



# A NEW FACE OF GEORGIA

AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S  
POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
THROUGH 2050

This report details anticipated population changes in the coming decades. As Georgia continues to grow, the state will experience shifts toward diversification across all age groups and throughout every county. The diversification of the population will occur while at the same time the senior population will almost double.



Governor's Office of  
PLANNING AND BUDGET  
THE STATE OF GEORGIA



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The state of Georgia is projected to have 14.7 million residents by 2050. Georgia's population will continue to grow and diversify over the coming decades. This report examines the state's projected demographic changes through 2050, including the age and racial composition by county.

**Georgia has seen a quicker shift toward diversification than the United States as a whole.** Georgia will see a “majority minority” population by approximately 2031, when more than half of Georgians are projected to be non-White—13 years before the US population is expected to reach this milestone in 2044.

**Demographic changes will be felt across all age groups, races, and counties.** Significant population growth will be due to minority youth growth through natural increase (more births than deaths) and continued migration into Georgia from other states.

Overall White population growth will slow but will be supplemented by youth minority populations. Georgia's Black population will continue to increase steadily, while Hispanic, Asian, and other minority groups will grow rapidly.

### REGIONAL DIFFERENCES AND THE AGING POPULATION

Georgia has been growing rapidly in recent years and currently has nine of the fastest growing counties in the United States, but not all regions of the state are experiencing this type of growth. Georgia's changing demographics will impact the state's economy and its communities in different ways.

- **Urban centers** will continue to see **population gains**, while many **rural counties** will continue to see **flat to declining populations**.
- An additional **5 million people** will be living in Georgia by **2050**; however, these gains will be **highly concentrated** in a diversifying **metro Atlanta**.
- Today, there are **1.2 million** residents in Georgia **age 65 or older**. By 2050, there are projected to be **3.2 million** Georgians **aged 65 or older**.

## INTRODUCTION

Georgia's population is projected to continue to grow and diversify over the next few decades, topping 14.7 million residents by 2050. This report examines where that growth is likely to occur, how the state's population is likely to change, and the implications of these demographic changes through 2050. To put the projections in perspective, children entering pre-K in the fall of 2016 will graduate from high school in 2030, and by 2050 they will be in their 40s.

In the coming decades, Georgia will experience overall statewide population growth, with an anticipated addition of more than 4.7 million residents by 2050, when compared to the 2013 population. These gains will be highly concentrated in the metro Atlanta area, which covers most of North Georgia. The state's overall population growth will primarily stem from two sources: migration into Georgia from other states and increases in the minority youth population through natural increase (births minus deaths).

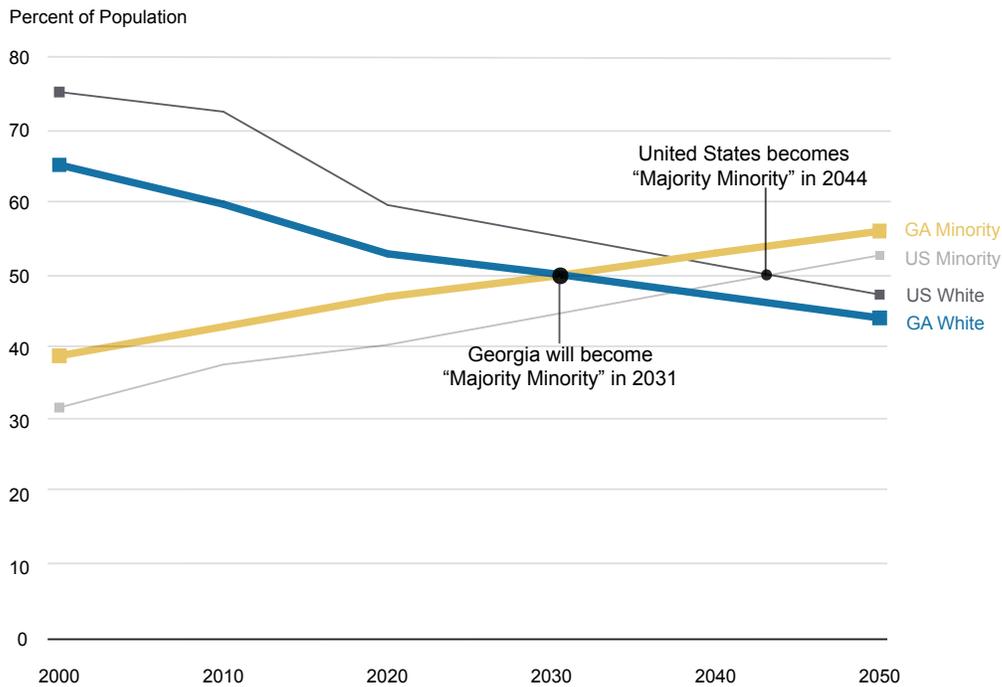
Overall, White population growth is expected to slow, while the minority youth population is projected to increase substantially.

Georgia's population has been growing rapidly in recent years and currently has nine of the fastest growing counties in the United States. However, some areas of the state are seeing little to no growth. The projected increase in minority residents will help sustain Georgia's growth over the next 30 years, as overall statewide migration patterns and fertility rates have slowed since 2010.

The Black population in Georgia has steadily increased since the 1960s, and Hispanic and Asian populations will continue to experience rapid growth, propelling the state toward increased diversification. Figure 1 shows that this trend is not unique to Georgia, though over the last 50 years, Georgia has seen a quicker shift toward diversification than the United States as a whole. Georgia will see a "majority minority" population by approximately 2031, when more than half of Georgians are projected to be minorities—13 years before the US population is expected to reach this milestone in 2044.



**FIGURE 1** White and Minority Population Percentages from 2000 to 2050, Georgia and the United States



Metro Atlanta will experience the largest share of all growth, with six metro counties seeing more than half of the state’s growth through 2050. In contrast, 60 Georgia counties will lose population during this time period. Note, however, that over half of the state’s 159 counties experienced population losses in the wake of the Great Recession, so the projected population declines are not as drastic as they may seem.

This report highlights residential county population projections through 2050, focusing on the age and racial/ethnic makeup of Georgia’s future population. Demographic changes can affect demand for state resources and infrastructure such as transportation, housing, education, and health care. Neither the concentrated metro population surge nor the growth of youth minority and aging of the White population are unique to Georgia. The state and its growing population continue to lead the South and the nation as an economic hub and cultural pillar.

This report highlights how Georgia’s demographic makeup is changing. All data cited in this report, unless otherwise noted, are from the US Census Bureau and the population projections for the state of Georgia published by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget. Racial/ethnic identity is self-reported in these datasets. For ease of interpretation, race is divided into four categories: White, Black, Hispanic, and a residual “Other” category, which primarily comprises those of Asian descent and people who self-identify as multiracial. Throughout this report, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and, thus, may not always total to 100%.



## GEORGIA'S FUTURE GROWTH

Georgia's overall population will continue to increase, but that growth will not be spread equally across the state's populations or geography. The overall state population is projected to increase by 52% from 2010 to 2050, with this growth concentrated in the population over the age of 65 and populations under the age of 20. Metro Atlanta is expected to see substantial population increases, whereas growth in the rest of the state will be proportionally lower. Some parts of Georgia will see little to no growth, and a decline in residents is expected in other areas, such as the southwest corner of the state, where population change has been stagnant or in decline for several years. Georgia's Baby Boomers, of which Whites are the greatest share, are beginning to reach retirement age, causing the portion of the population over the age of 65 to expand significantly. At the same time, the growing younger population under age 20 is mostly minority, signaling a shift in diversification of future growth. Population changes could result in a higher demand on Georgia's current caretaking and public health infrastructure. By 2050, 22% of the state's residents will be age 65 or older, compared to 13% in 2016. This gain will more than double the current population of senior Georgians, which could put a strain on both social and economic resources in the future.

To fully understand the projected population changes and how they could affect future state resource utilization, a few population-related terms are helpful.

**In-migration** refers to people moving to Georgia, typically from other states.

**Out-migration** is people moving out of Georgia, typically to other states.

**Net-migration** is the number of in-migrants minus the number of out-migrants.

**Natural increase** is the number of births minus the number of deaths in Georgia.

The **fertility rate** is the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 in a calendar year.

In-migration has historically driven Georgia's population growth. By 2010, Georgia's growth from natural increase had surpassed overall growth from net-migration for the first time since the 1960s. However, Figure 2 shows that this shift from migration-driven growth to fertility-driven growth is only temporary. By the 2020s, net-migration will once again overtake natural increase as the primary driver of growth in Georgia, and each future decade will see increasing net-migration and decreasing natural increase. After 2040, the number of deaths will exceed births. Hispanic and Asian fertility rates will continue to drive natural increase, leading to a more racially diverse Georgia.

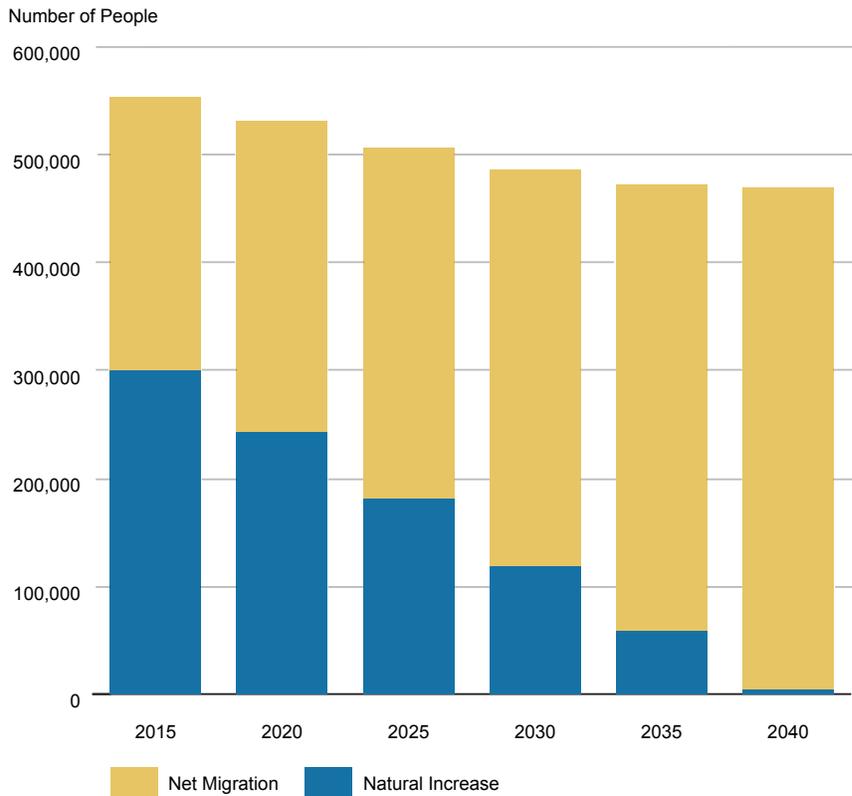
A cohort-component projection technique was the methodology used to project the resident population by age/sex/race for the state of Georgia and its counties. These projections, like all projections, involve the use of certain assumptions about future events that may or may not occur. Users of these projections should be aware that although the projections were prepared using standard methodologies and extensive attempts were made to account for existing demographic patterns, they may not accurately project the future population of the state. The projections are based on historical trends and current estimates. These projections should be used only with full awareness of the inherent limitations of population projections in general and with knowledge of the procedures and assumptions used in their preparation.



**RESIDENT POPULATION**

This report covers projections of the total resident population of Georgia's counties from 2013 through 2050. The resident population includes all persons as reported in the 2010 Census Demographic Profile for Georgia and estimates of detailed age-sex-race/ethnicity characteristics of the population. The population is composed of persons for whom Georgia is their "usual place of residence." This includes people in a variety of living quarters such as single-family housing units, multi-unit structures like duplexes and apartment buildings, nursing homes, military barracks, college residence halls, and correctional facilities. Seasonal and temporary residents are not included in the projections.

**FIGURE 2** Components of the Change in the Georgia Population, 2015–2040



Outside of metro Atlanta and a few other urban areas in the state, county populations will generally grow slowly or decline. Even though nine of the fastest growing counties in the United States are in Georgia, since 2010 over half of Georgia counties have experienced population loss, and more than 65% have more people moving out than in. This concentrated growth and loss of in-migration is not unique to Georgia: the United States is seeing a nationwide trend of population declines outside of major metropolitan hubs.

Metro Atlanta and Savannah have seen more than two-thirds of Georgia's population growth since 2010, mostly due to strong growth in the Hispanic and Asian populations as well as steady increases in Georgia's Black population.

Since the 1960s, most of Georgia's population growth has been due to in-migration to the state rather than natural increase, which peaked in the 1990s when over 1 million more people moved in than left the state. The trend then flipped throughout the 2010s, when the state's growth was predicated on natural increase. This reversal is indicative of the



state's diversification: the migrants who came during the boom of the 1990s have raised families and now account for the growing number of minority births and subsequent population gains. Currently, just over half of the population is Georgia-born and more than 12% of Georgia residents speak a language other than English at home.

This birth-driven growth in minority populations signals that growth is not rooted in in-migration—like the wave of migrants who came to the South since the Civil Rights Movement—but instead is largely due to Georgia-born minorities staying and raising families here, leading to long-term minority population gains in both urban and suburban metro Atlanta. Over the next 30 years, Black, Hispanic, and Asian populations will lead the population growth in suburban Atlanta as White Baby Boomers retire.

Combined with overall slowing in-migration and decreasing fertility rates, the once proportionally smaller Hispanic and Asian populations who moved here during the migration boom have stayed and now are largely driving the state's overall growth, whereas the White population is growing far more slowly. These minority gains are expected to power the state's growth moving forward and will significantly affect Georgia's economic and social structure.

## GEORGIA'S SHIFTING AGE AND RACIAL COMPOSITION

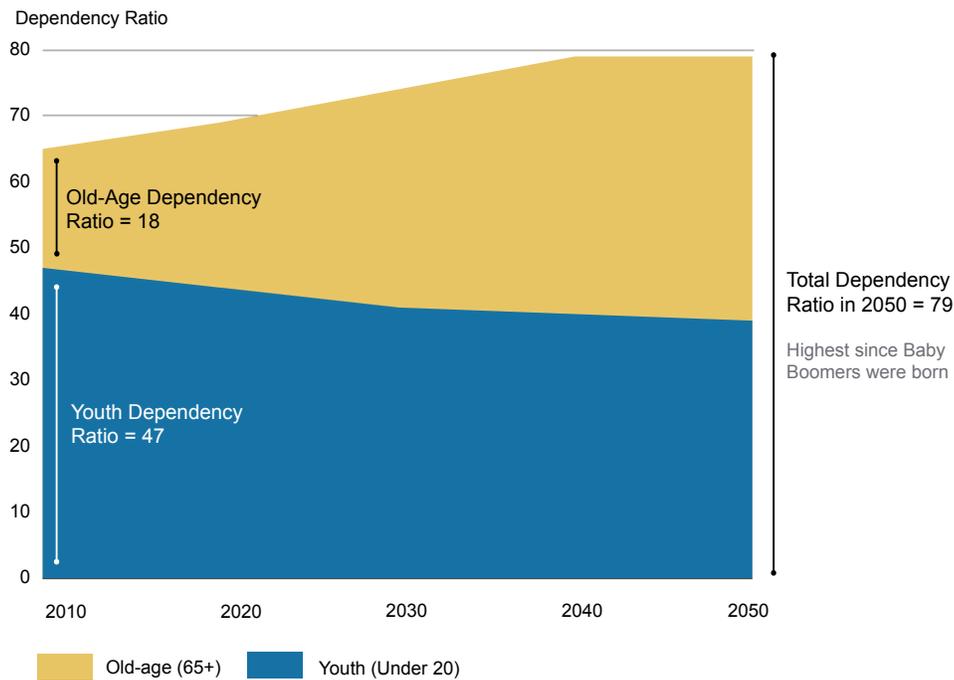
Two demographic factors will drive Georgia's population growth in the coming decades: age and racial diversification. First, the senior population will mushroom in size, as the Baby Boomer generation ages out of the workforce and into retirement. About one in five Georgians will be 65 or over by 2050, more than doubling 2016 levels. Second, Georgia's racial composition is as varied as it has ever been, and it will continue to diversify over the next 30 years.

Both of these changes mean that additional infrastructure will be needed to support these groups. For perspective, currently slightly over 1 million Georgians are over the age of 65; by 2050, the state will be home to more than 3 million seniors. Needs such as caregiving and health care services for these 2 million additional seniors are likely to shift resource demand. This group will account for 22% of Georgia's population, an increase from the current 13%. For further comparison, there will be the same proportion of Georgians over 65 as there will be young Georgians under the age of 20 in 2050.

One way to analyze youth and senior growth is with the dependency ratio, which compares the working-age population to the traditional retirement-age population. Figure 3 shows Georgia's dependency ratios over time from 2010 to 2050, calculated using populations under 20 and over 65. As the Baby Boomer generation ages into retirement, Georgia's dependency ratio will grow, indicating a larger demand for resources to care for this population. Concurrently, as fertility rates continue to slow, Georgia's youth dependency ratio will shrink slightly. However, because of the dramatic gains in old-age dependency, Georgia will see overall dependency ratios nearing 80, which have not been experienced since the post-war Baby Boom dramatically increased the ratio in the 1960s.



**FIGURE 3** Georgia's Youth and Old-Age Dependency Ratios from 2010 to 2050



By 2031, over half of the state's population will be made up of people from minority groups. This proportion will grow to 56% of the total population by 2050 and account for 8.2 million Georgians, a more than 72% increase from the current non-White population. Table 1 shows that this milestone of more minorities than Whites has already been reached among certain age groups, like young Georgians. Currently over half of the people under the age of 20 are minorities. This proportion will only continue to rise: by 2050, 64% of people between the ages of 0 and 19 will be non-White, or almost two out of every three young people. This growth will constitute a 35% increase in the minority youth population.

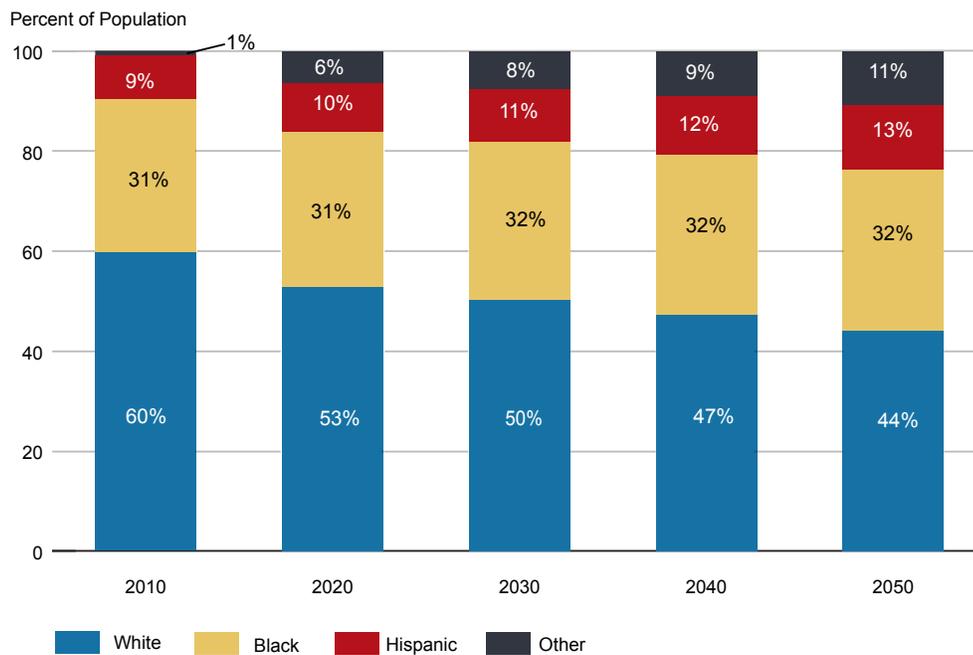
**TABLE 1** Tipping Points for Majority-Minority per Age Group in Georgia

Age Group	Year Becomes "Majority Minority"
Under age 20	2007
Age 20–59	2024
All ages	2031
Age 60 and up	Post 2050



The state's overall population will grow by 52% between 2010 and 2050. Figure 4 shows how the racial/ethnic makeup of the Georgia population will change over that time period. The White population will increase at the slowest rate to almost 6.5 million, whereas the Hispanic and Other populations (primarily Asian and multiracial residents) will more than double their current size to almost 3.5 million people. This dramatic growth will result in Hispanic and Other groups equaling 24% of Georgia's total population and almost half of the state's total minority population. It is important to bear in mind for perspective that the higher percentage growth is from currently smaller populations. Figure 4 shows that a larger White population will grow more slowly, whereas the originally smaller minority proportions will expand rapidly.

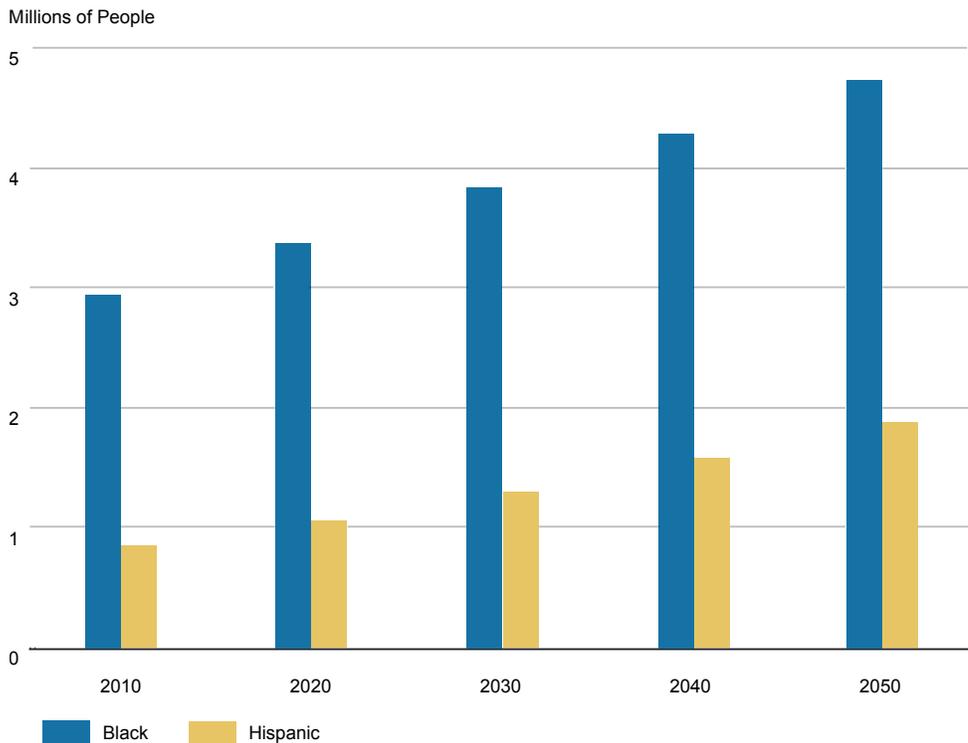
**FIGURE 4** Georgia's Projected Population Growth by Racial/Ethnic Group, 2010–2050



Georgia's Black population will grow steadily to 4.7 million people by 2050. Although the number of Black residents in Georgia has fluctuated over the years, it has remained significantly higher than that of other states and the United States as whole, and will continue to grow. The US Black population will grow from 12% to 13% by 2050. Compare that slight increase to Whites, who currently comprise 62% of the overall population and will decline to 47% of the overall US population by 2050. Georgia has a much higher proportion of Black residents, who currently comprise 31% of the state's total population and are projected to make up 32% of Georgia residents by 2050. In the context of slowing White population growth and dramatic increases in the growth of Hispanic and other minority groups, a small change in the Black population still represents steady growth in an otherwise slowly growing population. Figure 5 illustrates the projected growth in the number of Hispanic and Black Georgia residents between 2010 and 2050.



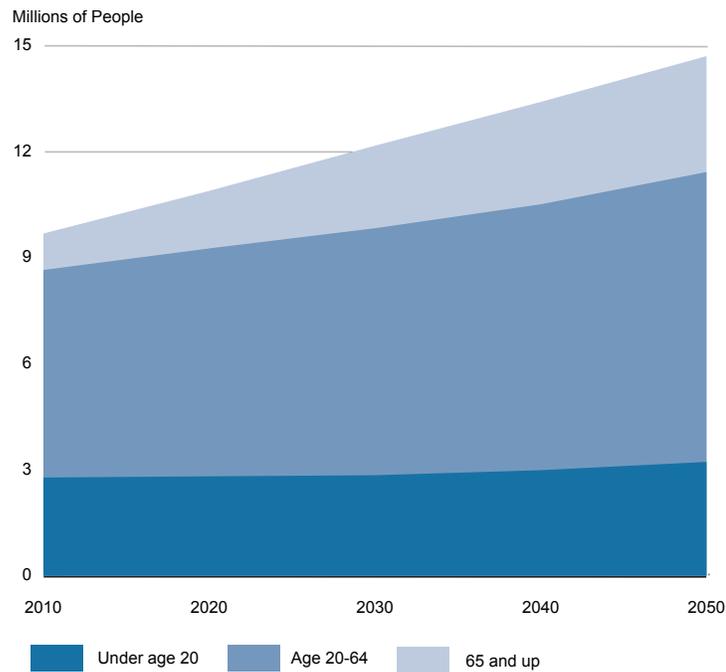
**FIGURE 5** Georgia's Projected Black and Hispanic Gains Over Time



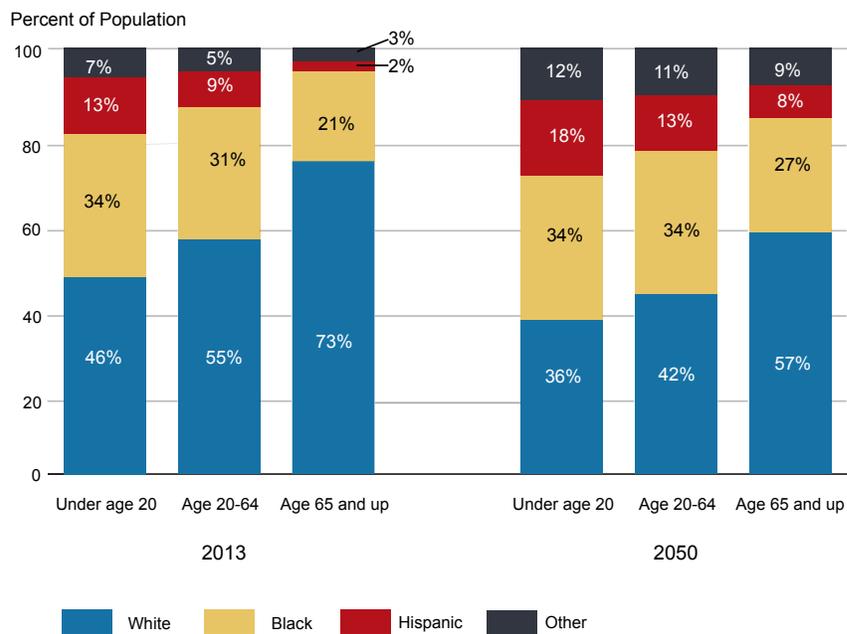
The aging of the White population and gains in minority populations are not unique to Georgia, as these trends will be seen across the United States. However, Georgia has been and will continue to be a demographically diverse state relative to others. This will be doubly felt within the dichotomy of an older White population and a mostly minority youth population. Fifty-seven percent of Georgians ages 65 and up will be White in 2050, whereas only 36% of people under age 20 will be White. Georgia is projected to have 100,000 fewer Whites under the age of 20 in 2050 than there are today. As seen in Figure 6, Georgians over the age of 65 will grow from just over 1 million to almost 3.5 million by 2050. The figure shows a similar 2050 population of 3.2 million Georgians under the age of 20, but this is a far less drastic increase than the 65 and up population growth.

As current Millennials continue to age into the workforce, they will be replaced by a diverse wave of minority youth. Furthermore, while minority births will drive the youth growth, Figure 7 shows that the slice of the total population composed of young people under 20 will decrease from 27% of the population in 2010 to 22% of the total state population by 2050, signaling slowing natural increase. Figure 7 again illustrates that the minority youth growth is a vital stimulant to what otherwise would be stagnating and aging growth.

**FIGURE 6** Georgia's Projected Age Structure, 2010 to 2050



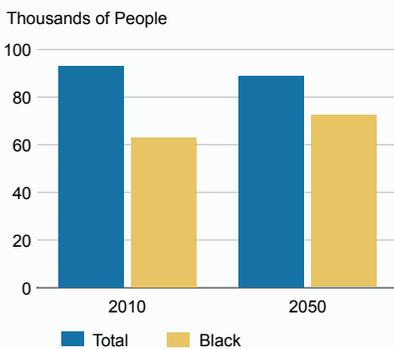
**FIGURE 7** Georgia's Current and Projected Race Makeup by Age, 2013 and 2050



**BLACK GAINS AMID PERSISTENT LOSS**

Dougherty County, home to Albany and the urban nucleus of the mostly rural southwestern corner of the state, is projected to experience a rare trend of Black population growth in the midst of overall population decline. The share of Black residents is expected to grow from 60% in 2000 to 82% by 2050, increasing the county's Black population by 25%. Other minorities will see gains as well, though they will still represent marginal totals. Despite anticipated gains in overall minority populations, the county is projected to lose more than 4,000 residents by 2050, making it one of the five counties in the state that will lose the most residents over the next 30 years. While the overall population of Dougherty has declined steadily since 2000, the Black population will grow by more than 10,000 residents by 2050 and provide a much needed energizer to an otherwise contracting region.

**Population of Dougherty County 2010 and 2050**



**TABLE 2** Generational Cohorts in Georgia and the United States, 2050

Generational Cohorts, 2050	Georgia	US
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>14,709,321</b>	<b>398,328,000</b>
Boomers (1946–1964)	3%	5%
Gen Xers (1965–1980)	13%	12%
Millennials (1981–1996)	19%	17%

Although Figure 7 clearly shows that those under age 20 will continue to drive the diversification of the state, the age 65 and older population will also become an increasingly diverse group over time. In 2050, more than half of this group will still be composed of White Georgians, but the diversity wave already underway in the state will affect this age group as well. Whereas about a third of Georgians under age 20 will be Black in 2050, 27% of Georgians age 65+ will be Black at that time. The most drastic shifts in this older population will occur in Hispanic and Other groups as the Gen Xers follow the Baby Boomers into retirement. As seen in Table 2, Gen Xers will represent over 13% of Georgia's population by 2050 and will continue to drive racial diversity in the older age groups. By 2050, the share of Georgians age 65 and older who are Hispanic or Other will grow by 558%. By mid-century, 17% of people 65 and older will be Hispanic or Other, compared to just 5% in 2013.



## WHERE GEORGIANS WILL LIVE IN 2050

Georgia is known for its abundant farmland, suburban growth, and densely populated and diverse capital. These features will continue to influence the geographic distribution of the state's population over the next 30 years. From 2000 to 2010, 31 of Georgia's 159 counties lost population, as rural southwestern counties and parts of eastern Georgia struggled to maintain growth and middle and coastal counties began to see the population loss effects of the Great Recession. Over the subsequent three years, the Great Recession hit Georgia hard. By 2013, over half of Georgia counties were experiencing shrinking populations, with only the metro Atlanta region wholly immune to the trend. Each corner of the state was affected, some areas more than others. Over the next 30 years, some Georgia counties will begin to recover population, and 60 will experience population loss by 2050. Figure 8 shows the percentage of projected population loss/gain for all 159 Georgia counties between 2010 and 2050.

Three of the five counties projected to experience the greatest numerical population loss—Sumter, Dougherty, and Macon counties—are clustered in the rural southwestern part of the state and have been struggling with population loss for decades. McIntosh County on the coast and Hancock County in central Georgia round out the top five. These five counties combined will lose almost 26,000 people by 2050. Sumter County is expected to sustain the largest loss, over 8,500 residents.

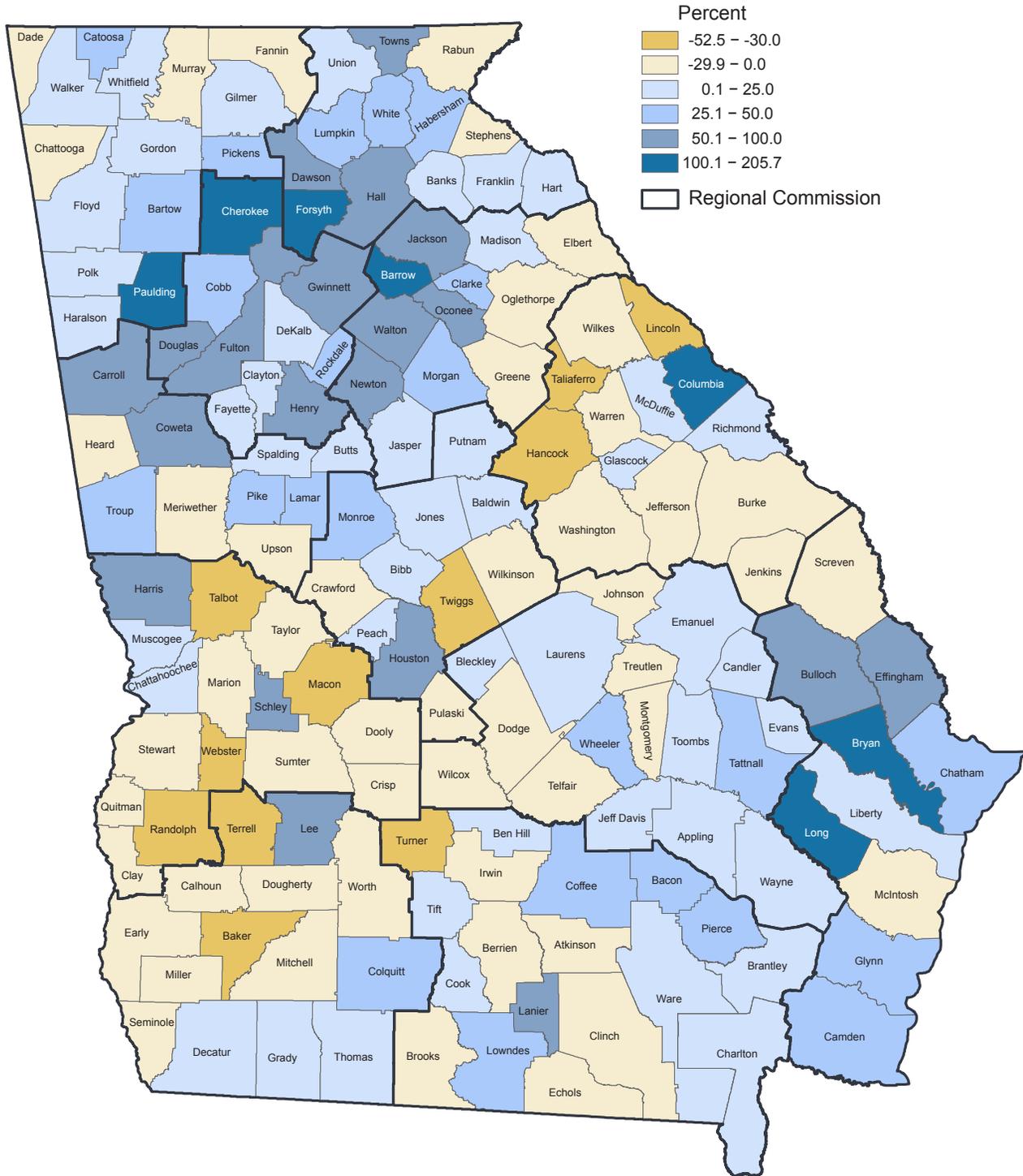
Hancock County, in central Georgia, and Webster County, to the southwest, will see the largest percentage population declines, losing 50% and 53% of their residents, respectively.

Metro Atlanta will see over 75% of the state's growth through 2050, with only two counties on the rural outskirts of the metro area experiencing shrinking populations, Heard and Meriwether. The metro area alone will gain more than 3.5 million residents over the next 30 years. Gwinnett will account for over 15% of the state's overall population gain. Gwinnett will continue to be one of the most diverse counties in the state, leading the metro area in diversification trends seen across the state. By 2050, 25% of Gwinnett residents will be Hispanic, 35% will be Black, 20% will be White, and 20% will be another race (primarily Asian or multiracial). By 2050, the county will be home to 21% of the state's Hispanic population and 20% of the state's Other residents, primarily people who identify as Asian or multiracial. In 2014 Fulton became the first Georgia county to top more than 1 million residents. Gwinnett will soon follow, reaching this milestone in approximately 2021.

Of the projected increase of 4.7 million Georgia residents by 2050, just six counties will account for over half of that growth. These counties will see the largest numerical growth, two of which—Forsyth and Cherokee—will have over 100% growth, at least doubling in size by 2050. Gwinnett, Fulton, Forsyth, Cherokee, Cobb, and Henry will add the largest numbers of residents.



FIGURE 8 Percentage Change in Population by County, 2013–2050



Black Georgians will continue to account for the largest share of minorities in Georgia, and this group will continue to steadily grow in metro Atlanta. Whereas not all Georgia counties will see gains in their Black populations, only nine counties will register a loss in Hispanic residents in 2050. These losses are small as the Hispanic population will grow by over 90%.

Table 3 shows the Georgia counties with the largest projected population gains and losses between 2013 and 2050. Like counties across the state, the fastest growing numbers are due to increases in minority populations, the sharpest of which rely on Hispanic and Asian natural growth. Outer suburbs like Cherokee and Forsyth will likely see continued White growth, supplemented by Asian and Hispanic gains.

**TABLE 3** Georgia Counties with the Largest Projected Gains and Losses Through 2050

County	2013 Population	2050 Population	Overall Percent Change
Forsyth	195,405	597,255	206%
Cherokee	225,106	494,713	120%
Gwinnett	859,304	1,581,299	84%
Fulton	984,293	1,631,265	66%
Cobb	717,190	984,089	37%
Dougherty	92,969	88,575	-5%
Sumter	31,364	22,844	-27%
McIntosh	14,007	9,958	-29%
Macon	14,009	9,686	-31%
Hancock	8,879	4,447	-50%

## GEORGIA'S FUTURE WORKFORCE DEMOGRAPHICS

By 2025 alone, there will be over 1 million Black Georgians in the workforce, those ages 20 to 64, in six of the fastest growing metro counties, accounting for over 40% of the workforce in Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Clayton, Henry, and Cobb. Three of these counties—Gwinnett, Henry, and Cobb—will see losses in their White workforce, and all six will see dramatic gains in minority workforce populations, as two out of every five workers will be Black. In the same time span, the Other population of working age (primarily residents who identify as Asian or multiracial) will more than double in Forsyth and grow by 42% in Gwinnett to almost 100,000 residents. The Hispanic workforce will grow by over one-third in Gwinnett to be the largest in the state at over 140,000. At the same time, Gwinnett's Black workforce population will grow by 50%, reaching almost 200,000 by 2025.



## BLUE RIDGE: AGING IN PLACE

Fannin County, at the foot of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, is projected to experience minimal growth over the next three decades. This projection runs counter to the growth the county experienced in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Fannin was one of the few counties that did not register population loss immediately after the Great Recession, growing steadily from 2000 to 2010. That growth has since slowed due to an aging population and low in-migration. Between 2028 and 2050, the county's population is projected to decline to just shy of 23,000 as the current residents age and are not replaced by a younger population. As noted earlier, the resident population projections do not account for seasonal or part-time residents. Most of Fannin's population is White, which will hold through the coming decades. In 2016, about a quarter of Fannin's population is over age 65; however, by 2050, this population will grow to represent slightly more than one in three residents. Despite Fannin's allure as a retirement destination, the projected lack of growth in the county could be a ripple effect of the Great Recession and the significant losses to retirement savings and home equity. As more Baby Boomers age into retirement and represent over 20% of the state's population, many may choose to live near their children or family members in the metro areas of the state rather than retiring near the mountains.

This diversification of the working-age population will be seen across the state throughout the coming decades but will continue to be most pronounced in the metro area. The workforce is a vital contributor to the state's economy, and these changes in the future workforce have implications for the state's housing and education infrastructure. Georgia's working-age residents will be raising families, contributing most to the economy, and making use of public resources, like schools and public transportation.

The diversification of the state's population will continue through 2050 as young Georgians under age 20, currently the most diverse age group, enter the workforce.

## CONCLUSION

Georgia is a growing and increasingly diverse state. With a projected population of 14.7 million residents by 2050, the state will face increased demands on its infrastructure and services. Significant growth is projected in the metro Atlanta region, along Georgia's coast, and in the regional metro areas around the state. However, many rural counties will continue to see flat to declining populations. The aging of the Baby Boomers and their children over the next four decades will cause the population over the age of 65 to increase from 1.2 million residents today to 3.2 million by 2050.

Demographic changes will be felt across all age groups, races, and counties. Significant population growth will be due to minority youth growth through natural increase (more births than deaths) and continued migration into Georgia from other states. Overall, White population growth will slow but will be supplemented by youth minority populations. Georgia's Black population will continue to increase steadily, while Hispanic, Asian, and other minority groups will grow rapidly.

These projections describe a state with a growing senior and youth population that is diversifying across all racial groups. Shifts in population and diversification will impact the state's economy and its communities. These projections provide the foresight to allow the state to prepare to meet the challenges and opportunities ahead.

Population projections provide one lens into the potential future of the state. Economic and social forces are always changing, and new opportunities are likely to emerge that will impact the state's population. These projections, like all projections, involve the use of certain assumptions about future events that may or may not occur. The projections are based on historical trends and current estimates. These projections should be used only with full awareness of the inherent limitations of population projections in general and with knowledge of the procedures and assumptions used in their preparation.

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# APPENDIX

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COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 2000–2050

County	Population 2000	Population 2010	Population 2030	Population 2050	Change 2005-2010	% Change 2005-2010	Change 2010-2050	% Change 2010-2050	Change 2000-2050
Georgia	8,227,303	9,712,587	12,173,406	14,709,321	786,665	8.81	4,996,734	51.45	
Appling	17,396	18,261	20,429	22,405	492	2.77	4,144	22.69	
Atkinson	7,591	8,366	8,460	7,910	270	3.33	-456	-5.45	
Bacon	10,131	11,076	13,017	14,686	524	4.97	3,610	32.59	
Baker	4,025	3,415	2,588	1,785	-552	-13.91	-1,630	-47.72	
Baldwin	44,684	45,735	48,902	48,990	-569	-1.23	3,255	7.12	
Banks	14,544	18,415	19,427	19,129	1,732	10.38	714	3.88	
Barrow	46,520	69,731	114,081	187,785	11,842	20.46	118,054	169.30	
Bartow	76,806	100,195	118,274	131,085	9,861	10.92	30,890	30.83	
Ben Hill	17,483	17,653	18,864	19,957	410	2.38	2,304	13.05	
Berrien	16,268	19,303	18,304	15,446	1,568	8.84	-3,857	-19.98	
Bibb	153,857	155,715	160,506	159,124	1,712	1.11	3,409	2.19	
Bleckley	11,654	13,098	13,073	13,823	971	8.01	725	5.54	
Brantley	14,700	18,435	19,775	19,462	1,900	11.49	1,027	5.57	
Brooks	16,458	16,199	14,556	12,424	75	0.47	-3,775	-23.30	
Bryan	23,474	30,382	51,924	84,449	3,825	14.40	54,067	177.96	
Bulloch	56,146	70,729	89,828	113,950	7,681	12.18	43,221	61.11	
Burke	22,279	23,367	23,059	21,032	428	1.87	-2,335	-9.99	
Butts	19,621	23,674	26,073	27,881	1,619	7.34	4,207	17.77	
Calhoun	6,325	6,697	6,428	6,507	441	7.05	-190	-2.83	
Camden	43,824	50,697	59,679	66,339	4,024	8.62	15,642	30.85	
Candler	9,585	11,030	11,710	11,931	872	8.58	901	8.17	
Carroll	87,932	110,661	139,407	172,143	8,135	7.93	61,482	55.56	
Catoosa	53,549	63,975	74,878	83,210	4,230	7.08	19,235	30.07	
Charlton	10,312	12,137	14,472	15,182	502	4.31	3,045	25.09	
Chatham	232,492	265,871	339,092	405,573	23,629	9.75	139,702	52.55	
Chattahoochee	15,047	11,136	13,655	14,020	-2,960	-21.00	2,884	25.89	
Chattanooga	25,419	26,016	24,926	22,941	510	2.00	-3,075	-11.82	
Cherokee	143,777	215,129	331,015	494,713	33,001	18.12	279,584	129.96	
Clarke	102,401	116,668	139,254	154,917	7,132	6.51	38,249	32.78	
Clay	3,353	3,175	2,723	2,243	-41	-1.27	-932	-29.37	
Clayton	238,079	259,623	302,823	321,509	3,331	1.30	61,886	23.84	
Clinch	6,831	6,800	7,042	6,747	-148	-2.13	-53	-0.79	
Cobb	611,505	690,063	863,236	984,089	43,309	6.70	294,026	42.61	
Coffee	37,592	42,332	48,748	54,465	2,503	6.28	12,133	28.66	
Colquitt	42,140	45,628	53,960	63,355	2,635	6.13	17,727	38.85	
Columbia	90,138	124,815	201,807	305,680	18,338	17.22	180,865	144.91	
Cook	15,855	17,227	18,635	19,604	660	3.98	2,377	13.80	
Coweta	90,117	127,955	182,430	247,779	19,584	18.07	119,824	93.65	
Crawford	12,408	12,591	11,629	9,408	-284	-2.21	-3,183	-25.28	
Crisp	22,018	23,423	23,893	22,550	967	4.31	-873	-3.73	
Dade	15,199	16,609	16,353	15,393	421	2.60	-1,216	-7.32	
Dawson	16,238	22,343	30,251	40,003	2,732	13.93	17,660	79.04	
Decatur	28,223	27,813	28,470	27,730	302	1.10	-83	-0.30	
DeKalb	668,271	692,902	800,302	835,063	23,904	3.57	142,161	20.52	
Dodge	19,168	21,775	21,137	20,730	1,225	5.96	-1,045	-4.80	
Dooly	11,519	14,869	12,978	10,959	1,577	11.86	-3,910	-26.30	
Dougherty	95,859	94,577	92,825	88,575	-33	-0.03	-6,002	-6.35	
Douglas	92,774	132,722	185,446	247,930	19,368	17.09	115,208	86.80	
Early	12,303	10,988	9,772	8,327	-761	-6.48	-2,661	-24.21	
Echols	3,782	4,050	4,184	3,916	104	2.64	-134	-3.31	
Effingham	37,755	52,436	76,320	108,029	6,707	14.67	55,593	106.02	
Elbert	20,464	20,112	18,718	16,947	-481	-2.34	-3,165	-15.73	
Emanuel	21,851	22,664	25,716	28,161	887	4.07	5,497	24.25	
Evans	10,531	11,007	11,627	12,557	112	1.03	1,550	14.08	
Fannin	19,954	23,663	24,349	22,952	1,489	6.72	-711	-3.01	
Fayette	92,073	106,945	122,584	129,033	4,984	4.89	22,088	20.65	
Floyd	90,837	96,274	101,509	104,392	1,942	2.06	8,118	8.43	
Forsyth	100,400	176,738	334,694	597,255	39,095	28.40	420,517	237.93	
Franklin	20,314	22,048	24,089	25,946	323	1.49	3,898	17.68	
Fulton	816,190	926,197	1,278,928	1,631,265	107,460	13.13	705,068	76.13	
Gilmer	23,634	28,335	31,094	33,749	1,527	5.70	5,414	19.11	
Glascok	2,574	3,080	3,442	3,605	317	11.47	525	17.04	
Glynn	67,696	79,816	96,667	115,502	7,227	9.96	35,686	44.71	
Gordon	44,401	55,214	63,966	69,290	4,612	9.11	14,076	25.49	
Grady	23,624	25,060	28,443	31,360	1,029	4.28	6,300	25.14	
Greene	14,389	16,006	16,681	16,122	507	3.27	116	0.73	
Gwinnett	595,584	808,719	1,176,845	1,581,299	97,741	13.75	772,580	95.53	
Habersham	36,095	43,080	51,898	64,860	3,925	10.02	21,780	50.56	
Hall	140,993	180,253	244,958	318,828	19,274	11.97	138,575	76.88	
Hancock	10,066	9,391	6,706	4,477	-243	-2.52	-4,914	-52.33	
Haralson	25,788	28,774	31,173	31,871	787	2.81	3,097	10.76	
Harris	23,912	32,167	39,873	49,233	3,997	14.19	17,066	53.05	
Hart	23,046	25,217	26,417	25,969	841	3.45	752	2.98	
Heard	11,038	11,854	11,818	10,554	504	4.44	-1,300	-10.97	
Henry	121,774	205,265	289,270	395,121	35,658	21.02	189,856	92.49	
Houston	111,294	140,713	185,016	224,438	14,512	11.50	83,725	59.50	
Irwin	9,905	9,528	9,183	8,347	-251	-2.57	-1,181	-12.40	
Jackson	41,845	60,706	83,313	114,473	10,099	19.96	53,767	88.57	
Jasper	11,496	13,926	14,764	15,460	941	7.25	1,534	11.02	



COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 2000–2050 (CONTINUED)

County	Population 2000	Population 2010	Population 2030	Population 2050	Change 2005-2010	% Change 2005-2010	Change 2010-2050	% Change 2010-2050	Change 2000-2050
Jeff Davis	12,734	15,091	16,445	17,229	1,362	9.92	2,138	14.17	
Jefferson	17,229	16,884	15,785	14,139	-40	-0.24	-2,745	-16.26	
Jenkins	8,584	8,345	9,370	8,980	-165	-1.94	635	7.61	
Johnson	8,567	9,971	9,600	9,072	455	4.78	-899	-9.01	
Jones	23,762	28,634	32,084	34,259	1,445	5.31	5,625	19.65	
Lamar	16,024	18,335	20,395	24,161	1,374	8.10	5,826	31.78	
Lanier	7,283	10,126	12,845	15,752	2,058	25.51	5,626	55.56	
Laurens	44,931	48,439	51,702	53,410	1,688	3.61	4,971	10.26	
Lee	24,808	28,397	38,323	49,757	1,892	7.14	21,360	75.22	
Liberty	61,811	62,819	70,890	72,064	-1,899	-2.93	9,245	14.72	
Lincoln	8,335	7,966	6,672	4,857	-308	-3.72	-3,109	-39.02	
Long	10,370	14,644	24,618	36,757	2,967	25.41	22,113	151.00	
Lowndes	92,206	109,734	138,246	166,258	11,461	11.66	56,524	51.51	
Lumpkin	21,251	29,998	37,267	44,201	4,114	15.89	14,203	47.35	
McDuffie	21,269	21,876	22,716	21,703	457	2.13	-173	-0.79	
McIntosh	10,948	14,271	12,778	9,958	1,863	15.01	-4,313	-30.22	
Macon	14,025	14,662	12,234	9,686	421	2.96	-4,976	-33.94	
Madison	25,800	28,167	30,884	31,648	1,044	3.85	3,481	12.36	
Marion	7,189	8,753	8,726	8,106	935	11.96	-647	-7.40	
Meriwether	22,526	21,849	20,381	17,902	-738	-3.27	-3,947	-18.06	
Miller	6,351	6,123	5,681	4,865	27	0.44	-1,258	-20.55	
Mitchell	23,965	23,500	22,768	20,848	137	0.59	-2,652	-11.28	
Monroe	21,824	26,467	31,725	37,452	2,387	9.91	10,985	41.50	
Montgomery	8,234	9,116	8,973	8,774	119	1.32	-342	-3.75	
Morgan	15,531	17,862	20,473	22,877	937	5.54	5,015	28.08	
Murray	36,737	39,559	40,353	36,739	-164	-0.41	-2,820	-7.13	
Muscogee	186,478	190,417	225,912	238,600	3,874	2.08	48,183	25.30	
Newton	62,768	100,086	140,095	195,320	14,439	16.86	95,234	95.15	
Oconee	25,874	32,984	45,904	62,289	4,368	15.26	29,305	88.85	
Oglethorpe	12,688	14,919	14,791	13,947	1,220	8.91	-972	-6.51	
Paulding	83,026	142,741	209,745	304,621	29,609	26.17	161,880	113.41	
Peach	23,871	27,741	28,090	28,738	2,985	12.06	997	3.59	
Pickens	23,412	29,436	34,610	40,028	2,159	7.92	10,592	35.98	
Pierce	15,702	18,818	22,997	28,211	1,639	9.54	9,393	49.91	
Pike	13,571	17,905	20,959	24,575	1,997	12.55	6,670	37.25	
Polk	38,178	41,523	45,166	46,579	1,663	4.17	5,056	12.18	
Pulaski	9,655	11,991	10,903	10,049	1,101	10.11	-1,942	-16.20	
Putnam	18,834	21,205	22,052	21,692	1,193	5.96	487	2.30	
Quitman	2,596	2,521	2,229	2,229	2	0.08	-292	-11.59	
Rabun	15,070	16,280	16,454	15,992	346	2.17	-288	-1.77	
Randolph	7,773	7,696	5,980	4,263	-11	-0.14	-3,433	-44.60	
Richmond	199,547	201,005	210,404	203,352	5,168	2.64	2,347	1.17	
Rockdale	70,724	85,434	106,944	126,086	7,348	9.41	40,652	47.58	
Schley	3,791	5,010	6,358	7,737	740	17.33	2,727	54.43	
Screven	15,341	14,500	13,964	12,933	-565	-3.75	-1,567	-10.81	
Seminole	9,329	8,727	8,893	8,514	-178	-2.00	-213	-2.44	
Spalding	58,497	64,081	69,822	70,467	2,990	4.89	6,386	9.97	
Stephens	25,482	26,193	26,046	25,355	861	3.40	-838	-3.20	
Stewart	5,284	6,053	5,191	4,999	458	8.19	-1,054	-17.42	
Sumter	33,448	32,816	28,345	22,844	194	0.59	-9,972	-30.39	
Talbot	6,563	6,844	5,308	3,463	-62	-0.90	-3,381	-49.40	
Taliaferro	2,076	1,698	1,501	1,174	-160	-8.61	-524	-30.87	
Tattnell	22,322	25,585	28,351	31,940	2,420	10.45	6,355	24.84	
Taylor	8,821	8,911	7,509	5,976	51	0.58	-2,935	-32.93	
Telfair	11,893	16,497	15,695	14,469	1,427	9.47	-2,028	-12.29	
Terrell	10,935	9,321	7,859	5,638	-813	-8.02	-3,683	-39.51	
Thomas	42,829	44,769	49,596	52,910	1,213	2.78	8,141	18.18	
Tift	38,348	40,339	45,499	49,902	1,550	4.00	9,563	23.71	
Toombs	26,137	27,297	30,555	32,497	758	2.86	5,200	19.05	
Towns	9,348	10,488	12,931	17,747	548	5.51	7,259	69.21	
Treutlen	6,862	6,876	6,779	6,330	197	2.95	-546	-7.94	
Troup	58,923	67,187	82,070	95,153	3,954	6.25	27,966	41.62	
Turner	9,475	8,950	6,579	4,736	-295	-3.19	-4,214	-47.08	
Twiggs	10,556	8,968	6,957	4,672	-1,010	-10.12	-4,296	-47.91	
Union	17,398	21,342	23,724	25,377	1,486	7.48	4,035	18.91	
Upson	27,746	27,087	26,367	24,035	-353	-1.29	-3,052	-11.27	
Walker	61,268	68,761	71,200	69,562	3,601	5.53	801	1.17	
Walton	61,413	84,004	117,138	163,301	10,308	13.99	79,297	94.40	
Ware	35,421	36,340	36,889	35,894	1,329	3.80	-446	-1.23	
Warren	6,275	5,804	4,784	3,925	-349	-5.67	-1,879	-32.37	
Washington	21,188	21,156	20,365	19,131	1,001	4.97	-2,025	-9.57	
Wayne	26,596	30,115	33,504	35,917	1,593	5.59	5,802	19.27	
Webster	2,398	2,789	2,112	1,291	213	8.27	-1,498	-53.70	
Wheeler	6,174	7,423	9,182	10,863	722	10.77	3,440	46.34	
White	20,186	27,168	31,593	35,839	2,478	10.04	8,671	31.92	
Whitfield	84,222	102,934	114,277	119,343	8,772	9.32	16,409	15.94	
Wilcox	8,632	9,270	8,712	8,549	481	5.47	-721	-7.77	
Wilkes	10,694	10,590	9,000	7,705	37	0.35	-2,885	-27.24	
Wilkinson	10,193	9,540	8,938	7,420	-341	-3.45	-2,120	-22.23	
Worth	21,983	21,630	20,287	17,730	-40	-0.18	-3,900	-18.03	





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