

## ZONE 7 – CENTRAL SAVANNAH

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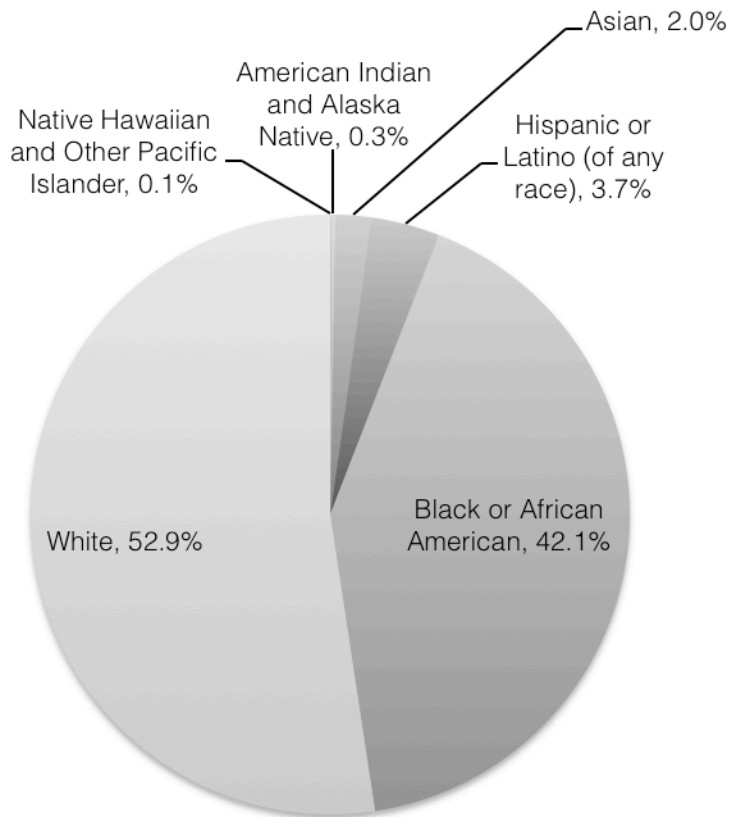
[http://www.usg.edu/educational\\_access/complete\\_college\\_georgia/summit](http://www.usg.edu/educational_access/complete_college_georgia/summit)

## ZONE POPULATION

2011 Population	450,614
2025 Projected Population	550,080

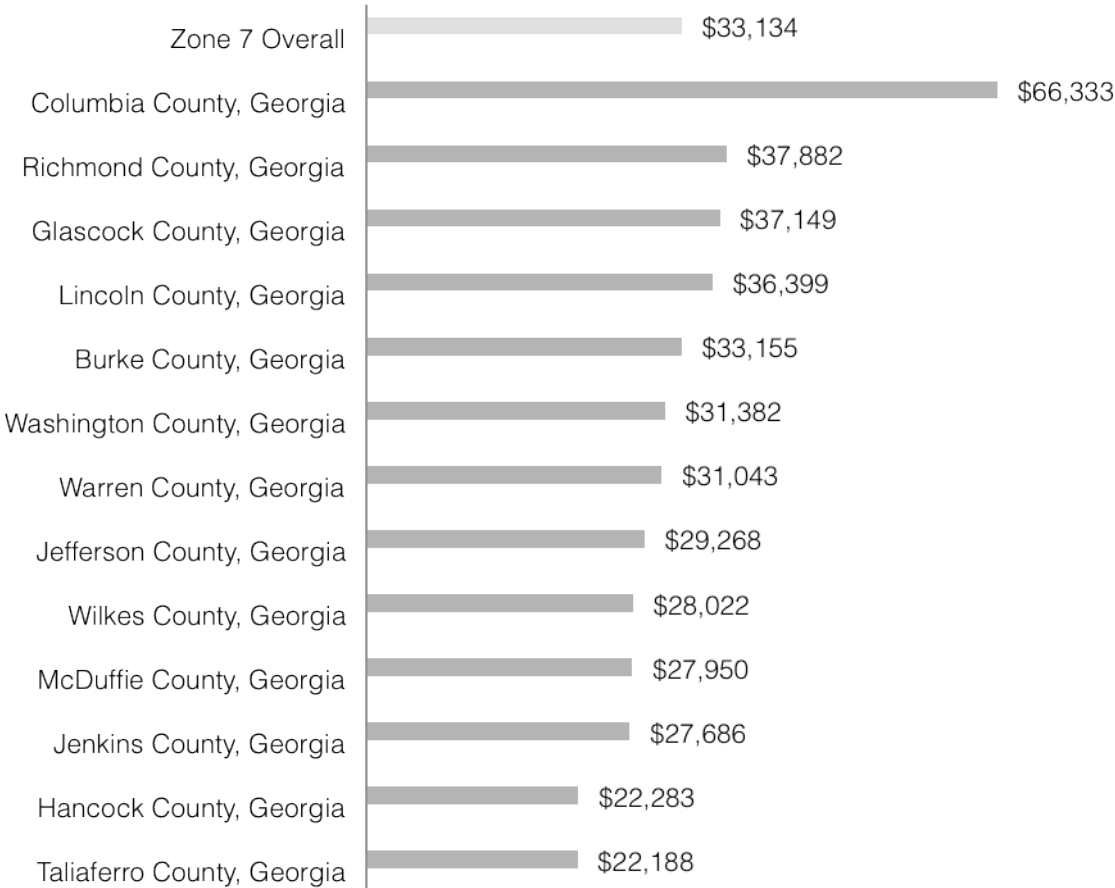
Sources:  
U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2011 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 5-year estimate  
Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012

## 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 (%)
Hancock	83.5
Glascock	80.0
McDuffie	76.6
Columbia	76.0
Lincoln	75.7
Warren	74.5
Jefferson	74.5
Washington	73.9
Jenkins	69.5
Burke	66.7
Wilkes	66.7
Richmond	54.6
Taliaferro	40.0

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	6.0%	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	5.0%	18.6%
Some High School	13.3%	20.5%	11.6%	10.2%	12.2%	14.8%
High School Grad/GED	33.3%	35.8%	31.4%	32.7%	34.2%	32.1%
Some College	21.8%	31.2%	25.4%	22.7%	19.1%	14.7%
College Grad 2 Yr	6.7%	3.6%	8.2%	8.6%	7.5%	3.7%
College Grad 4 Yr	12.1%	5.8%	14.6%	15.3%	13.0%	9.3%
Post Grad Studies	6.8%	0.6%	6.3%	7.5%	9.0%	6.9%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012  
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/07%20-%20Central%20Savannah%20River%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 7 has two WIAs: Richmond/Burke and East Central Georgia

Industry Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Richmond/Burke

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	13,790	16,070	2,280	16.53%	1.54%
6220	Hospitals	9,990	12,000	2,010	20.16%	1.85%
6210	Ambulatory Health Care Services	5,980	7,030	1,050	17.57%	1.63%
5410	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,940	4,490	550	14.03%	1.32%
8130	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Org	2,440	2,950	510	20.64%	1.89%
6240	Social Assistance	1,460	1,850	390	26.33%	2.37%
4840	Truck Transportation	1,100	1,350	250	22.52%	2.05%
3360	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	750	980	230	30.89%	2.73%
4930	Warehousing and Storage	300	520	220	73.33%	5.65%
2210	Utilities	1,150	1,340	190	17.03%	1.59%

Occupational Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Richmond/Burke

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	3,700	4,600	900	24.30%	2.20%	150
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,980	2,340	360	18.38%	1.70%	60
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	2,980	3,220	240	8.23%	0.79%	80
31-9092	Medical Assistants	720	910	190	26.71%	2.40%	30
31-1011	Home Health Aides	520	680	160	32.04%	2.82%	20
11-9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	820	950	130	15.85%	1.48%	30
39-9011	Child Care Workers	550	680	130	22.20%	2.03%	30
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,040	1,170	130	12.09%	1.15%	30
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	230	350	120	47.86%	3.99%	10
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2,360	2,480	120	5.30%	0.52%	50
13-1111	Management Analysts	600	690	90	14.93%	1.40%	20
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	850	930	80	9.81%	0.94%	30
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	420	490	70	16.31%	1.52%	10
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	410	480	70	17.60%	1.63%	20
43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	1,150	1,220	70	6.46%	0.63%	30

## Industry Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – East Central 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	8,220	10,490	2,270	27.63%	2.47%
7220	Food Services and Drinking Places	4,860	6,080	1,220	25.14%	2.27%
6210	Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,140	2,940	800	37.85%	3.26%
4520	General Merchandise Stores	1,850	2,420	570	31.31%	2.76%
5410	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,780	2,340	560	31.03%	2.74%
6220	Hospitals	1,240	1,610	370	29.81%	2.64%
6240	Social Assistance	890	1,260	370	40.83%	3.48%
7130	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	610	970	360	57.68%	4.66%
8130	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Org	1,270	1,550	280	22.21%	2.03%
3370	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	390	610	220	55.75%	4.53%

## Occupational Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – East Central 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
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,220	1,620	400	32.68%	2.87%	70
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	1,570	1,970	400	25.43%	2.29%	70
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	2,300	2,620	320	13.62%	1.29%	100
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	960	1,190	230	24.24%	2.19%	50
39-9011	Child Care Workers	820	1,030	210	24.79%	2.24%	40
29-1111	Registered Nurses	640	840	200	32.70%	2.87%	30
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	560	730	170	30.18%	2.67%	30
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	470	630	160	33.62%	2.94%	30
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	660	810	150	23.48%	2.13%	40
31-1011	Home Health Aides	310	460	150	45.83%	3.85%	10
33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	840	960	120	13.74%	1.30%	30
13-1111	Management Analysts	290	400	110	37.33%	3.22%	10
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	500	610	110	22.31%	2.03%	10
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,080	1,190	110	10.21%	0.98%	30
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	1,150	1,260	110	9.83%	0.94%	30

\*Includes Screven County which is not apart of Zone 7

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 7



### Highest ranking issues:

1. Education and Workforce Development: Enhance quality of K-12 through post-secondary, increase access
2. Business Climate: Developing and nurturing new industries, emerging technologies and start-ups

### Highlights from regional input:

- Improve communication and collaboration between elected officials, government agencies, businesses, and the public at large
- Tailor education to students, expose them to role models, provide more choices, offset the "college-only" track and mindset with options for technical skilled jobs, and increase partnerships and teaching with businesses
- Create better connectivity to the ports, identify more inland ports, and invest in more rail to strengthen smaller towns and communities
- Create a second international airport in Georgia
- Market competitive advantages, such as right-to-work status and lower energy costs
- Increase communication between the state and local communities
- Identify opportunities to promote tourism
- Utilize Fort Gordon as an economic engine
- Engage colleges and universities in assisting businesses and start-up companies with new products, technologies, manufacturing processes, and research and development
- Create mentoring programs for entrepreneurs
- Engage university students to help provide technology education for older adults
- Continue to study the development of a regional industrial park or mega-site



## RESOURCES

### Georgia Department of Local Area Profile for Central Savannah River Region 7

<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/07%20-%20Central%20Savannah%20River%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](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/innovation_index/region-select.html)

[http://www.statsamerica.org/innovation/index\\_map/](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](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](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/>