

HOUSEKEEPING

Content follow-up

- You can relax - we'll share the slides after the event!

To the Polls!

- In between speakers we'll be throwing up some polls on a variety of Perimeter topics – be sure to vote!

Q & A:

- Ask questions of the presenters anytime via the Q&A option at the bottom. Questions will be answered after each speaker, with additional time for questions at the end of the event.

AGENDA

Welcome – Ann Hanlon, PCIDs

Speakers

- Mike Alexander, Atlanta Regional Commission
- Marlo Clowers, Georgia Department of Transportation
- John Gurbal, Perimeter Community Improvement Districts
- Johann Weber, Perimeter Connects

DUNWOODY STATION SHUTTLE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Economic Update

Focus: State of Georgia and Metro Atlanta
The Economics of Demographics



Atlanta Regional Commission

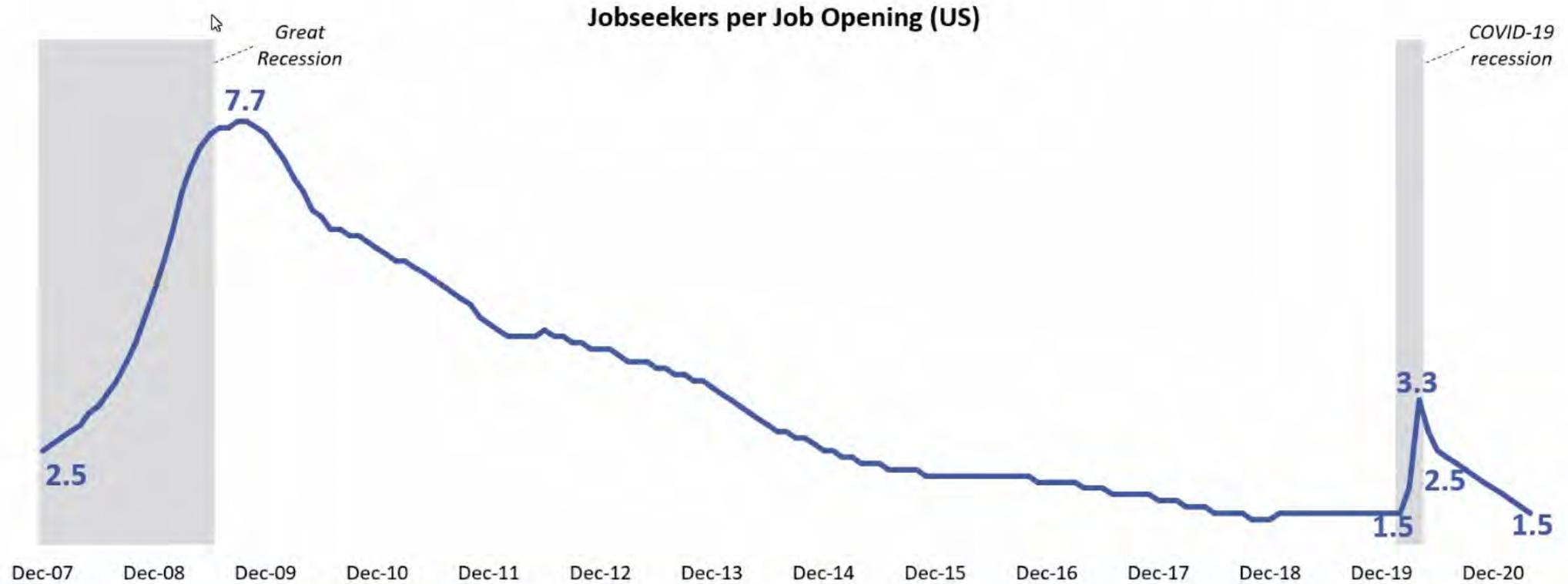
Mike Alexander
Director, Center for Livable Communities
Atlanta Regional Commission
malexander@atlantaregional.org



Labor Markets..

Labor shortage

Tight labor market during pandemic



Technology and Metro Atlanta Teleworking **34%**

ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+

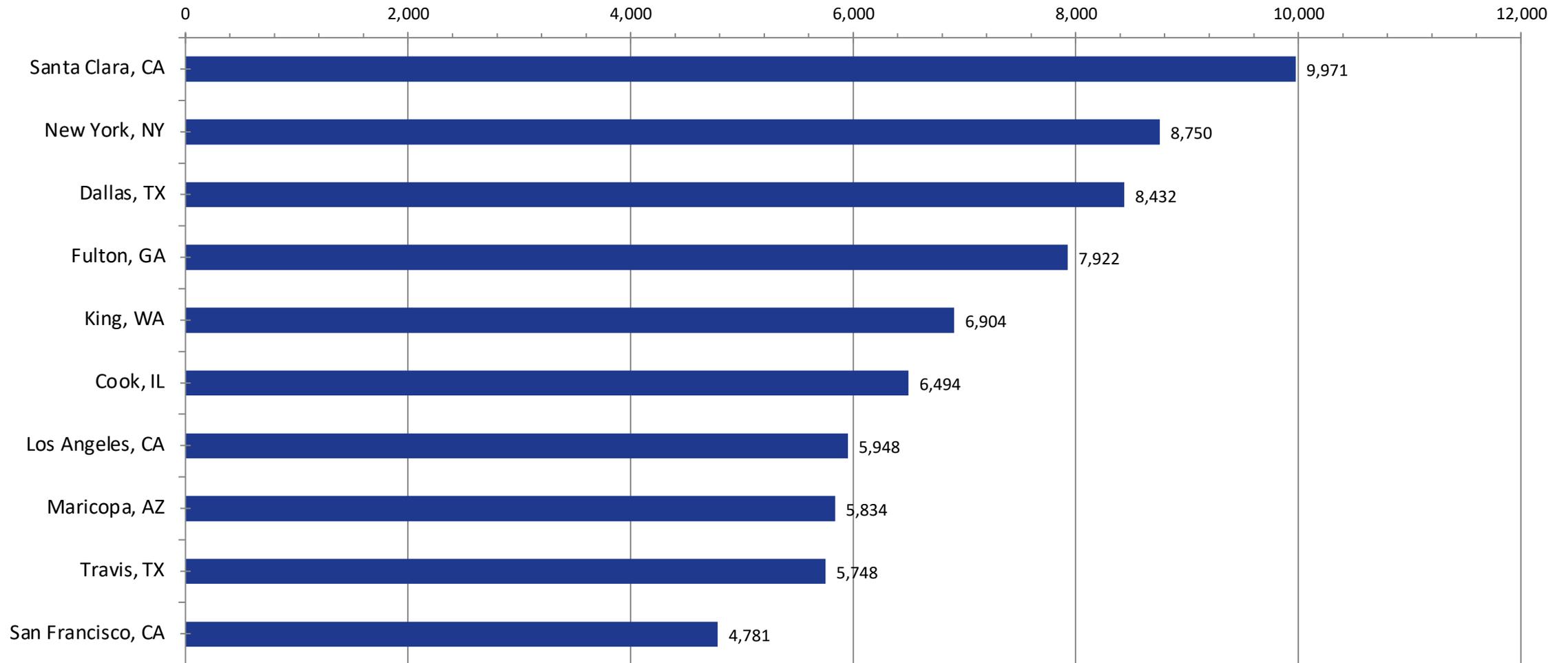
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA MSA, 2021Q1 ¹													
SOC	Occupation	Current					2031 Employment Total	Number that can telework	Telework	Ann % Growth	Can telework %		
		Empl	Number that can Telework	Mean Ann Wages ²	LQ	Unempl					Unempl Rate	O*NET-derived baseline	Manual assignment
11-0000	Management Occupations	188,327	158,195	\$119,600	1.01	6,983	3.5%	215,814	181,284	17%	1.4%	0.87	0.84
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	185,840	170,973	\$79,700	1.14	6,801	3.4%	212,482	195,483	18%	1.3%	0.88	0.92
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	109,974	109,974	\$93,700	1.25	3,070	2.7%	134,002	134,002	13%	2.0%	1	1
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	42,528	37,425	\$85,300	0.89	1,429	3.1%	47,482	41,784	4%	1.1%	0.61	0.88
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	19,486	7,015	\$77,900	0.76	876	4.0%	22,048	7,937	1%	1.2%	0.54	0.36
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	38,270	19,135	\$49,800	0.77	1,039	2.5%	46,180	23,090	2%	1.9%	0.37	0.5
23-0000	Legal Occupations	27,620	23,201	\$113,900	1.14	659	2.3%	31,431	26,402	2%	1.3%	0.97	0.84
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	157,178	133,601	\$51,800	1.03	11,545	6.7%	175,192	148,913	14%	1.1%	0.98	0.85
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	58,237	33,195	\$63,300	1.20	6,217	9.2%	65,102	37,108	3%	1.1%	0.76	0.57
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	140,635	8,438	\$88,300	0.85	3,964	2.7%	166,152	9,969	1%	1.7%	0.05	0.06
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	83,619	0	\$33,200	0.67	5,314	6.0%	107,864	0	0%	2.6%	0.02	0
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	58,451	0	\$43,300	0.98	3,367	5.4%	65,220	0	0%	1.1%	0.06	0
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	203,705	0	\$24,100	1.02	37,063	15.8%	238,834	0	0%	1.6%	0	0
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	82,115	0	\$29,400	0.92	7,429	8.6%	96,301	0	0%	1.6%	0	0
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	69,455	0	\$31,800	1.02	11,928	14.7%	81,701	0	0%	1.6%	0.26	0
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	289,347	60,763	\$45,800	1.10	26,223	8.3%	311,969	65,513	6%	0.8%	0.28	0.21
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	365,261	186,283	\$41,200	1.04	24,380	6.3%	378,742	193,158	18%	0.4%	0.65	0.51
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	4,101	0	\$34,800	0.22	456	8.5%	4,456	0	0%	0.8%	0.01	0
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	113,724	0	\$46,200	0.88	9,661	8.3%	129,244	0	0%	1.3%	0	0
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	111,669	0	\$50,900	1.05	7,001	6.1%	124,345	0	0%	1.1%	0.01	0
51-0000	Production Occupations	135,700	0	\$38,300	0.85	11,176	7.8%	143,559	0	0%	0.6%	0.01	0
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	275,848	0	\$39,000	1.16	27,564	9.4%	312,506	0	0%	1.3%	0.03	0
00-0000	Total - All Occupations	2,761,090	948,197	\$55,100	1.00	214,145	7.2%	3,110,627	1,064,645	1.2%			
		Share of Employed that can Telework					34%						

Source: JobsEQ®

<https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2020/article/ability-to-work-from-home.htm><https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7346841/>

Hard to Fill Jobs Software Developer / Engineer Fulton, GA Last 90 days (Aug 5, 2021)

What are the in-demand locations? (Specialized Skills)

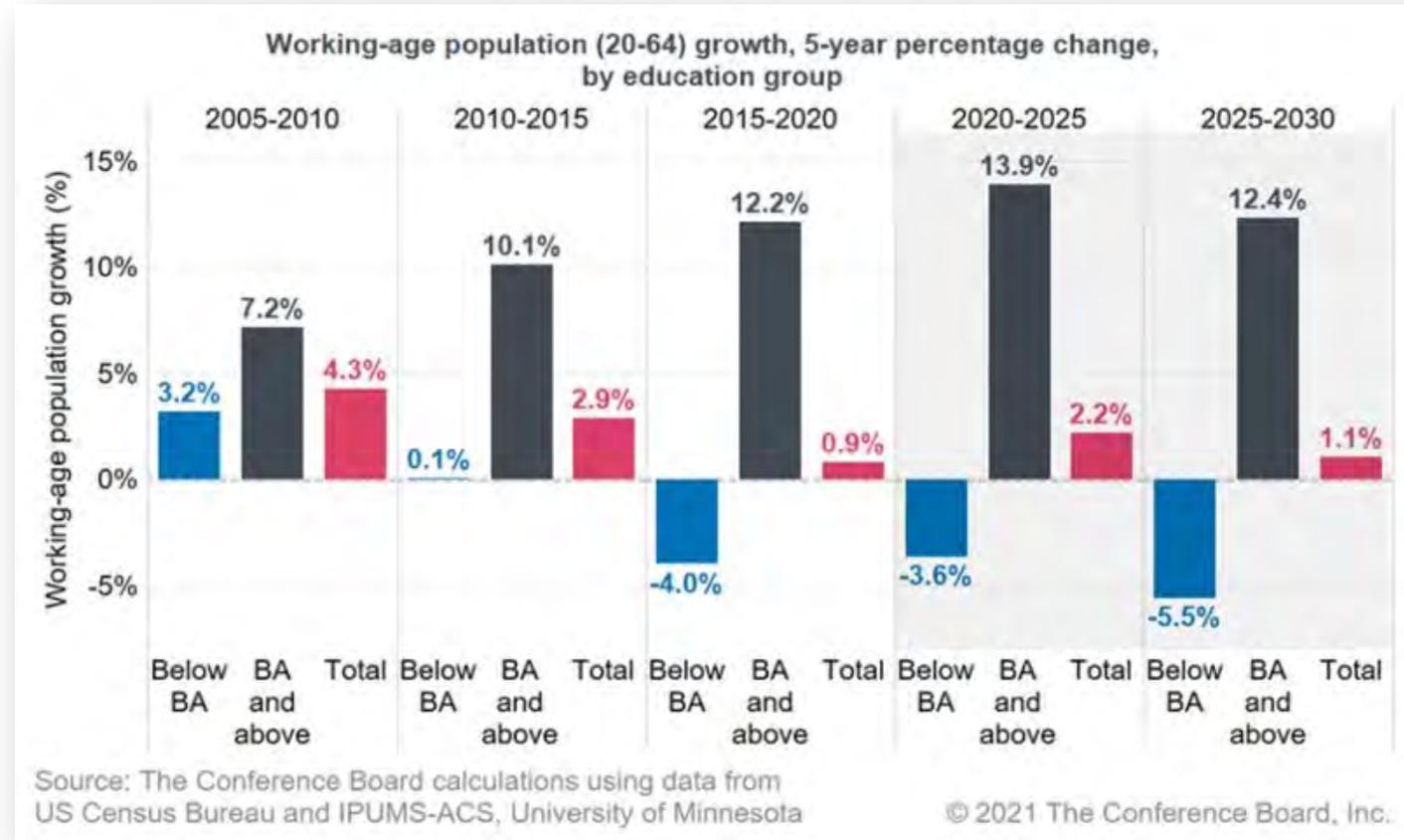


Blue Collar and Manual Services Jobs

The chart below shows that the overall narrative about slowing growth in the working-age population is masking two opposite trends by education. The share of new labor market entrants with college degrees is higher than the share of new retirees with a college degree. Therefore, the number of working-age people with a bachelor's degree is solidly and uninterruptedly increasing by about 2 percent annually. On the flip side, the population without a bachelor's degree, who are willing to work in blue collar and manual services jobs, is shrinking.

That is why in the 2-3 years prior to the pandemic, and for the rest of the coming decade, the likelihood of a labor shortage among blue-collar and manual services occupations is/was higher than for white-collar, highly educated occupations.

#recruitment #education #laborshortage
#labormarket #population



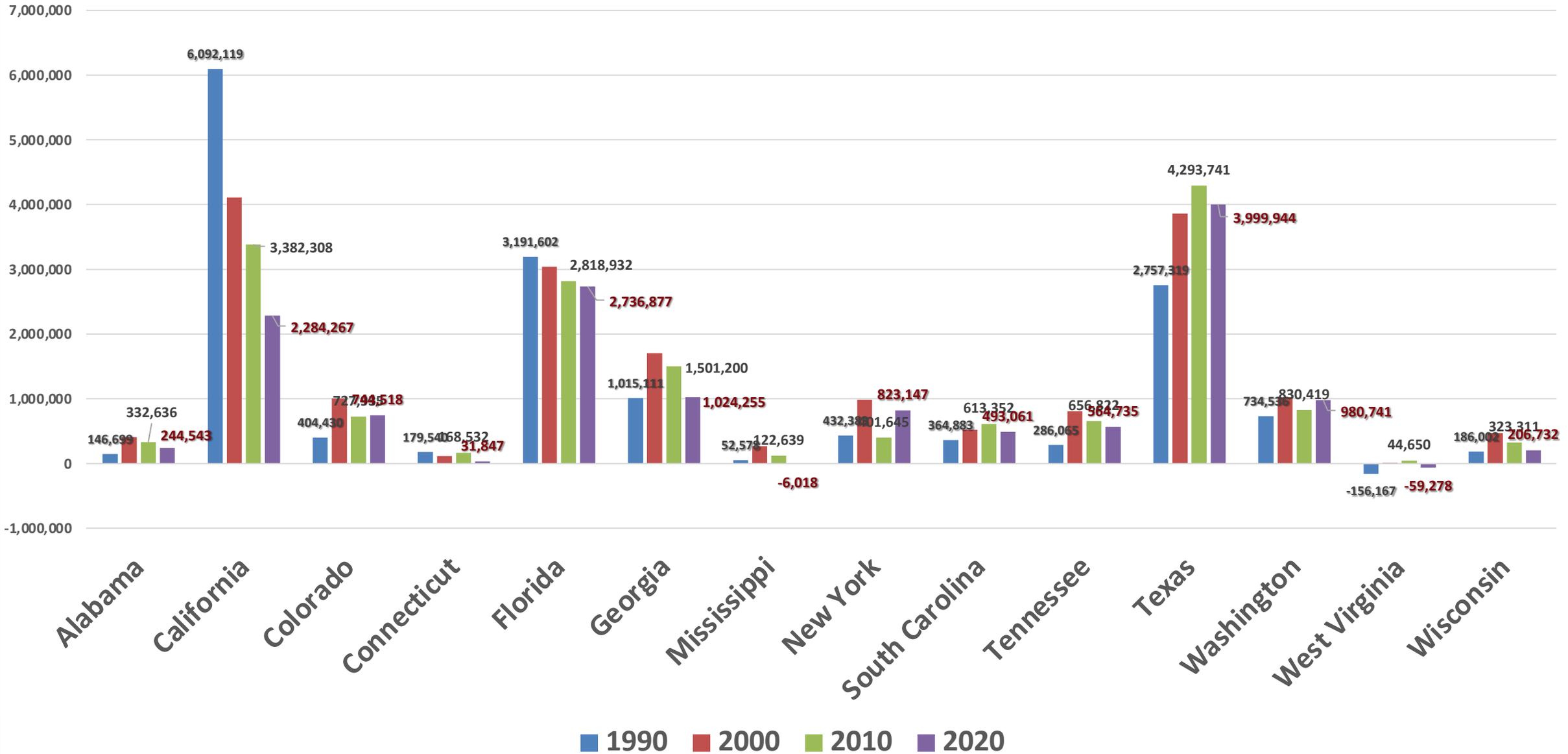
We're Not Back in the Office

Overall Time Spent At Workplaces
(Compared to An Average of Days During January 2020)



State Population Change by Decade

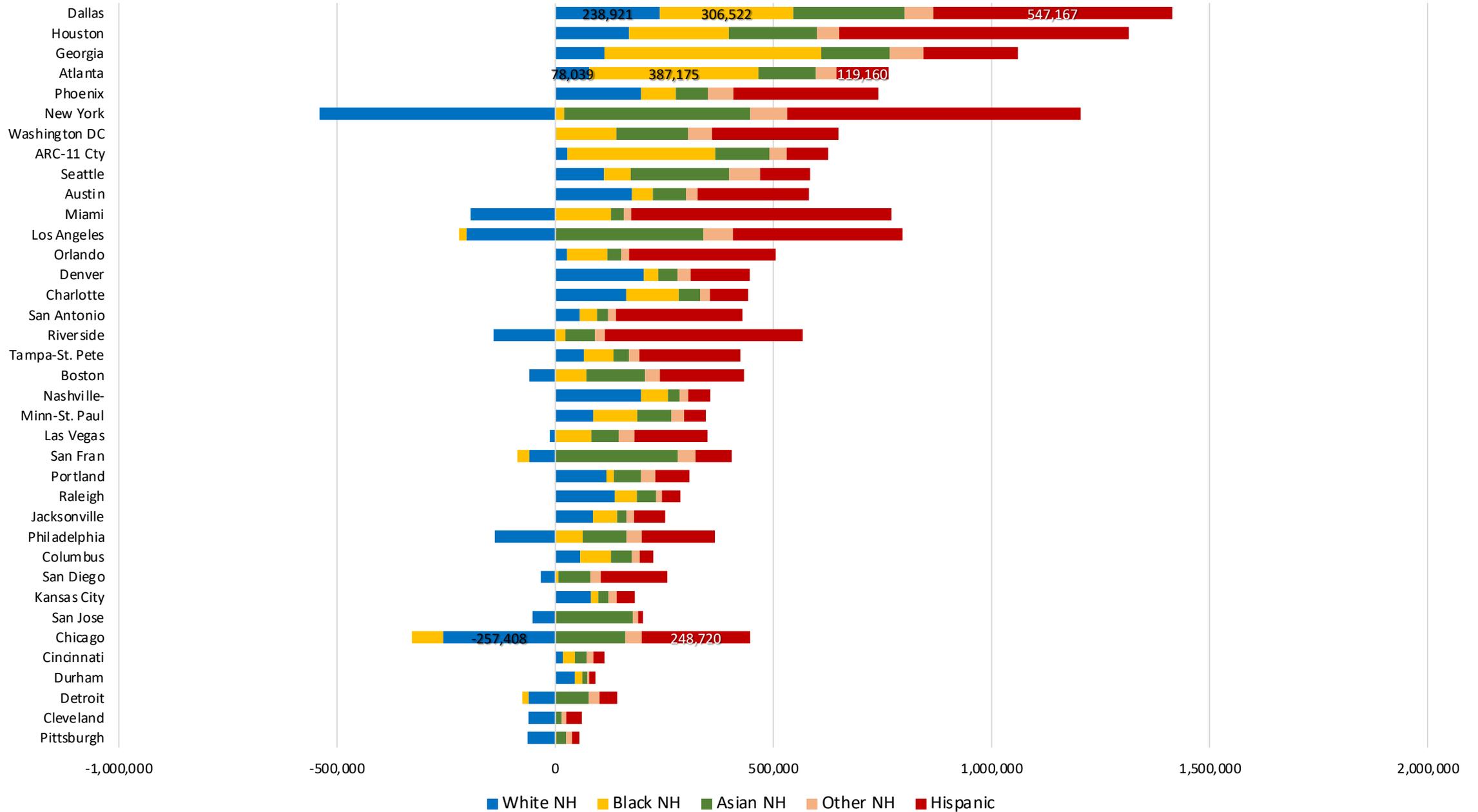
Population Change by Decade



Metropolitan Race and Ethnicity Change 2010-20 (And Ga)

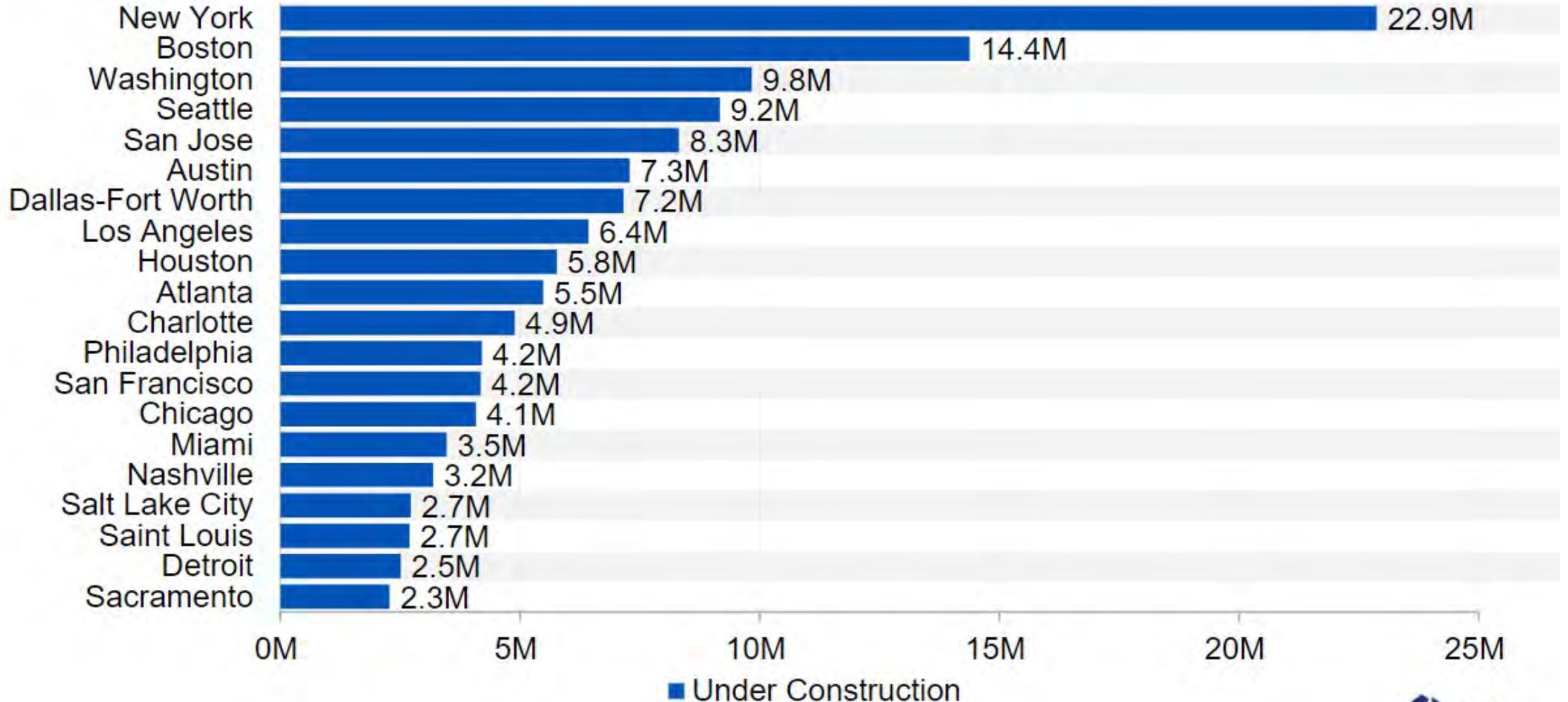


regional impact + local relevance



Office Trends (July 2021)

Most Space Under Construction

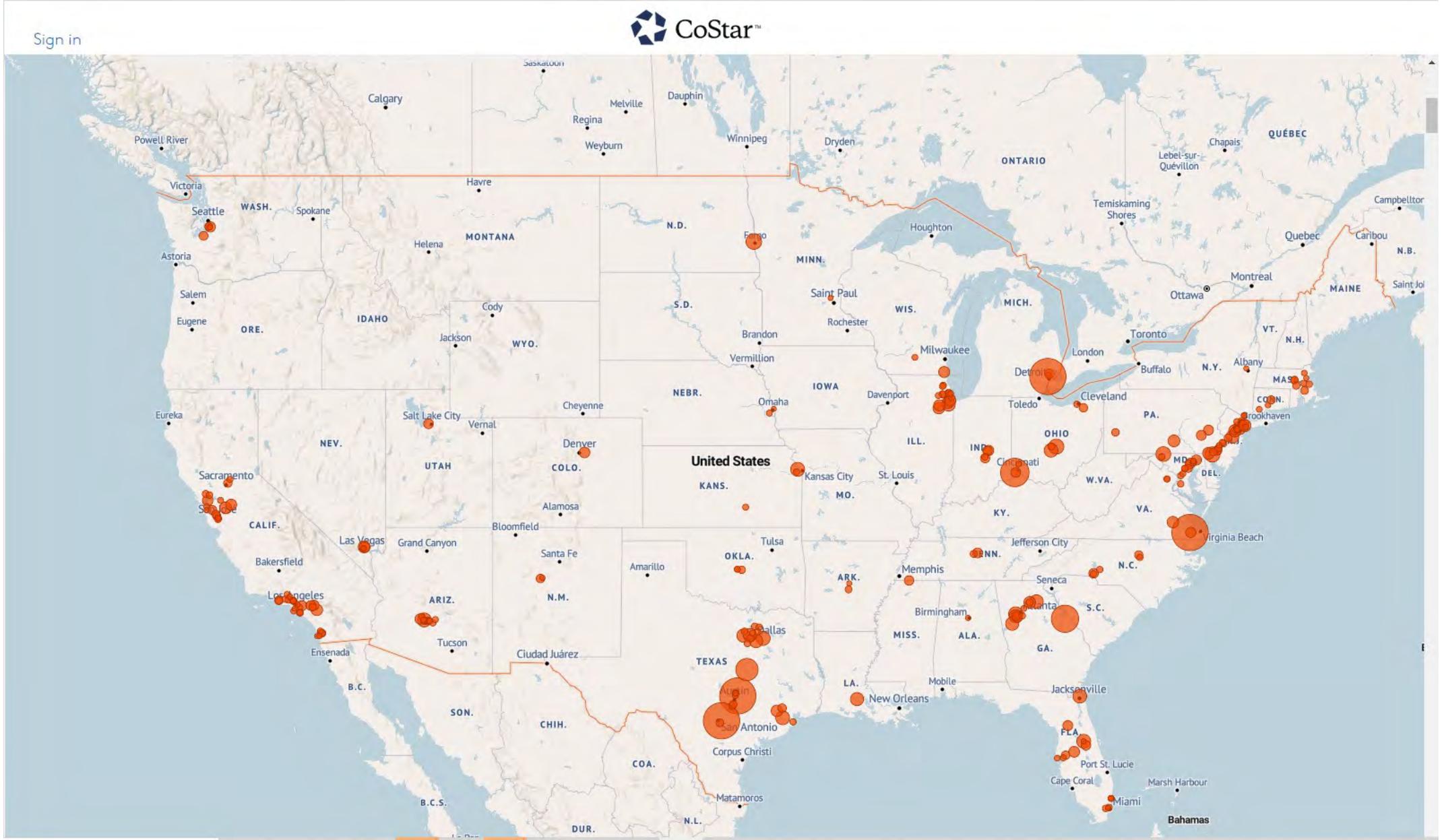


Amazon Growth

ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+



Prices by Commute Time



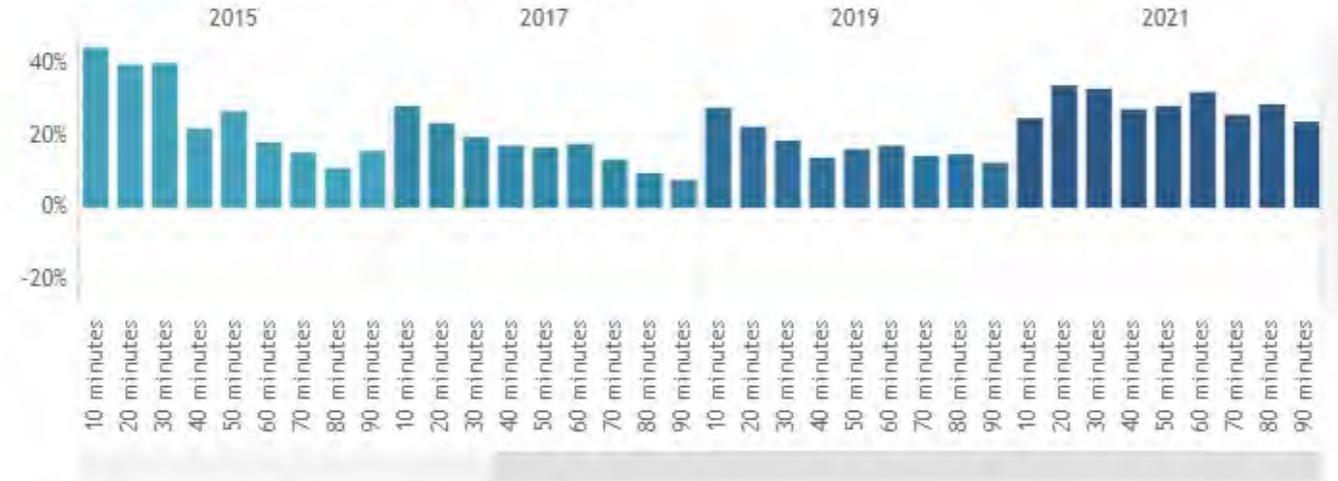
<https://www.zillow.com/research/commute-times-home-values-2021-29806/>

Home values within a short commute of downtown job centers are growing more slowly in some expensive metros – but not everywhere

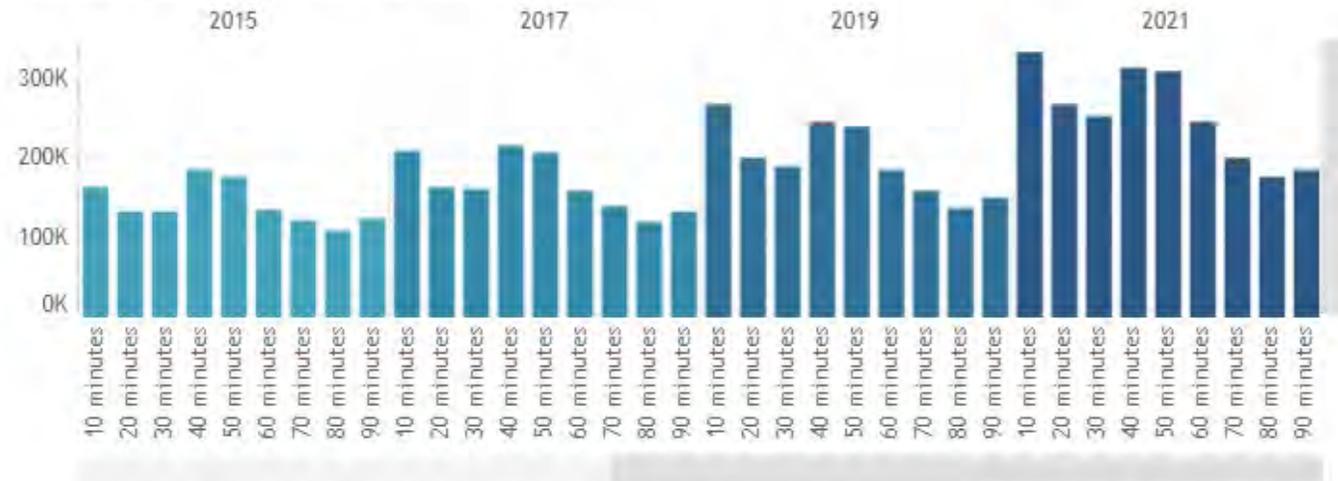
Major City

Atlanta

Home Value Growth by Commute Time, 2011-2021



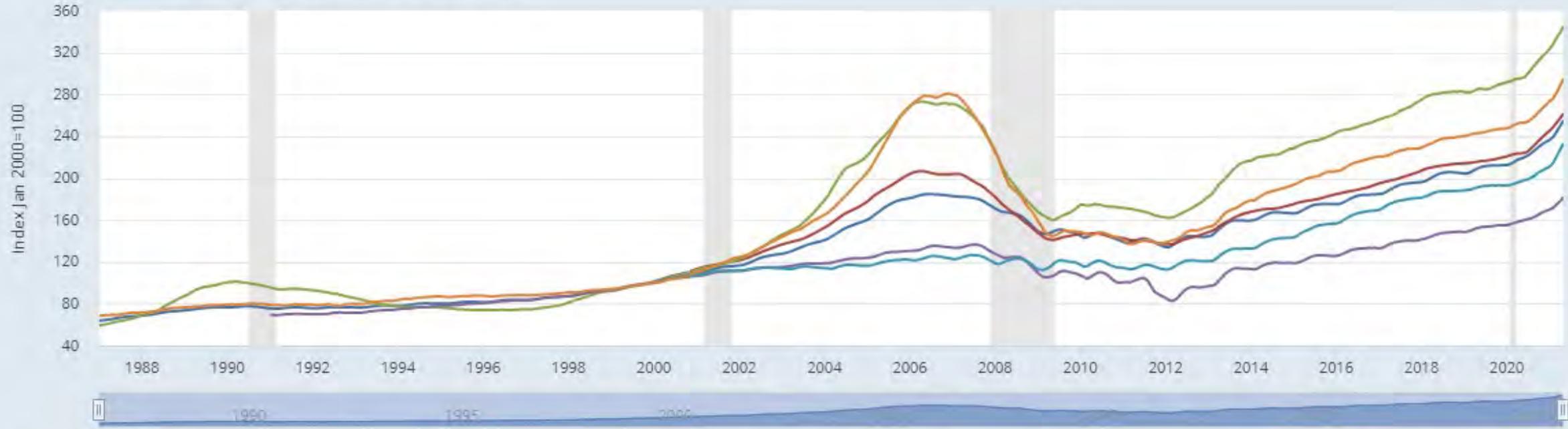
Median Zestimate by Commute Time, 2009-2021



Home Prices

S&P/Case-Shiller U.S. National Home Price Index:	May 2021	254.92000
S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price Index:	May 2021	261.54501
S&P/Case-Shiller CA-Los Angeles Home Price Index:	May 2021	345.29842
S&P/Case-Shiller GA-Atlanta Home Price Index:	May 2021	181.69922
S&P/Case-Shiller TX-Dallas Home Price Index:	May 2021	233.08972
S&P/Case-Shiller FL-Miami Home Price Index:	May 2021	294.81769

- FRED**
- S&P/Case-Shiller U.S. National Home Price Index
 - S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price Index
 - S&P/Case-Shiller CA-Los Angeles Home Price Index
 - S&P/Case-Shiller GA-Atlanta Home Price Index
 - S&P/Case-Shiller TX-Dallas Home Price Index
 - S&P/Case-Shiller FL-Miami Home Price Index



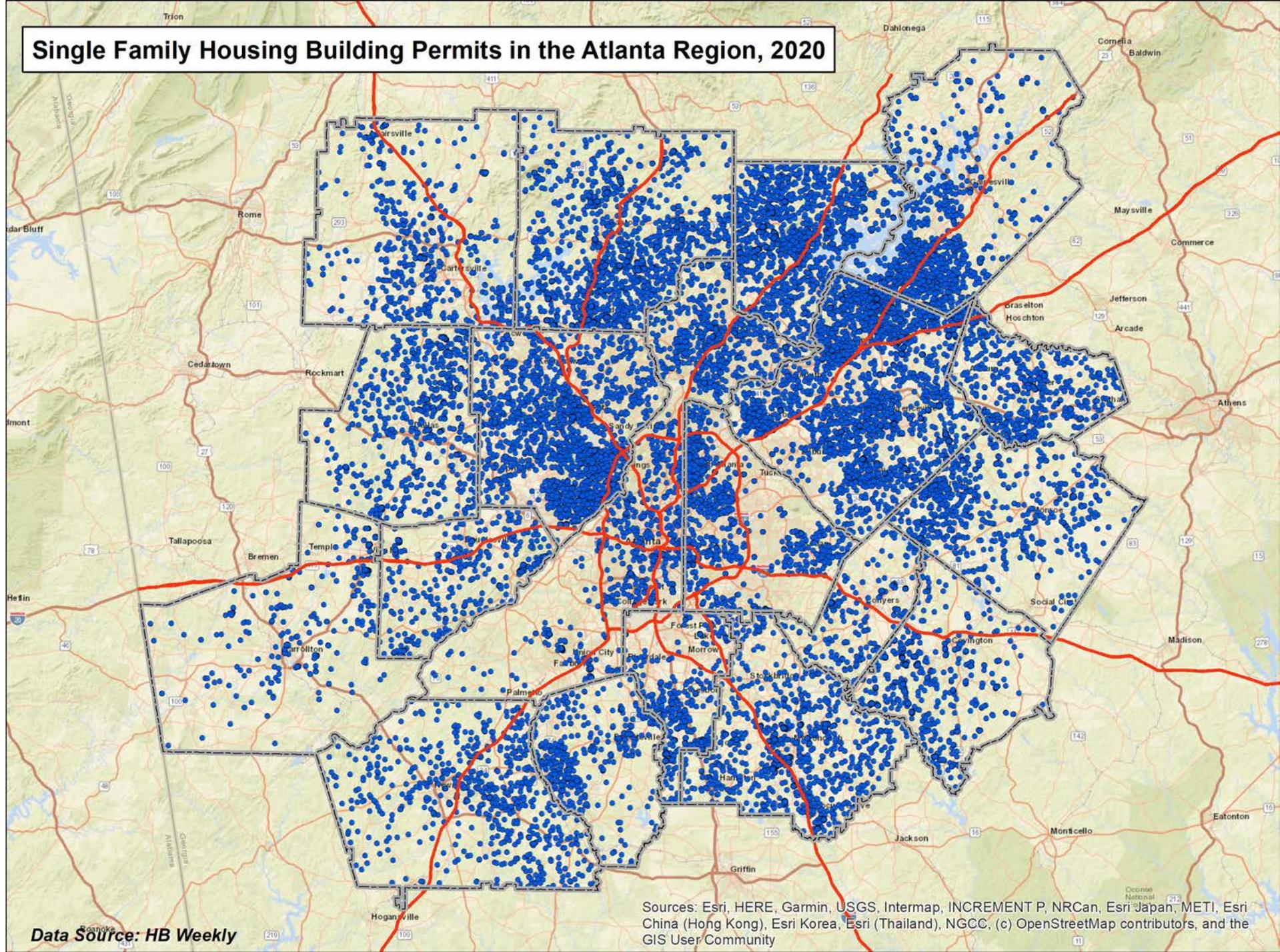
Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions.

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC

fred.stlouisfed.org



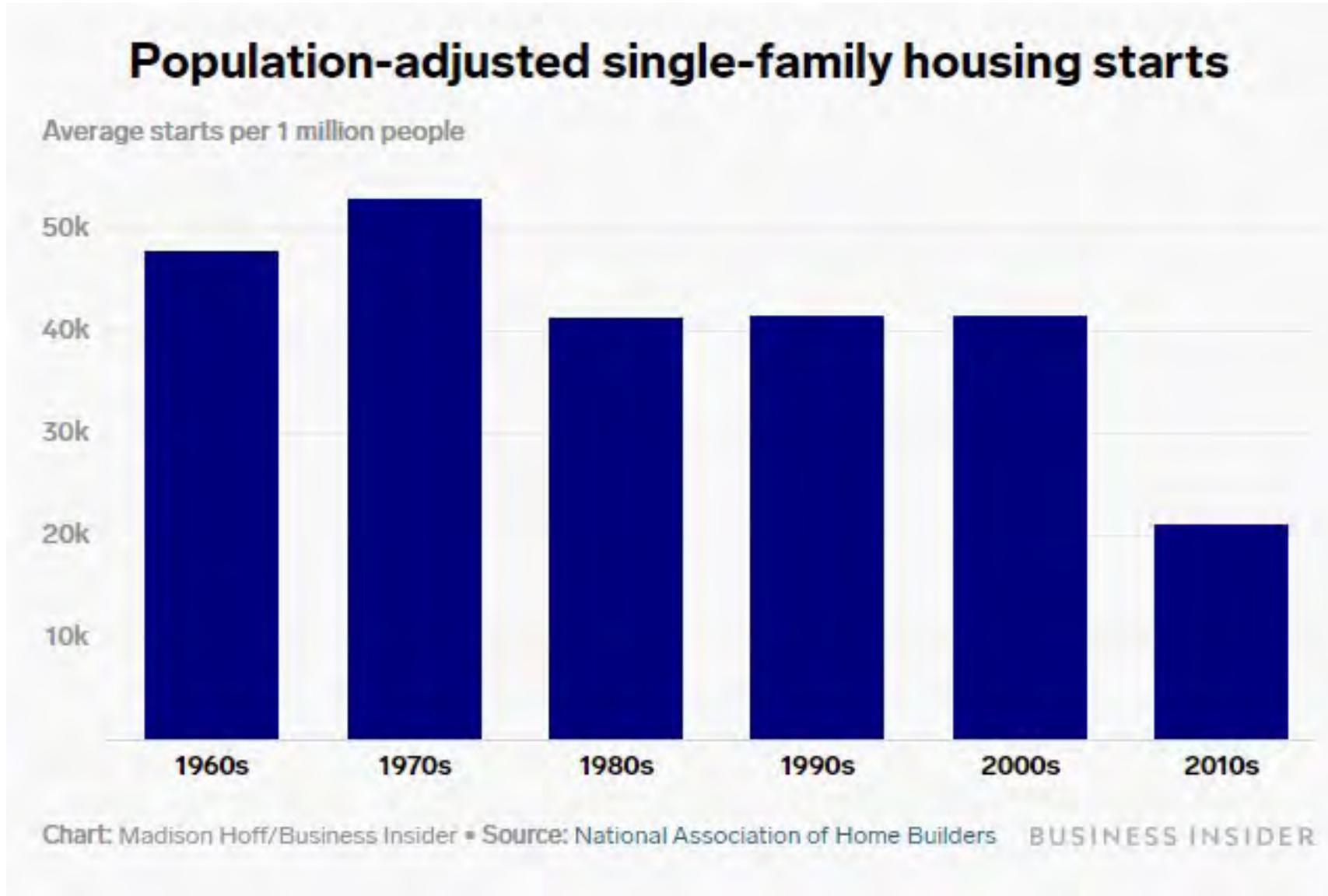
Single Family Housing Building Permits in the Atlanta Region, 2020



Data Source: HB Weekly

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

The simplest slide to say we aren't building enough housing



Atlanta Office Market Statistics (CoStar)

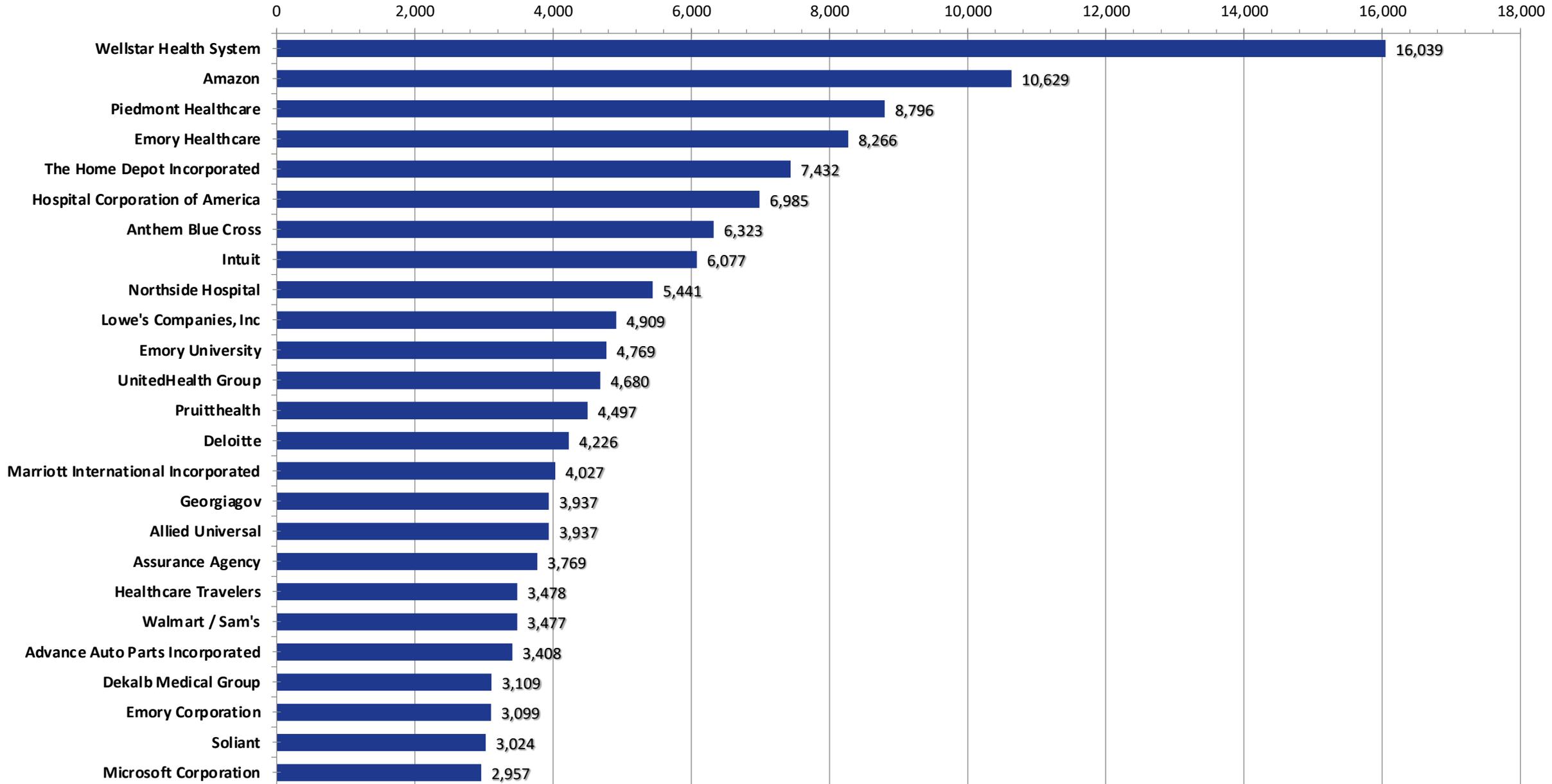
Submarket	Vacancy Rate	Availability Rate	Market Rent/SF	Annual Rent Growth	Inventory SF	12 Mo Delivered SF	Under Constr SF	Under Constr % of Inventory	12 Mo Net Absorp SF	Market Sale Price/SF	12 Mo Sales Vol	12 Mo Sales Vol Growth	Market Cap Rate
Midtown/Pershing Point	16.6%	24.6%	\$39.74	-0.6%	27,701,269	661,781	2,813,624	10.2%	-953,437	\$307	\$36,880,700	-81.8%	6.8%
Northside Dr/Georgia Tech	16.8%	37.9%	\$35.19	-0.2%	2,370,183	190,381	975,763	41.2%	-60,320	\$264	\$9,928,599	-93.2%	6.9%
Downtown Atlanta	12.2%	14.1%	\$28.37	-0.1%	36,693,561	119,973	649,945	1.8%	-528,897	\$208	\$174,267,779	-12.3%	7.0%
N Fulton/Forsyth County	14.1%	21.9%	\$23.47	-0.2%	38,585,442	190,725	559,231	1.4%	-721,701	\$174	\$359,038,476	-45.9%	7.7%
Northlake/Lavista	23.5%	29.8%	\$21.14	0.1%	5,234,269	0	530,000	10.1%	-11,573	\$147	\$4,811,000	-67.2%	8.1%
Central Perimeter	19.4%	23.0%	\$29.16	-0.5%	36,173,267	145,167	429,200	1.2%	-996,444	\$206	\$102,498,399	-77.2%	7.2%
Cumberland/Galleria	14.9%	18.9%	\$26.03	-0.1%	30,630,198	37,761	395,561	1.3%	-381,011	\$186	\$61,577,500	-90.8%	7.4%
Upper Buckhead	20.2%	26.2%	\$36.91	-0.8%	21,444,496	68,429	340,000	1.6%	-1,254,847	\$275	\$72,017,392	-83.1%	6.6%
West Atlanta	30.0%	19.5%	\$22.36	0.3%	1,522,479	27,312	261,461	17.2%	26,244	\$183	\$363,000	-98.7%	7.6%
Cherokee County	5.9%	6.7%	\$19.51	0.0%	4,472,902	25,313	82,618	1.8%	-29,040	\$172	\$17,109,100	-70.8%	8.0%
Duluth/Suwanee/Buford	12.5%	15.3%	\$22.39	0.6%	17,605,286	46,054	63,754	0.4%	-3,394	\$150	\$58,731,514	-56.1%	8.0%
Lower Buckhead	12.2%	16.8%	\$29.49	0.0%	2,568,450	33,671	58,000	2.3%	-11,320	\$216	\$1,427,000	-95.6%	7.0%
Fayette/Coweta County	7.0%	8.7%	\$20.78	1.0%	6,722,609	215,285	41,645	0.6%	237,494	\$164	\$27,040,197	-67.3%	8.2%
Kennesaw/Town Center	10.0%	14.2%	\$20.14	0.2%	12,333,509	200,012	30,837	0.3%	-113,501	\$179	\$67,501,537	-48.9%	7.9%
North Clayton/Airport	11.0%	13.5%	\$19.07	1.1%	13,926,535	83,000	20,000	0.1%	61,637	\$175	\$84,251,388	-21.2%	7.8%
East Cobb	6.1%	7.7%	\$19.15	0.3%	3,552,630	9,976	18,200	0.5%	12,014	\$155	\$32,937,051	162.2%	7.9%
I-20 East/Conyers	7.9%	7.5%	\$20.70	0.1%	4,395,930	0	12,000	0.3%	31,530	\$147	\$21,675,500	-23.1%	7.9%
Bartow County	5.5%	6.0%	\$17.86	0.2%	1,439,932	0	11,000	0.8%	-56,716	\$146	\$5,238,870	6.3%	8.4%
Walton County	3.2%	7.0%	\$20.05	1.7%	1,196,470	0	10,560	0.9%	10,572	\$161	\$5,814,000	5.0%	7.8%
Chamblee/Dville/N D Hills	10.1%	11.6%	\$23.64	0.0%	12,172,540	165,903	0	0.0%	-45,541	\$164	\$41,061,000	-42.1%	7.7%
Norcross/Peachtree Corners	20.2%	21.3%	\$19.99	1.1%	10,553,644	0	0	0.0%	-39,062	\$134	\$104,952,674	-17.9%	7.9%
Decatur	5.1%	5.6%	\$25.40	-0.2%	7,558,306	52,388	0	0.0%	-43,540	\$185	\$16,923,748	-56.4%	7.5%
Lawrenceville/Lilburn	7.6%	8.8%	\$20.19	1.7%	7,528,450	31,089	0	0.0%	-73,406	\$137	\$44,698,395	35.5%	8.2%
South Clayton/Henry Cnty	5.0%	6.1%	\$19.57	1.3%	4,712,260	9,800	0	0.0%	17,271	\$161	\$34,321,009	-8.1%	8.4%
Gainesville/Hall County	6.5%	5.9%	\$19.33	0.4%	5,035,839	0	0	0.0%	8,644	\$131	\$66,844,008	117.5%	9.2%
Douglasville/Lithia Springs	5.0%	7.7%	\$19.31	-1.0%	3,048,339	0	0	0.0%	23,412	\$149	\$17,985,000	-27.4%	7.8%
Outlying Bibb County	13.6%	15.1%	\$15.38	0.3%	2,044,930	0	0	0.0%	-103,695	\$106	\$6,915,030	-16.7%	9.6%
Suburban Macon	8.4%	8.8%	\$13.70	0.3%	2,422,196	867	0	0.0%	-35,610	\$83	\$7,177,886	56.5%	10.0%
Villa Rica/West Outlying	5.6%	5.7%	\$20.30	0.4%	1,390,866	3,000	0	0.0%	37,119	\$142	\$2,026,506	-35.9%	7.7%
Stone Mountain	3.8%	4.8%	\$20.97	0.3%	1,355,935	0	0	0.0%	-4,639	\$144	\$4,277,300	-43.5%	8.2%



regional impact + local relevance



Top Posting Employers (Georgia)



Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA

Population: 6,020,364 | Metropolitan area size class: Very Large

Ranks* ● 1-11 ● 12-22 ● 23-32 ● 33-43 ● 44-53

*Of the 53 very large metro areas with populations over 1 million.

14 Growth 2009-2019

16 Change in jobs (%)
+23.5% [Chart](#)

16 Change in Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) (%)
+31.3% [Chart](#)

13 Change in jobs at young firms (%)
+11.5% [Chart](#)

4 Racial inclusion 2009-2019

17 Change in white/people of color employment rate gap (% points)
-3.8% [Chart](#)

13 Change in white/people of color median earnings gap (\$)
-\$912 [Chart](#)

2 Change in white/people of color relative poverty rate gap (% points)
-5.1% [Chart](#)

21 Prosperity 2009-2019

22 Change in productivity (%)
+6.3% [Chart](#)

20 Change in average annual wage (%)
+10.1% [Chart](#)

22 Change in standard of living (%)
+14.3% [Chart](#)

28 Geographic inclusion 2005-09 to 2015-19

24 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods employment rate gap (% points)
-1.6% [Chart](#)

45 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods median household income gap (\$)
+\$8,316 [Chart](#)

16 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods relative poverty rate gap (% points)
-3.4% [Chart](#)

14 Inclusion 2009-2019

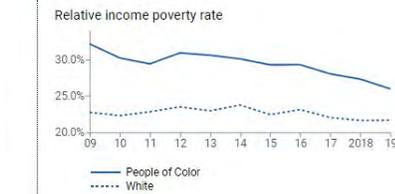
25 Change in employment rate (% points)
+4.7% [Chart](#)

17 Change in median earnings (%)
+11.2% [Chart](#)

6 Change in relative poverty rate (% points)
-3.0% [Chart](#)

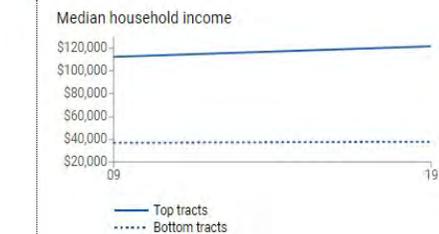
2 Change in white/people of color relative poverty rate gap (% points)

-5.1% [Chart](#)



45 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods median household income gap (\$)

+\$8,316 [Chart](#)



Economic Update

Focus: State of Georgia and Metro Atlanta
The Economics of Demographics



Atlanta Regional Commission

Mike Alexander
Director, Center for Livable Communities
Atlanta Regional Commission
malexander@atlantaregional.org

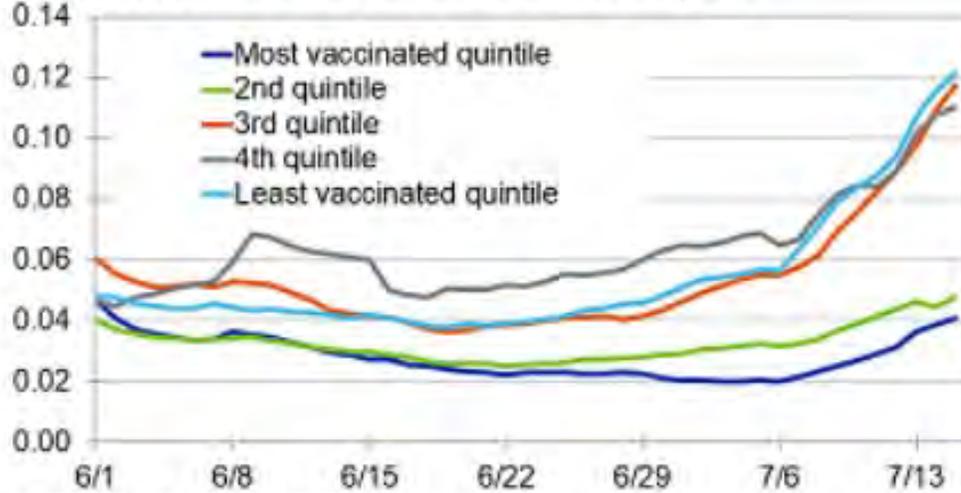


Pandemic Economic Impacts

Tracking Delta

Unvaccinated States Drive Increase

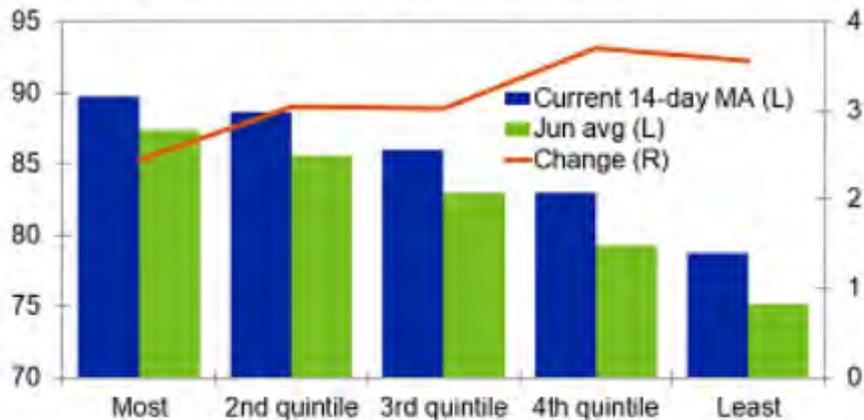
Daily COVID-19 cases per 100k residents, 7-day MA



Sources: CDC, Moody's Analytics

Delta's Changing Minds

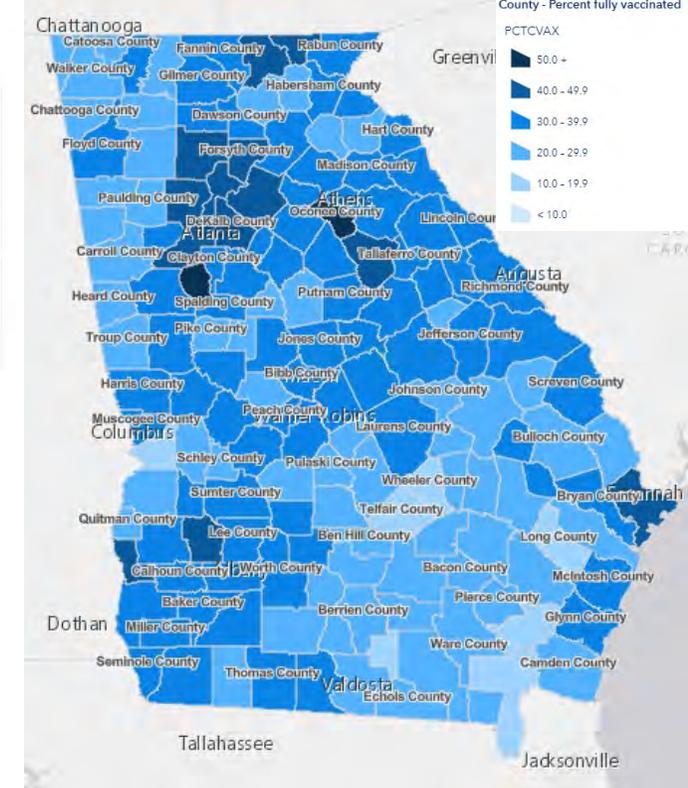
Vaccines administered, share of those distributed



Sources: CDC, Moody's Analytics

Counties

COUNTY POPULATION	DAILY NEW CASES PER 100K	INFECTION RATE	POSITIVE TEST RATE	VACCINATED (1+ DOSE)	VULNERABILITY LEVEL
1 Fayette Co. (118,000)	11.2	1.19	0.9%	55%	Medium
2 Clay Co. (2,000)	0.8	---	---	54%	Very High
3 Oconee Co. (40,000)	4.3	1.27	4.3%	51%	Low
4 Cobb Co. (760,000)	18.3	1.37	4.3%	51%	High

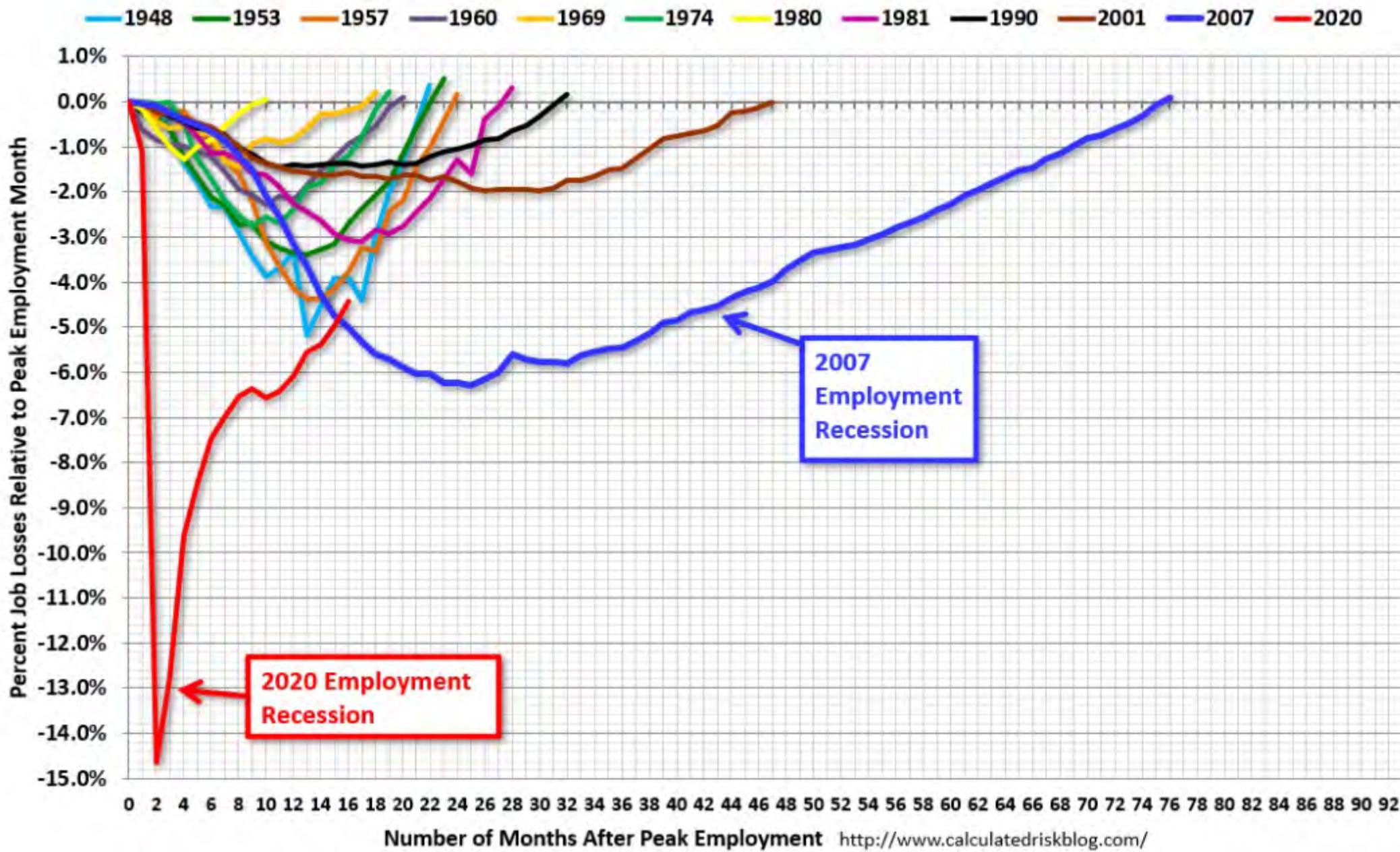


<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/3d8eea39f5c1443db1743a4cb8948a9c>



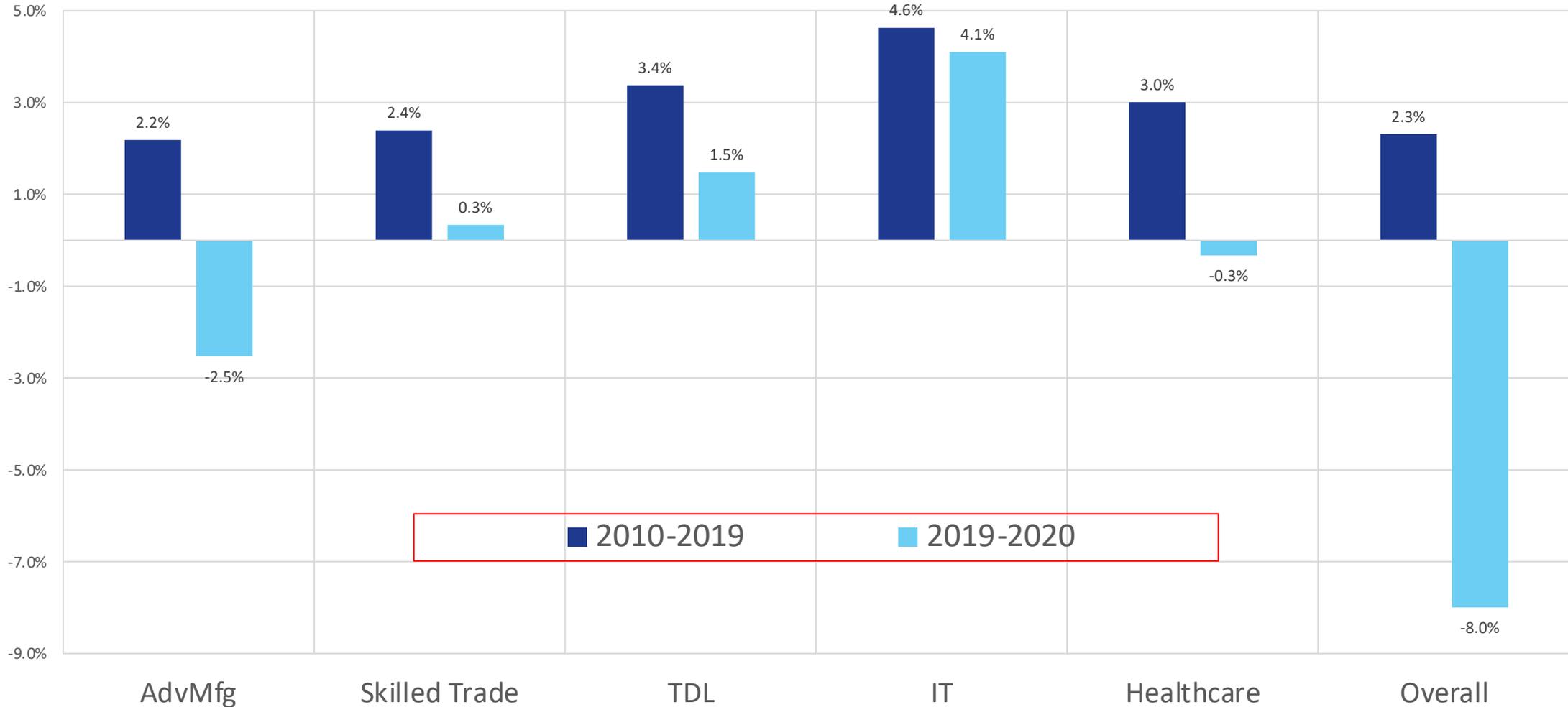
<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/21/world/asia/living-with-covid-coronavirus.html?searchResultPosition=3>

Percent Job Losses in Post WWII Recessions



There Are Occupations That Seem To Be “Pandemic Proof”

Target Clusters (Top Jobs) and Overall Job Growth (in Percent): Averages Q2 to Q2

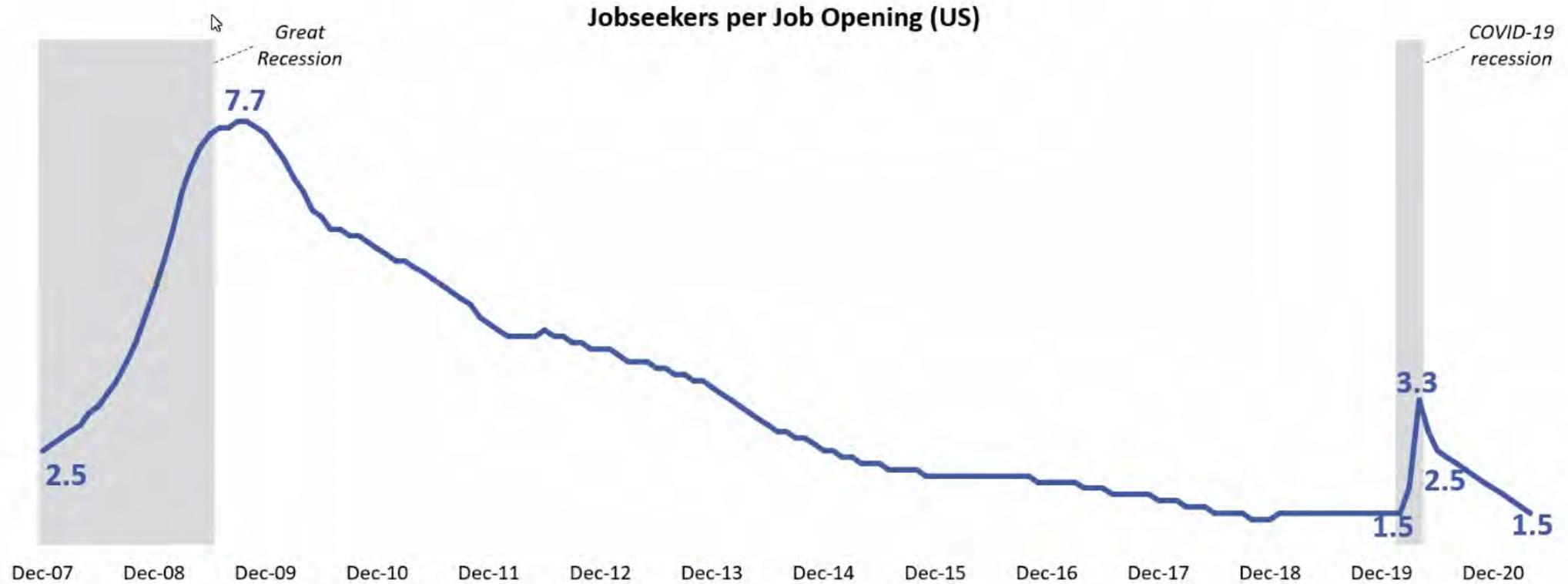


Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

Labor Markets..

Labor shortage

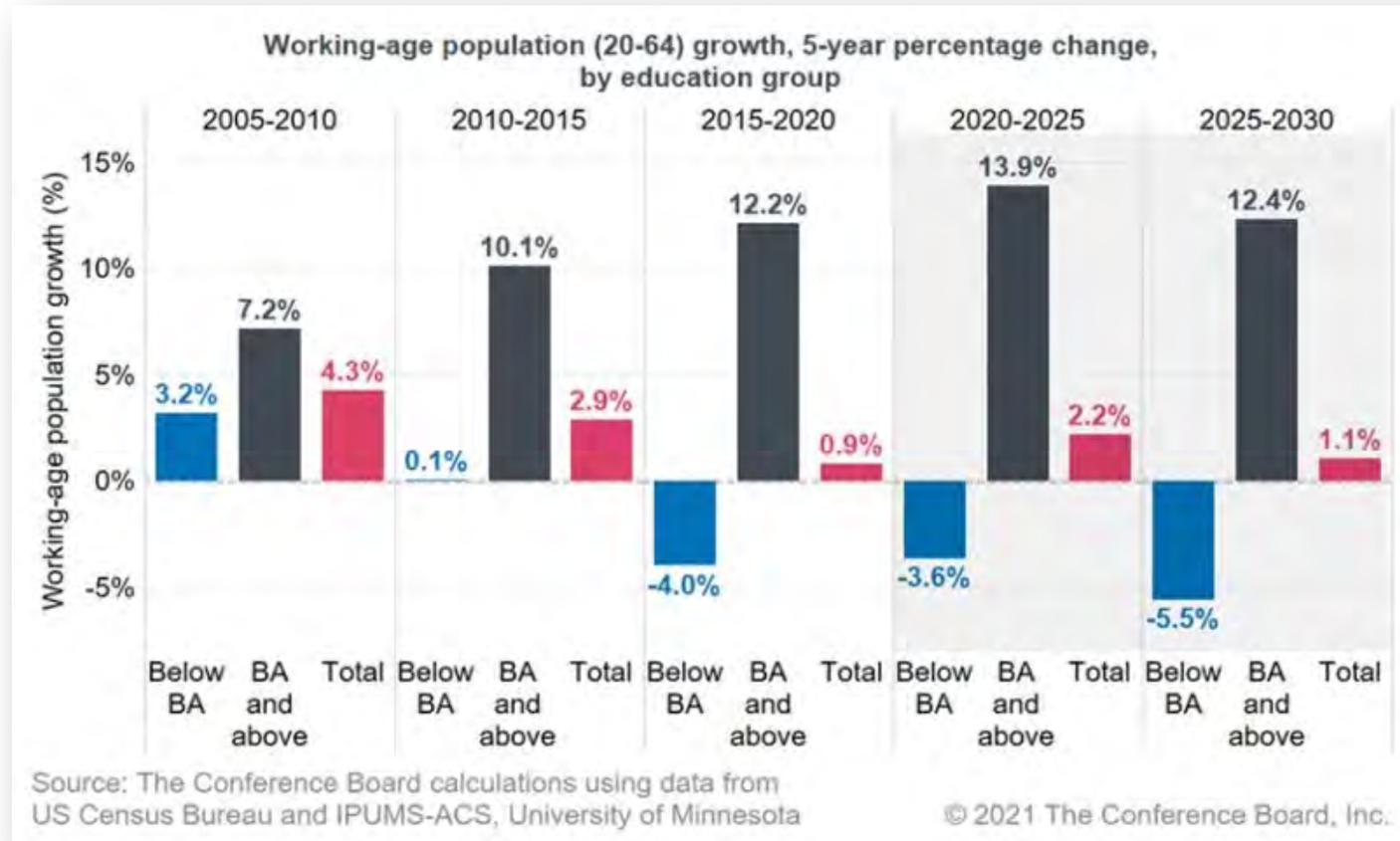
Tight labor market during pandemic



The chart below shows that the overall narrative about slowing growth in the working-age population is masking two opposite trends by education. The share of new labor market entrants with college degrees is higher than the share of new retirees with a college degree. Therefore, the number of working-age people with a bachelor's degree is solidly and uninterruptedly increasing by about 2 percent annually. On the flip side, the population without a bachelor's degree, who are willing to work in blue collar and manual services jobs, is shrinking.

That is why in the 2-3 years prior to the pandemic, and for the rest of the coming decade, the likelihood of a labor shortage among blue-collar and manual services occupations is/was higher than for white-collar, highly educated occupations.

#recruitment #education #laborshortage
#labormarket #population



Thoughts

“Builders continue to grapple with elevated building material prices and supply shortages, particularly the price of oriented strand board, which has skyrocketed more than 500 percent above its January 2020 level,” said NAHB Chairman Chuck Fowke. “

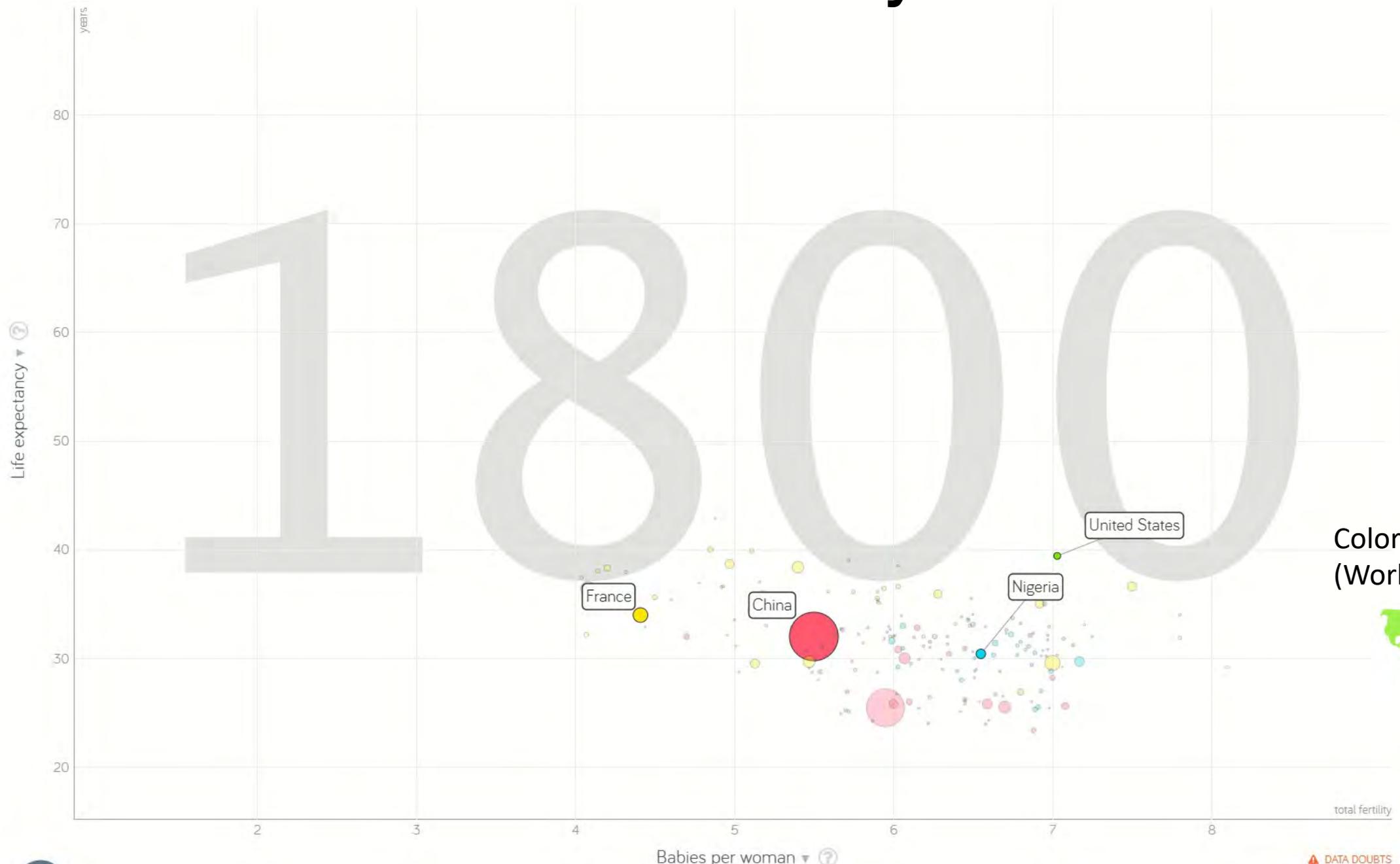
The committee has determined that a trough in monthly economic activity occurred in the US economy in April 2020. The previous peak in economic activity occurred in February 2020. **The recession lasted two months, which makes it the shortest US recession on record.**

You couldn't pay me enough. More than half of U.S. hospitality workers wouldn't [go back to their old jobs](#) and over a third aren't even considering reentering the industry, a Joblist poll of 13,000 job seekers found. No pay increase or incentive would make them reconsider as job seekers want a less physically demanding workplace and better benefits. If companies can't attract them back, the growth outlook will be weaker.

The Big Picture and Global Trends

Video

220 Years of World History in 60 Seconds

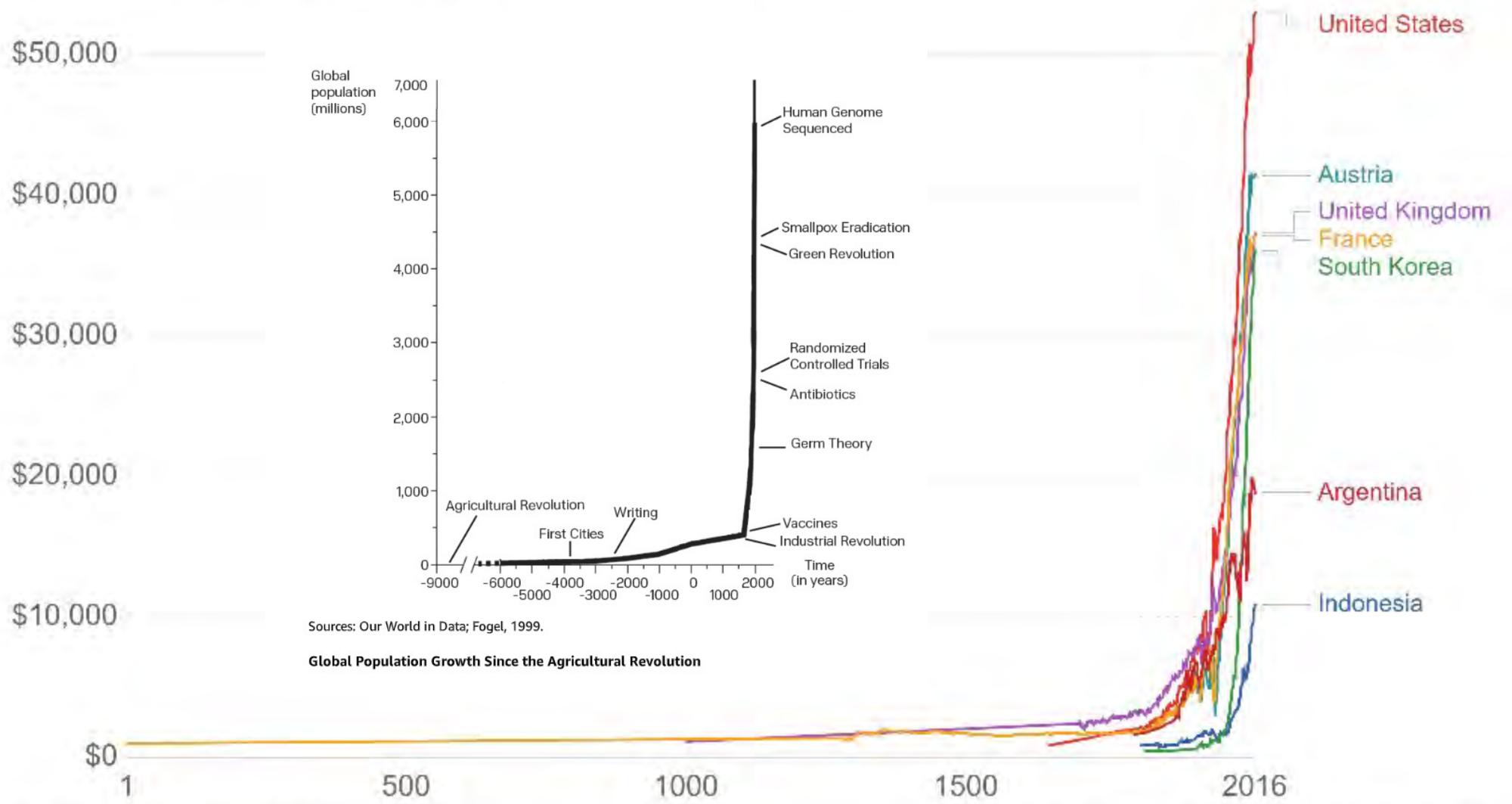


Color Code
(World Regions)



GDP per capita

GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-\$ in 2011 prices.



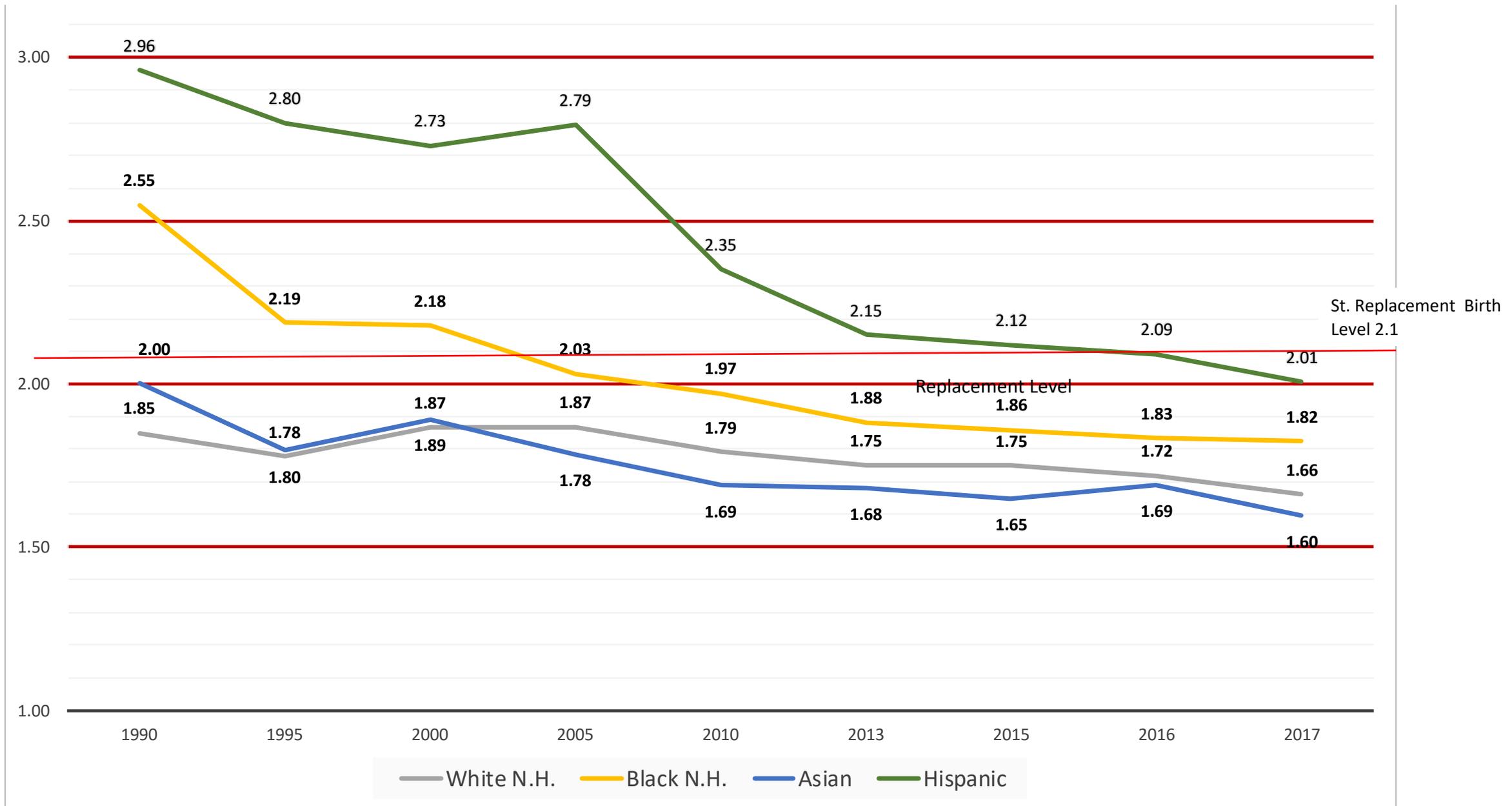
Sources: Our World in Data; Fogel, 1999.
Global Population Growth Since the Agricultural Revolution

Source: Maddison Project Database (2018)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

Note: These series are adjusted for price differences between countries based on only a single benchmark year, in 2011. This makes them suitable for studying the growth of incomes over time but not for comparing income levels between countries.

The Future: Fertility Trends



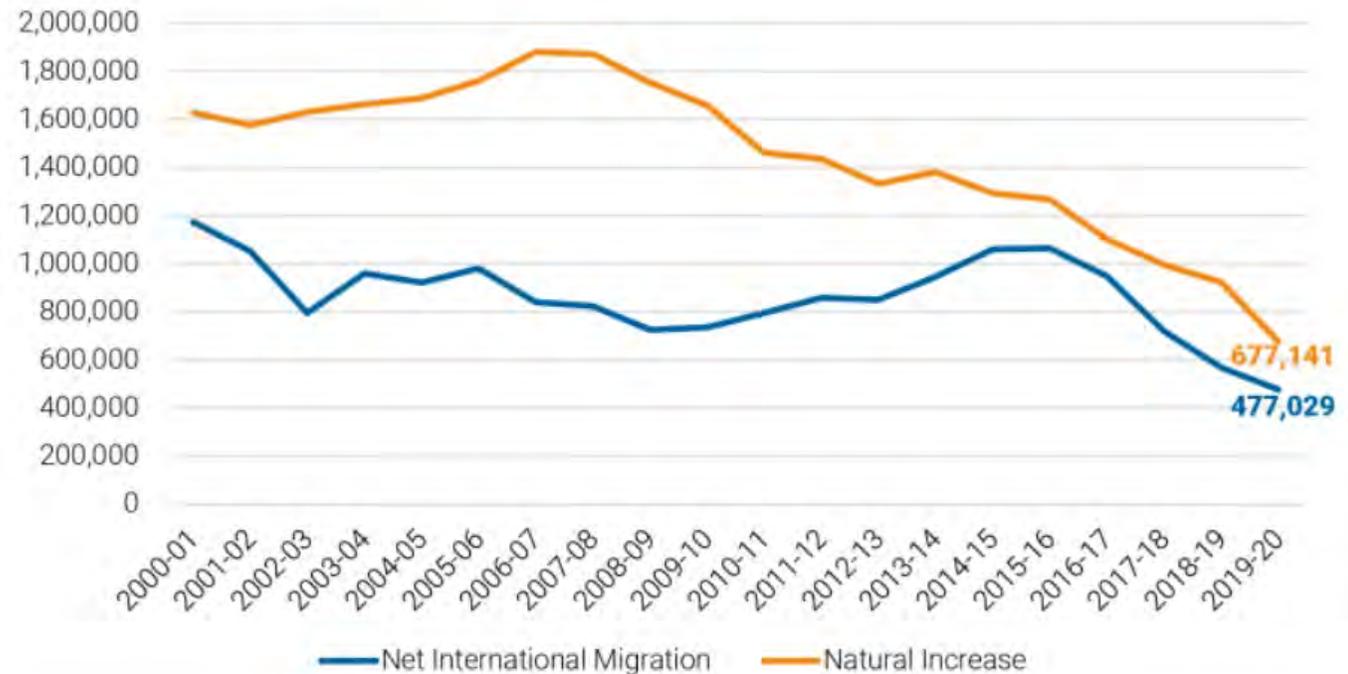
Lowest Growth in 120y

Together, low immigration, more deaths and fewer births led to a national 2019-21 growth rate of 0.35%—the lowest in at least 120 years. This sets the context for growth patterns in most regions and metropolitan areas throughout the U.S., leaving domestic migration—movement within the U.S.—as the factor which can either exacerbate or reduce these areas' further population downturns.

<https://www.brookings.edu/research/pandemic-population-change-across-metro-america-accelerated-migration-less-immigration-fewer-births-and-more-deaths/>

Figure 1. US annual net international migration and natural increase, 2000-2020

Annual estimates pertain to July 1 to July 1 of successive years



Source: William H. Frey analysis of US Census estimates released May 4, 2021.

B Metropolitan Policy Program
at BROOKINGS

The IHME Projection

[Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation](#)

<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/world-population-2100-country/>

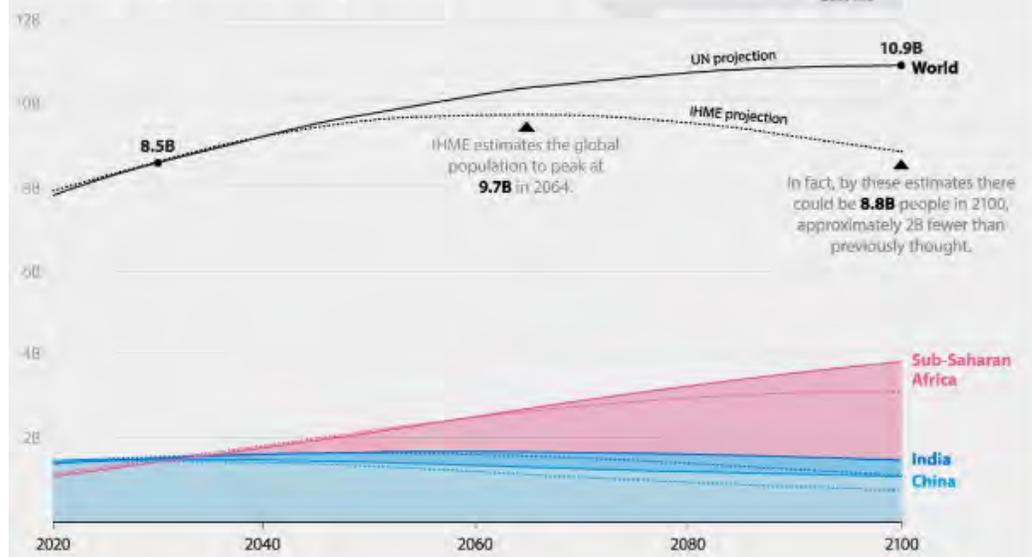
World Population Peak



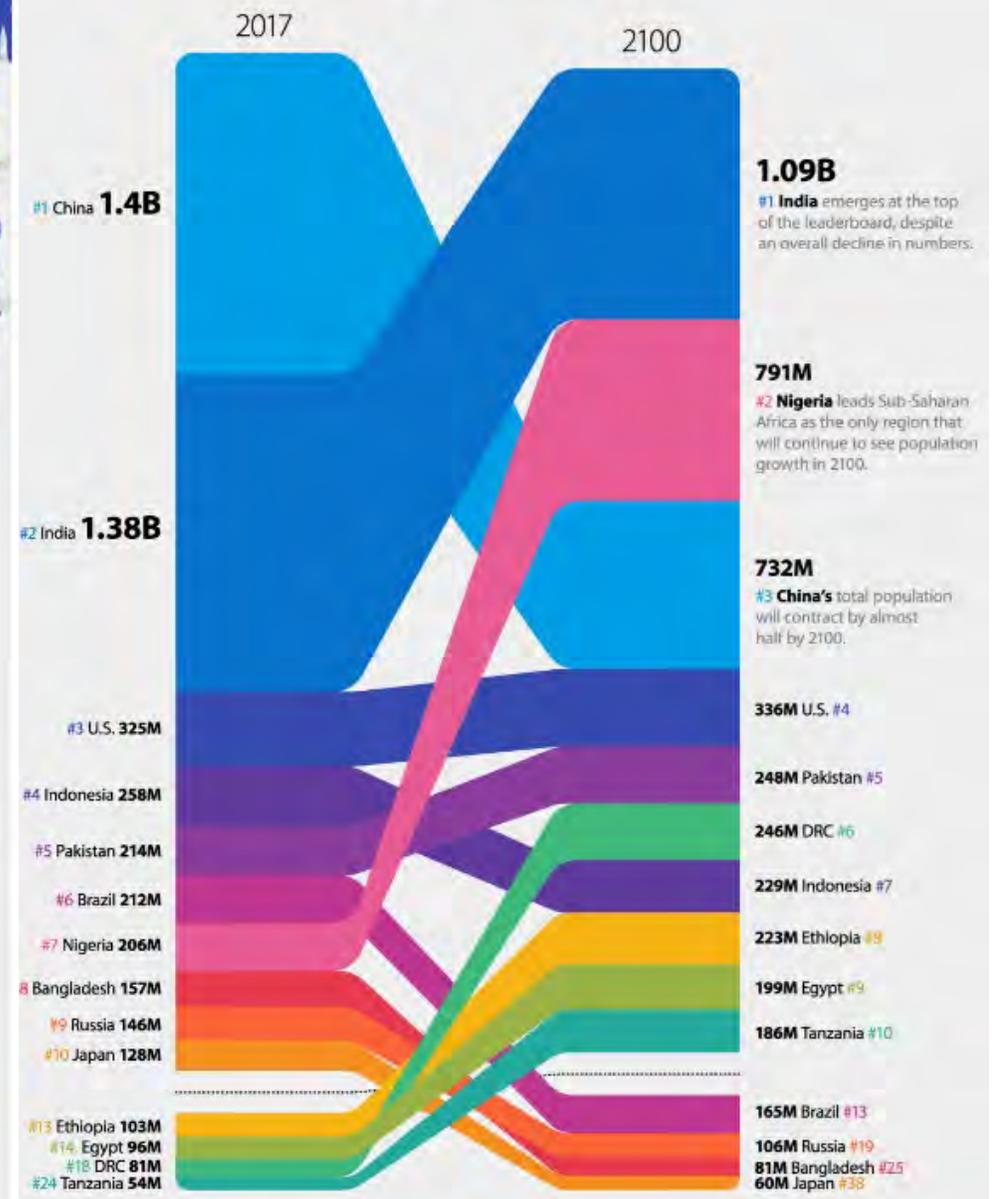
The Top 10 Countries by 2100

Will the global population surpass 10 billion by the end of the century?
 All signs have pointed to yes—until now. Steadily rising estimates from the United Nations have typically been the status quo.
 However, recent research from the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) suggests that the global population may actually start shrinking well before 2100.
 Here's another look at these complex projections.

Global Population Projections



Top 10 Countries by Population

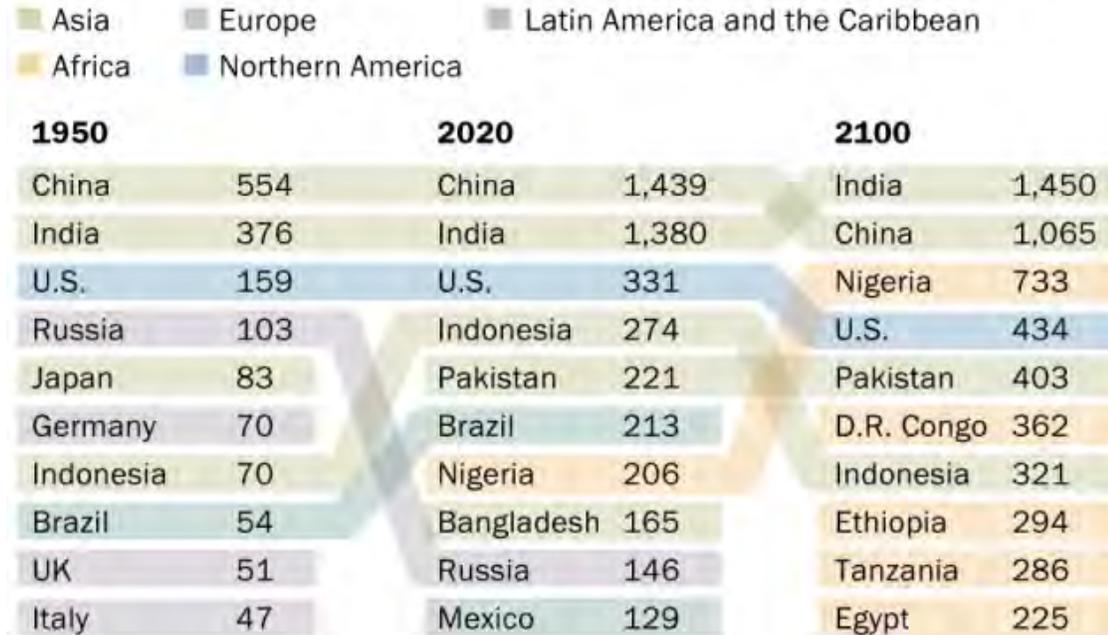


Changing Global Growth Patterns



By 2100, five of the world's 10 largest countries are projected to be in Africa

Countries with largest population, in millions



Note: Countries are based on current borders. In this data source, China does not include Hong Kong, Macau or Taiwan. Regions follow United Nations definitions and may differ from other Pew Research Center reports.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, "World Population Prospects 2019."

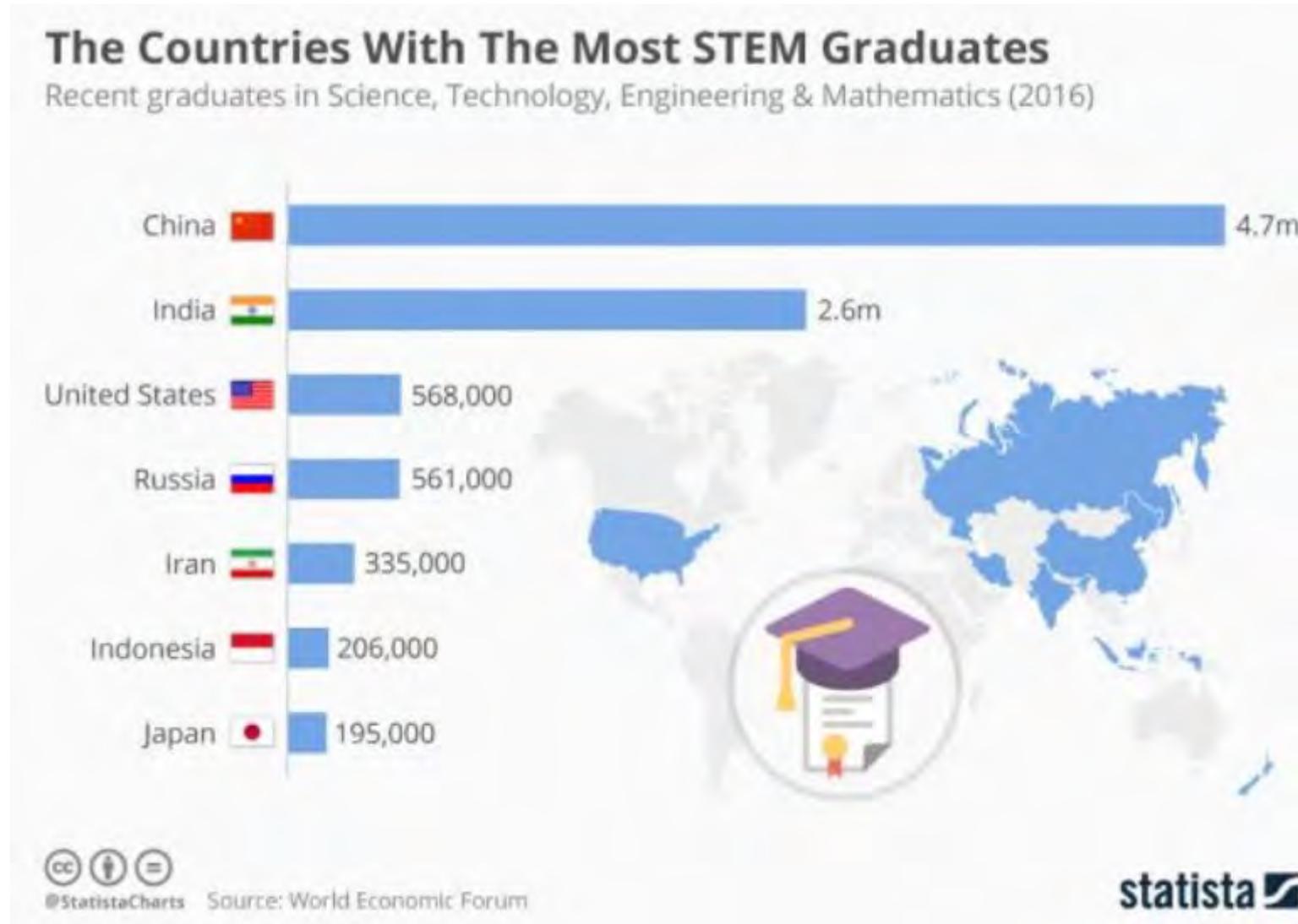
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Looking to the year 2100

Fertility Rate continues to decline 2.5 to 1.9

- Median Age increase to 42 from 31 (2018) from 24 (1950)
- Africa is the only world region projected to have strong population growth
- Europe and Latin America are both expected to have declining populations by 2100
- Asian population is expected to increase from 4.6 billion in 2020 to 5.3 billion in 2055, then start to decline
- In the Northern America region, migration from the rest of the world is expected to be the primary driver of continued population growth
- Six countries are projected to account for more than half of the world's population growth
- India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country by 2027
- Between 2020 and 2100, 90 countries are expected to lose population
- Africa is projected to overtake Asia in births by 2060
- The Latin America and Caribbean region is expected to have the oldest population of any world region by 2100

The “New Cold War” .. Technology Investment



<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/09/podcasts/the-daily/senate-industry-bill-china.html>

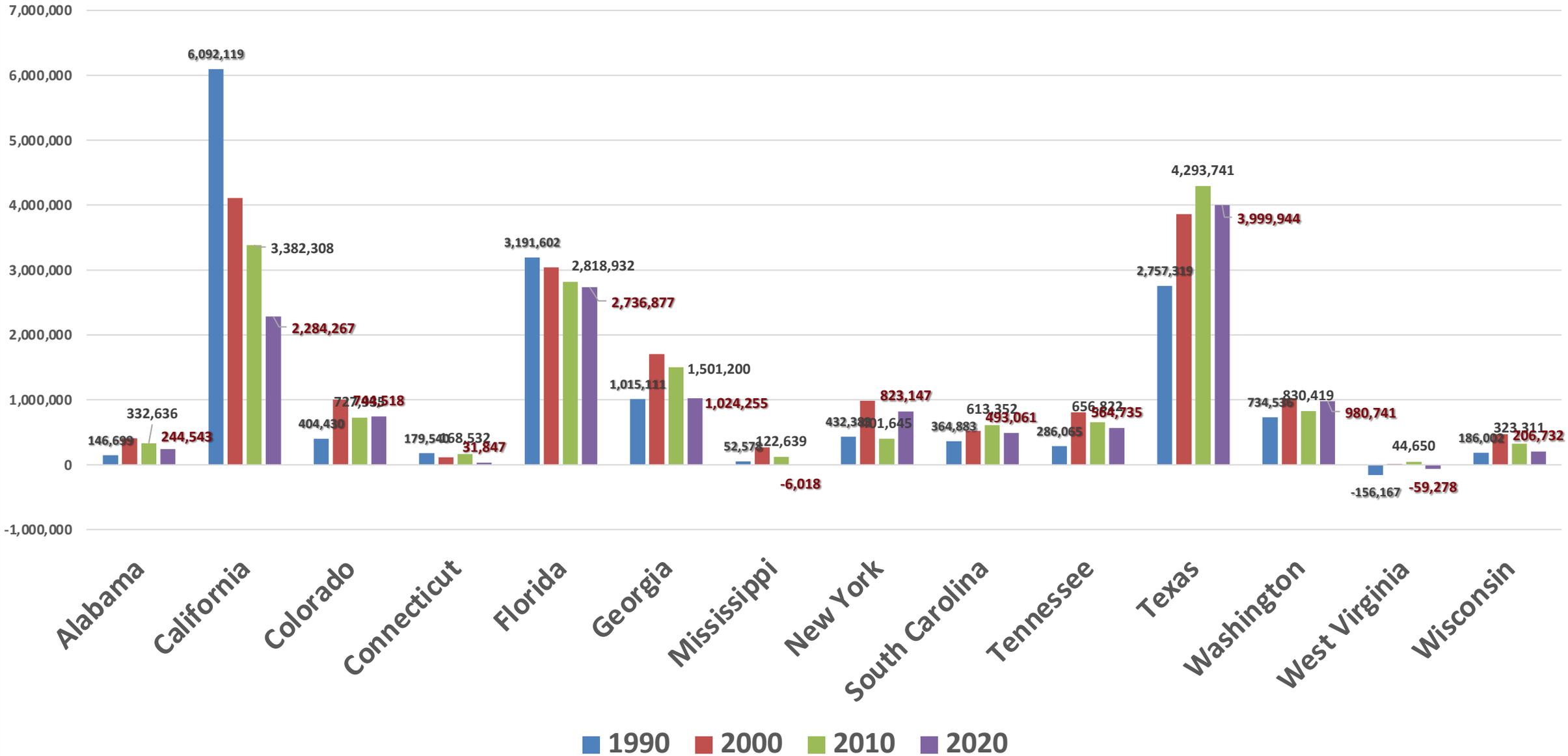
<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2019/feb/28/the-grey-wall-of-china-inside-the-worlds-concrete-superpower>

Growth

Georgia and Metropolitan Atlanta In Context

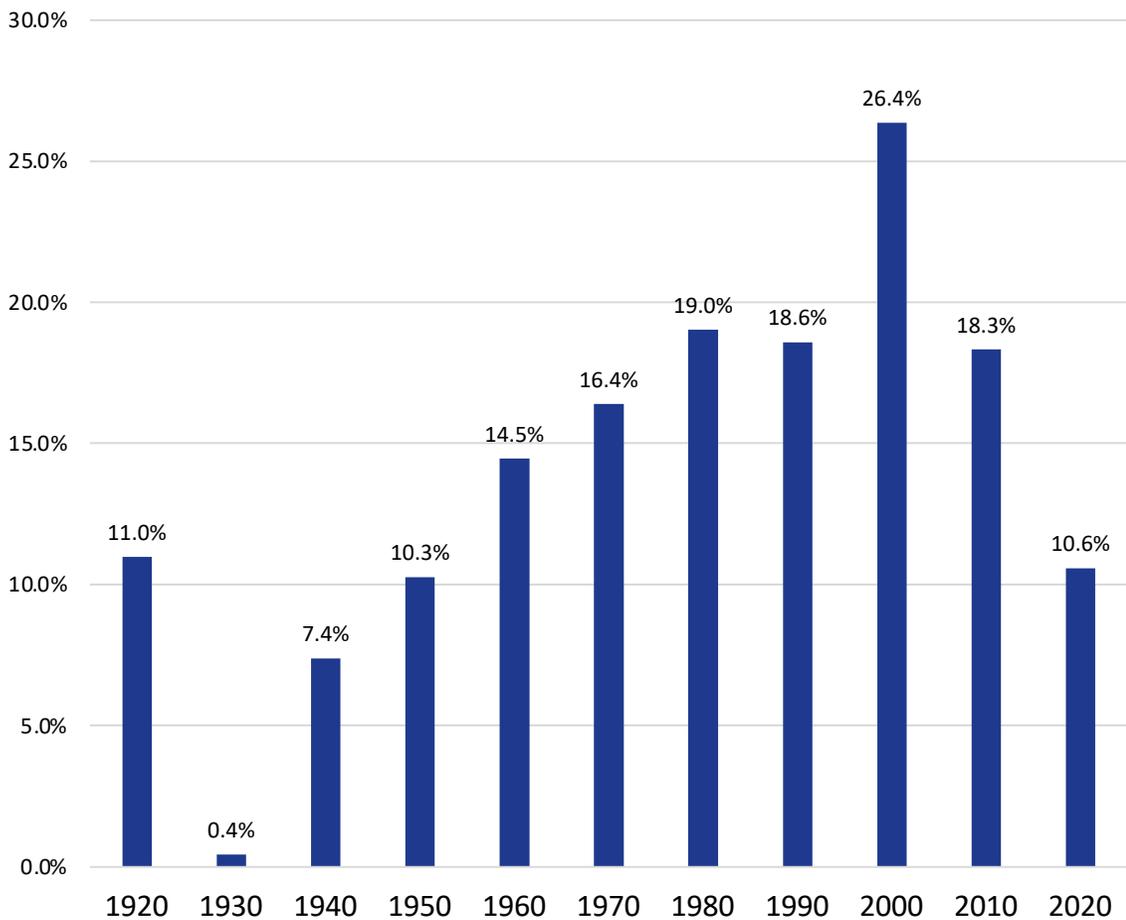
State Population Change by Decade

Population Change by Decade

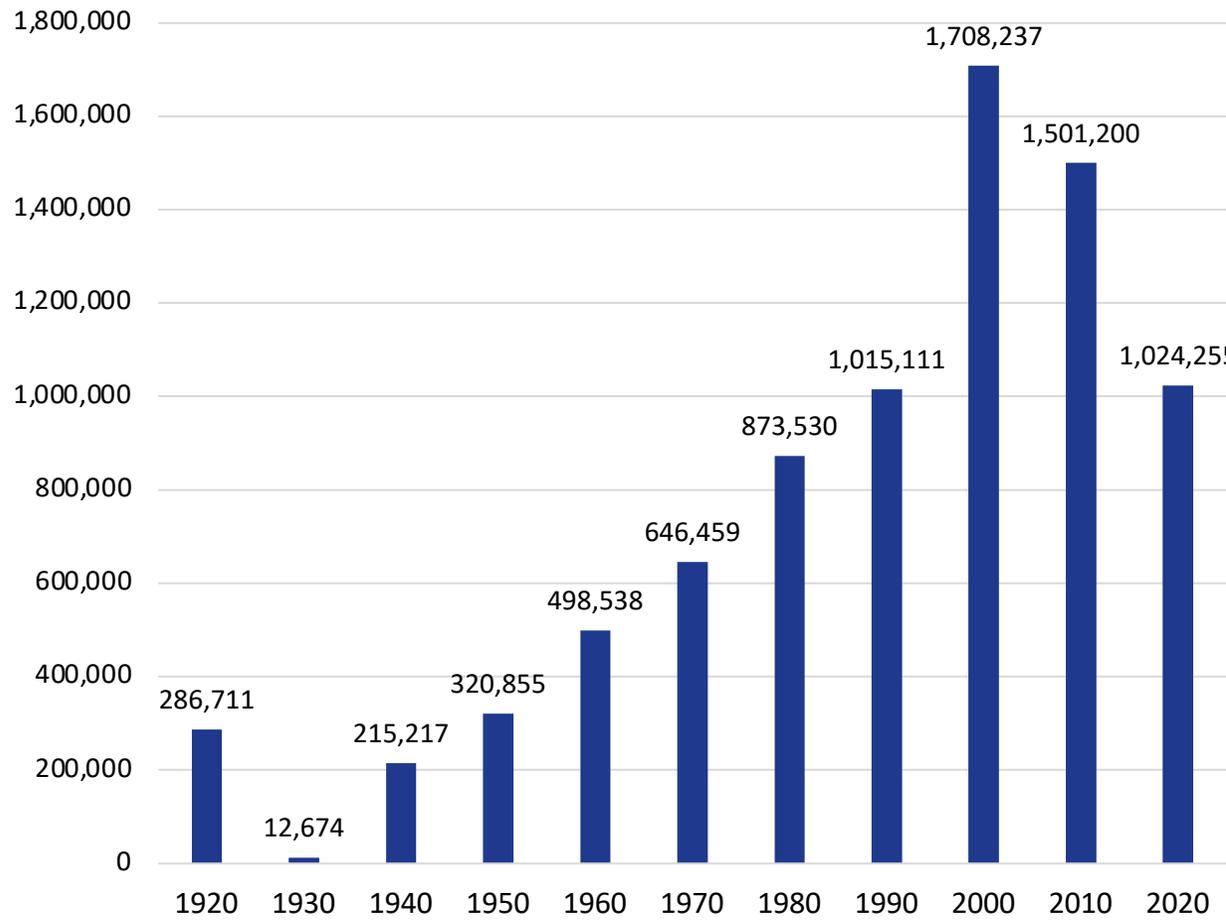


Georgia Historical Population Growth Rates

% Change



Georgia

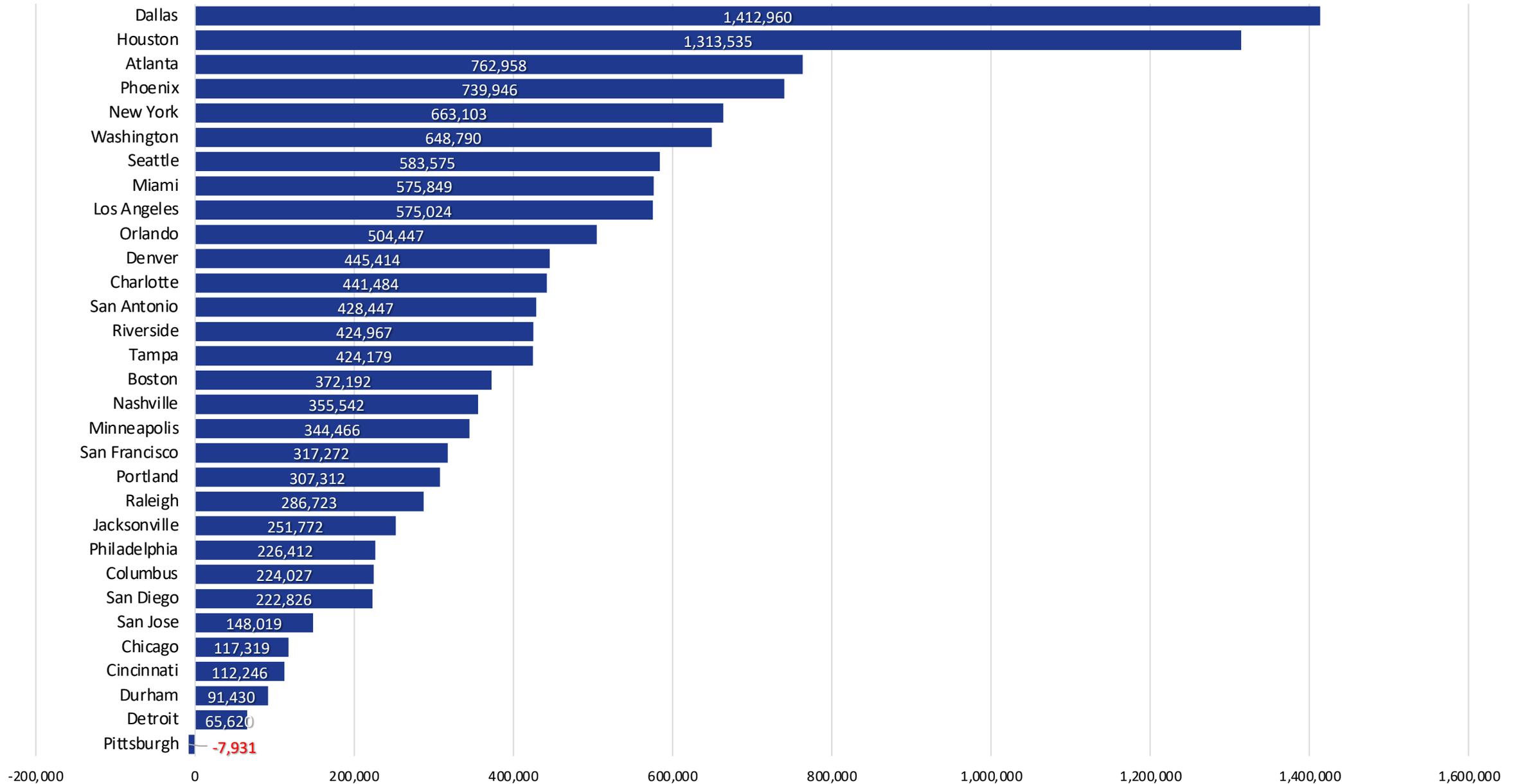


Population Growth, 2010-2020

Source: ESRI Demographics



regional impact + local relevance



Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA

Population: 6,020,364 | Metropolitan area size class: Very Large

Ranks* ● 1-11 ● 12-22 ● 23-32 ● 33-43 ● 44-53

*Of the 53 very large metro areas with populations over 1 million.

14 Growth 2009-2019

16 Change in jobs (%)
+23.5% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

16 Change in Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) (%)
+31.3% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

13 Change in jobs at young firms (%)
+11.5% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

4 Racial inclusion 2009-2019

17 Change in white/people of color employment rate gap (% points)
-3.8% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

13 Change in white/people of color median earnings gap (\$)
-\$912 [Chart](#) [↕](#)

2 Change in white/people of color relative poverty rate gap (% points)
-5.1% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

21 Prosperity 2009-2019

22 Change in productivity (%)
+6.3% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

20 Change in average annual wage (%)
+10.1% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

22 Change in standard of living (%)
+14.3% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

28 Geographic inclusion 2005-09 to 2015-19

24 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods employment rate gap (% points)
-1.6% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

45 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods median household income gap (\$)
+\$8,316 [Chart](#) [↕](#)

16 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods relative poverty rate gap (% points)
-3.4% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

14 Inclusion 2009-2019

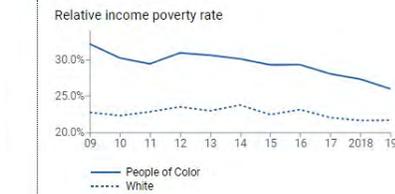
25 Change in employment rate (% points)
+4.7% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

17 Change in median earnings (%)
+11.2% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

6 Change in relative poverty rate (% points)
-3.0% [Chart](#) [↕](#)

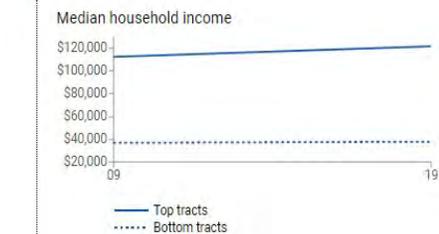
2 Change in white/people of color relative poverty rate gap (% points)

-5.1% [Chart](#) [↕](#)



45 Change in top/bottom neighborhoods median household income gap (\$)

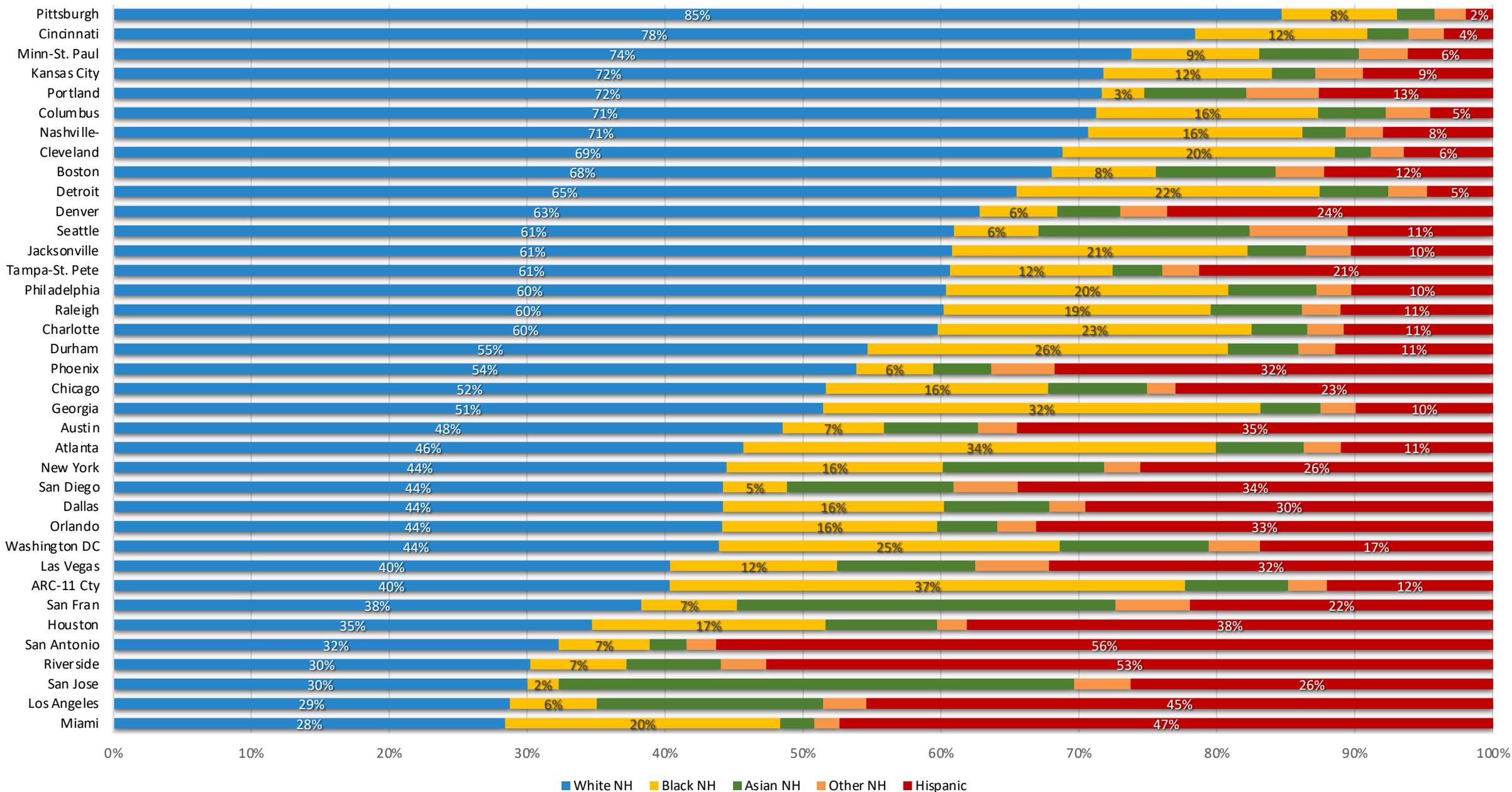
+\$8,316 [Chart](#) [↕](#)



Metropolitan Race and Ethnicity 2020 *(And Ga)*



regional impact + local relevance



White NH Black NH Asian NH Other NH Hispanic

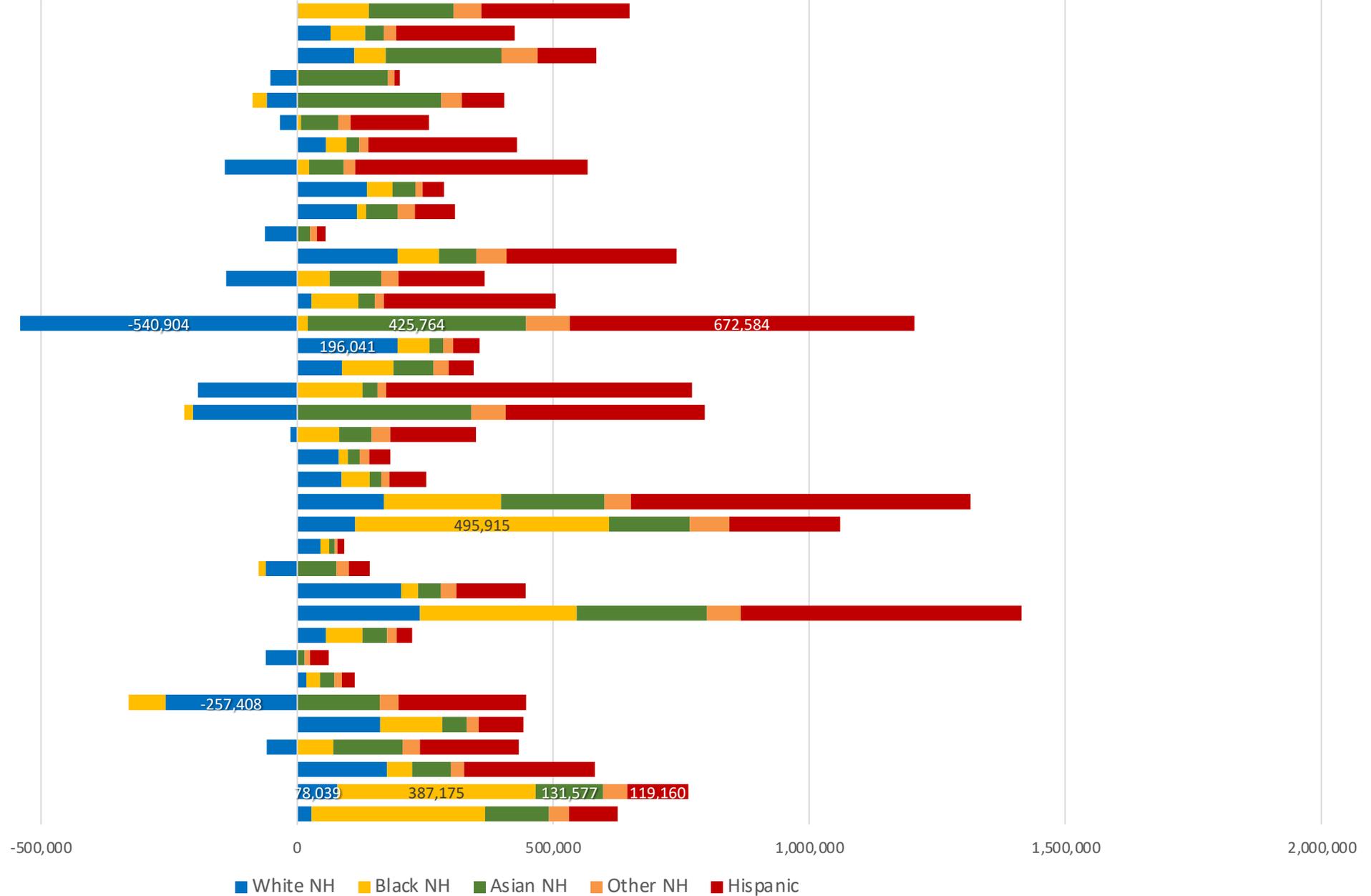
Metropolitan Race and Ethnicity Change 2010-20 (And Ga)



regional impact + local relevance



- Washington DC
- Tampa-St. Pete
- Seattle
- San Jose
- San Fran
- San Diego
- San Antonio
- Riverside
- Raleigh
- Portland
- Pittsburgh
- Phoenix
- Philadelphia
- Orlando
- New York
- Nashville
- Minn-St. Paul
- Miami
- Los Angeles
- Las Vegas
- Kansas City
- Jacksonville
- Houston
- Georgia
- Durham
- Detroit
- Denver
- Dallas
- Columbus
- Cleveland
- Cincinnati
- Chicago
- Charlotte
- Boston
- Austin
- Atlanta
- ARC-11 Cty



-1,000,000

-500,000

0

500,000

1,000,000

1,500,000

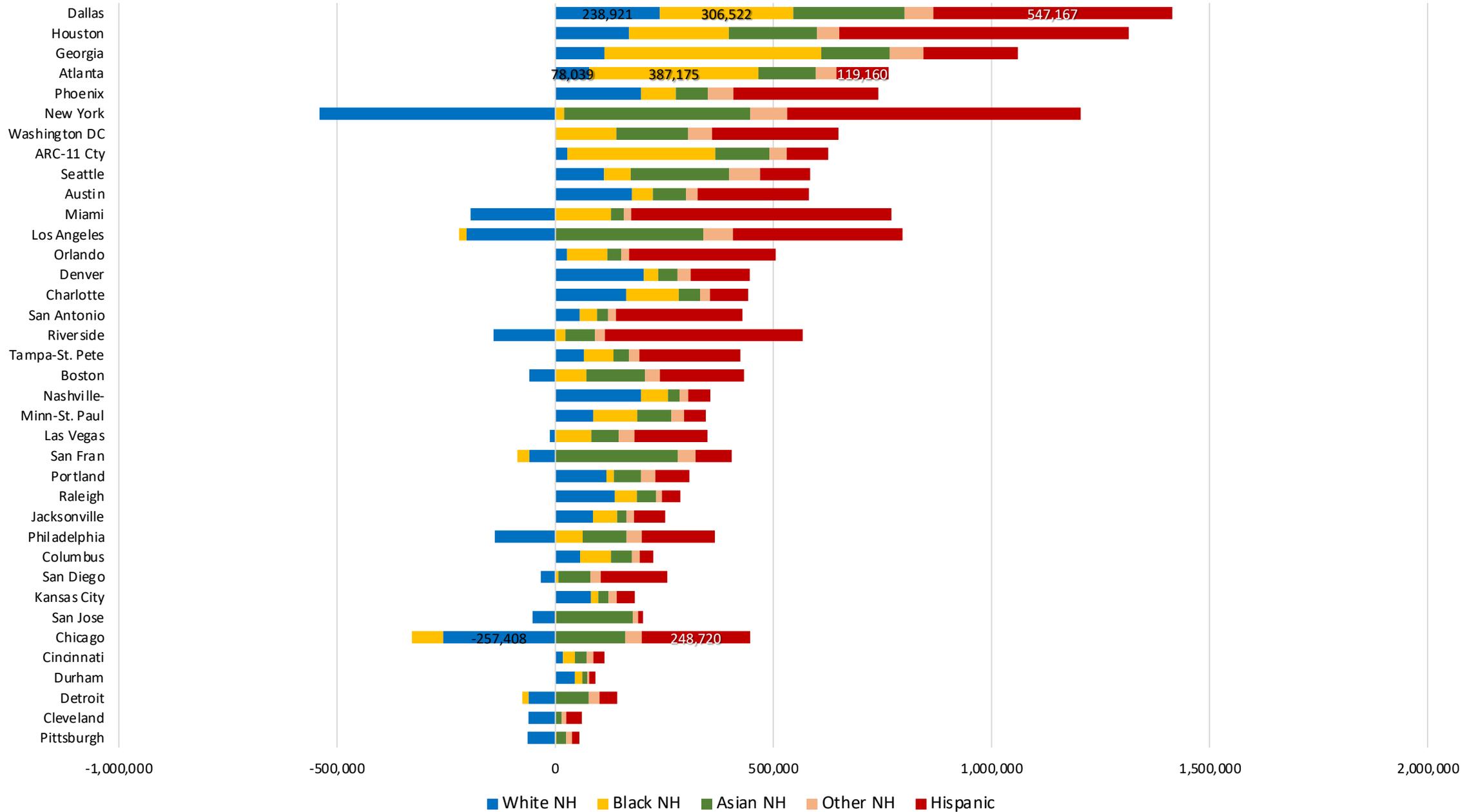
2,000,000

White NH Black NH Asian NH Other NH Hispanic

Metropolitan Race and Ethnicity Change 2010-20 (And Ga)



regional impact + local relevance

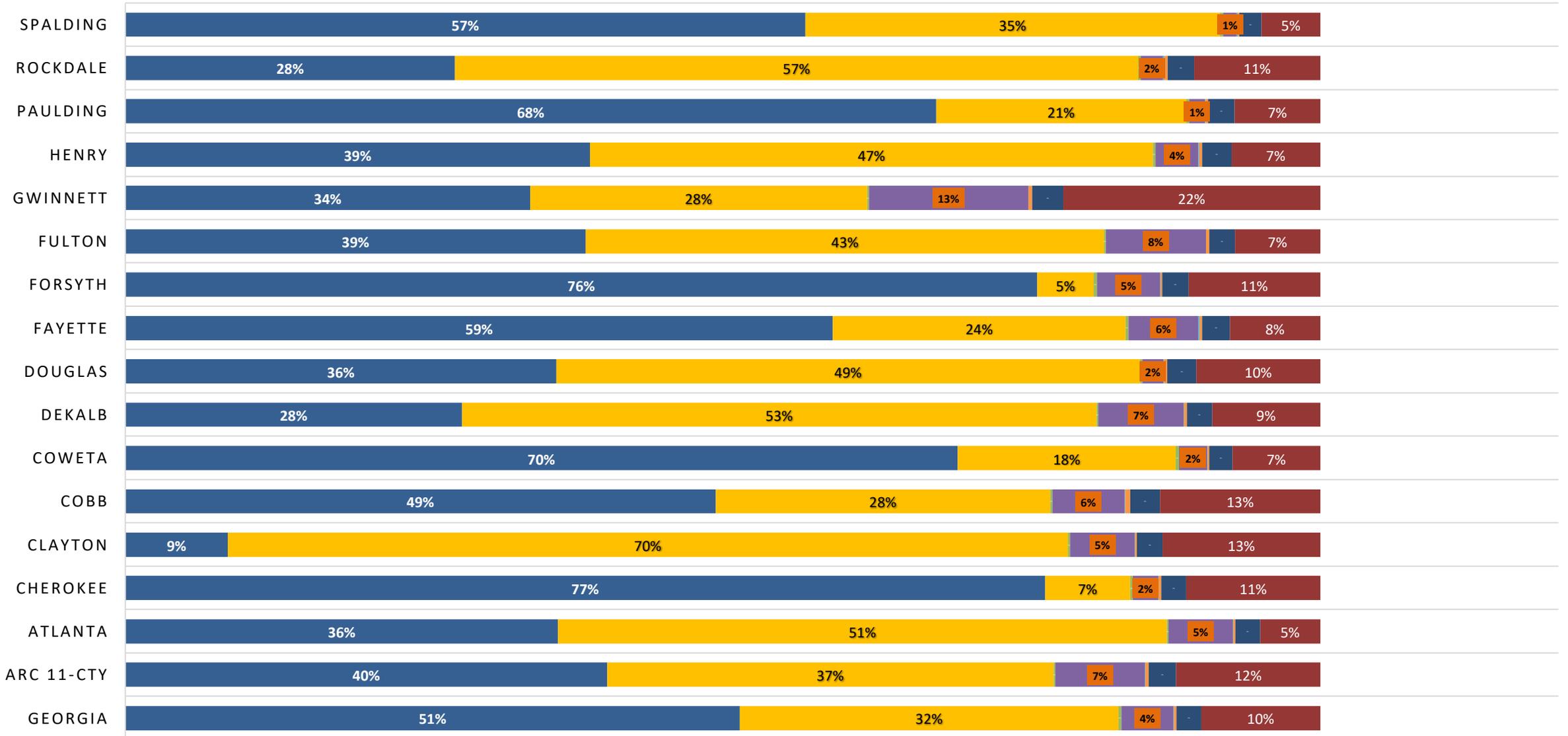


Local Race and Ethnicity 2020

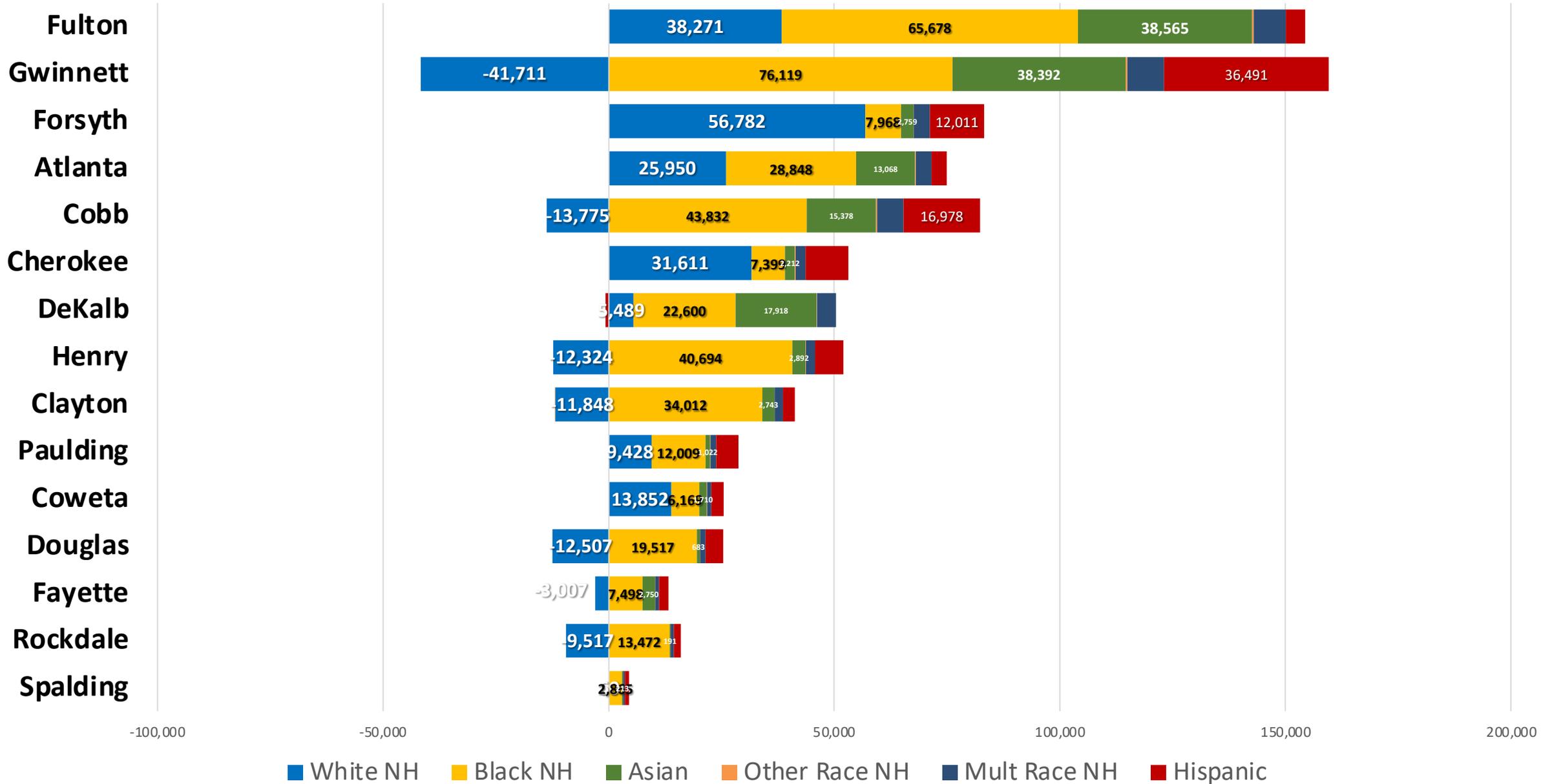
Source: ESRI Demographics

2020 RACE AND ETHNICITY METRO ATLANTA

White NH Black NH Am Ind/AK Nat NH Asian Pac Isl NH Other Race NH Mult Race NH Hispanic



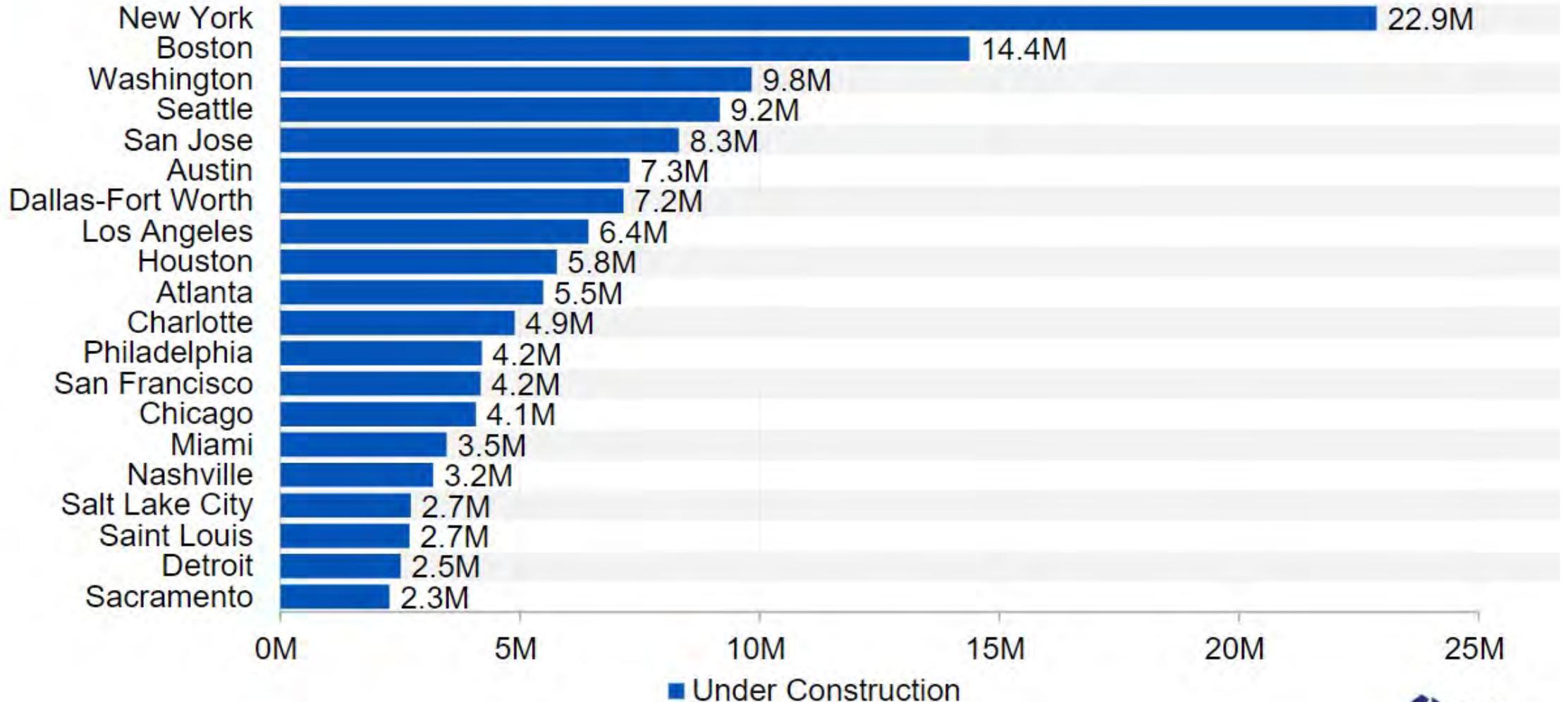
Change in Race and Ethnicity 2010-2020



SPACE and CONSTRUCTION

Office Trends (July 2021)

Most Space Under Construction



A

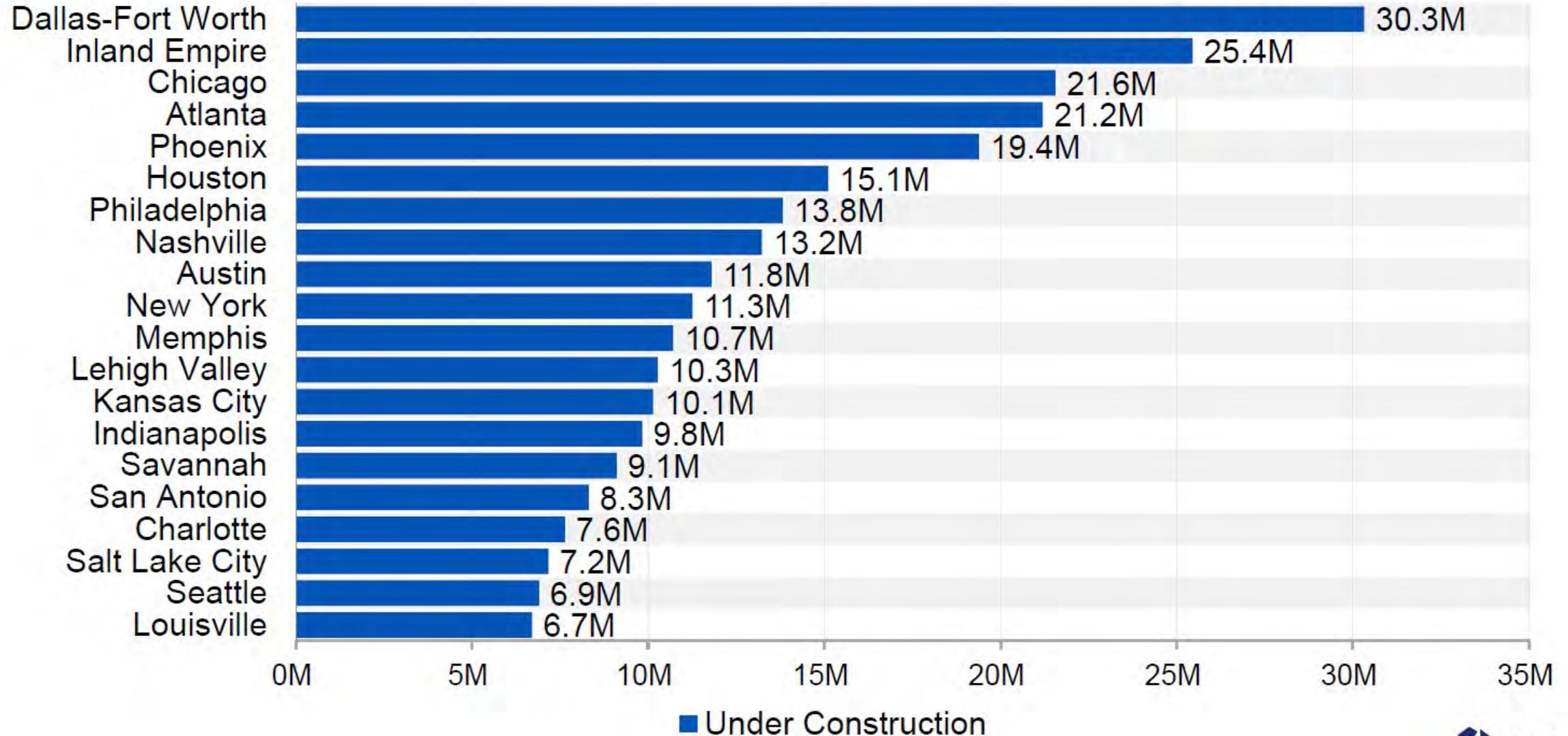
ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+

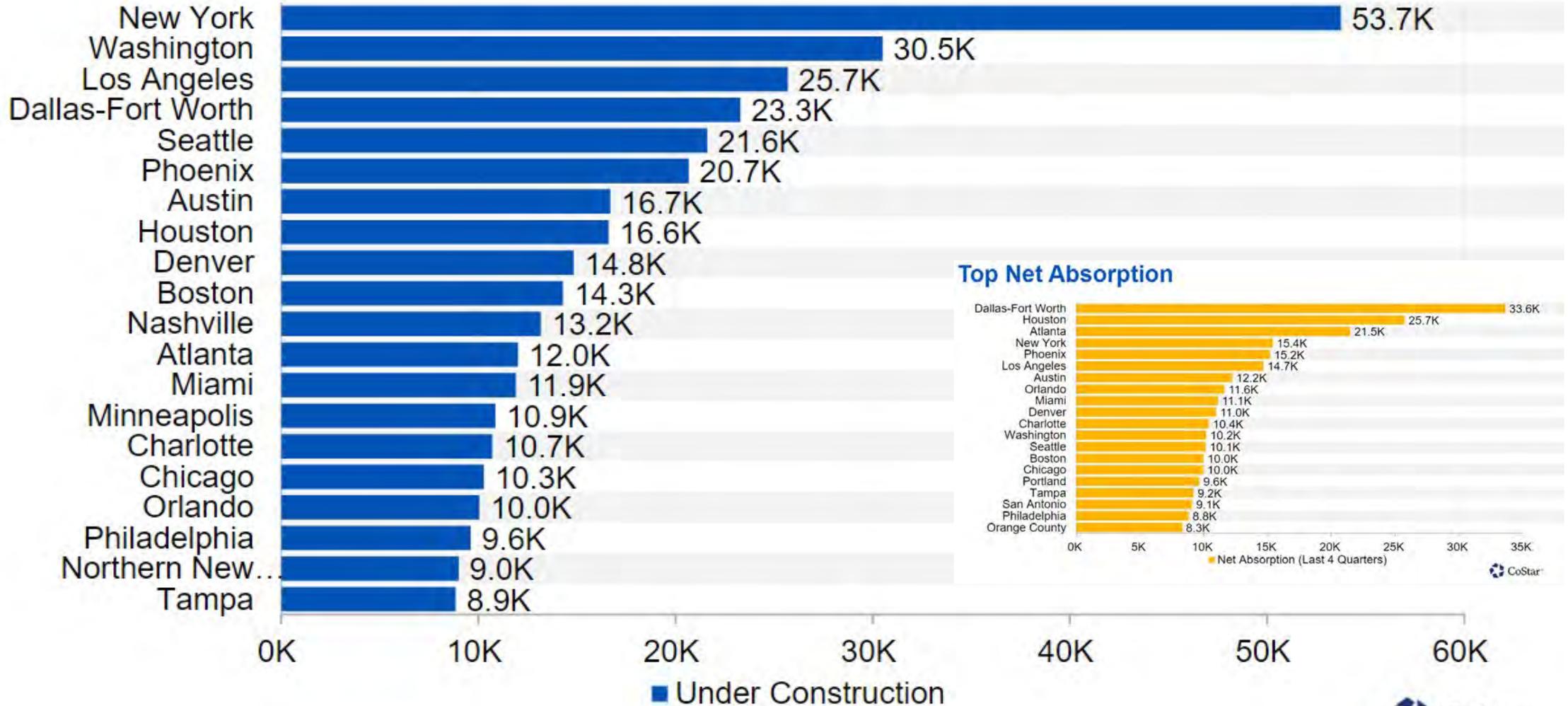
Industrial Trends (May 2021)

Most Space Under Construction

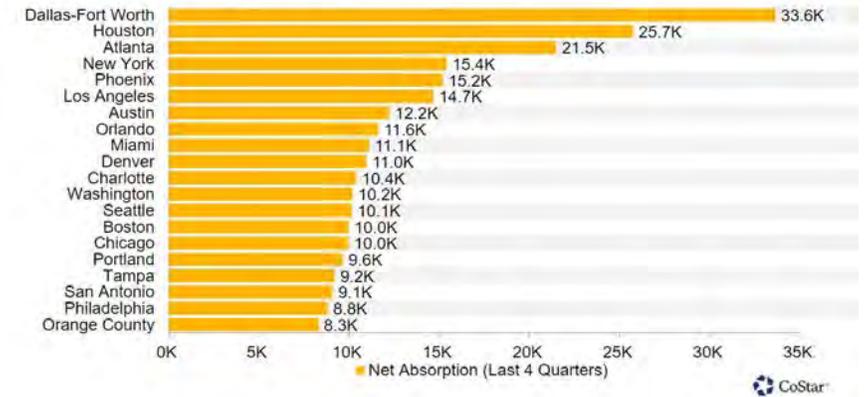


Multi-Family (July 2021)

Most Units Under Construction



Top Net Absorption

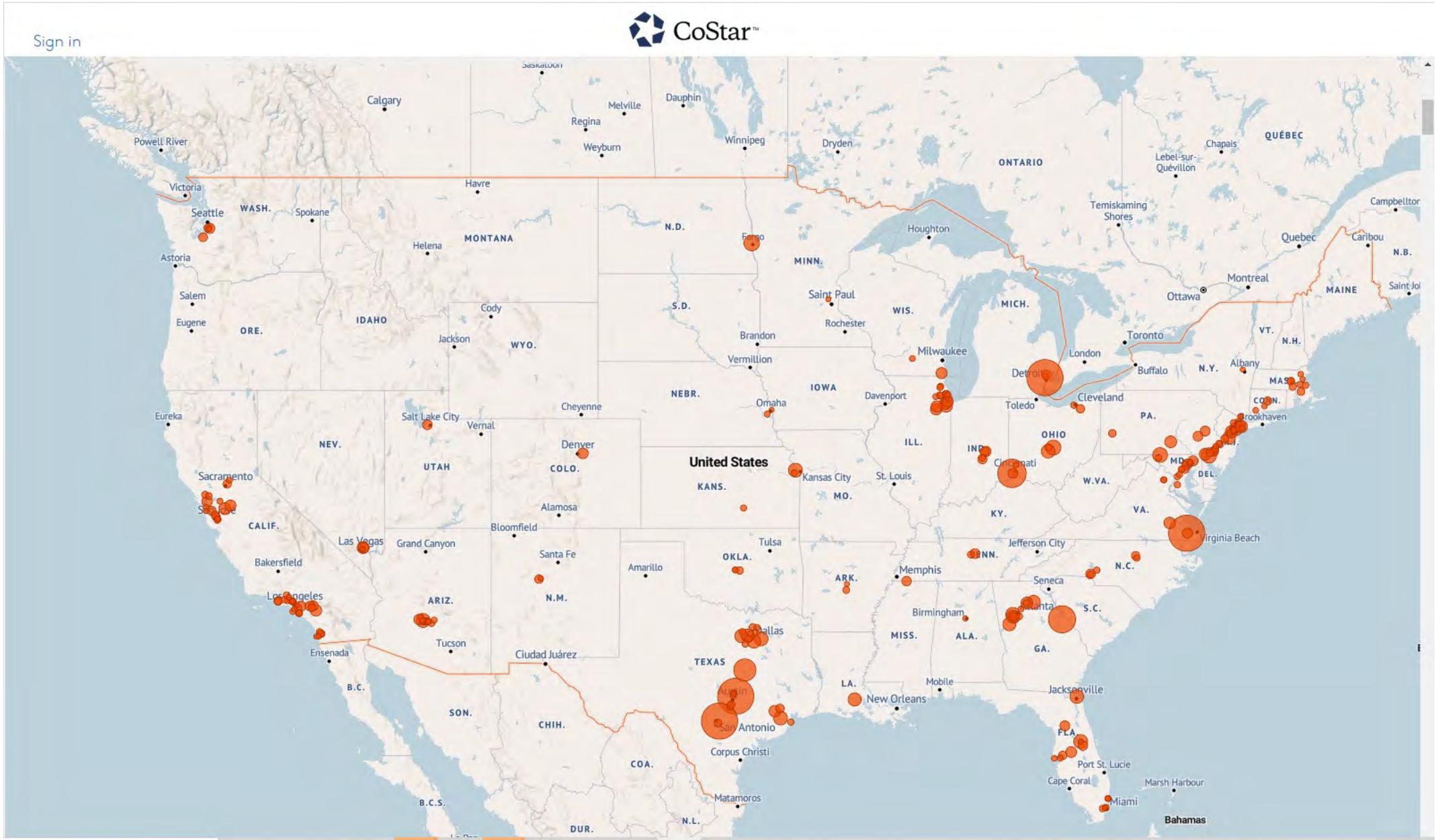


Amazon Growth

ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+



Sign in



National Office Space

Market totals (CBD and Suburban)	Inventory (s.f.)	Quarterly total net absorption (Including Subleases)	YTD total net absorption (Including Subleases)	YTD total net absorption (% of Inventory)	Total vacancy (s.f.)	Total vacancy (%)	Current quarter direct average marketed rent (\$p.s.f.)
San Francisco	78,474,725	799,612	2,424,779	3.1%	4,361,570	6%	\$ 92.59
New York	456,733,421	1,848,372	6,755,285	1.5%	33,249,446	7%	\$ 85.16
San Francisco Peninsula	29,890,661	758,523	1,545,550	5.2%	3,047,806	10%	\$ 70.66
Silicon Valley	72,274,038	501,044	4,227,964	5.8%	8,667,271	12%	\$ 56.64
Oakland-East Bay	52,634,530	187,754	435,547	0.8%	6,553,008	13%	\$ 49.56
Austin	55,134,649	726,044	2,677,189	4.9%	4,800,713	9%	\$ 48.39
Los Angeles	188,658,532	810,873	2,695,655	1.4%	25,260,855	13%	\$ 44.28
Seattle-Bellevue	98,467,553	885,213	2,693,022	2.7%	9,073,968	9%	\$ 43.99
Washington, DC	336,914,194	341,002	2,554,474	0.8%	53,664,923	16%	\$ 42.69
Boston	167,667,375	611,028	2,327,213	1.4%	20,070,135	12%	\$ 41.49
Miami	38,363,936	90,746	341,325	0.9%	5,924,188	15%	\$ 41.20
Orange County	97,730,884	(88,617)	936,692	1.0%	13,289,158	14%	\$ 37.39
San Diego	80,150,052	142,214	629,694	0.8%	9,208,611	12%	\$ 37.20
West Palm Beach	19,762,184	5,423	95,446	0.5%	2,987,529	15%	\$ 36.87
Fairfield County	41,832,287	160,789	(345,403)	-0.8%	9,551,707	23%	\$ 34.62
North San Francisco Bay	22,180,304	109,945	314,247	1.4%	2,745,061	12%	\$ 34.53
Fort Lauderdale	21,835,418	209,626	267,956	1.2%	3,036,492	14%	\$ 34.30
Chicago	248,331,043	908,500	2,264,192	0.9%	38,950,263	16%	\$ 33.87
Portland	57,899,054	234,761	626,122	1.1%	6,934,130	12%	\$ 33.37
Nashville	38,493,679	228,955	353,317	0.9%	4,271,135	11%	\$ 32.64
Houston	169,814,234	428,853	297,915	0.2%	40,192,095	24%	\$ 31.40
Tampa Bay	37,217,154	242,391	368,674	1.0%	5,116,183	14%	\$ 30.70
Charlotte	53,119,392	1,000,685	2,587,348	4.9%	6,113,777	12%	\$ 30.66
Denver	114,552,387	349,945	1,490,968	1.3%	15,497,800	14%	\$ 30.42
Atlanta	149,058,414	(210,169)	378,905	0.3%	26,866,216	18%	\$ 29.83
Minneapolis	83,669,585	(114,234)	494,711	0.6%	12,682,877	15%	\$ 29.07
Dallas	188,894,365	454,377	1,969,021	1.0%	38,955,613	21%	\$ 28.86

Atlanta Office Market Statistics (CoStar)

Submarket	Vacancy Rate	Availability Rate	Market Rent/SF	Annual Rent Growth	Inventory SF	12 Mo Delivered SF	Under Constr SF	Under Constr % of Inventory	12 Mo Net Absorp SF	Market Sale Price/SF	12 Mo Sales Vol	12 Mo Sales Vol Growth	Market Cap Rate
Midtown/Pershing Point	16.6%	24.6%	\$39.74	-0.6%	27,701,269	661,781	2,813,624	10.2%	-953,437	\$307	\$36,880,700	-81.8%	6.8%
Northside Dr/Georgia Tech	16.8%	37.9%	\$35.19	-0.2%	2,370,183	190,381	975,763	41.2%	-60,320	\$264	\$9,928,599	-93.2%	6.9%
Downtown Atlanta	12.2%	14.1%	\$28.37	-0.1%	36,693,561	119,973	649,945	1.8%	-528,897	\$208	\$174,267,779	-12.3%	7.0%
N Fulton/Forsyth County	14.1%	21.9%	\$23.47	-0.2%	38,585,442	190,725	559,231	1.4%	-721,701	\$174	\$359,038,476	-45.9%	7.7%
Northlake/Lavista	23.5%	29.8%	\$21.14	0.1%	5,234,269	0	530,000	10.1%	-11,573	\$147	\$4,811,000	-67.2%	8.1%
Central Perimeter	19.4%	23.0%	\$29.16	-0.5%	36,173,267	145,167	429,200	1.2%	-996,444	\$206	\$102,498,399	-77.2%	7.2%
Cumberland/Galleria	14.9%	18.9%	\$26.03	-0.1%	30,630,198	37,761	395,561	1.3%	-381,011	\$186	\$61,577,500	-90.8%	7.4%
Upper Buckhead	20.2%	26.2%	\$36.91	-0.8%	21,444,496	68,429	340,000	1.6%	-1,254,847	\$275	\$72,017,392	-83.1%	6.6%
West Atlanta	30.0%	19.5%	\$22.36	0.3%	1,522,479	27,312	261,461	17.2%	26,244	\$183	\$363,000	-98.7%	7.6%
Cherokee County	5.9%	6.7%	\$19.51	0.0%	4,472,902	25,313	82,618	1.8%	-29,040	\$172	\$17,109,100	-70.8%	8.0%
Duluth/Suwanee/Buford	12.5%	15.3%	\$22.39	0.6%	17,605,286	46,054	63,754	0.4%	-3,394	\$150	\$58,731,514	-56.1%	8.0%
Lower Buckhead	12.2%	16.8%	\$29.49	0.0%	2,568,450	33,671	58,000	2.3%	-11,320	\$216	\$1,427,000	-95.6%	7.0%
Fayette/Coweta County	7.0%	8.7%	\$20.78	1.0%	6,722,609	215,285	41,645	0.6%	237,494	\$164	\$27,040,197	-67.3%	8.2%
Kennesaw/Town Center	10.0%	14.2%	\$20.14	0.2%	12,333,509	200,012	30,837	0.3%	-113,501	\$179	\$67,501,537	-48.9%	7.9%
North Clayton/Airport	11.0%	13.5%	\$19.07	1.1%	13,926,535	83,000	20,000	0.1%	61,637	\$175	\$84,251,388	-21.2%	7.8%
East Cobb	6.1%	7.7%	\$19.15	0.3%	3,552,630	9,976	18,200	0.5%	12,014	\$155	\$32,937,051	162.2%	7.9%
I-20 East/Conyers	7.9%	7.5%	\$20.70	0.1%	4,395,930	0	12,000	0.3%	31,530	\$147	\$21,675,500	-23.1%	7.9%
Bartow County	5.5%	6.0%	\$17.86	0.2%	1,439,932	0	11,000	0.8%	-56,716	\$146	\$5,238,870	6.3%	8.4%
Walton County	3.2%	7.0%	\$20.05	1.7%	1,196,470	0	10,560	0.9%	10,572	\$161	\$5,814,000	5.0%	7.8%
Chamblee/Dville/N D Hills	10.1%	11.6%	\$23.64	0.0%	12,172,540	165,903	0	0.0%	-45,541	\$164	\$41,061,000	-42.1%	7.7%
Norcross/Peachtree Corners	20.2%	21.3%	\$19.99	1.1%	10,553,644	0	0	0.0%	-39,062	\$134	\$104,952,674	-17.9%	7.9%
Decatur	5.1%	5.6%	\$25.40	-0.2%	7,558,306	52,388	0	0.0%	-43,540	\$185	\$16,923,748	-56.4%	7.5%
Lawrenceville/Lilburn	7.6%	8.8%	\$20.19	1.7%	7,528,450	31,089	0	0.0%	-73,406	\$137	\$44,698,395	35.5%	8.2%
South Clayton/Henry Cnty	5.0%	6.1%	\$19.57	1.3%	4,712,260	9,800	0	0.0%	17,271	\$161	\$34,321,009	-8.1%	8.4%
Gainesville/Hall County	6.5%	5.9%	\$19.33	0.4%	5,035,839	0	0	0.0%	8,644	\$131	\$66,844,008	117.5%	9.2%
Douglasville/Lithia Springs	5.0%	7.7%	\$19.31	-1.0%	3,048,339	0	0	0.0%	23,412	\$149	\$17,985,000	-27.4%	7.8%
Outlying Bibb County	13.6%	15.1%	\$15.38	0.3%	2,044,930	0	0	0.0%	-103,695	\$106	\$6,915,030	-16.7%	9.6%
Suburban Macon	8.4%	8.8%	\$13.70	0.3%	2,422,196	867	0	0.0%	-35,610	\$83	\$7,177,886	56.5%	10.0%
Villa Rica/West Outlying	5.6%	5.7%	\$20.30	0.4%	1,390,866	3,000	0	0.0%	37,119	\$142	\$2,026,506	-35.9%	7.7%
Stone Mountain	3.8%	4.8%	\$20.97	0.3%	1,355,935	0	0	0.0%	-4,639	\$144	\$4,277,300	-43.5%	8.2%



regional impact + local relevance



Federal Infrastructure Investment Numbers

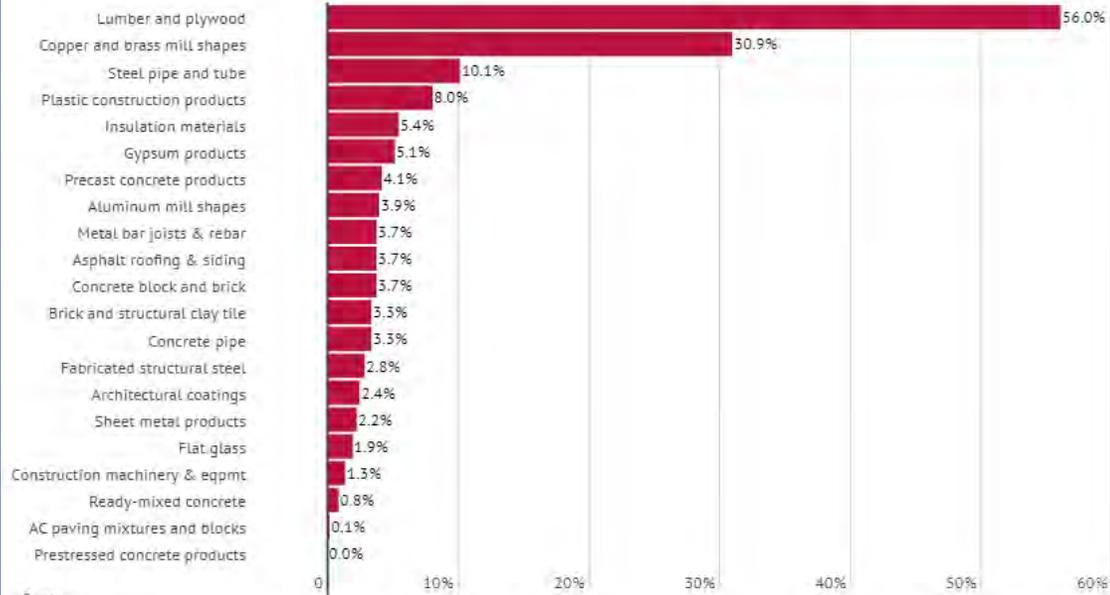


Bipartisan Framework vs. H.R. 3684—INVEST Act Comparison of Increases to Baseline by Mode/Program

	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Bipartisan Framework</u>		<u>HR 3684, As Passed</u>	
		<u>Increase</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Total</u>
Roads, Bridges, Major Projects	251.0	+110.0	361.0	+77.5	328.5
Safety	10.0	+11.0	21.0	+0.5	10.5
Public Transit	66.0	+48.5	114.5	+38.4	104.4
Passenger and Freight Rail	15.0	+66.0	81.0	+84.6	99.6
EV Infrastructure	0.0	+7.5	7.5	+17.7	17.7
Low-No Carbon Bus, Ferry	0.0	+7.5	7.5	+4.1	4.1
Reconnecting Communities	0.0	+1.0	1.0	+3.0	3.0
Resiliency	0.0	+47.2	47.2	+6.3	6.3
Total, These Modes	342.0	+298.7	640.7	+232.2	574.2

Construction Forecasts

Construction Materials Price Movement - Last 12 Months



Sources:
US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Total Construction Market Volume by Sector (x \$1m, Nominalized 2012\$)



Sector	HISTORIC					FORECAST		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total (x \$1m)	1,091,258	1,102,693	1,101,018	1,087,523	1,100,482	1,088,318	1,089,754	1,075,842
Residential	408,209	440,983	434,856	412,361	437,869	475,280	479,561	475,617
Commercial	138,950	143,757	146,483	141,342	133,096	120,927	117,087	114,896
Manufacturing	72,763	63,200	61,872	64,796	57,626	51,805	51,259	50,715
Healthcare	37,891	39,786	38,552	38,641	39,113	39,224	39,569	39,709
Education	82,942	85,359	85,872	85,140	80,707	75,689	79,112	80,491
Other Struct*	70,199	74,194	75,148	72,929	74,314	66,637	64,337	63,172
Infrastructure	280,303	255,414	258,236	272,313	277,757	258,757	258,830	251,241
Total Increase	Y-O-Y %	1.0%	-0.2%	-1.2%	1.2%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.3%
Residential	Y-O-Y %	8.0%	-1.4%	-5.2%	6.2%	8.5%	0.9%	-0.8%
Commercial	Y-O-Y %	3.5%	1.9%	-3.5%	-5.8%	-9.1%	-3.2%	-1.9%
Manufacturing	Y-O-Y %	-13.1%	-2.1%	4.7%	-11.1%	-10.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%
Healthcare	Y-O-Y %	5.0%	-3.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Education	Y-O-Y %	2.9%	0.6%	-0.9%	-5.2%	-6.2%	4.5%	1.7%
Other Struct*	Y-O-Y %	5.7%	1.3%	-3.0%	1.9%	-10.3%	-3.5%	-1.8%
Infrastructure	Y-O-Y %	-8.9%	1.1%	5.5%	2.0%	-6.8%	0.0%	-2.9%

Employment Growth and Trends

<https://www.pwc.com/us/en/services/consulting/workforce-of-the-future/library/workforce-pulse-survey.html>

Where Did Middle Wage Jobs Go?

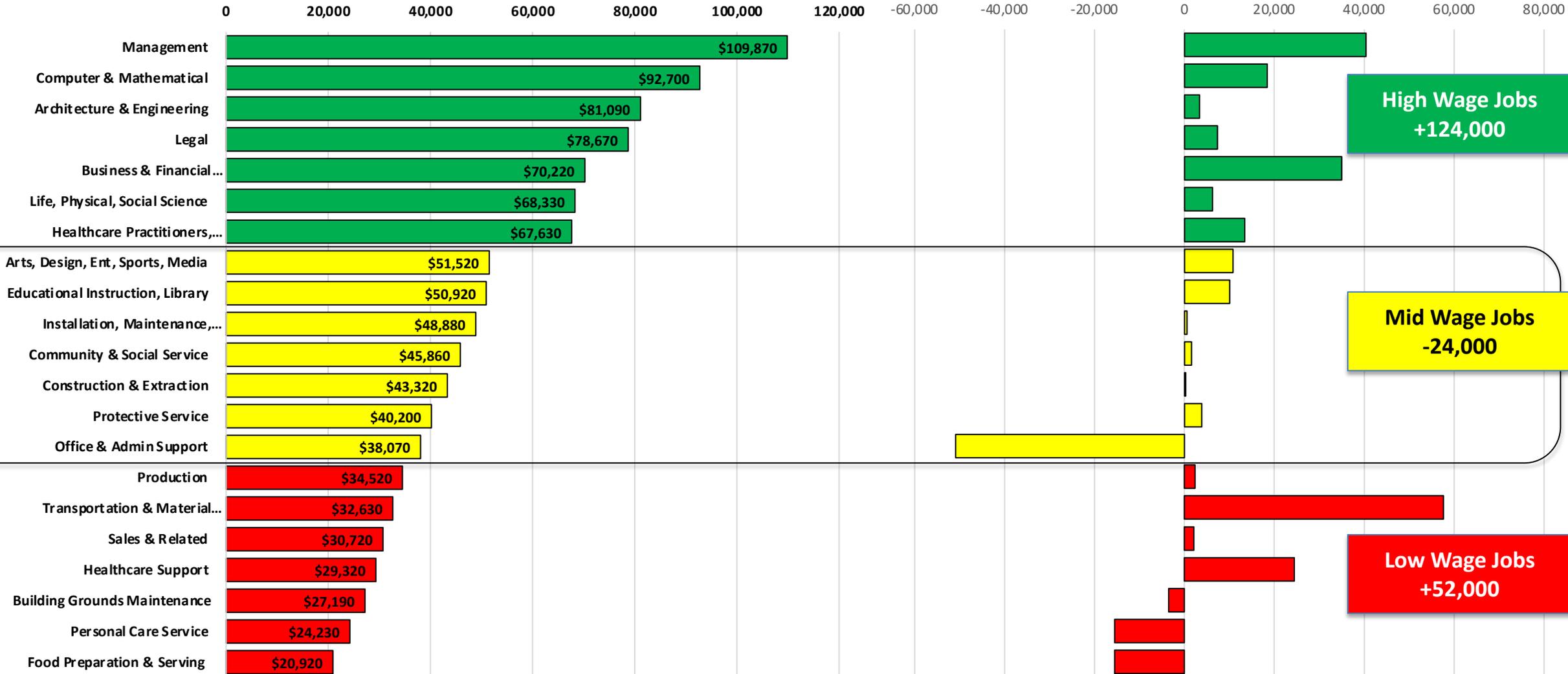


regional impact + local relevance



Median Wage, 2020

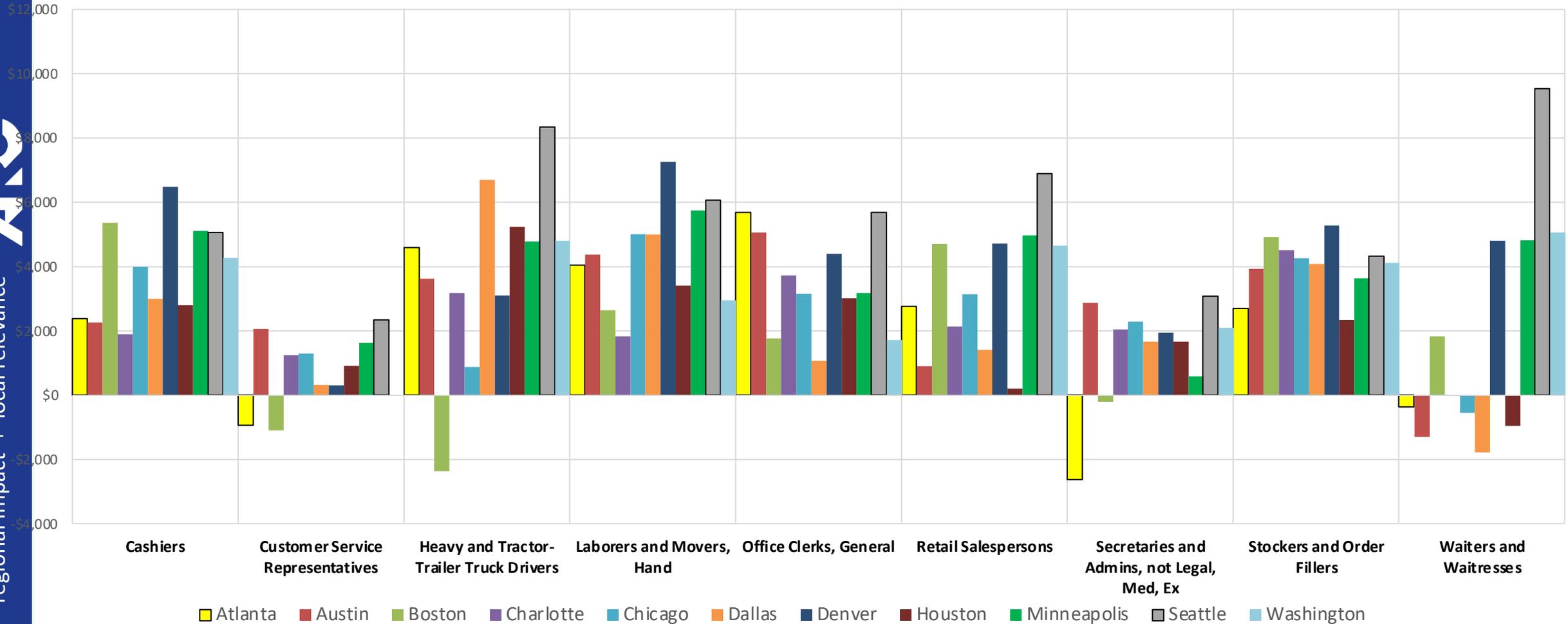
Total Change in Jobs, 2015-2020



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

And Why Are Wages Stuck Here More So Than Elsewhere... at Least for Some Occupations?

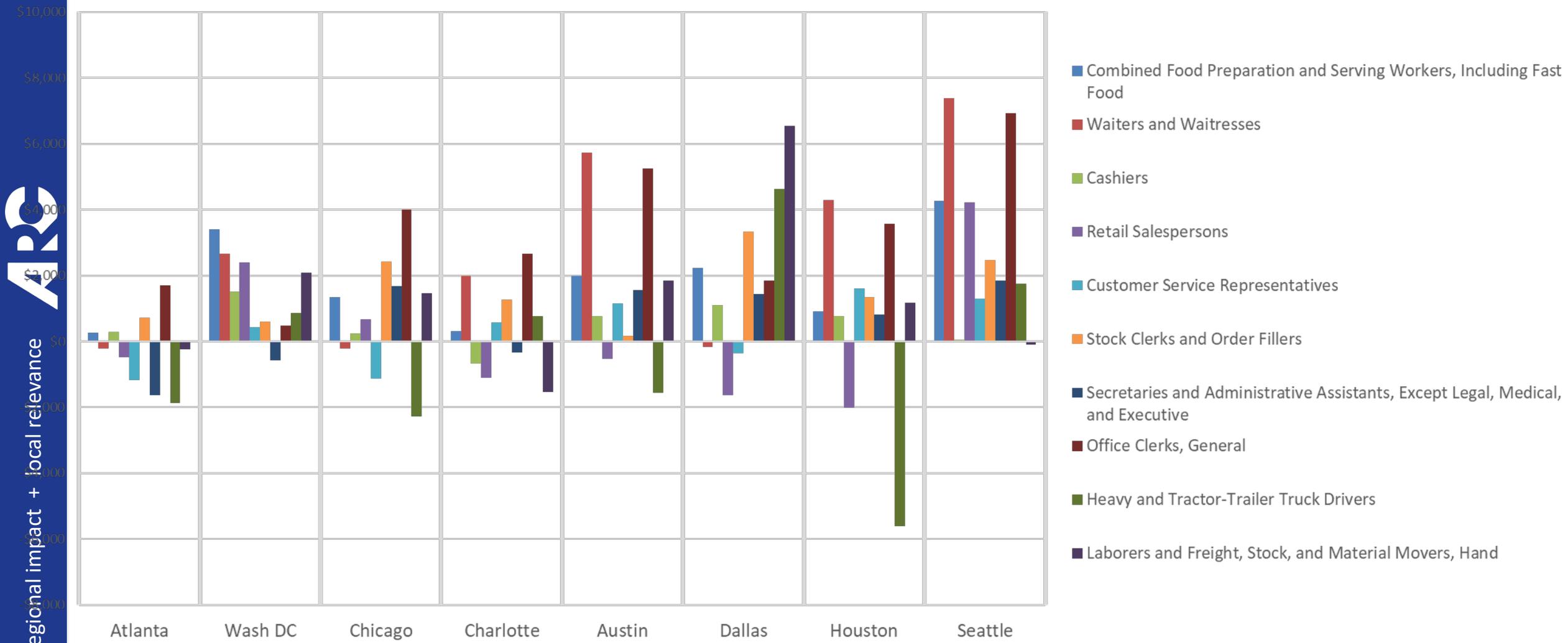
Change in Wages, 2015-2020, Common Low-Wage Occupations -- Selected Peer Metros (\$2020)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

And Why Are Wages Stuck Here More So Than Elsewhere?

Change in Wages, 2013-2018, in Common Low-Wage Occupations in Selected Peer Metros (\$2018)



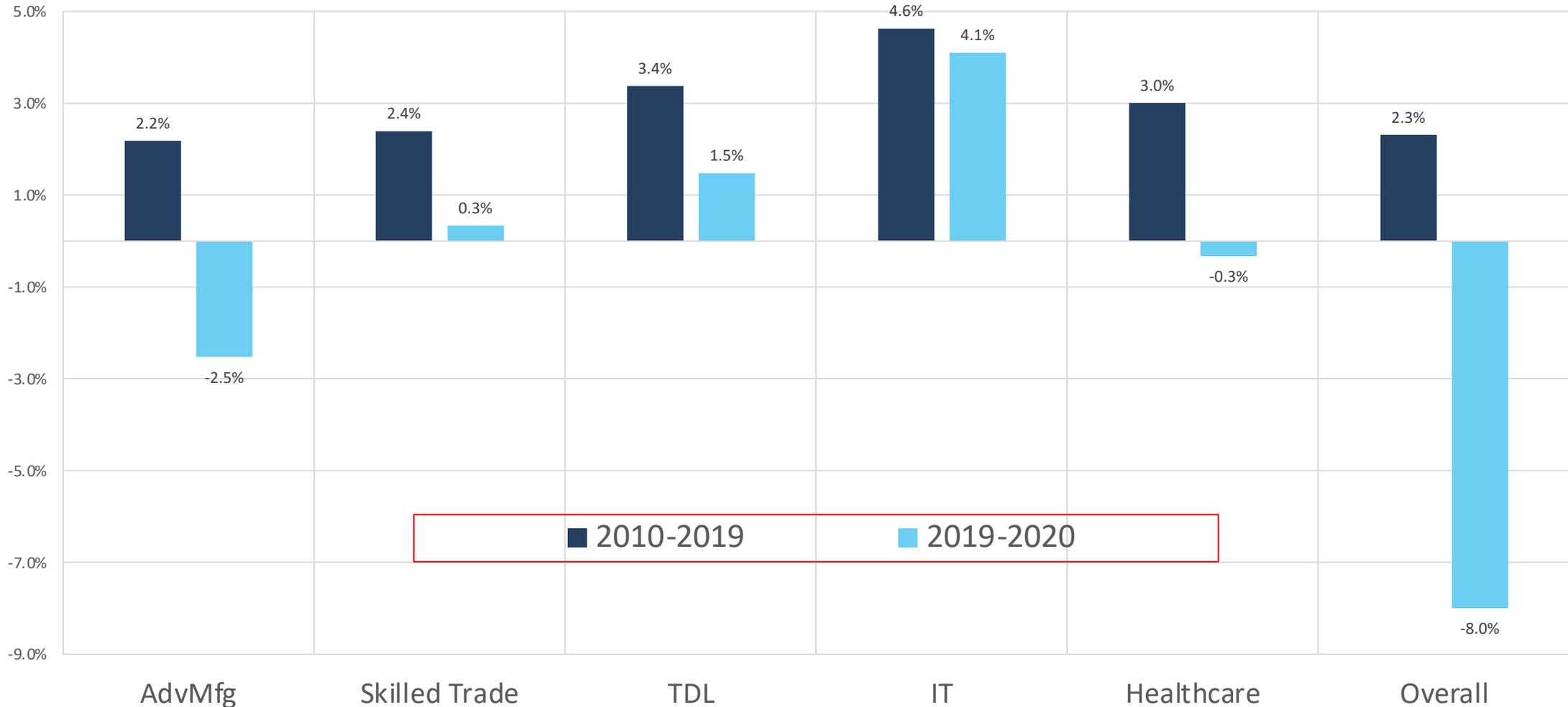
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

regional impact + local relevance
ARC



What We THINK We Know About Pandemic Effects on High Demand Clusters

Target Clusters (Top Jobs) and Overall Job Growth (in Percent): Averages Q2 to Q2



Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

US State Employment Growth (Select)

State	Jun. 2020 (thousands)	May 2021 (thousands)	Jun. 2021 ^(p) (thousands)	Over-the-month net change (thousands)	Over-the- month percent change (%)	Over-the-year net change (thousands)	Over-the-year percent change (%)
California	15,611.7	16,343.1	16,416.6	73.5	0.4	804.9	5.2
New York	8,223.8	8,878.4	8,896.2	17.8	0.2	672.4	8.2
Texas	11,970.1	12,568.5	12,624.3	55.8	0.4	654.2	5.5
New Jersey	3,574.8	3,919.0	3,935.6	16.6	0.4	360.8	10.1
Florida	8,339.9	8,616.9	8,698.2	81.3	0.9	358.3	4.3
Pennsylvania	5,371.5	5,685.4	5,696.9	11.5	0.2	325.4	6.1
Illinois	5,435.0	5,732.6	5,745.1	12.5	0.2	310.1	5.7
Massachusetts	3,164.7	3,448.1	3,457.5	9.4	0.3	292.8	9.3
Michigan	3,858.3	4,117.4	4,131.3	13.9	0.3	273.0	7.1
North Carolina	4,257.3	4,460.5	4,502.4	41.9	0.9	245.1	5.8
Georgia	4,296.2	4,488.2	4,521.0	32.8	0.7	224.8	5.2
Washington	3,180.6	3,350.8	3,374.9	24.1	0.7	194.3	6.1
Virginia	3,703.8	3,891.0	3,894.2	3.2	0.1	190.4	5.1
Ohio	5,130.8	5,289.5	5,320.8	31.3	0.6	190.0	3.7

Source: BLS https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/statewide_otm_oty_change.htm

Georgia - COVID, 2021Q1¹

NAICS	Industry	Current			10-Year History		10-Year Forecast				
		Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	Empl Change	Ann %	Total Demand	Exits	Transfers	Empl Growth	Ann % Growth
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	332,980	\$19,324	1.13	29,881	0.9%	867,195	315,938	412,134	139,123	3.6%
561	Administrative and Support Services	350,864	\$42,196	1.26	60,096	1.9%	537,466	194,720	269,092	73,654	1.9%
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	313,671	\$92,083	0.94	60,433	2.2%	352,530	108,718	185,317	58,496	1.7%
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	241,643	\$67,415	0.96	63,419	3.1%	291,353	111,352	121,767	58,234	2.2%
611	Educational Services	382,447	\$51,635	1.01	-5,385	-0.1%	436,072	185,013	201,665	49,394	1.2%
624	Social Assistance	81,665	\$29,116	0.60	412	0.1%	145,743	59,551	58,729	27,463	2.9%
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	163,402	\$53,777	0.93	22,497	1.5%	201,294	62,488	115,104	23,702	1.4%
721	Accommodation	34,166	\$26,320	0.80	-7,539	-2.0%	100,126	33,032	43,605	23,490	5.4%
713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	32,517	\$25,704	0.75	2,012	0.6%	98,206	32,744	43,212	22,249	5.4%
812	Personal and Laundry Services	65,144	\$26,125	1.09	-946	-0.1%	116,469	47,152	49,097	20,220	2.7%
622	Hospitals	179,306	\$64,672	0.88	12,816	0.7%	162,267	69,870	74,568	17,828	1.0%
813	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	86,652	\$31,465	0.99	3,779	0.4%	124,002	47,793	60,501	15,708	1.7%
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	30,778	\$22,966	1.01	-10,717	-2.9%	75,820	25,520	34,605	15,695	4.2%
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises	86,676	\$132,949	1.20	33,004	4.9%	101,066	31,539	54,476	15,051	1.6%
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	62,042	\$35,093	0.59	-250	0.0%	91,549	39,018	38,867	13,664	2.0%
921	Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	139,476	\$49,783	1.49	-2,369	-0.2%	151,820	59,853	78,478	13,489	0.9%
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	13,219	\$61,127	1.38	5,692	5.8%	39,118	11,378	16,011	11,730	6.6%
493	Warehousing and Storage	63,913	\$42,474	1.33	37,457	9.2%	93,818	31,344	50,863	11,611	1.7%
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	110,861	\$81,695	1.13	12,161	1.2%	131,626	44,924	76,588	10,113	0.9%
236	Construction of Buildings	60,536	\$71,966	0.97	12,660	2.4%	72,156	22,893	39,295	9,968	1.5%
711	Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	18,383	\$65,110	0.89	642	0.4%	40,365	13,802	17,249	9,314	4.2%
425	Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	36,679	\$109,440	2.32	-5,508	-1.4%	52,656	16,052	27,439	9,165	2.3%
452	General Merchandise Stores	105,098	\$26,949	1.12	6,257	0.6%	167,824	71,539	87,137	9,149	0.8%
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	66,599	\$58,371	1.11	11,418	1.9%	91,901	32,890	50,616	8,395	1.2%
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	62,062	\$67,627	0.95	1,903	0.3%	81,028	27,949	45,548	7,530	1.2%
311	Food Manufacturing	65,428	\$48,491	1.27	2,700	0.4%	91,220	32,938	50,786	7,496	1.1%
811	Repair and Maintenance	47,826	\$44,757	1.05	5,446	1.2%	63,324	21,358	34,590	7,376	1.4%
485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	24,014	\$25,138	0.83	8,613	4.5%	39,975	18,625	14,150	7,200	2.7%
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	49,108	\$71,272	0.97	10,890	2.5%	61,478	19,126	35,342	7,010	1.3%
531	Real Estate	61,851	\$65,041	0.94	11,912	2.2%	71,591	30,584	34,288	6,718	1.0%
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	34,560	\$76,632	0.91	11,043	3.9%	45,120	13,638	24,786	6,696	1.8%
492	Couriers and Messengers	35,670	\$42,530	1.04	15,464	5.8%	50,539	16,998	27,240	6,302	1.6%
445	Food and Beverage Stores	98,195	\$26,434	0.99	16,493	1.9%	155,287	68,755	80,476	6,055	0.6%
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	84,588	\$84,907	1.05	18,257	2.5%	86,424	31,693	48,991	5,741	0.7%

County Level Employment Change

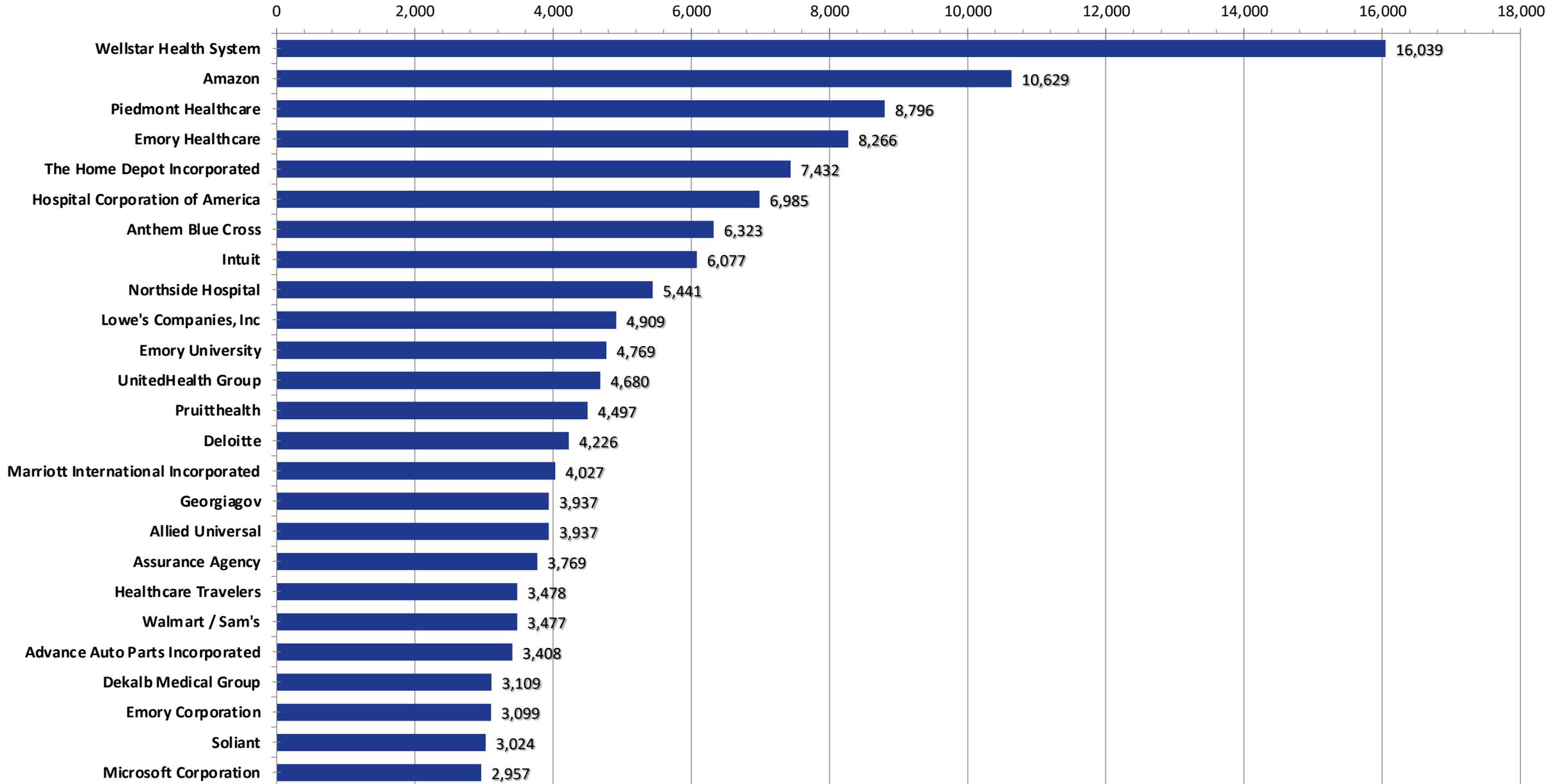


regional impact + local relevance

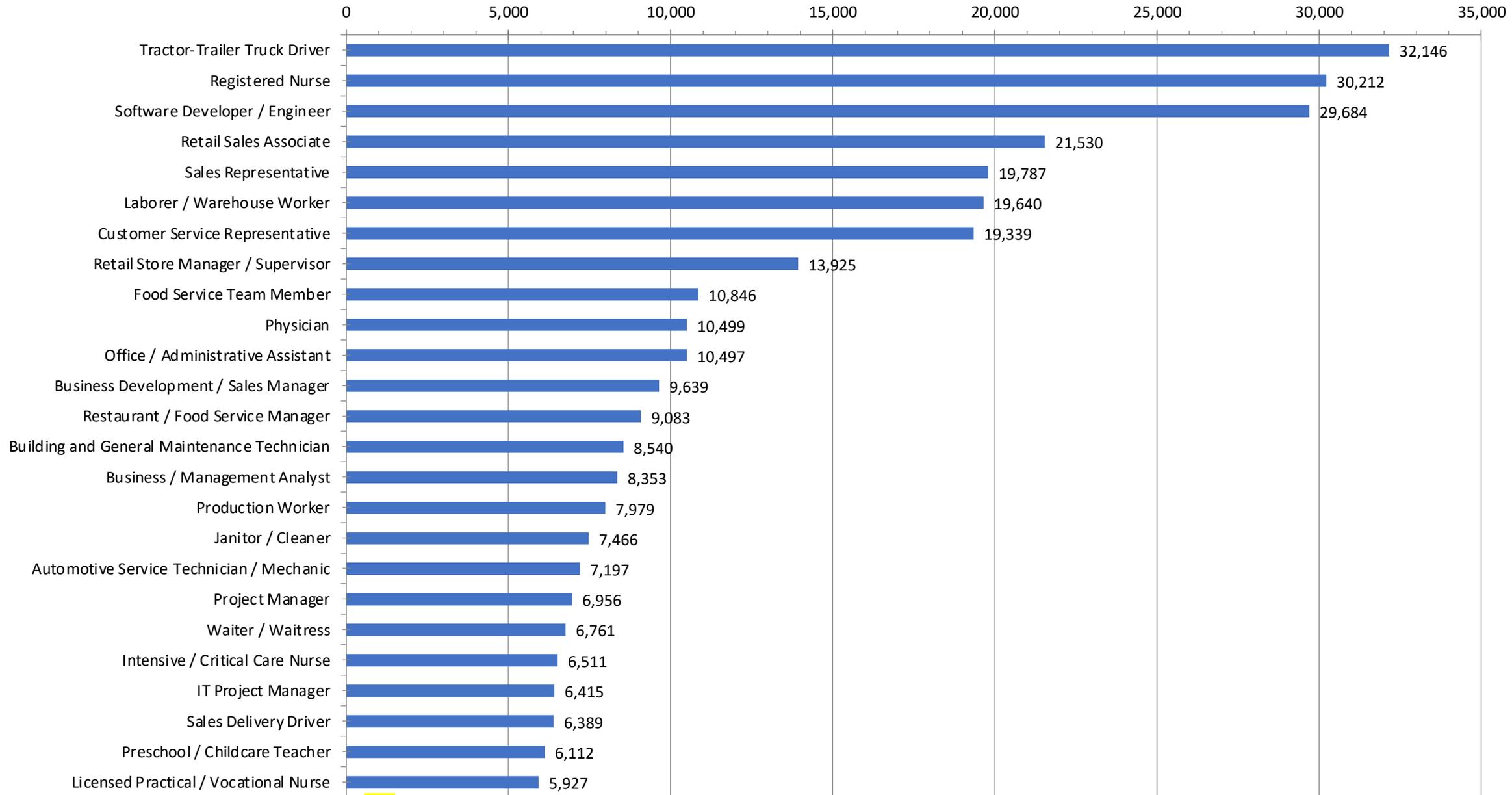


	2010 Q3	2015 Q3	2020 Q3	2015-20 Change
Fulton	685110	811633	825060	139950
Gwinnett	305097	350550	357141	52044
Cobb	320459	359775	361956	41497
Forsyth	60638	77632	85651	25013
Chatham	121662	142956	144450	22788
Cherokee	42717	53996	64047	21330
Hall	69207	81865	90440	21233
DeKalb	283715	305812	299333	15618
Henry	49439	55471	64954	15515
Jackson	16699	22415	28582	11883
Coweta	29419	35609	38102	8683
Bartow	31106	33975	38977	7871
Fayette	36846	41287	44534	7688
Burke	6506	7849	13834	7328
Paulding	19223	22923	25906	6683
Columbia	27692	32027	34058	6366
Newton	20288	24397	25509	5221
Oconee	8929	11161	13937	5008
Clayton	118073	124983	122561	4488
Gordon	18037	19622	22360	4323
Barrow	15471	18453	19613	4142
Douglas	38145	43048	42230	4085
Troup	31641	38193	35531	3890
Walton	18261	20144	21983	3722
Houston	41401	42110	44779	3378
Carroll	37011	38298	40102	3091
Bryan	5925	6733	8903	2978
White	5885	7853	8863	2978
Coffee	13789	16027	16301	2512

Top Posting Employers (Georgia)



Top Posting Occupations- Atlanta MSA



Source: Burning Glass/Labor Insight 2021

Burning Glass Job Postings 19-20 compared to 20-21

March 2019-2020 Occupation	19-20	20-21	Change	March 20-2021 Occupation	Job Postings
Registered Nurses	28,131	31,910	3,779	Registered Nurses	31,910
Software Developers, Applications	26,724	12,847	-13,877	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	28,768
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	21,342	17,364	-3,978	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	17,364
Retail Salespersons	18,246	16,958	-1,288	Retail Salespersons	16,958
Customer Service Representatives	13,215	12,830	-385	Software Developers, Applications	12,847
Managers, All Other	12,610	9,553	-3,057	Customer Service Representatives	12,830
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	11,818	11,609	-209	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	11,609
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	11,472	28,768	17,296	Managers, All Other	9,553
Sales Managers	7,732	5,963	-1,769	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	9,483
Medical and Health Services Managers	7,466	7,563	97	Medical and Health Services Managers	7,563
Management Analysts	6,854	4,516	-2,338	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	7,431
Food Service Managers	6,698	7,191	493	Food Service Managers	7,191
Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	6,582	3,858	-2,724	Critical Care Nurses	6,754
General and Operations Managers	6,534	5,963	-571	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	6,174
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	6,360	6,174	-186	Sales Managers	6,028
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,988	7,431	1,443	General and Operations Managers	5,963
Computer Systems Analysts	5,686	3,298	-2,388	Waiters and Waitresses	5,063
Marketing Managers	5,450	4,778	-672	Nursing Assistants	4,980
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	5,389	9,483	4,094	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	4,844
Waiters and Waitresses	5,351	5,063	-288	Marketing Managers	4,778
Computer User Support Specialists	5,303	2,954	-2,349	Automotive Specialty Technicians	4,631
Information Technology Project Managers	5,286	3,259	-2,027	Management Analysts	4,516
Accountants	5,067	3,136	-1,931	Insurance Sales Agents	4,068
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,034	3,503	-1,531	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,992
Web Developers	4,848	1,643	-3,205	Security Guards	3,943
Critical Care Nurses	4,440	6,754	2,314	Computer Systems Engineers/Architects	3,858
Financial Managers, Branch or Department	4,439	2,882	-1,557	Medical Secretaries	3,713
Financial Analysts	4,312	2,734	-1,578	Real Estate Sales Agents	3,687
Cooks, Restaurant	4,273	3,285	-988	Driver/Sales Workers	3,652
Nursing Assistants	4,100	4,980	880	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	3,604

NAICS	Industry	Current			1-Year History		10-Year Forecast			Empl Growth	Ann % Growth
		Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	Empl Change	Ann %	Total Demand	Exits	Transfers		
493	Warehousing and Storage	38,673	\$42,107	1.51	4,199	12.2%	56,170	18,885	30,645	6,640	1.6%
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	145,465	\$66,463	0.97	3,134	2.2%	172,252	66,239	72,240	33,773	2.1%
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises	75,267	\$137,895	1.73	2,204	3.0%	81,666	26,482	45,366	9,817	1.2%
492	Couriers and Messengers	24,505	\$41,573	1.34	1,783	7.8%	34,860	11,698	18,747	4,415	1.7%
518	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	13,450	\$132,731	1.91	1,757	15.0%	14,826	4,106	8,217	2,503	1.7%
445	Food and Beverage Stores	59,267	\$26,353	1.02	1,480	2.6%	93,121	41,307	48,265	3,550	0.6%
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	57,313	\$93,363	1.20	1,116	2.0%	60,173	21,667	33,492	5,014	0.8%
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	22,819	\$34,597	0.92	947	4.3%	32,576	13,096	17,678	1,802	0.8%
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	46,905	\$109,654	0.94	751	1.6%	50,993	17,592	29,163	4,238	0.9%
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)	21,224	\$122,968	1.45	639	3.1%	23,577	6,774	13,290	3,513	1.5%
236	Construction of Buildings	37,292	\$76,543	0.99	490	1.3%	40,309	13,468	22,790	4,050	1.0%
523	Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	14,975	\$201,345	0.79	478	3.3%	15,077	4,674	8,995	1,407	0.9%
926	Administration of Economic Programs	7,482	\$90,346	0.63	464	6.6%	7,125	2,813	3,964	349	0.5%
999	Unclassified	7,422	\$63,516	2.55	426	6.1%	9,693	3,722	5,100	870	1.1%
447	Gasoline Stations	13,892	\$30,046	0.80	410	3.0%	23,930	11,262	12,175	492	0.3%
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	105,357	\$56,103	1	-1,921	-1.80%	121,967	39,077	71,367	11,523	1.00%
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	232,060	\$94,531	1.17	-1,925	-0.80%	253,384	79,144	134,488	39,752	1.60%
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	38,379	\$68,909	0.97	-2,020	-5.00%	45,230	16,422	26,468	2,340	0.60%
711	Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	15,043	\$54,824	1.06	-2,457	-14.00%	20,277	8,492	9,940	1,846	1.20%
611	Educational Services	219,269	\$55,731	0.94	-2,688	-1.20%	230,012	101,357	109,425	19,230	0.80%
624	Social Assistance	53,033	\$28,448	0.65	-3,087	-5.50%	84,261	36,083	35,017	13,161	2.20%
812	Personal and Laundry Services	44,913	\$26,111	1.18	-3,882	-8.00%	65,335	28,891	29,219	7,225	1.50%
622	Hospitals	90,031	\$66,881	0.74	-4,465	-4.70%	83,393	35,233	37,511	10,649	1.10%
721	Accommodation	22,305	\$30,718	0.7	-4,599	-17.10%	33,488	14,282	17,589	1,616	0.70%
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	12,808	\$61,339	1.79	-4,656	-26.70%	19,717	7,797	9,626	2,295	1.70%
713	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	22,994	\$23,770	0.75	-5,183	-18.40%	43,652	17,124	21,591	4,937	2.00%
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	21,459	\$22,538	1.07	-5,876	-21.50%	32,184	13,247	16,961	1,976	0.90%
481	Air Transportation	25,903	\$111,908	2.87	-6,609	-20.30%	30,225	10,843	16,743	2,638	1.00%
561	Administrative and Support Services	225,721	\$44,754	1.33	-13,838	-5.80%	304,195	117,336	158,854	28,004	1.20%
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	213,756	\$19,943	1.09	-26,528	-11.00%	412,085	167,810	211,997	32,278	1.40%

An Overview: Working on the “Workforce”

Mike Carnathan
ARC/Neighborhood Nexus
mcarnathan@atlantaregional.org

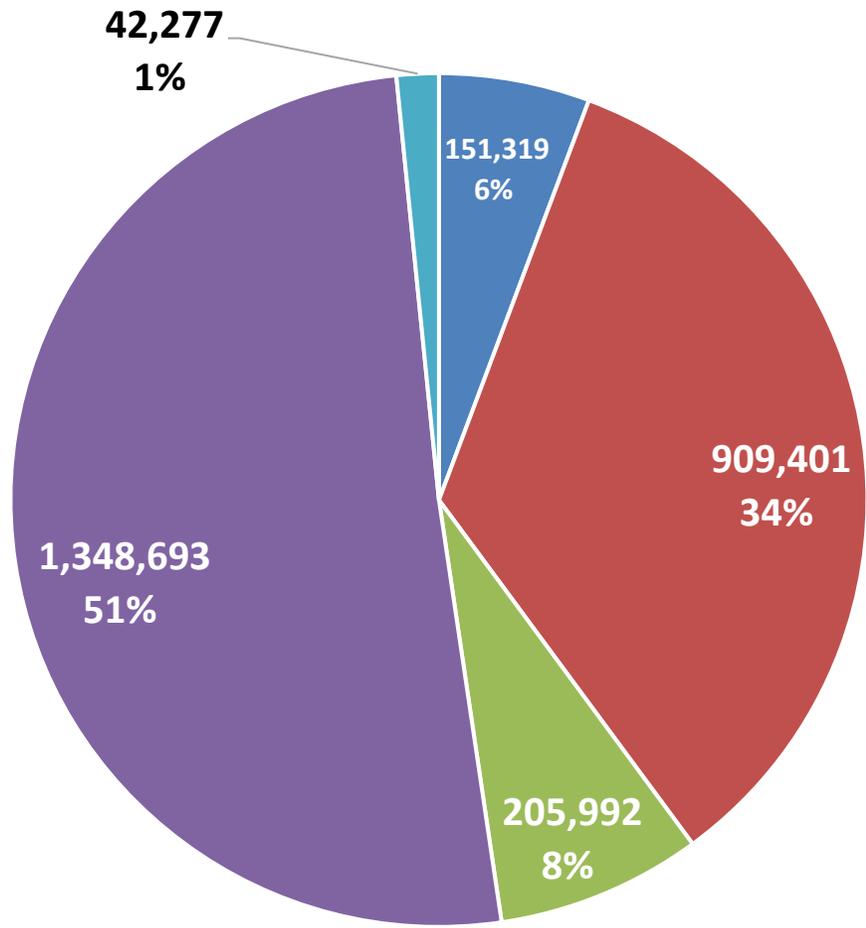


Key Points

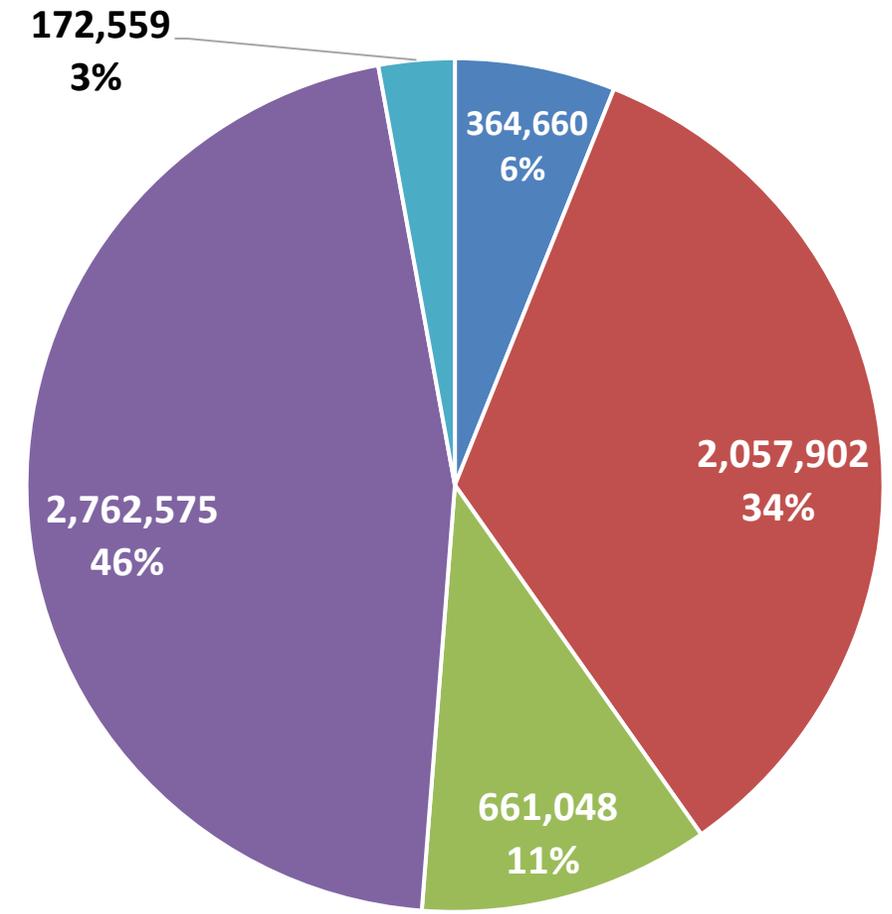
- The occupations that have an over-representation of workers-of-color tend to have the lowest wages.
- Lowest-wage workers have fared the worst in the pandemic economy, with employment rates declining some 23 percent since January 2020 for workers making less than \$27K annually.
- Growth in middle-wage occupations has stagnated; while many common low-wage occupations are paying less today, in real terms, than they did five years ago.
- Occupations in high demand clusters have held up well compared to the job market overall.

Who Is Metro Atlanta's Workforce?

Composition of the Workforce



Composition of the Population



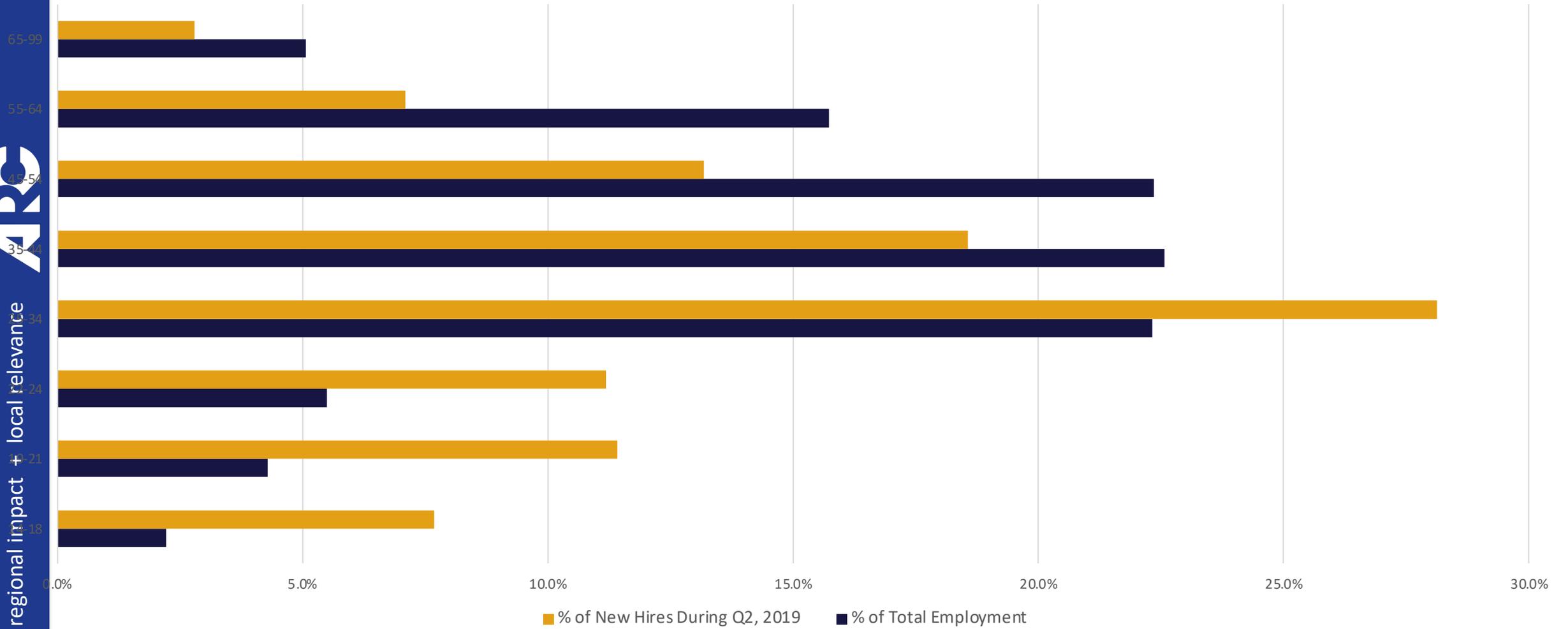
- Asian
- Black
- Hispanic
- White
- Other

Click to add text

Source: Jobs EQ and American Community Survey

Demographics of our Workforce: Age Composition

Workforce by Age



Source: JobsEQ, 2019Q2



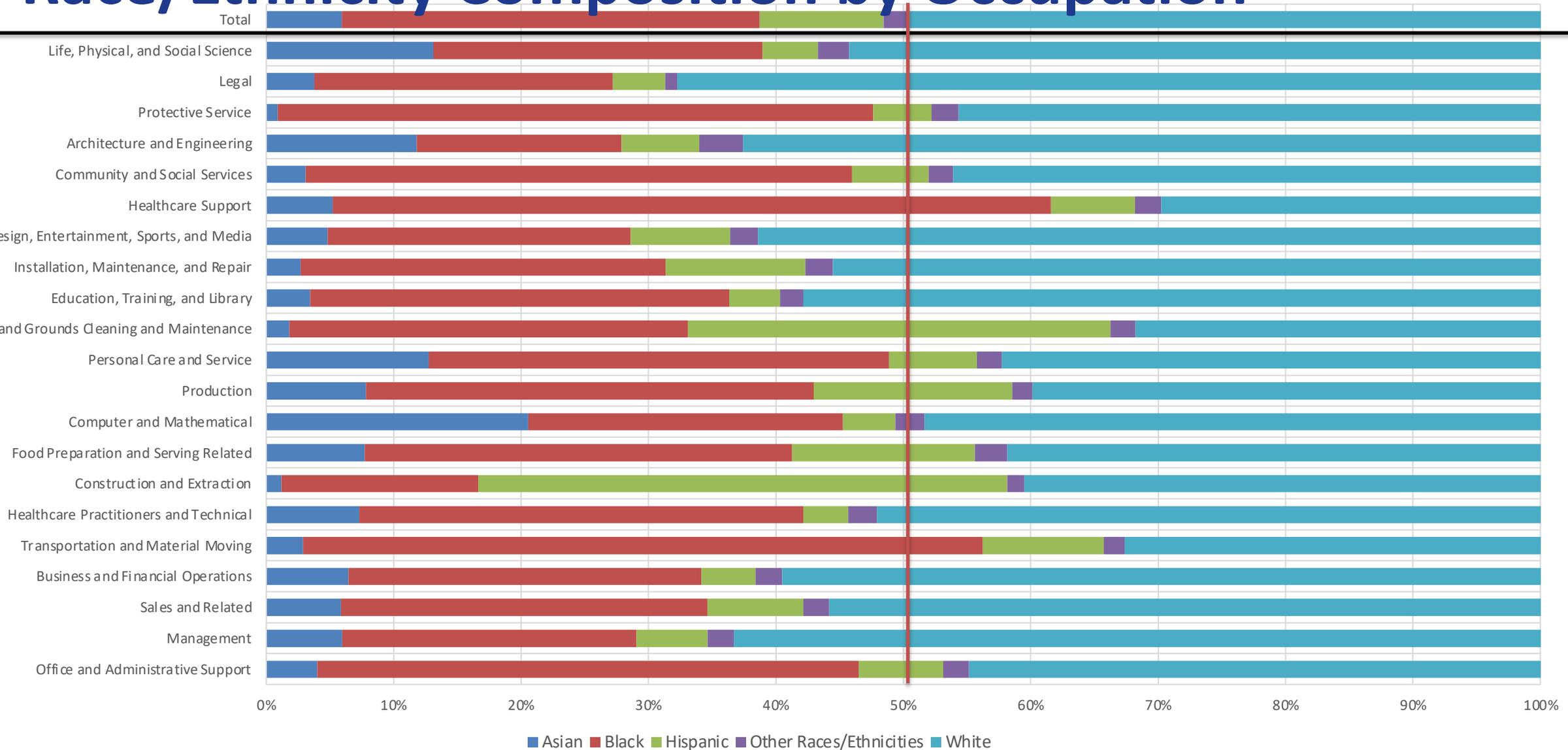
regional impact + local relevance



Race/Ethnicity Composition by Occupation

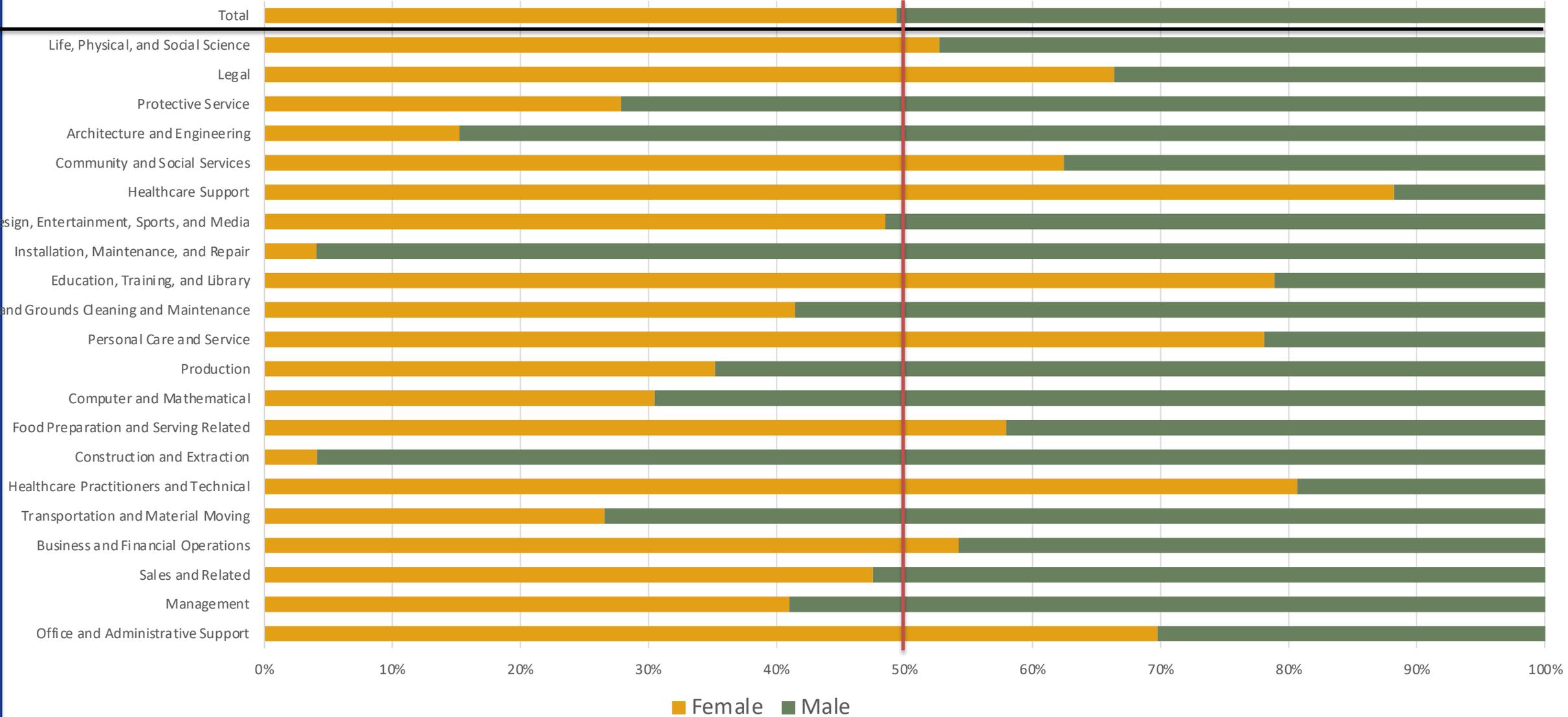


regional impact + local relevance



Source: Burning Glass

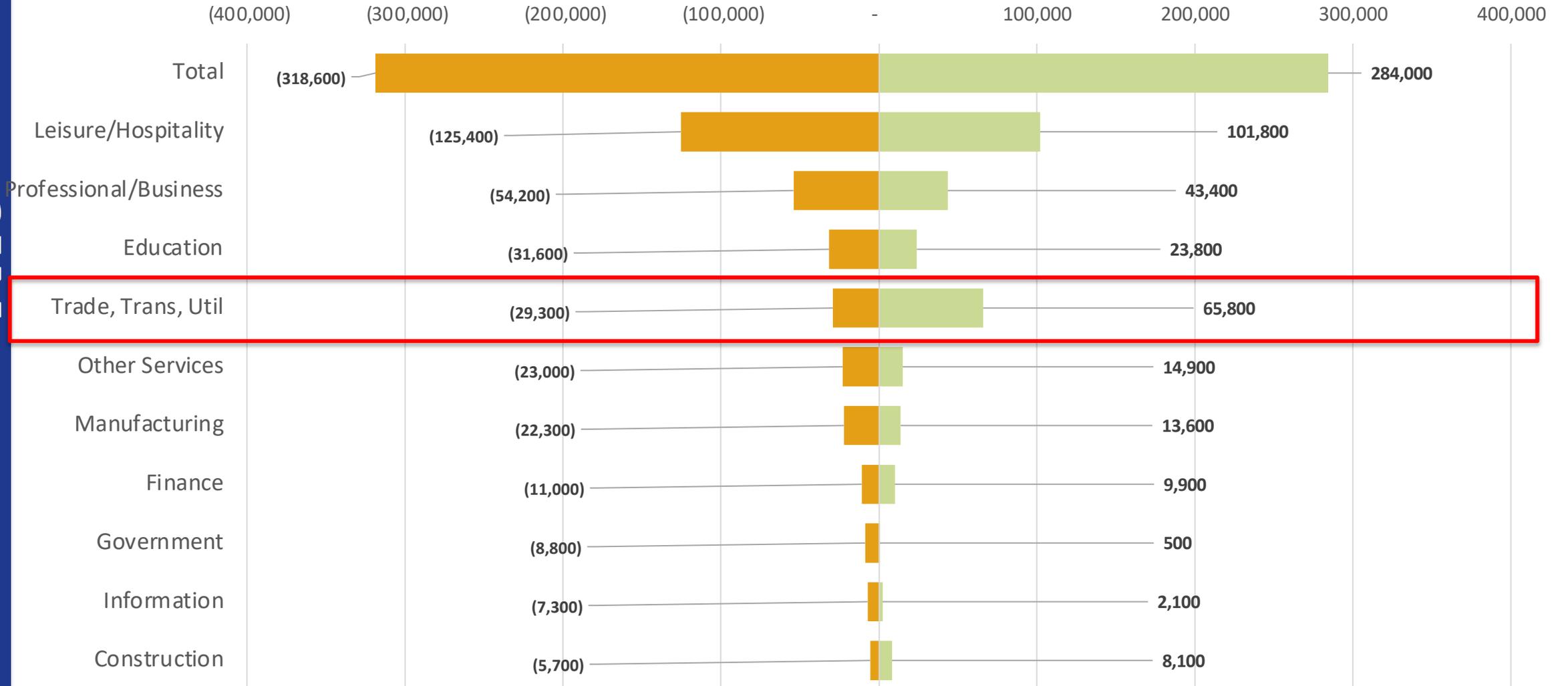
Gender Composition by Occupation



Source: Burning Glass

Tale of Two Times

Job Change: Beginning and Until Now



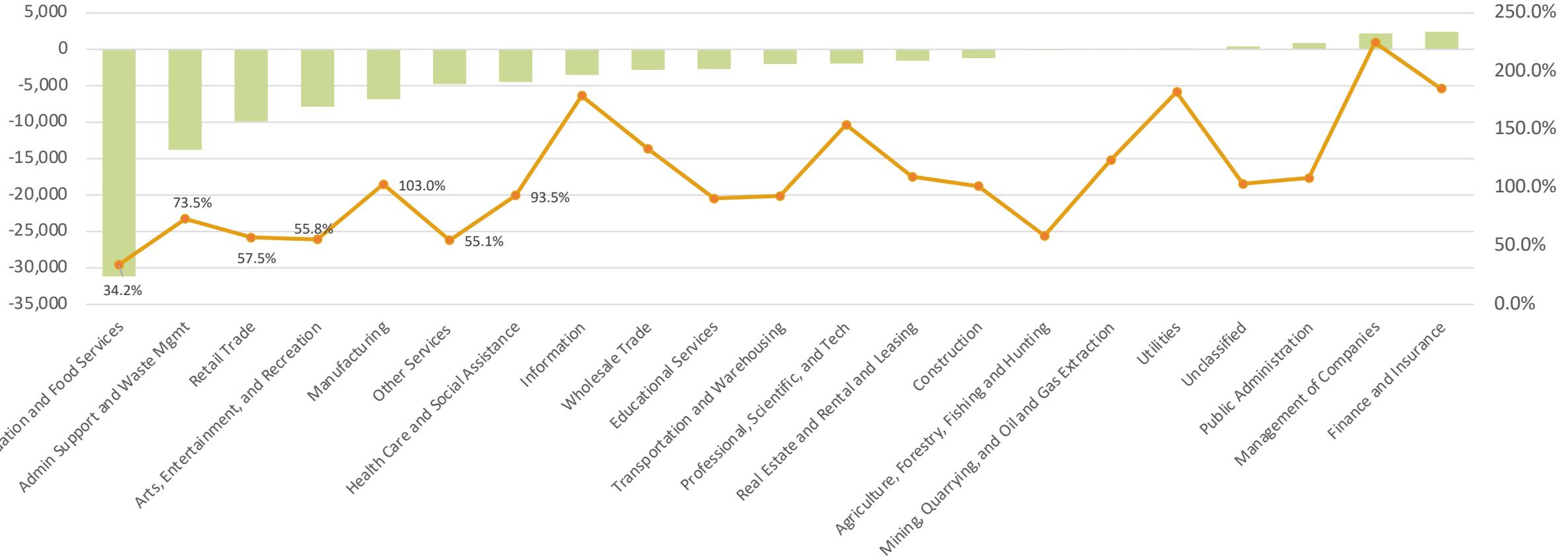
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job Losses Concentrated in Low-Wage Industries

Job Change,
2019 Q3 –
2020 Q3

% of Wage
for All
Industries

Job Changes and Wages



Source: Jobs EQ

One-Yr Change % of Average Wage for all industries

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



regional impact + local relevance



There Will Clearly Be Some Winners... based on BLS's “Strong- Pandemic Impact” Scenario



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, via NY Times - <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/22/upshot/jobs-future-pandemic-.html>

But Some Occupations Could Continue to Struggle... based on BLS's "Strong- Pandemic Impact" Scenario

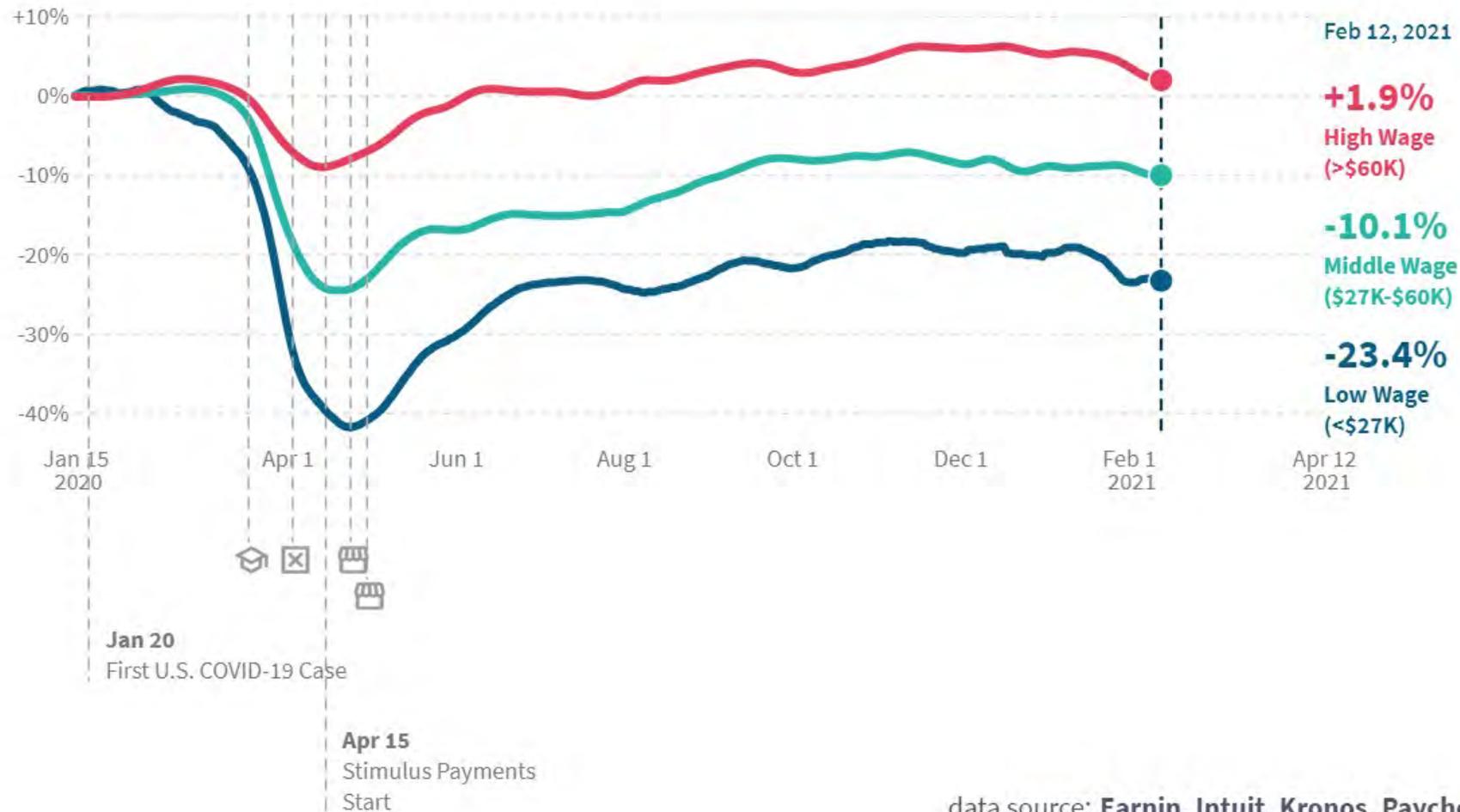


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, via NY Times - <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/22/upshot/jobs-future-pandemic-.html>

It's The Low Wage Workers Who Are Suffering

In **Atlanta**, as of February 12 2021, employment rates among workers in the bottom wage quartile decreased by **23.4%** compared to January 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

DOWNLOAD CHART 



data source: **Earnin, Intuit, Kronos, Paychex**

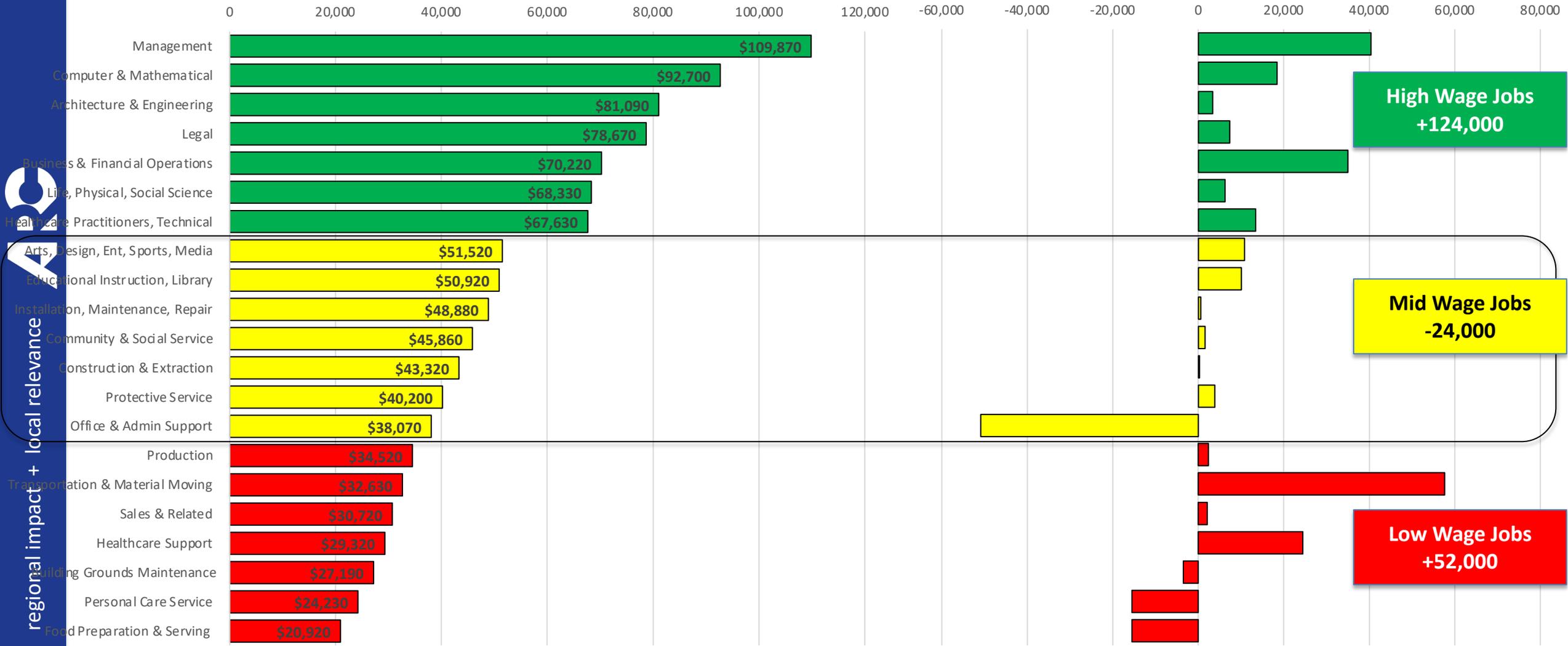
Source: tracktherecovery.org

Where Did Middle Wage Jobs Go?

regional impact + local relevance

Median Wage, 2020

Total Change in Jobs, 2015-2020



High Wage Jobs
+124,000

Mid Wage Jobs
-24,000

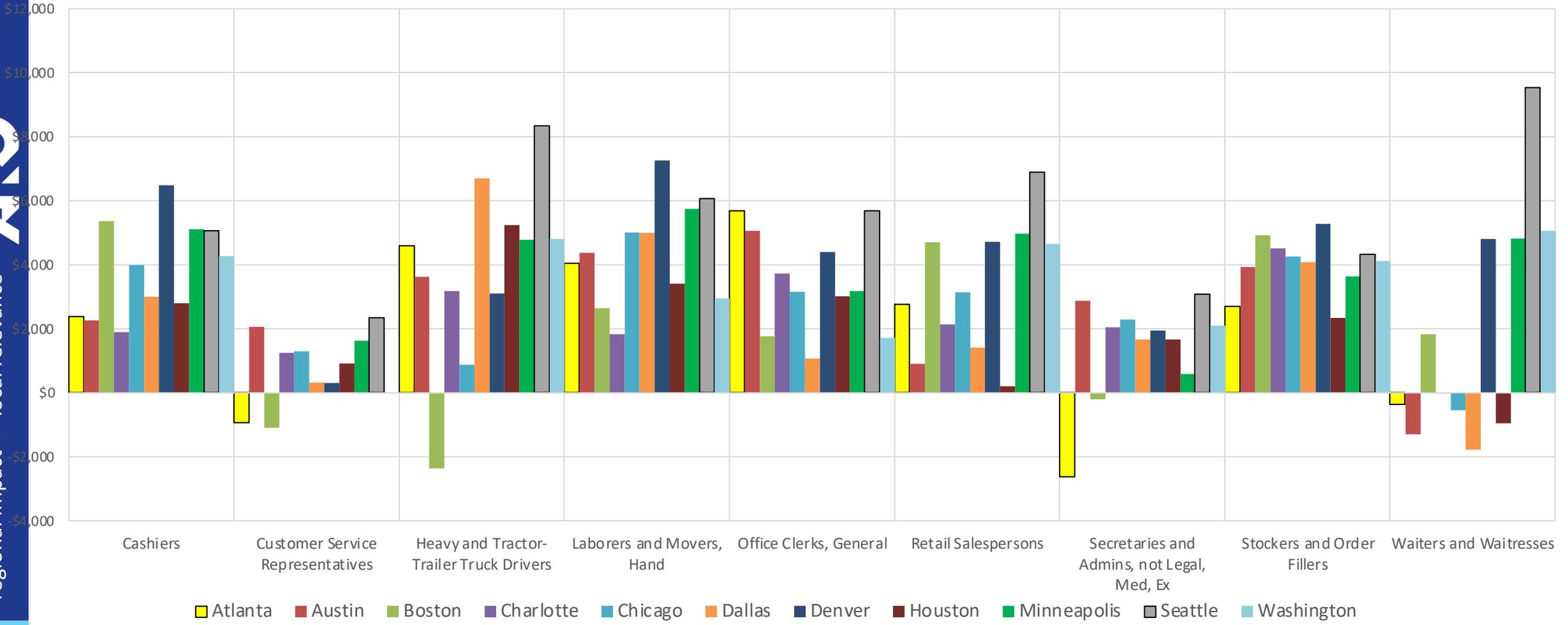
Low Wage Jobs
+52,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



And Why Are Wages Stuck Here More So Than Elsewhere... at Least for Some Occupations?

Change in Wages, 2015-2020, Common Low-Wage Occupations -- Selected Peer Metros (\$2020)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

So It's REALLY About Economic Mobility

Job Growth and Economic Mobility in the 25 Largest Metro Areas

Low-Income Children Who Grow up in Atlanta are not Benefiting from Economic Growth



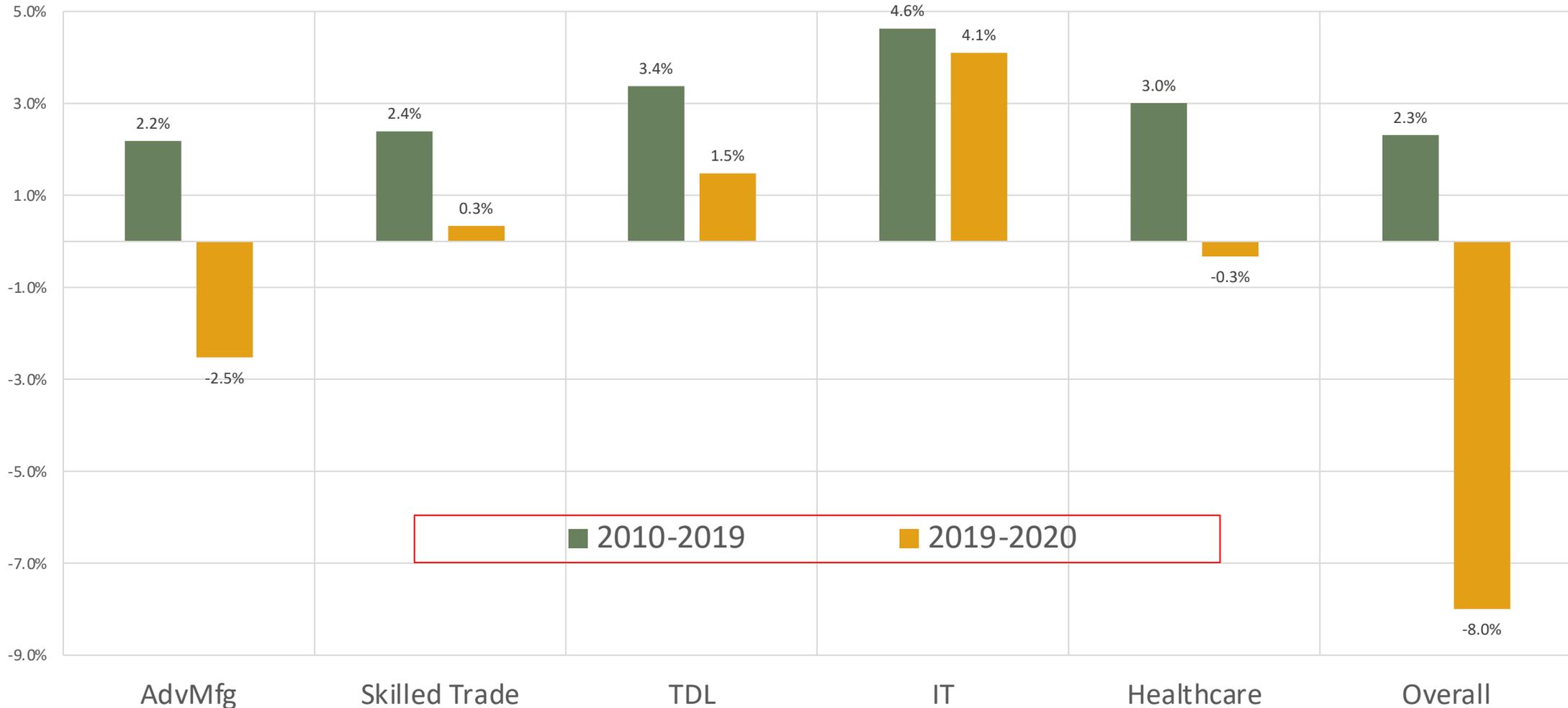
Source: Brookings Institute

Overview: High Demand Occupations



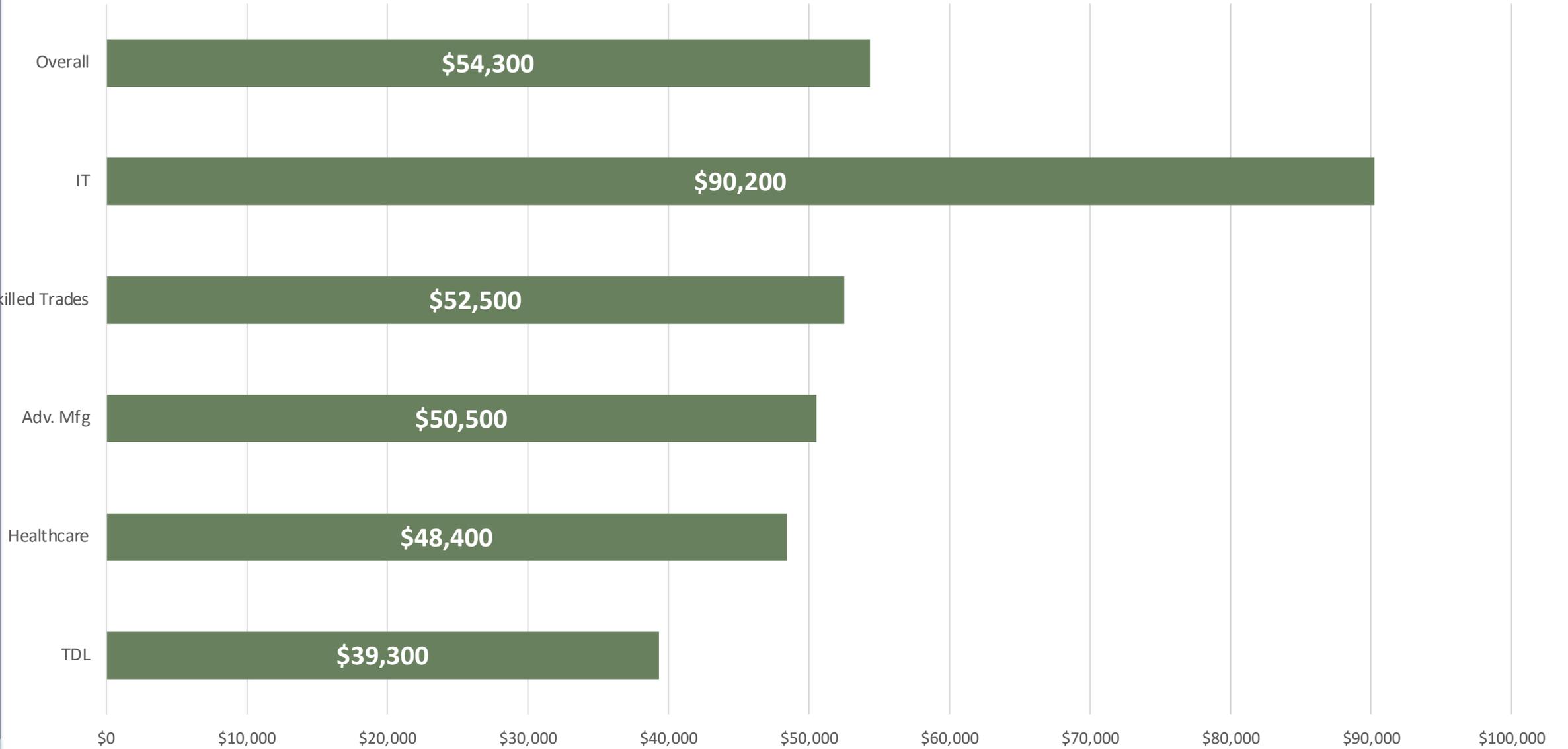
What We THINK We Know About Pandemic Effects on High Demand Clusters

Target Clusters (Top Jobs) and Overall Job Growth (in Percent): Averages Q2 to Q2



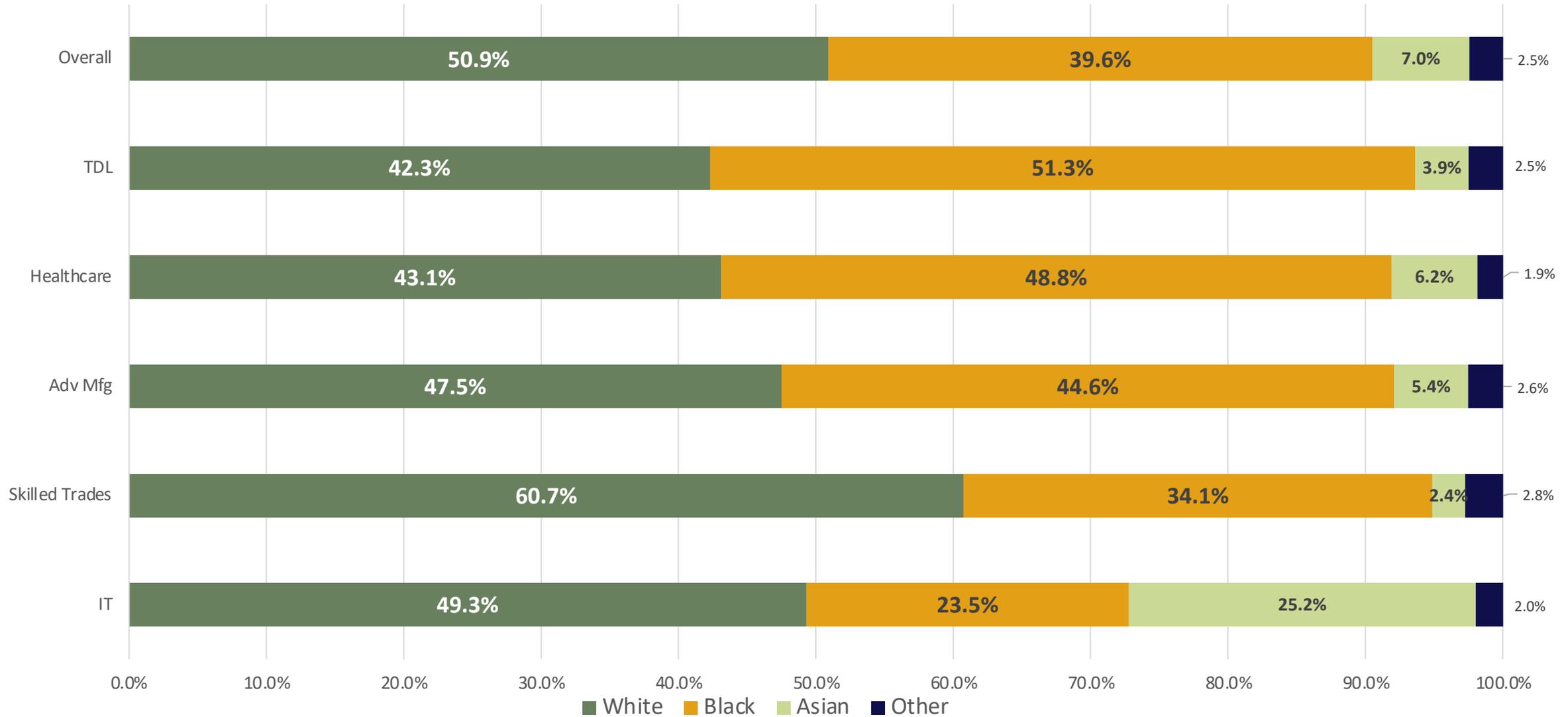
Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

Average Wages for High Demand Clusters



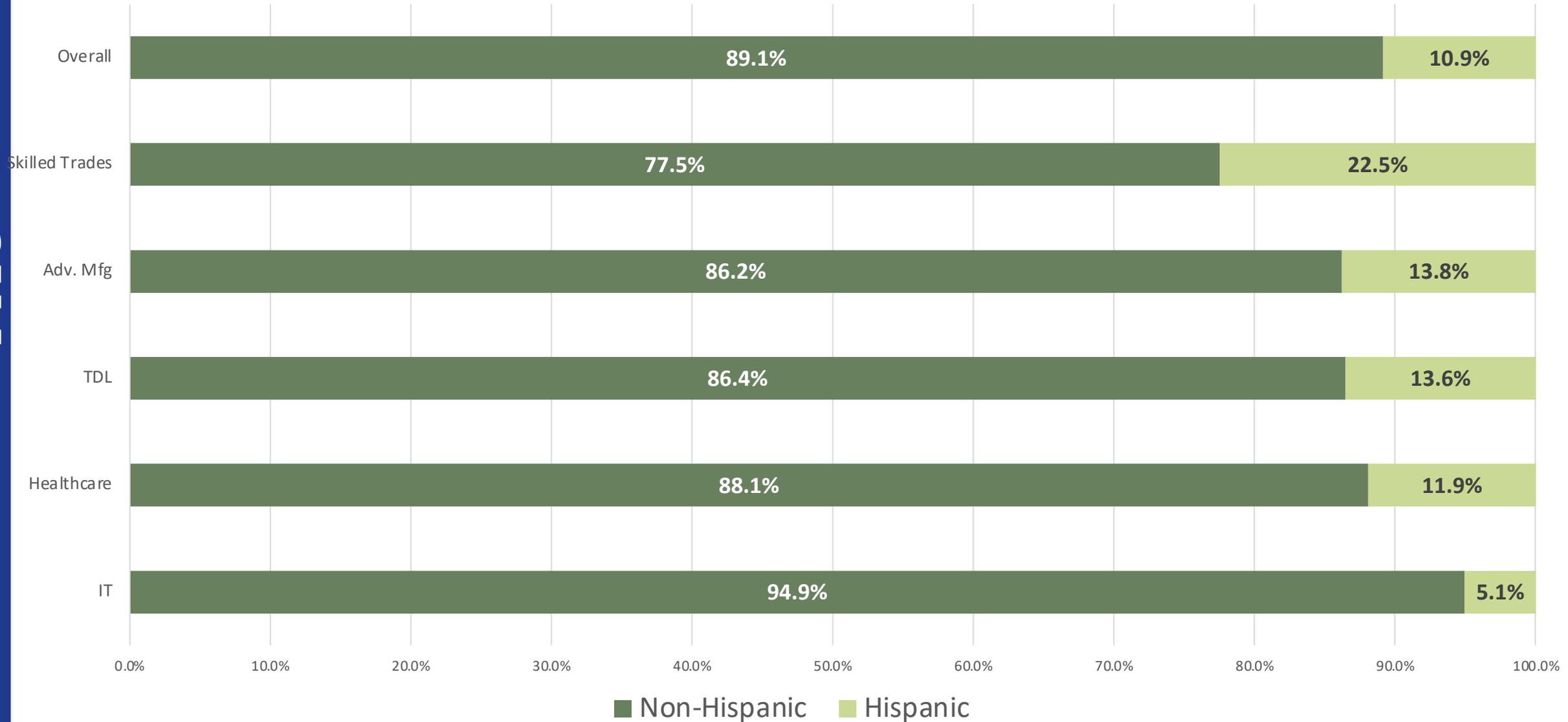
Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

Race Composition of High Demand Clusters



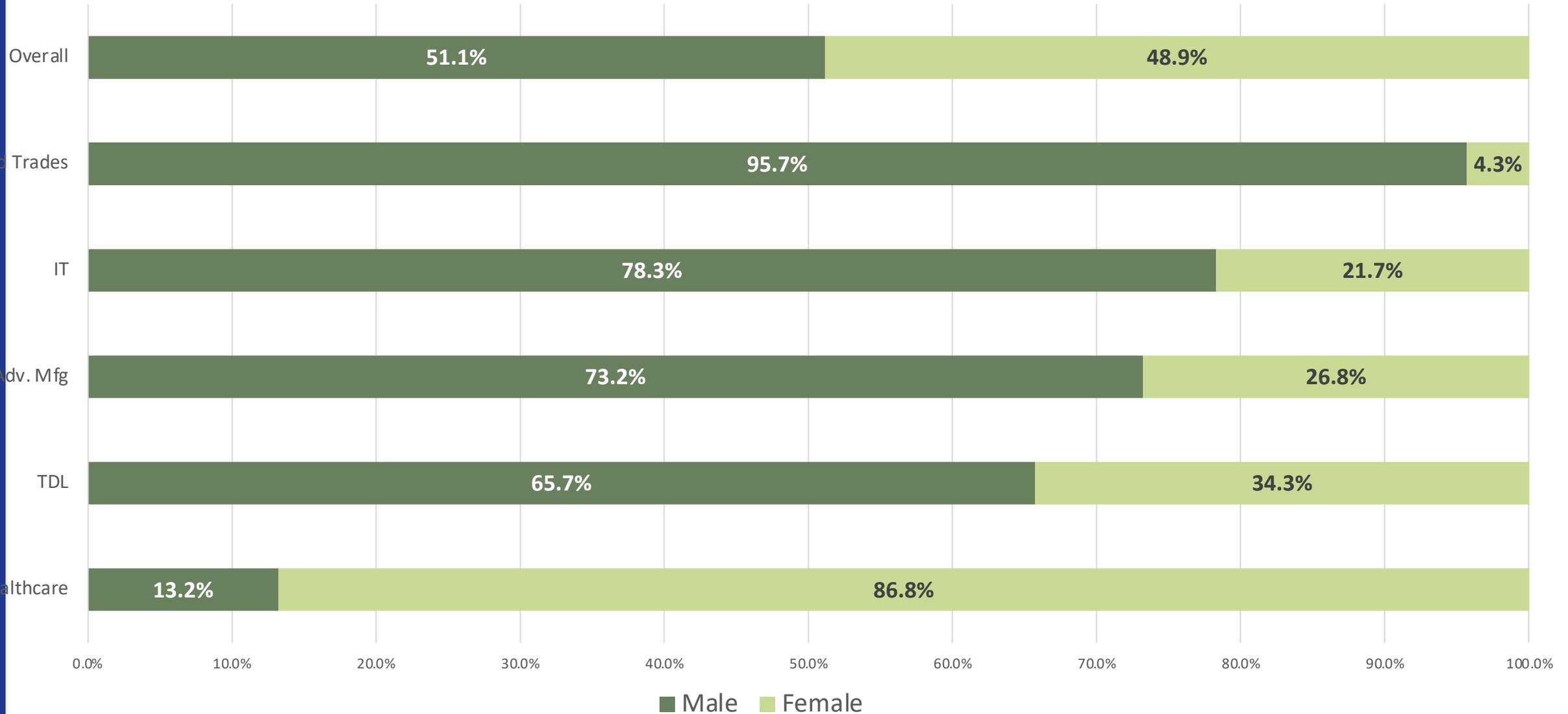
Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

Ethnicity Composition of High Demand Clusters



Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

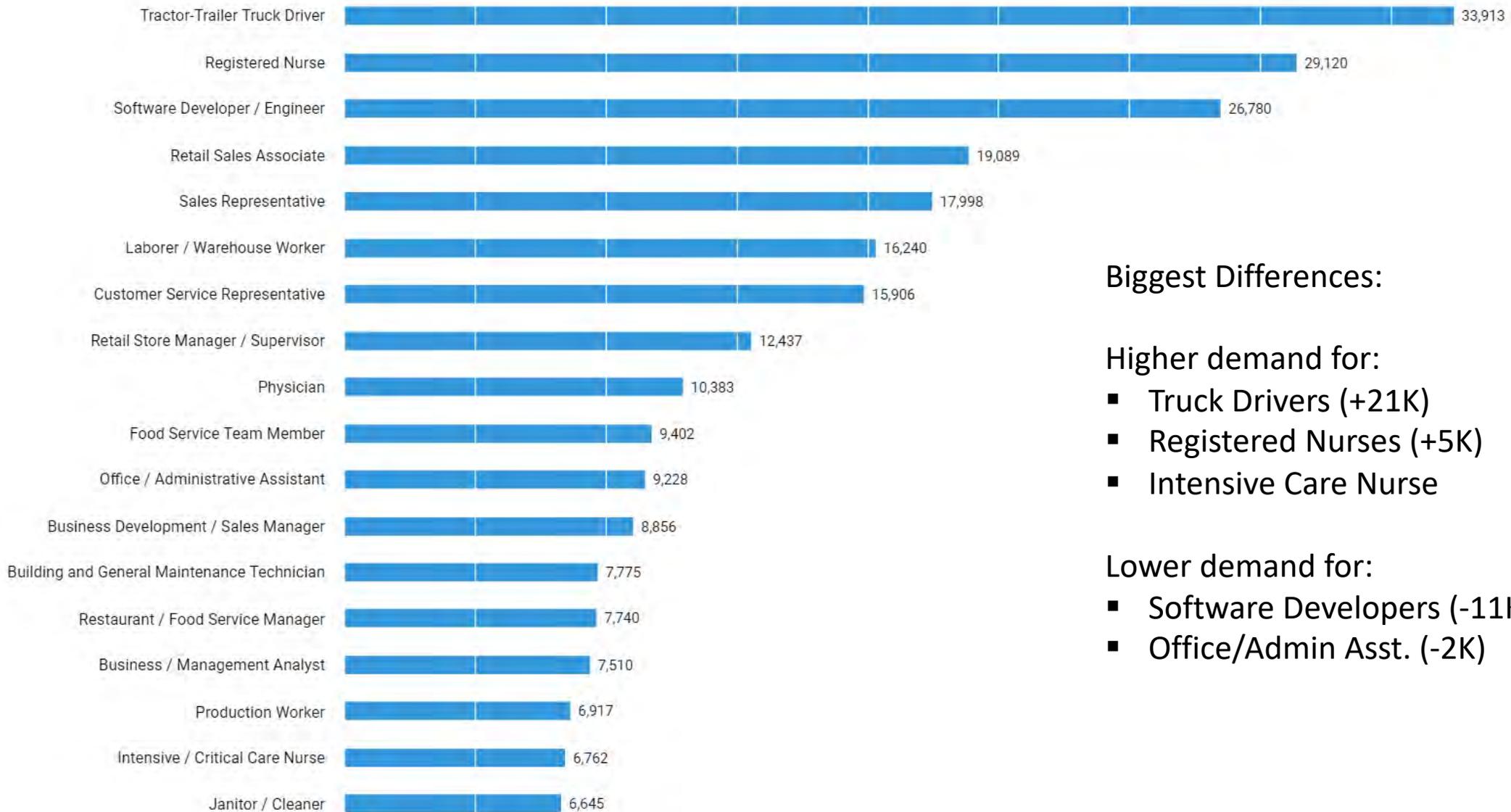
Gender Composition of High Demand Clusters



Source: Jobs EQ, 2020Q2

Job Postings by Occupations

April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021



Source: Burning Glass

Biggest Differences:

Higher demand for:

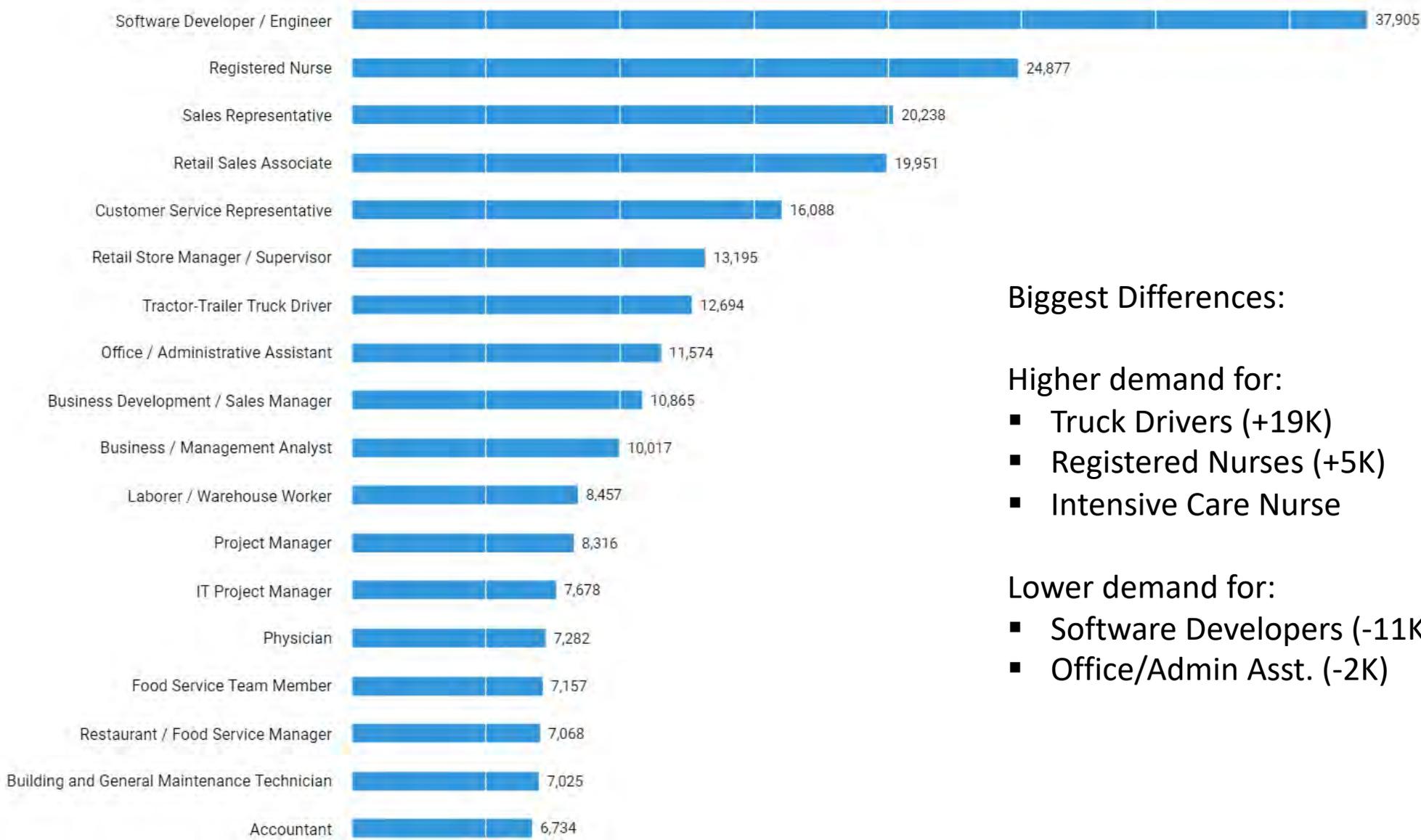
- Truck Drivers (+21K)
- Registered Nurses (+5K)
- Intensive Care Nurse

Lower demand for:

- Software Developers (-11K)
- Office/Admin Asst. (-2K)

Job Postings by Occupations

April 1, 2019- March 31, 2020



Source: Burning Glass

Biggest Differences:

Higher demand for:

- Truck Drivers (+19K)
- Registered Nurses (+5K)
- Intensive Care Nurse

Lower demand for:

- Software Developers (-11K)
- Office/Admin Asst. (-2K)

Who's Hiring? Last 60 Days



What Groups Stand Out?

- Healthcare
- IT
- TDL
- Skilled Trades?



Source: Burning Glass

Home

Employment over time

By wage

By age

By gender

By race

By ethnicity

Workforce qualifications

Data notes and sources

CareerRise Economic Mobility Dashboard

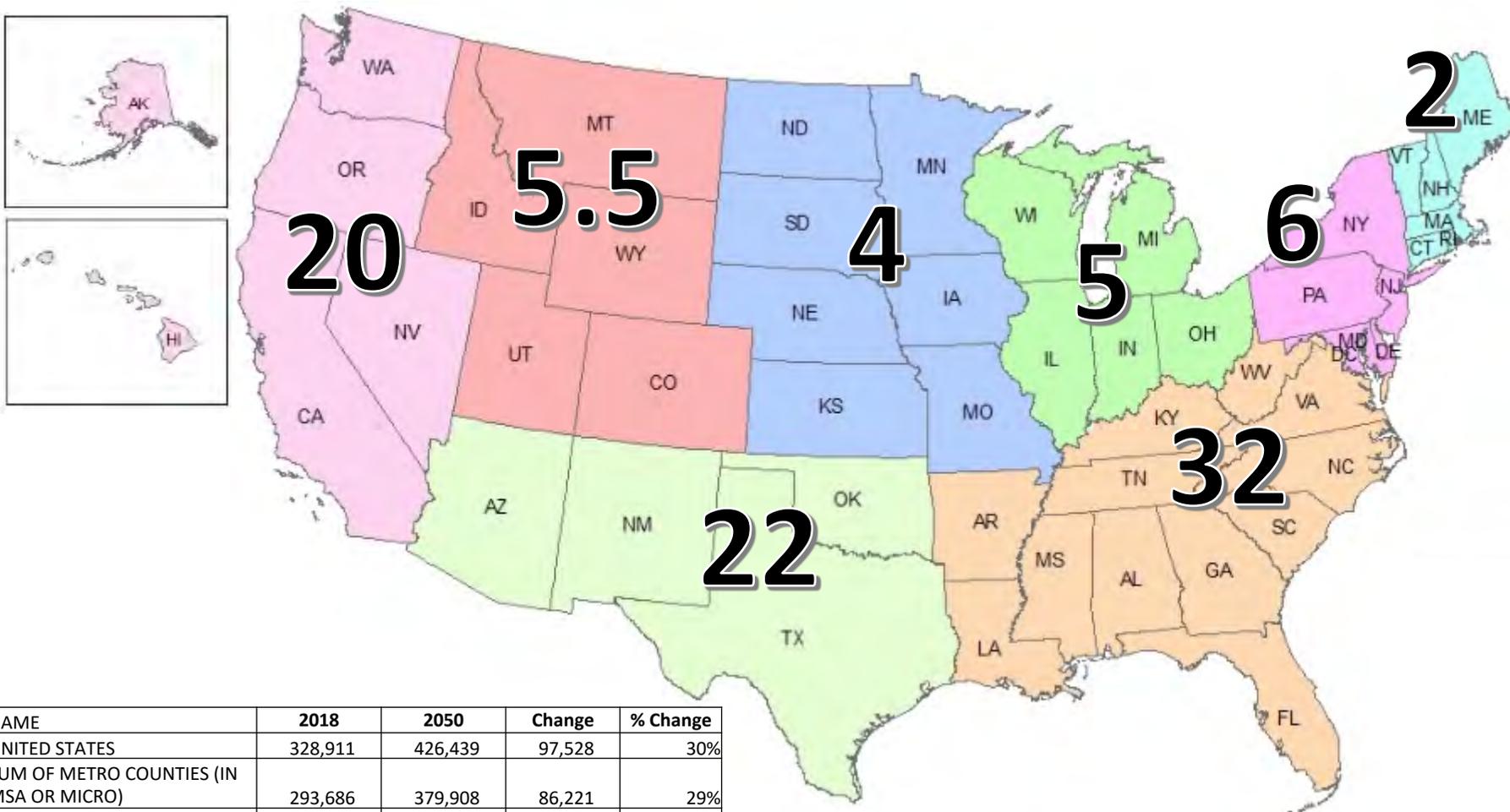
This dashboard presents labor demand and supply data for the 10-county metro Atlanta region, also known as the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) region. For this region, the tool summarizes key elements of the workforce ecosystem by profiling job and worker characteristics. It focuses on the characteristics of 'top jobs' within five high-demand industry clusters, as identified by and in the WorkSource Atlanta Regional Plan, and as refined by CareerRise outreach efforts (via the Metro Atlanta Industry Partnership) to local employers. These high-demand clusters are Transportation, Distribution and Logistics (TDL); Healthcare; Information Technology (IT); Advanced Manufacturing; and Skilled Trades. Each of the 'top job' occupations highlighted in these clusters were identified by local employers as most critical to their labor demand needs.

*** Important note:** you will be able to get a lot of the same information for occupations NOT within the five clusters: the region's largest occupations (those with 1,000 or more jobs).

Forecasts

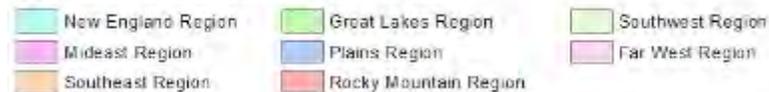
US Regions Growth 2018-2050 *Numbers in Millions*

[Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.](#) (BEA regions)

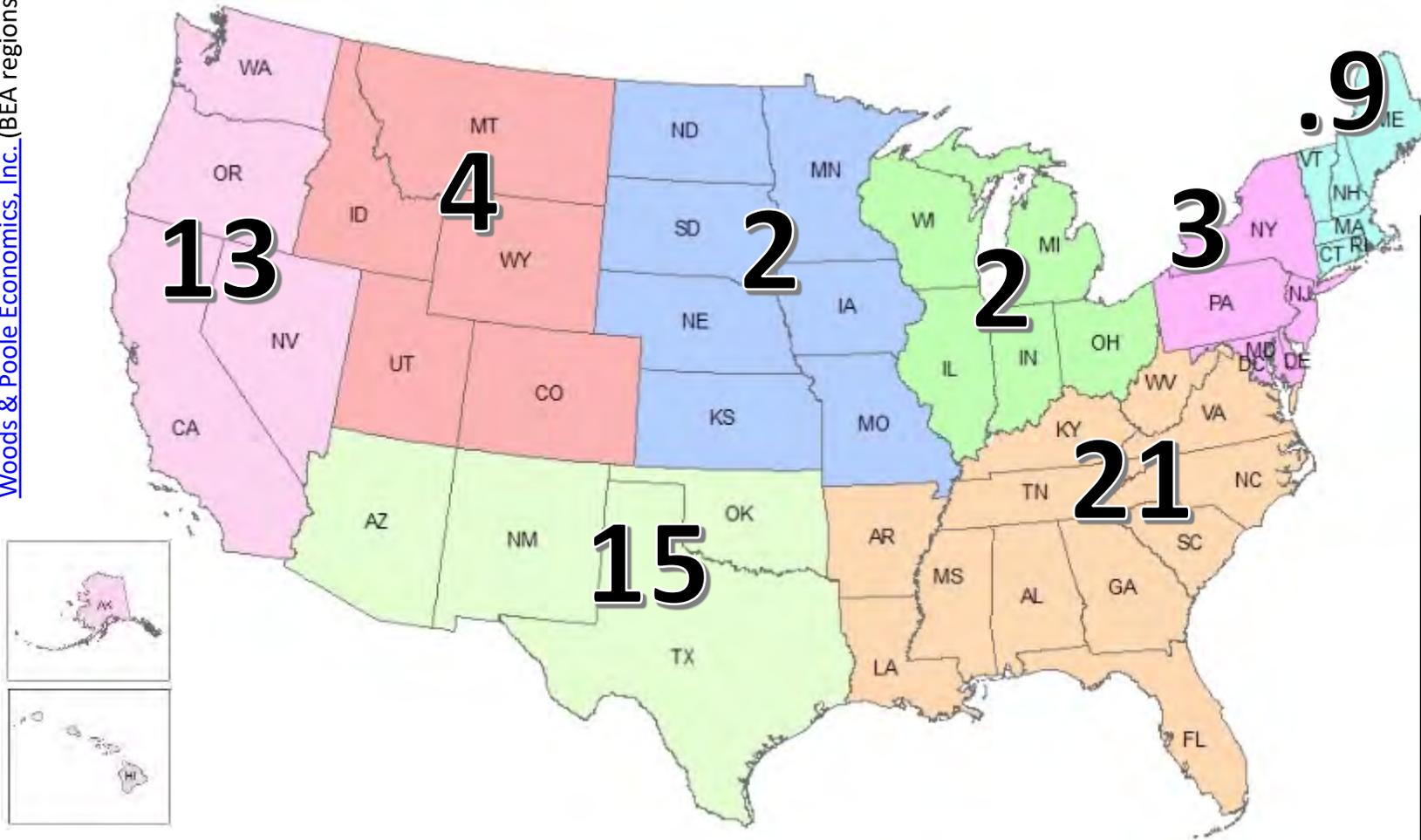


NAME	2018	2050	Change	% Change
UNITED STATES	328,911	426,439	97,528	30%
SUM OF METRO COUNTIES (IN MSA OR MICRO)	293,686	379,908	86,221	29%
SUM OF NON-METRO COUNTIES (NOT IN MSA OR MICRO)	35,225	46,532	11,307	32%
NEW ENGLAND	14,891	17,001	2,110	14%
MIDEAST	49,581	55,616	6,035	12%
GREAT LAKES	47,134	51,940	4,806	10%
PLAINS	21,476	25,906	4,430	21%
SOUTHEAST	84,728	117,253	32,525	38%
SOUTHWEST	41,966	64,044	22,078	53%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	12,209	17,777	5,568	46%
FAR WEST	56,926	76,902	19,976	35%

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions



US Regions Growth 2020-2050 *Big Numbers in Millions*



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions

- New England Region
- Great Lakes Region
- Southwest Region
- Midwest Region
- Plains Region
- Far West Region
- Southeast Region
- Rocky Mountain Region

NAME	In Thousands			
	2020	2050	Change	% Change
UNITED STATES	331,473	392,768	61,296	18%
SUM OF METRO COUNTIES (IN MSA OR MICRO)	313,239	374,094	60,854	19%
SUM OF NON-METRO COUNTIES (NOT IN MSA OR MICRO)				
	18,234	18,675	441	2%
NEW ENGLAND	14,946	15,841	894	6%
MIDEAST	49,261	51,975	2,714	6%
GREAT LAKES	47,144	48,807	1,663	4%
PLAINS	21,580	24,068	2,488	12%
SOUTHEAST	85,816	107,248	21,432	25%
SOUTHWEST	42,856	58,148	15,292	36%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	12,511	16,626	4,115	33%
FAR WEST	57,359	70,057	12,698	22%
ALABAMA	4,932	5,455	524	11%
ARKANSAS	3,049	3,535	487	16%
FLORIDA	21,801	29,876	8,076	37%
GEORGIA	10,731	14,026	3,295	31%
KENTUCKY	4,507	4,962	455	10%
LOUISIANA	4,691	5,009	318	7%
MISSISSIPPI	3,009	3,267	258	9%
NORTH CAROLINA	10,584	13,657	3,073	29%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,176	6,553	1,377	27%
TENNESSEE	6,869	8,258	1,389	20%
VIRGINIA	8,656	10,764	2,109	24%
WEST VIRGINIA	1,812	1,884	72	4%

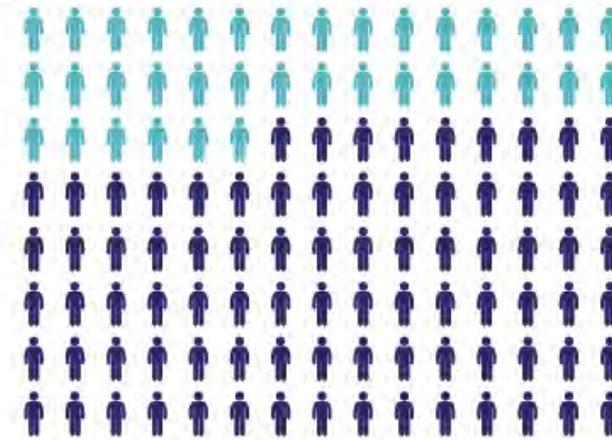
The Region's Plan Forecast

Top Metro Growth, 2010-2019



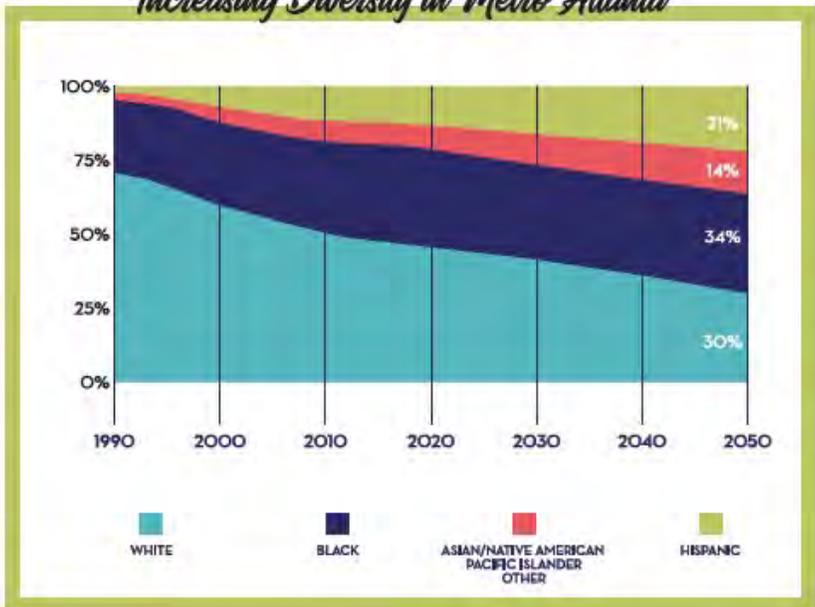
Regional Population Forecast by 2050

Atlanta will add **2.9 MILLION** people by 2050, for a forecasted total of **8.6 MILLION** people



That's like the entire population of metro Denver moving to the region!

Increasing Diversity in Metro Atlanta



By 2050, the metropolitan area's Hispanic population will almost triple in size, and comprise more than 21% of metro Atlanta's population

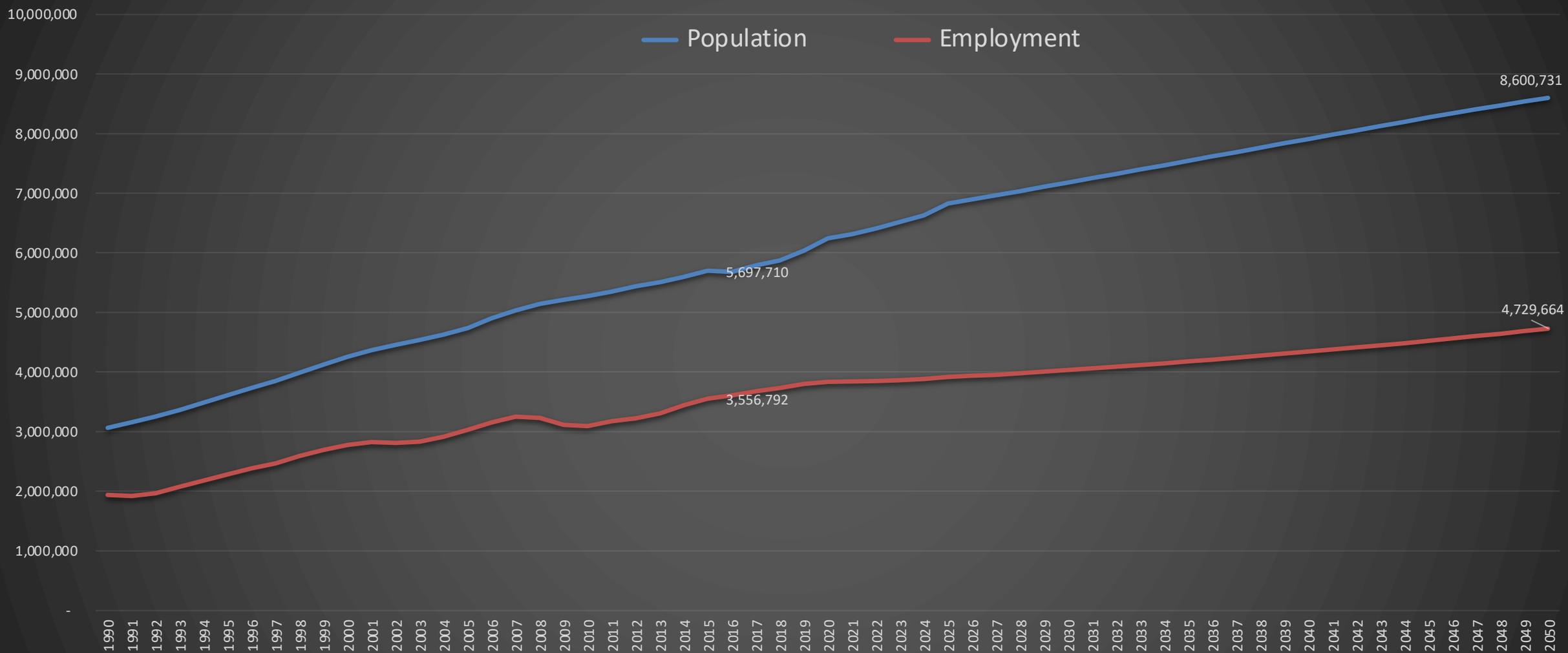
The region's oldest age cohort – those 75 years and older – will be the population that grows the fastest between 2015 and 2050.

By 2050, 1 out of 8 adults will be over 75.

ARC DRAFT S16 Forecast (21-County)

ARC

regional impact + local relevance

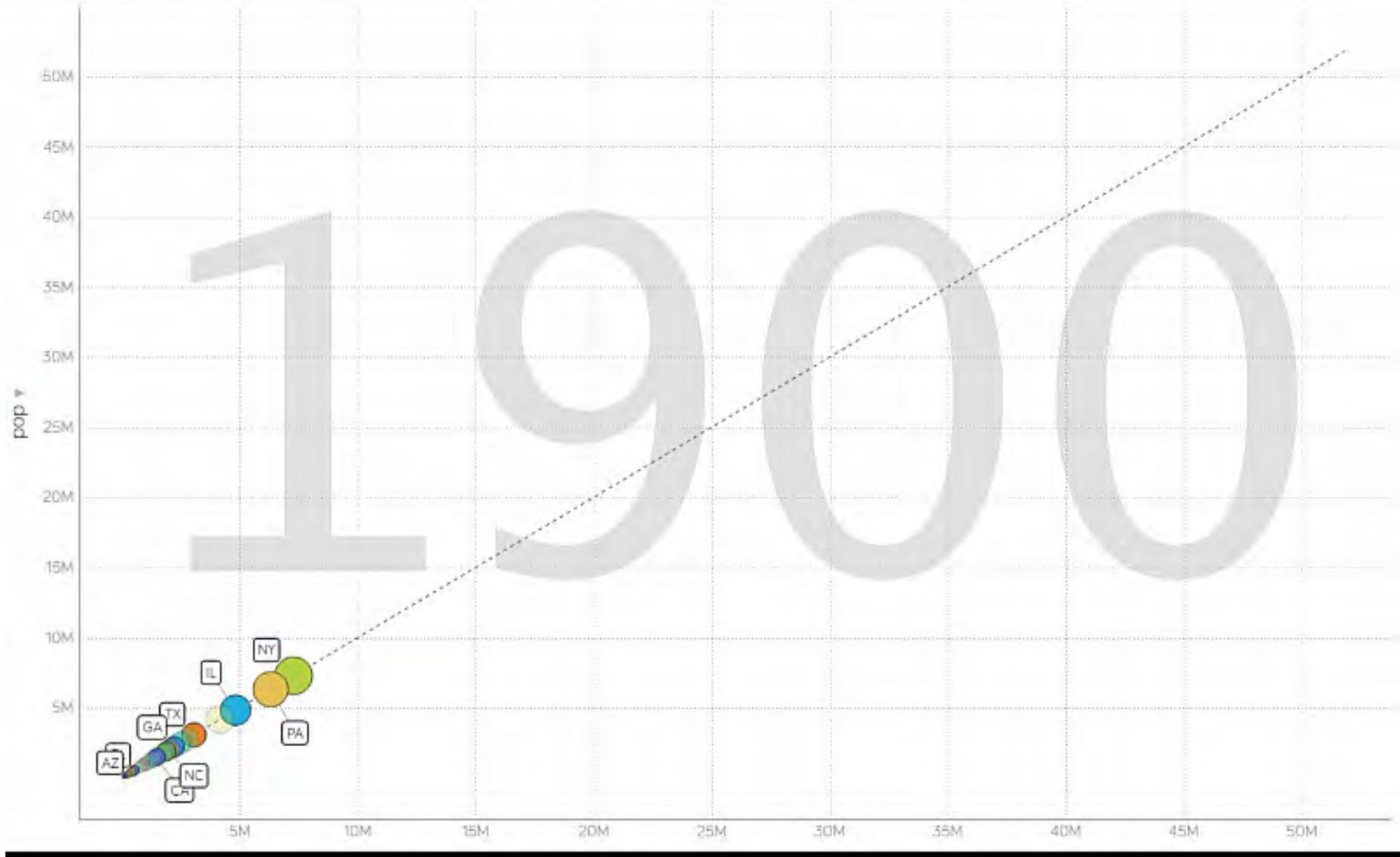


+

Source: ARC *The Region's Plan* Forecast (2019) Series 16 DRAFT

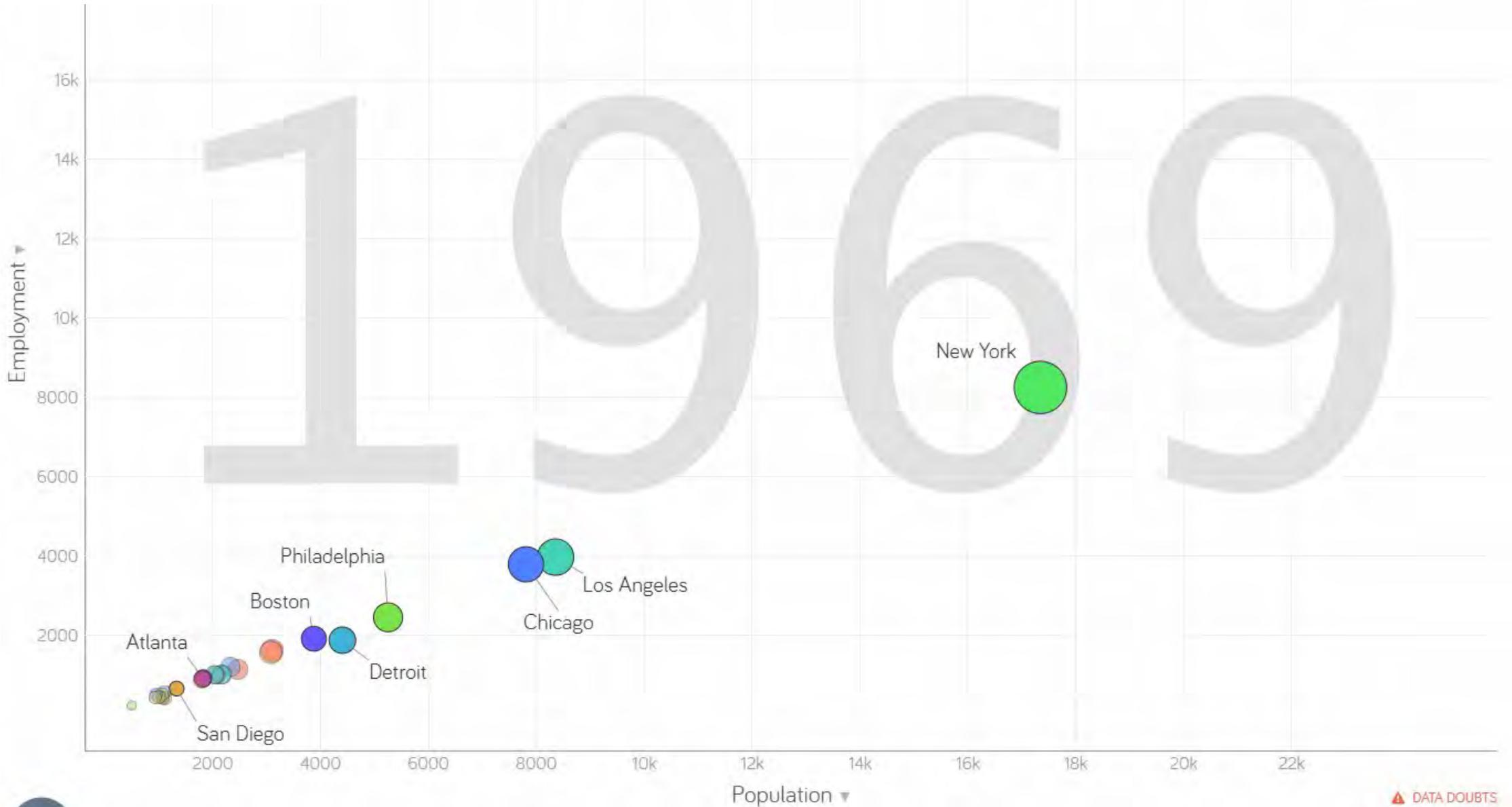
State Growth

Source: Woods and Poole

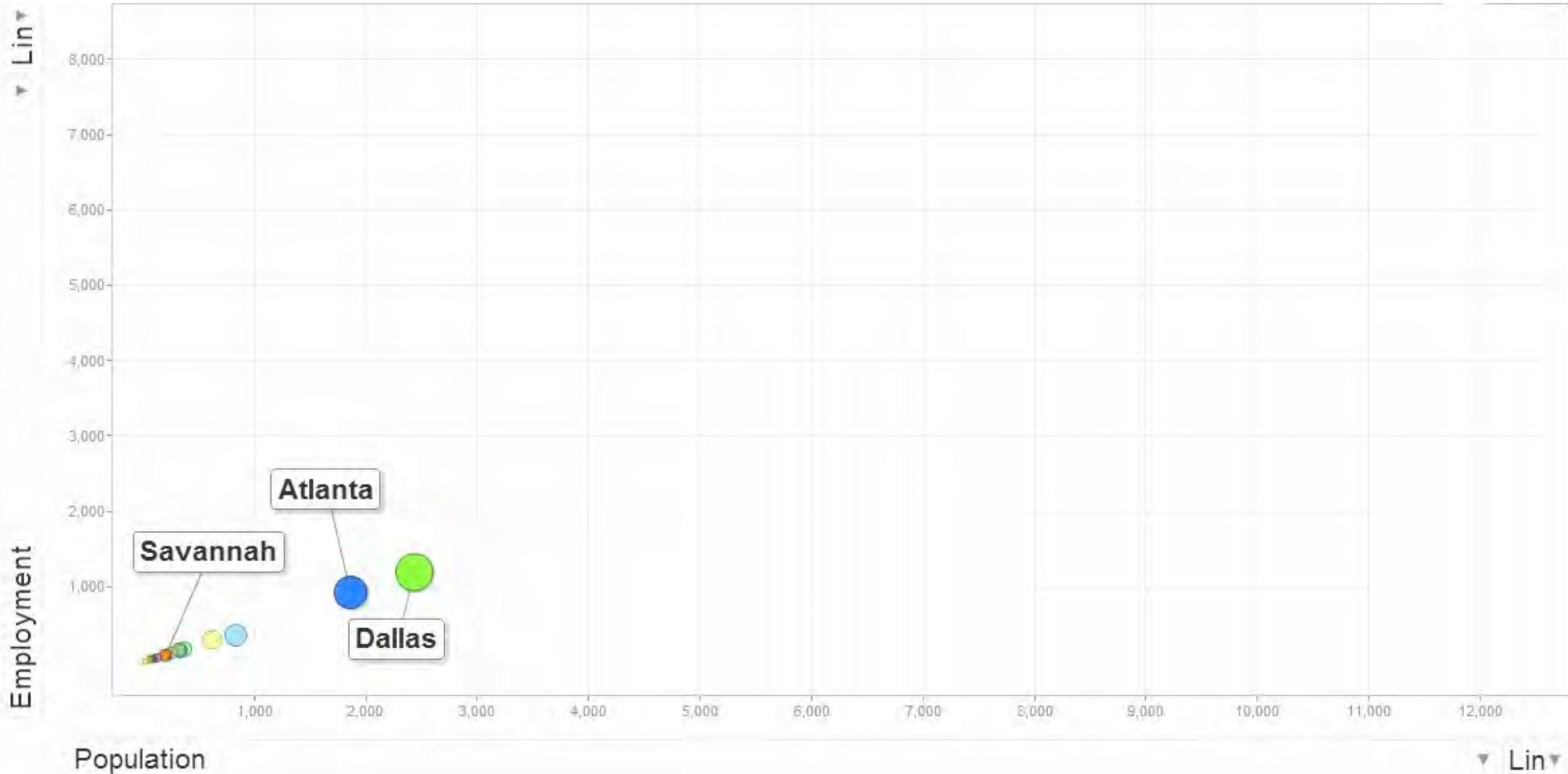


Metro Growth

VIDEO

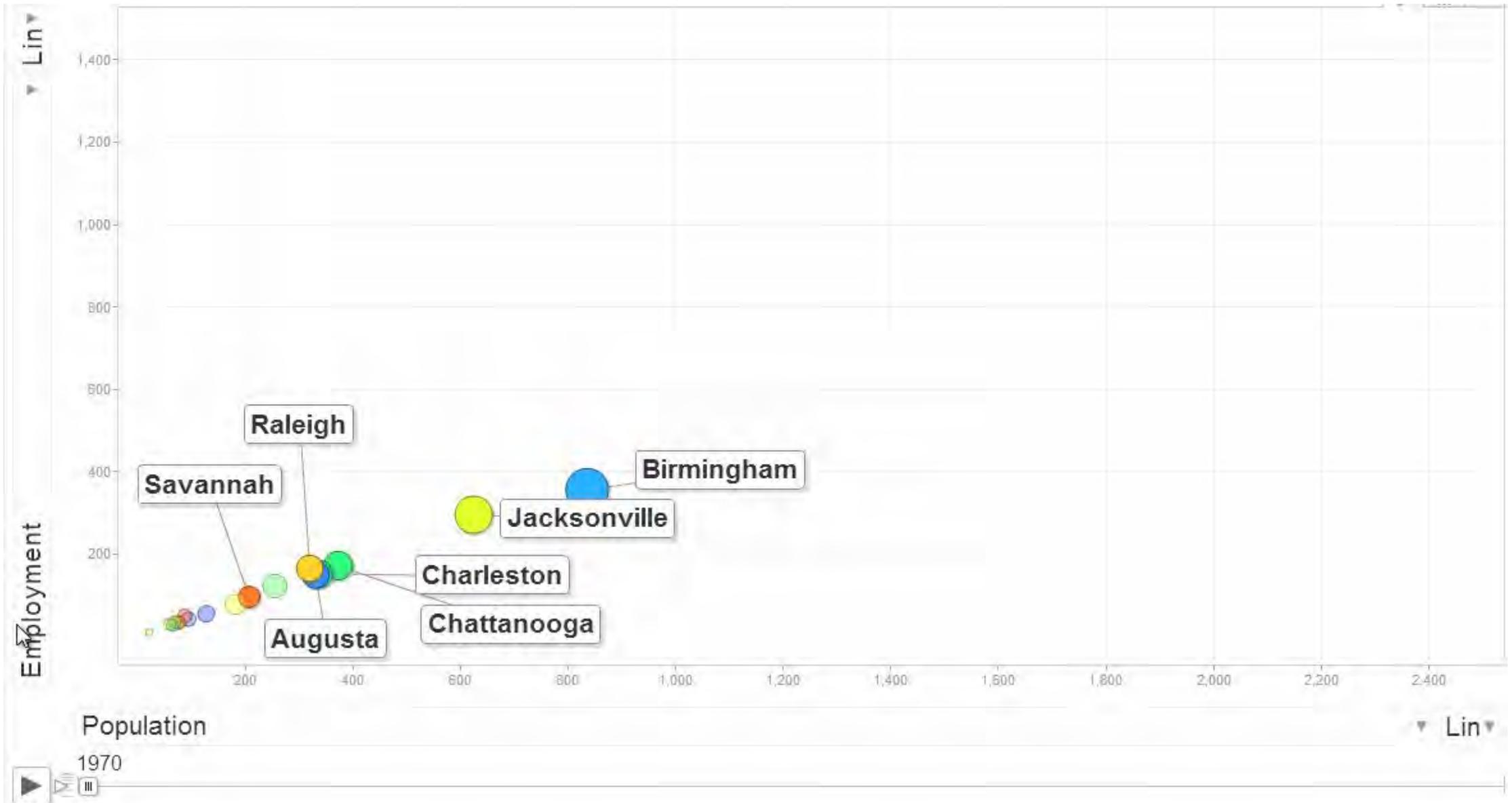


Metro Comparison



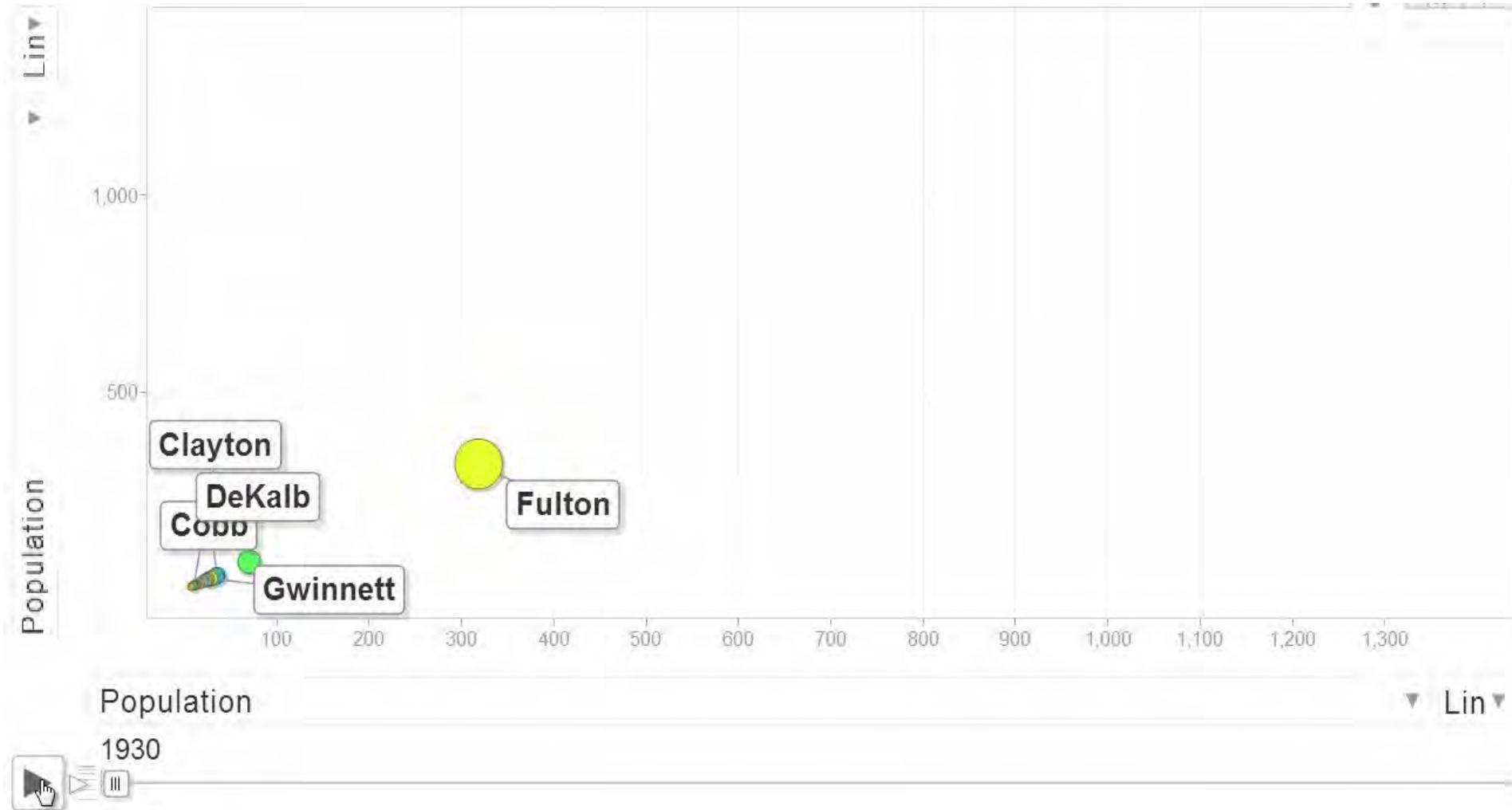
Source: Woods and Poole

Mid-Sized Metro Growth

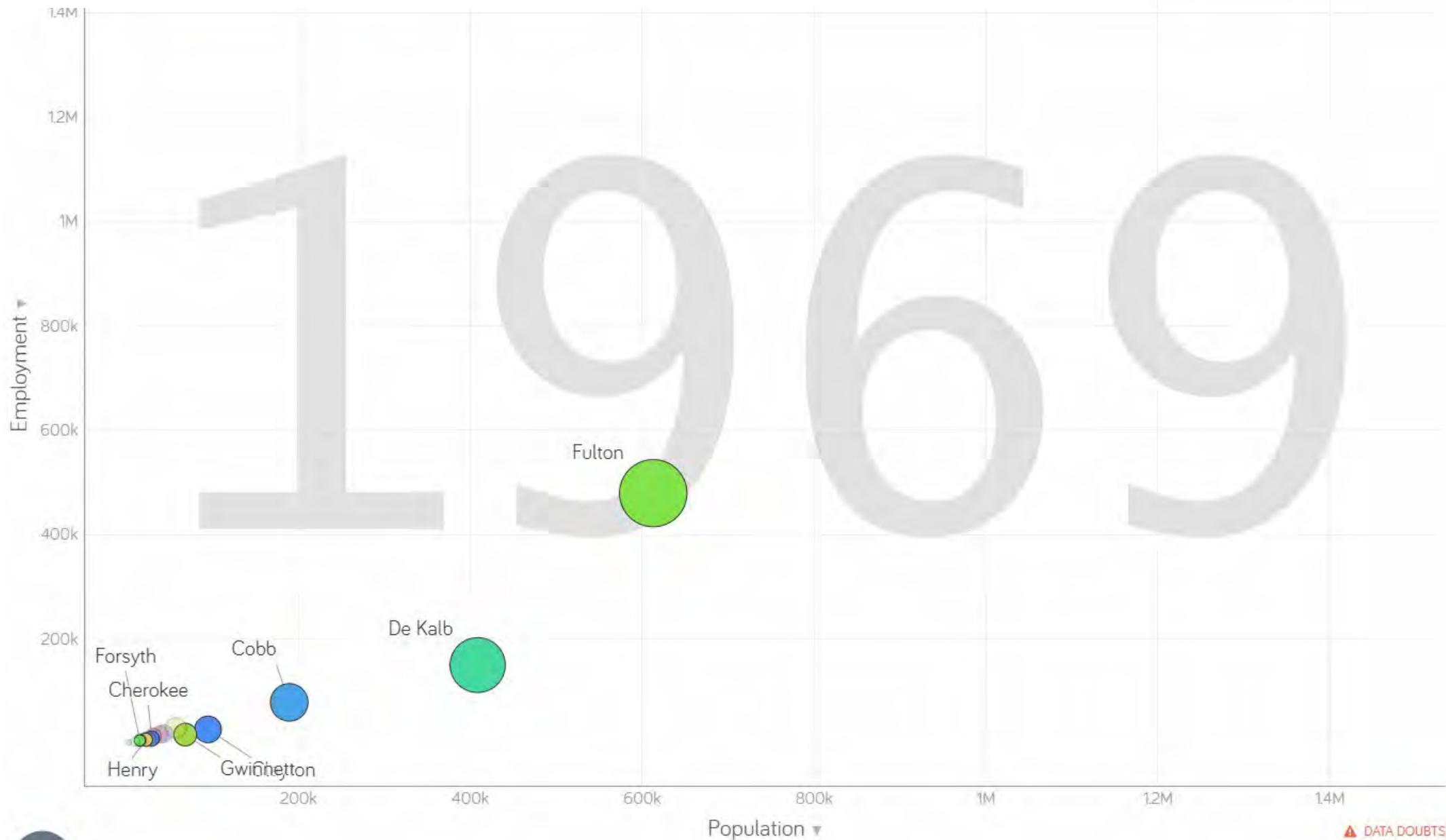


Source: Woods and Poole

120 Years of Growth



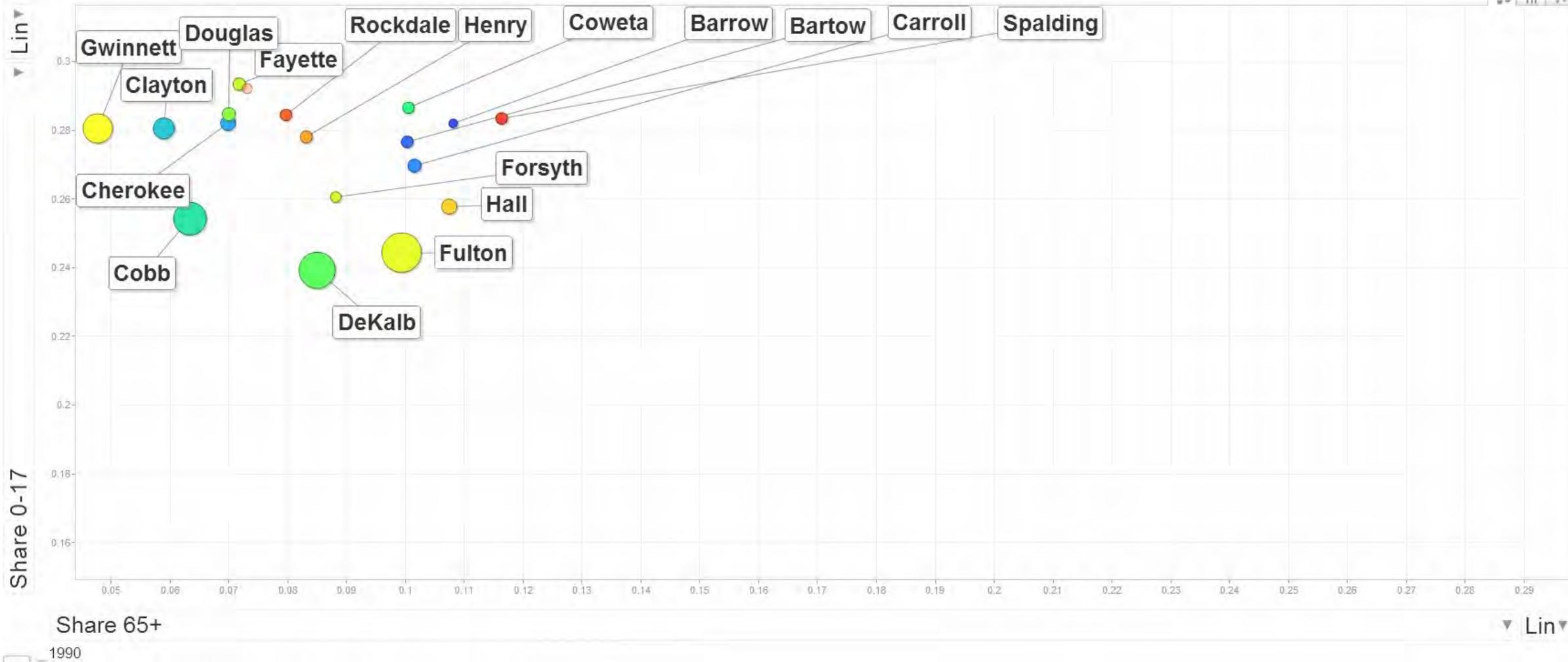
All Metro Counties Series 16 Forecast Draft Video



County Age Forecasts VIDEO

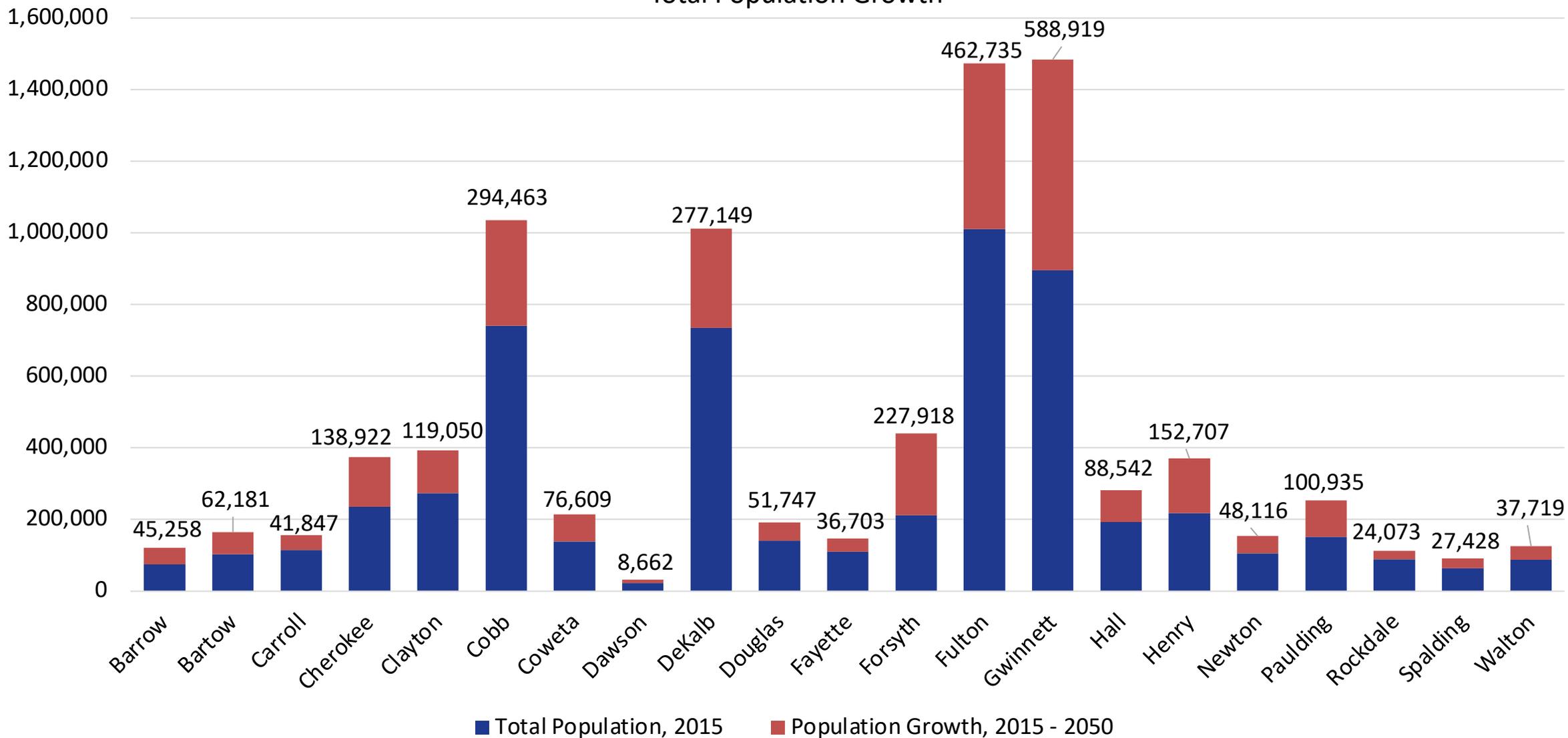


regional impact + local relevance

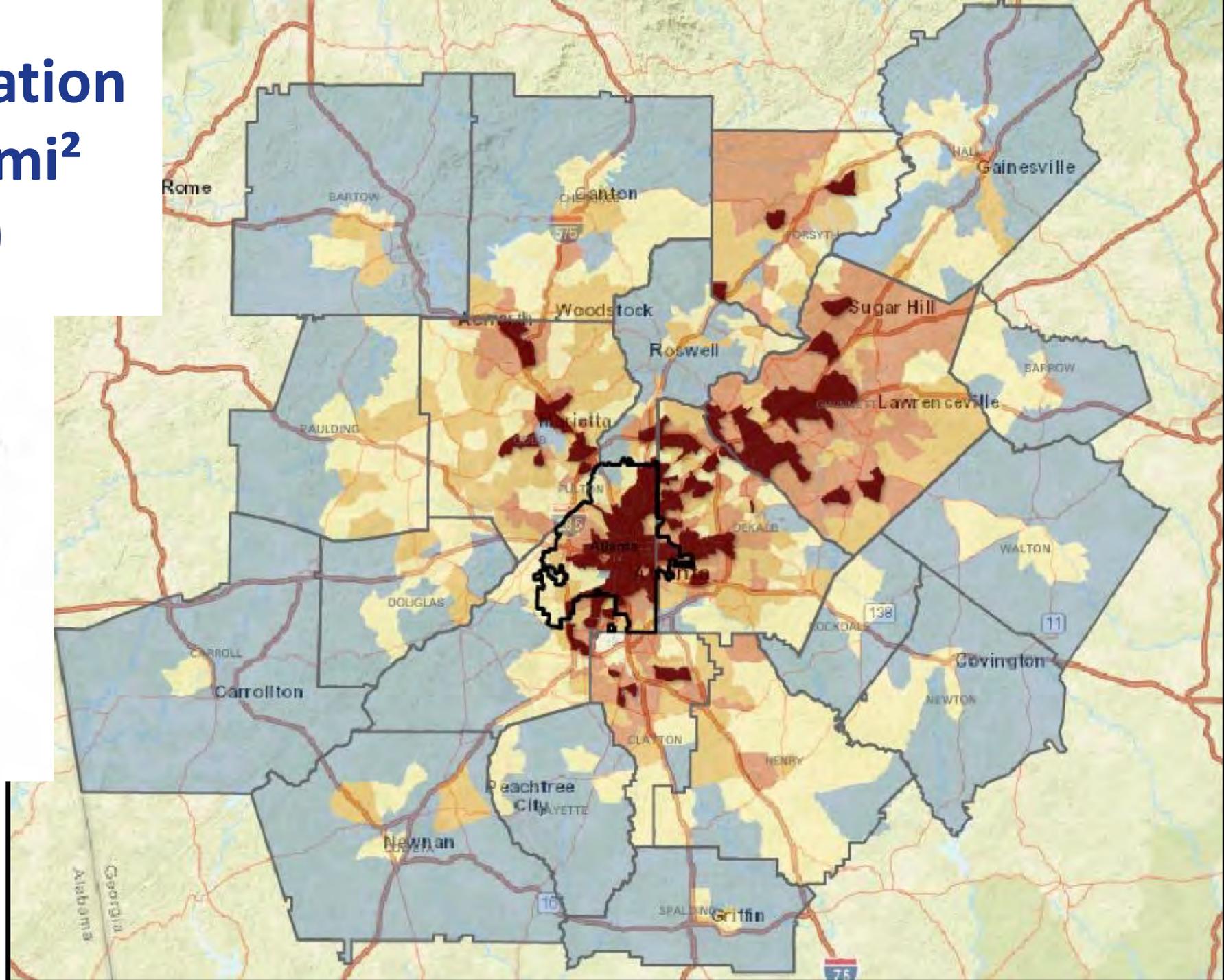


2015 – 2050 Population Forecasts by County

Total Population Growth



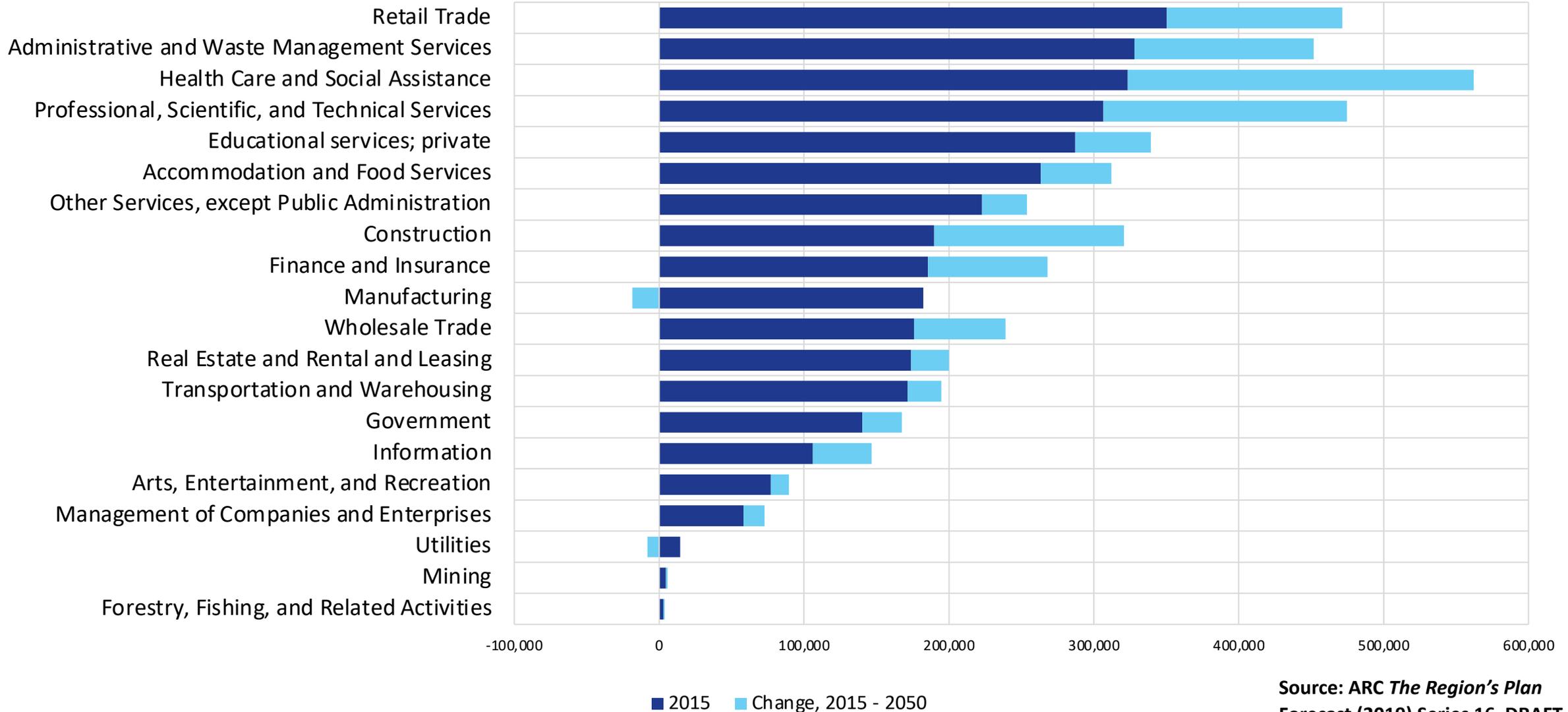
Forecast Population Change, per mi² 2015-2050



Source: ARC *The Region's Plan*
Forecast (2019) Series 16 DRAFT

Forecasts: Metro Atlanta Employment by Sector

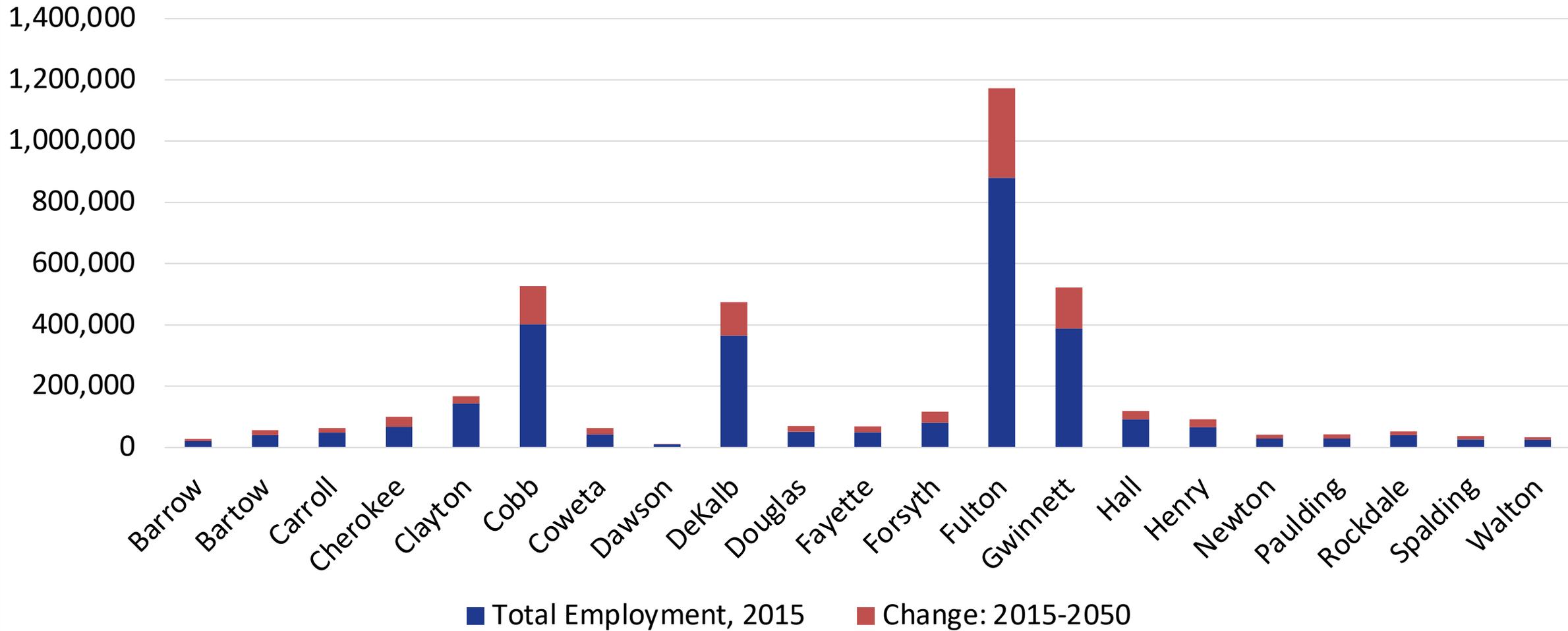
2015 - 2050 Change in Employment by Industry
(sorted by Total Employment in 2015)



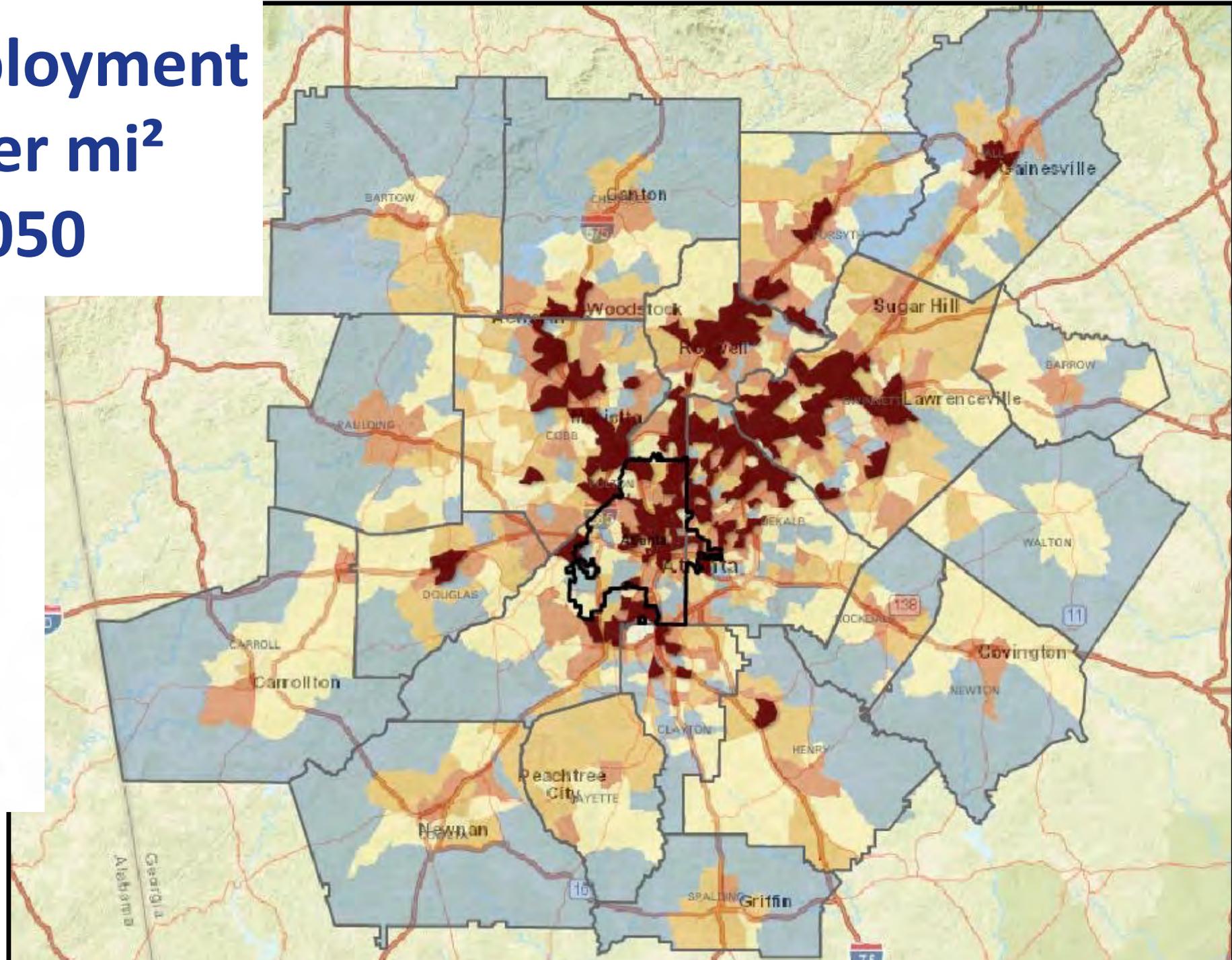
Source: ARC *The Region's Plan*
Forecast (2019) Series 16 DRAFT

Forecasts: Employment by County

Employment Forecasts

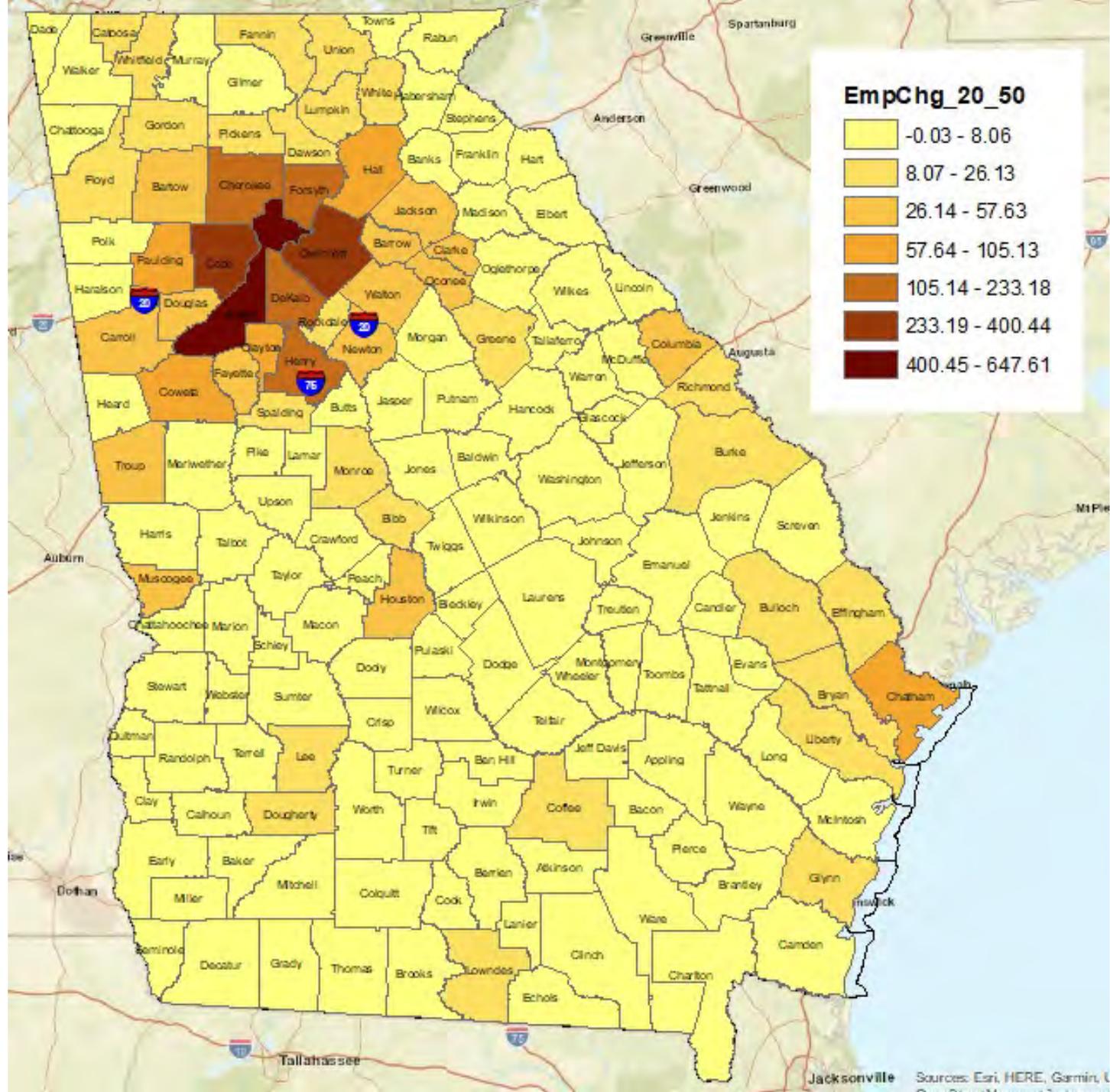


Forecast Employment Change, per mi² 2015-2050



Source: ARC *The Region's Plan*
Forecast (2019) Series 16 DRAFT

Forecast Emp Change 2020 to 2050 (in thous)

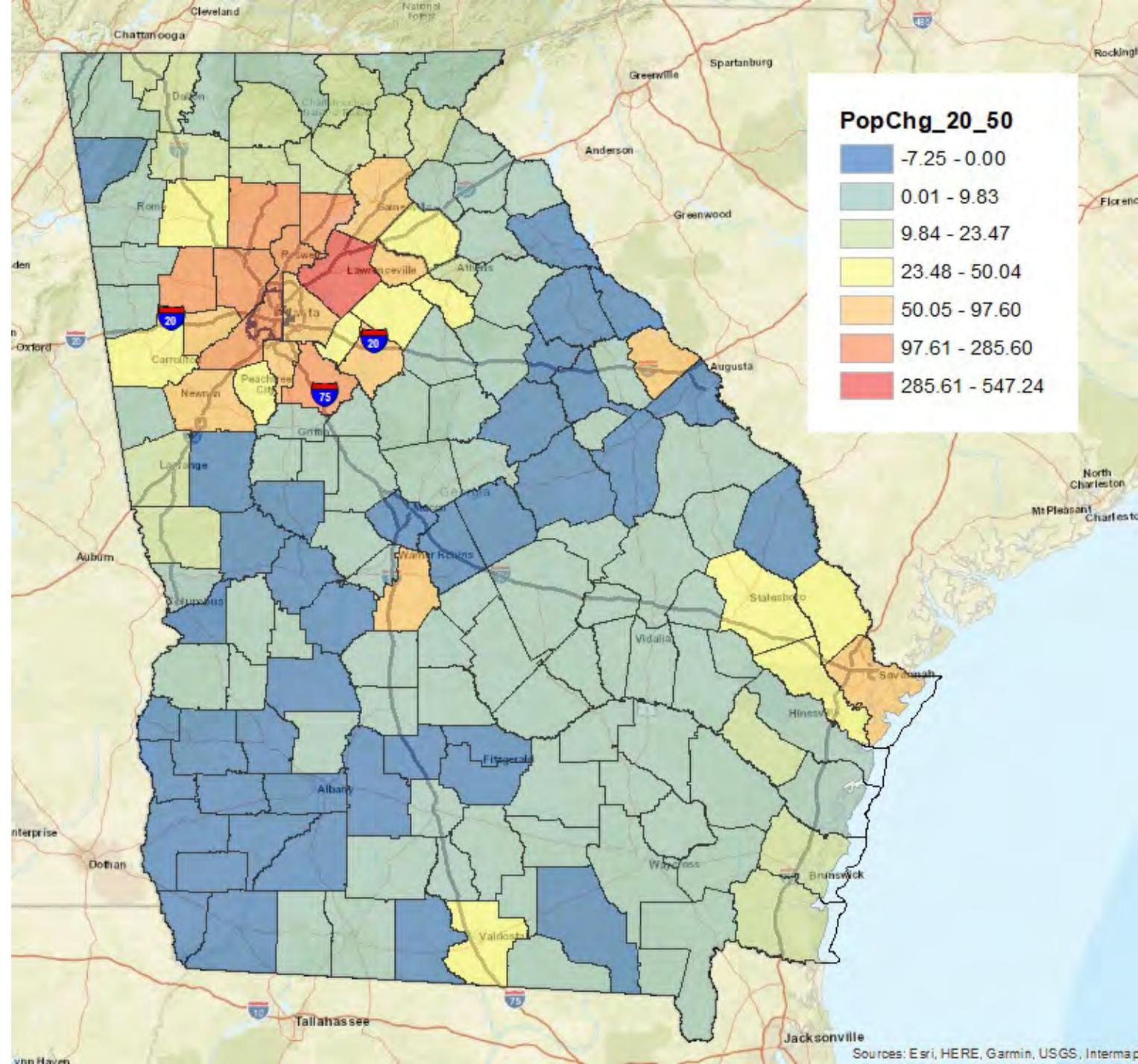


Source: Woods and Poole

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, etc.

Forecast Population Change (thous) 2020-2050

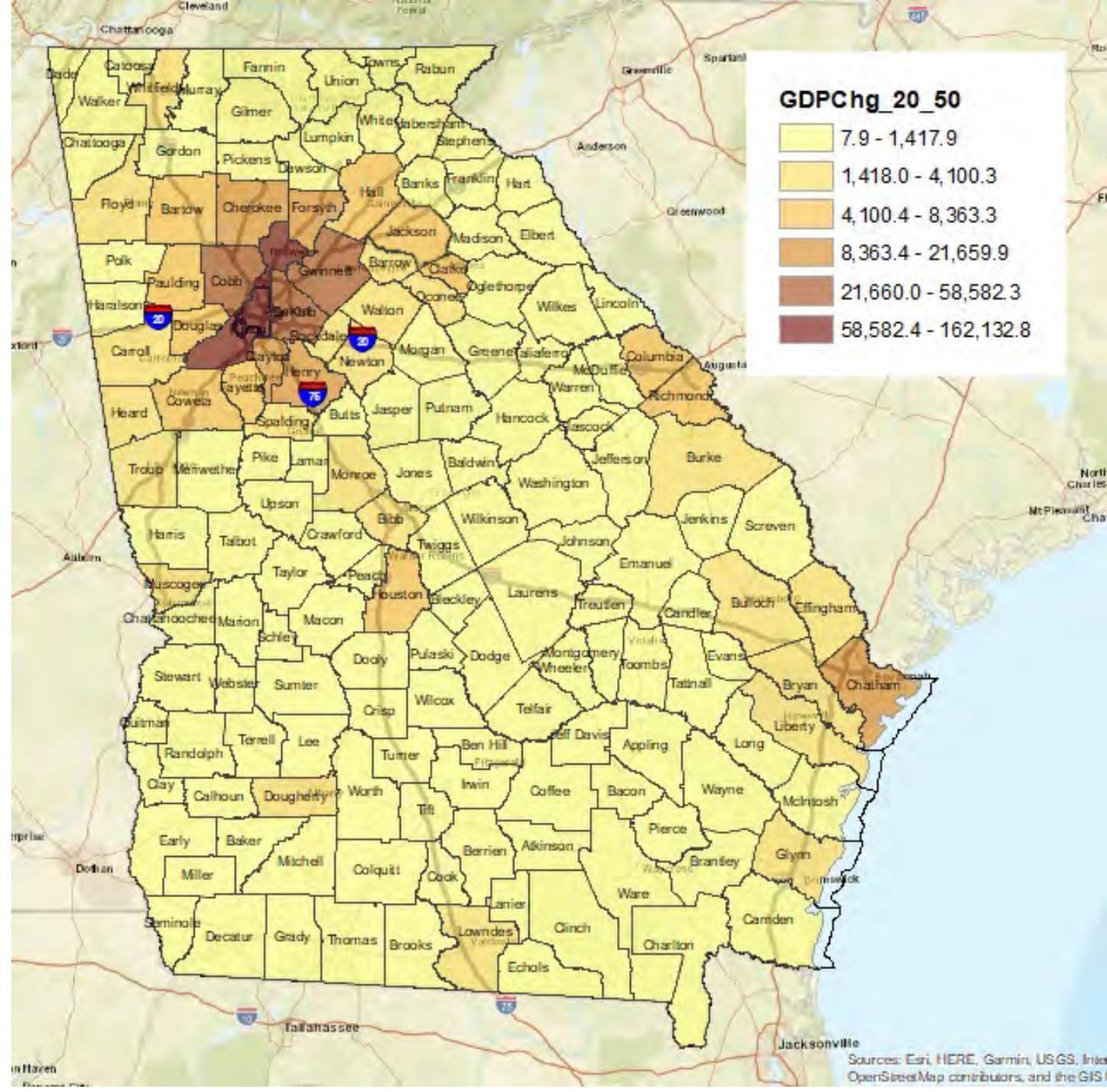
Source: Woods and Poole



Forecast GDP Change 2020 to 2050 (millions in 2012\$)



regional impact + local relevance



Source: Woods and Poole

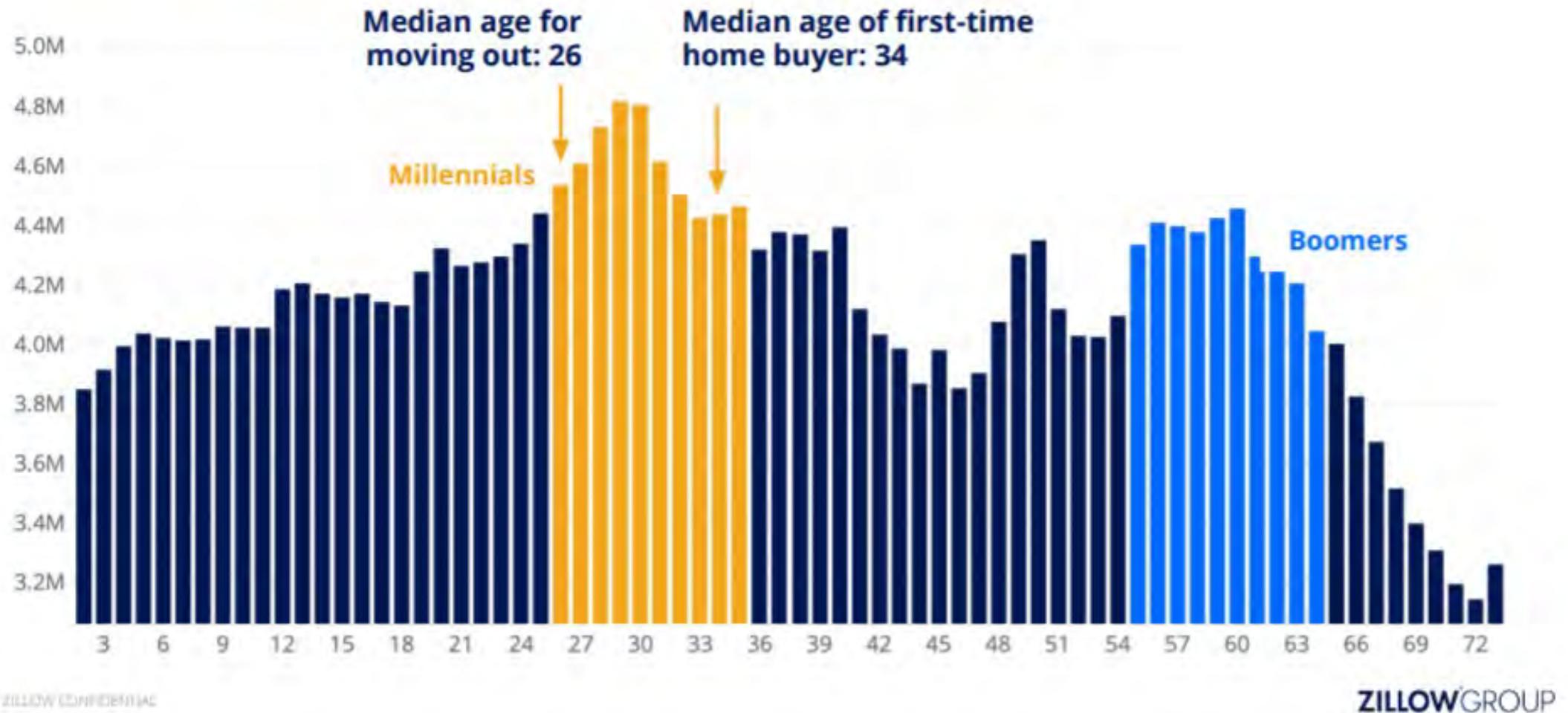
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intel, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Housing

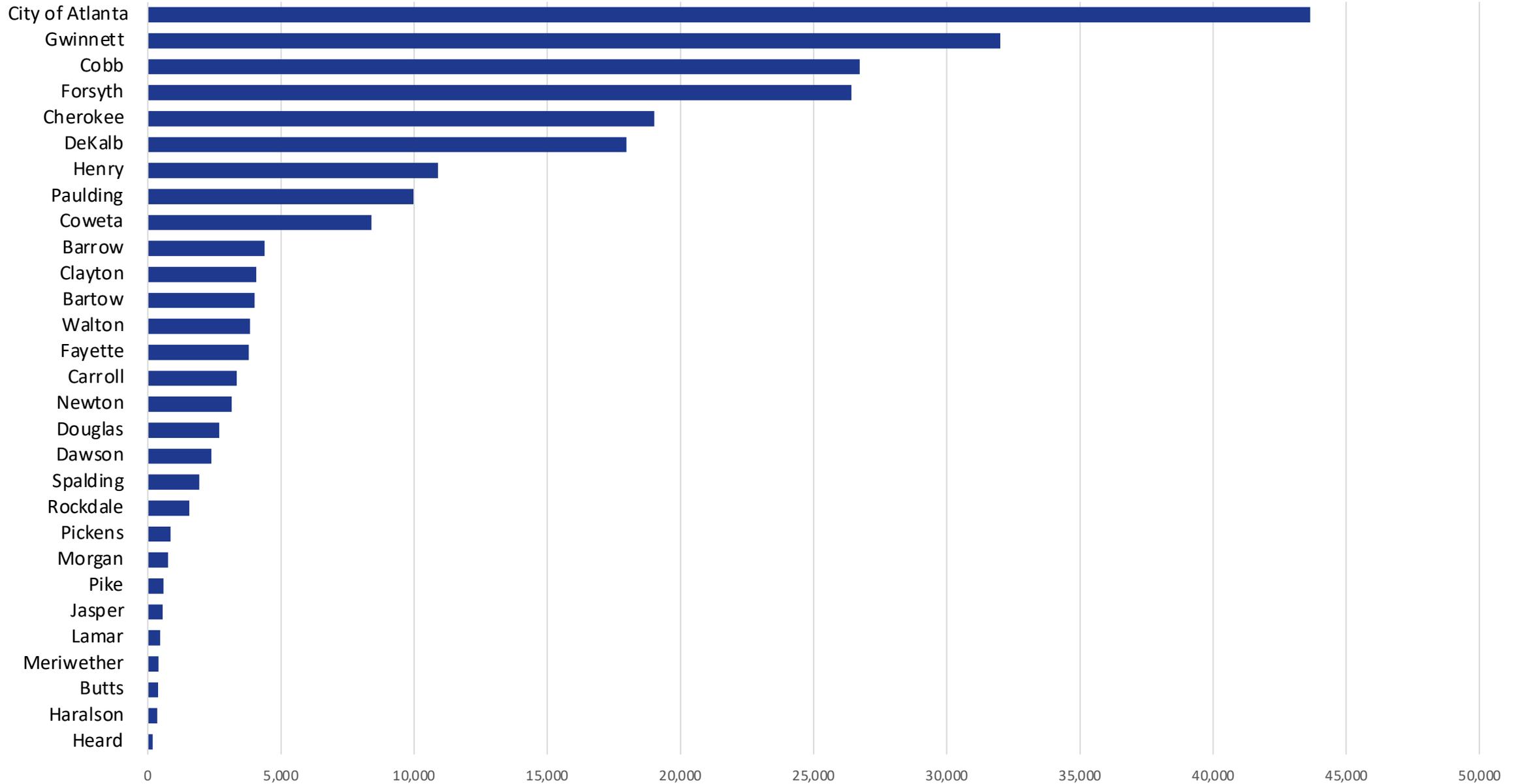
This explains it all:

The booming housing market suggests there is a lot of money to be made selling homes. **But there are more real-estate agents than homes for sale in the U.S.,** making the prospect of striking it big as realtor harder than it looks.

Demand: Millennial Wave Hitting Prime Home Buying Age in Coming Years

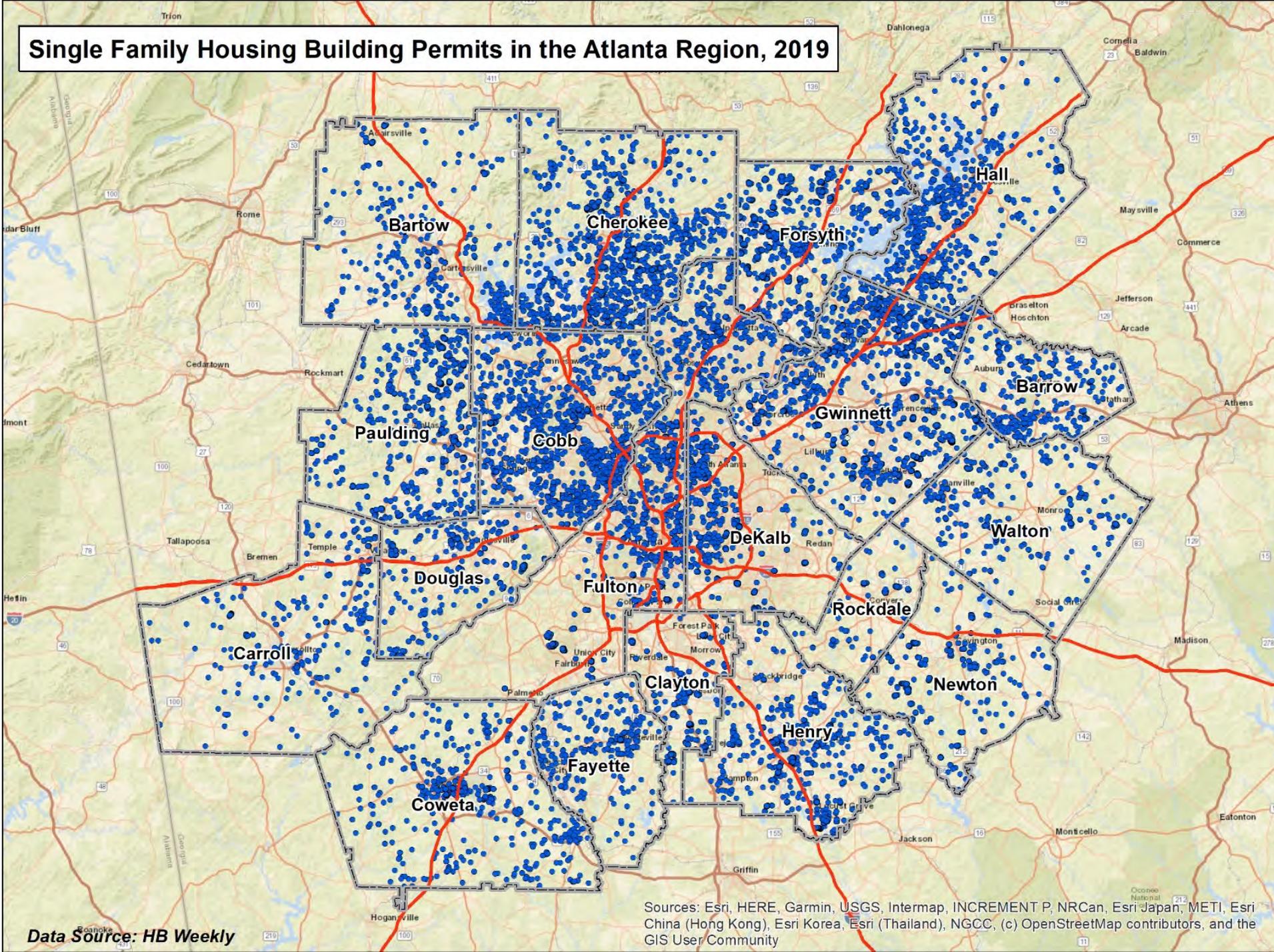


Building Permit Trends 2010-2020



Source: State of the Cities Database (SOCDS)

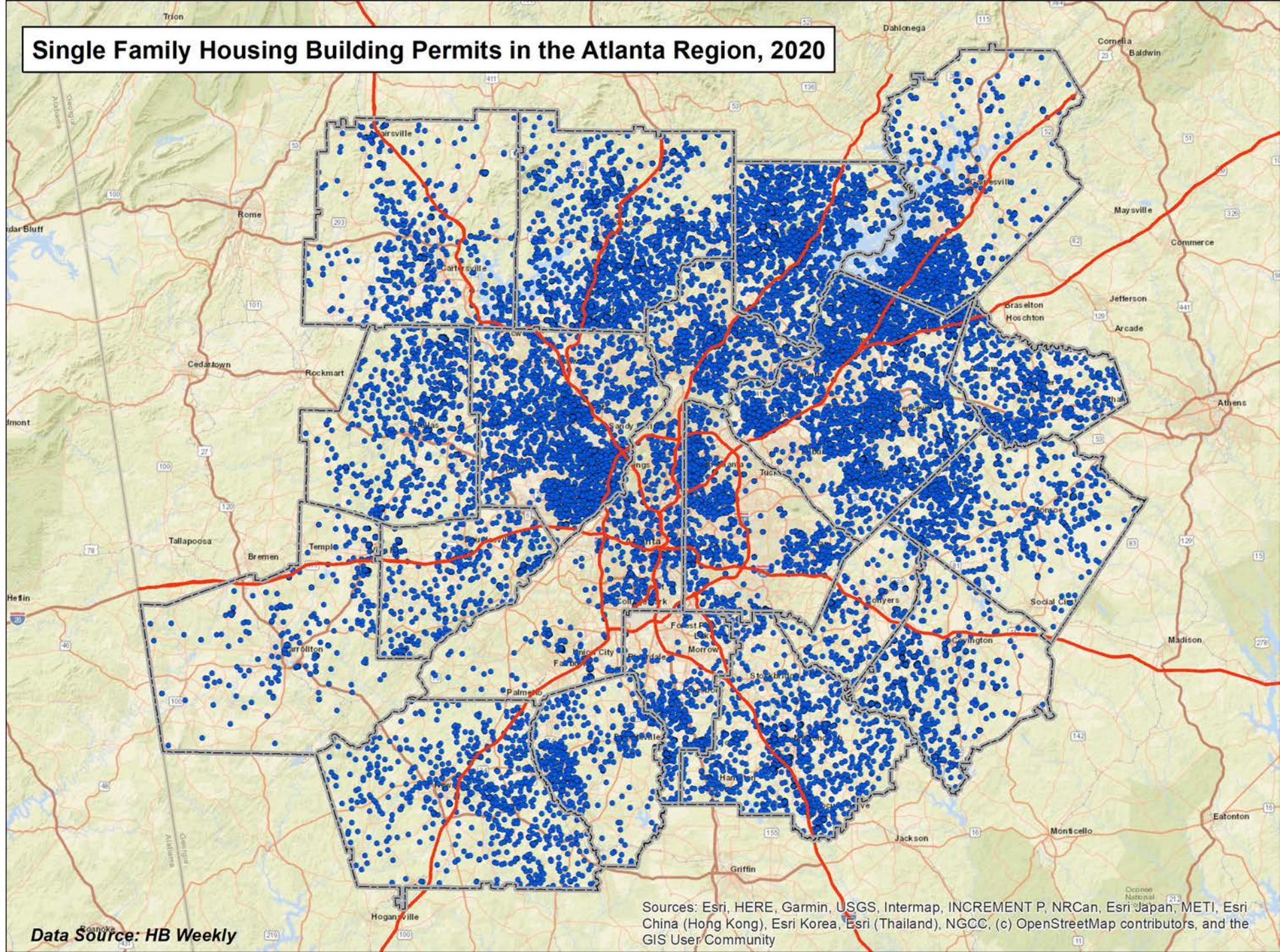
Single Family Housing Building Permits in the Atlanta Region, 2019



Data Source: HB Weekly

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

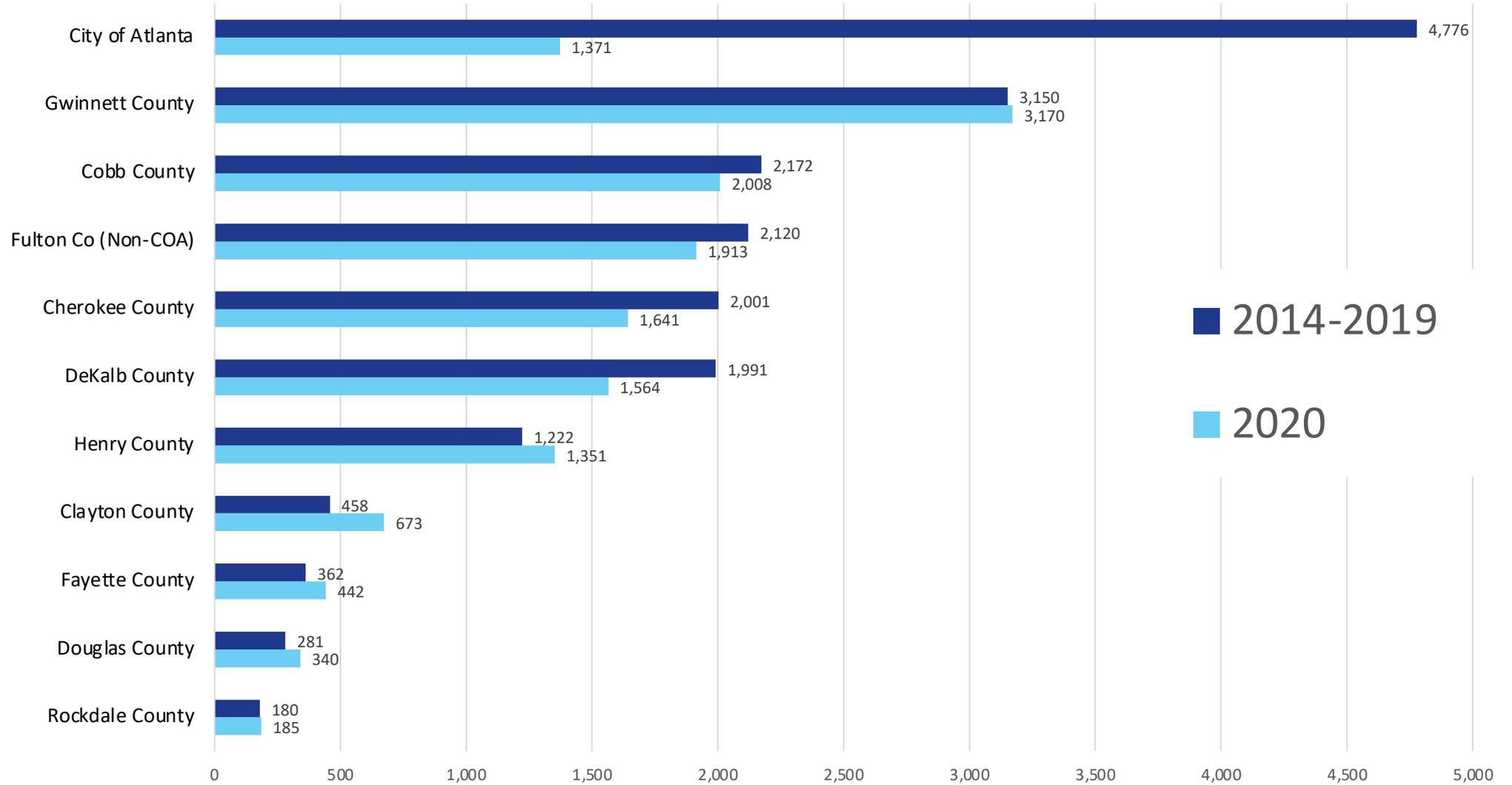
Single Family Housing Building Permits in the Atlanta Region, 2020



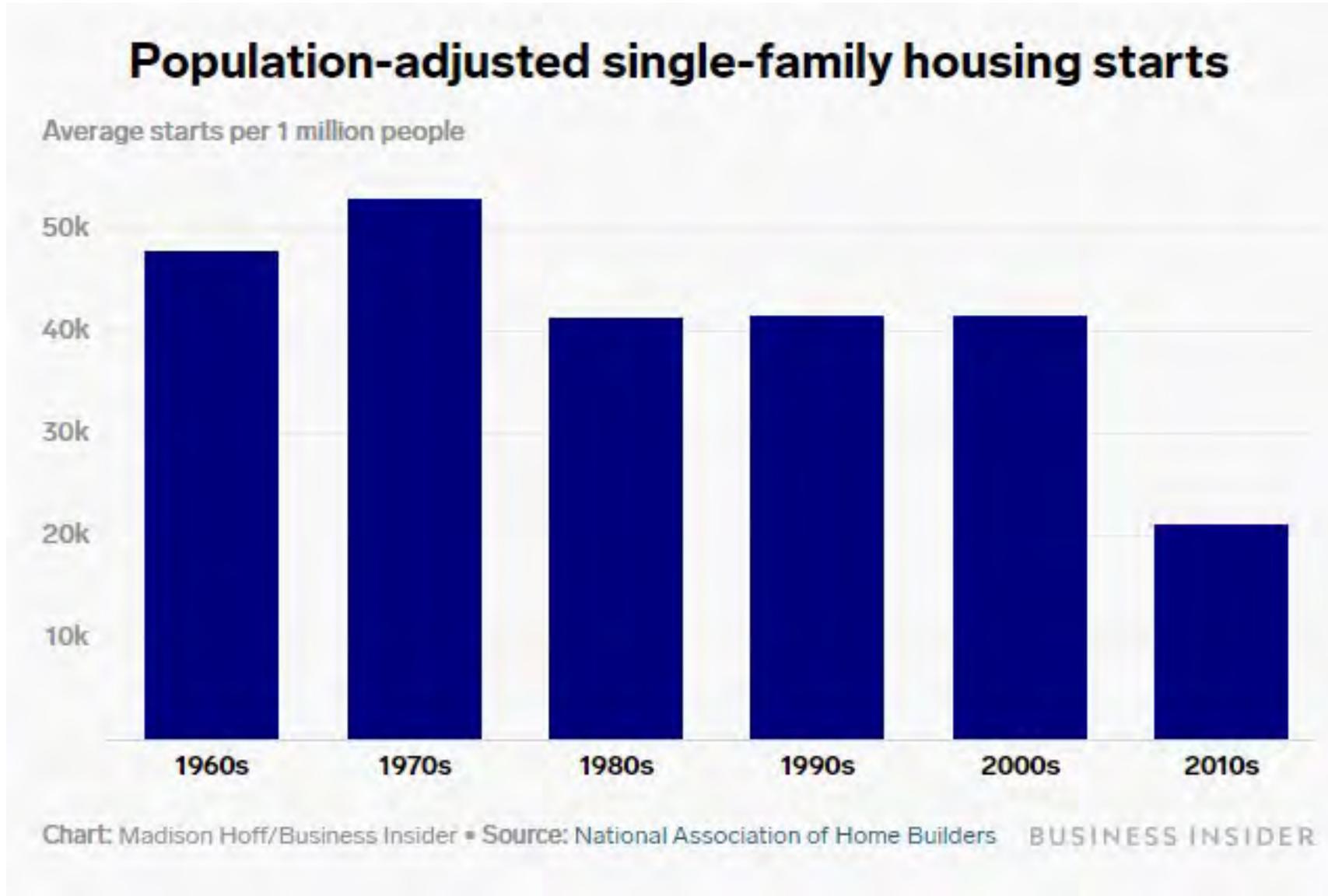
Data Source: HB Weekly

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Average Housing Units Permitted Jan-Sept (2014-19 average compared to 2020)



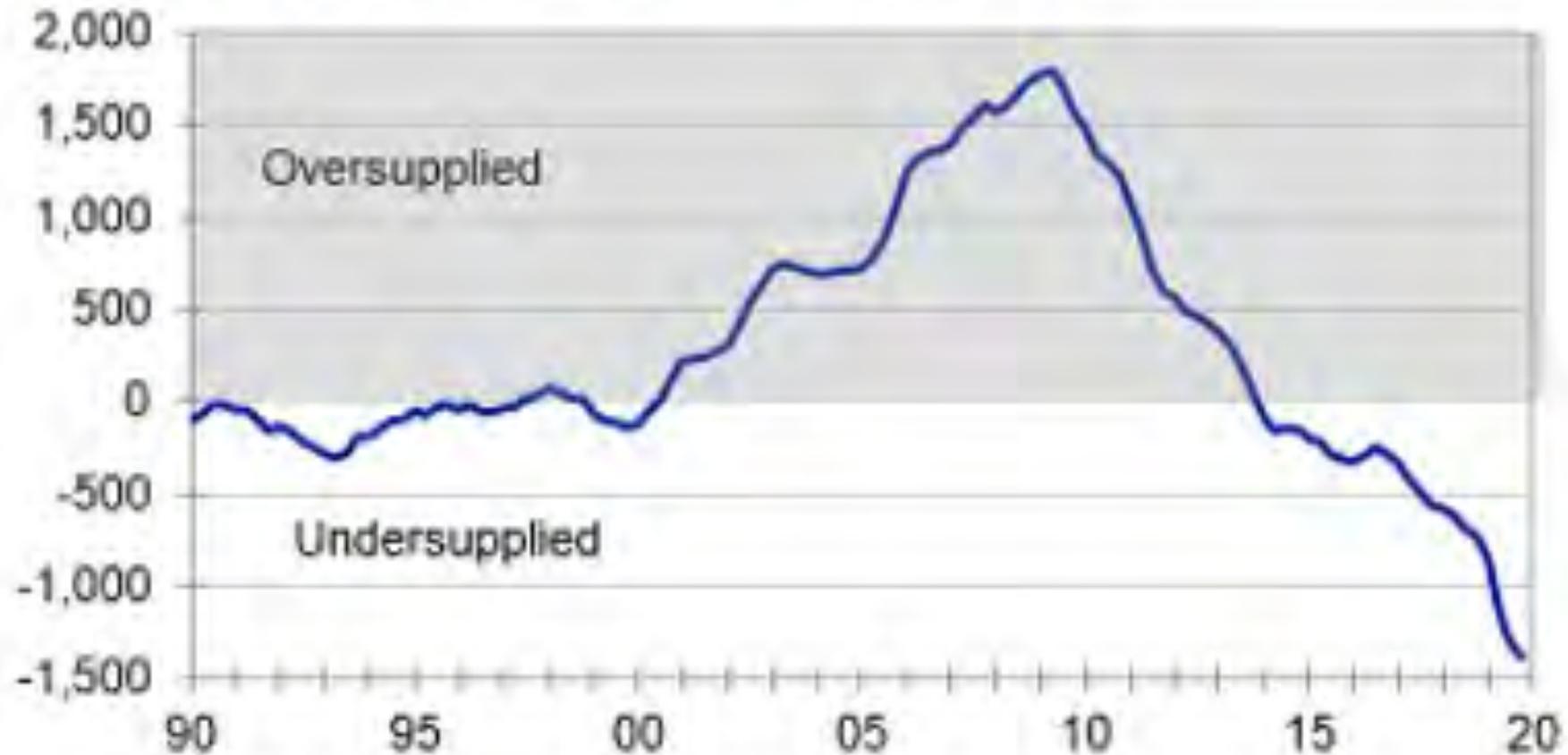
The simplest slide to say we aren't building enough housing



Moody's Analytics: Housing is Seriously Undersupplied

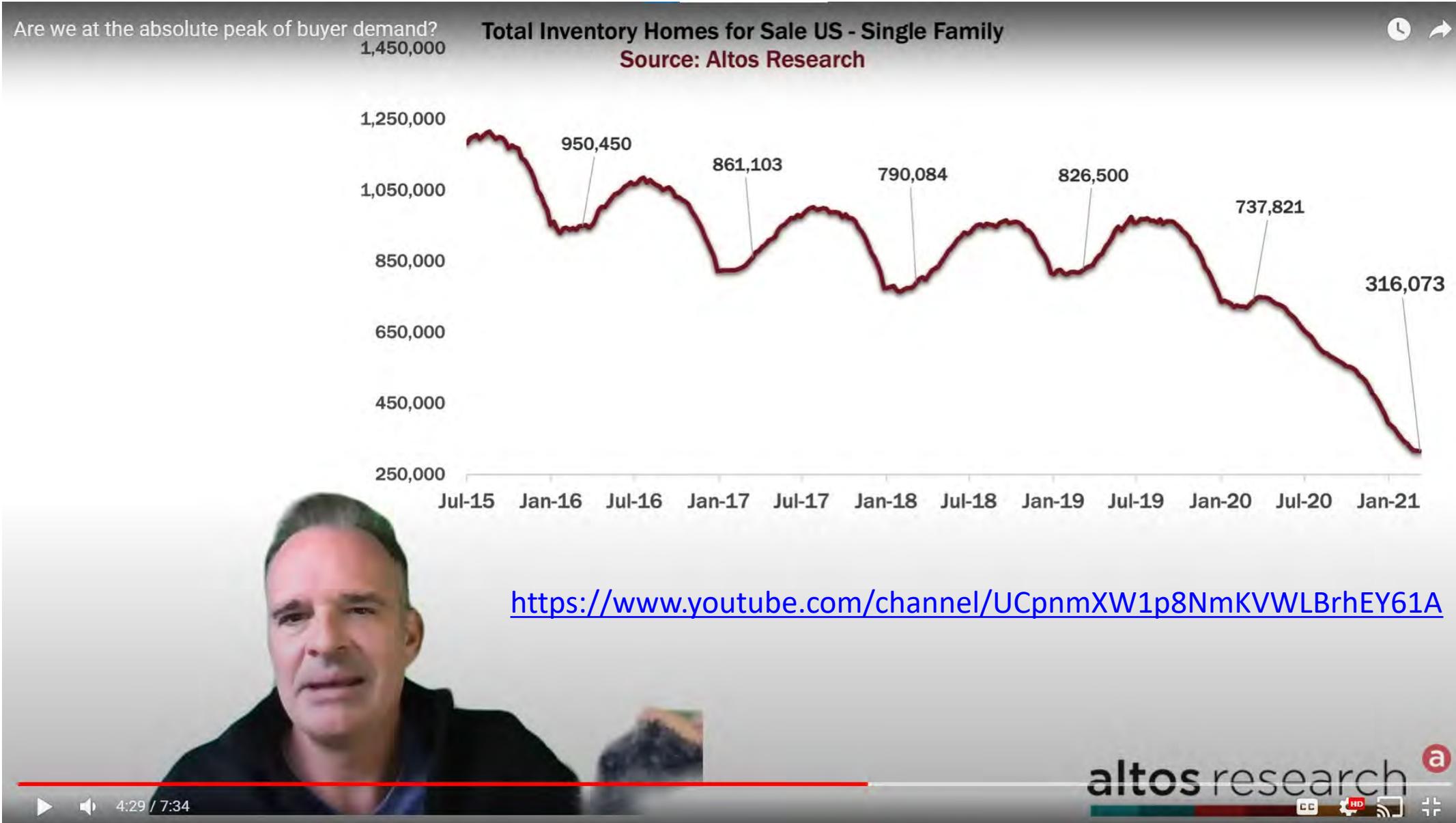
Housing Is Seriously Undersupplied

New housing units over- or undersupplied, ths



Sources: Census Bureau, Moody's Analytics

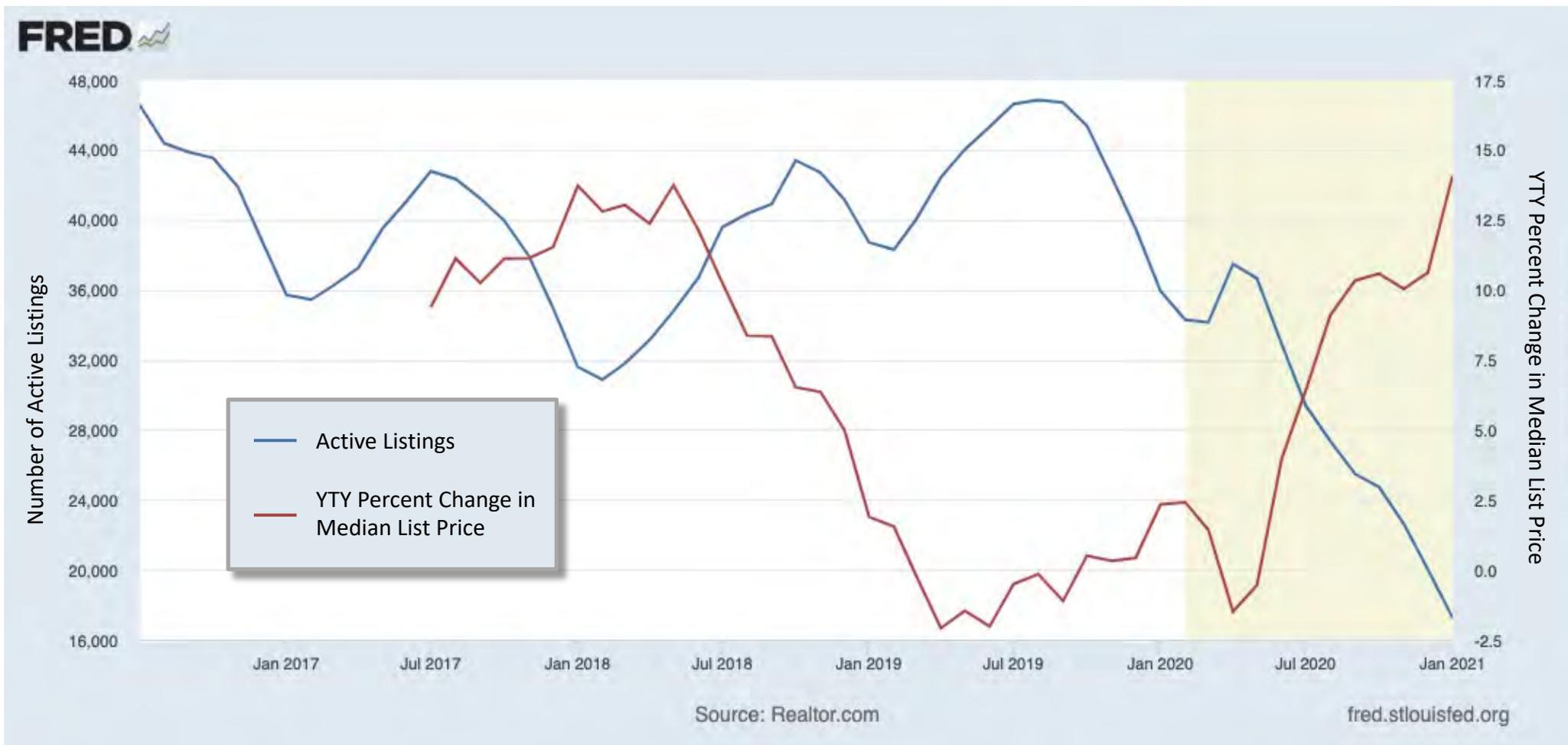
Nationally, Record LOWEST # of listings



Regional Housing Snapshot 2021

For-Sale Inventory Vs. YTY Percent Change in Median List Price

Monthly YTY Percent Change in Atlanta CBSA, July 2017 to Jan. 2021



New Housing Data Point



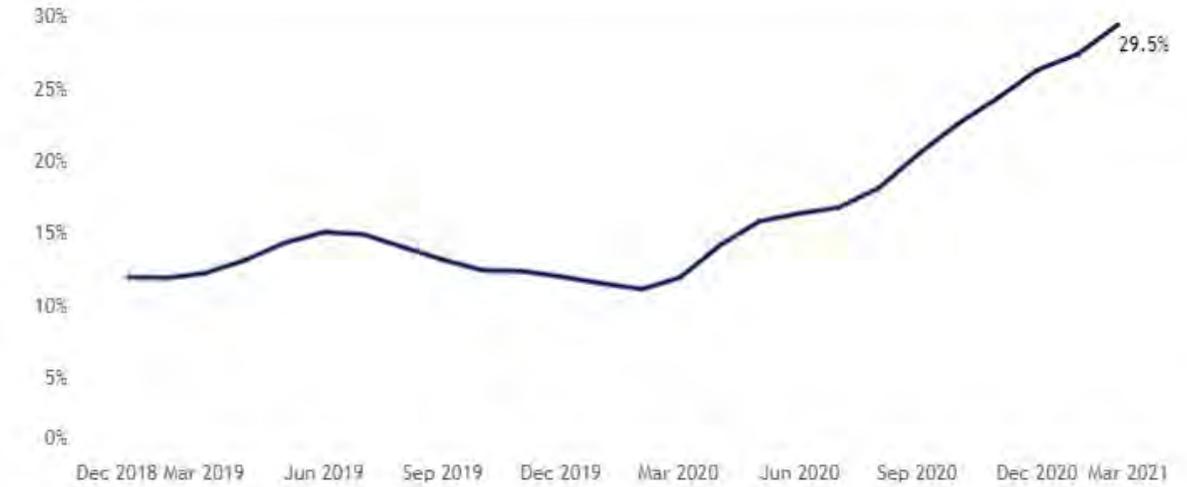
regional impact + local relevance



Share of Homes That Sold Above List Price | April 2021

REGION NAME

Atlanta, GA



Zillow Economic Research

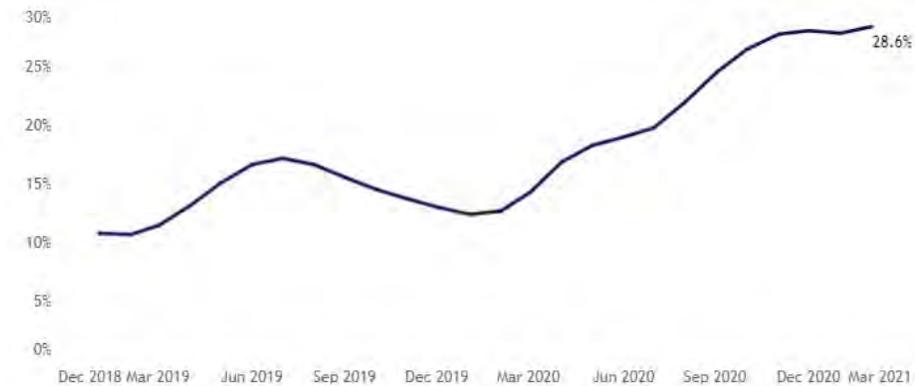
+ a b | e a u



Share of Homes That Sold Above List Price | April 2021

REGION NAME

United States



Zillow Economic Research

+ a b | e a u



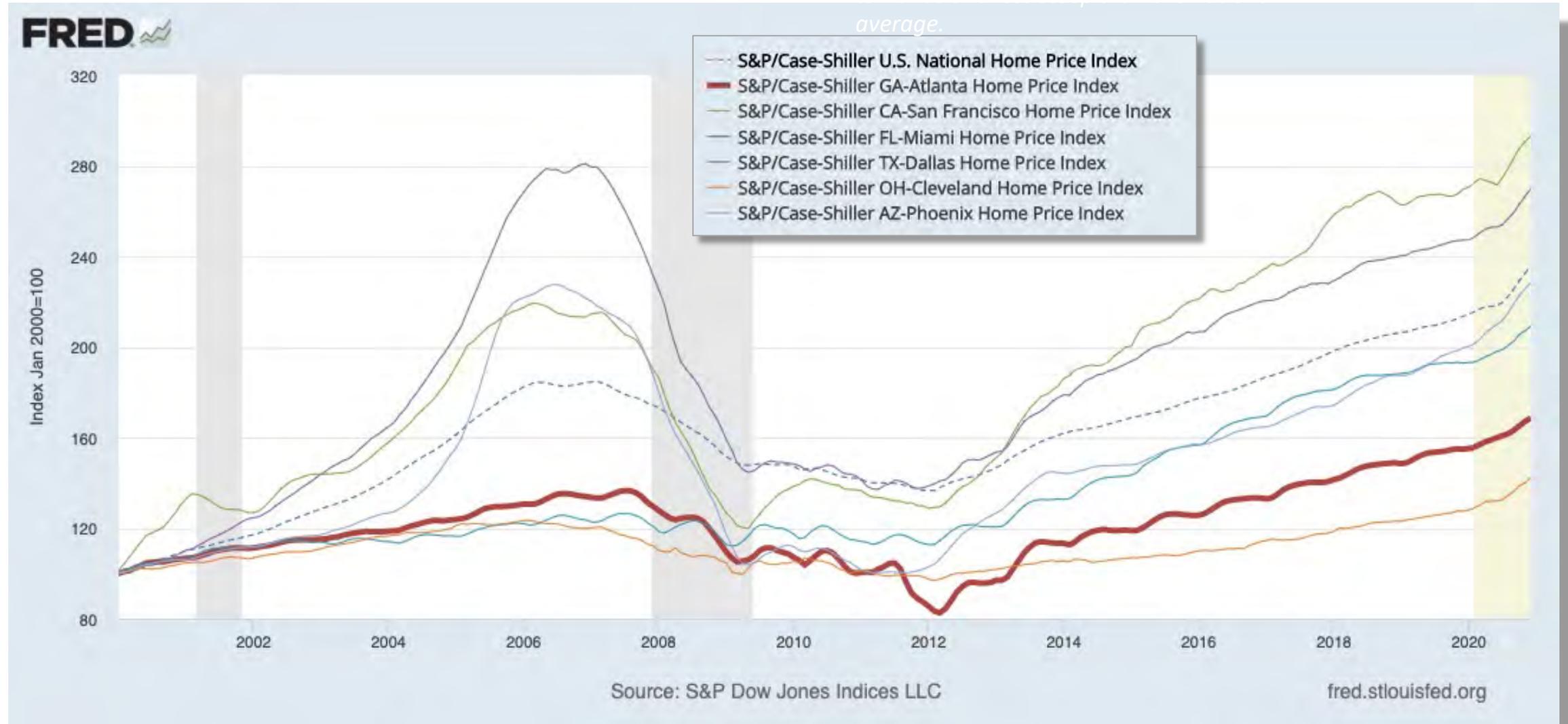
A New Real Estate Market:

Good morning. The offer the Seller selected had several terms that were better than all other offers...but the main reason this offer was not a top contender is that the buyer offered \$50K over list price, yet could only make up a deficit of \$20K. That means the home would have to appraise for \$330K. If the Seller had confidence it would appraise for \$330 we would be listed higher...so the offers they considered were willing to bridge the gap fully in the offer they were making. We are not yet binding on a backup offer if you would like to re submit!

This house had 26 formal offers...

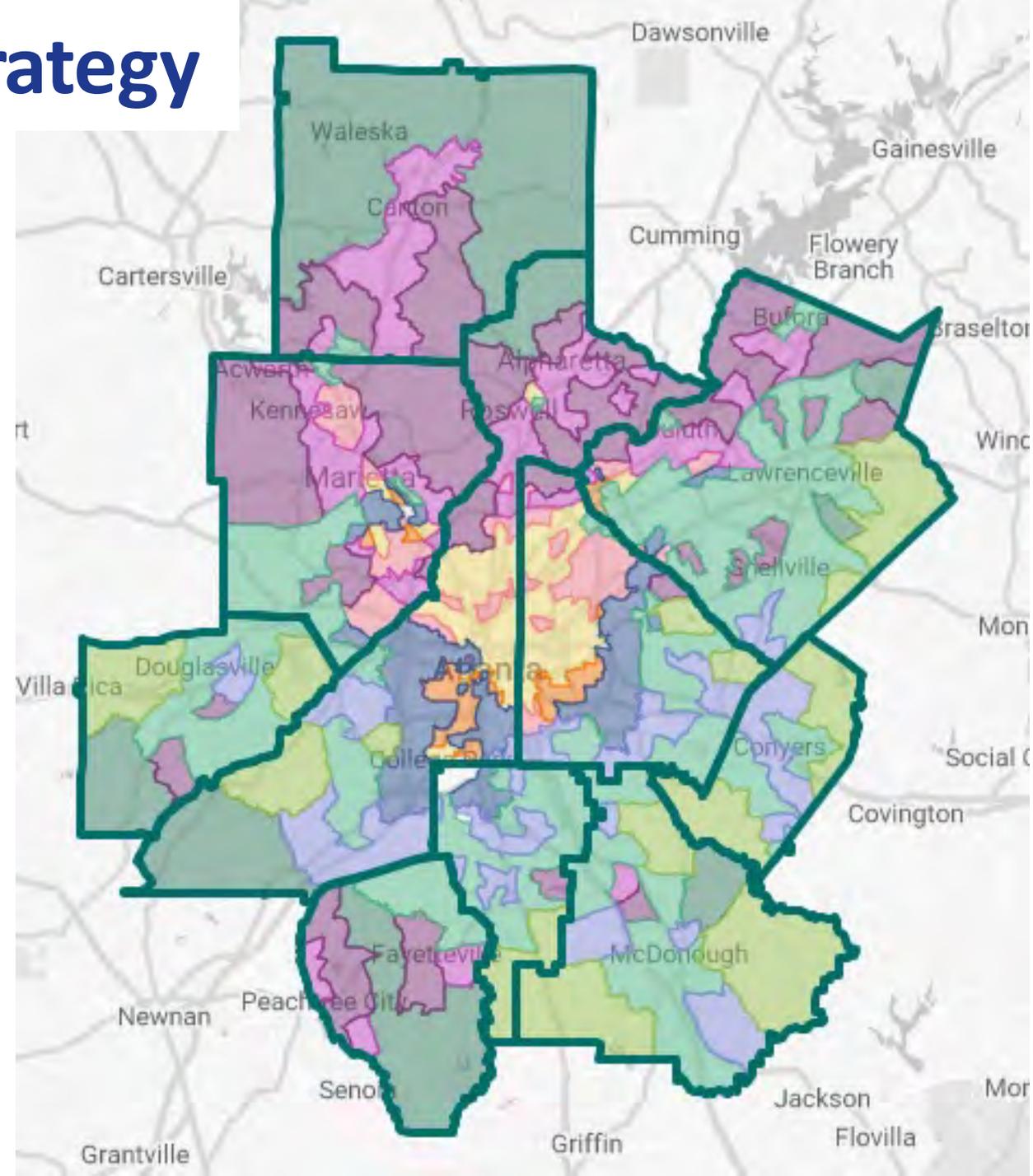
Case-Shiller Home Price Index

Comparison of Monthly Average by MSA, Jan. 2000 to Dec. 2020



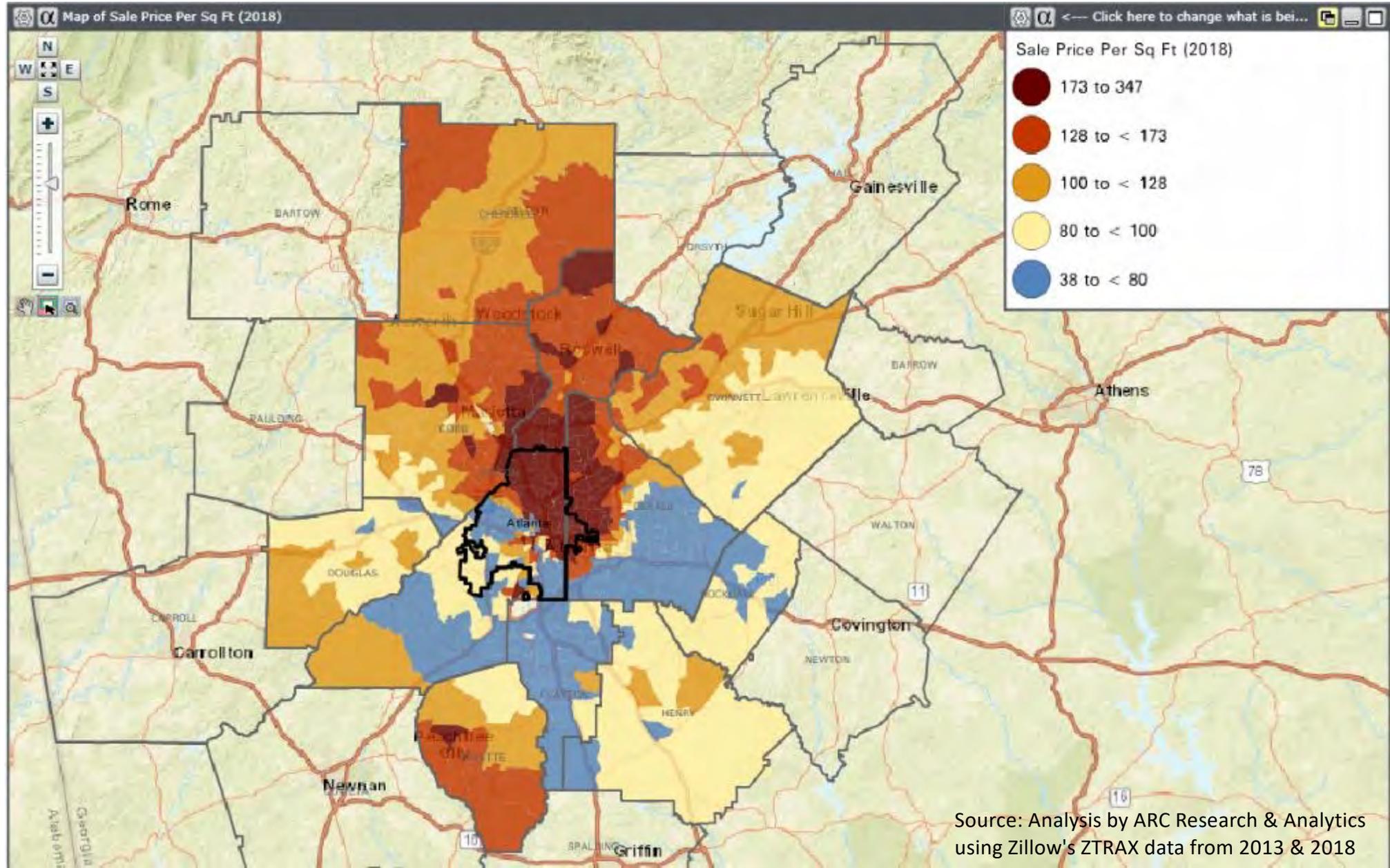
ARC's Regional Housing Strategy

- SUBMARKET 1**
Higher-priced core neighborhoods [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 2**
Higher-priced near core and employment corridor neighborhoods [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 3**
Rapidly changing core neighborhoods experiencing the greatest increase in housing costs regionally [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 4**
Lower-priced core neighborhoods vulnerable to increasing housing costs [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 5**
Suburban neighborhoods along employment corridors with moderate-to-higher-priced mix of single family and multifamily housing [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 6**
Suburban neighborhoods with moderate-to-higher-priced housing [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 7**
Suburban neighborhoods with lower-to-moderate-priced housing, biggest increase in renters [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 8**
Suburban neighborhoods with lowest-priced single-family homes, mix of renters and owners [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 9**
Lower-priced rural areas [Learn more](#)
- SUBMARKET 10**
Higher-priced rural areas [Learn more](#)



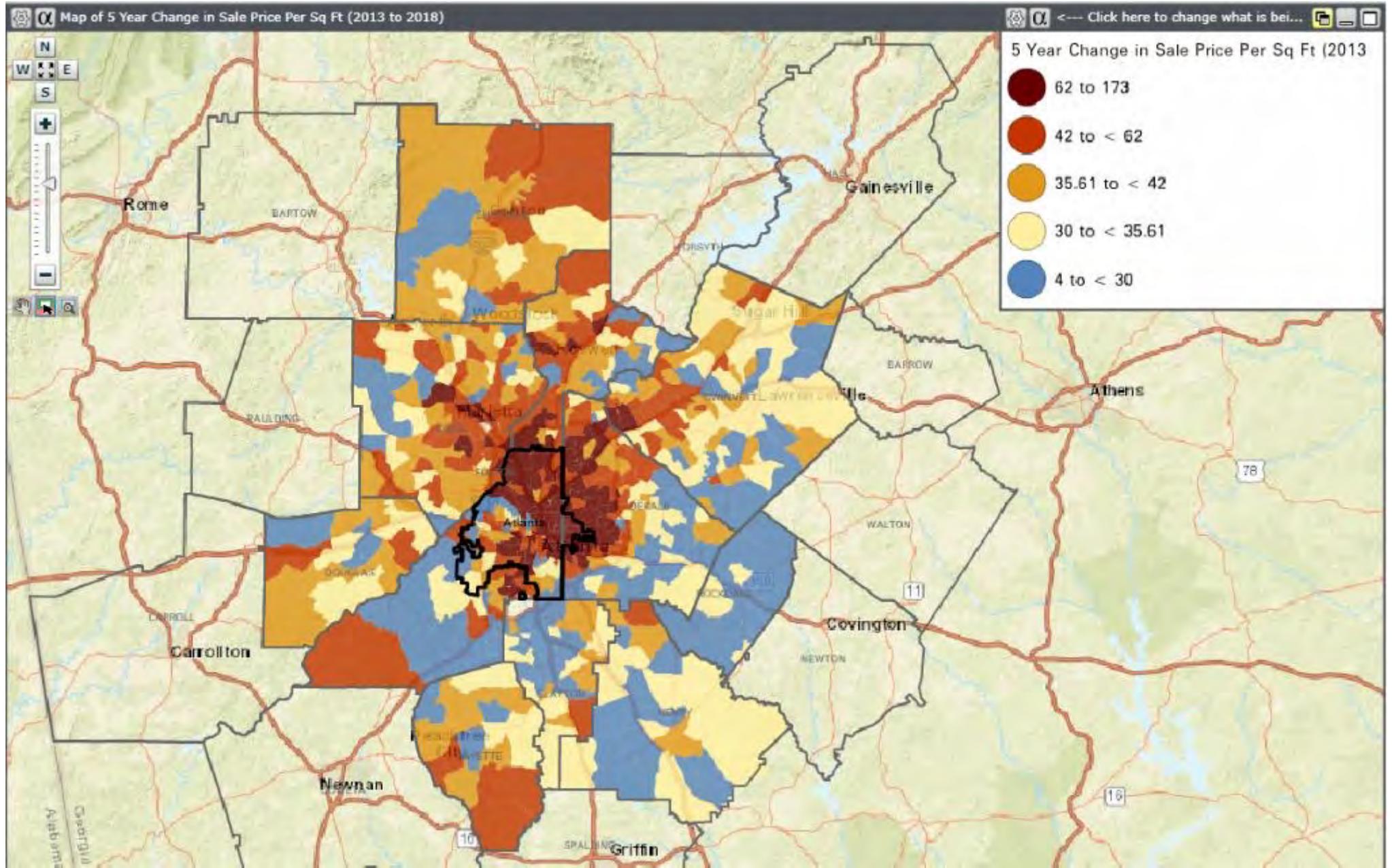
<https://metroatlhousing.org/>

Home Price per Sq Ft



Source: Analysis by ARC Research & Analytics using Zillow's ZTRAX data from 2013 & 2018

Change in Home Price per Sq Ft, 2013-2018



REGIONAL *Housing* STRATEGY

Understanding and Addressing Housing Challenges via A Data-Driven Toolkit

EDUCATIONAL:
Information about housing affordability

ANALYTICAL:
Data points of community housing characteristics, issues, and opportunities

ACTIONABLE:
Tools for local housing challenges and solutions

TEN DISTINCT SUB-REGIONAL HOUSING MARKETS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ACROSS THE REGION THROUGH EXTENSIVE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH.

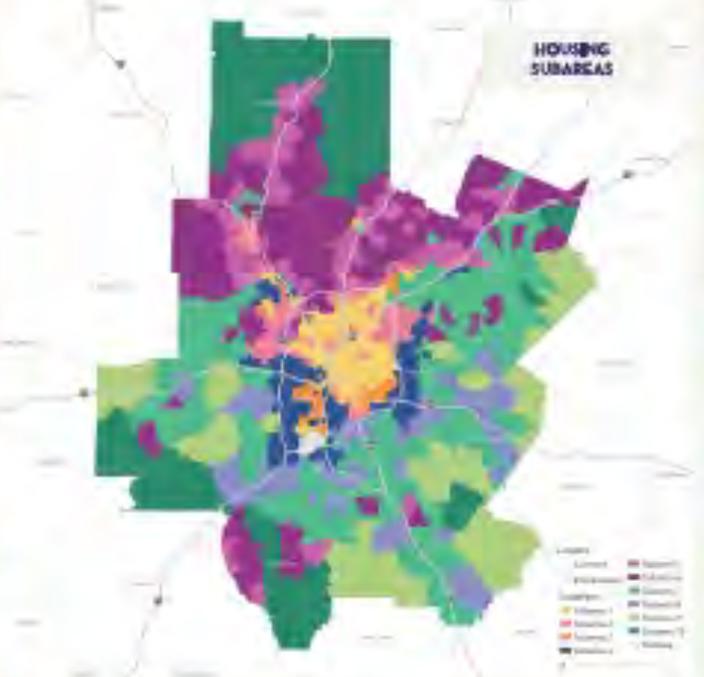
Subarea 1
High-priced core neighborhoods consisting of mostly older single family and multifamily housing units for both renters and owners

Subarea 2
Higher-priced core and employment corridor neighborhoods with a mix of newer and older single family and multifamily housing units for both renters and owners

Subarea 3
Rapidly changing urban neighborhoods with the region's oldest homes and quickest increases in home sale prices

Subarea 4
Lowest-priced urban high-rise blocks with mostly older single family and multifamily units for both renters and a rapidly declining number of owners

Subarea 5
Moderate-to-higher-priced suburban neighborhoods near employment centers with a mix of single family and multifamily units housing both renters and owners



Subarea 6
Moderate-to-higher-priced suburban neighborhoods consisting almost entirely of single family homes

Subarea 7
Lower priced suburban neighborhoods with both single family owners and a large, rapidly increasing number of single family rental units

Subarea 8
Lowest-priced suburban neighborhoods with a mix of owners and an increasing proportion of renters, experiencing the greatest increases in poverty since 2010

Subarea 9
Lower-priced rural areas with mostly single family homes on large lots housing mostly owners but with a quickly increasing number of renters

Subarea 10
Higher-priced rural areas with mostly owner-occupied single family homes on large lots

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS REGIONAL HOUSING CHALLENGES

- Increase Supply**
Develop tools for developers to contribute to the supply of both market-rate and affordable housing units
- Expand Capital Resources**
Provide, align, and coordinate financial incentives and mechanisms, allowing for the creation and preservation of affordable units
- Preserve Affordable Supply**
Protect, dedicated affordable housing units with legal restrictions to ensure that they remain accessible to low/moderate-income households
- Prevents Housing Instability**
Strengthen the ability of families to stay afloat, and afford the costs of housing (both ownership and rental)
- Reduce Housing and Transportation Costs**
Implement community development strategies for housing within a half mile to mobility options, jobs, and services
- Expand Rental Resources**
Provide, align, and coordinate financial incentives and mechanisms, allowing for the creation and preservation of affordable units
- Prevents Housing Instability**
Strengthen the ability of families to stay afloat, and afford the costs of housing (both ownership and rental)
- Develop Leadership and Collaborative on Affordability**
Promote and enable education, communication, and collaboration around housing issues

ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+

CATLYST

THE ATLANTA REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS STRATEGY



REGIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY

ARC is partnering with organizations across the region to develop a Regional Housing Strategy to help local governments better understand their housing challenges and begin to address them through actionable and innovative strategies, with a goal of provide housing affordability at all levels.



LEARN4LIFE

Learn4Life, the Metro Atlanta Regional Education Partnership, is a collaborative effort that brings together school systems, local governments, businesses, and non-profits to improve education outcomes based on common goals and shared benchmarks. The Learn4Life Leadership Council identified six key indicators to continuously measure students' progress along the cradle-to-career continuum.



AEROTROPOLIS

In 2014, ARC worked closely with key local and regional partners to create the Aerotropolis Atlanta Alliance, and has continued to support the Alliance's vision of metro Atlanta's southside. The goal is to transform the airport vicinity into a world-class Aerotropolis by stimulating investment and strengthening public coordination for the benefit of all Aerotropolis Atlanta stakeholders, with a focus on economic, workforce, and education development.



OPPORTUNITY ZONES

As an agency rooted in regional collaboration, ARC pulled together a team of economic development partners to support underserved communities participating in this federal program. A highlight of this work is the completion of a prospectus in collaboration with Decatur Power, Metro Atlanta Chamber, and Generosity Foundation for Greater Atlanta.

CATLYST PILLARS

EMPLOYED & ENGAGED

Goal: Everyone can thrive in a robust global economy.

To have a vibrant regional economy requires metro Atlanta's leaders to proactively position the region as a global business destination, collaboratively investing in the infrastructure, workforce, quality of life, and other assets that help businesses thrive.

PREPARED & PRODUCTIVE

Goal: Everyone is prepared to advance in a productive career and lifelong learning.

The region must continually invest in improving educational outcomes for all residents. Ensuring successful educational outcomes starts with early childhood programs and carries through K-12, higher education, and adult learning - equitably in every community, in every school in the region.

HEALTHY & HAPPY

Goal: Everyone has options for a healthy lifestyle and quality, affordable housing.

Engaging residents in productive careers begins with ensuring that everyone has attainable opportunities to be healthy and have a home. Only after these irreplaceable needs are met can residents effectively connect with their communities, pursue training and education, and seek jobs.

CONNECTED & RESILIENT

Goal: Everyone can connect to the people, places and information needed to have a resilient, prosperous life.

Being connected to the community whether physically via transit or virtually through volunteerism, cultural activities, and political processes will improve the ability of residents to successfully improve their quality of life.

Infrastructure

The Metropolitan Atlanta region has grown into a complex combination of counties, municipalities and jurisdictional boundaries. This map series reflects the various planning areas of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and seeks to promote a greater understanding of our rapidly expanding region. Please refer to the user notes accompanying each map for explanation of map content and clarification of acronyms and definitions.

The Atlanta Region

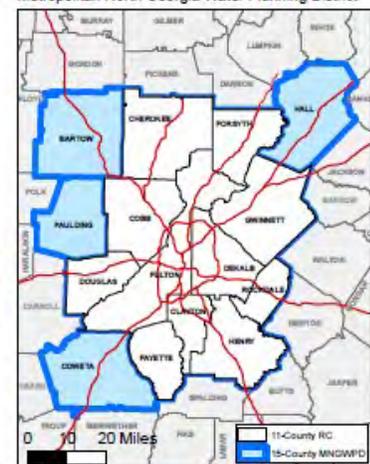
Atlanta Regional Commission
 229 Peachtree Street NE, STE 100
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303
 404-463-3100
 www.atlantaregional.org

State of Georgia Regional Commissions

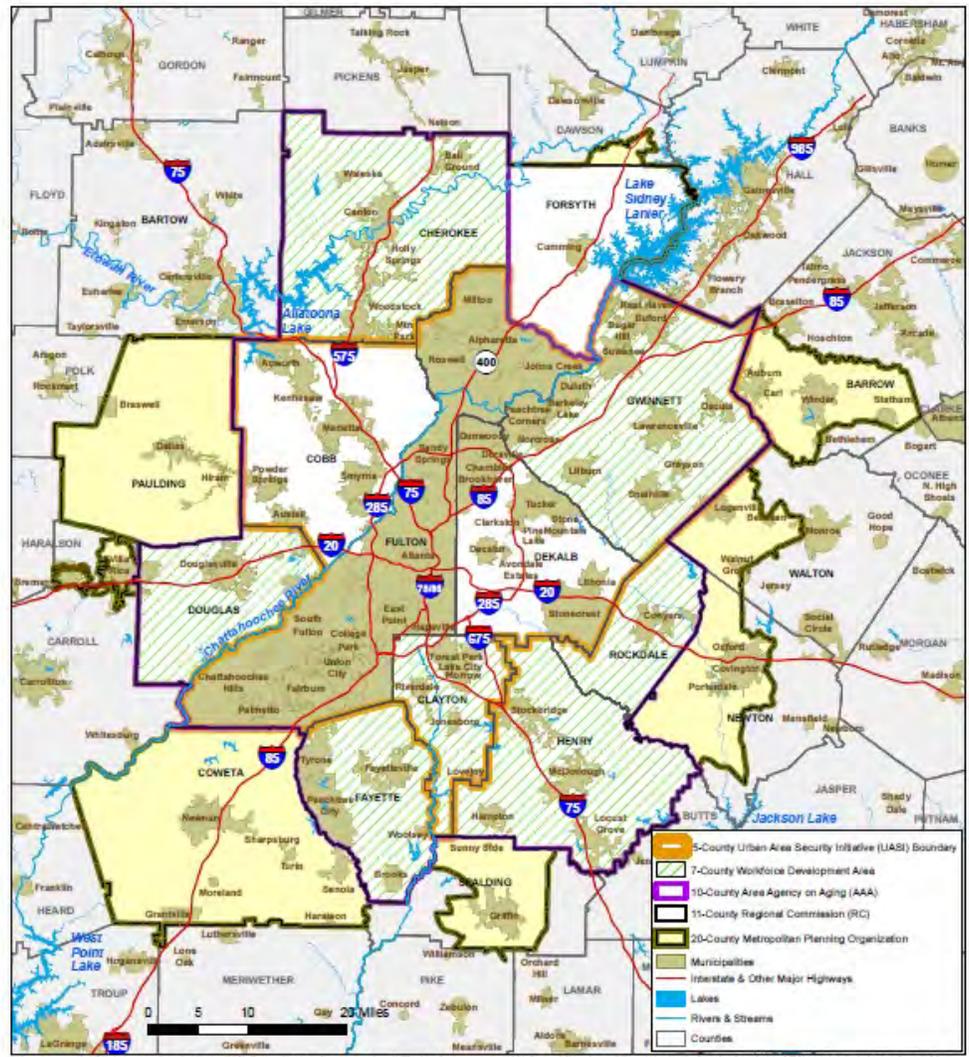


The Atlanta Regional Commission is one of 12 Regional Commissions (RCs), as currently established by the Board of the Department of Community Affairs according to OGA 05-0-20, in order "to develop, promote and assist in establishing conditions and comprehensive planning to assist local governments, and promote the essential public interests of the state and its citizens." RCs are multi-county planning and development agencies serving municipal and county governments, providing professional technical assistance to state and federal agencies as well as to local governments in advancing quality growth and development. Georgia's RCs are involved in such activities as comprehensive planning, land use development, historic preservation, aging services, revolving loan funds, business selection and development, affordable housing, global economics, tourism, disease prevention, workforce development, coordinated transportation, telecommunications and technology, geographic information systems and disaster mitigation planning.

Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District

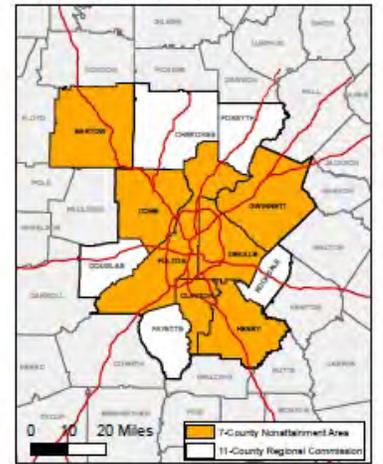


This map represents the boundary of The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, which provides water resource plans, policies and coordination for metropolitan Atlanta. The District has developed regional plans for economic management, wastewater treatment and water supply and water conservation. The 15-county Water Planning District includes the eleven counties in the RC plus four additional counties (Barrow, Coweta, Hall & Paulding). For more information please consult www.northga.water.org.



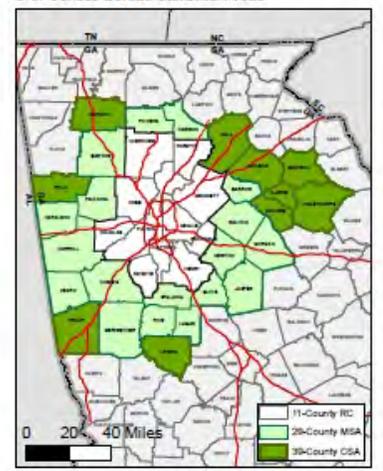
- This map represents ARC's Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Region, Workforce Development Area (WFD), Area Agency on Aging (AAA), Regional Commission (RC), and Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) boundaries which are defined as follows:
 - The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) was established by the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) under the Homeland Security Grant Program. This program was designed to provide enhanced federal preparedness funding to specific sites that were identified as vital to the Nation's economic and national security, and to encourage regional cooperation in emergency preparedness and response.
 - The Workforce Development Area (WFD) is a seven-county area created by agreement of county chief-elected officials, administered by the Atlanta Regional Commission and funded for training and employment activities under the federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA). For more information on ARC's Workforce Development programs and services please consult www.atlantaregional.com/wfd/index.cfm.
 - The Area Agency on Aging (AAA) is a 10-county area funded by the Department of Human Resources and designated by the Older Americans Act to plan for the needs of the rapidly expanding group of older citizens in the Atlanta region. It is part of a statewide network of 12 AAAs and a national network of more than 600 AAAs. For more information on aging services please consult www.aagatn.org.
 - The Regional Commission (RC) is an 11-county area designated by State law to be the area-wide planning agency for all federal and state programs which require or encourage area wide planning. Programs and services provided by ARC to the region include comprehensive planning, transportation, environmental and land use planning, research and information processing, review of local development, security services, workforce development, social services for the elderly, services to local governments, leadership development and community outreach. For more information on ARC's programs and services please consult www.atlantaregional.com.
 - The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is a 20-county area federally designated for regional transportation planning to meet air quality standards and for programming projects to implement the adopted Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The MPO planning area boundary includes the 10-county state-designated Regional Commission and five additional counties (all of Coweta, Forsyth, & Paulding and parts of Barrow, Carroll, DeKalb, Newton, Pike, Spalding and Wilcox). This boundary takes into consideration both the current unincorporated area as well as areas forecast to become unincorporated in the next 20 years.

U.S. EPA Nonattainment Area



This map represents the air quality Nonattainment Area boundary that affects the Atlanta Metro area. The Nonattainment Area for the 2015 eight-hour ozone standard is 7 counties (Barrow, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett and Henry). This area includes the larger 15 and 20-county Maintenance Areas for both ozone and PM 2.5 particulate matter standards respectively.

U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Areas



This map represents the 20-County Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the 38-county Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Combined Statistical Area (CSA), which includes the 29 counties of the Atlanta MSA along with the Atlanta-Clark County and Gainesville MSAs and the metropolitan statistical areas of Calhoun, Cherokee, Jefferson, LaGrange and Thomas, GA. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines CSAs, MSAs and the smaller metropolitan statistical areas nationwide according to published standards using U.S. Census Bureau data. These various statistical areas describe substantial core areas of population together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration, often illustrated in high rates of commuting from the adjacent areas to job locations in the core. For more information, please consult <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/metro/totals/encl.html>.

KEY ATLANTA REGION TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES



Atlanta Regional Commission



Atlanta-region Transit Link Authority



Georgia Department of Transportation



Georgia Regional Transportation Authority



Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transportation Authority



State Road and Tollway Authority

Federal and State Defined Roles



FEDERAL: As the state-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for a region defined by the U.S. Census urbanized area, fulfills federally mandated requirements related to development of a multimodal fiscally constrained long range Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and short-range Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). *23 USC § 134*
STATE: As the Metropolitan Area Planning and Development Commission (MAPDC) and Regional Commission (RC), fulfills state planning mandates for ten counties for programs which require or encourage regional planning. *OCGA § 50-8-80*



FEDERAL: Existence not mandated by federal law. For the Atlanta Region, serves as federally-required designated recipient for FTA 5307 funds since 2018. This role was previously fulfilled by MARTA. *49 USC § 5307*
STATE: Develops the Atlanta Regional Transit Plan (ARTP), which is the primary source of transit projects for consideration for inclusion in the TIP/RTP. Prioritizes transit projects for state and federal funding opportunities. *OCGA § 50-39-1*



FEDERAL: Fulfills federally required statewide and nonmetropolitan transportation planning requirements. *23 USC § 135*
STATE: Organizes, administers and operates a system of public roads and other modes of transportation including public transit, rail, aviation and ports. *OCGA § 32-2-2*



FEDERAL: Existence not mandated by federal law. For the Atlanta Region, fulfills a federal MPO process requirement by approving the short-range Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) on behalf of the Governor. *23 USC § 134(j)(1)(D)(ii)*
STATE: Manages land transportation and air quality issues within certain areas of the state. Approves the Atlanta Region's short-range Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) on behalf of the Governor. *OCGA § 50-32*



FEDERAL: Existence not mandated by federal law. For the Atlanta Region, previously served as federally-required designated recipient for FTA 5307 funds, but this role was assumed by the ATL Authority in 2018. *N/A - No code reference*
STATE: Plans, designs, constructs, finances, operates and maintains a rapid transit system within a portion of the Atlanta Region. *MARTA Act of 1965 (as most recently revised in 2018)*



FEDERAL: Existence not mandated by federal law. *N/A - No code reference*
STATE: Operates tolled transportation facilities within the state and serves as Georgia's transportation financing arm. *OCGA § 32-10-61*

Management Structure



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Doug Hooker

BOARD CHAIR: Kerry Armstrong

BOARD: (39 members) - County Commission Chairs, Mayors, Atlanta City Council Member, Department of Community Affairs representative, Citizen Members (selected by the elected officials on the Board). Elected officials terms coincide with holding the office being represented. Citizen members serve four year terms.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Chris Tomlinson

BOARD CHAIR: Charlie Sutlive

BOARD: (15 voting members, 1 nonvoting member) - Ten members chosen by caucus of elected officials holding office within boundaries of ten districts, two members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, two members appointed by the Speaker of the House, one member appointed by the Governor (this person serves as chair). The GDOT Commissioner is a nonvoting member. Four year terms for members elected by caucus. Others are subject to the political appointment process.



COMMISSIONER: Russell McMurry

BOARD CHAIR: Rudy Bowen

BOARD: (14 members) - Elected by a majority of a caucus of General Assembly members from within the boundaries of each of the state's 14 congressional districts. Five year terms.



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Chris Tomlinson

BOARD CHAIR: Walter (Sonny) Deriso

BOARD: (15 members) – All members are appointed by Governor. Five year terms.



GENERAL MANAGER / CEO: Jeff Parker

BOARD CHAIR: Rita A. Scott

BOARD: (11 voting members, two nonvoting members) - 10 voting members are appointed by the jurisdictions in which MARTA operates, one voting member is appointed by the Governor. GDOT Commissioner and GRTA Executive Director are nonvoting members. Four year terms.

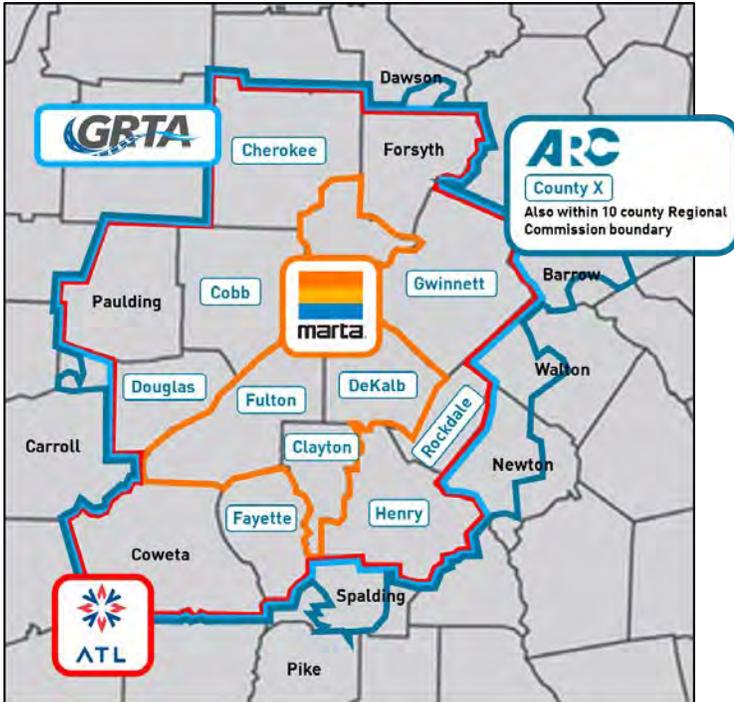


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Chris Tomlinson

BOARD CHAIR: Governor Brian Kemp

BOARD MEMBERS: (5) - Governor, DOT Commissioner, Director of the Office of Planning and Budget, one position appointed by Lieutenant Governor, one position appointed by Speaker of the House. Terms based on holding the office being represented or subject to political appointment process.

Agency Jurisdictions



Funding Sources for Projects and Programs



FEDERAL: Receives FHWA and FTA planning funds to fulfill MPO functions. Conducts competitive solicitation process and makes programming recommendations for Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBGP), Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ).
STATE: Receives some funding to fulfill MAPDC/RC functions through the annual budgeting process.
LOCAL: Counties are required by state law to pay annual membership dues to support MAPDC/RC functions.



FEDERAL: Utilizes a portion of region's FTA 5307 fund allocation for planning and to fulfill designated recipient function.
STATE: Receives funding through the annual budgeting process.
LOCAL: N/A



FEDERAL: Responsible agency for numerous FHWA formula and discretionary programs. Designated recipient for FTA 5311 rural and 5307 small urban program funds. Administers FTA 5303 planning formula funds (ARC receives a portion).
STATE: Utilizes fuel excise taxes and various fees on lodging, electric vehicles and heavy vehicles.
LOCAL: N/A



FEDERAL: Eligible to utilize some federal formula and discretionary programs through competitive solicitation processes.
STATE: Receives funds through annual budgeting process.
LOCAL: N/A



FEDERAL: Utilizes allocations from FTA formula and discretionary funding programs to operate bus and train services. Eligible to utilize some FHWA funding programs through competitive solicitation processes.
STATE: Eligible to receive funds through SRTA competitive solicitation process or annual budgeting process.
LOCAL: Utilizes sales tax collected within the MARTA service area. Collects and utilizes fares. Some additional revenue streams are available such as advertising and land development contracts.



FEDERAL: Utilizes allocations from FTA formula and discretionary funding programs to operate Xpress and vanpool services. Eligible to utilize some FHWA funding programs through competitive solicitation processes.
STATE: Utilizes state bonds and motor fuel tax allocations to fund transit capital and highway infrastructure programs through a competitive solicitation process. Receives funds through the annual budgeting process to operate Xpress and vanpool services.
LOCAL: Collects and utilizes Xpress and vanpool fares. Collects and utilizes Xpress lanes tolls.

Estimated Investments through 2050

Investment Program Areas	Percent of Total	Subtotals
MAINTENANCE & MODERNIZATION		
Road and Bridge Preservation	28.5%	\$49.2 Billion
Road System Optimization and Safety	12.3%	\$21.3 Billion
Transit Operation and Capital Management (All Systems)	18.3%	\$31.6 Billion
MAINTENANCE & MODERNIZATION SUBTOTAL	59.2%	\$102.1 Billion
EXPANSION		
Managed Lanes	9.4%	\$16.2 Billion
Interchange and Highway Expansion	6.4%	\$11.1 Billion
Transit Expansion	6.3%	\$10.9 Billion
EXPANSION SUBTOTAL	22.1%	\$38.2 Billion

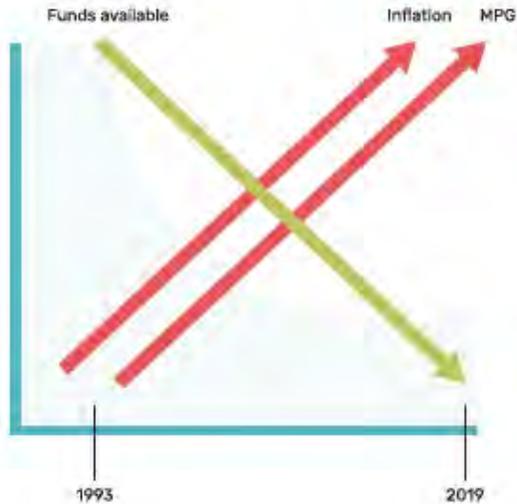
Investment Program Areas	Percent of Total	Subtotals
DEMAND MANAGEMENT		
Walking, Bicycling, and LCI	3.0%	\$5.2 Billion
TDM and Other Programs and Initiatives	2.6%	\$4.5 Billion
DEMAND MANAGEMENT SUBTOTAL	5.6%	\$9.7 Billion
OTHER COSTS		
Administrative Costs	10.4%	\$18.0 Billion
Unprogrammed Funding	2.7%	\$4.7 Billion
OTHER COSTS SUBTOTAL	13.2%	\$22.7 Billion
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	100%	172.6 Billion

Transportation Infrastructure Funding

FEDERAL Funding SOURCES

The United States federal excise tax on gasoline is 18.4 cents per gallon and 24.4 cents per gallon for diesel fuel.

The federal tax was last raised in 1993 and is not indexed to inflation, which increased by a total of 73 percent from 1993 until 2018.



Total funding for the Atlanta region:
\$1.5 BILLION
per year

STATE Funding SOURCES

IN GEORGIA

GAS TAX	AMT	PER
EXCISE TAX, GASOLINE	27.5¢	GALLON
EXCISE TAX, DIESEL FUEL	30.0¢	GALLON
ELECTRIC VEHICLES		
COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC VEHICLES	\$300	YEAR
TAX CREDIT ELIMINATED	\$5000	YEAR
PRIVATE ELECTRIC VEHICLES	\$200	YEAR
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES		
15,500 TO 25,000 POUNDS	\$50	YEAR
26,001 POUNDS OR MORE	\$100	YEAR
LODGING		
ROOM FEE	\$5	ROOM/NIGHT
TOTAL	\$2 BILLION	YEAR

THE 2015 GEORGIA TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT ADDED SIGNIFICANT NEW SOURCES OF UNRESTRICTED FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION

Total funding for the Atlanta region:
\$1.6 BILLION
per year

LOCAL Funding SOURCES

FOR CITY/COUNTY

Estimated other local transportation revenues through 2050:



Total funding for the Atlanta region:
\$2.9 BILLION
per year

Summary of Active SPLOSTs/TSPLOSTs in the Atlanta Region

Jurisdiction	Type of Tax	Duration of Tax	Date of Most Recent Vote	Tax Begins	Tax Ends	Anticipated Collections	% for Transportation*
City of Atlanta	TSPLOST	5 years	November 8, 2016	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2022	\$300 million	100%
Barrow County	SPLOST	5 years	November 7, 2017	July 1, 2018	June 30, 2023	\$57 million	31%
Carroll County	SPLOST	6 years	November 4, 2014	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2021	\$100 million	50%
Cherokee County	SPLOST	6 years	November 7, 2017	August 1, 2018	July 31, 2024	\$253 million	50%
Clayton County	SPLOST	6 years	May 20, 2014	January 1, 2015	December 31, 2020	\$272 million	36%
Cobb County	SPLOST	6 years	November 4, 2014	January 1, 2016	December 31, 2021	\$750 million	57%
Coweta County	SPLOST	6 years	November 7, 2017	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2024	\$140 million	64%
Dawson County	SPLOST	6 years	November 4, 2014	July 1, 2015	June 30, 2021	\$46 million	49%
DeKalb County	SPLOST	6 years	November 7, 2017	April 1, 2018	March 31, 2024	\$637 million	66%
Douglas County	SPLOST	6 years	November 8, 2016	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2023	\$160 million	49%
Fayette County	SPLOST	6 years	March 21, 2017	July 1, 2017	June 30, 2023	\$141 million	49%
Forsyth County	SPLOST	6 years	November 6, 2018	July 1, 2019	June 30, 2025	\$274 million	61%
Fulton County	TSPLOST	5 years	November 8, 2016	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2022	\$569 million	100%
Gwinnett County	SPLOST	6 years	November 8, 2016	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2022	\$950 million	63%
Henry County	SPLOST	5 years	November 5, 2019	April 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	\$204 million	48%
Newton County	SPLOST	6 years	March 21, 2017	July 1, 2017	June 30, 2023	\$65 million	37%
Paulding County	SPLOST	6 years	May 24, 2016	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2023	\$110 million	55%
Pike County	SPLOST	6 years	March 1, 2016	July 1, 2016	June 30, 2022	\$6 million	100%
Rockdale County	SPLOST	6 years	May 24, 2016	April 1, 2017	March 31, 2023	\$77 million	58%
Spalding County	SPLOST	6 years	November 3, 2015	April 1, 2016	March 31, 2022	\$50 million	41%
Walton County	SPLOST	6 years	November 6, 2018	January 1, 2019	December 31, 2024	\$60 million	29%

* Transportation allocation information for highlighted counties are approximated due to lack of complete information that is readily accessible online.

Estimated Revenues through 2050



regional impact + local relevance



Revenue Source	Percent of Total	Subtotals
FEDERAL		
FHWA Formula Funding plus Adjustments	20.2%	\$34.9 Billion
FHWA Discretionary Funding	0.2%	\$0.3 Billion
FTA Formula Funding plus Adjustments	6.0%	\$10.3 Billion
FEDERAL SUBTOTAL	26.4%	\$45.5 Billion
STATE		
Region's Share of Excise Taxes	26.0%	\$44.9 Billion
Region's Share of Lodging Fees	2.5%	\$4.4 Billion
Region's Share of Heavy Vehicle Impact Fees	0.2%	\$0.3 Billion
Region's Share of Electric Vehicle Registration Fees	0.03%	\$0.05 Billion
Region's Share of General Fund Appropriations	0.2%	\$0.4 Billion
STATE SUBTOTAL	29.0%	\$50.0 Billion
LOCAL		
SPLOST Revenues	8.3%	\$14.3 Billion
T-SPLOST Revenues	4.8%	\$8.2 Billion
MARTA Sales Tax Revenues	14.3%	\$24.6 Billion
MARTA Farebox and Other Revenue	4.2%	\$7.2 Billion
City and County General Funds	10.4%	\$18.0 Billion
Non-MARTA Transit Agency Revenues	1.6%	\$2.8 Billion
LOCAL SUBTOTAL	43.5%	\$75.1 Billion
PRIVATE		
CIDs and Other Revenue	1.20%	\$2.0 Billion
PRIVATE SUBTOTAL	1.20%	\$2.0 Billion
TOTAL REVENUE	100.00%	172.6 Billion

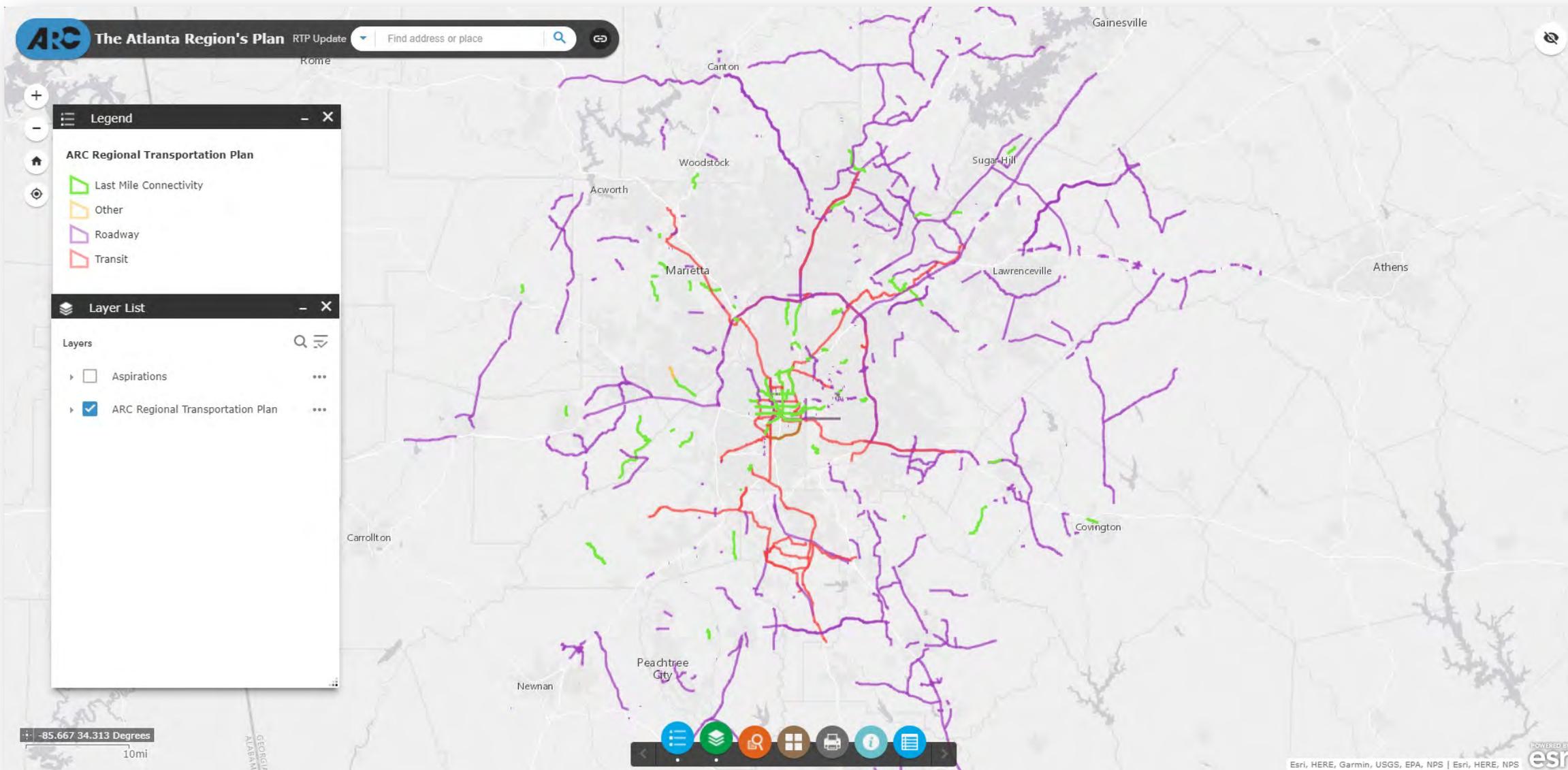
Regional Transportation Projects

<https://garc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=025ca60f2ee54b779dc77209e51f3f25/>

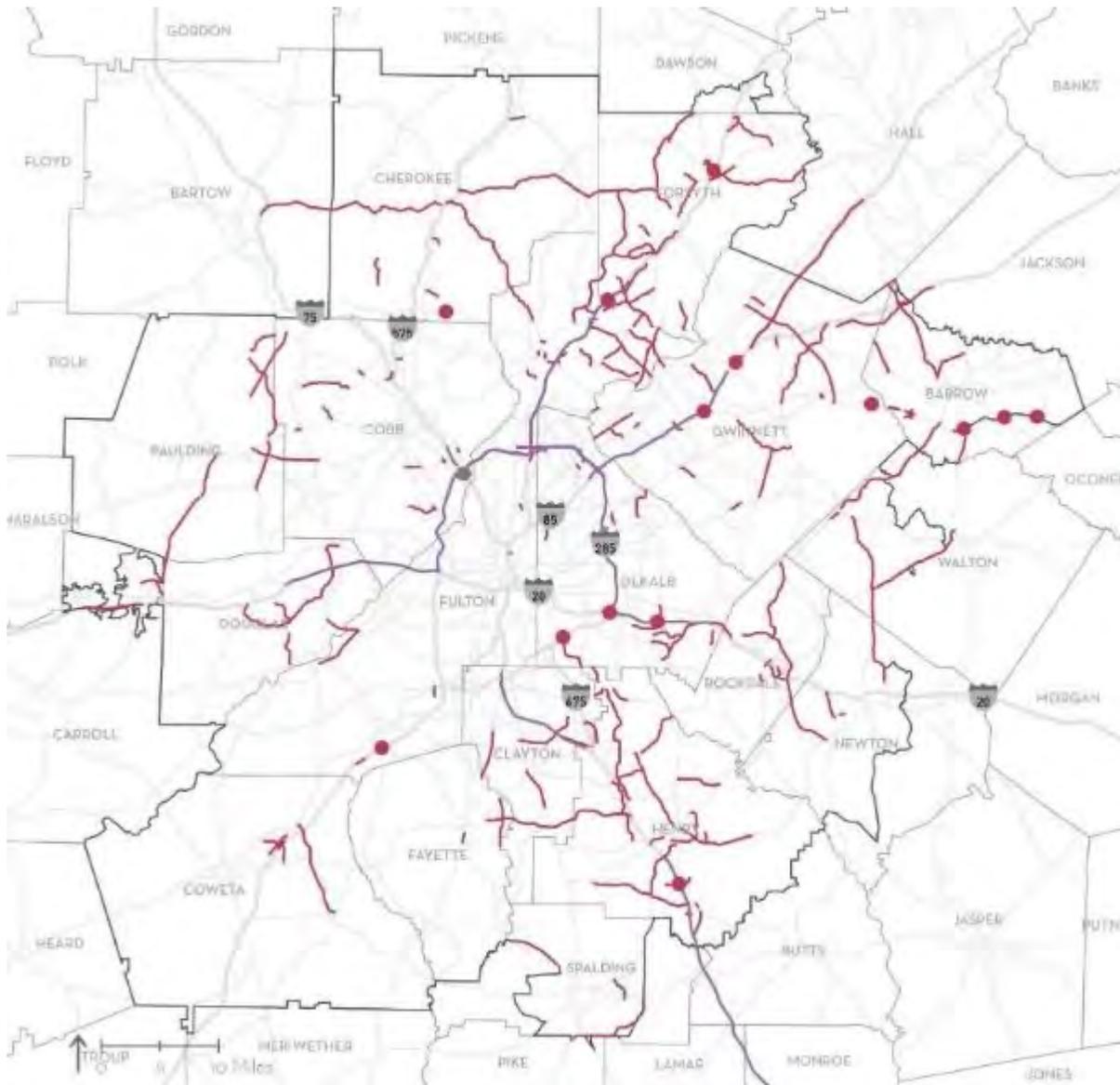
ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+



Express Lanes and Arterial Capacity Projects



MAP 18: DRAFT RTP MANAGED LANE AND INTERCHANGE AND HIGHWAY CAPACITY PROJECTS

Legend

- Managed Lanes
- Interchange and Highway Capacity
- Major Roads
- Expressways
- Counties
- MPO Boundary

- **140 additional miles of express lane corridors**
- **215 arterial capacity projects adding almost 600 lane- miles to the network**

Major Mobility Investment Program



Interchange Reconstruction:

1. I-16/I-95
2. I-285/I-20 West
3. I-285/I-20 East

Express Lanes:

4. I-285 Eastside*
5. I-285 Top End*
6. I-285 Westside*
7. SR 400

Interstate Widening:

8. I-85 Phase 1
9. I-85 Phase 2
10. I-16

Commercial Vehicle Lanes:

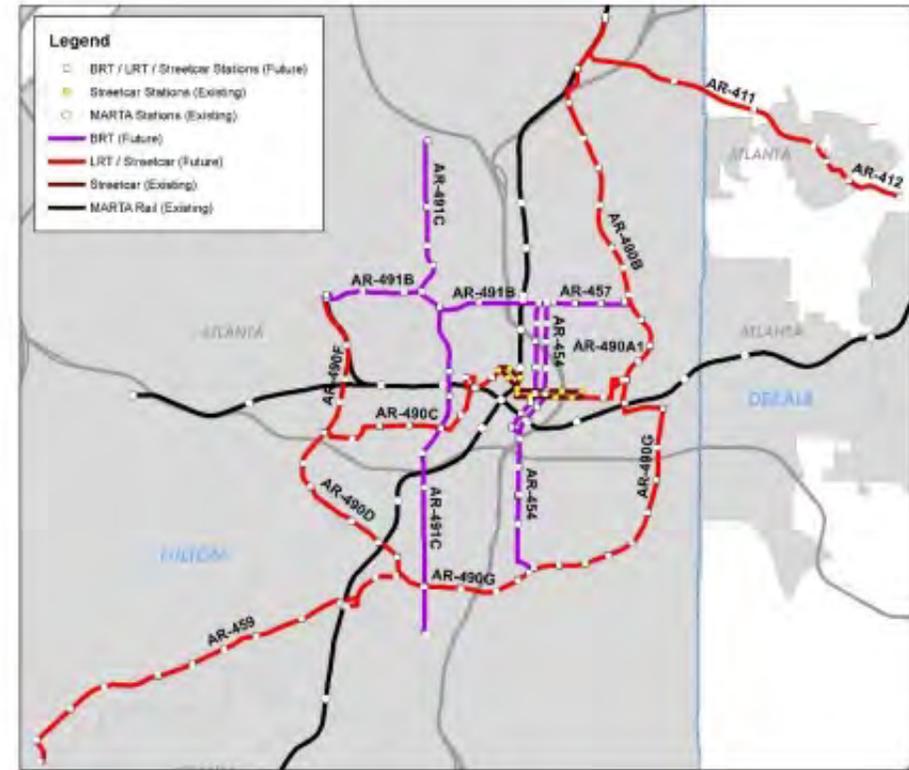
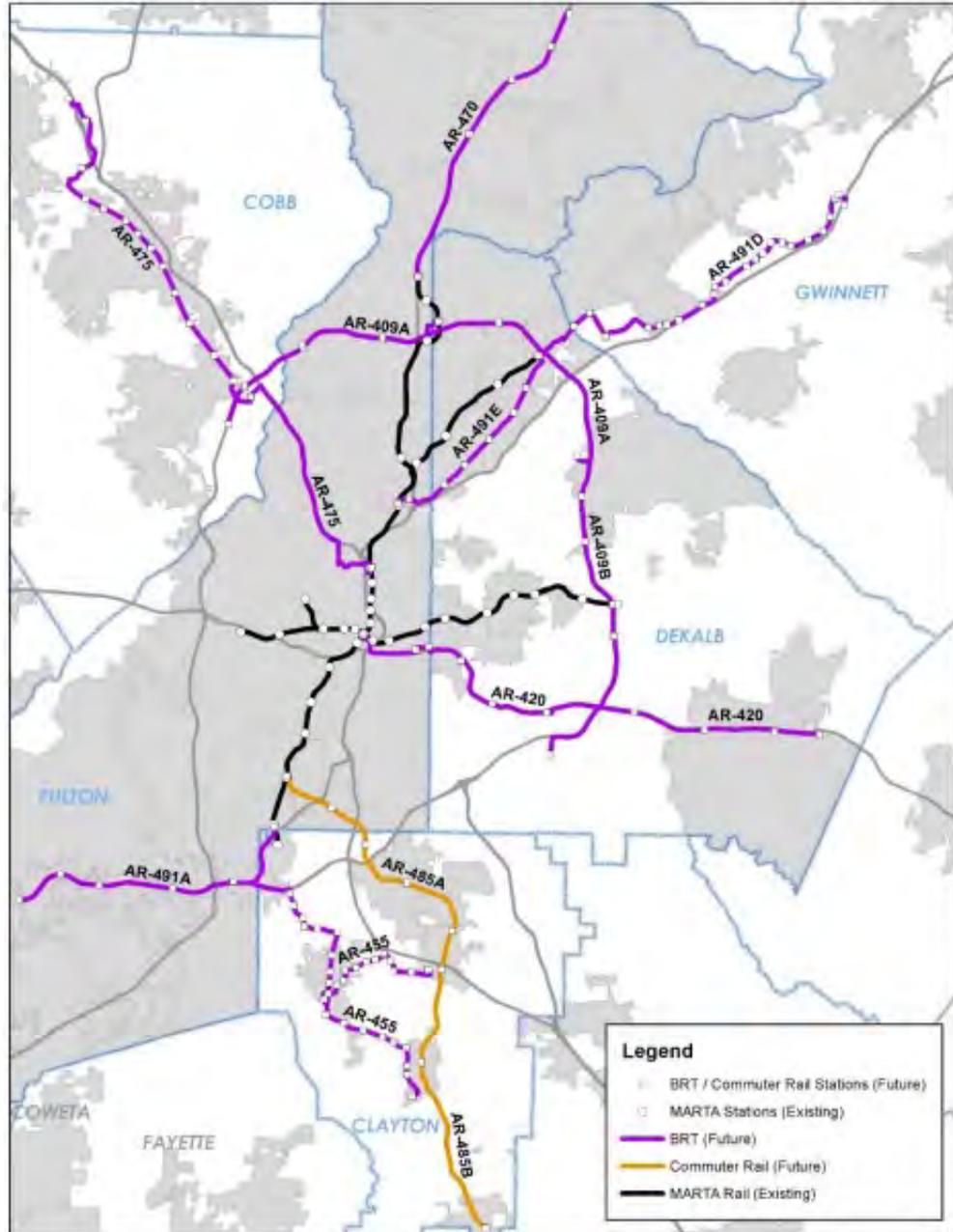
11. I-75

I-285 Advanced Improvement Projects:

12. I-285 Westbound Ramp Extension
13. I-285/Peachtree Industrial Boulevard Interchange Improvements
14. I-285 Westside Railroad Crossings Bridge Widening
15. I-285 Westside Bridge Replacements
16. I-285 Eastside Bridge Replacements
17. I-285 Westbound Auxiliary Lane Extension

* Construction packages will be determined pending finalization of procurement approach

Transit Expansion Program

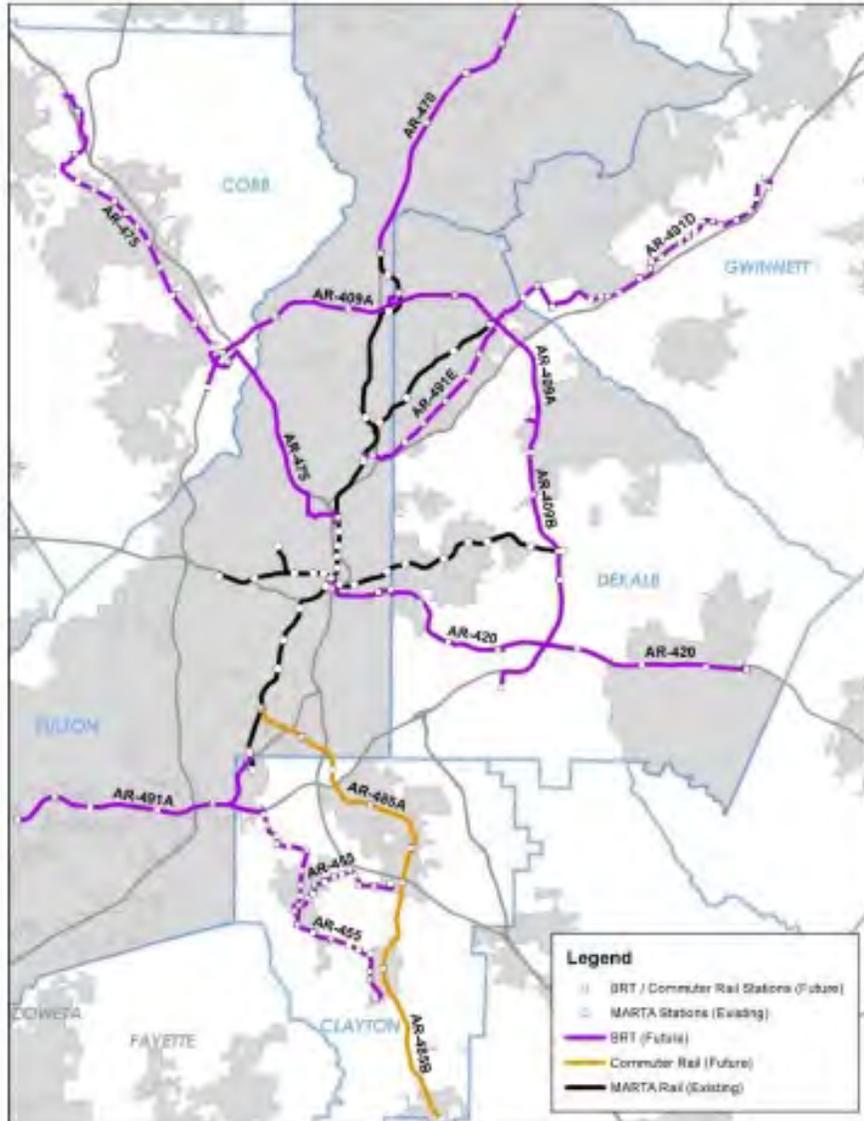


MILES OF NEW SERVICE*

Bus Rapid Transit (Freeway)	67 miles
Bus Rapid Transit (Arterial)	96 miles
Light Rail / Streetcar	30 miles
Commuter Rail	22 miles

* Based on initial planning concepts; technologies subject to change

Transit Expansion Program



<u>ARC ID</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>LIMITS</u>
AR-475	Connect Cobb BRT	KSU to Arts Center
AR-470	Connect 400 BRT	Windward to North Springs
AR-491D	Gwinnett BRT	Sugarloaf Mills to Doraville
AR-491E	Buford Highway BRT	Lindbergh to Doraville
AR-409A	I-285 North BRT	Paces Ferry to Northlake
AR-409B	I-285 East BRT	Northlake to Panthersville
AR-420	I-20 East BRT	Stonecrest to Five Points
AR-485A/B	Clayton CRT	Lovejoy to East Point
AR-455	Clayton County BRT	College Park to Clayton
AR-491A	South Fulton BRT	College Park to SR 92

Headways for all projects assumed to be 10 minute peak and 15 minute off peak except for:

- Clayton BRT branches all day 10 minute common & 20 minute
- Clayton CRT 30 minute peak directional

Peachtree Corners

The City has evolved their planning towards a mixed-use centers vision around the LCI:

- The focus is on the LCI area along SR 141 and potentially widening SR 141 to six lanes. The other big development focus is developing an “innovation hub.” Peachtree Corners has been the one of the most aggressive cities in the region in developing a technology incubator and testing facilities for transportation technology through the Curiosity Lab.
- Several major trail projects such as Crooked Creek are in development. These will tie the residential/commercial areas to the River over time.
- The City, County and State have done some projects in recent years to manage congestion such as adding a southbound lane on SR 141 to PIB. Others in development include:
 - Bush Road at Medlock Bridge Road intersection
 - Peachtree Corners Circle at Medlock Bridge
 - SR 141/Peachtree Parkway at Peachtree Corners Circle
 - SR 141 at Spalding Road
- The area currently has transit service that connects to the Doraville Station.
- https://www.gwinnettcountry.com/static/departments/transportation/routes/2020/RT35_Web.pdf

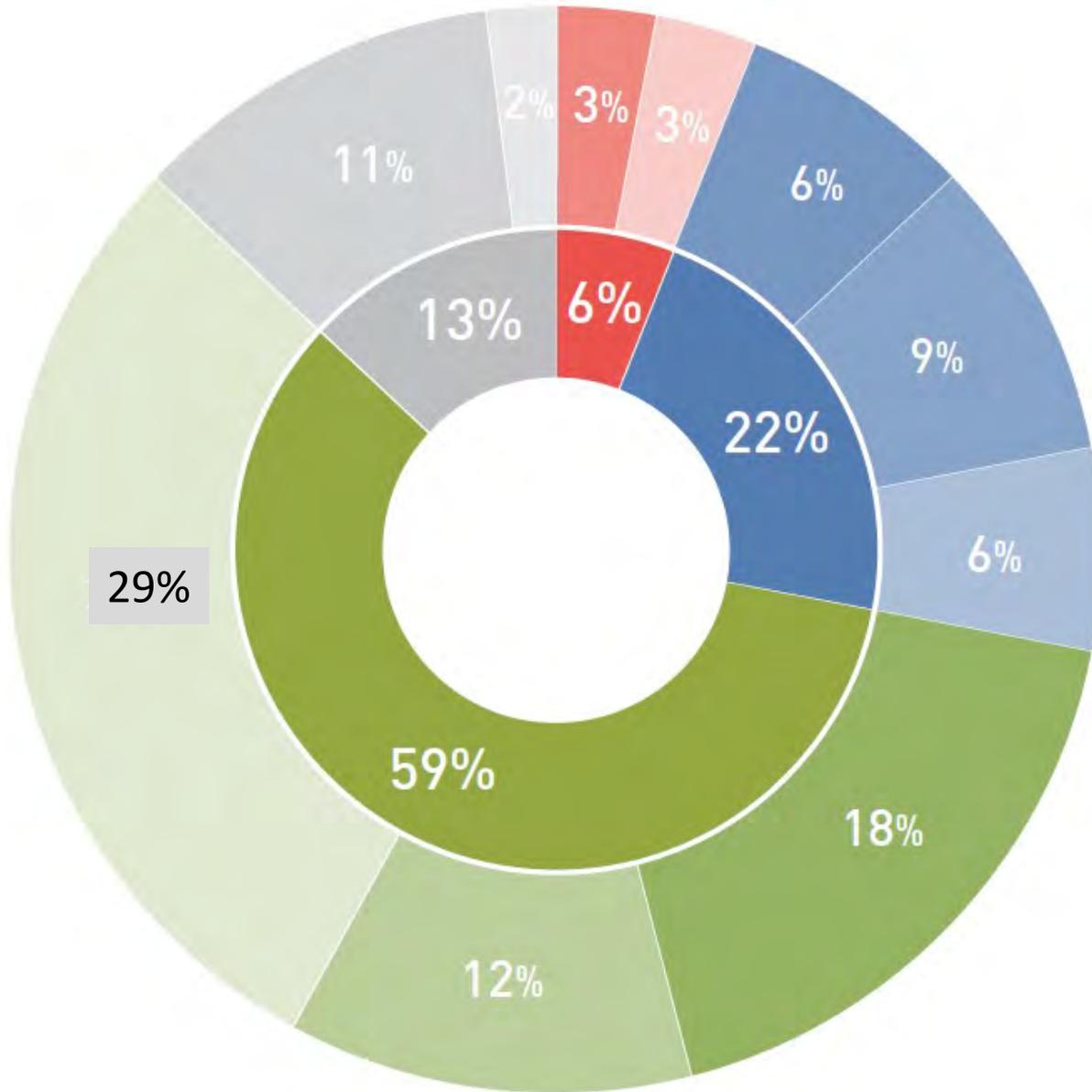
Project Programming by Program Area and Sub-Area

Inner Ring: Program Area

- Demand Management 6%
- Expansion 22%
- Maintenance & Modernization 59%
- Other 13%

Outer Ring: Program Sub-Area

- Walking, Bicycling, and LCI
- TDM and Other Programs and Initiatives
- Interchange and Highway Capacity
- Managed Lanes
- Transit Expansion
- Transit Operations and Capital Management (All Systems)
- Road System Optimization and Safety
- Road and Bridge Preservation
- Administrative Costs
- Unprogrammed Funding



Regionally Important Performance Measures

Average Commute Travel Time in Minutes by Personal Vehicle

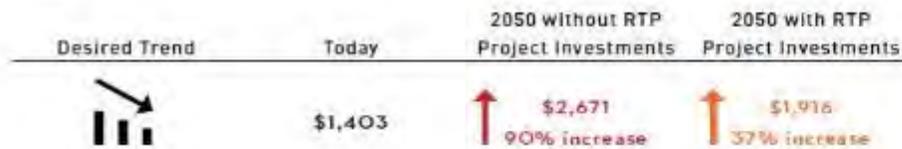
With 8.6 million residents expected in the region by 2050, roadway capacity projects for personal vehicles alone will not be able to meet the demand for a safe, accessible, and convenient transportation system. The RTP projects reflect solutions intended to mitigate worsening commute times while also pivoting to solutions that are multi-modal, providing residents and visitors with more travel options.



Supporting Objective: Maintain and operate the existing transportation system to provide for reliable travel.

Total Surface Transportation Congestion Cost Per Person by Dollars

Atlanta residents incur a hidden expense of both their time and fuel when sitting in roadway congestion. Lost time means we have less time for work productivity and fewer opportunities for recreation and social connections. It also means increased pollutants from vehicle emissions, increased goods movement costs, increased unreliability, increased stress, and more frequent crashes.¹

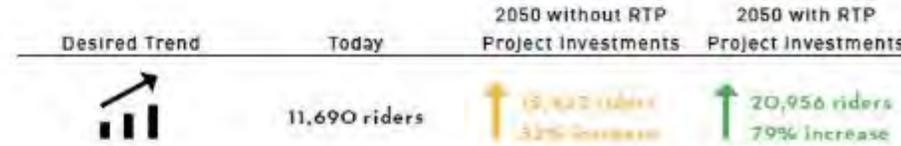


Supporting Objective: Maintain and operate the existing transportation system to provide for reliable travel.

¹ USDOT Assessing the Full Costs of Congestion on Surface Transportation Systems and Reducing them through Pricing (2009)

Transit Ridership between Activity Centers

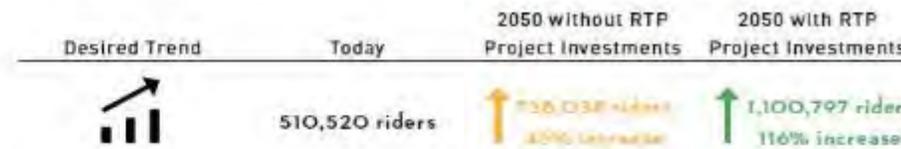
The region's activity centers are centralized nodes where residents and visitors can live, work, and play. While increasing transit ridership on the whole is a desired outcome of the RTP project list, this performance measure underscores the importance of transportation and land use efficiency, supporting investments that promote connectivity amongst areas in the region with demonstrated regional significance.



Supporting Objective: Strategically expand the transportation system while supporting local land use plans.

Regional Transit Ridership

The region must continue to invest in modes like transit that move people efficiently, conveniently, and safely. The RTP project list includes transit expansion, operations, and capital management projects that have projected ridership productivity increases. This increase, even in the without investments scenario, is likely due to improved transit-supportive development and access, co-locating with population and employment density, and the general population increase in the region.



Supporting Objective: improve transit and non-single-occupant vehicle options to boost economic competitiveness and reduce environmental impacts.

Regionally Important Performance Measures

Average Commute Travel Time in Minutes by Personal Vehicle

With 8.6 million residents expected in the region by 2050, roadway capacity projects for personal vehicles alone will not be able to meet the demand for a safe, accessible, and convenient transportation system. The RTP projects reflect solutions intended to mitigate worsening commute times while also pivoting to solutions that are multi-modal, providing residents and visitors with more travel options.



Supporting Objective: Maintain and operate the existing transportation system to provide for reliable travel.

Regionally Important Performance Measures

Total Surface Transportation Congestion Cost Per Person by Dollars

Atlanta residents incur a hidden expense of both their time and fuel when sitting in roadway congestion. Lost time means we have less time for work productivity and fewer opportunities for recreation and social connections. It also means increased pollutants from vehicle emissions, increased goods movement costs, increased unreliability, increased stress, and more frequent crashes.¹

Desired Trend	Today	2050 without RTP Project Investments	2050 with RTP Project Investments
	\$1,403	 \$2,671 90% increase	 \$1,916 37% increase

Supporting Objective: Maintain and operate the existing transportation system to provide for reliable travel.

¹ USDOT Assessing the Full Costs of Congestion on Surface Transportation Systems and Reducing Them through Pricing (2009)

Regionally Important Performance Measures

Regional Transit Ridership

The region must continue to invest in modes like transit that move people efficiently, conveniently, and safely. The RTP project list includes transit expansion, operations, and capital management projects that have projected ridership productivity increases. This increase, even in the without investments scenario, is likely due to improved transit-supportive development and access, co-locating with population and employment density, and the general population increase in the region.

Desired Trend	Today	2050 without RTP Project Investments	2050 with RTP Project Investments
	510,520 riders	 735,033 riders 45% increase	 1,100,797 riders 116% increase

Supporting Objective: Improve transit and non-single-occupant vehicle options to boost economic competitiveness and reduce environmental impacts.

DRAFT

Performance | 137

Regionally Important Performance Measures

Transit Ridership between Activity Centers

The region's activity centers are centralized nodes where residents and visitors can live, work, and play. While increasing transit ridership on the whole is a desired outcome of the RTP project list, this performance measure underscores the importance of transportation and land use efficiency, supporting investments that promote connectivity amongst areas in the region with demonstrated regional significance.

Desired Trend	Today	2050 without RTP Project Investments	2050 with RTP Project Investments
	11,690 riders	 15,423 riders 32% increase	 20,956 riders 79% increase

Supporting Objective: Strategically expand the transportation system while supporting local land use plans.

Key Work Activity #3: Reassess Current Project Evaluation Methodologies

THE ARC TIP PROJECT EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

“The Project Evaluation Cookbook”

Atlanta Regional Commission
Winter 2017

additional weighting schemes, including equal weights and weights based on the long-range portion of the Atlanta Region’s Plan. Ultimately, the values from these tests were brought to a subcommittee of the Transportation & Air Quality Committee (TAQC) for their review. Policymakers and ARC staff came to an agreement to utilize the survey-derived weights for project evaluation in KDP2. These weights are outlined in Table S2, below. ARC understands that future work on these weights may be necessary to reflect changing values and opinions.

Table S2 – Criteria Weights by Project Type⁴

Criteria	Bike/Ped/Trail	Roadway Asset Management	Roadway Expansion & TSM&O	Transit Expansion	Transit Asset Management & System Upgrades ⁵
Asset Management & Resiliency	-	14.9 %	-	-	24.4 % / 22.1 %
Mobility & Congestion	13.7 %	13.8 %	13.0 %	13.5 %	21.6 % / 19.6 %
Safety	14.5 %	14.4 %	13.4 %	8.5 %	13.6 % / 12.3 %
Network Connectivity	14.4 %	12.9 %	12.4 %	13.5 %	-
Reliability	-	-	12.1 %	12.0 %	-
Multimodalism	12.6 %	11.8 %	11.3 %	10.2 %	-
Employment Accessibility	10.4 %	10.2 %	10.3 %	11.6 %	18.6 % / 16.8 %
Land Use Compatibility	11.5 %	-	-	10.5 %	-
Social Equity	9.7 %	8.3 %	7.0 %	9.5 %	15.2 % / 13.8 %
Air Quality & Climate Change	6.3 %	-	7.3 %	6.5 %	0.0 % / 9.4 %
Goods Movement	-	8.1 %	7.8 %	-	-
Cultural & Environmental Sensitivity	6.8 %	5.5 %	5.3 %	4.1 %	6.6 % / 6.0 %

In addition, nested within some project types are multiple performance measures and metrics for each criterion. The metric level weighting was determined by ARC staff with help from partner state agencies. Information on these weights are provided in the corresponding sections of this document and do not affect criteria level weights.

Benefit-Cost Ratio and Cost-Effectiveness Scores

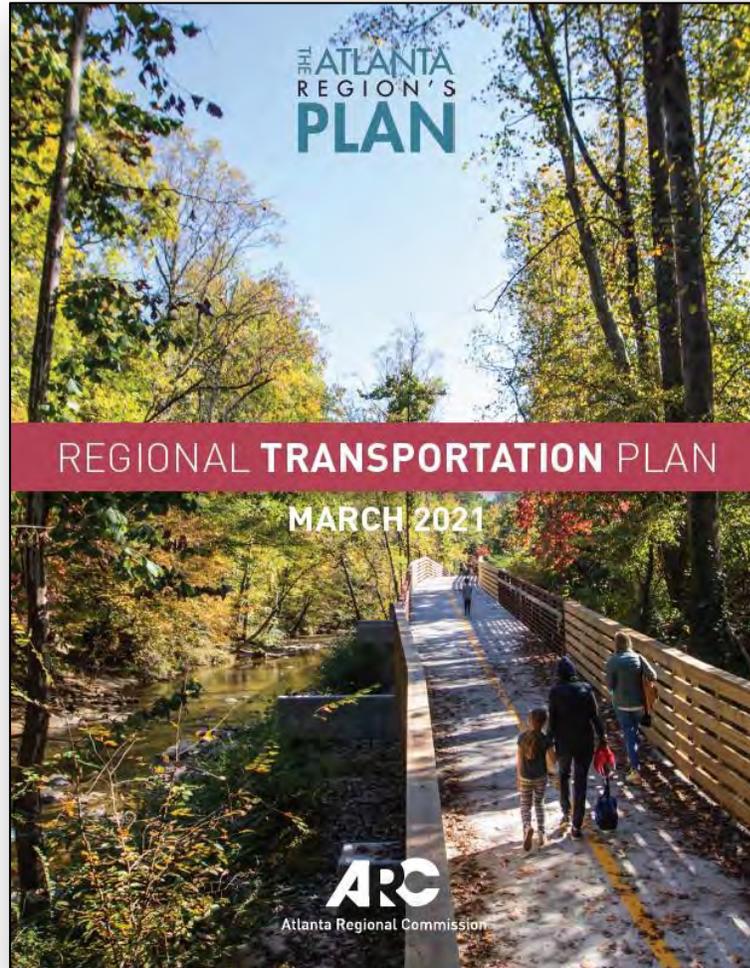
Historically, ARC has applied a very rigorous Benefit-Cost (B/C) ratio for roadway widening projects evaluated as part of the RTP. The B/C ratio is a sum of a project’s expected benefits and disbenefits

⁴ Values may not add to 100% due to rounding, some values that were surveyed were subsequently dropped from consideration as relevant criteria and are zeroed out in the weights

⁵ The 2nd number is the weights for projects that replace transit buses and have an associated air quality benefit

Our Vision

A Place that Works for Everyone



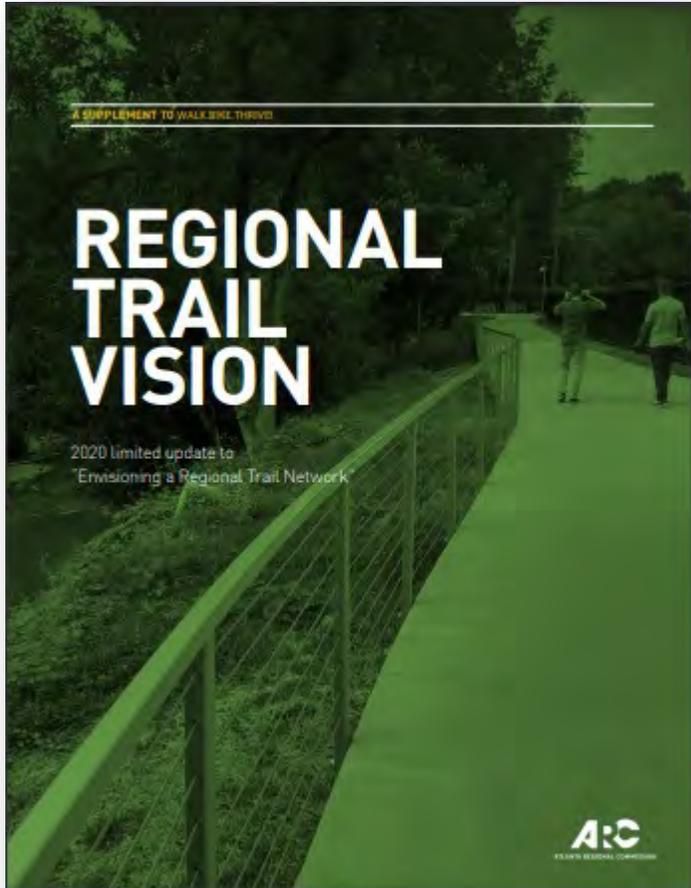
www.atlantaregional.org/rtp

OUR VISION

Atlanta is one of the world's most dynamic metropolitan areas, competing globally on the strength of our diverse population, robust economy, myriad cultural assets, and attractive lifestyles. We will **win the future** through intensive collaboration that honors and leverages the uniqueness of our communities.

- Atlanta Region's Plan Policy Framework





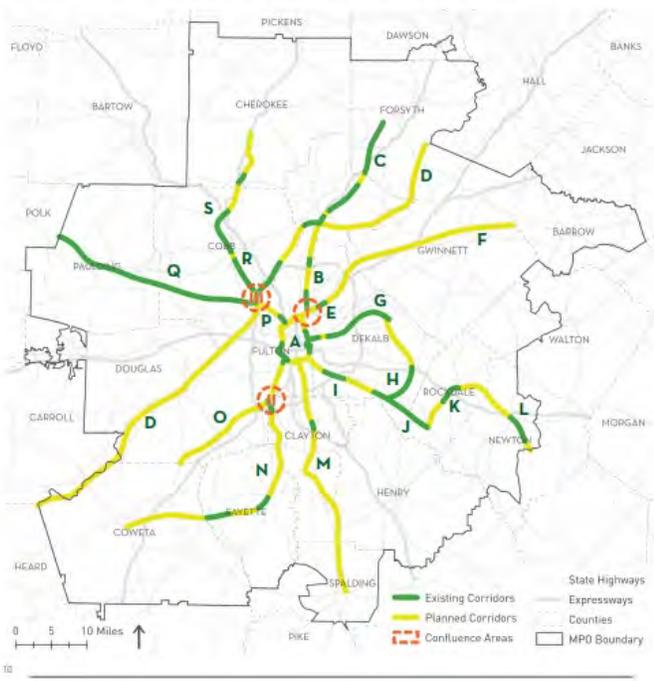
REGIONAL TRAIL VISION

Connections between jurisdictions or across boundaries are critical for ensuring travel throughout the metropolitan region. ARC recognizes trails that improve regional mobility, safety, and connectivity.

Regionally Significant Trails are key links for connecting the regional trail network, crossing jurisdictional boundaries; connecting cities, regional activity centers, or parks; or serving as destinations for residents and visitors to the region. Regionally significant trails are shown on the **Regional Trail Vision Map** (below).

Regional Trail Confluences are locations where several regional trails converge. These areas may need extra coordination, collaboration, or funding to build a connected regional trail network.

The **Regional Trail Vision map identifies corridors for priority funding with MPO and regional funds.**



REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT TRAILS

Regionally Significant Trails are priorities for regional and federal funding. These corridors and confluence areas are the primary focus for metropolitan Atlanta's Transportation Alternatives Program funding but may also be considered for ARC's Surface Transportation Block Grants or other Transportation Improvement Program funding. Other trails may be considered but they should provide similar regional benefits for connecting the regional trail network or providing increased access around the region. The following table tracks regionally significant trails along with their most recent planning documentation.

ID	Corridor Name	Jurisdictions	Source Documentation
A	Atlanta BeltLine	City of Atlanta	Atlanta BeltLine Trail Map
B	PATH 400	Atlanta, Sandy Springs	Atlanta Transportation Plan North Fulton CTP
C	Big Creek Greenway	Alpharetta, Fulton and Forsyth Counties	Big Creek Greenway Map
D	Chattahoochee RiverLands	Forsyth, Gwinnett, Fulton, Cobb, Douglas, Coweta	Chattahoochee River Greenway Study
E	Peachtree Creek Greenway	Atlanta, Brookhaven, Chamblee, DeKalb County	Atlanta Transportation Plan DeKalb County CTP
F	Piedmont Pathway	Gwinnett County	Gwinnett County Trails Plan
G	Stone Mtn Trail	Decatur, DeKalb County	DeKalb County CTP
H	Arabia & Panola Trails	DeKalb County	DeKalb County CTP
I	South River	DeKalb County	DeKalb County CTP
J	Rockdale River Trail	Rockdale County	Rockdale County CTP
K	Conyers Trail	Conyers, Rockdale County	Rockdale County CTP
L	Cricket Frog Trail	Rockdale, Newton Counties	Rockdale County CTP Newton County CTP
M	Clayton-Henry-Spalding Corridor	Clayton, Henry, Spalding Counties	Clayton County Trails Master Plan Henry County CTP Spalding-Griffin CTP
N	Clayton-Fayette-Coweta Corridor	Clayton, Fayette, Coweta Counties	Fayette County Transportation Plan Coweta County Greenway Master Plan
O	Roosevelt Highway	Atlanta, Fulton County	Atlanta Transportation Plan South Fulton CTP
P	Connect the Comet	Atlanta, Cobb County	Atlanta Transportation Plan Cobb Trails Master Plan
Q	Silver Comet Trail	Cobb, Paulding Counties	Silver Comet Trail Map
R	Mountain to River Trail	Cobb County	Cobb Trails Master Plan
S	Noonday Creek Trail	Cobb, Cherokee Counties	Cobb Trails Master Plan

ID	Confluence Areas	Jurisdictions	Source Documentation
I	Lindbergh Area	Atlanta, Brookhaven	Plan in development
II	Aerotropolis Area	Clayton, Fulton Counties	AeroATL Greenway Plan
III	Cumberland Area	Cobb County	Cobb Trails Master Plan

EXISTING BIKEWAYS

Metropolitan Atlanta has over 400 miles of existing bike paths and multi-use trails. The Atlanta BeltLine is currently under construction and will add another 40 miles of multi-use trails to the region. The map below shows the location of existing bike paths and multi-use trails across the metropolitan region.

FACILITY TYPE	REGIONAL RELEASE	REGIONAL PERCENT
Multi-Use Paths	411	66%
Bicycle Lanes	316	33%
TOTAL	421	100%

PLANNED TRAILS

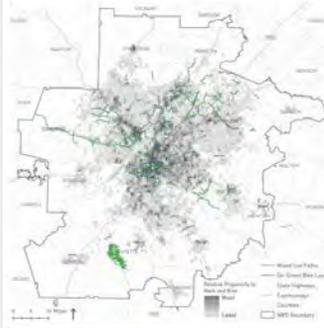
Metropolitan Atlanta has over 400 miles of existing bike paths and multi-use trails. The Atlanta BeltLine is currently under construction and will add another 40 miles of multi-use trails to the region. The map below shows the location of existing bike paths and multi-use trails across the metropolitan region.

OVER 3,000 MILES OF PLANNED TRAILS LOCATED IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTY



REGIONAL PROPENSITY

ARC's regional walking and bicycling map, "Walk, Bike, Transit" measured propensity for walking and bicycling across the metropolitan Atlanta region. Many miles are paved to support higher propensity. ARC's propensity map shows that the metropolitan Atlanta region has a high propensity for walking and bicycling. The map below shows the location of existing bike paths and multi-use trails across the metropolitan region.



REGIONAL EQUITY

High rates of disadvantaged people in the region mean we need to ensure that walking and bicycling opportunities are available to all. ARC's propensity map shows that the metropolitan Atlanta region has a high propensity for walking and bicycling. The map below shows the location of existing bike paths and multi-use trails across the metropolitan region.



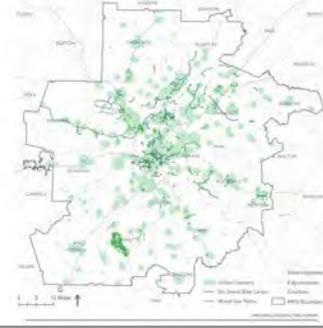
REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

ARC has evaluated the length of planned segments in the metropolitan region. The longer and straighter the segments, the more likely they are to be used. The map below shows the location of existing bike paths and multi-use trails across the metropolitan region.



REGIONAL ACCESS

Metropolitan Atlanta has a network of urban centers, transit stations, and major activity centers. These are key destinations for walking and bicycling. The map below shows the location of existing bike paths and multi-use trails across the metropolitan region.





THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVERLANDS

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVERLANDS



THE GREENWAY *and River Destinations*

- 125-mile multi-modal trail
- 19 cities across 7 counties
- Over 1 million residents within 15-minute bike ride
- 25 river crossings
- 42 trailheads
- 1 trailhead every 5 miles on average

THE BLUEWAY *and River Ecosystems*

- 104-mile Blueway
- 42 water access points
- Over 26 parks connected

TRIBUTARY TRAILS *and Wider Communities*

- 44 Tributary Trails
- 24 Cities within a 15 minute bike ride

THE RIVERLANDS

Project Goals:

- **A Safe, Connective Corridor**
- **A Common Ground for All**
- **An Ecological Refuge for the Region**
- **A Living Legacy for Future Generations**

PROJECT MANAGEMENT & DESIGN TEAMS

ATLANTA REGIONAL
COMMISSION



COBB
COUNTY



THE TRUST FOR
PUBLIC LAND



CITY OF
ATLANTA



with additional
support from:
GWINNETT
COUNTY



Gwinnett

SCAPE



DR. NA'TAKI OSBORNE JELKS, MPH

DR. RICHARD MILLIGAN



CHATTAHOOCHEE WORKING GROUP



regional impact + local relevance



Aerotropolis Atlanta

Atlanta Audubon Society

Atlanta Cycling

Atlanta Housing Authority

Atlanta Regional Commission

Atlanta Rowing Club

Atlanta's Upper West Side

Boulevard C.I.D.

Carroll County

Carroll County Historical Society

Carroll Tomorrow

Carroll Co. Chamber of

Commerce

Chattahoochee NOW

Chattahoochee National Park

Conservancy

Chattahoochee Riverkeeper

City of Atlanta

City of Chattahoochee Hills

City of Duluth

City of Johns Creek

City of Roswell

City of Sandy Springs

City of South Fulton

City of Sugar Hill

Cobb County

Coweta County

Cumberland C.I.D.

Douglas County

Forsyth Chamber of Commerce

Forsyth County

Friends of McIntosh Reserve

Friends of Sugar Hill Greenway
Fulton County

Georgia Department of Natural

Resources

Georgia Institute of Technology

Georgia River Network

Georgia Power

Groundwork Atlanta

Gwinnett County

Historic Banning Mills

Invest Atlanta

Keep South Fulton Beautiful

Legacy at the River Line

Let's Go Fishing, Inc

Metro Atlanta Chamber of

Commerce

Mableton Improvement Coalition

MTBAtlanta

Peachtree Corners Green
Committee

Proctor Creek Stewardship

Council

River Line Historic Area

Rivers through Atlanta

Riverwalk Atlanta

Roswell Creekways

Roswell, Inc.

Sandy Springs Conservancy

South Fulton C.I.D.

Sweetwater Creek Park

The Aimee Copeland
Foundation

The Trust for Public Land

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

U.S. Forest Service

U.S. National Park Service

) (CRNRA
Upper Chattahoochee Trout

Unlimited

Upper West Side

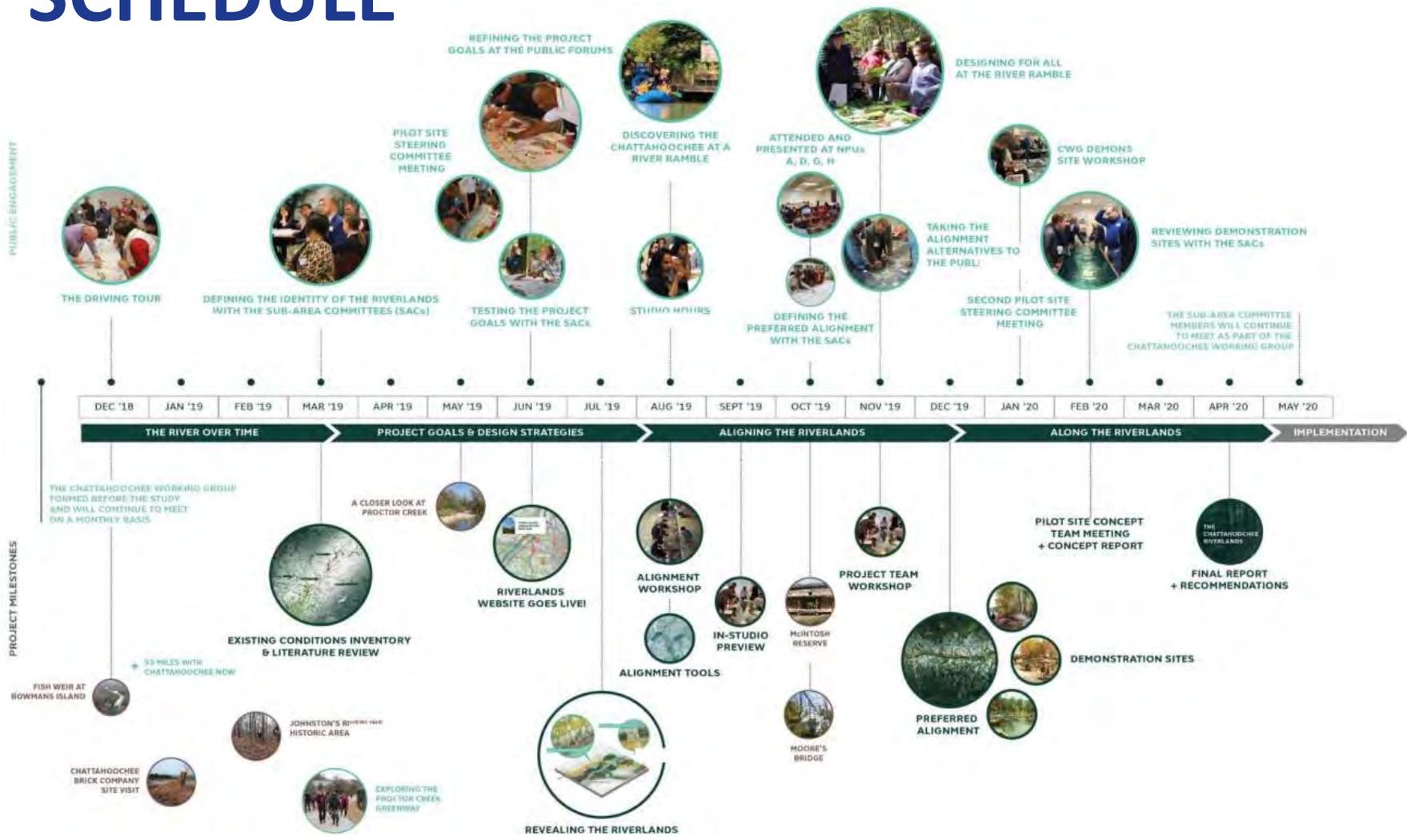
Vinings Village Civic Club

Westside Future Fund

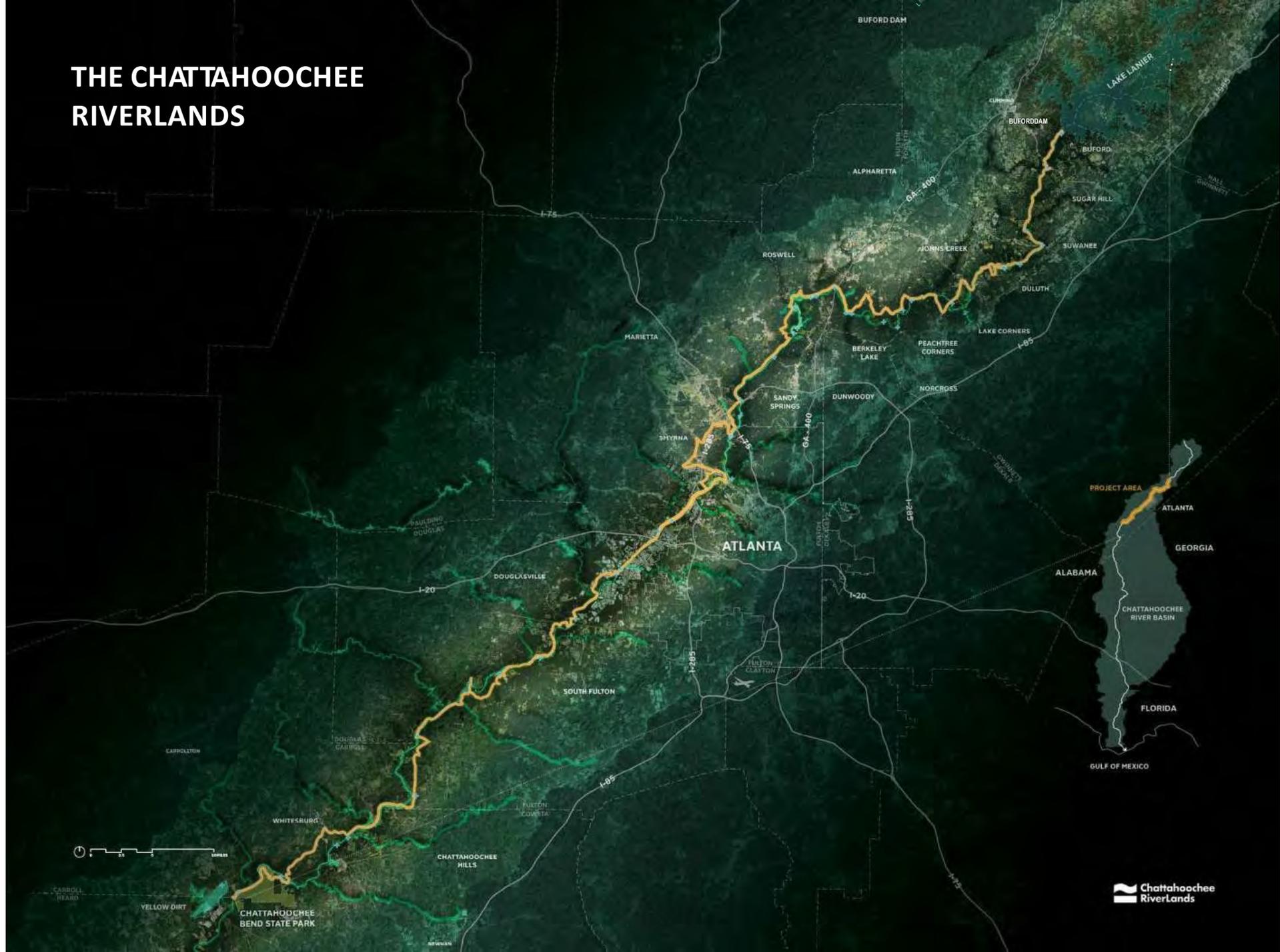
STUDY SCHEDULE



regional impact + local relevance



THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVERLANDS



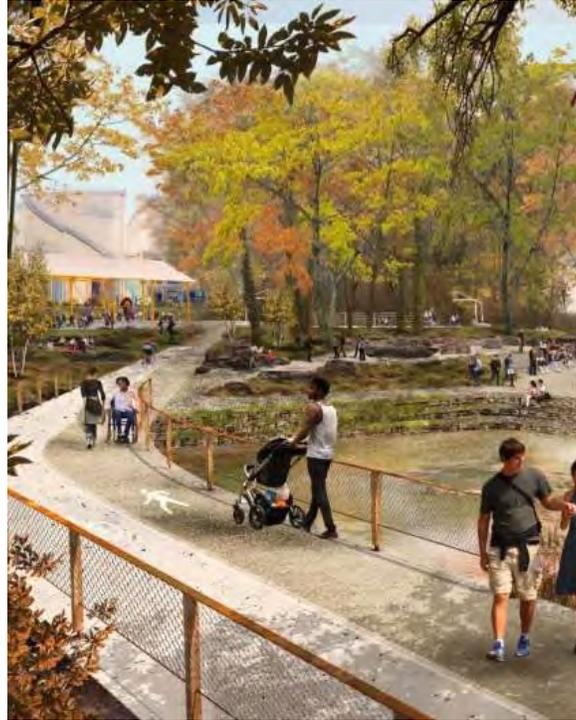
PILOT SITE



DEMONSTRATION SITES



SUGAR HILL TRAILHEAD

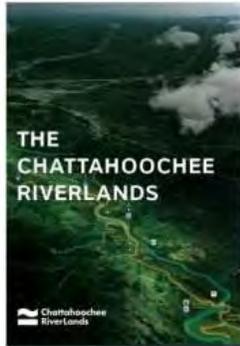


**PROCTOR CREEK TRAIL
EXTENSION**

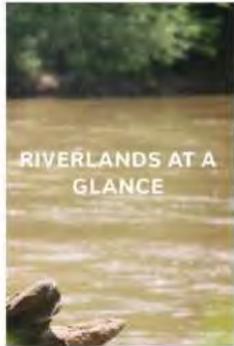


**CHATTAHOOCHEE HILLS
RIVERLANDS PARK**

REPORTS & MEETING MATERIALS



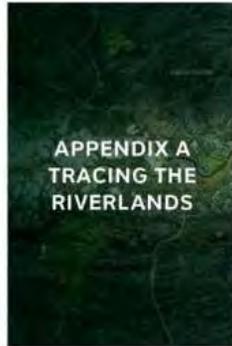
LEGACY DOCUMENT



RIVERLANDS AT A GLANCE



ALONG THE RIVERLANDS



TRACING THE RIVERLANDS



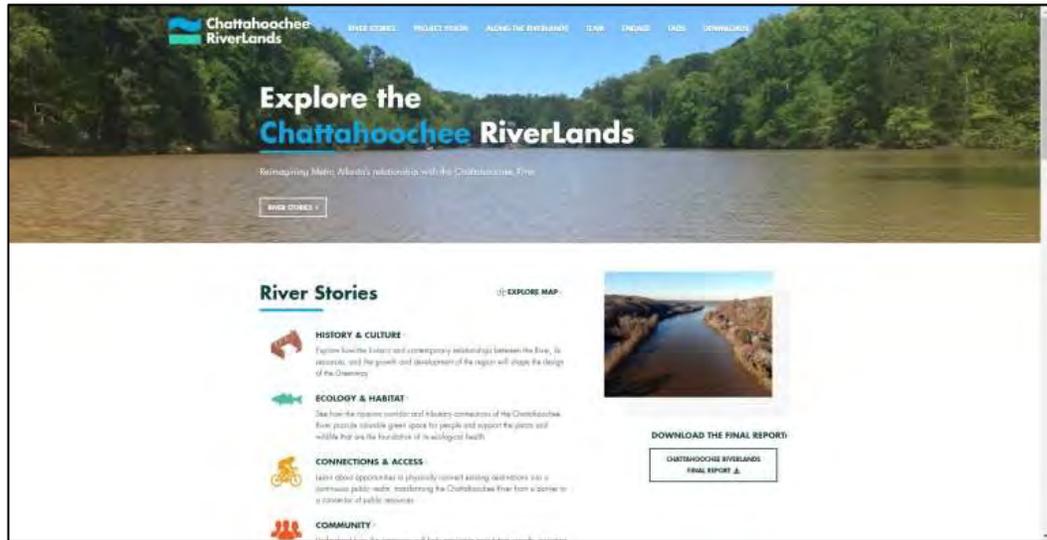
THE RIVERLANDS IN NUMBERS



FOLDED MAP



PROJECT PAMPHLET



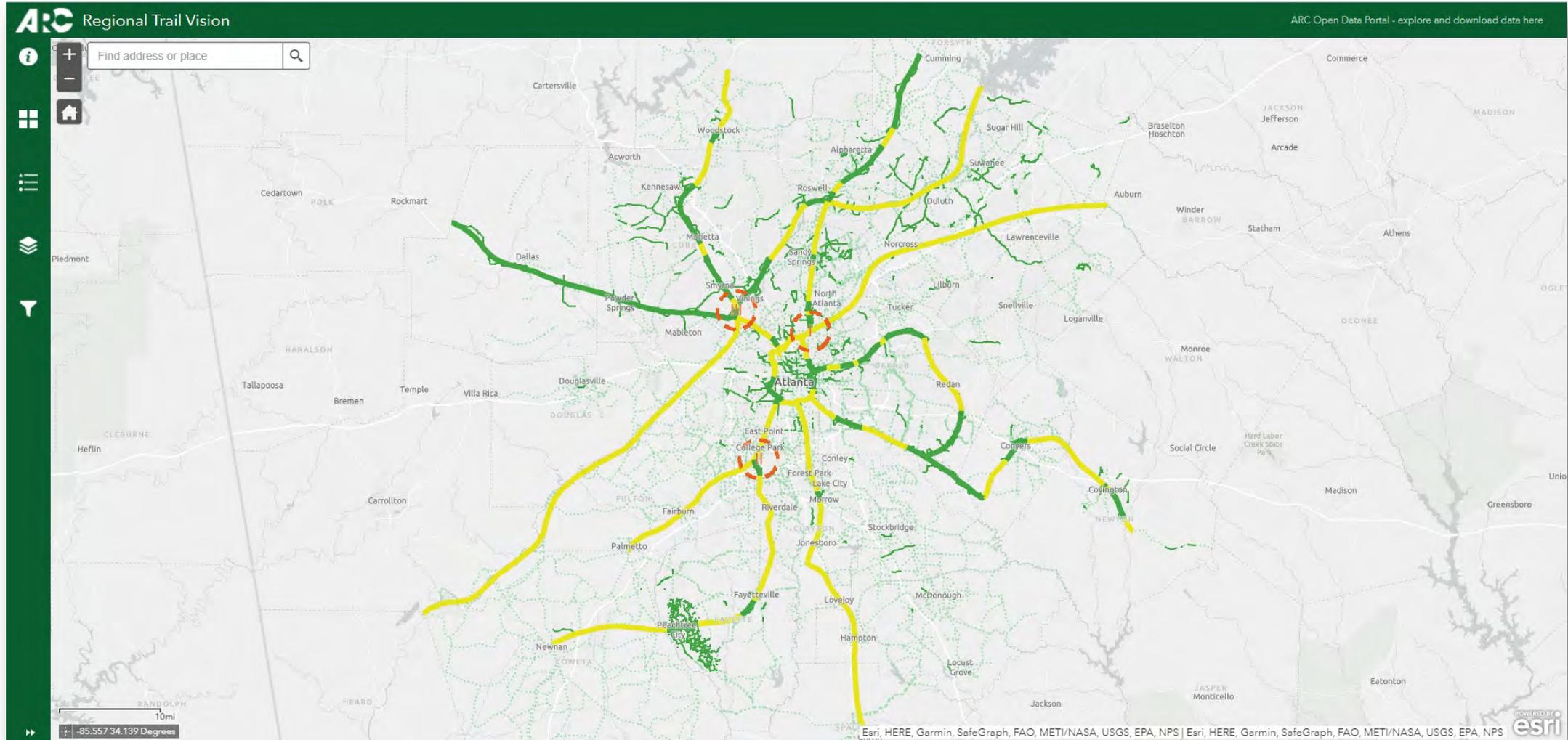
THANK YOU!

WWW.CHATTAHOOCHEERIVERLANDS.COM



Regional Trails Vision Map

<https://garc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=eb154059fd3943e781539d97292225fa>



ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+

Regional Trails Vision Map

<https://garc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=eb154059fd3943e781539d97292225fa>

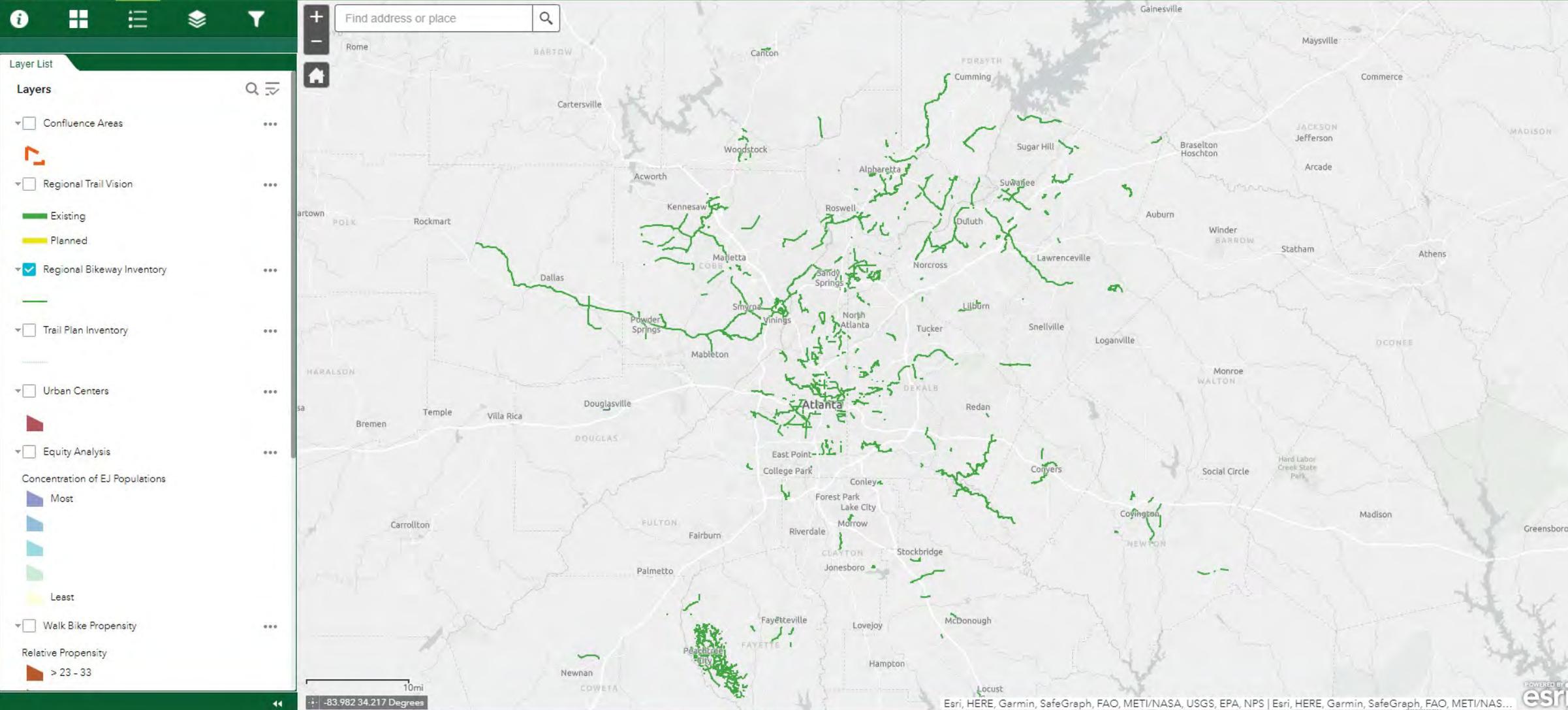


regional impact + local relevance



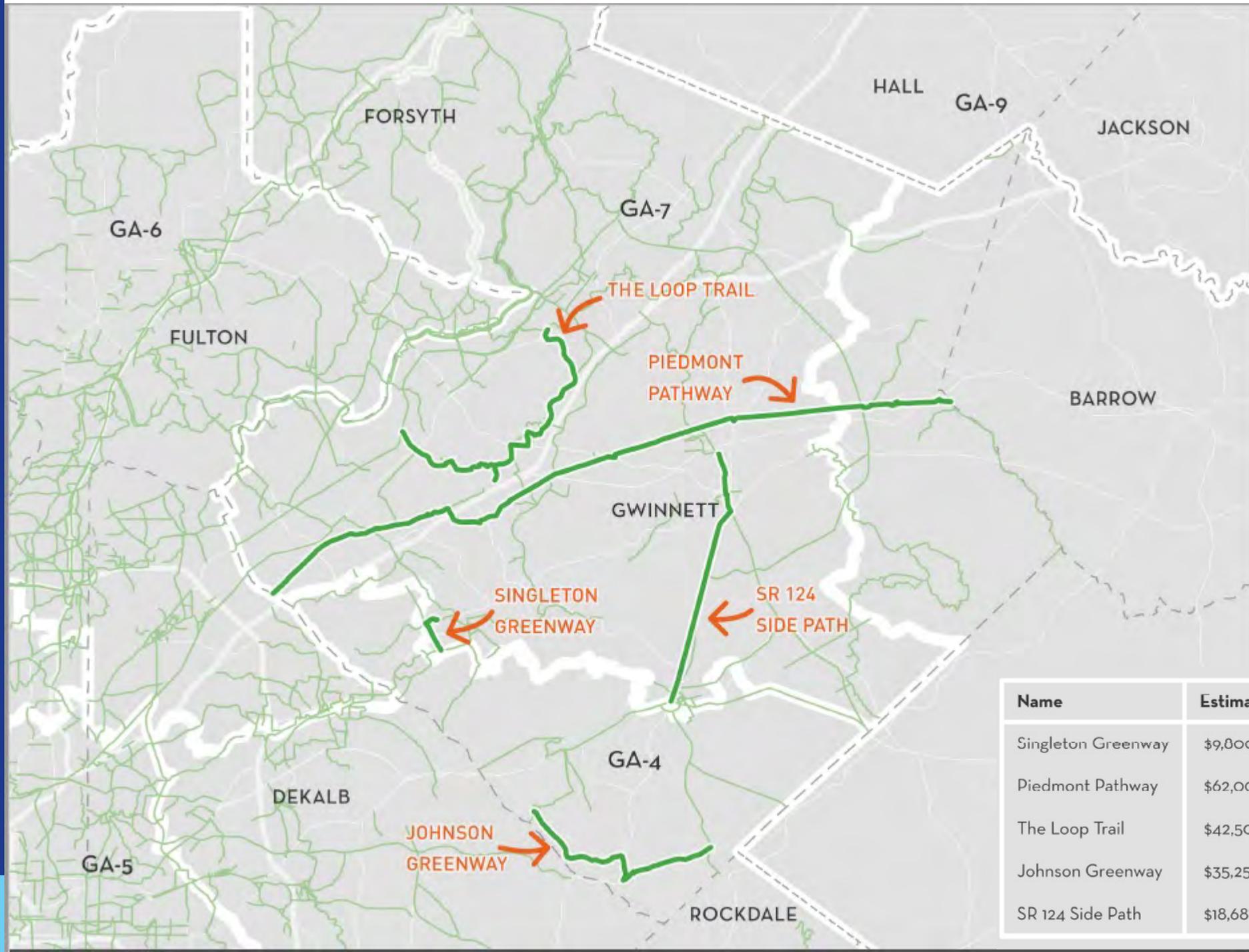
ARC Regional Trail Vision

ARC Open Data Portal - explore and download data here



All rights reserved

Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS | Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA...



Name	Estimated Cost	Length (Miles)	Cost Per Mile
Singleton Greenway	\$9,800,000	2.8	\$3,500,000
Piedmont Pathway	\$62,000,000	24.8	\$2,500,000
The Loop Trail	\$42,500,000	17	\$2,500,000
Johnson Greenway	\$35,250,000	7.6	\$4,601,828
SR 124 Side Path	\$18,687,500	6.5	\$2,875,000

LIVABLE *Centers* INITIATIVE



The Livable Centers Initiative (LCI) is a grant program that incentivizes local jurisdictions to re-envision their communities as vibrant, walkable places that offer increased mobility options, improve air quality, encourage healthy lifestyles, and provide improved access to jobs and services.

Since the program's start in 2000, LCI has played a substantial role in mobilizing the region to take action on issues including better street design and land use policy, increased density, and a growing appetite for transit. The program prioritizes funding studies in areas with a direct connection to the high-capacity regional transit system and areas that are traditional Main Street and downtown communities.

Number of
LCI Studies:

122

Number of
transportation projects:

116

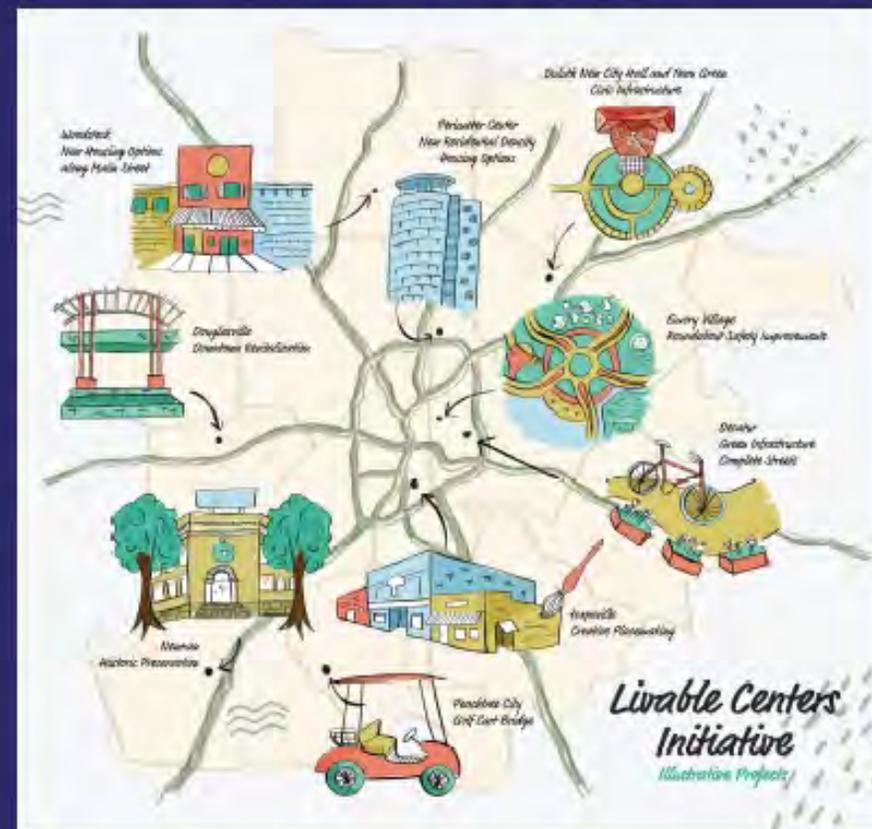
Total LCI Funds
Awarded to Date:

\$255 MILLION

LCI Funds Available
through 2050:

\$445 MILLION

Illustrated LCI Projects



LIVABLE *Centers* INITIATIVE

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS:



\$400,000

GWINNETT COUNTY

Gwinnett County, in cooperation with the Gateway85 CID, Gwinnett Place CID, and Sugarloaf CID, will use its LCI grant to develop land use and development implications of potential bus rapid transit service connecting Jimmy Carter Boulevard to Sugarloaf Parkway.



\$350,000

AEROTROPOLIS ATLANTA CIDs

The Aerotropolis Atlanta CIDs in cooperation with the cities of Atlanta, East Point, Forest Park, Hapeville, South Fulton, Union City, and Clayton County will continue the work of the Aerotropolis Greenway Plan by developing concepts within the jurisdictions to implement their "Model Miles".



\$8,196,300

LEE STREET TRAIL

The City of Atlanta will build a 2.6 mile long segment of the Lee Street Trail to connect West End and the Beltline corridor to the Oakland City and Lakewood-Fort McPherson MARTA stations.



\$150,000

TOWN CENTER CIDs

This study will focus on creating a walkable entertainment area along the Chastain Road corridor, including consideration of multi-use trail connections, alternative transportation opportunities, traffic calming, last mile connectivity, and sense of place.



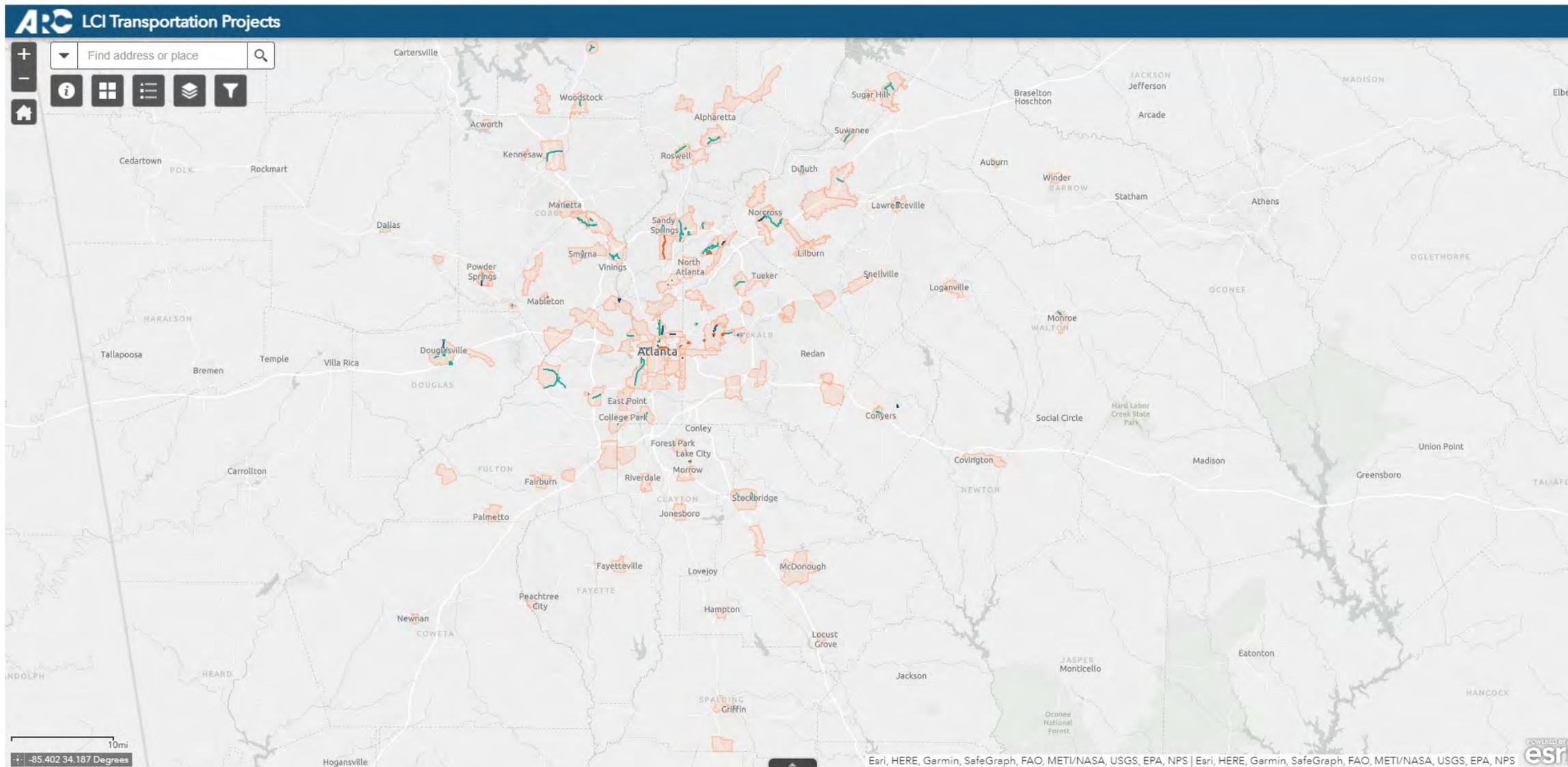
\$10,248,600

ENCORE PARKWAY BRIDGE

The Encore Parkway Bridge has been replaced and upgraded to improve safety and mobility features, such the addition of as 6' bike lanes, 8' sidewalks, raised medians, pedestrian buffers, improved signals, and streetscape features including street trees, landscaping, pedestrian lighting, and street furniture.

Livable Centers Initiative Projects

<https://garc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=34bdba59aa5c4039ba4ac787676c4b37>



ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+

Livable Centers Initiative Projects

<https://app.powerbigov.us/view?r=eyJrIjoiOWFjYzkyZTMtMTkyNC00NjA4LTljNWItNGVkdDU3NDU4ZW2liwidCI6IjFIZmQ4MWY1LTIiNTMtNDU5OS05ZWZlMzZTdINWRiZGY4MSJ9>

ARC

regional impact + local relevance

+



LCI Program Dashboard

Sponsor

All

\$19,565,700

Total Study Funds Awarded

\$293,523,040

Total LCI Transportation Funds

128

Number of LCI Studies

161

Number of Supplemental Studies

122

Number of Transportation Projects

LCI Area

All

City of Atlanta Filter

Atlanta, Georgia

Outside City of Atlanta

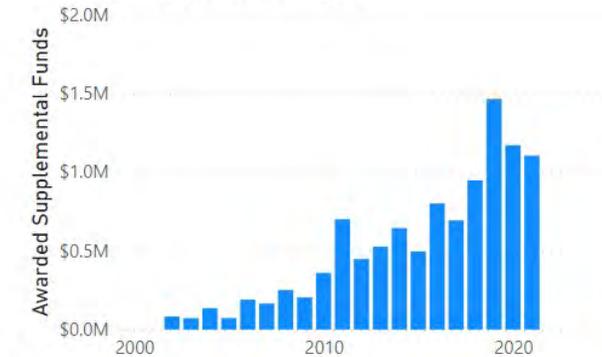
Open LCI Study Catalog

Open LCI
Transportation
Project Map

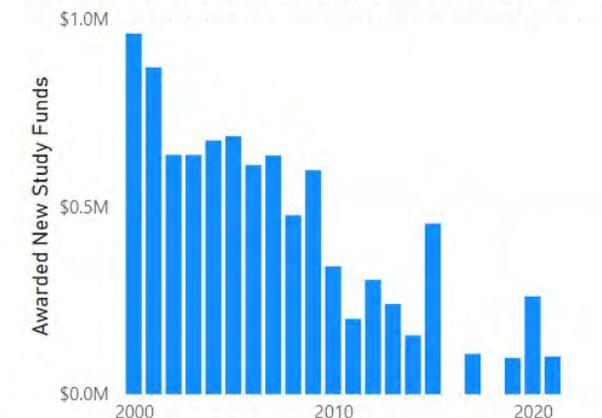
Map Location



Awarded Supplemental Funds



Awarded New Study Funds by Original Study Year



TRANSPORTATION *Technology*

THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION IS ACES

AUTONOMOUS, CONNECTED, ELECTRIC, AND SHARED

A
AUTONOMOUS

Most vehicles today are partially automated and can maintain safe distances from other vehicles while in cruise control, alert drivers to obstacles, and stay inside lane markings. Fully autonomous vehicles will be able drive themselves with no direction from a human. The potential outcomes of a fully autonomous fleet include fewer crashes, faster speeds, and potentially higher VMT¹.

In the Atlanta region several low speed autonomous shuttle pilots are already underway. These pilots will help us learn more about the potential benefits and obstacles of implementation. In preparation for an autonomous future, ARC is getting the region up for success by ensuring our infrastructure is well maintained, expanding our transit options, and encouraging healthy land use.



Vehicle without driver

C
CONNECTED

Connected vehicles can communicate with other vehicles (V2V), roadway infrastructure (V2I), or everything (V2X). Message systems in the vehicle alert drivers to dangerous situations or simply when a light will turn green.

The Atlanta region has already embraced connected vehicle technologies for their positive impacts on safety, congestion, and air quality. ARC is now setting up a partnership with DOT on a project to equip every signal in the region with connected technologies to ensure the future of the region. While connected vehicles have their own benefits, they will also be necessary for a fully autonomous fleet to navigate things like complicated urban areas and work zones.



E
ELECTRIC

Electric vehicles run on a battery and need to be plugged in to charge. Compared to hybrid vehicles that also use an internal combustion engine (ICE), true electric vehicles have zero emissions and are low maintenance. While the overall air quality advantage of electric vehicles varies based on how the electricity was generated, vehicle emissions have outdoor health impacts on people, particularly in urban environments. Electric vehicles also have fewer moving parts, significantly reducing vehicle maintenance costs.

These qualities, along with the development of better, cheaper battery technologies have increased the viability and popularity of electric vehicles. ARC is encouraging local governments to build charging stations and transit operators to test electric buses.



S
SHARED

Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) like Uber and Lyft have become a popular mode of transportation for many people in the Atlanta region. In the years to come, these businesses could see improved financial performance with the adoption of fully autonomous and electric fleets that will reduce the cost of drivers and maintenance. The potential for users to buy subscriptions to shared rides is often referred to as Mobility As A Service, or MaaS.

Shared, autonomous fleets could mitigate some of the potentially harmful effects of personal autonomous vehicles, like potentially increased VMT generated by zero occupancy AVs. ARC is supporting this field by collaborating with regional transit operators to develop innovative, online tools that would enable people to plan trips across all modes, including shared.



Questions?



<http://www.atlantaregional.org/>



<http://www.neighborhoodnexus.org/>



<http://33n.atlantaregional.com/>

Mike Alexander,
Director,
Center for Livable Communities
Atlanta Regional Commission
malexander@atlantaregional.org

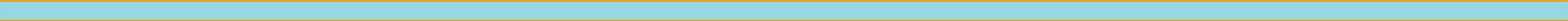
Download:



<https://www.atlantaregionsplan.org/update/>

Q & A





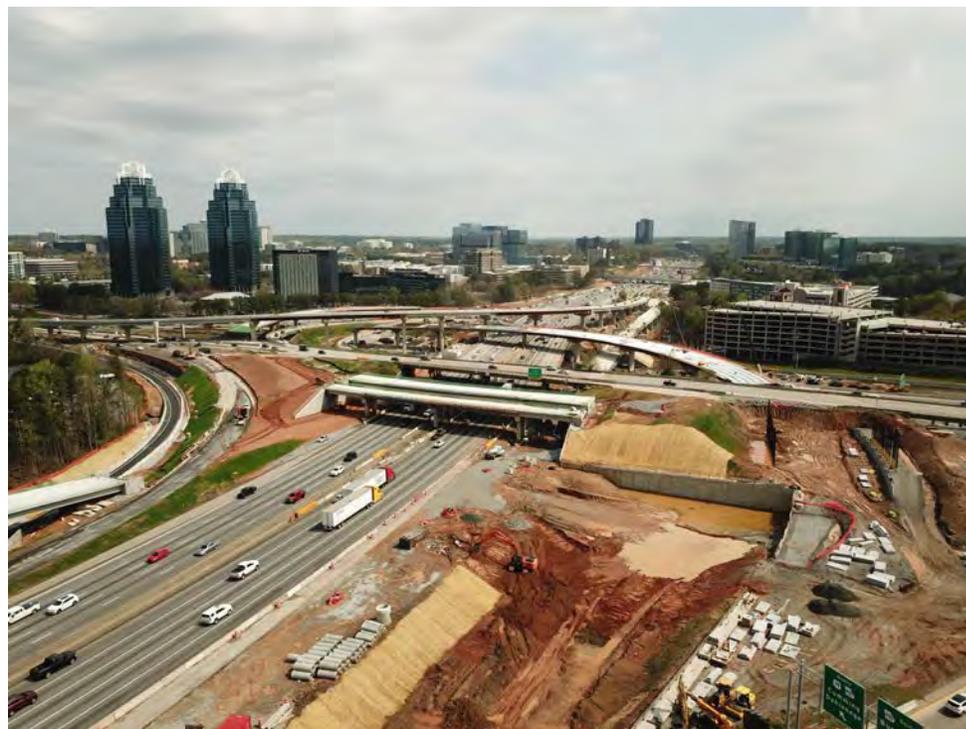
POLL #1



Transform 285/400 Project Updates

PCID Coffee & Construction
August 5, 2021

Marlo L. Clowers, P.E., DBIA
P3 Project Manager



Agenda

- Introductions
- Project Overview
- Recent Openings
- Upcoming Traffic Changes
- Public Information





Project Overview

Project Overview

I-285 at SR 400 Interchange

- New Ramps and Flyover Bridges

I-285

- Limits: Long Island Drive to east of Ashford Dunwoody Road
- New Collector-Distributor (CD) Lanes & Bridges
- Bridge Replacements: Glenridge, SR 400, Peachtree Dunwoody
- Bridge Deck Improvements: Long Island and Lake Forrest

SR 400

- Limits: Glenridge Connector to Pitts Road
- New CD Lanes & Bridges
- Bridge Replacement at Mount Vernon Highway
- Abernathy Road DDI



I-285/SR 400 Interchange



Before Construction



Proposed Interchange



Recent Openings



Recent Openings

I-285 Westbound Ramp to SR 400 Northbound

Opened July 2

- Motorists merge from I-285 westbound to SR 400 northbound before Peachtree Dunwoody Road
- SR 400 northbound traffic merges just before Hammond Drive



Recent Openings

I-285 Eastbound Ramp to Glenridge Drive

Opened July 15

- Similar to previous alignment, access to new ramp begins about 300 feet west of previous ramp



Recent Openings

Abernathy Road to SR 400 Southbound

Opened July 18

- Similar to previous alignment, except drivers now travel under the new CD lane. Traffic merges on to SR 400 at the similar location



Recent Openings

SR 400 Southbound Ramp to I-285 Westbound Phase 2

Opened July 31

- Motorists on SR 400 southbound merge into far-right lane just before Hammond Drive
- Motorists merge on to I-285 westbound just before Roswell Road



Recent Openings

I-285 Westbound Ramp to Roswell Road

Opened July 31

- Traffic switches from the south (left) side of the ramp to the north, so crews can continue work on the ramp
- This alignment is in a similar footprint as the existing I-285 westbound exit ramp to Roswell Road



Recent Openings

I-285 Westbound Collector-Distributor Lane

Opened August 1

- Motorists traveling on I-285 westbound to Roswell Road merge onto this collector-distributor lane between Peachtree Dunwoody Road and SR 400 to exit at Roswell Road

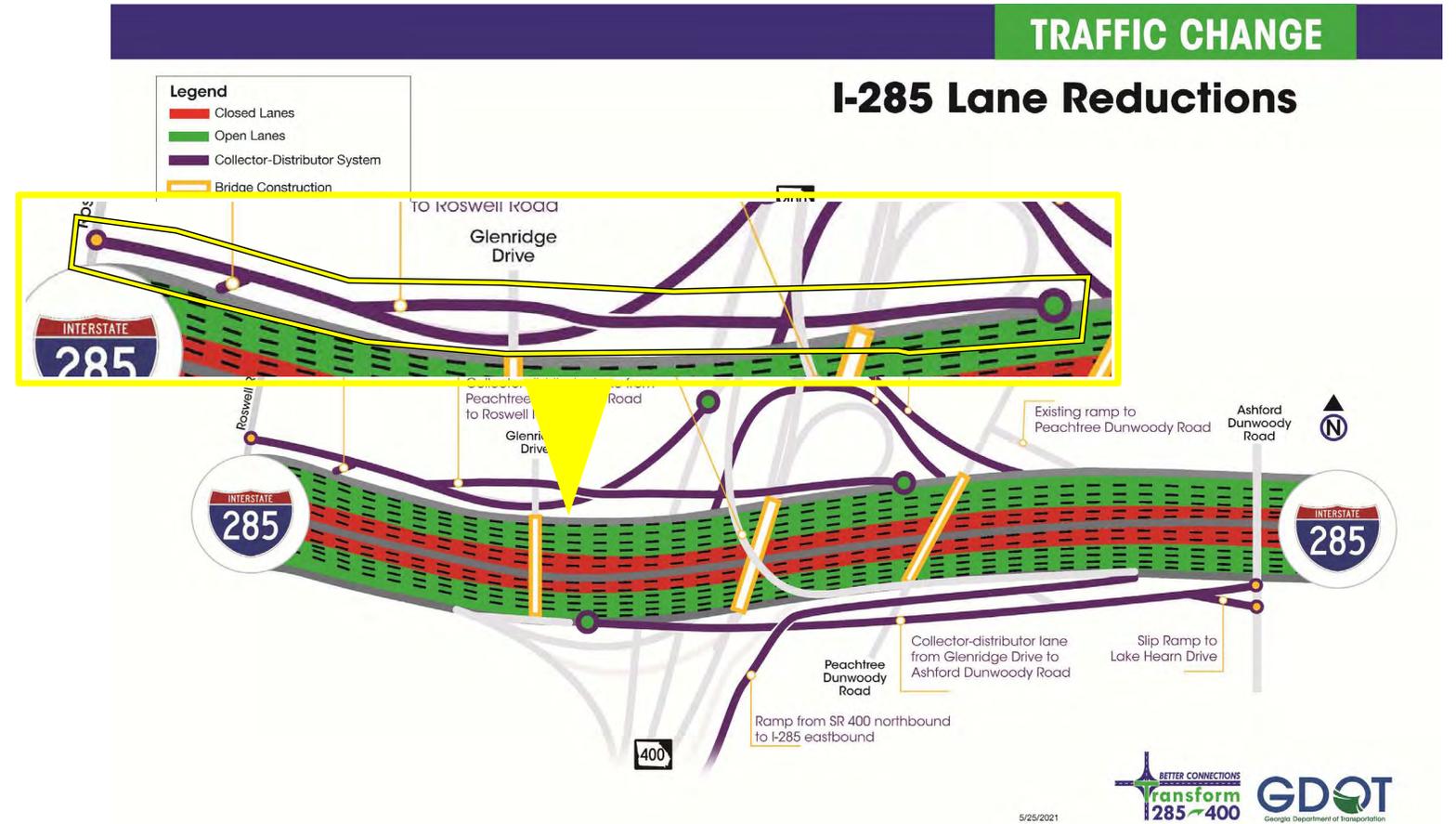


Recent Openings

I-285 Westbound Collector-Distributor Lane

Opened August 1

- Motorists traveling on I-285 westbound to Roswell Road merge onto this collector-distributor lane between Peachtree Dunwoody Road and SR 400 to exit at Roswell Road



Upcoming Traffic Changes

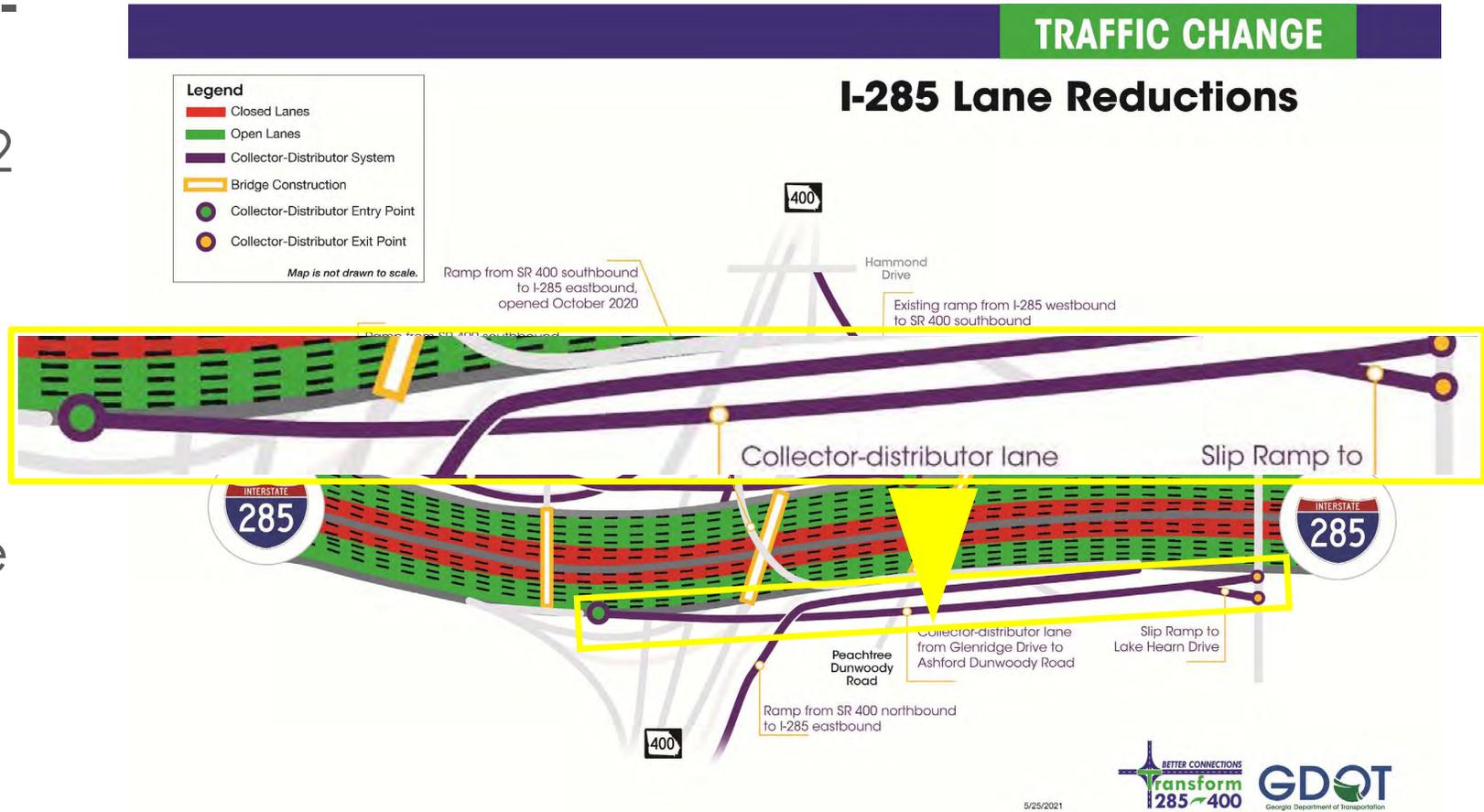


Upcoming Traffic Changes

I-285 Eastbound Collector-Distributor Lane

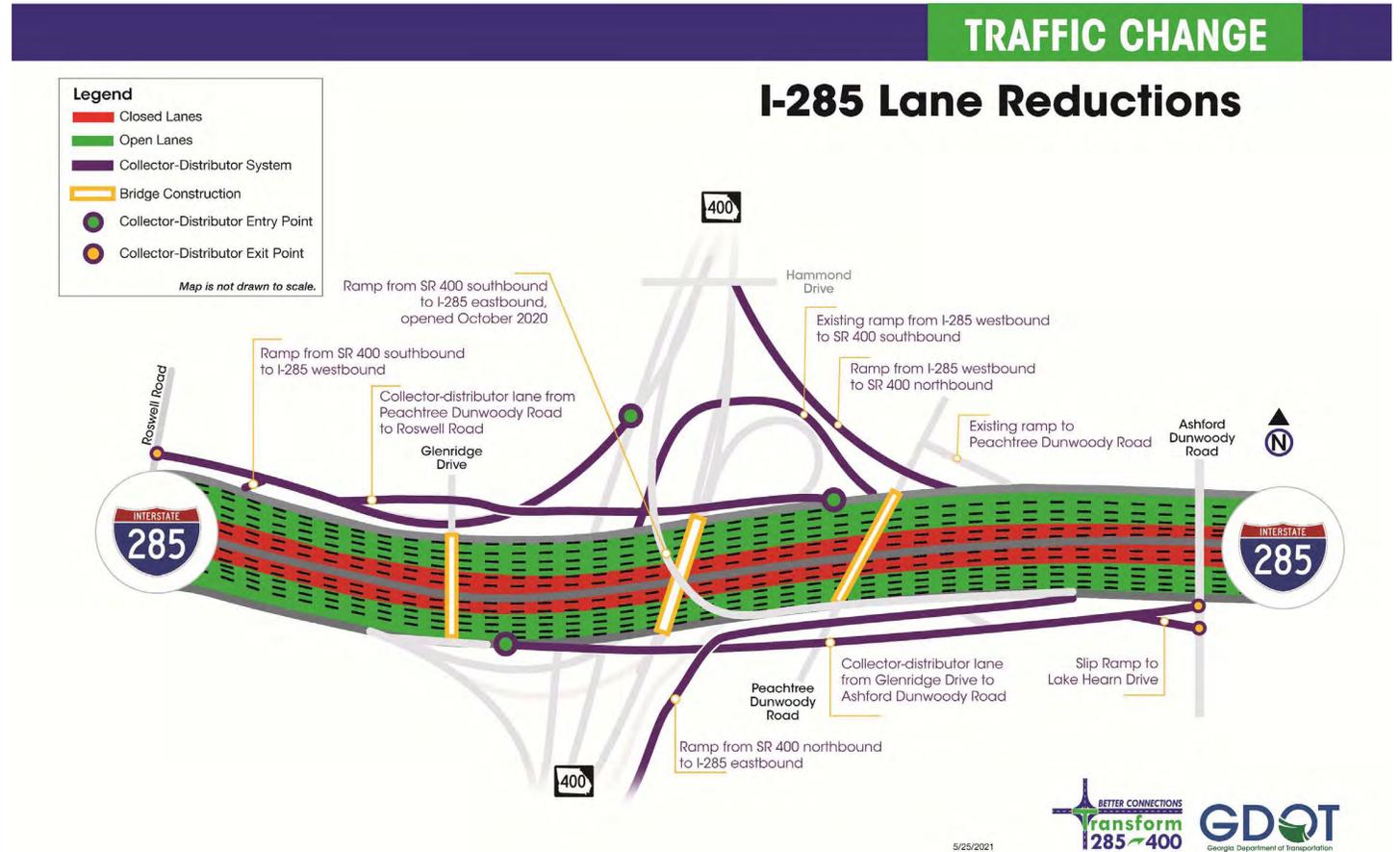
Expected to open Aug. 22

- Motorists traveling on I-285 eastbound to Ashford Dunwoody Road will merge into this collector-distributor lane just after Glenridge Drive and exit at Ashford Dunwoody Road
- This is a new alignment



I-285 Lane Reductions

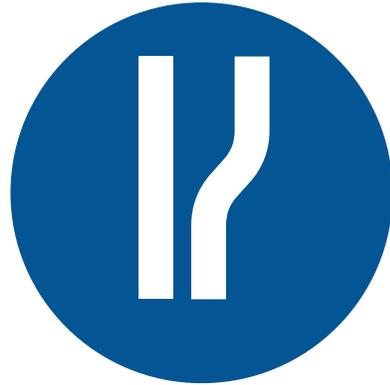
- I-285 eastbound and westbound from Roswell Road to Ashford Dunwoody Road
- The inside lanes will close to the traffic and will be pushed to the outside
- Crews will work the I-285 bridges over Glenridge Drive, SR 400, and Peachtree Dunwoody Road
- Phase 1 implementation expected August/September 2021
 - Parts of the lane shift will open gradually before the full implementation
- Motorists will need to make some exit choices sooner



I-285 Lane Reductions – Permanent Traffic Changes



**No access to Roswell
Road exit ramp from
Glenridge Drive on I-285
westbound**



**No return access from
CD lane entrance at
Glenridge Drive to I-285
eastbound**



**No access to Ashford
Dunwoody Road exit
ramp from Peachtree
Dunwoody Road on I-285
eastbound**

***Access to Ashford Dunwoody Road from SR 400 northbound and southbound
will remain unchanged***

I-285 Lane Reductions - Anticipated Impacts



**Traveler Delays and
Confusion Due to
Construction**



**Longer Travel Times
Through the
Construction Area**



**Potential for
Increase in
Roadway Incidents**

I-285 Lane Reductions – Stay Informed



**Real-time Web/App/Text
Alerts from Georgia 511**



**Dynamic Message Signs
and Pavement Markers**



**Wayfinding and
Navigation Support**

I-285 Lane Reductions – Stay Informed



Real-time Web/App/Text Alerts from Georgia 511

Plan your trip,
leave early
and expect
delays



Dynamic Message Signs and Pavement Markers

Follow the signage,
observe speed
limits and pay
attention



Wayfinding and Navigation Support

Use your preferred
wayfinding app and
take alternate routes
where necessary

Public Information



Public Information

Visit us online!

- Access Traffic Impact Reports
- Find project information and resources
- View project maps
- Read project newsletters
- Check out the image gallery of the project
- Subscribe to receive updates



Weather permitting, Georgia Department of Transportation construction partners will close lanes on local roads and close lanes on I-285 and SR 400. Crews will also implement multiple detours for the *Transform 285/400* Interchange project. Travel restrictions include possible delays, reduced speeds and detours in some areas.

*NOTES: Work schedule updates can be made daily. Check project webpage often for the latest updates. Detour information is shown using red text.

Daytime Closures:

Overnight Closures:

Monday, November 16, 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

General Lane Closures & Traffic Pacings

- One right lane on I-285 westbound from Mount Vernon Highway to Lake Forrest Drive

Closure and Detours

Peachtree Dunwoody Road southbound from Hammond Drive to Lake Hearn Drive ([map](#))

- Motorists traveling northbound on Peachtree Dunwoody Road should turn right onto I-285 eastbound. Motorists should exit at Ashford Dunwoody Dunwoody Road. Motorists should turn left on to Ashford Dunwoody Road then left on to I-285 westbound. Motorists should exit at Peachtree Dunwoody Road (Exit 28) to access Peachtree Dunwoody Road northbound.
- Motorists traveling southbound on Peachtree Dunwoody Road should turn left on Hammond Drive, turn right on Perimeter Center Parkway, then turn right on Lake Hearn Drive to continue southbound travel on Peachtree Dunwoody Road.

Example of Weekly Traffic Report ²¹⁹

Connect with Transform 285/400



Email: transform285400@dot.ga.gov

Hotline: 404-609-4609

Website: <https://transform285400-gdot.hub.arcgis.com/>

Social Media: #Transform285400



THANK
YOU
For Viewing



@GeorgiaDOT



@GADeptofTrans



@gadeptoftrans



www.dot.ga.gov



POLL #2



Discussion Points

- Trails System Projects
- Traffic Congestion Relief
- Bridge Enhancements
- Top End 285 Transit Study
- Perimeter Market Area Transit Plan



Perimeter Trail System

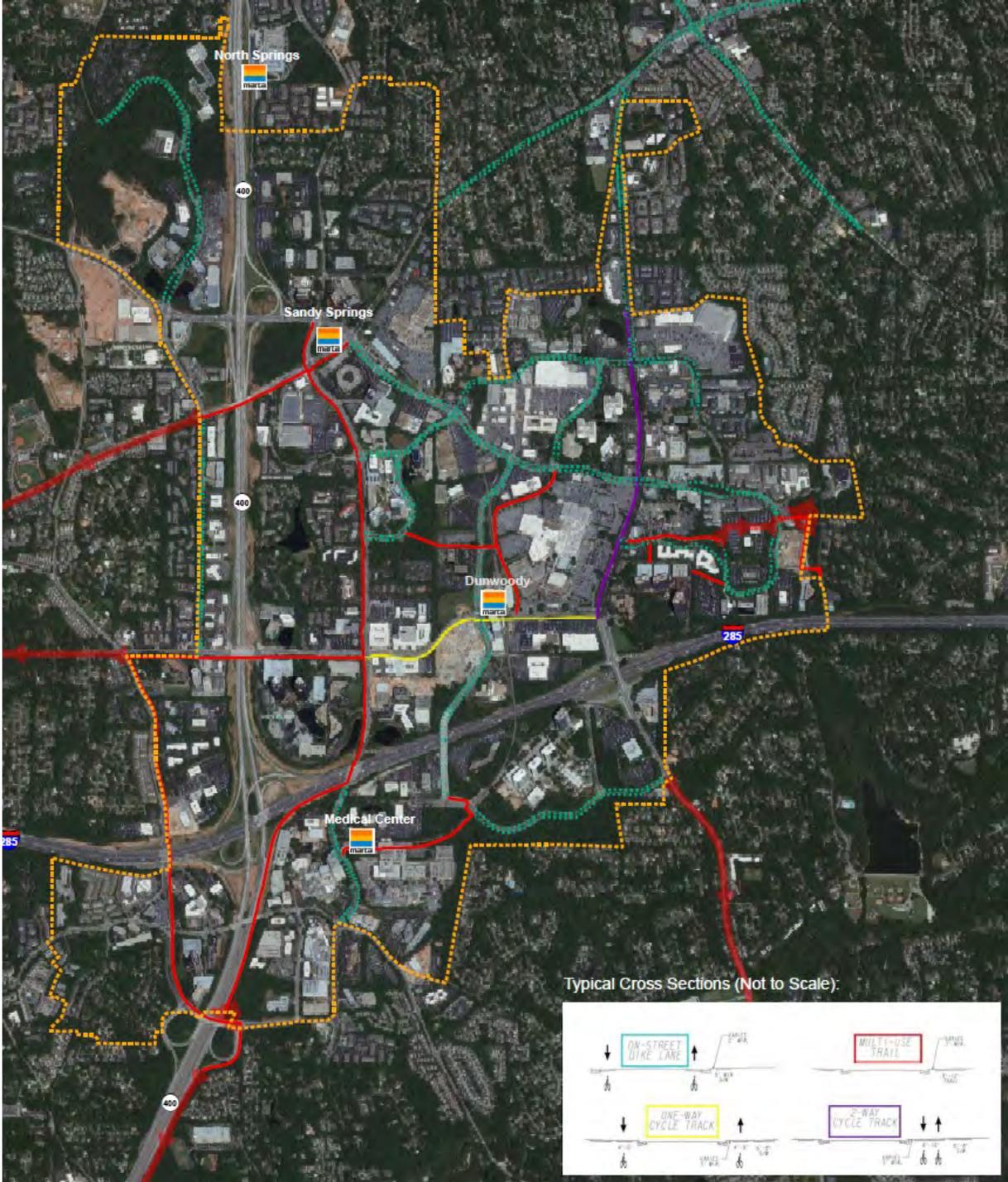
- Ashford Dunwoody Phase 1
- Ashford Dunwoody Phase 2
- Ashford Dunwoody Phase 3 (south to 285)
- Mt Vernon Trail ROW
- Hammond Trail Extension
- Path 400 Extension / Connections
- Glenridge Trial Concept
- Peachtree Dunwoody Trail Phase 1
- Peachtree Dunwoody Phase 2
- Dunwoody MARTA Area Trails
- Perimeter Center East



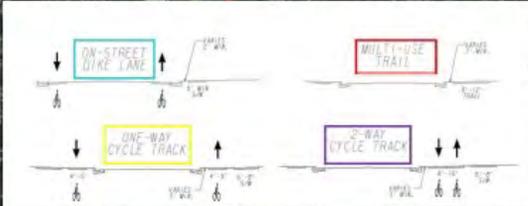
(Built-Out Hammond Dr Path)



(Concept Design for Multiuse Path)

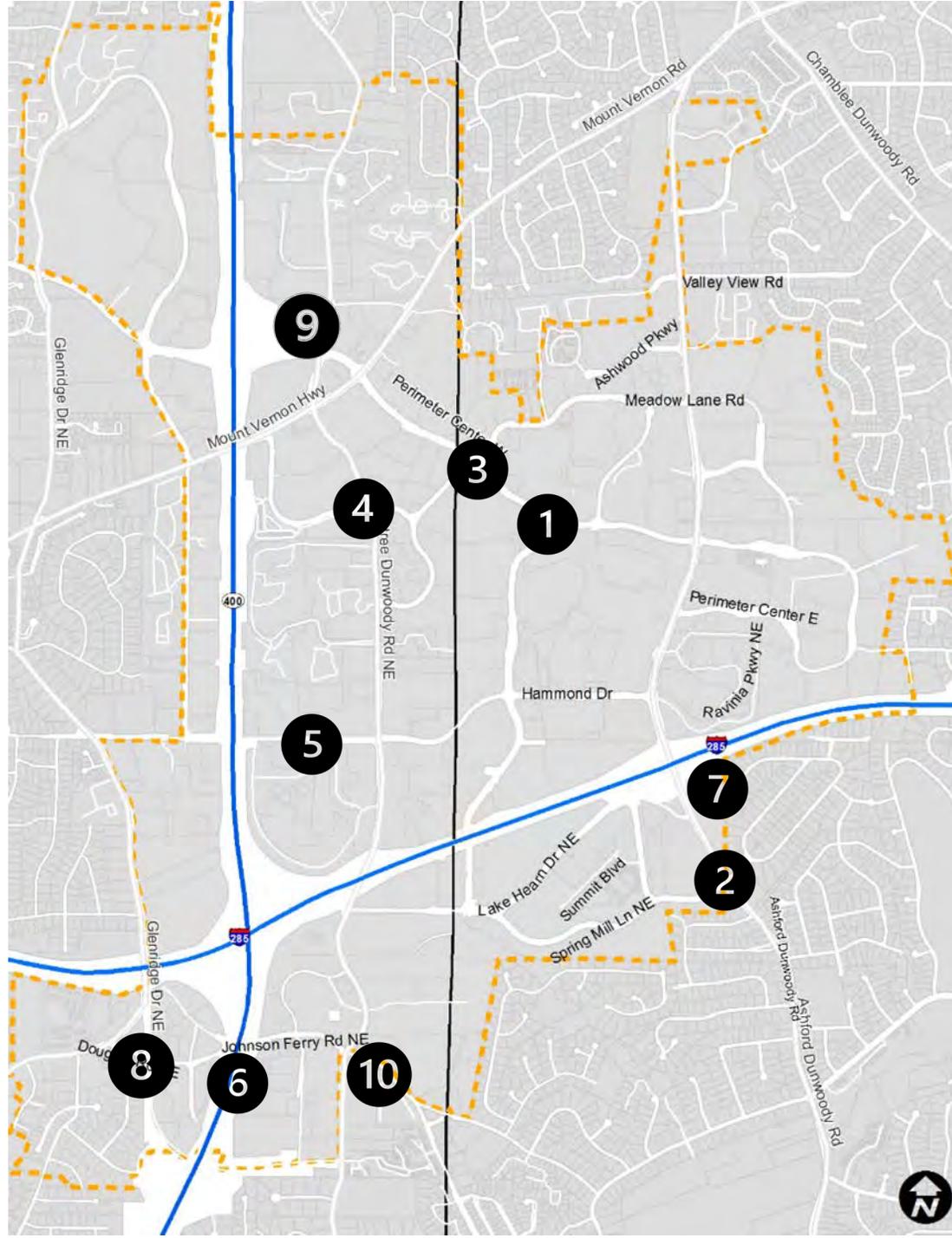


Typical Cross Sections (Not to Scale):



NAME	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Ashford Dunwoody Trail Phase 1	Pedestrian and Bicycle Paths from Perimeter Center West to Hammond Dr	ROW Acquisition
Ashford Dunwoody Trail Phase 2	Pedestrian and Bicycle Paths from Mt Vernon to Perimeter Center West	ROW Acquisition, Design
Ashford Dunwoody Trail Phase 3	Multi-Use Trail from 285 to Oconee Pass	Design
Mt Vernon Trail	Multi-Use Trail from Abernathy to Mt Vernon Cove connecting to Sandy Springs Trail System	ROW Acquisition
Hammond Trail Extension	Bike PED facility from Peachtree Dunwoody Road to Highway 9 connecting to Sandy Springs Trail System. Proposed in COSS TSPLOST - 2	Concept
Path 400 Extension / Connections	GDOT is constructing the portion of Path 400 from Johnsons Ferry Road to Peachtree Dunwoody Road	Under Construction
Glenridge Trial	From 285 to Hammond Dr. Proposed in COSS TSPLOST - 2	Concept
Peachtree Dunwoody Trail Phase 1	From 285 and Path 400 to Hammond Dr.	Design
Peachtree Dunwoody Trail Phase 2	From Hammond Dr to Mt Vernon	Concept
Dunwoody MARTA Station Area Trails	Trail Connections around the Dunwoody MARTA Station	Concept
Perimeter Center East	Connecting trails, sidewalks from Ashford Dunwoody Road to the Dunwoody Trail System	Concept

Traffic Congestion Relief Projects



1. Perimeter Center West at Perimeter Center PKWY
2. Perimeter Summit Parkway at Ashford Dunwoody Turn Lane Extension
3. Perimeter Center West at Crown Pointe PKWY
4. Crestline at Peachtree Dunwoody Rd Intersection
5. Hammond Drive Turn Lane Extension
6. Johnson Ferry at GA 400 Managed Lane Ramp
7. Ashford Dunwoody On-Ramp
8. Glenridge Connector West Bound Turning Lane Onto Johnson Ferry
9. Abernathy @ 400 Access Improvements
10. Peachtree Dunwoody @ Johnson Ferry Intersection Improvements

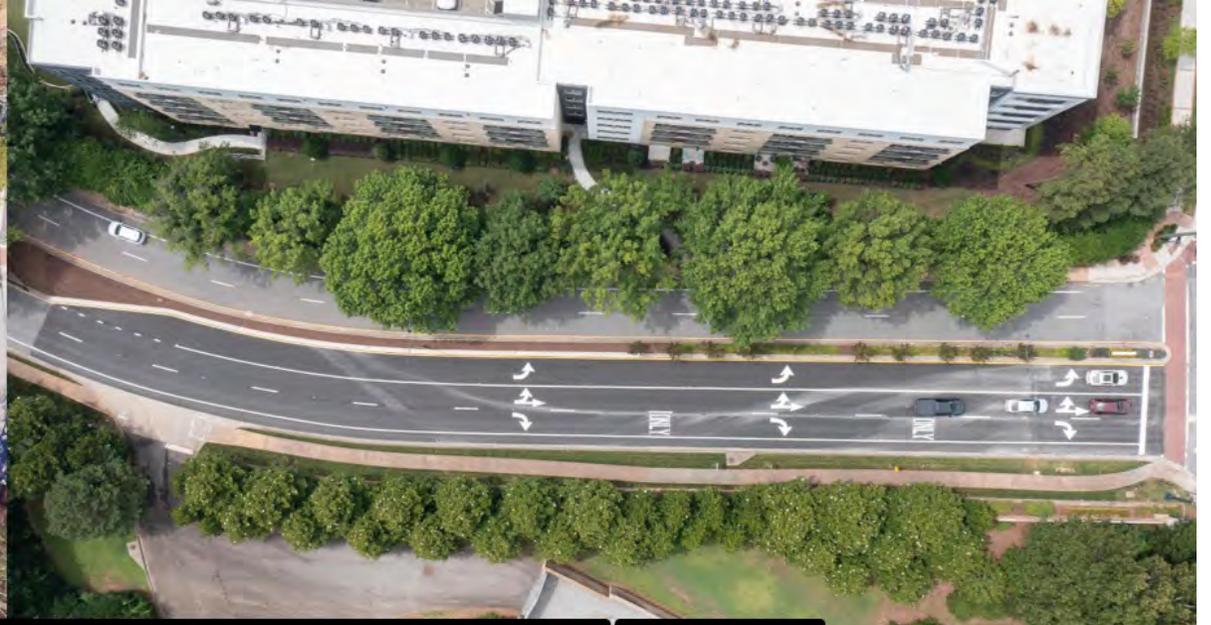
NAME	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
1. Perimeter Center West at Perimeter Center PKWY	Extend Left turn lane onto Perimeter Center PKWY	Completed
2. Perimeter Summit Parkway at Ashford Dunwoody Turn Lane Extension	Extend Left turn lane onto Ashford Dunwoody	Completed
3. Perimeter Center West at Crown Pointe PKWY	Lengthen Right turn lane onto Perimeter Center West	Design and ROW Acquisition
4. Crestline at Peachtree Dunwoody Rd Intersection	Adding a 2nd left turn lane from Peachtree Dunwoody Road to West Bound Crestline Pkwy	Concept and Design
5. Hammond Drive Turn Lane Extension	Extend Hammond DR NB turn onto GA 400	Concept and Design
6. Johnson Ferry at GA 400 Managed Lane Ramp	Included in GDOT's Top End 285 East Project	Concept and Design
7. Ashford Dunwoody On-Ramp	Add an extended merge lane onto I-285 EB from Ashford Dunwoody NB	Design Complete, waiting on Transform 285/400 Construction completion
8Glenridge Connector NB Bound Turn Lane onto WB Johnson Ferry	Create an additional turn lane onto Johnson Ferry	Concept and Design
Abernathy @ 400 Access Improvements	Create additional traffic relief solutions onto GA 400 NB	Concept and Design
Peachtree Dunwoody @ Johnson Ferry Intersection Improvements	Reconfigure intersection for better traffic flow and line of sight. Included in COSS TSPLOST-2	Concept and Design



BEFORE

Ashford Dunwoody Road & Perimeter Summit Parkway

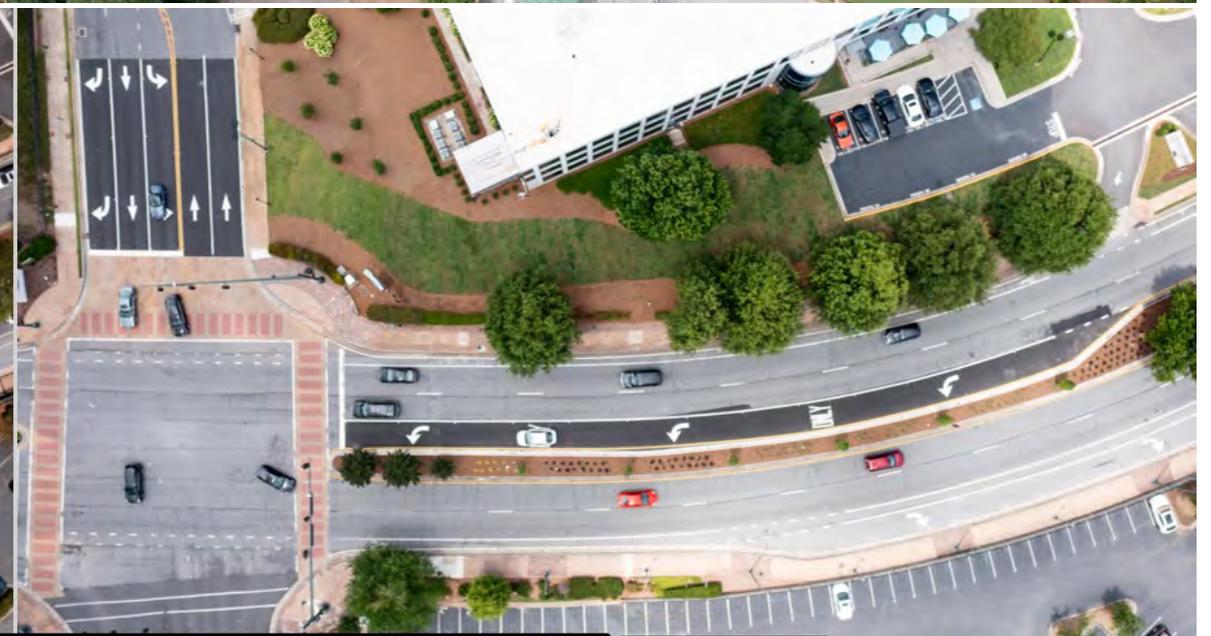
AFTER



BEFORE

Perimeter Center West & Perimeter Center Parkway

AFTER





Johnson Ferry at GA 400 Managed Lane Ramp Update

Project Status

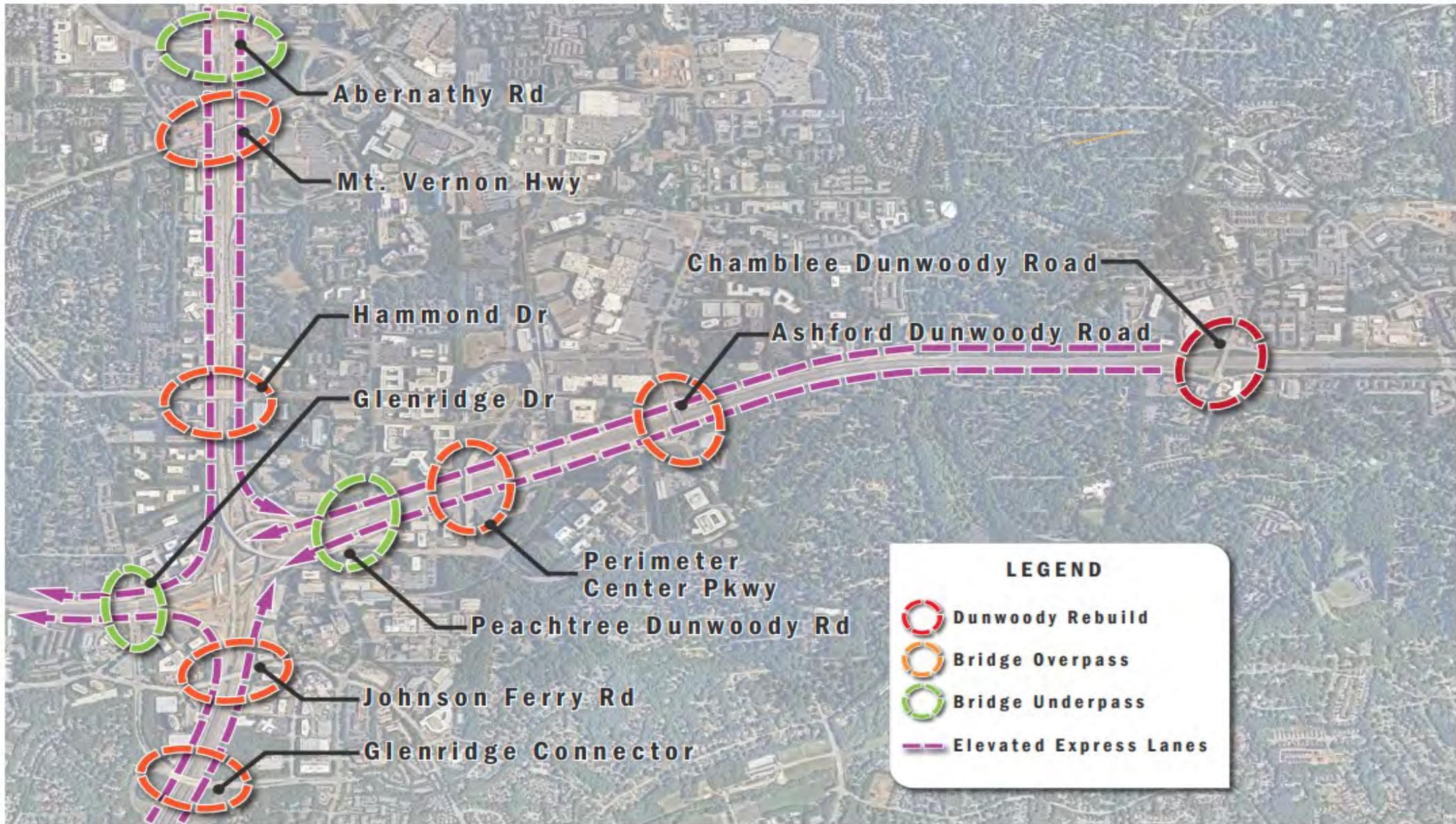
This project continues to be included Top-End 285 Managed Lane Project



Ashford Dunwoody I-285 East Bound On-Ramp

Project Description

This project would help keep the flow of traffic moving for cars on North Bound Ashford Dunwoody Rd turning onto 285 East Bound



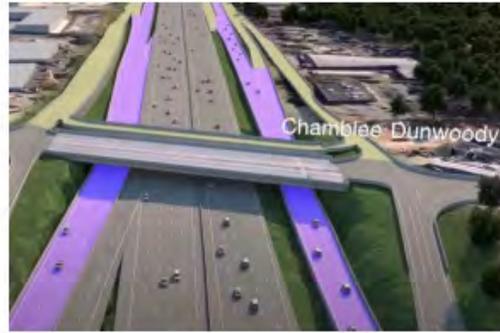
LEGEND

-  Dunwoody Rebuild
-  Bridge Overpass
-  Bridge Underpass
-  Elevated Express Lanes

GDOT PROPOSED CONDITIONS
 ELEVATED EXPRESS LANES AND INTERCHANGE REBUILDS



ASHFORD DUNWOODY RD



CHAMBLEE DUNWOODY RD



ABERNATHY RD



PERIMETER CENTER PKWY



PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD



GLENRIDGE RD



HAMMOND RD

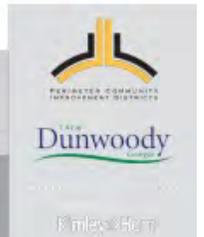


MT. VERNON HWY & ABERNATHY RD



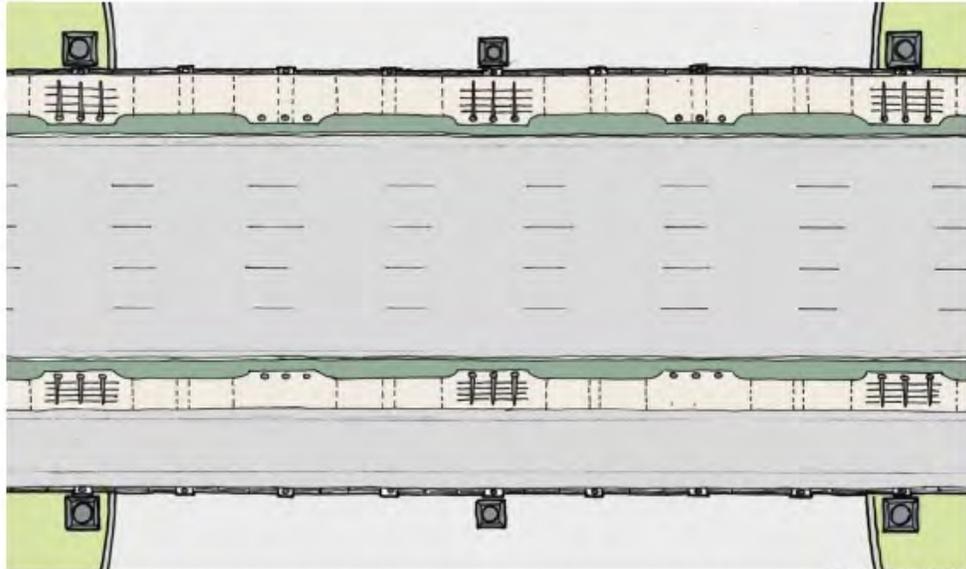
PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD

PCIDs AND DUNWOODY BRIDGE ENHANCEMENTS

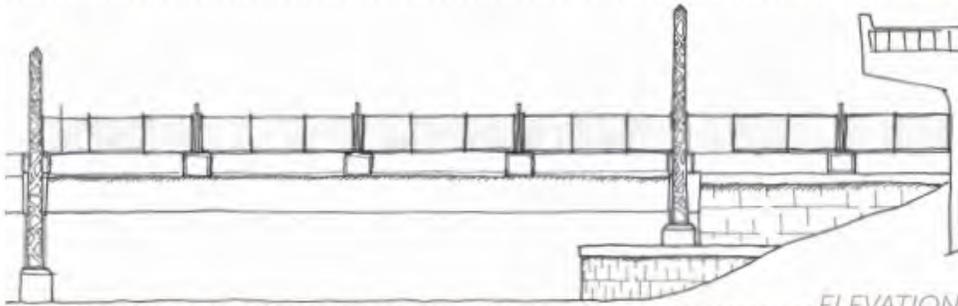


Finley + Berry

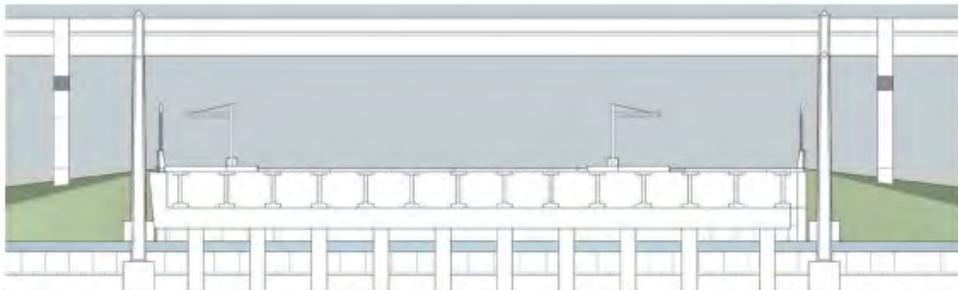
DESIGN ELEMENTS
A KIT OF PARTS



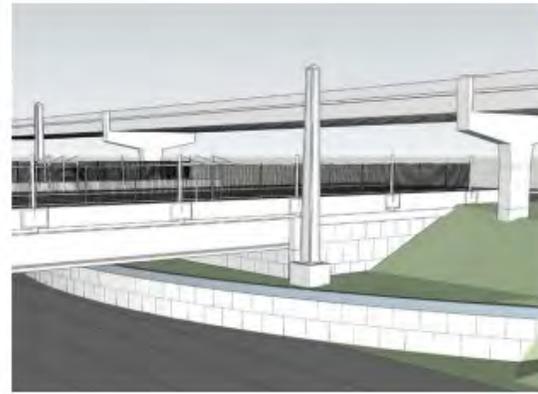
PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION



SECTION



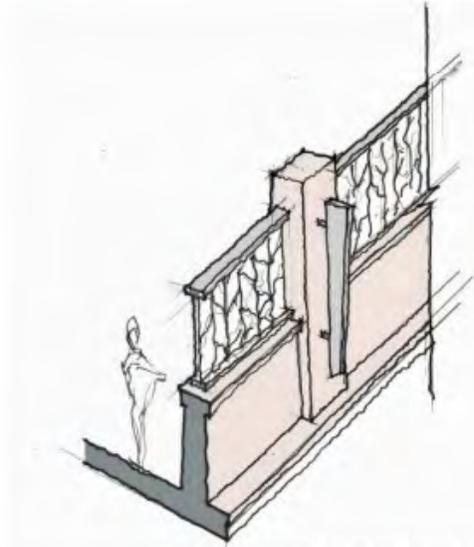
PCIDs AND DUNWOODY BRIDGE ENHANCEMENTS



K. Miles / Horn

DESIGN ELEMENTS

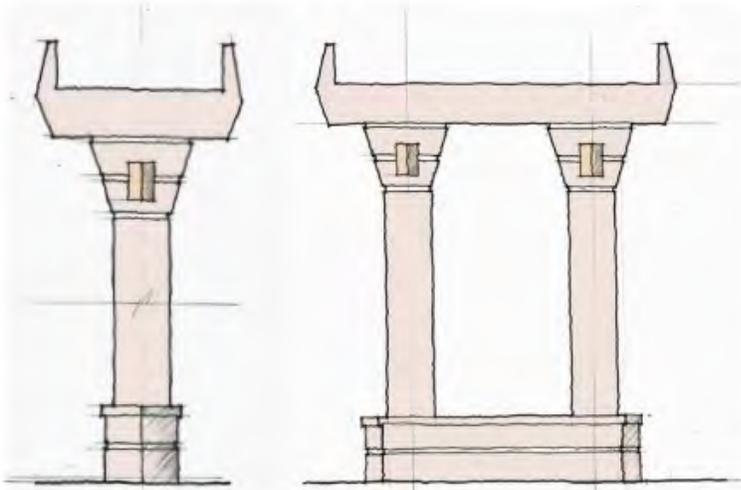
A KIT OF PARTS



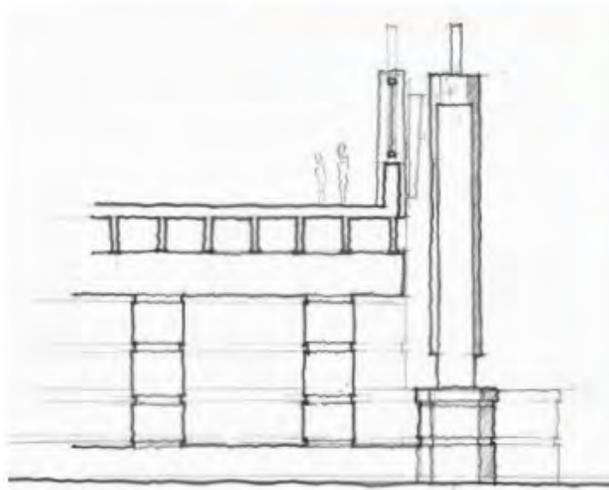
RAILING AXON 1



RAILING AXÓN 2



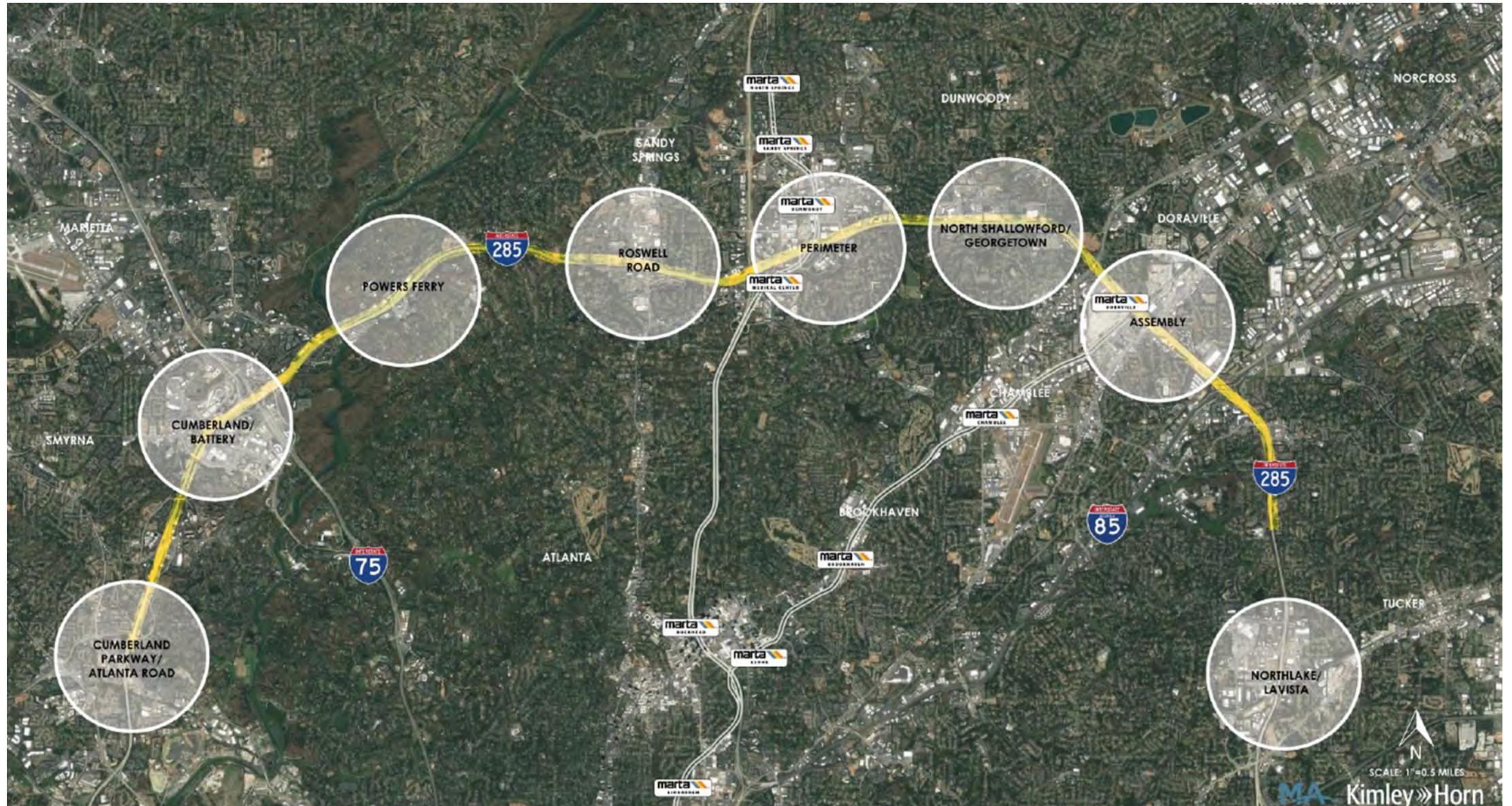
BRIDGE BENTS



SECTION



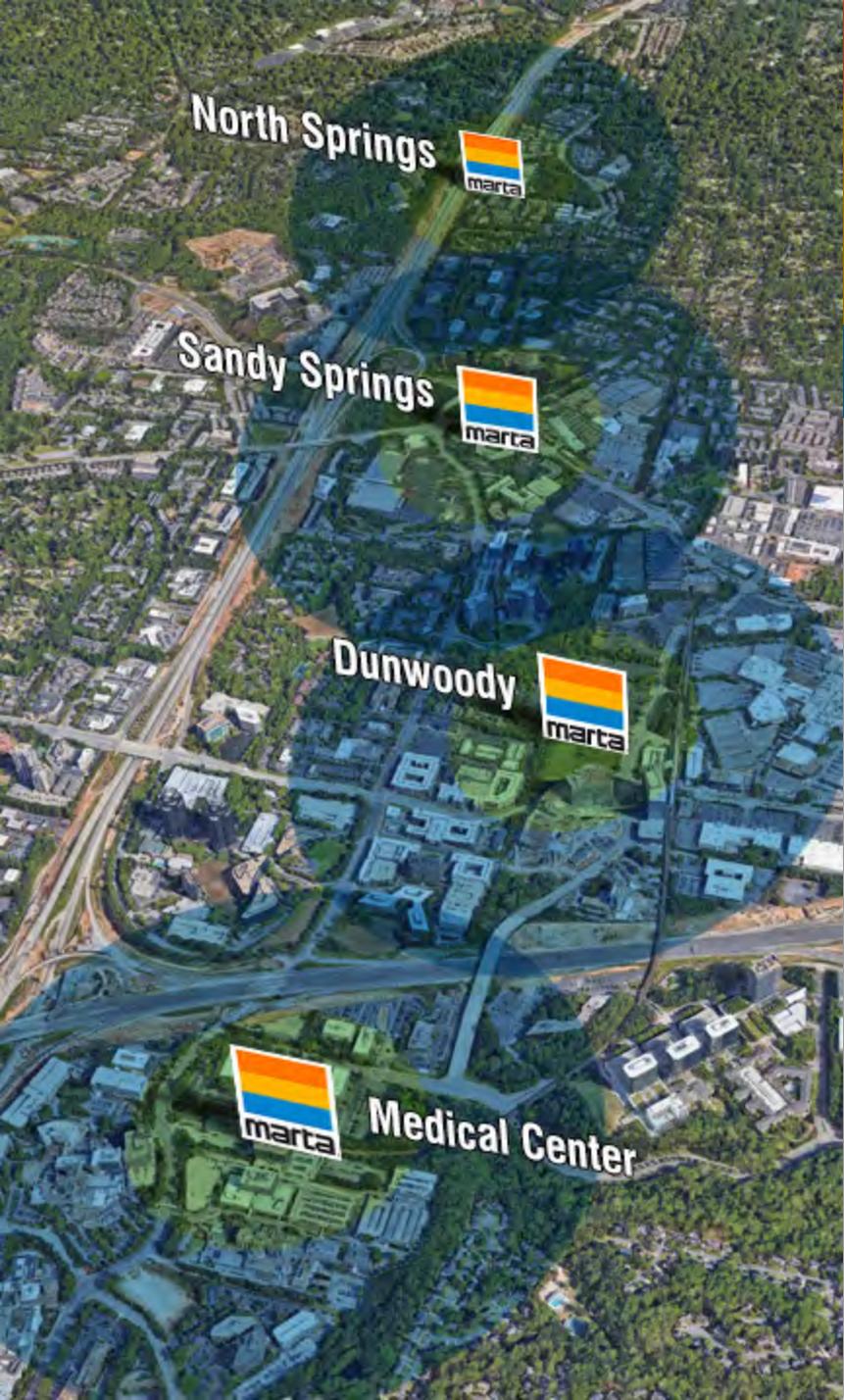
Top End Transit Study



PERIMETER CENTER

- On-Ramp vs. Off-Line Station
 - Eastbound On-Ramp- not enough space for on-ramp without GDOT EL design changes
 - Westbound On-Ramp- ample space for on-ramp station
 - Off-Line station connection options- Dunwoody or Medical Center Stations
- Local bus routes along Hammond Road, no local bus on Perimeter Center Parkway
- Commuter bus connections at Dunwoody Station
- Future land use is primarily mixed-use with some commercial and institutional
- Perimeter Center is the primary destination of corridor trips (45% travel west, 13% travel east of Shallowford/Doraville)



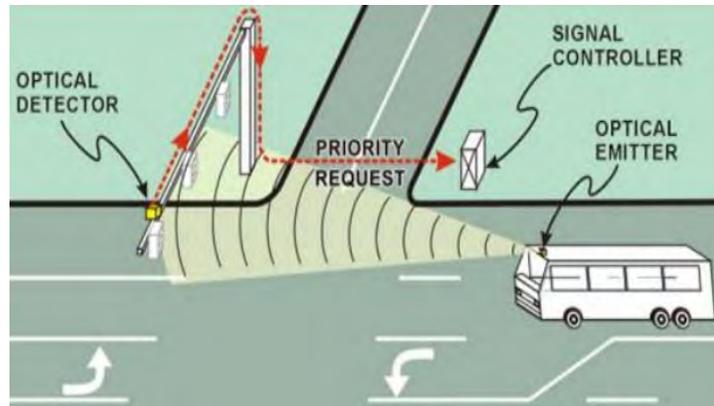


Perimeter Market Transit Plan



Bus Mobility

- Opportunities to give buses and shuttles priority at certain intersections or in certain corridors through Transit Signal Priority



- Coordination with Sandy Springs, Dunwoody, GDOT RTOP



● MARTA Station
● Managed Lane Access

Expansion of Bus, Shuttle and Curbside Capacity at Dunwoody MARTA



Adjacent?

On-street?



Dunwoody MARTA Station Future?

- Potential Transit Oriented Development?



Dunwoody MARTA Station Type = Town Center

- Balanced/vertical mix of multi-family, office, retail, entertainment and civic uses
- Both an important destination and origin
- Important multi-modal function
- Park-and-ride function is secondary
- Traditional town center pedestrian network

(From MARTA's Transit-Oriented Development Guidelines)

POLL #3

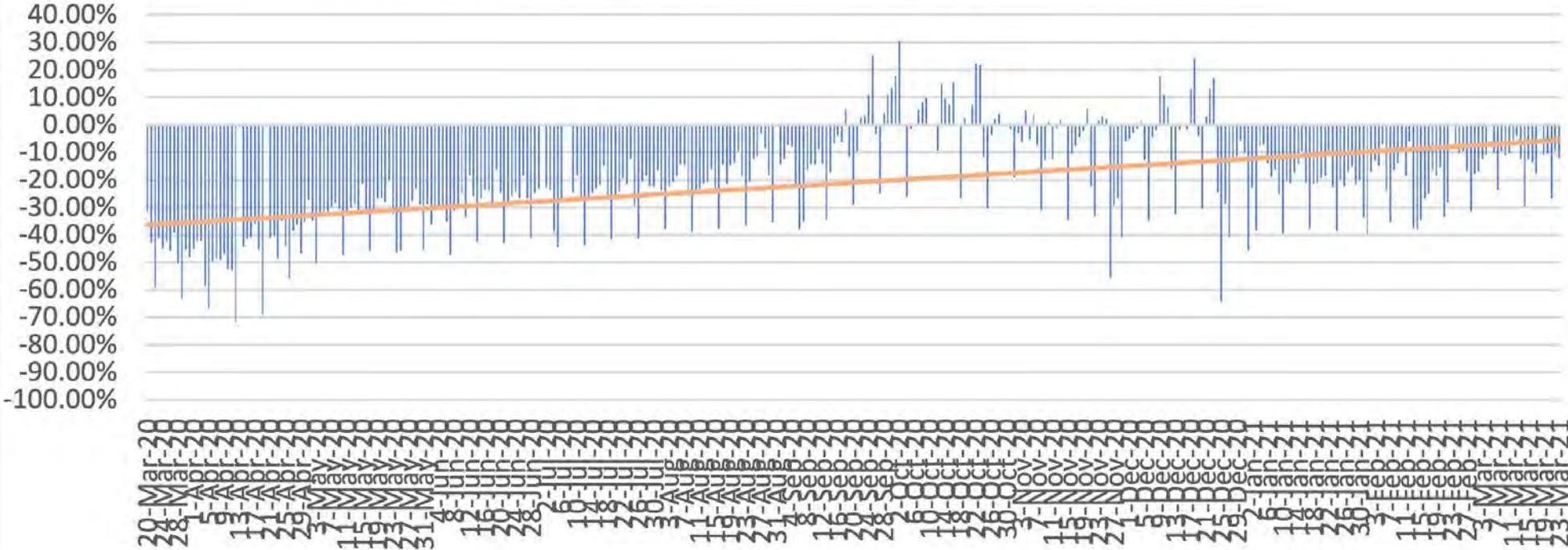
PERIMETER CONNECTS UPDATE

PERIMETER
CONNECTS



REGIONAL TRAFFIC

% Reduction in Traffic Volume in Metro Atlanta

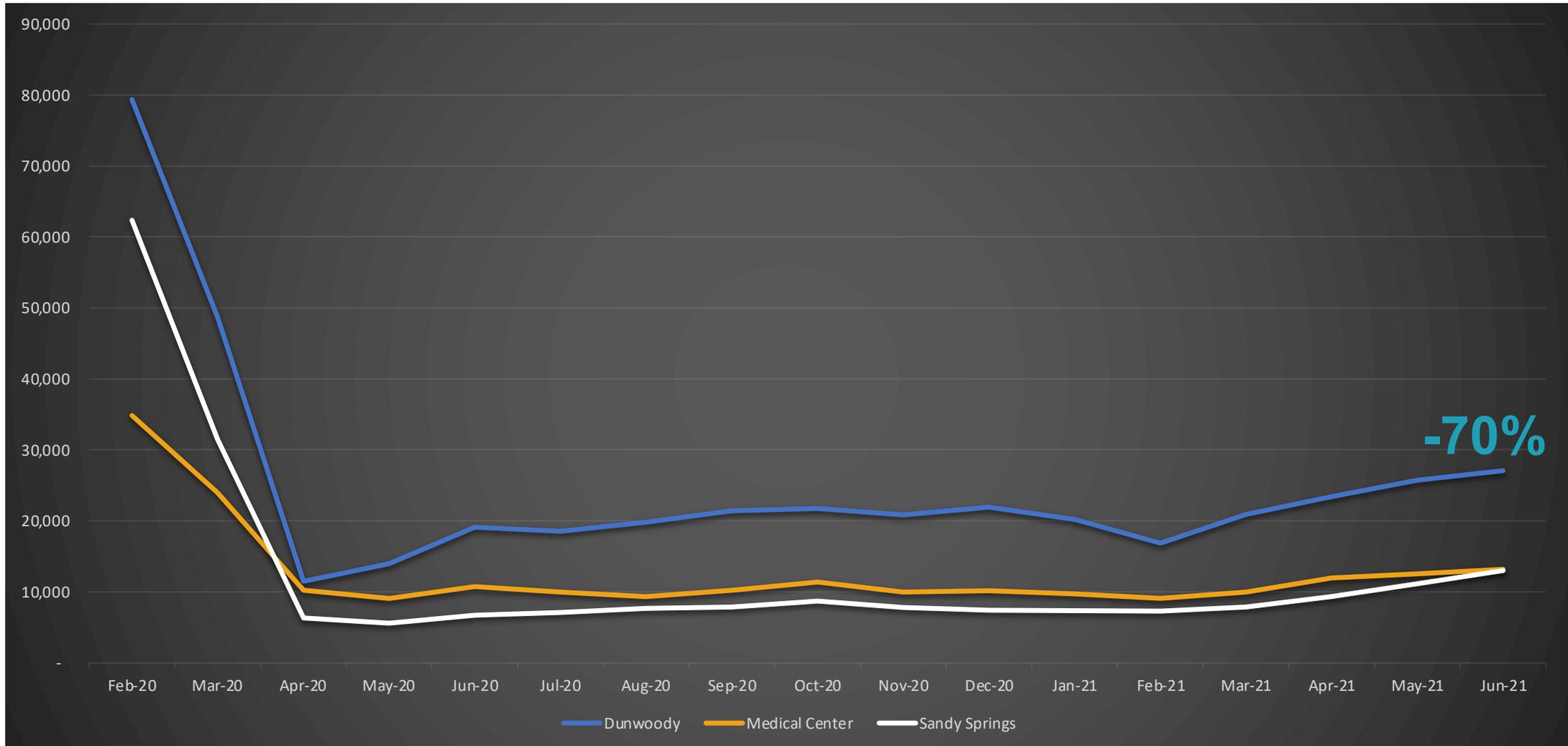


-5%

LOCAL TRAFFIC

Ashford Dunwoody @ Ravinia	NB Through
Feb 2020	17,527 (1,757 VPH @ peak)
April 2020	5,019 (543 @ peak) -71%
November 2020	19,737 (2,536 @ peak) +12%
Feb 2021	12,636 (1,528 @ peak) -29%
Mar 2021	13,640 (1,651 @ peak) -22%
July (27) 2021	18,604 (2,131 @ peak) +6%

MARTA RIDERSHIP



SOME GOOD NEWS

No Covid variants found on London Tubes, buses and stations

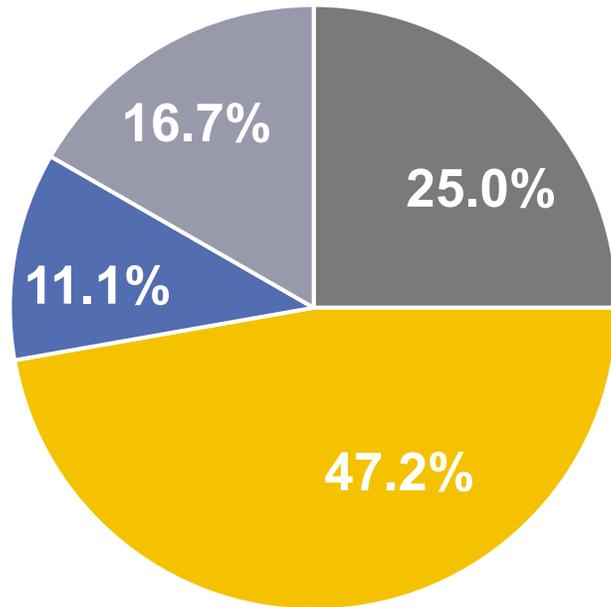
Monthly tests have found no traces of coronavirus, including new variants, in air samples and swabs of London's Tube trains, buses and stations.

No Covid traces found in railway stations or trains

Imperial College London researchers examined the results of the tests - which took place in January and June - and found no coronavirus contamination of any surface or airborne virus particles.

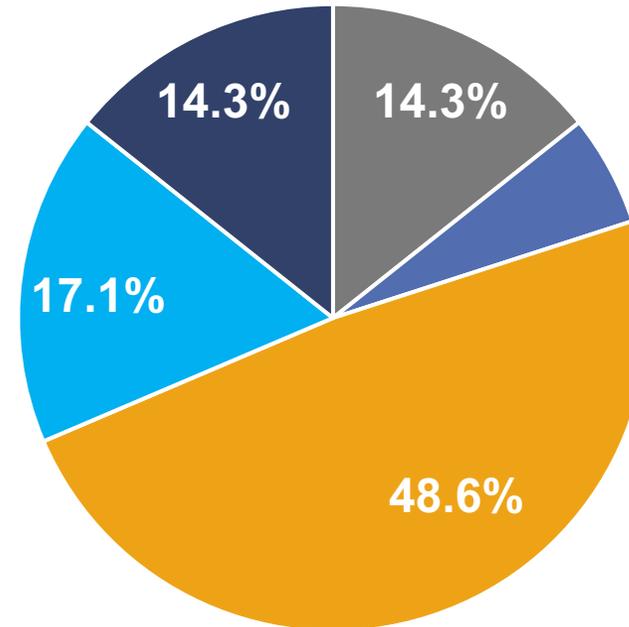
RETURN TO OFFICE DATES

Metro Area Office Return Dates (as of July)



■ TBD ■ Returned ■ August ■ September

FUTURE OF WORK



■ Full Office
■ Full Remote
■ Hybrid
■ Tri-model
■ Undetermined

WHAT ARE WE HEARING?

1. **Don't hide behind "Hybrid"** – Employees are waiting to get details they can plan around. *It's ok to iterate.*
2. **It's easy to say "Hybrid" but it's hard to do it** – Managers are still struggling with remote, and nervous about hybrid.
3. **People naturally want to come back to the office, just not 100%** – They're not avoiding work, they're being open. Inflexibility, commuting, and distractions are the worst parts of office work.
4. **'Culture' is about norms and language** – Employees want to share in an understanding of work expectations that they can get behind and be motivated by.
5. **Don't forget the details** – Workspaces, commute benefits, parking, all should make sense for your new normal. People are looking at other jobs, even if they're not applying yet.



PERIMETER.REBALANCING.WORK



Download: Complete Guide to Hoteling Software



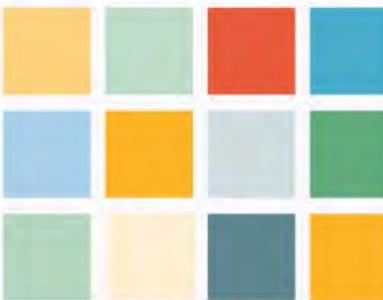
Rebalancing Work with Safe-Guard's Sylvia Taylor



Download: Guide to a Safe Transit Ride



How To Conquer Your WFH Scheduling Woes



Must-Have Ingredients for a Safe Commute



Building Agile Workspaces with Hoteling



VMware's Ani Banerjee Discusses Rethinking Work



Striking the Right Balance



Is the Future of the Office Unbundled?



How to Burnout-Proof WFH for Your Employees



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS



Join us for our next Coffee & Construction in Q4