

ZONE 9 – HEART OF GEORGIA

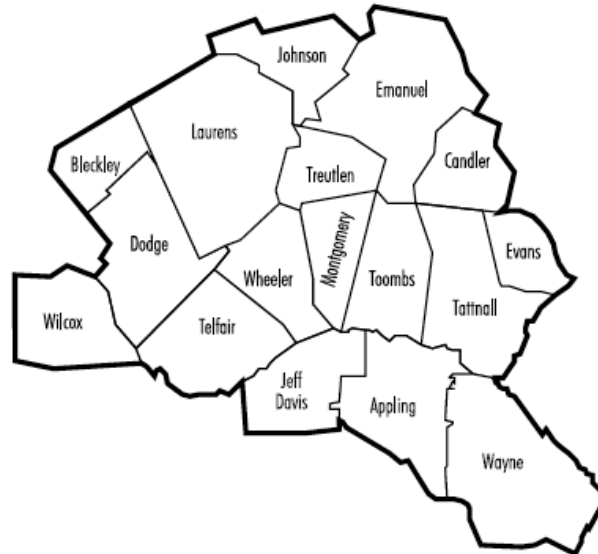


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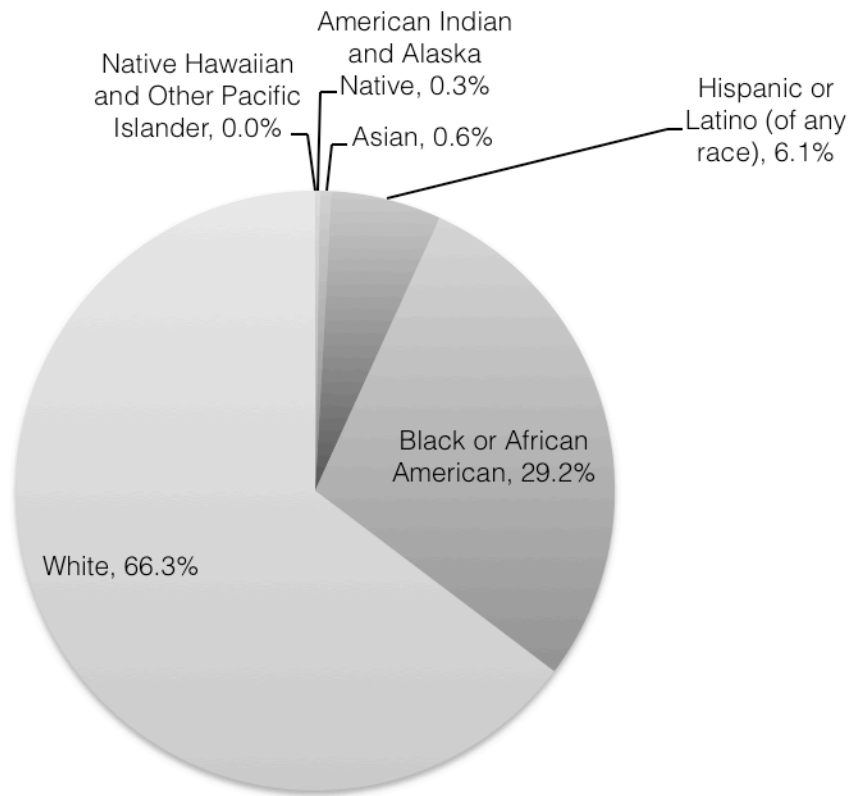
http://www.usg.edu/educational_access/complete_college_georgia/summit

ZONE POPULATION

2011 Population	300,812
2025 Projected Population	356,054

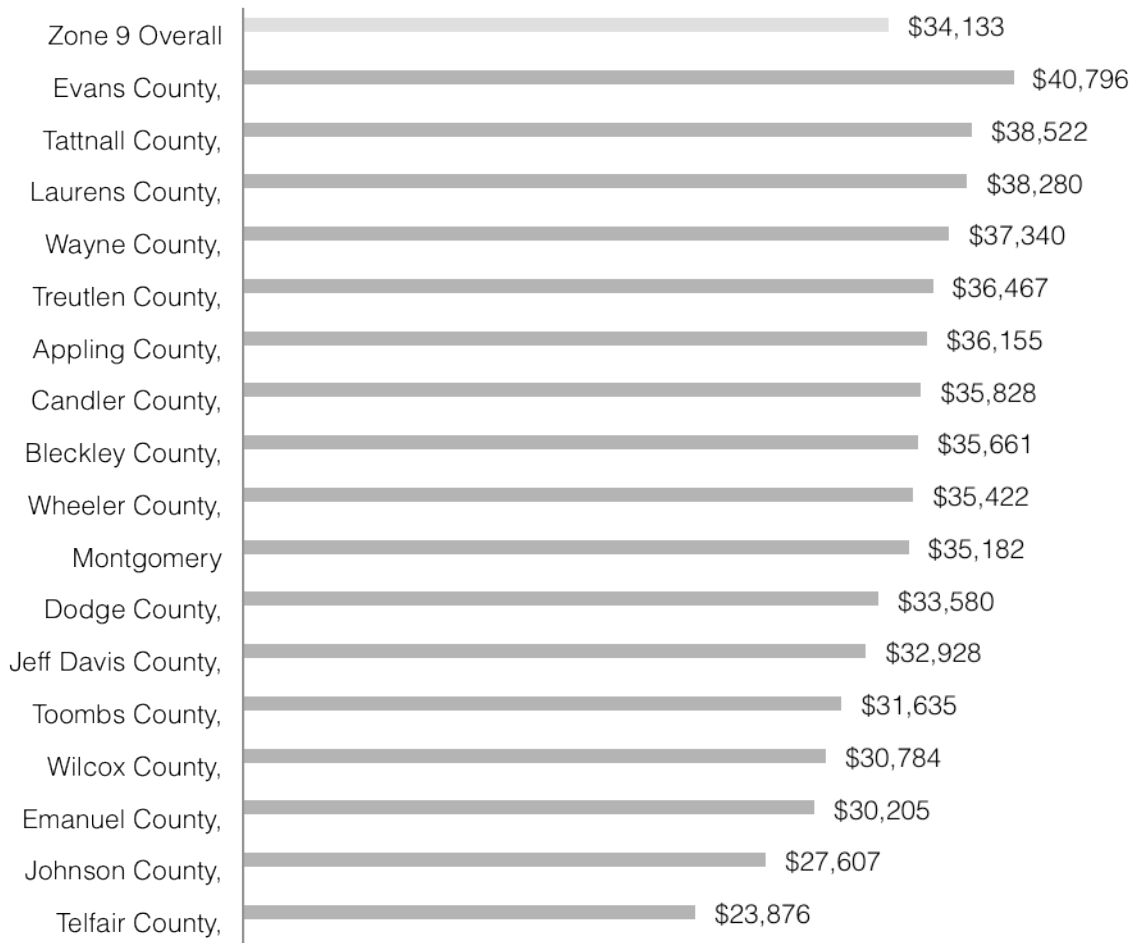
Sources:
U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2011 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 5-year estimate
Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012

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 (%)
Wheeler	87.5
Johnson	79.5
Treutlen	79.2
Vidalia City	76.4
Emanuel	76.3
Jeff Davis	76.1
Candler	76.1
Telfair	75.4
Laurens	75.4
Montgomery	72.5
Bleckley	71.8
Toombs	69.0
Dodge	68.9
Evans	65.2
Wilcox	65.0
Wayne	62.4
Appling	61.0
Tattnall	60.2
Dublin City	53.4

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 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	All Ages	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Elementary	8.2%	4.3%	5.6%	5.3%	6.7%	19.5%
Some High School	17.1%	26.5%	16.3%	14.1%	14.9%	18.2%
High School Grad/GED	41.7%	39.6%	40.6%	44.5%	43.2%	38.5%
Some College	16.7%	23.5%	19.4%	16.0%	15.8%	11.2%
College Grad 2 Yr	5.6%	3.1%	7.3%	6.6%	6.4%	3.1%
College Grad 4 Yr	6.7%	2.8%	7.6%	8.3%	7.7%	5.4%
Post Grad Studies	4.1%	0.3%	3.1%	5.2%	5.2%	4.3%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile Report 2012
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/09%20-%20Heart%20of%20Georgia%20Altamaha%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 9 has one WIA: Heart of Georgia-Altamaha

Industry Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Heart of Georgia-Altamaha

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	10,800	12,850	2,050	19.01%	1.76%
6240	Social Assistance	1,480	2,610	1,130	76.28%	5.83%
6210	Ambulatory Health Care Services	3,450	4,420	970	28.29%	2.52%
6220	Hospitals	3,590	4,330	740	20.58%	1.89%
4470	Gasoline Stations	1,230	1,650	420	33.82%	2.96%
5610	Administrative and Support Services	2,300	2,710	410	17.49%	1.63%
4520	General Merchandise Stores	2,940	3,290	350	12.09%	1.15%
7220	Food Services and Drinking Places	6,120	6,440	320	5.31%	0.52%
8130	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Org	1,520	1,780	260	16.61%	1.55%
5620	Waste Management and Remediation Service	130	210	80	63.78%	5.06%

Occupational Outlook for Workforce Investment Area – Heart of Georgia-Altamaha

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
39-9011	Child Care Workers	1,180	1,710	530	44.82%	3.77%	80
33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	2,640	3,090	450	17.26%	1.61%	100
29-1111	Registered Nurses	1,530	1,910	380	24.95%	2.25%	60
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,450	1,780	330	22.79%	2.07%	60
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	1,430	1,680	250	17.88%	1.66%	50
31-1011	Home Health Aides	590	840	250	41.29%	3.52%	20
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	520	740	220	42.12%	3.58%	30
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	3,450	3,660	210	5.97%	0.58%	130
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,850	2,020	170	9.12%	0.88%	60
25-1194	Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	460	600	140	31.43%	2.77%	20
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	570	680	110	20.42%	1.88%	20
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	760	870	110	14.29%	1.34%	30
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,730	1,830	100	5.61%	0.55%	30
21-1012	Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	360	450	90	23.48%	2.13%	20
25-2041	Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	300	390	90	29.33%	2.61%	20

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 9



Highest ranking issues:

1. Education and Workforce Development: Enhance quality of K-12 through post-secondary, increase access
2. Innovation: Collaboration and leveraging assists

Highlights from regional input:

- Focus on smaller businesses, entrepreneurs, existing industries, and local and regional strengths
- Develop small business incubators and provide support such as space, incentives, and resource sharing
- Leverage existing but underused assets such as Warner Robins aerospace training and Chicken of the Sea's freezer capacity to add value to our economy
- Explore new markets for existing products, such as agricultural products, timber, pet food, pecans, and honey
- Help local businesses address shipping costs by grouping products to sell to foreign markets
- Address structural barriers to education, such as availability of courses, transportation, and access to technical education, college fairs, and career academies
- Develop infrastructure and a plan to strengthen recreational travel and tourism
- Provide state assistance with broadband and information highways

RESOURCES

Georgia Department of Local Area Profile for Heart of Georgia Region 9

<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/Profiles/rc/09%20-%20Heart%20of%20Georgia%20Altamaha%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/>