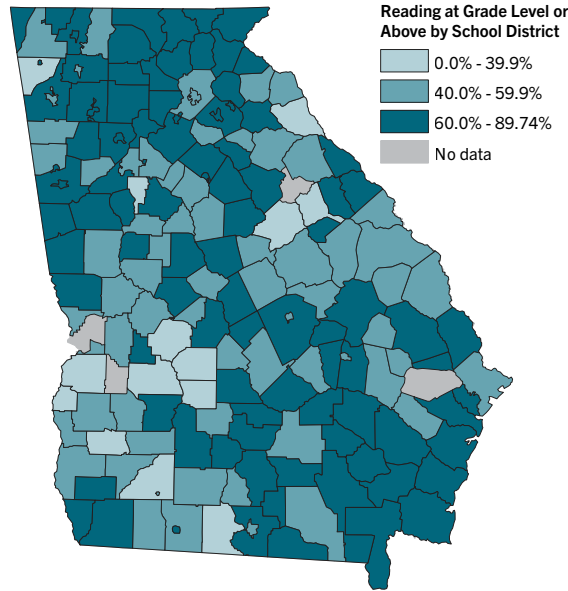
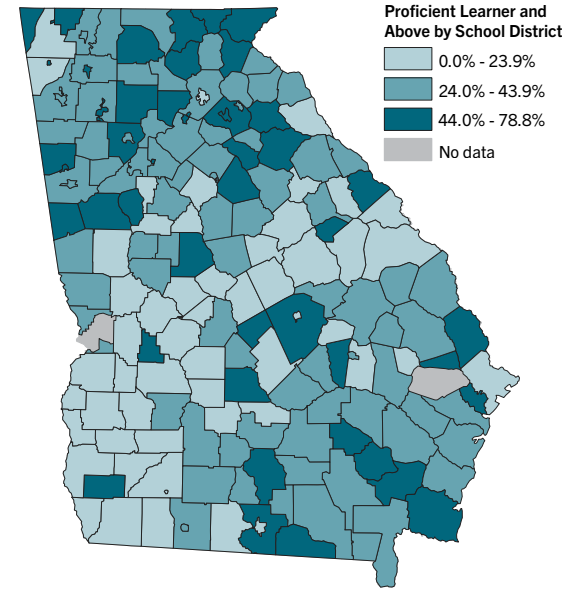


64% of Georgia's 3rd-grade students were reading at grade level or above on their English Language Arts Georgia Milestones assessment.



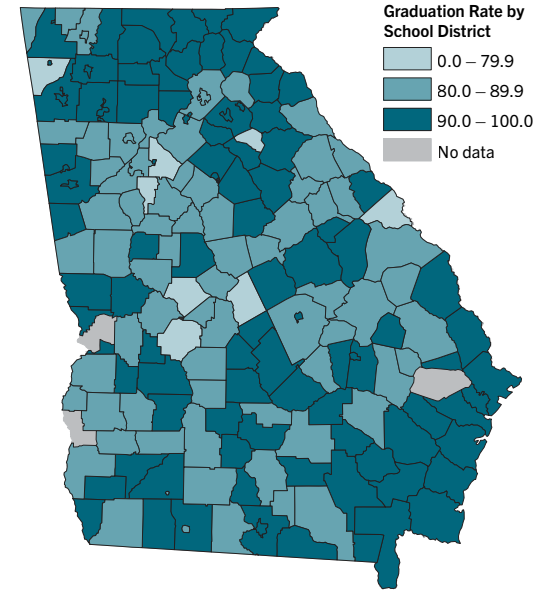
Source: 2022, Governor's Office of Student Achievement. Note: To achieve a reading status designation of Grade Level or Above, a student must demonstrate reading skill at the beginning of the grade-level stretch band.

43% of Georgia's 8th-grade students scored proficient or above on their Mathematics Georgia Milestones assessment.



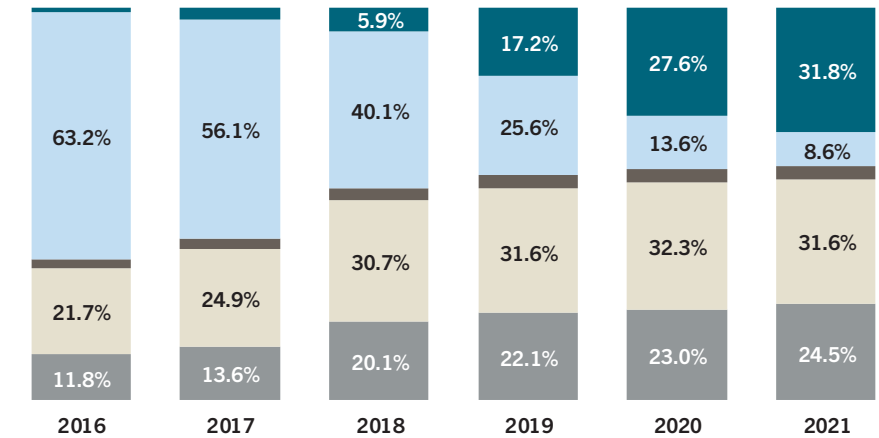
Source: 2022, Governor's Office of Student Achievement. Note: Proficient Learners demonstrate proficiency in the knowledge and skills necessary at this course of learning, as specified in Georgia's content standards. The students are prepared for the next grade level or course and are on track for college and career readiness.

In 2021, nearly **84%** of Georgia public school students graduated on time.



Source: Governor's Office of Student Achievement.

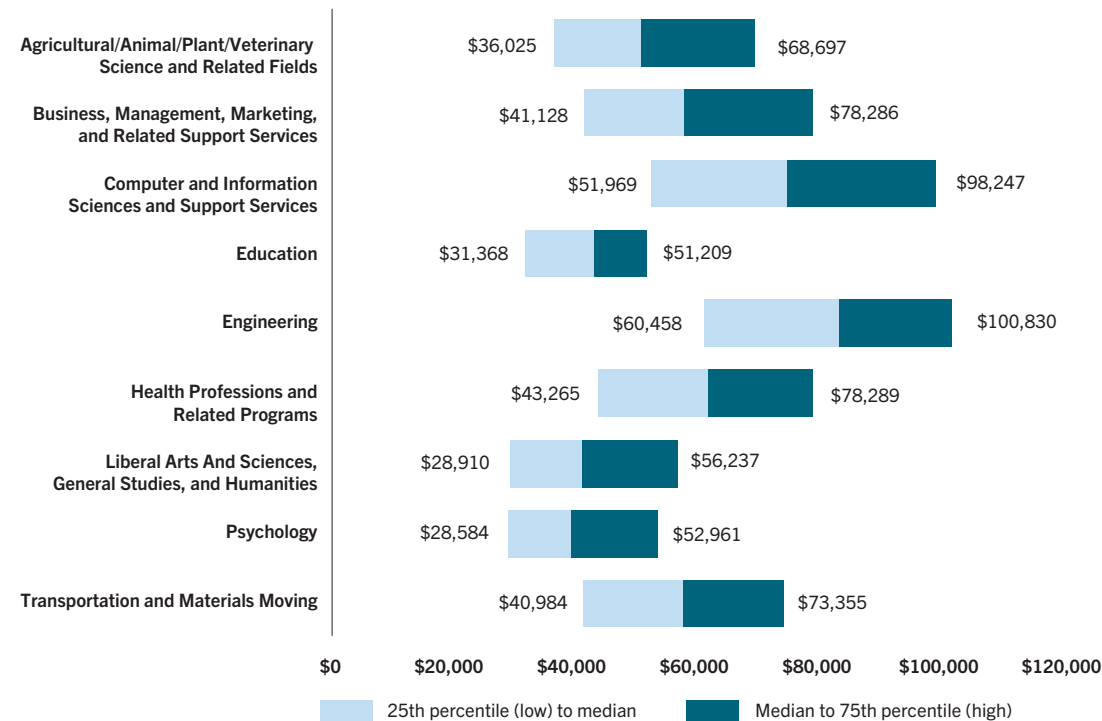
Over **60%** of Georgia high school students in the class of 2016 enrolled in postsecondary education after graduation. Five years later only **32%** of students completed any kind of postsecondary credential or award.



- Earned postsecondary credential
- Enrolled in postsecondary
- Earned career pathway credential, working in Georgia
- Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment
- Unknown

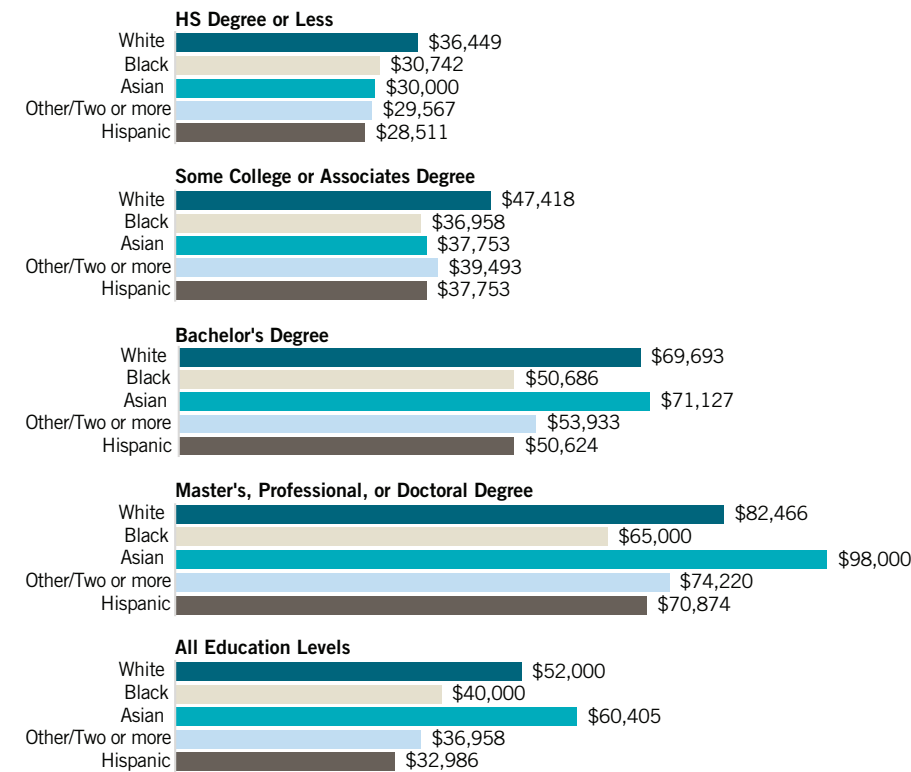
Source: Governor's Office of Student Achievement.

Typical salaries for graduates of public Georgia colleges and universities in Georgia vary widely five years after degree completion depending on major.



Source: University System of Georgia. Note: Salaries are for graduates with bachelor's degrees, five years after graduation, all USG institutions, selected majors.

In 2020, people who identified as Asian with bachelor's degrees or higher had the most income. People who identified as White had the most income at lower educational levels.



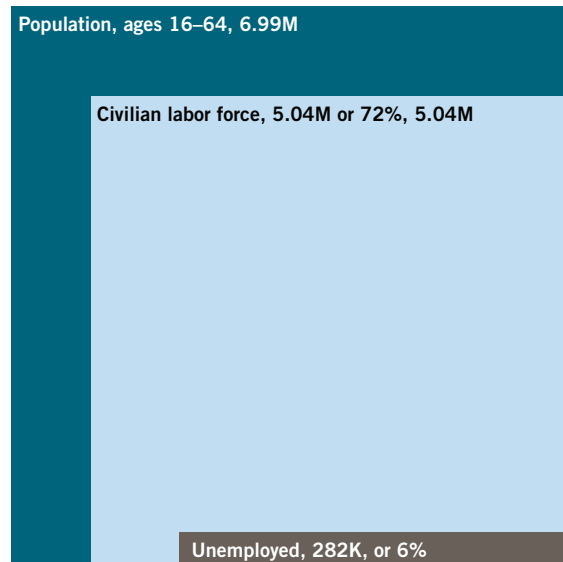
Source: US Census Bureau. Note: Race categories include people of Hispanic or Latino origin. People who are Hispanic or Latino can be of any race.

12% of all Georgians age 25 and over did not have a high school diploma according to the 2016–2020 five-year estimates.

	White Alone	Black Alone	Asian Alone	Other	Hispanic or Latino Origin
Less than high school diploma	442,813	263,426	39,654	102,760	190,920
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,138,098	652,406	44,596	90,274	136,170
Some college or associate's degree	1,164,901	671,031	43,595	90,209	104,509
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,465,356	531,982	168,594	86,730	101,255
Total	4,211,168	2,118,845	296,439	369,973	532,854

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Race categories include people of Hispanic or Latino origin. People who are Hispanic or Latino can be of any race.

Of the nearly **7 million** working-age Georgians in 2021, **4.75 million** were employed.



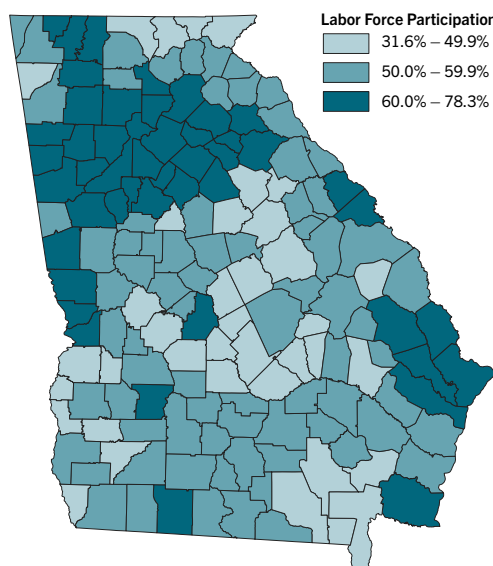
Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

Of **1.79 million** not in the workforce in 2016–2020, many have barriers to work such as:

- **811.6K** at least one child present
- **439.2K** at least one disability
- **126.1K** no access to a car
- **573.7K** are at or below the poverty level

Source: Vinson Institute analysis of 2016–2020 PUMS data

In Georgia, **63%** of people 16 and over were working or actively seeking work in the years 2016–2020. The workforce participation rate in parts of rural Georgia was significantly lower than in metro Atlanta and hub communities.



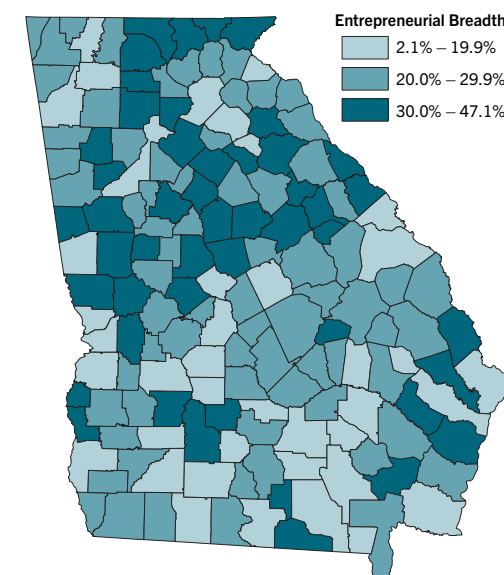
Source: US Census Bureau.

Between 2017 and 2021, Georgia added over **130,000** new jobs, with the biggest growth in management, transportation and warehousing, and construction.

Industry Sector	2017	2021	Change, 2017–2021	% Change, 2017–2021
Management of Companies and Enterprises	68,089	89,259	21,170	31.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	225,353	255,357	30,004	13.3%
Construction	182,192	204,890	22,698	12.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	270,939	299,222	28,283	10.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	65,848	72,349	6,501	9.9%
Information	118,629	125,512	6,883	5.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	331,680	348,278	16,598	5.0%
Finance and Insurance	168,526	176,755	8,229	4.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	533,400	556,135	22,735	4.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5,151	5,368	217	4.2%
Retail Trade	496,092	499,210	3,118	0.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	107,866	108,387	521	0.5%
Utilities	19,588	19,665	77	0.4%
Public Administration	236,150	235,739	-411	-0.2%
Educational Services	385,762	381,849	-3,913	-1.0%
Manufacturing	395,807	391,638	-4,169	-1.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52,040	51,266	-774	-1.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	24,141	23,668	-473	-2.0%
Wholesale Trade	220,318	210,687	-9,631	-4.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	425,336	397,984	-27,352	-6.4%
Total	4,346,073	4,476,578	130,505	3.0%

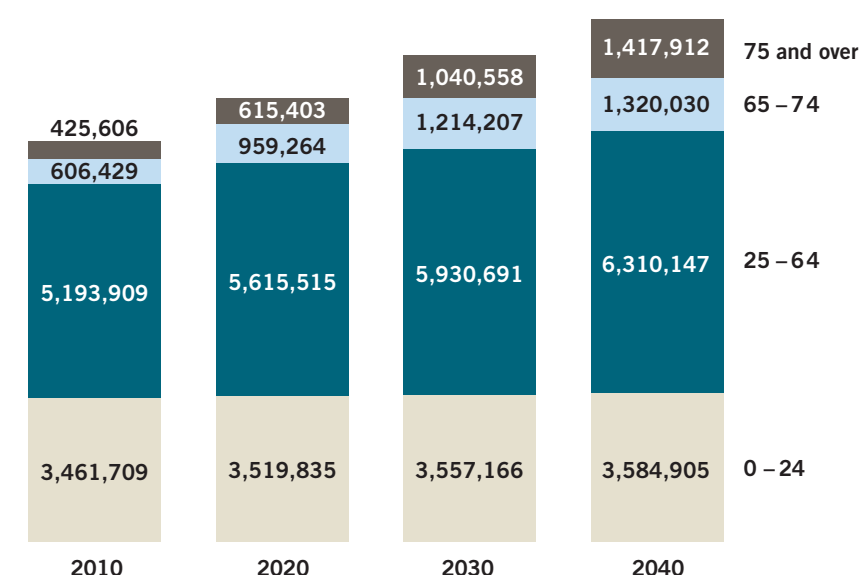
Source: Georgia Department of Labor and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Employment is an aggregate of private, federal government, and state government sectors.

Georgia's entrepreneurial breadth was **24%** in 2020, with many rural communities seeing more concentration than metro areas.



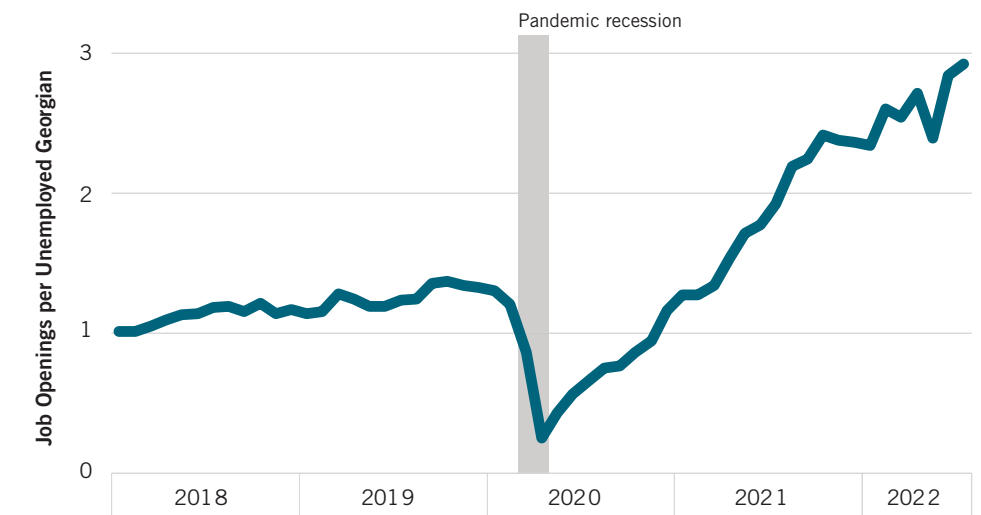
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts; Low, Henderson, and Weiler (2005). Note: Entrepreneurial breadth is the number of sole proprietorships and the number of individual general partners divided by the total number of jobs.

Georgia's workforce is **rapidly aging**. The percentage of the population age 65 and over is projected to continue growing over the next several decades.



Source: US Census Bureau, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (2021 Projection Series).

Job openings dropped sharply during the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020 to 1 opening for every 4 unemployed people in Georgia. By July 2022, there were nearly **3 openings** for every unemployed person.



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, JOLTS Database. Note: Data are monthly through July 2022.

Georgia Data is a website developed by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. It contains state- and county-level data on a wide variety of topics, including economics, education, health, labor, and population as well as links to other state data resources. This resource can be accessed at georgiadata.org.

Georgia Degrees Pay is a set of comparison tools developed by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government in collaboration with the University System of Georgia. Information includes the overall cost to attend college, majors and fields of study, average student borrowing, and average career earnings of USG graduates. This resource can be accessed at www.usg.edu/your-future-earnings.

To inquire about assistance or for more information on workforce development services at the Carl Vinson Institute of Government, please contact Greg Wilson at gjwilson@uga.edu or Rebecca Hunt at rcmciver@uga.edu.

Project contributions by Rebecca Hunt, Taylor Hafley, Scott Markley, and Alex Hill of the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. Data visualizations by Jan Coyne. Graphic design by Jake Brower.