

Governor's Cooperative Agreement State Incentive Planning and Development Grant:

Social Indicator Study to Assess Substance Use Prevention Needs at the State and County Levels in Georgia

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Table of Contents

ecutive	e Summ	nary	ES-1
1.	Introd	duction	1-1
	1.1	Substance Abuse in Georgia: The Critical Need for Effective Prevention	
		Strategies	1-1
	1.2	Georgia's Prevention Planning and Services	
	1.3	Georgia's SIPG and Social Indicator Study	
	1.4 1.5	The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) Overview of Report Contents	
2.	Purpo	ose and Rationale for the Study	2-1
	2.1	Using Data to Inform and Enhance Planning Decisions	2-1
	2.2	Understanding the Risk and Protective Factor Framework	
	2.3	Rationale for a Social Indicator Approach to Prevention Needs	
		Assessment	2-3
3.	Data	Collection and Analysis	3-1
	3.1	Selection of Social Indicators	
	3.2	Data Sources and Collection Procedures	
	3.3	Analysis Procedures	
	3.4	Data Limitations	3-10
4.	Coun	ty Profiles	4-1
	4.1	Guidelines for Interpreting the Profiles	4-1
	4.2	Overview of Profile Findings	4-3
5.	Overa	all Risk Score and Risk Rank, by County	5-1
6.	Geog	raphic Information System (GIS) Maps	6-1
	6.1	Approach to Creating the GIS Maps	6-1
	6.2	Overview of Trends	
7.		ring and Sustaining a Social Indicator Approach to Prevention	7-1
	7.1	Suggestions for Data Dissemination	7-1
	7.2	Using and Sustaining Social Indicators as a Component of the State's Prevention Planning Infrastructure	
			/ - I
Refer	ences.		R-1

Table of Contents (continued)

Appendixes	5	Page
А	Data Sources and Documentation	A-1
В	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County	B-1
С	Intercorrelations among Risk Constructs	C-1

List of Exhibits

Page Georgia MHDDAD Planning or Service Delivery Regions, by County1-4 1 2 3 4 Mean Pairwise Correlations of Indicators within Risk Constructs and 5 6 Overall Risk Score, by County5-1 7 Map of Overall Risk Rank, by County5-2 8 Use and Maintenance of the Social Indicator Study in Georgia7-2

Number

Table of Contents (continued)

List of Maps

Number

Social Ind	icator Maps:	
1	Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions to State Supported Services Per 1,000 Adults Ages 18 or Older	6-3
2	Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions to State Supported Services Per 1,000 Youth Ages 17 or Younger	6-4
3	Alcohol and Drug Related Hospital Discharges Per 100,000 Persons	6-5
4	Percent of Vehicle Crashes In Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor	6-6
5	Percent of Alcohol Related Crashes with Drivers Ages 10 to 17	6-7
6	Percent of Alcohol Related Crashes with Drivers Ages 18 to 21	6-8
7	Percentage of Alcohol Related Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older	6-9
8	Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons	.6-10
9	Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000 Persons	.6-11
10	Percent of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	6-12
11	Number of Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	.6-13
12	Number of Live Births Per 1,000 Females Ages 15 to 19	.6-14
13	Number of Pregnancies Per 1,000 Females Ages 15 to 19	.6-15
14	Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	6-16
15	Number of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Per 1,000 Persons Ages 19 or Younger	.6-17
16	Number of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Per 1,000 Persons Ages 20 or Older	.6-18
17	Number of AIDS Cases Per 1,000 Persons	.6-19
18	Number of Marijuana Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons	.6-20
19	Number of Cocaine Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons	.6-21

Page

Table of Contents (continued)

List of Maps (continued)

20	Number of Methamphetamine Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons
21	Number of Heroin Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons
22	Percent of Total Population Below Poverty Level With Alcohol and/or Drug Related Hospital Discharges Per 100,000 Persons
23	Percent of Total Population Below Poverty Level With Dropout Rate for Grades 9–12
24	Percent Vehicle Crashes In Which Alcohol and/or Drugs Were a Factor With Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons
25	Percent Total Population Below Poverty Level With Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons
26	Percent Total Population Below Poverty Level With Number of Marijuana Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons
27	Percent Total Population Below Poverty Level With Number of Cocaine Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons
28	Percent Total Population Below Poverty Level With Number of Methamphetamine Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons
29	Percent Total Population Below Poverty Level With Number of Heroin Items Reported by Georgia Crime Laboratories Per 100,000 Persons
Resource	Maps:
30	Total Substance Abuse Prevention Funding (Fiscal Year 2003)6-32
31	Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Funding - U.S. Department of Education (Fiscal Year 2003)
32	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Funding (Prevention Only) - SAMHSA (Fiscal Year 2003)
33	Therapeutic Child Care - Prevention Program Funding (Fiscal Year 2003)6-35
34	Evidence-Based Model Prevention Programs in Georgia
35	Georgia RADAR Network Sites6-37
36	Georgia Drug-Free Community Coalitions6-38
37	Georgia Drug-Free Workplaces6-39

Executive Summary

In 2004, the Governor of the State of Georgia was awarded a one-year State Incentive Planning and Development Grant (SIPG) by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The SIPG is a cooperative agreement between the Governor's of recipient states and SAMHSA with an overall goal to enhance the capacity and collaboration of state agencies to provide an effective and comprehensive system of sustained, monitored, and evaluated prevention services.

As part of the SIPG, the Governor's Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee (CAAC) for Youth Substance Abuse Prevention was created to guide the effort of developing the capacity to provide prevention services and for creating a statewide comprehensive plan to implement prevention strategies. In developing the State's comprehensive plan, the CAAC collaborated with RTI International to conduct a county-level social indicator study to facilitate prevention planning. The social indicator study was designed to make use of existing and readily available data at the county level to characterize substance abuse levels and types of risk for substance abuse for each county in the State. Ultimately, the findings derived from the study, especially when used in combination with other information and data sources, are expected to provide a useful tool to better assess prevention needs, inform funding allocations, and plan appropriate prevention strategies in communities across Georgia.

The focus of this report is a display of 29 risk constructs, derived from a larger set of social indicators, for the 159 counties in Georgia. The constructs reflect various dimensions of substance abuse and substance abuse-related problems and outcomes that may exist in communities, as well as sociodemographic characteristics and vital statistics believed to be associated with substance abuse and the risk for substance abuse. These data constitute the core findings from the social indicator study and contain the information that may most directly be useful to local planners and service providers. The county profiles reveal a wide distribution of risk across the 159 counties by each of the 29 risk constructs, but also show a wide range of risk within individual counties.

In addition, this report includes **Geographic Information System (GIS)** maps based on a variety of social indicators. These maps divide the counties into five categories of risk based on the social indicator rate or percentage for each county. These maps will provide an additional planning tool to complement the county-level social indicator profile information. The maps reveal some clustering of counties with high and low levels of risk. In most cases, a county with high risk was bordered by other counties with high risk. The same pattern was true for counties categorized into low risk groups.

This report presents the social indicator data collected in the course of the study, along with information regarding the methods used to identify, collect, and process the data, and guidelines for using the data effectively. In addition, a review of the lessons learned regarding the conduct of social indicator studies is provided. It also includes recommendations regarding actions that may facilitate the effective use of the findings from this study and the incorporation of a social indicator approach in the State's prevention planning system.

1. Introduction

1.1 Substance Abuse in Georgia: The Critical Need for Effective Prevention Strategies

The use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs among youth constitute an important public health problem across the country. Given the high prevalence and devastating impacts, drug and alcohol use and abuse are high priorities for federal, state, and local governments. According to the 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 18 percent of American youth ages 12 to 17 drank alcohol in the month before to the survey, 11 percent binged on alcohol, and 3 percent drank alcohol heavily. In addition, 12 percent of youth smoked cigarettes and 11 percent used an illicit drug (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2005). Using 2002 and 2003 NSDUH data, it is estimated that 15 percent of Georgia youth drank alcohol and 8 percent engaged in binge drinking. In addition, 16 percent of Georgia youth used a tobacco product, mostly cigarettes (13 percent) (SAMHSA, 2003, 2004). Using 2002-2004 NSDUH data, it is estimated that 8 percent of Georgia youth used an illicit drug in the past month (SAMHSA, 2003, 2004, 2005).

Although applying prevention principles and approaches to the task of reducing substance use and abuse makes good sense, challenges remain with respect to developing a systematic planning approach that will maximize the benefits of prevention efforts in Georgia. Not all prevention strategies (i.e., programs, practices, and policies) are equally effective or appropriate for the full range of populations and geographic areas in need. Tools that can be used at the state and local levels (i.e., county), such as social indicator studies, to inform the selection of useful and appropriate prevention strategies are vital to the success of the chosen strategies.

1.2 Georgia's Prevention Planning and Services

The Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases (MHDDAD) is the single state authority designated in Georgia to administer U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) block grant funds. MHDDAD provides treatment and support services to people with mental illnesses and addictive diseases, and support to people with mental retardation and related developmental disabilities. The division also funds evidenced-based prevention services aimed at reducing substance abuse, violence, and preventable disabilities (e.g., fetal alcohol syndrome), while promoting mental health to address suicide and other related problems.

In keeping with the directive from SAMHSA, a major goal in Georgia is to implement evidence-based prevention throughout the state. Science-based strategies (also referred to as "evidence-based" and "research-based") are those that have demonstrated, through scientific methods, effectiveness in reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors. Georgia currently has several statewide prevention strategies funded out of the state office with federal substance abuse block grant funds, including the following:

- Drug Free Workplace Program is operated by the Georgia Drugs Don't Work Program, Inc., of the Council on Alcohol and Drugs, an affiliate of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce. It is designed to help employers become certified drug-free workplaces by establishing employee assistance programs and drug-free workplace policies.
- Helpline Georgia provides confidential, round-the-clock, crisis intervention, information, and referral through a toll-free line. Callers can request help for substance abuse, gambling, family violence and sexual assault problems; report drug selling and child abuse; gain information on support and self-help groups; and obtain information on the Crime Victims Compensation Program.
- Maternal Substance Abuse and Child Development Project focuses on prevention of negative consequences of a mother's drug abuse through a variety of services.
- The Red Ribbon Campaign is an annual week-long substance abuse awareness and prevention campaign that celebrates drug-free living and promotes ongoing prevention activities in local communities.
- The Georgia Substance Abuse Prevention in Higher Education at the University of Georgia addresses collegiate alcohol and other drug use and abuse. Under contract to the Georgia Board of Regents, University of Georgia, this initiative is assessing ongoing needs of college communities across the state for prevention and intervention services and programs. Services and programs are developed under the six CSAP strategies, recommendations from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the Higher Education Center's Statewide Initiatives, and Georgia Network of Colleges and Universities Standards.
- The Georgia Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (GADEC) was launched with the support of the Office of Prevention Services and Programs under the management of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Patterned after the National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children, GADEC promotes the multidisciplinary team approach to addressing the multiplicity of problems faced by children victimized by the production, sale, or use of alcohol and illicit substances. Protocols for medical and psychosocial assessment of children, child protective services and child abuse investigations, clandestine methamphetamine lab disposal, law enforcement and prosecution, and public education and awareness are included in this effort.

In addition, SAMHSA/CSAP, in collaboration with the National Prevention Network and the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA), identifies and honors outstanding achievements in substance abuse prevention. Programs are reviewed and nominated by the National Prevention Network representative in each state. The Exemplary Awards Program is designed to identify programs that demonstrate results in areas such as environmental factors and individual child factors related to biology, behavior, personality, and family. Over 100 programs have been selected as Exemplary Award winners. Three Georgia programs have received this honor, including Drugs Don't Work, a statewide Drug Free Workplace program; The School and Family Effort (SAFE) of the Dekalb County School System; and the Clinic for the Education, Treatment and Prevention of Addiction, Inc./La Clinica de Educacion, Tratamiento y Prevencion de Addiccion (CETPA) Latino Youth After School Substance Abuse Prevention Program.

Georgia's 159 counties are divided into five regional planning and service delivery areas (see Exhibit 1), which are used for planning, administration of block brant and Safe and Drug-Free Schools funds, and service delivery. Each regional planning area has a full-time federally funded regional prevention specialist responsible for planning, coordinating, and contracting for direct services regionally. Over 170 prevention service providers are contracted to provide prevention services.

1.3 Georgia's SIPG Social Indicator Study

In 2004, through a cooperative agreement between the governor and SAMHSA, the State of Georgia was awarded a 1-year SIPG. The grant supports eligible states in developing the capacity and infrastructure to provide a comprehensive system of prevention services. In addition, one of Georgia's goals for the SIPG was to support efforts to enhance the state's capacity for acquiring a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG). The State Incentive Grant (SIG) Program is CSAP's flagship Targeted Prevention Capacity Program, designed to address prevention service capacity needs within states and communities. In particular, the SIG focuses on improving prevention service capability and fostering the use of science-based prevention practices.

As part of the SIPG, states are required to carry out the following three goals and their attending objectives:

- Ensure that the governor's office establishes a state-level committee with a substance abuse prevention and early intervention focus that would (a) build consensus about program goals and strategic planning with diverse state agencies and (b) provide overall coordination of the state's SIPG.
- 2. Develop a comprehensive statewide substance abuse and early intervention plan that would identify prevention needs, gaps in services, prevention funding streams and resources, ways to improve collaboration and coordination among agencies, and technical assistance needs.
- 3. Develop capacity and readiness to promote and support future implementation of science-based prevention and intervention services in local communities.

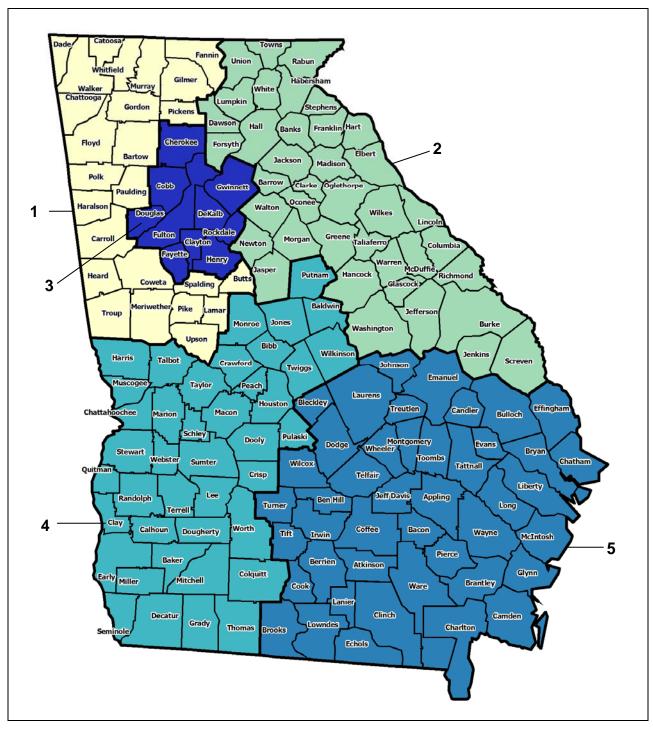


Exhibit 1. Georgia MHDDAD Planning or Service Delivery Regions, by County

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

To meet the first objective, the governor's Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee (CAAC) for Youth Substance Abuse Prevention was created as part of the planning grant proposal. Nine subcommittees were formed to address the goals and objectives of the SIPG and prepare to apply for a SPF-SIG. The CAAC Needs Assessment Subcommittee was charged with preparing for and conducting a county-level social indicator study to (1) facilitate prevention planning at the local level and (2) serve as a core component of the comprehensive statewide prevention plan. It was determined that this served as Phase I in an ongoing assessment of need, with the second phase focusing on sub-county-level data that would inform community-level planning at the lowest level possible (e.g., city, town, metropolitan statistical area). This work will be continued by the Georgia State Epidemiological and Outcome Workgroup (SEOW).

The purpose of the SIPG social indicator study is to help assess prevention needs at the county level using data already available from archival sources, commonly referred to as "social

indicators." The underlying premise of the social indicator study is that social, demographic, economic, and other characteristics of geographic areas are associated with substance abuse and that these characteristics (or indicators) are available through extant data sources. Some of these characteristics may be direct indicators of substance use and substance-use-related problems in these areas, whereas others may be indicators of risk and protective factors that, in turn, are believed to increase or decrease the likelihood of substance use behaviors and

Available information about counties can be used to help characterize their particular substance abuse problems and risk factors, thus suggesting appropriate prevention programs and strategies.

related problems. Data on these characteristics, when considered collectively, help to characterize geographic areas with respect to the nature and extent of their substance use problems and risk and protective factors that may be associated with substance use. Geographic areas (e.g., communities) are expected to have different types or varying levels of substance use, related problems, and risk and protective factors. When systematically assessed, this information can provide useful insights regarding the nature of substance use problems and prevention needs in specific areas and help identify appropriate prevention services.

The social indicator study will serve as an additional resource for characterizing substance use and prevention needs at the county level. Prevention practitioners, providers, and policy makers can use this resource to provide data-driven information to make decisions or to base goals and objectives. The study will help provide a context in which local archival data are interpreted and used for documenting prevention needs and planning or targeting prevention services. As Georgia moves toward a system in which regional and local prevention service providers must empirically demonstrate their needs and justify their programs, the data provided in this study will be a valuable resource. These requirements are commensurate with SAMHSA's SPF. In addition, this study serves as a foundation and baseline for future epidemiological and prevalence studies under the SEOW.

1.4 The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)

One of the goals of the GA SIPG was to position the state to apply and obtain a SPF-SIG. The SPF-SIG program is one of SAMHSA's infrastructure grant programs that supports an array of activities to help grantees build a solid foundation for delivering and sustaining effective substance abuse and mental health services. The goals of the SPF-SIG are as follows:

- Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking.
- Reduce substance-abuse-related problems in communities.
- Build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the state or tribal and community levels.

The SPF is built on a community-based risk and protective factors approach to prevention and a series of guiding principles that can be operationalized at the federal, state, or tribal, and community levels. The SPF is grounded in the public health approach and includes five steps. Each step must be completed by both the grantee and the subrecipient communities receiving funds to implement prevention policies, programs, and practices. These five steps include the following:

- Step 1: Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address needs and gaps. The first step is to profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address the problems and gaps in service delivery. This step is to be accomplished by conducting a needs assessment through the establishment of a SEOW or by working with an existing epidemiological workgroup.
- Step 2: Mobilize and build capacity to address needs. To accomplish this step, key stakeholders will be engaged through meetings, trainings, establishment of coalitions, and the provision of other resources.
- Step 3: Develop a comprehensive strategic plan. Using data from the needs assessment, states, tribes and subrecipient communities will develop comprehensive strategic plans. The strategic plans must be data driven and focused on addressing the most critical needs.
- Step 4: Implement evidence-based prevention policies, programs, and policies and infrastructure development activities. Findings of the needs assessments are to be used to guide selection and implementation of policies, programs, and practices shown to be effective in research settings and communities. Implementers must ensure that the policies, programs, and practices are culturally competent.
- Step 5: Monitor process, evaluate effectiveness, sustain effective programs or activities, and improve or replace those that fail. Grantees will provide ongoing monitoring and evaluation of all activities and training and technical assistance regarding evaluation and performance measurement to local communities. Grantees will assess program effectiveness, ensure service delivery quality, identify successes, encourage needed improvement, and promote sustainability of effective policies, programs, and practices in consideration of performance data provided by subrecipient communities. Grantees are required to provide performance data to SAMHSA regularly.

The State of Georgia is well positioned to carry out these five steps as part of a SPF-SIG. As part of the SIPG, this study identifies needs and risks at the county level and provides a solid foundation for a more in-depth needs assessment. In addition, it provides a baseline for future epidemiological and prevalence studies under the SEOW.

1.5 Overview of Report Contents

The concept and purpose of social indicator approaches to substance abuse prevention needs assessment are introduced in Chapter 2 of this report. Chapter 3 describes the data collection and analysis methodologies used for this study.

The focus of this report is a prevention needs assessment and planning profile for each of Georgia's 159 counties, including the display of 29 risk constructs composed of one or more social indicators derived from The focus of this report is the risk profile for each of Georgia's 159 counties.

archival sources. These data, as presented in Chapter 4, reflect various dimensions of **substance use and substance use-related problems and outcomes** that may exist in communities, as well as sociodemographic characteristics and vital statistics believed to be associated with substance use and the risk for and protection from substance use. The profiles were designed to provide local planners and service providers with a concise, visual summary of each county's pattern of substance-use-related indicators. Statewide trends or patterns with regard to the risk construct scores and ranks are presented in Chapter 5.

In addition to the county profiles, Chapter 6 presents Geographic Information System (GIS) maps of various social indicators. Whereas the profiles use standardized scores to develop constructs of risk (e.g., social indicators combined to form one measure), the GIS maps present nonstandardized data for individual indicators, mapping rates and percentages by grouping counties into one of five categories of risk (from lowest to highest). These maps provide an additional tool for planning at the state, regional, and local levels.

The final chapter is devoted to issues regarding the application of social indicator data to prevention planning and includes recommendations for data dissemination to facilitate effective use, as well as strategies for incorporating a social indicator approach into the state's prevention planning system.

The appendixes provide detailed information on the sources of the indicator data, tables that contain indicator values at the county level, and other supporting information.

2. Purpose and Rationale for the Study

2.1 Using Data to Inform and Enhance Planning Decisions

Federal agencies have made a strong and concerted effort to encourage, or even require, recipients of Federal funds to use empirical data to document their needs, justify their planning decisions, guide their resource allocation, and assess their performance in achieving measurable objectives. Fortunately, and contrary to conventional thought, there have been simultaneous advances in conceptualization and measurement within the field of prevention. These advances provide some useful approaches to assessing prevention services and needs and to evaluating the effectiveness of prevention services. The development and widespread use of the risk and protective factor framework for understanding and preventing substance abuse has been particularly useful and important because it has identified risk and protective factors as key elements to include in data-driven prevention planning and evaluation.

Good planning entails developing reasonable and appropriate models that specify the problems to address and the approaches used to affect them. These are sometimes referred to as "logic models." They are a fundamental component of successful preventive interventions. Although logic models can be based solely on assumptions, they are immeasurably strengthened when their assumptions are

The risk and protective factor framework has been particularly important for developing data-driven approaches to prevention

supported directly by objective data and credible findings from scientific research. Data on substance use problems help (1) prioritize goals and objectives for prevention programs and (2) justify and garner public support for prevention activities. Data on risk factors also can help identify characteristics of the target populations to consider in selecting the most appropriate types of prevention services. Services may either (1) directly target risk factors that are especially high in a certain area or among a population or (2) seek to enhance factors that serve to protect against elevated risk factors.

2.2 Understanding the Risk and Protective Factor Framework

Since the 1990s, the risk and protective factor framework has assumed a prominent role in substance abuse prevention research and practice. Decades of research have shown that certain risk factors, or characteristics of individuals or their environments, are associated with the increased likelihood of health risk behaviors or disorders. Research has also shown that protective factors, or characteristics that reduce susceptibility to risk, act as a positive influence against risk factors (e.g., Garmezy, 1983; Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, et al., 1992; Coie et al., 1993; Institute of Medicine, 1994; National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1997). Because risk factors are precursors of substance abuse behaviors, **reducing risk factors or protecting against them can prevent the occurrence of such behaviors**. Therefore, risk-focused approaches to substance abuse prevention seek to reduce risk factors for substance abuse and enhance protective factors.

A few aspects of the risk and protective factor framework are especially noteworthy and relevant to prevention needs assessment and planning. First, risk and protective factors include attributes of individuals and their social environments. Environmental influences can exist at the

family, school, workplace, neighborhood, community, and societal levels. Persons exposed to multiple risk factors, and across multiple levels (or domains), are more likely to engage in substance use than those with fewer risk factors. This finding suggests that interventions to prevent substance use should focus on reducing multiple risk factors across all domains of influence. Persons with multiple risk factors, and thus at highest risk, should be priority targets for prevention efforts (Hawkins, Arthur, & Catalano, 1995).

Second, many undesirable behavioral outcomes, such as substance use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, and dropping out of school, share common risk factors. Successful interventions to reduce these common risk factors, or provide protection against them, may have benefits to society that go far beyond preventing drug use. This concept is illustrated in CSAP's web of influence model (Exhibit 2).

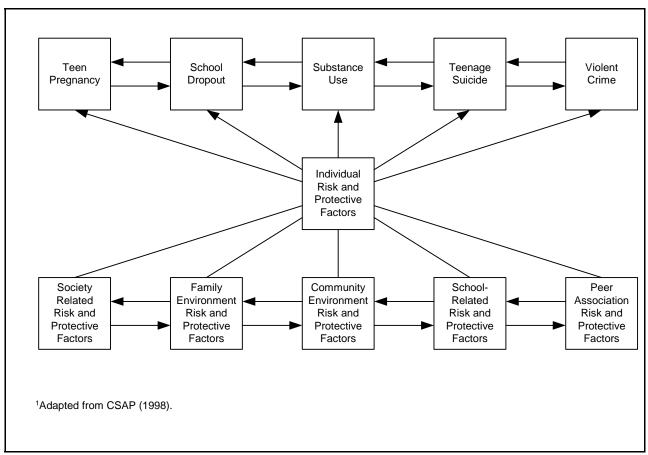


Exhibit 2. Web of Influence¹

Third, some risk factors are not likely to change as a result of preventive interventions (e.g., socioeconomic deprivation); others definitely cannot be changed (e.g., gender, genetic predisposition). Such risk factors can, however, help to identify high-risk groups. Preventive interventions then can focus on enhancing protective factors to buffer individuals in these high-risk subgroups from the negative influence of risk factors.

Consistent with the risk and protective factor framework, this study has attempted to collect and present data that reflect the levels and the types of various risk and protective factors at the county level. The risk and protective framework suggests that elevated risk factors and suppressed

Elevated risk factors are promising targets for preventive interventions.

protective factors merit special attention and are promising targets for preventive interventions.

2.3 Rationale for a Social Indicator Approach to Prevention Needs Assessment

Application of the risk and protective factor framework to prevention planning relies on information regarding the levels of risk and protection in the areas or populations to be served. Social indicators provide a significant source of data that can be used for this purpose. Social indicator studies are particularly valuable because they bypass the high cost and time commitments, as well as many of the methodological weaknesses and impracticalities, associated with primary data collection. As an alternative or complementary approach, social indicators can help characterize prevention needs for geographic areas by using epidemiological and other data regularly collected for other purposes by government agencies and other organizations. As new archival data become available, these characterizations can be updated without incurring the costs of new primary data collection efforts and, thus, can form an important component of an ongoing **data-driven approach** to assessing prevention needs at the state, regional, and local levels.

Social indicator data gathered from archival sources have been used for decades to study and help characterize local areas such as states, cities or metropolitan areas, and even neighborhoods, with respect to health and social issues and related attributes. In the 1940s, researchers from the University of Chicago demonstrated compelling linkages

Social indicators have been used for many years for both research and planning purposes.

between social and economic characteristics of neighborhoods within Chicago and their rates of crime and violence (Shaw & McKay, 1942). Since then, social indicators also have been widely used to assess quality-of-life issues for local entities across the country. One of the most notable examples is the Annie E. Casey Foundation's *Kids Count Data Books* (e.g., the Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2005). Even more relevant to substance abuse are publications of studies from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's (NIDA) Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG) (NIDA, 1998, 2005).

Many of the early applications of the social indicator approach to needs assessment were in the mental health area (see Cagle & Banks, 1986; Ciarlo, Tweed, Shem, Kirkpatrick, & Sachs-Ericsson, 1992; Warheit, Bell, & Schwab, 1977) and subsequently were applied to substance use treatment needs assessment (McAuliffe et al., 1993; Simeone, Frank, & Aryan, 1993). The underlying rationale of these efforts was to make use of existing data to indirectly gauge treatment needs in the absence of direct estimates (e.g., as might be obtained from surveys of the resident population). The primary objective of these studies has been to combine social indicators into an overall estimate of the treatment needs for specific geographic units. Several approaches have been employed in these efforts, although they generally have shared common features such as the use of data-reduction techniques (e.g., factor analysis). Most also have used some external criterion, such as simply ordering the indicators by importance or believed impact, and differentially weighting and combining the indicators into a single-point estimate of substance abuse prevalence or substance abuse treatment needs. For assessing prevention needs, the specific information about each risk or protective factor is viewed as being even more important than the overall estimate of prevention need. From the perspective of the risk and protective factor framework, the specific constellation of substance use behaviors and risk and protective factors is valuable information toward determining the nature of substance use problems. Once the nature of a problem has been determined, the risk and protective factors that need to be addressed to reduce and prevent the problem can be identified. This focus on each risk and protective factor does not mean,

however, that the overall risk of the specified geographic area (e.g., county, region) is of no use. A single, overall risk estimate can serve other purposes, such as enhancing community awareness and mobilization efforts and informing decisions about resource allocation.

Consideration of the entire constellation of risk constructs is useful for determining an area's prevention need.

Georgia joins several other states already applying a

social indicator approach to substance use prevention planning (e.g., Peterson, 2004; Flewelling & Weimer, 2000; Minnesota Department of Public Health, 1994; New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, 1996; Spencer, Kuo, & Flewelling, 2001; Sanchez & Weimer, 2002; Calkins, Banks, & Weimer, 2002; Stein-Seroussi, 1998; Zechmann, Flewelling, & Van Eenwyk, 1995). As in other states, this provides useful information for community planners, including a compendium of archival data and summaries of risk at the county-level which can inform and provide a data-driven approach to implementing substance abuse prevention programs, policies, and practices.

Details regarding the collection of the social indicator data and the State's approach to creating county profiles based on these data are provided in Chapter 3.

3. Data Collection and Analysis

3.1 Selection of Social Indicators

The archival indicators selected for this study were based on data and constructs used in previous social indicator studies and needs assessment projects. Additional indicators were selected because of their conceptual appeal, availability at the county-level, and successful use in projects conducted in other States (Flewelling & Weimer, 1999; Flewelling & Weimer, 2000; Spencer, Kuo, & Flewelling, 2001;Calkins, Banks, & Weimer, 2002; Sanchez & Weimer, 2002). Indicators were excluded from analyses or not collected for various reasons, including lack of availability at the county level, redundancy with other indicators, and concerns about the validity of the data or usefulness of the indicator. A total of 53 indicators were collected and organized into 10 categories and the general concepts that they appeared to reflect. The 10 categories, the specific indicators within each category, and the years for which archival data were collected are displayed in Exhibit 3.

3.2 Data Sources and Collection Procedures

The indicator data were identified and collected by the Georgia SIPG Advisory Council Needs Assessment Subcommittee members and obtained from a variety of state and federal agencies. State data sources included the following:

- Department of Human Resources
- Department of Mental Health, Development Disabilities, and Addictive Diseases
- Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division
- Office of the Secretary of State
- Department of Education
- Georgia Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Georgia Hospital Association
- Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Indicators were abstracted from standard administrative and reporting data generated by the source agencies or downloaded from the Internet.

Federal data sources included the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Data were also provided by the Family Connection Partnership.

Most indicators selected for this study were obtained from standard administrative and reporting databases generated by the source agencies. As a result, we expect that the data collection procedures used to collect these indicators are validated and reliable. The frequency distribution of each indicator was examined, and indicators with unusual distributions or extreme values were noted and adjusted or dropped as necessary. Source agencies provided data as text files, Excel spreadsheets, or in hard-copy form. Data also were copied or downloaded from the Internet. More details about the data sources and methodologies, as well as concerns and limitations regarding the indicator data, are provided in Appendix A.

Arc	Archival Indicators Data Years ¹				
Α.	Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
1.	Juvenile arrest rate for alcohol violations	FY 2001-2005			
2.	Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations	FY 2001-2005			
3.	Adult arrest rate for narcotic violations	CY 2000-2004			
4.	Adult arrest rate for driving while impaired (DUI)	CY 2000-2004			
5.	Percent of alcohol related vehicle crashes with drivers aged 10-17	CY 2004			
6.	Percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol and/or drugs were a factor	CY 2002			
7.	Adult alcohol treatment admission rate	FY 2001-2005			
8.	Adult drug treatment admission rate	FY 2001-2005			
9.	Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate	FY 2001-2005			
10.	Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	FY 2001-2005			
	Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate	CY 2000-2004			
	Drug-related hospital discharge rate	CY 2000-2004			
	Alcohol-related death rate	CY 2000-2004			
14.	Drug-related death rate	CY 2000-2004			
В.	Community Disorganization and Transition				
1.	Percentage of residential properties that are renter-occupied	CY 2000			
2.	Percentage of residential properties that are unoccupied	CY 2000			
3.	Percentage adult population not registered to vote	June 2005			
4.	Percentage adult population not voting in presidential elections	CY 2000 & 2004			
5.	Percentage of total population moving into the county	CY 2000			
6.	Percentage of total population moving out of the county	CY 2000			
C.	Community Crime				
1.	Juvenile arrest rate for violent index crimes	FY 2001-2005			
2.	Juvenile arrest rate for property index crimes	FY 2001-2005			
3.	Juvenile arrest rate for other crimes	FY 2001-2005			
D.	Urban Environment				
1.	Percentage of total population living in urban areas	CY 2000			
2.	Population density	CY 2000			
Е.	Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
1.	Percentage of persons living below poverty level	CY 1999			
2.	Percentage of children living below poverty level	CY 1999			
3.	Percentage of adults in the labor force who are unemployed	CY 2000-2004			
4.	Percentage of population participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	FY 2000-2004			
5.	Percentage of population receiving Food Stamps	FY 2000-2004			
6.	Percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunches	FY 2005			
7.	Percentage of households headed by a single parent	CY 2000			
<i>F.</i>	Alcohol and Tobacco Availability				
1.	Alcohol licenses capita	August 2005			
2.	Tobacco retail outlets per capita	FY 2005			
3.	Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported	CY 2002-2004			
4.	Methamphetamine items reported	CY 2002-2004			
G.	Lack of Commitment to School				
1.	High school dropout rate	SY 1999-2001			
2.	Percent of students not graduating	SY 2000-2002			
3.	Percent of 4th grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	SY 1999-2002			
4.	Percent of 6th grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	SY 1999-2002			
5.	Percent of 8th grade students not meeting expectations on achievement tests	SY 1999-2002			
6.	Percentage of adults without a high school diploma	CY 2000			

Exhibit 3. Archival Indicator Categories, Variables, and Data Years

(continued)

Are	Archival Indicators Data Years ¹		
Н.	Family Conflict and Management Problems		
1.	Substantiated child abuse and neglect rate	FY 2000-2004	
2.	Percentage of investigated child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs	CY 2003	
3.	Rate of children living in foster care	FY 2000-2004	
I.	Sexual Behavior		
1.	Teen birth rate	CY 2000-2003	
2.	Teen pregnancy rate	CY 2000-2003	
3.	Rate of repeat births to teen mothers	CY 2000-2003	
4.	Juvenile sexually transmitted disease rate	CY 2000-2004	
5.	Adult sexually transmitted disease rate	CY 2000-2004	
6.	AIDS rate	CY 2000-2004	
J.	Suicide		
1.	Teen suicide rate	CY 2002	
2.	Rate of hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries	CY 1999-2002	

Exhibit 3. Archival Indicator Categories, Variables, and Data Years (continued)

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

3.3 **Analysis Procedures**

The following section outlines the analytical steps for creating the risk constructs and county prevention needs assessment and planning profiles.

Step 1: Calculating Rates or Percentages

As summarized in Exhibit 4, data were collected for the years 2000 through 2005 when available. Otherwise, the most recent available years of data were collected for each indicator. Most data collected for this study were counts of events (e.g., arrests) or persons (e.g., high school dropouts) for each available year. To make these numbers comparable across counties with different population sizes, a rate (e.g., the number of reported crimes per 1,000 persons) or percentage (e.g., percentage of high school students who dropped out) was calculated. Each rate or percentage was based on a numerator that reflected the number of events or persons interest for a given year and a denominator that reflected the base on which the rate or percentage was calculated. Only median family income was not defined as a rate or percentage. A multiyear rate or percentage was calculated for indicators in which multiyear data were available. Multi-year rates and percentages were calculated by summing the years of numerator data and dividing by the sum of the years of denominator data, multiplied by the rate factor (e.g., per 1,000). Explicit definitions for all indicators used in this study are provided in Appendix A. Indicator rates and percentages by county are provided in Appendix B.

Step 2: Reducing the Number of Indicators by Defining Risk Constructs

Characterizations of counties based on the entire set of 53 indicators tend to be unwieldy and difficult to interpret. Many sets of indicators, especially within the initial 10 groups, also are expected to be moderately, if not highly, correlated and thus somewhat redundant. To reduce the number of social

To make the data more comparable across counties, either a rate or percentage was calculated for each indicator. A factor analysis procedure was used to reduce the entire set of 53 indicators to a more meaningful and manageable number.

Exhibit 4. Risk Constructs

Risk Construct	Construct Label	Component Indicators
A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
1. Juvenile liquor and drug law violations	STLIQDRG	A1. Juvenile arrest rate alcohol violations A2. Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations
2. Adult liquor and drug law violations	ADLIQDRG	A3. Adult arrest rate for narcotic violations
3. Alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers	STUNDRAGE	A4. Adult DUI arrest rate A5. Percentage of alcohol-related vehicle
aged 10-17 4. Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes	STCRASH	crashes with drivers aged 10-17 A6. Percentage of vehicle crashes in which
5. Substance abuse treatment admissions	STTREAT	alcohol and/or drugs were a factor A7. Adult alcohol treatment admission rate A8. Adult drug treatment admission rate A9. Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges	STDISCH	A10. Juvenile drug treatment admission rate A11. Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate A12. Drug-related hospital discharge rate
7. Alcohol and drug-related deaths	STDEATH	A13. Alcohol-related death rate A14. Drug-related death rate
B. Community Disorganization and Transition		
1. Lack of civic involvement	STCIVIC	 B3. Percentage unregistered voters B4. Percentage of adults who did not vote in presidential elections
2. Community transition and mobility	STMOBILE	 B1. Percentage renter occupied housing B2. Percentage of vacant housing units B5. Percentage of population moving into county B6. Percentage of population moving out of
		county
<u>C. Community Crime</u> 1. Juvenile crime	STJVCRIM	C1. Juvenile arrest rate for violent crimeC2. Juvenile arrest rate for property crimeC3. Juvenile arrest rate for other crime
D. Urban Environment 1. Urbanicity	STURBAN	D1. Percentage of population living in urban
		areas D2. Population density
E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic		
<u>Deprivation</u> 1. Poverty	STPOV	E1. Percentage of population living below poverty level
		E2. Percentage of children living below poverty level
		E4. Percentage of population participating in TANF
		E5. Percentage of population receiving Food Stamps
		E6. Percentage of students receiving free or reduced lunches
 Unemployment Single parent households 	STUNEMP STSINGLE	 E3. Unemployment rate E7. Percentage of households with children headed by a single parent

(continued)

Exhibit 4. Risk Constructs (continued)

Risk Construct	Construct Label	Component Indicators
F. Alcohol and Tobacco Availability	20001	
1. Alcohol licenses	STALCLIC	F1. Alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons
2. Tobacco licenses	STTOBPER	F2. Tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons
3. Marijuana, cocaine, & heroin items	STITEMS	F3. Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items
		reported per 100,000 persons
4. Methamphetamine items	STMETH	F4. Methamphetamine items reported per
		100,000 persons
G. Lack of Commitment to School		
1. Academic failure	STFAILUR	G3-G5. Percentage of 4 th , 6 th , and 8 th grade
		students not meeting expectations on
		achievement tests
2. Lack of commitment to school	STCOMMIT	G1. Dropout rate
		G2. Percentage of students not graduating
3. Educational attainment	STEDUC	from high school G6. Percentage of adults without a high school
	STEDUC	education
H. Family Conflict/Management Problems		
1. Substantiated child abuse	STABUSE	H1. Substantiated child abuse and neglect
		cases per 1,000 children
2. Child abuse involving substance abuse	STSUBAB	H2. Percentage of investigate child
		maltreatment cases involving substance
		abuse
3. Foster care	STFOSTER	H3. Rate of children in foster care
I. Sexual Behavior		
1. Teen pregnancy and births	STBIRPRG	I1. Teen birth rate
		I2. Teen pregnancy rate
		I3. Teen repeat birth rate
2. Juvenile sexually transmitted diseases	STJVSTD	I4. Juvenile STD rate
3. Adult sexually transmitted diseases	STADSTD	I5. Adult STD rate
J. Suicide		I6. AIDS rate
1. Teen suicide	STSUICID	J1. Percentage of all suicides committed by
	515010ID	teens ages 10-19
2. Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries	STINJURY	J2. Rate of hospitalizations due to self-
		inflicted injuries

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study

indicators to a more meaningful and manageable number, a factor analysis procedure was used. Factor analysis is a statistical tool used to determine the number of relatively independent dimensions, or factors, that exist within a set of measures. In the process, the analysis identifies groups of variables that are highly correlated and, thus, can be viewed as multiple indicators of a single underlying construct.

As shown in Exhibit 4, indicators were grouped into 10 conceptual categories before factor analysis was conducted. A separate principal factor analysis was conducted on the county-level indicators within each of the 10 categories. Ideally, the factor analysis results would indicate that each category contained only one underlying factor (i.e., that all the indicators in that category would be moderately, if not highly, correlated), although it was anticipated that the analysis would actually reveal several factors for at least some of the categories. This was, in fact, the case. Exhibit 4 also shows the component indicators of each risk construct measure within each of the 10 initial groupings. For example, the lack of civic involvement construct is primarily a reflection of two indicators—the percentage of unregistered voters and the percentage

of adults who did not vote in presidential elections. As the remainder of the table indicates, the number of factors that emerged from each original grouping ranged from 1 to 7, yielding 29 constructs overall.

Exhibit 5 presents a description of the factors, or risk constructs, that were identified in each of the 10 original categories. Each risk construct (i.e., factor) is characterized, or labeled, according to the types of indicators that loaded (i.e., were correlated) highly on that particular factor. In addition to using the factor analysis, in a few instances indicators that loaded in a particular factor were pulled and used to create another factor. This was done when an indicator did not fit intuitively with the other indicators in the factor.

Exhibit 5. Mean Pairwise Correlations of Indicators within Risk Constructs and Groupings

Risk Construct	Mean Inter- Correlation of Indicators within Each Grouping	Mean Inter- Correlation of Indicators Comprising Each Risk Construct	Mean Inter- Correlation of Risk Constructs within Each Grouping
A. Alcohol and Drug Abuse	0.20		.12
1. Juvenile liquor and drug law violations (2)		0.61	
2. Adult liquor and drug law violations (2)		0.33	
3. Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (1)			
4. Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (1)			
5. Substance abuse treatment admissions (2)		0.49	
6. Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge (2)		0.76	
7. Alcohol and drug-related deaths (2)		0.16	
B. Community Disorganization and Transition	0.29		0.38
1. Lack of civic involvement (2)		0.87	
2. Community transition and mobility (4)		0.32	
C. Community Crime	0.90		
1. Juvenile crime (3)		0.90	
<u>D. Urban Environment</u>	0.72		
1. Urbanicity (2)		0.72	
E. Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation	0.76		0.68
1. Poverty (5)		0.84	
2. Unemployment (1)			
3. Single parent households (1)			
F. Alcohol and Tobacco Availability	0.28		0.25
1. Alcohol licenses (1)			
2. Tobacco licenses (1)			
2. Marijuana, cocaine, & heroin items (1)		0.45	
3. Methamphetamine items (1)			
G. Lack of Commitment to School	0.58		0.46
1. Academic failure (3)		0.78	
2. Lack of commitment to school (2)		0.77	
3. Educational attainment (1)			(continued)

(continued)

Risk Construct	Mean Inter- Correlation of Indicators within Each Grouping	Mean Inter- Correlation of Indicators Comprising Each Risk Construct	Mean Inter- Correlation of Risk Constructs within Each Grouping
H. Family Conflict/Management Problems	0.34		0.23
1. Substantiated child abuse (1)			
2. Child abuse involving substance abuse (1)			
3. Foster care (1)			
I. Sexual Behavior	0.48		0.48
1. Teen pregnancy and births (3)		0.92	
2. Juvenile sexually transmitted disease (1)			
3. Adult sexually transmitted disease (2)		0.77	
J. Suicide	0.02		0.02
1. Teen suicide (1)			
2. Hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries (1)			

Exhibit 5. Mean Pairwise Correlations of Indicators within Risk Constructs and Groupings (continued)

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study

Exhibit 5 shows, for example, that seven distinct factors were identified from the group of indicators representing alcohol and drug abuse. This is an interesting finding because it suggests that many types (or measures) of substance abuse problems in counties are not highly interrelated. In other words, **substance abuse appears to be a multidimensional problem** because certain types of substance abuse problem indicators (e.g., arrests for drug law violations) are not highly related to other indicators (e.g., arrests for liquor law violations). This lack of correlation between some indicators also could reflect different measurement and reporting practices or priorities across counties, as opposed to a true lack of association between underlying constructs (e.g., illicit drug use and alcohol abuse).

Because the purpose of the factor analysis was to identify subsets or risk constructs that were not highly correlated with one another, but that were each composed of highly intercorrelated indicators, it is important to examine the success of the factor analysis in accomplishing this. As a result, Exhibit 5 provides several statistics that are useful in

Based on the factor analysis, 29 risk constructs composed of 1 or more indicators were identified.

assessing the success of the factor analysis procedure in regrouping indicators into more meaningful subsets.

The first column of Exhibit 5 shows the average correlation for all possible pairs of indicators within each of the 10 categories. For example, the indicators within the community crime and socioeconomic deprivation group were found to be highly correlated with one another (0.90 and 0.76). The second column shows the average correlation for all possible pairs of indicators comprising each risk construct. For example, the indicators comprising the juvenile liquor and drug law violations construct were moderately correlated with one another (0.61). As expected, Exhibit 3 indicates that the correlations among indicators comprising the risk constructs were usually and often substantially higher than the correlations among indicators within the original groupings.

The last column of Exhibit 5 presents the correlation between the standardized risk constructs within each of the original 10 groupings. Most constructs within each grouping were

not highly correlated with one another. Although the risk constructs for the poverty and increased risk for socioeconomic deprivation (poverty, unemployment, and single-parent households) showed a high correlation, they were considered to be sufficiently distinct, for both conceptual and political reasons, to be retained as separate constructs.

Because each of the 10 categories was factor-analyzed separately, strong associations still could have existed between constructs from different categories (e.g, constructs from Category A could be correlated with constructs from Category I). Examination of the intercorrelations among constructs confirmed that further consolidation of the constructs was possible (not shown). However, further consolidation appeared to detract from significant conceptual distinctions between the constructs that were important to maintain. For example, the poverty construct had a high correlation with the tobacco licenses and academic failure constructs. Retaining these constructs as distinct measures, however, was viewed as a useful feature of the study and consistent with its objectives. A table showing the intercorrelations among all 29 constructs is provided in Appendix C.

Two alternative ways of measuring each risk construct were considered. One approach would have used a factor score for each factor rather than a composite of the most highly loading individual indicators. The factor score is a weighed combination of all indicators, with the weights roughly proportional to the factor loadings. We believe that our approach of using factor analysis to combine indicators that loaded highly on a particular factor into risk constructs simplifies the interpretation of the risk construct scores. The second alternative approach would have been to select a single indicator, based on the factor analysis results, to represent each construct. Selection of a single indicator to represent each construct has great conceptual appeal because it simplifies interpretation and significantly reduces the volume of data needed for subsequent analysis and future updates to the social indicator database. Because the data for all the indicators were already available for this study, however, we made maximum use of them by incorporating all the indicators that loaded highly on each factor into the risk construct definitions.

Step 3: Computing Risk Construct Scores

A main feature of the risk profiles is that they provide for each county a graphic display of its levels of risk factors and problems related to substance misuse, relative to the average across all counties (or state average). A statistical procedure termed "standardization" was performed to create these relative measures. Standardized values for each indicator comprising a risk construct were calculated for each county by subtracting the State average value from the county value and dividing by the standard deviation. This procedure produced new values of the indicators that have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 1.0, regardless of the original units of measurement. Most indicators were defined such that higher values reflected greater levels of substance use, substance-use-related problems, and risk for substance use. For example, indicators based on voter registration were defined as the percentage of unregistered voters. This was done to ensure that higher profile scores always indicate greater risk and lower values always indicate less risk, thus facilitating interpretation of the profiles. The indicator for median income was the only exception. The general assumption was that the lower the income. the greater the risk for drug use. Therefore, it was necessary to reverse-code standardized scores for median income so that higher values were indicative of higher expected risk and lower standardized values were indicative of lower risk.

Construct scores then were computed by averaging the standardized values of each indicator comprising the risk construct (i.e., summing across the standardized values and

dividing by the number of indicators comprising the construct). For example, the standardized values for the juvenile violent crime arrest rate, juvenile property crime arrest rate, and juvenile arrest rate for other nonviolent and non-alcohol- or drug-related crimes were added together and divided by three to get the risk construct score for juvenile crime. Thus, each risk construct measure represents the number of standard deviation units a county's value lies away from the mean value across all counties, which is zero. By defining the construct values in this manner, each risk construct measure implicitly provides a comparison between the county and the mean value across all counties or the state average. In addition, because all of the standardized indicators and risk constructs to identify those that are unusually high or low is facilitated. Because standardized scores of less than -3.0 or greater than 3.0 were uncommon, those values were rounded to -3.0 and 3.0.

In addition to computing the 29 individual risk construct scores by county, an *overall* risk index for each county was created. Because the measures for the 29 constructs are in standardized form, they could be combined directly without concern for differences in their original units of measurement. The overall risk index, therefore, was defined as the mean value of the 29 risk constructs. It provides a measure of the overall level of substance abuse problems and risks in each county, relative to other counties in the state. One limitation of the index, however, is that each risk construct contributes equally to the calculation of the overall risk index value (i.e., each construct implicitly receives a weight of 1). Because there is overlap among the constructs, and some

Indicator rates and percentages were standardized and construct scores were computed by averaging the standardized values of each indicator comprising the risk construct. Each risk construct represents the number of standard deviation units a county's value lies away from the State average.

might be stronger or more significant indicators of risk than others, differentially weighting the constructs might produce a more accurate overall score. However, there doesn't appear to be a consensus about how these differential weights should be developed. A second limitation is that a number of other indicators of substance abuse problems were not included in this analysis. Incorporating other indicators could have major effects on relative rankings across counties.

Step 4: Ranking Individual Risk Constructs and Overall Risk Index

To allow for further comparisons by the risk construct scores and overall risk index, each construct score and the overall risk index were ordered from lowest to highest and ranked. Counties with *high rankings* by risk constructs were at *highest risk* for that particular construct, whereas counties with low rankings were at lower risk. Similarly, counties with high rankings on the overall risk index are viewed as having higher overall levels of substance use problems and risk factors for substance use than counties with lower rankings. Rankings by risk construct and overall risk index are included on the county profiles. In addition, a map depicting how the overall risk scores across counties in Georgia are distributed geographically is included in Chapter 4.

3.4 Data Limitations

As with any study, there are several limitations with the archival data used in this report. These limitations are noted below.

- Archival data are primarily indicative of risk factors. The categories of archival indicators that were used in this study stem from individual-level research pertaining to risk and protective factors predictive of substance abuse. Because archival data generally focus on problems and services, archival-based measures of protective factors are less prevalent. For example, a direct archival measure does not seem to exist for attachment or bonding of children to their parents (a protective factor), although this concept is presumably reflected to some extent by indicators such as the percentage of children living in foster care (a risk factor). Thus, the archival indicators collected for this study, as in most social indicator studies, are indicative of risk factors rather than protective factors.
- Community archival data cannot address the full range of risk factors. Some of the risk factor constructs originally identified in the individual-level research (e.g., self-esteem, association with deviant peers) do not have directly analogous measures available at the aggregate level (e.g., county), especially in the form of archival data. However, some archival data may serve as proxy measures. For example, alcohol licenses per capita was identified as a proxy measure for the perception of the availability of alcohol because alcohol logically should be more plentiful in areas with a higher number of alcohol permits.
- Archival data do not always capture the full meaning of what they are intended to measure. An important feature of archival data is that official statistics do not always capture the full extent or meaning of the underlying construct for which they are being used as proxy measures. Many events that define the indicators either go unreported or are classified as something else. For example, heightened awareness or sensitivity to a problem may lead to higher rates of reporting, even though the underlying incidence of the problem has not changed. Some indicators, such as crimes, may be influenced as much by the capacity and resources of the agencies involved as by the extent of the problem being addressed by these agencies. Other reasons for inconsistencies may be more technical in nature, such as changes or differences in definitions and reporting practices, missing data due to failure to submit reports, or coding errors.
- Research regarding the correspondence between social indicators and actual levels of substance use and related problems in a community is still sparse. Although there was clear conceptual justification for the choice of indicators included in this report, and most have received some level of empirical support, some connections are more tenuous than others. It is certain that indicators will vary in their degree of association with actual levels of substance use or abuse, and some may even have no association or an inverse association with adolescent substance use when analyzed at the county level. For example, many of the available archival indicators pertain to the entire population (not adolescents specifically) and, therefore, may be limited in the extent that they reflect substance use and risk for substance use by youth.

- Data have been collected for other purposes. The data for this study were obtained from a wide variety of sources. The source agencies often collect these data for their own purposes and for purposes unrelated to prevention needs assessment. The indicators derived from these data sometimes are subject to biases or distortions, changes in definitions or data collection procedures, and other nuances that affect their interpretation. Problems or inconsistencies in the measures can hamper comparisons across counties, as well as across years. Such problems are not always readily apparent or resolvable.
- Diversity within counties may be masked by aggregated data. Some counties in Georgia are relatively small, both geographically and in terms of population. Even so, it is important to remember that the indicators presented in this report represent average, or overall, values for each county and that the population and levels and types of substance abuse and risk factors for substance abuse typically are diverse, even within counties. Thus, prevention approaches that appear to be consistent with a county's social indicator profile will not be equally pertinent to all communities or various other types of population subgroups within the county.

This chapter provides guidelines for interpreting the Prevention Needs Assessment and Planning Profiles. A standardized value is plotted for each risk construct to facilitate comparison across the indicators and between the county and the average observed for all counties. The indicators that comprise each risk construct are also presented, as well as the counties' rank by risk construct and overall risk—the higher the rank, the higher the risk (a rank of 1 indicates *lowest risk*).

4.1 Guidelines for Interpreting the Profiles

The profiles may be used to characterize counties in Georgia with respect to their levels of alcohol- and drug-related problems and various suspected risk and protective factors for these problems. The profiles can also serve to stimulate discussion and focus community attention on local substance use issues and the reasons for the patterns observed in the profiles. In addition, the information contained in the profiles also can assist prevention planners in determining appropriate prevention strategies and target groups. As the data for any particular county are reviewed, it is important to consider the following:

- <u>Actual values of all indicators for the county should first be examined</u>. Many of the risk constructs are composite measures based on two or more indicators, making examination of the individual indicator data important. It also may be useful to examine the values for adjacent counties to determine if regional patterns to the findings exist.
- Indicators for which a county has extremely high or low values relative to the average across all counties should be examined. As described in Chapter 3, the risk constructs (based on archival indicators) were converted to standardized values, such that zero for any risk construct represents the mean value of all counties in the state. The scores represent the number of standard deviation units a county's value lies away from the mean for the indicator. As a general rule, most (about 68 percent) of the standardized scores for any given indicator are positioned between -1.0 and 1.0, and these scores therefore are considered typical. Scores between -1.0 and -2.0, or between 1.0 and 2.0, constitute about 27 percent of all scores and thus are somewhat uncommon. Scores lower than -2.0 or higher than 2.0 make up the final 5 percent and therefore are rare. Although the actual percentages vary somewhat depending on the shape of the distribution for each indicator, this general distribution suggests that indicators with a score less than -1.0 or greater than 1.0 may merit particular attention.

All indicators are presented such that the higher standardized values (i.e., values to the right of the center line) reflect greater substance use, substance-use-related problems, and risk for substance use, relative to other counties. For example, a positive standardized score less than 1.0 for juvenile liquor and drug law violations would indicate that a county had a *slightly* higher rate of this type of crime, compared with the average of all counties in the state. A standardized score between -1.0 and -2.0 for the same indicator would show that a county had a *noticeably* lower rate of liquor law violations, compared with the overall average. A standardized score

between 2.0 and 3.0 would indicate that a county had an *unusually* high rate, compared with the average of all counties.

As with the actual values, it also may be useful to examine the standardized values observed for adjacent counties to determine if regional patterns exist. Although standardized scores are useful, it is important to keep in mind that they are relative measures and provide only partial information about the potential prevention needs of a county. An indicator that is not highly problematic relative to the overall county average should not be discounted necessarily when considering the prevention needs of a given county. For example, even though the high school dropout rate in a certain county is no higher than the average, it may still warrant interventions designed to reduce it further.

Profile data should be used to inform the identification of appropriate and effective prevention programs and strategies in conjunction with other sources of information. The profiles may provide some important clues about the types of approaches that are most needed and most appropriate in a given county. However, there is no proven or exact formula for identifying the most appropriate and effective prevention programs and strategies based on an area's profile. In general, it is recommended that problems, elevated risk factors, and suppressed protective factors be given extra attention in determining which types of prevention strategies are most needed for a given area. High levels of specific substance abuse problems (e.g., driving while impaired) or problems related to substance use (e.g., teen pregnancy) may suggest that strategies aimed directly at reducing those outcomes are warranted. The same logic applies to elevated risk factors or suppressed protective factors. For example, in counties where lack of commitment to school is low, giving priority to school-based programs and policies may be warranted. Other indicators may be less directly

suggestive of any particular prevention strategies (e.g., high levels of socioeconomic deprivation) but still are useful for describing the target population, identifying prominent high-risk subgroups, and stimulating consideration of the types of approaches that are most appropriate and effective with that population.

Careful consideration of multiple data sources is needed to effectively assess prevention needs.

Decisions about which indicators are more important and in need of attention for any given area should include a consideration of not only whether the county's scores are high or low relative to other counties in the state, but also the number of individuals affected by the factors and the changes observed in the factors across years. Although not available for this study, the strength of the risk and protective factors as predictors of substance use prevalence should also be considered (i.e., the correlation between the risk factors or constructs and substance use prevalence rates). These types of information relate to describing the nature and extent of the substance use problem in a community, along with characteristics of the community's population and various risk and protective factors that may influence substance use levels in that community. Georgia plans to address and include risk and protective factors in updates of this study through the work of the Georgia SEOW.

In addition, however, even when the indicator data are helpful in suggesting appropriate approaches or foci for prevention efforts, the choice of which specific prevention programs and strategies to implement will likely require additional consideration based on other information. In particular, prevention planners will want to consider what prevention programs or strategies are known to be effective for the type of application or population they have in mind. They also may need to examine the prevention resources and capabilities in the community, or nearby communities, in order to make equitable and effective use of the limited prevention resources that may be available. These additional considerations go beyond the specific focus of this initial study and report, but they are important components in an overall framework for prevention planning at the state and local levels.

4.2 Overview of Profile Findings

The following county profiles present risk scores and rankings for each risk construct by county.

The county profiles reveal a wide distribution of risk across the 159 counties by each of the risk constructs. In addition, there is also a wide range of risk found **within** individual counties. For example, Chattahoochee County has the lowest risk score for the constructs of juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (-1.91) and adult liquor and drug law arrests (-1.96), and it also exhibits the highest risk scores for the constructs of lack of civic involvement (3.00) and community transition and mobility (3.00).

Another useful and important piece of information is each county's overall risk score. Chapter 5 examines the overall risk score for each county and maps the counties by overall level of risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Appling County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 17,9662004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,7042004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 74.1% Other 0.9%Black 19.5% Hispanic/Latino 5.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
*	Av Lower Risk Score	verage Across Counties ² Hig	her Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		+		<u> </u>
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.76		131
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.47		112
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		.75		142
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	77			22
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			1.23	136
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-	.34		63
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			1.36	146
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	67			40
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	67			17
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		07		82
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	-	.34		67
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		09		77
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			1.68	146
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	5	1		59
⊦ -3	-2 -1	0 1	2 3	5

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Appling County

-3 ├─	- Lower R -2 	-1	0		1	Risk Scor 2	3	County Rank ³
, ⊢					1			
1					1		———————————————————————————————————————	
1		-	51					49
le			29					56
				.45				98
e)					.96			129
se			02					75
en		7	1					41
		69)					38
				.24				103
							2.38	152
				.59)			124
				.6	8			121
e)			06					83
			34					67
			37					1
		6	61					46
	(re) se en =>) =>) -3	se en e)	se en71 69 69 6	se02 en71 69 69 34 34	ie) 02 se 02 en 71 69 .24 .24 .35 e) 06 34 .69 34 .69	e) se 02 .96 .96 .02 .96 .24 .24 .24 .59 .68 .68 .68 .68 34 37 37 37	ie) .96 se 02 en 71 69 .24 .24 .59 .59 .59 .68 .61	e) se 02 96 02 96 02 03 05 05 05 06 05 06

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 102

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .71 (county rank=127). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.95 (county rank=26). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Atkinson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 8,0112004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,5112004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 60.3% Other 0.6%Black 18.3% Hispanic/Latino 20.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
	←L	ower Risk		age Acro counties ²		· Risk Scor	′e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							————]	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			78					36
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					.71			121
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			51	_				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	;					1.70		148
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			23	3				74
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			32	2				67
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)						2.	.26	156
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				.19				94
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	ļ		40[-				55
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.18				100
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			94					13
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					.88			125
Unemployment (unemployment rate)						1.57		143
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	l			.17				91
	⊢	-2		0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Atkinson County

	←	Lower Ris		erage Acı Counties		Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	—							
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.59			116
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e				.33			103
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						1.91		158
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	:)		53	3				48
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				1.2	21		143
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.62			123
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				24				69
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				.1	8			100
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			61					36
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			4	6				71
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							2.78	159
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		96					33
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-	.33				70
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					1.1	4		137
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 130

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bacon County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,3302004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,6382004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 79.0%Other1.3%Black15.9%Hispanic/Latino3.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
-	Average — <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Coun		•
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0) 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1.32	147
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.36	104
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	27		80
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.00	128
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.37	116
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	.66		41
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	45		47
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	18		68
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	36		65
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.27	96
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.49	120
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	25		69
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bacon County

	←	-Lower Ri		verage Ao Countie	cross s ² Higher Risk Score -	→
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3 Cour
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash					
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				11		69
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				1.19	139
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.40	94
Family Conflict/Management Problems						
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)			22		72
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				1.22	144
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				1.43	144
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability						
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.25	106
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.81	132
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			70			24
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			90			23
Sexual Behavior						
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.30	94
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))			22		74
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				12		86
Suicide						
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37		1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		·			1.86	. 152
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1 2	 3

Overall County Rank⁵ 104

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baker County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 4,2482004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,0892004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 44.7%Other0.4%Black52.1%Hispanic/Latino2.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
<u>←</u> L	Average A ower Risk Score Counti.	Across es ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.49		10
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.11		18
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	-1.54		1
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.03		21
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	35		62
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.08		22
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	55		32
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	96		29
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	96		5
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.48	148
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	26		74
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-	.56	108
⊢3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baker County

	←	Lower Risk		rage Acr		Risk Scor	′e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	—						———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			60					46
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			NA ⁵	i			_
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.62			112
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				1.1	6		137
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e	-1.68						9
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1		47					55
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			37	/				61
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			37	7				62
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			87					1
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95					1
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			66					41
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			21				76
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-	.17				82
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			37	7				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			79					33

Overall County Rank⁶ 16

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21.
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baldwin County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 45,2072004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,3702004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 53.0% Other 1.7%Black 43.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					F			Ş	
					Across				
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	← Lo -3	ower Risk -2	Score -1	Coun 0		gher Risk	Score 2	→ 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		-2						–	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)					.06				85
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				14					80
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴				.34					123
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	;		78						19
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				I].09				92
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			4	16					52
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			-1.01						24
Community Disorganization and Transition									
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				I		1.54			153
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	l				.43				131
Community Crime									
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				I	.61				119
Urban Environment									
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)					.59				131
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation									
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				29					64
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			61						51
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	L				3.	39			130
	⊢	-2	-1	0	1		2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Baldwin County

Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —									
-3	-2	-1			1	2	3	Count Rank	
				ļ			———————————————————————————————————————	nalik	
				.17				97	
igible			28					58	
25			25					52	
e rate)].11				90	
abuse		5	54					48	
ldren				.14				105	
)					.83			129	
s)				.4	4			115	
ine,					.92			141	
ted			06					94	
		-1.10						25	
rate)					.91			129	
].69			129	
es					.95			119	
00				.26				106	
	-3 igible 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es	-3 -2 igible 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es	-3 -2 -1 igible 25 e rate) abuse5 ldren) s) ine, ted -1.10 es	-3 -2 -1 (igible28 2525 e rate) abuse54 Idren06 () s) ine, ted06 rate) es	-3 -2 -1 0 .17 .17 .17 .12 .17 .28 .25 25 .11 .11 .14 .14 .14 .14 .14 .14	-3 -2 -1 0 1 igible28 2525 (rate) abuse54 (dren 14))))) ine,26 11 .11 .14 .14 .92 ted06 -1.10 .01 .01 .01 .01 .01 .01 .02 .02 .01 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 igible28 2525252525252525	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 igible28 2525	

Overall County Rank⁵ 104

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .23 (county rank=101). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.34 (county rank=51).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Banks County

County Population Characteristics		KEP BAS	
2004 Total Population: 15,6852004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,9872004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 90.5% Other 1.4%Black 3.3% Hispanic/Latino 4.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	A	A	
← 1	ower Risk Score Cour	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score	Country
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i i		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.50		9
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	07		84
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	20		88
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	71		45
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.69	133
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		1.03	141
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.37	104
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	62		25
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.17		20
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	77		37
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	76		44
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	89		31
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.59		6
		ļ	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Banks County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →										
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2		-1)	1	2		3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash	+									
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					09						71
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligi students not graduating from high school)	ole				03						76
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)							.71				123
Family Conflict/Management Problems											
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	e)					.37	7				112
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se						.90				132
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childr ages 17 or younger)	en					.11					102
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability											
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.33								15
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-	1.01							27
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				85							4
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				95							1
Sexual Behavior											
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					12						69
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)		-1.1	17							18
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1	.08							11
Suicide											
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					37						1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						.31					109

Overall County Rank⁵ 22

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Barrow County

County Population Characteristics	KAT BARK	
2004 Total Population: 56,418 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 15,654 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 79.8% Other 4.2% Black 10.4% Hispanic/Latino 5.5%		
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.	CITE CAR	
	Average Across	
	← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest		
rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	.11	88
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	51	56
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	.37	125
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	58	40
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	.21	101
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	.62	129
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	27	66
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	1.01	135
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	05	100
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.37	109
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	.41	124
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.20	16
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	40	60
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	79	37
H		
-3	3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Barrow County

	←	-Lower Ri		verage Acro Counties ²	Hiaher	Risk Score	 → 	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash						—–	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			-1.02					23
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole			.25	i			99
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.35				50
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)					1.67		149
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.66			121
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childr ages 17 or younger)	en			23				67
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			57	7				45
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.08					22
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				.35				71
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.91			130
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				09				74
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)		82					41
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			65					46
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					41			113

Overall County Rank⁵ 62

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tene suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .63 (county rank=122). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.74 (county rank=32).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bartow County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 86,9722004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 24,1172004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 83.8% Other 2.0%Black 9.1% Hispanic/Latino 5.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	Average — <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Coun -2 -1 (ties² Higher Risk Score →	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.71	129
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.10	135
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	07		107
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	37		70
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.39	107
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.57	124
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.20	101
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.08	89
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	55		32
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	09		81
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.43	126
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.14		21
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	01		90
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	95		31
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bartow County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank	
Lack of School Commitment	F								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			74					37	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	jible			.30)			101	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	5			15				56	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case n	ate)	-1	.29					13	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child al cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse			.07				83	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	lren		89					31	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				02				85	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				01				91	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,		5	0				57	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporter per 100,000 persons)	d					1.74		148	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.52			111	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	ite)		79					44	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			82					33	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)	5				.47			112	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))				.72			124	

Overall County Rank⁵ 68

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vhicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .47 (county rank=115). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.42 (county rank=46).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ben Hill County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 17,3432004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,7742004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 60.2%Other0.9%Black33.1%Hispanic/Latino5.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
	← Lower Ris	Average k Score Cou	e Across nties ² Higher	Risk Score →	•
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	3 -2		0 1	_	County Bank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	 		+ +		<u></u>
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				1.76	150
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.36		104
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		46			61
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.64		117
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				2.6	4 154
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)].04		89
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.63		118
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		08			95
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				2.18	158
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.38		122
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.90		127
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.44		118
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			1.03		134
	<mark>⊢ ⊢</mark> 3 -2		0 1	2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ben Hill County

	←	Lower	Risk :		Average Cour	e Acros nties ²		Risk Scor	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2		-1)	1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash								—	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)							.89			133
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	¢					4 [.]	1			110
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)							.65			118
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))							2.1	9	157
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	•		-1.36							17
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)						.15				106
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.2	21		141
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)							.81			132
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					30					78
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				78						41
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							1.01			133
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)							1.03			133
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							.84			136
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)							.80			126
	⊢ -3	-2	,)	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 157

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teachol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.04 (county rank=135). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .79 (county rank=28).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Berrien County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 16,6802004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,3642004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 85.0% Other 1.3%Black 10.9% Hispanic/Latino 2.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
			Average			D : / 0		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-Lower R -2	isk Scor -1		nties ² 0	Hignei 1	r Risk Score 2	∍ → 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse								Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)							2.51	156
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			25	I				72
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴					-	2.1	3	152
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				.27				122
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				.20				97
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)							3.00) 157
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			38	I				57
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					63			118
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			26	I				76
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)						2.08		156
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			42	I				57
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				.14				90
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			58					53
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			39					64
⊢ -3	-2	 -1		 D	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Berrien County

	-	– Lower Risl					r Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F							———————————————————————————————————————	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.12				91
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	•			10	I				71
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.62			112
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))			30					66
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	•		86		Ī				33
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				50	Ī				50
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.21				98
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						.85			136
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			5	57	I				45
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			6	3	I				55
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						.60			115
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			78						46
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			74		I				37
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37	I				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)							1.53		147
	⊢ -3	-2			 D	1	2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 118

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .81 (county rank=128).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.57 (county rank=8). ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bibb County

County Population Characteristics					1 1 1 1	<u> </u>		
2004 Total Population: 155,170 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 42,122 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 46.4% Other 2.2% Black 49.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.5%							Ì	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					V_	DIEYEN	1	
	← Lowe	r Risk Sc		age Acro ounties ²		r Risk Score	→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							—	naiik
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			55					46
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			1	6				77
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴					44			132
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		-	.87					10
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)						1.59		148
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)						1.45		149
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					.98			139
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1	4				70
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)					.51			138
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.26	;			104
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)						1.70		150
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					.70			118
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			28					71
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)						1.55		146
	-3 -	 2	-1	0		2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bibb County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	.ies <i>i ii</i> ę 1		2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĥ			Ť	i			ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				15					67
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	le				.79)			129
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			86						34
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)			24					70
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se		79						38
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n				.8	4			132
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.8	5			132
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				07					87
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						90			139
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.51				122
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				08					76
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						2.1	9	155
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)								2.81	158
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					.21				109
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.53		147
	⊢ -3	-2		0			2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 156

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.32 (county rank=61). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .13 (county rank=93). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bleckley County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 12,0472004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,1352004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:						
White 72.6% Other 1.4%			Ę.		\$	
Black 24.7% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%			Æ			
				U		
	← Lower Ri		je Across unties ² Highe	r Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		-1	0 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+ +		—–	<u> </u>
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		46				52
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.51			115
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51	-			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		57				42
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		27				71
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.08			100
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		68				39
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		05	5[76
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		74				13
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		16				71
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)].03			106
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		04	4[81
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		38				62
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.33			102
	3 -2	-1	0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bleckley County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score 									
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		-2	-1	Counties 0	1	115K SCOI 2	e — 3	Count		
Lack of School Commitment	5 	- <u>-</u>					ĭ	Rank		
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting										
expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			95					25		
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)			71					36		
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				14				57		
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					1.2	5		139		
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)				27				60		
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				21				69		
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			67					39		
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				10				84		
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				17				94		
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				06				94		
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			88					33		
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.10				92		
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				20				78		
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1		
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.59			121		
	⊢ 3	-2		0	1	2	 3			

44 **Overall County Rank⁵**

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commutes. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –1.31 (county rank=1).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brantley County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 15,5422004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,0022004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 93.4%Other1.1%Black4.4%Hispanic/Latino1.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←1	Average Lower Risk Score Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 () 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.85	133
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.92	128
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.24	120
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.53	113
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	52		44
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	04[84
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	27		59
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	70		15
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	38		58
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	90		27
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	17		69
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.17	103
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	68		47
-3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brantley County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	⊢								Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.32				104
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e					1.00			135
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				24	-				53
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	:)					.96			129
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.24				94
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.37				117
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			91						30
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				47					54
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			6	0					38
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			6	1					60
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			78						36
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		92						38
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			85						29
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37	I				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			-	.45	I				56
	⊢ -3	-2			 0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 48

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=98).
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.06 (county rank=75). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .25 (county rank=98).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brooks County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 16,3672004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,1992004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 57.0%Other1.0%Black38.2%Hispanic/Latino3.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
*	– Lower Risk	Average Score Cour		er Risk Score →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1 (0 1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		51			48
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		78			41
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.69		140
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				1.46	147
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		54			55
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				2.29	153
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		38			57
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.88		131
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		17			86
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.02		90
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		36			64
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.95		131
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		54			56
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.70		121
⊢ -3	-2	-1 (D 1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Brooks County

	Average Across Average Across Average Across Average Across Bigher Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score									
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2		.1	0		1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash			-					———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.08				88
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)								1.74		148
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.43	3			97
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))						.77			126
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)			-1.03							27
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)							.92			135
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.14							18
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				68						42
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)									2.48	153
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)								1.61		143
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						.01				82
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						.14				94
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)						.17				106
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)								1.95		124
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.41					60
	⊢ -3	-2		+ ∙1	0		1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 136

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .14 (county rank=90). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.39 (county rank=150-exist risk).

 5 Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=10west risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bryan County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 27,5352004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,6912004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 80.2%Other 2.7%Black 14.4%Hispanic/Latino 2.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
•	Average <i>── Lower Risk Score</i> Coun		County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2 -1 0) 1 2 3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1 1		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.68	128
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.06	134
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	74		25
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	67		49
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	67		31
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	ľ	.23	108
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	05 [76
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.41	130
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	12		79
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	11		89
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.05		28
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.27		8
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	37		66
H -3	3 -2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bryan County

-3						
-0	-2	-1	0	1	Risk Score → 2	3 Count
		95				25
gible		76				33
5		-1.10				25
rate)	-1.83					4
buse				.77		127
dren		-1.02				24
				.77		125
)			.2	3		102
ne,			32			75
ed		-	.42			73
		-1.25				22
ate)		99				30
		5	7			52
S						3.00 131
0			25			74
	gible 5 rate) buse dren) ne, ed ate) s 0 3	5 rate) -1.83 buse dren) ne, ed ate) s 0	gible76 5 -1.10 rate) -1.83 buse dren -1.02) ne, ed -1.25 ate)99 5 s 0	gible76 5 -1.10 rate) -1.83 buse dren -1.02 .2 ed42 ed42 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	gible76 5 -1.10 rate) -1.83 buse	gible76 5 -1.10 rate) -1.83 buse

Overall County Rank⁵ 46

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tene suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .52 (county rank=117). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .29 (county rank=53).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bulloch County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 60,3442004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,7612004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.4%Other1.7%Black28.8%Hispanic/Latino2.1%Source:2005 U.S. Census.							
	← Lower R		verage Cour	Across	gher Risk S		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1		1 = 1 = 1		3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.39			112
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				.55			117
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17) ⁴				.24			118
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			22				85
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				.34			105
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		-1.20					11
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.24			109
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					1.46		150
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)					1.34		153
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.14			96
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.08			108
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			03				83
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		95					25
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			01				80
ן -2	3 -2	-1) 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Bulloch County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³	
Lack of School Commitment	—							ndlik	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			62					44	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e].03				82	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			96					29	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)		87					32	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			17				65	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1		-,-	18				53	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				08				82	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				.01				92	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				21				90	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			62					58	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.4	2					15	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				1.	57		145	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					1.13			141	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	1		92	_				26	
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3		

Overall County Rank⁵ 64

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.89 (county rank=156). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.87 (county rank=5).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Burke County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 23,1892004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,1182004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 46.6% Other 1.0%Black 50.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				2
		ge Across		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	Lower Risk Score Co -2 -1	unties ² Highe 0 1	er Risk Score 2	2 County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		+ +		-3 Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	54			47
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.31	-		11
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	50	-		58
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	83	-		36
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	51	-		46
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.22		105
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	68	-		39
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	43			52
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.70		123
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	45	_		53
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			1.88	156
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			1.82	149
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			2.14	156
⊢	-2 -1	0 1	2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Burke County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 חוזג 300	3	Count	
Lack of School Commitment	F					 		Rank ^a	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					1.0	8		138	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e				.61			120	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.78			128	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		-1.10					22	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		99					30	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n		82					34	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.61			121	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.50			118	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				36	-			69	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			84					32	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						1.46		149	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			.14				94	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.45			120	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37				1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						1.35		142	
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	3		

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.49 (county rank=52). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .66 (county rank=116).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Butts County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 22,3622004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,3052004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 69.4%Other 1.4%Black 27.2%Hispanic/Latino 2.0%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	Lower Risk Score Cour	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		0 1 2 3	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.61	126
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		2.20	156
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	53		50
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.05		20
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	42		56
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	60		44
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.72	127
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.33	125
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.52	115
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	39		60
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	77		42
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	06		85
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	41		63
	3 -2 -1 (0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Butts County

Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score 								
				162	•			Count
F	_		-			_		Rank
					.94			135
ible				.18				94
].12				78
ate)					1.00			132
use				.39				101
ren			12					76
			þ	.04				91
			.41					58
е,					.97			143
d					1.11			135
					.90			129
te)				.42				110
			32					72
			37					1
		63	3					43
	-3 ible ate) puse ren	-3 -2 ible ible ate) puse ren e, d te)	Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 ible	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Count -3 -2 -1 0 ible ible ible inte in$	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 -3 -2 -1 0 ible 18 18 12 ate) nuse12 e, d te)323737$	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher I -3 -2 -1 0 1 -3 -2 -1 0 1 -3 -2 -1 0 11818181212101010101010101011101010101112$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Overall County Rank⁵ 95

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.72 (county rank=42). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .87 (county rank=131). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Calhoun County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 6,1022004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,4162004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 34.5%Other0.3%Black61.8%Hispanic/Latino3.4%Source:2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average - <i>Lower Risk Scor</i> e Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (•	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			<u> </u>
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.31		16
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	71		46
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		3	.00 158
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	03[103
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	81		37
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	84		23
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		1.85	152
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.66	124
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.49	136
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.05	133
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94		16
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.07	135
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.02	135
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		1.46	143
⊢ -3	-2 -1 () 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Calhoun County

isk Score Counties ² Higher Ris. -1 0 1 -1 0 1 45 .69 50 .62 50 .88	2 3
45 .69 .62 .09	144 48 121 119 70 4 133 120
45 .69 .62 .09	48 121 119 70 4 133 120
09 50	121 119 70 4 133 120
09	119 70 4 133 120
09	70 4 133 120
09	70 4 133 120
50	4 133 120
	133 120
.88	120
.88	120
	-
.54	66
39	
87	28
1	.68 154
	2.20 156
.70	130
	1
37	

Overall County Rank⁵ 146

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Camden County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 45,1082004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,3782004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 72.7%Other3.6%Black20.6%Hispanic/LatinoSource: 2005 U.S. Census.							
*	—Lower Ris	A sk Score	verage A Countie		r Risk Score	-→	0
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i	i			i		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			_	1	.27		146
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			_		1.29		142
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			09				103
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		!	51				56
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		97					25
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.	45					9
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		-1.19					22
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			-	.56			115
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				_	1.96		156
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.86			128
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.39			123
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		-1.06					27
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			32				66
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			09				76
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Camden County

core Counties ² -1 0 13	² Higher Risk Scol 1 2 	3	County Rank ³ 7
		1	7
13			
13			<u> </u>
			69
			14
1			
			3
70			42
82			34
	.47		114
14			81
08			105
88			25
60			43
85			40
69			42
	1.48		121
			27
	89		89

Overall County Rank⁵ 29

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for ten suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .37 (county rank=106). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.32 (county rank=52). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Candler County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,1932004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,7932004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 62.6%Other0.6%Black25.2%Hispanic/LatinoSource: 2005 U.S. Census.						
~	—Lower Ri		Average Coun		er Risk Score	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1	(Ŭ	2	³ County ³ Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.55		121
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					1.43	146
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$					1.31	149
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				.53		131
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)					1.99	155
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.32		112
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					1.50	149
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				.77		128
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			31			71
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.39		110
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			35			66
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				.94	ļ	130
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			48			57
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			01			80
⊢ -3	-2	+ -1	() 1	2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Candler County

Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
							Count
Ĕ						ĭ	Rank ^a
			.01				83
ole				.69			122
					1.83		157
te)			.06				85
ise			.06				80
en			05[85
					1.54		145
						2.94	1 157
•		70					24
		95					1
					2.	30	157
e)			07				80
			.12				103
			NA ⁵				_
	-1.3	39					9
	-3 -3 interest of the second s	-3 -2 ble te) ise en ,	 ← Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 -4 -70 [← Lower Risk Score Counties ² -3 -2 -1 0 .01 .01 .01 .02 .06 .06 en05 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06	← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Highen -3 -2 -1 0 1 .01 .01 .01 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06	 Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 .01 .01 .01 .69 .06 .07 .12 .08 .09 .09 .01 .02 .03 .04 .04 .05 .05 .05 .06 .07 .08<td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td>	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Overall County Rank⁶ 155

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.25 (county rank=141). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 12 or older is –1.67 (county rank=6).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Carroll County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 101,5772004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 25,9592004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 77.8%Other2.0%Black16.5%Hispanic/Latino3.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					Ş	
←	ower Risk Sco	Average e Cour	Across	er Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 - ²) 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					—	Rank
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		08				78
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		21				76
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		23				96
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		50				58
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	96					27
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.13			106
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.72			129
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.56			115
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		23				80
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		49				52
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.24			116
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		59				52
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		07				84
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		52				58
⊢—	-2 -	1 (D 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Carroll County

	-	—Lower R		Average Cour			Risk Sco	ore →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F							———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.67			123
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole			57	I				42
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				05					63
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)		-1.09						24
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.01				76
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childr ages 17 or younger)	en			29	Ī				62
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.02				88
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				18					75
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				22	I				88
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.39	9			118
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				44	I				49
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)			39					63
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			6	2	I				49
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37	I				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						1.	.28		139

Overall County Rank⁵ 51

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tens suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .36 (county rank=105). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.25 (county rank=56).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Catoosa County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 59,8452004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 14,9162004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 94.5% Other 2.1%Black 1.9% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Cou	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	B County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.87	134
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.02		27
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.53	136
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	47		60
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.40	108
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.51		8
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.01		24
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	09		73
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	36		63
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.68	121
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.94	140
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.18		17
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.44		2
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.02	a di	26
-3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Catoosa County

-3 ⊢	- Lower Risi -2 	-1	0	Higher I 1	2	3	County
⊢			1			5	Rank
						——]	Rank
		73					39
ole			22				64
		71					35
te)		-	.36				61
se				.95			136
en		79					37
		1.15					17
		98					28
		74					17
			20				90
		88					33
e)	-1	.30					11
		1.15					4
		-	.37				1
		5	4				51
	te) ise en	te) ise en , e) -1	71 te) - ise en79 -1.15 98 74 e) -1.30 88 e) -1.30 -1.15 56	71 te)36 en79 -1.15 98 74 20 88 e) -1.30 37 54	71 te)36 en79 -1.15 98 74 20 88 e) -1.30 37 37 54	71 te)36 se	71 te)36 ise

Overall County Rank⁵ 17

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .64 (county rank=123). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.81 (county rank=27). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Charlton County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,6982004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,7042004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 68.7% Other 1.5%Black 29.0% Hispanic/Latino 0.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
	<u>~</u>]/	ower Risk	Ave	erage A Counti		r Risk Scor		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	es nighe 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse								
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			48	;				50
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					11			94
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			53					50
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			85					35
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		-1.58						5
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		-1.3	7					1
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					.92			133
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				08				95
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			99					28
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			-	.22				81
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					09			88
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			3	34				64
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					.33			102
-	⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Charlton County

Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
•	Count							
-++	$\frac{3}{4}$ Rank ³							
61	117							
	64							
.75	125							
1.03	133							
63	119							
.86	133							
	46							
	61							
	31							
	1							
	47							
	77							
	36							
	1							
	5							
	1 2 0							

Overall County Rank⁵ 31

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=1owest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.87 (county rank=154). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.57 (county rank=8). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chatham County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 238,5182004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 60,5442004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 52.9%Other3.5%Black40.9%Hispanic/Latino2.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
حــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —>	0
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	1.04	26
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	.44	110
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	13	102
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	80	17
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	.59	115
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	1.10	103
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	□.11	95
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	19	67
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	.62	141
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	83	39
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	1.74	151
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	14	72
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	73	43
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	.69	120
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chatham County

<u> </u>	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2) 1	2	3	Count			
Lack of School Commitment		-i (<u>_</u>	\dashv	Rank			
•									
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			.38			110			
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)				1.30		143			
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	-1.26					22			
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)	-1.37					12			
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	-1.67					10			
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)		09				80			
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				1.86		150			
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		23				69			
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				1.94		150			
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		73				45			
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		04[78			
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			.67			117			
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			1	.23		142			
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			.21			109			
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	I	1	.17	I	1	101			
-3	-2	-1 () 1	2	3				

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tens suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .21 (county rank=100). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.15 (county rank=69).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources

Orivision of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattahoochee County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 13,5062004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,7152004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 54.2%Other4.7%Black30.4%Hispanic/Latino10.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						7	
	← Lower Ris		erage Acr		Diale Caara		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -	-2 Lower Ris	sk Score -1	Counties ² 0	nigner 1	Risk Score 2	3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		i		i		— Ĩ	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.91						1
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.96						1
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)					2.15		152
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.62						2
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.80						2
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1	.37					1
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)						3.00	0 159
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				-		3.00) 159
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.86						3
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.65			134
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		76					44
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					1.64		145
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		59					52
-	─── 3 -2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattahoochee County

-	3	-2	k Score		nties ²		Risk Scol		
		-	-1	(0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
								———————————————————————————————————————	
						.65			120
gible					NA ⁵				_
5	-2.40				Ī				2
rate)			1.20						17
buse		-	.26		Ī				19
dren		-	.28		Ī				11
		-1.5	8						6
)		-1.83							2
ne,			80		I				10
ed			95		I				1
			-1.00		I				27
ate)			1.21						17
			-1.00						18
5								2.72	128
)			-1.08		I				20
	gible 5 state) buse dren () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	5 -2.40 rate) buse dren) he, ed ate)	5 -2.40 rate) - buse -1 thren -1 -1.50) -1.83 e, ed ate) - s	5 -2.40 rate) -1.20 buse -1.26 then -1.28 -1.53 -1.83 -1.83 -1.83 -1.00 ate) -1.21 -1.00 s -1.00	5 -2.40 rate) -1.20 buse -1.26 then -1.28 -1.53 -1.83 -1.83 -1.83 -1.80 -1.80 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00 -1.00	5 -2.40 rate) -1.20 buse -1.26 dren -1.28 -1.53 -1.63 ate, 80 cd 95 ate) -1.21 -1.00 -1.00	gible NA ⁵ -2.40 NA ⁵ rate) -1.20 NA ⁵ buse -1.26	gible NA ⁵	gible NA ⁵ -2.40 NA ⁵ rate) -1.20 NA ⁵ rate) -1.26 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A

Overall County Rank⁶ 41

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattooga County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 26,5542004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,0442004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 85.2%Other0.9%Black10.8%Hispanic/Latino3.0%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					7
<	-Lower Risl		e Across Inties ² Highe	er Risk Score	\rightarrow
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0 1	2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		18			71
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		24			73
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.59		132
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.66		119
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.73		135
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.17		100
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				1.49	151
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		83			4
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		18			68
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			0		102
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		56			55
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		76			42
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		62			51
⊢ -3	2	-1	0 1	2	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Chattooga County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	H							———————————————————————————————————————	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				30					58
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e				0				79
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)							1.37		152
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)						2.1	9	157
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e						2.09	9	157
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n			02					89
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			79						34
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.16				96
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			74						17
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)								3.0	0 157
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							1.31		146
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		80						43
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			83						31
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						54			120
	⊢ -3	-2			 D	1	2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 113

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tens suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.24 (county rank=57).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cherokee County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 174,6802004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 48,2482004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 85.3%Other2.7%Black4.3%Hispanic/Latino7.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
	Average Across	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score → -2 -1 0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	- + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	12	75
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.02	27
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	.09	115
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	55	46
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	93	30
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	19	78
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	18	71
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	97	26
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	38	57
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	70	43
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	1.03	143
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.81	3
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.12	15
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.52	8
⊢— -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cherokee County

←	Average Across								
				Ū			Count		
F							Rank		
	-1.83						5		
gible	-1.50)					8		
5	-1.82						10		
rate)	-1	.25					14		
buse				.77			127		
dren		70					42		
		65					40		
)		-1.11					17		
ne,			12				100		
ed				_	1.71		146		
	-1.4	1					16		
ate)	-1	.28					13		
		-1.05					15		
S			.2	I			109		
0		5	7				48		
	dren gible 5 rate) buse dren) ne, ed ate) s 0	-3 -2 -1.83 gible -1.50 5 -1.82 rate) -1 buse dren) ne, ed -1.4 ate) -1 s	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 -1.83 gible -1.50 5 -1.82 trate) -1.25 buse dren70 65) -1.11 ne, ed -1.41 ate) -1.28 -1.05 $	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 -3 -2 -1 0 -1.83 gible -1.50 5 -1.82 rate) -1.25 buse dren7065) -1.11 ne,12 ed -1.41 ate) -1.28 -1.0521$	-Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher -3 -2 -1 0 1 -1.83 gible -1.50 5 -1.82 rate) -1.25 buse -1.25 -1.82 rate) -1.25 -1.82 -1.1165) -1.1165) -1.1165) -1.12 ed -1.28 -1.28 -1.0521	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk Score -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 -1.83 gible -1.50 5 -1.82 rate) -1.25 buse -7.7065) -1.11 re,12 ed -1.41 ate) -1.28 -1.41 -1.2812$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

Overall County Rank⁵ 10

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .07 (county rank=86).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .10 (county rank=75). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Clarke County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 103,9512004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 19,0472004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 60.3% Other 4.6%Black 26.8% Hispanic/Latino 8.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							>	
•	← Lower Ris		verage Count		igher Risl	k Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2	-1	0		1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i				ł	1		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.57				123
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				.57				119
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.17				116
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		5	7					42
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)						1.95		153
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.37				116
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			35					63
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					1.18			142
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				_	_	_	2.86	157
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)					1.35			138
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)						2.19		153
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				.08				86
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		-1.09						17
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			ŀ	.63				112
H -3	3 -2	-1	0		 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clarke County

-3 ⊢	- Lower Ris -2 -1.	-1	0	 ² Higher Risk Sco. 1 2 	3	County Rank ³
⊢ ble	-1.	37				
ble	-1.	37				129
ble	-1.	37		1.37		
	-1.	37				145
						20
te)				.97		131
ise		66	5			43
en				1.02		139
				1.05		139
			17			78
				.93		142
		64	ł			52
	-1.71					7
e)				1.03		133
				.75		131
			37			1
			.09			94
	te) ise en , , e) ⊢ -3	ise en , , -1.71 e)	66 en 64 64 e)	66 en 17 17 e) -1.71 37	ise66 en 1.02 17 .93 64 .93 64 .93 64 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93	66 66 17 17 17 17 .93 64 .93 64 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93 .93

Overall County Rank⁵ 147

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lal other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.32 (county rank=142). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.31 (county rank=12).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clay County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 3,3172004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8012004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 38.8% Other 0.8%Black 59.5% Hispanic/Latino 0.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						2	
	← Lower Ris		rage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	_	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		82					35
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				1.21			138
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			02 [104
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		80					39
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		34	4				63
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.	37					1
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		-1.13					19
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				.94			146
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		68					45
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		95					7
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)						3.0	00 159
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		3	1				69
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					1.69		150
+ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clay County

	-	-Lower Ri		verage Cour	Acros		sk Score -	→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	H						+	—	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.21			146
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				NA ⁵				_
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.84			133
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.28				107
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		85						35
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1					1.01			138
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						.99			135
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						.78			131
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				29					81
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95						1
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						.88			127
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				.01				88
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)						.85			137
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.62	2						5
	⊢ -3	-2)	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁶ 88

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have students in grades 9–12.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clayton County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 264,9512004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 79,8052004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 23.6%Black 59.9%Hispanic/Latino 9.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
←1	ower Risk Score	Average A Countie		Risk Score	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0	1	2		County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.64					6
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			13			95
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	78	3				19
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		06				83
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	85					21
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		25				68
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1.1	8		142
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			1.	27		152
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.22					16
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)					3.00	157
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		51				58
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.0	2			91
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				1.59		148
 -3	-2 -1	0	 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clayton County

	*	—Lower R		Average Cour			Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1 1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F								Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						55			115
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le					57			117
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			-1.24						23
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		-1.10						22
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se		-1.03		1				27
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n			30	1				61
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			92						28
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				26					66
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.10				117
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.10				105
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				09					74
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)					60			116
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							1.39		146
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				08	I				105
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			6	64					42
	⊢ -3	-2	-1		 D	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 72

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.55 (county rank=51). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .71 (county rank=120).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Clinch County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 6,9492004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,9482004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.1% Other 1.1%Black 30.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
	← l owe	r Risk Sco	Average ore Cour		iahor F	Risk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		_)	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		+	+				—–	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			41					53
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				.44				110
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			13					97
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				.57				114
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			56					40
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					.99			140
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				0				80
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			15					88
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)						1.69		150
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			15					85
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					.88			125
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.26				108
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.64				115
	3.	+ -2	+ -1 ()	 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Clinch County

	←	- Lower Ris		Average Coun			r Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	C		1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	 							———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.1	16		142
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e				.14				92
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)							1.57		153
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					.59			117
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.37	7			99
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.05				96
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.28				108
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)								2.50	154
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				55					48
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.37	7			117
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							_	2.40	158
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				.03				90
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.26				112
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			-1.10						19
	-3	-2				1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 139

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 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=1.35).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cobb County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 654,0052004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 171,9092004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 63.3%Other5.2%Black21.5%Hispanic/Latino9.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
-	← Lower Risk	Ave Score 0	rage Across Counties ²		Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.3	34					15
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		64					51
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$].04				112
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		89					8
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.40	0					6
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			09				85
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		38	;				57
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		92	-				27
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.5	4			139
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.81						4
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)						3.00	158
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.58						9
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		82					37
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		86					34
	3 -2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cobb County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →										
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3		·2	-1	0		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1		3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F		-	<u>.</u>						-Ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			-1.46								11
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole		-1.53								7
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-2.40									2
Family Conflict/Management Problems											
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)	-1.8	83								4
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ise			-	.42						52
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childr ages 17 or younger)	en		-1.2	21							13
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability											
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				-	.40						60
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1	.06							25
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	,				03[112
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					p	.04					101
Sexual Behavior											
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-1.43								12
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)			77							47
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					07						90
Suicide											
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)						.11					108
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					11						83

Overall County Rank⁵ 11

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.04 (county rank=77). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .03 (county rank=84).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coffee County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 39,3792004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,0322004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 63.6% Other 1.2%Black 27.0% Hispanic/Latino 8.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
*	← Lower Ris		ties ² Highe	er Risk Score →	County
$\frac{\text{Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)}^{1}}{44} - 3$	-2	-1 () 1	2 3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		-			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.36		110
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				1.50	148
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		15			101
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				2.48	154
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1.80	149
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		21			74
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		53			46
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.86		130
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		35			69
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				2.17	157
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		22			80
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.17		92
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.33		114
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.16		89
⊢ -3	-2	-1 () 1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coffee County

	-	re →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	— Lower Risk -2	-1)	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.08				88
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ible				.06				86
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.78			128
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case r	ate)			38					59
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child ab cases involving alcohol or drugs)	use		6	51					46
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren				.01				93
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.19				97
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.06	6		141
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	2,				.01				113
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	ł			38					80
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						1	.29		145
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)				.30				102
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.44					61
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.4	1			113

Overall County Rank⁶ 135

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –31 (county rank=62).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .35 (county rank=104).
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Colquitt County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 43,7632004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,8262004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 62.6%Other0.8%Black23.1%Hispanic/Latino13.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	← Lower Ris 3 -2	Aver sk Score C -1	rage Across Counties ² H 0	ligher Risk S 1 2	core \rightarrow	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		-1			i	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.33			107
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		83	_			35
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			.08			114
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		33	3			77
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.16			95
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.29			111
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		99				26
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				1.8	37	157
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		2	21			82
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.7	72		126
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.13			87
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.55			110
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.15			101
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.60)		110
 -{	3 -2		0	1 2	3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Colquitt County

ss Higher Risk Score —	→
1 2	Count
-++	-3 Rank ³
.63	119
.83	131
.77	127
1.55	146
	79
1.73	150
	47
	78
	85
	98
1.48	151
	86
8	116
.95	119
	78
	.95 1 2 Overall Count

Overall County Rank⁵ 130

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .57 (county rank=119). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.57 (county rank=37).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Columbia County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 100,5892004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 27,4432004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 78.7%Other 5.2%Black 13.3%Hispanic/Latino 2.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						Ì	
			rage Acros				
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	- Lower Risk -2	Score C -1	Counties ²	Higher I	Risk Score 2	e → 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						Ĩ	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.26				102
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		69					47
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		2	20				98
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		65					34
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.52						4
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		2	24				73
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		52					49
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.97						5
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		2	6				76
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		28	8				62
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.96			141
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.68		-				6
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.2	6					9
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1	16					21
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Columbia County

	*	-Lower	Risk :		verage Coun		ss Highe	r Risk :	Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2		-1	000011		1	2		3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F									—–	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		-2.33	_								2
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	le		-1	.09							16
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-2.28									4
Family Conflict/Management Problems											
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		-1.44[11
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se						53				109
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n	-1	.58								2
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability											
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				4	47						55
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.28	3							8
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.36						69
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				64							52
Sexual Behavior											
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.93									5
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		-'	.03							27
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				4	47						60
Suicide											
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					.37						1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					02						88
	⊢ -3	-2		-1	C)	1	2		 3 unty Rai	uk ⁵ 5

Overall County Rank⁵ 5

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for ten suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.46 (county rank=150). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.31 (county rank=12).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cook County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population:16,2252004 Population Age 17 and Younger:4,4692004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:WhiteWhite65.9%Other1.0%Black28.6%Black28.6%Source:2005 U.S. Census.							
	← Lower Ris	Avera sk Score Co	age Acros ounties ²		Risk Score	\rightarrow	•
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -	3 -2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.15				93
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.4	13			108
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.4	13			131
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		37	_				70
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1	31		141
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)						3.00	159
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		86					29
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				1.08	5		139
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		43	-				52
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)					1.58		145
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			06				97
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				.63			115
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1	6				79
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.18				92
-	<u> </u> 3 −2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Cook County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
-3	-2	-1	0	Ŭ	2	3	Count Rank	
F								
				.54			114	
ligible			23				62	
25				.82			131	
e rate)				.75			125	
abuse		74[39	
ildren				.41			118	
)			11				80	
is)					1.55		149	
ine,		5	5				48	
rted		65					50	
				.33			96	
rate)				.81			123	
			02				93	
jes			.37				1	
00					1.68		150	
	ligible 25 e rate) abuse ildren () () () (s) ine, ted () () () (s) () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	ligible 25 e rate) abuse ildren () () () (s) ine, ted rate) es	ligible 25 e rate) abuse74 ildren)) is) ine,5 ted65 rate) es	ligible23 25 e rate) abuse74 ildren11 is) ine,11 is) ine,55 ted65 rate) 02 es37	Ligible23 257423 e rate) abuse7411 ()12 ()	ligible 23 25 .82 e rate) .75 abuse .74 ildren .41	igible23 e rate) abuse74 ildren11 	

Overall County Rank⁵ 144

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for lene suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .58 (county rank=120). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.71 (county rank=33).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coweta County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 105,3762004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 29,1542004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 76.1%Other 2.0%Black 17.1%Hispanic/Latino 4.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				2
←		e Across nties ² Highe	r Risk Score ·	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1	2	3 County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.09			23
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	81			38
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$].05		113
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	67			33
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	89			33
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	34			63
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.08		93
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	71			37
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	37			60
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.29			14
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.41		125
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.31			12
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	69			47
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	73			43
⊢— -3	-2 -1	 0 1	2	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Coweta County

	-	– Lower Risk		verage Acro		Risk Score		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F						—	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			82					33
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	le		66					39
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-1.45						17
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)	-1.	22					15
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.55			110
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n			21				69
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-	.42				56
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			95					29
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				08				105
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					36			116
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			1.04					26
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			.38				64
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			5	3				51
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				29				68

Overall County Rank⁵ 13

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .11 (county rank=89).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .11 (county rank=89).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .11 (county rank=89).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.12 (county rank=72).
 ⁵ Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources

Orivision of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crawford County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 12,8882004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,3072004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 73.8%Other1.1%Black22.8%Hispanic/Latino2.3%Source:2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Aver Lower Risk Score C	age Across ounties ² Higher Risl	k Score →
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1	2 3 Count
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.72	-	3
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.29		12
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51	-	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.80	139
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.89	126
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.55	121
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.08	78
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.53	111
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	76		9
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.94		2
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	91		24
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	26	6	65
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	48		57
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	69		45
⊢	-2 -1	0 1	2 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crawford County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		D	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment								———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.30				103
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole			59					41
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.46				100
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)			51					52
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.39				101
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childr ages 17 or younger)	en					66			127
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.3	8						13
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.4	1						4
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			6	7					28
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			6	8					49
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.43	8						12
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)		6	64					51
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			78						35
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.07				92

Overall County Rank⁵ 20

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crisp County

County Population Characteristics		KEBAK.	
2004 Total Population: 22,028 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,267 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 52.4% Other 1.4% Black 43.8% Hispanic/Latino 2.4%			
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	Average A		
Kisk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	ower Risk Score Counti -2 -1 0	es ² Higher Risk Score → 1 2 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	-2 -1 0		Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	01		83
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-	1.44	147
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	-	.34	123
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	71		28
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	30		69
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-	.60	126
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		1.19	144
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		1.18	142
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)].18	114
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		2.06	155
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.32	118
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.71	154
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.57	124
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-	2.30	158
⊢–			
-3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Crisp County

	←	Lower Risk		verage Cou	e Acro: nties ²		er Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	—								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.14				94
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e						2	34	151
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.64			116
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)						1.70		150
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e					49			106
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.05				96
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.88		153
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.78		151
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						.85			137
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				19					93
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							1.44		148
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))						2	2.34	158
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							2.	25	153
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)								. 3.0	00 159
	-3	-2			 0	1	2	 3	

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have schoel vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .06 (county rank=85). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.18 (county rank=65).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Overall County Rank⁵ 159

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dade County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 15,9922004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,5982004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 96.3% Other 1.5%Black 1.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			>
←1	Average ower Risk Score Coun		→ Countv
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2	$\frac{3}{1}$ Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i i		—1
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			3.00 158
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.21	138
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.47	130
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.07	89
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.74		3
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	09		76
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	32		57
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	47		42
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.00	132
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	42		58
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.28		13
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	95		25
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.56		7
-3	-2 -1 (D 1 2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dade County

	←	-Lower Risl		verage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	⊢							
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			70 [41
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)			-1.00					24
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.49			102
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.05				83
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)					.83			130
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				18				72
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				.24	Ļ			105
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.90			137
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				12				100
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							3.00) 159
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.55						9
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		-1.46						1
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-	1.14					5
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.3	4					10
	⊢ -3	-2		0		2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 58

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .81 (county rank=128). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .57 (county rank=37).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dawson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 19,0642004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,5782004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 95.1%Other1.5%Black0.7%Hispanic/Latino2.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Cour		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	30		58
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.25	140
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	57		42
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.87	125
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.60	126
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.47	113
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	74		36
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.47	135
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.25	102
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	85		33
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.39		10
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.20		11
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.50		9
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dawson County

	*	— Lower R	isk Scor	Averag		s Higher Risk Score>			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F								nalik
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				57					47
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le				.31				102
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			-1.16						24
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		-1.00[26
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se					1.32			146
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n		99						25
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.07				94
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.13						15
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				32					75
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)								2.52	155
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-,	69					39
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		-1.34						9
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1.11						8
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			-1.18						18

Overall County Rank⁶ 26

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Decatur County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 28,6152004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,9922004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 54.9%Other 1.0%Black 40.3%Hispanic/Latino 3.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←-1		e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —	_
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		0	84
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	69		47
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.27	119
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	53		50
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	09		80
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.34	114
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	37		61
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.79	129
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	20		83
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.23	101
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	08		95
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.04	134
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.65	127
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.99	133
⊢— -3	-2 -1		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Decatur County

-3 ⊢	– Lower Ris -2		Counties ²	riigiici	Risk Score		
⊢	_	-1	0	1	2	3	Count
-		i				-	Rank
		86					29
gible			29				56
5			.14				81
rate)				.50			114
lbuse			.06				80
dren		77					38
				.56			120
.)			22				73
ne,			06				108
ed			.05				102
				.43			101
ate)			.21				99
			03[92
s			37				1
0.				.97			132
	s) ne, ted rate)	25 rate) abuse ldren () (s) ne, ted (rate) (rate) (cs) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	igible 25 rate) abuse ldren77 s) ne, ted rate) 25 	igible29 25 1.14 rate) abuse 1.06 Idren77 1.06 (s)22 1 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06	igible 29 1.14 rate) .50 abuse .06 idren .77 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .07 .06 .07 .08 .09 .01 .02 .03	igible 29 1.14 rate) abuse idren 77 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .06 .07 .06 .06 .07 .06 .06 .07 .06 .07 .06 .07 .08 .097	igible 29 1.14 rate) .50 abuse .06 idren 77 .06 .07 .06 .06 .07 .06 .06 .07 .06 .06 .07 .06 .07 .08 .09 .09

Overall County Rank⁵ 91

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commutes. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –1.00 (county rank=32). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .84 (county rank=129). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dekalb County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population:675,7252004 Population Age 17 and Younger:170,3512004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 30.7%White 30.7%Other 5.2%Black55.3%Source:2005 U.S. Census.							
←	Lower Risk S		erage Acr Counties		Risk Scor	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						———————————————————————————————————————	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.45						12
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.41						6
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$			29				95
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	-1.	11					3
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		80					39
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		3	32				67
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			15				73
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		40	0				52
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				1.11			150
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.37						12
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)						3.0	0 159
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		70					47
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			06				85
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.72			123
⊢— -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dekalb County

	- Lower Dick		verage Acro Counties ²					
	- Lower Risk			Ū			Count	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1 	0	1	2	3	Rank	
Lack of School Commitment	1	•		I	•			
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		4	1				52	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)		-	.30				55	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	-1.90						9	
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)	-1.78						7	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	-1.61						12	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)		3	39				59	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			12				78	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		76					37	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			11				102	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		79					40	
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		52	2				46	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.88			126	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					2.2	23	152	
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				48			113	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		:	34				63	
	-2		0	1	2	 3		

Overall County Rank⁵ 41

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.63 (county rank=45). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.70 (county rank=119).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dodge County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 19,5012004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,9662004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.0%Other0.6%Black30.7%Hispanic/LatinoSource:2005 U.S. Census.					>	
-	← Lower Ris	Average sk Score Coun	Across ties ² <i>Higher</i>	Risk Score		. .
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	3 -2	-1 0) 1	2	3 Count	ő.
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i		1	i		_
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.55		121	
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		30			67	
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51			1	
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.16		112	
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.02		86	
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			1.1	6	145	
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		53			46	
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		23			63	
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		45			47	
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		14			76	
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		33			71	
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		05 [80	
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		32			66	
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.23		93	
H K	3 -2	-1 0) 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dodge County

*	— Lower B	A isk Score	verage Acr Counties		Risk Score	→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1	0	1 1 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment						—	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		-1.19					16
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)			33				54
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.59			110
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					2.18	5	156
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)			03 [74
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)			.10				101
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		97					25
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			24				68
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)		5	7				45
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		87					28
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				.35			97
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.38			107
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			27				75
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						2.89	9 158
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 79

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.39 (county rank=56). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .56 (county rank=113).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dooly County

County Population Characteristics				(XER	₩ K	
2004 Total Population: 11,604 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,927 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 45.3% Other 0.9% Black 49.6% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%						
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				V_1		
			Average			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising constru		Lower Risk S -2	core Coun	•	Risk Score → 2	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						$\frac{3}{1}$ Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile a rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	arrest			.35		109
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	:				1.92	154
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (per of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drive ages 10–17) ⁴			51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (perce crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor	nt of vehicle		27			80
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult a treatment admission rates)	nd juvenile		79			43
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges drug-related hospital discharge rates)	(alcohol and		12			83
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and de death rates)	rug-related				2.09	154
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistere percent population who did not vote in presidential of				.48		109
Community transition and mobility (percent of a units that are renter occupied, percent of all resident are vacant, percent of population moving into count of population moving out of the county)	ial units that].03		104
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crim crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related c	ne, property rime)			.05		93
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban are population density)	eas,		50			50
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic De	privation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of pop receiving TANF, percent of population receiving for percent of students receiving free or reduced lunche	od stamps,			1.00		133
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.68		128
Single parent households (percent of households headed by a single parent)	with children				1.74	153
	⊢— -3	-2	-1 () 1	2	H 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dooly County

*	— I ower Ris					r Risk Sco	nre →	
-3	-2	-1			1 1 1	2	3	Count Rank ³
F							—	
						1.68		152
gible			01					77
25				.30				84
rate)			34					62
abuse	-1.88							5
ldren					.72			130
)						1.60		148
5)							2.40	153
ne,					51			132
ed			41					75
						1.58		153
ate)				.4	6			111
				.4	5			120
es				NA ⁵				_
0						1.30		140
	-3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3	-3 -2 igible 25 rate) abuse -1.88 Idren) s) ne, ted rate) 28	 ← Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 igible 25 rate) abuse -1.88 (dren (abuse) -1.88 (abuse) (abuse) -1.88 (abuse) (abuse)	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Court -3 -2 -1 (1) igible01 25 rate)34 abuse -1.88 Idren41 rate) rate)41 rate)$	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 -3 -2 -1 0 igible01 2501 2501 .30 rate)34 abuse -1.88 Idren41 (abuse -1.88 (counties2)01 .30 (counties2)01 .30 (counties2)01 .30 (counties2)01 (counties2)01$	-3 -2 -1 0 1 igible01 2501 30 rate)34 abuse -1.88 Idren41 s) ne,41 rate)46 .46 .45 28 NA ⁵	-Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 igible 01 .30 1.68 1.68 25 .30 .30 .30 .30 rate) 34 .30 .30 .30 shuse -1.88 .30 .72 .30 shuse -1.88 .30 .72 .30 shuse -1.88 .46 .45 .51 shuse .46 .45 .46 .45 shuse .46 .45 .45 .45	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk Score \rightarrow$ $-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3$ 1.68 1.68 1.68 1.69 01 30 01 1.60 2.40 1.60 2.40 1.60 2.40 1.60 2.40 1.60 2.40 1.51 1.60 2.40 1.51 1.60 2.40 1.51 1.60 2.40 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.58 1.60 1.51 1.58

Overall County Rank⁶ 151

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .43 (county rank=106).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dougherty County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 95,6812004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,5552004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 34.0% Other 1.8%Black 62.7% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
			verage Ac				
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	– Lower Ris -2	sk Score -1	Counties 0	F Higne	r Risk Score 2	ə → 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						—–	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		-1.22					17
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.4	8					3
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			16				100
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		81					15
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.07	7			89
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.81			137
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.48			116
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.02				85
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)				.87			144
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		85					38
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				1	.19		146
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					1.61		151
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.59			126
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					2.10	6	157
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Dougherty County

	-	-Lower R	isk Scor		ige Acros	ss Higher Risk S	core →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1 2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	H							Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						51		112
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e					1.18		138
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				39				45
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)		89					31
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		-1.11					23
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			(03 [87
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.21		141
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.32	2		111
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				21				90
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			8	1				38
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.3	8		99
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))					1.8	2	149
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							2.75	157
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)						.55		114
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.19			102
	⊢ -3	-2			0	1 2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 124

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tens suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.46 (county rank=53). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .49 (county rank=110).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Douglas County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 107,2172004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 29,4232004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 64.2% Other 3.0%Black 28.4% Hispanic/Latino 4.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average — Lower Risk Score Coun	nties ² Higher Risk Score \rightarrow	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		2.43	154
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.28	141
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	31		93
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	60		39
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	88		34
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.38	118
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	03 [86
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	44		49
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)].03	104
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.65	147
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		1.34	148
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.15		19
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	63		50
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	55		55
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Douglas County

		Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →						
-3	-2	-1	0	חישיו <i>ים רוקוים</i> 1	2	3	Count	
F						ĭ	Rank	
		86					29	
igible		-1.04					22	
25	-1	.38					19	
e rate)			.32				64	
abuse			.13				88	
ldren			.11				102	
)		53	3				50	
s)		69					40	
ine,				1.32	2		148	
ted					2.	30	154	
		79					35	
rate)		5	2				59	
			10				89	
es			37				1	
				1.11			136	
	igible 25 abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es)0 ⊢	igible 25 -1 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es	86 igible -1.04 25 -1.38 e rate) - abuse ldren -53 s)69 ine, ted79 rate)53 es59	86 igible -1.04 25 -1.38 abuse32 abuse 1.13 1.13 1.11)53 ine,69 ine,69 ine,79 rate)52 10 es37	86 igible -1.04 25 -1.38 erate)32 abuse13 ldren13 13 13 13 11 11 11 11 13 14 11 13 14 11 14 1	86 igible -1.04 25 -1.38 e rate)32 abuse13 idren13 13 13 11 11 13 11 13 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 15 13 14 15 51 52 10 52 10	86 igible -1.04 25 -1.38 e rate)32 abuse 1.13 .11)53 s)69 ine,69 ine,69 rate)52 10 es s37	

Overall County Rank⁵ 77

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.17 (county rank=68). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .27 (county rank=100).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Early County*

County Population Characteristics		KABAK.	
2004 Total Population: 12,091 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,428 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 48.0% Other 0.9% Black 49.7% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%			
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		VIIIIE C	7
	Average	Aoross	
←	Lower Risk Score Cour		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2	3 County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.20	97
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	30		67
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.15	111
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	62		51
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.16		12
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	71		37
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	44		49
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	24		79
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.33	107
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	27		77
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.98	157
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.56	123
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		1.83	154
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2	 3
-3	-2 -1	, i 2	J

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Early County

-3	ver Risk -2	20010	000	ties ²		Risk Scol		
1	-4	-1	()	1	2	3	County Rank ³
				L			———————————————————————————————————————	nalik
						1.65		150
-1.9	98							4
				.30				84
			04 [78
	-	1.03						27
			31					60
					.80			127
				.16				96
		5	6					47
		63	3					55
				.11				88
					1.02			132
				0				95
			37					1
	-1.70						1	4
	-1.	-1.98	-1.98 -1.03 5 63 63	-1.98 04 -1.03 31 31 56 63 37	-1.98 04 -1.03 31 31 .16 56 63 .16 63 .11 0 37 37	-1.93 04 -1.03 04 05 06 06 06 07	-1.98 04 -1.03 31 31 31 .16 .80 .16 .80 .16 .102 0 37 37	-1.98 04 04 -1.03 31 31 31 31 30 30 30 30 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 37 37 37

Overall County Rank⁵ 65

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Echols County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 4,1012004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,0952004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 63.8% Other 1.3%Black 8.0% Hispanic/Latino 26.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
	< Lower Risk Score	Average Ac	ross ² Hiaher	Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2 -1	0	1	2		County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	├				—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		47				51
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		13				81
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴					2.80	156
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)					3.00	156
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.27					9
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		37				60
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				1.69		151
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				1.75		155
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		06				97
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.43					9
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	96					1
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.53			109
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.28					7
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		27				68
	-3 -2 -1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Echols County

4	— I ower l	A Risk Score	verage Acro Counties ²	oss Higher Risk Se	core →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1	0	1 2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment				+ +		nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		75				36
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)		72				34
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				1.36		151
Family Conflict/Management Problems						
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.68		122
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)			22			64
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)					2.56	156
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability						
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)	-1.85					2
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.08				22
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)		79				11
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		95				1
Sexual Behavior						
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			.2	8		92
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		-1.41				5
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-1.24				2
Suicide						
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			NA ⁵			_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		63	3			43
-3	-2		0	1 2	3	

Overall County Rank⁶ 69

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 3.00 (county rank=158). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 12 or older is -3.00 (county rank=1).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources

Orivision of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Effingham County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 44,6612004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,2982004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 83.0%Other1.7%Black13.4%Hispanic/LatinoSource: 2005 U.S. Census.				
*		e Across nties ² Higher	r Risk Score →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.07		86
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	32	I		66
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	44	I		63
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	64	I		50
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.07	I		14
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	58	I		45
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		0.00		80
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	65			19
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.47		113
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	37	I		62
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.14			21
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.11			16
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	74	l l		41
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (0 1	2 3	, ,

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Effingham County

Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
		-1		1 1 1		_	Count Rank	
							Rank	
	-1.57						8	
gible			11				70	
5		-1.08					28	
rate)	-1.60						9	
lbuse				.72			123	
dren		94					29	
	-1.56						4	
;)	-1	.21					11	
ne,		5	9				41	
ed			38				80	
		-1.00					27	
ate)		97					31	
		80					34	
S			37				1	
0		5	6				49	
	-3 junctrian provide the second sec	-3 -2 -1.57 [gible 5 -1.60 [buse dren -1.60 [;) -1 ne, ed ate)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-3 -2 -1.57 -1.57 -1.57 -1.57 -1.08 -1.1 -1.56 -1.21 -1.21 -1.59 ed -1.21 -1.21 -1.21 -1.21 -1.21 -1.38 -1.00 -1.21 -1.38 -1.00 -1.21 -1.38 -1.00 -1.38 -1.00 -1.38 -1.00 -1.38 -1.00 -1.30	-3 -2 -1 0 1 -1.57 gible11 5 -1.08 rate) -1.60 .00 dren94 -1.56 .00 -1.21 .00 ate) -1.21 	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 -1.57 gible11 5 -1.08 rate) -1.60 -1.60 -1.60 -1.60 -1.56 -1.21 -1.72 dren94 -1.56 -1.21 -1.60 -1.21 -1.60 -1.21 38 38 37	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 -1.57 gible11 5 -1.08 rate) -1.60 	

Overall County Rank⁵ 9

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest risk for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of countructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .20 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 0 (county rank=78).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Elbert County*

County Population Characteristics				ZAR		
2004 Total Population: 20,908 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,087 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:					\ \	
White65.8%Other0.8%Black30.1%Hispanic/Latino3.3%			Ê		3	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			Æ	LERE'S	,	
		Avora				
*	← Lower Ri		ige Across ounties ² Highe	r Risk Score	•>	•
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2	-1	0 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				1.81		152
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				1.59		150
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.64			139
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.38			126
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1.93		152
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.89			140
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.78			131
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.30			98
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		64	-			21
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				1.57		144
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		29 [75
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		0	06 [79
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.78			130
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.06			84
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Elbert County

er Risk Score -2 -1 + + +	Counties ² Higher 0 1 .65 .38 .46 .32 .10 .22 .37	Risk Score → 2 3 Ran 120 108 100 32 56 78 100 113 56
87	32 10	нал 120 108 100 32 56 78 100 113
	32 10	108 100 32 56 78 100 113
	32 10	100 32 56 78 100 113
	32 10 .22 .37	32 56 78 100 113
	10	56 78 100 113
	10	56 78 100 113
	10	78 100 113
	.22	100 113
	.37	113
	.37	113
		-
-0	51	56
		50
	0	99
76		37
	.91	129
	.40	117
	37	1
	.13	98
		37

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 132

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.39 (county rank=56). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .12 (county rank=92).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Emanuel County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 22,0932004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,9472004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 60.8% Other 0.8%Black 33.1% Hispanic/Latino 5.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
		Ave	erage A	cross	5.4.0		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	← Lower Ri -3 -2	sk Score (-1	Countie 0	es ² Higher 1	Risk Score 2	\rightarrow 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	├		-				Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.19 🔲				66
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		82					36
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴				.32			122
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				.31			125
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				.18			96
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.64			130
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.48			116
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		-	.17				68
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		38	3				57
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)) .C	2			90
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		3	2				72
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				1.	23		139
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.85			131
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.76			125
	-3 -2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Emanuel County

	←	- Lower Risl		erage Acros Counties ²		Risk Scor	∽→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash						———————————————————————————————————————	
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.88			132
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			.34	1			104
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					1.	23		148
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.71			123
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		58					47
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			.19				110
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.86		150
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)							2.65	155
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)							2.75	155
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			69					46
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.57			113
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)	1				.89			128
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.10				101
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			3	37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						1.37		144
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 153

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.98 (county rank=33). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .80 (county rank=126).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Evans County*

County Population Characteristics		KEBUTS.	
2004 Total Population: 11,248 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,063 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 58.8% Other 0.5% Black 32.5% Hispanic/Latino 8.1%			
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		ATTER	
	_	-	
•	Average <i>⊂ Lower Risk Score</i> Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1.19	145
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	54		55
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	63		36
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.11	132
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	88		19
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.84	135
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.33	100
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.28	122
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.55	143
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	15		86
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.09	136
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	85		35
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.71	123
H -3	3 -2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Evans County

	-	-Lower Ri		verage Acr Counties ²		re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	000111105	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	H				+ +		Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					1.15		141
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e		81				32
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.66		120
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				1.70		150
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.75		124
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				1.51		145
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.71		124
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.81		132
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						3.00) 157
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			5	6			64
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					1.11		139
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				.69		118
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.85		137
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37			1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			97				24
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1 2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 152

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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.04 (county rank=135). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.79 (county rank=28).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fannin County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 21,6132004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,4502004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 96.8%Other1.7%Black0.5%Hispanic/Latino1.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3) 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1.08	142
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.03		26
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	17		92
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.09	130
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	51		47
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.38	111
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.35		11
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.06	110
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	86		37
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	89		29
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	95		33
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	31		69
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.65		4
-3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fannin County

	*	—Lower Risk		Average Across Score Counties ² Higher Ris			lisk Score →		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 s	2	3	Count Rank	
Lack of School Commitment	F							Rank	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			5	5				48	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligi students not graduating from high school)	ble		5	4				45	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				03 [66	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)					1.33		143	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child ab cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ıse						2.87	158	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	en				.44			120	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.70						3	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					12			94	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	,			09				104	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	l			.0.	2			100	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-	.38				55	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)	-1.3	8					6	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-	1.09					10	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				11				83	

Overall County Rank⁵ 38

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 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tens suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked he highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .68 (county rank=124). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.45 (county rank=43).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk s

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fayette County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 101,3332004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 25,5662004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 77.0%Other 4.4%Black 15.4%Hispanic/Latino 3.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
				erage Acro				
	_	wer Risk		Counties ²	Higher	Risk Scor	e→	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 	-2 	-1 	0	1	2		Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		-					-	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				13				74
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			75					43
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$				09				103
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	e		94					5
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		-1.46						5
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	1		64					33
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			83					32
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-2.54							2
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residentia units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	1		49					38
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			-1.01					27
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)					1	.31		147
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-2	05						1
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		-1.4()					3
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	n	-1.65						4
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fayette County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 ngner	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F		I				—	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)	-2.6	67						1
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)		-2.23						2
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	-2.87							1
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case r	ate)	-1.94						2
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child at cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse		90					32
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren	-1.5	6					3
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				48				54
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.13					15
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,			.41				64
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	d			02[97
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)	-2.0	65						1
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)		-1.17					18
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			95					23
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))		-1.01					22

Overall County Rank⁵ 1

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.13 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .16 (county rank=94).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Floyd County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 94,0092004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 23,2972004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 77.5% Other 2.3%Black 13.4% Hispanic/Latino 6.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						F	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	– Lower Risi -2		erage Acros Counties ² 0		Risk Scor 2	e → 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	-2	-1					Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1.17					18
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.06				93
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51[1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		79					18
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1.	24		137
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.94			142
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					1.51		150
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				.68			125
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		43					52
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		-1.03					25
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.56			130
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		50					59
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		44					59
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		57					54
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Floyd County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3	Count Rank	
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash					+	Rank	
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			74				37	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	le		82				31	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				10			58	
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)				1.33		143	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.57		112	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	en					1.86	151	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				01			87	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				14			81	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			58	5			48	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					1.00		133	
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				.07			84	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate	e)			11			78	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.37			65	
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					.55		114	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				.16	5		100	

Overall County Rank⁵ 86

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .18 (county rank=95). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .03 (county rank=84).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Forsyth County

County Population Characteristics		KY DOGS	
2004 Total Population: 131,865 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 36,464 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 87.8% Other 3.5% Black 1.6% Hispanic/Latino 7.1% Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
bource. 2005 0.5. census.			
_	Average Lower Risk Score Cour	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		$0 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3$	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	26		63
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.07		24
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		.76	144
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	72		27
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.11		14
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	25		72
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	88		28
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.00		24
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	25		78
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.18		18
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		1.01	142
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.93		2
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.31		6
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.95		2
⊢ -3	-2 -1		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Forsyth County

Average Across								
-3	-2	-1	0	1 1	2	3	Count Rank	
H						—	nalik	
	-2.04						4	
gible		-1.07					18	
5	-1.99						8	
rate)	-1.82						6	
ouse				.56			111	
lren	-	1.34					9	
		-1.13					19	
)		-1.10					21	
ie,		6	1				36	
ed				.65			125	
	-1.5	8					8	
ate)	-1	.43					2	
		-1.18					3	
5				.79			116	
)		85					29	
	Final Stress of the stress	-3 -2 -2.04 gible 5 -1.99 rate) -1.82 buse dren) ie, ed -1.5 ate) -1 s	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 -2.04 -2.04 -2.04 -1.07 -1.07 -1.99 -1.82 -1.13 -1.13 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.11 -1.11 -1.11 -1.12 -1.12 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.10 -1.13 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.11 -1.11 -1.11 -1.12 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.14 -1.18 -1.1$		$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher -3 -2 -1 0 1 -2.04 gible -1.07 -1.99 -1.99 -1.99 -1.99 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.18 -1.1$	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk Score -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 -2.04 -2.04 -2.04 -2.04 -1.07 -1.19 -1.10 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.14 -1.13 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.18 -1.19 -1.19 -1.19 -1.19 -1.19 -1.19 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.10 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

Overall County Rank⁵ 4

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tens suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.09 (county rank=74). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.21 (county rank=64).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Franklin County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 21,4532004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,0572004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 88.6%Other1.3%Black8.8%Hispanic/Latino1.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
-	← Lower Risk	Average Score Coun		-
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1 0	0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.64	127
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.71	121
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			.69	140
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		18		91
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.84	124
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			1.18	147
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.55	123
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.64	122
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			1.01	102
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		03 [86
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		64		40
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		70		47
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		27		73
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		-1.01		27
H -3	-2	-1 0		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Franklin County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F						———]	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				.1	8			98
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.77			127
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.49			102
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		77					37
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				_	1.47		148
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n				.72			130
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				15				75
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.75			129
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			71					22
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			63					55
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			68					40
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		5	2				59
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			73					39
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						. 2	2.29	155
	⊢ -3	-2		0		2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 102

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commutation.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.83 (county rank=37). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .52 (county rank=111).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Fulton County*

Risk Constructs (undicators comprising construct) -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 F Alcohol and Drug Abuse Jurenile liquor and drug law arrests (alult arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations) -1.39 -1.44 -1.05 -1.44 -1.05 -1.44 -1.05 -1.44 -1.05 -1.44 -1.05 -1.44 -1.6	County Population Characteristics				FE	T.		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3 -2 1 0 1 2 3 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (invenile arest rates for fiquor law and nancotic violations) -1.39 -1.30 -1.39 -1.39	2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 206,588 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 45.0% Other 5.0% Black 42.9% Hispanic/Latino 7.1%						þ	
 <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Counties² <i>Higher Risk Score</i> Countructs (indicators comprising construct) 3 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 1 0 1 2 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 4 <li< th=""><th>Source: 2005 U.S. Census.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></li<>	Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 G Alcohol and Drug Abuse	*	- Lower Ris				Risk Score	• →	
Alcohol and Drug Abuse 22 Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations) -1.39 Adult liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations) -1.09 Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all relations) 22 Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor) 21 Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates) 71 Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related deaths) 76 Community Disorganization and Transition 76 76 Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving into and non-drug-related crime) 76 Urban Environment 25 26 Urban Environment 25 26 Urban Environment 26 26 Urban Environment 26 26 Urban	Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2			1			County Rank ³
rates for liquor law and narcodic violations)	Icohol and Drug Abuse							
rates for DUI and narcotic violations) Trates for DUI and narcotic violations for the set for the		-1.1	39					13
22 ages 10–17) ⁴ 22 Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor) -1.05 Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)7171717171717171			-1.09					19
crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor) Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates) Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates) Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates) Community Disorganization and Transition Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections) Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county) Community Crime Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime) Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Unemployment (unemployment rate) Single parent households (percent of households with children	of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers		:	22				97
treatment admission rates) Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates) Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related death rates) Community Disorganization and Transition Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population moving into county, percent of all residential elections) Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are net or outplet or outplet of all residential units that are net or outplet arest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime) 1.42 Urban Environment Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density) Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANR, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) Unemployment (unemployment rate) Single parent households (percent of households with children	Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		-1.05					4
drug-related hospital discharge rates)			71					45
death rates) 25 Community Disorganization and Transition 25 Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections) 76 Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county) 1.84 Community Crime 1.84 1.84 Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime) -1.42 Urban Environment 3.00 Virbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density) 3.00 Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation 25 Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate) 1.03					44			119
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections) 76 Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county) 1.84 Community Crime 1.84 Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime) -1.42 Urban Environment -1.42 Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density) 3.00 Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation 25 Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate) 1.03	Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.10				94
percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	Community Disorganization and Transition							
units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county) 1.84 Community Crime	Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		76					33
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime) -1.42 Urban Environment Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density) Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation 3.00 Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate) .03	units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent			-		1.84		155
crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime) -1.42 Urban Environment Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density) Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation 3.00 Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate) .03	Community Crime							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density) 3.00 Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation 3.00 Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate) .03 Single parent households (percent of households with children 1.13		-1.4	12					10
population density) 3.00 Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation 5.00 Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate) 1.03 Single parent households (percent of households with children 1.13	Irban Environment							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) 25 Unemployment (unemployment rate)].03 Single parent households (percent of households with children 1.13							3.00	156
 receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches) Unemployment (unemployment rate) Single parent households (percent of households with children 	overty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Single parent households (percent of households with children	receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps,		2	25				66
	Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.03				93
					1.13			137
-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3	F						—––	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Fulton County

	←Lc	wer Risk		Average Cour	e Acros nties ²	ss Hiah	er Risk S	core →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment									nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				35					54
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)].03				82
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-1.77			1				13
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)			91						28
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)		-1.45							15
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)					.4	4			120
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.45		144
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.17				99
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)								3.0	0 158
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				39					78
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				10					72
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)							1.66		147
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)								3.0	0 159
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					0				107
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				22					77
	⊢ -3	-2			 D	1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 124

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.63 (county rank=45). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .68 (county rank=118).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Gilmer County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 26,7552004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,3472004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 89.2%Other0.7%Black1.3%Hispanic/Latino8.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
*	—Lower Risk		e Across nties ² Highe	er Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0 1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				2.65	157
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.89		126
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.28		123
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1.99	155
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		13 [81
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.54		121
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		01			79
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.46		134
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.54		117
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		62			41
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		91			36
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		71			45
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.36	6			15
⊢ -3	-2	1	0 1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gilmer County

	←	-Lower R		verage Cour	Acros	ss Higher	Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash								Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				02					80
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	;			07 [72
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.63			114
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))					.67			121
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	•					.94			135
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l				.18				108
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			80						32
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				.41					58
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			83						8
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				21					89
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						1.16	6		142
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			-1.29						12
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			94						24
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			5	5					50
hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	⊢ -3	-2	5)	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 80

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for tene suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is – .30 (county rank=63). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .48 (county rank=109). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glascock County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 2,6312004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5732004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 89.5% Other 1.0%Black 9.1% Hispanic/Latino 0.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average ← <i>Lower Risk Scor</i> e Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.70		4
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.45		5
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.41	128
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.27		9
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	62		36
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		3	.00 157
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.57		8
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	30		73
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.60		6
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	95		8
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	52		56
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	19		78
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.47		11
⊢ -3	; -2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glascock County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 113k	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ē		i					Rank ³
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			-1.10					21
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	gible		89					28
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 2: without a high school education)	5				.61			111
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case	rate)					1.58		148
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child a cases involving alcohol or drugs)	buse						2.9	9 159
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	lren	-1.77						1
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				04 [84
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons))		81					36
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocair and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	ie,		85					4
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	ed				.34			115
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.	53					11
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	ate)		-1.17					18
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			5	53				56
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)	5			NA ⁵	i			_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))					1.30		140

Overall County Rank⁶ 24

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).

⁵ Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Glynn County*

County Population Characteristics		KEPSEK.	
2004 Total Population: 71,357 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 17,762 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 68.0% Other 1.8% Black 26.2% Hispanic/Latino 4.0%			
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
		e Across	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	Lower Risk Score Cou -2 -1	nties ² Higher Risk Score → 0 1 2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		1 1 1	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	73		37
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.39	106
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.30	121
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	71		28
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.78	121
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	42		56
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.14	97
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	36		55
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.50	137
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.06		24
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.77	137
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	33		63
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	95	4	25
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.13	87
-3	-2 -1	0 1 2	⊣ 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Glynn County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	cs ///		2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F						-		Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				18					65
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibility students not graduating from high school)	le				.53				115
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-1.53							16
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		70						40
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.24				94
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n				.58				122
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.95		154
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.72	2			125
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				13					97
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			80						39
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				10					72
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.20				97
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.60				125
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.19				102
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1		2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 71

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .47 (county rank=115). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.55 (county rank=41). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gordon County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 49,0772004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,7822004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 83.4% Other 1.5%Black 3.4% Hispanic/Latino 11.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
	← Lower I		rage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score	$e \rightarrow$	Ocumbi
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		85					32
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		2	7				70
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		34	1				74
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		2	7				71
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.08				100
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.01				88
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				.90			132
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	l	63					23
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.7	5					5
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			09				93
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		93					34
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			04[87
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		97					30
	-3 -2		0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gordon County

3	-2 	<i>k</i> Score -1 		nties ² Higher Risk 0 1 .65 .64	2 3 +	Count Rank ³ 67 121 116 52
				.64	+I	67 121 116
				.64		121 116
			51	.64		116
			51			
			.51	80		52
			.51	80		52
				80		
						129
			27			64
		94				27
				.16		96
		-	.47			61
				1.50	6	142
				1.08		137
		94		I		35
		83				31
			37			1
				1.46		146
	3	3 -2	94	94 47 94 83 37	94 47 1.6 47 1.6 1.08 94 83 83 37 1.46 32 -1 0 1	

Overall County Rank⁵ 54

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=10west risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .52 (county rank=117). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.29 (county rank=53). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Grady County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 24,2802004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,4992004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 61.1%Other1.7%Black29.2%Hispanic/Latino8.0%Source:2005 U.S. Census.		
-	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	37	55
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	.27	100
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	.89	141
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	.20	97
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	.27	110
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	02	87
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	.45	108
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	46	44
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.02	90
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	16	83
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	.55	110
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	26	74
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	.23	93
⊦ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Grady County

<	Average Across — Lower Bisk Score Counties ² Higher Bisk Score —							
-3		-1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2		Count	
						—	Rank	
			04 [77	
gible			.21				97	
25			.17				82	
rate)		1.20					17	
abuse			29				59	
ldren		60	D (46	
)			05				83	
5)		65					46	
ne,		5	4				51	
ed		85					31	
				1.11			139	
ate)			25				73	
				.47			123	
es			.37				1	
0			09				86	
		-3 -2 igible 25 rate)	← Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 igible 25 rate) -1.20 abuse Idren60 () () () () () () () () () ()	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 -3 -2 -1 004$	-Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher I -3 -2 -1 0 104 gible040404040404040405	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk Score \rightarrow$ $-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3$ $04 $	

Overall County Rank⁵ 63

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for ten suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=42).
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .69 (county rank=126). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.46 (county rank=42).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Greene County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 15,6522004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,7902004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 55.3% Other 0.8%Black 40.6% Hispanic/Latino 3.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average <i>— Lower Risk Score</i> Coun	e Across hties² Higher Risk Score →	County
$\frac{\text{Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)}^{1}}{4}$	-2 -1 (Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.10		20
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.90	127
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		2.27	153
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	23		83
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	80		39
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	64		33
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	04 [84
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.16		18
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.01	102
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	23		65
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	56		45
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.76	120
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.73	147
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.57	109
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Greene County

	-	– Lower Risl		Average	e Acros nties ²		Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĥ		i					—ĭ	Rank ³
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.75			127
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole			22	I				64
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.08				74
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	e)					.64			120
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se			32					56
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	en							3.00) 158
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)								2.91	158
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.40		146
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						1.00			144
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.05				102
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.4	3			101
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate	e)					1.06			136
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.22				111
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.4	1	_	I				8

Overall County Rank⁶ 140

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is – .75 (county rank=40). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .15 (county rank=69).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Gwinnett County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 700,7942004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 196,4112004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 57.0%Other10.3%Black17.5%Hispanic/Latino50urce: 2005 U.S. Census.							
←	— Lower Risl		rage Acros Counties ²		Risk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.80						2
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		82					36
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		3	1				93
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		94					5
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		-1.11					14
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		81					25
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		62					43
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.4	1			107
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.13				112
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.97						1
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)						3.	00 155
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.60 [8
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		89					31
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-	1.12					22
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Gwinnett County

-3	-Lower Risk	JUUIE					
	-2	-1	0	1	Risk Score — 2	3	Count
Ē						–	Rank
	-1.49						10
gible	-1.93						5
5	-2.20						5
rate)	-2.03						1
buse	-1.67						10
dren	-1.50						4
			34				63
)	-1.	12					17
ne,			.37				67
ed			23				88
	-1.43						12
ate)	-1	.09					24
			.34				67
5			05 [106
)		75[36
	gible 5 rate) buse dren) ne, ed ate) s s 0 - -	gible -1.93 5 -2.20 rate) -2.03 buse -1.67 dren -1.50) -1. ed -1.43 ate) -1. s	gible -1.93 5 -2.20 rate) -2.03 buse -1.67 dren -1.50) -1.12 ne, -1.43 ate) -1.09 s 0 0 75	gible -1.93 5 -2.20 rate) -2.03 buse -1.67 dren -1.50 34) -1.12 37 ed23 -1.43 ate) -1.09 34 s05 075	gible -1.93 5 -2.20 rate) -2.03 buse -1.67 dren -1.50 34) -1.12 37 ed23 -1.43 37 ed23 34 34 34 35 34	gible -1.93 5 -2.20 rate) -2.03 buse -1.67 	gible -1.93 5 -2.20 rate) -2.03 buse -1.67 dren -1.50 34) -1.12 re,37 ed23 -1.43 ate) -1.09 34 S05

Overall County Rank⁵ 2

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .26 (county rank=103). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.12 (county rank=72).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Habersham County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 38,9782004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,0392004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 82.9%Other3.0%Black4.2%Hispanic/Latino9.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
4	← Lower Risk	Average Score Cour		r Risk Score	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3) 1	2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.26		102
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.32		102
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			.42		130
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		39			68
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.42		109
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			1.	17	146
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.56		124
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1.00	6	138
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		61			26
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		40			56
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		08			94
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-	1.09			25
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		83			36
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.3	2			16
H -3	-2	-1 (D 1	2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Habersham County

	4	— Lower Ris	Risk Score →					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	Counties 0	1	2 1 1 1 SK	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĥ			ľ			ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			72					40
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ible		89					28
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				02 [67
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case r	ate)		91					28
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child ab cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse		72					40
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren				29			115
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.06					21
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				28				64
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,			13				97
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	d				29			113
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.44			104
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)	-1	.32					10
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1.00					18
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))			.08				93

Overall County Rank⁵ 35

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.56 (county rank=50). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .38 (county rank=105).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hall County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 160,9252004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 44,3992004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 66.9% Other 2.2%Black 6.8% Hispanic/Latino 24.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
 ← 	-Lower Risk		ge Across unties ² H	liaher R	lisk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				-			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.37						14
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		35					65
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.18				117
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		55					46
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		81	_				37
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.59)			25
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.07				92
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				1.3	32		148
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		45					47
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.52						7
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.91			139
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		86					38
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-	.05					19
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		94					32
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hall County

	←	Lower Risl		erage Across Counties ²	Higher Risk Sc	ore →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	H				+	———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				.15			95
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ible		64				40
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.03			69
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case n	ate)			.24			99
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child al cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse			.27			96
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren		-1.12				16
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			:	34 📃			63
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			66				45
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,			.20			120
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	d				1.9	6	150
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				.44			104
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)		94				35
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			72				40
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			3	37			1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000	1		1.21				16

Overall County Rank⁵ 32

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .08 (county rank=87). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.15 (county rank=69).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hancock County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 9,8112004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,2412004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 21.9%Other0.3%Black77.2%Hispanic/Latino0.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
*	— Lower Risk		erage Acro Counties ²		r Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.65						5
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.2	26					14
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51[1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)						3.	00 157
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-	1.03					21
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		91					17
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.64			125
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		38	3				54
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.14				113
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.3	1					13
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		-	.16				82
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					1.62		152
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					2	.30	154
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)						2.48	159
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hancock County

	←	-Lower Ris			Across ities ²	s Higher Risk So	core \rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash							
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.44		148
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.01			80
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						1.12		145
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)		6	1				45
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e					1.03		138
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			48				53
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						65		122
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				18				75
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				21				90
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95					1
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.6	51		118
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				.40			108
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.16			104
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵			_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				33				64
	⊢ -3	-2		()	1 2	3	

Overall County Rank⁶ 114

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Haralson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 28,0692004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,1492004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 92.4% Other 1.2%Black 5.5% Hispanic/Latino 0.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
	←1	ower Risk		erage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score	• - •	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	 						—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)					.78			132
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			48					58
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$			51[1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	2			.21				117
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			43					63
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	1				1.02			144
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)						1.47		148
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)].05				87
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residentia units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	1		56					30
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)						1.34		137
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			50					49
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			42					62
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				02				89
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	1		85					35
	⊢— -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Haralson County

	-	— Lower Risl	Dick Soo					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-Lower Risi -2	-1	0	² Higher F 1	115K 3CUI 2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F							Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting								
expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			68					42
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			05 [74
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					1.02			141
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	;)		72					38
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		-	.32				56
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			28				63
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			4	42				56
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				17				78
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			70					24
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							2.70	156
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.60			115
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		94					35
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			94					24
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						2.06)	153
	⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 84

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.78 (county rank=39). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .93 (county rank=132).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Harris County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 26,7882004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,3422004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 78.4%Other1.6%Black18.5%Hispanic/Latino1.5%Source:2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Ac		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	70		40
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.08		21
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	36		72
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.13		12
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	81		25
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.28		13
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	09		94
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	93		33
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	83		35
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.27		14
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.18		12
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.28		17
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Harris County

	-	-Lower Ris		verage Acro Counties ²		r Risk Scor	e —>		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 1	2	3	Count Rank	
Lack of School Commitment	F							nank	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			96					24	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ible		-	.35				52	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			-1.09					26	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case n	ate)			32				64	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child at cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse		-1.21					21	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren	-1.4	7					7	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					34			110	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			60					49	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,			15				95	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	d		-	39				78	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.54						10	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)		4	16				62	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			84					30	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))			.14				99	

Overall County Rank⁵ 6

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 2.22 (county rank=157). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.90 (county rank=3).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Hart County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 23,3692004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,4732004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 78.9% Other 1.2%Black 18.7% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
			e Across	or Diak Soor		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	- Lower Risi -2		nties ² Highe 0 1	er Risk Scor 2	e —> 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+ +			Rank
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.11			88
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			0			90
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			1.	09		148
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		04	٥			101
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.06			88
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.36			115
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.20			101
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			0			80
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		28				75
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		04	[83
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		33				70
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		49				60
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.28			111
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		85				35
⊢ -3	-2	-1		2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Hart County

-	-Lower Ri					Risk Sco	ore →	
-3	-2	-1			1	2	3	Count Rank
F							——–	
			33					55
ole				.4	1			110
			05 [63
te)				0				81
ise					.93			133
en					.70			129
		-1.00						23
						1.66		150
		77						14
			52					69
			16					66
e)			06					83
			53					56
			37					1
				4	19			117
	-3 -3	-3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -2 	← Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 ble te) ise en -1.00 () 77 77 () 77 () 	← Lower Risk Score Coun -3 -2 -1 0 33 □ 33 □ 05 [te) ise en -1.00 □ 77 □ 52 □ 16 □	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-3 -3 -2 -1 0 33 33 41 05 0 .41 05 0 .93 en 70 -1.00 -1.00 77 52 16 e) 53	 ← Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score -3 -2 -1 -33 33 33 33 33 41 05 .41 .	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk Score \rightarrow-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 333 -ole33 -35 -te) 0 -.93 -en -1.00 --1.00 --1.00 -52 -52 -53 -37 -$

Overall County Rank⁵ 75

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .82 (county rank=128). ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Heard County*

County Population Characteristics		KERKE	
2004 Total Population: 11,2902004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,1442004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 87.5% Other 0.8%Black 10.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	A	. A even	
←	Average Lower Risk Score Cour	$ \begin{array}{l} \text{Across} \\ \text{nties}^2 \text{Higher Risk Score} \rightarrow \end{array} $	0
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.08		24
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	23		74
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	01		105
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	46		59
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	32		67
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.80	134
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	32		57
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	45		47
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.12		23
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	92		23
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	52		56
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.09	99
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	54		56
⊢— -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Heard County

-3	Lower Risl -2	00070	ooui	ties ²	ingiloi	Risk Scol		
	-2	-1	()	1	2	3	Count Rank
				<u> </u>		 	———————————————————————————————————————	nank
			33					55
igible				.36				107
25					.63			114
e rate)			28					68
abuse				.37				99
ldren				.09				100
)	-1.4	5						9
s)		65	5					46
ine,		79						11
ted		69						46
				.07				84
rate)		97						31
		96						22
es				NA ⁵				_
						1.39		145
	igible 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es es 20 	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	igible 25 e rate)28 abuse ldren) -1.45 65 ine,79 ted 69 es 00	igible	igible	igible	igible 25 9 rate) abuse 1.45 1.09 .09 .09 .09 .09 .09 .09 .09

Overall County Rank⁶ 25

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report. ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report. ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct. ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1).The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.

⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group. ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Henry County

County Population Characteristics				KKA.	<u>EAR</u>		
2004 Total Population: 159,506 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 44,727 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 68.1% Other 4.0% Black 24.3% Hispanic/Latino 3.7% Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						Ì	
bource. 2005 0.5. census.					Ú		
	← Lower R	Avei isk Score - C	rage Acro Counties ²	SS Higher	Risk Score	• 	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2	-1	0	1 1 1	2	3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	⊢					—	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		39					54
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		90					34
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴] .02				109
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		91					7
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		95					28
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		40					59
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		43 [54
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		71					37
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		49					38
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		'	16				71
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				1.05			144
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.63	3					7
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		-1.00					23
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		-1.20					20
	-3 -2		0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Henry County

•	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score 								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2	Count 3 Rank						
Lack of School Commitment									
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)	-1.20		15						
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	-1.36	1	9						
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	-1.79		12						
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)	40		57						
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)		.50	108						
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	55	1	48						
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)	52		51						
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)	95		29						
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	05	Q	109						
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		1.65	145						
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)	-1.26		21						
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)	79		44						
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)	30	l .	73						
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)	37		1						
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	48		53						

Overall County Rank⁵ 13

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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of countructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .05 (county rank=84). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.06 (county rank=76).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Houston County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 123,7532004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 33,3172004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 66.2%Other3.8%Black26.4%Hispanic/Latino3.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average – <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Cour		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.22	99
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.81	124
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		.03	111
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	68		32
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.32	142
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.55	121
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	23		69
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.01	84
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.30	123
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	47		53
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		1.16	145
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	77		42
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.13		14
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	03		79
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (D 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Houston County

	-Lower Ris		verage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score	~~~	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment		I					Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		-1.08					22
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)		84					30
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	-1.80	_					11
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)		68					41
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)		-1.04					26
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)		81					36
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			22				70
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		88					34
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			30				78
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				.49			121
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		97					29
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			06				83
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			.08				99
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)		-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		1		1.1	5		138
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .44 (county rank=110). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.43 (county rank=45).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Overall County Rank⁵ 40

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Irwin County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 9,9362004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,7112004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 71.3%Other0.6%Black25.8%Hispanic/Latino2.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								
	←	-Lower Risk		rage A Counti	Across es ² High	er Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	2	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	\vdash							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			89					29
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			72					45
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$							3.00	157
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	e				.71			137
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				.08 🛛				81
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	1					1.68		152
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		-1.3	7					1
Community Disorganization and Transition								
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					.58			117
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	1		60					27
Community Crime								
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			74					42
Urban Environment								
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			30					73
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation								
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					.18			94
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					.19			106
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	1		-	.11				74
	⊢– -3	-2	-1	0	 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Irwin County

	←	-Lower Ris		Average Cour	e Acros nties ²		r Risk Scol	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash							—	ndlik
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				29					60
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e					.57			117
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.40)			94
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					.83			128
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		-1.09						24
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.26				112
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			80						32
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-	.54					51
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)								3.0	0 156
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							1.35		138
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.07				84
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				.09				91
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.01				98
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				33	I	I	I		64
	-3	-2			 0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 109

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=78.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 0 (county rank=78).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jackson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 49,5402004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,8552004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 86.9% Other 2.3%Black 7.4% Hispanic/Latino 3.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	Average Lower Risk Score Cou	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	25		64
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.51	115
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	29		79
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.21	101
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.74	136
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.06	91
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.93	134
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	11		92
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	01		88
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	55		47
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	83		39
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	70		46
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.00	a di seconda di s	28
⊢— -3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jackson County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score							• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0		1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F							—–	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			-1.16						18
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e		!	53					46
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.35				89
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	;)		-1.18						20
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				_	1.15			142
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n		94						29
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				15					75
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			83						35
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					14				119
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							2.00		152
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.56	6			112
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		-1.02						28
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			92						26
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	I	1			.48	_1	1	1	116
	⊢ -3	-2		0		1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 50

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .10 (county rank=88). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .10 (county rank=91).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jasper County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 12,8662004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,3812004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 72.4%Other0.7%Black24.1%Hispanic/Latino2.8%Source:2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average — <i>Lower Risk Scor</i> e Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0) 1 2 3	3 County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			1
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.51	118
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	81		38
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	46		61
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.08		17
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	58		38
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	17		68
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	05 [100
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	16		71
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	93		22
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	09 🛛		77
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	32		66
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	39		64
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0) 1 2 3	ł 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jasper County

*	— I ower Rick		verage Acro Counties ²	0SS ² Higher Risk Score 	
-3		-1	0		Count
F					Rank ³
			09		71
ole		5	5		44
			.13		80
e)		72			38
se				1.11	140
en		59			47
		4	9		53
			39		60
			04 [110
				.54	123
			0		80
e)			07		80
		5	2		58
				1.95	124
		76			35
	te) sse	-3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3 -2 -3 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 -3 -2 	-Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 -5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties' -3 -2 -1 009$	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 $30909090909090909090913131.114939043904540520704520705070507050705070507050705075207050752070507520705070507050705070507050705$

Overall County Rank⁵ 39

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jeff Davis County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 12,8202004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,5162004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 77.5%Other0.9%Black14.8%Hispanic/Latino6.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						2 T	
-	← Lower R		Average Coun		er Risk Score	~ ->	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1	(•	2	. 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.24			100
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)						2.84	158
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴					1.89		151
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			21				87
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1.	12		135
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			21				74
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.53			119
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		92					27
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		:	57				29
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.70			123
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			29				74
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)].04			84
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					2.15	i	153
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			44				61
+ -2	3 -2	-1	() 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jeff Davis County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	13k 300	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ē						Ĩ	Rank ^a
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				30				58
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			24				61
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.98			136
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)			07				76
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			38				53
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n			.12				104
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			58					43
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.53		147
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				25				85
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				20				90
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					_	1.83		155
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			26				72
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.19				108
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)							2.56	157
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 136

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.35 (county rank=60). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.39 (county rank=48).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jefferson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 16,8832004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,6912004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 42.3% Other 0.5%Black 55.5% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
	← Lower	Avei Risk Score C	rage Across Counties ² <i>Higl</i>	ner Risk Scor		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2	-1	0 1	2		County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		1		1		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		57				45
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.9	8		129
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51	-			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		81				15
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		35	5			67
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.55			121
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.53			119
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		85				31
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		55				32
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.13			78
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		56				46
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				1.25		140
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					2.49	157
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				1.52		144
-	-3 -2	-1	0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jefferson County

*	Average Across							
-3				Ū	_	Count		
F						Rank		
				1	.68	152		
gible		91				27		
5				1	.61	154		
rate)		-	.40			57		
lbuse	-1.85					7		
dren		95				27		
				.55		119		
s)			06			88		
ne,			35			71		
ed		86				30		
				.58		114		
ate)				.83		124		
				.68		128		
s		-	.37			1		
0			10			85		
	-3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -	-3 -2 igible 25 rate) abuse -1.85 idren () () () () () () () () () ()	 <i>← Lower Risk Score</i> -3 -2 -1 -91 -91	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 -3 -2 -1 0 (gible919191) (s)40$	-Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Ris -3 -2 -1 0 1 -3 -2 -1 0 1 -440 -540550655065558683568	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

Overall County Rank⁵ 92

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.04 (county rank=135). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.79 (county rank=28).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jenkins County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population:8,6802004 Population Age 17 and Younger:2,3882004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White54,5%Other0.6%				STATE TO A		Ś	
Black 40.7% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%						7	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				_			
			verage	Across	5.4.0		
Pirk Constants (in line to a second s	← Lower Ri		Coun	•	er Risk Scor	_	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2 	-1) 1	2	3 ——	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.09			87
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				.25			99
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		5	51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			34				74
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				.20			97
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.93			141
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-	1.37					1
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		64					42
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			20 📃				83
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.42			111
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			25				79
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					1.58		150
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.45			119
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.83			128
H -3	3 -2	-1	0) 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jenkins County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →						
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3	County Rank ³	
		:	50			50	
ole		72				34	
				1.15		146	
e)				.77		126	
se				.59		117	
en					2.14	152	
		71				37	
				.53		119	
			48			59	
		95				1	
				.88		127	
e)			.25	5		100	
			.19			108	
			NA ⁵			_	
			.3	3		110	
	ble te) use en	ble te) use ren ,	72 ble72 te) use en71 ,71 ,95	7272727272727272	72 72 	50 ble72 1.15 1.	

Overall County Rank⁶ 107

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .43 (county rank=106).
 ⁵ Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Johnson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 9,5862004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,5392004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 59.4%Other0.2%Black39.2%Hispanic/Latino1.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
<u>←</u> 1	Average Ac ower Risk Score Countie		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.59		7
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	40		63
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	14		95
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	04 [84
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	67		31
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	06		81
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	56		44
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	90		3
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	94		31
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	93		19
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.92	128
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.33	139
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.80	126
-3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Johnson County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	H						—–	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					1.16	3		142
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ible			.08				89
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					1.10			143
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case r	ate)					1.84		153
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child ab cases involving alcohol or drugs)	use	-1.50)					13
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren		95					27
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				21				73
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			4	16				55
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	2,				.48			131
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	d		59					61
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.66			119
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)				.56			115
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.82			135
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				.2	9			107

Overall County Rank⁶ 72

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).

⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group. ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jones County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 26,2352004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,5772004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 74.9%Other1.5%Black22.9%Hispanic/Latino0.8%Source:2005 U.S. Census.			
1	Average A Lower Risk Score Counti	ies² Higher Risk Score →	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3 Alcohol and Drug Abuse	-2 -1 0		Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	98		27
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.71	121
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10–17) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	-1.12		2
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	94		29
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	63		35
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	72		36
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	54		45
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	-1.00		1
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.17		20
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	51		48
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.10		24
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	93		28
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	66		49
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Jones County

-3	Lower Risl	00070	00011000				
	-2	-1	0	1	Risk Score 2	3	Count Rank
⊢ –							Rank
	-1	.24					14
igible		-1.02					23
25		95					31
rate)		5	7				47
abuse				.99			137
ldren			24				66
)	-1.4	0					12
s)	-	1.18					13
ne,		60					38
ted				.72			128
	-1	28					19
rate)		-1.06					25
		74					37
es		-	.37				1
				.81			127
	igible 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es 20 -3	igible 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	-1.02 2595 abuse ldren) -1.40 () -1.40 () -1.40 () -1.40 () -1.18 () -1.18 () -1.18 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.28 () -1.40 () -1.28 () -1.40 () -1.4	igible -1.02 2595 e rate)57 abuse ldren24) -1.40 (s) -1.40 (s) -1.18 ine,60 ted -1.28 rate) -1.06 74 es37 00	igible -1.02 25 95 abuse 57 abuse $.99$ Idren 24) -1.40 (s) -1.18 (ine, 60 ted $.72$ rate) -1.28 -1.28 $.72$ es 74 00 $.81$	igible -1.02 25 95 inc, 24 0) -1.40 inc, 60 ted $.72$ rate) -1.28 74 $.72$ es 74 00 $.81$	igible -1.02 2595

Overall County Rank⁵ 12

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .20 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 0 (county rank=78).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lamar County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 16,4102004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,9952004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 68.5% Other 1.3%Black 28.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						Ì	
*	—Lower Ri		age Acro ounties ²		er Risk Scol	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1	8				71
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					1.62		151
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51	_				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		44					63
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		29					70
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.12				105
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.86			136
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		46					48
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		2	0				83
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			0				89
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		-	.02[101
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		57					54
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.70			129
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		2	0				70
⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lamar County

	Average Across								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	– Lower R -2	isk Score -1	e Cou	nties- 0	підпе 1	er riisk Sco 2	ore —	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĕ				Ť			Ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.66			122
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e				.13				90
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				08					60
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	;)					1.1	10		134
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e						1.83		155
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			02	:0				89
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.02				88
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				48					53
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.34	4			128
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							1.55		141
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-1.25						22
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))			10					79
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				37					65
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				36					61
	⊢ -3	-2			0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 89

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=10west risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .02 (county rank=80). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .18 (county rank=95).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lanier County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 7,4632004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,9432004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 70.3% Other 1.4%Black 25.8% Hispanic/Latino 2.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					>	
-	- Lower R		rage Across Counties ² Highe	er Risk Score		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	_	-1	0 1	2		County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.49			115
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.50			114
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51	_			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)					3.00	159
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.45			110
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)					3.00	158
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		2	6			67
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.38			105
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.22			120
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			1	.14		134
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		80				36
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.43			104
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		81				39
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		-	.10			75
⊦ -3	-2		0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lanier County

	←	– Lower Risk		verage Cour			r Risk Sc	ore →	_
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	(1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.12				91
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.06				86
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.4	9			102
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))					1.1	2		135
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	•				.4	8			105
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l		64						45
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-	.42					56
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						.61			121
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						60			136
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			88						25
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.28				92
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				34					69
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			66						44
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				16		I			81
	⊢ -3	-2		(1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁶ 133

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 3.00 (county rank=158). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –3.00 (county rank=2).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Laurens County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 46,7082004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 12,2392004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 62.2%Other1.5%Black34.8%Hispanic/Latino1.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
	— Lower Ri		verage Ac Counties		er Risk Scor	~_~	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1	Counties 0	1 <u>1</u>	2 risk scor	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.73			130
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					1.53		149
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$			51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			33				77
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)					1.26		139
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			20				77
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.2	22			105
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			22				64
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		-	49				38
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)					2	2.33	159
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			05[98
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			-	27			96
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.07				95
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.66			117
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Laurens County

Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score 								
-3	-2	-1			1	2	3	Count Rank ³
- I							———————————————————————————————————————	
			18					65
ble			20					67
].05				71
nte)				.33				110
use				.39				101
ren					1.2	27		141
				.23				103
					62			122
` ,				.08				116
1		5	54					66
				.12				89
te)					54			114
				.27				113
			37					1
					.88			128
	-3 ible ate) use ren e, d te)	-3 -2 ible ate) use ren e, d te)	 Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 ible ate) use ren e, d 5 	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Court -3 -2 -1 (18181820 ate) use ren e, d54 te)37$	 Lower Risk Score Counties² -3 -2 -1 0 18 18 20 1.05 ate) ate)<	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score -3 -2 -1 0 1 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Overall County Rank⁵ 120

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.62 (county rank=47). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .78 (county rank=124).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lee County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 29,9132004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,0842004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 80.8% Other 1.8%Black 16.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
		e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1.52	149
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.43	108
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	62		37
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.01		24
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	30		70
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	64		40
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.32	99
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	45		47
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	69		44
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.10	110
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.25		15
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.17	d in the second s	13
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	47		60
⊢ -3	-2 -1		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lee County

P Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score 2 -1 0 1 2 77 -1.41 -1.20 .03 .03 -1.26 .03 .03 .03	3 County Rank ³ 6 1 18 18 17 78 12
-1.41	6 1 18 17 78 12
-1.41	1 18 17 78 12
-1.20	17 78 12
-1.20	17 78 12
].03	78 12
].03	78 12
	12
-1.26	
	6
	E
-1.53	6
-1.36	5
48	59
53	67
	4
-1.00	29
89	28
1	1
37	113
	37

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Overall County Rank⁵ 7

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Liberty County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 61,7482004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 21,5602004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 44.5% Other 5.5%Black 43.0% Hispanic/Latino 6.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
•	<i>←Lower</i>	Risk Scol		e Across nties ² H	igher Risk S	Score →	•
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2	2 -	1	0 .	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			1				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.30			106
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				.61			120
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			34	I			74
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		-1.14		I			11
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-	1.57					6
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		-1.10		Π			23
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)						2.78	158
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)					_	3.	00 158
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)					1.68		149
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.7	7		136
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			18	Ī			68
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.39			117
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.54			107
+ -3	-2 }	2 -	1	0	 1 2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Liberty County

-3 ├─	- Lower R -2 	-1 	Counties ² 0	1	Risk Score · 2	3	
					2	5	Darrela
							Rank
			07				74
e		-1.23					14
	-2.13						6
e)			06				77
e	-1.	50					13
n			16				74
			.42				56
		74					38
			04 [110
		83					34
				.95			132
)		6	o 💶				54
			05				91
			37				1
		-1.20					17
	e) se n))	e) se -1. n	e) se -1.50 n 74 74 83)60 -1.20	e)06[se -1.50 n16 42 74 04[04[83)60 05[37 -1.20	e)06 se -1.5016 427404 7404 8304 8305 05 373737	e)06 se -1.50 n16 42 74 74 04 04 04 05 05	e)06[se -1.50

Overall County Rank⁵ 59

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 county rank=124). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .68 (county rank=124). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.45 (county rank=43).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lincoln County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 8,3982004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,8622004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 65.1% Other 0.6%Black 33.4% Hispanic/Latino 0.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
	Average		_	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	- <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Cour -2 -1 (nties ² Higher Risk S 0 1 2		County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			i	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	19			66
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	92			32
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		1.8	33	150
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.57			3
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	69			30
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	41			56
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.07			23
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.05		107
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	59			47
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	91			25
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	17			69
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			2.35	155
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	76			38
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lincoln County

<u> </u>	Average Ac Lower Risk Score Counties		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	Count
Lack of School Commitment			Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting	26		04
expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)	20		61
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	-1.33		10
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	04 [65
Family Conflict/Management Problems			
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)	52		50
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	86		33
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	-1.39		8
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability			
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)	95		26
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)	-1.70		3
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	74		17
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	83		34
Sexual Behavior			
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)	-1.31		18
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)	01		88
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)	19		80
Suicide			
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)	NA	5	_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		1.01	134
-3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Long County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,9282004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,4342004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 64.6%Other2.9%Black23.2%Hispanic/Latino9.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←		ge Across unties ² Higher Risk Score →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.20	97
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.35	143
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		.88	145
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		1.40	146
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	53		56
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.61		4
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.91	137
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.68	125
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		1.10	149
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.16	98
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	72		39
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.64	116
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.09		17
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.81	127
⊢— -3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Long County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	isk Score -1)	1 1	2 nisk 300	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĕ							ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.75			127
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e					.88			133
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				48					42
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.27				104
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		-1.12						22
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.43				119
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.	54						5
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.18						13
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			84						6
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95						1
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				14					68
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			96						33
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			7	2					40
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				—
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.96							2

Overall County Rank⁶ 54

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .92 (county rank=13). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.20 (county rank=16).
 ⁵ Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lowndes County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 95,7872004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 24,9692004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 60.6% Other 2.9%Black 33.7% Hispanic/Latino 2.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	← Lower Ris 3 -2	sk Score Cou	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Sco 0 1 2	ore → County ³ Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+ +	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.25	101
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.41	107
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		44		63
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			1.25	138
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				2.99 155
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.14	97
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1.02	136
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			1.00	147
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			1.00	131
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.65	133
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		24		67
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		91		29
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.67	119
-	<mark>├─── </mark>	-1	0 1 2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lowndes County

	-	-Lower Ris		verage Count		s Highe	r Rick	Score	_		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	162	1 ngnei 1	2		3	Count	
Lack of School Commitment	F									Rank ³	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			66							43	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.26					100	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			92							33	
Family Conflict/Management Problems											
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					.59				117	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			23						63	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			15						75	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability											
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						.77				125	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.28					108	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.34					128	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				24						87	
Sexual Behavior											
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			2	6						48	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))						1.34			142	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							1.63			149	
Suicide											
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37						1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				31		1	,			67	
	⊢ -3	-2		0		1	 2	,	 3		

Overall County Rank⁵ 124

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .89 (county rank=132). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.65 (county rank=36).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lumpkin County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 23,9252004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,6432004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 91.2% Other 2.4%Black 1.6% Hispanic/Latino 4.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	Averege	Aorooo	
*	Average Lower Risk Score Coun	$\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} + 1$	O
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.16	95
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	47		59
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	56		45
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.76	120
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	02 [92
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.20	95
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.43	131
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.17	99
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	57		44
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.03		29
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.26		9
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.09		24
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (D 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Lumpkin County

	- I awar D	isk Score	Counties ²	Higher Die	sk Score →	•
				Ū		Count
-3 	-z				∠ . -	3 Rank
		-1.18				17
igible		-1.06				20
25			17			55
e rate)				1.18		138
abuse				1.	.61	151
ldren				1.17		140
)				.84		130
s)		69				40
ine,		79				11
ted				1.5	54	140
	-1.80 [6
rate)	-	1.36				7
		-1.11				8
es					2.	72 128
	L	1		1.00		133
	-3 igible 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es 00	-3 -2 igible 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted -1.80 [rate) es	-3 -2 -1 -1.18 igible -1.06 25 e rate) abuse ldren) s)69 ine,79 ted -1.80 -1.80 -1.11 es	-32 -1 0 -1.18 igible -1.06 2517 e rate) abuse ldren) s)69 ine,79 ted -1.80 79 ted -1.80 111 es	-3 -2 -1 0 1 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.06 2517 e rate) abuse 1.18 -1.17) s) 69 	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 : -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.18 -1.17 -1.11 -1.10 -1.2 -1.11 -1.18 -1.54 -1.18

Overall County Rank⁵ 56

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.04 (county rank=135). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.79 (county rank=28).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Macon County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 13,9352004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,6762004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 35.6% Other 1.0%Black 59.7% Hispanic/Latino 3.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
•	← Lower I		erage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		87					31
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		-1.25					15
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)					2	2.40	153
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		3	5				67
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		49					49
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		52					49
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.21				96
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		39	9				56
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.25				102
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			10				91
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				1	1.34		141
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					1.82		149
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					1.57		147
H -3	+ 3 -2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Macon County

	_	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	Lower Risi	-1	Counties ⁻	nigner Ri 1	$2 \qquad 3$	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ē		i			i	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						2.00	155
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e					1.68	147
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.99		138
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				1.27		140
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		72				40
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1		67				43
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			55				47
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			91				32
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				19			93
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			91				21
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					1.03		136
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))					2.21	157
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.81		134
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				NA ⁵			_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L		3	35	L	1 1	62
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2 3	

Overall County Rank⁶ 129

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .16 (county rank=93). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .16 (county rank=93). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 122 or older is .04 (county rank=86).
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Madison County

County Population Characteristics		KERK.	
2004 Total Population: 27,312		HERE A	
2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,989		THE STA	
2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 87.5% Other 1.6%			
White87.5%Other1.6%Black8.7%Hispanic/Latino2.3%			
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		V DIE KAL	
	Average		
	-Lower Risk Score Coun	Ū	County
$\frac{\text{Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)}^{1}}{\text{Alcohol and Drug Abuse}} \qquad -3$	-2 -1 0		Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest			
rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	12		75
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	64		51
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	71		28
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	I	.35	106
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	I	.64	130
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	I	2.11	155
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	I	.33	100
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	75		10
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	47		53
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	75		38
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	82		40
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	90		30
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.04		25
H			
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Madison County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score						
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment						— Ĩ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			23				62
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)				.82			130
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			01				68
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)			33				63
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)				1.2	3		145
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)		-1.04					22
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)	-1.3	35					14
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		94					31
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)		70					24
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		-	.42				73
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			19				62
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		1.13					23
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-1.04					16
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	I	I		.92	I		130
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .14 (county rank=90). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .07 (county rank=90).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Marion County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 7,1122004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,9232004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 58.2%Other1.5%Black33.7%Hispanic/Latino6.6%Source:2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0) 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.12		19
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.16		16
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.99	143
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.07		18
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	58		38
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	23		69
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.12		20
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.04	106
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	95		30
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94		9
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.93	129
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.15	101
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.60	110
⊢— -3	-2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Marion County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĕ						ĭ	Rank ³
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.97			136
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)					.71			124
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.70			122
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)			65					42
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)			65 [44
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				.16				107
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				.4	0			113
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.77			130
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				33				73
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			88					25
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					45			106
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						2.11		153
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)						1.47		147
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			:	37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		I	I	.11	I		1	95
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	
						Overall Co		nk ⁵ 74

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.68 (county rank=43). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .84 (county rank=129).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *McDuffie County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 21,5172004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,7212004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 59.6%Other0.9%Black37.9%Hispanic/LatinoSource:2005 U.S. Census.			
	Average — <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Coun	Across hties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		$1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3$	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.10		20
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	16		77
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		.51	133
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.16	112
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	97		25
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.53	120
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.15	99
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		0	83
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	36		63
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.53	116
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	09		92
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.64	116
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.97	134
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		1.15	138
⊢ -3	-2 -1 () 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McDuffie County

	nties ² Higher Risk So D 1 2	3 	County Rank ³
		İ	Rank
20			
			63
	13		90
	.53		107
	.26		102
	1.42		147
			4
	.50		118
	.36		112
		2.69	154
25			86
	.79		125
27			71
12			86
		3.0	00 131
	1.65	1	149
		-1 0 1 2	1.65

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 150

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.54 (county rank=151). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.65 (county rank=7).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McIntosh County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 11,1382004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,9972004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 62.7%Other1.3%Black35.0%Hispanic/Latino1.0%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					7	
	Lower Ris	Average k Score Cour		r Risk Score		Country
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1 () 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i	i	i	i		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		19				66
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.55			117
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		78				19
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.20			97
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		50				48
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		63				42
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.95					6
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.39			128
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.67			120
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		43				56
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.23			95
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		39				61
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		14				72
⊢ -3	-2	-1 (2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for McIntosh County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-Lower Ris -2	-1	Counties 0	nigher Ris		Count	
Lack of School Commitment	-5	-2		i			Rank	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					1	.66	151	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				1.28		142	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				07			61	
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					1.97	155	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.57		112	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.94		136	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						2.34	156	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					1.29		144	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						2.15	151	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			82				37	
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.86		126	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))		65				49	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				30			73	
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37			1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			66				39	
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2 :	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 112

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.13 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .32 (county rank=101).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Meriwether County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 22,7502004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,9372004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 56.4%Other 1.1%Black 41.1%Hispanic/Latino 1.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
-	← Lower Risł	Average Score Count	Across ties ² Higher R	lisk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	3 -2	-1 0	1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1		ł		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		06 [79
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.16		96
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		08			100
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.63		116
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		09			85
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		48			51
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		08			74
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		31			71
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		11			80
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		58			43
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.55		110
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.91		132
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.23		93
	3 -2	-1 0	1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Meriwether County

	←	-Lower Risk		verage Coun			Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	Coun		1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	⊢							—–	папк
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.1	18		145
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le				.4	3			112
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.65			118
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				.19				95
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se						1.75		153
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n							3.00	159
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.22				100
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.27				107
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.01				113
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			-	.38					80
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						.66			119
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.4	1			109
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					0				95
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	1			20					79
	⊢ -3	-2		 (1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 118

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.39 (county rank=56). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .56 (county rank=113).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Miller County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 6,1652004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,5412004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 69.8% Other 0.3%Black 29.1% Hispanic/Latino 0.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
		verage Ac		n Diak Caawa		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	← <i>Lower Risk Score</i> 3 -2 -1	Counties 0	- пigne 1	r Risk Score 2	3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						Rank [®]
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	83					33
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		09				83
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴					3.00) 158
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.09				106
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	56	8				53
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.05					15
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37					1
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.20					15
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	68					16
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.33			107
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94					14
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.59			114
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		33				65
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.10	I			85
 	3 -2 -1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Miller County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	Courr		1 1 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĕ-		i					Ĩ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			85						31
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	•		93						26
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.22				83
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.25				101
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs))	-1.97							2
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l			I	.26				112
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						.84			130
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.24				103
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			64						31
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			64						52
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-	.40 📃					53
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)					.10				92
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				I	.37				115
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37 📃					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			4 I	48		1	1		53
	⊢— -3	-2	-1	0)	1	2	 3 County Rai	15

Overall County Rank⁵ 52

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Mitchell County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 23,8382004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,3202004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 49.2%Other 1.1%Black 47.5%Hispanic/Latino 2.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	.28	105
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	23	74
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	.96	146
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	1.32	145
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	11	79
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	0	94
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	.49	118
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	1.20	145
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	46	44
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.69	122
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	.03	104
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	1.45	144
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	.08	96
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	1.54	145
-		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Mitchell County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	Cou	0	1 1 1	1/3K 3CO/R	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F								Rank ³
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.	36		147
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.21				97
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.72			124
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.13				91
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		1.22						20
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1					1	.42		143
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.05				92
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.14				95
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						1.02			145
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)						1.	36		139
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.4	2			100
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)					.4	6			111
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.16				104
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L			62				1	45
	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 145

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.13 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.24 (county rank=57).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Monroe County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 23,4282004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,7002004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 71.2%Other1.3%Black25.9%Hispanic/Latino1.6%Source:2005 U.S. Census.				
•		ge Across unties ² Higher Risk So		County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	3 -2 -1	0 1 2		Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1 1		1 -	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		1.07		141
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			2.62	157
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	75	-		23
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	37	-		66
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	56	-		40
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	31	-		64
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	75	-		34
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	56	-		30
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.91		129
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	42	-		59
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	87	-		37
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	21			77
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	76	-		38
 -{	3 -2 -1	0 1 2		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Monroe County

20	.02	2 3 Coun Rank 63 81 32 35 37 17 95 89 134
93 81 83 -1.10	.02	63 81 32 35 37 17 95 89
93 81 83 -1.10	.02	81 32 35 37 17 95 89
81 83	.14	32 35 37 17 95 89
81 83	02	35 37 17 95 89
83	02	37 17 95 89
83	02	37 17 95 89
-1.10	02	17 95 89
	02	95 89
02	02	89
02	02	89
02		
	.57	13/
		104
	1.15	5 136
66		41
56		58
43		62
37		1
1	.88	128
	43	43

Overall County Rank⁵ 47

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .96 (county rank=134). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.71 (county rank=33).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Montgomery County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 8,9702004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,1202004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 68.9% Other 0.5%Black 26.4% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					27	
*	— Lower Risk		ge Across unties ² High	er Risk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+ +		—–	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		29	_			60
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.37					8
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51	-			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)					3.0	00 158
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			1	.11		132
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		55				42
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		43				54
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.55			114
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.20			118
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		41				55
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		89				28
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.14			90
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				1.21		137
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		09	9 🛙			76
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Montgomery County

	←	-Lower Ris		verage Acr Counties ²		ss Higher Risk Score →					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank			
Lack of School Commitment	F							nank			
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					1.12			139			
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le		-,	41				50			
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				10				58			
Family Conflict/Management Problems											
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				.72			124			
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.57			112			
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n			17				73			
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability											
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				.2	3			103			
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.97			138			
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			86					3			
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95					1			
Sexual Behavior											
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				11				71			
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		64					51			
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-	.41				64			
Suicide											
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				NA ⁵				_			
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				0		I	1	90			
	⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3				

*Overall County Rank*⁶ 97

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Morgan County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 17,0122004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,3662004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 71.0%Other1.1%Black26.2%Hispanic/Latino1.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
←	Average Across - Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	.12	90
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	91	33
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	10	98
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	45	60
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	52	44
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	38	57
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	78	32
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	36	63
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.09	94
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	45	52
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	79	41
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	78	40
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	54	56
-3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Morgan County

	-	-Lower R	ore →					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	000011		2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash						———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				33				55
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le		-1.06					20
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.43				44
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)		5	9				46
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.93	3		133
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n		-1.14					15
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.58		147
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.69			124
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				22				88
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				32				84
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			6	60				43
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.15			96
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			:	55				54
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			-	.47				55

Overall County Rank⁵ 26

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .20 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 0 (county rank=78).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Murray County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 40,5562004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,1852004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 86.4% Other 1.2%Black 0.7% Hispanic/Latino 11.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	— Lower Ris -2	Average sk Score Cour -1 (nties ² Highe	er Risk Score — 2	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	<u>-</u>	-1 (, i 		-1 Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				2.10	153
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		56			54
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.09		106
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.12		94
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		01			93
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		64			40
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				1.78	156
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		65			19
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.46		112
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		27			78
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		67			50
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		58			53
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		69			45
⊢ -3	-2	-1 () 1	2	⊣ 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Murray County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —									
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1	2	3	Count Rank	
Lack of School Commitment	⊢								nank	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.12				91	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le							2.25	150	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)							1.28		150	
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)				.35	5			111	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.02				77	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n					.65			124	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.12						20	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.02						26	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			!	53					52	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							1.72		147	
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							1.37		147	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		-1.16						21	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1.00						18	
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	1							2.27	154	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 106

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .15 (county rank=92). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .05 (county rank=89).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Muscogee County*

County Population Characteristics							A		
2004 Total Population: 182,850 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 51,007 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:						E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		\ \	
White46.3%Other3.8%Black45.9%Hispanic/Latino3.9%								3	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						۲Ŀ			
			A	verage	Across				
	← La	ower Risk		Coun		ligher R	isk Score	\rightarrow	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 I	-2	-1	0		1	2	3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1	I	I			I	I	I	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				19					66
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			4	45 📃					60
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴				06					108
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			84						12
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)					.25				103
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				.37 📃					60
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)						.79			133
Community Disorganization and Transition									
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					.13				91
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)						.76			142
Community Crime									
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)						1.	49		142
Urban Environment									
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)							2.	35	154
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation									
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					.17				92
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				03					88
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)						1.18			140
	⊢ -3	- <u>-</u> 2		C)	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Muscogee County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →									
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2		-1	0		1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	H								———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					07					74
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le			45						48
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			-1.09 [26
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)		-1.14							21
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se	-1.89								3
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n)				92
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						.31				109
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				52						52
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)							1	29		146
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				62						58
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							.72			123
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)								2.34	159
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)									2.47	155
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)							.84			118
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)							1	.36		143

Overall County Rank⁵ 123

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .33 (county rank=104). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.29 (county rank=53).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Newton County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 81,5242004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 22,6692004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 65.2% Other 2.1%Black 29.8% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						Ş	
		Av	erage Ad	ross			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	← Lower F -3 -2	Risk Score -1	Countie 0	s ⁻ Highe 1	r Risk Score 2	\rightarrow 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	Ĩ−−−Ŧ	i		i		— Ĩ	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				15			93
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			12				82
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			09				103
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			09				99
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)					2.02		157
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			0. [6			99
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				20			101
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				17			92
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		49					38
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		54					51
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.49			128
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		68					49
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.28 📃				71
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			35				67
	-3 -2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Newton County

	*	ore →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	— Lower Ri -2	-1	Coun (1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F							——–	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				10					70
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ble		5	57					42
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			!	53					41
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rates abuse case	te)		95						27
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child ab cases involving alcohol or drugs)	use				.40)			104
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren		-1.09						18
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			72						36
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			6	3					48
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	,			37					67
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	1				.22				110
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				18					64
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)			28 📃					70
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				21					77
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)						1.01			134

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 52

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.80 (county rank=38). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .79 (county rank=125).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oconee County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 28,9402004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,8412004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 87.9%Other2.4%Black6.4%Hispanic/Latino3.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
*	-Lower Risk Score	Average A e Counti		r Risk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1		1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					—	Hallk
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		67				41
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.02					27
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		-	.29			120
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	85	5				11
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		49				57
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		55				42
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		06				81
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-2.17					3
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		12				91
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.24					15
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.20			114
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.69					5
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.84					1
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.25					18
⊢ -3	-2 -1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oconee County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2		-1	000111103	1 1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash								nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		-2.30							3
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	le	-2.04							3
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-2.12							7
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		-1.22						15
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se					.57			112
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n		{	84					32
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.32						16
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.26						9
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						25			123
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					20 🔲				90
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-2.28							3
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)	-	1.43						2
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1.06						14
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)								2.72	128
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L	1		79 📃		I	1	1	33

Overall County Rank⁵ 3

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .62 (county rank=121). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.69 (county rank=35).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oglethorpe County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 13,5572004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,3832004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 77.4%Other0.9%Black19.1%Hispanic/Latino2.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	Average Ac ower Risk Score Counties	s² Higher Risk Score →	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3 Alcohol and Drug Abuse	-2 -1 0		Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	_	.92	138
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.08		21
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	_	.96	142
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	78		44
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	34		63
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	75		35
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	59		43
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	77		7
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	04 [83
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	93		20
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	70		46
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	89		31
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	73		43
-3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Oglethorpe County

	-	-Lower Ris		verage Cour	Acros	ss Higher F	Risk Scor	∽ →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 1 1	113K 3001 2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F				-				Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				.41					52
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.15				93
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				18					54
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)		-1.05						25
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		84						36
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1		99						25
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1	43						10
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.11						17
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			!	52					55
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			84						32
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				.40					53
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			72						48
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			91						27
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L	1	1		.3	9		1	112
	⊢ -3	-2	-1)	1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 15

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.43 (county rank=54). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .59 (county rank=115).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Paulding County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 105,9362004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 31,6942004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 83.1%Other2.1%Black11.5%Hispanic/Latino3.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
•	← Lower Ris	۸ k Score	verage Ao Countie		r Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			19				66
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.0	38					7
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		5	1				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			17				92
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		-1.13					12
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		4	8				51
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		81					33
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		:	39 📃				53
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		53	3				36
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			35				60
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.62			132
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.70						4
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		-1.02					22
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1	.23					19
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Paulding County

•	← Lower R	/ isk Score	Verage /		er Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹		-1	000111	1 1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment						———————————————————————————————————————	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		90					27
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)			17				68
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)		-1.34					21
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)		!	52				50
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)				.62			118
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)		-1.06					20
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)	-1	.48					8
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		1.35					6
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)		76					16
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				.39			118
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.13					24
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		-1.27					14
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-1.02					17
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			20				79
۱ ج	3 -2		0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 8

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .23 (county rank=101). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.02 (county rank=77).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Peach County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 24,6652004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,1282004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 50.7%Other1.0%Black43.5%Hispanic/Latino4.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
	← Lower Risk Scor	Average e Coun	Across ties ² <i>Higher Risk</i>	Score \rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	3 -2 -1		-	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.10				20
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			1.18		137
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.51		133
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		36			72
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.65		118
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.64		130
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		36			62
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.63		118
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.31		124
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.39				11
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.52		129
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.48		106
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.29		112
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.92		132
	3 -2 -1	() 1 :	 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Peach County

	←	– Lower Risk		verage Cour			Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	(1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F							———————————————————————————————————————	nalik
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.26				101
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	•					.70			123
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				36					48
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))	-1.68							8
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	•				.23				93
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				06					81
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.38	3			111
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				02					89
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.07				115
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.27				111
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				06					77
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						1	.32		141
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							2.00)	151
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)							1.95		124
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				24					75
	⊢ -3	-2	-1 -1	()	1	2	3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 116

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.90 (county rank=35). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .66 (county rank=116).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Pickens County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 27,7712004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6,4262004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 94.4%Other 1.3%Black 1.6%Hispanic/Latino 2.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Coun		Oranta
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0) 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		i i 1	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.88	135
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.32		10
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	27		80
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.29	104
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	08 🛙		88
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.21	104
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	07 [75
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	32		70
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	14		76
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	39		61
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.16		18
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	97		24
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.41		14
⊢— -3	-2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pickens County

	-	- Lower Ris		verage Coun			er Risk	Scoro	_	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-Lower His -2	-1	Couri		<i>підп</i>			3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ē							-	—ĭ	Rank ³
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				07						74
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	•				.38					108
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.07					73
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))		64	-						43
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	¢					_	1.53			150
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l			19						71
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			5	64						49
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			73							39
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			64							31
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)									3.0	0 158
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				12						69
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			-1.16							21
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1.08							11
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37 📃						1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L—	1	-,	42		L		L	1	59
	⊢– -3	-2	-1	()	1	2	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 44

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .02 (county rank=80). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .18 (county rank=95).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Pierce County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 16,7202004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,2382004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 85.7% Other 0.9%Black 10.5% Hispanic/Latino 2.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
←	Aver Lower Risk Score C	rage Across Counties ² Higher	Risk Score →	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1	2 3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1 1		1 1	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			1.80	151
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.28	_		13
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.75		142
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			2.67	155
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			2.05	158
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	84	-		23
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	86	-		29
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.34		102
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	75	-		10
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	2	21		66
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	45	_		54
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)].05		85
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	68			48
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	74	_		41
-3	-2 -1	0 1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pierce County

	←	Lower Risk		verage Coun			er Risk So	core →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	00001		1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	⊢								Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.01				83
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	;			I		.60			119
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				I	.12				78
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))					54			115
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ţ						1.50		149
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				I	.03				94
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			64						41
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				23 📃					69
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			83						8
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95						1
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				I		50			109
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			82						41
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			5	5					54
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	37 📃					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L	1		02		1	L		88
	-3	-2	-1	i 0)	1	2	3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 80

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=78).
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.30 (county rank=63). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 0 (county rank=78).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Pike County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 15,7502004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,0502004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 84.3% Other 0.8%Black 13.4% Hispanic/Latino 1.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						Ì	
	—Lower Ri		rage Ac Counties		r Risk Score		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	ounties 0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		67					41
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		68					49
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				.63			134
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		56					54
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		2	9 🕅				71
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					1.92		153
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		91					29
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		53					36
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		81					40
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		87					32
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		-1.15					19
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		38					62
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.	46					12
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0		2		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pike County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	s nigher 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĥ			ľ			—ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			6	1				45
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le			.37				51
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			6					39
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)		-	46				56
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se					2.01		156
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n			.40				57
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.01					22
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		-	1.22					10
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			{	50				57
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				_		1.81		149
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			94					30
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		1.22					16
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			65					46
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-	1.25					13

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 21

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Polk County*

County Population Characteristics			KARKA	
2004 Total Population: 40,267				
2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 10,666 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:			HEHER	
White 76.4% Other 0.9%			STATISTICS .	
Black 13.1% Hispanic/Latino 9.6%			臣政权汉	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			VIIIE	
		Average /	Across	
*	Lower Risk			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1 0	1 2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			1.43	148
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		01		89
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		17		92
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.98	127
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.87	139
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		13		74
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1.02	136
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		66		18
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			1.67	148
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.15	113
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		59		52
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		14		81
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		75		40
F	<u> </u>			-1
-3	-2	-1 0	1 2	3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Polk County

		isk Score	Countie	sé Higher Risk Score —	•
-3				0	Count
Ē		i			$\frac{3}{1}$ Rank
			04 [77
gible				1.26	141
5			-	.98	136
rate)				.27	104
buse				1.13	141
dren				1.72	149
			28		66
)			08		86
ne,		-	.45		63
ed				.96	132
				1.48	151
ate)			03 [86
		62	2		49
S			37		1
0	1			12	96
	-3 gible 5 rate) abuse dren (a) ne, ed (ate) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	gible 5 rate) buse dren () ne, ed (ate) () () () () () () () () () (gible 5 rate) buse dren () ne, ed () rate) 62	04 gible 5 rate) buse dren 28 28 03 03 03 03	04 gible 5 rate) .08 .098 .1.26 .98 .098 .1.13 dren 27 13 13 27 13 172

Overall County Rank⁵ 127

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.04 (county rank=31). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.18 (county rank=134).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Pulaski County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 9,8372004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,2522004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 61.7% Other 1.2%Black 32.9% Hispanic/Latino 4.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average — Lower Risk Score Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3			County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.48	114
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	[.17	97
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		1.69	150
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	04 [101
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	49		57
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.18	108
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.70	128
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)] .05	87
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.18	114
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	55		50
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	11		88
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	10		76
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	12		82
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.30	101
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Pulaski County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score 								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 1	1/3K 3CO/e 2	3	Count Rank ³	
Lack of School Commitment	⊢								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					34			108	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	<u>)</u>		68					38	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			-	.35				49	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				1.13			136	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs))			26				62	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l			06				81	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					38			111	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.48			116	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			74					17	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95					1	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				.07				84	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)					1.05			135	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.42			118	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37				1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		I	I		.51		1	119	
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked use the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all age groups); 159=highest risk for lack of counties ages 18–21 is –.43 (county rank=54). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.24 (county rank=57).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Putnam County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 19,7462004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,4582004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.0%Other1.2%Black28.3%Hispanic/Latino3.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Count		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	18		71
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.13	136
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	52		54
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	59		52
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	45		53
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	95		27
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	44		49
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.54	139
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	17		70
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	44		55
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	16		71
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	87		34
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	42		62
⊢	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Putnam County

Average Across								
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank	
						—–		
			.19				99	
igible			.35				105	
25		63					37	
rate)			16				74	
abuse			.4	9			106	
ldren			02 [89	
)				1.02			137	
s)			.31				110	
ne,			.10				117	
ted			.13				107	
			26				58	
rate)				1.07			139	
		-	.23				76	
es		3	7				1	
			27				71	
		-3 -2 igible 25 rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) 25	-3 -2 $-1igible25$ $63abuseidren)s)ine,ted-1-$	-3 -2 -1 0 .19 .19 .35 .5 63 .19 .35 .35 .35 .31 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .13 .25 26 .23 .25 .25 .25 .26 .31 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .1	$\begin{array}{c} -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \text{igible} & & .19 \\ 35 &63 & & .16 \\ \text{abuse} & & .16 \\ \text{abuse} & & .16 \\ \text{abuse} & & .49 \\ \text{Idren} & &02 \\ \text{is} & & .31 \\ 1.0 \\ \text{ine,} & & .10 \\ \text{ine,} & & .10 \\ \text{rate} & & .26 \\ \text{rate} & & .27 \\ rat$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 igible 1.19 19 19 35 35 35 35 49 49 49 49 49 49 10 21	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 60

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=98).
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.06 (county rank=75). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .25 (county rank=98).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Quitman County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 2,4672004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 6072004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 51.5%Other0.3%Black47.1%Hispanic/Latino1.1%Source:2005 U.S. Census.						
←		age Acro ounties ²		r Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.48					11
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	80					40
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.68			136
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.06					19
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.89					1
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37					1
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.20					15
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			-	1.68		154
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	29					61
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	1	16				84
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				1.57		149
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.25				107
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.28	}			99
⊢	-2 -1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Quitman County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0		1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	 							———————————————————————————————————————	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.12	2		139
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	e				NA ⁵				_
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)							1.72		155
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)					58			116
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e	-1.69	_						8
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n		-1.06						20
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)							2	.19	155
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)								3.0	00 159
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			87						1
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95						1
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						1.02			134
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						1.52		143
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)								2.35	154
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.4	5						7

*Overall County Rank*⁶ 99

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Rabun County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 16,0112004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,4512004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 90.8% Other 1.3%Black 1.1% Hispanic/Latino 6.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
~		e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.91	136
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.73	153
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.23	119
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.47	146
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		1.31	148
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.72	129
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	25		62
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		1.03	148
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	59		47
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	91		26
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	98		30
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.40	d in the second s	3
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.49		10
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Rabun County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	(1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	⊢				<u> </u>			——]	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			81						34
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	•				.05				84
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			62						38
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))							3.00	159
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	•						1.81		154
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)					.23				111
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)								3.00	159
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				43					57
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			84						6
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.15				108
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-	.41					52
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)		-1.3	35						8
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-	1.14						5
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L—		95				L	1	25
	-3	-2		(1	2	3	

*Overall County Rank*⁶ 95

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .39 (county rank=107). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .39 (county rank=107). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .39 (county rank=107). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .39 (county rank=107). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .17 (county rank=67).
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Randolph County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 7,3312004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,9072004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 38.2%Other0.7%Black59.6%Hispanic/Latino1.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	Average	Across	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	ower Risk Score Coun	nties ² Higher Risk Score \rightarrow 0 1 2 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	88		30
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	58		53
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		1.03	144
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	71		45
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	98		16
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	29		65
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.27		14
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	06		97
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.15		22
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	04 [100
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.83	155
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.89	152
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		1.45	142
-3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Randolph County

-3 -	- <i>Lower</i> A -2 	Risk Score -1 	Counti 0	les nigher i 1	Risk Score → 2	Count
-3 -	-2	-1		1	2	J =
	·					$\frac{3}{4}$ Rank
				·		
					2.35	156
gible				1.20	C	140
5				1.10		143
rate)			02			80
buse	-1.86 [6
dren				.28		114
				.14		95
)			44			56
ne,				.28		125
ed		69	9			46
		(60			43
ate)				.46		111
				.63		126
s			1	NA ⁵		_
0	1	-1.22			1	15
	5 rate) buse dren) ne, ed ate) s s 0 -3	rate) buse -1.86 [dren) ne, ed ate) s 0 -1.86 [-1.86	rate) buse -1.86 dren 69 ed 69 ate) 69 s 69 s 69	rate)02 buse -1.86 dren44 ed69 ate)60 s 0 -1.22	rate)02 buse -1.86	rate)02 buse -1.86 dren .28 .14 .14 .14 .28 ed69 .28 .14 .28 ed69 .28 .14 .28 .63 .83 .83 .83 .83 .83 .83 .83 .94 .14 .63 .83

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 82

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Richmond County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 196,2652004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 53,5442004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 42.4% Other 3.5%Black 51.6% Hispanic/Latino 2.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
	← Lower Ris	Average k Score Count		_
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2	-1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		50		49
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			1.03	131
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		19		99
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	;	68		31
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		-1.03		21
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	l		.69	133
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		D	.05	90
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.39	106
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.92	145
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			1.75	152
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			1.84	152
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.85	123
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.29	112
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	l		1.67	149
	-3 -2	-1 0		

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Richmond County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash							————]	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.73			125
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			34					53
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			96		1				29
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		78						36
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.14				89
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n		6	6	1				44
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.4	7			114
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				20					74
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						1	.30		147
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				41					75
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.4	5			106
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						1.86		150
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)								2.62	156
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		1	1			.93	I	1	131
	⊢ -3	-2			 D	1	2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 142

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of county rank=83). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .03 (county rank=83). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .04 (county rank=86).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases

Office of Prevention Services and Programs

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Rockdale County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 76,8212004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 20,6152004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 57.9%Other3.4%Black30.6%Hispanic/Latino8.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	• • • • • • • • •	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	10	77
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	44	61
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.37	125
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	88	9
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	1.45	145
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	43	55
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	10	75
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	75	34
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	.07	111
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	25	64
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	1.56	149
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.13	23
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	66	49
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	68	47
H -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Rockdale County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score ->							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0	1 2	3	Count			
					Rank ³			
Lack of School Commitment								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)	-1.42				12			
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	-1.83				6			
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	-1.55				15			
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)	90				30			
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)		16			66			
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)		40			57			
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		.05			92			
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)	6	67			43			
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)		10			103			
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)		.3	32		114			
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)	93				31			
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			1.65		146			
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			1.06		140			
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)		37			1			
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	I	.12	1		96			
	-2 -1	0	1 2	3				

Overall County Rank⁵ 35

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.37 (county rank=59). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.21 (county rank=97).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Schley County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 4,0412004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,1202004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 69.7% Other 0.3%Black 27.3% Hispanic/Latino 2.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average — Lower Risk Score Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 () 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.12	90
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	06 [85
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		2.05	151
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	80		39
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	13		81
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	53		46
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	36		63
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	02 [87
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94		12
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.08	86
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	11		83
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.28	99
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Schley County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -	- <i>L</i> 0 -3	-2	-1	0	1 iigiiei	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment								Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			80					35
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)					.55			116
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.09				76
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.10				88
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)				.10				85
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)			49)				52
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			58					43
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.87						1
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			59					41
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			59					61
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					43			101
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			:	38 📃				64
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				14				84
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				NA ⁵				—
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L	I	-,	32	I	1	1	66
-	⊦ ∙3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁶ 35

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Screven County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 15,3362004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4,1152004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 53.3% Other 0.5%Black 45.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
•	← Lower Ris	Average k Score Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	3 -2	-1 0) 1 2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1	1	1 1	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		06		79
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		I	.84	125
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.22	118
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		69		48
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		85		21
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.47	113
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		26		61
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		77		7
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			1.45	141
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		61		42
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		I	.85	123
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.93	133
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.85	129
+ -3	3 -2	-1 0) 1 2	3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Screven County

	Risk Score →	:ross s ² Hiaber F	verage Acro				
Count	2 3	3 <i>підпе</i> гл 1	0	-1	ower Ris. -2	-3	sk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹
Rank						 	ck of School Commitment
118		.62					Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)
60			27)	Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)
105		.50					Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)
							mily Conflict/Management Problems
44			2	62)	Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate
3					-1.89	\$	Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)
94		3] .03			I	Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)
							cohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability
70			22				Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)
135		.84					Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)
97			13				Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)
70			51	5			Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)
							xual Behavior
59			25				Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)
104		.33	.3				Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)
86			12				Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)
							icide
_		5	NA ⁵				Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)
29		1		85	1	L	Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)
	2 3	1	0	85 	-2	-3	hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000

*Overall County Rank*⁶ 70

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.60 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.60 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.60 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.60 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.60 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .76 (county rank=122).
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Seminole County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 9,2682004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,3282004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 62.1%Other0.4%Black34.1%Hispanic/Latino3.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average <i>Lower Risk Score</i> Cour	Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	. .
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.49	115
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	06		85
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	40		67
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	40		65
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	04		90
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	27		59
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.22	120
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.73	151
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	37		63
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.40	143
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	24		76
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.46	106
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Seminole County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	•	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	⊢				i		–	Rank ³
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.74			126
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le					2.20		149
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.38			91
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)					1.78		152
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.63			119
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n						2.63	157
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					1	.25		143
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.38		145
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				08				105
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			-	.38				80
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.92			131
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.34			105
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				15				83
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵			_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.76						3

Overall County Rank⁶ 136

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Spalding County

County Population Characteristics						KEB3	Z.		
2004 Total Population: 60,886 2004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 16,638 2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition: White 63,9% Other 1.6%								λ	
White63.9%Other1.6%Black32.4%Hispanic/Latino2.1%						開	我我父	ž	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						V III			
				Average	e Across				
	← Lou	ver Risk				igher Ri	sk Score	\rightarrow	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	1	I	I			1	I		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			90						28
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					.24				98
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			-	.51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	;		է	58					40
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)					.52				112
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	l				.10				103
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)						1.26			145
Community Disorganization and Transition									
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					.50				110
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residentia units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	l].05				107
Community Crime									
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			91						36
Urban Environment									
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)					.6	7			135
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation									
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				04	٥				81
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					.52				122
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	l				.63	3			112
	⊢ -3	-2	-1		0	 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Spalding County

	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	Coun			
Lack of School Commitment	F					3 Rank			
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.51	112			
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le					2.46 152			
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.39	93			
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				1.31	141			
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.83	130			
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n				1.33	142			
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				.31 📃		65			
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				.2	25	106			
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			:	33		73			
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					1.62	144			
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					1.28	144			
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.80	122			
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.2	0	110			
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			3	37		1			
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			73			37			

Overall County Rank⁵ 134

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .17 (county rank=94). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .04 (county rank=86).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stephens County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 24,9882004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,8902004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 84.8% Other 1.6%Black 12.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
	— Lower Risk S	Average core Count		\rightarrow
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1 0	U	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+ +	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			1.01	140
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.54			2
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			.40	128
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		20		88
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		-	1.84	151
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			1.56	150
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			1.17	143
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		11		72
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		17		86
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			1.64	146
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		1	.03	105
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		49		60
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.33	114
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		90		33
⊢ -3	-2	-1 0	1 2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stephens County

	LOWCITIS	Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3	Count				
F					I	Rank				
		84				32				
gible			.20			96				
5			06			62				
rate)			30			66				
lbuse				1.08		139				
dren				1.64		147				
			27			67				
3)				.66		123				
ne,			26			83				
ed		4	15			72				
			38			55				
ate)		61				53				
		63				48				
es			.37			1				
0				.77		125				
	gible 5 rate) ibuse dren (i) ne, ed (ii) rate) es 0 -3	5 rate) ibuse dren (i) ne, ed (ii) rate) (iii) rate) (iii) rate) (iii) ((iii)) ((iii)) ((iii)) ((iii)) ((iii)) ((iii)) (gible 5 rate) ibuse dren (i) ne, ed 4 rate) 61 63 ·s 63 ·s 63	gible .20 506 rate)30 buse	gible 506 rate) buse dren27 .66 26 ed45 .66 .66 .66 .66 .66 .66 .66 .6	gible .20 5				

Overall County Rank⁵ 108

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.94 (county rank=34). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .74 (county rank=121).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stewart County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 4,9812004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,2022004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 37.0% Other 0.5%Black 60.8% Hispanic/Latino 1.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
<u>←</u> L		e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	•
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	+ +		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.52	119
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.46		4
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	75		23
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.10		16
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.10		13
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.55		9
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.39	128
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.43	140
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	96		4
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.48	147
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.22	138
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		1.04	135
-3	-2 -1	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Stewart County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —									
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	3	Count	
Lack of School Commitment	F				-				Rank ³	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.33				106	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e							3.00	0 153	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						1.00			139	
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.30				108	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	9		95						31	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l					.88			134	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)								2.40	157	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)								2.91	156	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				58					44	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			76						42	
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.21				91	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						.97			131	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)						.79			133	
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				45					56	
	⊢ -3	-2			 D	1	2	 3		

Overall County Rank⁵ 117

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Sumter County

County Population Characteristics						KA.	ЧК.		
2004 Total Population: 32,8732004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 9,2072004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 45.8% Other 1.0%Black 49.9% Hispanic/Latino 3.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.								<u>A</u>	
Source: 2005 0.5. Celisus.							U		
	~ 1	ower Ris	k Saaro		Across		Risk Scor		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	r <i>Score</i> -1)	1	nisk 300i 2	3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	Ĕ		ł					Ĩ	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)					.38				111
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				04					88
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$				51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	:		-	.55					46
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)						1.	30		140
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)				05					89
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)						69			126
Community Disorganization and Transition									
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)].03				86
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)					.19				116
Community Crime									
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)							1.42		139
Urban Environment									
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)					.23				115
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation									
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)							1.46		145
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					.5	7			124
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)							1.69		150
	⊢	-2	-1		 D	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Sumter County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —									
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3	Count Rank ³			
Lack of School Commitment	F					—–				
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.85		130			
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	le				1.36		144			
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.10			77			
Family Conflict/Management Problems										
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		5	3			48			
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		{	51			50			
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n				1.53		146			
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability										
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					48		116			
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				.21			101			
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				.30)		126			
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			5	3			67			
Sexual Behavior										
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				0			80			
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				1.76		148			
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					1.54		148			
Suicide										
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37			1			
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L	L	L	.29)	1	107			
	-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3				

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 149

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.87 (county rank=154). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.57 (county rank=8).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Talbot County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 6,5872004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,6092004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 39.2%Other0.8%Black58.3%Hispanic/Latino1.8%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
←	-Lower Risk	Ave Score (erage Across Counties ² /	ligher Risk Sc	ore →	Country
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct)-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	i	i		1 1		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	-1.57					8
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.3	6				9
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51	_			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.60	0		133
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			08			81
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		59				37
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					3.00) 158
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.62	_				7
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		38	3			57
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.46					8
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		95				6
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				1.38		142
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.50			121
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.43			105
⊢	-2		0	+ + 1 2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Talbot County

	-	Score \rightarrow					
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	- Lower Ri -2	-1		nties ² Higher Risk S 0 1 2	_ Co	ount
Lack of School Commitment	Ĕ		i				Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						3.00 1	159
 Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school) 	ole			01		-	77
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.79	1:	130
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)				1.55	14	146
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.75	12	124
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childr ages 17 or younger)	en				.05	!	96
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				15	1	-	75
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					1.54	14	148
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			65			:	30
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95				1
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					1.11	1:	139
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)				.74	1:	120
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.65	1:	127
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵		
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		1	-1.08			:	20

Overall County Rank⁶ 110

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 12 or older is – .24 (county rank=57).
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Taliaferro County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 1,8962004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 4192004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 38.4%Other0.2%Black60.4%Hispanic/LatinoSource:2005 U.S. Census.				
<u>←</u> L	A ower Risk Score.	verage Acros Counties ²	ss Higher Risk Sco	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0	1 2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			1.17	144
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				3.00 159
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	5	1		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.10		108
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.65			1
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	75			27
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37			1
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections) -2.71				1
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		13 🔲		89
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		.14		96
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	96			2
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			1.46	145
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				2.40 156
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			1.15	138
-3	-2 -1	0	1 2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Taliaferro County

-3 ⊢	-Lower I -2 +		-1	Count 0		1 1	Risk Sco 2		County
F	+						-	3	Rank ³
									Rank
								2.50	157
e		-1.32							12
							1.92		159
:)					.31				109
e		-1.30							18
1		-1.21[13
					.22				100
				09					85
								3.0	00 159
					.28				112
		-1.28							19
)							1.53		144
					.43				119
			:	37 📃					1
		-1.26	1						12
) } -3	e) se n))	-1.32 ²⁾ ^{3e} -1.30 ⁿ -1.21) -1.28	-1.32 =) se -1.30 n -1.21 -1.28) -1.28	-1.32 =) = -1.30 -1.21 09 09 09 09	-1.32 	-1.32 .31 .31 .31 .31 .22 .09 .22 .09 .22 .09 .23 .28 .43 .43	-1.32 () () () () () () () () () ()	-1.32 -1.30 -1.21 09 09 22 37 37 26 37

Overall County Rank⁵ 111

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tattnall County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 22,9942004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,3112004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 57.8% Other 0.8%Black 30.2% Hispanic/Latino 11.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
	-Lower Risk		e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score —>	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-Lower Hisk -2		$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	 			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.91	136
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.32	102
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.78	138
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			.82	123
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		74		28
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.78	131
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1.60	154
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.84	143
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.31	106
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		49		51
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.39	101
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.18	104
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.16	89
-3	-2	1	0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tattnall County

-3 ⊢−	- Lower Ris -2 	-1 	Counties ² 0	Higher Risk 1 2		County Rank ³
⊢−− gible						
gible						
gible				47		111
-				.51		114
5				.58		109
rate)				1.32		142
buse			.29	I Contraction of the second		97
dren			41			56
			.36 📃			62
)			.24			103
ne,		53	3			52
ed		91				21
				1.02		134
ate)		-	.35 📃			68
			18			81
S			.37			1
0		_1_	.33	3	1	110
	5 rate) buse dren) ne, ed ate) s s 0 -3	rate) buse dren) ne, ed ate) s s	rate) buse dren	rate) buse dren41 36 36 24 36 24 35 24 35 	rate) buse dren 41 36 .24 .24 18 18	rate) 1.32 buse .29 dren 41 36 .24 91 .24 ate) 35 102 .102 ate) 35 18 33

Overall County Rank⁵ 114

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.60 (county rank=48). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .76 (county rank=122).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Taylor County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 8,9852004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,3772004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 55.2%Other0.5%Black42.0%Hispanic/Latino2.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
*	Average — Lower Risk Score Cour		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	36		56
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	50		57
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		2.43	154
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.80	139
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	24		73
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.32	112
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	36		55
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	47		42
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.03		25
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94		18
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		1.20	137
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.27	109
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.90	131
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Taylor County

	←	Lower Risl		rage Acro Counties ²		Risk Scor	∽→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 1 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash						—	ndlik
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.87			131
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e				.85			132
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.95			134
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)		38	;				59
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			.10				85
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n		52					49
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			62					42
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			67					43
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			62					34
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			3	0				85
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				.19				62
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))			22				74
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			34	4				67
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			37	_				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			72					38
-	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 67

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .32 (county rank=101).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Telfair County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 12,9132004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,7002004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 55.4%Other0.5%Black41.2%Hispanic/Latino3.0%Source:2005 U.S. Census.					
•	← Lower Ris	Average k Score Cour		r Risk Score -	→
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3) 1	2	County 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.47		113
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			.31		101
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.39		127
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		17			75
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.60		126
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		70			38
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1	1.28	147
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		37			60
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.60		118
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		11			90
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.57		113
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					3.00 159
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.14		88
 	3 -2	-1 () 1	2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Telfair County

	←	-Lower Risk		verage A		iaher	Risk Scol	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0		9 <i>1101</i> 1	2 2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	⊢								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.24				100
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e		70						37
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.95			134
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.20				96
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e					_	1.61		151
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1		5	50					50
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.49				117
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.2	25		142
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				30					78
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			83						34
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						.91			130
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						.88			126
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					10				101
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				٩	IA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)								2.41	156
	⊢ -3	-2		0		1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 147

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .20 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .20 (county rank=96). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 12 or older is 0 (county rank=78).
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Terrell County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,9502004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,0182004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 37.4% Other 0.8%Black 60.6% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						2	
		Avor	age Across				
←	Lower Risk S	Score Co	punties ²	Higher Ris	k Score	\rightarrow	0
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		1		1	1		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		60	_				44
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1	.08					21
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51	-				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.41				128
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1	6				77
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.09				102
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.47				113
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.10				90
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		29					74
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			.30				105
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		(05 [99
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					2.19		158
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				1.35			140
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					1.99		155
⊢— -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Terrell County

	←	-Lower R	isk Score	Average	e Acros nties ²		Risk Scor	• >	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1 ngner	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F				-				Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)							1.80		154
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e					.93			134
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						.82			131
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				.23				98
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e		-1.05		I				25
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n					.65			124
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				02	[85
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.01				92
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				41	Ī				64
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95		I				1
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						1.08			137
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))					1.06			136
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)						1	.32		144
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	ı	1	-1.01				1	1	22
persons)	⊢ -3	-2	-1		 D	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 127

¹ In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Thomas County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 43,9892004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 11,3262004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 58.7%Other1.4%Black38.3%Hispanic/Latino1.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
	Average Aci Lower Risk Score Counties		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	+ + +		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	_	.96	139
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	16		79
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		.42	130
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	44		63
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.83	150
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		.82	138
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	53		46
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		.36	103
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	22		81
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		1.24	135
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	.12	2	111
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	.12	2	89
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	57		55
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.65	115
⊢— -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Thomas County

	-	-Lower F	Risk Sco	re Co	age Acros ounties ²	Higher	Risk Score	e →	_
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-	1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F			1					
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.06				85
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ble		-1.24						13
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				38	_				46
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case r	ate)			48					54
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child at cases involving alcohol or drugs)	use			35					54
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren			(04 [86
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.26				107
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				1	1				83
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	2,				.22				122
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	ł					1.02			134
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					02				79
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)						2.04		152
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)							1.71		150
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)							1.95		124
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			8	6					28

Overall County Rank⁵ 120

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.75 (county rank=41). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .55 (county rank=112).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Tift County*

County Population Characteristics			VY	RAK		
2004 Total Population: 40,1782004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 10,8822004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 60.9%Other 1.7%Black 27.9%Hispanic/Latino 9.5%					Ş	
Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			V	TIPTER		
		Avera	ge Across			
	← Lower R			er Risk Score	\rightarrow	Country
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2	-1	0 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	-		+ +			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.52			119
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		29				69
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		02	2			109
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		38				69
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)]1.34		143
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)					3.00	156
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.69			126
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1	1.22		146
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		11				92
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				1.76		153
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.35			121
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.36			99
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		59				52
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.66			117
	⊢ ⊢ -3 -2	-1	0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Tift County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-Lower Rist	-1	Counties 0	1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĕ				i		ĭ	Rank ³
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			4	46				51
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			04 [75
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.37			90
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	;)			03 [79
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			13				68
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1		74 [40
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.96			134
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.74			127
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.89			138
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			5	5				65
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.60			115
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))				.78			121
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					/	1.37		145
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			66		ı		ı	39
	⊢ -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 141

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.42 (county rank=46).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Toombs County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 26,7752004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,4732004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 63.7% Other 1.0%Black 24.8% Hispanic/Latino 10.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.									
	← 10	wer Risk	Scor	Average	e Across nties ² h	liaher R	isk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						+		—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)					.27				104
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)							1.70		152
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴					.51				133
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)				52	Ī				54
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)						1	.48		147
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)					0				94
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				45	I				53
Community Disorganization and Transition									
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					.54				112
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)					.19				116
Community Crime									
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)						.98			130
Urban Environment									
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)					.07				107
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation									
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)						.99			132
Unemployment (unemployment rate)						1.	45		141
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					.7	0			121
	⊢	-2	-1		0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Toombs County

Average Across ← Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score →								
-3	-2	-1	0	0		Count Rank		
			.07			86		
igible].05			84		
25				45		98		
rate)				1.43		145		
abuse		53	3			49		
ldren			.3	4		116		
)				1	.87	152		
s)				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.90	152		
ne,			26			83		
ted		93				20		
				1.18		143		
rate)				.73		119		
				.75		131		
es		:	37			1		
)0				.70		122		
		-3 -2 igible 25 (rate) abuse ldren) s) ine, ted rate) es	-3 -2 -1 igible 25 (rate) abuse53 Idren53 ine,53 rated93 rate) rate)	-3 -2 -1 0 igible 25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 igible		

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 153

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.13 (county rank=140). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.26 (county rank=15).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Towns County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,1332004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,6952004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 96.9% Other 0.8%Black 1.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average Lower Risk Score Cour	e Across nties ² Higher Risk Score 	a .
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		2.43	154
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	65		50
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		1.72	149
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.11	132
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	45		53
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-2.03		4
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		1.16	151
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	57		49
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	88		31
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.34		11
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.37		5
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.97		1
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Towns County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 <i>IIIgiri</i> e	2 nisk	3	Count	
Lack of School Commitment	F		+					Rank	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		-1.35						13	
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				1.(07		136	
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			58	3				40	
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)			.17				93	
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			44				51	
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1						2.50	154	
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.56		146	
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				.3	9			114	
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			71					22	
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.65			125	
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-2.31						2	
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))	-1.42						4	
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-1.28						1	
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1	
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L		82 🗌		1	L	1	32	
	⊢ -3	-2	+	0	1	2	3		

Overall County Rank⁵ 32

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Treutlen County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 7,0452004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,7512004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 64.1%Other0.6%Black33.8%Hispanic/Latino1.5%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
←	Average A Lower Risk Score Countie		0
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	06 [79
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.03	130
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	51		56
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.05	129
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.32		10
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	53		46
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	83		4
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	65		46
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	06 [96
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.84	121
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.20	136
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-	.27	98
├ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Treutlen County

	←	- Lower Ris		verage Cour	e Acros nties ²		e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	\vdash						—–	папк
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.32	:		104
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e						3.00) 154
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)						1.18		147
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				.09			86
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e				.21			91
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childre ages 17 or younger)	n		76					39
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				12				78
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.27		143
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)						.91		140
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.08			104
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						.71		122
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			.36				66
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				20				78
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)		-1.3	34					10

Overall County Rank⁵ 101

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Troup County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 61,2012004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 16,7572004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 63.5% Other 1.4%Black 33.0% Hispanic/Latino 2.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
		Ave	erage A				
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	— Lower Ri -2	sk Score (-1	Countie 0	es ² Highe 1	r Risk Scor 2	e → 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	_	i	-	i			Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		-1.05					25
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			05 [87
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		54					49
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)].(04			87
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		-	.15				80
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			09				76
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			04 [78
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			06				97
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		93					33
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.35			120
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		-	14				72
Unemployment (unemployment rate))4			94
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.63			112
⊢ -3	-2	1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Troup County

	←	– Lower Ri		Average Cour	e Acros nties ²		Risk Scor	∽→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 1 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F				-				Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.36	5			109
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e		-1.07						18
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				30					51
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate))		82						34
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	9			06 [72
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	l			22					68
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.03			138
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						.74			127
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)							1.67		149
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)							1.99		151
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						50			108
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						1.06	5		136
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					0				95
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			1				1.76		151
	⊢ -3	-2)	1	2	 3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 99

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked use the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of counties across all across all counties ranked the highest risk for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is –.25 (county rank=65). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .43 (county rank=106).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Turner County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 9,4002004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,6812004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 55.6%Black 40.6%Hispanic/Latino 3.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
	← Lower I	Risk Sco	Average Fre Cour		r Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3 -2) 1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	├ ──┼		+				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				.34			108
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)					1.41		145
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			20				88
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			12				78
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)					1.65		151
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		-1.37					1
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)				.64			122
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			46				44
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				.71			125
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)				.09			109
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				1	.21		138
Unemployment (unemployment rate)					1.47		142
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				1.0	8		136
	-3 -2		+ -1 () 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Turner County

	Average Across								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1)	1 1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F				-			—	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.29				102
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligib students not graduating from high school)	le				.35				105
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.40)			94
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)				.37				112
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se	-1.3	7						16
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	en				.06				99
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						1.06	i		140
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.28				108
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				23					87
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			75						43
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)							1.47		150
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate	e)					1.1	4		140
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.4	6			122
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					NA ⁵				_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L		83[1	1		31

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 122

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.58 (county rank=152). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.30 (county rank=14).
 ⁵Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Twiggs County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,4492004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,6332004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 56.1% Other 0.6%Black 42.0% Hispanic/Latino 1.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.							
	– Lower Ri			Across	er Risk Score		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	sk score -1		1000	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			28				61
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				.02			91
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴						2.43	154
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		83					14
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)			17				75
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			03				91
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				.54			121
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		-1.20					15
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		93					2
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			39				57
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		93					21
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				.48			106
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				.36			116
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				.23			93
⊢ -3	-2	-1	(D 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Twiggs County

	-	– Lower Ris		verage Ac Counties		Risk Scor		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-Lower His -2	-1	Counties 0	1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĥ						ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						1.64		149
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	jible					1.44		146
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 2: without a high school education)	5				1.00			139
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case a	ate)			.03				82
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child al cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse			.1	1			87
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	lren				1.00			137
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				27				67
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				33				63
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,			27				82
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	d				.47			120
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			90					32
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	ite)		58	3				57
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			4	48				59
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))			28				70

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 83

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.04 (county rank=135). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.90 (county rank=3).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Union County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 19,6072004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 3,7742004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 97.1%Other1.0%Black1.1%Hispanic/Latino0.7%Source:2005 U.S. Census.						
*	A – Lower Risk Score	verage Ac Counties		Risk Score	→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					—–	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			1.14	4		143
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	77					42
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.96			146
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.14	4			110
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				1.97		154
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		21				74
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		05				83
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.10					21
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.44			133
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	92					35
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	89					30
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	96					31
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.05					19
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.68					3
⊢ -3	-2 -1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Union County

	←	Lower Risk		verage A Countie	s ² Hiahe	r Risk Score	• →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	 						—–	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)		-1.50						9
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole		{	52				47
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				46				43
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)			15				75
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.76			126
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	en					2.	32	153
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)	-2.4	47						1
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.3	4					7
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			62	2				34
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				.1	1			106
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)		-1.3	3					17
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate	e)		1.05					26
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)		-	1.12					7
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				05 [87

Overall County Rank⁵ 23

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties across all cohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.13 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.24 (county rank=57).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Upson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 28,1052004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,0242004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 69.0%Other1.1%Black28.3%Hispanic/Latino1.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					Ì	
		Averag	e Across			
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	Lower Risk -2	Score Cou -1	nties ² Highe 0 1	er Risk Score 2	e → 3	County
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			+ +		—	Rank ³
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		73				37
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		44				61
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			.59			138
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		23				83
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		42				64
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		49				49
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		07	C			80
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			.17			92
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		72				14
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)		94				31
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.24			117
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		11				75
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				1.86		151
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.02			83
⊢	-2	-1	0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Upson County

	←	-Lower Ris			Across ties ² Hig	her Risk Sco	re →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	Codul	0	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F							Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				09				71
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	e					1.15		137
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.54			108
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.15			92
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			06				72
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1				.18			108
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.21			98
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				23				69
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.51			132
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)						94		131
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.76			124
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.32			103
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				13				85
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)			60)				47

Overall County Rank⁵ 85

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .02 (county rank=80). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .24 (county rank=57).
 ⁵ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walker County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 63,3792004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 15,2132004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 93.5%Other1.4%Black4.0%Hispanic/Latino1.2%Source:2005 U.S. Census.		
-	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —>	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	.57	123
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	74	44
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	.11	109
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	.46	111
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	90	18
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	85	31
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	.24	97
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	60	27
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.74	127
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	.34	119
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	67	50
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	77	41
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	99	29
- -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walker County

-3		isk Score					
	-2	-1	0	1	er Risk Scor 2	3	Count Rank ³
						—–	nank
		-1.14					20
gible				.72			125
5				.51			106
rate)			17				73
buse				.36			98
lren		84					32
		98					24
)		89					33
ıe,		5	3				52
ed				.77			129
				.18			90
ate)		90					39
		-1.00					18
5					1.48		121
0	I	I	29	1	I	1	68
	gible 5 rate) buse dren () ne, ed ate) s 0 -3	5 rate) buse dren (i) ne, ed ate) (s 0 +	gible 5 rate) buse dren84 98 90 -1.00 -1.00	gible 5 rate)17 buse dren84 98 99 99 99 90 100 29	gible	gible	gible

Overall County Rank⁵ 43

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .39 (county rank=107). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.18 (county rank=65).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walton County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 71,9412004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 19,6372004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 81.4%Other2.0%Black14.2%Hispanic/Latino2.4%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
-	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —	0
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	.50	117
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	26	71
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	08	106
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	53	50
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	.10	93
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	.01	96
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	16	72
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	20	65
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	36	63
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.12	95
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	.13	112
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	96	31
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	73	43
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	58	53
⊢ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Walton County

•	— Lower Ris		verage Acro	SS Higher Ris	k Score	
-3				1 11911EI NISI		Count
F		<u>i</u>			i	Rank
		89				28
ble		95				25
			.37			47
ite)	-1.56					10
use	-2.03					1
ren	-1.3	33				10
		5	50			52
		-1.11				17
÷,			32			75
ł				1.23		137
		73				38
e)			47			61
		66				44
			.37			1
			23			76
	← -3 ⊢ ible ate) use ren c, d te)	-3 -2 ible ate) -1.56 use -2.03 ren -1.: s, d te)	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score -3 -2 -1 89 $	$\leftarrow Lower Risk Score Counties2 -3 -2 -1 089$	-Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk -3 -2 -1 0 1898989373737373273	$ -Lower Risk Score Counties2 Higher Risk Score \rightarrow -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 \\89$

Overall County Rank⁵ 18

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .43 (county rank=109). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .37 (county rank=50).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ware County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 35,6152004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 8,8382004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.6% Other 1.1%Black 28.6% Hispanic/Latino 2.6%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					
	← Lower Ri		erage Across Counties ² Highe	er Risk Score →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	3 -2	-1	0 1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse					
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)				2.75	5 159
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)				1.36	144
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴			.55		137
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		84			12
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)				3	8.00 159
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.18		108
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.11		95
Community Disorganization and Transition					
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)			1.	13	141
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)			.37		127
Community Crime					
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				2.05	154
Urban Environment					
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)			.47		127
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation					
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.45		105
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.02		91
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			0		82
	<mark>⊢ ⊢</mark> 3 -2	-1	0 1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Ware County

	←Lov	ver Risk		verage Coun	ties ²	Higher Ris	k Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0		1	2	3	Count Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment							+	—	
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				02 [80
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)					.47				113
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.05				71
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)					.05				83
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)					.5	8			116
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)							1.70		148
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)						65			122
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.49				117
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.30				126
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			65						50
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.51				110
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)							1.97		151
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)						.97			139
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)						1.4	8		121
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)					.25				105

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 158

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 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 county rank=77). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.04 (county rank=77). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.17 (county rank=67).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Warren County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 6,2542004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,6542004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 39.6%Other0.5%Black59.1%Hispanic/Latino0.9%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						>	
*	—Lower Risk		erage Acros Counties ²		lisk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse							
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		72	_				39
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-	1.13					17
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51					1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.18				114
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.3	5					7
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.02				97
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)						3.00	159
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		91					29
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		63	-				23
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			04 [83
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		94					11
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)					1.63		153
Unemployment (unemployment rate)						3.00	158
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)					1.72		152
⊢ -3	-2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Warren County

	← 1	.ower Risl		verage Acr Counties		Risk Sco		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment							———————————————————————————————————————	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)							2.66	158
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)				28				58
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					_	1.81		156
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.17	7			93
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)					.68			122
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)				11				77
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					1.00			136
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			58	3				50
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			60					38
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95					1
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					30			94
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)						2	.14	154
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					1.	25		143
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				44				58
	⊢— -3	-2		0	1	2	 3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 142

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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.13 (county rank=69). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .32 (county rank=101).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Washington County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 21,0612004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,3202004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 44.9% Other 0.6%Black 53.8% Hispanic/Latino 0.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.						
			age Across	h D iele O		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	←Lower Ris 3 -2	-1	ounties ² Hig 0 1	her Risk Scol 2	re → 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			++++			Rank
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		30				58
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		37				64
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴		51	-			1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		62	_			37
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		44	_			61
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		87	-			20
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)				1.13		142
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		2	0			65
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		75	-			10
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)				1.29		136
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		28	3			76
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)			.84	Ļ		121
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.11			100
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)				1.21		141
H -3	-2		0 1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Washington County

	▲	– Lower Ris			e Acros nties ²		Risk Sco		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	F				-		 		Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.07				86
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligibl students not graduating from high school)	le				.19				95
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.32				86
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				.27				104
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se			16	Ī				66
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n			25	I				65
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				11	-				80
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				27					65
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.39)			130
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)				06 [I				94
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				24	I				60
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.29				101
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.32				114
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37	I				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L			27				1	71
	⊢ -3	-2	-1	(i D	1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 75

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
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 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.65 (county rank=44). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is .80 (county rank=126).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wayne County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 28,1982004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 7,1032004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 74.3%Other1.3%Black20.2%Hispanic/Latino4.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
<u>←</u> L	Average Across ower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score \rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2	3 County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		1
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	.13	92
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.00	31
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	74	25
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	1.10	131
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	41	58
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	77	34
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	.63	118
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	13	89
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	.50	114
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	.02	103
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	12	74
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	.08	96
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	16	71
-3	-2 -1 0 1 2	 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wayne County

	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties² Higher Risk Score 							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-Lower Risi -2	-1	Counties 0	nignei 1	2	e —> 3	Count
	-5 	- <u>z</u>				<u> </u>		Rank
Lack of School Commitment								
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				.16	6			96
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e				.75			126
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)				.08				74
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)			.10				88
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			27				60
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			10				78
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)		-1.43	3					10
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				18				75
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)				.2	26			124
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			74					44
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)					.35			97
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate))			07				80
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.08				99
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L	1	5	4	1		1	51
	-3	-2		0	1	2	3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 57

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .81 (county rank=128). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .57 (county rank=37).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Webster County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 2,3262004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5622004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 48.0%Other0.3%Black47.6%Hispanic/Latino4.0%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
<u>←</u> L	Average Acore Countie		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	21		65
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.05	133
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	22		85
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	90		32
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	-1.56		7
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	-1.37		1
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.45		10
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	37		60
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	15		74
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	96		3
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.39	101
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	16		79
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	66		49
-3	-2 -1 0	1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Webster County

	←Lo	ver Risk		verage Acro Counties ²	BS Higher Risk S	core →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment							
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				.09			90
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)				NA ⁵			_
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					1.25		149
Family Conflict/Management Problems							
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.09			86
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)				09			70
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)					.65		124
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability							
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)					.82		128
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)						2.95	158
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			59				41
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95				1
Sexual Behavior							
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				30			57
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			59				55
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			69				42
Suicide							
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				NA ⁵			_
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	-2.1	3		_			1

Overall County Rank⁵ 34

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ² The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³ Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴ The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135). Not applicable because county did not have any suicides reported for any age group.
 ⁶ Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Created by: Georgia Department of Human Resources

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wheeler County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 6,5882004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 1,3162004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 61.4%Other0.3%Black34.2%Hispanic/Latino4.1%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
<i>←</i> L	Average Across ower Risk Score Counties ² High	er Risk Score —>
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1	2 3 County 2 3 Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	83	33
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.09	19
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	14	95
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	.07	89
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	73	29
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	.46	112
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		1.35 149
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	.20	118
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	75	41
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94	10
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	.40	103
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		1.62 144
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	12	73
⊢—	-2 -1 0 1	2 3

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wheeler County

	*	— Lower Ris		verage Acro Counties ²		Risk Score -	→	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Lack of School Commitment	F							Hank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.67			123
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligi students not graduating from high school)	ble	-1.	33					10
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					38			91
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case ra	te)			.24	4			99
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ise			.17				90
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 childrages 17 or younger)	en		-1.04					22
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			92					28
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					1.05			140
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	,		77					14
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			95					1
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				15				67
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rat	e)		65					49
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				43				62
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)			-	.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				.19		1	ı	102

Overall County Rank⁵ 49

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .46 (county rank=111). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.24 (county rank=57).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for White County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 23,5952004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,3422004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 93.4%Other2.1%Black2.2%Hispanic/Latino2.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
≪—, Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	Average Lower Risk Score Coun -2 -1 (ties² Higher Risk Score →	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		.59	125
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.48	113
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.20	115
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		1.43	144
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		1.01	143
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	08 [78
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	13		71
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)		.34	126
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	15		74
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	84		34
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	-1.08		26
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	-1.04		21
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.46		12
-3	-2 -1 (0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for White County

	~ 1	ower Di	ہ sk Score		Acros		Rick C	core →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	יה wer -2	-1	Couri		1	2 nisk	3 sore	Count
Lack of School Commitment							<u>_</u>		Rank
0									
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)			-1.15						19
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e		-1.21						15
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)			70						36
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate)				.20				96
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abuse cases involving alcohol or drugs)	9				.07				83
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	1			03 [87
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				20					74
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)			-1.08						22
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			67	7					28
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)					.21				109
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-	.43					51
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)			-1.23						15
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-1.07						13
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L				.03	I	L	1	91
	-3	-2	-1	()	1	2	3	

Overall County Rank⁵ 26

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.88 (county rank=36). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.03 (county rank=133).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Whitfield County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 89,4612004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 26,1412004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.1% Other 2.2%Black 3.7% Hispanic/Latino 27.0%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.				
		erage Across Counties ² <i>Higher Ri</i> s	sk Score →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0 1	2 3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse				
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)		31		57
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)			1.96	155
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.38		127
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	64			35
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		.79		122
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		1.03		98
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	48	3		51
Community Disorganization and Transition				
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)		1.11		140
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	-3	36		63
Community Crime				
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.21	_		17
Urban Environment				
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		.83		138
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation				
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	92	_		35
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	82			37
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	-1.11			23
⊢	-2 -1	0 1	2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Whitfield County

		Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —						
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	1 1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F						—–	nank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.33			106
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	ible			06				73
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)	i			-	1.0	2		141
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case n	ate)			47				55
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child al cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse			.0	6			80
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	ren			06				81
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				22 📃				70
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				26				66
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,			46				62
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reporte per 100,000 persons)	d					2.01		153
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)						1.86		156
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	te)		59)				55
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				33 📃				70
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)					.79			116
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))				.71			123

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 93

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -.02 (county rank=79). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is -.12 (county rank=72).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Wilcox County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population:8,6912004 Population Age 17 and Younger:1,8622004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:WhiteWhite62.1%Other0.3%Black36.1%Black36.1%Hispanic/LatinoSource:2005 U.S. Census.							
•	← Lower Ris		Average Acr Counties ²		er Risk Scor	e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3		-1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						—	
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)			.17	7			96
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		-1.02					27
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$.51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)			.20	0			115
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)		93					30
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)			.13				106
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)					1.44		147
Community Disorganization and Transition							
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)					1.49		151
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)].05				107
Community Crime							
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)			21				66
Urban Environment							
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		94					14
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation							
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)				.37			100
Unemployment (unemployment rate)			.2	27			109
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)			.12				86
+ -3	3 -2	-1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilcox County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —							
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1	0	es nign 1	2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ē		<u>i</u>		i		ĭ	Rank
<i>Academic failure</i> (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				C)			82
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligible students not graduating from high school)	e			23				62
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.34			88
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rate	e)				.26			102
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abus cases involving alcohol or drugs)	e			34				55
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	n			06 🛛				81
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			86					31
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				23				69
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)			74					17
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			89					24
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				17				65
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate)				.86			125
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)					.52			124
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				.37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)	L		66					39
	-3	-2		0	1	2	3	

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 65

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is .81 (county rank=128). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is – .57 (county rank=37).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for *Wilkes County*

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,5832004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,3892004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 54.4%Other0.9%Black42.4%Hispanic/Latino2.3%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.					2 2 2	
←	l Lower Risk Score	Average Acros Counties ²		Risk Score	\rightarrow	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1	0	1	2	3	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse						
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	66	6				43
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		.03				92
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$		51				1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.29				124
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	-1.33					8
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)		09				85
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)			.92			138
Community Disorganization and Transition						
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	99					25
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	6	4				21
Community Crime						
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	-1.18					18
Urban Environment						
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)		34				68
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation						
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.27				96
Unemployment (unemployment rate)				1.81		148
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		07				78
⊢	-2 -1	0	1	2	 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkes County

	-	—Lower R		verage Coun		her Ri	sk Scor	'e →	
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1) 1	,	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	F				++				
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)				03 [79
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of eligit students not graduating from high school)	ole		-1.09						16
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 25 without a high school education)					.76	5			126
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case rat	e)			26					69
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child abu cases involving alcohol or drugs)	se				.21				91
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger)	en		-1.07						19
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)							1.63		149
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)					.72				125
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)					.59				135
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)			5	9					61
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)			-	.44					49
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD rate	e)				.20				97
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				01					94
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)				37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons)				15					82

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 61

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is -1.31 (county rank=1). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is 1.43 (county rank=135).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkinson County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 10,1912004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 2,5902004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 57.4% Other 0.6%Black 40.3% Hispanic/Latino 1.7%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.			
-	Average - <i>Lower Risk Scor</i> e Coun		
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 (U	County Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse			
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	28		61
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)		1.04	132
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17$) ⁴	51		1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)		.65	135
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	01		85
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	17		79
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)		.22	105
Community Disorganization and Transition			
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	-1.31		12
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	80		6
Community Crime			
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	28		62
Urban Environment			
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	94		17
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation			
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)		.51	108
Unemployment (unemployment rate)		.08	96
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)		.37	104
⊢ -3	-2 -1 (D 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Wilkinson County

	←	• →						
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	Lower Risi -2	-1	Counties ² 0	1 1	2	3	Count Rank
Lack of School Commitment	H						—	Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)					.91			134
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	gible			.07				88
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 2 without a high school education)	5] .04				70
Family Conflict/Management Problems								
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case	rate)			24				70
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child a cases involving alcohol or drugs)	buse		62					45
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	dren				.67			128
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability								
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)				.03				90
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons)				1.02			139
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	ne,			14				96
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	ed				.65			125
Sexual Behavior								
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)].06				83
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD r	ate)				34			105
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)				.17				106
Suicide								
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens age 10–19)	S		-	37				1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,00 persons)	0			27				71

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 77

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other constructs.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.72 (county rank=153). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –.43 (county rank=11).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Worth County

County Population Characteristics2004 Total Population: 22,0082004 Population Age 17 and Younger: 5,8792004 Racial/Ethnic Composition:White 67.7% Other 1.0%Black 30.1% Hispanic/Latino 1.2%Source: 2005 U.S. Census.		
←	Average Across Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —>	County
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹ -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	Rank ³
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Juvenile liquor and drug law arrests (juvenile arrest rates for liquor law and narcotic violations)	03 [82
Adult liquor and drug law arrests (adult arrest rates for DUI and narcotic violations)	-1.06	25
Underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (percent of all alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages $10-17)^4$	51	1
Alcohol and drug-related vehicle crashes (percent of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor)	.25	121
Substance abuse treatment admissions (adult and juvenile treatment admission rates)	44	61
Alcohol and drug-related hospital discharges (alcohol and drug-related hospital discharge rates)	11	84
Alcohol and drug-related deaths (alcohol and drug-related death rates)	.28	110
Community Disorganization and Transition		
Lack of civic involvement (percent of unregistered voters, percent population who did not vote in presidential elections)	.54	112
Community transition and mobility (percent of all residential units that are renter occupied, percent of all residential units that are vacant, percent of population moving into county, percent of population moving out of the county)	54	35
Community Crime		
Juvenile crime (juvenile arrest rates for violent crime, property crime, and other non-violent and non-drug-related crime)	37	59
Urban Environment		
Urbanicity (percent of population living in urban areas, population density)	33	69
Poverty/Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation		
Poverty (total and child poverty rates, percent of population receiving TANF, percent of population receiving food stamps, percent of students receiving free or reduced lunches)	.73	119
Unemployment (unemployment rate)	.18	104
Single parent households (percent of households with children headed by a single parent)	.23	93
⊢— -3	-2 -1 0 1 2 3	

Prevention Needs Assessment Profile for Worth County

	Average Across — Lower Risk Score Counties ² Higher Risk Score —								
Risk Constructs (indicators comprising construct) ¹	-3	-2	-1		11185 0	1	nisk 300i 2	3	Count
Lack of School Commitment	Ĥ		ł		-				Rank
Academic failure (percent of students not meeting expectations on achievement tests for grades 4, 6, and 8)						.99			137
Lack of commitment to school (dropout rate, percent of elig students not graduating from high school)	jible					.77			127
Educational attainment (percent of population over age 2: without a high school education)	5				.32				86
Family Conflict/Management Problems									
Substantiated child abuse (substantiated child abuse case i	ate)						1.86		154
Child abuse involving alcohol or drugs (percent of child al cases involving alcohol or drugs)	ouse			13					68
Foster care (number of children in foster care per 1,000 child ages 17 or younger)	lren							2.55	155
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability									
Alcohol licenses (active alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons)			7	3					35
Tobacco licenses (active tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons))		-1.19						12
Marijuana, cocaine, and heroin items (marijuana, cocain and heroin items reported per 100,000 persons)	e,				.21				121
Methamphetamine items (methamphetamine items reported per 100,000 persons)	d			40					77
Sexual Behavior									
Teen pregnancy and births (rate of pregnancies, births, and repeat births among females ages 15–19)				20					61
Juvenile sexually-transmitted disease (juvenile STD ra	ite)			36					66
Adult sexually-transmitted disease (adult STD rate, adult AIDS rate)			-	.56					53
Suicide									
Teen suicide (percent of all suicides committed by teens ages 10–19)	5			37					1
Hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries (rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 persons))				.5	0			118

*Overall County Rank*⁵ 86

¹In parentheses beside each construct name is a list of the indicators comprising that construct. For the actual values of each indicator comprising the construct, please see Appendix B in the full study report.
 ²The corresponding value plotted in the profile represents the number of standard deviation units that the county is above or below the average across all counties for that construct. For more information on how the standardized values were calculated, see Chapter 3 in the full study report.
 ³Each risk score is ranked as follows: 1=lowest risk; 131=highest risk for teen suicide (27 counties had 0 suicides across all age groups); 154=highest risk for lack of commitment to school (5 counties do not have students in grades 9–12); 158=highest rank for underage alcohol-related vehicle crashes (2 counties ranked the highest); 159=highest risk for all other construct.
 ⁴The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 18–21 is 1.34 (county rank=143). The risk score for alcohol-related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 22 or older is –1.07 (county rank=17).
 ⁵Overall county rank is based on the average of all 29 risk scores, equally ranked: 1=lowest risk; 159=highest risk.

5. Overall Risk Score and Risk Rank, by County

In the previous chapter, the county risk profiles provided a risk score for each of the 29 individual risk constructs (i.e., 29 risk scores per county). In addition, each county's overall risk score rank was included (i.e., overall rank across all 29 risk scores). The overall risk score by county is presented in Exhibit 6. As described in Chapter 3, the overall risk scores were calculated as the standardized mean of all 29 risk constructs, equally weighted. These scores were then ordered from lowest to highest and ranked from 1 (lowest risk) to 159 (highest risk). To examine possible trends across the state, the overall risk scores were grouped into five categories, or quintiles. The 32 counties with the lowest risk scores (ranked 1 to 32) were grouped into the first quintile, counties ranked 33 to 64 were grouped into the second quintile, counties ranked 65 to 96 were grouped into the third quintile, counties ranked 97 to 128 were grouped into the fourth quintile, and counties ranked 129 to 159 (highest risk scores) were

	Quintile 1 (Lowest Risk) Quintile 2			• • • •				Quint	
(Lowest		Quintile		Quintil		Quintil		(Highest	
	Overall Risk		Overall Risk		Overall Risk		Overall Risk		Overall Risk
County	Score	County	Score	County	Score	County	Score	County	Score
Fayette	-3.00	Towns	-0.72	Early	-0.16	Montgomery	0.34	Macon	0.90
Gwinnett	-2.37	Webster	-0.70	Wilcox	-0.16	Burke	0.36	Atkinson	0.92
Oconee	-2.36	Habersham	-0.67	Taylor	-0.14	Quitman	0.37	Colquitt	0.92
Forsyth	-2.31	Rockdale	-0.67	Bartow	-0.12	Troup	0.37	Elbert	0.96
Columbia	-2.29	Schley	-0.67	Echols	-0.11	Treutlen	0.39	Lanier	1.01
Harris	-2.10	Fannin	-0.66	Screven	-0.09	Appling	0.42	Spalding	1.03
Lee	-1.98	Jasper	-0.65	Glynn	-0.04	Franklin	0.42	Coffee	1.04
Paulding	-1.88	Houston	-0.62	Clayton	-0.03	Bacon	0.43	Brooks	1.05
Effingham	-1.82	Chattahoochee	-0.60	Johnson	-0.03	Baldwin	0.43	Jeff Davis	1.05
Cherokee	-1.80	Dekalb	-0.60	Marion	0.02	Murray	0.47	Seminole	1.05
Cobb	-1.79	Walker	-0.59	Hart	0.04	Jenkins	0.48	Clinch	1.07
Jones	-1.77	Bleckley	-0.56	Washington	0.04	Stephens	0.49	Greene	1.10
Coweta	-1.52	Pickens	-0.56	Douglas	0.06	Irwin	0.54	Tift	1.11
Henry	-1.52	Bryan	-0.51	Wilkinson	0.06	Talbot	0.60	Richmond	1.12
Oglethorpe	-1.47	Monroe	-0.50	Dodge	0.09	Taliaferro	0.62	Warren	1.12
Baker	-1.46	Brantley	-0.48	Gilmer	0.10	McIntosh	0.64	Cook	1.18
Catoosa	-1.31	Wheeler	-0.45	Pierce	0.10	Chattooga	0.65	Mitchell	1.20
Walton	-1.27	Jackson	-0.42	Randolph	0.14	Hancock	0.67	Calhoun	1.23
Lincoln	-1.24	Carroll	-0.39	Twiggs	0.15	Tattnall	0.67	Clarke	1.24
Crawford	-1.18	Miller	-0.37	Haralson	0.19	Peach	0.71	Telfair	1.24
Pike	-1.15	Newton	-0.37	Upson	0.20	Stewart	0.74	Sumter	1.28
Banks	-1.09	Gordon	-0.36	Floyd	0.22	Berrien	0.80	McDuffie	1.33
Union	-1.02	Long	-0.36	Worth	0.22	Meriwether	0.80	Dooly	1.40
Glascock	-1.00	Lumpkin	-0.31	Clay	0.25	Laurens	0.81	Evans	1.41
Heard	-0.87	Wayne	-0.30	Chatham	0.26	Thomas	0.81	Emanuel	1.44
Dawson	-0.86	Dade	-0.28	Lamar	0.26	Turner	0.83	Toombs	1.44
Morgan	-0.86	Liberty	-0.27	Decatur	0.27	Muscogee	0.85	Candler	1.46
White	-0.86	Putnam	-0.24	Jefferson	0.28	Dougherty	0.87	Bibb	1.51
Camden	-0.82	Wilkes	-0.23	Pulaski	0.31	Fulton	0.87	Ben Hill	1.64
Madison	-0.76	Barrow	-0.21	Whitfield	0.31	Lowndes	0.87	Ware	2.04
Charlton	-0.75	Grady	-0.18	Butts	0.33	Polk	0.89	Crisp	2.78
Hall	-0.72	Bulloch	-0.17	Rabun	0.33	Terrell	0.89		

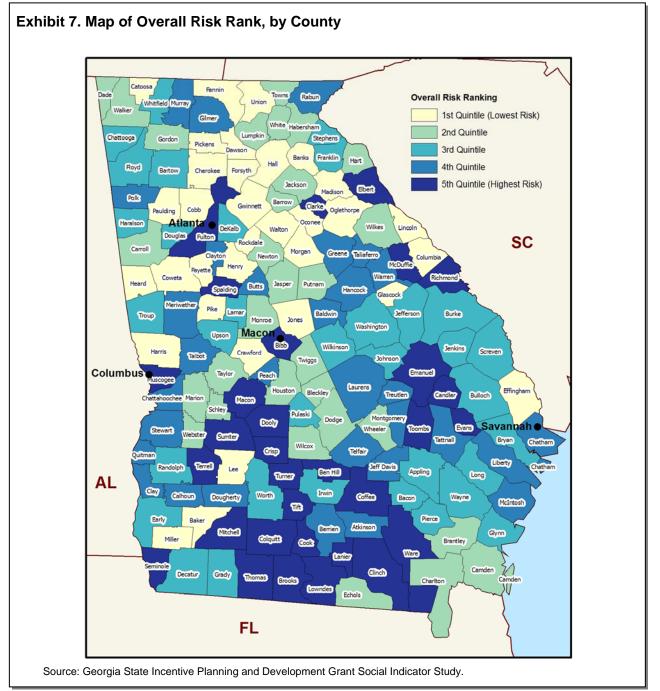
Exhibit 6. Overall Risk Score, by County

Note: Lower scores are indicative of lower risk; higher scores are indicative of higher risk.

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

grouped into the fifth quintile. This grouping depicts five levels, or gradations, of overall risk. Counties with high rankings are viewed as having higher overall levels of substance use problems and risk factors for substance use than counties with lower rankings.

A map depicting how the overall risk scores across counties in Georgia are distributed geographically is provided in Exhibit 7. The patterns depict some noteworthy geographic clustering of counties with high and low levels of risk. Counties in which the largest cities are located fall in the two highest risk categories. The southern, eastern central, and western midsections have clusters of counties with high risk. In addition, the northern section has clusters of counties with low risk. Although the clustering is not always distinctly patterned, counties with high risk tend to border other counties with high risk.



As stated previously, the county profiles and overall county risk scores provide a useful tool for planning at the local level. However, the profiles and overall risk scores alone do not depict the complete picture, and users of this information should consult additional data and resources to complement the profiles and risk scores when planning services or programs. These additional resources include examination of individual social indicator data, as provided in Appendix B. GIS maps are another useful resource. Chapter 6 presents the mapping of social indicator data and provides yet another approach to examining risk at the county level.

6. Geographic Information System (GIS) Maps

This chapter presents GIS maps created using a variety of social indicator data. A GIS is a set of tools for the input, storage, analysis, and display of spatial information. GIS technology is similar in some ways to spreadsheet programs (such as Microsoft Excel) in that it is a way to enter, organize, and display data. GIS maps show data tied to specific geographic locations, typically in the form of color-coded maps, and enable users to clearly see patterns in data across geographic areas. This technology enables policy makers to easily visualize problems in relation to existing social services, and more effectively focus resources.

The principal strength of GIS analysis is that it allows users to see geographic data patterns that are often less apparent from other methods of data presentation. A GIS can also integrate data from disparate sources (e.g., survey data, social indicator data, prevention resource data) and can be used to examine questions of interest to specific populations (e.g., mapping the locations of service providers and calculating the distance to services).

This study used GIS maps to display the specific prevention needs at the regional and county levels in Georgia. These maps will aid in decisions on where limited resources would be best used, and identify which resources may be most effective in specific areas within the state. The maps can also be used to display change over time in

prevention-related factors in different areas.

6.1 Approach to Creating the GIS Maps

Three types of GIS maps were created, including onevariable (or -indicator) maps, biavariate maps presenting data on two variables (or indicators), and funding maps. For the one-variable GIS maps, the data were first rank-ordered by The GIS maps and county profiles complement one another and together provide a much broader and complete picture of needs in Georgia.

county. These ranked data were then divided into quintiles, so that the counties in the lowest 20th percentile were labeled Quintile 1, the counties in the 21st to 40th percentile were in Quintile 2, the counties in the 41st to 60th percentile were in Quintile 3, the counties in the 61st to 80th percentile were in Quintile 4, and the counties in the 81st percentile or above were in Quintile 5. Next, each county was color-coded according to its quintile and was displayed on a county-level map of the state. For each map, the darkest color was used to represent the counties with the highest level of risk, such as counties with the highest sexually transmitted disease rates or percentages of child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs.

For the bivariate maps (i.e., maps with two data elements), the state mean for each variable was calculated. Four cateogries were created to categorize each county based by whether the mean for each variable was above or below the state mean. Each county was mapped into one of the following categories: (1) Indicators A and B below the state mean, (2) Indicator A below the state mean and Indicator B above the state mean, (3) Indicator A above the state mean and Indicator B below the state mean, and (4) Indicators A and B above the state mean.

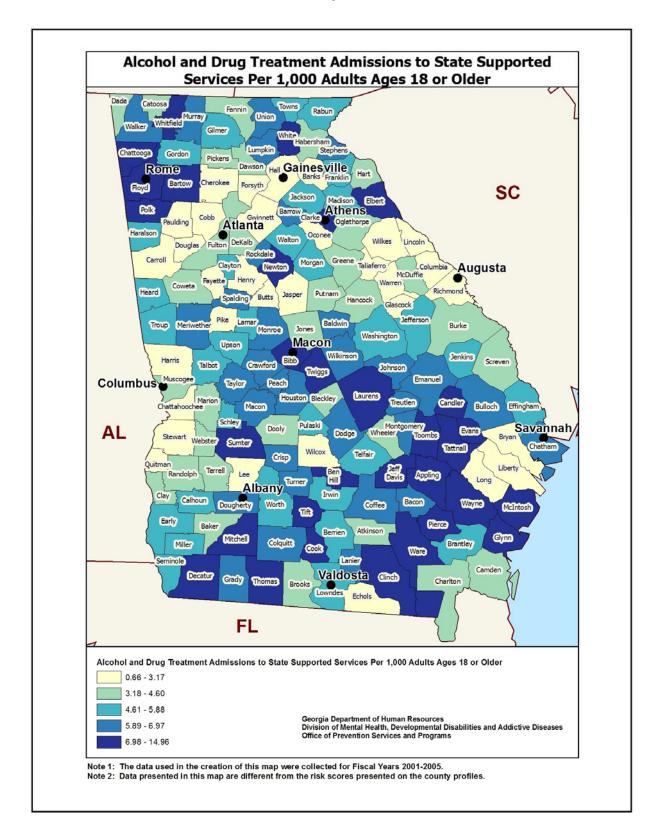
The funding maps were created using intuitively appealing categories. Equal funding ranges were used when possible to provide a more streamlined and equal distribution across the counties.

It is important to remember that the data presented in this chapter are different from the data presented in the county profiles. The county profiles include standardized risk construct scores. The constructs were created by combining two or more social indicators. The GIS maps presented in this chapter use individual social indicator data that have not been combined with other data or standardized. Instead, the maps present rates and percentages, means, and dollar amounts. Combined with the county profiles and the individual social indicator data presented in Appendix B, these maps provide another approach to examining risk at the county level.

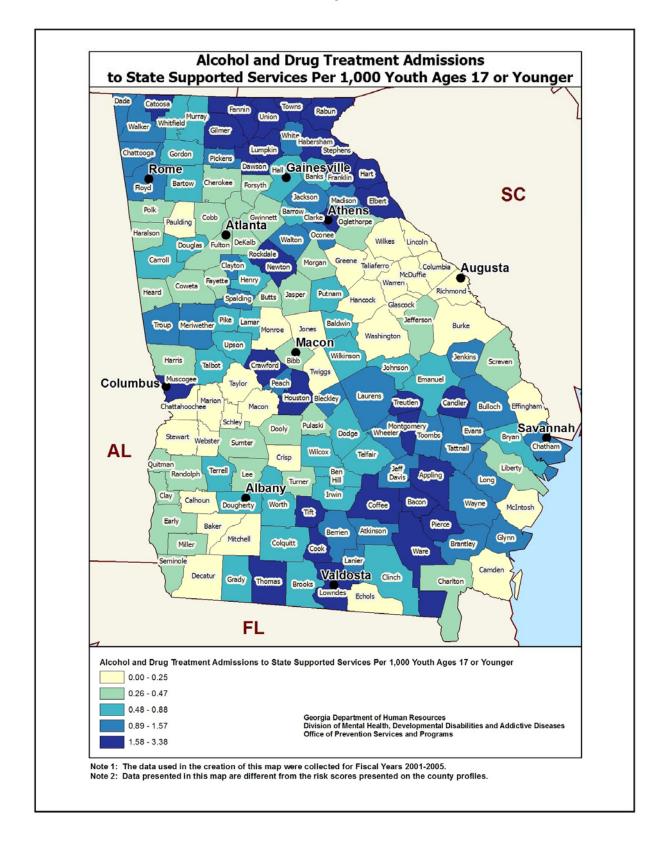
6.2 Overview of Trends

The GIS maps using one data element show some clustering of counties with high and low levels of risk. In most cases, a county with high risk is bordered by other counties with high risk, whereas counties categorized into the low risk groups are bordered by other counties with low risk. The bivariate maps (i.e., the maps that present two data elements) show more distinctive patterns. There were consistently more counties in the southern portion of the state that had values for both data elements above the state mean, whereas counties in the northern and central parts of the state were more likely to have values for both data elements that were below the state mean.

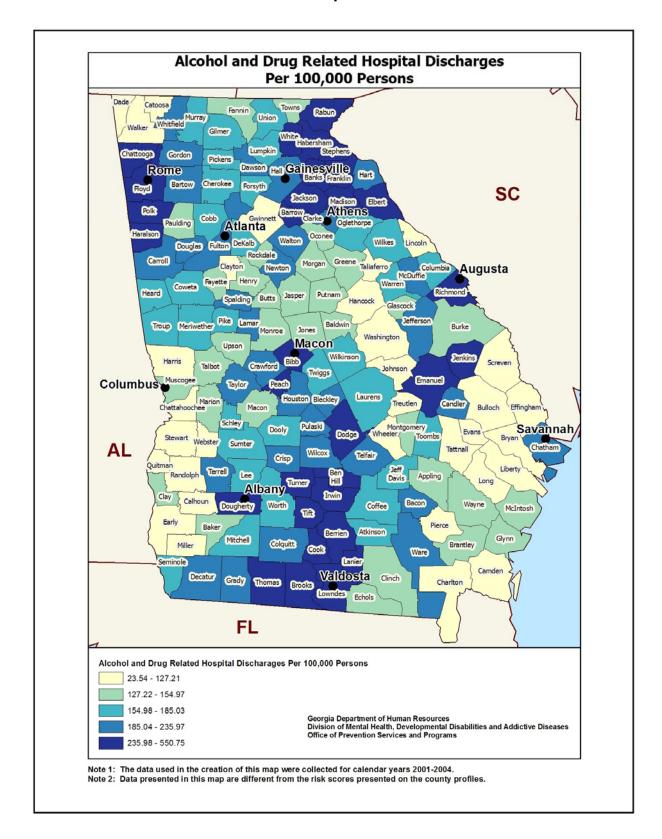




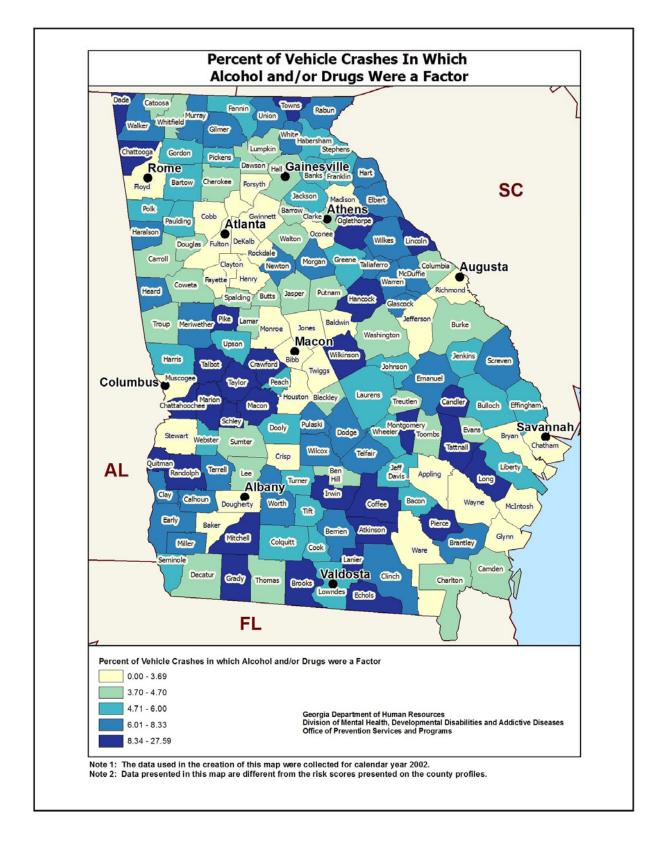




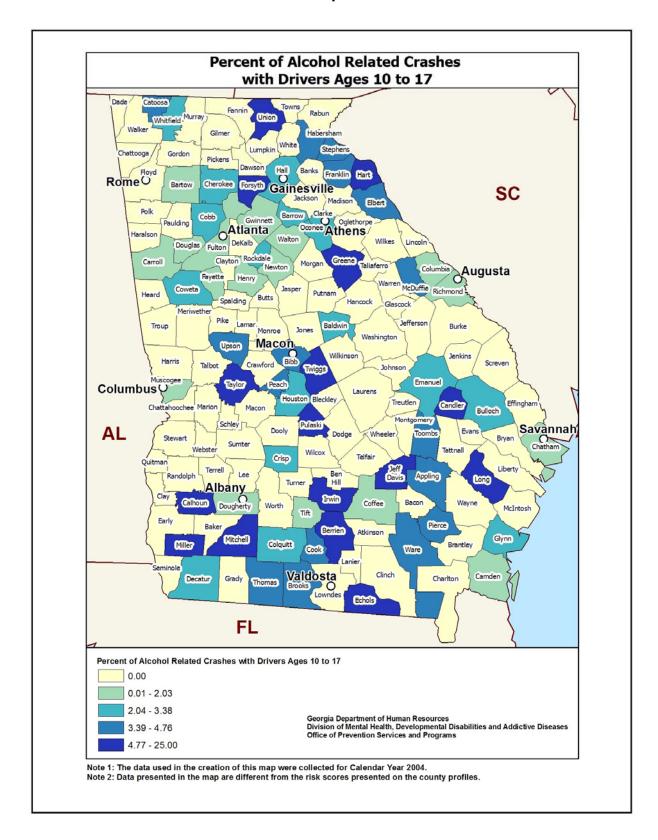
Map 3



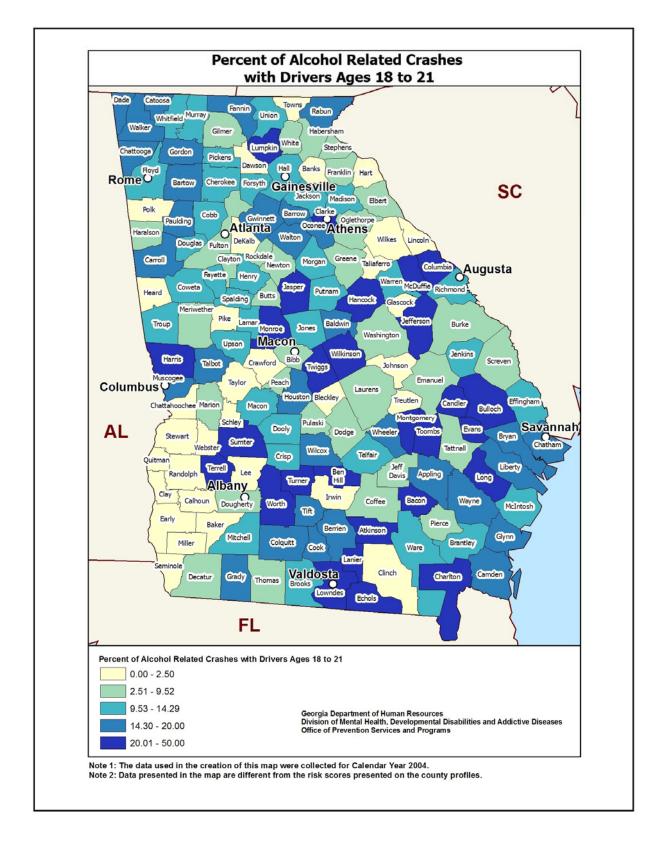




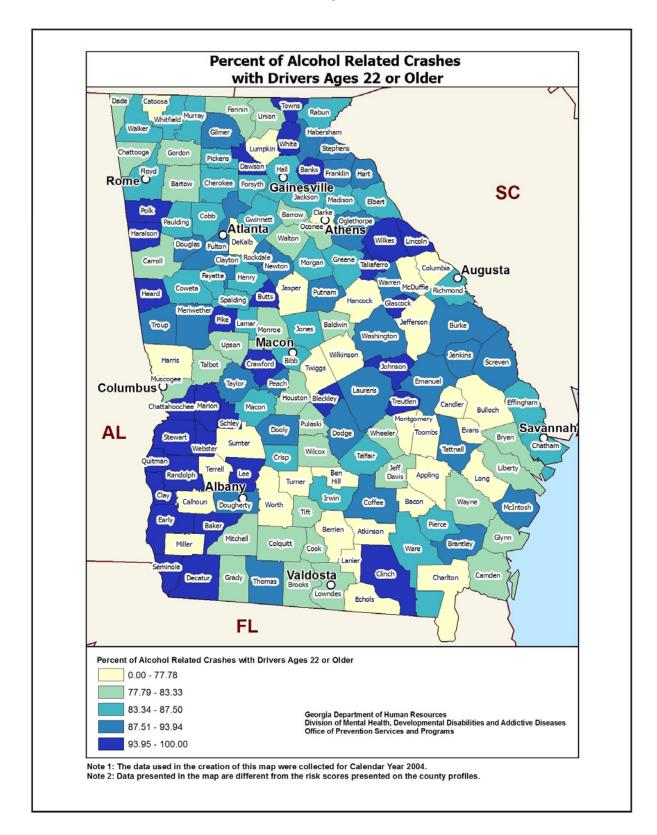
Map 5



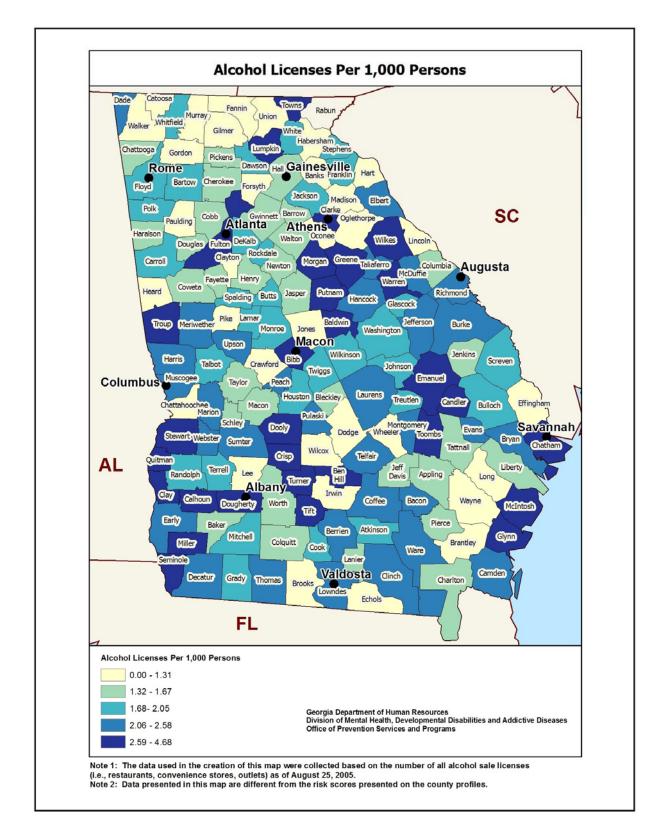




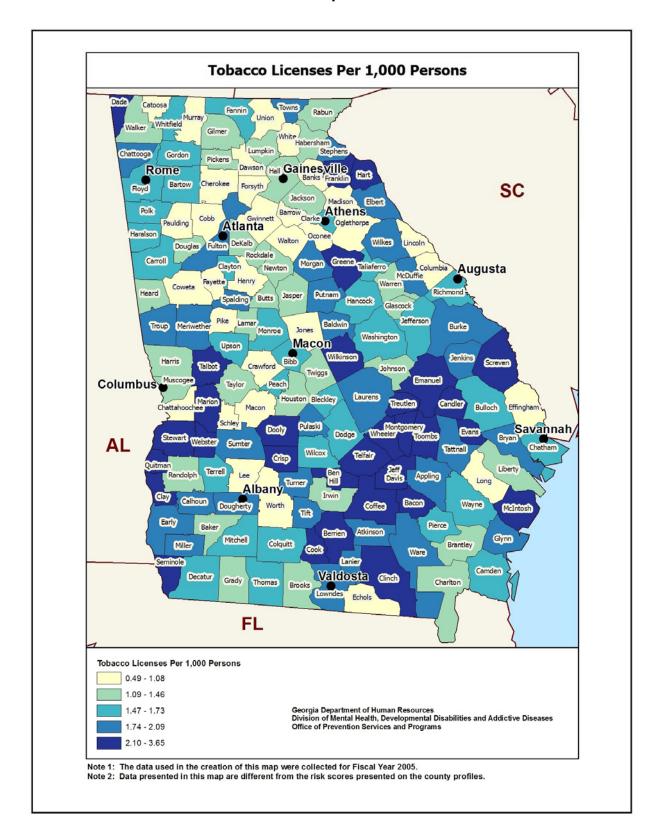




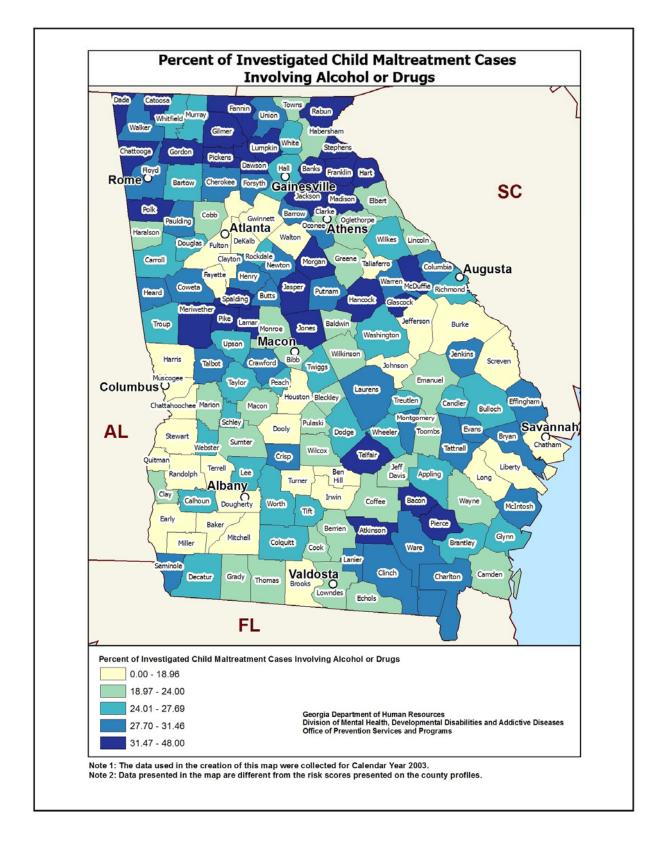




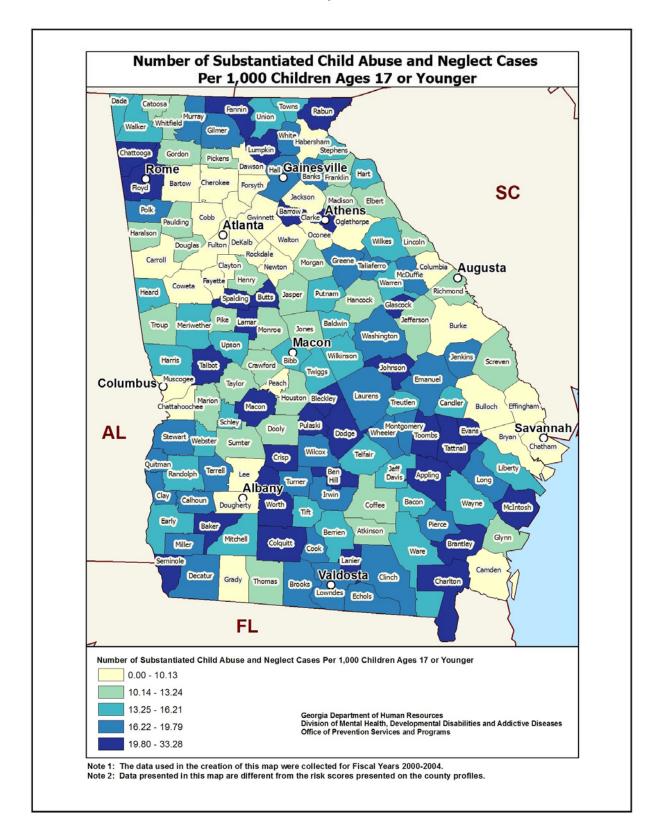
Map 9



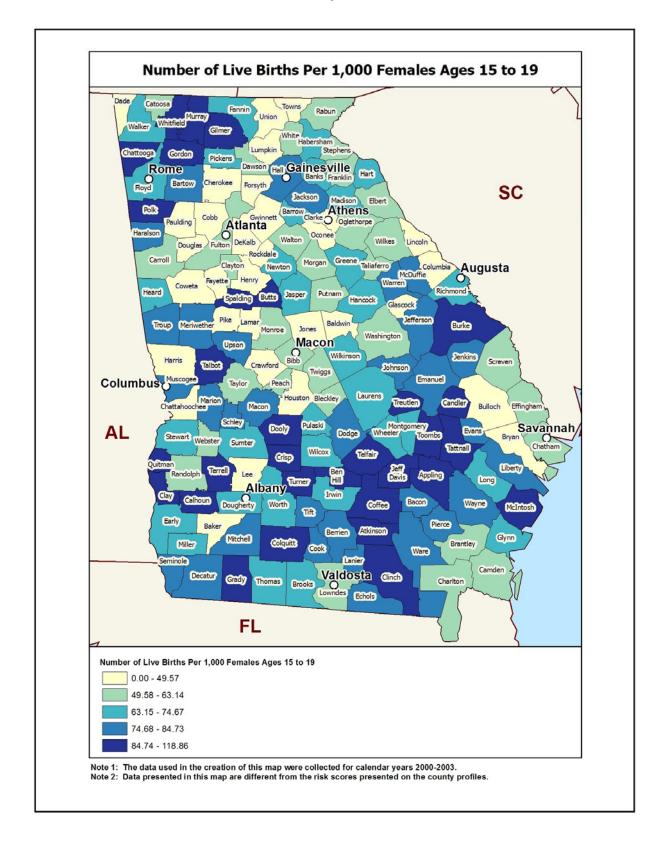




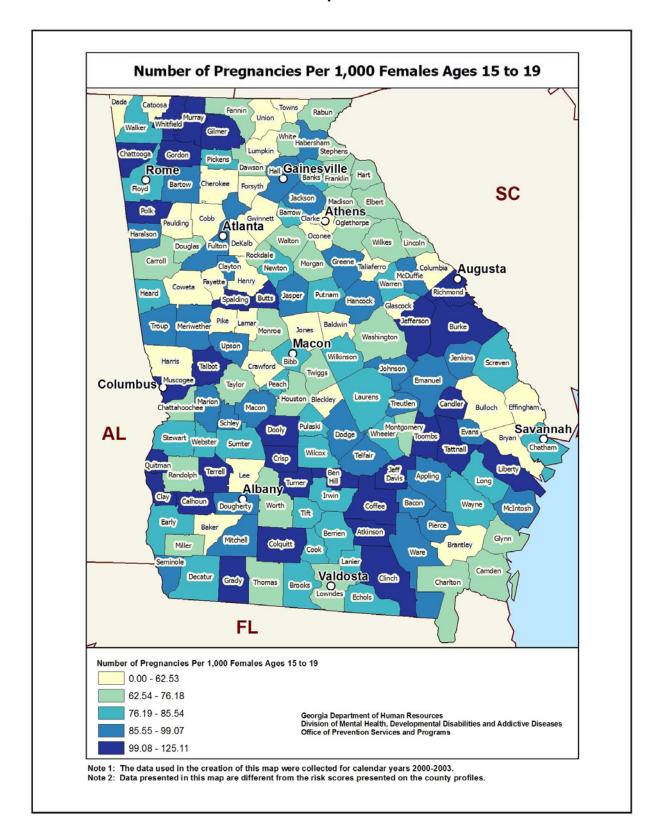




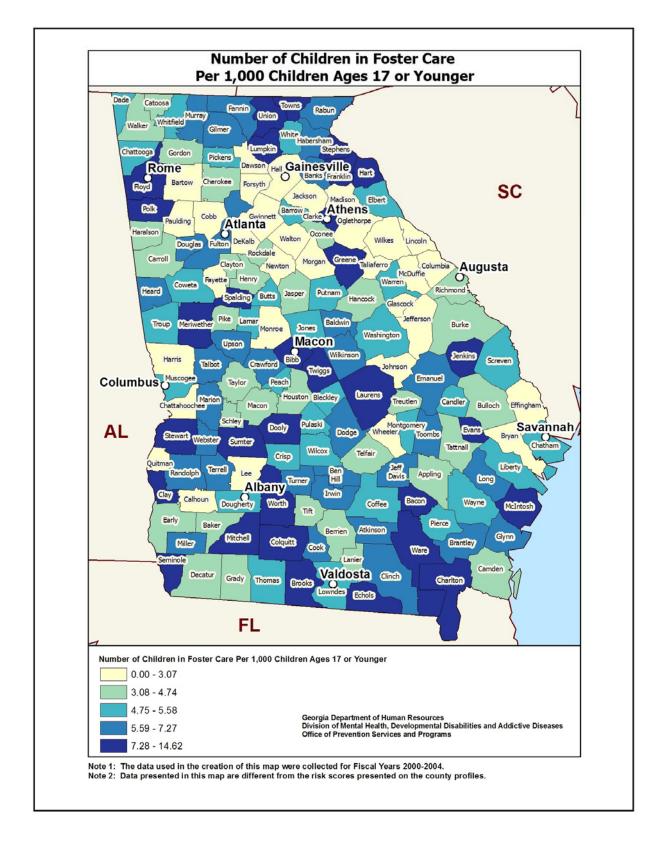
Map 12



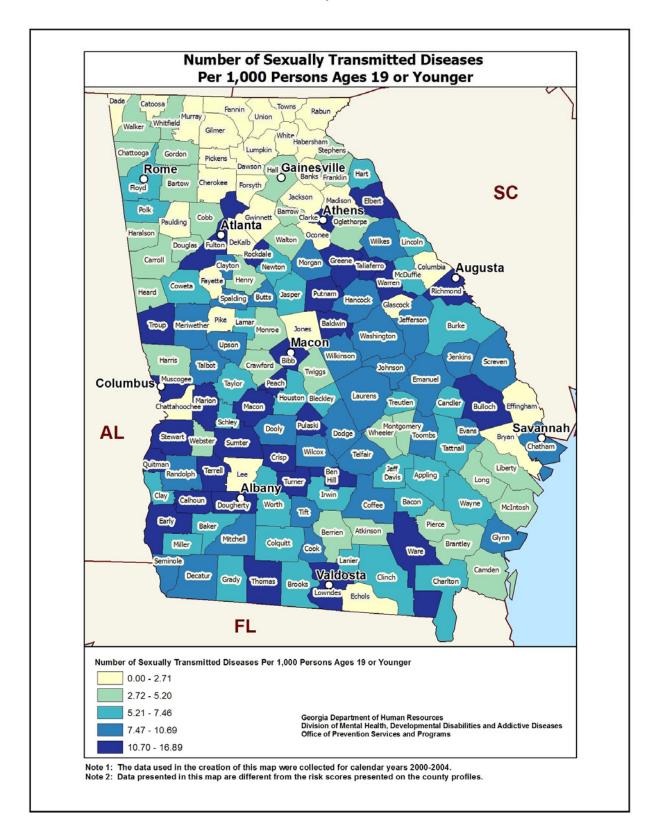
Map 13



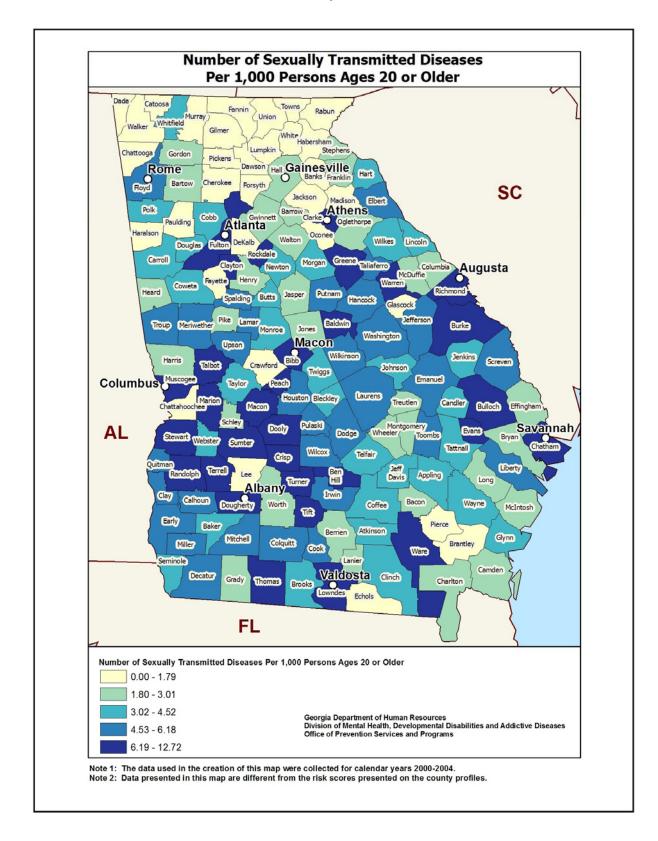




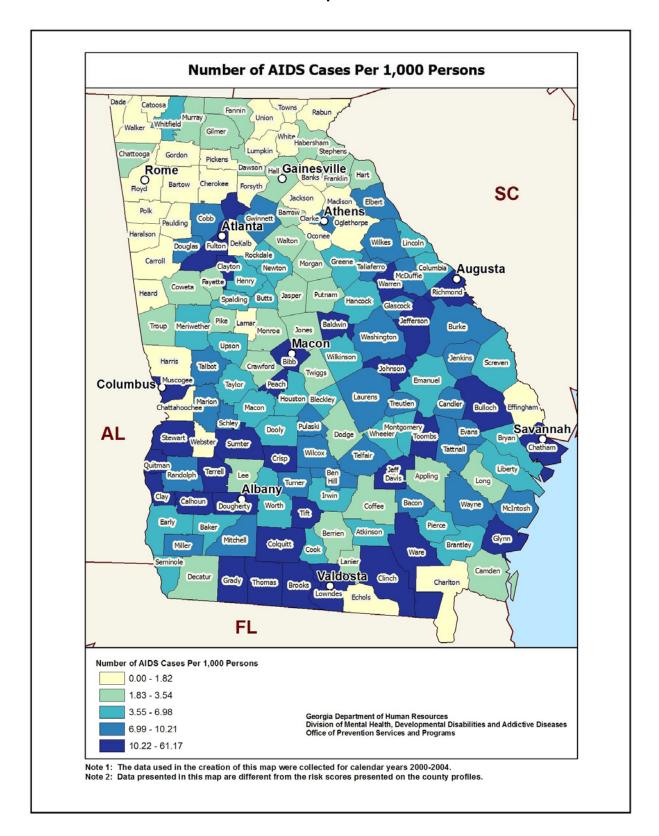




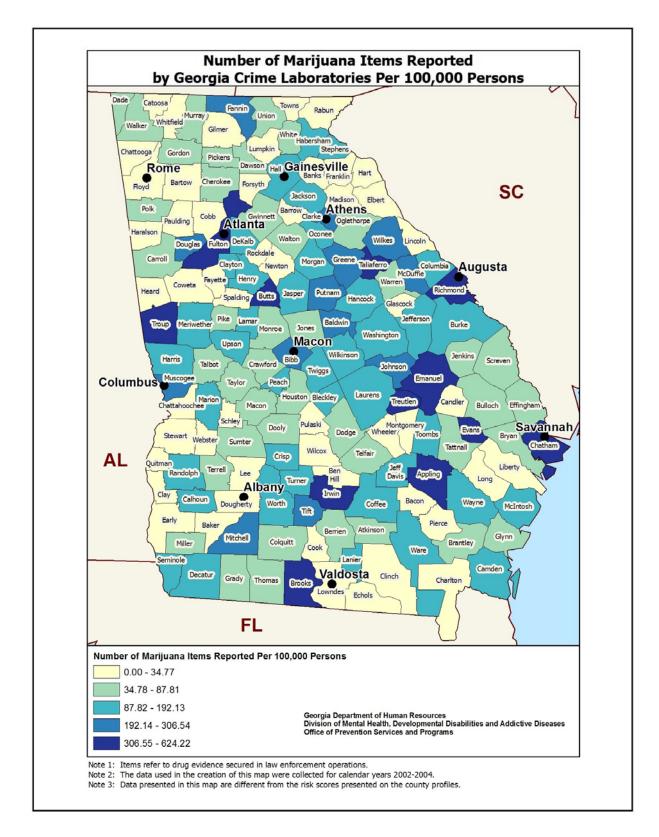
Map 16



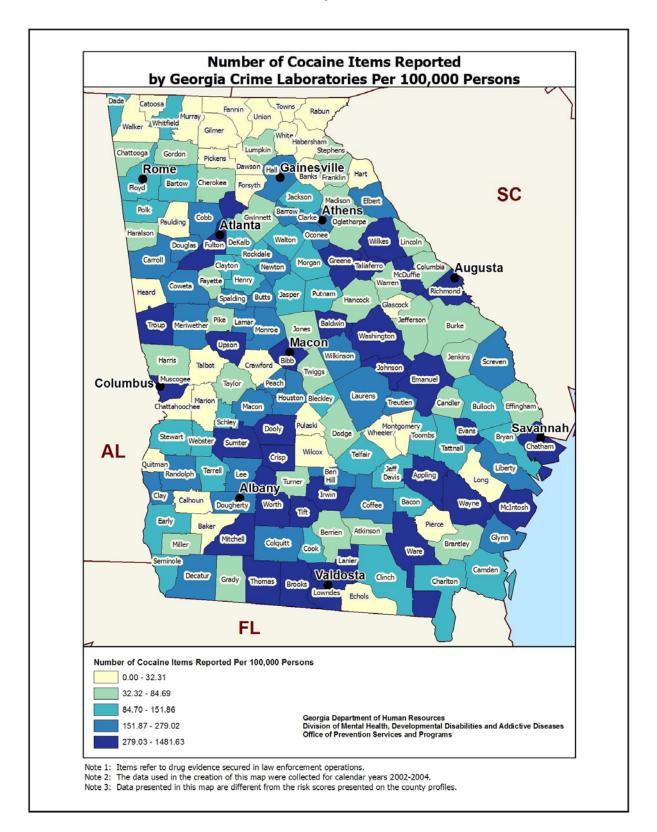
Map 17



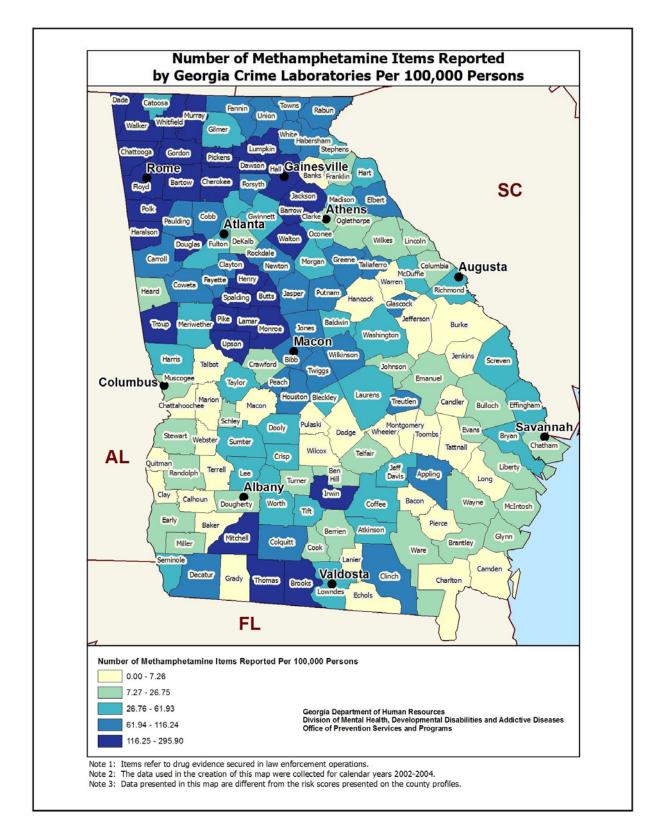




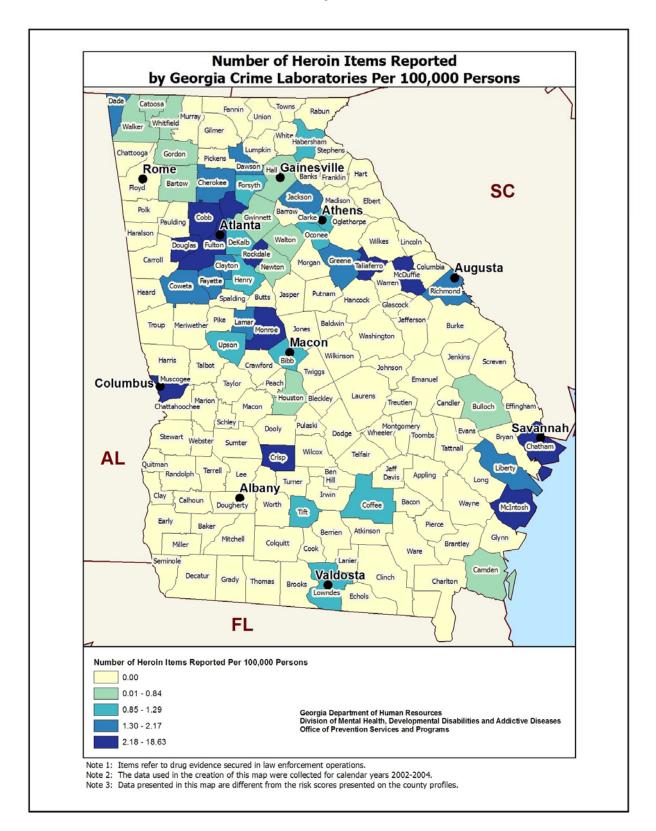




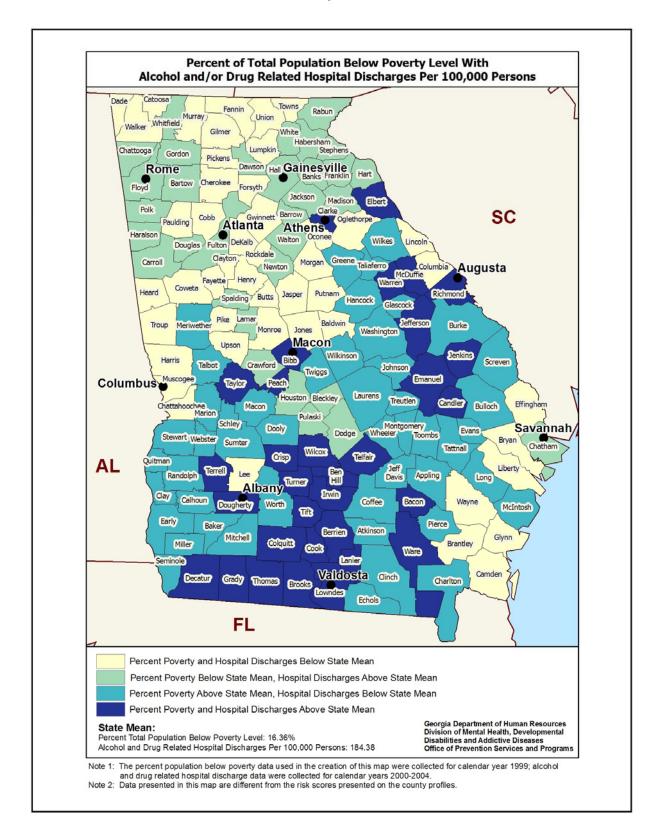




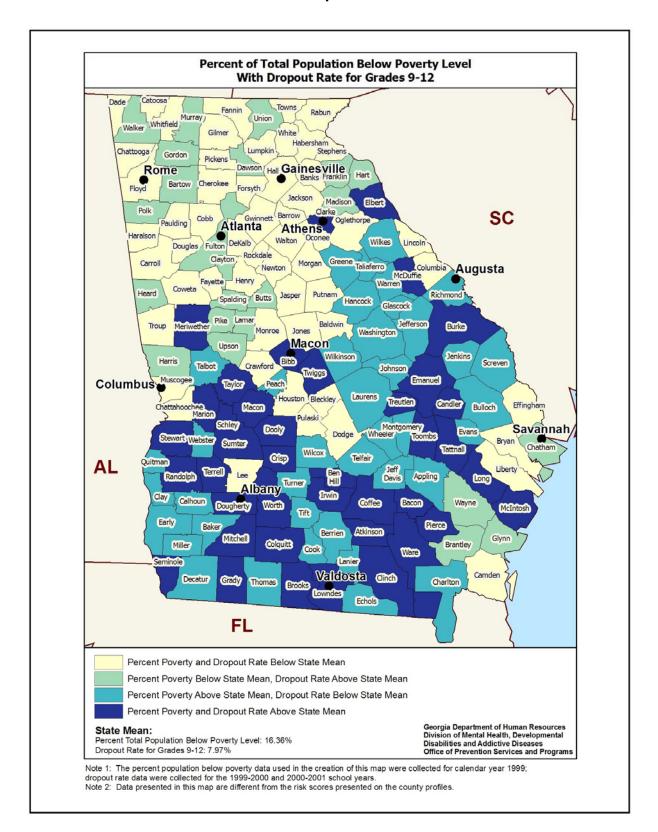




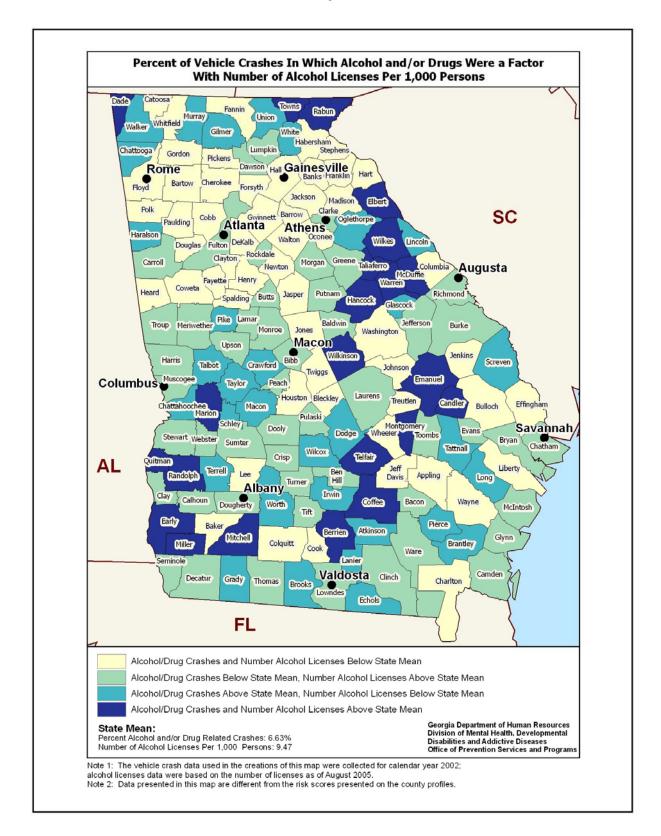




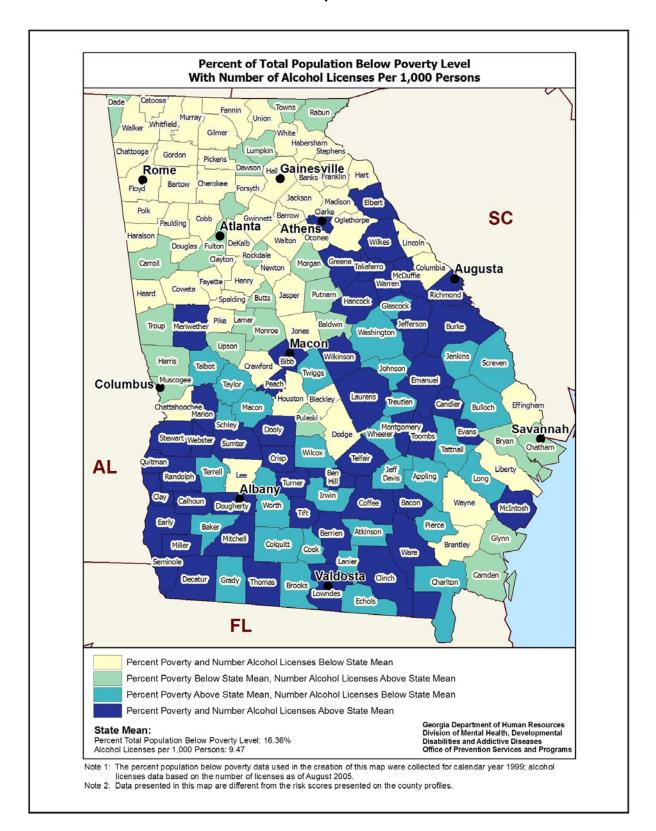
Map 23



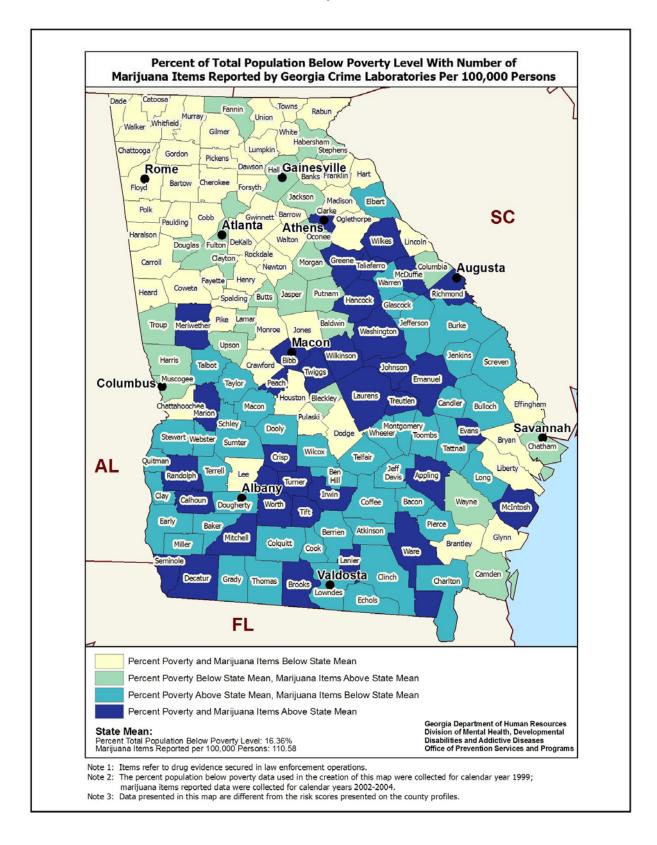




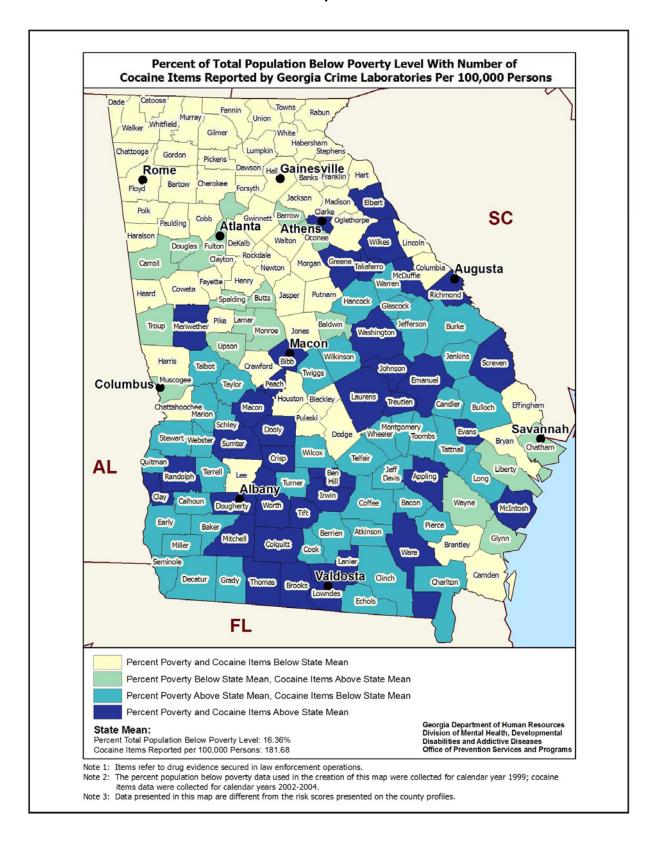
Map 25



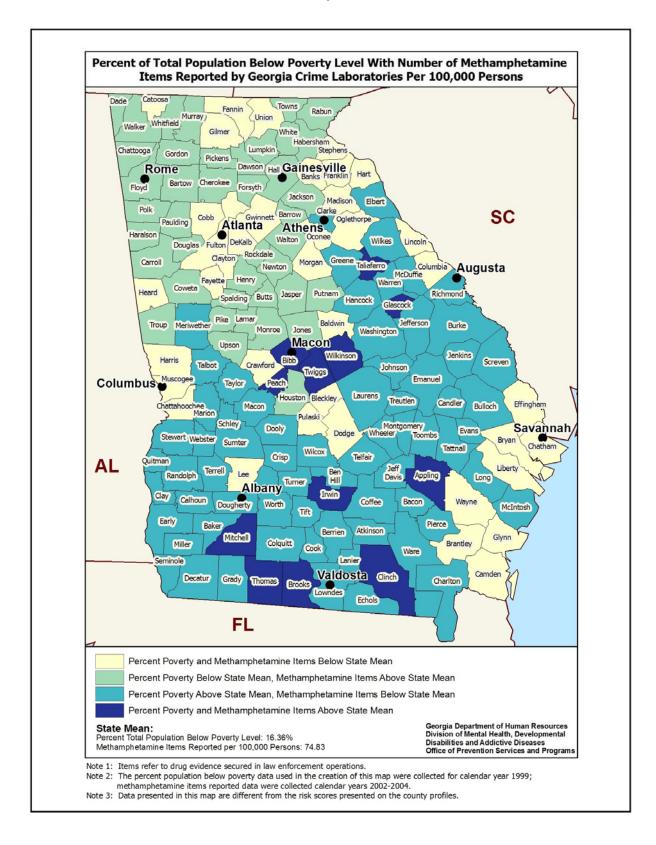
Map 26



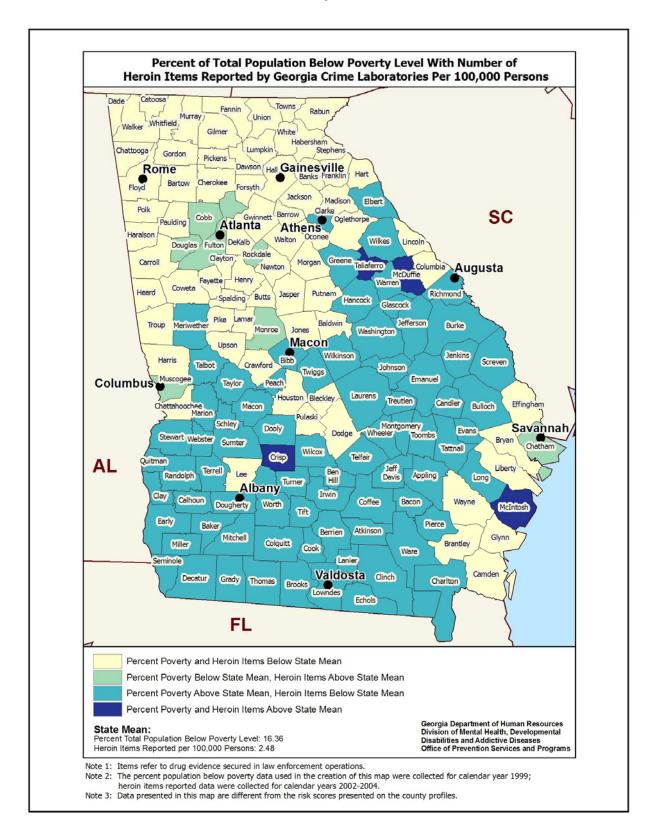
Map 27



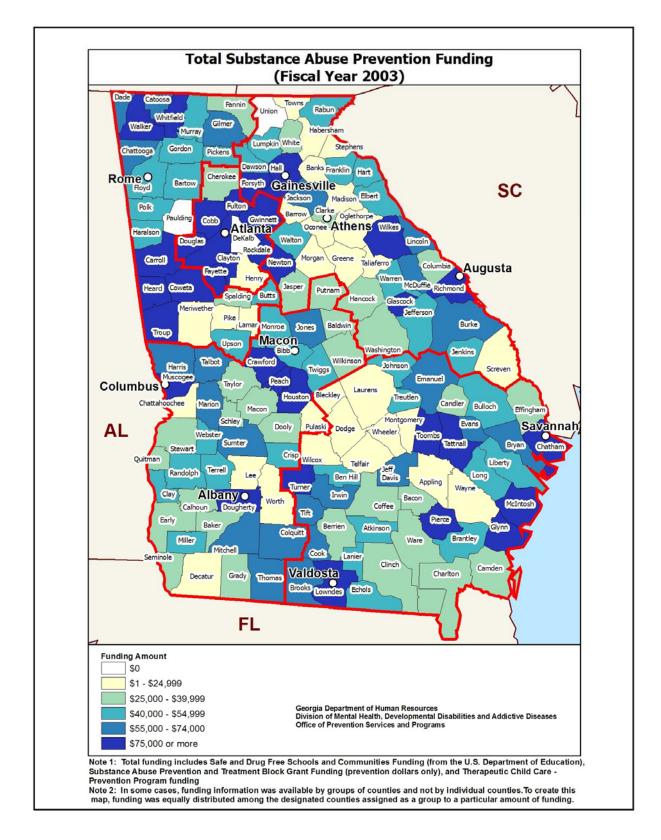
Map 28



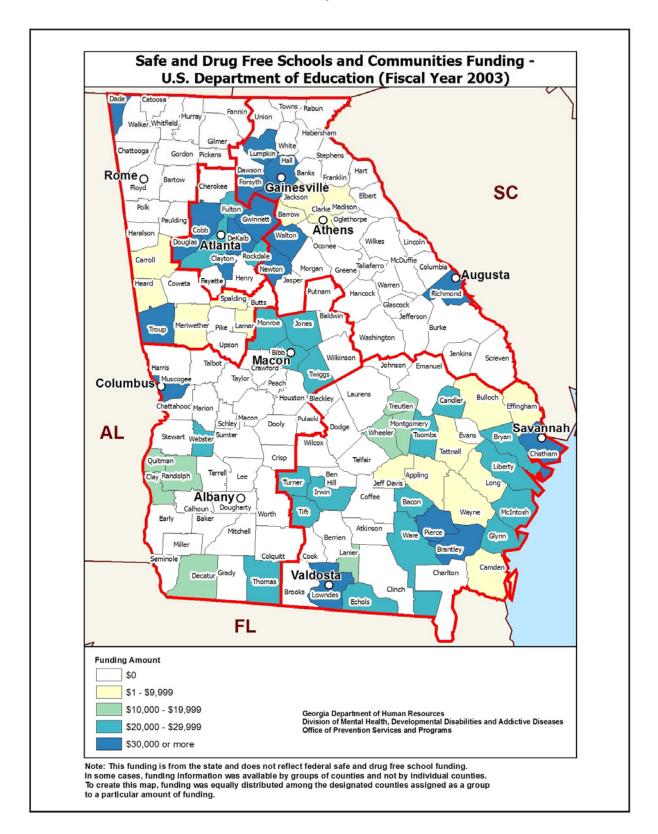




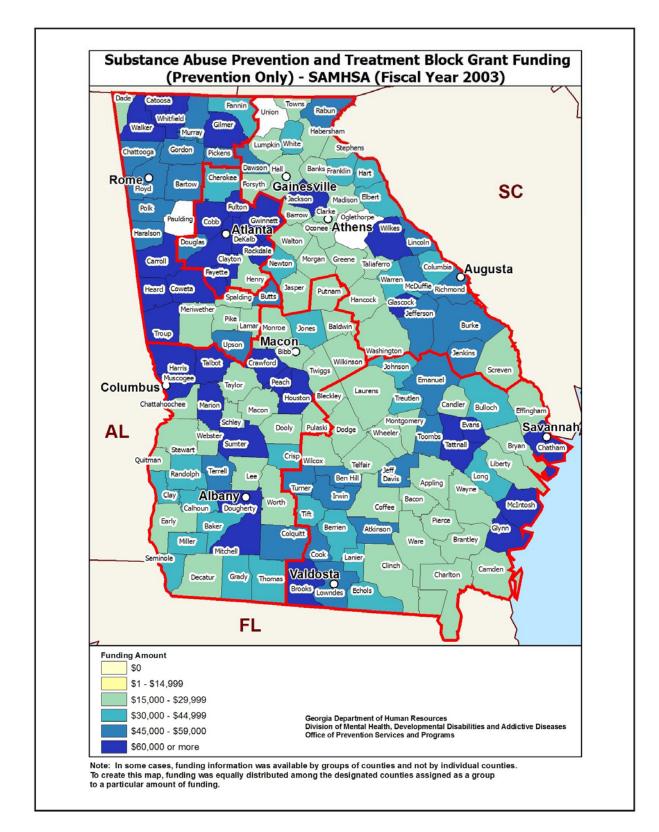




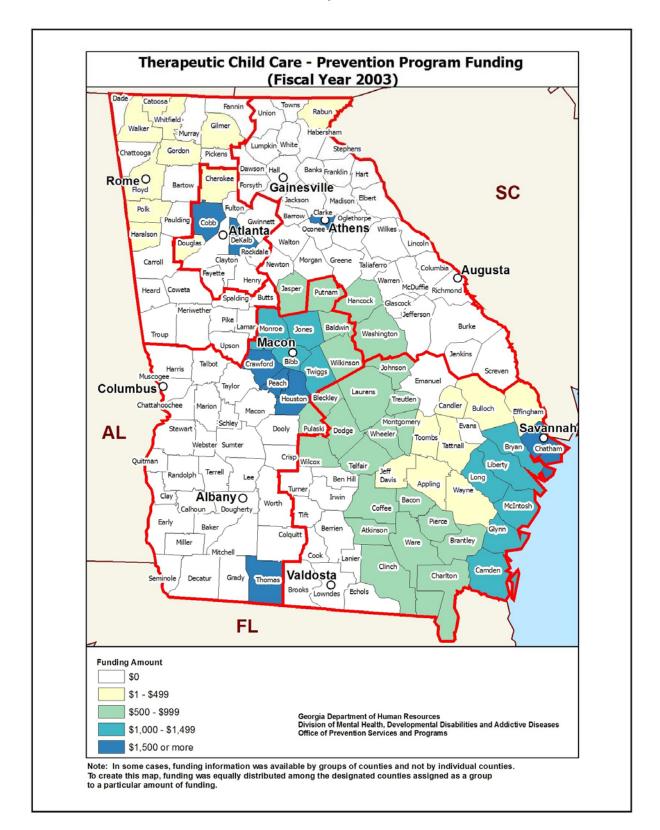




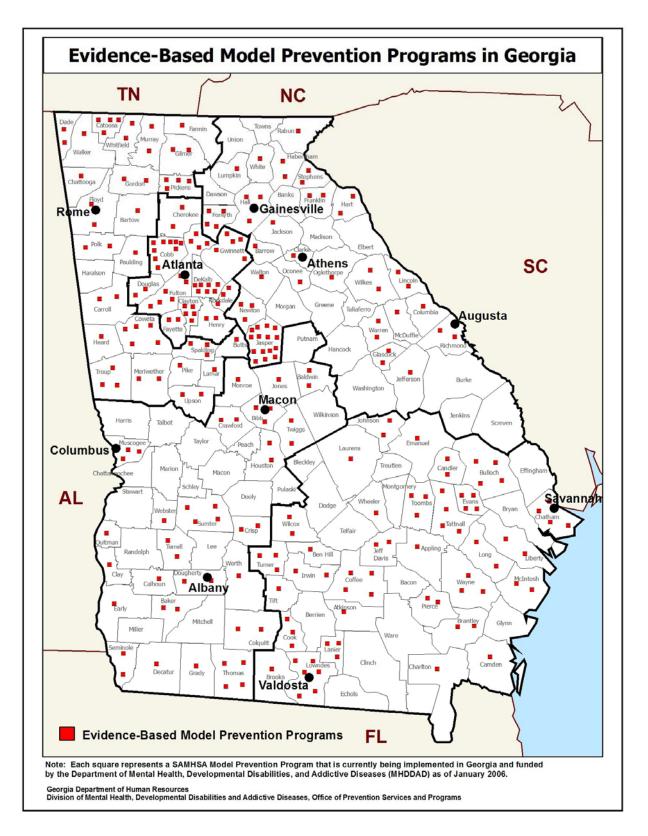




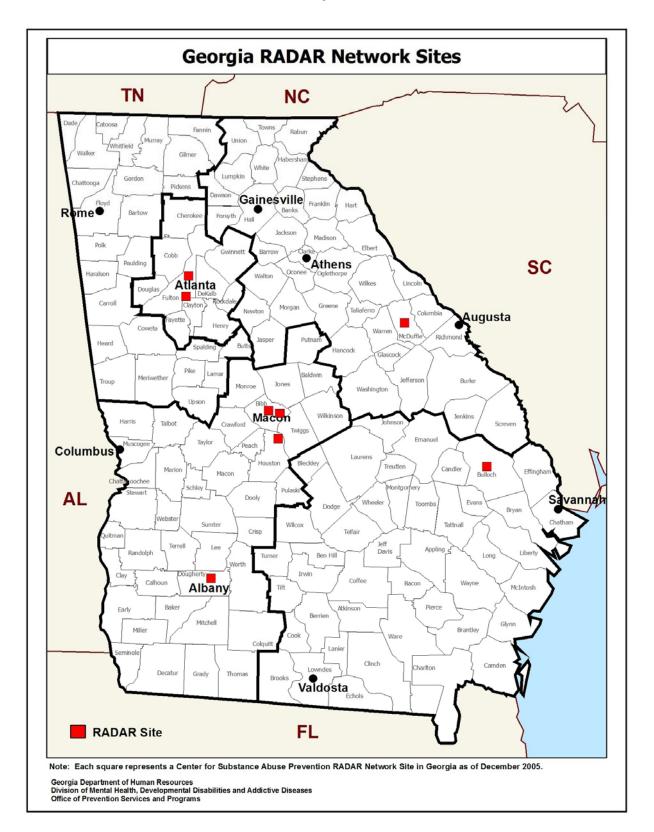


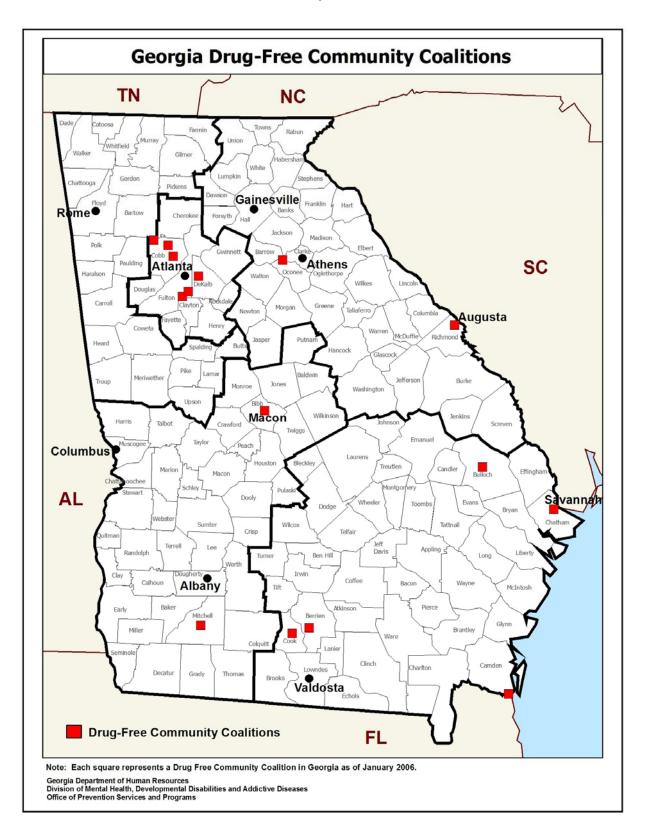






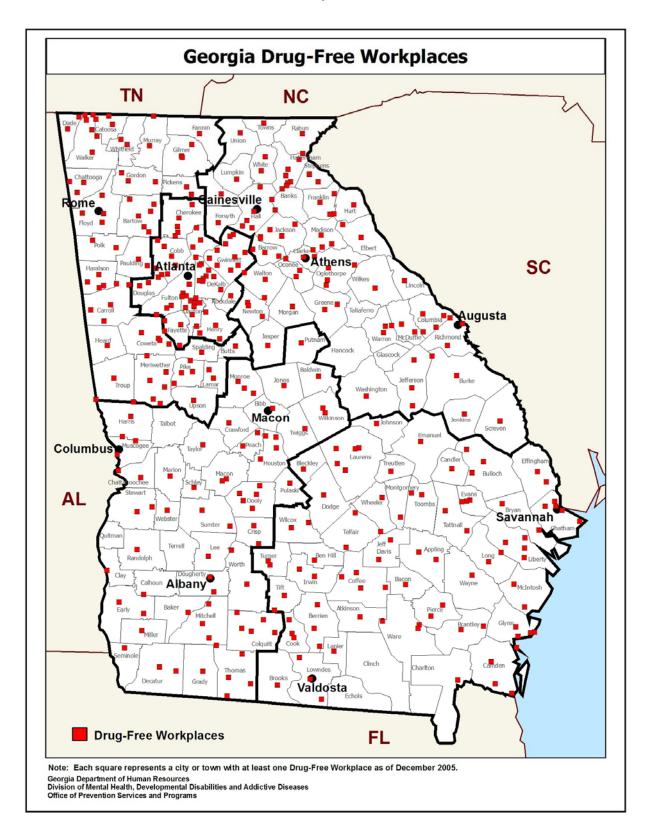
Map 35





Map 36

Map 37



7. Applying and Sustaining a Social Indicator Approach to Prevention Planning in Georgia

Guidelines for interpreting the social indicator profiles, and for making prevention planning decisions based on the profiles, were provided in Chapter 4. Those guidelines emphasized that there are no rigid rules or formulas for how profile data should be translated into program planning decisions. Rather, some general principles, along with some cautions, were presented with respect to how the data might best be used for this purpose. Different communities may focus on different aspects of the data and interpret them in ways that seem most useful and appropriate for those communities. All communities are encouraged to combine the profile data with local knowledge and other available information to form a more comprehensive assessment of their substance use problems and prevention needs.

7.1 Suggestions for Data Dissemination

By design, the greatest potential value of the data in this report will be achieved when in the hands of local prevention providers, planners, and policy makers. Although the data may serve several important functions at the state level, the planning and provision of prevention services in Georgia is largely orchestrated at the regional and local levels. Therefore, the primary objective of this report is to provide information that can support this process.

The primary objective of this report is to provide information that informs the planning and provision of prevention services at the local level.

Regional prevention staff, coalition coordinators, and directors and staff of communitybased organizations all are potential users of these data. In addition to informing the planning process, the data can be useful for focusing public attention on substance use problems, risk factors, and potential solutions; at the same time, they may stimulate a greater interest in and understanding of data-driven approaches to assessing prevention needs in communities. The data also can be helpful in applications for prevention resources for which statements of need are a required component. Because of the breadth of indicators assembled in this report and their relevance to many facets of social well-being, the potential audience may extend beyond the substance use prevention community and include other social services agencies and community-based organizations, public officials, businesses, and the general public.

The Georgia SEOW will serve as a vehicle for disseminating this report. The key stakeholders serving on the SEOW will be fully informed about this work and will share the report with new members as the SEOW grows and diversifies. In addition, as the SEOW builds on this work by identifying new data sources, adding new data elements, and creating updated county profiles and GIS maps, the SEOW will disseminate the new findings and associated products at the state, regional, county, and subcounty levels.

7.2 Using and Sustaining Social Indicators as a Component of the State's Prevention Planning Infrastructure

The number of states that systematically compile and use social indicator data to inform prevention planning efforts has increased over the past several years, but it is still a relatively

new endeavor. How helpful this approach can be in Georgia's substance use prevention planning process has yet to be determined. Some preliminary feedback from other states is very encouraging, especially with respect to the ability of local data to focus attention on prevention-related issues in the community.

It seems likely that social indicators in some form will continue to occupy an important niche in Georgia's efforts to support a data driven approach to social service needs assessment and planning efforts. SAMHSA/CSAP has adopted this perspective; it now requires the completion of a needs assessment as a core component of all new SPF-SIG awards. Georgia's SEOW will continue to expand the state's data-driven approach to prevention planning, programs, and policies. The goal is that this report will be helpful in further establishing the credibility and utility of social indicator approaches to prevention needs assessment, thus providing support for continued development and maintenance of a social indicator component in state planning systems.

Exhibit 8 provides several recommendations of the CAAC Needs Assessment Subcommittee and MHDDAD's Office of Prevention Services and Programs (OPSP) for supporting and sustaining the use of social indicators for prevention planning.

Recommendation	Comments
Review the report for its utility to the state.	It is recommended that the report be reviewed by MHDDAD's decision makers and key prevention staff for its relevance to the state's prevention planning process and for possible adaptations for continued use. Representatives from other state agencies also may be interested in reviewing the report and providing comments.
Incorporate a social indicator approach in the work of the Georgia SEOW and build on methodology for future prevalence and epidemiologic work.	The Georgia SEOW should build on this study in an effort to improve its utility. The SEOW may also use this report as a baseline for identifying additional prevalence and epidemiological studies that will further a data-driven approach to prevention planning.
Disseminate the report to the regional prevention providers and community coalition coordinators and gauge their interest in and use of the report.	These individuals are the ultimate users of the information. Their buy- in is essential to the effective use of social indicator data for local planning purposes. These users can provide insights regarding ways to improve the data and the manner in which they are presented. Future possibilities might include online access to the report.
Provide training to potential data users on the interpretation and use of the profiles.	It may be helpful to provide further guidance on the meaning and interpretation of the prevention needs assessment and planning profiles, as well as their design and use. Ideally, this training also would include the consideration of other data sources and how they can be integrated into the planning process.
Consider modifications to the list of indicators and the manner in which indicators are defined and displayed, based on both user input and further research regarding their validity.	It is likely that additional useful indicators will be identified, and some current indicators will be determined to be of relatively little relevance. A number of other methodological features might merit consideration, including comparisons among subgroups of demographically similar counties and the inclusion of regional or national comparison data.

Exhibit 8. Use and Maintenance of the Social Indicator Study in Georgia

Exhibit 8	Use and Maintenance	of the Social Indicator	Study in Georgia	a (continued)
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Recommendation	Comments
Define the role for social indicators in the State planning process.	The manner in which social indicator data can be formally incorporated into the state planning process will need to be considered. This could vary from simply suggesting that local planners and providers use the data to requiring use of the data in justifying service plans and as a basis for making resource allocation decisions. Ultimately, the use of the social indicator data should be incorporated within a broader planning framework that includes other types of needs assessment data as well.
Commit to a permanent and sustainable infrastructure and support system.	To sustain the social indicator study as a core component in the state's prevention planning process, an appropriate infrastructure and means of support will need to be established. One possibility is to contribute to the development of a coordinated social indicator system that would meet the needs of multiple units in the state's health and social service agencies. The Georgia SEOW may provide such an infrastructure.

Source: Georgia State Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

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Appendix A. Data Sources and Documentation

The information summarized in *Exhibit A-1* describes the indicator definitions, data years, and data sources used in the analyses conducted to create the county-level profiles developed as part of Georgia's SIPG. The indicator data used for the analyses described in this report were obtained from a variety of sources in August and September 2005. In some instances, a source agency provided data for more than one indicator. Data were collected primarily by SIPG Needs Assessment Subcommittee members and RTI. Data not collected by RTI were sent to RTI for cleaning, management, and analysis. Data were collected for the year 2000 to the most recent year available.

Exhibit A-2 summarizes the population data used in calculating rates and percentages and providing county population characteristics on the county profiles. All population counts were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau and were either from the 2000 Census or estimates produced annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. **Exhibit A-3** describes data that subcommittee members and RTI attempted to collect but were not available or the request was not granted in time to be included in the social indicator analyses.

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Juvenile arrest rate for liquor law violations	Definition : Number of arrests for alcohol or liquor law violation (DUI, liquor law violations, drunkenness),	Agency: Christy Johnson, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice
	per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17.	Data set/document/web link:
	Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Special Data Run: <i>Number of Youth by</i> Offense Type and County (WO # 78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)
Juvenile arrest rate for narcotics violations	Definition : Number of arrests for narcotic violations (possession, sale, use, growing, and	Agency : Christy Johnson, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice
	manufacturing), per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17. Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Data set/document/web link: Special Data Run: Number of Youth by Offense Type and County (WO # 78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)
		,
Adult arrest rate for narcotic violations	Definition : Number of arrests for narcotic violations (possession, sale, use, growing, and	Agency: Willeen White-Smith, GBI, Georgia Crime Information Center
	manufacturing), per 1,000 adults ages 18 or older.	Data set/document/web link: Special Data Run: Drug Arrest Totals for
	Data Years: 2000-2005	Counties in Georgia
Adult arrest rate for driving while under the influence (DUI)	Definition : Number of arrests for driving under the influence, per 1,000 adults ages 18 or older.	Agency : Willeen White-Smith, GBI, Georgia Crime Information Center
	Data Years: 2001-2005	Data set/document/web link: Special Data Run: DUI Arrest Totals for Counties in Georgia

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Percentage of alcohol- related vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10 or older	Definition: Percentage of alcohol- related motor vehicle crashes with drivers ages 10-17, 18-21, and 22 or older. Data Year: 2004	Agency: Jack Carver, Office of Traffic Safety and Design Data set/document/web link: Special Data Run: Alcohol Drugs Crash Drivers 2004.xls
Percentage of vehicle crashes in which alcohol or drugs were a factor	Definition : Percentage of all motor vehicle crashes in which alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor. Data Year : 2002	Agency: Georgia Department of Motor VehiclesData set/document/web link: The Georgia County Guide, 23 rd Edition. (2004). ISSN#1044-0976
Adult alcohol treatment admission rate	Definition: Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported treatment services for alcohol, per 1,000 adults ages 18 or older. Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Agency: Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Data Set/Document: Special Data Run: Unduplicated Admissions for Substance Abuse Problems to DMHDDAD Community Services by County of Residence by Substance Type and Age of Admission Fiscal Years 2001-2005
Adult drug treatment admission rate	Definition: Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported drug treatment services, per 1,000 adults ages 18 or older. Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Agency: Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Data Set/Document: Special Data Run: Unduplicated Admissions for Substance Abuse Problems to DMHDDAD Community Services by County of Residence by Substance Type and Age of Admission Fiscal Years 2001-2005
Juvenile alcohol treatment admission rate	Definition: Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported treatment services for alcohol, per 1,000 youth ages 17 or younger. Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Agency: Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Data Set/Document: Special Data Run: Unduplicated Admissions for Substance Abuse Problems to DMHDDAD Community Services by County of Residence by Substance Type and Age of Admission Fiscal Years 2001-2005

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Juvenile drug treatment admission rate	Definition : Unduplicated number of admissions to state-supported drug treatment services, per 1,000 youth ages 17 or younger.	Agency : Caron Hopkins, Information Management Unit, Georgia Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases
	Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Data Set/Document : Special Data Run: Unduplicated Admissions for Substance Abuse Problems to DMHDDAD Community Services by County of Residence by Substance Type and Age of Admission Fiscal Years 2001-2005
Alcohol-related death rate	Definition : Number of alcohol- related deaths, as defined by ICD codes, per 100,000 persons.	Agency : Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association
	Data Years: 2000-2004	Data Set/Document: Special Data Run
Drug-related death rate	Definition : Number of drug-related deaths as, defined by ICD codes, per 100,000 persons.	Agency: Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association
	Data Years: 2000-2004	Data Set/Document: Special Data Run
Alcohol-related hospital discharge rate	Definition : Unduplicated number of hospital discharges, as defined by ICD codes, involving diagnoses	Agency: Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association
	related to alcohol abuse, per 100,000 persons.	Data Set/Document: Special Data Run
	Data Years: 2000-2004	
Drug-related hospital discharge rate	Definition : Unduplicated number of hospital discharges, as defined by ICD codes involving diagnoses	Agency: Danielle Bell, Georgia Hospital Association
	related to drug abuse, per 100,000 persons.	Data Set/Document: Special Data Run
	Data Years: 2000-2004	
Percentage of residential properties that are renter	Definition : Percentage of all residential units that are renter -	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau
occupied	occupied units.	Data set/document/web link:
	Data Years: 2000	Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data
		http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai nPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U & program=DEC& lang=en

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Percentage of residential properties that are vacant	Definition : Percentage of all residential units that are vacant. Data Years : 2000	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data <u>http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai</u> <u>nPageservlet? ds name=DEC 2000 SF1 U</u> & program=DEC& lang=en
Percentage of adult population not registered to vote	Definition: Percentage of the adult population (ages 18 or older) who are not registered to vote. Data Years: June 2005	Agency: Office of the Secretary of State Data set/document/web link: Georgia Voter Registration Statistics – Active Voters by Race and Gender as o 6/01/05 http://www.sos.state.ga.us
Percentage of adult population not voting in presidential elections	 Definition: Percentage of the adult population (age 18 or older) who did not vote in the 2000 Presidential election. Data Years: November 2000 and 2004 	Agency: Office of the Secretary of State Data set/document/web link: Voter Turnout and reg.x/s http://www.sos.state.ga.us
Percentage of in-migration	Definition: Percentage of the population who moved into the county. Data Years: 2000	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000, special tabulation – Table 2. Net Migration for the Population 5 Years and Over for the United States, Regions, States, Counties, New England Minor Civil Divisions, and Metropolitan Areas: 2000. http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen20 00/migration.html
Percentage of out- Migration	Definition: Percentage of the population who moved out of the county. Data Years: 2000	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000, special tabulation – Table 2. Net Migration for the Population 5 Years and Over for the United States, Regions, States, Counties, New England Minor Civil Divisions, and Metropolitan Areas: 2000. http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen20 00/migration.html
Juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes	Definition : Number of arrests for homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, and rape per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17. Data Years : FY 2001-2005	Agency: Christy Johnson, GeorgiaDepartment of Juvenile JusticeData set/document/web link:Special Data Run: Number of Youth byOffense Type and County (WO #78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Juvenile arrest rate for property crimes	 Definition: Number of arrests for burglary, larceny theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17. Data Years: FY 2001-2005 	Agency: Christy Johnson, GeorgiaDepartment of Juvenile JusticeData set/document/web link:Special Data Run: Number of Youth byOffense Type and County (WO #78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)
Juvenile arrest rate for other crimes	Definition: Number of arrests for other crimes per 1,000 juveniles ages 10 to 17. Other crimes include nonaggravated assault, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution and common vice laws, sex offenses, gambling, crimes against the family, disorderly conduct, curfew and loitering, and runaways. Data Years: FY 2001-2005	Agency: Christy Johnson, Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice Data set/document/web link: Special Data Run: <i>Number of Youth by</i> <i>Offense Type and County (WO #</i> 78566OffenseCounty 07272005.xls)
Population density	Definition: Population per square mile of land area.Data Years: 2000	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data http://factfinder.census.gov
Percentage of population living in urban areas	Definition: Percentage of the total population living in areas defined as urban.Data Years: 2000	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai nPageservlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U & program=DEC& lang=en
Percentage of population below poverty level	 Definition: Percentage of the total population living below the federal poverty level. Data Years: 1999 	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age <u>http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai</u> <u>nPageservlet? program=DEC& lang=en</u>
Percentage of children below poverty level	Definition: Percentage of children ages 17 or younger living below the federal poverty level.Data Years: 1999	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, Poverty Status in 1999 by Sex by Age <u>http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai</u> <u>nPageservlet?</u> program=DEC& lang=en

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Unemployment rate	Definition : Percentage of the labor force who are not employed.	Agency: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
	Data Years: 2000-2004	Data set/document/web link: http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm
Percentage of population receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Definition : Percentage of the total population participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (reported as the average monthly	Agency: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services Data set/document/web link:
	number of TANF recipients). Data Years: FY 2000-2004	http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us
Percentage of population receiving Food Stamps	Definition : Percentage of the total population receiving food stamps (reported as the average monthly number of food stamp recipients).	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services
	Data Years: FY 2000-2004	Data set/document/web link: http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us
Percentage of students receiving free or reduced- priced lunches	Definition : Percentage of students in public schools (grades K through 12) whose applications have been approved for the federal Free and Reduced Lunch Program.	Agency: Georgia Department of Education Data set/document/web link: http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/ dbs/system_guides _all.asp
	Data Years: FY 2005	
Percentage of households headed by a single parent	Definition: Families with a single head of household with no spouse present and children ages 17 or younger, as a percentage of all families with children ages 17 or younger.	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Data, own Children Under 18 Years, by Family Type and Age http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai
	Data Years: 2000	nPageservlet? program=DEC& lang=en
Alcohol license rate (per capita)	Definition : Number of alcohol licenses per 1,000 persons.	Agency: Ronald Johnson, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division
	Data Years : As of August 24, 2005	Data set/document/web link: Data prepared as part of SYNAR project (AWR # 1650 – DHRS Total Active Alcohol Data)
Tobacco license rate (per capita)	Definition : Number of tobacco licenses per 1,000 persons.	Agency : Ronald Johnson, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Division
	Data Years: FY 2005	Data set/document/web link : Special data run (TOB_092005_EX_RETAIL.xls)

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
High school dropout rate	 Definition: Percentage of enrolled students in grades 9 through 12 who drop out of school in a single year without completing high school. Data Years: School Years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 	Agency: Georgia Department of Education Data set/document/web link: Georgia Public Education Report Card (1999-2000 and 2000- 2001) http://techservices.doe.k12.ga.us/reportcard/d efault.htm Note: Data for noncounty school districts were aggregated to the county level.
Percentage of high school seniors not graduating	Definition: Percentage of high school seniors/eligible students not meeting graduation requirements. Data Years: School Year 2000- 2001 and 2001-2002	Agency: Georgia Department of Education Data set/document/web link: Georgia Public Education Report Card (2000-2001 and 2001-2002) http://techservices.doe.k12.ga.us/reportcard/d efault.htm Note: Data for noncounty school districts were aggregated to the county level.
Percentage of students with achievement test not meeting expectations	 Definition: Percentage of students in grades 4, 6, and 8 not meeting expectations on statewide achievement tests. Data Years: School Year 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 	Agency: Georgia Department of Education Data set/document/web link: Georgia Public Education Report Card (1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002) http://techservices.doe.k12.ga.us/reportcard/de fault.htm Note: Data for noncounty school districts were aggregated to the county level.
Percentage of adults who completed less than 12 years of school (without a high school diploma)	Definition: Percentage of adults ages 25 or older who completed less than 12 years of school (no high school diploma or equivalent). Data Years: 2000	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau Data set/document/web link: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data, Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMai nPageservlet?_program=DEC&_lang=en
Rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals	 Definition: Unduplicated number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger. Data Years: FY 2000-2004 	Agency: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services Data set/document/web link: http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Percentage of child maltreatment cases involving substance abuse	Definition : Percentage of investigated child maltreatment cases involving alcohol or drugs.	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services
	Data Year: 2003	Data set/document/web link: Special data run: Child Protective Services, Cases of Maltreatment Involving Substance Abuse, January 1, 2003-December 21, 2003
Rate of children living in foster care	Definition : Number of children ages 17 or younger in state- supervised foster care per 1,000 children ages 17 or younger.	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children Services
	Data Years: FY 2000-2004	Data set/document/web link: http://dfcsdata.state.ga.us
Teen birth rate	Definition : Number of live births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19.	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy
	Data Years: 2000-2003	Data set/document/web link: http://oasis.state.ga.us
Teen pregnancy rate	Definition : Number of pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19.	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy
	Data Years: 2000-2003	Data set/document/web link: http://oasis.state.ga.us
Repeat birth rate among teens	Definition : Number of mothers ages 15 to 19 who gave birth and already had a child, per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19.	Agency: Family Connection Partnership Data set/document/web link: http://www.aecf.org/cgi-
	Data Years: 2000-2003	bin/cliks.cgi?action=rawdata_results⊂= GA
Adult sexually transmitted disease rate	Definition : Number of cases of chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea, per 1,000 adults ages	Agency : Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health
	20 or older. Data Years: 2000-2004	Data set/document/web link: http://www.health.state.ga.us/epi/disease/stats .asp
AIDS rate	Definition : Number of AIDS cases per 1,000 persons.	Agency: Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health
	Data Years: 2000-2004	Data set/document/web link: http://www.health.state.ga.us/epi/disease/stats. asp

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions	, Data Years, and	Sources (continued)
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Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Juvenile sexually transmitted disease rate	Definition : Number of cases of chlamydia, syphilis, and gonorrhea per 1,000 persons ages 19 or	Agency: Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health
	younger.	Data set/document/web link:
	Data Years: 2000-2004	http://www.health.state.ga.us/epi/disease/stats. asp
Teen suicide percentage	Definition : Percentage of all suicides committed by teens ages 10 to 19.	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, Center for Health Information
	Data Year: 2002	Data set/document/web link : The Georgia County Guide, 23 rd Edition. (2004). ISSN#1044-0976
Rate of hospitalization due to self-inflicted injuries	Definition : Number of inflicted hospitalizations due to self-injuries per 100,000 persons.	Agency : Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health
	Data Years: 1999-2002	Data set/document/web link: Suicide in Georgia: 2005
Data of drug itoma		
Rate of drug items reported by crime laboratories	Definition : Number of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine items reported	Agency: Liqun Wong, Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control
	by crime laboratories per 100,000	Data set/document/web link:
	persons.	Special data run from the National Forensic Laboratory Information System
	Data Years: 2002-2004	

Exhibit A-1. Indicator Definitions, Data Years, and Sources (continued)

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

Exhibit A-2. Population Data Sources

Indicator	Definition and Data Years	Source
Population data (for use in calculating rates and percentages and providing	Definition: Total population, population ages 18 or older, population ages 17 or younger,	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program
county population characteristics on county profiles)	population ages 10 to 17, population ages 0 to 19, population ages 20 or older, population ages 25 or older, females ages 15 to 19.	Data set/document/web link: Data sets: (1) County Estimates by Demographic Characteristics–Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin (2) Selected Age Groups and Sex
	Data Years: 1999-2004	http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php
Race/ethnicity data (for providing county population characteristics	Definition: Percentage of the population who is White, Black, Hispanic/Latino, and of an	Agency: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program
on county profiles)	"Other" racial or ethnic category.	Data set/document/web link:
	Data Year: 2004	Data set: County Estimates by Demographic Characteristics–Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin
		http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

Indicator/Definition	Source	Reason for Unavailability
Adult arrest rate for alcohol violations, violent crime, property crime, and other non- alcohol- or non-drug-related crimes	Willeen White-Smith, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Georgia Crime Information Center	Data were requested multiple times but never received. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation did provide adult arrests for narcotic or drug violations and DUI.
Divorce rate	Department of Human Resources	Divorces are not required to be reported to a central agency by counties in Georgia.
Alcohol sales per capita	Ronald D. Johnson, Georgia Department of Revenue, Alcohol & Tobacco Division	Alcohol sales data are not recorded at the county level.
College dropout rate	Nicola Juricak, Strategic Research and Analysis, Board of Regents of University System of Georgia	College dropout rate at the county level is not available. Retention rates were provided at the county level after social indicator analyses were completed. The data show the number of students returning to their original or different University System of Georgia institutions the second year. Data do not show the number of students who left Georgia and attended a school out of state or continued at a private institution in Georgia.
Percentage of students with ACT/SAT scores below national average	Georgia Department of Education	Average ACT and SAT scores are available at the county level, but the number of students scoring below the national average is not provided.
New HIV case rate	Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health	New HIV case data are collected but not provided at the county level. AIDS data are reported at the county level and were included in the social indicator analyses.
Domestic violence arrest rate	Willeen White-Smith, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Georgia Crime Information Center	Data were provided at the state level, but it was indicated that the numbers were not available at the county level. Data should be available at the county level if a special data run is completed, as was done for the other arrest data collected from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Exhibit A-3. Data Not Available or Provided for Social Indicator Analyses

Source: Georgia State Incentive Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

Appendix B. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County¹

Country	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotics	Adult Arrest Rate for Narcotics	Adult Arrest Rate	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol and/or Drugs	Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission	Adult Drug Treatment Admission
County	Violations 2.53	Violations 5.99	Violations 2.69	for DUI	or Factor 3.28	Rate 3.42	Rate
Appling	1.52	2.29	3.56	12.90 13.42	13.89	1.62	4.28 2.31
Atkinson	3.29	6.81	5.58	10.34	5.45	2.52	3.38
Bacon Baker	0.47	1.40	3.61	4.86			1.55
					0.00	1.63	
Baldwin	2.17	4.18	5.12	8.34	3.26	3.12	3.48
Banks	1.16	0.43	8.97	5.93	5.75	1.10	1.47
Barrow	1.98	4.59	5.23	6.55	4.13	3.04	3.42
Bartow	2.43	5.99	12.08	9.19	4.99	3.64	4.59
Ben Hill	4.31	6.87	6.72	9.55	4.61	3.80	5.16
Berrien	4.71	8.80	3.11	9.25	7.75	2.96	2.56
Bibb	0.95	3.85	7.85	6.32	2.88	5.24	9.01
Bleckley	1.47	3.42	8.57	8.94	4.17	1.68	2.87
Brantley	1.65	7.49	14.27	6.79	7.62	2.25	2.77
Brooks	1.72	2.94	3.43	6.57	12.84	2.01	1.37
Bryan	2.67	5.54	8.24	11.75	3.40	1.35	1.26
Bulloch	1.41	6.32	7.10	10.16	5.66	2.96	2.97
Burke	1.40	3.27	1.21	5.62	4.46	1.65	2.33
Butts	0.96	7.64	18.91	9.47	4.30	1.30	1.40
Calhoun	0.41	2.07	5.00	5.74	6.45	2.23	2.54
Camden	3.40	6.49	10.87	10.92	4.42	1.59	1.84
Candler	1.82	6.27	9.56	12.54	8.86	3.19	4.12
Carroll	1.42	4.76	4.64	8.33	4.45	1.05	1.31
Catoosa	3.03	5.69	2.92	5.81	4.56	2.06	2.54
Charlton	0.87	4.18	7.77	7.64	4.31	1.52	2.28
Chatham	0.42	2.96	8.59	8.57	3.17	2.13	3.88
Chattahoochee	0.00	0.63	1.56	2.35	15.79	0.23	0.44
Chattooga	2.16	3.39	0.75	10.95	9.11	2.92	4.67
Cherokee	2.16	3.62	2.07	6.39	4.23	1.50	1.62
Clarke	2.63	5.24	6.70	10.54	4.16	3.53	3.52
Clay	1.26	2.53	10.38	10.93	6.52	1.09	2.77
Clayton	0.21	1.26	6.80	8.39	3.26	1.68	2.96
Clinch	1.75	3.22	15.55	3.64	6.02	3.18	5.66
Cobb	0.34	2.07	4.03	6.79	2.77	0.69	0.69
Coffee	1.79	5.69	12.42	10.80	17.20	2.63	3.36
Colquitt	2.19	5.05	2.38	7.08	5.16	2.85	3.77

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Ind	cators, by County ¹ (continued)
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	Juvenile Arrest	Juvenile	Adult Arrest		Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in	Adult	Adult
Country	Rate for Liquor Law	Arrest Rate for Narcotic	Rate for Liquor Law	Adult Arrest Rate	which Alcohol or Drugs or	Alcohol Treatment Admission	Drug Treatment Admission
County	Violations	Violations	Violations	for DUI	Factor	Rate	Rate
Columbia	3.09	3.61	3.71	6.75	3.81	0.38	0.68
Cook	2.47	4.08	5.70	10.60	5.01	4.21	3.50
Coweta	0.55	2.60	6.07	4.54	3.74	1.40	1.99
Crawford	0.15	1.07	4.11	3.67	10.00	2.82	3.79
Crisp	2.48	3.54	17.38	7.00	3.54	2.16	3.97
Dade	9.72	6.67	12.37	9.52	8.58	2.07	2.28
Dawson	1.39	4.05	7.70	12.98	4.14	2.26	1.91
Decatur	1.36	5.10	5.54	5.45	4.34	3.77	3.51
Dekalb	0.17	1.93	2.13	4.51	1.84	1.19	2.20
Dodge	1.10	7.28	6.02	6.95	7.28	2.49	3.83
Dooly	1.69	5.81	12.27	12.89	5.41	1.15	2.48
Dougherty	1.00	1.55	1.72	4.47	3.14	2.75	3.51
Douglas	2.92	10.96	15.11	7.88	4.02	0.75	0.85
Early	3.60	2.70	2.20	9.68	7.25	2.04	2.72
Echols	3.59	0.51	0.00	12.02	20.00	0.96	1.13
Effingham	2.12	4.29	4.58	7.86	4.72	2.17	2.61
Elbert	6.02	4.72	9.55	13.29	8.23	5.68	5.12
Emanuel	1.98	3.62	4.44	5.67	7.92	2.85	4.09
Evans	2.09	8.03	0.00	10.11	3.90	3.50	5.73
Fannin	4.65	4.16	1.77	6.55	5.84	1.89	1.44
Fayette	2.66	2.89	4.84	5.67	2.58	0.38	0.47
Floyd	1.08	1.61	5.06	9.34	3.18	3.82	5.88
Forsyth	1.70	3.78	0.46	7.28	3.50	1.10	0.84
Franklin	3.05	4.90	7.61	10.52	5.80	2.60	2.27
Fulton	0.18	2.13	2.53	5.73	2.08	1.48	2.48
Gilmer	5.03	8.82	8.69	10.61	7.80	2.44	2.47
Glascock	0.99	0.00	0.20	5.70	8.33	0.99	1.74
Glynn	0.97	3.22	5.85	10.27	3.53	2.86	4.53
Gordon	1.03	2.75	5.33	7.59	5.12	2.23	2.80
Grady	1.43	3.78	4.30	10.85	10.40	3.09	3.54
Greene	0.90	2.09	7.90	11.22	5.61	2.28	1.76
Gwinnett	0.29	0.60	1.07	8.05	2.57	1.04	1.25
Habersham	2.99	3.73	7.12	9.05	4.93	2.27	2.01
Hall	0.42	1.87	3.07	8.80	4.23	1.57	1.60
Hancock	0.45	0.89	4.77	3.35	23.08	2.00	1.57
Haralson	2.79	5.73	3.59	7.82	7.49	1.91	3.13
Harris	1.53	2.57	4.56	4.33	5.06	0.83	1.33
Hart	2.03	4.55	4.87	9.15	6.41	1.84	1.56
Heard	1.21	1.73	4.79	8.16	6.57	1.65	3.08
Henry	1.46	3.67	3.03	6.25	2.71	0.92	1.28

	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotic	Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law	Adult Arrest Rate	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol or Drugs or	Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission	Adult Drug Treatment Admission
County	Violations	Violations	Violations	for DUI	Factor	Rate	Rate
Houston	2.23	4.61	9.35	9.77	3.69	2.36	3.86
Irwin	1.41	2.11	4.69	5.93	9.63	2.59	3.18
Jackson	1.33	4.32	8.19	9.21	5.35	2.73	3.14
Jasper	1.46	6.63	3.76	6.18	4.64	1.49	1.07
Jeff Davis	1.77	5.32	17.46	13.51	5.68	3.57	4.40
Jefferson	1.01	3.69	8.06	11.48	3.10	2.39	3.08
Jenkins	1.76	4.84	5.51	9.87	5.13	2.60	3.19
Johnson	0.18	1.44	3.96	7.94	6.00	2.90	3.83
Jones	0.56	2.94	11.21	7.97	1.79	1.38	2.55
Lamar	1.85	3.83	12.33	11.47	4.69	2.37	2.47
Lanier	2.64	4.98	9.95	7.90	27.59	3.02	3.71
Laurens	2.34	6.16	16.31	8.22	5.17	3.92	4.65
Lee	4.72	5.52	9.44	7.94	3.95	1.17	1.34
Liberty	2.48	4.56	7.39	10.22	5.13	0.97	1.18
Lincoln	1.73	3.96	3.43	5.91	14.43	0.54	0.89
Long	2.37	4.37	7.19	13.84	12.61	1.06	1.65
Lowndes	2.25	4.70	12.09	5.97	4.73	3.13	2.34
Lumpkin	2.04	4.67	5.01	6.85	4.18	2.80	3.07
Macon	1.00	2.71	0.64	6.33	16.90	1.54	4.51
Madison	1.71	4.21	3.53	7.14	3.55	3.02	2.63
Marion	0.51	2.55	2.70	5.29	10.83	1.69	1.93
McDuffie	0.90	2.08	6.81	7.04	7.28	1.38	2.40
McIntosh	2.30	3.19	0.50	14.83	3.24	2.92	5.09
Meriwether	1.77	4.33	9.13	6.92	6.26	2.73	3.79
Miller	0.31	3.77	8.02	6.50	6.98	2.49	2.44
Mitchell	3.30	3.38	5.16	7.90	12.26	3.13	4.02
Monroe	2.69	6.80	18.17	11.95	3.39	2.20	3.71
Montgomery	1.31	4.20	0.00	6.23	25.81	3.03	3.03
Morgan	2.59	3.82	1.32	7.43	6.16	2.71	2.29
Murray	5.15	6.85	6.76	5.23	6.99	3.59	3.07
Muscogee	1.35	4.49	6.90	5.62	2.98	1.42	2.21
Newton	1.45	5.47	8.20	6.23	6.19	3.80	4.49
Oconee	1.37	2.87	2.85	5.86	2.95	1.32	1.08
Oglethorpe	2.73	6.26	0.61	7.16	10.71	1.88	1.50
Paulding	1.75	3.92	3.86	3.45	5.86	1.18	1.76
Peach	0.52	2.60	5.79	14.04	5.03	2.29	3.88
Pickens	3.45	5.13	0.61	6.03	5.44	2.08	1.99
Pierce	4.54	6.69	3.01	4.52	18.05	4.27	4.19
Pike	1.94	2.07	4.26	6.44	9.27	1.37	1.60
Polk	3.80	6.46	5.99	8.34	5.84	4.34	6.97

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Ind	cators, by County ¹ (continued)
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	Juvenile Arrest	Juvenile	Adult Arrest		Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in	Adult	Adult
County	Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Arrest Rate for Narcotic Violations	Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for DUI	which Alcohol or Drugs or Factor	Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	Drug Treatment Admission Rate
Pulaski	1.26	6.81	6.06	9.11	6.40	2.20	2.76
Putnam	0.98	5.03	7.33	12.70	4.36	2.10	2.10
Quitman	0.87	0.87	7.13	3.82	9.52	0.78	1.69
Rabun	4.34	4.03	11.32	12.69	7.58	2.67	2.71
Randolph	1.60	1.87	6.17	5.56	11.02	1.13	2.95
Richmond	0.78	4.23	9.48	10.72	3.68	0.94	2.00
Rockdale	1.79	4.18	5.36	6.77	2.82	3.63	3.28
Schley	2.90	3.39	5.56	8.41	15.38	1.94	2.82
Screven	1.49	4.71	8.81	10.29	7.53	2.11	2.11
Seminole	1.86	6.04	5.61	8.36	4.88	2.75	2.46
Spalding	1.28	2.25	11.29	5.73	4.11	3.25	3.71
Stephens	2.95	6.27	0.75	4.89	5.75	2.94	3.23
Stewart	3.48	3.91	4.10	2.90	3.39	1.43	1.50
Sumter	2.56	4.70	5.06	8.85	4.25	5.00	7.31
Talbot	0.33	1.32	1.33	5.32	9.15	2.11	3.37
Taliaferro	5.51	3.30	16.58	17.50	7.02	0.82	0.33
Tattnall	4.12	4.33	8.30	8.23	9.94	3.54	4.46
Taylor	1.58	3.61	1.90	8.93	10.00	2.41	4.43
Telfair	1.95	5.84	2.98	11.95	8.28	2.41	2.72
Terrell	1.64	2.73	3.89	4.83	8.33	2.54	1.94
Thomas	3.64	5.14	6.40	7.35	4.70	3.86	3.91
Tift	2.60	5.14	3.38	8.84	4.98	3.57	4.45
Toombs	1.40	5.95	7.79	15.05	4.34	4.37	5.13
Towns	6.46	6.14	4.21	6.58	13.95	3.45	1.77
Treutlen	1.55	4.64	13.50	7.85	4.42	2.96	3.73
Troup	0.69	2.56	7.88	6.80	4.30	2.50	2.32
Turner	2.34	4.88	7.60	13.83	5.73	2.89	3.41
Twiggs	2.08	3.21	9.45	6.01	3.05	3.20	3.84
Union	4.94	3.98	1.29	8.10	7.20	3.64	2.71
Upson	0.99	3.18	7.73	5.07	5.59	2.03	2.64
Walker	3.05	4.67	4.32	6.10	7.04	2.64	3.27
Walton	2.91	4.62	3.47	8.95	4.33	2.04	2.58
Walton	4.42	4.62	14.38	8.80	4.33 3.01	7.38	7.58
Ware	1.65	2.31	14.38	6.52	7.35	1.42	1.03
Warren		3.06					3.25
0	2.13		4.74 0.16	7.54	3.94	2.37	
Wayne	2.55	3.91		7.83	3.42	2.58	4.84
Webster	3.88	0.97	0.00	17.53	5.66	1.58	2.74
Wheeler	0.79	3.15	2.43	5.79	6.00	1.61	2.70
White	2.87	4.99	5.83	10.75	7.44	4.48	4.47
Whitfield	1.99	3.21	8.08	16.02	3.87	6.08	4.18

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Narcotic Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for Liquor Law Violations	Adult Arrest Rate for DUI	Percentage of Vehicle Accidents in which Alcohol or Drugs or Factor	Adult Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Drug Treatment Admission Rate
Wilcox	2.32	4.36	0.71	7.37	7.46	1.36	1.44
Wilkes	1.93	2.14	7.37	7.54	7.83	1.22	1.01
Wilkinson	2.03	3.24	9.38	10.81	9.36	2.41	3.73
Worth	1.19	5.21	3.94	4.89	7.65	2.01	2.77

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia State Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

County	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older
Appling	4.76	19.05	76.19
Atkinson	0.00	25.00	75.00
Bacon	0.00	25.00	75.00
Baker	0.00	0.00	100.00
Baldwin	3.23	14.52	82.26
Banks	0.00	0.00	100.00
Barrow	3.33	18.33	78.33
Bartow	1.68	16.81	81.51
Ben Hill	0.00	22.22	77.78
Berrien	10.00	20.00	70.00
Bibb	3.60	9.35	87.05
Bleckley	0.00	0.00	100.00
Brantley	0.00	11.76	88.24
Brooks	4.55	13.64	81.82
Bryan	0.00	17.24	82.76
Bulloch	2.83	30.19	66.98
Burke	0.00	7.69	92.31
Butts	0.00	5.56	94.44
Calhoun	25.00	0.00	75.00
Camden	1.59	15.87	82.54
Candler	6.90	24.14	68.97
Carroll	1.05	15.79	83.16
Catoosa	3.95	18.42	77.63
Charlton	0.00	30.00	70.00
Chatham	1.43	14.33	84.24
Chattahoochee	0.00	0.00	100.00
Chattooga	0.00	16.67	83.33
Cherokee	2.26	12.99	84.75
Clarke	2.59	24.87	72.54
Clay	0.00	0.00	100.00
Clayton	0.00	7.14	92.86
Clinch	0.00	0.00	100.00
Cobb	2.07	11.94	85.99
Coffee	1.35	9.46	89.19
Colquitt	2.22	17.78	80.00
Columbia	1.19	26.19	72.62
Cook	3.57	17.86	78.57
Coweta	2.11	13.38	84.51
Crawford	0.00	0.00	100.00
Crisp	3.23	12.90	83.87

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older
Dade	0.00	20.00	80.00
Dawson	0.00	0.00	100.00
Decatur	2.94	2.94	94.12
Dekalb	0.83	6.44	92.72
Dodge	0.00	8.70	91.30
Dooly	0.00	10.00	90.00
Dougherty	1.33	8.00	90.67
Douglas	0.77	10.77	88.46
Early	0.00	0.00	100.00
Echols	12.50	50.00	37.50
Effingham	0.00	14.29	85.71
Elbert	4.35	8.70	86.96
Emanuel	3.13	3.13	93.75
Evans	0.00	22.22	77.78
Fannin	0.00	18.75	81.25
Fayette	1.59	11.11	87.30
Floyd	0.00	14.02	85.98
Forsyth	4.81	11.54	83.65
Franklin	4.55	4.55	90.91
Fulton	1.11	6.40	92.50
Gilmer	0.00	9.52	90.48
Glascock	0.00	0.00	100.00
Glynn	3.05	16.79	80.15
Gordon	0.00	17.24	82.76
Grady	0.00	18.92	81.08
Greene	10.53	5.26	84.21
Gwinnett	0.77	14.77	84.46
Habersham	3.51	7.02	89.47
Hall	2.63	13.16	84.21
Hancock	0.00	25.00	75.00
Haralson	0.00	5.00	95.00
Harris	0.00	33.33	66.67
Hart	6.06	0.00	93.94
Heard	0.00	0.00	100.00
Henry	2.03	12.84	85.14
Houston	2.06	16.49	81.44
Irwin	14.29	0.00	85.71
Jackson	0.00	13.33	86.67
Jasper	0.00	25.00	75.00
Jeff Davis	9.09	9.09	81.82
Jefferson	0.00	22.22	77.78
Jenkins	0.00	10.00	90.00
Johnson	0.00	0.00	100.00

County	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older		
Jones	0.00	14.29	85.71		
Lamar	0.00	12.50	87.50		
Lanier	0.00	50.00	50.00		
Laurens	0.00	6.52	93.48		
Lee	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Liberty	0.00	18.75	81.25		
Lincoln	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Long	5.26	21.05	73.68		
Lowndes	0.00	20.75	79.25		
Lumpkin	0.00	22.22	77.78		
Macon	0.00	13.89	86.11		
Madison	0.00	13.64	86.36		
Marion	0.00	5.88	94.12		
McDuffie	3.85	26.92	69.23		
McIntosh	0.00	11.11	88.89		
Meriwether	0.00	8.70	91.30		
Miller	25.00	0.00	75.00		
Mitchell	5.56	11.11	83.33		
Monroe	0.00	21.43	78.57		
Montgomery	0.00	25.00	75.00		
Morgan	0.00	14.29	85.71		
Murray	0.00	13.79	86.21		
Muscogee	1.72	15.45	82.83		
Newton	1.59	4.76	93.65		
Oconee	3.03	18.18	78.79		
Oglethorpe	0.00	8.33	91.67		
Paulding	0.00	14.52	85.48		
Peach	3.85	3.85	92.31		
Pickens	0.00	12.50	87.50		
Pierce	4.76	9.52	85.71		
Pike	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Polk	0.00	2.50	97.50		
Pulaski	8.33	8.33	83.33		
Putnam	0.00	11.76	88.24		
Quitman	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Rabun	0.00	16.00	84.00		
Randolph	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Richmond	1.23	12.62	86.15		
Rockdale	3.33	8.89	87.78		
	0.00	0.00			
Schley			100.00		
Screven	0.00	6.67	93.33		
Seminole	0.00	0.00	100.00		
Spalding	0.00	13.92	86.08		

County	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 10-17	Percentage of Alcohol- Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 18-21	Percentage of Alcohol-Related Vehicle Crashes with Drivers Ages 22 or Older
Stephens	3.45	3.45	93.10
Stewart	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sumter	0.00	30.00	70.00
Talbot	0.00	16.67	83.33
Taliaferro	0.00	0.00	100.00
Tattnall	0.00	6.67	93.33
Taylor	11.11	0.00	88.89
Telfair	0.00	14.29	85.71
Terrell	0.00	25.00	75.00
Thomas	3.51	5.26	91.23
Tift	1.85	16.67	81.48
Toombs	3.85	23.08	73.08
Towns	0.00	0.00	100.00
Treutlen	0.00	0.00	100.00
Troup	0.00	10.00	90.00
Turner	0.00	27.27	72.73
Twiggs	11.11	22.22	66.67
Union	5.56	11.11	83.33
Upson	4.17	12.50	83.33
Walker	0.00	16.07	83.93
Walton	1.64	16.39	81.97
Ware	4.00	12.00	84.00
Warren	0.00	11.11	88.89
Washington	0.00	6.25	93.75
Wayne	0.00	20.00	80.00
Webster	0.00	0.00	100.00
Wheeler	0.00	16.67	83.33
White	0.00	4.00	96.00
Whitfield	3.38	12.16	84.46
Wilcox	0.00	20.00	80.00
Wilkes	0.00	0.00	100.00
Wilkinson	0.00	28.57	71.43
Worth	0.00	25.00	75.00

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia State Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

County	Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Alcohol- Related Death Rate	Adult Drug- Related Death Rate	Alcohol- Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug- Related Hospital Discharge Rate
Appling	0.48	1.27	3.39	2.26	88.22	66.73
Atkinson	0.31	0.62	5.14	2.57	87.46	69.45
Bacon	0.76	1.04	0.00	0.00	102.25	114.05
Baker	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	67.60	86.92
Baldwin	0.11	0.55	0.89	0.00	74.75	70.30
Banks	0.38	0.25	3.97	1.32	109.71	133.50
Barrow	0.14	0.75	1.56	0.78	119.83	117.49
Bartow	0.10	0.46	2.43	0.97	113.16	120.21
Ben Hill	0.16	0.47	3.46	0.00	212.38	197.38
Berrien	0.23	0.92	2.44	0.00	246.09	236.34
Bibb	0.04	0.22	3.50	1.55	154.80	153.12
Bleckley	0.00	0.88	1.69	0.00	57.34	134.93
Brantley	0.74	0.68	1.32	1.32	60.68	79.15
Brooks	0.29	0.41	2.44	0.00	227.31	151.54
Bryan	0.20	0.63	3.95	0.00	77.43	49.78
Bulloch	0.36	0.75	3.46	0.35	47.01	34.57
Burke	0.00	0.25	2.63	0.88	80.79	59.71
Butts	0.10	0.19	1.89	0.00	81.20	67.03
Calhoun	0.00	0.00	3.21	3.21	80.17	32.07
Camden	0.04	0.16	0.45	0.00	21.51	38.99
Candler	0.93	1.77	4.07	2.03	130.12	81.32
Carroll	0.14	0.37	4.21	0.63	81.93	113.52
Catoosa	0.36	1.29	0.35	0.35	19.06	37.07
Charlton	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	34.04	15.13
Chatham	0.25	1.25	2.38	0.85	121.66	71.13
Chattahoochee	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.57	15.57
Chattooga	0.21	0.87	1.53	1.53	118.78	127.97
Cherokee	0.04	0.34	1.63	0.88	89.37	78.57
Clarke	0.92	1.84	1.95	0.39	128.79	87.29
Clay	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	95.36	59.60
Clayton	0.34	0.58	1.58	0.79	61.28	50.68
Clinch	0.00	0.64	5.81	0.00	87.17	49.39
Cobb	0.04	0.22	1.51	0.63	101.11	75.15
Coffee	1.36	1.20	2.07	0.00	86.42	79.70
Colquitt	0.11	0.64	0.93	0.00	110.95	97.90
Columbia	0.03	0.17	1.48	0.42	77.61	86.26
Cook	0.06	2.18	1.25	0.00	269.75	280.99
Coweta	0.04	0.28	2.66	0.61	84.24	70.95
Crawford	0.22	1.57	3.17	0.00	118.87	112.53
Crisp	0.04	0.20	3.62	1.81	115.08	120.52

0	Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission	Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission	Adult Alcohol- Related	Adult Drug- Related	Alcohol- Related Hospital Discharge	Drug- Related Hospital Discharge
County	Rate	Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate	Rate	Rate
Dade	0.62	0.41	1.28	1.28	17.86	17.86
Dawson	0.45	2.03	4.52	0.00	139.08	96.11
Decatur	0.00	0.25	1.42	0.71	116.08	96.97
Dekalb	0.04	0.42	1.81	0.80	86.84	69.93
Dodge	0.00	0.71	2.07	0.00	96.19	188.25
Dooly	0.08	0.25	3.45	3.45	87.91	86.19
Dougherty	0.16	0.54	2.71	1.25	159.11	93.96
Douglas	0.18	0.70	1.82	1.01	86.32	130.89
Early	0.00	0.29	1.63	0.00	58.85	26.16
Echols	0.00	0.23	0.00	5.11	76.62	76.62
Effingham	0.08	0.10	1.94	0.00	41.80	51.52
Elbert	0.53	1.21	3.87	0.97	141.24	118.99
Emanuel	0.25	0.29	4.56	0.00	135.99	103.13
Evans	0.25	0.91	5.46	0.00	56.37	52.74
Fannin	1.37	1.03	2.88	0.96	55.74	85.54
Fayette	0.08	0.24	1.03	0.21	69.74	60.22
Floyd	0.15	1.12	5.19	1.30	133.48	131.10
Forsyth	0.13	0.32	0.69	0.34	98.89	64.04
Franklin	0.70	1.30	1.91	1.91	112.78	172.99
Fulton	0.06	0.31	2.35	0.86	114.64	107.32
Gilmer	1.18	2.20	2.38	1.58	76.06	97.46
Glascock	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.73	54.12	77.32
Glynn	0.36	0.87	2.88	0.58	80.91	67.95
Gordon	0.06	0.63	2.14	0.86	90.28	100.98
Grady	0.08	0.77	3.34	0.00	105.12	102.62
Greene	0.13	0.07	1.33	1.33	78.21	51.70
Gwinnett	0.10	0.23	1.11	0.49	62.25	52.66
Habersham	0.59	1.04	3.18	1.06	167.53	116.11
Hall	0.11	0.37	2.38	0.79	136.08	98.56
Hancock	0.00	0.11	2.00	2.00	72.12	34.05
Haralson	0.11	0.29	3.71	2.23	94.34	177.53
Harris	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	64.26	50.77
Hart	0.32	1.28	2.59	0.86	103.44	112.06
Heard	0.08	0.39	5.35	0.00	96.35	60.67
Henry	0.08	0.53	0.85	1.00	74.07	75.93
Houston	0.58	1.72	2.05	0.51	110.13	121.08
Irwin	0.18	0.45	0.00	0.00	159.86	167.85
Jackson	0.08	1.04	3.51	0.00	133.83	113.21
Jasper	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	72.15	62.31
Jeff Davis	0.36	1.21	4.69	0.00	59.36	107.79
Jefferson	0.05	0.37	4.68	0.00	145.18	85.47

County	Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Alcohol- Related Death Rate	Adult Drug- Related Death Rate	Alcohol- Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug- Related Hospital Discharge Rate
Jenkins	0.21	0.83	0.00	0.00	177.78	85.43
Johnson	0.00	0.49	0.00	2.19	54.77	72.30
Jones	0.00	0.08	1.61	0.00	53.04	77.95
Lamar	0.12	0.56	3.69	1.23	121.67	72.51
Lanier	0.26	0.78	2.74	0.00	213.90	276.97
Laurens	0.37	1.19	2.62	0.87	71.56	96.00
Lee	0.16	0.22	0.72	0.72	96.30	62.27
Liberty	0.08	0.26	0.66	0.00	31.31	19.11
Lincoln	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.00	61.65	64.02
Long	0.07	1.01	5.63	0.00	33.78	13.14
Lowndes	0.83	1.48	2.14	1.07	241.14	197.99
Lumpkin	0.46	1.23	0.00	0.00	88.45	94.65
Macon	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.43	75.58	67.02
Madison	0.36	0.87	5.26	2.25	129.18	109.65
Marion	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	109.08	25.17
McDuffie	0.00	0.09	3.74	0.00	143.14	86.07
McIntosh	0.17	0.08	1.82	0.00	79.87	61.71
Meriwether	0.17	1.30	0.88	0.88	96.94	79.32
Miller	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	41.07	53.70
Mitchell	0.04	0.16	3.35	0.84	113.79	70.28
Monroe	0.04	0.17	0.00	1.76	57.35	79.41
Montgomery	0.48	1.68	2.33	0.00	86.07	51.17
Morgan	0.12	0.29	2.45	0.00	83.23	56.30
Murray	0.16	0.51	1.03	0.52	73.90	110.08
Muscogee	0.36	1.39	2.93	1.63	78.45	74.66
Newton	0.73	1.85	2.22	1.11	103.32	86.10
Oconee	0.35	0.73	0.00	2.18	54.53	82.88
Oglethorpe	0.15	0.30	1.52	0.00	86.80	68.53
Paulding	0.03	0.10	1.06	0.21	57.57	85.93
Peach	0.52	0.81	2.48	0.00	113.22	125.62
Pickens	0.53	1.02	3.90	0.00	91.17	86.49
Pierce	0.89	1.55	1.24	0.00	38.51	74.54
Pike	0.25	0.57	4.09	2.73	84.58	75.03
Polk	0.07	0.29	3.05	0.00	118.89	139.72
Pulaski	0.11	0.22	2.06	2.06	88.53	111.17
Putnam	0.06	0.45	1.03	0.00	86.90	58.97
Quitman	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	7.85	15.70
Rabun	1.17	1.25	5.14	0.00	163.33	132.46
Randolph	0.13	0.13	2.65	0.00	68.96	31.83
Richmond	0.06	0.18	2.02	1.01	139.88	103.42

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Juvenile Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	Juvenile Drug Treatment Admission Rate	Adult Alcohol- Related Death Rate	Adult Drug- Related Death Rate	Alcohol- Related Hospital Discharge Rate	Drug- Related Hospital Discharge Rate
Rockdale	0.76	1.43	2.72	0.27	81.96	65.89
Schley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.65	91.86
Screven	0.12	0.18	2.61	1.30	59.98	52.16
Seminole	0.11	0.32	0.00	0.00	105.31	75.22
Spalding	0.26	0.82	4.02	1.67	114.14	78.66
Stephens	1.17	1.54	3.94	1.58	171.17	145.93
Stewart	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	50.91	39.16
Sumter	0.13	0.32	2.41	1.81	103.13	76.59
Talbot	0.31	0.31	3.04	6.09	91.32	42.62
Taliaferro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.37	60.37
Tattnall	0.29	0.86	2.67	1.78	56.98	64.10
Taylor	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	121.50	90.00
Telfair	0.19	0.56	1.64	0.00	124.54	111.43
Terrell	0.41	0.41	1.83	1.83	109.72	82.29
Thomas	0.59	1.99	1.38	0.46	150.86	102.88
Tift	0.42	1.42	3.57	1.02	207.28	250.67
Toombs	0.43	1.10	2.28	0.00	99.36	84.95
Towns	0.76	1.52	0.00	0.00	80.08	65.71
Treutlen	0.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	25.87	45.99
Troup	0.21	0.92	2.67	0.33	86.33	85.66
Turner	0.09	0.36	0.00	0.00	142.90	182.83
Twiggs	0.00	0.18	1.90	1.90	89.19	92.99
Union	1.22	1.62	3.25	0.00	73.56	93.03
Upson	0.18	0.32	2.15	0.72	86.90	55.30
Walker	0.30	1.04	1.29	0.00	40.17	67.48
Walton	0.33	0.77	2.09	0.60	83.70	101.93
Ware	1.10	2.00	2.81	0.56	83.25	116.99
Warren	0.00	0.00	9.57	3.19	146.75	38.28
Washington	0.09	0.09	4.75	0.95	55.09	55.09
Wayne	0.57	0.96	1.47	0.00	72.54	76.93
Webster	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.77	25.77
Wheeler	0.00	1.50	0.00	3.06	36.77	85.80
White	0.58	0.97	1.82	0.91	154.16	115.85
Whitfield	0.14	0.36	1.84	0.23	95.90	90.83
Wilcox	0.00	0.52	6.91	0.00	99.10	96.80
Wilkes	0.00	0.10	5.63	0.00	123.93	52.58
Wilkinson	0.09	0.56	3.91	0.00	72.26	97.65
Worth	0.08	0.42	2.73	0.91	111.08	63.74

¹ See Appendix for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Source: Georgia State Planning and Development Grant Social Indicator Study.

	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage		
	of	Percentage	of Adult	of Adult		
	Residential	of	Population	Population	_	_
	Properties	Residential	Not Voting in	Not	Percentage	Percentage
County	Renter Occupied	Properties Vacant	Presidential Elections	Registered to Vote	of In- Migration	of Out-
County			49.75	27.73	12.76	Migration
Appling	17.60	15.89				14.41
Atkinson	21.92	14.32	56.83	32.69	14.58	15.43
Bacon	21.53	14.14	52.69	24.36	16.07	13.25
Baker	19.37	12.99	44.47	27.70	15.57	16.20
Baldwin	28.82	14.06	61.27	48.50	24.11	15.27
Banks	17.61	7.64	53.65	39.38	25.12	13.61
Barrow	23.14	5.49	59.10	42.84	32.64	14.46
Bartow	23.37	5.48	54.23	34.05	24.79	11.89
Ben Hill	29.17	12.46	57.94	38.20	13.28	18.43
Berrien	21.70	11.82	58.12	38.06	19.55	17.07
Bibb	36.56	11.20	51.30	34.16	16.40	21.37
Bleckley	21.48	10.15	52.11	34.64	16.31	12.64
Brantley	10.99	16.24	52.12	31.13	19.56	13.13
Brooks	19.99	13.53	59.10	40.80	21.31	16.53
Bryan	20.58	6.76	52.59	34.05	37.13	20.91
Bulloch	38.22	8.79	62.02	46.34	33.06	22.46
Burke	21.53	10.27	49.07	28.37	14.33	21.94
Butts	20.43	12.53	57.24	40.52	33.96	13.91
Calhoun	24.03	14.88	57.29	39.46	22.61	23.27
Camden	31.84	13.29	59.66	35.05	39.90	29.75
Candler	23.30	13.31	58.29	40.05	16.41	15.20
Carroll	27.30	7.34	55.56	40.05	23.32	13.33
Catoosa	21.50	6.28	52.17	33.93	27.05	14.53
Charlton	16.66	13.40	58.66	41.98	24.29	19.33
Chatham	35.69	9.85	51.56	33.16	19.79	23.06
Chattahoochee	64.51	11.58	84.97	66.02	70.72	125.78
Chattooga	22.15	10.30	63.17	45.40	15.21	10.65
Cherokee	15.39	4.70	44.57	29.38	34.65	15.26
Clarke	54.66	5.74	60.16	44.22	40.25	33.64
Clay	17.87	30.03	47.02	23.81	17.25	24.12
Clayton	37.47	4.88	59.34	45.19	33.99	26.73
Clinch	24.29	11.46	56.98	29.45	14.70	22.91
Cobb	30.49	4.22	44.68	29.94	30.72	23.29
Coffee	21.90	14.45	60.03	39.35	17.74	12.82
Colquitt	29.43	11.73	64.55	49.69	16.96	11.85
Columbia	16.70	6.61	37.74	21.85	29.17	20.03
Cook	22.52	10.31	60.63	42.09	18.31	15.80
Coweta	20.83	5.24	46.76	30.76	29.92	13.42
Crawford	14.14	8.44	56.65	38.28	26.12	12.14

Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County¹

	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage		
	of	Percentage	of Adult	of Adult		
	Residential Properties	of Residential	Population Not Voting in	Population Not	Percentage	Percentage
	Renter	Properties	Presidential	Registered	of In-	of Out-
County	Occupied	Vacant	Elections	to Vote	Migration	Migration
Crisp	34.41	12.78	60.90	43.32	13.82	16.86
Dade	17.83	9.50	51.63	30.91	24.47	14.68
Dawson	15.72	15.27	47.07	29.93	37.39	14.76
Decatur	23.86	13.27	58.58	40.07	16.59	17.13
Dekalb	39.63	4.55	49.87	31.84	27.87	28.27
Dodge	22.71	13.73	54.37	28.98	16.34	12.09
Dooly	24.96	13.11	55.66	38.68	21.09	15.91
Dougherty	41.70	10.35	53.41	34.11	16.67	24.22
Douglas	23.71	5.75	48.80	32.47	28.46	20.13
Early	24.28	12.05	53.98	26.25	14.04	20.70
Echols	20.72	14.71	65.74	46.47	27.97	8.25
Effingham	16.11	7.18	52.99	34.39	28.98	10.91
Elbert	21.11	12.39	55.95	35.50	14.04	14.50
Emanuel	24.66	14.59	56.69	27.21	11.70	15.59
Evans	24.61	13.76	57.43	34.20	25.43	15.92
Fannin	13.09	24.83	44.04	23.92	22.57	11.19
Fayette	13.05	3.67	32.34	19.42	33.13	18.99
Floyd	30.85	7.07	57.18	40.04	16.56	12.72
Forsyth	11.34	5.31	44.01	29.58	44.17	10.81
Franklin	17.55	15.21	56.88	39.69	23.72	18.28
Fulton	44.21	7.86	49.50	26.61	28.87	33.25
Gilmer	16.66	23.93	54.01	32.88	28.03	10.90
Glascock	16.86	15.77	40.53	24.78	23.96	10.70
Glynn	28.77	16.63	51.04	31.10	20.63	17.16
Gordon	26.64	5.67	58.37	42.02	19.89	11.43
Grady	23.44	11.95	55.89	37.91	16.24	13.99
Greene	19.46	17.68	45.14	25.66	21.60	14.53
Gwinnett	26.60	3.51	53.14	40.59	32.33	17.70
Habersham	21.54	9.40	58.85	43.85	21.50	10.54
Hall	26.85	7.18	59.39	47.33	20.78	12.00
Hancock	17.82	24.49	54.84	26.13	17.73	13.57
Haralson	22.78	8.33	52.89	35.34	20.43	13.15
Harris	11.88	14.25	44.59	24.34	30.18	16.65
Hart	15.72	18.05	52.62	34.76	20.51	13.06
Heard	20.21	10.39	54.24	27.77	22.90	12.56
Henry	14.14	4.15	48.13	29.08	37.78	11.28
Houston	28.98	8.08	50.96	36.90	26.06	19.11
Irwin	20.34	12.17	55.84	40.03	16.08	14.34
Jackson	23.30	7.20	58.17	42.71	30.06	13.08

Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County¹ (continued)

	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage		
	of	Percentage	of Adult	of Adult		
	Residential	of	Population	Population	_	
	Properties	Residential	Not Voting in	Not	Percentage	Percentage
County	Renter Occupied	Properties Vacant	Presidential Elections	Registered to Vote	of In- Migration	of Out- Migration
Jasper	18.21	13.13	49.92	35.40	27.18	15.22
Jeff Davis	19.55	13.49	49.15	24.59	15.48	14.82
Jefferson	24.40	12.21	49.42	25.36	10.93	16.69
Jenkins	21.96	17.74	50.68	27.13	15.48	13.70
Johnson	17.39	13.87	49.70	29.54	12.52	12.55
Jones	13.22	6.61	47.68	32.23	23.73	13.37
Lamar	25.63	7.05	51.01	29.59	24.91	14.52
Lanier	20.46	13.88	57.10	35.27	29.73	14.46
Laurens	24.95	13.23	52.59	31.33	13.87	12.22
Lee	20.23	6.63	52.50	39.97	29.16	11.06
Liberty	43.50	11.80	71.61	55.56	45.44	48.21
Lincoln	13.20	27.98	45.73	26.29	15.93	13.97
Long	28.54	15.55	62.00	34.17	37.90	12.31
Lowndes	34.99	10.66	58.41	43.89	26.64	23.24
Lumpkin	25.23	8.79	54.02	36.19	35.06	14.82
Macon	23.73	12.03	53.95	36.53	11.84	20.41
Madison	18.43	6.84	53.92	38.35	18.83	18.29
Marion	18.66	14.76	50.19	20.12	25.61	16.07
McDuffie	25.63	10.61	53.00	34.41	15.53	16.54
McIntosh	12.00	26.73	40.00	19.47	22.91	16.93
Meriwether	23.12	10.45	53.86	31.98	18.48	17.48
Miller	20.65	10.22	50.03	19.12	15.93	15.44
Mitchell	25.44	9.20	61.08	43.44	16.82	15.09
Monroe	18.78	8.38	47.78	28.92	21.66	16.64
Montgomery	18.47	16.41	55.72	39.74	26.11	16.76
Morgan	20.37	9.30	43.99	33.01	21.21	18.27
Murray	24.36	7.22	65.11	47.71	20.69	10.37
Muscogee	40.00	8.35	55.70	33.09	22.17	20.31
Newton	21.30	4.50	53.58	36.37	28.88	12.48
Oconee	18.77	5.01	35.24	21.78	34.45	16.81
Oglethorpe	15.74	9.67	47.66	31.58	21.69	13.43
Paulding	12.70	4.05	50.31	31.45	37.59	12.41
Peach	29.35	7.23	56.04	40.50	24.17	22.48
Pickens	15.03	16.16	51.30	35.27	24.50	11.17
Pierce	17.22	11.33	54.80	37.55	18.16	13.57
Pike	17.27	6.18	45.54	29.03	28.26	14.73
Polk	26.71	6.95	60.30	41.47	15.52	13.92
Pulaski	22.79	13.62	52.50	35.72	25.60	15.93
Putnam	14.85	28.27	50.11	30.93	24.49	12.51
Quitman	11.17	40.95	50.40	18.60	24.00	24.63

Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County¹ (continued)

	Percentage		Percentage	Percentage		
	of	Percentage	of Adult	of Adult		
	Residential Properties	of Residential	Population Not Voting in	Population Not	Percentage	Percentage
	Renter	Properties	Presidential	Registered	of In-	of Out-
County	Occupied	Vacant	Elections	to Vote	Migration	Migration
Rabun	12.61	38.50	49.80	34.23	18.72	17.82
Randolph	26.63	14.49	44.87	24.15	14.80	17.14
Richmond	37.76	10.20	54.77	38.26	21.16	25.27
Rockdale	24.43	4.11	47.37	29.33	28.37	23.01
Schley	21.03	10.98	51.18	28.21	21.22	14.82
Screven	18.74	15.41	51.58	31.90	13.02	11.08
Seminole	14.70	24.65	54.12	28.76	18.41	18.26
Spalding	34.77	6.44	57.47	36.72	18.75	17.27
Stephens	23.33	14.60	52.24	33.54	16.65	16.35
Stewart	23.07	14.74	46.44	17.97	15.27	31.29
Sumter	31.60	12.23	54.49	32.92	16.64	17.97
Talbot	15.36	11.60	43.83	19.99	13.05	30.41
Taliaferro	18.53	19.82	39.37	8.26	15.66	16.18
Tattnall	24.22	17.73	64.05	46.03	31.13	16.45
Taylor	19.03	17.52	50.29	31.92	13.44	13.85
Telfair	17.59	18.55	60.33	45.59	10.53	20.04
Terrell	30.22	10.27	54.81	33.71	15.36	13.19
Thomas	26.74	10.81	55.25	37.27	14.31	19.54
Tift	29.52	9.68	59.14	46.08	16.42	17.93
Toombs	29.99	13.14	56.34	38.79	17.42	17.82
Towns	9.44	36.36	38.83	19.58	30.13	14.39
Treutlen	22.30	11.66	52.15	27.03	14.75	8.87
Troup	32.69	7.99	53.41	33.18	17.08	16.88
Turner	24.95	12.28	57.93	38.41	13.91	14.35
Twiggs	15.54	10.70	46.57	23.26	17.96	12.75
Union	12.70	28.42	44.37	27.43	27.16	9.37
Upson	27.88	7.70	54.52	35.11	12.67	13.15
Walker	21.28	7.71	56.18	34.24	17.87	18.07
Walton	22.24	5.30	50.76	33.83	28.85	13.10
Ware	25.25	14.88	59.49	44.30	21.77	19.84
Warren	20.27	12.00	48.64	25.35	13.79	16.74
Washington	23.24	10.71	52.37	31.91	14.59	11.32
Wayne	20.26	13.88	55.96	40.67	22.99	14.47
Webster	14.98	18.30	44.52	21.77	18.41	13.98
Wheeler	18.47	17.82	62.10	44.61	29.85	9.91
White	17.02	18.23	49.94	36.07	31.80	12.11
Whitfield	31.02	4.35	59.52	43.91	16.16	18.83
Wilcox	16.87	16.11	62.24	46.57	25.52	16.54

Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County¹ (continued)

County	Percentage of Residential Properties Renter Occupied	Percentage of Residential Properties Vacant	Percentage of Adult Population Not Voting in Presidential Elections	Percentage of Adult Population Not Registered to Vote	Percentage of In- Migration	Percentage of Out- Migration
Wilkes	21.07	14.10	46.61	26.48	12.55	13.86
Wilkinson	15.08	13.98	44.68	23.87	15.28	14.44
Worth	21.21	10.79	56.47	38.64	17.68	15.06

Community Disorganization and Transition Indicator, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ¹
Appling	10.82	38.69	43.76
Atkinson	10.92	44.69	51.30
Bacon	5.27	46.32	51.15
Baker	6.99	23.31	25.64
Baldwin	13.78	49.70	59.09
Banks	3.91	22.43	26.62
Barrow	11.56	48.68	54.87
Bartow	9.01	40.77	47.62
Ben Hill	21.09	76.55	89.83
Berrien	18.96	78.19	90.33
Bibb	12.36	42.18	53.17
Bleckley	7.16	42.17	49.66
Brantley	8.12	34.65	41.50
Brooks	11.15	38.83	47.65
Bryan	8.49	42.64	46.19
Bulloch	9.31	44.44	55.84
Burke	17.36	43.84	56.37
Butts	9.87	54.47	63.92
Calhoun	18.67	54.77	58.92
Camden	15.37	52.92	63.21
Candler	7.08	56.42	65.32
Carroll	8.66	31.17	36.87
Catoosa	10.63	58.67	65.54
Charlton	4.87	24.90	30.47
Chatham	7.89	24.68	27.93
Chattahoochee	1.64	8.97	11.62
Chattooga	6.40	43.95	49.50
Cherokee	6.61	30.41	33.94
Clarke	16.88	61.30	75.74
Clay	5.69	27.16	42.32
Clayton	6.45	16.94	19.75
Clinch	21.35	64.91	73.39
Cobb	2.57	9.29	10.16
Coffee	27.59	67.29	73.45
Colquitt	12.58	53.85	65.51
Columbia	7.28	39.22	45.49
Cook	18.91	65.49	76.49
Coweta	4.53	18.42	22.14
Crawford	2.13	6.09	7.92
Crisp	21.43	69.95	88.63
Dade	9.14	72.22	74.54
Dawson	9.76	49.80	54.23

Community Crime Indicators, by County¹

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ¹
Decatur	11.14	41.85	56.26
Dekalb	5.44	14.91	17.75
Dodge	6.78	43.56	50.84
Dooly	8.06	44.61	55.48
Dougherty	8.54	22.77	26.55
Douglas	20.18	65.66	75.01
Early	13.05	44.40	51.76
Echols	2.57	18.98	21.04
Effingham	10.48	52.89	60.45
Elbert	15.65	72.95	80.17
Emanuel	9.73	41.35	50.57
Evans	18.15	63.87	79.58
Fannin	6.98	26.45	27.92
Fayette	4.08	26.58	30.58
Floyd	5.56	24.45	25.68
Forsyth	3.95	22.22	26.38
Franklin	11.10	38.42	45.82
Fulton	5.42	13.99	15.84
Gilmer	11.95	53.31	58.14
Glascock	1.97	13.81	19.72
Glynn	6.08	21.72	25.46
Gordon	2.85	10.26	11.38
Grady	9.17	42.81	51.22
Greene	10.45	34.48	41.19
Gwinnett	1.82	6.56	7.25
Habersham	8.15	35.26	39.43
Hall	3.17	15.52	17.27
Hancock	5.57	16.48	19.15
Haralson	11.85	75.18	79.90
Harris	4.66	26.60	32.78
Hart	10.84	38.91	45.68
Heard	6.73	18.46	23.12
Henry	9.89	37.23	44.24
Houston	8.74	32.35	36.33
Irwin	7.56	26.90	31.82
Jackson	10.52	40.92	46.20
Jasper	11.16	36.38	40.10
Jeff Davis	11.61	57.41	63.86
Jefferson	9.84	34.31	49.74
Jenkins	12.55	47.79	54.83
Johnson	4.51	26.90	32.68
Jones	4.85	20.19	25.67

Community Crime Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ¹
Lamar	9.24	43.85	48.34
Lanier	16.40	59.75	67.37
Laurens	15.05	93.85	102.97
Lee	6.07	32.15	34.79
Liberty	17.54	71.19	81.28
Lincoln	8.90	29.68	32.15
Long	8.39	49.76	54.50
Lowndes	12.70	60.22	73.58
Lumpkin	8.08	49.95	55.89
Macon	11.28	45.40	53.11
Madison	7.24	33.73	40.82
Marion	2.80	29.52	35.63
McDuffie	12.21	48.82	61.84
McIntosh	13.27	53.98	59.65
Meriwether	8.58	41.84	46.97
Miller	11.32	47.17	55.66
Mitchell	13.52	53.50	60.18
Monroe	11.55	63.56	69.47
Montgomery	6.56	37.00	43.56
Morgan	10.98	41.09	49.72
Murray	9.13	55.70	61.75
Muscogee	16.10	65.81	81.82
Newton	7.25	32.99	37.74
Oconee	3.93	20.64	24.57
Oglethorpe	11.07	39.48	43.65
Paulding	7.51	37.48	42.63
Peach	5.11	14.89	17.75
Pickens	7.96	42.30	47.08
Pierce	7.57	41.52	45.81
Pike	5.83	28.78	32.66
Polk	18.04	71.28	78.29
Pulaski	7.06	32.02	39.08
Putnam	9.68	35.43	46.33
Quitman	10.44	34.81	37.42
Rabun	7.59	30.66	36.39
Randolph	5.08	20.32	25.93
Richmond	24.68	55.20	74.56
Rockdale	8.86	36.69	43.81
Schley	8.71	42.57	50.80
Screven	15.17	69.40	79.17
Seminole	14.17	80.37	87.11
Spalding	6.12	26.03	28.68
Stephens	18.97	68.02	76.34

Community Crime Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Property Crimes	Juvenile Arrest Rate for Other Crimes ¹
Stewart	20.85	59.95	66.46
Sumter	13.81	69.96	82.58
Talbot	2.32	14.89	24.82
Taliaferro	16.52	34.14	38.55
Tattnall	10.24	49.94	55.64
Taylor	6.55	21.91	25.07
Telfair	8.22	57.73	71.57
Terrell	9.65	50.60	56.79
Thomas	14.92	64.33	74.25
Tift	18.22	71.25	83.06
Toombs	15.13	56.20	67.59
Towns	6.46	35.22	36.83
Treutlen	5.87	30.60	39.57
Troup	6.63	24.05	27.79
Turner	16.80	47.27	55.47
Twiggs	8.49	34.90	39.43
Union	3.57	30.75	33.08
Upson	5.31	26.30	29.79
Walker	10.13	60.17	69.13
Walton	9.54	46.56	51.24
Ware	18.73	76.49	91.64
Warren	12.87	36.29	40.58
Washington	18.91	57.84	68.40
Wayne	12.84	48.89	57.23
Webster	8.73	40.74	45.59
Wheeler	4.72	31.46	37.75
White	7.76	42.82	46.96
Whitfield	4.60	21.03	23.32
Wilcox	7.84	40.36	46.17
Wilkes	4.50	21.23	25.09
Wilkinson	8.11	38.52	43.19
Worth	9.13	33.03	39.86

Community Crime Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Urban Indicators, by County¹

County	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Appling	34.25	29.88
Atkinson	22.51	0.00
Bacon	35.46	28.99
Baker	11.87	0.00
Baldwin	172.95	66.13
Banks	61.72	5.30
Barrow	284.54	46.93
Bartow	165.46	58.45
Ben Hill	69.44	64.30
Berrien	35.89	25.48
Bibb	615.65	85.12
Bleckley	53.66	47.58
Brantley	32.92	1.11
Brooks	33.33	28.98
Bryan	53.01	40.42
Bulloch	82.08	47.52
Burke	26.78	24.96
Butts	104.61	21.08
Calhoun	22.56	0.00
Camden	69.32	64.57
Candler	38.79	29.01
Carroll	174.91	47.61
Catoosa	328.43	70.60
Charlton	13.17	38.07
Chatham	529.66	94.42
Chattahoochee	59.82	78.87
Chattooga	81.29	43.67
Cherokee	334.93	74.69
Clarke	840.21	91.28
Clay	17.20	0.00
Clayton	1658.37	98.66
Clinch	8.50	41.83
Cobb	1786.71	99.48
Coffee	62.47	33.81
Colquitt	76.15	37.20
Columbia	307.88	73.55
Cook	68.86	41.35
Coweta	201.56	54.46
Crawford	38.44	0.00
Crisp	80.33	59.87
Dade	87.10	21.14
Dawson	75.81	0.00
Decatur	47.32	42.34

County	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Dekalb	2482.63	99.56
Dodge	38.32	30.23
Dooly	29.33	22.36
Dougherty	291.46	86.60
Douglas	462.49	79.70
Early	24.17	34.49
Echols	9.29	0.00
Effingham	78.29	24.44
Elbert	55.62	30.78
Emanuel	31.84	31.11
Evans	56.75	37.85
Fannin	51.32	0.00
Fayette	463.15	78.23
Floyd	176.50	64.36
Forsyth	435.81	65.28
Franklin	77.04	10.69
Fulton	1543.54	97.86
Gilmer	54.97	13.82
Glascock	17.73	0.00
Glynn	159.97	76.45
Gordon	124.05	35.11
Grady	51.64	37.95
Greene	37.10	18.19
Gwinnett	1359.85	97.41
Habersham	129.06	35.22
Hall	353.80	66.82
Hancock	21.29	40.23
Haralson	91.06	17.01
Harris	51.10	3.20
Hart	99.04	24.79
Heard	37.20	0.00
Henry	369.81	72.57
Houston	294.00	85.09
Irwin	27.83	32.40
Jackson	121.48	11.82
Jasper	30.85	0.00
Jeff Davis	38.05	32.25
Jefferson	32.72	18.72
Jenkins	24.51	35.44
Johnson	28.13	0.00
Jones	60.04	18.84
Lamar	86.09	42.29
Lanier	38.76	5.73
Laurens	55.25	42.92

Urban Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Population Density	Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas
Lee	69.59	49.52
Liberty	118.70	79.90
Lincoln	39.55	0.00
Long	25.70	11.02
Lowndes	182.69	68.10
Lumpkin	73.88	14.58
Macon	34.90	42.23
Madison	90.64	3.70
Marion	19.47	0.00
McDuffie	81.73	38.54
McIntosh	25.02	26.26
Meriwether	44.77	16.45
Miller	22.55	0.00
Mitchell	46.75	47.86
Monroe	54.99	24.25
Montgomery	33.71	1.50
Morgan	44.21	23.39
Murray	106.00	27.52
Muscogee	861.42	97.50
Newton	224.29	56.30
Oconee	141.22	48.81
Oglethorpe	28.64	0.02
Paulding	260.59	60.18
Peach	156.68	63.88
Pickens	99.01	21.71
Pierce	45.55	23.39
Pike	62.68	0.00
Polk	122.54	47.87
Pulaski	38.75	41.27
Putnam	54.60	23.24
Quitman	17.14	40.95
Rabun	40.56	0.00
Randolph	18.15	47.00
Richmond	616.51	92.29
Rockdale	536.71	84.83
Schley	22.47	0.00
Screven	23.71	17.18
Seminole	39.36	27.93
Spalding	295.11	59.48
Stephens	141.89	39.67
Stewart	11.45	0.00
Sumter	68.41	56.70
Talbot	16.53	0.00
Taliaferro	10.63	0.00
Tattnall	46.11	21.26

Urban Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

		Percentage of Population Living in
County	Population Density	Urban Areas
Taylor	23.36	0.00
Telfair	26.74	42.73
Terrell	32.71	45.22
Thomas	77.95	49.89
Tift	144.91	55.88
Toombs	71.10	47.85
Towns	55.92	0.00
Treutlen	34.16	44.30
Troup	142.01	56.10
Turner	33.23	52.30
Twiggs	29.39	0.00
Union	53.60	0.00
Upson	84.79	55.65
Walker	136.71	56.47
Walton	184.36	41.47
Ware	39.33	71.60
Warren	22.19	0.00
Washington	31.13	33.58
Wayne	41.21	47.95
Webster	11.41	0.00
Wheeler	20.75	0.00
White	82.56	0.00
Whitfield	288.03	68.32
Wilcox	22.55	0.00
Wilkes	22.67	31.08
Wilkinson	22.89	0.00
Worth	38.56	30.00

Urban Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

	Percentage of	Percentage of Total Population		Percentage of Population	Percentage of Population
	Children Below	Below Poverty	Unemployment	Receiving	Receiving Food
County	Poverty Level	Level	Rate	TANF	Stamps
Appling	6.43	18.29	7.48	0.95	8.96
Atkinson	8.36	22.95	7.30	2.08	14.64
Bacon	7.94	23.11	5.68	1.67	9.70
Baker	8.96	23.34	4.56	2.75	19.53
Baldwin	4.76	13.85	4.04	1.99	7.73
Banks	3.90	12.52	3.61	0.53	5.44
Barrow	2.55	8.21	4.36	0.53	5.55
Bartow	2.79	8.48	4.94	0.48	5.65
Ben Hill	9.10	21.79	5.61	2.82	14.77
Berrien	6.82	17.41	4.08	1.80	12.42
Bibb	7.40	18.44	4.54	3.30	14.48
Bleckley	6.23	15.01	4.38	2.24	10.84
Brantley	5.75	15.49	5.21	1.14	11.23
Brooks	8.85	23.01	4.14	2.47	14.95
Bryan	4.62	11.59	3.04	0.53	4.77
Bulloch	4.60	23.09	3.52	1.61	8.70
Burke	12.18	28.54	7.69	4.13	18.83
Butts	3.66	10.33	4.86	1.00	7.41
Calhoun	8.53	21.01	6.48	2.68	14.83
Camden	3.69	9.67	4.47	0.48	5.77
Candler	9.90	25.04	4.22	2.29	14.16
Carroll	4.01	13.17	4.85	1.25	7.99
Catoosa	3.22	9.32	2.79	0.36	5.16
Charlton	7.58	18.41	4.44	0.96	10.90
Chatham	5.50	15.10	3.85	1.75	9.56
Chattahoochee	3.32	7.06	7.41	0.51	4.62
Chattooga	3.98	13.30	3.82	0.49	7.31
Cherokee	1.59	5.27	3.28	0.29	1.70
Clarke	4.36	25.95	3.32	1.50	6.45
Clay	11.26	30.68	4.48	7.68	29.74
Clayton	4.02	9.93	4.98	1.29	6.98
Clinch	7.65	22.36	5.34	3.56	16.20
Cobb	1.91	6.40	3.73	0.39	2.28
Coffee	6.65	18.33	5.45	1.39	10.38
Colquitt	7.08	19.51	5.18	2.93	13.33
Columbia	1.71	5.08	3.06	0.48	3.43
Cook	8.09	20.42	4.71	3.04	12.93
Coweta	2.83	7.72	3.92	0.58	5.28
Crawford	4.83	15.24	4.23	1.12	9.21
Crisp	12.09	28.78	5.81	3.61	19.29
Dade	1.79	9.26	3.53	0.29	5.00
Dawson	2.54	7.56	3.15	0.34	5.13

	Percentage of Children Below	Percentage of Total Population Below Poverty	Unemployment	Percentage of Population Receiving	Percentage of Population Receiving Food
County	Poverty Level	Level	Rate	TANF	Stamps
Decatur	9.36	22.10	5.92	2.94	17.28
Dekalb	3.50	10.59	4.86	1.25	4.78
Dodge	4.74	16.00	4.47	1.96	10.56
Dooly	7.44	19.57	5.97	3.59	14.74
Dougherty	9.85	23.92	5.84	5.61	17.94
Douglas	2.82	7.68	4.01	0.76	5.00
Early	10.31	25.04	5.80	5.23	25.27
Echols	9.72	28.24	3.04	0.93	9.14
Effingham	3.27	9.21	3.28	0.96	5.49
Elbert	6.06	17.05	6.12	1.35	10.65
Emanuel	10.01	26.62	6.23	3.05	16.41
Evans	10.04	25.60	3.67	2.76	13.54
Fannin	3.07	12.27	4.49	0.60	5.47
Fayette	0.87	2.61	2.85	0.41	1.69
Floyd	4.81	13.84	4.29	1.47	8.13
Forsyth	1.62	5.47	2.99	0.18	1.14
Franklin	4.03	13.43	4.54	0.96	7.24
Fulton	5.51	15.23	4.99	2.95	9.42
Gilmer	3.16	12.33	3.89	0.38	4.50
Glascock	2.78	17.18	4.66	1.45	8.24
Glynn	5.84	14.98	3.53	1.45	8.82
Gordon	3.19	9.73	4.89	0.74	6.81
Grady	8.18	21.06	4.56	2.51	13.08
Greene	8.27	21.90	7.55	2.17	12.48
Gwinnett	1.76	5.62	3.61	0.37	1.86
Habersham	3.38	11.55	3.71	0.35	3.86
Hall	4.17	12.19	3.38	0.74	4.55
Hancock	10.97	25.26	8.41	3.38	17.38
Haralson	4.88	15.24	4.92	1.40	7.87
Harris	2.47	8.14	3.19	0.90	4.15
Hart	4.60	14.48	5.37	1.45	7.66
Heard	4.15	13.44	5.09	0.85	9.56
Henry	1.62	4.88	3.46	0.62	3.03
Houston	4.10	9.98	3.26	1.56	7.05
Irwin	6.33	17.03	5.23	2.30	10.60
Jackson	3.57	11.73	3.91	0.67	6.22
Jasper	5.28	14.04	4.47	1.84	10.77
Jasper Jeff Davis	5.85	19.19	8.18	1.09	11.92
Jefferson	8.24	22.50	8.69	3.88	16.51
Jenkins	11.27	22.50	5.62	3.88	17.46
Johnson	7.58	21.03	6.94	3.32	16.14
Jones	3.36	10.05	3.55	0.77	5.49

	Percentage of					
County	Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level	Total Population Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps	
County Lamar	3.61	10.57	6.00	1.02	8.84	
Lanier	6.33	17.73	3.74	2.39	14.24	
Laurens	7.04	17.91	5.06	2.39	12.85	
Lee	3.30	7.91	3.20	0.67	4.81	
Liberty	6.10	13.74	5.54	1.81	8.71	
Lincoln	4.78	15.21	8.48	1.44	10.60	
Long	8.35	19.27	3.31	2.61	12.71	
Lowndes	5.96	16.96	3.59	1.76	10.06	
Lumpkin	3.26	12.38	3.07	0.37	5.29	
Macon	10.79	23.99	7.68	2.79	15.87	
Madison	3.65	11.52	3.60	0.93	6.66	
Marion	8.82	22.09	5.18	2.85	16.05	
McDuffie	7.24	18.28	6.41	3.40	14.22	
McIntosh	6.62	18.35	4.37	1.26	14.22	
Meriwether	6.91	17.44	6.32	2.20	13.15	
Miller	7.43	20.71	4.45	2.20	14.80	
Mitchell	10.38	24.21	5.07	3.76	14.80	
Monroe	3.11	9.51	4.63	0.78	7.75	
	6.02	17.96	6.77	1.36	11.01	
Montgomery Morgan	3.83	10.80	3.78	1.30	7.99	
Murray	4.50	12.55	4.08	0.71	5.43	
Muscogee	5.89	14.89	4.00	3.23	11.61	
Newton	4.18	9.80	4.54	1.47	7.86	
Oconee	2.34	6.44	2.18	0.43	2.82	
Oglethorpe	4.07	13.15	3.62	1.19	6.30	
Paulding	1.81	5.45	3.42	0.28	2.35	
Peach	6.33	19.37	5.38	2.57	14.28	
Pickens	3.19	9.05	3.49	0.44	4.87	
Pierce	6.80	18.22	3.94	1.44	11.03	
Pike	3.16	9.31	4.39	0.85	5.56	
Polk	4.86	15.07	4.74	0.89	6.47	
Pulaski	4.45	14.48	4.77	2.33	10.92	
Putnam	4.93	14.33	3.65	1.53	7.94	
Quitman	6.31	21.86	5.33	4.79	20.56	
Rabun	2.98	10.96	2.86	0.38	4.85	
Randolph	9.81	26.57	7.78	4.38	20.66	
Richmond	7.28	18.68	5.39	4.10	14.99	
Rockdale	2.95	8.09	3.96	0.75	5.54	
Schley	7.59	19.81	4.79	1.29	12.01	
Screven	6.19	19.79	6.35	3.76	14.48	
Seminole	9.30	22.85	4.60	4.24	14.48	
Spalding	5.75	15.16	5.73	1.80	10.92	
Stephens	4.16	14.55	5.45	1.15	9.84	
orehiteris	4.10	14.00	0.40	1.10	J.04	

County	Percentage of Children Below Poverty Level	Percentage of Total Population Below Poverty Level	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of Population Receiving TANF	Percentage of Population Receiving Food Stamps
Stewart	7.39	20.89	6.79	4.13	20.81
Sumter	9.03	20.47	5.81	5.19	18.95
Talbot	9.51	24.15	5.71	3.33	15.87
Taliaferro	7.41	23.06	8.55	3.55	20.71
Tattnall	7.65	19.59	5.23	2.09	10.08
Taylor	9.17	24.86	5.35	3.39	16.25
Telfair	5.94	18.31	9.84	2.83	14.90
Terrell	11.65	27.98	6.98	6.41	21.69
Thomas	5.88	16.92	4.10	2.33	11.29
Tift	7.64	19.20	4.06	2.49	11.67
Toombs	9.70	23.39	7.13	2.33	15.33
Towns	2.22	11.19	2.89	0.37	4.38
Treutlen	8.19	24.93	6.75	2.21	14.70
Troup	5.70	14.45	5.02	2.10	9.14
Turner	10.48	26.24	7.15	2.22	18.15
Twiggs	6.71	19.39	5.49	2.19	10.30
Union	2.75	12.22	3.37	0.43	5.17
Upson	5.62	14.46	7.74	1.78	10.56
Walker	4.28	12.23	3.80	0.73	6.41
Walton	3.57	9.61	3.85	1.03	6.26
Ware	7.40	19.23	4.98	2.57	13.07
Warren	9.30	26.31	9.48	3.65	16.22
Washington	8.03	21.45	5.11	3.26	14.52
Wayne	5.87	15.32	5.08	1.31	11.56
Webster	6.40	19.21	4.71	2.37	12.05
Wheeler	6.65	20.86	7.39	1.83	11.57
White	2.81	10.24	3.39	0.82	5.10
Whitfield	3.56	11.37	3.73	0.57	4.08
Wilcox	6.88	17.47	5.36	1.99	14.30
Wilkes	5.75	17.24	7.67	2.47	12.60
Wilkinson	6.78	17.76	5.07	2.77	12.34
Worth	7.11	18.44	5.22	3.73	15.72

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

County	Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches	Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent
Appling	59.69	22.08
Atkinson	79.13	27.81
Bacon	53.49	24.30
Baker	98.72	31.08
Baldwin	57.08	33.84
Banks	54.75	13.05
Barrow	39.45	19.81
Bartow	42.18	18.44
Ben Hill	68.92	34.98
Berrien	55.47	23.08
Bibb	68.42	39.34
Bleckley	51.11	29.15
Brantley	54.92	20.73
Brooks	75.62	32.21
Bryan	30.58	23.29
Bulloch	55.30	26.25
Burke	78.71	44.27
Butts	48.81	22.97
Calhoun	90.88	38.60
Camden	39.36	25.60
Candler	67.00	26.26
Carroll	48.49	22.01
Catoosa	37.12	17.85
Charlton	59.59	29.13
Chatham	57.95	32.18
Chattahoochee	77.86	21.43
Chattooga	63.34	21.20
Cherokee	20.05	13.70
Clarke	66.47	31.66
Clay	92.84	40.52
Clayton	67.20	39.66
Clinch	60.94	31.76
Cobb	30.82	19.18
Coffee	69.09	27.68
Colquitt	63.57	31.38
Columbia	22.31	16.68
Cook	60.49	27.90
Coweta	30.63	20.30
Crawford	61.68	20.60
Crisp	70.12	45.57

County	Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches	Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent
Dade	40.46	13.34
Dawson	29.75	13.83
Decatur	67.61	34.67
Dekalb	61.19	32.43
Dodge	62.36	28.31
Dooly	85.02	40.91
Dougherty	69.14	44.46
Douglas	41.95	21.81
Early	73.52	41.65
Echols	59.81	24.12
Effingham	31.31	20.22
Elbert	56.74	26.87
Emanuel	67.88	32.75
Evans	72.17	32.35
Fannin	44.41	12.58
Fayette	11.13	12.59
Floyd	45.11	21.64
Forsyth	12.91	10.05
Franklin	44.69	17.91
Fulton	33.15	35.83
Gilmer	53.45	15.03
Glascock	47.32	14.11
Glynn	46.99	27.46
Gordon	45.87	18.27
Grady	57.72	28.27
Greene	78.95	31.14
Gwinnett	34.00	17.03
Habersham	41.37	15.33
Hall	46.20	18.49
Hancock	89.76	47.12
Haralson	48.71	19.25
Harris	34.48	15.67
Hart	47.05	19.30
Heard	52.64	21.89
Henry	27.06	16.36
Houston	41.01	26.15
Irwin	62.37	25.46
Jackson	48.96	18.02
Jasper	61.15	23.16
Jeff Davis	59.33	22.72
Jefferson	81.64	39.12

Poverty or Increased Risk for Socioeconomic Deprivation Indicators, by County ¹
(continued)

County	Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches	Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent
County Jenkins	77.08	33.30
Johnson	71.83	33.04
Jones	34.03	20.87
	60.13	20.87
Lamar Lanier	68.13	24.69 25.57
Laurens	57.93	31.92
Lee	31.70	22.48
Liberty	57.05	30.86
Lincoln	61.19	20.05
Long	69.65	33.12
Lowndes	38.92	31.95
Lumpkin	39.80	17.25
Macon	84.26	39.48
Madison	45.04	17.69
Marion	67.65	31.38
McDuffie	64.24	36.01
McIntosh	75.12	25.25
Meriwether	80.65	28.31
Miller	56.26	27.24
Mitchell	75.43	39.28
Monroe	49.13	20.02
Montgomery	69.64	25.64
Morgan	37.82	21.87
Murray	55.68	20.59
Muscogee	55.40	36.28
Newton	47.30	23.44
Oconee	15.98	15.96
Oglethorpe	45.19	20.28
Paulding	24.89	16.11
Peach	64.59	34.11
Pickens	39.88	14.55
Pierce	55.15	20.21
Pike	31.80	14.13
Polk	47.17	20.13
Pulaski	58.01	28.86
Putnam	70.72	22.91
Quitman	97.74	28.70
Rabun	51.24	13.94
Randolph	86.99	38.46
Richmond	68.83	40.32
Rockdale	40.46	20.73

County	Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches	Percentage of Households Headed by a Single Parent
Schley	46.52	28.69
Screven	78.91	33.51
Seminole	72.71	30.19
Spalding	58.80	31.62
Stephens	46.58	18.84
Stewart	93.54	35.06
Sumter	74.32	40.53
Talbot	88.79	29.93
Taliaferro	93.82	35.96
Tattnall	68.03	27.68
Taylor	71.91	33.92
Telfair	72.21	27.54
Terrell	70.12	42.99
Thomas	58.02	31.78
Tift	56.64	31.89
Toombs	71.98	32.19
Towns	27.83	9.91
Treutlen	69.22	28.60
Troup	55.81	31.62
Turner	69.00	35.38
Twiggs	81.20	28.31
Union	49.30	12.31
Upson	57.84	26.53
Walker	54.78	18.10
Walton	39.40	21.55
Ware	59.99	26.39
Warren	100.00	40.78
Washington	67.53	36.50
Wayne	55.91	25.05
Webster	67.81	20.89
Wheeler	71.07	25.38
White	39.55	14.18
Whitfield	51.13	17.09
Wilcox	65.29	27.38
Wilkes	64.34	25.82
Wilkinson	72.87	29.51
Worth	62.77	28.27

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

County	High School Dropout Rate	Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating	Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 6 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 8 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma
Appling	7.53	27.59	33.00	27.11	29.44	32.69
Atkinson	8.24	35.38	32.44	35.56	46.67	43.66
Bacon	11.79	39.48	28.00	35.00	35.67	32.31
Baker	NA	NA	36.89	52.44	0.00	33.98
Baldwin	5.74	32.35	28.78	39.33	37.22	27.40
Banks	7.44	31.86	35.00	35.00	29.67	34.62
Barrow	7.59	35.85	24.11	24.33	29.11	26.69
Bartow	8.22	35.03	24.44	28.78	30.89	28.17
Ben Hill	9.02	34.57	42.33	42.00	38.00	34.19
Berrien	7.19	31.38	35.56	36.44	32.33	33.97
Bibb	10.71	36.14	34.11	27.67	35.89	22.79
Bleckley	4.88	27.94	26.33	27.56	25.44	28.26
Brantley	10.90	38.86	34.78	36.67	37.44	27.50
Brooks	13.46	43.83	32.67	34.89	35.78	32.55
Bryan	6.02	24.22	26.33	29.56	23.56	21.02
Bulloch	6.82	34.32	23.89	30.67	32.22	22.06
Burke	9.94	35.36	38.67	45.67	42.22	35.15
Butts	8.12	33.33	40.56	41.22	41.56	30.23
Calhoun	6.65	27.45	32.89	43.56	51.67	34.49
Camden	6.97	31.47	18.67	23.67	21.89	16.74
Candler	9.18	38.49	28.00	37.56	36.11	43.06
Carroll	6.97	24.66	38.70	37.11	41.19	28.94
Catoosa	7.92	27.62	26.78	29.33	28.33	23.97
Charlton	6.69	30.82	43.00	31.11	41.33	34.92
Chatham	11.87	40.98	31.44	39.67	39.11	19.80
Chattahoochee	NA	NA	39.78	40.56	36.33	11.22
Chattooga	7.93	31.03	30.06	30.75	33.50	39.60
Cherokee	4.69	16.21	19.33	18.00	21.33	15.56
Clarke	10.88	44.72	39.78	39.44	40.44	18.96
Clay	NA	NA	45.33	57.78	27.44	35.67
Clayton	9.10	36.80	37.44	40.33	36.67	19.94
Clinch	8.45	31.82	39.33	39.56	49.22	41.14
Cobb	4.15	17.03	22.94	23.37	21.32	11.21
Coffee	9.76	27.27	30.89	37.33	35.00	35.17
Colquitt	10.31	37.73	34.22	40.22	41.44	35.10
Columbia	5.52	20.43	14.22	16.33	16.56	12.13
Cook	6.47	31.25	29.89	46.56	37.56	35.45
Coweta	4.70	29.08	25.78	27.33	29.11	18.38
Crawford	5.47	28.18	36.89	34.33	37.11	32.75

Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County¹

County	High School Dropout Rate	Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating	Percentage of 4 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 6 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 8 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma
Crisp	14.13	51.41	34.11	34.33	36.22	34.15
Dade	6.00	20.53	28.22	28.11	28.78	32.97
Dawson	9.63	31.44	24.56	30.56	32.78	20.53
Decatur	6.68	29.85	22.22	31.44	27.78	30.32
Dekalb	7.52	27.51	30.17	30.91	30.80	14.94
Dodge	7.00	28.32	24.78	25.11	23.89	33.71
Dooly	8.28	30.04	41.89	47.78	50.67	31.54
Dougherty	11.36	40.47	32.56	41.56	39.11	26.34
Douglas	5.13	22.19	24.56	28.67	28.22	18.86
Early	3.08	12.89	47.67	48.44	43.78	31.57
Echols	5.98	25.00	24.44	28.22	31.22	39.55
Effingham	7.62	30.12	17.11	21.56	26.00	21.15
Elbert	9.46	32.95	34.89	36.78	44.56	32.78
Emanuel	9.28	32.87	39.00	39.22	43.56	38.55
Evans	5.56	24.62	50.56	42.56	35.44	34.27
Fannin	5.96	27.83	30.33	29.11	29.33	29.05
Fayette	2.44	10.63	13.22	12.56	13.56	7.63
Floyd	5.90	23.57	27.12	27.34	29.73	28.53
Forsyth	5.43	20.86	15.33	17.44	21.11	14.28
Franklin	10.62	36.02	28.78	39.11	37.67	32.97
Fulton	8.40	30.25	27.74	33.74	31.78	15.99
Gilmer	7.87	30.16	33.22	31.67	36.00	34.02
Glascock	5.25	24.14	24.44	26.22	25.22	33.90
Glynn	8.91	36.82	33.00	33.89	30.44	17.78
Gordon	9.67	36.72	35.15	31.59	31.20	34.09
Grady	8.40	33.14	33.33	31.56	35.56	30.60
Greene	5.92	32.77	38.33	40.67	39.78	29.93
Gwinnett	2.67	14.76	17.35	26.14	23.29	12.71
Habersham	5.08	24.55	29.89	26.56	28.33	29.13
Hall	6.01	26.17	33.26	35.24	36.35	29.49
Hancock	5.53	37.36	43.56	47.11	44.33	37.76
Haralson	7.70	30.81	24.78	30.52	30.22	36.99
Harris	8.22	24.84	24.33	27.22	27.56	21.05
Hart	9.52	33.28	27.78	33.33	32.56	28.92
Heard	8.88	34.27	33.11	31.56	29.22	34.02
Henry	4.52	18.77	23.78	22.44	27.11	15.77
Houston	5.71	23.80	26.44	26.33	23.56	15.70
Irwin	10.03	34.49	25.89	32.44	36.22	32.30
Jackson	7.91	22.94	24.78	23.38	26.22	31.92
Jasper	6.38	26.57	26.89	32.78	39.22	30.26

Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

	High	Percentage of	Percentage of 4 th Grade Students Not Meeting	Percentage of 6 th Grade Students Not Meeting	Percentage of 8 th Grade Students Not Meeting	Percentage of Population Ages 25 or
	School	High School	Expectations in	Expectations in	Expectations in	Older Without
County	Dropout Rate	Seniors Not Graduating	Reading, Math, and/or Language	Reading, Math, and/or Language	Reading, Math, and/or Language	a High School Diploma
Jeff Davis	7.34	28.91	32.33	35.56	26.78	36.71
Jefferson	5.23	23.90	44.44	48.00	48.11	41.46
Jenkins	5.60	25.95	31.00	33.33	25.67	37.98
Johnson	7.92	32.39	48.22	37.89	42.22	37.59
Jones	5.24	22.26	21.00	24.22	27.11	22.13
Lamar	8.07	32.72	34.22	43.67	38.89	28.66
Lanier	7.94	31.94	29.78	32.11	42.00	32.96
Laurens	7.18	29.96	29.98	32.81	34.26	29.66
Lee	1.49	11.58	20.78	18.11	21.22	18.69
Liberty	4.38	21.20	31.33	35.11	33.33	13.23
Lincoln	4.55	19.20	29.67	29.00	36.44	28.98
Long	10.77	37.30	39.33	42.00	37.67	25.71
Lowndes	8.66	33.22	26.33	29.44	30.30	22.34
Lumpkin	4.98	22.16	27.56	22.00	24.44	28.04
Macon	14.44	40.32	51.22	49.33	47.44	36.78
Madison	10.20	37.95	28.22	33.44	34.22	29.22
Marion	9.74	37.40	46.22	39.33	38.67	34.55
McDuffie	8.39	31.82	30.56	32.89	33.22	33.29
McIntosh	11.23	42.44	45.56	53.89	40.89	28.80
Meriwether	8.81	35.47	46.78	43.89	38.44	34.23
Miller	5.70	22.40	32.44	31.56	18.33	30.97
Mitchell	8.37	33.24	37.96	48.04	46.93	34.72
Monroe	7.36	32.80	31.89	30.22	34.56	22.28
Montgomery	6.17	29.21	41.78	49.78	36.33	28.56
Morgan	4.42	23.75	30.22	31.78	31.67	26.04
Murray	14.40	49.30	27.89	37.89	38.22	38.95
Muscogee	6.47	27.83	31.67	35.67	32.56	21.08
Newton	5.92	27.47	31.22	33.22	34.56	25.29
Oconee	2.69	12.99	16.33	14.89	16.78	13.31
Oglethorpe	7.44	34.64	24.89	33.89	33.00	27.92
Paulding	7.45	29.62	25.33	28.44	26.67	19.21
Peach	7.95	41.92	41.33	36.78	29.67	26.62
Pickens	7.46	38.17	32.78	33.11	33.89	29.80
Pierce	9.92	35.20	37.11	32.22	32.44	30.22
Pike	8.44	24.07	28.33	27.44	31.33	24.71
Polk	11.09	42.46	34.00	33.56	33.00	36.72
Pulaski	7.62	21.24	37.22	38.67	33.56	26.64
Putnam	7.36	37.92	36.78	34.89	34.33	24.55
Quitman	NA	NA	64.67	65.33	0.00	42.24
Rabun	7.65	32.54	18.44	30.11	33.78	24.63
Randolph	11.57	40.32	54.00	54.00	48.22	37.59

Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

			Percentage of 4 th	Percentage of 6 th	Percentage of 8 th	Percentage of
County	High School Dropout Rate	Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating	Grade Students Not	Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma
Richmond	6.21	30.17	38.89	42.56	37.11	22.03
Rockdale	3.92	13.07	21.11	24.67	22.78	17.59
Schley	11.21	NA	24.00	31.22	27.67	29.99
Screven	7.43	28.14	37.89	35.56	42.11	33.07
Seminole	11.02	57.22	43.00	37.89	37.89	32.12
Spalding	14.57	51.99	31.67	42.00	39.67	32.24
Stephens	7.48	35.39	26.33	28.67	27.00	28.88
Stewart	16.04	63.40	33.00	38.33	37.67	36.82
Sumter	12.31	40.82	40.67	43.44	37.22	30.08
Talbot	7.76	31.41	58.56	60.00	63.67	35.25
Taliaferro	0.00	NA	63.67	57.44	39.22	43.79
Tattnall	9.34	35.38	42.00	38.11	32.56	33.69
Taylor	10.23	38.32	45.78	35.22	40.56	36.43
Telfair	7.88	20.39	31.67	41.78	33.78	36.44
Terrell	9.87	40.45	44.44	47.89	50.78	35.51
Thomas	4.41	20.85	33.28	33.33	36.15	26.46
Tift	5.92	35.57	28.56	29.00	33.11	32.06
Toombs	8.34	30.79	34.55	32.91	35.61	32.67
Towns	4.75	55.81	24.78	24.00	21.33	24.95
Treutlen	31.60	32.98	33.67	35.11	40.00	38.16
Troup	4.25	23.99	36.00	36.56	37.33	27.02
Turner	7.67	37.21	33.67	39.33	35.22	32.35
Twiggs	16.06	32.35	46.22	47.78	45.56	36.84
Union	8.25	22.19	12.00	25.33	28.78	25.81
Upson	13.10	35.48	37.56	32.11	29.89	33.33
Walker	9.44	38.31	30.04	22.07	23.03	33.16
Walton	5.72	21.97	26.54	22.46	31.44	26.51
Ware	9.00	35.55	31.67	35.11	34.11	29.68
Warren	6.80	29.57	49.00	61.00	53.44	42.92
Washington	7.97	33.97	37.33	34.44	31.56	31.72
Wayne	9.93	37.50	38.67	31.56	35.00	29.86
Webster	NA	NA	36.22	33.56	33.89	38.73
Wheeler	5.08	17.86	38.33	39.33	39.44	32.14
White	2.96	25.18	19.56	23.56	31.11	24.03
Whitfield	7.34	31.70	37.21	34.34	37.50	37.01
Wilcox	7.97	27.46	33.22	36.11	32.22	31.83

Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	High School Dropout Rate	Percentage of High School Seniors Not Graduating	Grade Students Not	Percentage of 6 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of 8 th Grade Students Not Meeting Expectations in Reading, Math, and/or Language	Percentage of Population Ages 25 or Older Without a High School Diploma
Wilkes	6.16	18.77	34.67	37.44	28.89	35.03
Wilkinson	7.12	34.27	39.44	46.11	37.22	29.57
Worth	10.51	36.30	37.56	47.67	39.33	31.69

Lack of School Commitment Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

NA = Not applicable. County did not have any students in grades 9-12 (dropout rate) and/or did not have any students in grades eligible to graduate or obtain diploma.

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

County	Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	
Appling	20.53	25.52	3.56	
Atkinson	12.07	34.74	7.14	
Bacon	13.83	34.78	9.31	
Baker	21.66	13.11	4.19	
Baldwin	15.70	21.68	5.84	
Banks	17.21	32.37	5.75	
Barrow	24.60	30.64	4.84	
Bartow	7.75	26.19	3.07	
Ben Hill	27.54	15.54	5.86	
Berrien	13.35	19.27	4.11	
Bibb	13.69	19.81	7.73	
Bleckley	22.17	23.68	4.89	
Brantley	20.53	27.44	6.46	
Brooks	19.47	18.00	7.94	
Bryan	4.67	31.46	2.72	
Bulloch	10.13	24.37	4.18	
Burke	8.81	18.27	3.25	
Butts	20.80	28.57	5.13	
Calhoun	18.62	25.00	1.43	
Camden	4.51	20.44	3.26	
Candler	15.44	26.13	5.34	
Carroll	8.85	25.72	4.68	
Catoosa	13.00	32.77	3.35	
Charlton	20.95	30.36	7.77	
Chatham	7.26	13.21	5.23	
Chattahoochee	8.26	16.30	2.03	
Chattooga	27.56	41.26	5.42	
Cherokee	7.97	31.40	3.56	
Clarke	20.58	20.72	8.20	
Clay	16.67	19.35	8.19	
Clayton	8.80	17.99	4.66	
Clinch	18.44	28.41	5.59	
Cobb	4.66	22.51	2.20	
Coffee	12.92	21.13	5.49	
Colquitt	23.90	25.99	10.11	
Columbia	6.88	29.62	1.19	
Cook	19.33	20.16	6.57	
Coweta	8.11	29.75	4.90	
Crawford	12.16	28.57	7.25	
Crisp	24.74	29.36	5.58	
Dade	15.39	31.85	4.98	

Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County¹

County	Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger		
Dawson	9.37	35.53	2.80		
Decatur	17.91	26.12	3.38		
Dekalb	4.97	13.67	4.41		
Dodge	27.52	25.46	5.73		
Dooly	13.13	11.61	7.40		
Dougherty	10.04	17.38	5.39		
Douglas	13.24	26.66	5.76		
Early	14.85	17.96	4.64		
Echols	18.98	24.00	12.35		
Effingham	5.96	31.02	2.93		
Elbert	10.14	23.27	5.19		
Emanuel	19.14	21.37	5.97		
Evans	24.76	31.29	9.52		
Fannin	22.66	47.12	6.66		
Fayette	4.05	18.96	1.26		
Floyd	22.64	29.90	10.46		
Forsyth	4.71	29.83	1.84		
Franklin	10.68	36.65	7.39		
Fulton	9.90	14.85	6.65		
Gilmer	18.91	32.70	5.93		
Glascock	24.08	48.00	0.68		
Glynn	11.09	27.45	7.02		
Gordon	12.18	31.64	4.74		
Grady	8.27	23.53	3.84		
Greene	18.74	23.30	14.00		
Gwinnett	3.51	13.22	1.42		
Habersham	9.91	20.27	6.24		
Hall	16.44	27.69	2.44		
Hancock	11.58	33.33	4.18		
Haralson	10.97	23.32	4.70		
Harris	13.26	16.67	1.51		
Hart	15.09	32.63	7.35		
Heard	13.47	28.44	5.70		
Henry	12.82	29.41	3.99		
Houston	11.18	17.91	3.28		
Irwin	19.79	17.54	6.15		
Jackson	8.33	34.26	2.94		
Jasper	11.00	33.95	3.87		
Jeff Davis	14.71	22.84	5.79		
Jefferson	12.81	11.89	2.92		
Jenkins	19.45	30.08	11.24		
Johnson	25.55	14.48	2.89		

Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger
Jones	11.86	33.07	4.82
Lamar	21.36	39.34	5.41
Lanier	21.45	29.29	3.74
Laurens	16.96	28.57	8.89
Lee	8.24	25.88	2.06
Liberty	14.76	14.48	5.02
Lincoln	12.14	19.27	1.73
Long	16.59	17.35	6.61
Lowndes	18.43	23.94	5.07
Lumpkin	21.82	37.72	8.61
Macon	22.32	20.27	3.65
Madison	13.19	34.84	2.67
Marion	11.35	20.83	5.88
McDuffie	16.58	36.29	1.43
McIntosh	26.27	29.91	7.98
Meriwether	16.18	38.71	14.62
Miller	16.48	10.94	6.17
Mitchell	15.83	16.56	9.30
Monroe	10.46	19.47	2.51
Montgomery	19.18	29.91	5.00
Morgan	11.74	32.61	2.40
Murray	17.05	25.82	7.22
Muscogee	8.57	11.58	5.47
Newton	9.68	28.64	2.53
Oconee	8.12	29.95	3.21
Oglethorpe	9.11	19.40	2.80
Paulding	12.12	30.31	2.61
Peach	5.49	27.39	5.30
Pickens	11.44	37.12	4.96
Pierce	18.16	36.89	5.53
Pike	12.48	40.71	4.40
Polk	16.64	34.11	10.10
Pulaski	21.49	23.70	5.30
Putnam	14.19	29.33	5.41
Quitman	18.39	13.04	2.61
Rabun	33.28	39.16	6.09
Randolph	14.96	11.76	6.21
Richmond	10.65	26.70	3.69
Rockdale	9.96	24.47	4.39
Schley	15.66	26.42	4.13
Screven	11.52	11.59	5.55
Seminole	25.23	30.34	12.55

Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Number of Substantiated Child Abuse Cases Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger	Percentage of Investigated Child Maltreatment Cases Involving Alcohol or Drugs	Number of Children in Foster Care Per 1,000 Children Ages 17 or Younger
Spalding	22.52	31.90	9.06
Stephens	13.35	33.71	9.88
Stewart	16.77	18.60	7.84
Sumter	12.04	21.89	9.58
Talbot	23.90	31.25	5.61
Taliaferro	16.83	16.00	2.19
Tattnall	22.62	27.84	4.35
Taylor	12.90	26.44	4.05
Telfair	16.21	37.66	4.12
Terrell	16.41	17.86	7.22
Thomas	12.36	23.05	5.34
Tift	14.93	24.67	3.47
Toombs	23.25	21.73	6.37
Towns	16.08	22.43	12.20
Treutlen	15.58	27.27	3.41
Troup	10.41	25.26	4.88
Turner	17.21	15.48	5.61
Twiggs	15.27	26.47	8.15
Union	14.20	31.38	11.71
Upson	15.95	25.23	5.95
Walker	14.13	28.33	3.20
Walton	6.21	10.50	1.88
Ware	15.36	30.04	10.04
Warren	16.03	30.77	5.16
Washington	16.62	24.50	4.78
Wayne	15.63	23.63	5.18
Webster	15.58	25.00	7.21
Wheeler	16.47	26.98	2.67
White	16.23	26.21	5.39
Whitfield	12.40	26.11	5.30
Wilcox	16.55	23.16	5.30
Wilkes	13.61	27.27	2.58
Wilkinson	13.73	21.05	7.27
Worth	25.68	24.73	12.34

Family Conflict/Management Problems Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

	Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000	Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000	Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000	Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000	Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement 100,000	Number of Meth- amphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000
County	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
Appling Atkinson	1.78	1.39	387.18 46.45	925.87	0.00	106.62 33.78
Bacon	1.75 2.13	1.75 2.13	46.45	46.45 84.87	0.00	33.78
Baker	1.41	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baldwin	1.90	2.59	297.27	353.47	0.00	61.38
Banks	1.02	0.89	0.00	8.64	0.00	0.00
Barrow	0.97	1.49	34.77	199.91	0.00	129.14
Bartow	1.63	1.92 2.88	32.99	91.12	0.39	186.55
Ben Hill	2.13		32.83	227.90	0.00	11.59
Berrien Bibb	2.16	2.10	36.30	84.69	0.00	22.18
	1.59	2.60	269.23	314.25	0.86	101.45
Bleckley	1.58	1.41	125.79	120.20	0.00	61.50
Brantley	1.35	1.22	47.63	47.63	0.00	23.82
Brooks	1.22	1.04	465.44	828.81	0.00	177.60
Bryan	1.78	2.54	77.42	133.27	0.00	36.81
Bulloch	1.64	1.87	70.27	151.86	0.57	22.67
Burke	1.94	2.41	100.16	72.58	0.00	7.26
Butts	1.39	1.97	361.47	258.19	0.00	142.77
Calhoun	1.97	2.62	113.07	32.31	0.00	5.38
Camden	1.55	2.31	114.13	118.57	0.74	4.45
Candler	3.43	3.14	9.98	66.52	0.00	0.00
Carroll	1.53	1.95	43.70	247.30	0.00	93.16
Catoosa	1.04	1.04	2.29	8.01	0.57	52.09
Charlton	1.40	1.50	15.60	87.35	0.00	0.00
Chatham	1.49	3.40	344.15	442.34	3.52	14.93
Chattahoochee	0.52	0.74	19.52	2.17	0.00	0.00
Chattooga	1.73	1.32	16.43	37.91	0.00	286.84
Cherokee	0.96	1.43	73.63	49.88	2.00	184.96
Clarke	1.53	2.76	292.92	240.54	1.29	21.34
Clay	2.11	2.71	9.97	279.02	0.00	0.00
Clayton	1.48	1.21	113.61	117.98	1.67	72.74
Clinch	3.17	2.16	33.71	101.14	0.00	91.51
Cobb	0.99	1.62	15.68	151.91	2.58	68.81
Coffee	2.29	2.08	104.86	171.35	0.85	39.22
Colquitt	1.53	1.51	63.86	196.20	0.00	65.40
Columbia	0.85	1.57	117.61	41.03	0.00	21.20
Cook	2.58	1.85	33.11	101.40	0.00	20.69
Coweta	1.05	1.60	29.20	157.13	1.97	91.20
Crawford	0.78	0.85	36.72	31.48	0.00	18.36

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County¹

County	Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000	Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000	Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000	Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000	Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement 100,000	Number of Meth- amphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000
County	Persons 2.72	Persons 3.40	Persons 116.34	Persons 364.14	Persons 3.02	Persons 52.88
Crisp Dade	2.12	2.13	37.78	111.23	2.10	295.90
Daue	0.94	1.99	48.88	14.48	1.81	295.90
Decatur	1.50	2.38	135.15	159.83	0.00	69.34
Dekalb	1.17	1.84	95.08	122.07	0.89	10.73
Dodge	1.49	1.18	58.36	44.63	0.00	5.15
Dooly	3.10	3.19	63.25	583.65	0.00	37.38
Dougherty	1.83	2.88	30.65	278.99	0.00	9.40
Douglas	1.21	1.52	249.39	207.77	4.55	225.65
Early	1.74	2.56	249.39	106.78	0.00	223.03
Echols	0.98	0.49	8.37	25.11	0.00	0.00
Effingham	0.90	0.49	41.24	66.14	0.00	39.68
Elbert	1.87	2.10	0.00	184.67	0.00	65.84
Emanuel	3.26	3.39	466.47	966.37	0.00	18.23
Evans	2.13	2.49	624.22	1203.85	0.00	26.75
Fannin	1.71	0.60	207.05	7.84	0.00	67.45
Fayette	0.95	1.56	6.41	62.37	1.69	64.40
Floyd	1.55	1.93	17.14	129.26	0.00	135.33
Forsyth	0.96	1.05	5.36	19.58	1.07	111.29
Franklin	2.10	1.82	17.31	47.20	0.00	22.03
Fulton	1.74	3.07	348.64	383.04	18.63	38.81
Gilmer	1.38	1.31	8.97	3.85	0.00	51.28
Glascock	1.14	1.90	0.00	12.80	0.00	89.57
Glynn	2.07	3.46	79.10	231.14	0.00	10.42
Gordon	1.73	1.20	52.22	40.38	0.70	174.07
Grady	1.24	1.89	59.46	56.69	0.00	6.91
Greene	2.49	4.22	227.36	318.31	2.17	69.29
Gwinnett	0.95	1.67	54.86	70.82	0.84	49.77
Habersham	1.46	1.10	142.19	26.88	0.87	85.84
Hall	1.23	1.67	164.57	176.29	0.64	202.30
Hancock	1.53	2.45	144.19	67.07	0.00	0.00
Haralson	1.53	1.60	7.28	72.80	0.00	253.58
Harris	1.27	2.20	155.37	73.19	0.00	38.52
Hart	2.65	1.16	14.31	25.76	0.00	30.06
Heard	1.24	0.80	8.89	26.67	0.00	17.78
Henry	1.05	1.53	106.49	110.71	1.11	180.30
Houston	1.10	1.76	45.24	178.47	0.28	99.92
Irwin	1.31	1.31	418.58	1481.63	0.00	159.46
Jackson	1.13	1.82	115.17	92.70	2.11	205.06
Jasper	1.40	1.55	166.97	108.66	0.00	103.36

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County¹

	Numbe						
	Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000	Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000	Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000	Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000	Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement 100,000	Number of Meth- amphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000	
County	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
Jeff Davis	2.57	1.48	96.08	137.62	0.00	51.93	
Jefferson	1.60	2.37	103.95	68.65	0.00	5.88	
Jenkins	1.96	1.38	80.60	46.05	0.00	0.00	
Johnson	1.36	1.77	213.98	284.13	0.00	24.56	
Jones	0.91	0.84	43.10	58.77	0.00	116.24	
Lamar	1.34	1.95	118.47	194.04	2.04	173.62	
Lanier	2.01	1.61	113.32	534.88	0.00	4.53	
Laurens	2.01	2.12	141.08	217.39	0.00	28.07	
Lee	0.80	0.74	9.25	181.55	0.00	28.91	
Liberty	1.18	1.60	4.94	255.04	1.65	8.23	
Lincoln	0.60	1.19	15.77	39.42	0.00	7.88	
Long	0.92	0.73	3.08	9.24	0.00	0.00	
Lowndes	1.81	2.54	18.67	480.11	1.06	48.96	
Lumpkin	1.21	2.59	4.29	34.32	0.00	173.02	
Macon	1.08	1.51	85.87	186.04	0.00	2.39	
Madison	1.06	0.88	13.56	62.86	0.00	36.97	
Marion	2.11	2.25	130.84	28.04	0.00	4.67	
McDuffie	1.86	2.32	303.37	791.87	4.67	48.23	
McIntosh	2.42	3.77	166.15	350.42	9.06	9.06	
Meriwether	1.80	2.11	137.55	190.23	0.00	39.51	
Miller	1.78	2.60	42.48	37.17	0.00	21.24	
Mitchell	1.72	1.97	301.76	396.76	0.00	160.66	
Monroe	1.62	2.05	64.86	194.56	4.32	145.56	
Montgomery	2.23	2.12	3.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Morgan	2.06	3.17	111.59	119.56	0.00	43.84	
Murray	1.01	1.06	87.52	9.26	0.00	185.14	
Muscogee	1.32	2.18	306.54	280.74	2.54	22.90	
Newton	1.25	1.37	30.89	157.48	0.44	81.35	
Oconee	0.86	0.90	144.59	183.71	1.19	52.15	
Oglethorpe	0.96	0.81	74.90	37.45	0.00	7.49	
Paulding	0.81	0.77	22.63	13.65	0.00	92.86	
Peach	1.62	2.23	124.26	244.43	0.00	84.66	
Pickens	1.19	1.51	54.72	17.41	0.00	287.25	
Pierce	1.50	1.44	2.04	16.33	0.00	0.00	
Pike	0.89	1.14	72.61	50.61	0.00	191.42	
Polk	1.59	1.71	36.76	146.21	0.00	132.84	
Pulaski	1.93	2.24	30.68	6.82	0.00	0.00	
Putnam	1.82	2.73	201.29	114.29	0.00	75.06	
Quitman	3.65	3.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rabun	1.37	4.68	6.34	4.22	0.00	76.02	
Randolph	1.36	2.05	179.51	246.83	0.00	17.95	

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

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County	Number of Tobacco Licenses Per 1,000 Persons	Number of Alcohol Licenses Per 1,000 Persons	Number of Marijuana Items Reported per 100,000 Persons	Number of Cocaine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons	Number of Heroin Items Secured by Law Enforcement 100,000 Persons	Number of Meth- amphetamine Items Secured by Law Enforcement per 100,000 Persons
Richmond	1.51	2.30	339.60	306.13	1.69	37.36
Rockdale	1.22	1.98	4.89	123.61	2.67	88.48
Schley	0.49	1.48	0.00	142.49	0.00	25.15
Screven	2.15	1.76	80.23	225.51	0.00	30.36
Seminole	2.48	2.91	168.82	86.20	0.00	39.51
Spalding	1.79	1.69	16.01	244.63	0.00	178.37
Stephens	2.04	1.72	130.71	64.70	0.00	34.33
Stewart	3.41	3.81	26.45	99.20	0.00	13.23
Sumter	1.76	2.31	64.44	472.24	0.00	29.20
Talbot	2.58	1.82	45.60	25.33	0.00	0.00
Taliaferro	1.58	2.11	444.75	444.75	17.11	85.53
Tattnall	1.78	1.65	41.31	97.38	0.00	2.95
Taylor	1.22	1.45	40.97	52.15	0.00	44.70
Telfair	2.40	2.32	74.77	149.53	0.00	8.01
Terrell	1.64	1.92	61.06	119.06	0.00	0.00
Thomas	1.57	2.14	87.81	391.69	0.00	136.67
Tift	2.09	2.69	252.46	338.29	0.84	27.77
Toombs	2.80	3.40	95.56	133.28	0.00	1.26
Towns	1.88	3.16	33.59	16.79	0.00	110.84
Treutlen	2.41	1.85	366.60	219.01	0.00	71.42
Troup	2.09	2.75	391.13	559.70	0.00	204.38
Turner	1.81	2.77	136.68	70.09	0.00	14.02
Twiggs	1.44	1.72	142.85	38.09	0.00	98.41
Union	0.82	0.00	54.22	26.24	0.00	73.46
Upson	1.49	2.10	153.93	298.32	1.19	131.26
Walker	1.09	1.17	52.08	27.10	0.53	119.56
Walton	0.96	1.54	53.71	131.88	0.48	151.06
Ware	1.94	2.44	116.09	378.24	0.00	20.60
Warren	1.28	2.72	48.09	48.09	0.00	0.00
Washington	1.47	1.85	192.13	279.46	0.00	61.93
Wayne	1.52	0.82	148.21	298.83	0.00	14.46
Webster	3.44	2.58	0.00	144.34	0.00	0.00
Wheeler	2.28	1.21	25.27	5.06	0.00	0.00
White	0.97	1.78	43.80	20.44	0.00	80.29
Whitfield	1.48	1.77	9.85	117.40	0.76	205.65
Wilcox	1.50	1.27	19.18	30.69	0.00	3.84
Wilkes	2.08	3.21	225.49	319.45	0.00	25.06
Wilkinson	2.26	1.96	110.84	166.27	0.00	110.84
Worth	0.91	1.36	130.65	306.87	0.00	37.98

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Availability Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County¹

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Appling	85.53	90.81	18.46	6.63	3.39	3.92
Atkinson	118.86	125.11	34.85	2.77	5.14	3.33
Bacon	81.24	87.89	14.03	5.91	9.83	2.70
Baker	49.13	58.64	15.85	5.98	4.83	4.22
Baldwin	39.71	61.37	10.14	10.75	10.23	6.69
Banks	72.84	78.31	12.05	1.88	0.00	1.34
Barrow	65.30	84.69	13.09	3.34	3.12	2.41
Bartow	80.27	93.62	16.44	3.48	0.97	2.30
Ben Hill	89.69	102.34	19.55	11.26	9.23	7.85
Berrien	78.67	84.22	21.29	3.54	2.44	2.17
Bibb	62.23	78.61	16.05	16.25	23.58	12.72
Bleckley	50.12	62.53	10.42	7.31	6.75	3.42
Brantley	53.30	54.67	13.67	2.94	3.96	1.07
Brooks	74.67	78.91	13.58	7.46	11.00	3.73
Bryan	46.49	57.43	6.71	2.61	3.95	2.50
Bulloch	34.77	54.07	8.27	13.57	12.10	8.28
Burke	90.69	115.72	23.14	7.45	7.90	6.30
Butts	85.05	102.14	19.03	8.68	3.78	3.87
Calhoun	98.85	107.83	26.96	16.29	12.83	5.80
Camden	62.84	64.01	11.13	3.25	2.24	2.52
Candler	105.57	120.30	31.91	6.59	10.17	3.81
Carroll	56.71	72.86	13.15	5.20	0.84	3.39
Catoosa	54.76	61.03	9.55	1.32	1.06	0.57
Charlton	58.49	63.47	14.93	6.12	0.00	3.01
Chatham	61.94	84.53	14.91	9.73	15.74	7.47
Chattahoochee	46.37	63.37	9.27	1.70	1.30	1.27
Chattooga	94.83	103.67	22.77	3.46	2.30	1.79
Cherokee	38.15	53.00	7.79	1.40	1.51	0.93
Clarke	30.75	45.95	6.83	11.29	9.74	7.17
Clay	88.58	108.27	15.75	6.92	17.88	4.77
Clayton	63.14	88.45	12.48	9.43	16.68	7.96
Clinch	112.22	122.24	31.06	6.99	11.62	3.99
Cobb	37.08	56.45	6.60	3.59	8.81	3.32
Coffee	90.81	101.44	24.50	8.15	2.59	3.67
Colquitt	97.77	100.39	25.96	6.75	11.65	4.58
Columbia	28.37	43.51	4.48	2.44	6.75	2.00
Cook	76.92	84.31	16.95	10.34	5.00	4.96
Coweta	47.56	60.42	9.14	5.25	2.25	3.05
Crawford	40.54	54.62	6.19	4.11	3.17	1.70
Crisp	90.80	104.12	26.33	16.87	20.84	10.85
Dade	40.37	42.16	7.86	0.60	1.28	0.53

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Dawson	55.15	71.95	9.45	1.14	2.26	0.37
Decatur	75.64	82.08	19.80	7.76	3.54	5.45
Dekalb	51.39	81.66	10.57	10.63	26.97	8.54
Dodge	76.80	93.46	14.63	8.50	2.07	4.75
Dooly	93.17	124.85	21.74	8.84	6.89	6.66
Dougherty	71.99	85.90	18.96	14.66	24.64	12.05
Douglas	49.33	69.20	10.34	4.66	7.06	3.78
Early	73.50	83.33	14.49	11.26	4.90	5.07
Echols	75.76	77.44	18.52	0.82	0.00	0.52
Effingham	51.37	62.23	8.10	2.71	1.46	2.25
Elbert	57.15	64.59	9.81	10.78	8.71	5.76
Emanuel	78.88	91.47	18.50	10.69	3.65	6.05
Evans	83.58	96.62	24.90	9.83	7.27	8.61
Fannin	63.85	71.18	12.51	0.97	1.92	0.56
Fayette	15.55	24.34	1.45	1.86	1.86	1.30
Floyd	69.10	82.80	15.31	6.39	1.08	4.60
Forsyth	35.42	46.62	7.44	0.76	0.69	0.56
Franklin	57.21	65.00	11.17	4.65	1.91	2.43
Fulton	56.84	87.31	14.62	13.98	61.17	12.60
Gilmer	89.44	99.76	23.05	1.35	3.17	0.90
Glascock	33.03	57.06	6.01	1.85	7.73	1.34
Glynn	67.18	68.53	17.16	7.73	14.97	4.52
Gordon	90.83	109.13	18.30	2.83	1.71	2.00
Grady	89.42	99.16	22.28	5.79	17.52	2.90
Greene	71.17	85.77	20.07	11.43	3.98	6.53
Gwinnett	37.64	57.02	6.30	2.20	7.00	2.60
Habersham	74.53	90.40	17.82	1.23	2.12	0.95
Hall	76.32	92.17	16.67	2.83	2.51	2.27
Hancock	70.42	97.11	20.01	8.57	6.01	5.53
Haralson	82.49	93.25	17.33	2.84	1.49	1.52
Harris	36.28	51.87	6.30	4.90	0.00	2.54
Hart	67.09	72.34	14.99	6.60	2.59	3.19
Heard	68.12	77.66	17.03	2.72	0.00	1.94
Henry	40.39	60.20	7.41	3.49	6.98	2.81
Houston	47.10	64.96	9.01	6.62	6.16	5.07
Irwin	71.57	80.19	15.24	7.27	5.99	4.73
Jackson	76.66	90.55	19.30	2.51	1.32	1.66
Jasper	66.75	86.41	13.71	6.56	3.28	3.01
Jeff Davis	106.70	114.53	25.14	5.74	10.94	3.86
Jefferson	77.13	99.81	16.64	10.43	11.71	6.12
Jenkins	81.40	98.58	20.91	7.94	9.24	4.51
Johnson	75.33	90.23	21.52	9.29	19.72	3.95

Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Jones	45.43	55.08	7.10	2.35	2.41	2.20
Lamar	44.45	56.23	7.60	6.46	1.23	4.53
Lanier	77.00	81.69	16.90	5.43	2.74	2.48
Laurens	72.80	83.27	14.78	9.20	8.73	5.08
Lee	28.55	37.54	4.50	2.57	2.17	1.49
Liberty	84.47	105.75	19.14	4.30	4.61	4.95
Lincoln	38.19	66.61	5.33	6.84	4.74	4.20
Long	65.03	76.74	14.65	2.76	1.88	2.47
Lowndes	60.99	64.80	13.79	12.59	17.09	9.06
Lumpkin	31.65	39.29	6.99	1.04	0.88	0.86
Macon	81.13	97.75	23.95	16.31	4.28	9.49
Madison	64.75	76.18	14.06	2.02	0.75	1.28
Marion	77.08	91.09	17.02	15.91	8.39	11.39
McDuffie	80.56	95.37	20.68	5.69	9.36	2.88
McIntosh	85.82	93.28	20.90	4.10	7.26	2.68
Meriwether	80.29	97.47	17.81	8.64	4.41	5.25
Miller	67.87	75.29	9.54	7.28	9.48	5.32
Mitchell	78.71	85.97	17.43	8.85	8.37	4.67
Monroe	55.61	73.72	9.22	4.48	2.65	3.71
Montgomery	66.57	74.28	15.42	4.14	6.98	2.25
Morgan	54.21	66.31	13.07	7.49	2.45	3.18
Murray	95.13	103.11	23.93	1.90	2.07	0.98
Muscogee	74.85	103.17	18.77	16.89	20.70	12.02
Newton	64.24	78.98	13.58	5.69	5.56	3.78
Oconee	23.29	30.18	3.80	0.76	1.45	0.90
Oglethorpe	63.11	71.60	12.14	3.77	0.00	2.18
Paulding	47.74	59.33	7.82	1.42	1.69	1.03
Peach	62.14	85.54	14.34	12.52	21.49	9.33
Pickens	67.53	78.51	13.64	1.92	1.56	0.77
Pierce	80.83	87.90	17.67	3.37	6.21	1.78
Pike	49.57	62.34	9.71	1.64	2.73	2.56
Polk	101.78	111.94	21.28	6.75	1.52	3.16
Pulaski	69.52	79.22	16.17	11.38	8.24	6.05
Putnam	62.50	76.26	13.36	11.47	3.10	4.57
Quitman	88.50	100.30	20.65	13.36	39.24	4.69
Rabun	60.29	72.46	12.72	1.07	1.29	0.54
Randolph	52.60	69.43	12.62	8.86	7.96	7.23
Richmond	72.51	99.23	15.93	14.81	25.35	11.11
Rockdale	46.18	64.98	10.02	13.92	4.90	10.52
Schley	77.82	87.55	17.51	5.26	10.21	2.44
Screven	61.86	78.89	13.00	8.26	3.91	4.81
Seminole	84.73	88.55	23.66	8.32	6.45	3.75

Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Repeat Birth Rate Among Teens	Juvenile Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate	AIDS Rate	Adult Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate
Spalding	88.52	109.11	22.56	10.30	6.36	5.57
Stephens	60.93	72.48	12.99	4.27	3.16	2.51
Stewart	70.61	85.39	16.42	11.01	11.75	6.65
Sumter	63.24	85.02	15.23	14.42	15.08	9.31
Talbot	85.46	109.69	20.41	10.03	9.13	6.89
Taliaferro	51.38	59.29	3.95	13.42	10.06	5.40
Tattnall	91.90	104.33	18.46	5.38	8.01	3.06
Taylor	59.07	68.91	18.05	5.92	4.50	3.50
Telfair	88.38	99.07	19.24	10.62	8.19	4.43
Terrell	85.46	107.27	20.61	11.43	18.29	7.00
Thomas	66.88	75.20	16.64	15.61	17.99	9.14
Tift	78.91	82.89	21.63	10.21	17.87	7.42
Toombs	88.33	102.64	22.84	10.01	13.65	5.78
Towns	20.03	29.37	4.67	0.79	0.00	0.29
Treutlen	87.51	94.98	17.08	5.34	8.62	2.73
Troup	76.47	91.83	17.77	11.42	3.00	5.79
Turner	100.00	103.90	24.03	11.74	8.41	6.20
Twiggs	53.87	68.40	7.26	4.40	1.90	3.71
Union	45.25	52.36	7.12	2.37	1.08	0.73
Upson	77.97	97.18	20.34	8.26	3.59	4.92
Walker	73.61	80.34	16.63	3.01	1.29	1.24
Walton	52.46	68.58	10.63	4.85	2.69	2.52
Ware	79.78	88.09	18.14	15.32	12.37	7.34
Warren	78.60	82.97	16.38	16.05	15.95	7.48
Washington	61.17	71.00	15.85	8.10	8.55	5.42
Wayne	76.71	80.52	18.54	6.58	9.52	3.83
Webster	60.00	76.67	13.33	4.34	0.00	3.33
Wheeler	63.94	79.28	14.07	4.09	6.13	2.43
White	58.43	73.03	12.73	1.58	1.82	0.71
Whitfield	106.07	117.15	25.01	4.35	4.38	3.57
Wilcox	68.97	84.29	10.54	10.56	9.22	6.18
Wilkes	59.88	71.19	12.64	7.74	7.51	4.11
Wilkinson	67.96	80.42	16.21	8.31	5.86	5.60
Worth	66.20	71.79	14.71	5.32	3.64	2.69

Sexual Behavior Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

Suicide Indicators, by County¹

County	Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19	Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self- Inflicted Injuries
Appling	0.00	21.65
Atkinson	0.00	46.37
Bacon	0.00	56.63
Baker	0.00	19.00
Baldwin	14.29	33.97
Banks	0.00	34.66
Barrow	0.00	36.12
Bartow	9.09	40.51
Ben Hill	0.00	41.67
Berrien	0.00	51.99
Bibb	6.25	51.97
Bleckley	0.00	38.60
Brantley	0.00	23.84
Brooks	25.00	24.51
Bryan	66.67	26.73
Bulloch	0.00	17.22
Burke	0.00	49.46
Butts	0.00	21.29
Calhoun	0.00	12.57
Camden	20.00	17.71
Candler	NA	10.55
Carroll	0.00	48.44
Catoosa	0.00	22.56
Charlton	0.00	7.34
Chatham	6.25	32.71
Chattahoochee	33.33	14.93
Chattooga	0.00	37.88
Cherokee	6.25	22.12
Clarke	0.00	31.50
Clay	0.00	7.34
Clayton	3.13	21.18
Clinch	0.00	14.72
Cobb	5.17	28.77
Coffee	NA	36.08
Colquitt	14.29	27.34
Columbia	0.00	30.03
Cook	0.00	54.04
Coweta	0.00	26.11
Crawford	0.00	31.27
Crisp	0.00	73.61
Dade	0.00	11.33
Dawson	NA	13.48
Decatur	0.00	43.98

County	Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19	Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self- Inflicted Injuries
Dekalb	9.23	25.47
Dodge	0.00	71.19
Dooly	NA	48.63
Dougherty	10.00	33.02
Douglas	0.00	46.05
Early	0.00	6.13
Echols	NA	21.40
Effingham	0.00	22.34
Elbert	0.00	32.05
Emanuel	0.00	49.67
Evans	0.00	16.46
Fannin	0.00	28.70
Fayette	0.00	15.98
Floyd	10.00	32.47
Forsyth	12.50	18.20
Franklin	0.00	62.74
Fulton	4.05	27.19
Gilmer	0.00	22.53
Glascock	NA	48.74
Glynn	0.00	32.90
Gordon	0.00	50.91
Grady	0.00	29.00
Greene	NA	10.25
Gwinnett	3.45	19.67
Habersham	0.00	31.33
Hall	0.00	13.15
Hancock	NA	25.53
Haralson	0.00	59.53
Harris	0.00	32.31
Hart	0.00	37.16
Heard	NA	49.95
Henry	0.00	23.53
Houston	0.00	46.59
Irwin	0.00	25.53
Jackson	0.00	37.04
Jasper	25.00	19.53
Jeff Davis	0.00	66.56
Jefferson	0.00	28.82
Jenkins	NA	34.96
Johnson	NA	34.43
Jones	0.00	41.68
Lamar	0.00	25.14
Lanier	NA	28.02
Laurens	0.00	42.80

Suicide Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

Percentage of Total Suicides	Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self- Inflicted Injuries	
	36.03	
	13.24	
	44.63	
	2.48	
	25.87	
	44.45	
	25.28	
	43.31	
	31.80	
	53.65	
	20.90	
	27.46	
	23.50	
	21.50	
	42.71	
	30.23	
	23.67	
	62.47	
	49.61	
	44.56	
33.33	19.05	
0.00	35.77	
0.00	27.45	
25.00	26.84	
0.00	24.31	
0.00	30.02	
0.00	12.60	
0.00	31.97	
0.00	37.51	
0.00	26.45	
NA	9.77	
NA	16.77	
NA	12.90	
0.00	43.45	
0.00	31.99	
NA	25.72	
NA	18.19	
NA	5.29	
	19.98	
	41.22	
	23.93	
	34.32	
	14.99	
	12.47	
	34.89	
	Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19 0.00 NA NA 0.00 33.33 NA 0.00 33.33 NA 0.00 33.33 NA 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 13.04 0.00 13.04 0.00 25.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	

Suicide Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

County	Percentage of Total Suicides Committed by Teens Ages 10 to 19	Rate of Hospitalizations Due to Self- Inflicted Injuries
Taylor	0.00	20.12
Telfair	NA	64.37
Terrell	NA	15.93
Thomas	25.00	18.04
Tift	0.00	20.90
Toombs	0.00	40.16
Towns	0.00	18.71
Treutlen	0.00	11.24
Troup	0.00	55.23
Turner	NA	18.46
Twiggs	0.00	26.25
Union	0.00	29.62
Upson	0.00	21.76
Walker	20.00	26.20
Walton	0.00	27.03
Ware	20.00	33.86
Warren	0.00	24.04
Washington	0.00	26.38
Wayne	0.00	22.59
Webster	NA	0.00
Wheeler	0.00	32.93
White	0.00	30.71
Whitfield	12.50	40.33
Wilcox	0.00	20.96
Wilkes	0.00	28.21
Wilkinson	0.00	26.38
Worth	0.00	37.35

Suicide Indicators, by County¹ (continued)

NA = Not applicable. There were no reported suicides (any age).

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

County	2004 Total Population	2004 Population Ages 17 or Younger	2004 Population Ages 10 to 17	2004 Population Male Ages 15 to 34	2004 Population Female Ages 15 to 19
Appling	17,966	4,704	2,148	2,615	614
Atkinson	8,011	2,511	1,011	1,196	274
Bacon	10,330	2,638	1,130	1,476	303
Baker	4,248	1,089	544	619	163
Baldwin	45,207	9,370	4,506	9,026	1,771
Banks	15,685	3,987	1,751	2,361	452
Barrow	56,418	15,654	6,870	9,262	1,775
Bartow	86,972	24,117	10,544	13,156	2,884
Ben Hill	17,343	4,774	2,087	2,448	634
Berrien	16,680	4,364	2,007	2,375	542
Bibb	155,170	42,122	18,287	19,471	6,355
Bleckley	12,047	3,135	1,539	1,849	517
Brantley	15,542	4,002	1,966	2,278	558
Brooks	16,367	4,199	2,023	2,300	563
Bryan	27,535	7,691	3,709	4,226	1,114
Bulloch	60,344	12,761	5,775	13,356	2,990
Burke	23,189	7,118	3,154	3,177	889
Butts	22,362	5,305	2,419	3,910	670
Calhoun	6,102	1,416	587	1,199	183
Camden	45,108	14,378	6,544	7,416	1,847
Candler	10,193	2,793	1,237	1,579	340
Carroll	101,577	25,959	11,493	17,068	3,909
Catoosa	59,845	14,916	7,029	8,492	1,932
Charlton	10,698	2,704	1,410	2,014	448
Chatham	238,518	60,544	26,781	35,779	8,198
Chattahoochee	13,506	4,715	2,105	3,759	551
Chattooga	26,554	6,044	2,666	4,492	746
Cherokee	174,680	48,248	21,017	26,642	5,736
Clarke	103,951	19,047	7,706	25,884	4,705
Clay	3,317	801	386	372	125
Clayton	264,951	79,805	34,880	41,968	9,430
Clinch	6,949	1,948	850	965	246
Cobb	654,005	171,909	74,251	98,313	20,640
Coffee	39,379	11,032	4,781	6,357	1,346
Colquitt	43,763	11,826	5,113	7,113	1,477
Columbia	100,589	27,443	13,644	13,870	3,900
Cook	16,255	4,469	1,998	2,385	620
Coweta	105,376	29,154	13,041	15,725	3,502
Crawford	12,888	3,307	1,628	1,843	475
Crisp	22,028	6,267	2,787	2,862	754
Dade	15,992	3,598	1,722	2,430	706
Dawson	19,064	4,578	2,099	2,798	562

2004 Population Counts, by County¹

		2004 Population	2004 Population	2004 Population	2004 Population
County	2004 Total Population	Ages 17 or Younger	Ages 10 to 17	Male Ages 15 to 34	Female Ages 15 to 19
Decatur	28,615	7,992	3,704	3,969	1,051
Dekalb	675,725	170,351	70,896	104,430	21,145
Dodge	19,501	4,966	2,507	3,246	610
Dooly	11,604	2,927	1,278	1,869	344
Dougherty	95,681	26,555	11,710	13,883	3,889
Douglas	107,217	29,423	13,528	16,220	3,752
Early	12,091	3,428	1,607	1,465	477
Echols	4,101	1,095	473	952	138
Effingham	44,661	12,298	5,773	6,816	1,634
Elbert	20,908	5,087	2,432	2,835	699
Emanuel	22,093	5,947	2,762	3,502	929
Evans	11,248	3,063	1,403	1,771	406
Fannin	21,613	4,450	2,025	2,715	638
Fayette	101,333	25,566	14,202	13,252	4,309
Floyd	94,009	23,297	10,424	13,875	3,319
Forsyth	131,865	36,464	14,614	19,550	3,747
Franklin	21,453	5,057	2,295	2,916	713
Fulton	814,438	206,588	87,490	126,895	26,535
Gilmer	26,755	6,347	2,710	4,006	754
Glascock	2,631	573	261	342	80
Glynn	71,357	17,762	8,284	9,468	2,490
Gordon	49,077	12,784	5,478	7,838	1,534
Grady	24,280	6,499	2,884	3,545	918
Greene	15,652	3,790	1,647	2,046	530
Gwinnett	700,794	196,411	83,798	113,214	23,009
Habersham	38,978	9,039	4,066	6,485	1,218
Hall	160,925	44,399	17,953	27,286	5,083
Hancock	9,811	2,241	1,068	1,808	313
Haralson	28,069	7,149	3,297	3,973	872
Harris	26,788	6,342	3,176	3,659	892
Hart	23,369	5,473	2,571	2,939	704
Heard	11,290	3,144	1,477	1,519	413
Henry	159,506	44,727	20,292	25,001	5,576
Houston	123,753	33,317	15,835	18,393	4,777
Irwin	9,936	2,711	1,375	1,569	350
Jackson	49,540	12,855	5,768	7,671	1,483
Jasper	12,866	3,381	1,564	1,852	459
Jeff Davis	12,820	3,516	1,519	1,819	440
Jefferson	16,883	4,691	2,172	2,325	646
Jenkins	8,680	2,388	1,115	1,138	328
Johnson	9,586	2,539	1,376	1,924	293
Jones	26,235	6,577	3,202	3,734	890

2004 Population Counts, by County¹ (continued)

	00047	2004 Population	2004 Population	2004 Population	2004 Population
County	2004 Total Population	Ages 17 or Younger	Ages 10 to 17	Male Ages 15 to 34	Female Ages 15 to 19
Lamar	16,410	3,995	1,935	2,241	624
Lanier	7,463	1,943	871	1,199	266
Laurens	46,708	12,239	5,553	6,385	1,619
Lee	29,913	8,084	4,157	4,855	1,202
Liberty	61,748	21,560	8,197	12,994	2,326
Lincoln	8,398	1,862	973	1,084	299
Long	10,928	3,434	1,414	1,992	372
Lowndes	95,787	24,969	11,069	17,123	3,614
Lumpkin	23,925	5,643	2,624	4,021	1,241
Macon	13,935	3,676	1,719	2,183	478
Madison	27,312	6,989	3,248	3,832	891
Marion	7,112	1,923	1,007	1,027	256
McDuffie	21,517	5,721	2,692	2,935	806
McIntosh	11,138	2,997	1,430	1,374	342
Meriwether	22,750	5,937	2,760	3,086	850
Miller	6,165	1,541	748	769	233
Mitchell	23,838	6,320	2,956	3,838	809
Monroe	23,428	5,700	2,769	3,427	804
Montgomery	8,970	2,120	976	1,635	382
Morgan	17,012	4,366	2,097	2,253	545
Murray	40,556	11,185	4,847	6,487	1,295
Muscogee	182,850	51,007	22,430	26,163	6,452
Newton	81,524	22,669	9,846	13,035	2,916
Oconee	28,940	7,841	4,079	3,978	1,209
Oglethorpe	13,557	3,383	1,588	1,863	434
Paulding	105,936	31,694	13,708	16,845	3,441
Peach	24,665	6,128	2,820	4,106	966
Pickens	27,771	6,426	2,939	3,971	813
Pierce	16,720	4,238	1,974	2,399	575
Pike	15,750	4,050	1,978	2,437	567
Polk	40,267	10,666	4,514	6,310	1,313
Pulaski	9,837	2,252	983	1,160	302
Putnam	19,746	4,458	1,976	2,520	635
Quitman	2,467	607	274	249	81
Rabun	16,011	3,451	1,620	2,143	483
Randolph	7,331	1,907	899	954	329
Richmond	196,265	53,544	23,817	30,055	7,240
Rockdale	76,821	20,615	10,065	11,515	2,976
Schley	4,041	1,120	521	532	141
Screven	15,336	4,115	2,169	2,121	623
Seminole	9,268	2,328	1,062	1,220	319
Spalding	60,886	16,638	7,592	8,407	2,047
Stephens	24,988	5,890	2,784	3,379	832

2004 Population Counts, by County¹ (continued)

			2004		
County	2004 Total Population	2004 Population Ages 17 or Younger	Population Ages 10 to 17	2004 Population Male Ages 15 to 34	2004 Population Female Ages 15 to 19
Stewart	4,981	1,202	573	577	145
Sumter	32,873	9,207	4,133	4,849	1,247
Talbot	6,587	1,609	786	798	205
Taliaferro	1,896	419	206	233	69
Tattnall	22,994	5,311	2,326	5,166	694
Taylor	8,985	2,377	1,124	1,293	326
Telfair	12,913	2,700	1,121	2,815	317
Terrell	10,950	3,018	1,354	1,447	379
Thomas	43,989	11,326	5,407	5,771	1,610
Tift	40,178	10,882	4,787	6,349	1,462
Toombs	26,775	7,473	3,357	3,819	999
Towns	10,133	1,695	791	1,230	387
Treutlen	7,045	1,751	810	1,327	206
Troup	61,201	16,757	7,654	8,687	2,236
Turner	9,400	2,681	1,252	1,323	370
Twiggs	10,449	2,633	1,284	1,489	399
Union	19,607	3,774	1,868	2,507	528
Upson	28,105	7,024	3,287	3,851	924
Walker	63,379	15,213	7,048	8,949	1,995
Walton	71,941	19,637	8,684	10,164	2,458
Ware	35,615	8,838	4,042	5,325	1,130
Warren	6,254	1,654	723	754	213
Washington	21,061	5,320	2,659	2,720	763
Wayne	28,198	7,103	3,327	4,436	946
Webster	2,326	562	252	328	76
Wheeler	6,588	1,316	608	1,474	186
White	23,595	5,342	2,438	3,539	744
Whitfield	89,461	26,141	10,562	12,936	2,853
Wilcox	8,691	1,862	825	1,626	251
Wilkes	10,583	2,389	1,129	1,373	347
Wilkinson	10,191	2,590	1,172	1,345	370
Worth	22,008	5,879	2,869	2,902	835

2004 Population Counts, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

2004 Racial/Ethnic	Composition,	by	County

County	2004 Percentage of Population White	2004 Percentage of Population Black	2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic	2004 Percentage of Population Other ²
Appling	74.06	19.45	5.62	0.87
Atkinson	60.30	18.34	20.75	0.61
Bacon	78.95	15.89	3.84	1.32
Baker	44.68	52.10	2.78	0.45
Baldwin	53.04	43.86	1.44	1.66
Banks	90.53	3.28	4.79	1.40
Barrow	79.82	10.42	5.54	4.21
Bartow	83.78	9.07	5.19	1.95
Ben Hill	60.23	33.05	5.86	0.86
Berrien	84.99	10.94	2.75	1.32
Bibb	46.40	49.86	1.52	2.21
Bleckley	72.61	24.70	1.30	1.39
Brantley	93.44	4.41	1.07	1.08
Brooks	57.01	38.17	3.83	0.98
Bryan	80.20	14.40	2.70	2.70
Bulloch	67.38	28.79	2.13	1.70
Burke	46.61	50.77	1.60	1.02
Butts	69.40	27.18	2.02	1.40
Calhoun	34.46	61.78	3.44	0.31
Camden	72.69	20.56	3.12	3.64
Candler	62.57	25.21	11.61	0.61
Carroll	77.81	16.50	3.73	1.96
Catoosa	94.52	1.92	1.44	2.12
Charlton	68.66	29.04	0.79	1.50
Chatham	52.93	40.87	2.67	3.53
Chattahoochee	54.25	30.42	10.60	4.72
Chattooga	85.22	10.82	3.02	0.95
Cherokee	85.31	4.35	7.60	2.74
Clarke	60.29	26.82	8.32	4.57
Clay	38.80	59.51	0.93	0.75
Clayton	23.64	59.87	9.90	6.59
Clinch	67.10	30.61	1.15	1.14
Cobb	63.35	21.49	9.93	5.24
Coffee	63.59	26.97	8.21	1.23
Colquitt	62.57	23.07	13.60	0.76
Columbia	78.73	13.31	2.81	5.15
Cook	65.90	28.56	4.51	1.03
Coweta	76.10	17.11	4.79	2.00
Crawford	73.79	22.84	2.31	1.06
Crisp	52.39	43.80	2.37	1.43
Dade	96.27	1.11	1.08	1.53
Dawson	95.10	0.72	2.70	1.48
Decatur	54.90	40.26	3.84	1.00

	2004 Percentage	2004 Percentage	2004 Percentage	2004 Percentage				
County	of Population White	of Population Black	of Population Hispanic	of Population Other ²				
Dekalb	30.67	55.31	8.83	5.18				
Dodge	66.96	30.72	1.70	0.63				
Dooly	45.29	49.62	4.21	0.88				
Dougherty	34.02	62.75	1.40	1.83				
Douglas	64.19	28.40	4.45	2.95				
Early	48.04	49.66	1.41	0.88				
Echols	63.76	8.02	26.87	1.34				
Effingham	82.99	13.39	1.95	1.67				
Elbert	65.81	30.07	3.33	0.79				
Emanuel	60.78	33.11	5.36	0.75				
Evans	58.80	32.55	8.14	0.51				
Fannin	96.77	0.49	1.06	1.68				
Fayette	76.96	15.37	3.29	4.38				
Floyd	77.48	13.45	6.75	2.33				
Forsyth	87.82	1.56	7.14	3.47				
Franklin	88.61	8.84	1.29	1.26				
Fulton	44.95	42.88	7.13	5.04				
Gilmer	89.23	0.65	8.82	1.30				
Glascock	89.51	9.08	0.46	0.95				
Glynn	67.97	26.23	3.97	1.82				
Gordon	83.42	3.37	11.74	1.47				
Grady	61.15	29.16	8.03	1.66				
Greene	55.25	40.63	3.33	0.79				
Gwinnett	57.02	17.50	15.18	10.30				
Habersham	82.93	4.22	9.81	3.04				
Hall	66.92	6.79	24.10	2.20				
Hancock	21.92	77.19	0.59	0.30				
Haralson	92.40	5.52	0.92	1.17				
Harris	78.42	18.46	1.47	1.65				
Hart	78.89	18.67	1.20	1.05				
Heard	87.53	10.29	1.43	0.75				
	68.09	24.25	3.68	3.98				
Henry Houston	66.19	24.25	3.66	3.98				
Irwin	71.32	25.82	2.28	0.58				
Jackson	86.91	7.37	3.38	2.34				
	72.39	24.15						
Jasper			2.75	0.71				
Jeff Davis	77.47	14.77	6.89	0.87				
Jefferson	42.33 54.53	55.48	1.66	0.53 0.58				
Jenkins		40.67	4.23					
Johnson	59.37	39.21	1.19	0.23				
Jones	74.87	22.88	0.78	1.47				
Lamar	68.52	28.84	1.33	1.31				
Lanier	70.33	25.75	2.49	1.42				

2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County¹ (continued)

County	2004 Percentage of Population White	2004 Percentage of Population Black	2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic	2004 Percentage of Population Other ²				
Laurens	62.16	34.84	1.48	1.52				
Lee	80.83	16.13	1.23	1.80				
Liberty	44.53	43.02	6.93	5.52				
Lincoln	65.09	33.40	0.93	0.58				
Long	64.57	23.15	9.43	2.86				
Lowndes	60.61	33.72	2.81	2.86				
Lumpkin	91.16	1.60	4.83	2.41				
Macon	35.59	59.70	3.73	0.98				
Madison	87.51	8.67	2.27	1.56				
Marion	58.23	33.70	6.57	1.50				
McDuffie	59.59	37.88	1.58	0.95				
McIntosh	62.70	34.96	1.00	1.34				
Meriwether	56.40	41.14	1.37	1.09				
Miller	69.83	29.15	0.71	0.31				
Mitchell	49.21	47.46	2.28	1.06				
Monroe	71.21	25.94	1.57	1.28				
Montgomery	68.90	26.44	4.16	0.50				
Morgan	71.04	26.15	1.69	1.11				
Murray	86.39	0.74	11.72	1.15				
Muscogee	46.34	45.88	3.93	3.85				
Newton	65.20	29.78	2.91	2.10				
Oconee	87.94	6.38	3.25	2.43				
Oglethorpe	77.40	19.14	2.60	0.86				
Paulding	83.12	11.52	3.28	2.07				
Peach	50.71	43.46	4.86	0.97				
Pickens	94.45	1.56	2.68	1.31				
Pierce	85.67	10.53	2.93	0.87				
Pike	84.35	13.35	1.46	0.84				
Polk	76.36	13.10	9.61	0.93				
Pulaski	61.73	32.88	4.16	1.24				
Putnam	66.98	28.34	3.48	1.24				
Quitman	51.52	47.06	1.09	0.32				
Rabun	90.82	1.11	6.78	1.29				
Randolph	38.17	59.60	1.56	0.68				
Richmond	42.36	51.60	2.59	3.46				
Rockdale	57.92	30.57	8.13	3.38				
Schley	69.66	27.34	2.65	0.35				
Screven	53.25	45.10	1.13	0.51				
Seminole	62.08	34.12	3.41	0.39				
Spalding	63.91	32.41	2.05	1.63				
Stephens	84.84	12.01	1.50	1.64				
Stewart	36.96	60.75	1.79	0.50				
Sumter	45.76	49.91	3.32	1.01				
Talbot	39.23	58.25	1.76	0.76				
I albut	აუ.∠ა	20.23	1.70	0.70				

2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County¹ (continued)

County	2004 Percentage of Population White	2004 Percentage of Population Black	2004 Percentage of Population Hispanic	2004 Percentage of Population Other ²					
Taliaferro	38.45	60.39	1.00	0.16					
Tattnall	57.77	30.16	11.29	0.77					
Taylor	55.25	42.04	2.20	0.51					
Telfair	55.38	41.17	2.97	0.49					
Terrell	37.37	60.58	1.24	0.81					
Thomas	58.68	38.26	1.71	1.35					
Tift	60.86	27.89	9.53	1.72					
Toombs	63.75	24.83	10.44	0.99					
Towns	96.87	1.09	1.29	0.75					
Treutlen	64.14	33.77	1.52	0.57					
Troup	63.46	33.03	2.06	1.44					
Turner	55.63	40.59	3.22	0.56					
Twiggs	56.11	41.98	1.29	0.62					
Union	97.09	1.13	0.73	1.05					
Upson	69.01	28.32	1.60	1.07					
Walker	93.53	3.95	1.16	1.36					
Walton	81.44	14.21	2.39	1.95					
Ware	67.63	28.62	2.61	1.13					
Warren	39.56	59.05	0.91	0.48					
Washington	44.94	53.75	0.68	0.62					
Wayne	74.29	20.17	4.26	1.29					
Webster	47.98	47.64	4.04	0.34					
Wheeler	61.40	34.15	4.11	0.33					
White	93.43	2.22	2.30	2.06					
Whitfield	67.10	3.68	27.03	2.19					
Wilcox	62.14	36.09	1.46	0.30					
Wilkes	54.38	42.38	2.31	0.94					
Wilkinson	57.42	40.29	1.71	0.58					
Worth	67.71	30.08	1.23	0.98					

2004 Racial/Ethnic Composition, by County¹ (continued)

¹ See Appendix A for indicator definitions, sources, and data years.

² Includes individuals reporting their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Appendix C. Intercorrelations among Risk Constructs

	STJVLQ	ST- ADLQ	STCRSH	STUAGE	STTRT	STDIS	STDTH	ST- CIVIC	STMOB	ST- JVCRIM	STURBN	STPOV	ST- UNEM	ST- SINGL	STCOM	STFAIL	STEDUC	STFOST	STABUS	STSABS	STTOB	STALC	STNFLS	STMETH	ST- JVSTD	ST- ADSTD	STBIR	ST- SUIC	ST- INJUR
STJVLQ																													
STADLQ	0.39																												
STCRSH	0.20	0.00																											
STUAGE	0.02	0.03	0.05																										
STTRT	0.44	0.33	0.12	0.09	-																								
STDIS	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.35																								
STDTH	-0.07	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.19	0.23																							
STCIVIC	0.09	0.19	0.18	-0.01	0.27	0.18	0.02																						
STMOB	-0.19	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.12	-0.13	0.31	-																				
STCRIM	0.68	0.41	0.16	0.05	0.40	0.25	0.06	0.26	-0.05																				
STURBN	-0.48	-0.27	-0.49	-0.07	-0.25	-0.06	-0.11	-0.06	0.43	-0.38																			
STPOV	0.00	0.16	0.30	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.20	0.03	0.40	-0.30																		
STUNEM	-0.11	0.10	0.26	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.23	0.11	0.03	0.17	-0.18	0.68	-																
STSINGL	-0.23	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.17	0.82	0.57																
STCOM	-0.04	0.15	0.19	-0.01	0.36	0.17	0.14	0.27	0.07	0.27	-0.22	0.53	0.32	0.42	0.56														
STEDUC	0.30	0.21	0.46	0.02	0.34	0.00	0.27	0.27	-0.43	0.38	-0.70	0.63	0.51	0.22	0.50	0.62													
STEDEC	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.45	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.03	0.27	-0.22	0.44	0.20	0.28	0.48	0.41	0.39	-											
STABUS	0.30	0.21	0.31	0.03	0.37	0.25	0.15	0.26	-0.14	0.38	-0.53	0.45	0.25	0.16	0.41	0.43	0.63	0.52	-										
STSABS	0.31	0.08	0.19	-0.07	0.19	0.05	0.15	-0.02	-0.36	0.10	-0.50	-0.19	-0.13	-0.45	0.06	-0.10	0.30	0.14	0.36										
STTOB	0.16	0.35	0.13	0.11	0.33	0.20	0.20	0.08	-0.04	0.38	-0.26	0.61	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.51	0.52	0.39	0.38	0.00	-								
STALC	-0.07	0.24	-0.13	0.05	0.16	0.19	0.12	-0.09	0.24	0.18	0.09	0.44	0.24	0.49	0.25	0.33	0.06	0.24	0.14	-0.25	0.60								
STNFLS	-0.18	0.00	-0.21	0.04	-0.06	0.16	0.06	-0.11	0.29	0.01	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.42	0.12	0.16	-0.15	0.14	-0.02	-0.31	0.20	0.45							
STMETH	0.16	0.11	-0.11	-0.03	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.04	-0.30	-0.06	-0.10	-0.41	-0.28	-0.42	-0.09	-0.22	0.06	-0.05	0.03	0.34	-0.22	-0.23	-0.05						
STJSTD	-0.16	0.08	-0.13	0.08	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.10	0.27	0.28	0.24	0.64	0.44	0.82	0.32	0.50	0.10	0.29	0.11	-0.40	0.43	0.56	0.48	-0.34	-				
STASTD	-0.33	-0.10	-0.28	0.00	0.03	0.18	0.16	-0.02	0.44	0.01	0.54	0.40	0.27	0.71	0.21	0.27	-0.19	0.17	-0.12	-0.50	0.25	0.51	0.68	-0.33	0.82	-			
STBIRS	0.08	0.29	0.24	0.03	0.30	0.23	0.28	0.43	-0.10	0.36	-0.27	0.62	0.53	0.45	0.52	0.62	0.70	0.35	0.44	0.03	0.54	0.23	0.10	-0.02	0.33	0.19	-		
STSUIC	-0.08	-0.04	-0.05	0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.12	0.07	0.19	-0.04	0.08	-0.03	-0.05	0.05	-0.05	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	-0.17	0.02	-0.06	0.06	0.08	-0.03	0.01	0.05	-0.06		
STINJR	0.18	0.17	-0.03	-0.02	0.22	0.37	0.20	0.11	-0.18	0.25	-0.09	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.22	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.16	0.06	0.25	-0.04	