The Changing Demographics of Georgia

Matt Hauer,
Carl Vinson Institute of Government
Marketers and demographers
What percent of the state’s population was born in Georgia?

1. 16.2%
2. 22.8%
3. 43.1%
4. 55.8%
People in Georgia speak a foreign language in their home:

1. Fewer than 500,000
2. Between 500,000 & 750,000
3. Between 750,000 & 1,000,000
4. More than 1,000,000
Population of Georgia, 1900–2010

[Graph showing the population of Georgia from 1900 to 2010 in millions, with the population increasing significantly over the period.]
Components of Change, 1940–2009

- Net Migration
- Natural Increase

1,020,304
Fastest Growing Counties

• Of the fastest growing counties in the U.S., Georgia has...
  – 4 of the top 20,
  – 10 of the top 50, and
  – 18 of the top 100.

• 48% growth rate between 2000–2010
  – From 1.6 million in 2000 to 2.4 million in 2010
Fastest Growing Counties: 10 of 50
Fastest Growing Counties: 18 of 100
Change in Population, 2000–2010
Atlanta Housing Growth
Atlanta Housing Growth

1940
Atlanta Housing Growth
Georgia’s Race Distribution, 1980

- White: 72%
- Black: 26%
- Hispanic: 1%
- Other: 1%
Georgia’s Race Distribution, 2010

- **White** 72%
- **Black** 26%
- **Hispanic** 1%
- **Other** 1%

1980: 72% White, 26% Black, 1% Hispanic, 1% Other

2010: 56% White, 30% Black, 9% Hispanic, 5% Other
Georgia’s Race Distribution, 1980–2030

1980:
- White: 72%
- Black: 26%
- Hispanic: 1%
- Other: 1%

2010:
- White: 56%
- Black: 30%
- Hispanic: 9%
- Other: 5%

2030:
- White: 44%
- Black: 32%
- Hispanic: 16%
- Other: 8%

Source: US Census Bureau, and internal population projections
Race and Ethnic Population Change, 1980–2010

Population

- Other
- Hispanic
- Black
- White

Year:
- 1980
- 1990
- 2000
- 2010
Percent of State Asian Population
Percent of State Asian Population
Georgia Is the New California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>1,753%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwinnett</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>739%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>519%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>291%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Henry County is one of the four fastest growing counties in the U.S. Gwinnett County has the largest New Immigrant Asian population.
Percent of State Hispanic Population
Percent of State Hispanic Population
Percent of Hispanic Population by County
Fast Growth = Fast Hispanic Growth
2000-2010
Slow Growth = Larger Proportions due to Hispanic Growth
Fastest Growing Counties: 18 of 100
Fastest Growing Counties and Fastest Hispanic Growth in Counties
Growth, 2000–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>285,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>579,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>218,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>418,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Growth, 2000–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>285,259</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>579,335</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>218,144</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>418,462</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Growth, 2000–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Annual Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>285,259</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>579,335</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>218,144</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>418,462</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Growth, 2000–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Annual Growth Rate</th>
<th>Doubling Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>285,259</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>116.67 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>579,335</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>28 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>218,144</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>10.94 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>418,462</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>8.97 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Change in White Population, 2000–2010
Change in Black Population, 2000–2010
Change in Hispanic Population, 2000–2010
Where Do Babies Come From?

Demographic Perspective

Number of Women of Childbearing Age
Prime School Age (5–25 Years) Population in 2000
## Total Fertility Rate, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Fertility Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Total Fertility Rate, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Fertility Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Projections

Source: US Census Bureau, and internal population projections
Population Projections

![Population Projections Graph](image)

Source: US Census Bureau, and internal population projections
Population Projections

Source: US Census Bureau, and internal population projections
Percent Change in Population Under 18, 2000–2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>-3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mexican-American Boom: Births Overtake Immigration

Births have surpassed immigration as the main driver of the dynamic growth in the U.S. Hispanic population. This new trend is especially evident among the largest of all Hispanic groups—Mexican-Americans, according to a new analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center.

In the decade from 2000 to 2010, the Mexican-American population grew by 7.2 million as a result of births and 4.2 million as a result of new immigrant arrivals. This is a change from the previous two decades when the number of births and new immigrants increased by roughly the same amount.

**Figure 1**

**Mexican-American Population Growth, 1980-2010 (millions)**

- **1980-1990**: Births 2.7, New Immigrants 3.1
- **1990-2000**: Births 4.7, New Immigrants 4.7
- **2000-2010**: Births 7.2, New Immigrants 4.2

Note: Deaths are not included in the figure.


Source: Pew Hispanic Center

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PROMOTING EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT

Carl Vinson Institute of Government
The University of Georgia
Educational Attainment

- National graduation rate is 69%.
- 64,100 students did not graduate high school in 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Graduation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State-reported for NCLB</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Dept. of Education</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Education Week</em></td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16% gap between state and independent sources.*
# Educational Attainment

Below poverty level, population aged 25 and older, 2007–2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Group</th>
<th>% below poverty</th>
<th>% in educational group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school diploma</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school diploma, GED, or alternative</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or associate’s degree</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Median Income by Educational Attainment

- Graduate or professional degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Population average
- Some college or associate's degree
- High school diploma, GED, or alternative
- Less than high school diploma

Income Levels:
- $0
- $10,000
- $20,000
- $30,000
- $40,000
- $50,000
- $60,000
- $70,000
Unemployment by Education Attainment

Percent

Jan-94  Jan-96  Jan-98  Jan-00  Jan-02  Jan-04  Jan-06  Jan-08  Jan-10

- Less than High School
- High School
- Some College
- Bachelor's and Higher

ECONOMICDATA
Percent Aged 18–24 Not Enrolled and Not Having a High School Diploma or Equivalent, 2006–2008

Percentage
- Under 8.1
- 8.1 to 12.2
- 12.3 to 16.5

States are color-coded based on the percentage of residents aged 18–24 who are not enrolled in school and do not have a high school diploma or equivalent.

- Less than high school diploma
- High school graduate or Higher
- Some college or Higher
- Bachelor's degree or Higher

White
Black
Hispanic
Georgia has the 5th largest prison population in the U.S.
Rising Immigrant Status with Longer Residence

Attainment for 1985-1989 Immigrant Arrival Cohort

Myers & Pitkin, Dowell Myers, USC Price
English Proficiency
By Age at Arrival in the 1985-89 Immigrant Wave


Dowell Myers, USC Price
Change in Homeownership
For Successive Waves of Immigrants Arriving Before 1970, 80, 90, or 2000

Data Source: Dowell Myers & Cathy Liu, Urban Policy and Research, September 2005

Dowell Myers, USC Price
Percent Spanish Users by Immigrant Generation
For Latinos in the U.S., 2002

Source: Pew Hispanic Center

Dowell Myers, USC Price
Population Composition by Years in U.S. & Generation
For Latinos Age 25-34 in California

Dowell Myers, USC Price
Population Change 1990-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% Increase 1990-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 25</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 44</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 64</td>
<td>111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 80</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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# Mock Population Projection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1990</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 - 24</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 44</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 64</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 80</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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## Mock Population Projection

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<th>2010</th>
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<td>5 - 24</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<td>25 - 44</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 64</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 80</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Mock Population Projection

<table>
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<th>Age Group</th>
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<th>2010</th>
<th>2030</th>
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<td>5 - 24</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 44</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
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Population Projections

Source: US Census Bureau
Population Projections

Source: US Census Bureau
Population Projections

Source: US Census Bureau
Population Projections

Source: US Census Bureau, and internal population projections
Percent of Uninsured Population that is under 138% of the Poverty Level, 2009

Uninsured

- 23% - 32%
- 33% - 41%
- 42%+

Promoting Excellence in Government

Carl Vinson Institute of Government
The University of Georgia
Health Outcomes
Mortality
Morbidity
Access to Care
Conclusions

Rapid growth amongst youngest and oldest populations

Population from the “middle ages” growing the least
How do you plan for changing Georgia?
Final Thoughts

• Demography is destiny.

• “The best way to predict your future is to create it.”
  —Abraham Lincoln