

# We're taking a deeper look at data from our Georgia Workforce Pipeline Snapshot

Our recently released 2022 Georgia Workforce Pipeline Snapshot includes information on education and the labor market. The graphically engaging tool is a go-to resource for people in industries across the state.

View the entire Snapshot here: <https://t.uga.edu/8Eh>

**GEORGIA WORKFORCE PIPELINE SNAPSHOT | LABOR MARKET**

Over the past five years, Georgia has added nearly **400,000** jobs, with the biggest growth in construction, transportation and warehousing, and arts, entertainment, and recreation.

Industry Sector	2018	2018	Change 2014-2018	Percent Change 2014-2018
Construction	155,822	195,141	39,319	25%
Transportation and Warehousing	146,962	206,871	59,909	41%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43,982	93,892	49,910	114%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	92,490	112,422	19,932	22%
Accommodation and Food Services	99,274	148,952	49,678	50%
Health Care and Social Assistance	381,790	487,825	106,035	28%
Information and Communications	422,822	514,728	91,906	22%
Professional and Business Services	65,490	108,027	42,537	65%
Administrative and Support Services	423,344	494,877	71,533	17%
Manufacturing	447,196	518,029	70,833	16%
Other Services (except public administration)	292,098	422,424	130,326	45%
Education and Health Care	4,822	111,462	106,640	2215%
Government	128,122	160,028	31,906	25%
Wholesale Trade	160,212	198,498	38,286	24%
Retail Trade	199,098	214,022	14,924	8%
Finance and Insurance	163,098	184,422	21,324	13%
Utilities	11,022	11,422	400	4%
Other Services (except public administration)	1,022	1,422	400	4%

Nearly all of the **fastest growing** middle skill jobs (those requiring some college, an associate's degree, or a postsecondary non-degree award) in Georgia are in the **health care sector**.

Occupation	2016	2026 Projected Employment	Total Change in Employment	Percent Change in Employment	Annual Openings	Mean Annual Wage
Physical Therapist Assistants	1,970	2,670	700	35.5%	340	\$55,529
Actors	1,980	2,660	680	34.4%	290	N/A
Respiratory Therapists	3,730	4,870	1,140	30.6%	310	\$37,129
Medical Assistants	21,150	27,330	6,180	29.2%	550	\$37,486
Massage Therapists	3,490	4,470	980	28.1%	140	\$64,126
Diagnostics Medical Sonographers	1,690	2,080	390	23.1%	540	\$66,518
Dental Hygienists	6,020	7,500	1,480	24.6%	1,430	\$38,026
Dental Assistants	9,800	12,180	2,380	24.3%	780	\$34,007
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	6,660	10,720	4,060	60.9%	310	\$31,816
Medical Technicians and Technicians	2,800	3,510	710	25.4%	600	\$31,816

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](http://georgiadata.org).

The Georgia Workforce Toolkit is a resource maintained by the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. The toolkit has a variety of workforce development resources, data, reports, and information that can help communities build and sustain their local workforce pipelines. This resource can be accessed at [gworkforce.org](http://gworkforce.org).

To inquire about assistance or for more information on workforce development services at the Carl Vinson Institute of Government, please contact Greg Wilson at [gwilson@vigo.edu](mailto:gwilson@vigo.edu) or Rebecca McIver at [recre@vigo.edu](mailto:recre@vigo.edu).

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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.

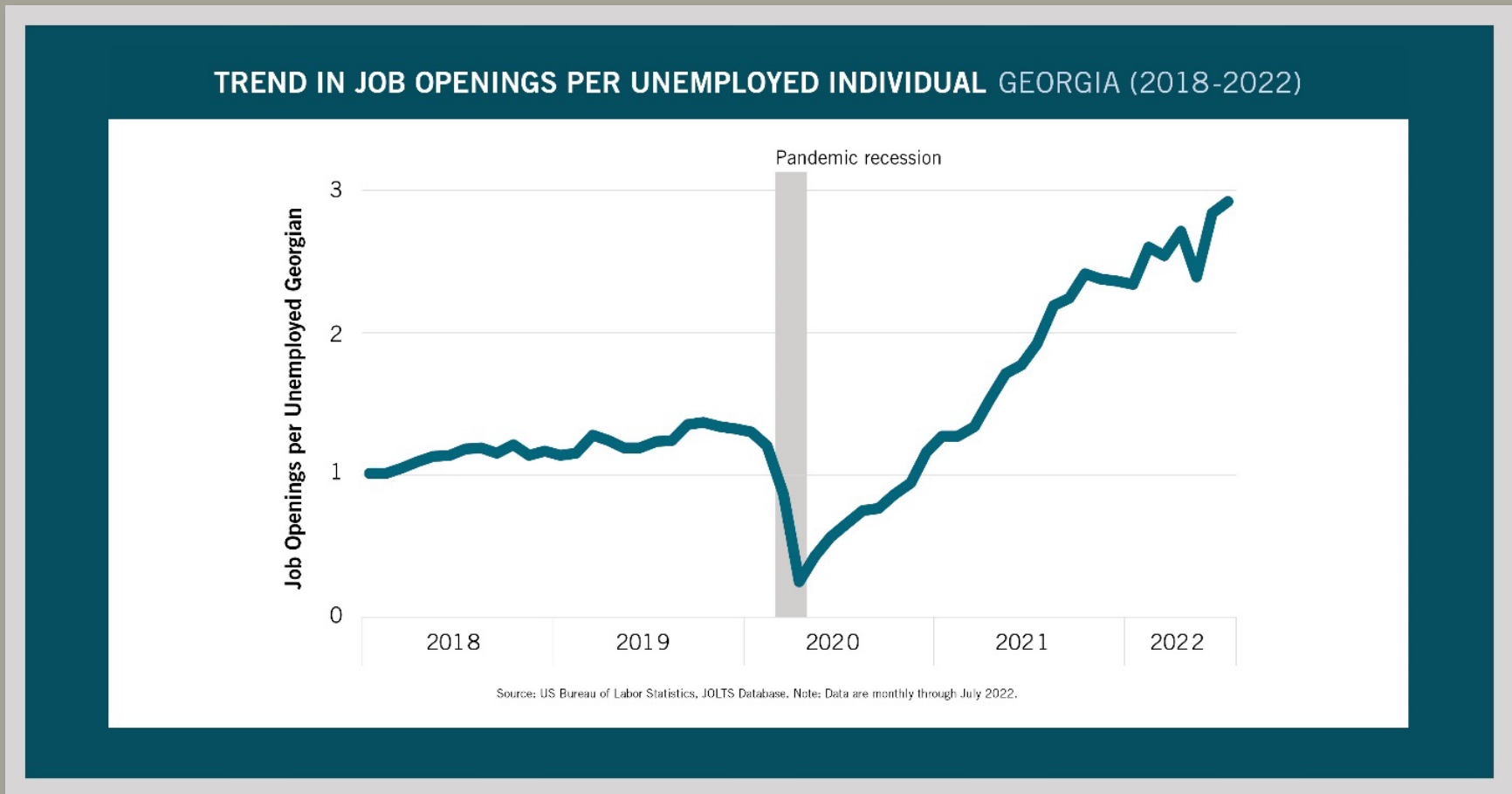
Year	Percentage of Population Age 65 and Over
2017	16.9%
2027	18.7%
2037	19.6%

Mean wage rates for all occupations vary greatly based on geography. In 2017 the gap between the Atlanta area service delivery region (region 3) and southeast Georgia (region 11) was **\$16,958**.

Over the past five years, small businesses with less than 20 employees have seen the steepest job growth over the past seven years. In 2015, **18,955** net jobs.

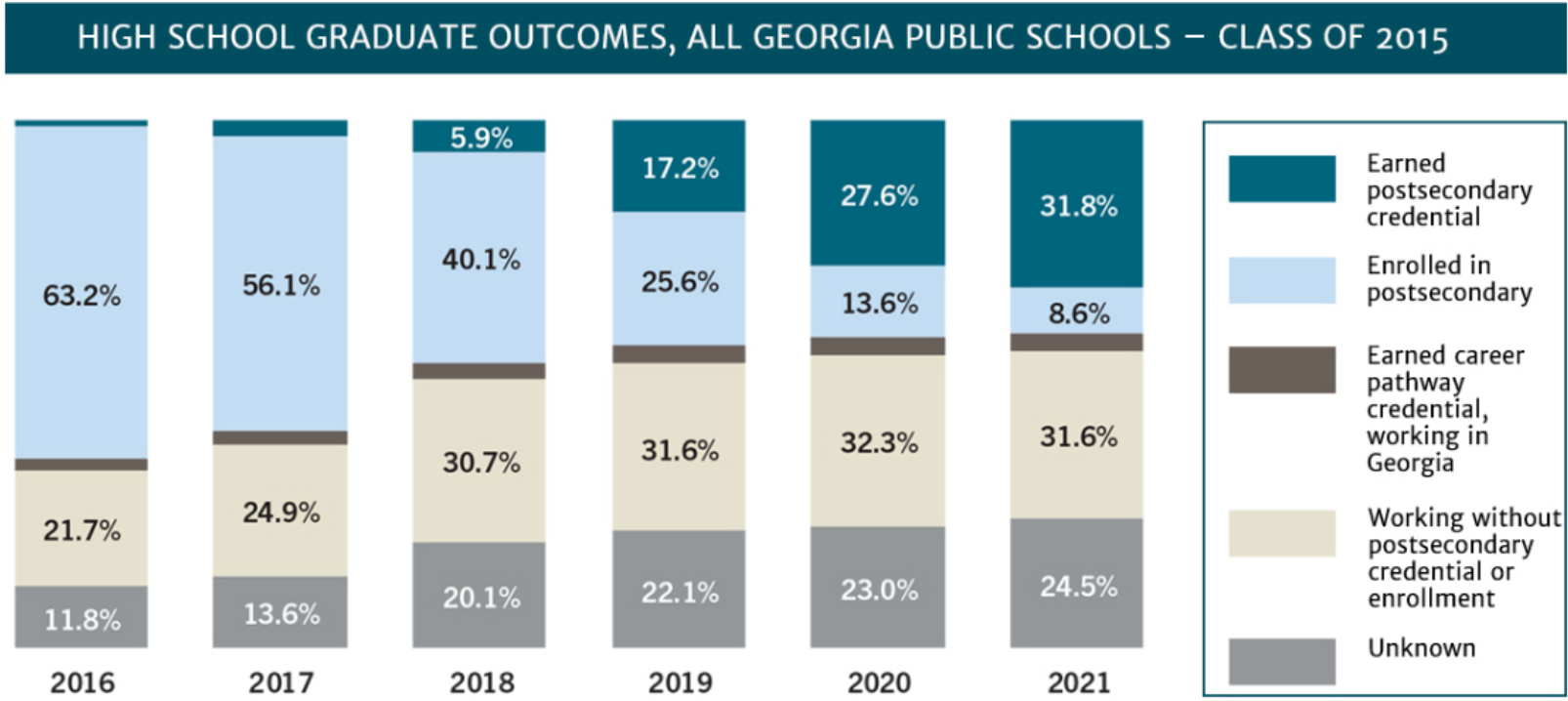
## Trend in Job Openings Per Unemployed Individual Georgia (2018-2022)

The market was tight for Georgia companies looking to hire pre-pandemic but the momentum has continued to shift towards job seekers. Applicants may have more options & room to negotiate than before.



## High School Graduate Outcomes, All Georgia Public Schools – Class of 2015

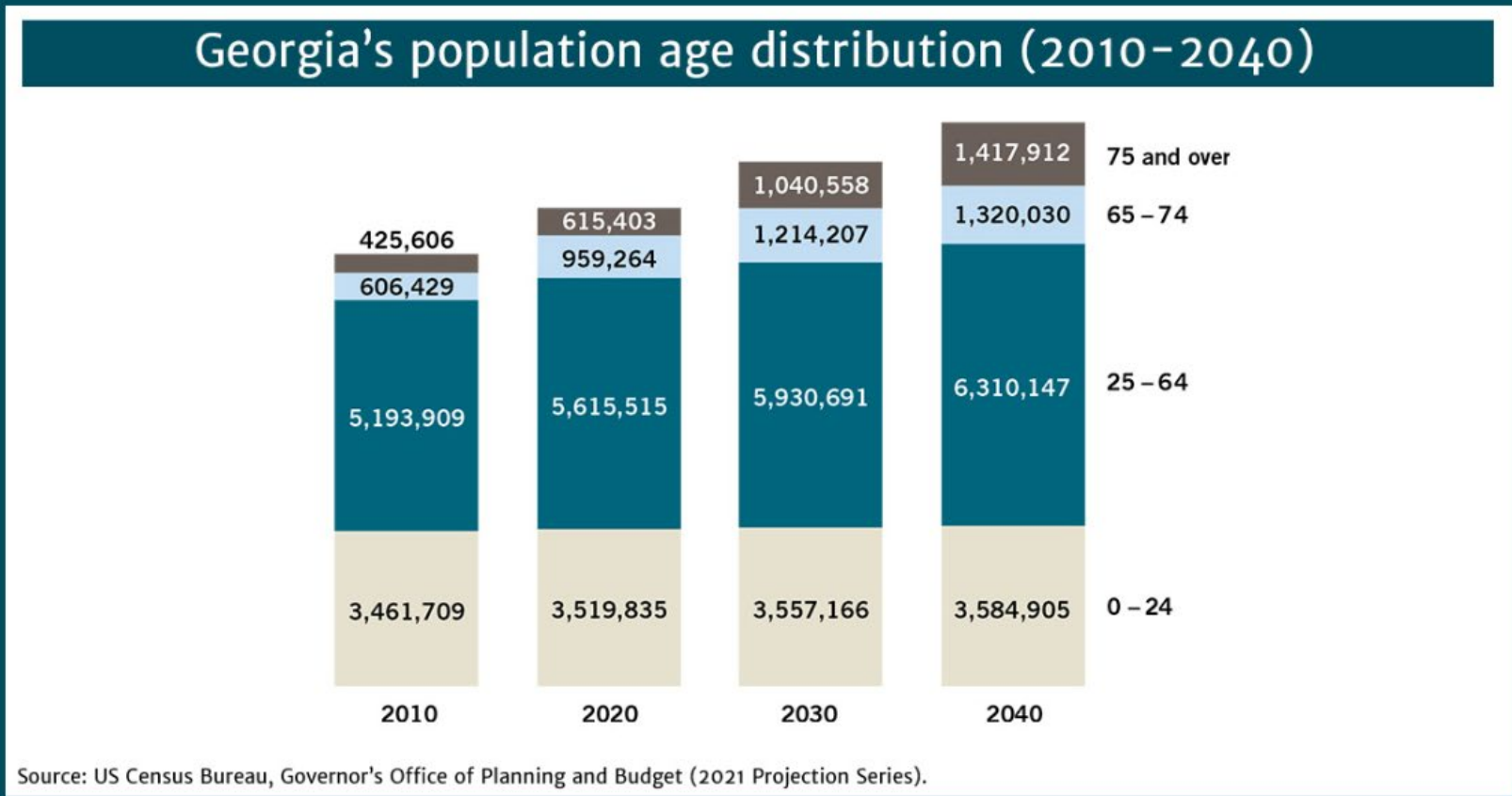
In the class of 2015, 63% of Georgia high school grads enrolled in higher education. Six years later, 32% had earned a credential. Connecting students to the right program or employment is critical for Georgia’s workforce.



Source: Governor’s Office of Student Achievement.

## Georgia's Population Age Distribution (2010-2040)

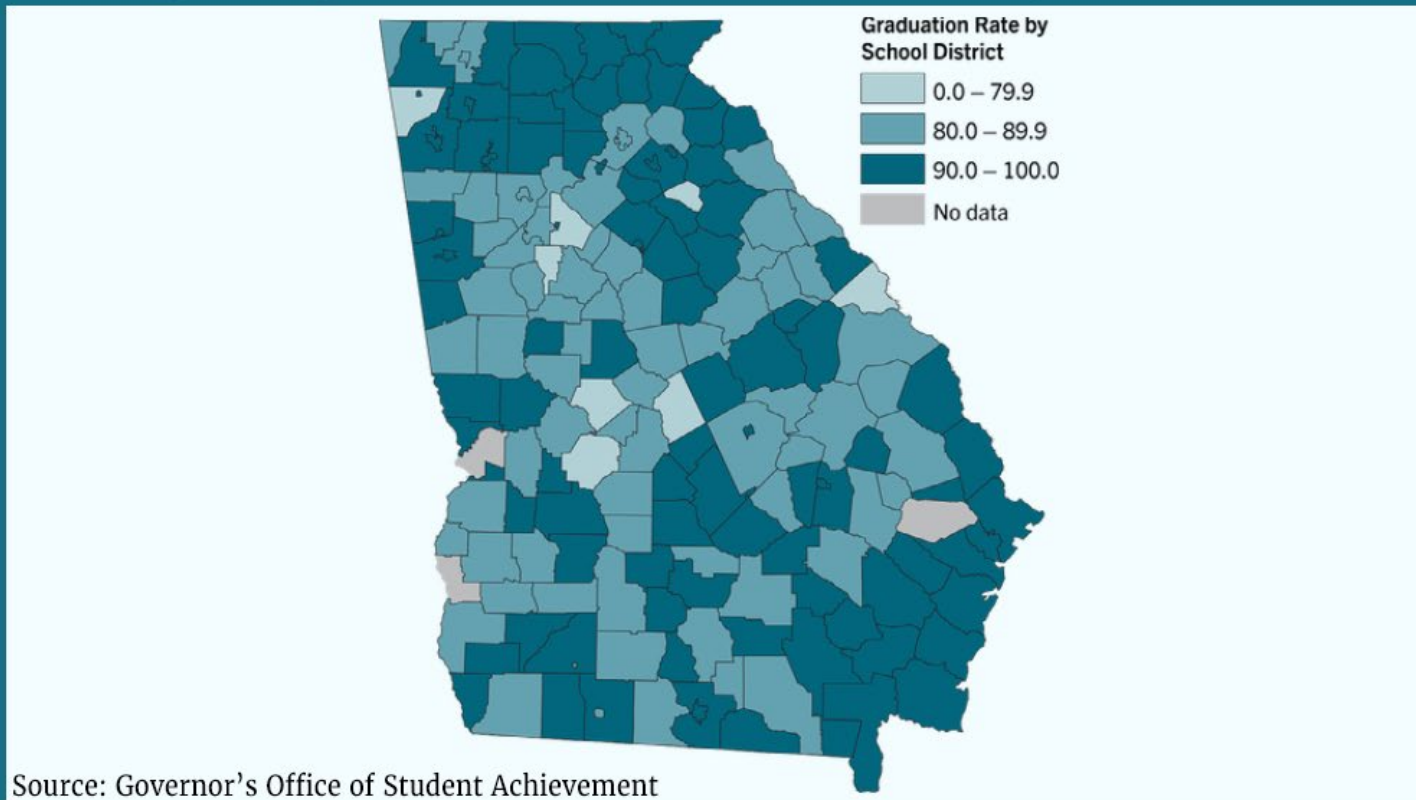
Georgia's population over age 65 is projected to grow at a much more rapid pace than the state's population ages birth through 24. The changing age structure will have implications and challenges across Georgia.



## Georgia High School Graduation Rate by District, 2021

While the statewide public school graduation rate is at an all-time high; nearly 84% in 2021, up from 79% in 2016; there is still significant disparities in districts across Georgia.

### Georgia High School Graduation Rate by District, 2021

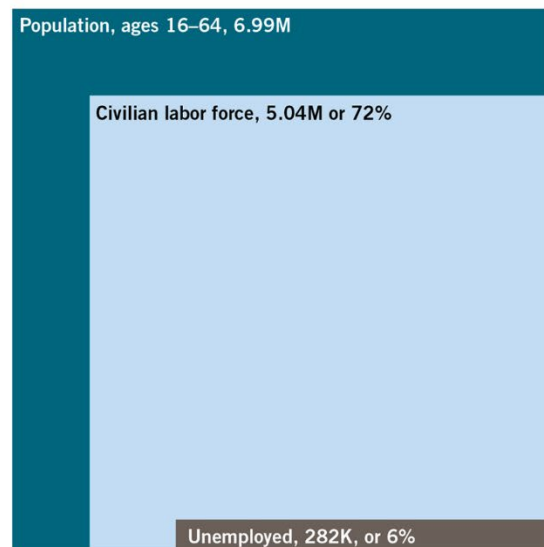


## Labor force breakdown for working-age Georgians, 2021

A majority of working age Georgians were employed or seeking work in 2021 and for those who were not, many face potential barriers like child care responsibilities, transportation challenges, or a disability.

### Labor Force Breakdown for Working-age Georgians, 2021

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