

ZONE 5 – NORTHEAST GEORGIA



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This document is available electronically at:

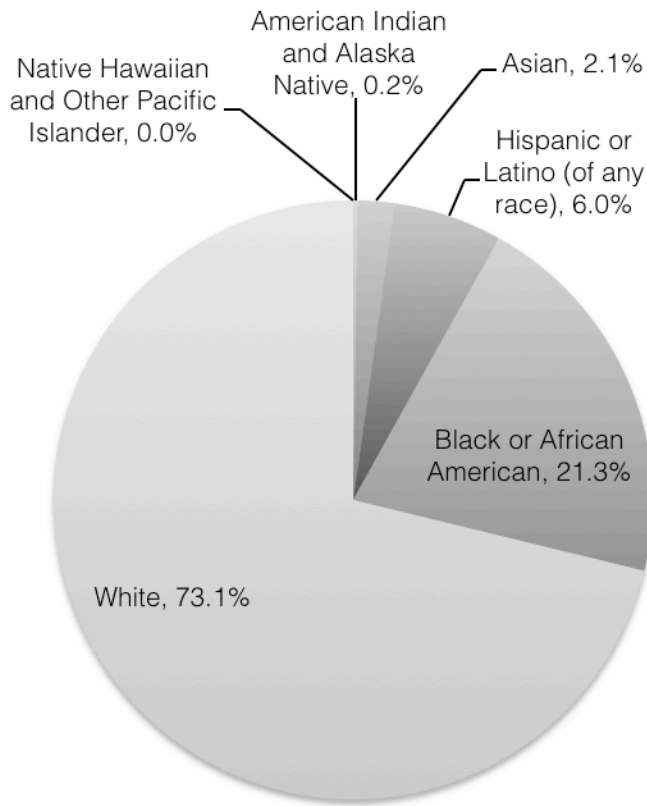
http://www.usg.edu/educational_access/complete_college_georgia/summit

ZONE POPULATION

2011 Population	568,587
2025 Projected Population	915,593

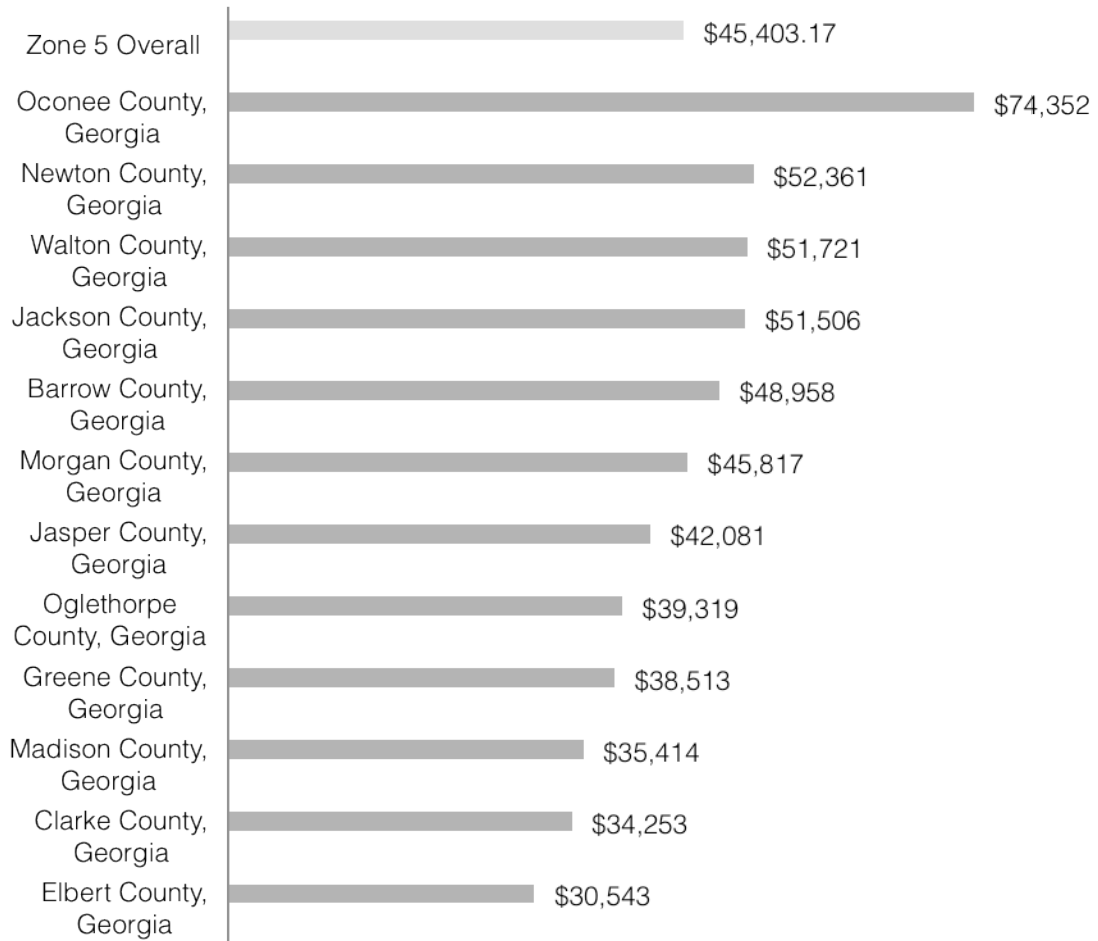
Sources:
U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2011 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 5-year estimate
Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012

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 (%)
Oconee	91.6
Jefferson City	90.1
Morgan	86.1
Commerce City	84.0
Madison	77.4
Jasper	75.5
Walton	74.7
Jackson	72.4
Elbert	70.0
Oglethorpe	69.8
Social Circle City	68.5
Clarke	66.1
Barrow	64.2
Newton	64.1
Greene	53.2

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 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	All Ages	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Elementary	5.6%	2.0%	4.1%	3.6%	5.1%	15.9%
Some High School	13.2%	14.1%	13.0%	11.2%	12.6%	16.3%
High School Grad/GED	32.3%	31.0%	29.1%	33.0%	34.2%	32.5%
Some College	23.5%	43.0%	20.5%	21.3%	19.9%	14.4%
College Grad 2 Yr	5.6%	2.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.5%	3.1%
College Grad 4 Yr	12.2%	6.5%	17.7%	14.8%	11.8%	9.3%
Post Grad Studies	7.8%	0.6%	8.9%	9.0%	9.9%	8.6%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/05%20-%20Northeast%20Georgia%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 5 has one WIA: Northeast Georgia

Industry Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Northeast Georgia

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	29,920	37,750	7,830	26.19%	2.35%
7220	Food Services and Drinking Places	14,790	18,490	3,700	24.99%	2.26%
6210	Ambulatory Health Care Services	6,000	8,520	2,520	42.00%	3.57%
6220	Hospitals	7,050	9,290	2,240	31.81%	2.80%
6230	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,190	4,990	1,800	56.67%	4.59%
7210	Accommodation	1,910	3,450	1,540	80.37%	6.08%
2370	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2,560	4,070	1,510	58.81%	4.73%
5610	Administrative and Support Services	7,010	8,480	1,470	20.92%	1.92%
5410	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,560	5,740	1,180	26.08%	2.34%
4520	General Merchandise Stores	5,210	6,350	1,140	21.91%	2.00%

Occupational Outlook for Workforce Investment Area - Northeast Georgia

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	Annual Openings, 2008-2018
29-1111	Registered Nurses	3,100	4,390	1,290	41.51%	3.53%	180
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	7,090	8,020	930	13.15%	1.24%	310
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,270	4,190	920	28.17%	2.51%	160
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	3,220	4,070	850	26.38%	2.37%	260
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,580	2,300	720	44.95%	3.78%	80
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2,860	3,530	670	23.11%	2.10%	150
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,620	3,230	610	23.20%	2.11%	110
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3,130	3,720	590	18.76%	1.73%	120
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	2,530	3,110	580	23.01%	2.09%	100
39-9011	Child Care Workers	1,840	2,340	500	26.72%	2.40%	100
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,990	3,450	460	15.16%	1.42%	90
41-2011	Cashiers	5,030	5,480	450	9.05%	0.87%	290
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,030	1,450	420	41.05%	3.50%	70
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	1,370	1,740	370	26.64%	2.39%	50
49-9042	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,060	2,430	370	17.53%	1.63%	40

Compiled by Hanover Research Group

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

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

REGION 5



Highest ranking issues:

1. Infrastructure: Multi-modal transportation
2. Education and Workforce Development:
Enhance quality of K-12 through post-secondary, increase access

Highlights from regional input:

- Capitalize on incubators at the University of Georgia - teach entrepreneurship skills from idea to viable business
- Replicate Georgia College Digital Bridges concept across the state to help integrate new technologies into communities
- Match innovators with investors and technical assistance
- Make use of eminent entrepreneurs-in-residence to teach, mentor, and consult new start-ups
- Align technical colleges with high school, teach skills at the high school level, and ensure that students have the foundation needed to go on to earn a bachelor's degree
- Teach economic awareness at all levels from elementary to high school
- Involve local officials more in economic development education and training through programs such as the Georgia Academy for Economic Development
- Sponsor local forums on international trade opportunities
- Use local international businesses to educate communities on best practices for global business opportunities
- Use university service-learning projects to provide services to businesses
- Emphasize cargo-rail enhancements in smaller communities
- Capitalize on our creative economy and examine best practices for marketing and promotion strategies

RESOURCES

Georgia Department of Local Area Profile for Northeast Georgia Region 5

<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/05%20-%20Northeast%20Georgia%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/>