



*"Strategic economic growth in Georgia can be traced back to the state's vast range of competitive resources that keeps Georgia on the top of minds for businesses here and around the world. From our talented workforce, comprehensive incentives and other business assets, Georgia take intentional steps to make certain businesses in our state can compete in the global market place"* **Georgia Department of Economic Development**

## Contents

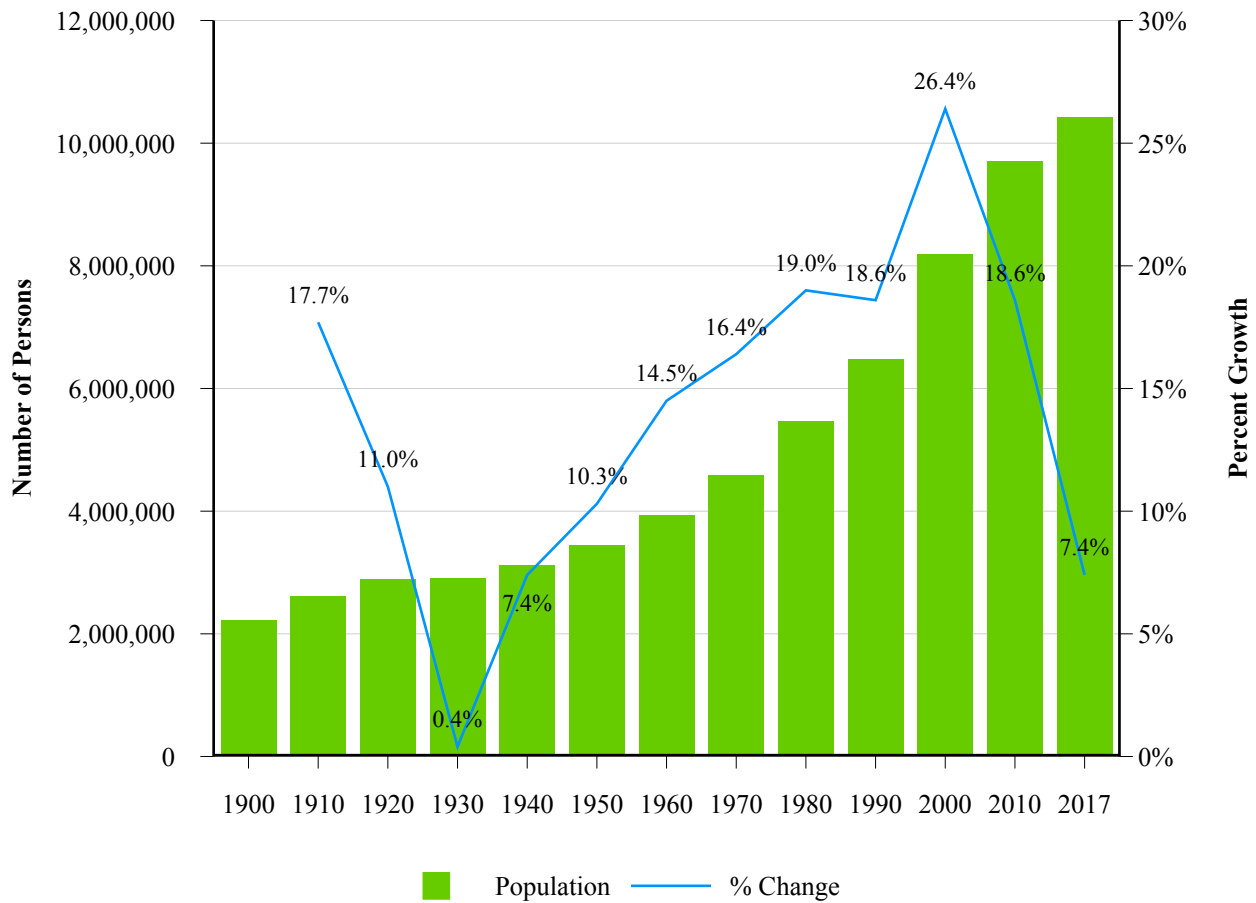
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<b>Population Growth and Change</b>	7
<b>Demographics</b>	11
<b>Income</b>	14
<b>Job Growth</b>	17
<b>Housing</b>	21
<b>Exports</b>	23
<b>Quality of Life</b>	26



# Population Growth and Change

## Georgia's Population, 1900 - 2017

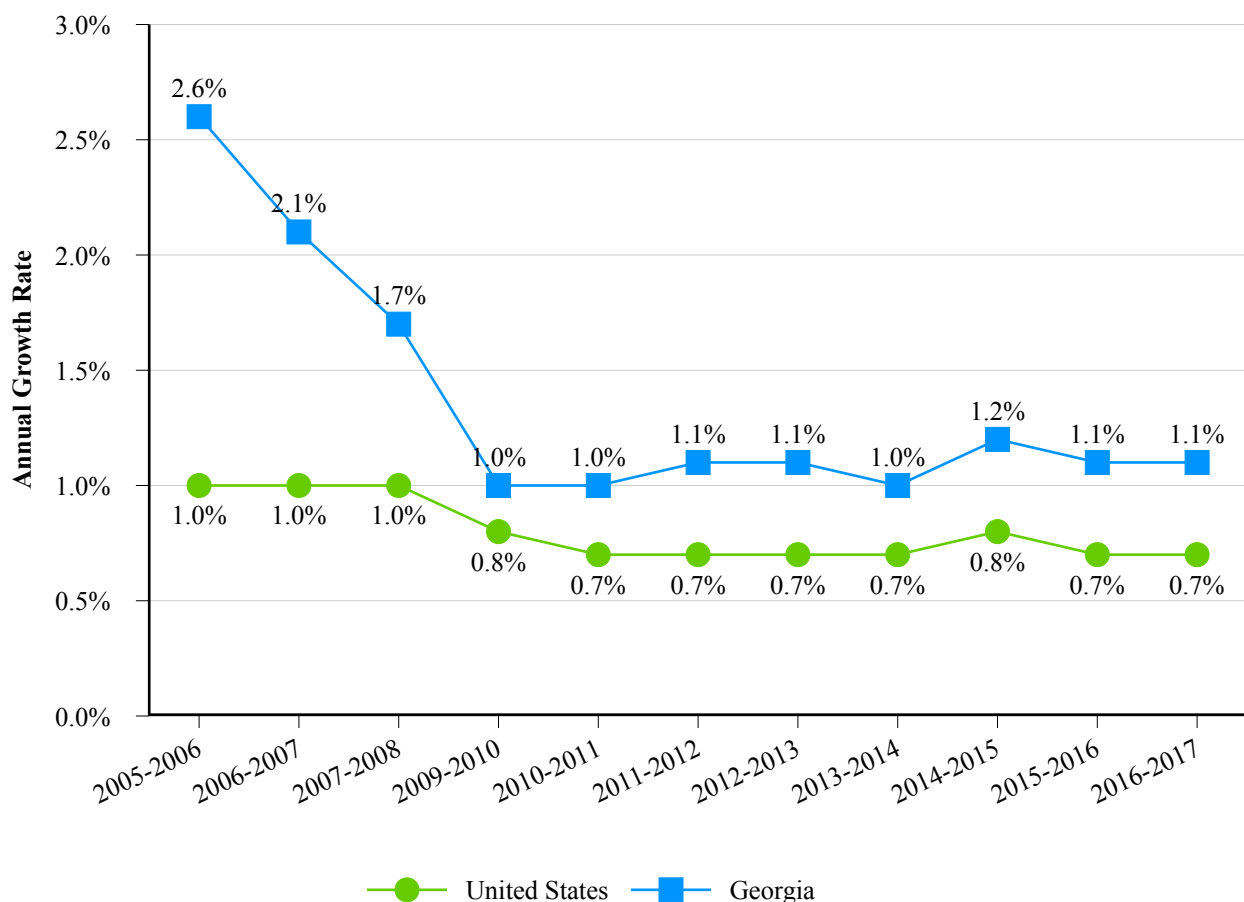


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Georgia's population was relatively stable during the first half of the last century, followed by a period of rapid population growth.
- During the 1960s, Georgia's population grew by 16.4% followed by growth rates of approximately 19% during each of the succeeding two decades.
- The fastest pace of growth occurred in Georgia during the decade between 1990 and 2000, ranking it 6th in population growth among the 50 states. Growth increased by 26.4%, twice the national average rate of 13.2%.
- The overall growth rate in Georgia between 2010 and 2017 was 7.4%.
- From 2010 to 2017, the year-to-year growth rate was 1% or above.

# Population Growth and Change

**Population Annual Growth Rate: United States and Georgia, 2005 - 2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

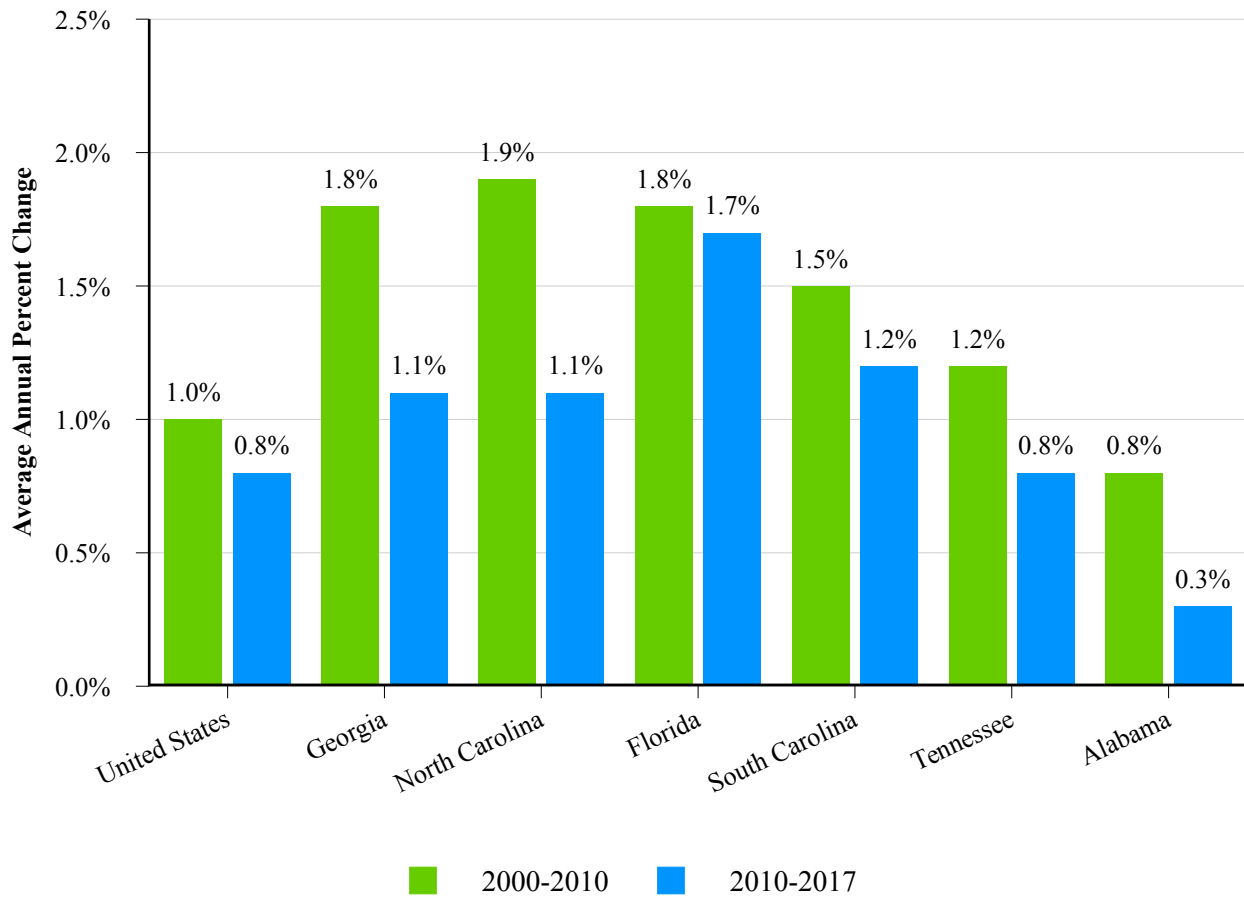
- Between 2009 and 2017, Georgia's population growth remained steady between 1.0% and 1.2%.
- Between 2009 and 2017, the national population growth remained constant at 0.7%, except for 2010 and 2015.

**Other Statistical Data:**

- In 2017, Georgia was ranked the 8<sup>th</sup> most populous state in the nation and the 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous southeastern state after Florida. Between 2016 and 2017, Georgia added 115,759 new residents. Georgia ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in the nation for the largest numeric population increase and 14<sup>th</sup> for the largest population growth rate.
- The City of Atlanta ranked 10<sup>th</sup> among the cities for the largest numeric population increase. The city increased by 13,323 residents between 2016 and 2017.

# Population Growth and Change

## Average Annual Population Growth Rates, 2000-2010 and 2010-2017

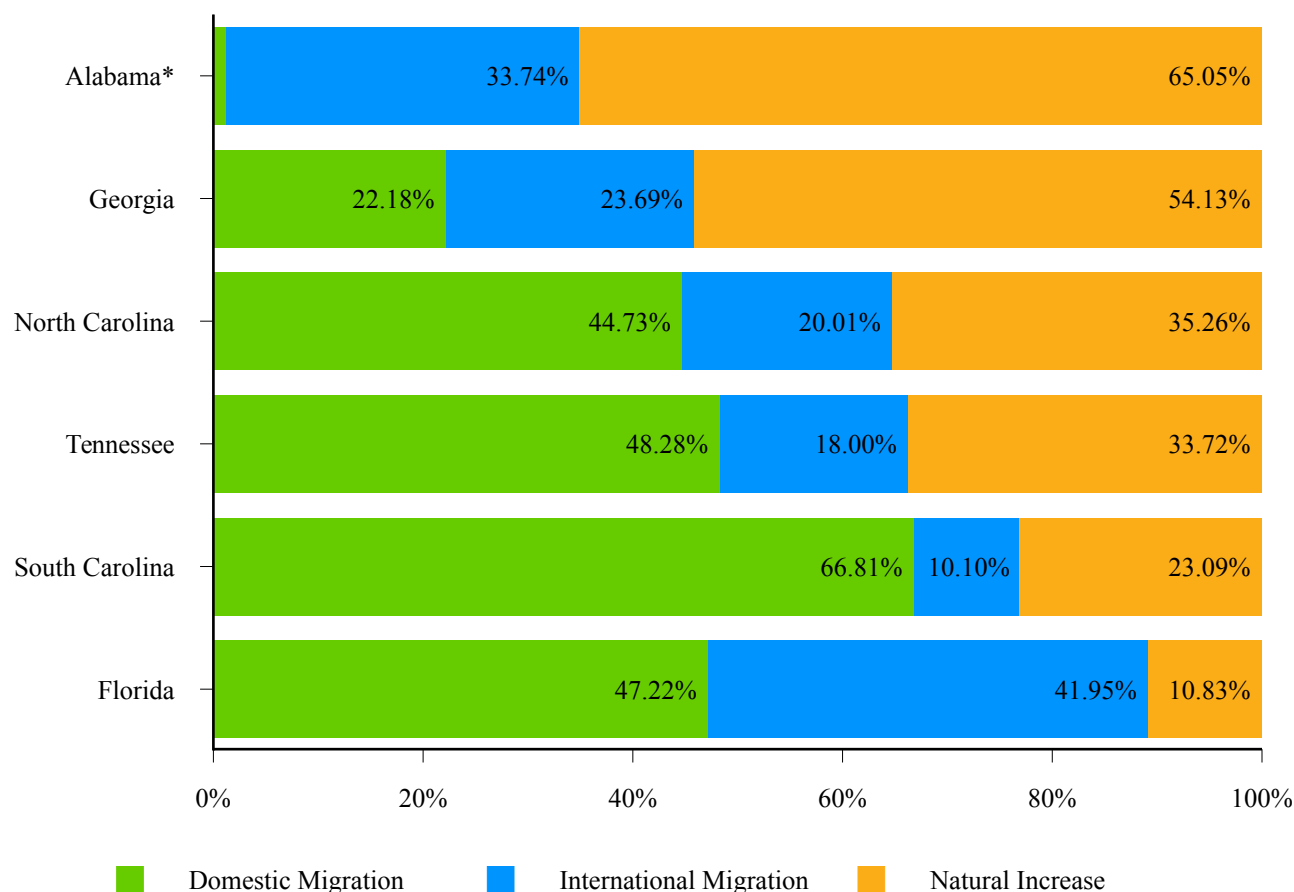


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- During the last decade, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida registered annual growth rates at 1.5% or above. Alabama and Tennessee experienced the slowest growth rates in the region.
- During the last decade, Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida experienced the highest growth rates in the region.
- In the current decade, Florida and South Carolina experienced the highest growth rates in the region followed by Georgia and North Carolina at 1.1%.
- The average annual population growth rates between 2010 and 2017 among the southeastern states ranged from 1.7% in Florida to 0.3% in Alabama.

# Population Growth and Change

## Components of Population Change: Southeastern States, 2010-2017



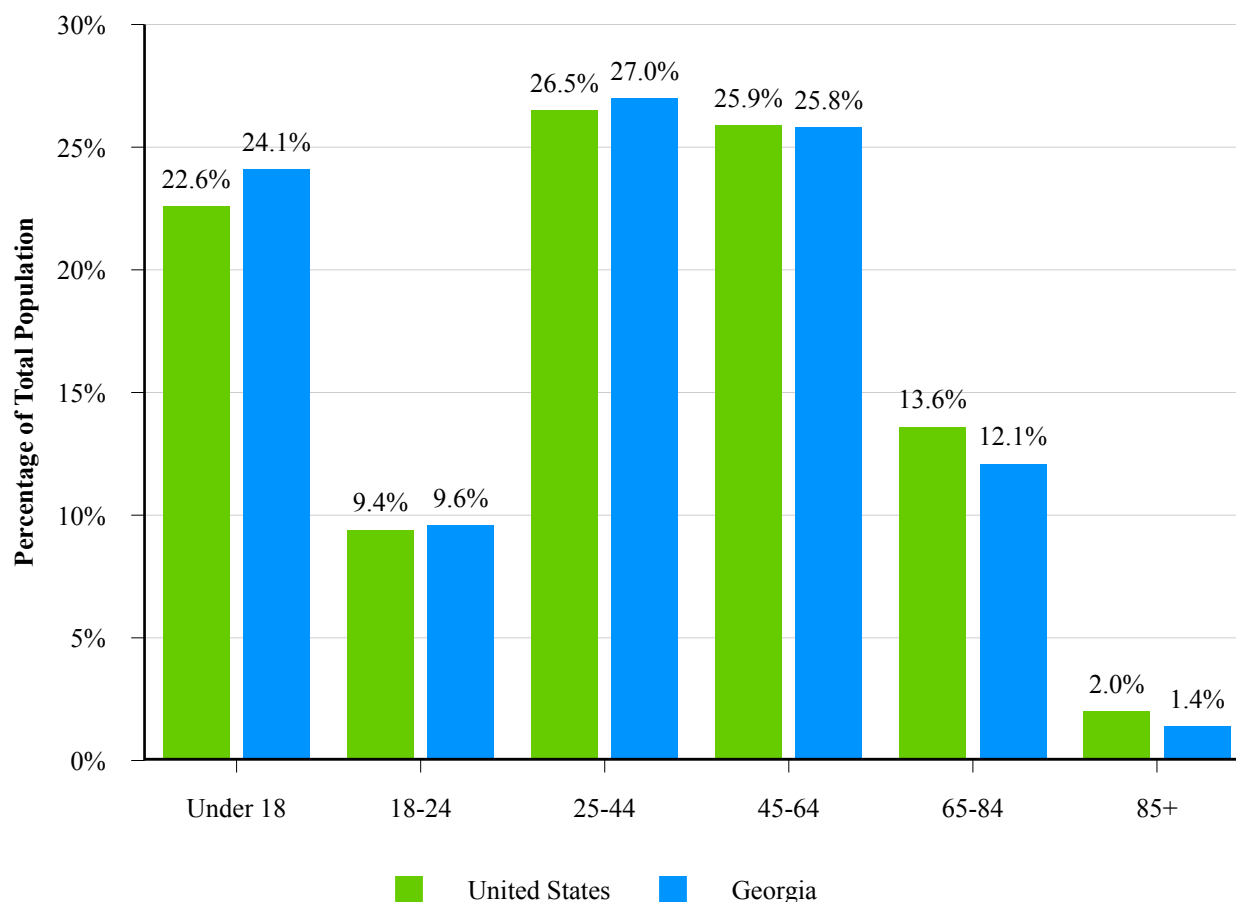
\* Alabama's Domestic Migration is 1.21%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Population change occurs as a result of natural increase (births - deaths) and net migration (in-migration - out-migration).
- Overall, between 2000 and 2009, natural increase accounted for 45% of the state's population growth. Between 2010 and 2017, the overall driving force was also natural increase, accounting for 54% of the population increase.
- Migration represented more than half of the population growth in 4 of the 6 southeast states (Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee) between 2010 and 2017. Natural increase was the major contributor to growth in only 2 of the region's states (Alabama and Georgia).

# Demographics

## Age Distribution: United States and Georgia, 2017

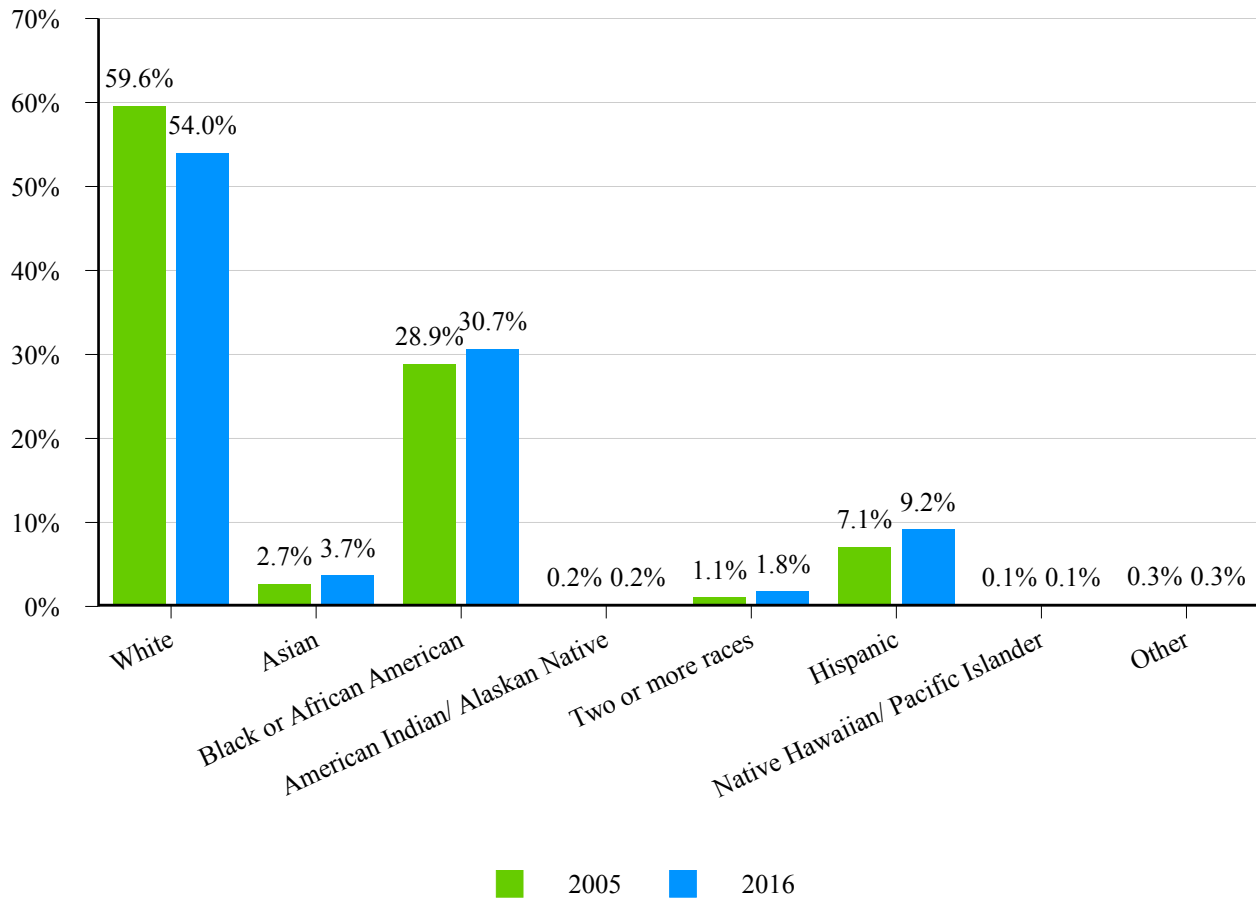


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- In 2017, Georgia had the 10<sup>th</sup> youngest population among the 50 states, with a median age of 36.7 years, and about one-quarter of the population (24.1%) was under the age of 18.
- Georgia's older population continues to increase. Residents who are over the age of 65 account for 13.5% of the total population, an increase of 26.6% since 2010.
- The U.S. Census Bureau reports that by 2035, the population of those aged 65 and older will increase to 78.0 million people nationwide and will outnumber those under the age of 18 (76.4 million).
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 4 out of 5 seniors in the United States have 1 chronic health condition and half have 2 or more conditions. The conditions that most frequently limit activity among older Americans include arthritis, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and respiratory diseases.

# Demographics

## Georgia's Population by Race

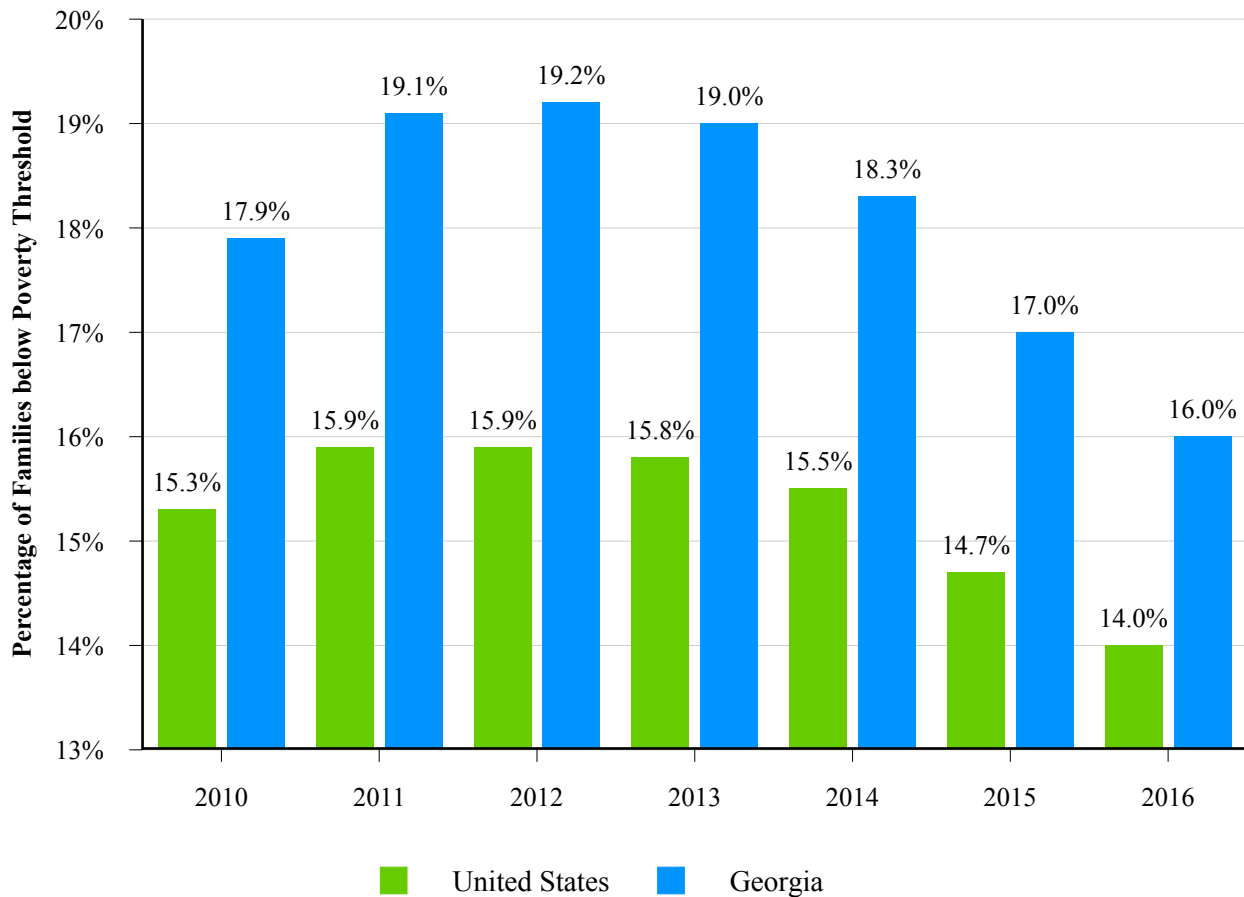


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- The population of Whites in Georgia decreased slightly from 59.6% in 2005 to 54.0% in 2016.
- The population of blacks increased slightly from 28.9% in 2005 to 30.7% in 2016.
- The number of persons indicating that they were two or more races experienced the fastest growth between 2005 and 2016, increasing 95,798 to 180,061 (an 88.0% increase).
- The Hispanic population increased from 7.1% in 2005 to 9.2% in 2016, and the Asian population increased from 2.7% to 3.7% during the same period.

# Demographics

## Poverty Rate: United States and Georgia, 2010 - 2016



Size of Family Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty Threshold (\$)	11,880	16,020	20,160	24,300	28,440	32,580	36,730	40,890

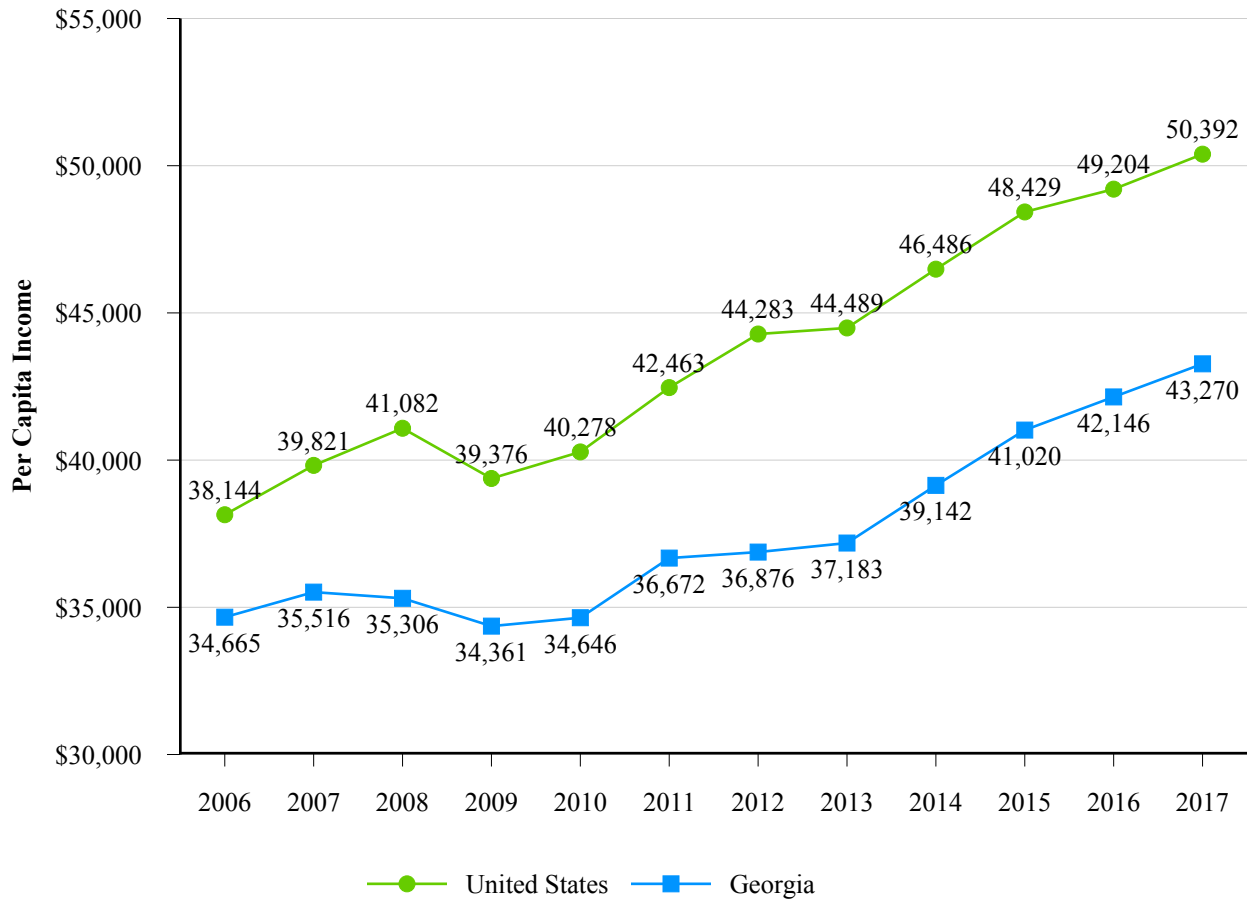
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- The poverty rate measures the percentage of people in families with income below the thresholds specified by the federal government. The thresholds vary by family size.
- In 2016, Georgia's poverty rate of 16.0% ranked 10<sup>th</sup> highest among the 50 states and higher than the national rate of 14.0%.
- Between 2012 and 2016, the poverty rate declined both nationally and in Georgia. In Georgia, the poverty rate decreased by 16.7%, from 19.2% in 2012 to 16.0% in 2016. Nationally, the poverty rate decreased by 11.9%, from 15.9% in 2012 to 14.0% in 2016.
- 15 of Georgia's 159 counties had poverty rates above 30% in 2016: Calhoun, Clay, Crisp, Dougherty, Early, Hancock, Jenkins, Macon, Randolph, Stewart, Telfair, Terrell, Turner, Wheeler, and Wilcox.



# Income

**Per Capita Income: United States and Georgia, 2006 - 2017**



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

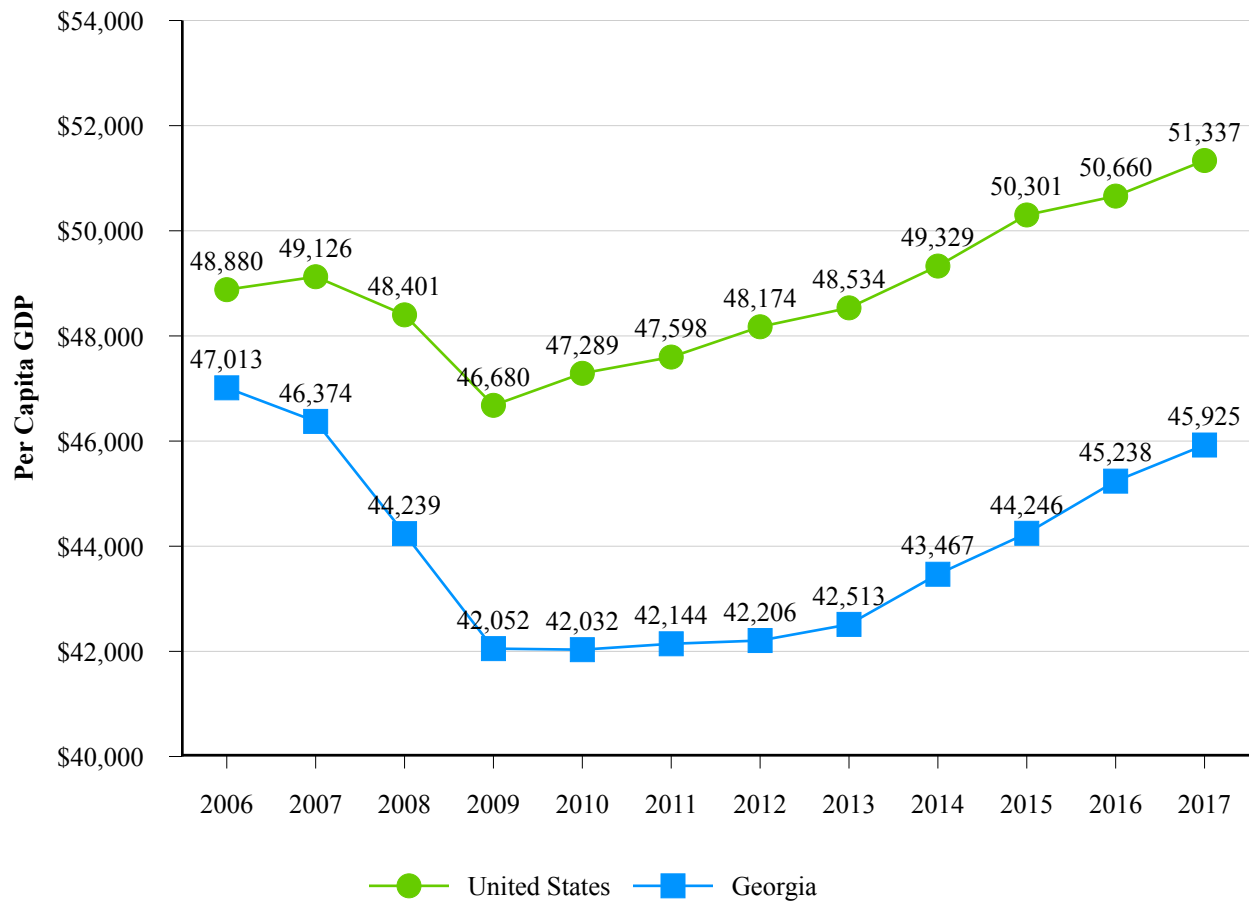
- Due to changing economic conditions, per capita income in Georgia experienced a temporary decline between 2007 and 2009, and the national per capita income also experienced a decline between 2008 and 2009.
- Despite the temporary dip, Georgia experienced an overall 24.8% increase in per capita income between 2006 and 2017, from \$34,665 to \$43,270. Nationally, income increased at a faster pace during this period (32.1%).

**Other Statistical Data:**

- Although Georgia's per capita income lags behind the national average, the state has the 15<sup>th</sup> lowest cost of living among the 50 states.
- In 2016, per capita income among Georgia's counties varied considerably, from \$16,267 in Wheeler County to \$74,095 in Fulton County.

# Income

## Per Capita Real Gross Domestic Product: United States and Georgia, 2006 - 2017

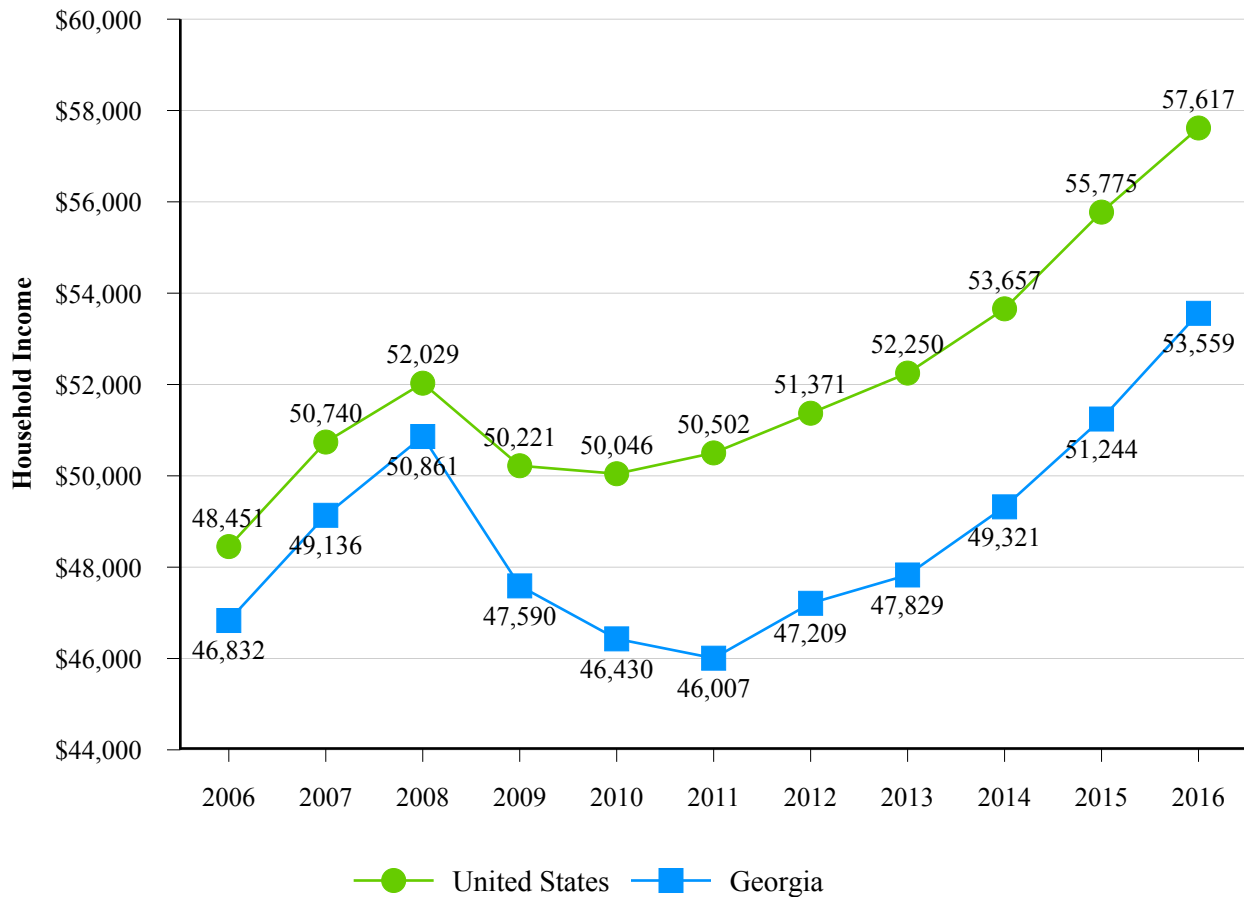


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

- Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced by a state per resident.
- In 2006, Georgia's per capita real GDP (\$47,013) was close to the national average (\$48,880).
- Georgia continues to lag behind the national GDP. In 2017, Georgia's per capita real GDP (\$45,925) was 10.5% lower than the national average (\$51,337).
- Nationally, per capita GDP increased by 5% between 2006 and 2017, while in Georgia, per capita GDP decreased by 2.3% during the same period. As a result, there was a widening gap in GDP between Georgia and the nation as a whole.
- GDP declined steeply between 2008 and 2009, both nationally and in Georgia, in response to the economic recession, which was followed by a period of stabilization.

# Income

## Median Household Income: United States and Georgia, 2006 - 2016

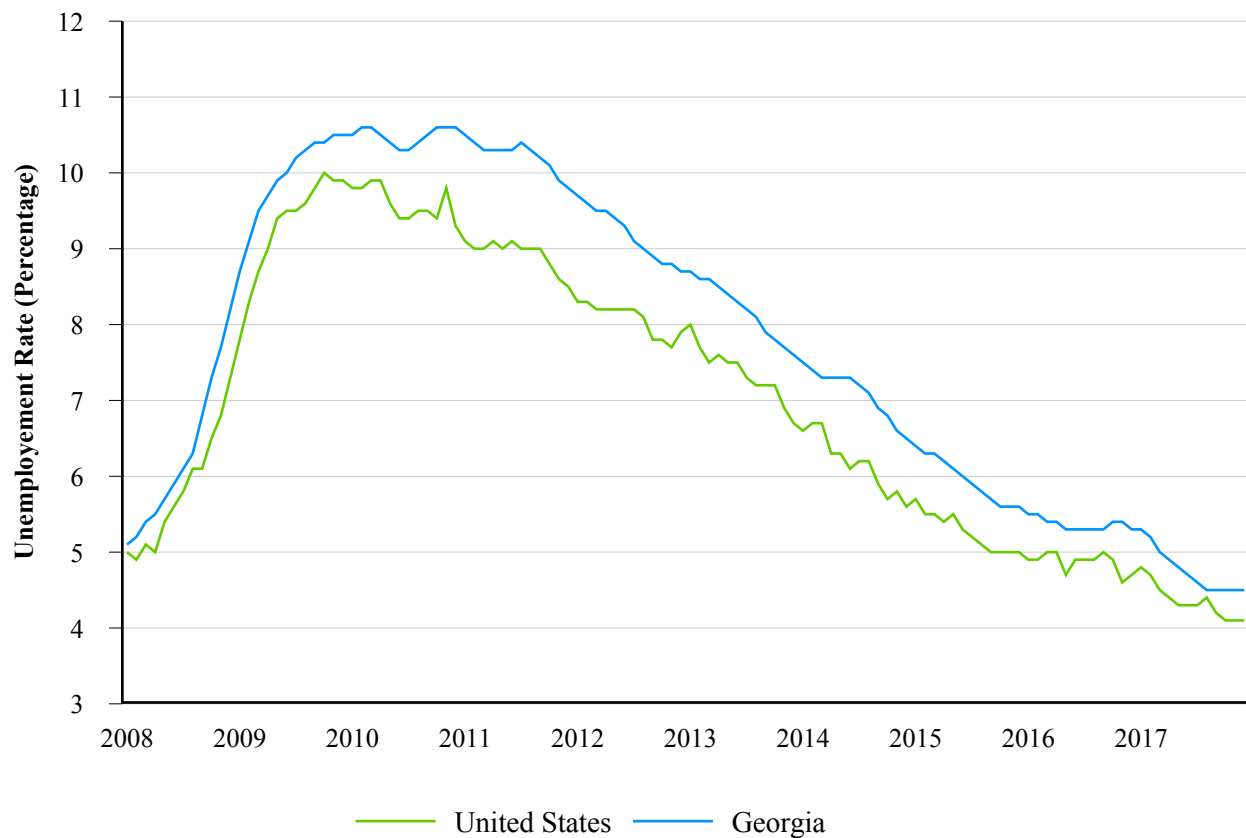


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Median income in Georgia has fluctuated over the past decade. It increased between 2006 and 2008, but declined during the economic downturn. However, between 2011 and 2016, Georgia's median income increased by 16.4%, from \$46,007 to \$53,559.
- Although Georgia ranks 30<sup>th</sup> for median household income among the states, the state's median household income of \$53,559 is the highest among southeast states.
- 52.4% of Georgia's population falls within the prime workforce age range (25-64 years).

# Job Growth

## Monthly Unemployment Rate: United States and Georgia, 2008 - 2017

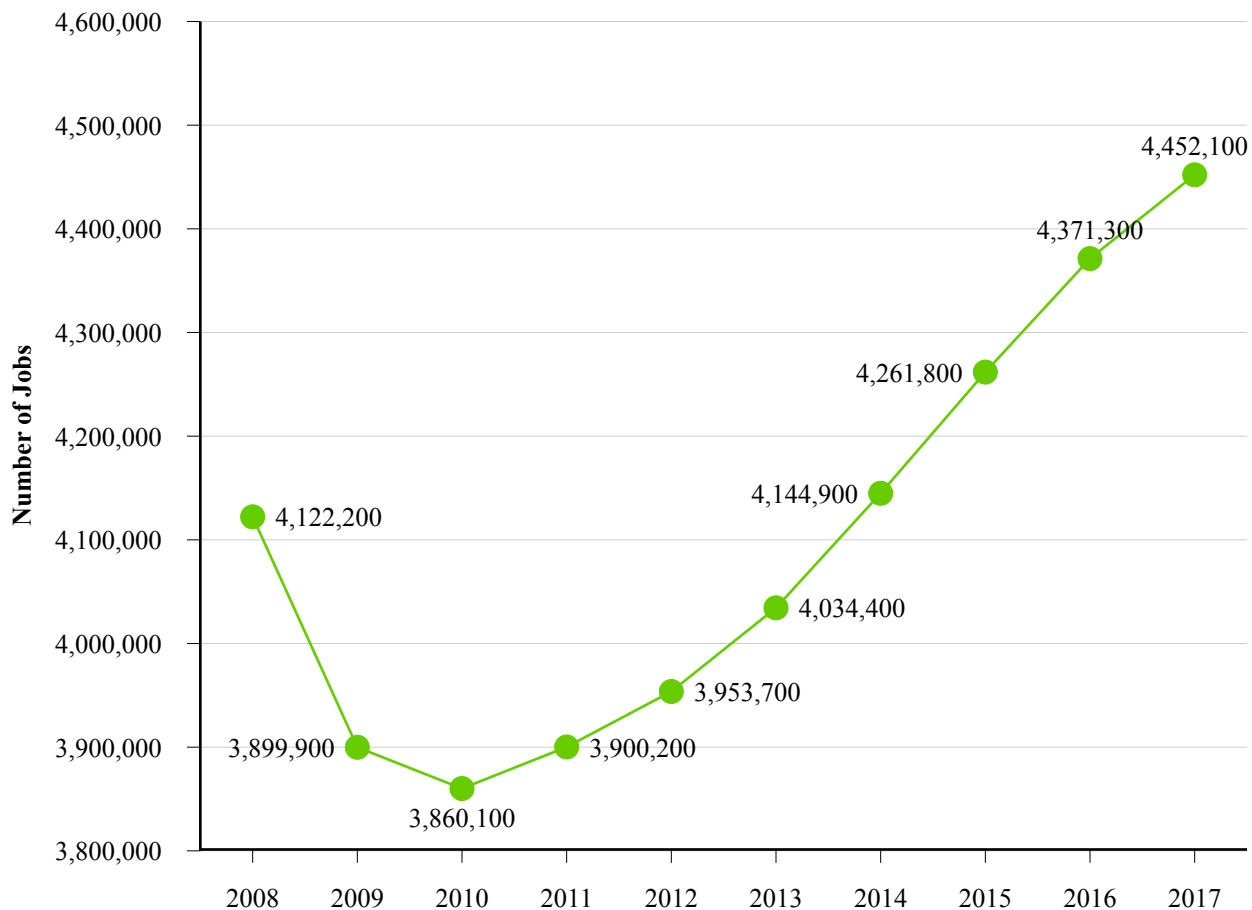


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

- As a result of the “Great Recession” (December 2007 to June 2009), Georgia’s unemployed labor force grew from 248,000 individuals in January 2008 to a high of 503,000 individuals in December 2009.
- During the same time, the unemployment rate more than doubled from 5.1% to 10.5%.
- Georgia’s unemployment rate continued to grow well into 2010, reaching 10.6% in four separate months.
- In December 2017, Georgia’s unemployment rate declined to 4.5% while seeing an increase its overall labor force from 4.9 million in January 2008 to 5.1 million in December 2017.

# Job Growth

## Non-Agricultural Jobs: Georgia, 2008 - 2017

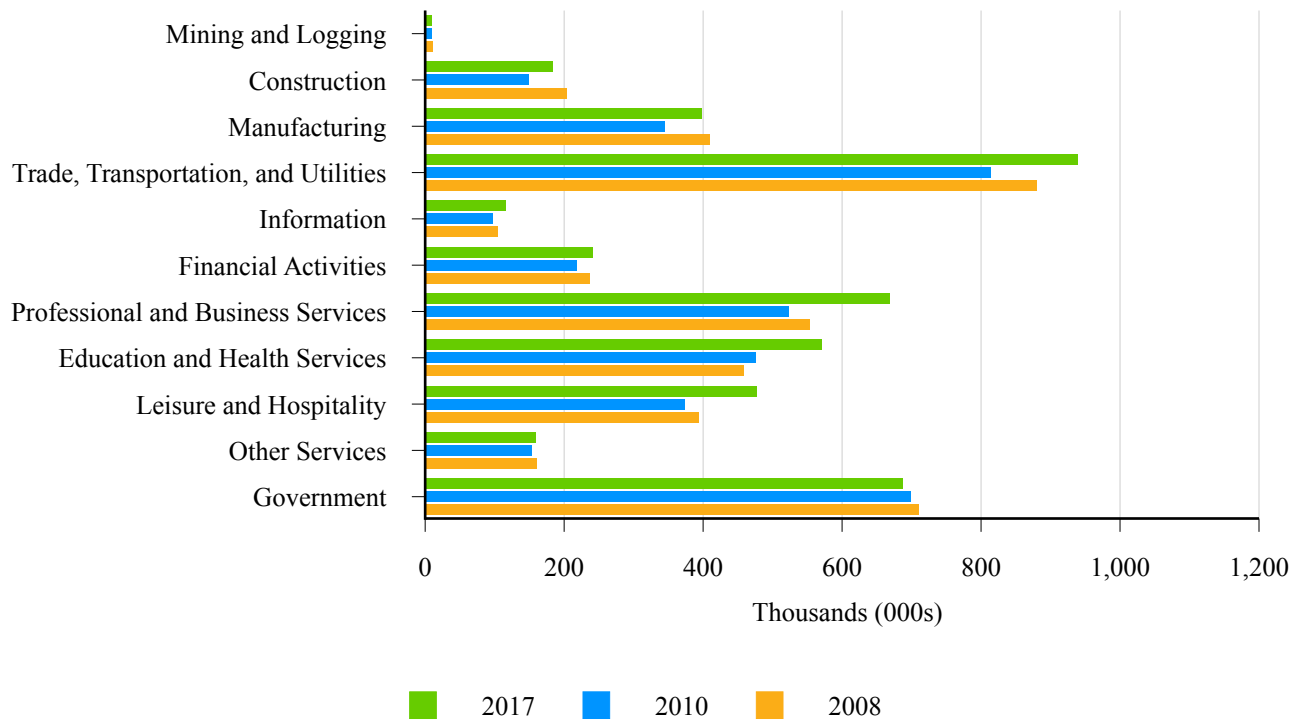


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Georgia Department of Labor; Current Employment Statistics (CES) Not Seasonally Adjusted (Yearly Average)

- As a result of the Great Recession, the number of jobs in Georgia continued to decline well into 2010; however, from 2010 and 2017, the number of non-agricultural jobs increased by over 15.3% or an estimated 592,000 jobs.
- Georgia's growth from 2010 to 2017 was attributed to growth across multiple sectors including Manufacturing.
- Georgia was ranked by Forbes Magazine as the sixth best state for business in 2017 due to the state's regulatory environment, economic climate, and labor supply.
- In 2018, Site Selection Magazine announced Georgia as the Number 1 State for Business for the fifth year in a row.
- Also in 2018, Area Development Magazine announced Georgia as the Number 1 State for Business for fifth year in a row.

# Job Growth

## Employment by Major Industry: Georgia, 2008, 2010 and 2017

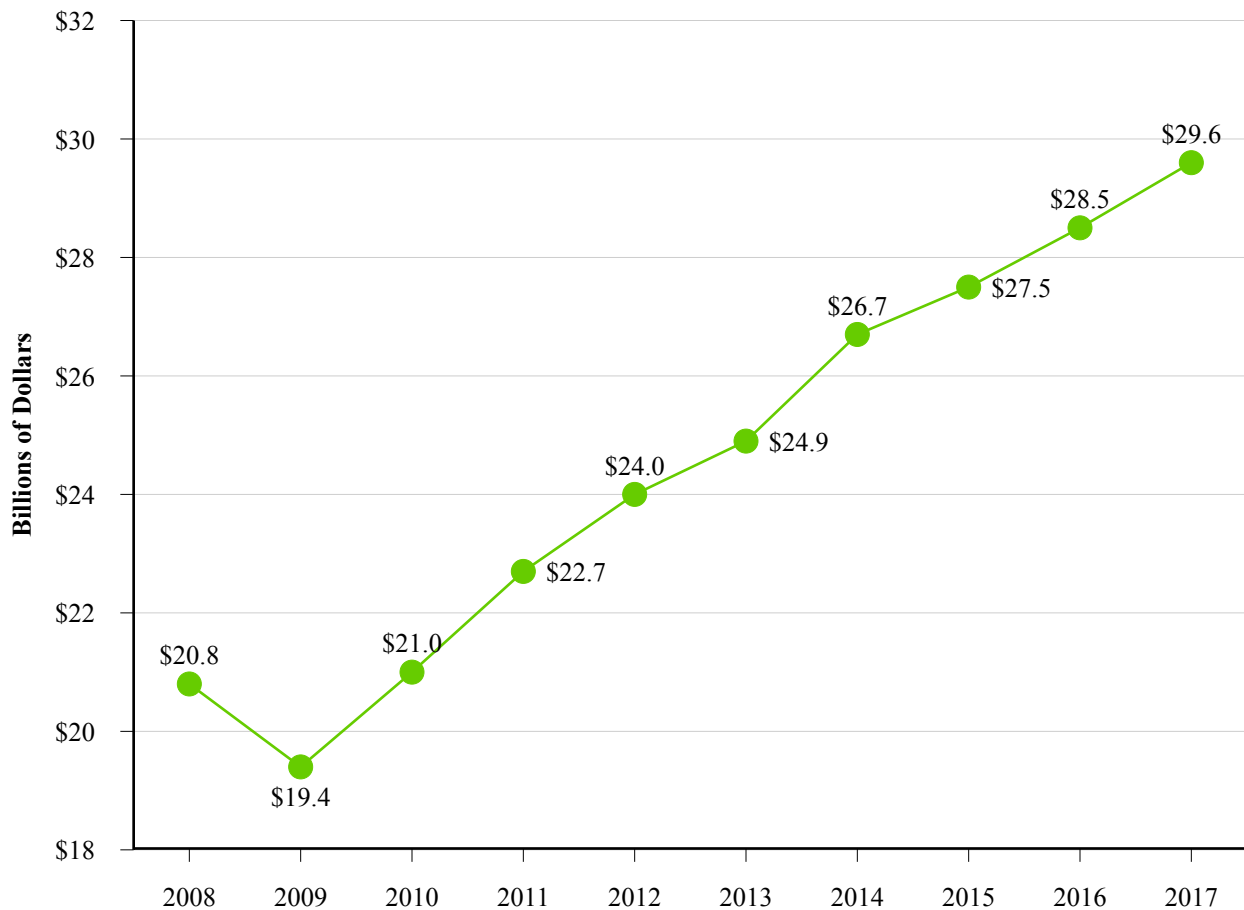


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Georgia Department of Labor; Current Employment Statistics (CES) Not Seasonally Adjusted

- Georgia's employment sectors are categorized into 11 major industries, with Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Professional and Business Services, and the Government sector making up over 50 percent of Georgia's jobs.
- From 2008 to 2017, Georgia's Mining and Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing sectors saw an overall decline in jobs. Most of the overall decline can be attributed to a two year period from 2008 to 2010 where the state lost nearly 120,000 jobs in all three sectors combined.
- Since 2010, the Construction and Manufacturing sectors have seen job growth of 23% and 15%, respectively and Mining and Logging has increased a little over 2%.
- Since 2008, the Professional and Business Services, Education and Health, and Leisure and Hospitality sectors have seen job growth exceeding 20%.
- The Government sector in Georgia has decreased steadily since 2008. In 2008, government sector jobs which include local, state, and federal was estimated at 711,000. In 2010, the number stood at a little under 700,000 and in 2017 there were nearly 688,000 jobs.

# Job Growth

## Direct Tourism Expenditures

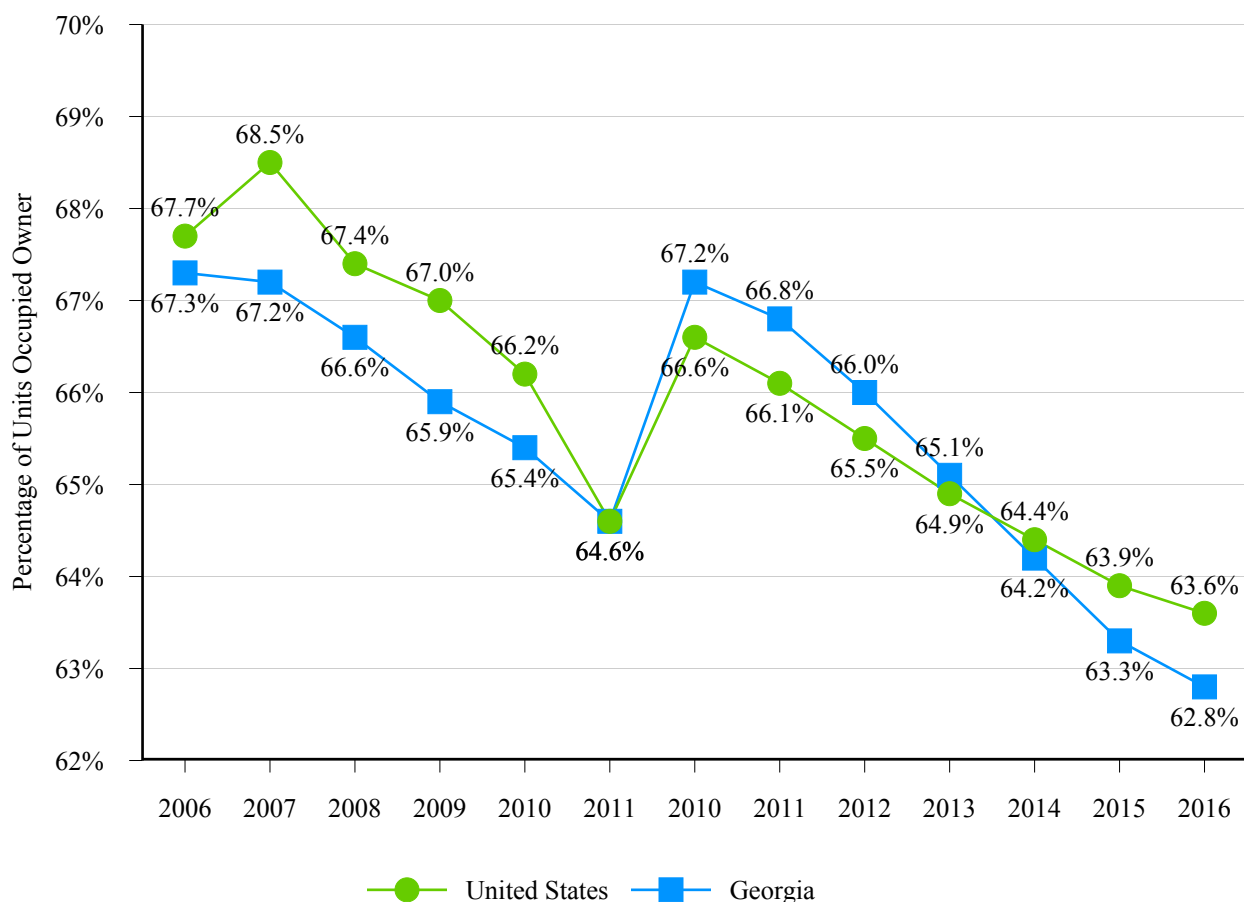


Source: U.S. Travel Association and the Department of Economic Development

- Georgia cultivates strong tourism through convention and conference business, coastal tourism, and the world's busiest airport.
- With the Leisure and Hospitality sector showing job growth of 21% since 2008 and 28% since 2010, direct tourism expenditures are driving the industry.
- Travel industry spending directly supported an estimated 478,000 of the state's Leisure and Hospitality sector jobs in 2017.
- Direct tourism expenditures in Georgia have steadily increased by 52.6% from 2012 to 2017.
- Tourism generated \$3.3 billion in tax revenue for state and local governments in 2017.
- In 2016, \$17.2 billion in wages and salaries were generated in Georgia from the travel industry.
- In 2017, domestic travelers accounted for \$26.5 billion in spending, and international travelers generated \$3.1 billion.

# Housing

## Homeownership Rates: United States and Georgia, 2006 - 2016



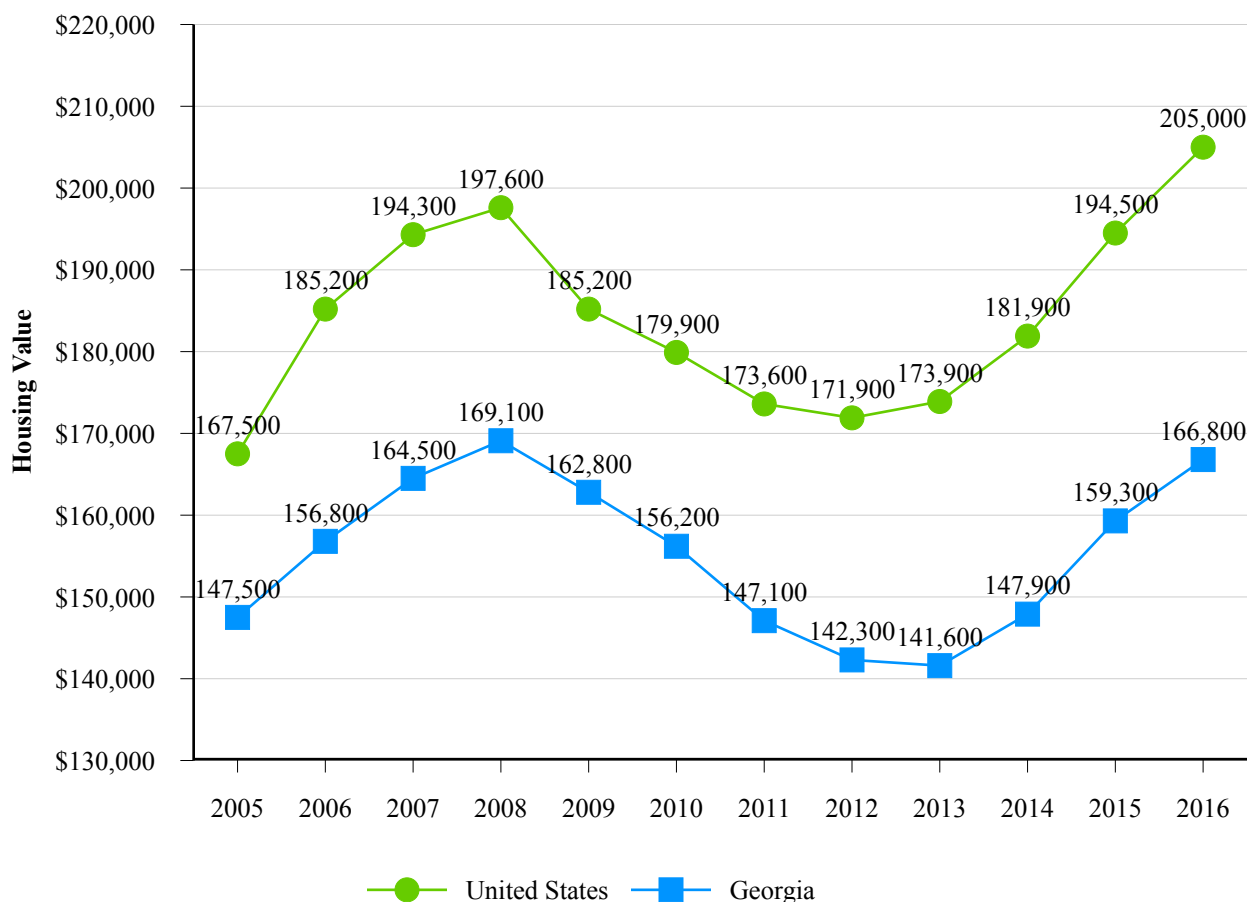
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Homeownership rates are the number of owner-occupied housing units divided by the total occupied housing units.
- Georgia's homeownership rate has declined from 67.2% in 2010 to 62.8% in 2016. The national homeownership rate also declined between 2010 and 2016, from 66.2% to 63.6%.
- Between 2010 and 2016, the national and state homeownership rates were very close. From 2010 to 2013, the state rate was slightly higher than the national rate, and from 2014-2016, the national rate was slightly higher.
- New single unit residential construction in Georgia increased from 14,779 units in 2010 to 40,311 in 2017.



# Housing

## Median Housing Values: United States and Georgia, 2005 - 2016

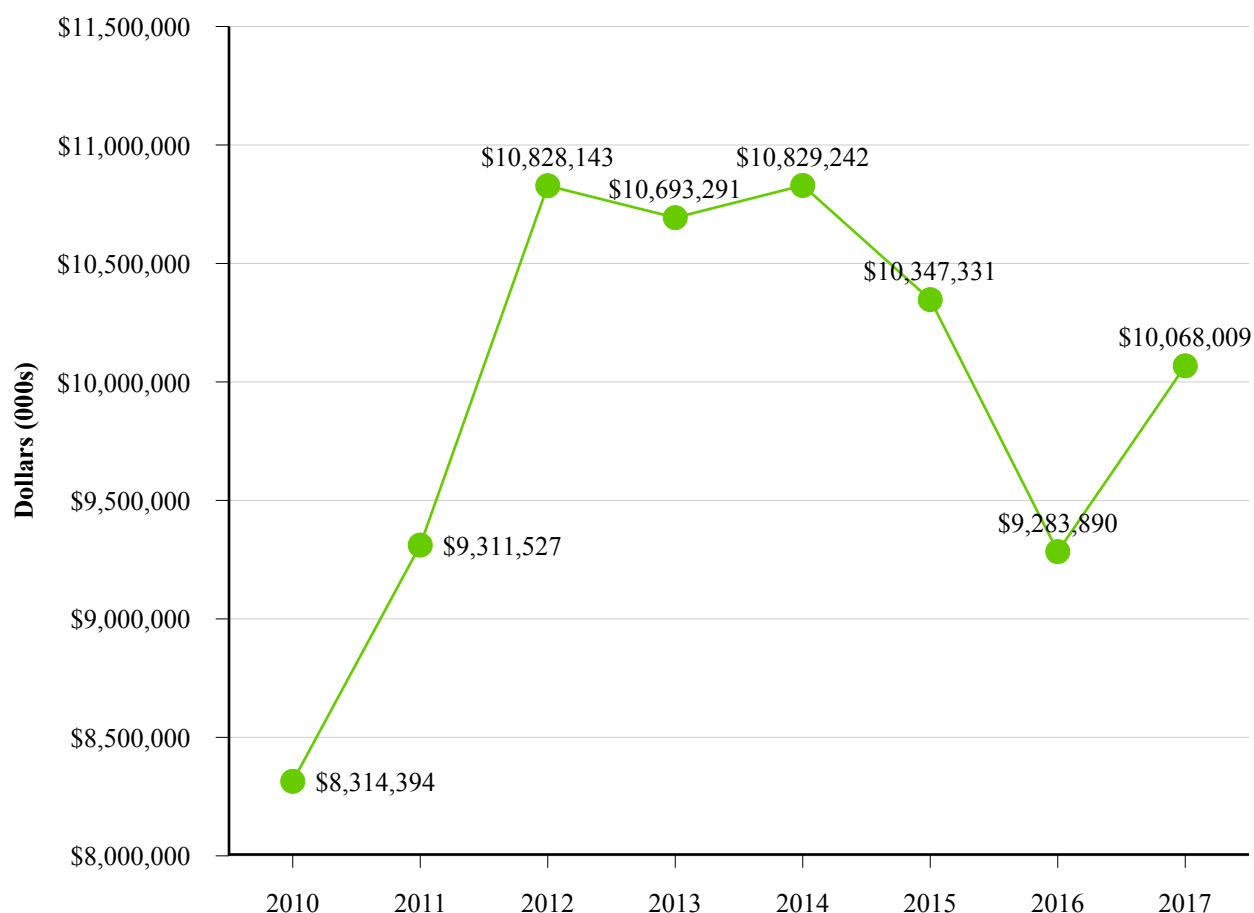


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Median housing values have fluctuated nationally and in Georgia between 2005 and 2016.
- Housing value peaks occurred in 2008 before declining to a low value in 2013 in Georgia. Since 2013, housing values have been increasing.
- Median housing values in Georgia have been below national levels during the last decade; the gap between median housing values in Georgia and in the nation continue to widen.
- In 2016, median rent in Georgia's counties ranged from \$413 in Clay County to \$1272 in Chattahoochee County.

# Exports

## Value of Agricultural Sector Production: Georgia, 2010-2017

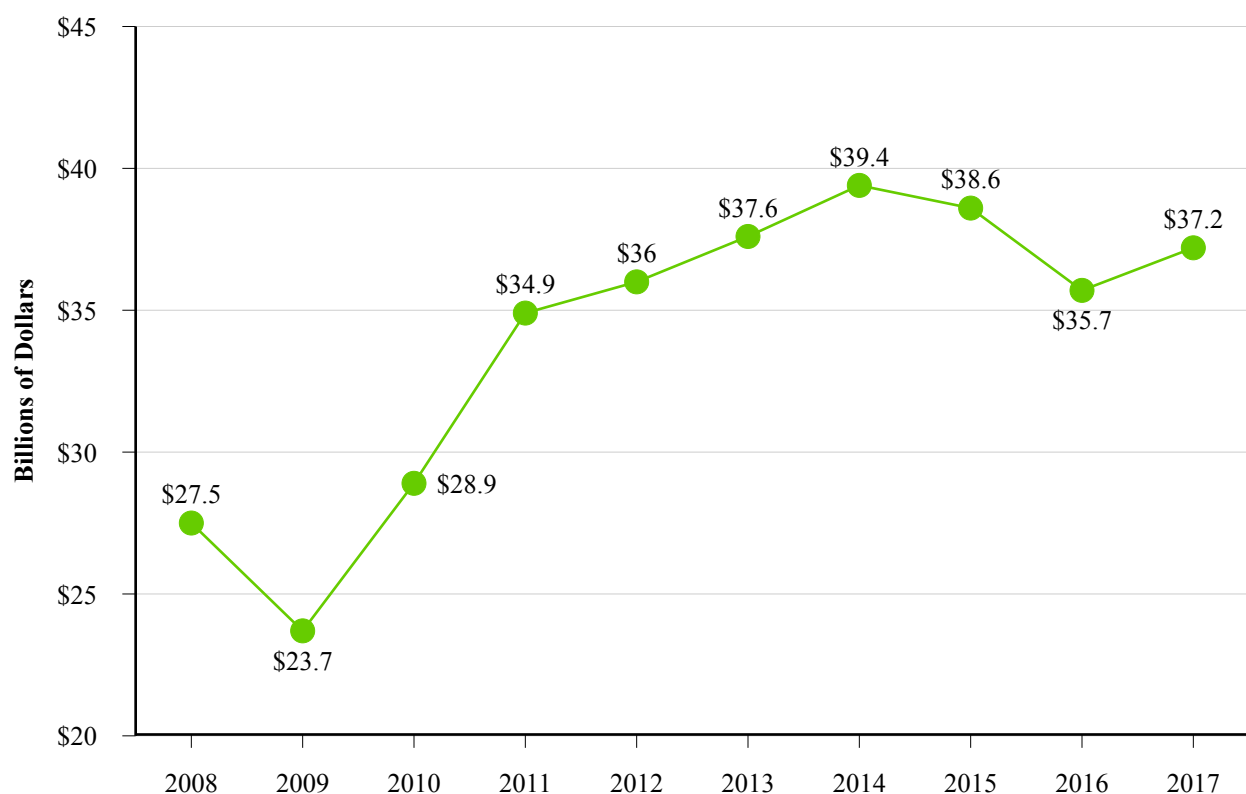


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

- Value of agricultural sector production is the gross value of the commodities and services produced in Georgia.
- The value of agricultural sector production includes two major production categories: Crop and Animals and Products.
- The value of Animals and Products production consistently makes up more than 50 % of total production.
- In 2017, Animal and Product production comprised an estimated 58% of all value.
- Georgia's top four agricultural commodities in 2017 were:
  - Broilers
  - Cotton
  - Peanuts
  - Eggs

# Exports

## Value of Exports: Georgia, 2008-2017

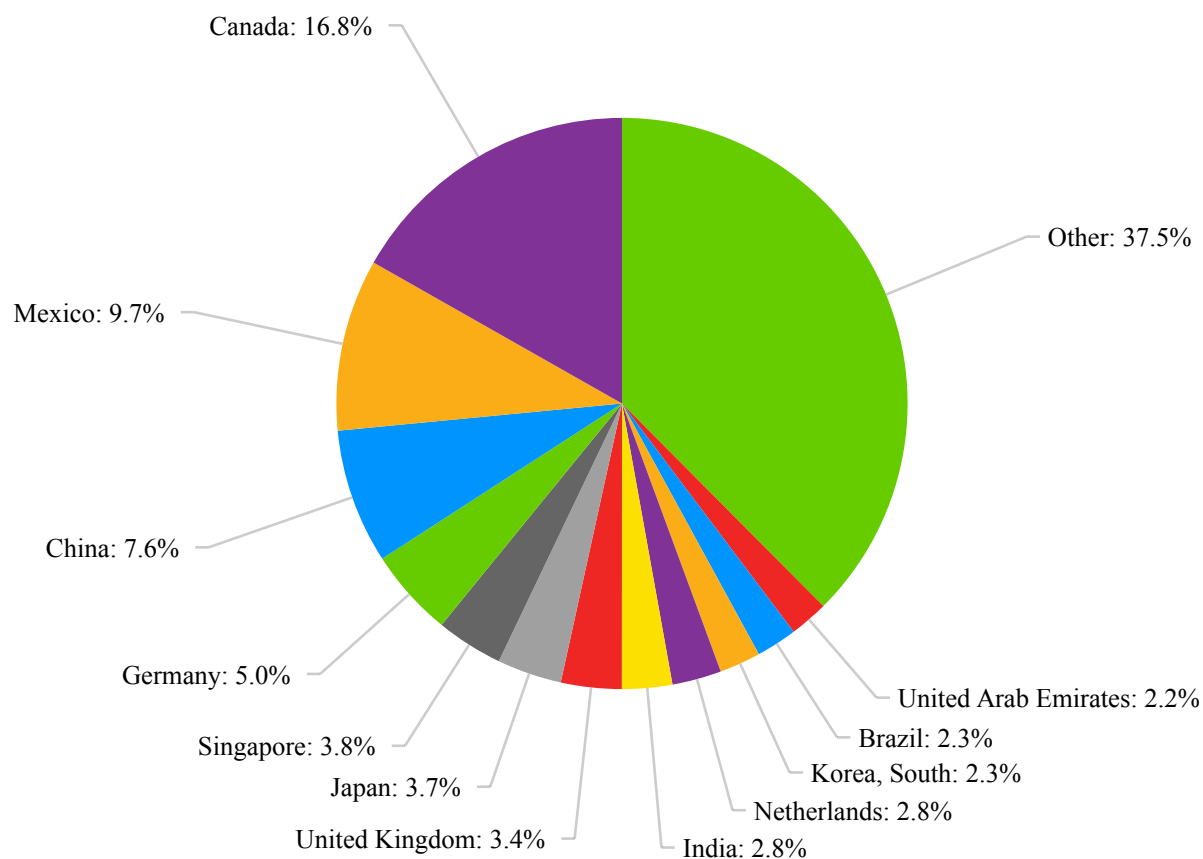


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Trade Statistics Express

- The value of Georgia's exports steadily increased after the recession from \$23.7 billion in 2009 to a high of \$39.4 billion in 2014.
- Georgia's top 5 exports in 2017:
  - Transportation equipment
  - Machinery (except electrical)
  - Chemicals
  - Paper
  - Computers and electronic products
- Georgia's top trade partners are Canada, Mexico, China, Germany, Singapore, Japan, United Kingdom, India, and Netherlands. The state exported more than \$1 billion worth of products to each of these countries in 2017. Georgia exported to 215 destinations in 2017 and is ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in the nation in terms of export value.

# Exports

## Georgia Exports by Country, 2017

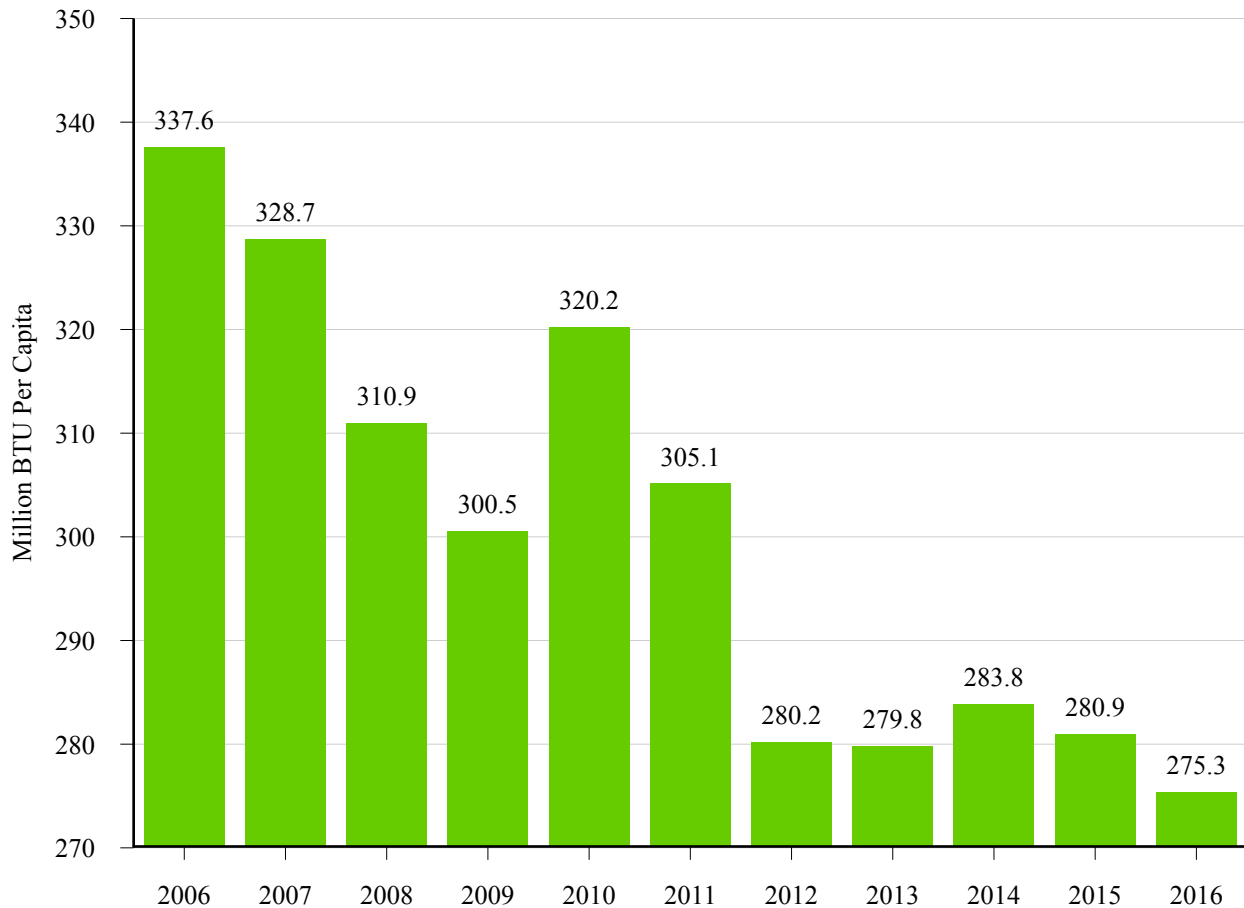


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Indicators Division

- Georgia exported to over 215 countries, totaling over \$37 billion in 2017; however, 12 countries make up more than 62.5% or \$23 billion of the total export value.
- In 2017, Georgia exported over \$6.3 billion in products or 16.8% of total exports to Canada.
- Geographic regions include Africa (3%), Asia (34%), Australia (2%), Europe (23%), North America (27%) and South/Central America (11%).
- Other entities and International organizations include: LAFTA - Latin American Free Trade Association, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Allies, OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

# Quality of Life

## Per Capita Energy Consumption: Georgia, 2006 - 2016

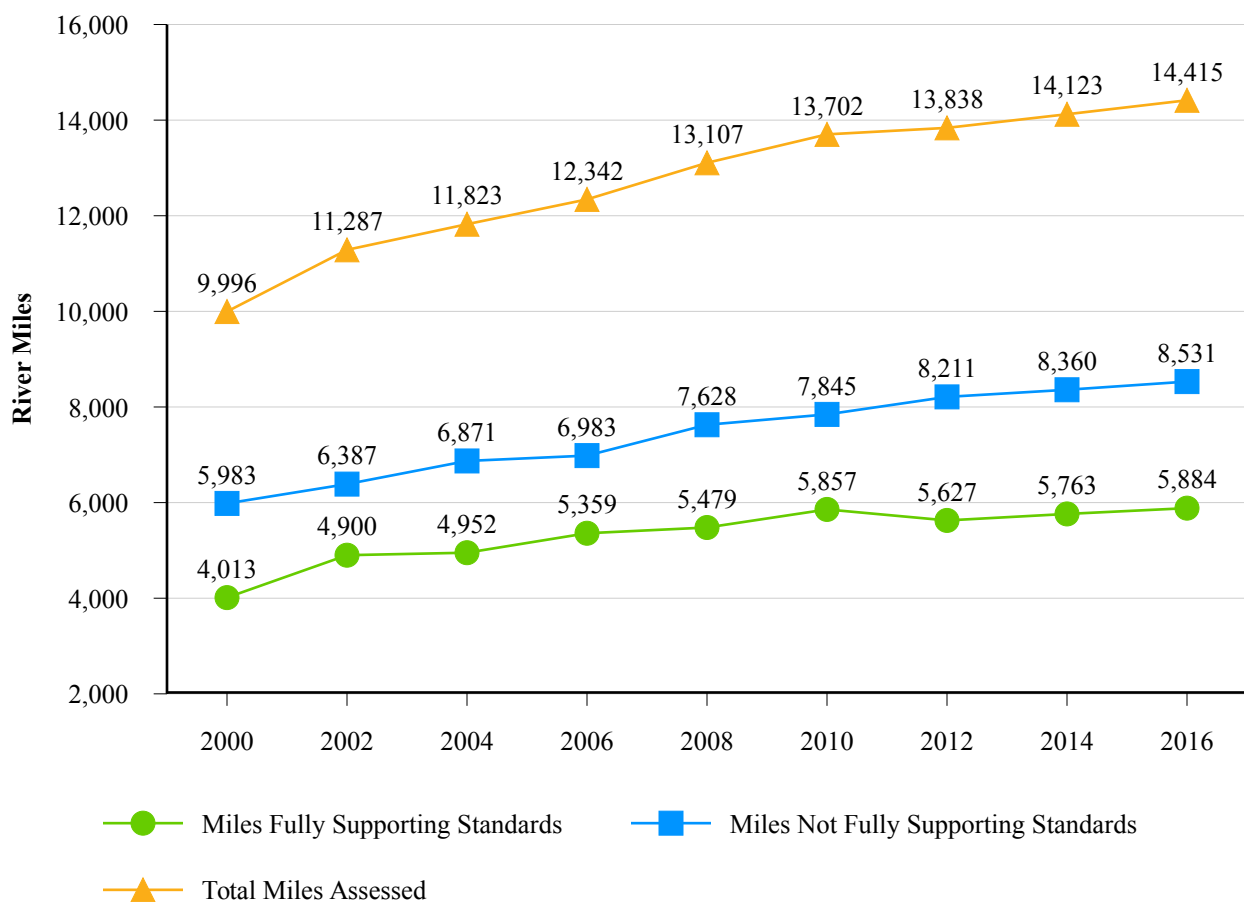


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

- Four main fuel types contribute to Georgia's total energy consumption: coal, petroleum, natural gas, and electricity fuels such as nuclear, hydro-power and wood biomass.
- The average amount of energy consumed by each Georgian decreased by 14.0% between 2010 and 2016.
- Georgia ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> among the states for per capita total energy consumption in 2016.
- Georgia is a leading state in the production of lumber and pulpwood, which contribute feedstock for biomass electricity generation. In 2016, Georgia ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in net electricity generation from biomass.
- Between 2010 and 2016, Georgia's electric power generation from renewable sources increased by 22.3%.
- Since 2009, electricity generated by natural gas has gained an increasing share of Georgia's energy portfolio, reducing the state's reliability on coal-fired electricity.

# Quality of Life

## River Miles Assessed That Meet Water Quality Standards: Georgia, 2000 - 2016

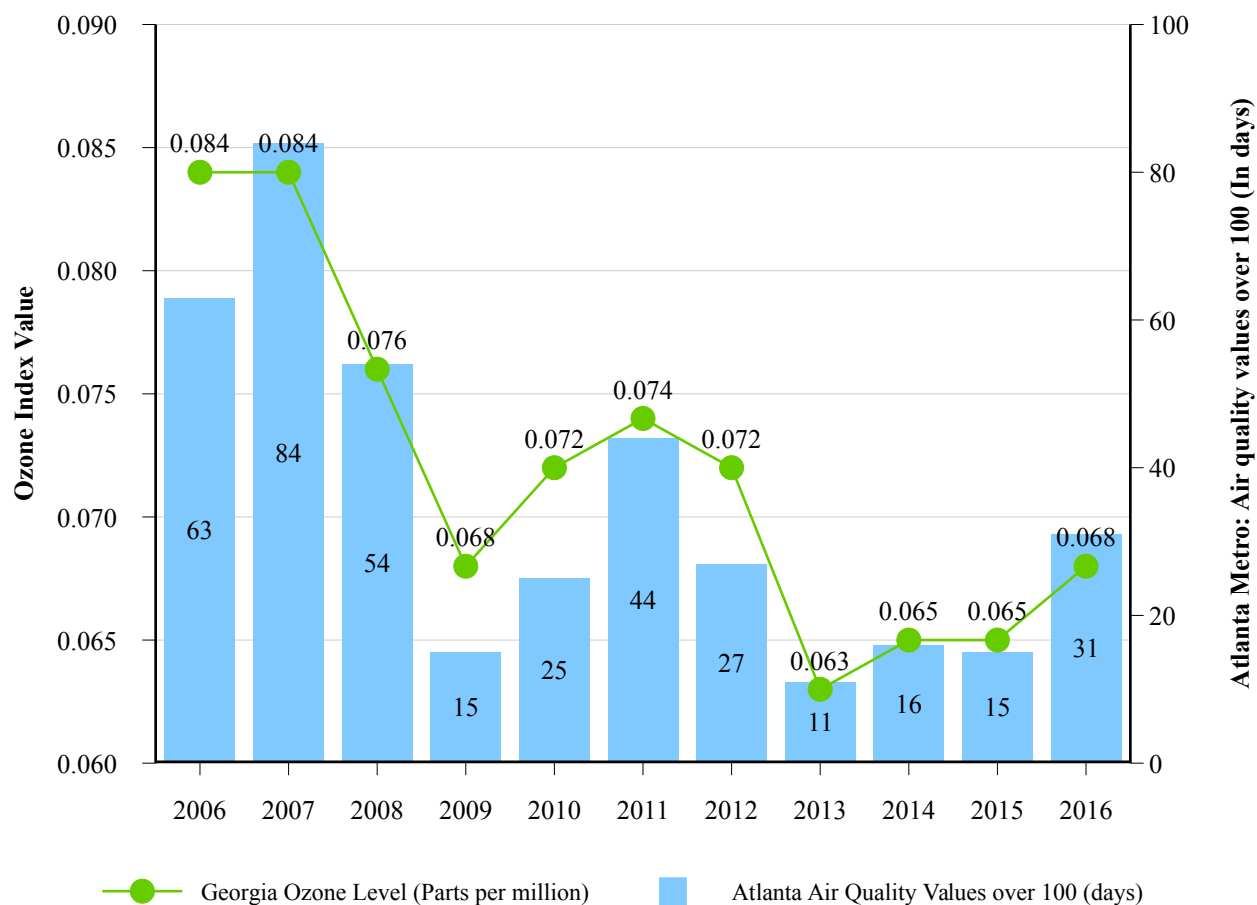


Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

- 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. Water quality standards define the goals for a body of water by designating its uses and setting criteria to protect those uses, including limits that define acceptable amounts of specific pollutants.
- Georgia has an estimated 70,150 total miles of rivers and streams.
- The total number of rivers assessed in Georgia increased 44.2% between 2000 and 2016, from 9,996 to 14,415.
- The proportion of river miles assessed that met standards remained stable at 40.2% in 2000 and 40.8% in 2016.

# Quality of Life

## Air Quality Levels: Georgia, 2006 - 2016

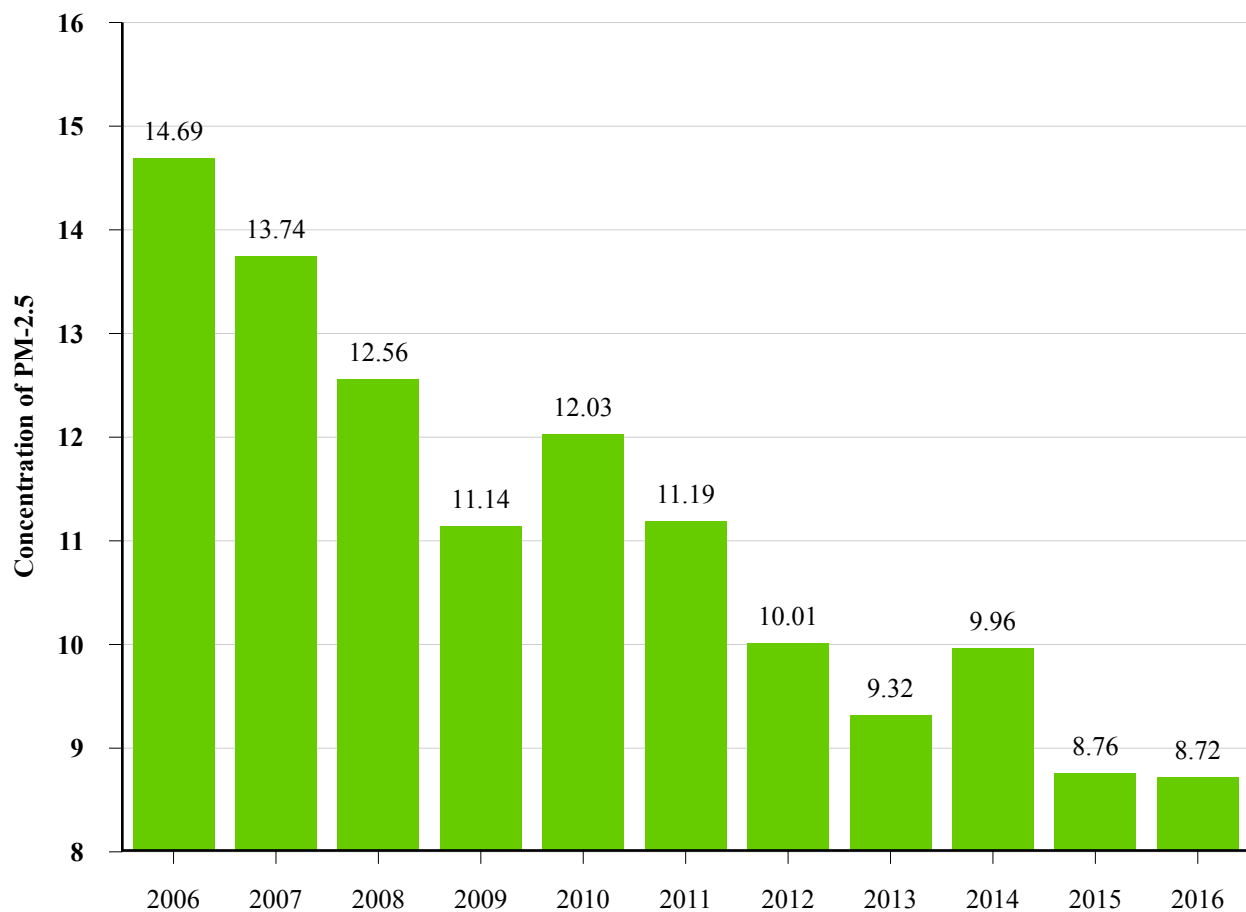


Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

- Despite fluctuations over the past decade, ozone levels have decreased from 0.084 parts per million of volume of air in 2006 to 0.068 in 2016.
- The number of days the Air Quality Index exceeded 100 in the Atlanta metropolitan area has also fluctuated over the past decade, from a high of 84 in 2007 to a low of 11 in 2013.
- Sources that contribute to ozone levels include both mobile (automobiles and trucks) and stationary (industrial and other) sources.
- Added emphasis on vanpools, carpools, telework, and public transit through the Clean Air Campaign and the Georgia Commute Options program(s) have worked to reduce mobile-source emissions.

# Quality of Life

## Particulate Matter (PM-2.5) Concentration Levels: Georgia, 2006 - 2016



Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

- Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM-2.5) is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Fine particles can be emitted directly from smoke or formed in the atmosphere from emissions from industrial, and mobile sources. Fine particulate matter is less than 2.5 microns in diameter.
- The Environmental Protection Agency re-designated the Atlanta Metro Area to "attainment" (from "non-attainment") for the 1997 PM-2.5 NAAQS on February 24, 2016. This was the last remaining "non-attainment" area in Georgia for PM-2.5. No areas of Georgia are currently in "non-attainment" status for PM-2.5.
- PM-2.5 concentrations declined in Georgia by 41% between 2006 and 2016, from 14.69 to 8.72.