



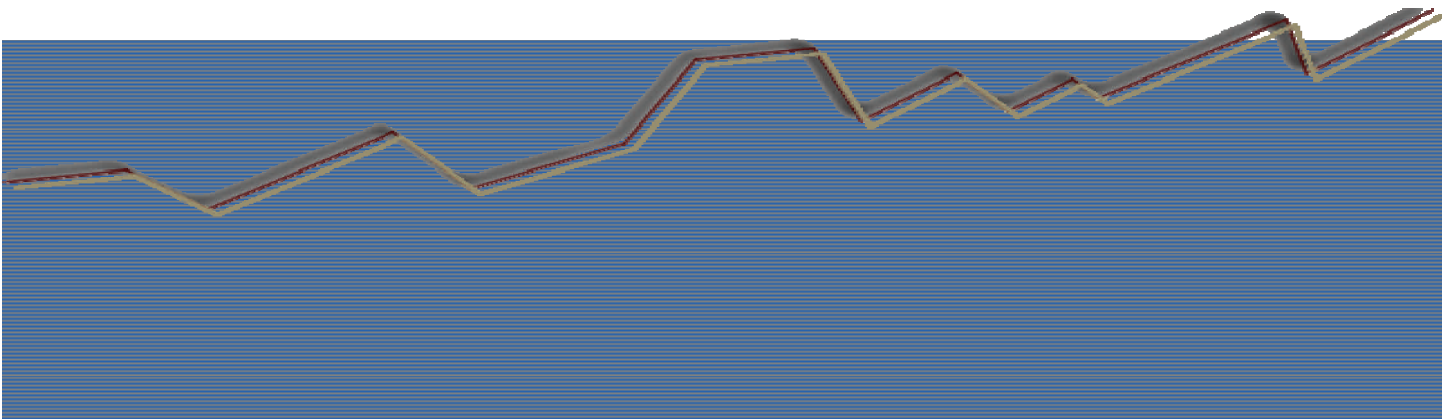
GEORGIA IN PERSPECTIVE

2011

Growing Georgia

Statistics, Trends,
Facts & Figures

OPB GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
of PLANNING & BUDGET





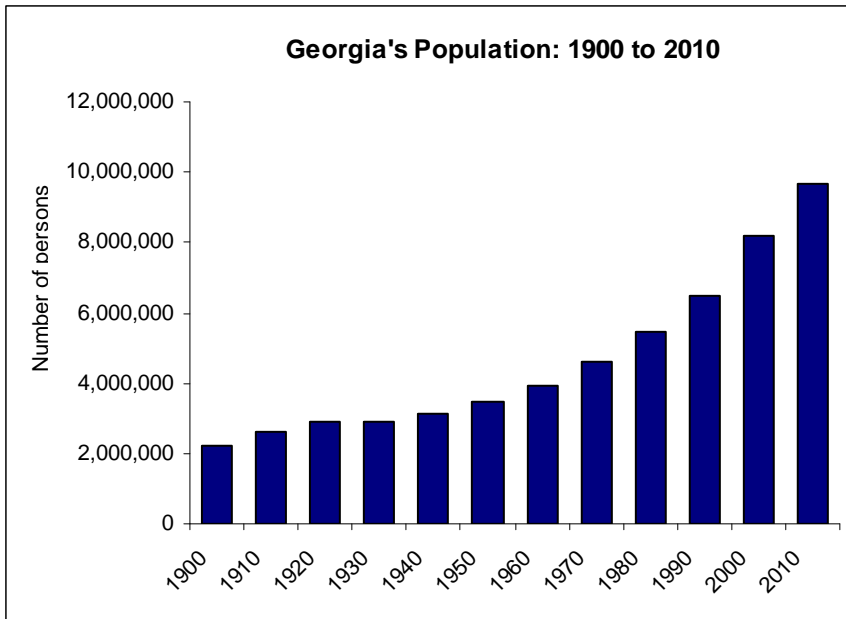
As a growing state, with the 9th largest population in the nation, Georgia continues to attract new business. Georgia has superb logistics, a young and growing workforce, low operating costs, international business connections, an outstanding business environment and a great quality of life.

(Georgia Department of Economic Development)

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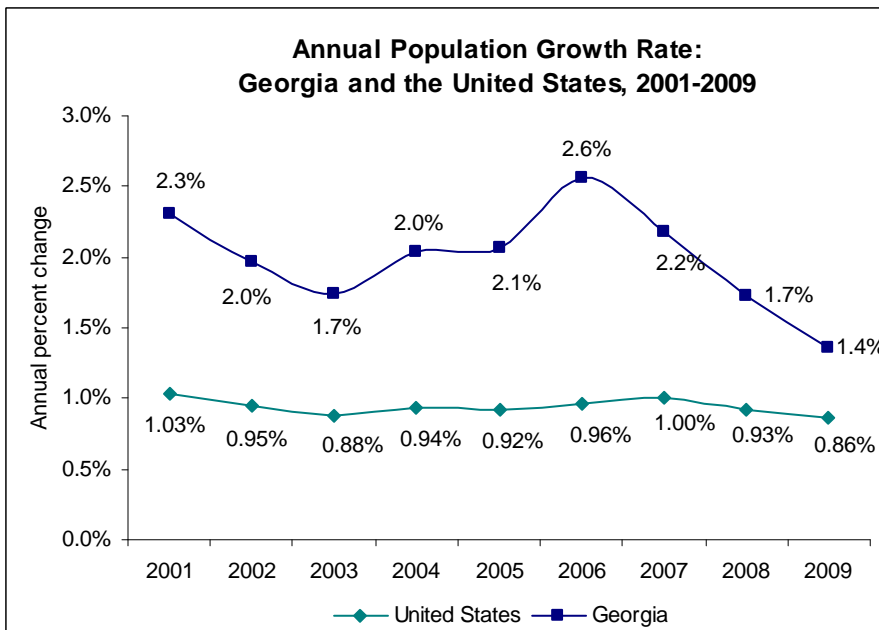
Population Growth and Change



- Georgia has experienced rapid population growth over the past several decades. Overall, the state's population doubled during the period from 1960 to 2000.
- During the 1960s Georgia's population grew by 16%, followed by rates of approximately 19% during each of the succeeding two decades.
- During the 2000s Georgia ranked 7th in population growth among the states, growing by 18.3%, which was nearly twice the national average rate (9.7%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Two of Georgia's metropolitan statistical areas rank among the country's 25 fastest growing this decade. Gainesville, with a growth rate of 35%, ranks 9th and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, with a growth rate of 29%, ranks 18th among the nation's 366 metropolitan areas. Within the Atlanta MSA, six counties have experienced growth rates exceeding 50% (Barrow, Cherokee, Forsyth, Henry, Newton, and Paulding).
- Two of the Savannah metropolitan area counties have also experienced rapid population expansion during the current decade; Effingham (43%) and Bryan (39%). Hall County, in the Gainesville metropolitan area, experienced a 35% growth rate.



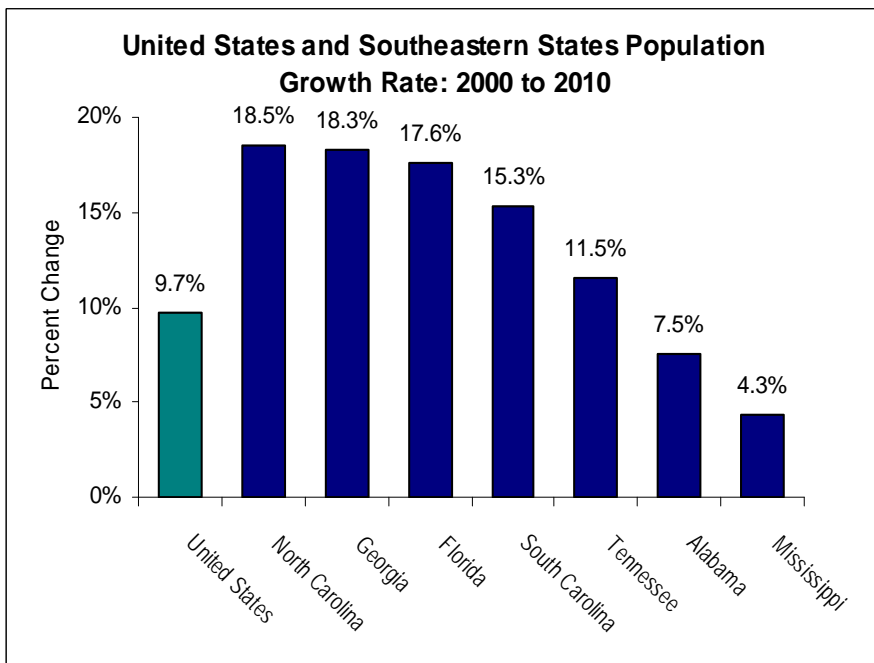
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Georgia grew by approximately 1.6 million people between 2000 and 2009.
- Georgia added approximately 182,000 new residents each year between 2000 and 2009, making it the 4th fastest growing state in the nation.
- The higher growth rate between 2005 and 2006 was due, in part, to migration following Hurricane Katrina.
- Georgia's population growth rate has slowed since 2008, as economic conditions changed.

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Population Growth and Change

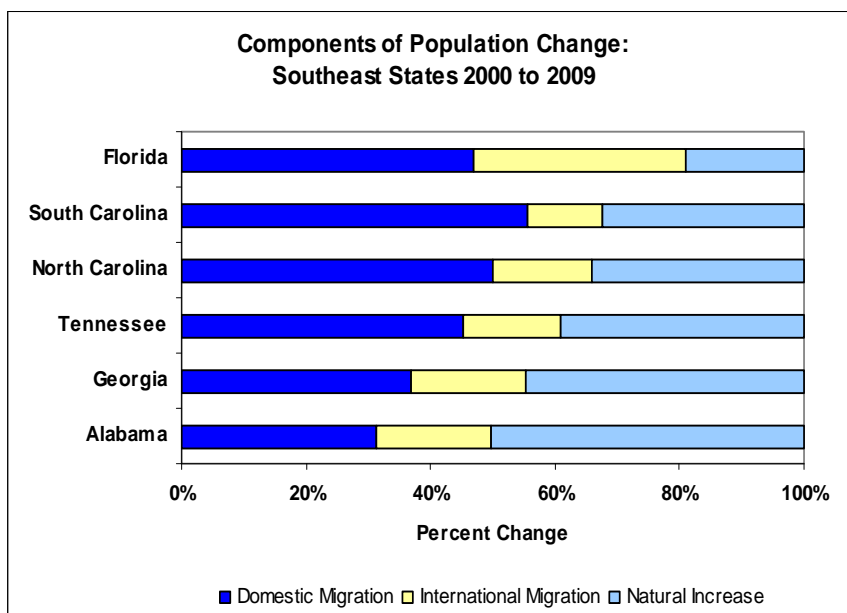
- Georgia's population increased at the second fastest pace among southeastern states between 2000 and 2010.
- Between 2000 and 2010, Georgia's population grew by 18.3%, nearly twice the national growth rate of 9.7%.
- Population growth rates among the southeastern states ranged from 4.3% in Mississippi to 18.5% in North Carolina between 2000 to 2010.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

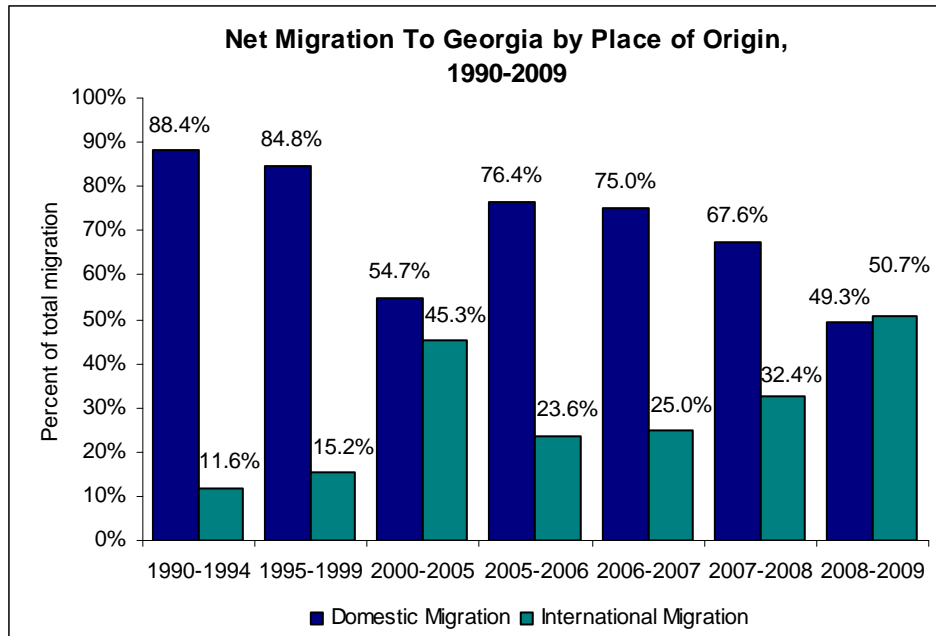
- Less than half (45%) of Georgia's population growth was due to natural increase between 2000 and 2009. The balance of the growth was due to net migration.
- Net migration will continue to be the driving force for Georgia's population growth in the next two decades.

- Population change occurs due to natural increase (number of births minus number of deaths) and net migration (people moving into the area minus people moving out).
- Net migration accounts for at least half of population growth in all of the southeastern states. The percentage of population growth attributable to net migration ranges from 50% in Alabama to 81% in Florida.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Migration and Distribution by Race

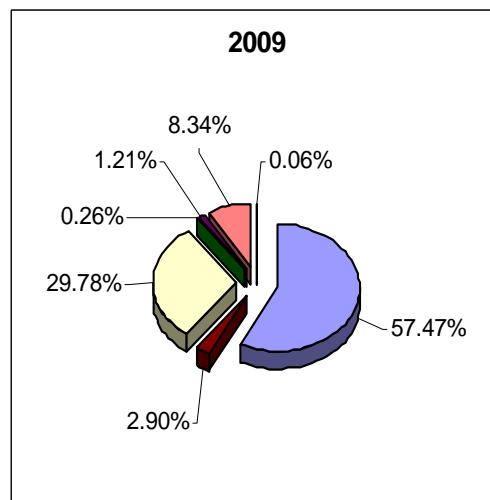
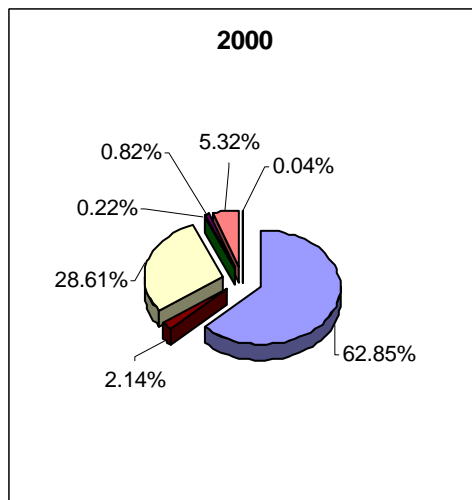


- Domestic migration was a primary source of Georgia's population growth during the period between 1990 through 2008.
- International migration outpaced domestic migration between 2008 and 2009, reversing a long-standing trend. Between 2008 and 2009, approximately 26,604 domestic migrants and 27,346 international migrants moved to Georgia.
- The number of domestic migrants slowed from 56,674 between 2007 and 2008 to 26,604 between 2008 and 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security estimates that 480,000 unauthorized immigrants resided in Georgia in January 2009, more than double the 2000 estimate of 220,000.
- Georgia ranks 9th among the states in the number of legal permanent residents, according to the Department of Homeland Security. In FY 2009, 28,396 legal permanent residents immigrated to Georgia.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: Georgia



- In 2009, Non-Hispanic Whites represented more than half of Georgia's population (58%), which is slightly lower compared to 2000 (63%). Blacks represent the second largest race group, comprising 30% of the total population in 2009, consistent since 2000.
- The Hispanic population nearly doubled between 2000 and 2009. The percentage of Asians increased from 2.1% to 2.9% and persons of two or more races increased from 0.8% to 1.2%.

- Non-Hispanic White
- Asian
- Black or African America
- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Two or more races
- Hispanic (any race)
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

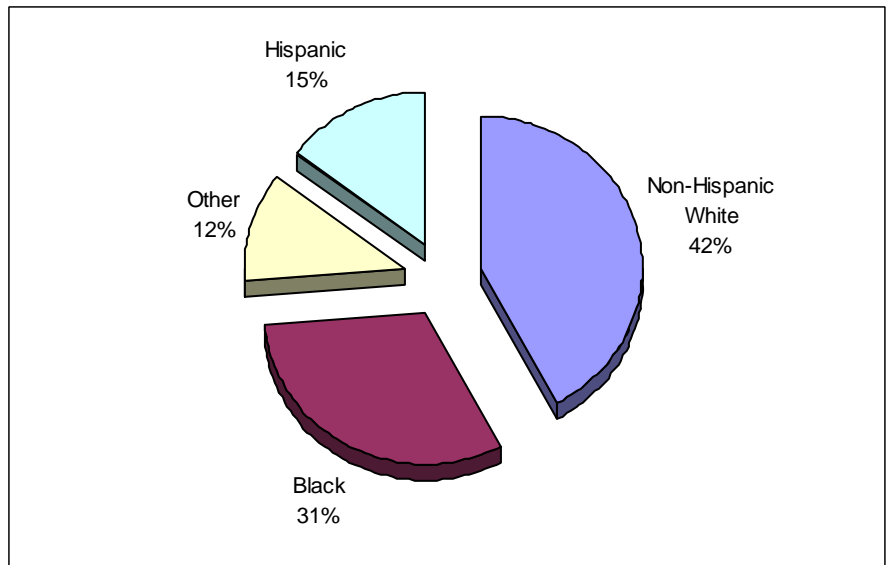
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Population Births and Age Distribution

- Over this decade, the percentage of Black births has remained relatively constant, approximately one-third of total births.
- Hispanic births in Georgia have increased as a percentage of total births this decade, from 10% in 2000 to 15% in 2008.
- The fertility rate of women in Georgia was 71.1 in 2008, the highest in the Southeast. Fertility rates have risen since 2000. Nationally, the rate is 68.7.

Note: The fertility rate is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in a specified group.

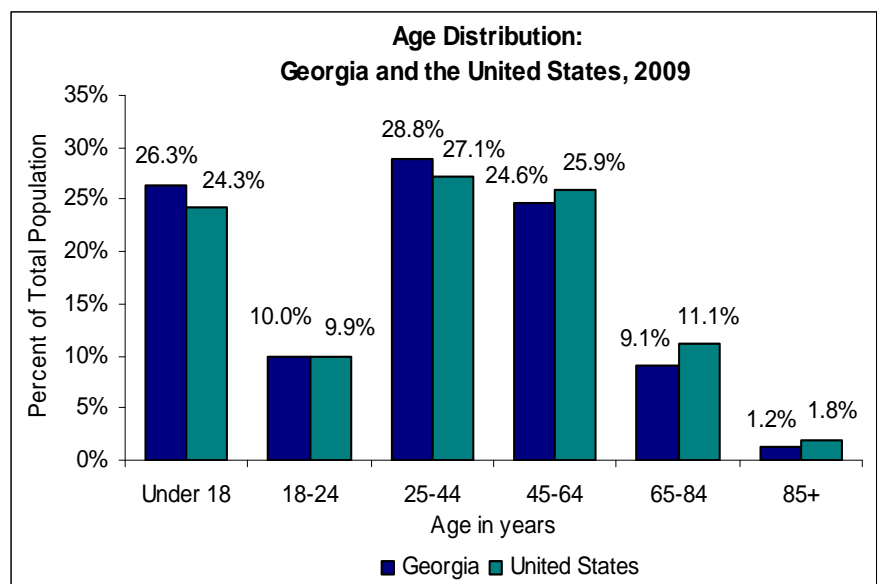
Births by Race/Ethnicity: Georgia 2008



Source: Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health

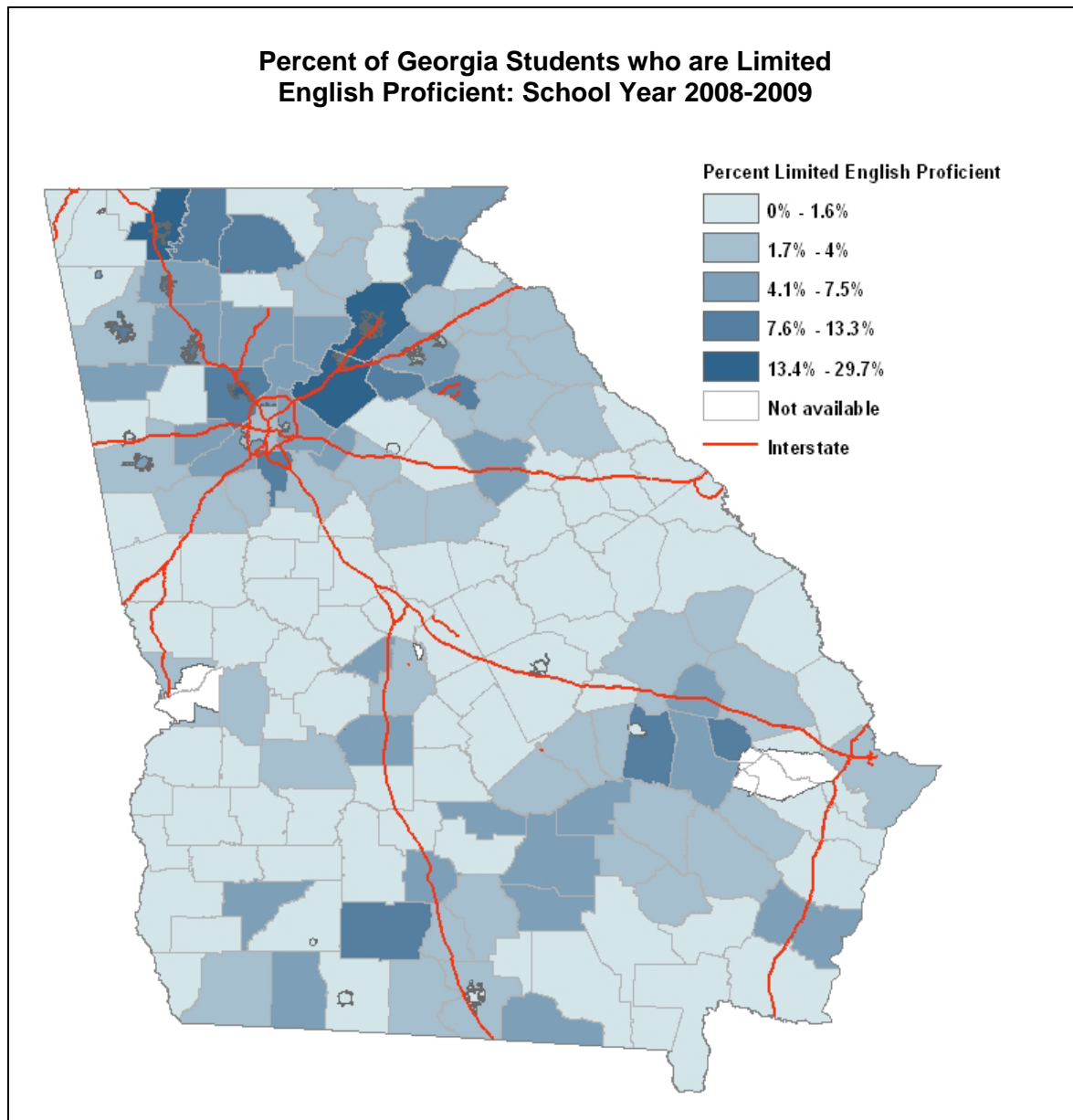
- As expected, Census figures indicate that the baby boom group (60-64 year olds), grew at the fastest pace (65%) between 2000 and 2009. In contrast, the 30-39 age group increased less than 5% during the same time frame.
- The U.S. Census Bureau projects that by 2030, the 65 and over population will be twice as large as it was in 2000 and will number 72 million people, or 20% of the total population nationally.
- Approximately 4 out of 5 seniors in the United States have one chronic health condition and half have two or more conditions. The conditions that most frequently limit activity among older Americans include arthritis, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and respiratory diseases. (Census Bureau)

- Georgia has a relatively young population, with 36% of the residents under the age of 24 years.
- Georgia has the 5th youngest population among the 50 states, with a median age of 34.7 years in 2009.
- Georgia's elderly population continues to increase; residents who are over the age of 65 years account for 10.3% of the population, an increase of 29.2% since 2000.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Limited English Proficiency

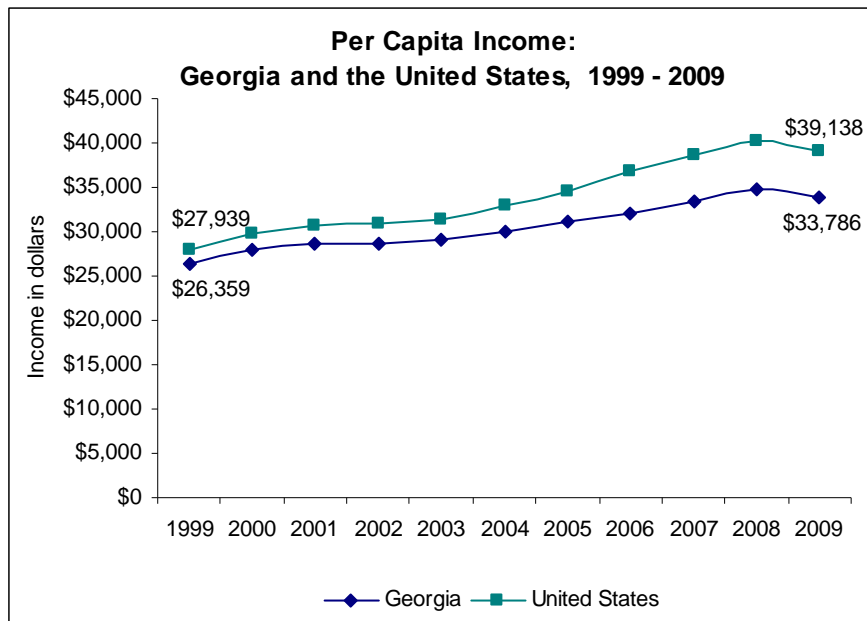


Source: Georgia Department of Education

- Statewide, a small portion of Georgia's public school students (6%) have limited proficiency in English.
- School systems vary greatly in the proportion of students who have limited English proficiency, from 0% to 30%.
- Nine school systems have 10% or more students with limited English proficiency (Gainesville City, Dalton City, Marietta City, Hall County, Whitfield County, Gwinnett County, Buford City, Clarke County, and Gilmer County).
- Thirty school systems have between 5% and 9% of students with limited English proficiency and 63 systems have less than 1% of students with limited proficiency.

Income and Gross Domestic Product

- Georgia's per capita income increased by 28.2% from \$26,359 in 1999 to \$33,786 in 2009.
- Per capita income in Georgia decreased in 2009, for the first time during the past decade, parallel to the national trend.
- Nationally, the average per capita income has remained higher than Georgia's average since 1999.

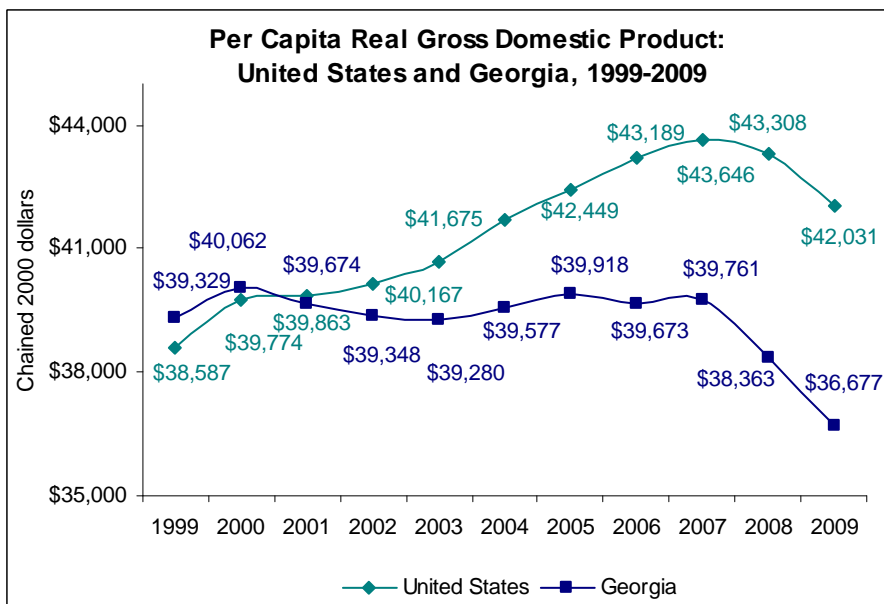


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

- Georgia ranked 1st in the nation for its workforce in *America's Top States for Businesses*, a study conducted annually by CNBC. In the same study, Georgia ranked 3rd for its cost of living and transportation.
- Georgia's cost of living makes the state attractive to growing businesses.

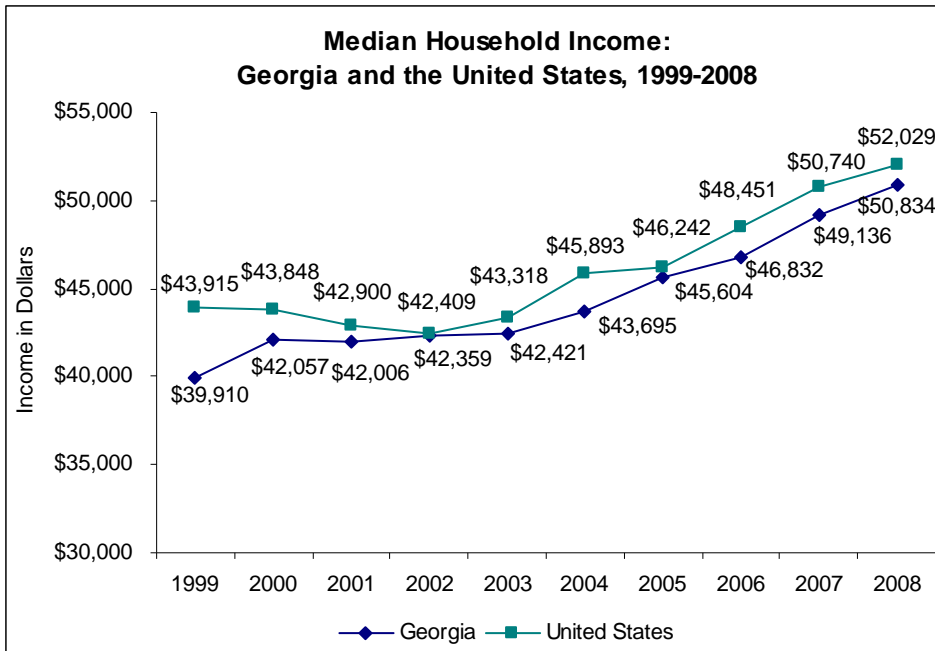
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced by a state.
- In Georgia, per capita GDP peaked twice during the past decade, at \$40,062 in 2000 and \$39,918 in 2005. Per capita GDP declined by 7.8% in Georgia between 2007 and 2009, from \$39,761 to \$36,677.

Note: Chained (constant) 2005 dollars is an economic term used to define the level of real GDP by setting it equal to the GDP of a selected base year and then "chaining" forward and backward from the base year to calculate growth rates.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

Median Household Income and Employment

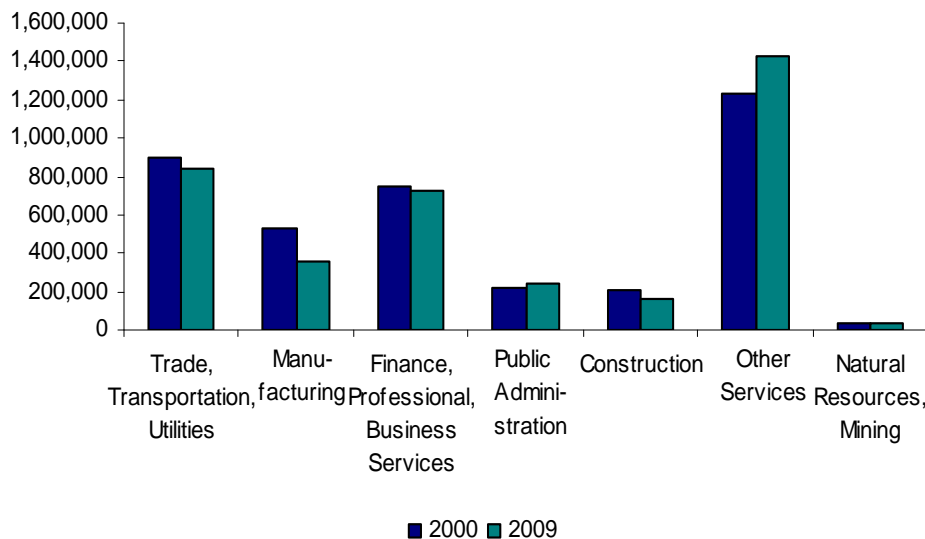


- Georgia's median household income of \$50,834 is the highest among Southeastern states.
- Nationally, Georgia ranks in the middle (24th) for median household income.
- In 2008, among the country's 3,143 counties, two of Georgia counties ranked among the top 50 for median income; Forsyth (18th) and Fayette (33rd).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

- Household income as well as per capita income rise significantly as educational attainment increases (U.S. Census Bureau).
- Georgia has a young and growing workforce with more than half the population between the ages of 25 and 64 years of age.
- A younger population contributes to a growing workforce, currently estimated to be at 5.2 million.

Employment by Major Industry: Georgia 2000 and 2009



- Employment declined 2.1% in Georgia between 2000 and 2009.
- Employment in the manufacturing industry decreased by 33% between 2000 to 2009.
- The percentage of jobs in the public sector remained relatively stable between 2000 (5.5%) and 2009 (6.4%).
- The service sector posted the largest gain in employment this decade.

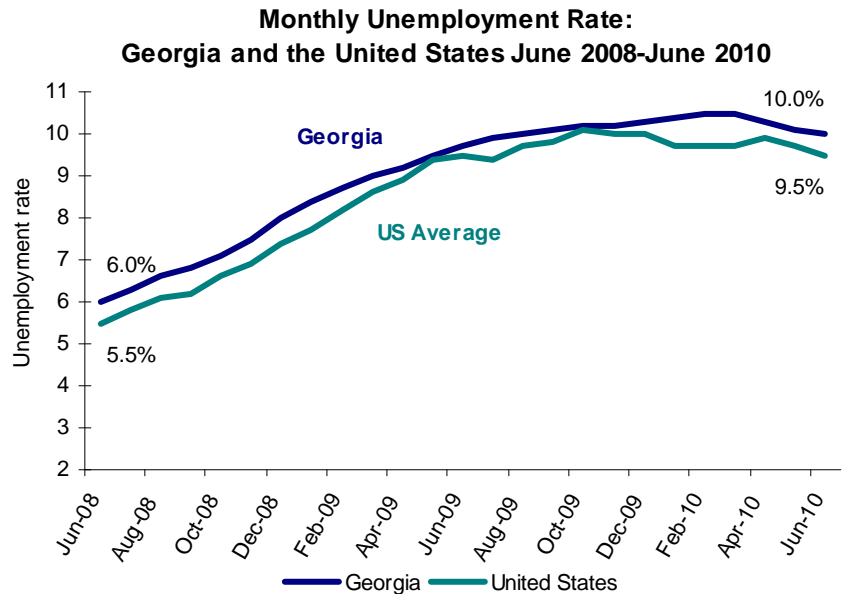
Note: Other services include leisure and hospitality, information, education and health.

Source: Georgia Statistics System, University of Georgia

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Unemployment and Poverty Rate

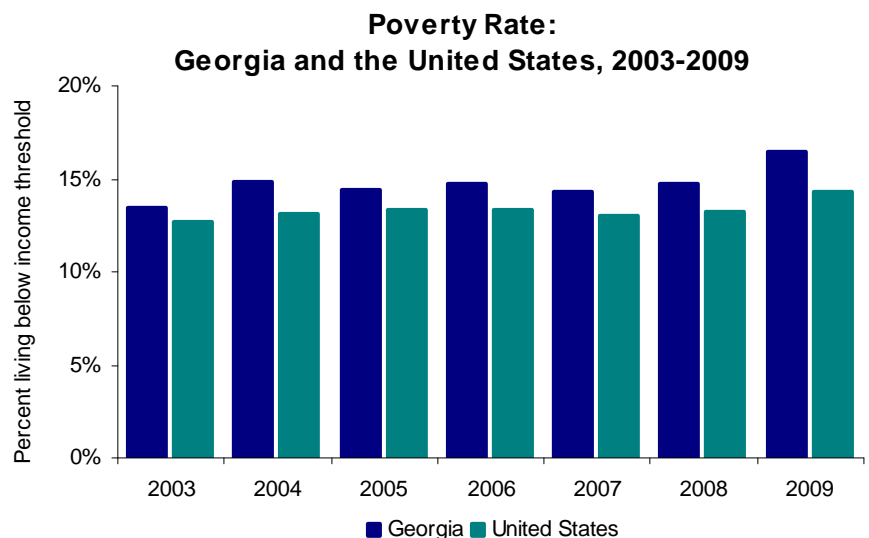
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate in Georgia increased by 66.6% between June 2008 and June 2010.
- Georgia's unemployment rate increased from 9.7% in June 2009 to 10.0% in June 2010.
- Georgia's unemployment rate exceeded the national average every month during the past two years. In June 2010 Georgia's unemployment rate was 10.0% compared to 9.5% nationally.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Local Unemployment

- The annual unemployment rates among Georgia counties vary greatly from 5.6% in Long County up to 17.8% in Jenkins County. For Jenkins County, that means more than 1 out of every 6 workers was out of work and actively looking for a job in 2009.

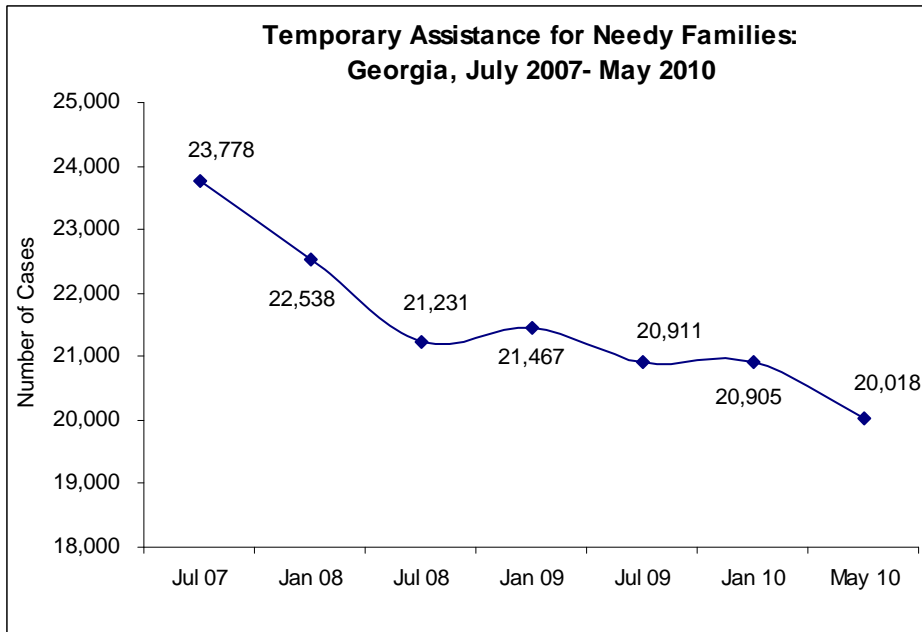
- The poverty rate measures the percentage of people or families who are below the income threshold specified by the federal government. The threshold varies by family size and composition (see chart below graph).
- The percent of Georgia's families living below the poverty threshold has remained above the national rate in recent years.
- Georgia's poverty rate (16.5%) in 2009 ranked 12th highest among the 50 states, and higher than the national rate (14.3%)



Size of Family Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Threshold (\$)	10,830	14,570	18,310	22,050	25,790	29,530	33,270	37,010

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

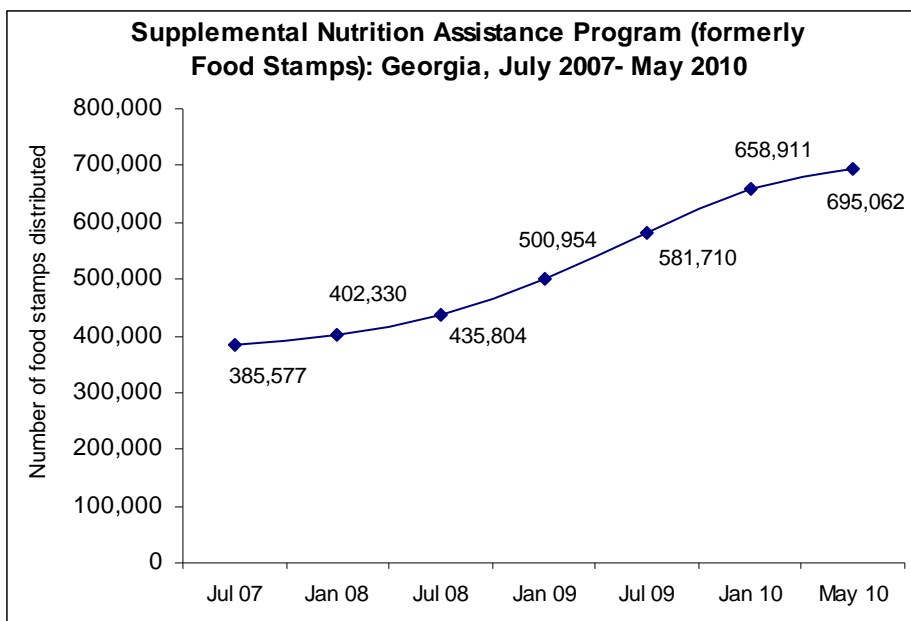
TANF and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program



- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a monthly cash assistance program for low income families and children under the age of 18.
- The number of TANF cases decreased 15.8% from 23,778 in July 2007 to 20,018 in May 2010.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children's Services

- The average amount a family received in food stamp assistance in 2009 was \$303 per month. To qualify for food stamps, a household's resources may not exceed the following: checking accounts, savings accounts, and savings bonds with a combined value of no more than \$2,000 (Department of Human Services).
- Georgia ranks 14th among the states in the increase in food stamp participation between 2009 and 2010.



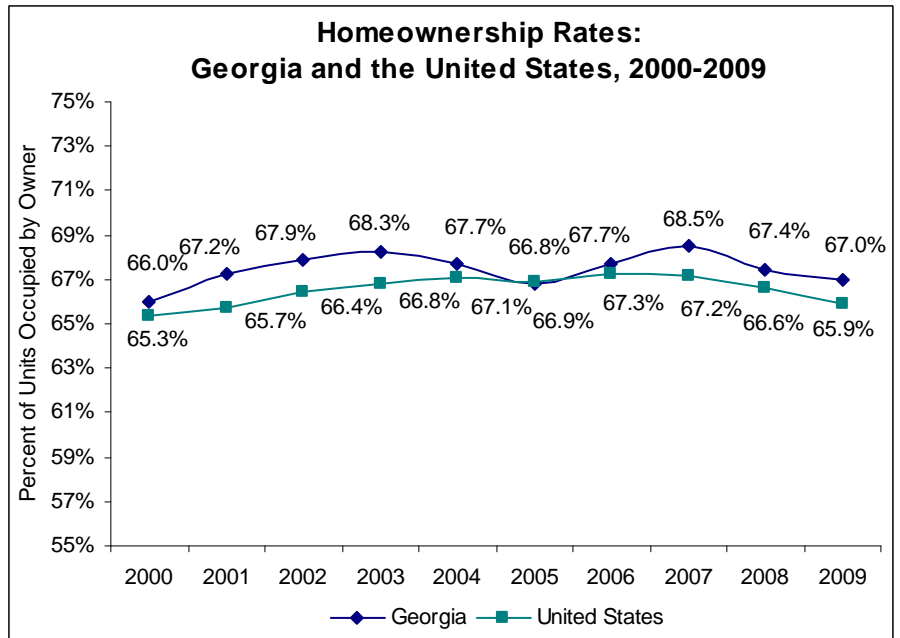
- Between July 2007 and May 2010, the number of families seeking food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) program increased by 80.3%.
- In the last year (May 2009 to May 2010), the state added more than 10,000 new SNAP cases each month.

Note: Cases can include one person or entire families: the actual number of persons receiving assistance is likely higher.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children's Services

Homeownership and Housing Values

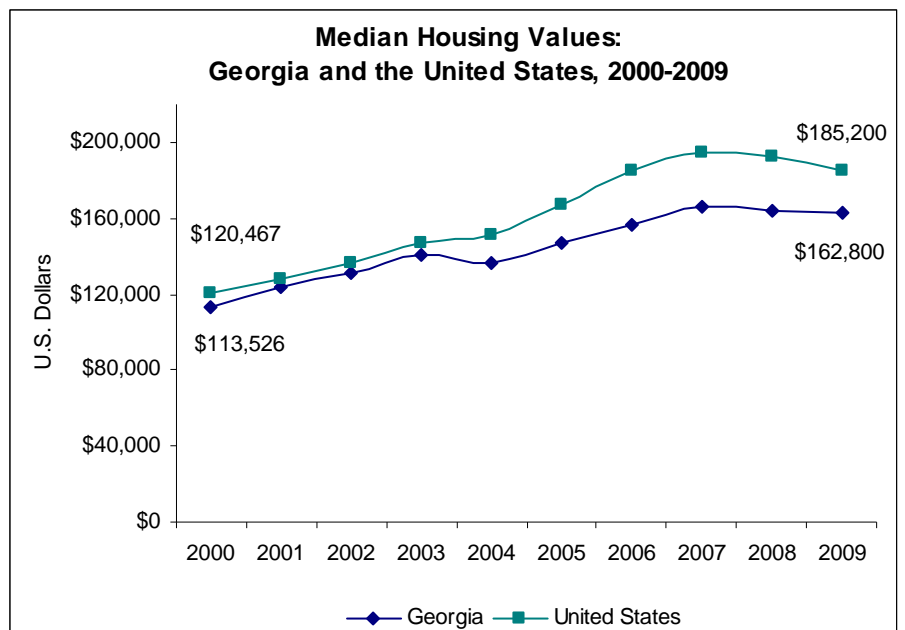
- Georgia's homeownership rate has fluctuated slightly this decade from a high of 68.5% in 2007 to a low of 66.8% in 2005.
- Nationally homeownership rates rose gradually this decade with a dip in 2005, similar to Georgia.
- Homeownership rates are the number of owner-occupied housing units divided by the total occupied housing units.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

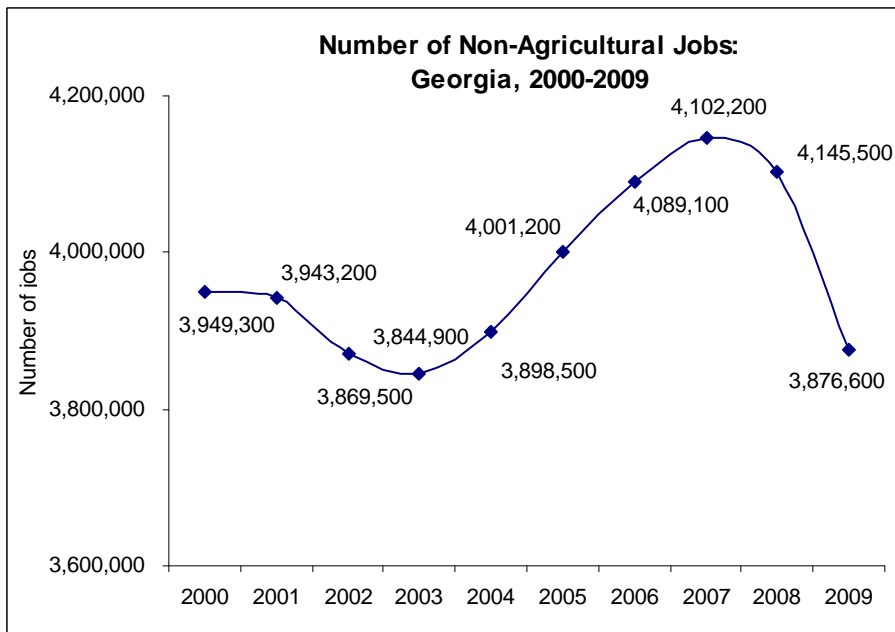
- Georgia has the 8th highest rate of foreclosure in the nation. As of June 2010, there were 12,037 filings, representing 1 in every 334 housing units.
- The 10 counties with the greatest number of foreclosures in Georgia include Fulton, Gwinnett, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton, Henry, Cherokee, Hall, Chatham, and Douglas.

- Median housing values peaked nationally and in Georgia in 2007, but have declined each year since that time.
- Median housing costs in Georgia have remained below average costs nationally.
- Adequate, affordable housing is important as it helps foster safer, more equitable, productive, and healthier communities.



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

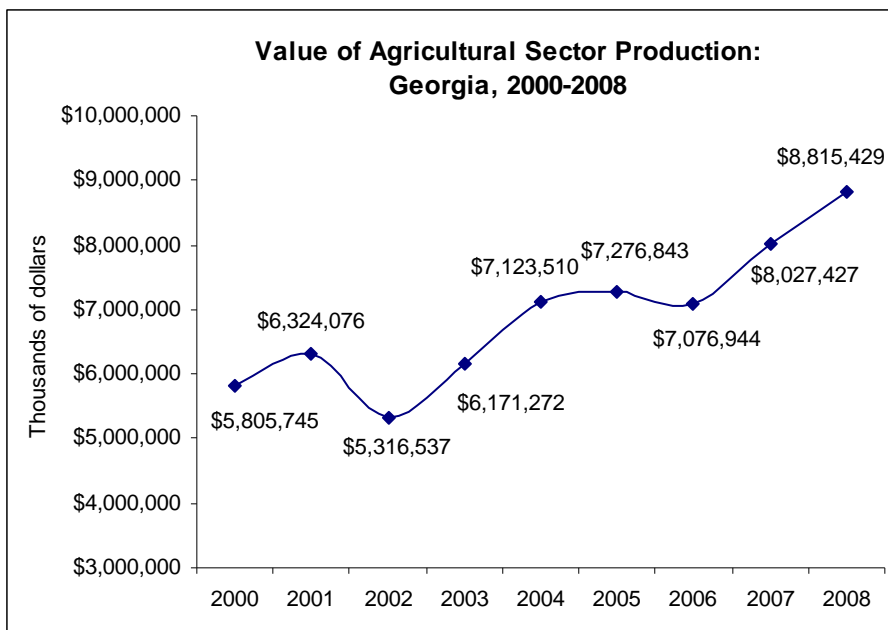
Jobs and Agricultural Exports



- The number of non-agricultural jobs increased from 3.8 million in 2003 to 4.1 million in 2007.
- Since 2007 non-agricultural jobs in Georgia declined from 4.1 million to 3.8 million.
- Georgia has the 10th largest economy among the states.
- Georgia ranked among the top 10 states in exports of 7 agricultural products in 2009. The state was first in exports of peanuts and poultry, second in cotton, and third in tree nuts.

Source: Georgia Statistics System, University of Georgia

- Net farm income in Georgia increased by one-third between 2000 and 2008, from \$2.1 billion to \$2.8 billion. (USDA, Economic Research Service, Farm Income Data Sets)
- The Vidalia® onion is Georgia's state vegetable; the Vidalia name was coined by tourists who bought the sweet onion at the Vidalia Farmers market. The onion is grown exclusively in a 20-county region in Georgia.



- **Top Five Agricultural Commodities in 2009:**
 - Broilers
 - Cotton
 - Chicken Eggs
 - Peanuts
 - Greenhouse/nursery
- Georgia is the nation's leading pecan producing state. Albany and Dougherty County are known as the "pecan capital of the world" due to the large number of pecan trees in the area.

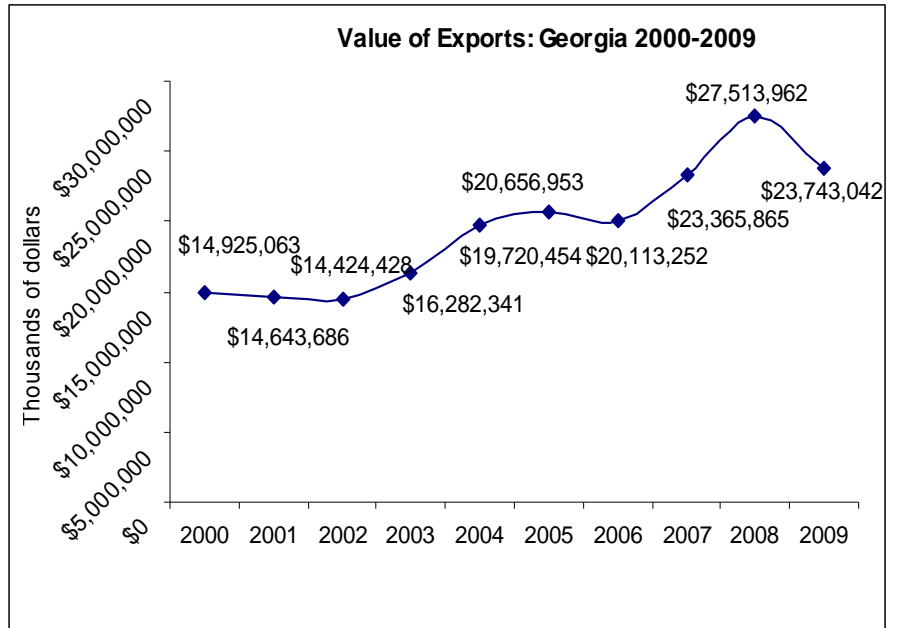
Note: Value of agricultural sector production is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year.

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Exports and Direct Tourism Expenditures

- Canada, China, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Japan are Georgia's top 5 trade partners. Georgia exports more than one billion in exports with each of these countries.
- **Top Five Georgia Exports in 2009:**
 - Transportation equipment
 - Machinery
 - Chemicals
 - Paper products
 - Computers and electronic products



Source: US Department of Commerce, Trade Statistics Express

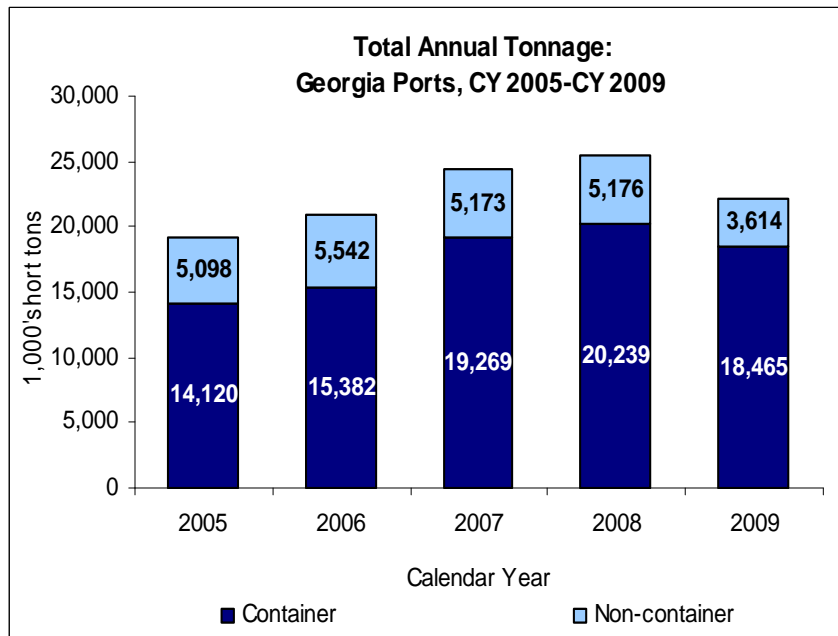
- Georgia exported to 210 destinations in 2009 and is ranked 12th in the nation in terms of export value.
- The state cultivates strong tourism through convention and conference business, coastal tourism and the world's busiest airport.
- The United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, France, and South Korea are the top five origin countries for international visitors to Georgia.

- Direct tourism expenditures per day in Georgia: \$56.9 million.
- According to the Georgia Department of Economic Development, tourism generates 241,500 jobs in the state.
- The state and local benefit (via tax savings and revenues) in Georgia from tourism expenditures is \$518 per household.



Source: The Travel Industry Association

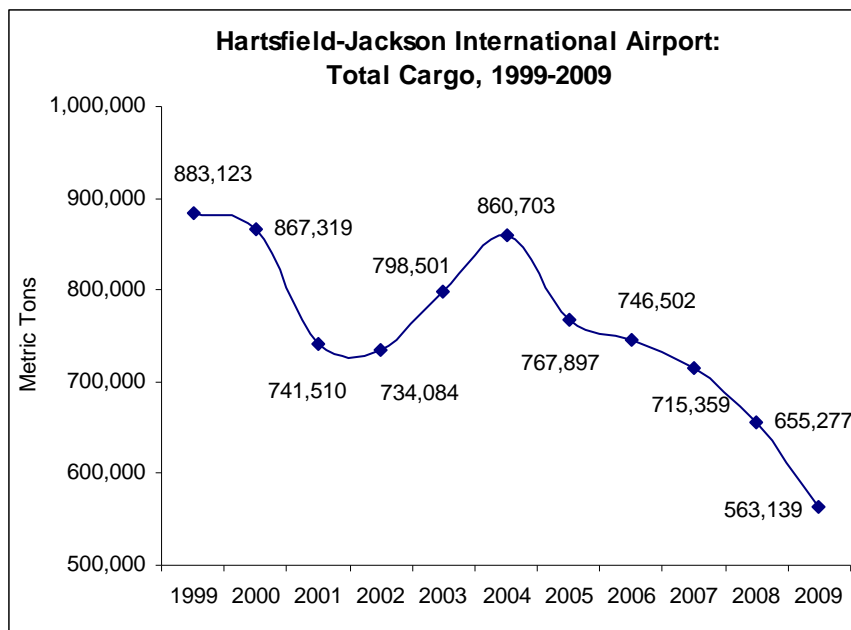
Cargo: Sea Ports and Airports



Source: Georgia Ports Authority

- The Port of Savannah ranks 4th among U.S. container ports in volume.
- Northeast Asia was the fastest growing trade lane between Calendar Years 2005 and 2009 for the Port of Savannah.
- The Port of Brunswick is one of the top six auto ports in the country and the second largest grain facility on the East Coast.

- Georgia's deepwater ports and inland barge terminals contribute over 286,000 jobs and \$55.8 billion in total sales.
- The Port of Savannah is projected to have a capacity of 6.5 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) by the year 2020.
- Hartsfield-Jackson has three main air cargo complexes which maintain more than 1.5 million square feet of air cargo handling space; ranking 12th in the nation in total cargo in 2009. Cargo operations create 176,000 jobs and generate \$35 billion in revenue, according to the airport's 2009 Annual Report.



- The total cargo handled at Hartsfield-Jackson declined between 2004 and 2009, but began to improve during the first months of 2010.
- Hartsfield-Jackson houses a U.S. Department of Agriculture-approved Perishables Complex, one of a kind in the Southeast United States.
- Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport's economic impact was more than \$32.6 billion in 2009.

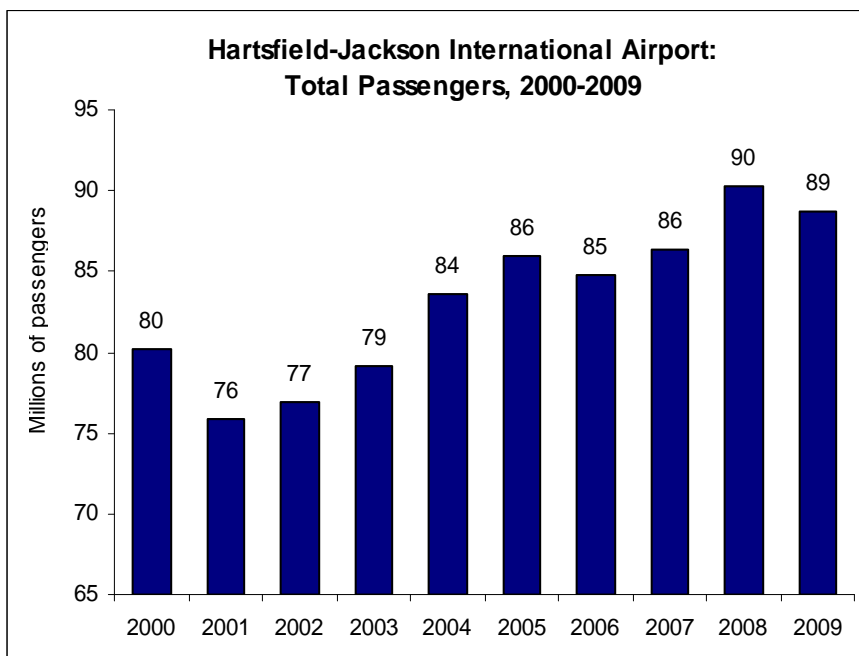
Note: Total cargo is composed of freight, express and mail.

Source: Department of Aviation, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport

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Airport Travelers and Freeway Travel Times

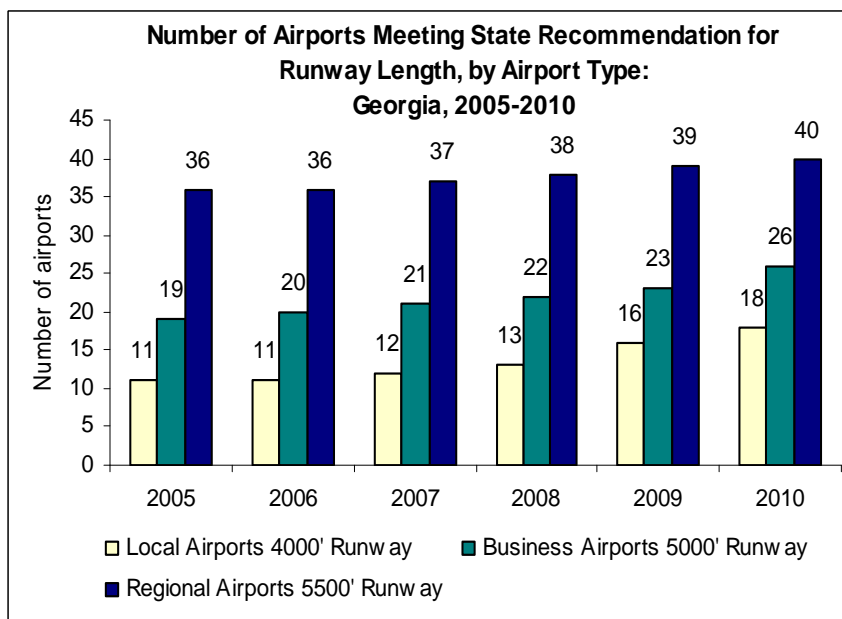
- Hartsfield-Jackson is the world's busiest passenger airport, followed by Chicago O'Hare International Airport.
- Hartsfield-Jackson hosts 31 passenger airlines and 19 cargo airlines.
- Construction of Hartsfield-Jackson's new 12 gate International Terminal is creating 3,000 trade, professional and administrative jobs.
- Hartsfield-Jackson is the first airport in the US to open a rental car center and people mover simultaneously, eliminating 125 shuttle buses.



Source: Department of Aviation, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport

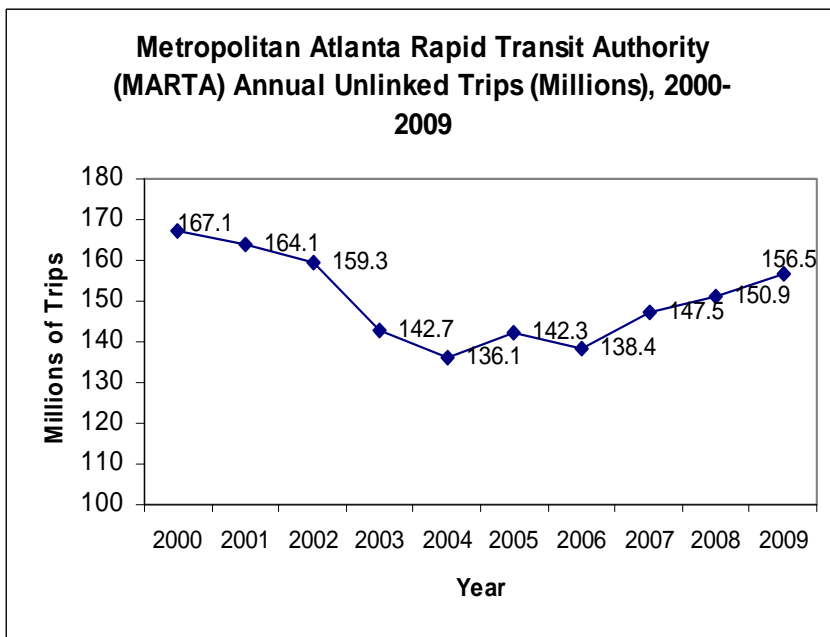
- In 2010, Hartsfield-Jackson was named the Worlds' Most Efficient Airport by the Air Transport Research Society. In 2009, the airport earned the Airports Council International-North American Concessions Person of the Year and Best Convenience Retail Program awards.
- Reasons why businesses continue to choose Georgia: 1) superb logistics, 2) young and growing workforce, 3) low operating costs, 4) international business connections, 5) outstanding business environment and 6) great quality of life.

- There are a total of 104 local, regional and business airports in Georgia. Local and business airports that meet the recommended length are helping bring business to rural Georgia and foster economic development.
- Georgia continues to attract new business, with help from airports that enable business prospects to fly directly to the city or county in which they are doing business.



Source: Georgia Department of Transportation, Aviation Programs

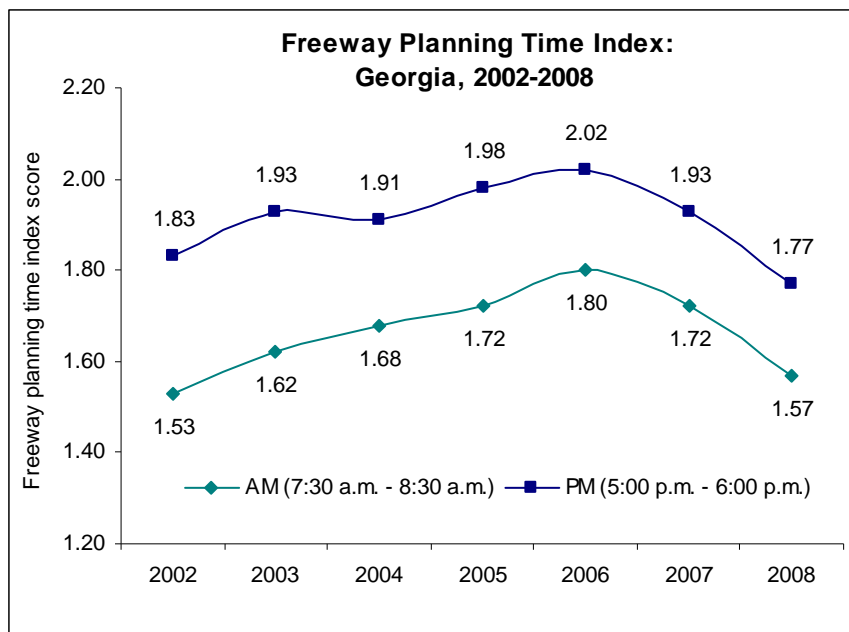
Public Transit



- The annual number of passenger trips on MARTA decreased between 2000 (167.1 million trips) and 2004 (136.1 million) but rebounded to 156.5 million in 2009.
- The annual unlinked trips is the number of times a year individuals board a bus or train, including transfers.
- The number of passenger trips per transit service hour on MARTA decreased from 53 in 2000 to 49 in 2008.

Source: National Transit Database, Federal Transit Administration

- Georgia has expanded the Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) and Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO) coverage to more safely and efficiently clear traffic incidents that disrupt the flow of traffic and cause delays. Roadway clearance time in Metropolitan Atlanta for passenger vehicles declined from 29.8 minutes in 2002 to 9.3 minutes in 2008.
- *Investing in Tomorrow's Transportation Today, or IT3*, established in June of 2008, is charged with developing transportation strategies to improve access and mobility for Georgians. This business case analysis will give legislators and state planners a clear understanding of how to invest in transportation infrastructure and services that will yield positive returns for Georgia's citizens, businesses and visitors.



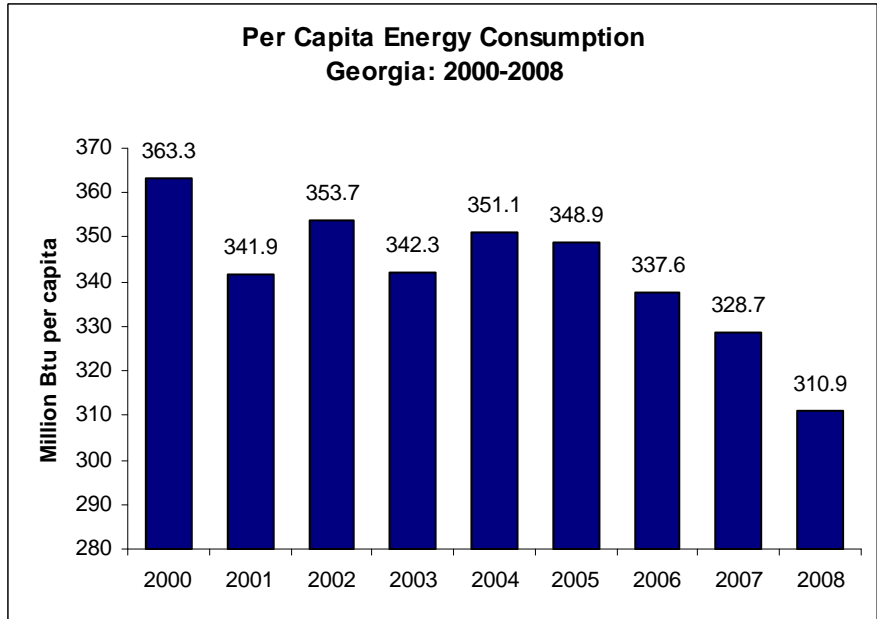
- The Planning Time Index (PTI) helps a traveler plan for the amount of time it will take to make a trip under congested conditions relative to free flow conditions so that the traveler can arrive on time 95% of the time. The higher the PTI number, the less reliable the travel time.
- The PTI increased between 2002 and 2006, but indicates improving conditions in both 2007 and 2008.

$$PTI = \frac{\text{Ratio of the 95th percentile travel time}}{\text{Free-flow travel time of segment of freeway system}}$$

Source: The Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, 2009 Transportation Metropolitan Atlanta Performance Report

Energy Consumption and Clean Water

- Four main fuel types contribute to Georgia's total energy consumption: coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity fuels such as nuclear, hydropower and wood.
- The average amount of energy each Georgian uses decreased by 11% between 2004 to 2008.
- Georgia ranked 31st among the 50 states for per capita total energy consumption in 2008.

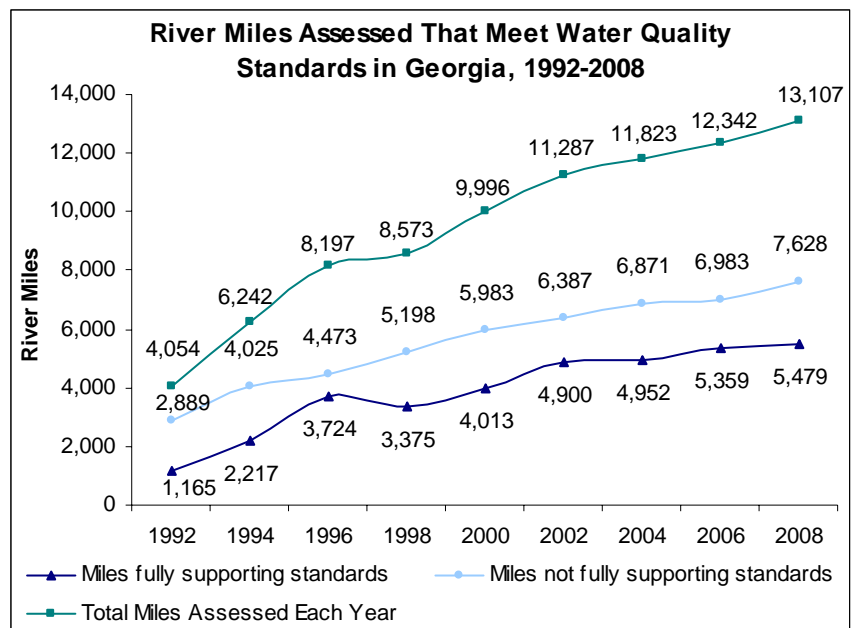


Source: Energy Information Administration and Bureau of Economic Analysis

- "America's Best Places for Alternative Energy", a study conducted annually by Forbes, ranked Georgia as the 3rd best state for alternative energy from biomass.
- Pollutants that cause water quality standard violations can pose risks to human health, impact fish and wildlife populations and decrease the recreational quality of these waters.

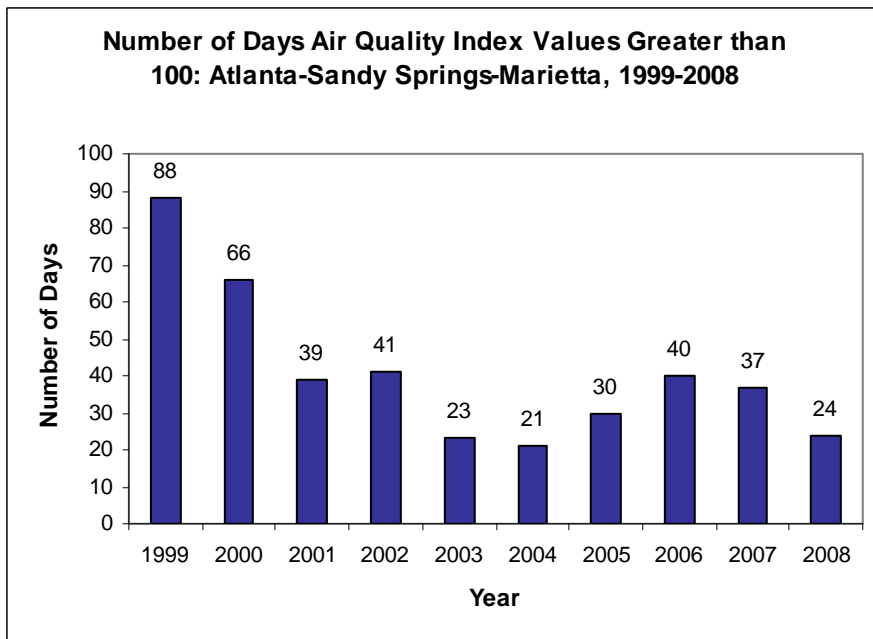
- Total number of river miles in Georgia: 70,150.
- Total number of river miles assessed in 2006-2007: 13,107.
- In 2006-2007, 42% of the assessed river miles met water quality standards and supported designated uses. In 2004-2005, 43% of assessed miles supported designated uses.

Note: Water quality standards define the goals for a water body by designating its uses and setting criteria to protect those uses, including limits that define acceptable amounts of specific pollutants.



Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

Air Quality

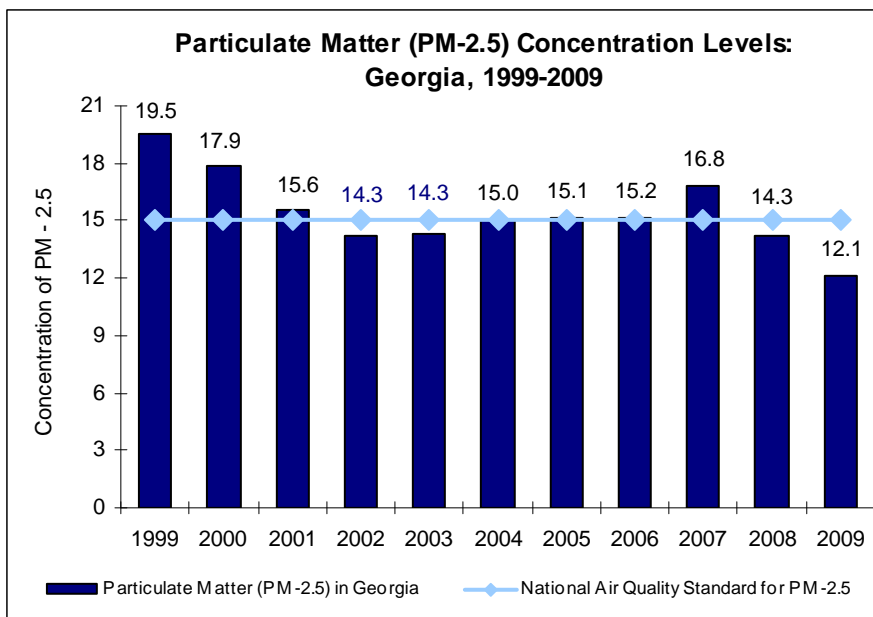


- The number of days the Air Quality Index exceeded 100 in the Atlanta metropolitan area has fluctuated over the last decade, but in 2008 (24) was well below the number of days experienced in 1999 (88) and 2000 (66).
- Sources that contribute to ozone levels include both mobile (automobiles and trucks) and stationary (power plants and industry) sources.
- Commute alternatives include vanpools, carpools, teleworking and public transit.

Note: Sensitive groups (people with lung or heart disease) may experience health effects when the air quality index exceeds 100.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Ozone and Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM-2.5) are the only two pollutants for which Georgia continues to be in “non-attainment status”. Non-attainment occurs when the area in question does not meet the air quality standards set by the U.S. EPA. Georgia currently has 28 counties in non-attainment status. Air quality levels continue to improve, therefore, Georgia expects to attain these standards set in 1997 and request re-designation back to attainment in 2011 or 2012.
- Ozone and particulate matter, at increased levels, can cause or worsen health problems such as asthma, bronchitis, respiratory illnesses and nonfatal heart attacks.
- Air quality standards may become more stringent by EPA if new scientific data indicates lower levels are necessary to protect public health.



- Particulate Matter 2.5 is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Fine particulate matter is less than 2.5 microns in diameter.
- Georgia continues efforts to reduce PM-2.5 emissions. Such efforts have resulted in air quality within the national standard during the two most recent years.
- The Georgia Clean Air Campaign offers financial incentives to Georgians who use commute alternatives, including commuter cash and prizes as well as carpool rewards.

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Ambient Monitoring Program