



SOUTHERN GEORGIA
REGIONAL COMMISSION



2022-2026 Southern Georgia Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Atkinson - Bacon - Ben Hill - Berrien

Brantley - Brooks - Charlton - Clinch - Coffee - Cook - Echols - Irwin - Lanier - Lowndes

Pierce - Tift - Turner - Ware Counties

Contents

CEDS Strategy Committee.....	1
Introduction.....	2
Summary Background.....	3
Regional Cluster Analysis.....	10
EDA Investment Priorities.....	11
Economic Resilience.....	12
Equity & Environmental Justice.....	15
CEDS Process Overview.....	26
CEDS Vision Statement.....	28
Strategic Focus Areas.....	29
SWOT Analysis.....	30
Strategic Focus Area#1: State of the Regional Economy.....	35
Strategic Focus Area#2: Transportation, Community Facilities, Infrastructure, and Broadband.....	36
Strategic Focus Area#3: Education and Workforce Development.....	37
Strategic Focus Area#4: Population and Housing.....	38
Evaluation Framework.....	39
Regional Data Pages.....	44
Appendix.....	65





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What is a CEDS?

The Southern Georgia Regional Commission's (SGRC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the 18-county regional economy. The SGRC CEDS analyzes the state of the regional economy, sets goals and objectives, and establishes an implementation action plan. The SGRC CEDS is a regionally-owned strategy that fosters a continuing economic development planning process with public and private sector participation.

As a performance-based plan, this CEDS will play a critical role in adapting to global economic conditions by fully utilizing the region's unique advantages to maximize economic opportunity for its residents by attracting private investment that creates jobs. The SGRC CEDS is a regionally-owned strategy that is the result of a continuing economic development planning process developed with regional public and private sector participation. This plan sets forth the goals and objectives necessary to solve the economic development problems of the Southern Georgia region and clearly defines the measures of success.

The organization responsible for the development of this CEDS is the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC). As recipient of EDA Partnership Planning Investment funds (#ED22ATL3020014), the SGRC serves as a designated Economic Development District (EDD). The SGRC's planning district includes the eighteen county governments of Atkinson, Bacon, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brantley, Brooks, Charlton, Cook, Clinch, Coffee,

Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Pierce, Tift, Turner, and Ware, and the 45 municipal governments within those counties.

This CEDS plan follows the guidelines released by the US Economic Development Administration in September 2020. The CEDS is a strategy-driven plan developed by city and county elected officials, as well as economic, community, and workforce development professionals. The utilization of input and ideas from the diverse group of public officials and private sector representatives on the SGRC Council, Workforce Development Board, and the Strategy Committee ensures the inclusiveness of all demographic segments of the region in the CEDS planning process.

The following forms the basis for the SGRC CEDS:

- [Summary Background](#) of economic conditions in the region
- [SWOT Analysis](#) to identify regional Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
- [Strategic Direction/Action Plan](#) based on the SWOT Analysis
- [Evaluation Framework](#) to evaluate the implementation of the CEDS and its impact on the regional economy



Summary Background

The Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) is an economic development planning district located in Southern Georgia. The vast 18-county region covers South Central to Southeast Georgia, and spans nearly 8,000 square miles. SGRC is the largest Regional Commission and Economic Development District in Georgia, both in the number of member counties served and in land area.

The SGRC is a multi-jurisdictional planning agency whose membership includes public officials, private individuals, post-secondary education representatives, workforce development representatives, economic development professionals, and other stakeholders throughout the region. The SGRC provides technical, planning, community and economic development assistance, and aging and workforce development services to the Southern Georgia region. The governing authority, or "Council," of the Regional Commission functions as the District Council in administering the District's EDA programs.

Agriculture, commercial timber production, and other rural development initiatives are all cornerstones of the Southern Georgia economy. However, the evidence of manufacturing is seen throughout the region and has helped to raise the per capita income, jobs creation and retention, and capital investments in some areas of the region.

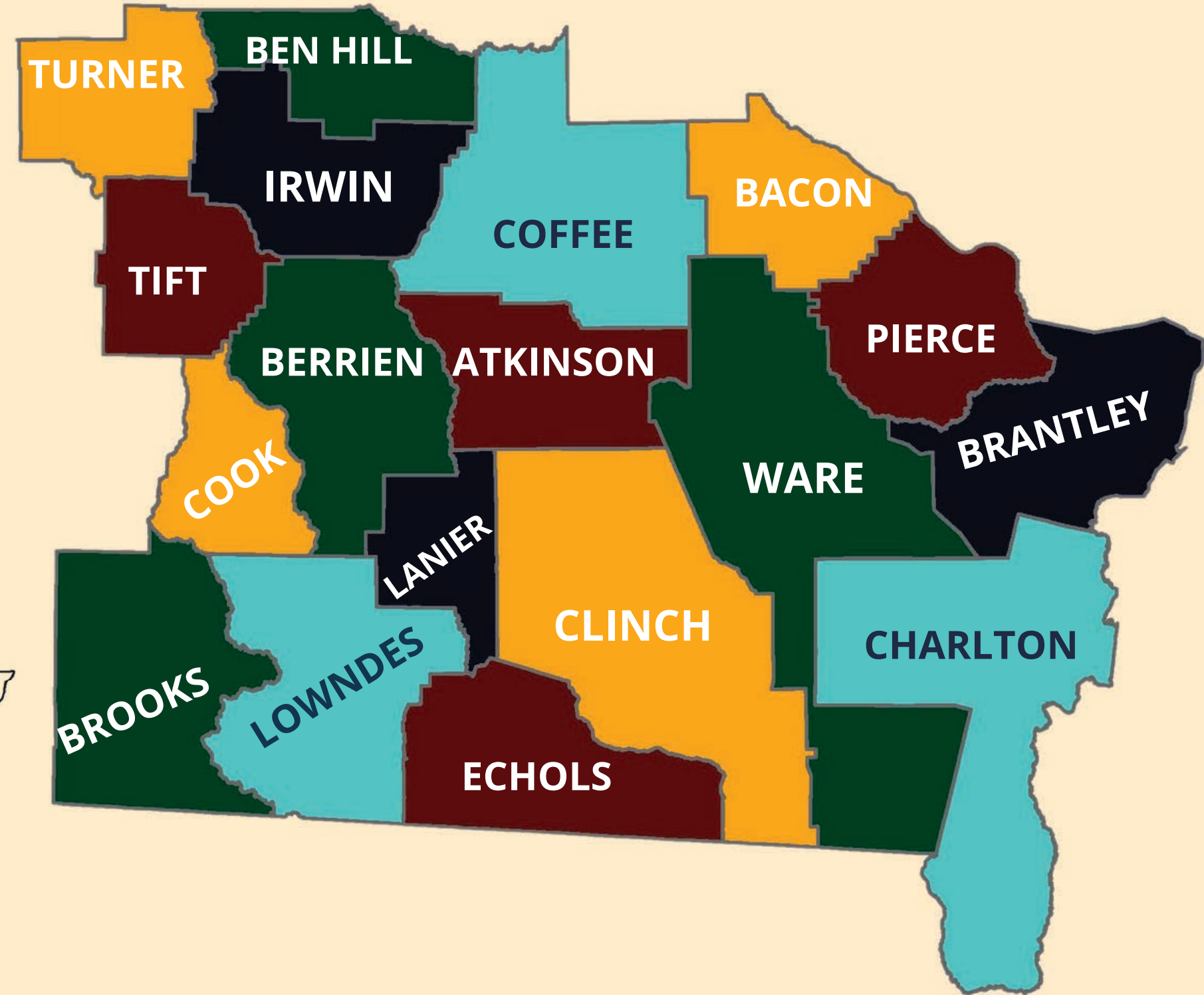
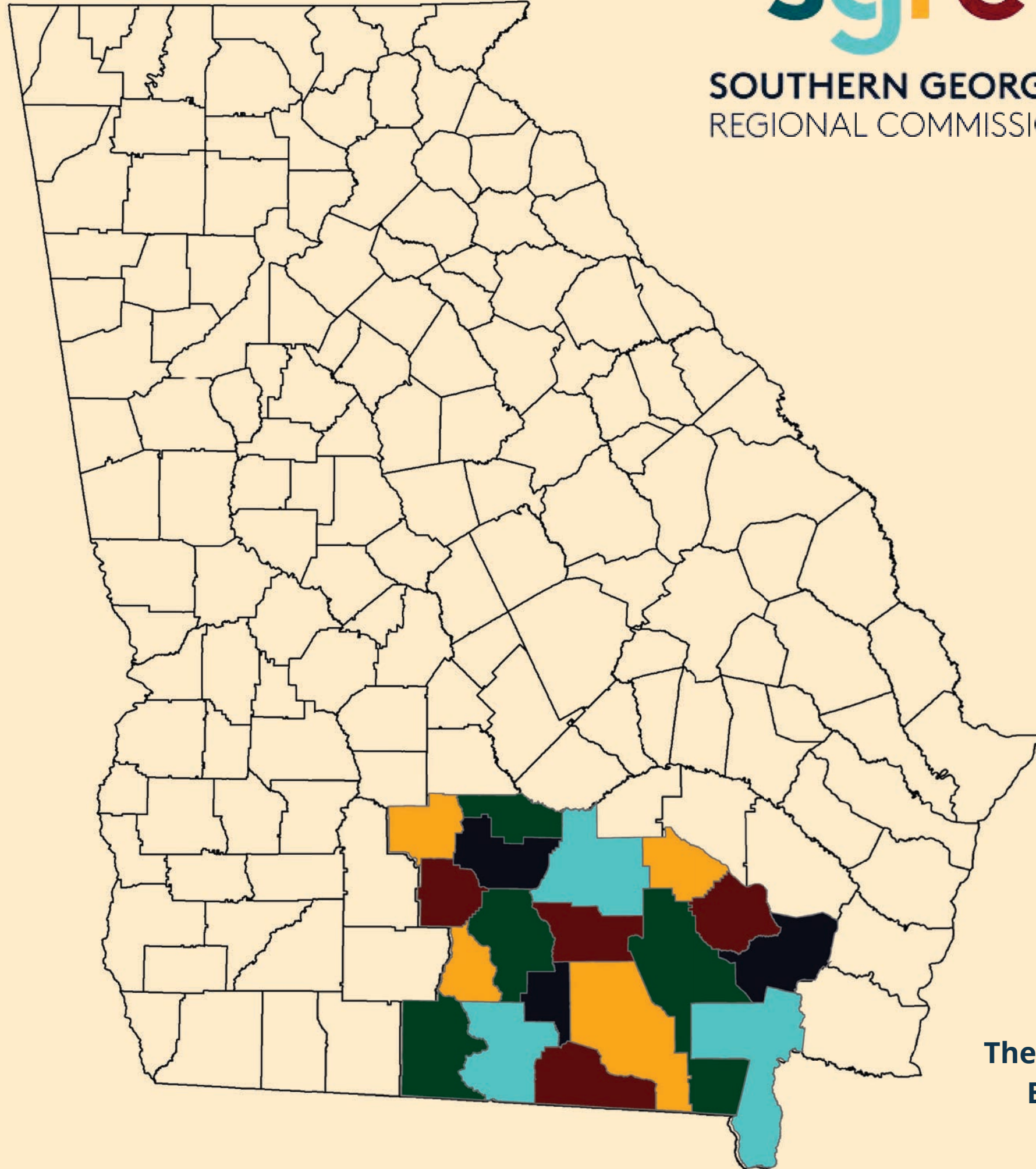
Valdosta, the major city and county seat of Lowndes County, is the only designated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) located in the District. The counties of Lowndes, Brooks, Echols, and Lanier are associated with the MSA. Valdosta has a growing manufacturing, warehouse, and distribution base. It is also home to Moody Air Force Base and Valdosta State University. One county, Brantley, is associated with the Brunswick MSA, located outside the SGRC District.

The SGRC EDD has four Micropolitan Statistical Areas. They are: Douglas-Coffee County, Fitzgerald-Ben Hill County, Tifton-Tift County, and Waycross-Ware County. The Douglas and Waycross Micropolitan Statistical Areas each include an adjoining county, Atkinson (Douglas) and Pierce (Waycross).

The Southern Georgia region has a network of four-lane transportation arteries that directly connect to Interstate 75 and Interstate 95, which provides ease of access to the Georgia Ports. Sufficient highway transportation is essential to commercial and industrial growth. Significant improvements have been made to the highway and road systems in the Southern Georgia Regional Commission in recent years. These improvements have helped to open up areas of the region for various types of development and growth and provide safer more efficient transportation arteries.



SOUTHERN GEORGIA
REGIONAL COMMISSION



The Southern Georgia region includes Atkinson, Bacon, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brantley, Brooks, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Pierce, Tift, Turner, and Ware Counties.

Demographics

The total population for the Southern Georgia Region increased from 406,586 in 2010 to 413,869 in 2020, a 1.79% increase. As the regional population increases, so does the diversity, as nearly half of the municipalities are Minority-Majority. Growth within the region has not been consistent. Charlton County had a 7.07% increase in population (2010-2020), the most substantial increase in the region. Other counties with population increases were Bacon, Brantley, Coffee, Cook, Lanier, Lowndes, Pierce, and Tift.

Nine of the eighteen counties in the region experienced a loss in population between 2010 and 2020. Turner County experienced the greatest loss of 11.31%. The lack of job opportunities in these particular counties, especially for the population that is between 18 and 24 years of age, has forced this age group to move outside of these counties to work and live. Other counties with population loss from 2010 to 2020 were Atkinson, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Clinch, Echols, Irwin, and Ware.

The region's overall population is 62% White, 28% Black/African American, 7% Hispanic/Latino, 1.7% two or more races, 0.96% Asian, 0.23% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.02% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 0.09% some other race.

Socioeconomic Data

The poverty rate in the State of Georgia is 14.3%. One hundred percent (100%) of the Southern Georgia EDD's counties have a poverty rate higher than the state. Clinch (29.8%), Turner (29.5%), and Ben Hill (29.1%) Counties experience the highest rates of poverty in their communities, with Pierce (18.5%) and Brantley (18.8%) Counties being the lowest. An increasing number of rural communities are experiencing persistently high poverty rates. In fact, eight of the eighteen counties in the SGRC region are listed as Persistent Poverty Counties. They are: Atkinson County, Bacon County, Ben Hill County, Brooks County, Cook County, Tift County, Turner County, and Ware County.

The average per capita income (PCI) in the Southern Georgia EDD is \$21,050, which is much lower than the State of Georgia's PCI of \$32,427. There are six counties with PCI above the region's average of \$21,050; however, all eighteen counties in the Southern Georgia EDD are below Georgia's PCI of \$32,427.

Georgia's unemployment rate is 2.9%. Thirteen (72.2%) of the Southern Georgia EDD counties have unemployment rates higher than that of the state. Ben Hill (4.6%), Irwin (4.2%), and Turner (4.1%) Counties have the highest unemployment rates in the region and Pierce (2.5%) and Echols (2.2%) Counties have the lowest.

All eighteen counties (100%) in the Southern Georgia EDD have median household income limits below the state average of \$61,224. Pierce (\$48,969) and Lowndes (\$46,113) Counties have the highest median income limit, and Ben Hill (\$32,077) and Lanier (\$32,158) Counties have the lowest.

In Georgia, 12.6% of the population is without health care coverage. All eighteen counties (100%) in the Southern Georgia EDD have a population above this rate. Echols (25.3%) and Berrien (21.7%) Counties have the highest percentage of residents without health care coverage, and Lanier (12.7%) and Turner (13%) Counties have the lowest percentage of residents without health coverage.

Housing

Access to safe and affordable housing plays a major role in the SGRC EDD's economic competitiveness and resilience. The consensus of each SWOT analysis performed in the development of this CEDS identified the scarce availability of affordable workforce housing as a threat to the economic well-being of the region. In addition, declining housing conditions and the growing inventory of substandard rental housing, particularly in the region's cities, is having an adverse effect on quality of life. Smart housing planning is increasingly essential for healthy growth, regardless of a metro, suburban, or rural environment. The housing stock must include safe, affordable, and accessible for-sale and rental units, not only to meet social equity goals, but to ensure community health as well as economic vitality and economic health.

There are 178,163 housing units in the SGRC Region, with 151,566 (85.1%) being occupied. Bacon County has the lowest percentage of occupied housing units at 77.7%, with the median home value being \$82,300. Tift County has the highest percentage of occupied housing units at 88.2%, with the median home value being \$123,000.

Environment

The Southern Georgia Region is a vast, rural region spanning the Upper and Lower Coastal Plains of south-central Georgia. The mostly forested and agricultural region is comprised of approximately 7,810 square miles. The Region contains some unique natural features, including the Okefenokee Swamp, which, at 438,000 acres, is the largest "blackwater" swamp in North America. The 18-county Southern Georgia region is predominantly rural in terms of its land area and approximately half rural and half urban in terms of its population. The region's largest urban area is Valdosta, and other major urban clusters include Douglas, Fitzgerald, Tifton, and Waycross. Historically, the region's major industries were agriculture (both crops and livestock) and forestry, including the extraction of turpentine from pine trees. However, in recent decades, in keeping with national trends, the region has shifted from a production economy to a service economy. Although the majority of the region's land area is still used for agriculture and forestry, more jobs are now in service-providing industries than in goods-producing industries.

Infrastructure

A sound infrastructure plays a vital role in encouraging a more productive and competitive regional economy. When problems exist with the performance of infrastructure, the effects can be widespread. The quality of a region's infrastructure has a profound effect on its ability to attract development, and the success of companies that choose to locate there.

Many communities in the SGRC Region have aging infrastructure (water, sewer, roads, bridges), but lack of funding to address those problems. Most incorporated municipalities in the region have municipal water and sewer systems, except for a few smaller cities that do not. Some counties in the region provide water and sewer service to select areas. Storm water management is handled at the local level.

Broadband service in the region is provided through DSL, cable, fiber, fixed wireless, and satellite. Some areas of the region (such as Echols County) have only one broadband provider, while others have multiple providers. Not all broadband technologies are available in all areas of the region. However, due to the increasing importance of broadband access in daily life, business, and recreation, broadband availability is increasingly likely to influence development patterns throughout the region. Recent federal broadband funding directed to the Southern Georgia EDD will result in the deployment of additional broadband infrastructure and increased accessibility in the region.

Economy

The economies of the SGRC region have become more diversified over the past twenty years; however, this diversity did not make the region immune to the Coronavirus pandemic. With the arrival of COVID-19 came many challenges and changes in the economy and everyday life throughout the SGRCEDD region, Georgia, and the United States. Georgia's statewide shelter-in-place order issued in April 2020 brought with it closures of schools, colleges, businesses, and many local governments. There were mass layoffs throughout the region, school students were suddenly faced with the challenge of online learning, the unemployed were desperately searching for resources, and many hospitals were at a maximum capacity treating those struck ill by the coronavirus.

As offices and retail spaces were shutting down around the country, it became clear that some industries do not stop. This realization coined the term, "essential worker". While workers and staff throughout the United States sheltered-in-place, essential workers did not face any employment interruption. These critical sectors remained operational in order to preserve health, safety, and to keep America going.

Southern Georgia is beginning to recover with more and more businesses reopening and attempting to restaff. However, many businesses are finding it difficult to fill all of the available positions. Some attribute this worker shortage to increased unemployed benefits, while others cite childcare issues or concerns about contracting COVID as a deterrent to employment - perhaps it is a combination. Additionally, many sectors are facing supply chain interruptions and even shortages. The adverse effects of the pandemic are still present in the SGRC region, while the long-term economic impacts of the pandemic remain unknown.

Many of the eighteen counties in the SGRC region have areas that experience persistent economic distress and unemployment. In fact, because nine of the EDD's 18 counties have maintained poverty rates of 20% or more for the past 30 years, they are designated as persistent poverty counties. Although unemployment in the EDD is comparable to Georgia and the United States, there are notable disparities in unemployment rate by race and ethnicity. In the SGRC region, the Hispanic population faces an unemployment rate two percentage points higher than that of the white population while the Black population faces an unemployment rate nearly double that of the white population.

Barriers to economic prosperity in Southern Georgia are numerous. Efforts must be made to reverse negative trends and to move the region forward. The Southern Georgia CEDS emphasizes strategic approaches based on regional visioning and goal setting. Stakeholders will be able to use this CEDS as a guide to understanding the regional economy, thus empowering them to take action to improve it through regional initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable economic development.

Education and Workforce

The Southern Georgia Region's workforce is a geographically large workforce area with diverse industry sectors. The top five (5) industry sectors with the highest employment and total demand are Health Care & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Accommodations and Food Services, and Transportation and Warehousing. The region has a civilian labor force of 175,959 with a participation rate of 54.8%. The majority of employment opportunities can be found in five of the eighteen counties, including Lowndes, Ware, Coffee, Tift, and Charlton.

For many of the occupations projected to show the greatest growth in the coming years, advanced degrees and specialized training are not required. For example, retail salespersons, first line supervisors of retail sales workers, stockers, and order fillers typically require only a brief training period and do not require higher-level qualifications. However, some of the occupations that are expected to experience growth in the region in the near future do require advanced degrees and/or special training, for example: heavy and tractor trailer truck drives, registered nurses, and licensed practical nurses.

The Southern Georgia Area Workforce Development Board (WDB) envisions the local one-stop workforce development system as the mechanism to promote, encourage, and coordinate the development of a well-trained labor force with skills to not only meet the needs of the area's current employers, but also to attract new business and industry to the area. It is crucial to continued economic resilience and prosperity that the region continues to develop a diverse set of industry sectors that provide living wage jobs.

Workforce Development through education and training is a critical need for economic development in Southern Georgia. Statistics show that a high poverty, low diversity region can turn away both potential employers and a potential workforce. Low literacy and educational attainment can cripple attempts at industry diversification towards high skill/high wage job growth. If higher paying industries are to be recruited to the region, then higher skilled employees must be trained and made available. Education and training are recognized as critical needs. Fortunately, there are a number of regionally significant institutions that are making a difference in the lives of many uneducated and/or untrained worker in the region. They are listed on the following page.

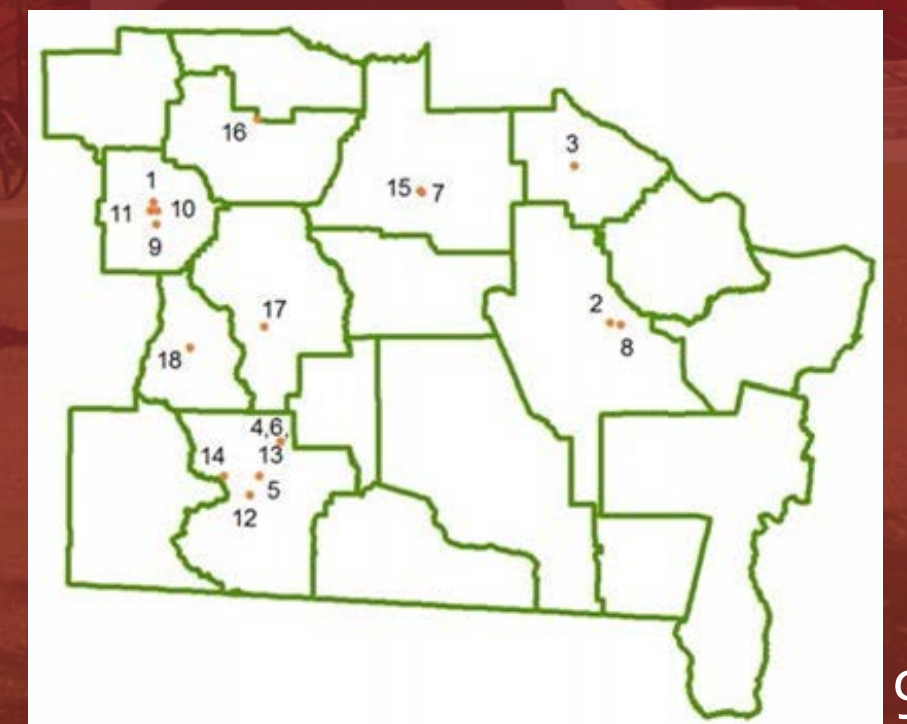
The Southern Georgia Area WDB will continue working with these educational institutions to ensure individuals have access to a variety of in-demand training programs to meet the specific needs of the region and create well-paying, quality jobs. The strong partnerships have set the stage for future progress.



Colleges and Universities

The Southern Georgia region is home to the following colleges and universities:

1. Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
2. Coastal Pines Technical College (TC)
3. Coastal Pines TC Alma Campus
4. Embry Riddle Aeronautical University Moody Campus
5. Georgia Military College
6. Park University Moody Campus
7. South Georgia State College
8. South Georgia State College Waycross Campus
9. Southern Regional Technical College Tifton Campus
10. Troy University Tifton Campus
11. University of Georgia Tifton Campus
12. Valdosta State University
13. Webster University Moody Campus
14. Wiregrass Technical College
15. Wiregrass TC Douglas Campus
16. Wiregrass TC Fitzgerald Campus
17. Wiregrass TC Nashville Campus
18. Wiregrass TC Sparks Campus

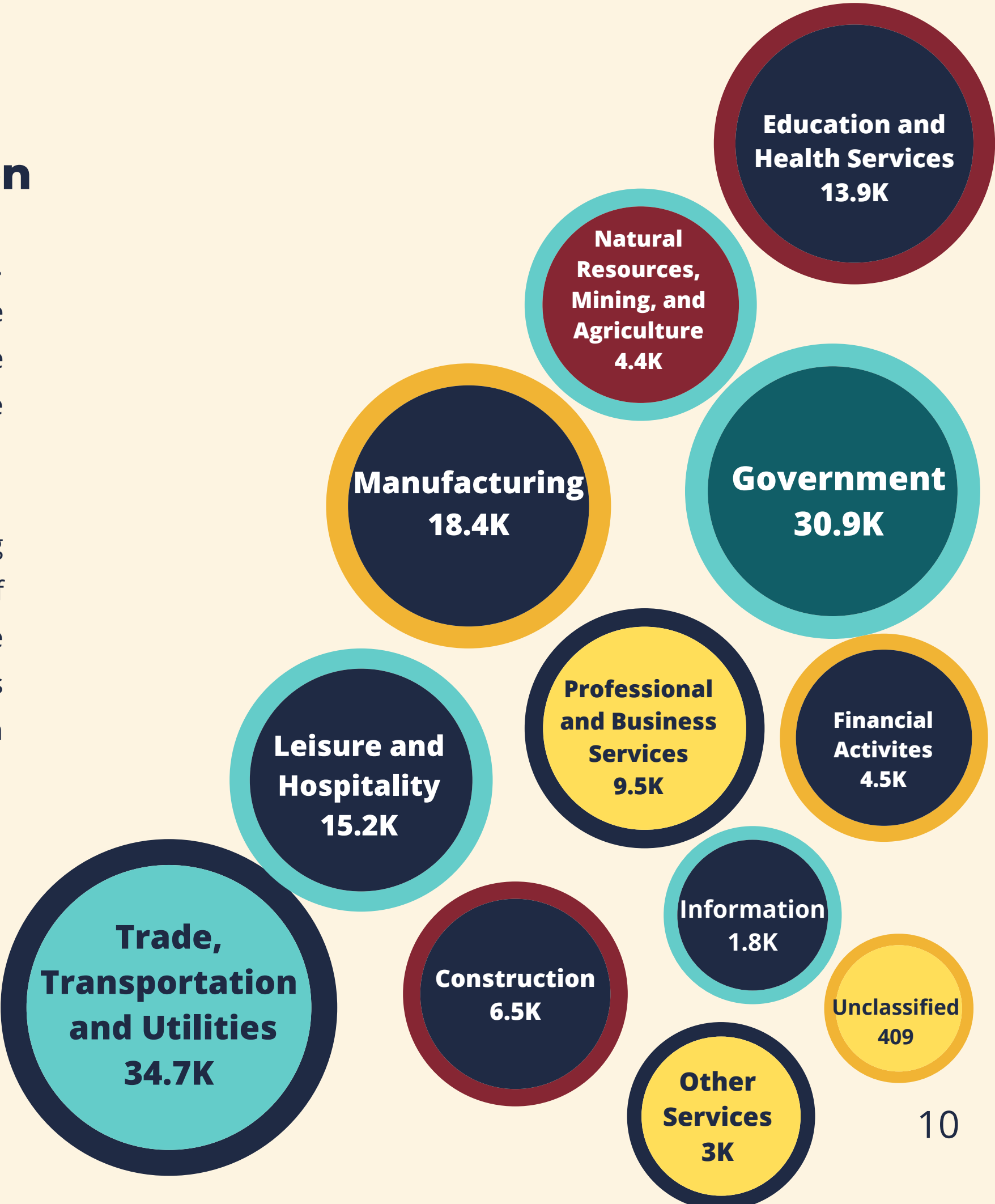


Top Industry Concentrations

Based on Average Employment in the Region

A cluster is a regional concentration of related industries in a particular location. Clusters are a striking feature of economies, making regions uniquely competitive for jobs and private investment. They consist of companies, suppliers, and service providers, as well as government agencies and other institutions that provide specialized training and education, information, research, and technical support.

Locating and analyzing the region's economic clusters was crucial to developing the strategic focus areas, and, therefore, the region's CEDS. The wide array of economic clusters in the 18-county Southern Georgia EDD region illustrates the diversity of the district's economy, and a critical component of the region's economic resilience. Currently, there are 15 strongly traded clusters in Southern Georgia.



EDA Investment Priorities

The Economic Development Administration's (EDA) investment priorities provide an overarching framework to ensure its grant investment portfolio – ranging from planning to infrastructure construction -- contributes to local efforts to build, improve, or better leverage economic assets that allow businesses to succeed and regional economies to prosper and become more resilient. Competitive grant applications will be responsive to the evaluation criteria listed under each individual funding announcement, including at least one of the below investment priorities:

1. Equity
2. Recovery & Resilience
3. Workforce Development
4. Manufacturing
5. Technology-Based Economic Development
6. Environmentally-Sustainable Development
7. Exports & Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



Economic Resiliency



Economic Resiliency

The weight of the global pandemic has brought serious challenges to the Southern Georgia EDD and its economy. Rural small businesses were still rebounding from the Great Recession, and entered the COVID-19 crises with compounding, preexisting vulnerabilities.

The negative effects of the pandemic included:

- business closures,
- rural hospitals struggling to meet demand for healthcare,
- students with limited broadband experiencing educational gaps because of inability to participate in online education,
- hospitality industry decimated,
- supply chain disruptions, and
- mass layoffs throughout the region.

As COVID-19 tests the resilience of rural economies, their ability to remain places where people want to live and work is at a higher risk. Barriers to economic prosperity in Southern Georgia include poverty, infrastructure, economic exclusion, and limited resources.

The SGRC region will focus on understanding, sustaining, and investing in strategies that foster economic growth.

The U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) defines economic resilience as the following: Regional economic prosperity is linked to the area's ability to prevent, withstand, and quickly recover from disruptions to its economic base.

According to the Economic Development Administration, in order to build economic resilience, regions should focus on both steady - state and responsive initiatives with the following two-pronged approach ¹:

*1) Planning for and implementing resilience through specific goals or actions to bolster the long-term economic durability of the region **(steady-state)**, and*

*2) Establishing information networks among the various stakeholders in the region to encourage active and regular communications between the public, private, education, and non-profit sectors to collaborate on existing and potential future challenges **(responsive)**.*

The Southern Georgia region has narrowed its focus to the following initiatives, developed from the two-pronged approach:

1. <http://www.eda.gov/ceds/content/economic-resilience.htm>

Steady-State Initiatives:

- Engaging in comprehensive planning efforts that involve extensive participation from the community to define and implement a collective vision for resilience that includes the integration and/or alignment of other planning efforts
- Undertaking initiatives to broaden the industrial base by identifying emerging clusters that build on the region's SWOT
- Constructing and developing a resilient workforce that adapts to a shifting economy
- Maintaining geographic information systems (GIS) that link with business establishment data bases to track regional and local "churns."

Responsive Initiatives:

- Conducting pre-disaster recovery planning to define key responsibilities and actions
- Establishing regular communication of business community needs and issues through the SGRC Economic Development Professionals Advisory Committee
- Establishing strong leadership succession plans
- Further developing broadband through the use of small cells for reliable communication

In August 2020, the SGRC received Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for the purpose of assisting the region with pandemic recovery and increasing resilience. With this funding, the SGRC worked directly with communities to assess the region's needs and to devise a strategy to meet those needs through coordination, partnerships, and leveraged resources.

The result of those efforts is the development of the Southern Georgia Economic Recovery and Resiliency Plan which identifies methods to strengthen economic resilience. The Plan can be viewed in its entirety here:

<https://www.sgrc.us/community-and-economic-development.html>



Atkinson - Bacon - Ben Hill - Berrien
Brantley - Brooks - Charlton - Clinch - Coffee
Cook - Echols - Irwin - Lanier - Lowndes
Pierce - Tift - Turner - Ware Counties



Equity & Environmental Justice

The Addition of Equity

In April 2021, equity was included for the first time as one of EDA's investment priorities, a list of key focus areas that provide the framework to guide the agency's approach to funding projects.

Economic development planning or implementation projects that advance equity across America through investments that directly benefit

1) one or more traditionally underserved populations (PDF), including but not limited to women, Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders or

2) underserved communities within geographies that have been systemically and/or systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic prosperity such as Tribal Lands, Persistent Poverty Counties, and rural areas with demonstrated, historical underservice.

Eight of the eighteen counties in the region served by SGRC are listed as Persistent Poverty Counties. They are: Atkinson County, Bacon County, Ben Hill County, Brooks County, Cook County, Tift County, Turner County, and Ware County.

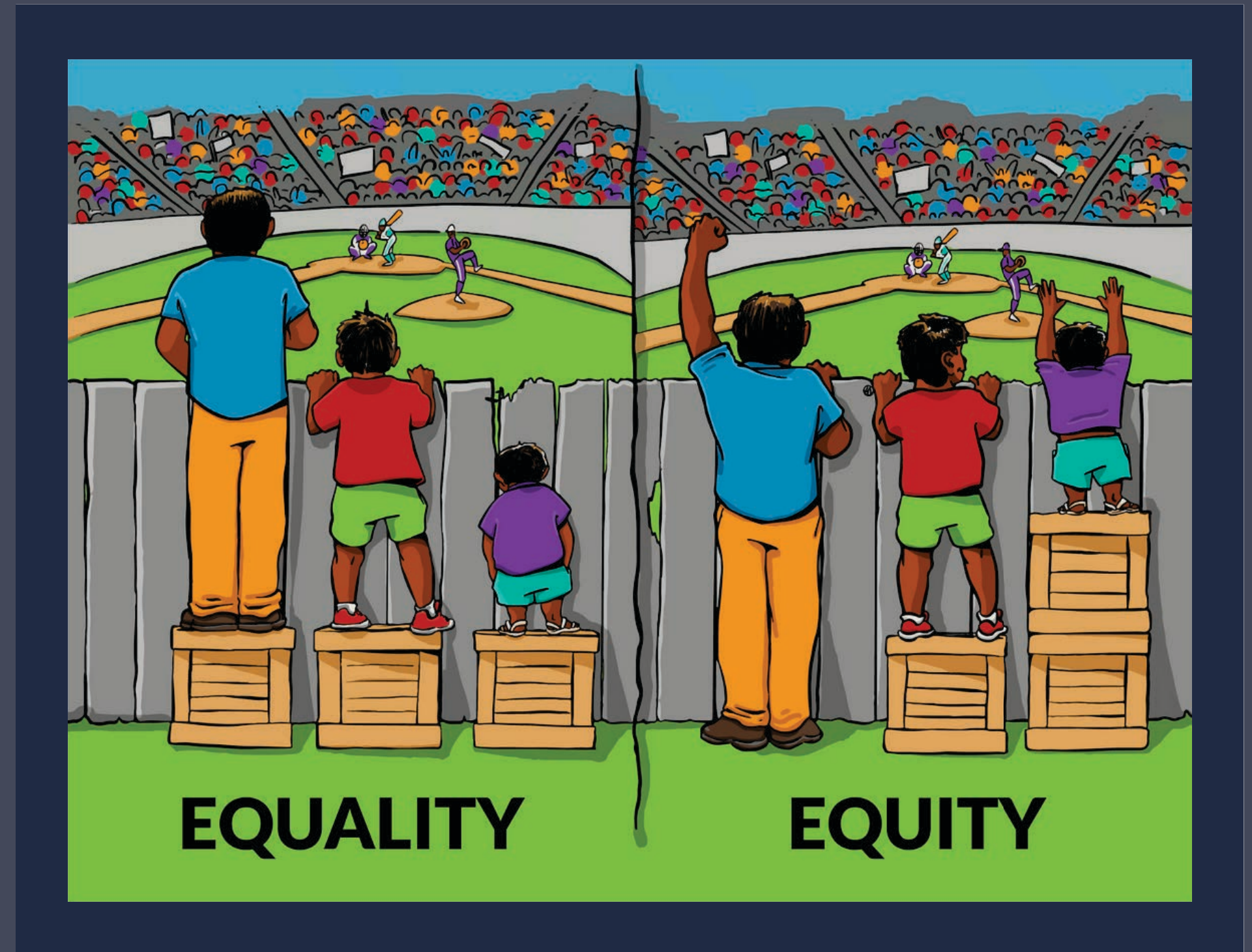


Economic Equity

The term **equity** refers to fairness and justice and is distinguished from equality: Whereas equality means providing the same to all, equity means recognizing that **we do not all start from the same place** and must acknowledge and make adjustments to imbalances. The process is ongoing, requiring us to identify and overcome intentional and unintentional barriers arising from bias or systemic structures.

According to a September 2021 Brookings Paper on Economic Activity (BPEA), "The opportunity to participate in the economy and to succeed based on ability and effort is at the foundation of our nation and our economy. Unfortunately, structural barriers have persistently disrupted this narrative for many Americans, leaving the talents of millions of people underutilized or on the sidelines. The result is lower prosperity, not just for those affected, but for everyone."

Eliminating systematic disparities has the potential to produce large economic gains.



Environmental Justice

Environmental justice (EJ) is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Fair treatment means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies.

Meaningful involvement means:

- People have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health;
- The public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision;
- Community concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and
- Decision makers will seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.



SGRC Underserved Communities

The disadvantaged Census Tracts included on the following pages exceeded the 50th percentile (75th for resilience) across at least four of the six disadvantaged indicators. These six disadvantaged indicators include: Transportation Access, Health, Environmental, Economic, Resilience, and Equity. Each of the six indicators are assembled at the Census Tract level using data from the CDC Social Vulnerability Index, Census America Community Survey, EPA Smart Location Map, HUD Location Affordability Index, EPA EJ Screen, FEMA Resilience Analysis & Planning Tool and FEMA National Risk Index.

**Transportation
Access**

Health

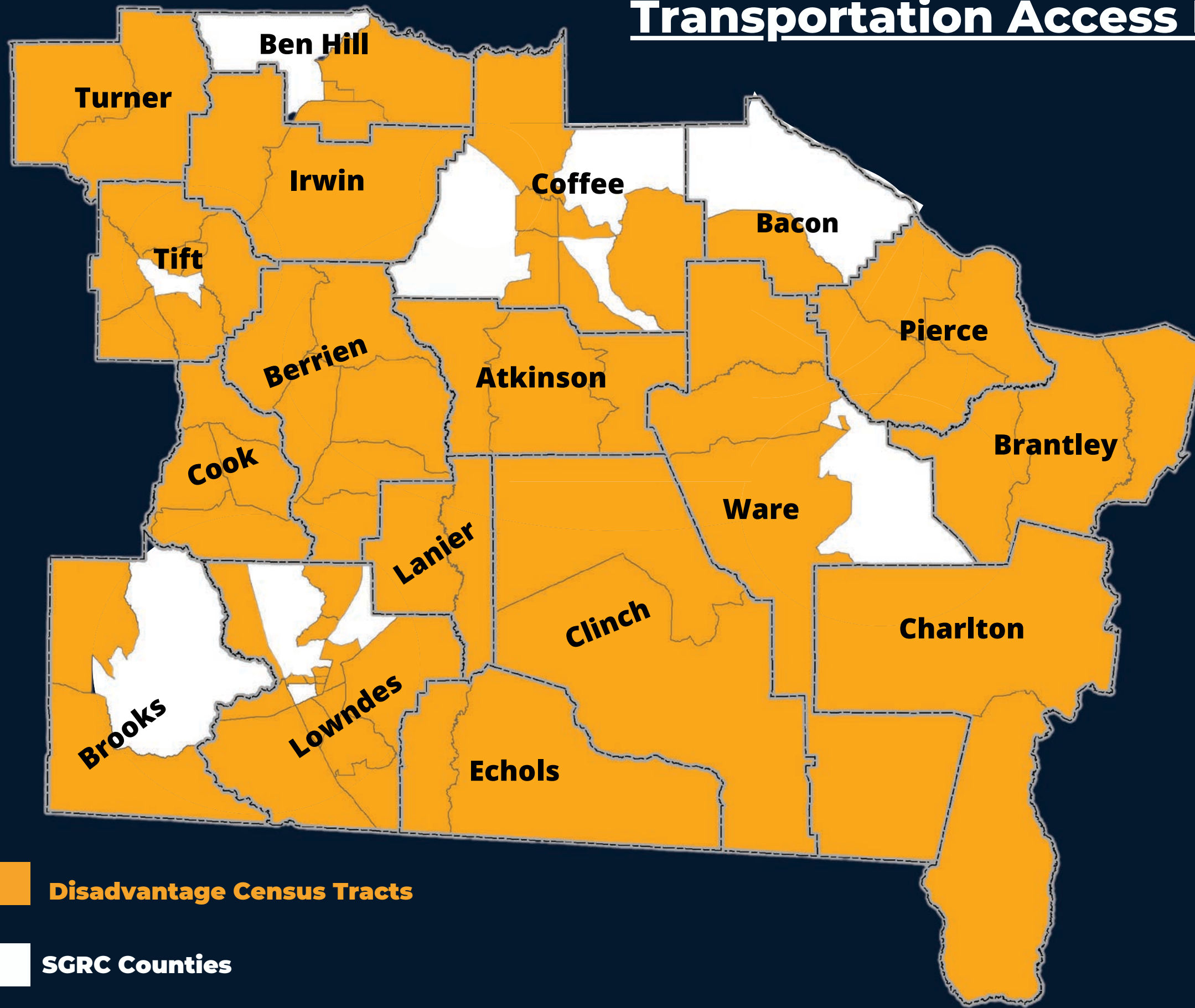
Environmental

Economic

Resilience

Equity

Transportation Access Disadvantage Indicator



Disadvantage Census Tracts

SGRC Counties

<u>County</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>
Atkinson	9601-9603
Bacon	9702.02
Ben Hill	9601, 9604, 9605
Berrien	9701-9706
Brantley	9601-9603
Brooks	9602, 9606
Charlton	101, 102
Clinch	9701-9702
Coffee	101, 103-105, 107, 108.01
Cook	9601-9604
Echols	8801-8802
Irwin	9501, 9502
Lanier	9501, 9502
Lowndes	101.01, 101.03, 102.01, 104.02, 105, 106.04, 107-108, 110-112, 114.01-114.03, 115-116
Pierce	9601, 9604
Tift	9601-9605, 9608-9609
Turner	9702, 9703
Ware	9501-9502, 9504, 9508

Transportation Access disadvantage identifies communities and places that spend more, and longer, to get where they need to go.

Health Disadvantage Indicator



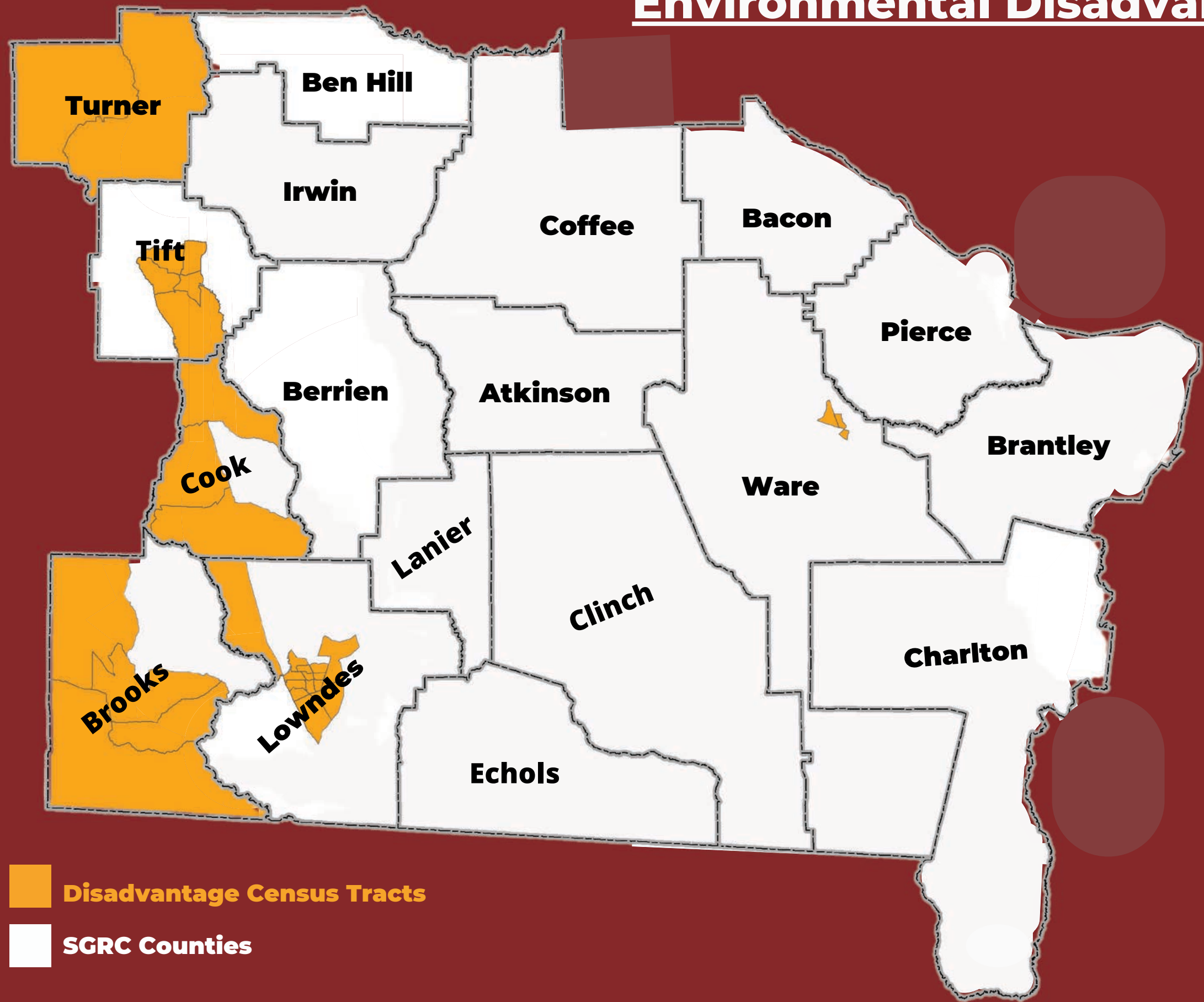
<u>County</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>
Atkinson	9601-9603
Bacon	9701, 9702.01-.02
Ben Hill	9601-9605
Berrien	9701-9706
Brantley	9601-9603
Brooks	9602-9606
Charlton	101-102
Clinch	9701-9702
Coffee	101-107, 108.01-108.02
Cook	9601-9604
Echols	8801-8802
Irwin	9501, 9502
Lanier	9501, 9502
Lowndes	101.01, 101.04, 108-110, 113.02, 114.01-114.03, 115-116
Pierce	9601-9604
Tift	9601-9609
Turner	9702, 9703
Ware	9501-9509

 Disadvantage Census Tracts

 SGRC Counties

Health disadvantage identifies communities based on variables associated with adverse health outcomes, disability, as well as environmental exposures.

Environmental Disadvantage Indicator

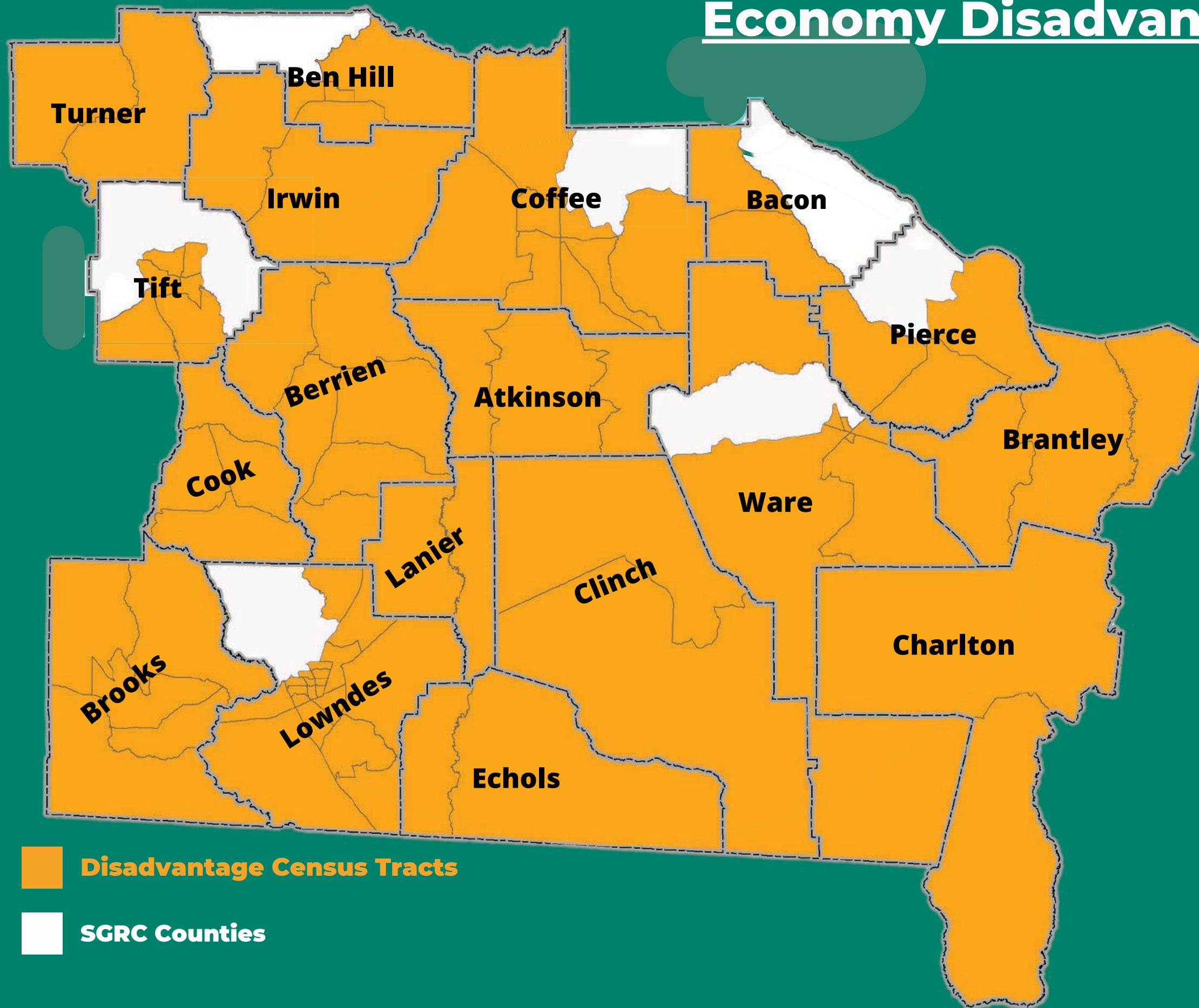


County	Census Tracts
Brooks	9602, 9604-9606
Cook	9601-9602, 9604
Lowndes	102.01, 103.02, 104.01-104.02, 105, 106.04, 108-112, 113.01, 113.02, 114.02
Tift	9603-9604, 9606-9607, 9609
Turner	9702-9703
Ware	9504, 9507

Disadvantage Census Tracts
 SGRC Counties

Environmental disadvantage identifies communities with disproportionate pollution burden and inferior environmental quality.

Economy Disadvantage Indicator



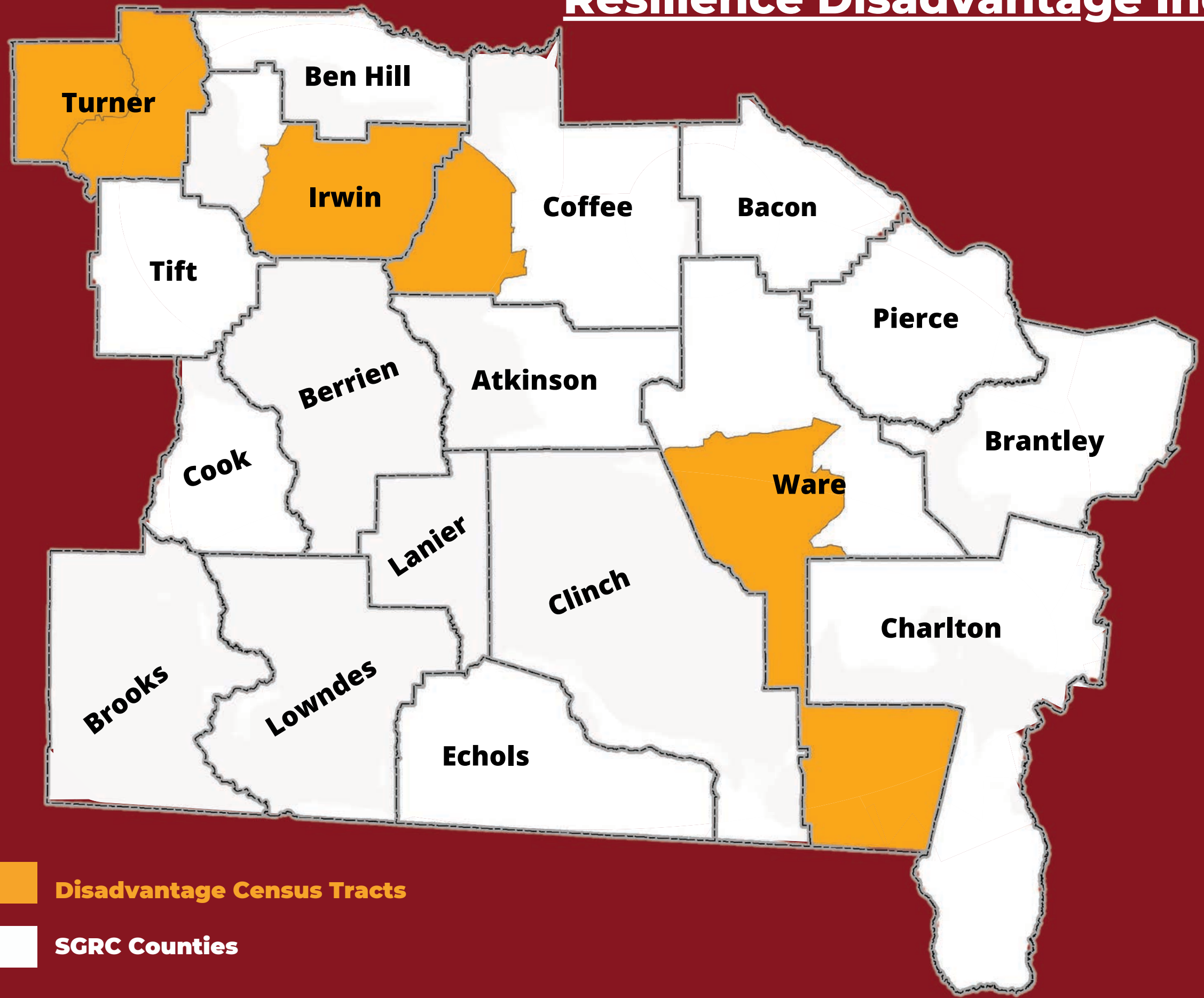
Disadvantage Census Tracts

SGRC Counties

<u>County</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>
Atkinson	9601-9603
Bacon	9702.01-9702.02
Ben Hill	9601, 9603-9605
Berrien	9701-9706
Brantley	9601-9603
Brooks	9602-9606
Charlton	101-102
Clinch	9701-9702
Coffee	101, 103-107, 108.01-108.02
Cook	9601-9604
Echols	8801-8802
Irwin	9501-9502
Lanier	9501-9502
Lowndes	101.01-101.02, 104.01-104.02, 105, 106.01, 106.04, 107-112, 113.01-113.02, 114.01-114.03, 115-116
Pierce	9601, 9603-9604
Tift	9603-9604, 9606-9609
Turner	9702-9703
Ware	9501, 9503-9504, 9506-9509

Economic disadvantage identifies areas and populations with high poverty, low wealth, lack of local jobs, low homeownership, low educational attainment, and high inequality.

Resilience Disadvantage Indicator



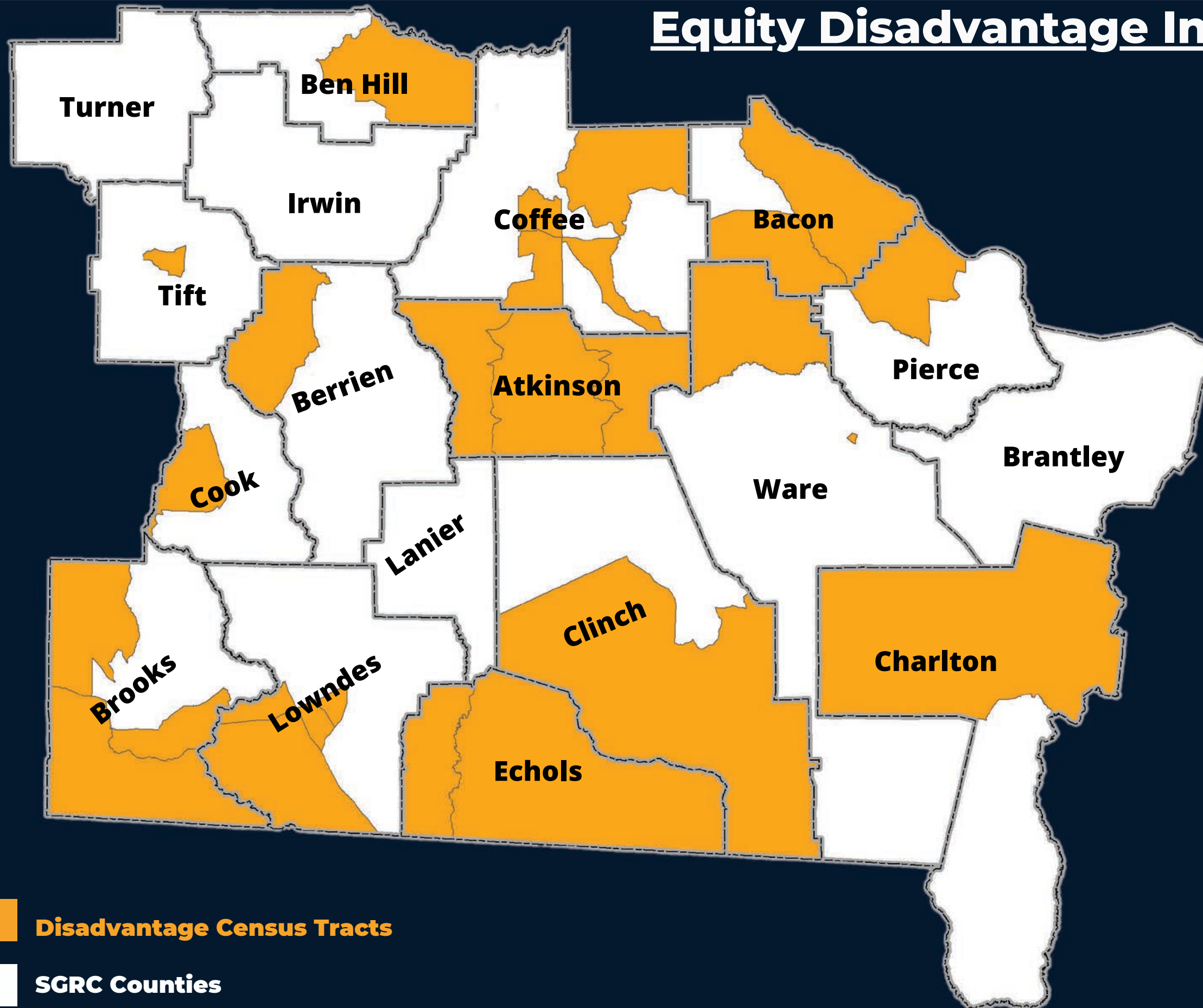
<u>County</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>
Coffee	106
Irwin	9502
Turner	9702-9703
Ware	9508

Disadvantage Census Tracts
 SGRC Counties

Resilience disadvantage identifies communities vulnerable to hazards caused by climate change. 24

Source: <https://usdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/99f9268777ff4218867ceedfabe58a3a>

Equity Disadvantage Indicator



<u>County</u>	<u>Census Tracts</u>
Atkinson	9601-9603
Bacon	9701, 9702.02
Ben Hill	9601
Berrien	9702
Brooks	9602, 9605-9606
Charlton	101
Clinch	9702
Coffee	102, 105, 107, 108.02
Cook	9602
Echols	8801-8802
Lowndes	108, 114.01-114.03
Pierce	9602
Tift	9603
Ware	9501, 9507

 **Disadvantage Census Tracts**
 **SGRC Counties**

Equity disadvantage identifies communities with a high percentile of persons (age 5+) who speak English "less than well."



CEDS Process Overview

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is designed to be an inclusive, strategy driven planning process that defines a regional vision for economic growth and resilience and identifies local priorities for future investment.

A goal of this CEDS is to identify where investment can be made to further diversify the region's economic base. Creating local businesses and industries will result in stronger local economies and therefore, economically resilient regions.

The 2022-2026 Southern Georgia CEDS report is a strategic five-year plan that assesses current status, and identifies resources and services that support regional economic stability and prosperity.

The issues of economic resilience and equitable access to jobs and other opportunities are integral to the Region's economy.

CEDS Planning & Implementation



In April 2022, the Southern Georgia Regional Commission kicked off the CEDS planning and implementation process by emailing a survey to members of the CEDS Strategy Committee and local government officials. In addition, the survey was promoted via the SGRC's Facebook page.

The SGRC held CEDS Strategy Committee workshops in May and June, and consulted with members of the Workforce Development Board during its June meeting.



Data collected from the surveys, input from the CEDS Strategy Committee, and the SWOT Analysis, identified four Strategic Focus Areas to support regional economic resilience:

- State of the Regional Economy
- Transportation, Community Facilities, Infrastructure, and Broadband
- Education and Workforce Development
- Population and Housing

The Strategic Focus Areas served as the basis for the SWOT Analysis, Action Plan, and creation of the CEDS Vision Statement.

Strategic Focus Areas

1. State of the Regional Economy

2. Transportation, Community Facilities,
Infrastructure and Broadband

3. Education and Workforce
Development

4. Population and Housing





SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis of the regional economy should answer the question, “Where are we now?” by using the relevant data and background information to help identify the critical internal and external factors that speak to the region’s unique assets and competitive positioning. The SWOT is a strategic planning tool used by organizations to ensure that there is a clear objective informed by a comprehensive understanding of a region’s capabilities and capacity. A SWOT analysis identifies the region’s competitive advantages—those indigenous assets that make the region special or competitive in the national and global economies—juxtaposed against those internal or external factors that can keep a region from realizing its potential.

Determining and analyzing what the region already possesses that could be leveraged better to build the capacity for growth, including competitive cultural, economic, technological, intellectual and physical assets, is critical to developing the strategic direction and implementation plan to promote regional economic vitality. Leveraging assets refers to using the activities and engagement of business, government leaders and other stakeholders to maximize the economic potential of a region. In addition, the SWOT analysis should consider economic resiliency. Specifically, what factors and/or elements are in place (or need to be put in place) to ensure the long-term success, viability, and durability of the regional economy?

State of the Regional Economy

Strengths

- Land Availability for New Growth
- Existing Manufacturing
- Transportation Corridors
- Agriculture/Agribusiness
- Timber Industry
- Cost of Living
- Natural Resources
- Climate
- Proximity to Florida
- Trained and Qualified Workforce
- Regionalism
- PP Collaboration
- Tourism
- Low State Income Tax

Weaknesses

- Aging & Undersized Infrastructure
- Lack of Funding for Economic Development
- Underdeveloped Industrial Parks
- Lack of Regional Collaboration
- Lack of Leadership & Lack of Understanding in Leadership
- Lack of Funding for Industrial Parks
- Revitalization of Downtowns
- Lack of Value-Added Agriculture
- Dysfunctional City/County Boundaries
- No Money for Industrial Recruiting
- Lack of Available Product
- Lack of Workforce Population
- Low Labor Force Participation
- Unskilled Workforce

Opportunities

- Growth Toward Rail
- Highschool Industrial Education
- Leadership Development Designed to Incite New Leadership
- Tax Credits/Business Incentives for Entrepreneurs
- Projects Focused on Responsible Sustainability
- Value Added Agriculture
- Tourism Development
- Tax Credits/State Rural Incentives
- Downtown Revitalization
- Film Industry
- Natural Resources
- Low Cost of Living
- Job Tax Credit

Threats

- Population Loss
- Commercial Blight
- Low Labor Force Participation Rates
- Poor City & County Relationships
- Internet Sales Depleting Local Retail
- Low Minimum Wage
- Lack of Leadership
- National Economy
- Threats to Rural Healthcare
- Homelessness
- Trickle Down Entitlements
- Lack of Jobs for College Graduates
- Lack of Focus from State
- Rising Cost of Healthcare
- Ignoring Community Weaknesses
- Unfunded State & Federal Mandates
- Lack of Workforce Housing

Transportation, Community Facilities, Infrastructure, & Broadband

Strengths

- Transportation Corridors
- Proximity to I-95, I-75, I-10, Ports, Major Markets & Regional Airports
- Georgia Ports
- Rails
- Private Partnerships for Transportation
- Condition of Roadways
- Electric
- T-SPLOST/TIA
- Water
- Improvements to Broadband
- Tech Schools CDL Programs
- CDBG Accessibility for Infrastructure

Weaknesses

- Aging & Deteriorating Water & Sewer Infrastructure
- Resistance of Rail Lines to Allow for Growth
- Overpasses for Vehicles Over Railroad Tracks
- Inadequate Transportation Corridors Between I-75 & I-95
- Lack of Reliable Broadband & Cell Service
- Lack of Natural Gas Capacity
- Workforce Attitude
- Passing Lanes on 2 Lane Highways
- Leadership
- EV Charging Stations
- Affordable Housing
- Involvement of School System

Opportunities

- EMC Incentives for Broadband
- Affordable, Working Class Housing
- Water & Sewer Upgrades
- Extension of Natural Gas Service
- Upgrades to Local Meeting Venues in Need of Repair
- Cost of Utilities
- Broadband-Starlink
- Workforce
- Public Transportation
- Career Academies
- Healthcare
- Industrial Parks Infrastructure Upgrades
- Leadership
- Cheerleading Chamber of Commerce as Promoter
- Expansion of Rail
- Quality Affordable Childcare
- Need for Transportation Workforce

Threats

- Low Labor Force Participation Rates
- Affordable Housing
- Lack of Market Rate Housing
- Lack of Reliable Broadband & Cell Service
- Lack of Natural Gas Capacity
- High School Students not Trained for Employment in Existing Industries
- Struggling Rural Hospitals
- 4-Laning Highways, Bypassing Small Towns
- Lack of Public Transportation
- Leadership
- Low Population Numbers
- Hospitals
- Regional Collaboration

Education & Workforce Development

Strengths

- Strong Network of Technical Colleges
- Southern GA Regional Commission Knowledge
- Targeted Training for Demand Occupations
- Cohesiveness Between Technical Colleges & Service Providers
- Clusters and Pathways
- Quickstart for New Industries
- Relationship between K-12 & Technical Colleges
- Financial Assistance Opportunities
- Workforce Savvy Chamber of Commerce
- Apprenticeships

Weaknesses

- Politics
- Large Section of Population not Entering the Workforce
- High School Dropout Rate
- Lack of Quality Workforce to Attract New Businesses
- 2 Georgias-Atlanta vs Rest of the State
- Mismatch of Skills Needed & Skills Available in Existing Workforce
- Skillset of New Generation of Workers Entering the Workforce
- Transportation
- Low Wages
- Childcare
- Failure to Pass Drug Test
- Turf Guarding
- Turnover Rates
- Workforce Emigration
- Lack of Focus on Manufacturing

Opportunities

- High School Industrial Education
- Market Local Jobs in Schools- Incentivize Educated to Stay Local
- Apprenticeships, Internships, & Mentor Relations with Industries
- Increase Collaboration on Trade-Based Curriculum in Schools
- New Strategies for Economic Development
- Attract More Tech Jobs
- HOPE Career Grant
- Regional Collaboration for Costly Programs like STEM
- Marketing of Technical Colleges
- Early Childhood Education & Learning Centers
- Prepare Workforce to Assume High Skill Jobs
- Diversify Job Opportunities
- Leadership
- Dual Enrollment

Threats

- Lack of Quality Workforce to Attract New Businesses
- Failure to Understand what Workforce Skills the Economy of the Future will Require
- Low Wages
- Workforce Emigration
- Lack of Turnover in Elected Positions
- Qualified Leadership
- Drugs, Mental Health & Incarceration
- Losing Graduates to Larger Areas
- Difficulty Attracting Students into Manufacturing
- Lack of Access to Technical College Programs
- Personal Financial Skills
- Lack of Tourism and Recreational Opportunities
- Lack of Effective Academic Remediation Plans
- Perception of Lack of Opportunities
- Lack of Qualified Workforce
- Resistance to Change in Education
- Transportation

Population & Housing

Strengths

- Retiree Attraction
- Wide Open Spaces, Small Communities with Caring People
- Short Commute Times
- Utilities
- Cost of Land
- Roads
- Availability of Service Infrastructure
- Growth
- New Construction
- Low Cost of Development
- Lower than Average Housing Costs

Weaknesses

- Losing Population
- Losing Educated, but Retaining HS Dropouts
- Decline in Housing Stock
- Need Higher Quality, Affordable Rental Housing to Deter Dilapidated Rental Housing
- Aging Population
- Need More Affordable Housing/Starter Homes
- Lack of Codes and Code Enforcement
- Lack of Rural Healthcare, Affordability
- Low Average Wage, High Housing Cost
- Low Census Count
- Blight

Opportunities

- Creating Functional/Unique Neighborhoods
- Educating Students at an Early Age about Local Workforce Opportunities
- Ease of Life, Low Traffic, Safe Communities
- Cost of Living
- Rehabilitation of Dilapidated Housing Close to Downtown Areas
- Expand Code Enforcement, Especially in Downtown Areas
- Implement Consistent Zoning
- More Housing
- Attractions for Young People
- Relationship with Housing Authority
- Funding Opportunities for Dealing with Blight
- Mixed Use Downtown
- Develop Partnership Opportunities

Threats

- Uneducated Workforce
- Lack of Soft Job Skill Training
- Conversion of Usable Agriculture Property into Solar Farms
- Lack of Low Cost, Quality Housing
- Conversion of Usable Agriculture Property into Subdivisions
- Lack of Collaboration Between Local & Regional Govts
- Emigration of Educated Young Adults
- Lack of Code Enforcement
- Drugs
- Rental Rates
- Homelessness
- Lack of Recreation
- Poorly Constructed Housing

Strategic Focus Area # 1

State of the Regional Economy

GOALS
Create regional groups (authorities) to take ownership of existing, underdeveloped industrial parks to build out infrastructure for industry
Implement programs to foster entrepreneurship growth
Recruit/encourage value-added food processing (agribusiness)
Infrastructure Assessment
Adequate Staffing for Industries
Land availability for new growth

ACTION PLAN
Identify existing industrial parks that could be considered regional; Identify a funding source for infrastructure and ongoing maintenance; Establish community collaboration or MOU for revenue sharing
Teach value of entrepreneurship at primary and elementary levels; Have communities develop entrepreneurial strategies of identifying assets; Connect with community network
Identify commodities for value added products; develop product infrastructure for food processing; Partner with agriculture community
Analyze infrastructure age, capacity, and availability
Seek out resources to assist employers in filling positions
Identify 3 to 5 regional megasites

Strategic Focus Area # 2

Transportation, Community Facilities, Infrastructure, and Broadband

GOALS

Expand Natural Gas Service

Develop more family event venues

Pass T-SPLOST (TIA-2)

EV Stations

Create better connectivity between I-75 and I-95

Provide broadband to all unserved and underserved people throughout the region

ACTION PLAN

Pursue funding to improve existing infrastructure

Work with GDECD tourism to develop regional strategy for local community venues to attract tourism dollars

Submit regionally significant transportation projects

Expand the network of charging stations in the region

Widen corridors that have a positive regional impact

Pursue funding to increase broadband availability

Strategic Focus Area # 3

Education and Workforce Development

GOALS

Start Career Education earlier in school system

Strong, official partnership between school system, technical college, & industries to address skills currently in demand and for future needs

Increase labor force participation rate

Improve the quality of the workforce

Increase accessibility to high-demand technical curriculum and programs

ACTION PLAN

Recruit high school graduates for jobs with local industries; Educate middle school students about the importance of careers in home community

Identify responsible agency for facilitating and holding accountable the partnership; Incentivize industry participation

Better skills training

Target skills training to meet business and industry needs

Expand high-demand career education on high school and technical college campuses

Population and Housing

GOALS
Regional Housing Studies and Cooperation
Regional Recruitment
Increase Housing Stock
Change mindset concerning multi-family affordable housing
Limited access to affordable, workforce housing

ACTION PLAN
Determine where the commuters are traveling from and whether or not there is a demand
Better marketing of regional assets and amenities; Pool resources between the communities
Pursue funding for housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, and demolition in declining neighborhoods; Strengthen code enforcement; Develop incentives for construction of workforce housing
Educate the public about the benefits of multi-family affordable housing
Identify barriers to the development of affordable housing

Evaluation Framework

Performance measures will be used to evaluate the implementation of the CEDS's four Strategic Focus Areas. The evaluation frameworks on the following pages will be used to assess how the region is performing and what needs to be improved.

1. State of the Regional Economy

Promote economic development strategies that encourage entrepreneurship, support existing industries, attract new employers, and stimulate tourism.

2. Transportation, Community Facilities, Infrastructure and Broadband

Protect, expand, and enhance critical infrastructure and connectivity for existing and future community growth.

3. Education and Workforce Development

Facilitate growth and development of an educated, skilled, prepared workforce by utilizing available programs and resources.

4. Population and Housing

Create an inviting sense of place through rural renewal and other strategies in order to retain population, and to attract new members to our community.



Strategic Focus Area 1: Performance Measures

Metrics:

- Revenue growth for key industries
- Number of businesses and entrepreneurs receiving services from community colleges and workforce development programs
- Number of new entrepreneurs/businesses
- Volume of small business lending and private investment



Strategic Focus Area 2: Performance Measures

Metrics:

- Volume of water and sewer capacity
- Number of grants funded for local infrastructure improvements
- Number of new businesses and industries recruited to the region
- Number of communities with broadband access



Strategic Focus Area 3: Performance Measures

Metrics:

- Number of jobs created/retained after implementation of the CEDS
- Number of industry recognized certificates issued for specific training programs
- Number of students in career and technical education programs that are linked to in-demand jobs
- Number of workers trained, placed, or otherwise impacted by workforce sector initiatives



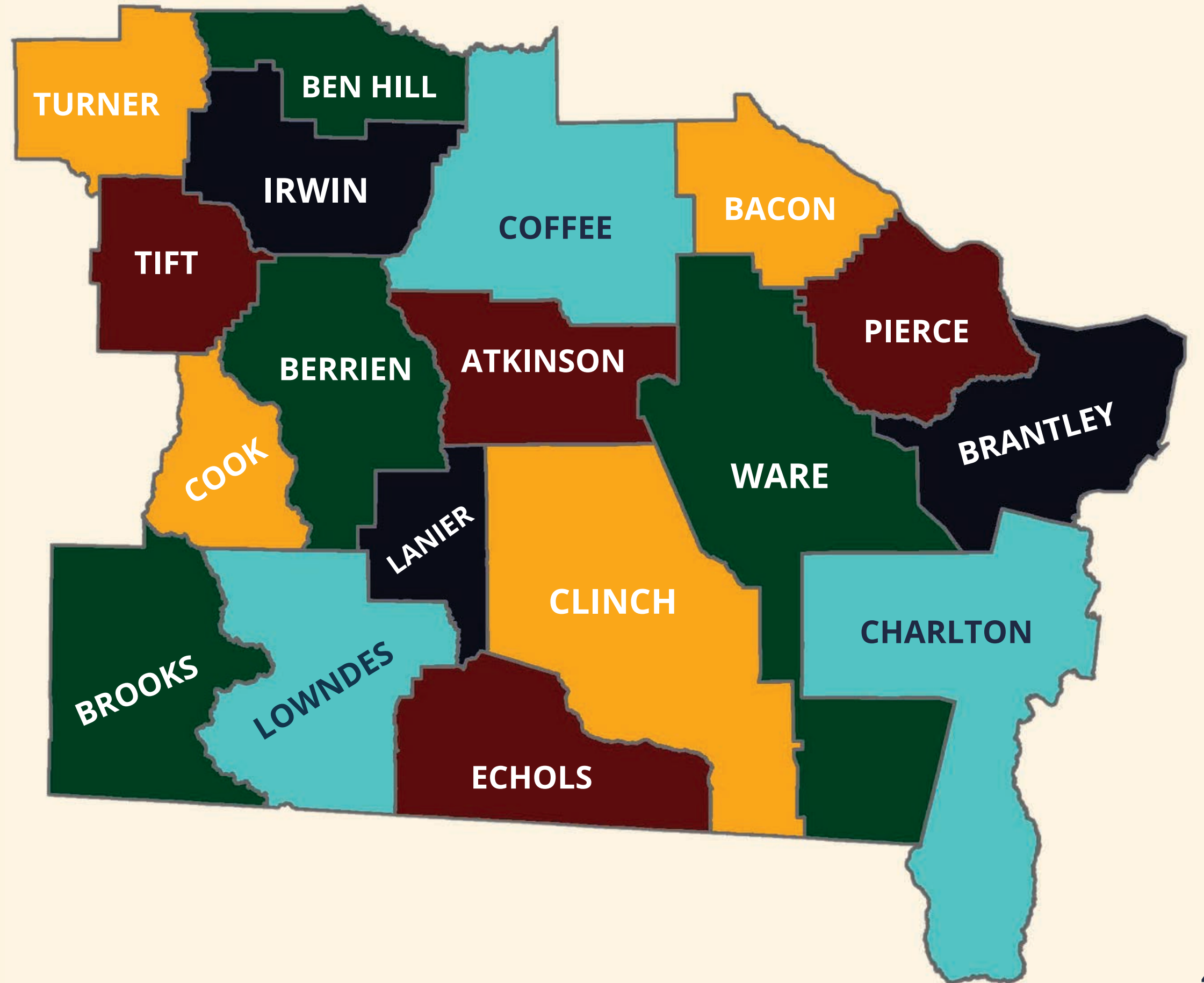
Strategic Focus Area 4: Performance Measures

Metrics:

- Number of Main Street Communities
- Number of Code Enforcement violations issued
- Resources available to aging population
- Population demographics
- Number of grants awarded for housing rehabilitation

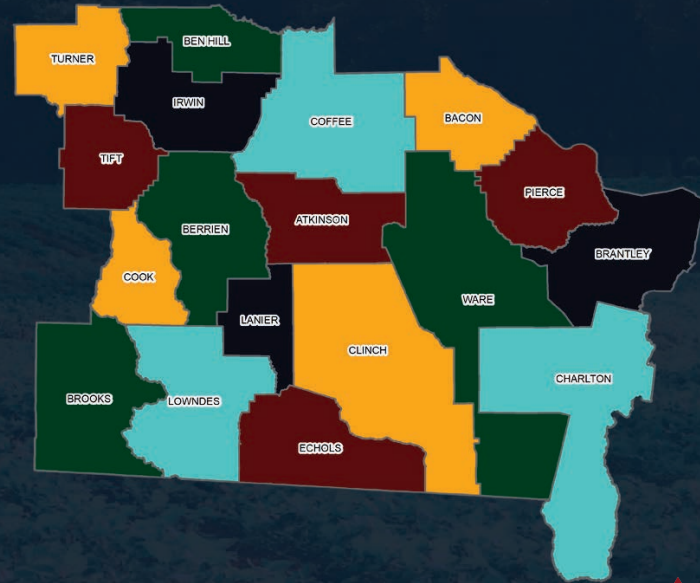


Regional Data Pages



Regional

Atkinson - Bacon - Ben Hill - Berrien
Brantley - Brooks - Charlton - Clinch
Coffee - Cook - Echols - Irwin
Lanier - Lowndes - Pierce - Tift
Turner - Ware Counties



2010 Census: 406,586
2020 Census: 413,869

Population Percentage
Increase 1.79%



Male - 49.6%
Female - 50.4%
Age 65+ - 62,023
Under 18 - 99,585
Median Age - 38.4
Minority - 28.3%



Housing

Median Home Value \$93,300
Occupied Housing Units 151,566
Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.2%
Rental Vacancy Rate 5.1%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 7.5%

Economic



Median Household Income \$39,632
Per Capita Income \$21,050
Per Capita Living Wage
\$31,927
% of People Below Poverty Level 24.0%



Top 5 Industries

Health Care & Social Assistance
Manufacturing
Retail Trade
Educational Services
Accommodation & Food Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



Region - 15.0%
Georgia - 10.9%
National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Moody Air Force Base
Valdosta State University
Memorial Satilla Health
Pilgrim's Pride Corp
Coffee Regional Medical Center

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Georgia 2.9%
173,890 Unemployed
U.S. 3.8%

1. US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3. www.livingwage.mit.edu
4. www.feedingamerica.org
5. Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Atkinson County

Founded 1917

County Seat: Pearson



2010 Census: 8,375

2020 Census: 8,311



Population Percentage
Decrease -.076%



Male - 49.8%

Female - 50.2%

Age 65+ - 1,075

Under 18 - 2,223

Median Age - 35.9

Minority - 24.9%



Housing

Median Home Value \$63,400

Occupied Housing Units 2,953

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.2%

Rental Vacancy Rate 3.8%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 5.0%



Economic

Median Household Income \$35,703

Per Capita Income \$20,887

Per Capita Living Wage

\$31,025

% of People Below Poverty Level 28.2%



Top 5 Employers

Deep South
Freedom South LLC
Circle K
Jet Food Store
Dollar General

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Retail Trade

Transportation & Warehousing

Public Administration

Accommodation & Food Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Current 2.7%
123 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Bacon County

Founded 1917

County Seat: Alma



2010 Census: 11,096

2020 Census: 11,140

Population Percentage Increase .40%



Male - 49.1%

Female - 50.9%

Age 65+ - 1,738

Under 18 - 2,847

Median Age - 36.5

Minority - 18.8%



Housing

Median Home Value \$82,300
Occupied Housing Units 3,743
Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.2%
Rental Vacancy Rate 6.3%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 7.7%



Food Insecurity Rate

Bacon - 16.2%
Georgia - 10.9%
National - 11.8%



Economic

Median Household Income \$36,692
Per Capita Income \$19,882
Per Capita Living Wage \$31,979

% of People Below Poverty Level 26.1%



Top 5 Employers

Bacon County Hosp-Health System
Beach Timber Co Inc
Twin Oaks Convalescent Center
Lee D L & Sons
Satilla REMC

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing
Health Care & Social Assistance
Retail Trade
Agriculture, Forestry,
Fishing, & Hunting
Public Administration

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 2.9%
136 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Ben Hill County

Founded 1906

County Seat: Fitzgerald

2010 Census: 17,634

2020 Census: 16,889

Population Percentage
Decrease -4.22%

Male - 48.7%

Female - 51.3%

Age 65+ - 2,893

Under 18 - 4,196

Median Age - 39.5

Minority - 40.6%



Housing

Median Home Value 85,500

Occupied Housing Units 6,612

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 4.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate 4.0%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 9.5%

Economic

Median Household Income \$32,077

Per Capita Income \$18,241

Per Capita Living Wage

\$31,979

% of People Below Poverty Level 29.1%



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Retail Trade

Administrative & Support and
Waste Mgmt.

Health Care & Social Services

Public Administration



GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate

Ben Hill - 17.2%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Walmart Supercenter

Southern Veneer Products

Covered Wagon Trailers LLC

Wiregrass Georgia Tech College

Hospital Authority-Ben Hill County



GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 4.6%
253 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%



1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Berrien County

Founded 1856

County Seat: Nashville



2010 Census: 19,286

2020 Census: 19,206

Population Percentage
Decrease -0.41%



Male - 48.9%

Female - 51.1%

Age 65+ - 3,447

Under 18 - 4,633

Median Age - 39.8

Minority - 13.8%



Housing

Median Home Value \$95,200

Occupied Housing Units 7,391

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate 7.4%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 6.0%

Economic

Median Household Income \$42,089

Per Capita Income \$20,545

Per Capita Living Wage
\$31,122

% of People Below Poverty Level 22.6%



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Retail Trade

Public Administration

Health Care & Social Assistance

Accommodation & Food Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



Berrien- 16.3%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

D & D Farms

Life of the South Corp

Berrien Primary School

Food Lion

B H Electronics Inc

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Current 3.1%

234 Unemployed

Georgia 2.9%

U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Brantley County

Founded 1920

County Seat: Nahunta



2010 Census: 18,411

2020 Census: 18,924

Population Percentage Increase 2.79%



Male - 49.9%

Female - 50.1%

Age 65+ - 3,101

Under 18 - 4,556

Median Age - 40.8

Minority - 6.1%



Housing

Median Home Value \$92,800

Occupied Housing Units 6,763

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.7%

Rental Vacancy Rate 0.5%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 3.6%

Economic

Median Household Income \$34,679

Per Capita Income \$18,883

Per Capita Living Wage

\$34,129

% of People Below Poverty Level 18.8%



Food Insecurity Rate

Brantley - 14.6%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

CalMaine Foods Inc

H & S Car Carriers

Okefenokee Rural Electric Membership

Hoboken Elementary School

Bay View Nursing Home

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Retail Trade

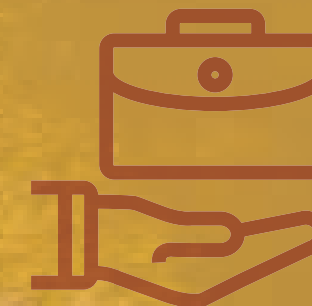
Construction

Wholesale Trade

Public Administration

Manufacturing

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 3.2%
236 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1. US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3. www.livingwage.mit.edu
4. www.feedingamerica.org
5. Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Brooks County

Founded 1858

County Seat: Quitman



2010 Census: 16,243

2020 Census: 15,548



Population Percentage
Decrease -4.28%



Male - 48.3%

Female - 51.7%

Age 65+ - 2,972

Under 18 - 3,428

Median Age - 43.6

Minority - 40.2%



Housing

Median Home Value \$94,200

Occupied Housing Units 6,392

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.9%

Rental Vacancy Rate 4.5%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 5.2%



Economic

Median Household Income \$37,516

Per Capita Income \$26,115

Per Capita Living Wage
\$32,642

% of People Below Poverty Level 22.9%



Food Insecurity Rate

Brooks - 14.0%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Presbyterian Home

Crown Healthcare Laundry Svc

BCT Gin Co Inc

Langboard OSB

Fellowship Home At Brookside

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Agriculture, Forestry,
Fishing, & Hunting

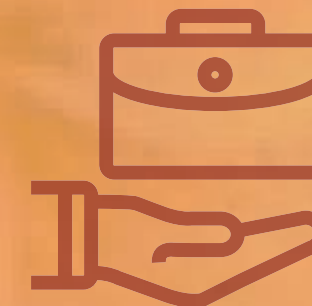
Health Care & Social Assistance

Retail Trade

Public Administration

Manufacturing

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 2.9%
194 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Charlton County

Founded 1854

County Seat: Folkston



2010 Census: 12,171

2020 Census: 13,032

Population Percentage Increase 7.07%



Male - 58.4%

Female - 41.6%

Age 65+ - 2,064

Under 18 - 2,441

Median Age - 40.5

Minority - 31.0%



Housing

Median Home Value \$87,200

Occupied Housing Units 3,826

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.9%

Rental Vacancy Rate 8.3%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 6.7%



Economic

Median Household Income \$42,743

Per Capita Income \$19,228

Per Capita Living Wage \$31,979

% of People Below Poverty Level 23.2%



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Administrative & Support and Waste Mgmt.

Retail Trade

Accommodation & Food Service

Public Administration

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Food Insecurity Rate

Charlton - 14.9%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

D Ray James Correctional Facility

Charlton County

AJM Packaging Corp

Geo Group-Folkston Ice Processing

Folkston Park Rehab & Nursing

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 2.8%
137 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Clinch County

Founded 1850

County Seat: Homerville



2010 Census: 6,798

2020 Census: 6,648

Population Percentage
Decrease - 2.21%



Male - 50.2%

Female - 49.8%

Age 65+ - 1,002

Under 18 - 1,696

Median Age - 38.8

Minority - 31.2%



Housing

Median Home Value \$71,800

Occupied Housing Units 2,387

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.4%

Rental Vacancy Rate 10.9%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 8.1%



Economic

Median Household Income \$38,844

Per Capita Income \$17,539

Per Capita Living Wage
\$31,332

% of People Below Poverty Level 29.8%



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Health Care & Social Assistance

Retail Trade

Administrative & Support
& Waste Mgmt.

Agriculture, Forestry,
Fishing, & Hunting

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Food Insecurity Rate

Clinch - 16.1%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Mauser Small Packaging

Lee Container Corp

Clinch County Primary School

Clinch Memorial Hospital

Dupont Yard Inc

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 3.0%
91 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Coffee County

Founded 1854

County Seat: Douglas



2010 Census: 42,356

2020 Census: 43,070

Population Percentage Increase 1.69%



Male - 51.1%

Female - 48.9%

Age 65+ - 6,040

Under 18 - 10,548

Median Age - 36.9

Minority - 32.2%



Housing

Median Home Value \$106,400

Occupied Housing Units 14,832

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.0%

Rental Vacancy Rate 2.9%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 7.3%

Economic

Median Household Income \$42,526

Per Capita Income \$20,659

Per Capita Living Wage

\$31,979

% of People Below Poverty Level 20.4%



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Retail Trade

Health Care & Social Assistance

Transportation & Warehousing

Educational Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



Coffee - 14.2%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Pilgrim's Pride Corp

Coffee Regional Medical Ctr

PCC Airfoils LLC

Walmart Supercenter

Coffee Correctional Facility

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Current 3.9%
708 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Cook County

Founded 1918

County Seat: Adel



2010 Census: 17,212

2020 Census: 17,217

Population Percentage Increase 0.03%



Male - 48.3%

Female - 51.7%

Age 65+ - 2,771

Under 18 - 4,383

Median Age - 37.5

Minority - 29.3%



Housing

Median Home Value \$93,400
Occupied Housing Units 6,202
Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.8%
Rental Vacancy Rate 6.5%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 7.2%



Food Insecurity Rate

Cook - 13.8%
Georgia - 10.9%
National - 11.8%

Economic



Median Household Income \$40,943
Per Capita Income \$20,769
Per Capita Living Wage \$31,591

% of People Below Poverty Level 21.0%



Top 5 Employers

Walmart Supercenter
Williams Investment Co
Adel Public Works Dept
Southwell Medical
Vulcan Steel

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Retail Trade
Manufacturing
Health Care & Social Assistance
Accommodation & Food Services
Public Administration

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 2.9%
269 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Echols County

Founded 1858

County Seat: Statenville



2010 Census: 4,034

2020 Census: 3,944

Population Percentage
Decrease - 2.23%



Male - 45.0%

Female - 55.0%

Age 65+ - 536

Under 18 - 946

Median Age - 40.3

Minority - 22.4%



Housing

Median Home Value \$76,000

Occupied Housing Units 1,497

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.0%

Rental Vacancy Rate 8.3%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 2.7%



Food Insecurity Rate

Echols - 13.9%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Economic

Median Household Income \$44,454

Per Capita Income \$23,768

Per Capita Living Wage

\$32,642

% of People Below Poverty Level 23.5%



Top 5 Employers

Grim Way

Echols County Elementary

Coggins Farm & Produce

Big C Freight Inc

Corbett Electrical

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Agriculture, Forestry,

Fishing, & Hunting

Construction

Wholesale Trade

Transportation & Warehousing

Retail Trade

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 2.2%

42 Unemployed

Georgia 2.9%

U. S. 3.8%

1. US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3. www.livingwage.mit.edu
4. www.feedingamerica.org
5. Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Irwin County

Founded 1818

County Seat: Ocilla



2010 Census: 9,538

2020 Census: 9,379

Population Percentage
Decrease -1.67%



Male - 53.9%

Female - 46.1%

Age 65+ - 1,801

Under 18 - 1,995

Median Age - 39.7

Minority - 29.8%



Housing

Median Home Value \$83,200
Occupied Housing Units 3,477
Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.7%
Rental Vacancy Rate 3.0%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 7.3%

Economic



Median Household Income \$41,484
Per Capita Income \$21,123
Per Capita Living Wage
\$31,332

% of People Below Poverty Level 22.1%



Top 5 Industries

Health Care & Social Assistance
Retail Trade
Public Administration
Agriculture, Forestry,
Fishing, & Hunting
Accommodation & Food Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



Irwin - 14.3%
Georgia - 10.9%
National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Irwin County Hospital
Irwin County Elementary School
Cargomate Trailers
Irwin County Commissioners Ofc
Heritage Healthcare At Osceola

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Current 4.2%
148 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Market Explorer

Lanier County

Founded 1920

County Seat: Lakeland



2010 Census: 10,078

2020 Census: 10,534

Population Percentage Increase 4.52%



Male - 46.6%

Female - 53.4%

Age 65+ - 1,373

Under 18 - 2,357

Median Age - 37.0

Minority - 24.9%



Housing

Median Home Value \$117,800

Occupied Housing Units 3,825

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 1.0%

Rental Vacancy Rate 6.7%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 10.4%

Economic

Median Household Income \$32,158

Per Capita Income \$18,788

Per Capita Living Wage

\$32,642

% of People Below Poverty Level 28.6%



Top 5 Employers

Affinity Building Systems LLC

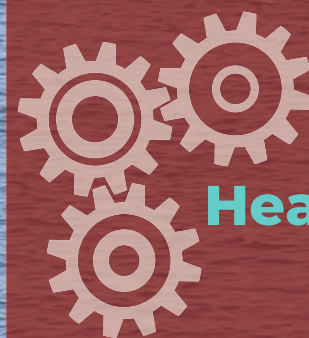
Lakeland Villa Convalescent Center

FMB Bancshares Inc

Lanier County School System

Farmers & Merchants Bank

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Health Care & Social Assistance

Public Administration

Accommodation & Food Services

Retail Trade

Manufacturing

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



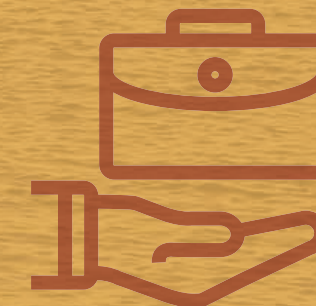
Lanier - 17.1%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



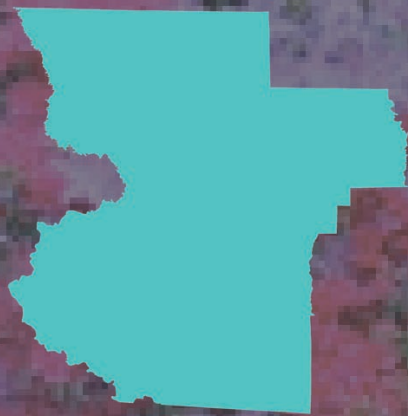
Current 3.0%
114 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1. US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3. www.livingwage.mit.edu
4. www.feedingamerica.org
5. Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Lowndes County

Founded 1825

County Seat: Valdosta



2010 Census: 109,233

2020 Census: 116,436

Population Percentage Increase 6.59%



Male - 48.5%

Female - 51.5%

Age 65+ - 14,342

Under 18 - 27,948

Median Age - 30.6

Minority - 41.7%



Housing

Median Home Value \$145,900

Occupied Housing Units 42,755

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 2.4%

Rental Vacancy Rate 9.3%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 9.2%

Economic

Median Household Income \$46,113

Per Capita Income \$24,580

Per Capita Living Wage

\$32,642

% of People Below Poverty Level 22.7%



Food Insecurity Rate

Lowndes - 14.1%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Moody Air Force Base

Valdosta State University

Valdosta Administrative

Home Depot Rapid Deployment

Wild Adventures Theme Park

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Health Care & Social Assistance

Retail Trade

Accommodation & Food Services

Educational Services

Manufacturing

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 3.1%
1,551 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Pierce County

Founded 1857

County Seat: Blackshear

2010 Census: 18,758

2020 Census: 19,336

Population Percentage Increase 3.08%



Male - 50.0%

Female - 50.0%

Age 65+ - 3,313

Under 18 - 4,807

Median Age - 39.0

Minority - 13.5%



Housing

Median Home Value \$101,700

Occupied Housing Units 7,178

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.6%

Rental Vacancy Rate 2.5%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 3.8%

Economic

Median Household Income \$48,969

Per Capita Income \$23,832

Per Capita Living Wage

\$31,914

% of People Below Poverty Level 18.5%



Top 5 Industries

Retail Trade

Manufacturing

Wholesale Trade

Construction

Accommodation & Food Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



Pierce - 12.4%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Stewart Distribution Wholesale

Blackshear Elementary School

Thom's Transport Co

Pierce County Nursing Home

Mac 44 Forestry LLC

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Current 2.5%
214 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Tift County

Founded 1905

County Seat: Tifton



2010 Census: 40,118

2020 Census: 40,590

Population Percentage Increase 1.18%



Male - 48.6%

Female - 51.4%

Age 65+ - 5,989

Under 18 - 10,036

Median Age - 36.1

Minority - 34.0%



Housing

Median Home Value \$123,000

Occupied Housing Units 14,868

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate 1.7%

% of Housing Units that are Transportation Disadvantaged 9.0%

Economic



Median Household Income \$44,827

Per Capita Income \$24,191

Per Capita Living Wage \$31,332

% of People Below Poverty Level 22.5%



Food Insecurity Rate

Tift - 13.8%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Target Distribution Center

Lewis Taylor Farms

Walmart Supercenter

Heatcraft Refrigeration Products

Coastal Plain Experiment Station

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Health Care & Social Assistance

Retail Trade

Transportation & Warehousing

Accommodation & Food Services

Educational Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 2.7%
569 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Turner County

Founded 1905

County Seat: Ashburn



2010 Census: 8,930

2020 Census: 7,920

Population Percentage
Decrease -11.31%



Male - 46.8%

Female - 53.2%

Age 65+ - 1,501

Under 18 - 1,931

Median Age - 39.7

Minority - 41.1%



Housing

Median Home Value \$73,600

Occupied Housing Units 3,208

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.0%

Rental Vacancy Rate 0.6%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 17.2%

Economic

Median Household Income \$34,514

Per Capita Income \$19,653

Per Capita Living Wage

\$31,332

% of People Below Poverty Level 29.5%



Top 5 Industries

Manufacturing

Retail Trade

Public Administration

Wholesale Trade

Accommodation & Food Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Food Insecurity Rate



Turner- 17.9%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Golden Peanut & Tree Nuts

CMM Properties Piggly Wiggly

Turner County Elementary School

UFP Ashburn

Pruitt Health

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022

Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022



Current 4.1%

134 Unemployed

Georgia 2.9%

U. S. 3.8%

1.US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2.US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3.www.livingwage.mit.edu
4.www.feedingamerica.org
5.Georgia Labor Market Explorer

Ware County

Founded 1824

County Seat: Waycross



2010 Census: 36,312

2020 Census: 35,745

Population Percentage
Decrease -1.56%



Male - 50.6%

Female - 49.4%

Age 65+ - 6,065

Under 18 - 8,614

Median Age - 39.3

Minority - 34.2%



Housing

Median Home Value \$86,800

Occupied Housing Units 13,657

Homeowner Vacancy Rate 0.8%

Rental Vacancy Rate 5.4%

% of Housing Units that are
Transportation Disadvantaged 8.7%

Economic

Median Household Income \$37,041

Per Capita Income \$20,221

Per Capita Living Wage

\$31,089

% of People Below Poverty Level 23.3%



Food Insecurity Rate

Ware - 14.9%

Georgia - 10.9%

National - 11.8%



Top 5 Employers

Memorial Satilla Health

Walmart Supercenter

Ware State Prison

Mall At Waycross

Baptist Village Retirement Community

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Top 5 Industries

Health Care & Social Assistance

Retail Trade

Manufacturing

Accommodation & Food Services

Educational Services

GA DOL
1st Qtr. 2022



Unemployment Rate

As of July, 2022

Current 3.0%
466 Unemployed
Georgia 2.9%
U. S. 3.8%

1. US Census Bureau, 2020 Census
2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Data
3. www.livingwage.mit.edu
4. www.feedingamerica.org
5. Georgia Labor Market Explorer

CEDS Approval Resolution

Adopted by the SGRC Council on
September 22, 2022

RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTHERN GEORGIA REGIONAL COMMISSION

TO APPROVE THE 2022-2026 COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)

WHEREAS, the eighteen counties of Atkinson, Bacon, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brantley, Brooks, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Pierce, Tift, Turner, and Ware make up the Southern Georgia Economic Development District as identified by the Economic Development Administration, and;

WHEREAS, the Southern Georgia Regional Commission has prepared an economic development plan known as the *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)* which is a strategic plan for regional economic development that was developed through a locally-based, strategy-driven economic development planning process. Designed to build capacity and guide the economic prosperity and resiliency of a region, the CEDS provides a vehicle for individuals, organizations, local governments, institutes of learning, and private industry to engage in a meaningful conversation and debate about what capacity building efforts would best serve economic development in the region, and;

WHEREAS, the 2022-2026 CEDS provides a summary background of the economic development conditions in the region; analyzes the region's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats; provides a strategic direction through the implementation of goals/objectives and action plan; establishes performance measures; and outlines a plan to ensure the economic resiliency of the "District," and;

WHEREAS, implementation of the CEDS is vital to the economic development future of the "District", and;

WHEREAS, the Southern Georgia Regional Commission utilized public and private sector participation in the development of the CEDS, and recognizes the importance of public and private sector partnerships in the implementation of the CEDS.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Southern Georgia Regional Commission Council approve the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2022-2026, and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Southern Georgia Regional Commission continue to strive to meet the needs and attain the goals of the CEDS in order to ensure economic prosperity for the region.

Adopted by the governing Council of the Southern Georgia Regional Commission on the 22nd day of September, 2022.



Joyce Evans, Chairman



Lisa Cribb, Executive Director

Appendix

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Council

Atkinson

Buddy Willis
Robert Johnson
Robbie Stone

Brantley

Skipper Harris
Barbara Maefield
Vacant

Coffee

AJ Dovers
Tony Paulk
Adam Smith

Lanier

Dennis Fender
Bill Darsey
John Fitton

Turner

Dana Whiddon
Sandra Lumpkin
Brandi Giddens

Bacon

Richard Foskey
Larry Taylor
Lisa Coley

Brooks

Patrick Folsom
Don Morgan
Zurich Deshazior

Cook

Dwight Purvis
Buddy Duke
Derry Bennett

Lowndes

Joyce Evans
Vivian Miller-Cody
Anthony Payton

Ware

Elmer Thrift
Michael-Angelo James
Barbara King

Ben Hill

Steve Taylor
Jason Holt
Jason Dunn

Charlton

James Everett
Lee Gowan
Vacant

Echols

Bobby Walker
Cheryl Garner

Pierce

Neal Bennett
Keith Brooks
Steven Paul

Governor's Office

Norman "Bo" Lovein III
Guy Daughtry
Jonathan Jones

Berrien

Ronnie Gaskins
John Clayton
Lisa Smart

Clinch

Roger Metts
Brooks Blicht, IV
Willie Hardee, Jr.

Irwin

Scott Carver
Horace Hudgins
Mona Paulk

Tift

Tony McBrayer
Julie Smith

Lt. Governor's Office

Keith Stone

Local Workforce Development Board Member List

Frank Bannamon

Keith Bryant

Sandra Cole

Melissa Dark

Elton Dixon

Myrtice Edwards

Kevin Ellis

Katrena Felder

Jennifer Gainey

Jennifer Gillard

Sarah Gove

Johnathan Gray

Curtis Griffin

Melvin Johnson

Merrill Kemp-Wilcox

Shannon McConico

William Palmer

Sean Panizzi

Darlene Tait

Courtney Taylor

Paige Taylor

Leigh Wallace

Jamon Williams

Youth Committee

Frank Bannamon

Gerald Copeland

Adrienne Dixon

Katrena Fedler

Jennifer Gainey

Kelly Peacock

Executive Committee

Frank Bannamon

Keith Bryant

Jennifer Gainey

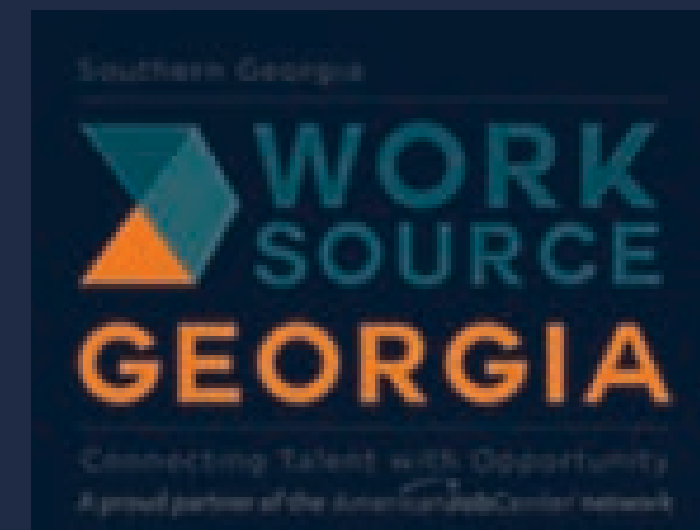
Melvin Johnson

April McDuffie

Sean Panizzi

Darlene Tait

Jamon Williams



Identification of Community and Private Sector Partners

Local Governments:

Atkinson County
City of Pearson
City of Willacoochee
Bacon County
City of Alma
Ben Hill County
City of Fitzgerald
Berrien County
City of Alapaha
City of Enigma
City of Nashville
City of Ray City
Brantley County
City of Hoboken
City of Nahunta
Brooks County
City of Barwick
City of Morven
City of Pavo
City of Quitman
Charlton County

City of Folkston
City of Homeland
Clinch County
City of Argyle
City of Dupont
City of Fargo
City of Homerville
Coffee County
City of Ambrose
City of Broxton
City of Douglas
City of Nicholls
Cook County
City of Adel
City of Cecil
City of Lenox
City of Sparks
Echols County
Irwin County
City of Ocilla
Lanier County

City of Lakeland
Lowndes County
City of Dasher
City of Hahira
City of LakePark
City of Remerton
City of Valdosta
Pierce County
City of Blackshear
City of Patterson
City of Offerman
Tift County
City of Omega
City of Tifton
City of Ty Ty
Turner County
City of Ashburn
City of Rebecca
City of Sycamore
Ware County
City of Waycross

Other Stakeholders:

Workforce Investment Boards
Airport Authorities
Boards of Education Business Owners
Chambers of Commerce
Private Citizens
Councils on Aging Development Authorities
EMA/EMS
Fire Departments
Historic Preservation Boards
Hospitals/Medical Centers Housing Authorities
Main Street Organizations Moody Air Force Base
Police Departments
Southern Georgia Regional Commission
State and Federal Agencies
Universities/Colleges
Valdosta/Lowndes MPO

Identification of Participation Techniques– Part I

We have employed the following participation techniques to involve the communities and private sector partners in the CEDS in order to create awareness of the plan and to gather a broad range of input into the development of the plan, and then continue participation for the implementation and evaluation of the plan. Some of the participation techniques are more intended to disseminate information, others to solicit input and participation.

Informational Techniques:

CEDS Update & Implementation Webpage

This webpage will be part of the Regional Commission website where all the information regarding the CEDS update and subsequent implementation activities will be displayed. The webpage will provide information on all meetings, PDF draft documents and will also include contact information for staff to provide more information, clarifications or details upon request.

Facebook Information Sharing Page

The Facebook page "Southern Georgia Regional Commission" will serve as an information clearing house to distribute information on meetings, progress, and provide opportunity for comments, especially for those stakeholders that are not able to attend meetings.

Email

Emails will be utilized to notify and invite stakeholders to workshops, meetings, and other events.



Identification of Participation Techniques– Part II

Work Sessions

Work sessions with stakeholders provide input and feedback on the identification and assessment of the economic development problems and opportunities, and the implementation program including the goals and objectives, plans of action, and the performance standards proposed by staff.

Surveys

A short survey solicited input from Stakeholders on issues, opportunities, and performance standards. The survey was distributed by email, placed on the SGRC Facebook page, and made available during various stakeholder meetings.

Quarterly CEDS Implementation Meeting

A regularly scheduled quarterly meeting will be held to discuss the implementation of the CEDS with the stakeholders and partners and to evaluate the status of activities, initiatives, and investment priorities.

Webpage and Facebook Page

Both the webpage and Facebook page will not only provide information, but are also geared towards providing comments, engaging in discussion, and contacting staff.



Evaluation Framework

The following are the additional performance measures that will be used to evaluate the Southern Georgia Regional Commission's successful development and implementation of the CEDS.

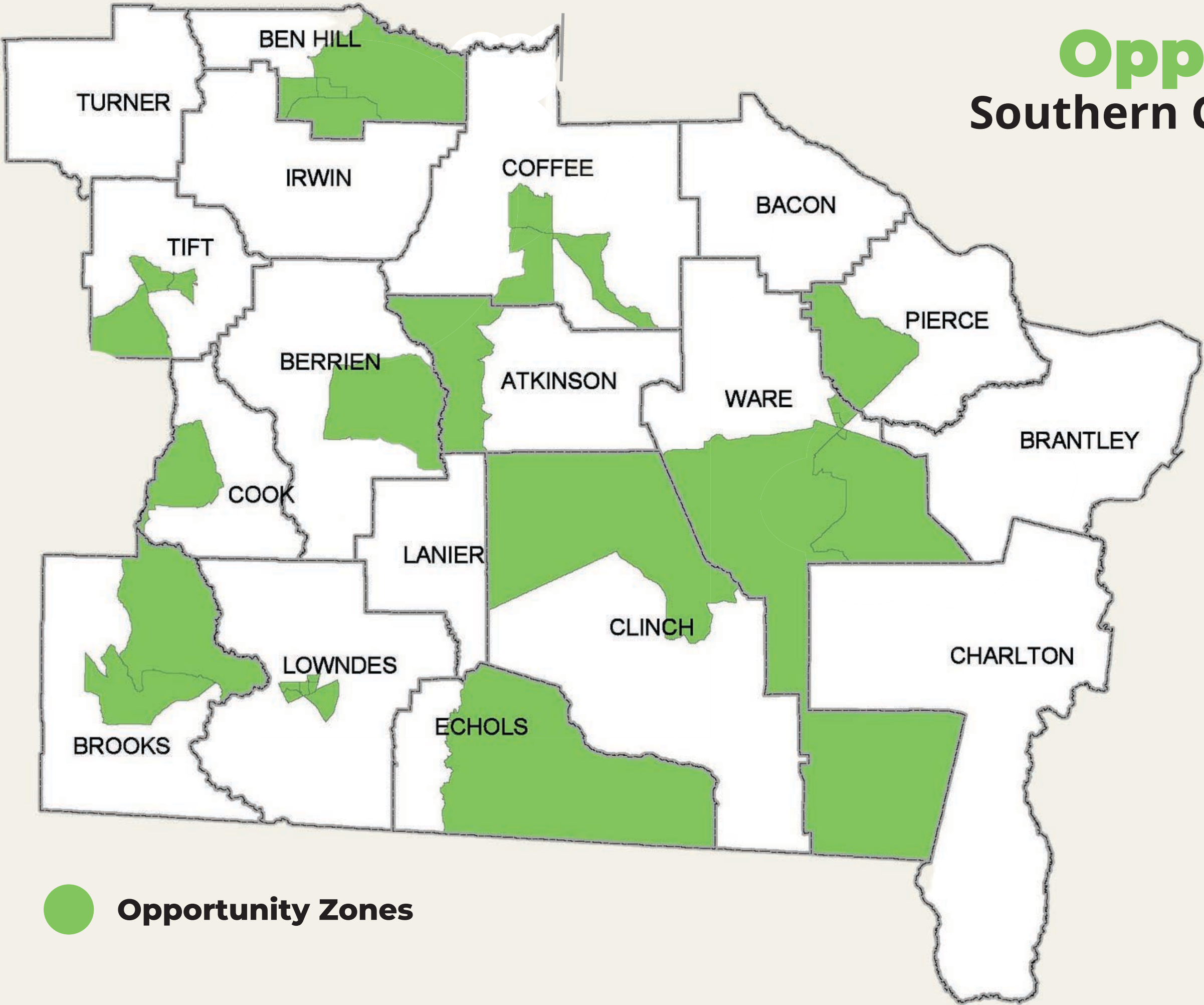
1. Number of jobs created/retained and private investment made after implementation of the CEDS.
 - a. Quarterly reporting from regional ED Pros (Chambers of Commerce, Better Hometown and MainStreet programs, and Development Authorities) on jobs creation/retention and private investment in their local communities.
 - b. Quarterly updates from the Southern Georgia Regional Commission Loan Program division on new private investment in the region.
 - c. Local businesses/industries in region advertise successful growth and job retention through PSA's, newspapers, local television and radio.
 - d. Compare Census statistics
 - e. Evaluate tax digest increase/decrease
 - f. Evaluate sales tax increase/decrease
 - g. Increase/decrease in business licenses
 - h. Governors listing of imminent business/industry closures.
2. Number and types of public investment undertaken in the region.
 - a. Semi-annual reporting from the Regional Commission, Local Governments, and the Workforce Development Board on new investments in the region.
3. Changes in the economic environment of the region.
 - a. Local governments, ED Pros, and the Workforce Development Board report major changes to the region's economic environment to the Regional Commission.

Opportunity Zones

Southern Georgia Regional Commission

Opportunity Zones are a federal economic development tool focused on improving the outcomes of communities across the country, especially in areas that have suffered from disinvestment over many years. Opportunity Zones are designated low-income census tracts where tax incentives are available to groups or individuals who invest in an Opportunity Fund and hold their capital gains in Opportunity Zone-related assets or property.

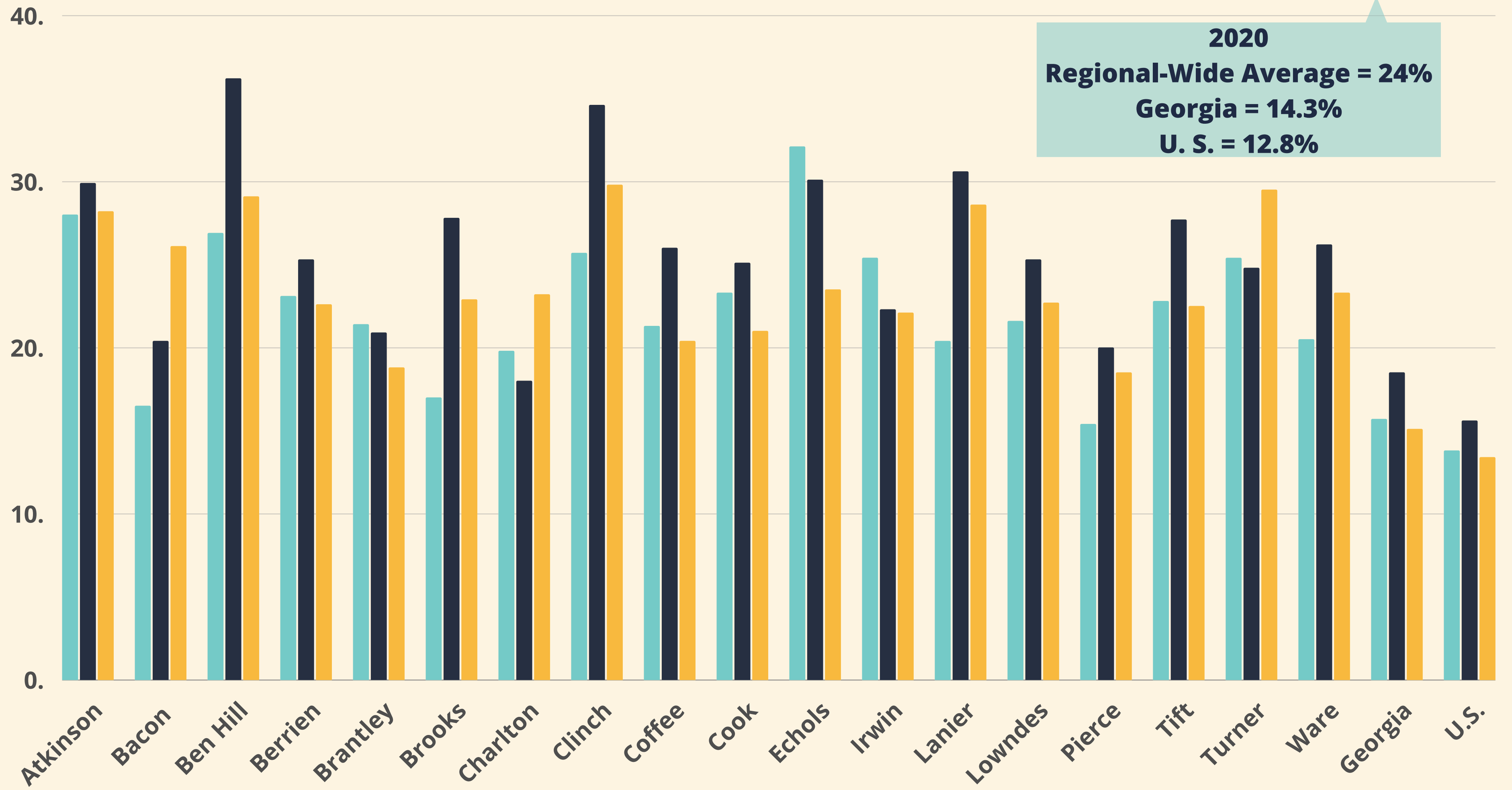
There are 38 Opportunity Zones in the SGRC EDD. By establishing a clear vision for the future and identifying both assets and challenges, the CEDS can help the attract investments in the region 's Opportunity Zones.



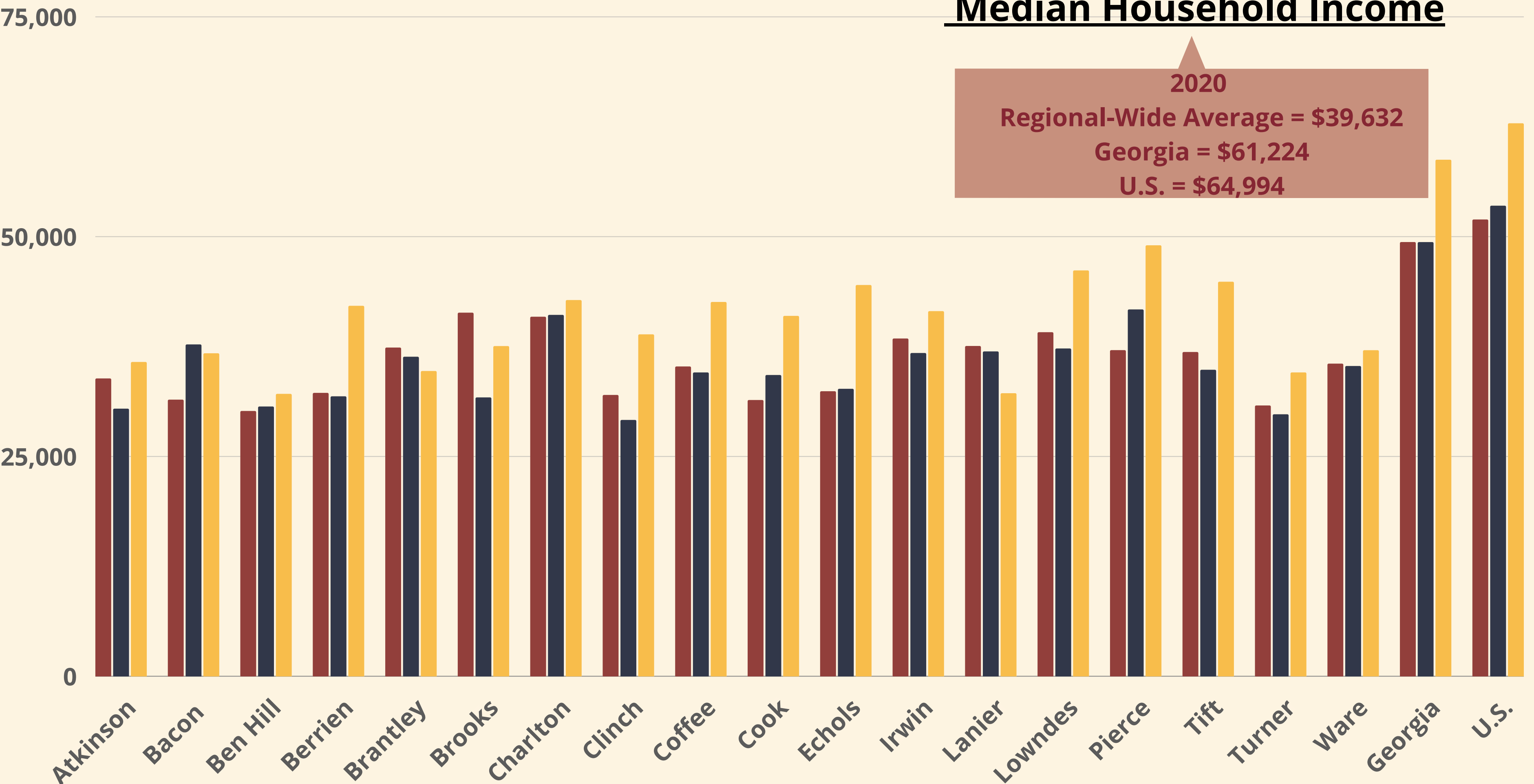
2010 2015 2020

POVERTY RATE %

2020
Regional-Wide Average = 24%
Georgia = 14.3%
U. S. = 12.8%

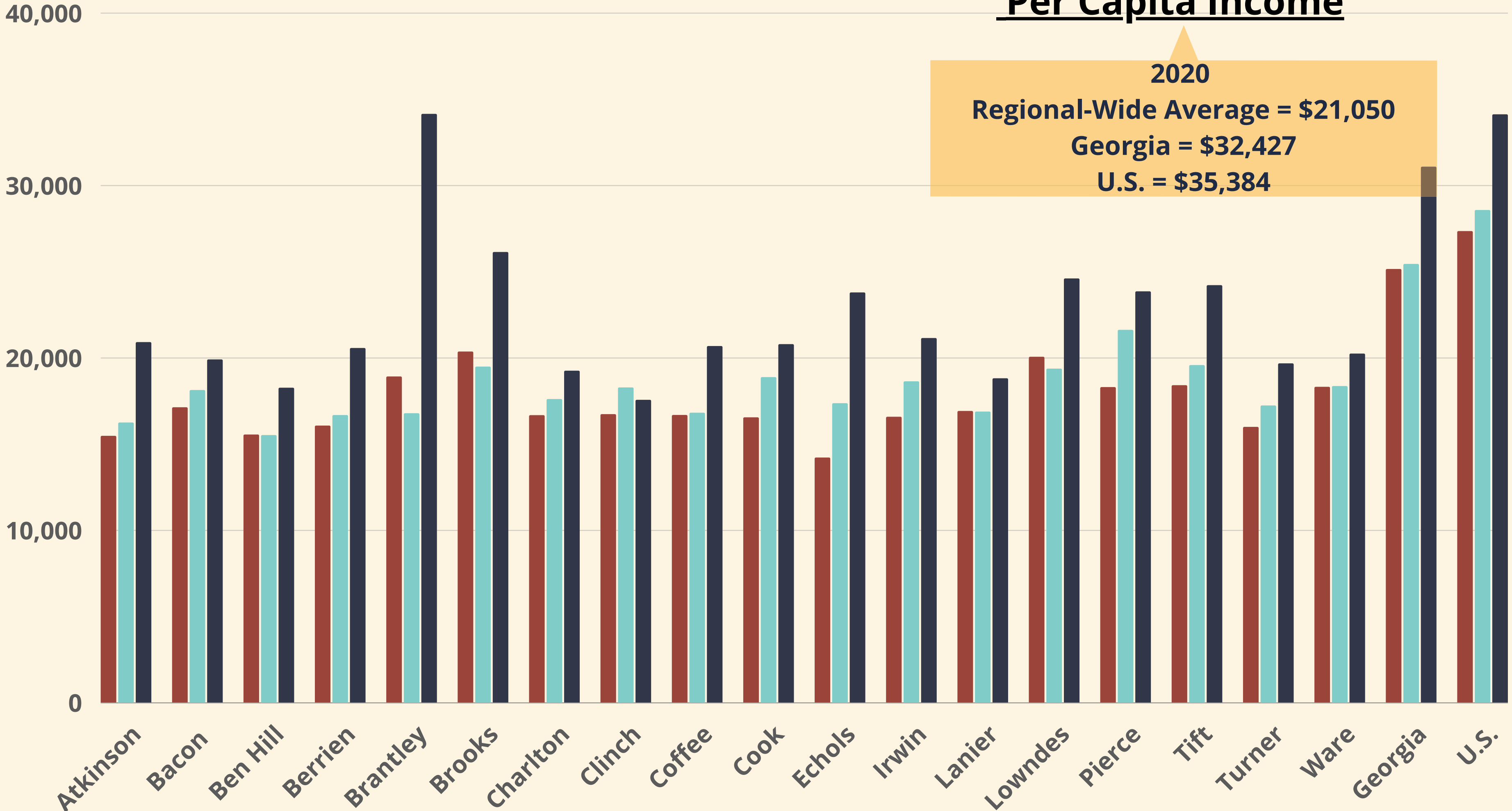


Median Household Income



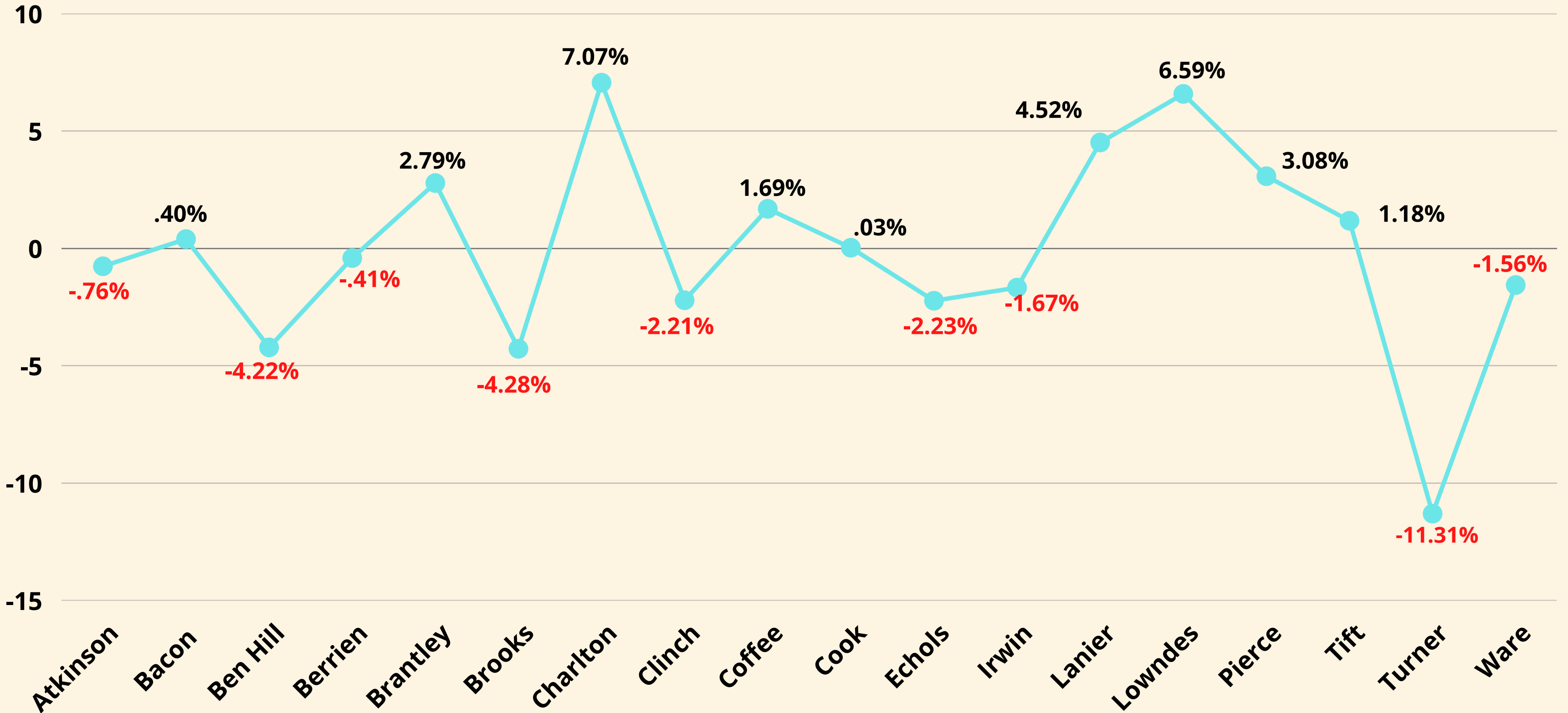
2020
Regional-Wide Average = \$39,632
Georgia = \$61,224
U.S. = \$64,994

Per Capita Income



Population Growth by County 2010-2020

■ Percent Change





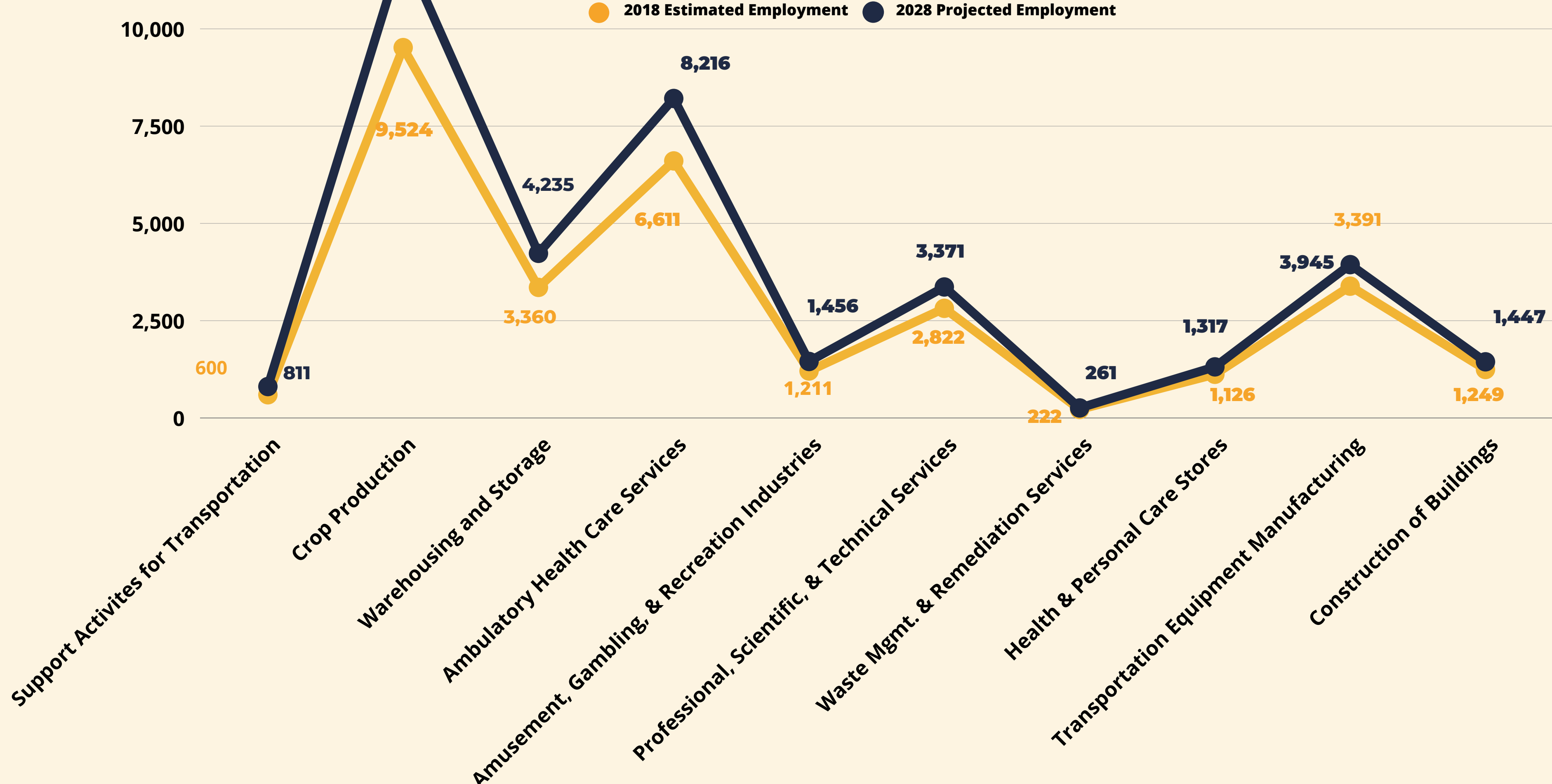
Educational Attainment of Workforce 25 years & older

<u>County</u>	<u>Less than 9th Grade</u>	<u>9th to 12 Grade, No Diploma</u>	<u>High School Graduate, GED or equivalent</u>	<u>Some College, No Degree</u>	<u>Associate's Degree</u>	<u>Bachelor's Degree</u>	<u>Graduate Professional Degree</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atkinson	913	791	1,805	773	350	300	346	5,278
Bacon	400	890	3,280	1,659	421	322	359	7,331
Ben Hill	622	1,242	5,235	1,945	1,058	864	381	11,347
Berrien	797	1,908	5,387	2,428	990	1,261	487	13,258
Brantley	722	1,803	5,916	2,445	1,190	435	454	12,965
Brooks	653	1,126	3,731	2,493	1,218	1,318	503	11,042
Charlton	862	981	3,911	1,739	632	654	540	9,319
Clinch	507	741	1,622	953	177	321	165	4,486
Coffee	2,462	4,681	10,681	5,347	1,770	2,159	1,296	28,396
Cook	616	1,557	3,706	2,539	1,097	1,070	702	11,287
Echols	184	437	1,262	413	177	150	60	2,683
Irwin	240	975	2,364	1,258	517	567	542	6,463
Lanier	272	794	2,661	1,292	665	960	435	7,079
Lowndes	2,376	5,677	22,496	14,223	6,027	10,927	7,123	68,849
Pierce	709	1,374	5,621	2,164	1,414	938	801	13,021
Tift	1,394	2,966	8,823	4,770	3,511	2,064	2,415	25,943
Turner	483	676	1,930	1,072	820	345	259	5,585
Ware	1,206	3,319	9,930	4,389	1,885	2,479	1,224	24,405

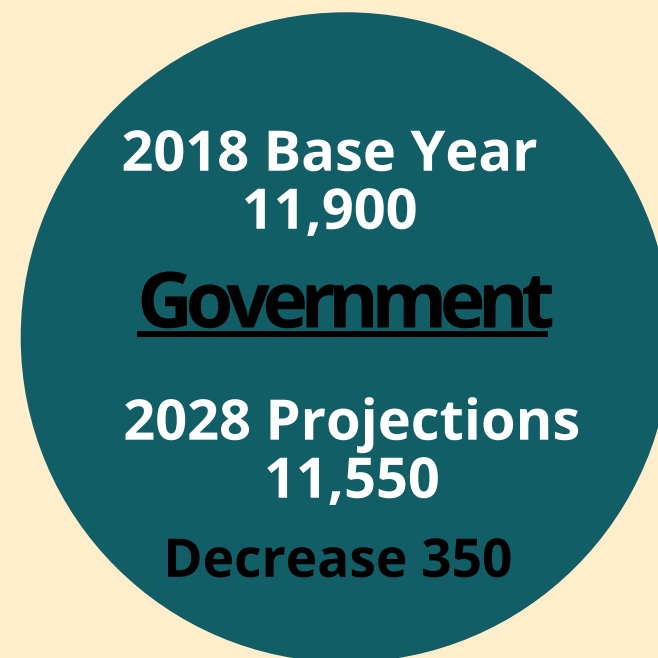
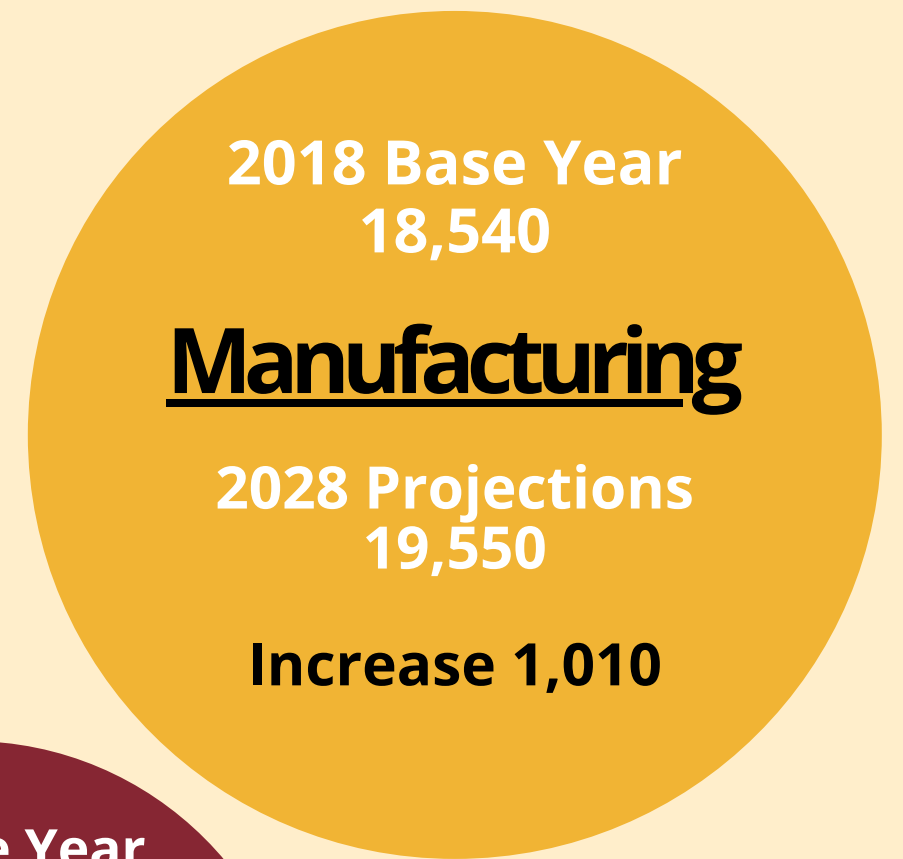
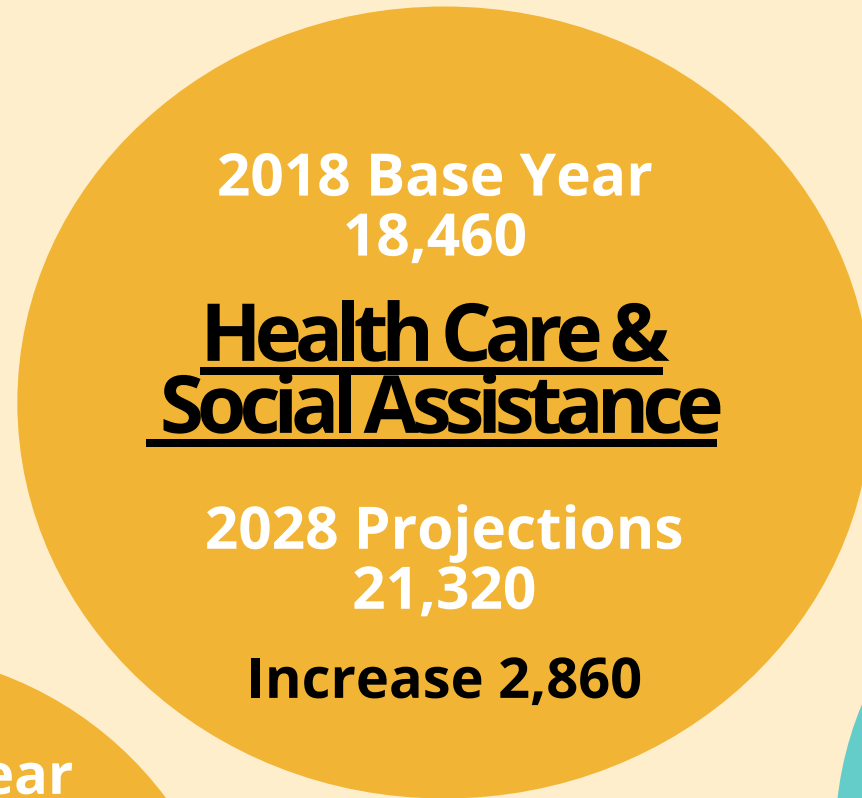
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Industries By Projected Growth

2018-2028



Long-Term Industry Projections 2018-2028



Occupations By Projected Growth

2018 Base Employment

2028 Projected Employment

2018-2028

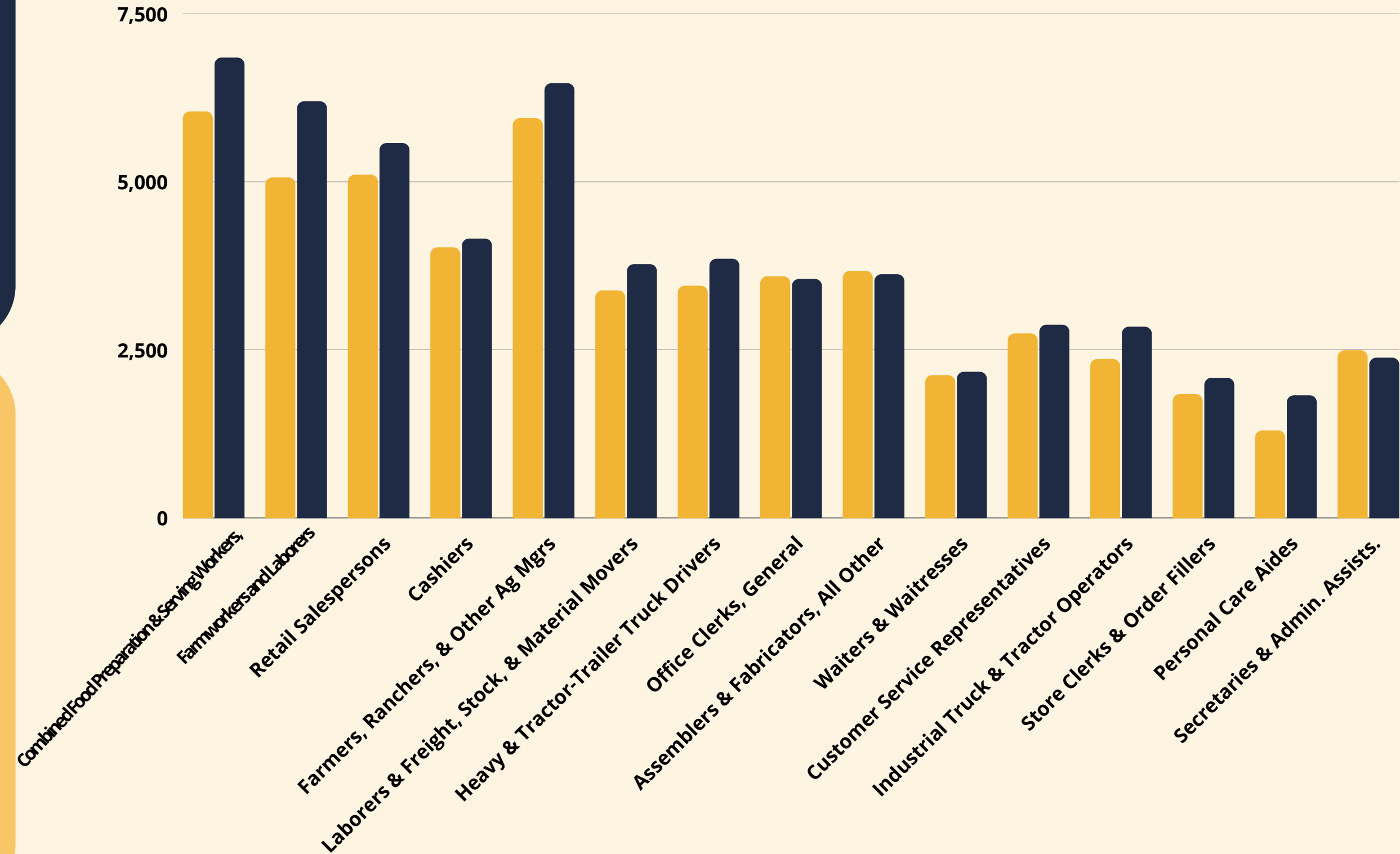
Percent Change in Employment 2018-2028

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food - 13.29%
 Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop, Nursery, & Greenhouse - 22.20%
 Retail Salespersons - 9.22%
 Cashiers - 3.13%
 Farmers, Ranchers, & Other Agricultural Mgrs. - 8.70%
 Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers - 11.50%
 Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers - 11.57%
 Office Clerks, General - -1.25%
 Assemblers & Fabricators, All Other, Including Team Assemblers - -1.47%
 Waiters & Waitresses - 2.31%
 Customer Service Representatives - 4.75%
 Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators - 20.52%
 Store Clerks & Order Fillers - 12.64%
 Personal Care Aides - 40.28%
 Secretaries & Administrative Assistants - -4.30%

Change in Employment 2018-2028

Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food - 800
 Farmworkers & Laborers, Crop, Nursery, & Greenhouse - 1,130
 Retail Salespersons - 470
 Cashiers - 130
 Farmers, Ranchers, & Other Agricultural Mgrs. - 520
 Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers - 390
 Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers - 400
 Office Clerks, General - -40
 Assemblers & Fabricators, All Other, Including Team Assemblers - -50
 Waiters & Waitresses - 50
 Customer Service Representatives - 130
 Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators - 480
 Store Clerks & Order Fillers - 240
 Personal Care Aides - 520
 Secretaries & Administrative Assistants - -110

Occupations 2018-2028

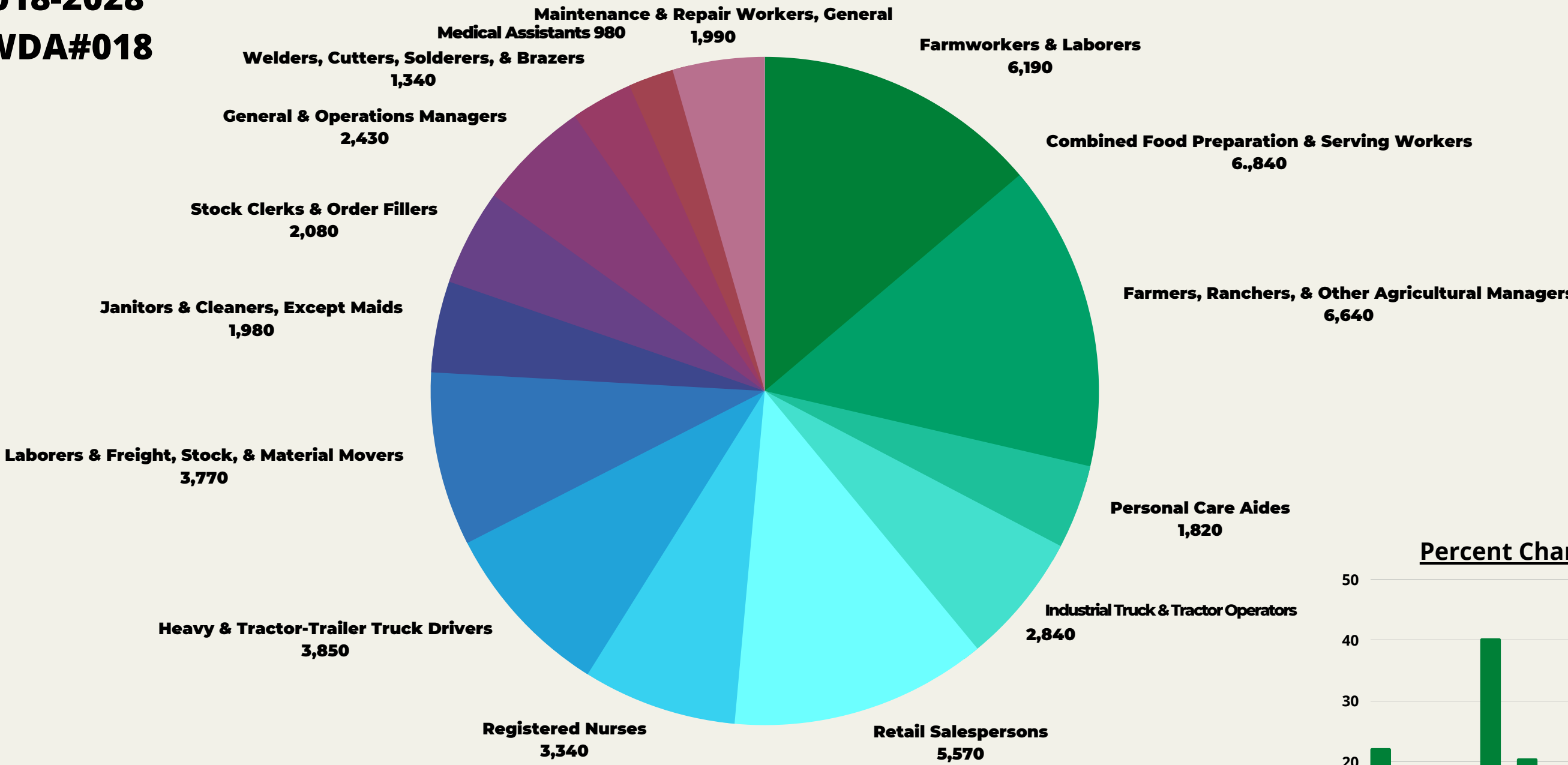


Long-Term Regional Occupational Projections

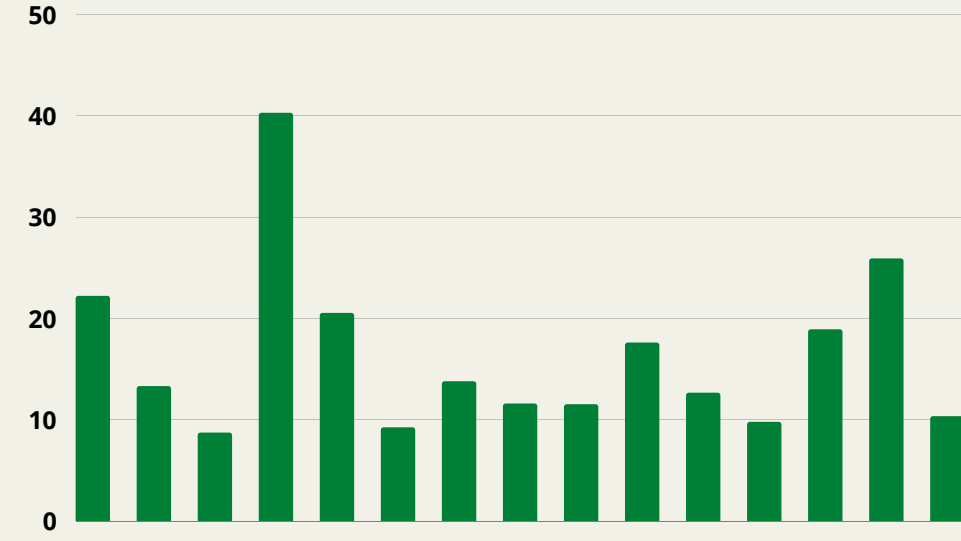
2018-2028

LWDA#018

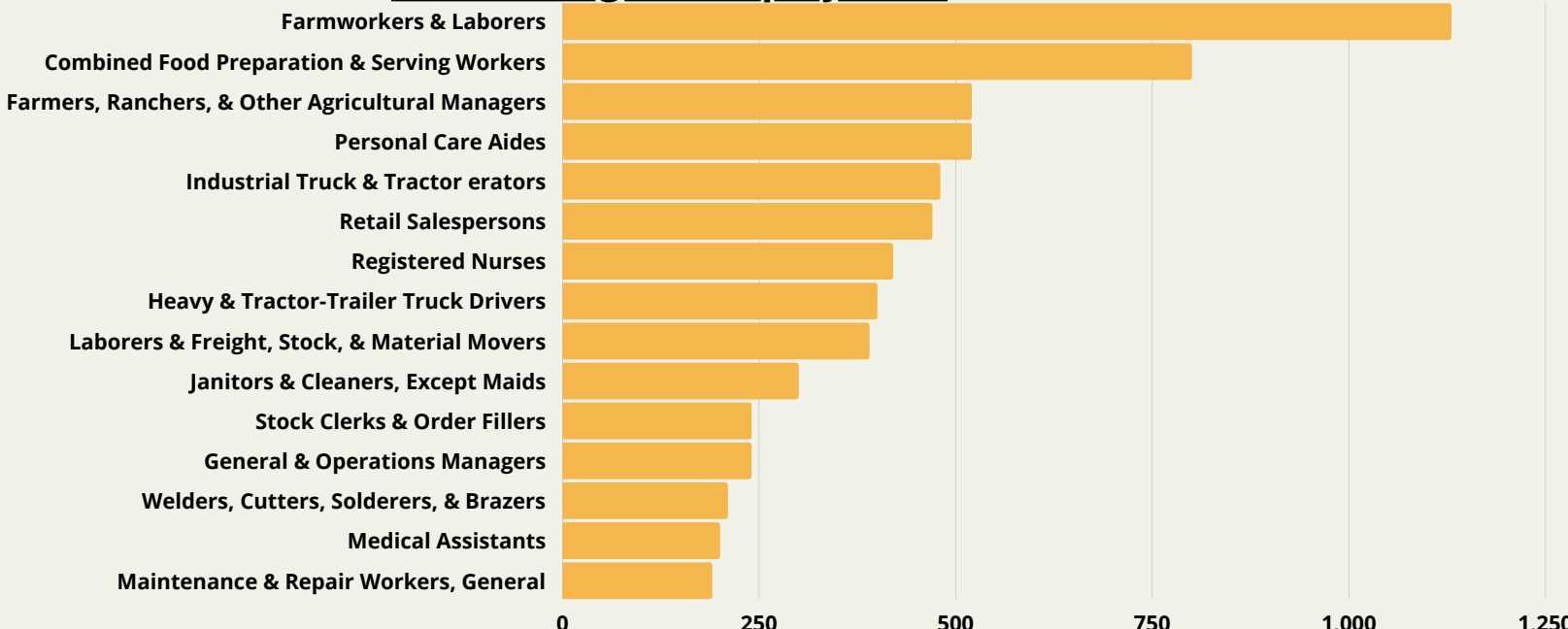
2028 Projected Employment



Percent Change in Employment



Total Change in Employment



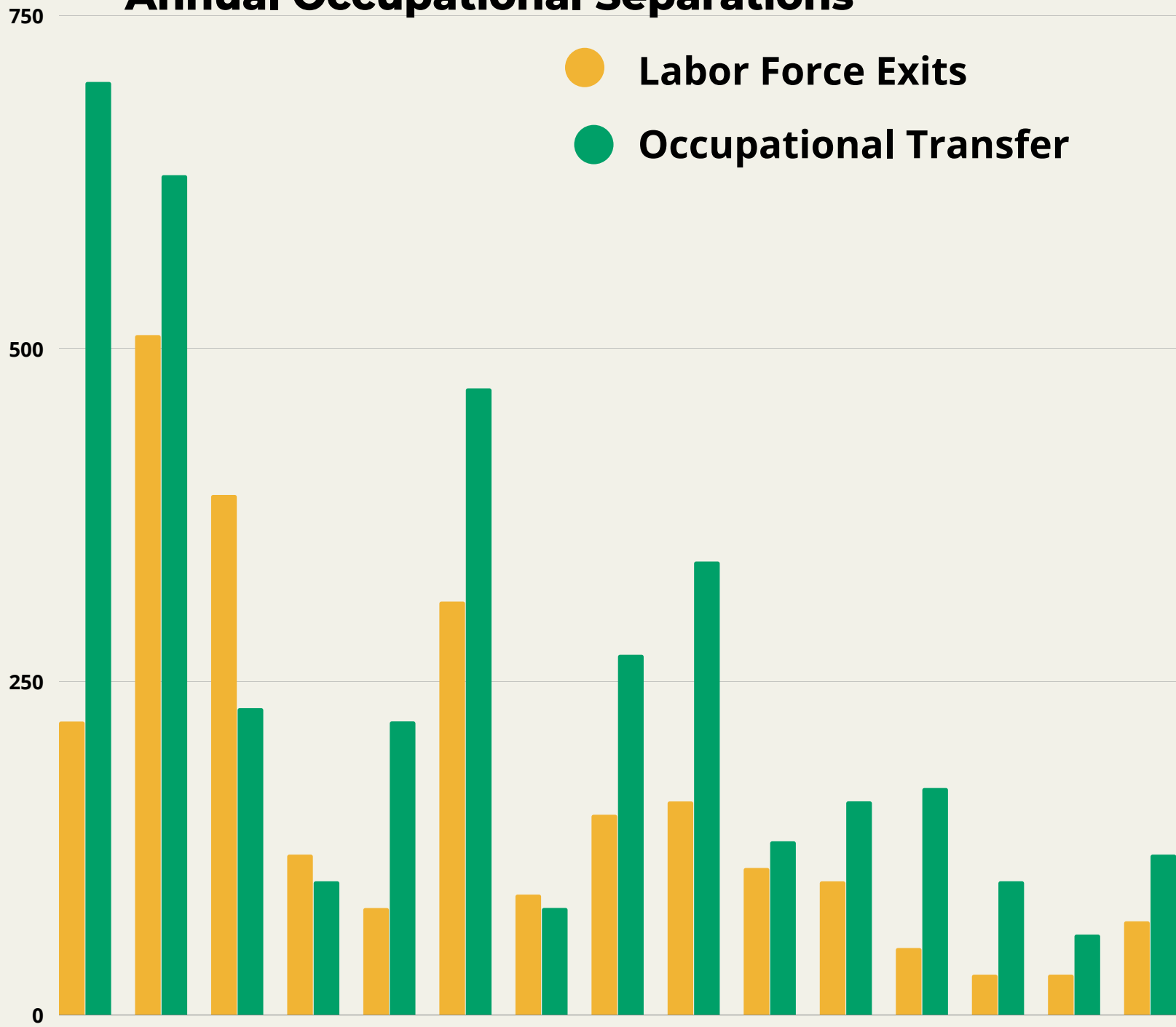
Source: GA DOL Office of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research, July, 2021

Long-Term Regional Occupational Projections

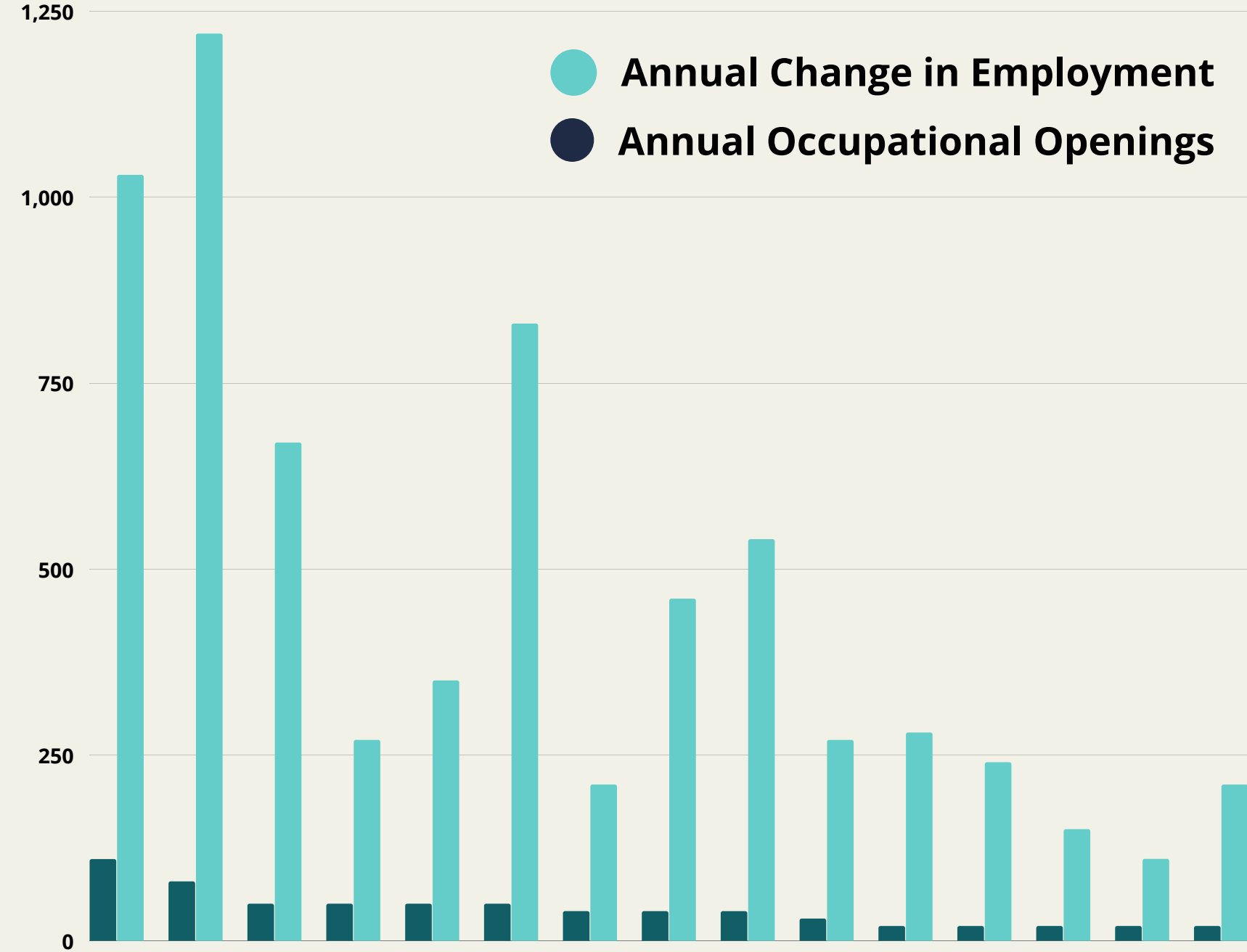
2018-2028

LWDA#018

Annual Occupational Separations



- Annual Change in Employment
- Annual Occupational Openings



■ 2017 Employment ■ 2018 Employment ■ 2019 Employment ■ 2020 Employment
■ 2021 Average Employment

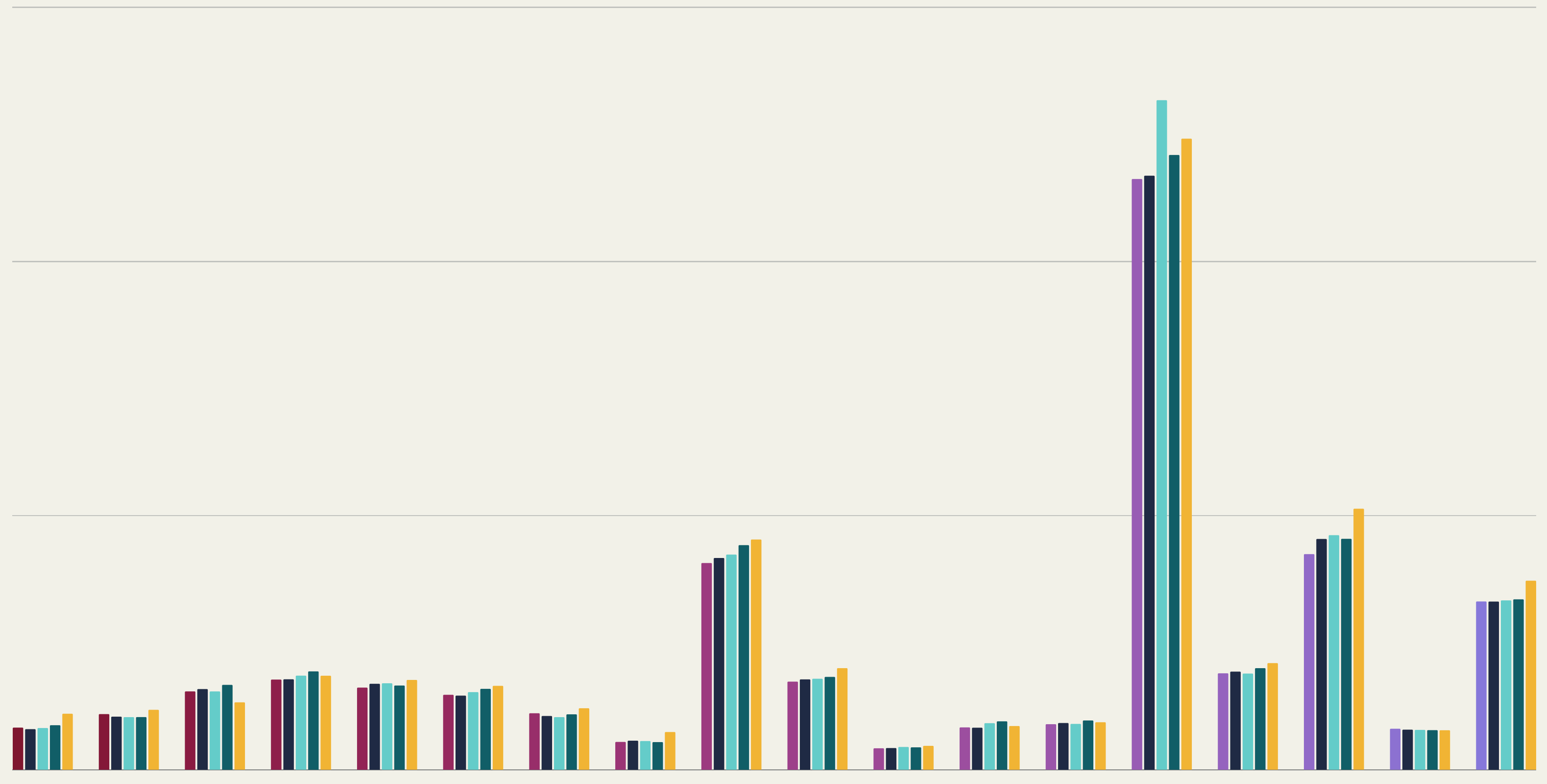
60,000

40,000

20,000

0

Atkinson Bacon Ben Hill Berrien Brantley Brooks Charlton Clinch Coffee Cook Echols Irwin Lanier Lowndes Pierce Tift Turner Ware





SOUTHERN GEORGIA
REGIONAL COMMISSION



2022-2026 Southern Georgia Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Special thanks to SGRC Staff Member Michael Rivera for providing many of the beautiful regional images featured within this document.