Lanier Technical College	28%	Central Georgia Technical College	14%
Southeastern Technical College	23%	Columbus Technical College	14%
South Georgia Technical College	23%	Savannah Technical College	14%
Atlanta Technical College	23%	Southern Crescent Technical College	12%
Okefenokee Technical College	22%	West Georgia Technical College	9%
Altamaha Technical College	22%	Chattahoochee Technical College	8%
Georgia Northwestern Technical College	21%		

Source: Technical College System of Georgia Knowledge Management System Report # DC262

NOTE: These graduation rates are lower than actual student success rates as they do not account for inter and intra system student transfer.

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Workforce Investment Areas (WIAs) are geographical regions that share economic similarities. There are 20 WIAs in Georgia. The following tables provide a partial view of the economic need and opportunity of each WIA within this zone. Resources are noted at the end of this document for further exploration.

Zone 2 has one WIA: Georgia Mountains

Industry Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Georgia Mountains

Industry Outlook (Top 10 Most Growing Industries)						
NAICS Code	Industry	2008 Base Employment	2018 Projected Employment	Total Change in Employment	Percent Change in Employment	Projected Annual Growth Rate
6110	Educational Services	21,170	28,160	6,990	33.01%	2.89%
5610	Administrative and Support Services	12,310	17,710	5,400	43.92%	3.71%
6210	Ambulatory Health Care Services	7,740	13,050	5,310	68.51%	5.36%
7220	Food Services and Drinking Places	15,680	20,380	4,700	30.00%	2.66%
5410	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,510	11,810	4,300	57.15%	4.62%
6240	Social Assistance	3,120	5,550	2,430	78.01%	5.94%
6220	Hospitals	6,990	9,350	2,360	33.75%	2.95%
6230	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,030	5,040	2,010	66.71%	5.24%
8120	Personal and Laundry Services	1,340	3,250	1,910	143.16%	9.29%
4520	General Merchandise Stores	5,370	7,140	1,770	33.02%	2.89%

Occupational Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Georgia Mountains

Top 15 Highest Growth Occupations (Most Total Growth, 2008-2018)						
SOC Code	Occupation	2008 Base Employment	2018 Projected Employment	Total Change in Employment	Percent Change in Employment	Annual Growth Rate
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,540	7,660	2,120	38.31%	3.30%
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,350	10,330	1,980	23.68%	2.15%
29-1111	Registered Nurses	3,080	4,680	1,600	51.72%	4.26%
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,620	4,860	1,240	34.20%	2.99%
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	3,930	5,170	1,240	31.58%	2.78%
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,080	4,220	1,140	37.17%	3.21%
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3,920	5,050	1,130	29.01%	2.58%
39-9011	Child Care Workers	2,490	3,610	1,120	44.80%	3.77%
13-1111	Management Analysts	1,800	2,910	1,110	61.05%	4.88%
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	3,430	4,490	1,060	31.06%	2.74%
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	3,590	4,640	1,050	29.22%	2.60%
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,950	2,980	1,030	52.64%	4.32%
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,670	4,530	860	23.41%	2.13%
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	3,470	4,230	760	22.06%	2.01%
41-2011	Cashiers	5,950	6,670	720	12.16%	1.15%

Compiled by Hanover Research Group

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Labor Market Explorer, Industrial Outlooks
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/gsipub/index.asp?docid=386>

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Labor Market Explorer, Occupational Outlooks
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/gsipub/index.asp?docid=389>

REGION 2



Highest ranking issues:

1. Education and Workforce Development:
Attract and create better jobs (technical and high wage)
2. Infrastructure: Multi-modal transportation

Highlights from regional input:

- Increase communication and engagement with local chambers of commerce to keep them informed about policy and legislative issues
- Dedicate a single point of contact in every state department or division of an agency for businesses and economic developers
- Promote regional, collaborative, and public-private partnership approaches to redevelopment
- Conduct cluster analyses for each county in the region
- Allow businesses and industries to use schools for training, and bring experts and retirees into schools to share their knowledge
- Expand virtual learning options and other alternatives for learning
- Develop and expand training for targeted economic clusters, such as hospitality and entertainment
- Work with existing successful export companies to learn how Georgia can fill needs in other countries
- Promote cultural competence including a clearer understanding of why we export, understanding of key cultural differences in other countries, valuing diversity to reduce cultural bias, and helping other countries navigate our culture
- Link regional transportation options to increase access, speed commerce, and reduce costs and increase connectivity between northeast and northwest Georgia
- Complete the Northeast Georgia Fiber Optics Project
- Look further ahead to water sources and supply

RESOURCES

Georgia Department of Local Area Profile for Georgia Mountains Region 2

<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/02%20-%20Georgia%20Mountains%20RC.pdf>

Occupational Outlook

Displays long-term and short-term projected occupational trends for the entire state of Georgia as well as for the Workforce Investment Areas. <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/gsipub/index.asp?docid=389>

Occupational Trend Resources

http://www.dol.state.ga.us/wp/occupational_career_trends.htm

Industry Outlook

Displays long-term and short-term projected industry trends for the entire state of Georgia as well as for the Workforce Investment Areas.

<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/gsipub/index.asp?docid=386>

Local Area Profiles by County, Workforce Investment Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Regional Commission

<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/profiles.htm>

Industry Cluster Analysis

“With this tool, county-level industry cluster data are accessible in a user-friendly format via the Internet. This tool allows users to combine individual counties to define custom regions. Users can also use this tool to quickly compare their region with others. The industry cluster tool focuses on 17 clusters across the United States in order to provide a framework that is easy to analyze and understand. This tool can assist users in identifying the basic competitive strengths in their regional economy. The data enable a practitioner to extend and deepen the analysis of a region.”

<http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation/anydata/index.asp>

Innovation Index and Map

“The ability of a regional economy to innovate drives healthy growth, but innovation is a complex concept. How can you measure innovation in order to improve it? This index provides leaders and practitioners with the first tool for comparing regional innovation performance with that of the United States, a state, or other regions. Like the cluster tool, the primary advantage of the innovation index is its flexibility. Users can design their own region and easily make comparisons across regions.”

http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation/innovation_index/region-select.html

http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation/index_map/

Occupational Cluster Analysis

“Occupation cluster analysis is a relatively new approach in regional development. In contrast to industry clusters that focus on what businesses produce, occupation clusters focus on the knowledge, skills and abilities of the individuals who work for those businesses. Like the industrial cluster tool, this tool enables users to explore their regional economy from a different perspective. Like the other tools, its main advantage is flexibility: users can define custom regions and make comparisons easily.”

<http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation/anydata/index.asp?T1>

Source of Descriptions:

A Practitioner's Guide to Economic Development Tools for Regional Competitiveness in a Knowledge-Based Economy

http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation/guide/practitioners_guide.pdf

Complete College America, State Profile: Georgia

<http://www.completecollege.org/docs/Georgia.pdf>

Georgia Competitiveness Initiative Report January 2012

http://www.georgiacompetitiveness.org/uploads/GCI_Report.pdf

Georgia Regional Economic Analysis Project

This website features data and regional economic tools of analysis covering the 159 Georgia counties and Georgia's 15 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).

The site contains the following:

- Comparative Trends Analysis
- Comparative Economic Indicators
- Major Components of Income
- Shift-Share Analysis
- Industry Structure and Performance
- Income Structure and Growth
- Leading, Slipping, Gaining and Lagging (LSGL) Analysis of Employment Industry Growth
- Data Tables
- Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Fact Sheets

<http://georgia.reaproject.org/>