Gauging the Gaps Between Metro Atlanta & Notlanta

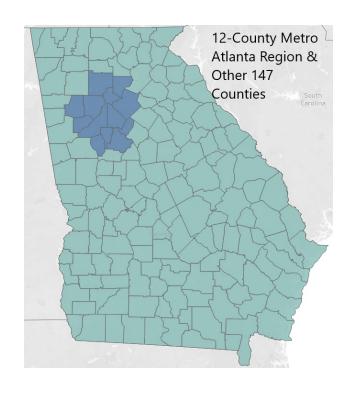
Prepared and Presented by:
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To:

Georgia Municipal Association
Cities Connect Call
December 13, 2022

Presentation Agenda, Data Sources & Methodology

Presentation Agenda

- Population
- Economics: GDP & PCI
- Population Health
- Educational Achievement
- Costs & Consequences
- Politics
- Tipping Points
- Strategic Challenges

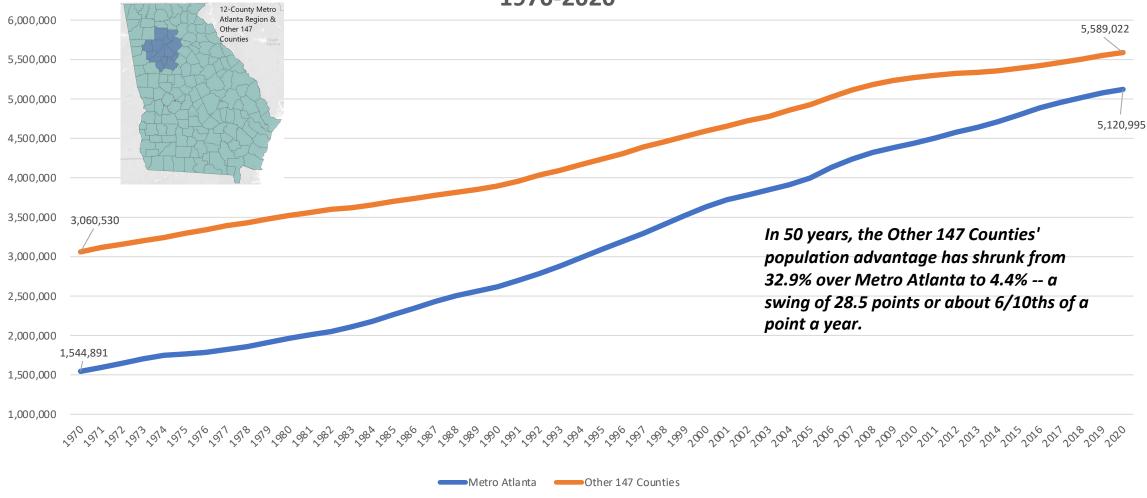


Data Sources

- U.S. Census Bureau/American Community Survey
- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service
- Georgia Department of Public Health
- Georgia Secretary of State
- University System of Georgia
- U.S. Internal Revenue Service
- Georgia Department of Human Services
- County Health Rankings & Roadmap

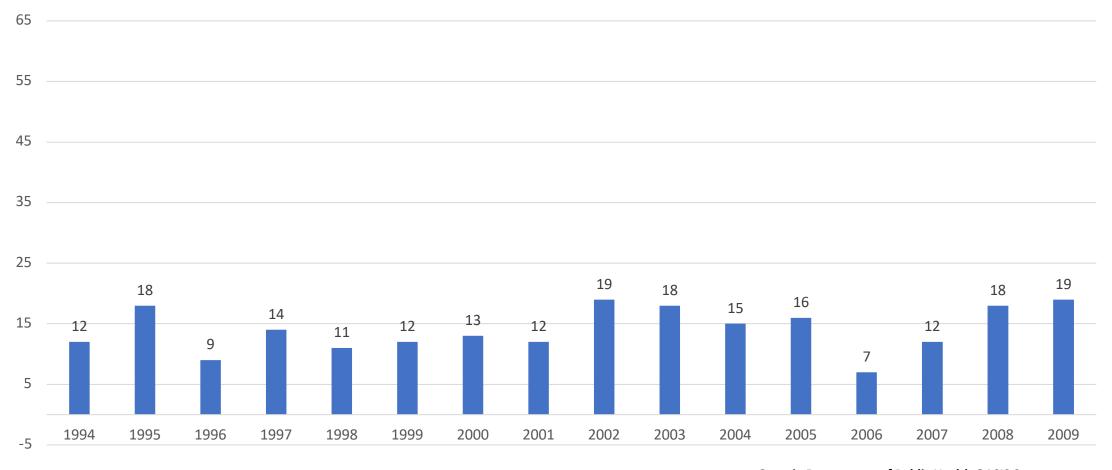


Population Trends: Metro Atlanta vs. Notlanta 1970-2020

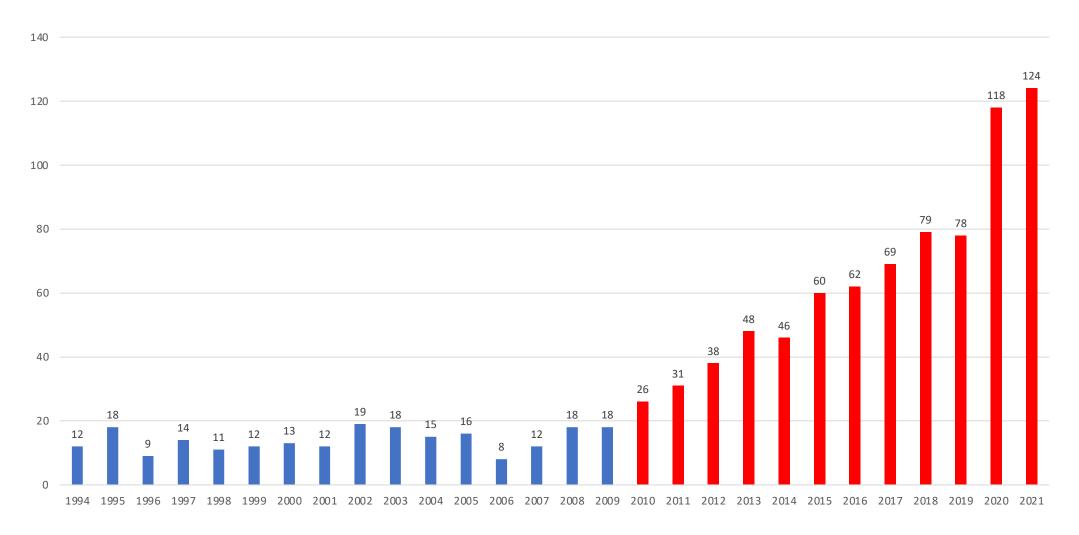




Number Ga Counties with More Deaths than Births (1994-2009)

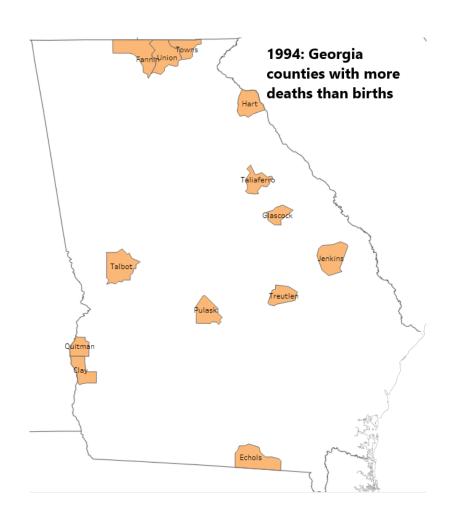


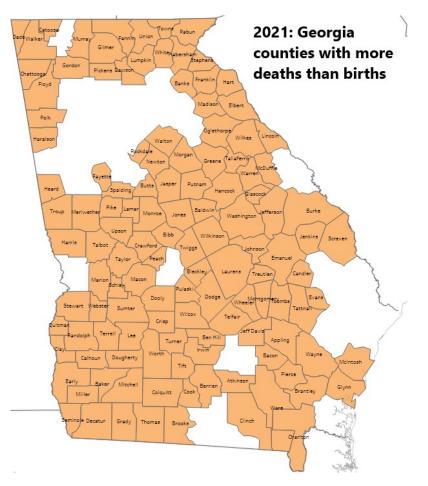
GA counties with more deaths than births: 1994-2021





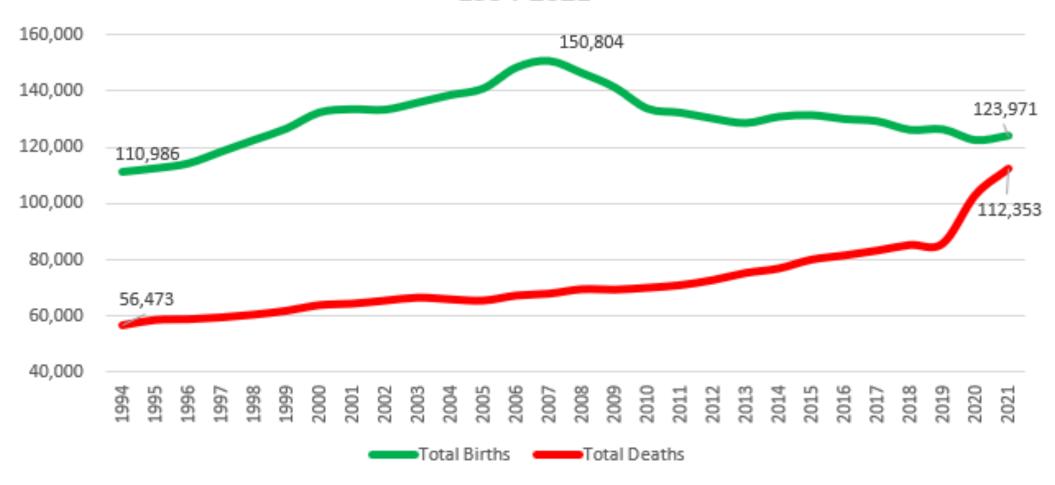
GA Counties with more deaths than births: 1994 & 2020





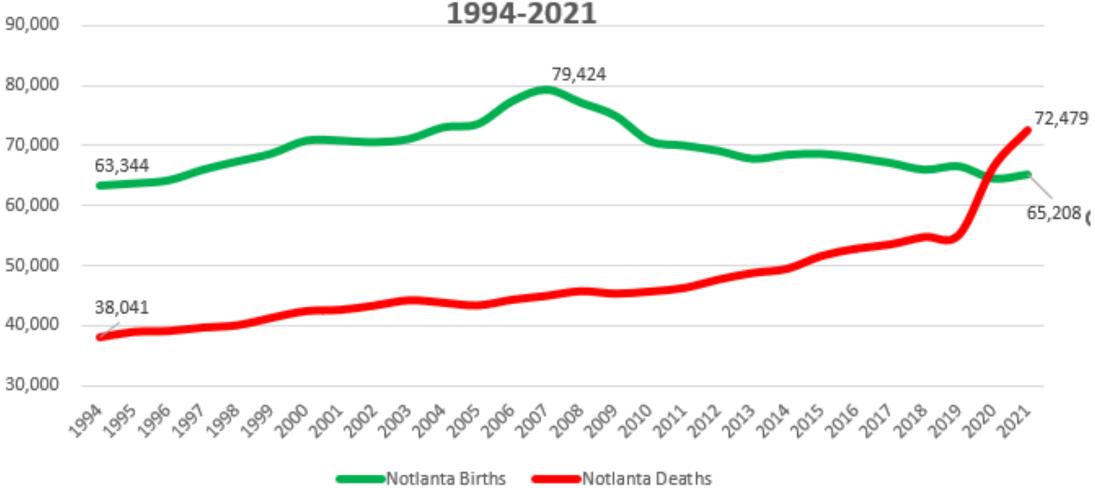


Total Births & Deaths in Georgia 1994-2021





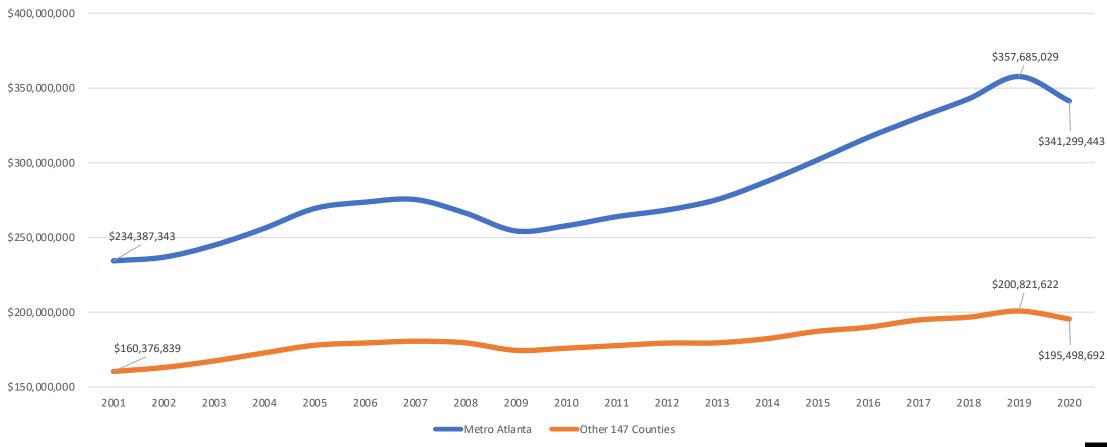
Notlanta Births & Deaths





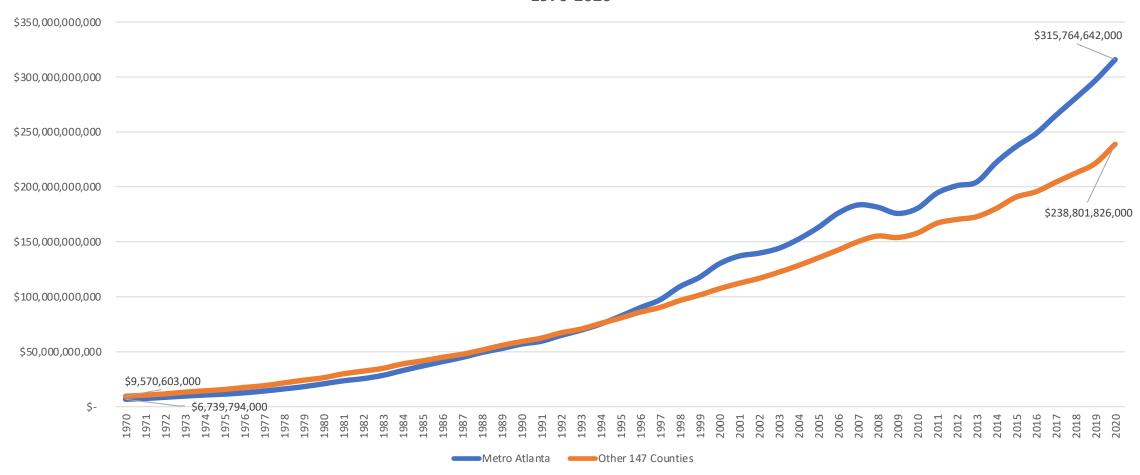
Gross Domestic Product Metro Atlanta vs. Notlanta

2001-2020 (\$s in 000s)





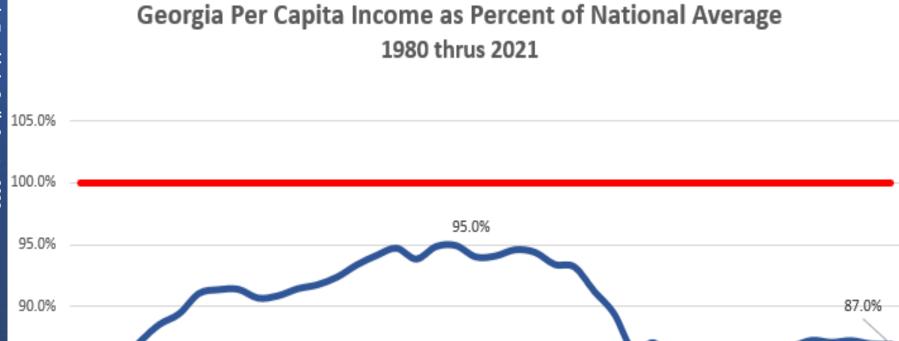
Total Personal Income: Metro Atlanta vs. Other 147 Counties 1970-2020





85.0%

80.0%

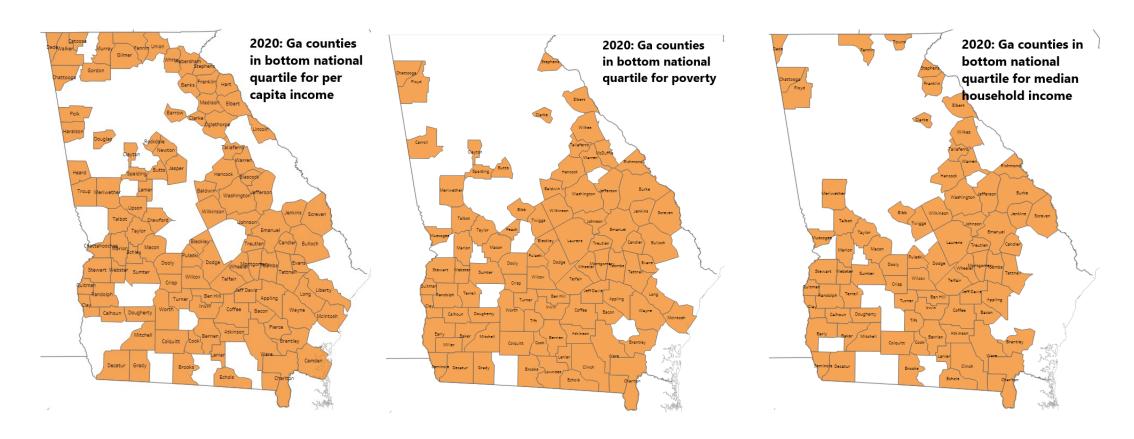


United States Georgia

84.2%

- Between 1980 and 2000, Georgia's Per Capita Income rose from 84.5% of the national average to 95%
- In the process, the state's national ranking rose from 41st to a high of 25th in 1999 and then plateaued at 26th for the next three years
- Only 3 states gained more ground over the 20-year period
- Georgia gave back nearly all those gains by 2010 and was back in 41st place
- Only two other states fell as far in the first decade of this century

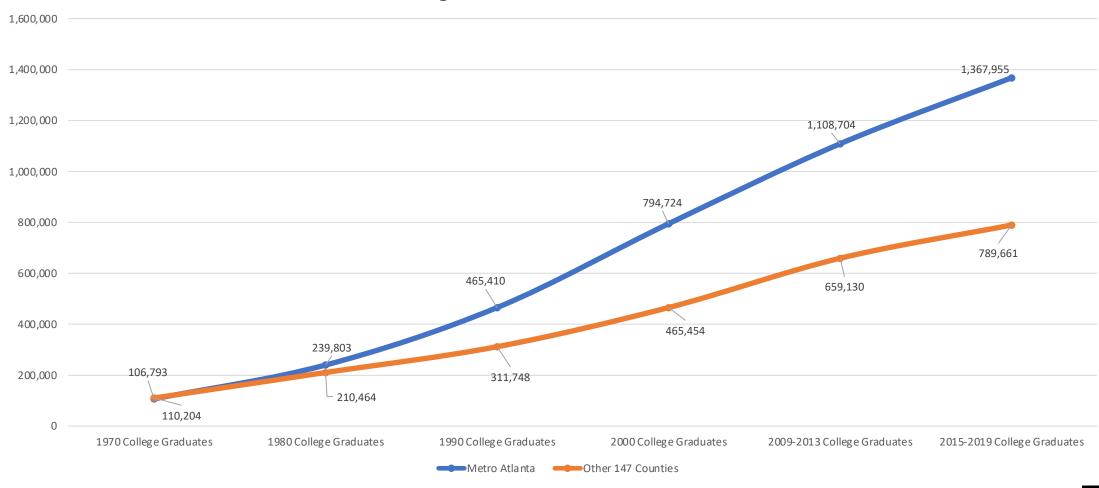
Georgia counties in bottom national quartile for PCI, poverty & median household income





Educational Attainment Trends

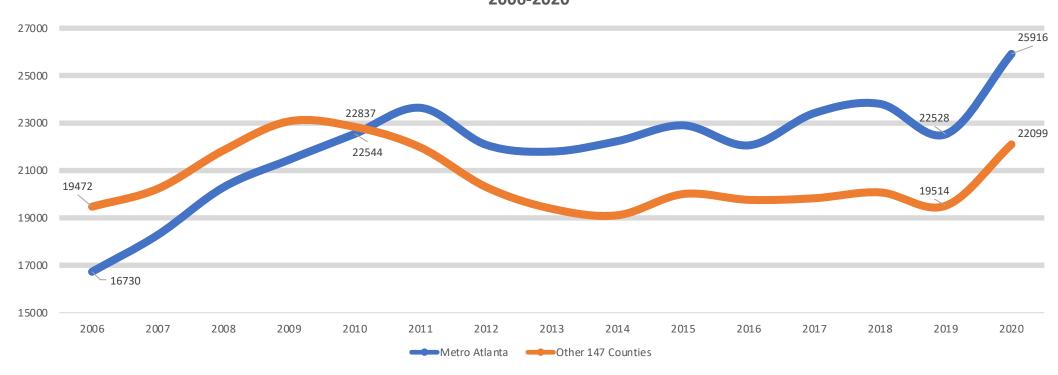
Metro Atlanta vs. Other 147 Counties College Graduates: 1970 thru 2015-2019





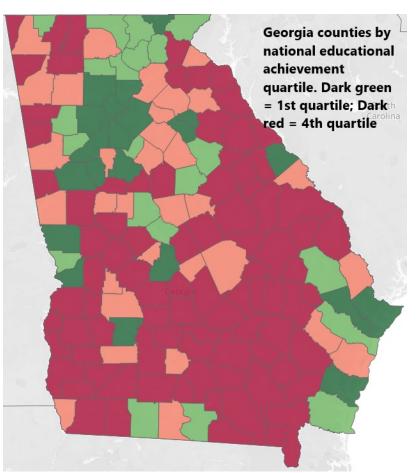
University System of Georgia Enrollment Trends

Freshman Fall Enrollment at University System of Georgia Institutions
12 Metro Atlanta Counties vs. 147 Other Counties
2006-2020



- Similarly, the Other 147 Counties have seen their advantage in sending students to USG colleges evaporate in recent years
- Between 2006 and 2020, they went from sending about 15% more students to Georgia's public colleges to sending nearly 16% fewer, a swing of roughly 30 points

Introducing the TIGC Educational Achievement Index



Georgia's Top and Bottom 3 Counties

| County | % HS Drop-outs | % HS Diploma | % Some College | % 4-Year Degree | TIGC Ed Attainment Index | National Rank |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Forsyth | 7.0% | 15.6% | 24.3% | 53.1% | 223.5 | 41 st |
| Oconee | 5.5% | 19.3% | 22.9% | 52.3% | 222.1 | 52 nd |
| Fulton | 7.4% | 17.7% | 22.0% | 52.9% | 220.3 | 57 th |
| Taliaferro | 29.0% | 46.2% | 16.8% | 8.1% | 103.9 | 3084 th |
| Telfair | 29.7% | 47.2% | 14.4% | 8.6% | 102.1 | 3088 th |
| Quitman | 35.3% | 35.4% | 22.2% | 7.1% | 101.0 | 3089 th |



How the two states of Georgia would rank (Or: Forget the 2 Georgias & Welcome to Massassippi)

The Top 3 'States'







| State | % Adults w/ College Degrees | TIGC Educational Attainment Index |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Colorado | 40.9% | 203.0 |
| Massachusetts | 43.7% | 201.2 |
| Metro Atlanta | 41.9% | 200.8 |

The Bottom 3 'States'







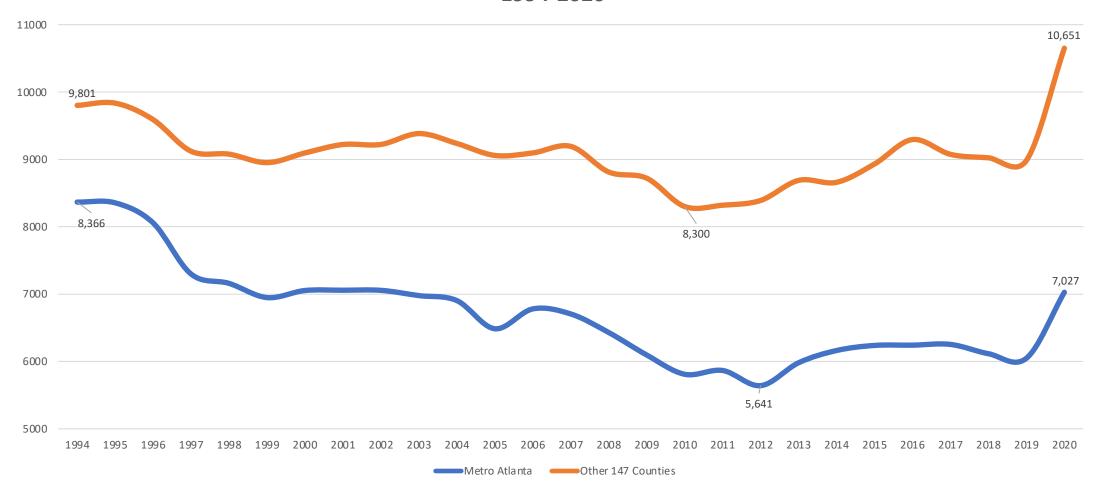
| State | % Adults w/ College Degrees | TIGC Educational Attainment Index |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Mississippi | 22.0% | 160.6 |
| Notlanta | 20.4% | 157.3 |
| West Virginia | 20.6% | 154.1 |



Regional Hub Cities Losing Ground on Educational Achievement

| 7 2 7 7 7 7 2 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1970 State Rank | 1980 State Rank | 1990 State Rank | 2000 State Rank | State Rank, 2007-2011 | State Rank, 2016-2020 | 50-Year Change in State Rank |
| Bibb (Macon) | 14 | 20 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 38 | -24 |
| Bulloch (Statesboro) | 16 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 27 | -11 |
| Chatham (Savannah) | 11 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 13 | -2 |
| Clarke (Athens) | 2 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | -5 |
| Dougherty (Albany) | 9 | 18 | 24 | 33 | 51 | 50 | -41 |
| Floyd (Rome) | 23 | 34 | 36 | 53 | 62 | 61 | -38 |
| Glynn (Brunswick) | 10 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 21 | -11 |
| Hall (Gainesville) | 28 | 32 | 30 | 46 | 46 | 71 | -43 |
| Laurens (Dublin) | 60 | 46 | 52 | 67 | 61 | 68 | -8 |
| Lowndes (Valdosta) | 13 | 19 | 20 | 29 | 30 | 31 | -18 |
| Muscogee (Columbus) | 7 | 17 | 18 | 21 | 28 | 23 | -16 |
| Richmond (Augusta) | 8 | 15 | 19 | 28 | 36 | 48 | -40 |
| Ware (Waycross) | 32 | 41 | 58 | 76 | 66 | 105 | -73 |
| Whitfield (Dalton) | 61 | 49 | 46 | 109 | 131 | 142 | -81 |

Premature Death Rates: Metro Atlanta vs. Other 147 Counties 1994-2020





Gauging the Gaps: Atlanta v. Notlanta

| | Metro Atlanta | | Notlanta | | % Change | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--|--|
| Population | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 1,544,891 | | | 3,060,530 | Notlanta's population advantage shrunk from | |
| 2020 | | 5,120,995 | | 5,589,022 | 65.8% to 8.2%, a shift of 57.6 points. | |
| College Graduates | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 106,204 | | | 110,204 | Notlanta went from having 3.1% more college | |
| 2015-2019 | 1,367,955 | | | 789,661 | grads in 1970 to having 53.6% fewer in ACS's 2015-19 surveys, a shift of 56.7 points | |
| Total Personal Income | | | | | | |
| 1970 | \$ | 6.74 Billion | \$ | 9.57 Billion | Notlanta has gone from generating 34.7% more | |
| 2020 | \$ 315.7 Billion | | \$ | 238.8 Billion | in TPI than Metro Atlanta 1970 to 27.8% less in 2020, a swing of 62.5 points | |



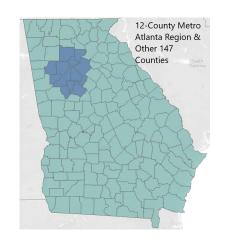
Gauging the Gaps: Atlanta v. Notlanta

| | Metro Atlanta | Notlanta | % Change | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Gross Domestic Product | | | | | |
| 2001 | \$234.4 Billion | \$160.4 Billion | Metro Atlanta's GDP size advantage expanded | | |
| 2020 | \$341.3 Billion | \$195.5 Billion | from 37.5% in 2001 to 54.3% in 2020, a change of 16.8 points | | |
| Premature Death Rates (YPLL 75) | | | | | |
| 1994 | 8,365.9 | 9,801.3 | Metro Atlanta's Premature Death Rate | | |
| 2020 | 7,027.3 | 10,650.71 | advantage more than doubled from 15.8% in 1994 to 41.0% in 2020 | | |



Costs & Consequences:

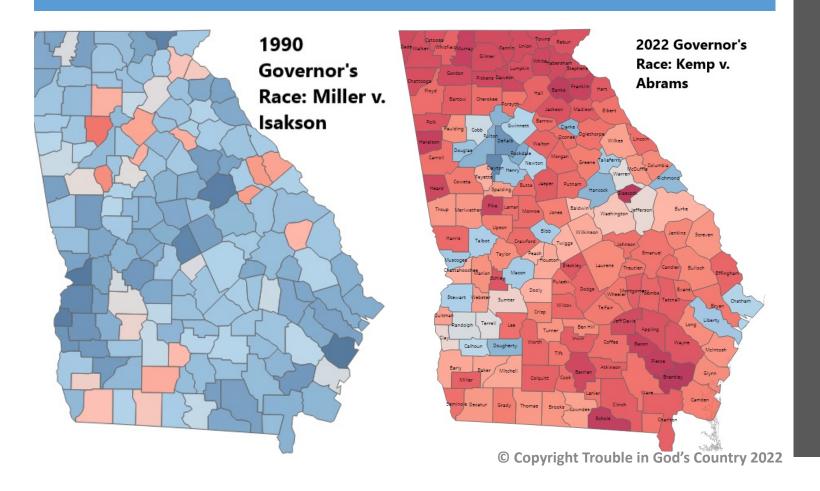
Tax Contribution & Social Service Consumption: Metro Atlanta & the Other 147 Counties



| Region | 2018 Population | 2018 Gross Domestic Product | 2018 Federal Income Tax Liability | 2018 Federal Share of Medicaid, Peachcare & SNAP |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Metro Atlanta | 5.01M (47.7%) | \$330.3B (62.4%) | \$27.01B (67.6%) | \$3.34B (38.6%) |
| Notlanta | 5.50M (52.3%) | \$198.8B (37.8%) | \$12.95B (32.4%) | \$5.30B (61.4%) |



Georgia's Widening Political Divide



• 1990:

- Miller won 54%-46%
- 7 counties went >70% for Miller; none for Isakson
- 37 counties decided by <10 points
- Miller's home county (Towns County) went
 73.5% for him

• 2022

- Kemp won 54%-46%
- 86 counties went >70% for Kemp; 3 for Abrams
- 10 counties decided by <10 points
- Towns County went 82.5% for Kemp

Strategic Challenges

Most regional hub cities and smaller cities deteriorating in various ways and must be shored up as key part of rural strategy

Emergency response mechanism needed to address challenges in state's worst areas

Political and cultural divides pose major barriers that will somehow have to be overcome as part of this process

Covid-19 now seems likely to generate rural aftershocks that may be even more damaging than those produced by the Great Recession



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